THE JUDSON

BURMESE-ENGLISH

DICTIONARY

REVISED AND ENLARGED
BY
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BURMA COMMISSION

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BY
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

The compiler was led to undertake the preparation and publication of the present enlarged edition of Dr. Judson's Burmese-English Dictionary, by the warm encouragement received from Sir Charles Bernard, K.C.S.I., the Chief Commissioner of British Burma, and from his Secretary, Mr. G. D. Burgess, C.S.I., who first suggested the desirability of publishing a new edition, with examples exemplifying the use of the words therein contained.

It has been the aim of the compiler, throughout this edition of Dr. Judson's Burmese-English Dictionary, in no way to disturb the original arrangement of it, and also to endeavour to harmonize his own additions with the general character of the original work, as far as possible.

The special features of this edition are the following:—

(1) It has a considerable number of new words not contained in former ones.

(2) Most of the words have examples showing their use.

(3) Both the written and colloquial forms of expression are exemplified.

(4) It contains many excerpta from the best authorities regarding Buddhist religious and metaphysical terms.

(5) The exact pronunciation of many words is given.

(6) It contains many proverbs, aphorisms, old and quaint sayings which have not hitherto been published.

The compiler wishes to express his deep acknowledgments for the many definitions of Buddhist religious and metaphysical terms, to the works of the Right Rev. Paul Bigandet, the much-venerated Roman Catholic Bishop of Rangoon, and the Rev. Spence Hardy, formerly of the Ceylon Wesleyan Mission, author of "Manual of Buddhism" and "Eastern Monachism." The compiler has also derived considerable benefit from the dictionary of Mr. Childers, late of the Ceylon Civil Service; and he especially wishes to acknowledge
the great assistance received from his several Burmese collaborateurs
U Si, U Thiri of Danubyu, Maung Pho U and Maung San Ngyeing,
advocate at Monywa. To Maung San Ngyeing his special acknowl-
edgments are due; for it was with him that more than half the work
was compiled. The compiler also received valuable hints from Maung
So Min of Yandoon, and U Maung of Moda, Upper Burma.

In conclusion the compiler hopes that this compilation may be
found really helpful. He feels that he will be amply repaid if it
lightens and renders more pleasant the labors of those who, like him-
self, are trying to master this most difficult, but very interesting,
language.

Robert C. Stevenson.

YE-U, UPPER BURMA: }
The 21st April, 1893. }

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

The present edition of the Judson Dictionary, Burmese and Eng-
lish, will be found to differ in several particulars from the edition
issued by Mr. Stevenson in 1893. The whole work has been care-
fully revised, and to some extent, enlarged. A few of the changes
and additions may be mentioned.

1 The spelling of Burmese words has been made to conform to
the Government standard, as revised by the Text-book Committee.
For the convenience of those who have been accustomed to another
system of spelling, many words are inserted with a brief definition
under the former spelling, and a reference given to the new spelling
where the word is more fully defined and its derivatives given, e.g.,
"ọọọọọọ, see ọọọọọ, n. a bridge." Under ọọọọọ, the revised spelling,
the word is more fully defined, and is followed by its derivatives.

2 The dash (—) formerly used to represent the verbal root in
its derivatives, has been superseded by the root word. Wherever
there is a change in the root, without a corresponding change in
spelling, such change is indicated by a dagger (†).
3 Initials formerly appended to definitions have been discontinued, save in the case of a few quotations which seem to require formal acknowledgment.

4 Most of the illustrative and explanatory notes which before were inserted in the body of the Dictionary, will now be found in Appendix A. The numbers in parentheses refer to the numbers of the corresponding Notes in the Appendix.

5 Burmese Proverbs and Quaint Sayings are reproduced in Appendix B.

6 As only a portion of the colloquial terms occurring in the Dictionary are indicated as such where they occur, a list of the more common colloquialisms, together with their corresponding formal expressions, has been given in Appendix C.

7 In Appendix D about five hundred pairs of antonyms have been arranged in order, with their Burmese equivalents. When the antonyms sought contain a moral quality, that expressing the good quality will usually be found in the first column.

8 While the present edition of the Dictionary is comprised in a smaller compass than the edition of 1893, it contains more than forty pages of new material.

F. H. E.

Maymyo, December, 1918.
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the first vowel in the Burmese alphabet.

1. (Pali), priv. prefix, as in ဗ်, impermanence, from ဗ်, permanence; combined with ဗ် before a vowel, as ဗ်, an undesirable object, from ဗ်, a desirable object; ဗ်, an exclamation of fright or surprise, lit. impermanence Lord! (Buddha understood).

2. substantive prefix, as in ဗ်, light, from ဗ်, to be light; an adverbial prefix; see Gram.

3. subscriptive, formerly written under a letter to shorten and lighten the sound.

(from ဗ်, to stop or hinder), n. the light accent (.), ဗ်

4. v. to be speechless, dumb, ဗ်; to be imperfect in utterance, ဗ်; to be imperfect in sound, ဗ်; a cracked rupee. ဗ် (is more elegant than ဗ်); to be stunted in growth, as a plant. ဗ်, this man remains without speaking when it is proper for him to do so, as if he had an impediment in his speech or were dumb.

5. an infinitive prefix, equivalent to ဗ် and ဗ်. as ဗ်, he came to see; ဗ်, he went to help (Colloq.).

6. a. dumb; ဗ်, ဗ်, a dumb person. Prov. ဗ်, ဗ်, ဗ်.

7. (from ဗ်, to crack open), n. an opening, gap, fissure, chink. ဗ်, this pot has a large crack in it; it cannot be mended so as to be water-tight.
(from tgl, to sleep), n. sleep.

{oX} (v. to sleep much; to sleep soundly, a applied to the royal family.

{oX} (v. to sleep lightly, applied to the royal family.

{oX} (v. to sleep in such a manner as to present an unseemly spectacle; a restless sleeper.

( from 63, a house), n. a sheath, a case or covering, as the inner covering of some seeds.

( from 63, applied to the royal family.

( from 63, to sleep lightly, applied to the royal family.

( from 63, to cover), n. a number or quantity placed together, as if under one cover, a president, ruler; a flock of fowl; a herd of buffaloes; a herd of cattle; a herd of elephants;

a president, ruler.

a guardian, one who oversees and takes care of. the General's control and supervision of the officers and men is excellent.

n. a bulge; an apothegm frequently quoted by Burmese medical practitioners.

n. the intestines; see 63.

(from 63, to be cold), n. cold.

( v. to catch cold. a beginning, fore end, fore part, top; num. ap. applied to rational beings, considered in some way as chief, or as having subordinates.

, adv. at the very first. I arrived the very first.

(from 63, to dance), n. dancing, as his dancing (or manner of dancing) is good.
2 (from  to harness).  n. harnessing, as  
he does not understand harnessing a horse.

v. to crack open, more than  less than  hence  
not to accord in sentiment  (rare),  
not to be divided in the midst.

n. the highest of the sixteen Brahmalokas,  
(Pali).  n. a character, letter of the alphabet,  
, n. algebra,  

(from  to form, as fruit),  n. fruit in the first state after 
the blossom,  (pron.  ,  ); noxious exhalation 
or effluvium, one kind of  

v. to be of a gross, thick habit of body;  
to be heavy, sluggish in motion  (infreq.),  

v. to be of a thin, spare habit; to be quick, agile,  
also applied to horses and bullocks,  

, see , v. to be reckless, unreserved in conduct, 
wanton.

(from  to mark across),  n. a line drawn across other lines; 
a transverse line of division; the space between two cross lines, 
a compartment; comp.  

n. the space between two cross lines, a compartment;  
, a hindrance, restriction, prohibition, e.g.,  
do not let there be any interference with this business.  
do as you like in this matter; I will place no restriction on you.

v. to compart, divide into compartments.

(from  to be blind), adv. blindly, 
as a blind person.  goes blindly, heedlessly,
mathrm{a} reach of the arm, of a weapon, n missile, the eye: commonly used as a num. aux.,  a bowshot;  a slingshot; is said to be the distance which a gun or rifle will carry; the distance a gun or rifle report is heard.

\textit{adv. indeed, certainly.}  

\textit{adv. same as  \textit{a}, \textit{as}.}  

\textit{adv. same, but involving the idea of courage.}  

\textit{adv. same, but generally used in subjunctive or conditional clauses.}  

\textit{\textit{a} child, infant. \textit{Der:}  \textit{a dancer.}  \textit{a barrier, screen, partition; the external, soft, unsubstantial part of a thing; opposed to  \textit{the} solid substance, as the outer part of a tree. \textit{alburnum, as distinguished from the solid wood.  \textit{a} white of an egg. \textit{may be used \textit{fig.},  \textit{the whole without a remainder is destroyed.}}}}  

\textit{\textit{a} barrier, screen, partition.  \textit{the} outside merely (\textit{very rare}).}  

\textit{\textit{Pali \textit{to dance}.}  \textit{a dancer.}  \textit{an improper, inconvenient or unseasonable time. \textit{the} number of ten millions; see \textit{a}.}  

\textit{\textit{to come to an end}, \textit{all, the whole: \textit{adv. wholly, entirely.}}  

\textit{the whole without a remainder is destroyed.}  

\textit{\textit{to be spent}.}  

\textit{\textit{adv. same as \textit{a}.}  

\textit{a barrier, screen, partition; the external, soft, unsubstantial part of a thing; opposed to  \textit{the} solid substance, as the outer part of a tree. \textit{alburnum, as distinguished from the solid wood. \textit{the white of an egg. \textit{may be used \textit{fig.},  \textit{the whole without a remainder is destroyed.}}}
though one live to be a hundred years old, he cannot learn and understand all wisdom.

v. to bear the expense of an undertaking, etc.

(from .mvp. to give medicine), n. a physician, a demerit, guilt.

(Pali  goo, and  ooO8), n. demerit, guilt. a demerit

n. evil action, bad works, demerit, sin. Childers.

n. the evil consequence of sin, punishment, a demerit.

(from  mvp. to string), n. a string (of ornaments), as ooO8.

(from  mvp. to aid), n. assistance, succor.

1 (from  mvp. to exceed), n. the proportion of alloy in money.

n. the average proportion.

v. to have a large proportion of silver in money.

v. to be high in price, valuable; same as mvp. and

v. to decide the quality of alloyed money, are you able to decide properly the proportion of copper and silver? what do you think is the proportion of alloy in this silver? to make a mental estimate of another's character, are you a judge of character?

2 (from  mvp. to be chief), n. a chief, in.

n. same as ooO8

(from  mvp. to remove gradually), n. a stage in a process of gradual removal.

n. secret (partial) abstraction of property, always used in a bad sense.

1 (from  mvp. to be crooked), n. a crook.

n. crookedness, subterfuge, tergiversation.

v. to contrive an artful, evil, or treacherous, design or scheme.

n. a scroll saw.
2 (from ကြပ်ကြား, to take a part), n. duties, customs; a thugyi's commission; comp. ကြပ်ကြား]

ကြပ်ကြား, n. a customhouse pass.

cြပ်ကြား, v. to receive a commission or percentage on revenue, or in any pecuniary transaction; ကြပ်ကြား, a thugyi's revenue commission.

ကြပ်ကြား, n. a timber revenue station.

cြပ်ကြား, n. revenue or custom hill (1).

cြပ်ကြား, n. a customhouse.

cြပ်ကြား, n. a collector of customs; ကြပ်ကြား, an assistant collector of customs.

ကြပ်ကြား, n. the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

ကြား, 1. n. a body, an animal body (infreq.), ကြား; a brute animal, commonly one of an inferior kind, and affixed to the name, whether generic or specific, as ကြား, a fish, ကြား, a grasshopper; num. aux. applied to inferior brute animals; applied to game in general; also applied in a contemptuous manner to persons, ကြား. It is often applied to children, but rarely conveys any disparaging meaning, e.g., ကြား. It is often applied to children, but rarely conveys any disparaging meaning, e.g., ကြား.

ကြား, n. a body, ကြား; substance, ကြား, ကြား.

ကြား, 2. n. a dead body, ကြား; comp. ကြား; ကြား. ကြား, ကြား, ကြား. applied to human beings.

ကြား, 1 (from ကြား, to be good), n. a good thing, ကြား.

ကြား, v. to perform a good or praiseworthy deed.

ကြား, 1 (from ကြား, to bite), n. compression between the teeth, or in an instrument, ကြား; a bite, the quantity taken between the teeth at once, ကြား; used chiefly as a num. aux.: an ache, ကြား.

ကြား, n. see above, ကြား.

ကြား, 2. n. a sprout from a seed (obs.), ကြား; comp. ကြား.

ကြား, (from ကြား, to hold), n. a handle; a lieutenant officer under a chief, ကြား, ကြား, ကြား. In modern use ကြား, ကြား, ကြား.
work, v. to handle carelessly.

a large branch, bough of a tree, larger than

(bear a certain price), n. price,

d. expense. remnants of inferior value, oos,

omissions in writing. 

n. money forfeited, oos; 

n. money forfeited, oos; 

n. money forfeited, oos;

n. money forfeited, oos;

n. remnants, refuse.

a pin, bolt, bar; not used singly, but found in 

(sadosagyn), oos; oos; oos; oos; oos;

(from to do. etc.), n. a deed, oos; a habit acquired by practice, oos, oos, oos; oos;

a habit acquired by practice, oos;

n. a habit acquired by practice, oos;

v. to be of good habits.

v. to be of evil habits, vicious, oos;

v. to acquire a habit of. oos;

v. to practise, oos;

1. n. appearance, oos (seldom used alone).

v. to be ill-favored, ugly. oos; oos;

uncomely language proceedeth from (the mouth of) an uncomely person.

(pron. oos) (from oos, to be narrow), n. brevity, as in oos; an abridgment, compilation, oos;

v. to be placed in confinement.

v. to place in confinement, particularly in irons, oos; also used fig., to fall into straits or difficulties.

n. the Inspector-general of Prisons, Burma.

v. to be confined, particularly in fetters or chains, oos;

n. a prisoner: one confined in fetters or chains, a convict, oos.
(from to remain), n. a remainder, residue, balance.

see under; twenty ticals.

adv. proxily, diffusely. from remain), n. a remainder, residue, balance.

(see under; twenty ticals.

adv. prolixly, diffusely.

CgSs, (from ), n. superficial extent.

V. to place in enlarged custody.

V. to give or explain in detail.

( from and ), n. any slimy matter, mucilage.

(from to be hard, indurated), n. an induration, tumor, hard concretion in the flesh; a difficulty in the mind, something hard to get over.

n. same as ; used, fig., a soft resinous wood of highly aromatic odor. It has sometimes been called aloes wood, but it has no connection with the common aloe, found in the Malay Peninsula, Agalnagallocha, eagle wood, called gaharu in Malay.

n. notoriety, fame.

1 (from to gulp down), n. a gulp; a swallow.

2 (from to gird up), n. a turn in a knot; used as a num. one.

(from to be full, large), n. a branch of a tree, straight.
round, suitable for making sundry utensils; comp. တံခါးတံခါး and တိုးတိုး, n. a consequence, result, effect; opposed to အိမ်တံခါး, a cause; a good result; opposed to အိမ်တံခါး; advantage, profit, benefit, တိုက်ပြန်, two rewards, တိုက်ပြန်တိုက်ပြန်, four rewards.

(ကြေး, to delay). adv. without profit, in the phrases ကြေးနှင့် ကောင်း and ကြေးနှင့် ကောင်း.

န. the pros and cons, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါးအိမ်တံခါး, let me tell and explain to you the pros and cons of the case.

အိမ်တံခါး, n. benefits and profits of any scheme or undertaking, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါးတံခါး, v. to further and protect the interests of another, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, v. to get but little profit; to be totally ruined, lost, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, v. to obtain the accomplishment of one's end, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, to result in benefit to any one, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, v. to be of great benefit. အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, v. to derive benefit. အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, n. benefits and profits of any scheme or undertaking, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, v. to be of great benefit. အိမ်တံခါး, v. to derive benefit.

, v. to be advantageous. အိမ်တံခါး, v. to be profitless.

အိမ်တံခါး, v. to be disadvantageous or detrimental to one's interest, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, he spoke in a manner which was profitless and detrimental, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, v. to have another's interest at heart; somewhat similar to အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, but implying a less active interest.

, pron. a. whatever; but more nearly the obsolete whatso; used as a counterpart to ကြေး, thus, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး. whatsoever law is right, that law one must keep.

, pron. a. whoso, whosoever.

, pron. a. of whatever kind.

န. a royal friend; used by kings in speaking to or of one another, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး, အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး.

(ကေး, to superintend), n. a subordinate officer, a chief of ten, a decurion; a sergeant or corporal.

, adv. stringently.

(ကေး, to be rough, harsh, violent), အိမ်တံခါးတံခါး.
adv. in rough, abusive, railing, violent language.

v. to be in the habit of using abusive language.

v. to make a draft. a draft, n. a thought, intention, design.

(from , to think, intend). n. a thought, intention, design.

n. an intention, design.

v. to be consummated, as a plan or design.

v. to be in a state of perplexity when carrying out a plan.

v. to anticipate or forestall another in any undertaking.

v. to terminate, as a plan or scheme. 

v. to be well-planned; to be clever in conceiving a plan, a man very clever in conceiving plans.

v. to be difficult of accomplishment, as a plan; is a more forcible term than

v. to be premature, as a plan or design.

v. to accomplish one's purpose.

v. to project a plan.

v. to be dilatory or behind hand in forming a plan.

v. to suggest an idea, plan, etc., a more forcible term than

v. to be frustrated, as a plan or scheme; has a somewhat similar meaning, but one implying that the plan may yet succeed.

v. to foil, frustrate.

v. to be poor and ill-conceived, as a plan or scheme.

v. to accomplish one's purpose.

v. to conceive an idea, hit upon a plan, a somewhat similar meaning.

(pron. in colloq.), v. to cease conceiving a plan through discouragement or fear of failure.

v. to excel another in projecting a plan.

v. to last, to endure; to keep; usually applied to property.

(from , to have a space between), n. a crack, opening, interstice, intermediate space, . Der. and

n. an intermediate space; see and
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a disease among horses (kumri).

to have a muscle displaced,

to know the position of muscles and tendons; a commendatory term applied to those who practise massage.

(from to draw a line), a. a line, anything drawn out into a line; a line of writing; a long mark or streak; a road; a furrow; a rivulet; an antecedent; a cause or reason; opposed to a consequence, an effect; a circumstance, what pertains to or is connected with, implying a cessation of the coalescence of the married couple's destinies.

v. to be dissolved, as a marriage (more polite than 

v. to be fortunate, happy, implying that such fortune or happiness is derived from the stock of merit acquired in past stages of existence, as implying a cessation of the coalescence of the married couple's destinies.

v. to communicate with, either verbally or in writing.

n. an account, narrative.

v. to have one's destiny bound up or connected with that of another.

n. the four prime causes.

v. similar in meaning to (in ordinary parlance).

v. to have one's destiny bound up with that of another, as the result of association or union in past stages of existence.

v. to account for.

v. to make an occasion of; to advert to, speak with reference to.

adv. exceedingly, unconscionably, unaccountably.

adv. without cause or reason, sometimes followed by , e.g., he beat me without the slightest reason.

n. an original cause.

n. a trace or mark left by something passing over the ground.
to seek the cause or origin of anything; to seek a pretext for doing anything.

v. to furrow.

v. to be on terms of amity with, they two are on very amicable terms; they cannot bear to be separated from one another. Prov.

2. conj.: see under 1, 2, an intermediate space, a lane or narrow passage between two objects; used in comp., as , a space between, a compartment; used in comp., a restriction, prohibition, obstruction, is it because there is some restriction on you, sir, that this business is not yet finished?

n. a spot, mark on an animal.

n. same as 2.

v. to happen opportunely, to be suitable; with , means to speak to the point,  means to speak to the point,  to be explained, disclosed, unravelled.

v. to move a piece in the game of chess. do you understand the moves in chess?

(from , to make circular) n. a circle, ring, loop; is often used with words of seeing with great distinctness, e.g., ; in conversation the is omitted, and is pron.
ornamental ring, n. an ornamental ring.  
an ornamental ring, a. annular.
bind, n. the binding of a border or edge; a  
chief (of a town).  
punishment, discipline, n. punishment, discipline; execution.
pron. you, mas. or fem.; see  
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pron. 1. mas. or fem.; see ကျောင်း, praen. ကျောင်း; preferable in grave and respectful discourse, ကိုးကျောင်းနှင့် ငွေ့ဂျင်နှင့် ကျောင်းကျောင်း သို့မဟုတ် ကျောင်းကျောင်းကြိုးကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း (from ကျောင်း, to remain), n. a remainder. ကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, n. same as ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, adv. without a remainder, wholly, entirely, utterly; ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, n. tourmaline, a beautiful mineral, so called from Tourmaline in Ceylon.

ကျောင်း, n. schorl or black tourmaline. ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း (from ကျောင်း, a debt), adv. on credit; opposed to ကျောင်း, with ready money.

ကျောင်း, adv. same as ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း,

allow me to buy this horse on credit.

ကျောင်း, v. to sell on credit, ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, v. to buy on credit.

ကျောင်း, n. pay for service, wages; comp ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း (from ကျောင်း), n. same as ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, n. a branch of a tree; smaller than ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, n. same; sometimes applied fig. to children, ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, n. a main branch, ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, 1, n. thread wound on a weaver's quill, w. skin or bank of thread, ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း, 2, n. a valve; the mouthpiece of a musical instrument, as ကျောင်း; ကျောင်း, the uvula; ကျောင်း.

ကျောင်း (from ကျောင်း, to spread out in order) n. anything spread out;

used in comp. as ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း.
partly a cultivated spot of ground, as a division of a day, the morning, the day, the evening or night portion; a business, affair, to obey, call, nature.

arrangement, array, is in more frequent use than a business, affair, to be busy.

ll, v. lit. to be busy, as in arrangement or array; in a more extended sense, to be well ordered or arranged, as a plan, scheme or business.

one, one who lives on wages. (Pali ตค, ตศ), n. a section, division, distinct part of a writing or discourse, an actual measurement; a business, affair, about so much. used as a secondary noun, about so much. about one year.

n. an estimate of extent.

n. a mental estimate of quantity or extent.

n. about so much.

n. a mental estimate of quantity or extent.

in about so much, thus ; or about so much.

v. to be opportune, convenient.

n. an arrangement, a division, class of subjects, as a wooden partition.

n. a wall forming a span in a bridge; how many spans are there in the sitting bridge?
To move a sick person, whose death is imminent, from one room to another; to the sick if a member of the family; if not, to the principal room in a house.

To perform a certain ceremony on the death of a member of the royal family.

The principal room in a house.

A suitable appendage, something adapted or suited to a principal; an implement of use suited to the character of the user; a proper accompaniment, equipage, etc.

Same; most common.

A short prop, fulcrum;

Time;

Repeatedly, once upon a time.

To be out of season, unseasonable.

To delay, tarry.

To turn a day, month or year, commonly the latter, be above a year old.

Anniversary day; comp.

To delay, be distant in time, be a long time.

To be a favorable or excellent time for doing anything.

A unit, an individual thing; used only as a num. aux.,

The present time; see ဝ်ဃ.

Repeatedly; at the present time, (pron. ဗခွါ).

(from ၀, to prop up), a short prop, fulcrum; a cushion.

A short prop, fulcrum; resistance.

Because he knows I have no means of resistance, he oppresses me.

A spring, bound; a hard mass; anything.

B. D. 2.
hardened; a smothered enmity, when used in a fig. sense with 
object, means an induration, a tumor, an induration, a tumor, etc.

enmity (from fold), n. a fold, double; the bark of a tree,
when used in a fig. sense, meaning an induration, a tumor,
when applied to human beings, have the same
meaning as , but are less polite.

1. n. the top, summit, highest part, acme, apex; the utmost, as in the phrases the top,
as as the top, as the top, as the top, or .

2. n. a slant, a turning from a straight line; a slant, a turning from a straight line, I cannot come to (see) you,
sir, because you live in an out-of-the-way place.

1. n. a large tuberous root; see

2. n. a cavity, hollow place, excavation; the hollow of anything, as of a tree, a vessel, etc.,

applied to boats; or .

v. to be penetrated, as the abdominal cavity, to

n. an immense number.

n. an appellation.

(from to hit). n. a hit. time being, time being, 

n. a moment, a short interval of time. a moment, a moment,

(n from to be firm). n. a stalk or branch (of fruit or flowers),

v. to make or hold valid.

n. effluvium, exhalation, smoke, 

n. a noxious exhalation or effluvium.
OQ, n. vapor, fume.  
QtoQooaSg, v. to throw off vapor.

Qg-ooaSg, n. perfume, scent.  
QtoQooaSg, n. the odor of fumes.

Qg-ooaScoS, n. thieving and concealing stolen property.

QtoQ, v. to be dissipated, as a fume or vapor; to be evaporated or volatilized, as a perfume.

OQ, n. subject. matter, object, thing proposed, aimed at; an article, item; chiefly used as a num. aux.; a mark, impression, as စား စား; a mark on animals, စား; or in wood, စား: a stroke, blow; hence in the Burmese time စား, one beat of a drum, answering to 9 o'clock; စား, two beats, 12 o'clock; စား, three beats, 3 o'clock; စား, four beats, 6 o'clock; hence also စား (pron. စား), adv. at once, instantly. စား

OQtoQ, n. a central point; see စား

OQtoQ, n. a mark, impression; a subject, matter, object.

OQtoQ, n. same, 2nd def.; in colloq. often abbrev. to စား, စား

OQtoQ, v. to fall in place, be in point, hit the mark or object, accomplish the purpose aimed at, စား, the language was so very much to the point, that though one did not wish to listen to it, one was obliged to do so.

OQtoQ, v. to preconcert a signal, စား, that I may know you are there, it would be well to arrange some signal.

OQtoQ (commonly စား), n. a central point, စား, စား, စား

OQtoQ, v. to fail in aim, not to hit. စား

OQtoQ (from စား, to estimate), n. quantity estimated.

OQtoQ, 1, n. one who belongs to, or is connected with, another; used adjectivally, dropping the initial စား, as in စား, a fellow countryman; and used vocatively, being prefixed to a term of compellation. စား, O prince; စား, စား, စား, စား, စား, စား, စား, you.

OQtoQ, adv. one another, mutually, respectively, relatively, စား

OQtoQ, 2 (from စား, to go through), n. the diameter of a circle, or the line which measures the length or breadth of any figure, စား
3. n. the secundines, afterbirth.

4. v. to eat the secundines of young buffaloes and oxen, as the Burmese do. To prove the ownership of a buffalo a Burman will say

v. to come away, as the afterbirth.

4. n. a kind of song, etc. To prove the ownership of a buffalo a Burman will say

v. to quarrel, etc.

1. n. love, affection; if there be great love, there is great resentment.

1. adv. barely, without anything else. Der.

adv. nakedly, without clothes; uselessly, without profit,

v. to be naked, etc.

adv. in vain, uselessly, to no purpose, without profit.

1 (usually pron. ဗိုလ်မှု့ဗိုလ်မှု့), adv. same; often means, without reason, etc.

1 (from ဗိုလ်, to be flat and thin), n. what is flat and thin;

chiefly used as a num. aux., etc.

2 (from ဗိုလ်, to insert between two flat surfaces), n. a petal of a flower.

2 (from ဗိုလ်, to hook), a. waving, as the stripes of a Burmese waistcloth.

3. n. a skirt of a waving pattern, worn by females.

3. n. a waistcloth of such pattern, worn by males.

1, n. a time, period, season.

often used in conjunction with verbs, when the ဗိုလ် is dropped, e.g., etc.; comp.

v. to terminate, as time.

v. to be suitable, as a time or season for doing anything.

v. to be fulfilled, as time.

v. to be brief, as time for the performance of any business.

adv. at an unseasonable hour, etc.

v. to be sufficiently early, to be in time to do anything.
2 (from ACKET, to weigh), n. weight, the weight of a body ascertained by the balance.

3, v. to have a sensible weight in the balance.

4, v. to amount to in weight.

5, v. to be not well balanced in mind.

6 (from ACKET, to take up), n. a child's nurse, bearer.

7, n. same as 8.

8. n. a nurse or bearer to children of the royal family.

9 (from ACKET), n. architectural proportion of a boat, ship, etc., or ACKET; comp. ACKET, or: applied also to language, ACKET, ACKET.

10 (from ACKET, to promote, exalt), n. an exordium.

11 (from ACKET, to control), n. a chief.

12, a compend (infreq.), a compend of history; ACKET, a bond; ACKET, a bail bond.

13, n. a point of union, what unites several things; a person or thing to which several others are subordinate.

14, n. a lockup in a police station.

15, 1, n. an under-trial prisoner; a convict.

16, 2 (from ACKET, to sew), n. a tailor.

17, n. the royal Master Tailor, head of military tailors.

18, n. a rejoinder at law.

19 (from ACKET, to reply to), adv. alternately in debate.

20, n. the statement of a defendant in a criminal or civil case.

21, n. dirt, filth, rust, excrement, whatever is excreted from any substance.

Der. ACKET.

22, n. same as 8.

Der. ACKET.

23, n. a bar, long piece, as ACKET, a bar of wood, ACKET, a bar of iron; comp. ACKET, a straight piece slenderer than ACKET, e.g., ACKET, ACKET; ACKET, ACKET, ACKET, ACKET, ACKET.
his enemy near the creek, but hearing Maung Gale cough the enemy avoided him and went away.

** acids and sweets collectively, particularly when applied to fruit, in the town of Sagaing, fruits sweet and acid are very abundant.

(from to be deficient), pron. a. some, some men.

(from and ), n. proportion in relative parts or quantities.

, n. a bamboo rafter; comp. a rafter of wood; applied also to poles when used as bamboo rafters.

(from to measure), n. quantity measured.

1. n. an act, deed; chiefly used in forming verbal nouns; a circumstance, what pertains to, an event; an outward circumstance, appearance, conduct, behavior, mode of life, as in the phrase .

, n. a circumstance, an event; an outward circumstance, appearance.

, v. to be the subject matter of, a term employed in litigation, e.g., .

2, see , n. a kind of song.

, n. an ornamental ring; see .

(from to surround with people), n. attendants, guards, people in waiting.

(from to be a point of union), n. a point of union, what unites several things; a person or thing to which several others are subordinate.

, n. a point of union.

(from to separate, be different), pron. a. other, some, some.
oogos-ooogS

a. else, other.  ooogos, adv. elsewhere.

ooogS, adv. without an interval; without consequence, ooogS;
ooogos, n. a foundation, bottom, root, ooog; state, status; a foot or
leg. ooog, on horseback; ooog, on foot;  ooogos, if one goes
on horseback (lit. by horse's foot), one can reach Katha town in
a single day (period of daylight), on foot (lit. by human foot) one
must sleep a night on the way.  Der. ooog

ooogos. n. state, condition (of an action or thing). ooogos, ooog
ooogos, n. a foundation, bottom, root, ooogos, ooogos.

ooogos, a. baseless.
ooogos, v. to be abject, base, vile.
ooogos, v. to sow seed broadcast in the dry season, just before
the rains, no transplanting being necessary.
ooogos, v. to break up soil in the dry season (just before the rains
set in) for sowing seed.
oog (from g. to branch into two parts), n. crotch, the place of
branching off, in a tree (ooog), river (ooog), road (ooog),
etc.; hence ooog, to be of two minds, halt between two opinions.
oogos. 1 (from ooog, to be concave), n. a concavity.
oogos. 2 (from ooog, a cup), n. a kwet, a weight equal to a peittha
or viss, and superseding the latter in all capital numbers, as oo
gogos, or gogos, instead of gogos, ten viss.
oogos, n. the concavity of a boat or vessel, in regard to its
carrying capacity, ooogos, ooogos, ooogos, a term applied to cultivable land, as ooogos

ooog, n. the place where a thing is located, or work is performed;
the place and parts adjacent; used chiefly in comp., dropping the
initial. Der. ooog, a judge's or magistrate's bench; ooog, the
sphere in which human beings live, i.e., the world, ooog, ooog,
ooogos, ooogos, ooogos, applied to kings; and ooog, the
bosom.
ioog. n. a business, affair, ooog, ooog, ooog; commission, permission,
privilege, consent, opportunity; right, reason, 

privileged, consent, opportunity; right, reason, 

DQsSoQGp, 03o5o, ti. a business, affair. 

DQsSoS, v. to be fulfilled, as a business, affair. obligation, 

DQsSoS, v. to crave permission, ask leave of. 

DQsSoS, v. to have a good occasion (of doing). 

DQsSoS, v. to permit; to authorize, to grant permission. 

DQsSoS, v. to commission, invest. 

DQsSoS, v. to have a good occasion (of doing). 

DQsSoS, v. to be favorable, as an opportunity to gain an advantage over another, e.g., 

DQsSoS, v. to know one's place, opportunity, or time. 

DQsSoS, n. revenue accruing from assessments on real and personal property; comp. DQsSoS and DQsSoS 

DQsSoS, n. same as DQsSoS 

DQsSoS, n. a collector of revenue. 

DQsSoS, v. to collect revenue; n. a collector of revenue. 

DQsSoS, n. a head collector of revenue. 

DQsSoS, v. to assess revenue, DQsSoS. DQsSoS. 

DQsSoS, n. a revenue clerk. 

DQsSoS, DQsSoS, v. to pay tribute or revenue. 

DQsSoS, n. the Financial Commissioner, Burma; DQsSoS, Secretary to the Financial Commissioner. 

DQsSoS, n. a tax receipt, DQsSoS. DQsSoS. 

DQsSoS, n. a household paying revenue, DQsSoS. DQsSoS. 

DQsSoS (pron. DQsSoS), n. a collective term for revenue and treasure. 

DQsSoS, n. the highest subordinate revenue official in a district, DQsSoS. DQsSoS. 

DQsSoS, n. voice; used chiefly as a num. aux., DQsSoS, DQsSoS. DQsSoS. DQsSoS (very often abbrev. to DQsSoS) DQsSoS. a term applied to persons engaged in an angry dispute; equivalent to the English expression "to have words with"; 

DQsSoS, n. bark, rind, peel, skin (of fruit). shell, crust, husk, hull. 

DQsSoS, n. the scurf or fibrous matter on bark. 

DQsSoS, n. see the parts. 

DQsSoS, DQsSoS, DQsSoS, DQsSoS, DQsSoS, v. to strip off the skin of
fruit, to peel, to hull (is the most elegant).

(from to coil), n. a coil, a coil of rope; un
v. to evolve.

(from to coil), n. a coil, ferrule, (third), (second), (nalique), a coil of rope; a term of contempt, applied to persons who are wanting in energy and self-reliance; see

adv. in a disorderly, irregular, contrary manner.

(from to make pointed), n. the end of anything that terminates in a point, your dah is too pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

(from to be slimy), n. any slimy, mucilaginous matter, your dah is too pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

(from to surround), n. attendants, people in waiting, retinue, ferrule on a handle; or a rounded end, a term of contempt, applied to persons who are wanting in energy and self-reliance; see

n. a vulgar fraction.

(adj. in a disorderly, irregular, contrary manner.

(from to make pointed), n. the end of anything that terminates in a point, your dah is too pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

(from to be slimy), n. any slimy, mucilaginous matter, your dah is too pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

(n. the end of anything that terminates in a point, your dah is too pointed; a pointed piece of iron.

(Pali priv. and a promise), n. infidelity, unfaithfulness; particularly in administering justice.

n. the four infidelities, viz. that occasioned by selfish desire; that occasioned by ill-will; that occasioned by ignorance; that occasioned by fear.

(Pali excellent, and disciple).

n. the two chief disciples of Buddha. viz. the right-hand chief disciple (the left-hand chief disciple (pron. the left-hand chief disciple (comp. agasawa, or agra-srawaka, from agra, chief, and srawaka, a disciple; lit. one who hears. The disciples who receive this office must have practiced the paramitas during one asankya-kaplaksha. They are never born of any other caste than the royal or the Brahmin.

(Pali fire, and a shaster), n. alchemy.

v. to practice alchemy.
1. n. a kind of tree, the *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus*.

2. n. the *Shorea Siamesis* (Pali 。www. Sal tree). Maha Maya gave birth to Gautama under a Sal tree in the Lumbini garden (www. www) which lies between Kappila-wastu (www) and Koli (www).

(pron. www) n. the *Aporosa macrophylla*.

n. the gum of the and the www; used like www

n. an www board or plank.

v. to bud as the tree. www

www

www, n. an earthen cup or bowl (not used singly); www, a spittoon; www, a wash-basin. Der. www and www

n. an earthen cup, used as a crucible, www

n. a deep earthen pan or large bowl, larger than www

n. strength, force of any kind, whether of body, mind, or wealth, www

n. same; particularly military force; www

n. see www; www

adv. in a considerable degree, www

n. a season, a time of some continuance.

adv. exceedingly; too much, www

www

adv. of the same signification. www

adv. of the same signification.

v. to like, be pleased with (obs.). www

(Eng.), n. an inspector; particularly an inspector of police.

1. n. an allotment, portion of business assigned, a quota, www; www, finish your allotment of work, otherwise, if it falls short when measured, you will not receive wages according to agreement. Der. www

(a corruption of www), www, v. to sell on credit.

(from www to remain), n. the remains of a thing after part
is destroyed, as ओ०, the stump of a tree; a short peg placed to prevent motion. ओ०: hence कृती, a sharp stump, snag; also applied to diseases. ओ०; or ओ०। *Der.* ओ०, ओ०, ओ०। ओ०। ओ०।

इो ओ०, n. real estate inherited from ancestors. ओ०; प्राप्त ओ०, ओ०, ओ०, ओ०। ओ०।।

I am able to live (lit. eat and drink) without working, because I inherited property from my parents.

दृश्यम्, n. same as ओ०।

दृश्यम् (from कृती, to close up), n. the quantity taken into the mouth at once. ओ०, a mouthful of water; a flower bud. ओ०।

दृश्यम्, v. to bud. ओ०।।

दृश्यम् (from कृती, to project convexly), n. a promontory, cape, headland, bluff; any convex projection, whether of a bank, ओ०, or of a mountain, ओ०। or of a wood, ओ०।।

दृश्यम्, n. a mouthful of water; a flower bud. ओ०।।

दृश्यम्, n. a tight body jacket. ओ०।।

दृश्यम्, n. a short coat, jacket.

दृश्यम्, n. lit. short coat. long coat. the Burmese name for two Chinese sects, who respectively wear short and long jackets.

दृश्यम्, n. a jacket-tie; an ornamental strip of cloth attached to the lower part of a woman's jacket; the lapel of an English coat.

दृश्यम्, n. a tight-sleeved coat or jacket.

दृश्यम्, n. a loose-sleeved coat or jacket. ओ०।।

दृश्यम्, n. a short-sleeved coat or jacket.

दृश्यम्, n. the collar of a coat or jacket.

दृश्यम् (pron. ओ०), n. a frock, shirt.

दृश्यम्, a. approaching puberty, applied to the age of a girl from ten to thirteen, ओ०।।

दृश्यम्, n. a button: ओ०, a button or stud.

दृश्यम्, n. a button-hole. ओ०, v. to button.

दृश्यम्, n. a button-mold.

दृश्यम् (pron. ओ०), n. plaster, a composition of lime, sand, water etc., used for coating walls (2).

दृश्यम्, v. to plaster, overlay with plaster.

दृश्यम्, ओ०, ओ०, v. to plaster, overlay with plaster.
stucco, n. mortar made of the same composition as plaster.


Eng., n. offspring of European and Asiatic parentage (mixed).


Eng. (Pali), n. the planet Mars (Eng.); the third day of the week, Tuesday, English.

Eng. (Pali), n. offspring of European and Asiatic parentage (mixed).

Pali), n. England.

Eng. (Pali), n. the male person born on a Tuesday.

Eng. (Pali), n. a female person born on a Tuesday.

Eng. (Pali), n. a limb, member, part of the body; a component part, Eng.; a requisite qualification, essential property, a natural part or feature of a living existence or being, capable of a special function that is essential to the life or well-being of the whole, as the lungs, the heart, etc.; an euphemism for the male or female organ of generation; twelve pages of palm-leaf writing, or of printed matter, Eng.Eng.

Eng., v. to be injured, maimed, or wanting in any limb.

Eng. (sometimes Eng.), n. the organs of generation, whether male or female, male, female, offspring, Eng.

Eng., Eng., v. to be in good proportion.

Eng. (pron. Eng.), n. a kind of inflammatory eruption, nettle rash, urticaria, Eng.

Eng. (Pali), n a degree of a circle, Eng.Eng.

Eng. (Pali), 1, v. to make the noise indicated by the sound of the word; and hence to be uneasy in the stomach from fulness, whether occasioned by food or gas, Eng. Eng. Eng.

Eng., adv. of similar signification, Eng.Eng.

Eng., 2, int. hum!

Eng., 1, int. true, yes (colloq.), Eng.Eng.

Eng., 2, n. a pond that receives its supply of water from a neighboring river or some other larger reservoir; comp. Eng., a stagnant pond or lake, and Eng., an artificial pool or tank.


Eng. Eng., n. fishery revenue.

large pond.

employe of a fishery lessee.

a fishery lessee; is a near equivalent.

a table divided into columns or squares, or other compartments, for the purpose of entering figures, accounts, etc., also used fig., as

v. to accord, as two accounts on being compared; to compare two accounts.

a square or compartment in a table.

an account or register entered in a table.

a table in which the items are entered in columns.

(pron. ), n. a short-legged bedstead formerly used

by priests.

a table in which the items are entered in horizontal lines.

(from , to attach to), n. an attachment to anything.

(from , to be soft, gentle), n., .

v. to dance to the sound of soft, gentle music.

n. musical instruments of soft, gentle sound.

v. to play on such instruments.

v. to try the tones of a musical instrument before playing.

n. a festival in which the music is of a soft and gentle character.

n. a female player on instruments of such a character.

n. a male player on instruments of such a character.

(from , to be at ease)

v. to live on a pension; n. a pensioner, .

n. a pension, . (Eng.).

v. to grant a pension,

v. to get a pension,

(from , to feel ill-will).

v. to bear the ill-will of another.

v. to harbor resentment. bear a grudge.

whatever you may do to me, sir, I will not bear a grudge against you.
OCC (from OCC to appear slightly), n. a glimpse, shadow, slight touch, OCC; exhalation, vapor, steam, smoke, OCC;
also used fig., OCC (OCC understood) OCC said of persons on the point of death; OCC, n. same; comp. OCC
OCC, v. to reek.
OCC, v. to draw well, as a cigar, OCC
OCC, v. to exhale, emit a vapor.
oob. 1. n. a unit, one, oob
oob. 2. n. a cylindrical box of any size, oob, oob, oob, oob
oob. 3. v. to squeeze, compress, clench (the throat), throttle, OCC; to utter a short, compressed sound, as an elephant (oob), or a dog pursuing a hare, or a person who restrains his voice under punishment; to draw out, detect, catch in conversation, oob, oob, oob, oob, oob; a part, bit, piece, oob. oob
oob. 4. OCC, OCC; remnant, OCC; ability, OCC; capacity, OCC; hence OCC
oob, n. a beginning, commencement.
oob, n. a small bit, remnant; a clue, OCC
oob, v. to make a beginning of speaking.
oob, adv. sundrily.
oob, n. same as oob
oob, adv. pertaining to sundry little matters.
oob, adv. sundrily, oob, oob, oob (oob der. from oob).
oob, adv. at first; oob, oob, oob, from the very first.
oob, adv. at the very first, oob, oob.
oob, oob, v. to begin, he first.
oob, oob, v. to be finished, oob, oob; to be all spent, done, oob
oob, v. to be of superior ability, capacity, etc., oob
oob, v. to finish, make an end of (a work), oob.
drop (from ṣ, ṭo drop), n. a drop. adv. droppingly.

drop, n. a drop; also applied to the sun. adj. droppingly: a. striped.

strip, adv. sundrily.

strip (from ṣ. to examine, investigate), n. examination; a. genuine, unadulterated. v. to be skilled in examining; to undergo examination; to bear investigation, a true law will bear investigation. v. to be able to answer well, when examined.

the recorded statement of a witness or an accused in a civil or criminal case, the lash of a whip; the string of a necklace, your Reverences will please be seated, according to the time you have been mahtis (i.e., monks for a period of ten years and upwards), and the number of Lents you have kept.

seriatim, adv. minutely, accurately; only prefixed to ṣ.
osepO — oo§>o

adv. minutely, accurately (most common). oosepO

2 (from o§, to tie up), n. a quantity of things tied up lengthwise, as plants, grass, etc.,  sözO,  oosepO,  oosepO,  oosepO,  oosepO,  oosepO.

osepO (from o§, to assemble), n. an assembly of people.

1, n. anything putrid or rotten, oosepO,  oosepO.

osepO, 2 (from o§, to tie up), n. a quantity of things tied up lengthwise, as plants, grass, etc.,  sözO,  oosepO,  oosepO,  oosepO,  oosepO.

coso, 2 (from o§, to join), n. a joint, seam.

osepO, n. continuous connection; applied to language, oosepO.

osepO, v. to make a trial of, put on probation.

osepO, 1 (from o§, to eat), n. food, aliment, what is for eating or to be eaten; comp. oosepO; what is consumed in any operation, as oosepO. clippings. oosepO. chips; sizing made of boiled rice and used to dress thread, oosepO. The Burmese, when angry, often use the following reviling epithets; oosepO, food for the tiger, meaning that the person reviled will be killed by a tiger; oosepO, food for the da; oosepO, food for the sandal, etc. In warning others to avoid a particular road when travelling, the Burmese say oosepO.

osepO, n. the stomach, maw.

osepO, v. to give food to, to feed (animals).

osepO, v. to unsize.

osepO, v. to feed by hand.

osepO, oosepO, v. to size, dress thread or cloth by an application of boiled rice; comp. oosepO.

osepO, n. choking; a disease of cattle.

osepO, v. to have an appetite for food; applied both to men and animals.

osepO, v. to refrain from food, to fast.

osepO, n. a return to healthy and natural evacuations, after unhealthy ones during illness (lit. faeces produced from food).

osepO, v. to famish.

Burmese mothers frequently frighten their children by saying oosepO, oosepO.
2. *int.* fie! expressive of disgust, အက္ခဲ

3. *int.* same as အက္ခဲ

1. *n.* stead., place, room; *freq.* used as a secondary noun, as အက္ခဲ, instead of self, a substitute.

2. *v.* to return good for good or evil for evil, more commonly the latter, အက္ခဲ, အက္ခဲသောင်း, အက္ခဲသောင်းသောင်းတွေးသောင်း အက္ခဲသောင်းတွေးသောင်း. အက္ခဲ (pron. အက္ခဲသောင်း) has the same meaning as အက္ခဲ, *comp.* အက္ခဲ

3. *v.* to substitute; to pay in kind, အက္ခဲသောင်း.

*V.* to furnish a substitute.

*V.* to make amends for.

*V.* to be remunerative.

2. *n.* eating, the act of eating; that which is eaten, food; *comp.* အက္ခဲ: the fee paid in certain cases, as အက္ခဲ, that paid to a pleader or lawyer.

*V.* to eat what is hurtful, အက္ခဲသောင်း.

Prov. အက္ခဲအက္ခဲ သောင်းသောင်း သောင်းသောင်း သောင်းသောင်း.

3. *n.* a collective term for food, provisions.

*V.* to eat what is hurtful, အက္ခဲသောင်း.

*Int.* fie! expressive of disgust, အက္ခဲ.

*Int.* same, အက္ခဲသောင်း(ကြီး)သောင်း: အက္ခဲ is used by women to children.

*V.* (from အက္ခဲ, to divide). *n.* a quarter; a division, part, the one fourth of one hundred, *e.g.* ၂၀၀ဝ, twenty-five men; ၁ဝဝဝ အက္ခဲ, twenty-five ticals of gold; သောင်းသောင်းသောင်း သောင်းသောင်း သောင်းသောင်း, a quarter of a viss.
(about one pint) of milk; ဗိုလ်ချောင်းကြက်ကလေးကျင်ဖူးပြီး၊ it is worth about twenty-five rupees.

အိုင်သေား (pron. အိုင်သေား) (Pali ဝ, priv. and ကြောင်, mind, understanding), a. incomprehensible; n. an incomprehensible subject, အိုင်သေား ယြံ့ပြိုခဲ့သည့်၏။ In speaking of Buddha the Burmese say, အိုင်သေား အာရှမှားနေသော် သို့ကြားပြီး သိရှိသည်၏။

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, n. the four incomprehensibles, viz. ကုတ်၊ ကြက်ကလေး၊ ကြက်ကလေး နှင့် ကြက်ကလေး

မြင်အေ (from မြင်, to be green, fresh).

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, v. to possess, as an evil spirit, အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, v. to eat raw; a. suitable to be eaten uncooked, as အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ,

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, n. the four incomprehensibles, ဗိုလ်ချောင်းကြက်ကလေးကျင်ဖူးပြီး ကြက်ကလေး နှင့် ကြက်ကလေး

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, n. dark green.

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ (pron. အိုင်သေား) (from မြင်, to place in order), n. order, arrangement, method, series, အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, when undergoing examination, please remain in order, according to your length of service.

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, a. desultory.

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ (from မြင်), n. continuous connection; applied to language, အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ (from မြင် and ကြက်), v. to address by word or writing, as an inferior a superior; lit. to submit to order. အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ

All petitions addressed to superior government officials by their Burmese subordinates, commence with စျေးကျောင်းကျောင်း၊ and end with စျေးကျောင်းကျောင်း

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ (from မြင်, to ride on), n. what is ridden upon; used as a num. aux. to beasts of burden (တွဲချင်း၊) and vehicles of conveyance (မိုးလူးချင်း)၊ The Burmese sometimes apply this num. aux. to tigers, c.g., ကြက်ကလေး၊ and to butcher's meat, ကြက်ကလေး

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ၊ n. badges and insignia of rank, အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ

အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ, n. arbitrary or violent sway over another, အိုင်သေားသော်ငွေ
अङ्क-अङ्क (from अङ्क, to augment, obs.), n. increase, profit advantage, अङ्क, अवधार.
अङ्क (from अ, to collect), n. a collection, body.
अङ्कोळी, n. a subdivision of a place.
अङ्कोळी, n. a mass; usually applied to human beings, as अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी.
अङ्कोळी, n. a portion, share, apportionment.
अङ्कोळी, v. applied to cultivable land, rented by the landlord on condition of receiving twenty per cent. of the produce; अङ्कोळी, the landlord receives one half the produce, but furnishes seed-paddy and buffaloes.
अङ्कोळी, n. a collection.
अङ्कोळी (from अ, to collect, and अङ्क, to appropriate), n. all there is for (any particular purpose); used in forming verbal nouns, e.g., अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी, the whole demand due from different quarters.
अङ्कोळी, adv. collectively.
अङ्कोळी, n. a collection, concourse, assemblage.
अङ्कोळी, n. a collection of people, an assembly.
अङ्कोळी, अङ्कोळी, n. a dividend, share, अङ्कोळी.
अङ्कोळी, n. quantities taken as a whole; a total.
अङ्कोळी (from अङ्कोळी, to be torn), n. a rent (in cloth), अङ्कोळी, अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी अङ्कोळी.
अङ्कोळी (from अङ्कोळी, to be even, complete), n. an even number, a pair; a complete assortment, अङ्कोळी; a num. formative, see Gram. sec. 101; अङ्कोळी, something; अङ्कोळी, some one, indefinite; अङ्कोळी, a pair.
अङ्कोळी, adv. all parties being met together.
अङ्कोळी, n. a pair, applied to horses.
अङ्कोळी, अङ्कोळी, अङ्कोळी, अङ्कोळी, v. to be well matched.
अङ्कोळी, these two horses are very well matched.
अङ्कोळी, v. to be suitable to form a match.
अङ्कोळी, adv. completely, perfectly, wholly.
अङ्कोळी (from अङ्कोळी, to send, order), n. service.
अङ्कोळी, n. service, employment.
अङ्कोळी, n. a servant, अङ्कोळी, a lackey.
serve, n. a messenger or attendant; comp.

1. n. a seed. n. a capsule, pericarp.

2. v. to seed. v. to sow seed.

2. n. an ancestor of the seventh degree.

3 (from ကြား, to join), n. close union, nice joining, as ကြား, not nicely joined.

, n. same as ကြား.

, v. to be skilled in matchmaking; to be a good peacemaker.

, v. to join accurately.

(from ကြောင်း, to be adhesive), n. gum.

n. the filthy exudation on the surface of an animal when killed and singed.

, n. vegetable juice.

, v. to adhere, as gum; fig. to be attached or devoted to one another, as friends, အများသောကြားများသောကြားကြားများ.

(from ကြား, to be early), adv. early, ကြား.

, adv. very early, ကြား, ကြား, ကြား, only by going very early, can one arrive (there).

(from ကြား, to be steep), n. a steepness, depth; comp. ကြား, depth without reference to a side; ကြားကမ်း, a steepness.

, n. the side or border, as distinguished from the edge (ကြားကမ်း). Der. ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း; ကြားကမ်း, adv. on one side, as ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း.

, 2, num. aux. applied to writings and books, ကြားကမ်း, a writing; ကြားကမ်း, writings.

(from ကြား, to watch), n. a watchman, guard, keeper; chiefly used in comp., as ကြားကမ်း (pron. tuggazaung), a gate or door keeper.

, , ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း. n. same.

varying with the meaning of the respective verbs from which they are derived.

, v. to place as a guard or watch. ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း.

, n. an edge, sharp side, jamb; fig. the force of wind (ကြားကမ်း), or of water (ကြားကမ်း); hence, ကြားကမ်း, v. to operate edgewise. ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း, ကြားကမ်း.
the eye when looking askance, to eye askance in scorn or anger, hence the proverbs, the askant eye of the naga does not discriminate; the askant eye of rulers does not discriminate; meaning that a wrathful naga or ruler allows nothing to stand in his way.

odore (from ḍò, to smell offensively), n. an unpleasant, offensive smell, ḍò; ḍò is also non-technical; ḍò does not always denote an offensive smell, e.g.,

odore (from ḍò, to cohere), n. a cohesive mass, a lump, ḍò, ḍò; comp. ḍò

odore. n. same as ḍò, ḍò

1. n. a class of persons in government service, or designated by government for some specific service, ḍò; ḍò, ḍò, etc.

odore. n. same as ḍò

2 (from ḍò, to project), n. an incipient sprout from a seed or root; particularly applied to the sprout from a bamboo root; the incipient sprout from the coconuts, tamarinds, betel nuts and sugar palm fruits; comp. ḍò and ḍò

3 (also from ḍò, to project), n. a peg or wooden nail, whether left projecting, or driven in completely.

odore (from ḍò, to rule over).

odore, adv., authoritatively, arbitrarily, ḍò ḍò ḍò ḍò ḍò, why is it, sir, that without being an official, you can exercise authority over this town?

odore. v. to have authority over.

odore, v. to have authority over; n. the Government, ḍò; ḍò, ḍò, ḍò, a. governmental.

odore, n. a government prosecutor.

odore, n. a government translator.

odore, n. superintendent of a government printing press.

odore, n. an approver in a criminal case.

odore, n. anxiety, solicitude.

odore, v. to be free from anxiety.

odore, v. to be much concerned, to be little concerned (about).

odore (usually pron. ḍò). n. a man's elder brother: ḍò.
an elder brother, royal or divine; comp. ถ้า, a man's younger brother.

 nên (usually pron. น), n. the elder sister of a man or woman; comp. เด็ก, a woman's younger sister, also เด็ก, a man's younger sister.

Persons of the Talaing race frequently speak of, and to, their mothers as เท่า, and their grandmothers as เท่า.

กิ้น (from กิ้น, to be a side, border), n. a side, border.

กิ้น, n. a side, border.

กิ้น, a. being at the very side, border; the furthest, utmost, remotest.

กิ้น, 1 (from กิ้น, to come to a point), n. a point, end, extremity, ผ้ำ; gain, profit, เคย.

กิ้น, n. point, end, extremity; capacity, ability.

กิ้น, n. an end, extremity.

กิ้น, v. to jut, beetle.

กิ้น, 2 (from กิ้น; to be stained), n. a stain.

กิ้น, n. a stain, เคย; ผ้ำ.

กิ้น, n. a stain; เคย.

กิ้น (from กิ้น, to be able), n. ability to accomplish, เคย.

กิ้น, n. the aggregate powers of the bodily constitution.

กิ้น, n. an eyetooth, tusk, fang; a horse's tush, เคย.

กิ้น (from กิ้น, to cleave, cling, adhere to), n. a clinging to, adherence, as to an opinion or an object of desire; a kind of morbid influence, the result of magic, witchcraft, etc.; เคย, to free a person from such influence.

กิ้น, n. same as กิ้น.

กิ้น, v. to make or have reference to, เคย.

มือ, n. an equal quantity, ถึง (infreq.), as much again, fold; used with numerals, as ถึง, threefold; ถึง, thirtyfold, เคย.

มือ, 2 (from มือ, to guess), เคย, มือ, v. to be reasonable, within due bounds, เคย, he screams beyond all reason.

มือ (from มือ, to connect), n. a junction, joint; a degree in lineage.
DoS, adv. connectively, successively, crowned monarchs in succession.

DoS, v. to be broken in continuity, as lineal descent.

DoE (from Do, to put in order), n. disposition, arrangement, form, appearance; comp. DoE

DoE, v. to have a repulsive appearance.

DoE, v. to have a bad appearance, be ill-looking, ugly, DoE.

DoE, v. to be broken in continuity, as lineal descent.

Do, n. one in attendance on an official to carry out orders.

DoE, adv. repeatedly, DoE, DoE, DoE, DoE, DoE, DoE, DoE, DoE.

DoE, n. appearance, general appearance, good or bad.

DoE, n. appearance, DoE, DoE, DoE, DoE.

DoE, v. to destroy or alter the appearance of.

DoE, v. to be beautiful or handsome in appearance, to be pretty.

Do, 1 (from Do, to cut in parts), n. a joint, DoE.

DoE, n. a division; a turn, way, custom.

DoE, n. a joint; difficulties in a course of questioning, DoE, DoE, DoE, or in a bad, dangerous road, DoE.

DoE, n. see the parts.

DoE, v. to be loosened in a joint, by the stretching or severing of the muscles, DoE.

DoE, v. to be sprained.

DoE, v. to be dislocated.

Do, 2 (from Do, to cheapen), n. boot, as in the phrase “to boot”,
in addition, something added as a compensation for the difference of value between things bartered.

**osso**
- **osso**, *n.* the nucleus or kernel of a seed, grain, or fruit stone; hence 
  - husked rice; the inside or kernel of anything, as the tongue or clapper of a bell, the pebble in a rattle, the ball of a gun.

**osso**
- **osso**, *n.* the inner shell inclosing the kernel. the outer one being 

**ossa**
- **ossa**, *v.* to be loose in the shell; to be added, as an egg, 

**ossa**
- **ossa**, *n.* a ten, the number of ten combined with the nine digits to form numerals, as **ossa**, one ten, or ten; **ossa**, two tens, or twenty, etc.

**ossa**, 1, *n.* something faulty or hurtful (*not used alone*), 

**ossa**
- **ossa**, *v.* to be loose in the shell; to be added, as an egg,

**ossa**, *v.* to be loose in the shell; to be added, as an egg,

**ossa**, *n.* the number of ten combined with the nine digits to form numerals, as **ossa**, one ten, or ten; **ossa**, two tens, or twenty, etc.

**ossa**, 2 (*from **ossa**, to be hungry), *n.* hunger; *less than **ossa***

**ossa**, *v.* to be fastidious, hard to please in the choice of food; hence the name **ossa** (*pron. **ossa*) **ossa**, 

**ossa**, *v.* to have hunger appeased, but without being satisfied,

**ossa**, *n.* poison, venom, 

**ossa**, *n.* poison, venom.

**ossa**, *n.* an antidote for poison, 

**ossa**, *n.* the Pegu upas, 

**ossa**, *v.* to be virulent, as a poison.

**ossa**, *n.* fat, unctuous matter, whether animal or vegetable; hence 

**ossa**, *n.* fat, unctuous matter, whether animal or vegetable; hence 

**ossa**, *n.* hard fat, distinct from the fat of flesh; tallow.

**ossa**, *n.* a tallow candle (*rarely used*); 

**ossa**, *v.* to have hunger appeased, but without being satisfied,
the mesentery, a membrane in the cavity of the abdomen, which retains the intestines and their appendages in a proper position.

from to impede, n. a hindrance, obstruction, impediment,

n. a barrier, fence of any kind, a hindrance, obstruction, impediment,

n. obstruction, impediment, please do not offer any obstruction to the business I am superintending.

n. the lungs, lights.

n. a lobe of the lungs.

n. a lung disease, consumption, tuberculosis.

(from to calculate definitely), n. a definite calculation or estimate; commonly used in neg. sentences, as to be incalculable; hence if something happen (what will you do?).

(from to clutch), n. a cluster, bunch of flowers, or any loose, puffy substance; a handful; used as a num. aux., as one handful, one handful, a decision, comp. a meeting, point of junction, the junction of several roads.

(from to meet), n. a meeting, point of junction, the most which.

v. to purchase outright.

(from to decide), n. a decision, the most, denoting the superlative, as the most excellent.

v. to purchase outright.

(from to decide), n. a decision, the most, denoting the superlative, as the most excellent.

v. to lose, either by ill-fortune or one's own inability to avert loss.

v. to sentence to death.

a. last, final; in the phrase in the phrase.

v. to finish,

(from to instruct), n. instruction, doctrine,
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aceous. *num. aux.* applied to deities, pagodas, etc.,  transpose,  apply to deities, pagodas, etc.,  see  .

aceous. *n.* a thorn; the sting of an insect; the quill of a porcupine;  see  .

aceous, *adv.* quickly.

aceous (from  to build, and  a bulge), *n.* a building, anything constructed for a dwelling place,  (pron.  )  a house with a double parallel roof, an M roof;  a queen who had an apartment allotted for her special use, in the palace.

aceous. *2, n.* the part of a blade of a weapon or tool which is inserted in the handle,  (comp.  ) the hollow head of a tool, weapon, etc., into which the handle is inserted.

aceous. *3 (from  to bear, carry), n.* anything borne about the body, as a charm.

aceous, *n.* articles of use or ornament indicative of rank, as insignia, equipage, etc.,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  .

aceous, *n.* an attendant on a man of rank, who bears his utensils, insignia, etc.

aceous (from  to rouse), *n.* a public crier, notifier, herald,  ,  ,  ,  ,  ,  .

aceous (from  to speak), *n.* a king's minstrel,  .

aceous (from  to stop up), *n.* a stopper, spigot, plug.  ,  ,  ; also used fig.,  ,  ,  ,  .

aceous, *n.* a relative or friend.

aceous, *n.* a relative, kinsman.

aceous, *n.* a friend,  .

aceous, *v.* to make acquaintance, become friends,  ,  ,  ,  .

aceous, *n.* seven degrees of ancestry, reckoning upwards;  see  .
og-00\textsuperscript{a}, n. a relation, kinsman. 
og-00\textsuperscript{a}, n. a relation, kinsman. 
og-00\textsuperscript{a} (Pali). n. boundless space. see og-00\textsuperscript{a}.

og-00\textsuperscript{b}, a. inside, inner. og-00\textsuperscript{b}, the inward disposition or character, in contradistinction to og-00\textsuperscript{c}, on the outside, exterior.

og-00\textsuperscript{d} (Pali og-00\textsuperscript{d}, the internal). n. one of the six senses; see under og-00\textsuperscript{a}.

og-00\textsuperscript{e}, int. expressive of censure, og-00\textsuperscript{e}, (Colloq.).

og-00\textsuperscript{f}, int. eh; expressive of pain, og-00\textsuperscript{f}.

og-00\textsuperscript{g} (from og-00\textsuperscript{h}, to be dirty). n. dirt, filth, og-00\textsuperscript{g}.

og-00\textsuperscript{i}, og-00\textsuperscript{i}, n. dirt, filth, og-00\textsuperscript{i}.

og-00\textsuperscript{j}, a. obscure, og-00\textsuperscript{j}, an obscure person.

og-00\textsuperscript{k} (pron. og-00\textsuperscript{k}) (Pali), adv. mutually, og-00\textsuperscript{k}, og-00\textsuperscript{k}.

og-00\textsuperscript{l}, n. a higher part (of a river, country, etc.) opposed to og-00\textsuperscript{m}; og-00\textsuperscript{l}, the upper riverine tract of U. B.; og-00\textsuperscript{l}, the water which flows from the upper country, og-00\textsuperscript{l}. Der.

og-00\textsuperscript{n}, og-00\textsuperscript{n}, n. a native of an upper province, male and female respectively; og-00\textsuperscript{n} is more polite.

og-00\textsuperscript{o} (from og-00\textsuperscript{p}, to be even), n. evenness, accordance, agreement; chiefly used as a secondary noun; see Gram. sec. 75; og-00\textsuperscript{o}.

og-00\textsuperscript{q}, n. same, og-00\textsuperscript{q}, og-00\textsuperscript{q}.

og-00\textsuperscript{r}, n. par; og-00\textsuperscript{r}, to be on a par. og-00\textsuperscript{r}.

og-00\textsuperscript{s}, v. to mix in equal proportions, as medicine, drugs, etc.

og-00\textsuperscript{t}, n. an ache or feeling of stiffness produced by confinement of the body in one position, particularly in a sitting posture.

og-00\textsuperscript{u}, n. same as og-00\textsuperscript{v}.

og-00\textsuperscript{w}, v. to suffer from long confinement in one position.

og-00\textsuperscript{x} (pron. og-00\textsuperscript{y}og-00\textsuperscript{y}), adv. in the way of relaxing the muscles, after being confined in one position, og-00\textsuperscript{y}.

og-00\textsuperscript{z}, n. a dark shade or color, between blue and black.

og-00\textsuperscript{a}, n. dark and black in color; "black and blue," as bruised
flesh, a short, young twig or branch; an indirect allusion, insinuation, double
entente, e.g., interest on money, as the fairest or choicest part of anything, as the flower of the army, the pick of the troops; to write the choicest extracts of any work or works; is sometimes equivalent to the English term quintessence. In some instances is equivalent to . Der. 

, v. to be stunted in growth; fig., applied as a noun to persons of apathetic and inadventureous disposition, as a petiole or leafstalk, a pedicle or stem by which the flower or fruit is connected with the limb.

, n. regard or consideration for another's feelings, see , to sympathize with.

1. n. dirt, filth, slime, collected on the surface of any substance; comp. .

2. (from to make even).

. n. one who is empowered to reconcile different and conflicting verdicts.

1. n. a germ, sprout from a seed, comp.

. n. to sprout (from a seed).

2. n. an ancestor of the sixth degree.

(from to smell offensively), n. an offensive smell, especially of anything frying or singeing.

, v. to receive the said smell.
**OOQPCQb**, n. a medicine to counteract the bad effects of having received the said smell.

**OOQPCQSs**. v. to apply the said smell medicinally, or for the purpose of annoying.

**OOQPCQs**. **OOQPCQs**, v. to have the said smell take effect in the human system.

**OOQPC** (from **OOQCQs**, a forefinger), n. the measure of length spanned by the thumb and forefinger.

**OOQPCQs** (pron. **OOQPCQs**), n. the girth spanned by the two thumbs and forefingers.

**OOQPCQs**. n. an integument of the intestines.

**OOQPCQs**. n. directions formed under the rules of a legislative act.

**OOQPCQs**. n. a commentary on the original Pali text, composed by rahan-das; comp. **OOQPCQs**, a commentary on the original Pali text, supplementary to the inspired commentary of rahan-das.

**OOQPCQs** (Pali **OOQPCQs**, eight), a. the eighth.

**OOQPCQs**. n. a regular octagon.

**OOQPCQs**. by abbrev. **OOQPCQs** (Pali, **OOQPCQs**, eight, and **OOQPCQs**, a religious duty), n. the eight duties which are to be performed by all persons on worship days. Do these kyung-tagas observe the eight duties on worship days? If they do, they avoid eating afternoon and evening food, do they not?

**OOQPCQs** (Pali **OOQPCQs**, eight, and **OOQPCQs**, ten), n. the eighteen arts and sciences.

**OOQPCQs** (Pali), a. the eighteenth.

**OOQPCQs** (Pali **OOQPCQs**, small, and **OOQPCQs**, a grain of dust), n. a particle just visible to the eye, equal to thirty-six **OOQPCQs**, Aboriginal. I do not blame you, even as much as the minutest particle, i.e., in the least; a corpuscle.

**OOQPCQs** (Pali **OOQPCQs**, an egg), a. produced from an egg; **OOQPCQs**, oviparous birth; see **OOQPCQs**.

**OOQPCQs** (from **OOQPCQs**, to ascend), n. a shoot from the stump or root of a tree; a tiller; the spur of a cock. **OOQPCQs**, **OOQPCQs**, **OOQPCQs**, **OOQPCQs**, **OOQPCQs**, is this fowl's spur a natural one? the branch of a deer's horn.

**OOQPCQs**. n. lit. rise and fall, a term applied to fevers, as **OOQPCQs**: intermittent.
a coppice shoot (Forestry).

(from to be convulsed), n. a hard lump occasioned by the contraction of some muscular part, 

(from to appear well), v. to be ostentatiously or recklessly bold.

n. a tin, a measure of capacity equal to sixteen pyis; see under .

(from, to be stiff). adv. obstinately, stubbornly, in contravention of authority; forcibly, violently.

adv. forcibly, violently, same as .

the dacoits took away the property by force.

v. to resist forcibly or by violence; to be pertinacious, or stubborn, in opposing another, either in word or deed.

v. to slander, defame; to speak or tell a thing resolutely or obstinately, although forbidden or urged not to do so.

v. to follow in hot pursuit.

(from to cut in pieces), n. a piece, bit, a piece of beef. Prov. he beholds only the piece of fish, he sees not the noose; applied to persons who enter upon a hazardous project with blind impetuosity.

(from to place). n. a collection, company, a kind, sort, used in comp., or reduplicated adverbially, used in comp., or reduplicated adverbially, is also in frequent use, as 

v. to place permanently, a piece, a piece of beef.

v. to confirm, ratify, an interval, intervening space, whether of time or place.

(from to know how). n. science, skill, arts and sciences.
...
one of the three festival days at the commencement of a new year; see under ကိုင်

to have one's birthday fall on the last of the first three days of a new year; see under ကိုင်

(from ကိုင်, to pare off evenly), adv. only, nothing but, သီးင်း, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း, ခြင်းခြင်းအသုံးပြုခြင်း, give exactly twenty rupees.

(Pali). a. excelling; applied to a son who excels his father, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း အသုံးပြုခြင်း, the son who surpasses his father in excellence, is called atizata; comp. ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း and ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း

(Pali ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း), n. the past; comp. ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း and ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း အသုံးပြုခြင်း စီးပွားရေး.

(pron. ကိုင်), pron. a. what, ကိုင်

2. n. a branch of the sugar palm (ကိုင်), producing fruit out of season.

(from ကိုင်, to try to make like), n. that which is a match for; that which rivals. ပ. ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ စီးပွားရေး.

adv. in the way of matching or rivaling.

, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်းနောက်ဆိုင်ရာ, v. to copy after, to imitate with servility.

v. to become like by secret imitation, to ape, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်းနောက်ဆိုင်ရာ.

, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း, v. to imitate; to mimic, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ.

v. to mimic; to mock.

, n. revenue accruing from assessments on real and personal property, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ.

n. time being; used only as a verb, formative; see Gram. p. 50; ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ.

(from ကိုင်, to do in return), n. anything in return; adv. in return.

n. and adv. same, ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ.

v. to be appeased, in the returning of good for good, or evil for evil; intrans. of next; ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ.

v. to return good for good, or evil for evil; comp. ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း (both ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း and ကိုင် တောင်းခြင်း are more frequently used in a bad, than in a good sense).

v. to return good for good.

v. to be under obligation to return a favor.
oooj—oodJSs

OODOTcG,

V. see ooc^cjq,

Der. ooc^cjm, etc.

oad:ooosh, n. something cut up for cooking, as meat, fish, etc.

oa (from oj, to be with), n. a being with, together with, ad;

used only as a secondary noun; see Gram. sec. 75.

oadogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogogo
leave it as it is, for the present, to sell by measurement, to be incomparably good; also used fig., in the sense of forming a mental estimate, e.g., a man of very little reflection and judgment.

_text continued_
went the punishment of imprisonment, on account of her husband
(or for her husband's sake), punishment is frequently followed by
from to be performed with despatch), ahead without regard to
(her husband's sake), is frequently followed by
(place), n. the inside, inner part of a thing, there is internal injury.
, n. faculty, a power of the mind.
, n. a scarp, the slope of the ditch nearest the parapet.
, v. lit. to be bruised internally; a term applied to persons
suffering from internal injuries.
, n. the lining of a Burmese petticoat.
, v. to exert secret influence; always used in a bad
sense (Colloq.).
, n. discourse or conversation of a private or secret nature.
, n. a confidential letter or document.
, n. one's real sentiment.
, n. see under
, n. an internal conspiracy; a privy conspiracy.
, v. to rise in conspiracy, as when trusted officers and
men rise against a sovereign, or followers against a leader, or
prisoner-warders against the officers in charge of a jail.
, n. a confidant.
, 1, n. a minister of the second order, in the Burmese
Kingdom, whose duty was to transact business generally relating
to the interior of the palace, and to transfer business from the
council to the king.
, 2, n. the Secretary to the Local Government; the Junior Secretary; the Under Secretary; the Assistant Secretary.
, n. the Chief Secretary to the Local Government.
, (from to consolidate), n. a solid mass (of metal); a collec-
tion, company.
, (from to connect), n. two or more things tied together; as two persons who have been drowned together; used as a num. aux.; a volume of palmleaf writing; a file of
papers, စာရင်း. a file of proceedings in a civil, criminal, or revenue case.

စာရင်း (from စာ, to arise), n. the act of rising; design, plan; စာရင်း ကိုထည့်ရန်, v. to pervert (another's words), စာရင်းအပါအဝင်စာရင်းထည်းပါးခြင်း ကိမ်းနားရေး, စာရင်းအပါအဝင်စာရင်းထည်းပါးခြင်းကို ကြိုးစားလွတ်ခြင်း

စာရင်းကူညီ, v. to superadd the bottom and side binding of a basket.

စာရင်းကူညီကို, v. to accomplish one's purpose, စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းနှင့် စာရင်းကူညီပြုခြင်း

စာရင်း, n. the upper part, space above (a thing); prior time, စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို စာရင်းကူညီပြုခြင်း

စာရင်း; ago, as စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို စာရင်းကူညီပြုခြင်း, three years ago; a term of comparison. than, as စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, it is larger than the house; used adv., above, in the upper part (စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို စာရင်းကူညီပြုခြင်း) is the idiomatic Burmese equivalent for "to be ambitious"; comp. စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. a masonry coping.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, adv. previously.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. the upper part of a Burmese petticoat.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. ancestry, ancestors collectively.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. a topgallant sail. စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. a topgallant mast.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. the cities, towns, and villages of U. B. collectively.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. a term applied to persons born in U. B., but brought up in L. B.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. a male native of U. B.; စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, a male native of L. B.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. a female native of U. B.; စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, a female native of L. B.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, adv. upward.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို (from စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, to think; to be visible), n. a thought, စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို.

Prov. စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, n. same as စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, but implying mnemonic effort.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, adv. in an open, conspicuous manner, စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, v. to have an exalted or exaggerated opinion concerning anything.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, v. to submit to publicity; to do in an open, public manner, 

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, v. to be mistaken in one's idea or opinion of anything.

စာရင်းကူညီခြင်းကို, v. to come to a conclusion.
to misconceive,

1 (pron.  

2 (pron.  

3 (from  to place one upon another),  

4 (from  to take care of),  

5 (from  to be single, alone),  

6 (from  to be),  

7. to sell piece goods, silks, etc.,  

8. adv. repeatedly,  

9. n. the presence (of a person),  

10. n. top, head, summit; see  

11. (from  to designate),  

12. (from  to notch),  

13. from  to notch)
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μασκόν, αρσενικόν, αρσενικοποιοσμένον, αρσενικοκομικόν; a masculine; combined with the names of animals to mark the gender; comp. ἀρσενικός; n. a male; opposed to ἀρσενικόν.

ἀσίνη, v. to live and practise the duties of religion alone, as a solitary devotee, hermit, etc., ἀσινικός, ἀσινικοκομικός.

ἀσίνη, v. to be left alone, ἀσινικοποιοσμένον ἀσινικοκομικόν ἀσινέταιον.

ἀσινομακρό, commonly ἀσινομακρός, n. thickness; numerousness, multitude; ἀσινομακρός ἀσινομακροκομικός; ἀσινομακροκομικός.

ἀσινομακρός, commonly ἀσινομακρός, n. numbers, or strength derived from numbers, ἀσινομακροκομικός.

ἀσινομακρός, commonly ἀσινομακρός, n. size, largeness, greatness, bulk, magnitude, ἀσινομακροκομικός, the da made by the blacksmith is very massive.

ἀσφάλις (from ἀσφαλέω, to wrap up), n. a bundle, package, bale, parcel.

ἀσφάλλω, ἄλλω, n. a bundle or package of cloth.

ἀσφαλλιόν, n. a large bundle made up for conveyance from one place to another, ἀσφαλλικός ἀσφαλλικοκομικός ἀσφαλλικόν.

ἀσφαλλίζω, v. to unpack, ἀσφαλλικοποιοσμένον.

ἀσφαλέω (from ἀσφαλέω, to perfume), n. any perfuming substance.

ἀσφάλτος, n. a fragrant drug used as a perfume, ἀσφαλτοκομικός ἀσφάλτον ἀσφαλτοκομικός.

ἀσφάλτος, n. a fragrant liquid used as a perfume.

ἀσφάλτος (from ἀσφαλέω, to tie in a knot), n. a knot, as in a string.

ἀσφαλτογράφος (from ἀσφαλέω, to make a rule), n. a rule, precept, direction, ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφον; a knot in hair, etc.

ἀσφαλτογράφος, 1 (from ἀσφαλέω, ἀσφαλτογράφος), n. a rule, precept, direction.

ἀσφαλτογράφος, 2 (from ἀσφαλέω, ἀσφαλτογράφος, an end or fringe), n. the end of hair tied in a knot, ἀσφαλτογράφος.

ἀσφαλτογράφος (pron. ἀσφαλτογράφος) (from ἀσφαλέω, to be diverse), a. diverse.

ἀσφαλτογράφος, a. diverse, ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφόν ἀσφαλτογράφος.

ἀσφαλτογράφος (an abbrev. of ἀσφαλτογράφος), adv. exceedingly; especially, principally, eminently, ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος ἀσφαλτογράφος, because this Chinaman was born (had his being) in Rangoon, his accent in Burmese is exceedingly correct.

ἀσίνη, n. the inside, inner part of a thing, ἀσινικός; ἀσινικός ἀσινικόν.
applied to persons who are on familiar terms of intercourse with one another; meaning that they go in and out of each other's houses without ceremony; in the plural, ꦒ ꦒ, freq. precedes ꦒ, e.g., ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ. ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ.

Maung Gyi is of a good height. In speaking of a horse's height, the Burmese freq. omit ꦒ ꦒ and the ꦒ ꦒ in ꦒ ꦒ, e.g., ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ. ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ ꦒ.

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56

$56$

$ooogS—$

$oo8$

$oooo8o)i8$

$.n. the apex.

$\text{oo8} (\text{from } \text{oo8}, \text{to span}), n. \text{a span, a measure of length equal to}\$

twelve finger breadths ($\text{ooSgoSooSg}$), or half a cubit ($\text{ooSgoS}$), $\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, n. \text{the girth spanned by the two thumbs and the two}\$

middle fingers, $\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$: $\text{pron. as if written}\$

$ooSgoS$

$\text{ooSgoS}, 1 (\text{from } \text{ooS}, \text{to mingle}), n. \text{a mass, a number all together,}\$

$\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, n. \text{a mingling together in confusion or entanglement,}\$

$\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS}. 2 (\text{from } \text{ooS}, \text{to be the youngest}), a. \text{youngest; }\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, n. \text{the Dog Star, Sirius; }\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$, dog days.

$\text{ooSgoS} (\text{Pali } \text{ooS}, \text{priv. and } \text{ooS}, \text{the law, lawful, right}), n. \text{violent in-}\$

jury; $\text{adv. in a forcible, lawless, overbearing, outrageous manner,}\$

$\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, v. \text{to commit violence, act lawlessly.}$

$\text{ooSgoS} (\text{Pali}), n. \text{a chief, principal, first among many; }\text{ooSgoS}, \text{ooS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, v. \text{to take the lead, be chief, }\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS} (\text{Pali}), a. \text{chief, distinguished, extraordinary, }\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, n. \text{the locative case in Pali Grammar.}$

$\text{ooSgoS} (\text{Pali } \text{ooSgoS}, \text{ooSgoS}), \text{adv. quarrelingly and fighting-}\$

ly; usually applied to dissensions amongst Buddhist monks, $\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{but also applicable to laymen.}$

$\text{ooSgoS} (\text{pron. } \text{ooSgoS}), (\text{Pali } \text{ooSgoS}), n. \text{steadiness, constancy,}\$

perseverance, $\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}, \text{ooSgoS}, \text{ooSgoS}, \text{ooSgoS}, v. \text{to make a resolution in regard}\$

to one's conduct; used by priests in regard to their wearing apparel and utensils, $\text{ooSgoS}$

$\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS} (\text{pron. } \text{ooSgoS}), (\text{Pali, } \text{ooSgoS}), n. \text{a person of the}\$

highest rank, excellence, or authority, whether king or governor; hence $\text{ooSgoS}$ and other titles; $\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$

$\text{ooSgoS}$, $\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$, $\text{ooSgoS}\text{ooSg}$, of all pago-
das, the Shwedagon is the most excellent; अश्वेतसुम्भवर्णतिः ॐ आश्वेतसुम्भवग़ुपतीं

अश्वेत (Pali अश्वेत), n. meaning, explanation, comment, तुः अश्वेत, an original meaning; अश्वेतमहात्मा, a secondary or extended meaning; अश्वेतमहासु, a restricted meaning; comp. अश्वेत

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to make clear the meaning of, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to be implied, included in the meaning.

अश्वेतेऽति (Pali), n. meaning, explanation, comment.

अश्वेतेऽति (Pali अश्वेत, अश्वेत, and अश्वेत, अश्वेत), n. an intercalated month, seven of which occur in a cycle of nineteen years, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति

अश्वेतेऽति, n. distance of place or time, length, duration, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति, अश्वेतेऽति

अश्वेतेऽति, 1, n. a die, अश्वेतेऽति, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति, an expression used in orders prohibiting all kinds of gambling.

अश्वेतेऽति, अश्वेतेऽति, v. to play dice.

अश्वेतेऽति, n. a die. अश्वेतेऽति, n. a dicebox.

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to throw dice, in playing any game of chance.

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to bill, as doves; to play at dice, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति

अश्वेतेऽति, 2. n. strength; commonly used in combination with अोऽ, as अोऽ

अश्वेतेऽति, n. same (infreq.), अोऽ, अोऽ, अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to be stupefied, dumbfounded, astounded, paralyzed, through surprise or fear, अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ अोऽ

अश्वेतेऽति, when a dog confronts a tiger, he remains paralyzed with fear.

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to resist discipline or punishment from a superior, अश्वेतेऽति

अश्वेतेऽति, v. to try to cope with a superior.

अश्वेतेऽति, adv, in the way of rivalry, अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति अश्वेतेऽति

the penin of Thabyu, Maung Myat Tun, coped and fought with
the wun prince of Danubyu, Maung Gyaw, as though he held a similar official position.

**Words and Definitions**

- **oo^coodS** → v. to put on airs, make an ostentatious display of power or authority; combined with တာဝန်, အစိတ်အပ်, etc., တာဝန်ရှိသူ

- **oo^cooE** → n. an emetic, ဗီစီး, when a person is bitten by a mad dog, some Burmese doctors administer a dilution of some rank-smelling food, as an emetic.

- **ooEooS** → n. matter ejected from the stomach; ambergris.

- **ooSgoooS** → 1. n. the interpretation of a word; an explication; translation, version; comp. အဓိပ္ပါယ် (ခြားစိတ်)

- **oo:^coS** → v. to translate, interpret, တာဝန်ယူ

- **oo^coO** → v. to interpret the meaning.

- **oo:^coSs** → v. to be perspicuous, clear.

- **oo^coSs** → n. same as အောင်

- **ooS** → 2. n. a collection, mass, quantity taken all together, an aggregate, whole. Der. အောင်, ဗီစီး, အာဖစ်

- **oo^coS** → 3 (from စီး, to be deep), n. depth (without reference to a side); comp. အထက် and အောင်

- **oo^coS** → 4 (from စီး, to be dark), a. dark, black.

- **oo^coS** → 5. n. affix, among, ကြား. သူ့တွေ့တွေ့အောင် အာဖစ် အထက်ကြား ဗီစီး

- **oo^coS** → among that company of men, Maung Nge is the best educated.

- **oo^coSgSg** → (Pali), a. immeasurable, အိုင်းငါးနားလည်လည်, ဗီစီးလည်လည်, မေးထောင်, the Paramigan composed and written by Shin Thilawuntha is of inestimable value, အိုင်းငါးနားလည်လည်

- **oo^pSgSg** → (from စီး, to sink), n. sediment, dregs, lees, အိုင်း; comp. အိုင်း နောင်

- **oo^pS** → 1 (pron. အိုင်း), n. same as အိုင်း

- **oo^pStocOg** → n. dregs, sediment.

- **oo^pS** → 2, pron. adj. this or that (infreq.).

- **oo^pSgSg** → (n colloq. usually pron. အိုင်း) (from စီး, to be few), a. few; adjectiveal n. e.g., အိုင်းစီး အိုင်းစီး, few and many.

- **oo^pSgSg** → (pron. အိုင်း), n. same as အိုင်းစီး, e.g., အိုင်းစီး

- **oo^pStocOg**, n. a small quantity.
a small quantity; a. small in quantity, \( \text{a few, a little} \)

(from \( \text{a kind} \), adv. of various kinds, \( \text{a little} \); in various ways, \( \text{a small quantity, a small in quantity,} \)

\( \text{a kind}, \) adv. of various kinds, \( \text{a little} \); in various ways, \( \text{a small quantity, a small in quantity,} \)

\( \text{a kind}, \) adv. of various kinds, \( \text{a little} \); in various ways, \( \text{a small quantity, a small in quantity,} \)

\( \text{unsubstantiality,} \)

\( \text{unsubstantiality,} \)

\( \text{an intermediate space, and} \) \( \text{a period of time}, \) \( \text{an intermediate period of time, during which the life of man gradually advances from the length of ten years to one hundred quadrillions of quadragintillions, a number designated by a unit and one hundred and forty ciphers (ooooc\text{Si}), and returns again to the length of ten years. Sixty four of these periods make one of the four cardinal periods (oomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomoomomo
through an infinity of existences.

**O** (Pali **o**. *priv.* **O** or **o**, an interval, and **o**. a deed), *n.*
a deed which consigns the perpetrator to hell, immediately on
dying, without admitting an intermediate state; *see* **o**

**O** (Pali **O**), *v.* to merit such punishment.

**O**, *n.* a tree which yields a hard and excellent timber. In
the Mergui district the **O** is known as **O**

**O** (Pali **O**), *n.* a kind of precious stone, said to be found on Cheduba-
Island.

**O**, *n.* the *Gordonia floribunda*. Medicine, supposed to render a
person *da-proof*, is made from the bark.

**O** (from **O**, to be done), *n.* cooked food; a meal; **O**

--

**O**, *v.* to be wide.

**O**, *v.* to be narrow. **O**

**O** (from **O**, to be done), *n.* enough

--

**O**, *v.* to be strong scented.

**O**, *v.* to be musty, as wine.

**O**, *v.* to perceive by the nose; to have the sense of smell.

**O** (from **O**, to be in pain), *n.* a pain, disease, **O**;
a sore; a flaw, defect.

**O**, *n.* a sore; a flaw, defect.

**O**, *n.* an intumescent sore.

**O** (pr. **O**), *v.* to become inflamed, as a sore.

**O**, *v.* to communicate, as a disease
an incurable sore; leprosy.

\textit{unagyi} (usually pron. \textit{unagyi}), \textit{unagyi}, n. a boil, ulcer (above the waist), (\textit{kilo}, a boil below the waist).

\textit{unagyi}, v. to contract a disease.

\textit{unagyi}, adv. severely, so as to occasion wounds and bruises.

\textit{unagyi}, n. a sore, rapid in process and dangerous to life.

\textit{unagyi}, adv. sorely, severely.

\textit{unagyi}, n. the head of a sore.

\textit{unagyi}, n. a malignant ulcer on the back.

\textit{unagyi}, v. to break out, as a sore.

\textit{unagyi}, n. medicine to cause a sore to gather.

\textit{unagyi}, n. a kind of ulcer on the leg.

\textit{unagyi}, n. the scab of any sore; \textit{unagyi}, to scab over, as a sore.

\textit{unagyi} (\textit{unam}, \textit{unashan}), n. a kind of herpes or erysipelas.

\textit{unagyi}, v. to coddle one's self unnecessarily when ill.

\textit{unagyi} (\textit{unagyi}), n. the venereal disease (polite), \textit{unagyi}.

\textit{unagyi} (\textit{unagyi}), v. to break out afresh, after appearing to be cured; to be deep seated, as a sore.

\textit{unagyi} (from \textit{unag}, to be old), n. a scar; comp. \textit{unagyi}.

\textit{unagyi}, n. the opening of a boil, ulcer, etc.

\textit{unagyi} (Pali \textit{unagyi}), n. the future, futurity; comp. \textit{unagyi} and \textit{unagyi}.

\textit{unagyi} has an extended sense in colloq., e.g., in speaking of persons who have anything suspicious against them, the Burmese say, \textit{unagyi}, \textit{unagyi}, \textit{unagyi}, or \textit{unagyi}, \textit{unagyi}, \textit{unagyi}, and \textit{unagyi}.

\textit{unagyi}, n. prescience.

\textit{unagyi}, n. same as \textit{unagyi}.

\textit{unagyi}, n. a prophetic writing.

\textit{unagyi}, n. see \textit{unagyi}.

\textit{unagyi} (Pali \textit{unagyi}), n. the third state attained by an \textit{ariya} (\textit{ariya}).

\textit{unagyi}, n. one who has achieved the rewards of the third state attained by an \textit{ariya}.

\textit{unagyi}, n. the rewards of the third state attained by an \textit{ariya}.

\textit{unagyi}, n. the duties of the third state attained by an \textit{ariya}.

\textit{unagyi}, n. one who has performed the said duties.

\textit{unagyi}, adv. painfully, as in suffering great bodily pain.

\textit{unagyi} (Pali \textit{unagyi}, priv. and \textit{unagyi}, respect), n. disrespect.
(Pali ๐, priv. and ๐, passion), n. exemption from passion, ๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๰
mortgage for a limited period of time with intention to redeem.

a certain preparation of parched rice, the form of question put to a person wishing to become a Buddhist monk.

an arbitrator appointed by mutual consent.

new flesh appear in a healing wound, an estimate formed from viewing an object,

on an estimate formed from viewing an object,

v. to have new flesh appear in a healing wound, an estimate formed from viewing an object,

congratulate one on the presentation of a religious offering (a condition common to all transmigrating beings, of which seven are specified, viz., , , , , , , and )

gentle instruction, as advice intended to persuade rather than compel, when I admonished you, sir, I did not do so in anger, but in the way of gentle reproof.

gentle admonitory language, a sphinx.

a leper; see a.

(from to remain), state, condition, circumstances.
state, condition (of an action or thing),

a division, kind. sort; see 3.

way, manner, method (of doing),

manner, carriage,

continuance, uniformity;

commonly used to form verbal
nouns, as he constantly goes; because I am in the habit of travelling
by this road, I do not think it is far.

v, to be in a position of difficulty or perplexity.

to be stately, dignified in deportment.

(from, a part of the first line of the first
stanza uttered by Gautama, on attaining the Budhdaship, and
to impose), v. to consecrate an idol.

(from , priv. and certainly), n. uncertainty, doubtful, uncertain language.

(from the space behind), n. the west.

n. the south-west, an inhabitant of Arakan, or of any country
west of Burma.

n. the Occident.

n. the north-west.

, n. a strong westerly breeze.

n. the west wind.

n. the Chief Steward of the Queen.

an elder brother (obsolescent). Der. and

(pron. anuttappa) (Pali , priv. and , fear of sinning), n. boldness in sinning, hardness of heart, callousness of conscience, recklessness.

(Pali , priv. and reference), a. being without special reference, universal; chiefly used with

n. instruction, direction, orders; chiefly used with , see next.

v. to be obedient, follow instruction.
(from  from  , to overcome), adv. forcibly, contrary to another's will; by constraint, contrary to one's own will.

(from  , pron.  .  adv. same; hence  .  adv. forcibly, in opposition to another's will.

, v. to habitually ill-treat, oppress, bully.

, v. to cram, force down food.

, adv. with great difficulty, ,  

, v. to decide in favor of, to give (one) the victory.

, v. to use violence, to force, compel.

, v. to defraud.

(from  ). n. a wedge-shaped piece of cloth depending from the lower front corners of a woman's jacket; the branch of the male palm.

, 2, a corruption of  , contraction of  .  sometimes used as an interrogative,  (often pron. ).

, 1, v. to be slightly swelled; more than  and less than  ; often used with  .

, v. to be subject to a virulent kind of suppurating swelling; see  .

, 2, see  . v. to pay change.

(from  , to creep along), n. a creeper, a creeping plant,

, n. a tendril.

, 1. n. solid substance, as of a tree; opposed to  ; heartwood, duramen; sound meaning, substantial import; applied to words. Prov.  , in a forest of shrubs (lit. in which the trees have no heartwood) the castor-oil plant is king.

(Pali), n. sound meaning, substantial import, the gist or pith of a matter, write briefly, so as to include the gist of the matter.

, 2. n. a year.

, n. an ear or spike of grain, containing both the flower and the
fruit, or the flower only, as in the case of Indian corn, *fruit*, or the flower only, as in the case of Indian corn, *fruit*, or the flower only, as in the case of Indian corn. *fruit*, or the flower only, as in the case of Indian corn. *fruit*, or the flower only, as in the case of Indian corn.

adv. broadcast, *broadcast*. v. to diffuse, spread abroad.

(from to press), n. one who shampoos the body and limbs to remove uneasiness or pain, a *masseur*, *masseuse*; *to spread out), n. anything spread out for a child to lie on; a child's diaper. Der. *criss* (from to spread), n. capital. stock in trade; see *capital*. *from to compare), n. the current or market price, rate, *to come after), a. coming after, later, last, *an inferior wife, *an inferior wife. *from to stretch along connectedly), n. a race, lineage, *an inferior wife, *an inferior wife.

1. n. a needle; hence *a dog's hair needle, i.e., a very fine needle, a cambric needle; *a pin (pron. *a pin), a pin (pron. *a pin). to speak in a definite manner. *n. a needlecase. *n. sewing thread; *a reel of cotton or thread. *n. a needleful of thread. *n. a needleful of thread. *n. to stitch, *
n. the narrow edge of cloth inside of a seam, itudh
n. a stitch, single pass of the needle and thread.

n. the eye of a needle;  to thread a needle; said approvingly of persons who retain their power of vision at an advanced age.

v. to sew in a particular manner, to backstitch.

n. the point of a needle.

n. a tailor.

n. the point of a needle.

2. v. to commit, deliver, hand over; comp. 8. and 6.

v. to deliver over, on going away,  an occasion

v. to intrust, consign, give in trust, a place

v. to give, deliver over; see 8.

v. to commit, deliver,  a place

allow me, please, to intrust my property to you, during my absence.

v. to deliver, commit.

v. to apply, put together flatwise, cheek by jowl.

chiefly used as a qual. verb. affix,  sometimes used to denote the passive, as an adversative to  in translations from the Pali;  sometimes euphonic; see Gram. sec. 117.

the road one ought not to travel;  wrongfully, improperly.

v. same as  but with the additional meaning of being fitting, as a matter of suitableness generally, or of peculiar fitness to specific positions or circumstances, it is not fitting that women should possess images of Buddha.

(from , to be without), n. the outside, outer part of a thing,  as in a proclamation granting pardon to all those who surrender themselves, except  persons who have committed murder;  the road one ought not to travel;
68

_66-66_

66, v. to possess, as a spirit or witch. (Pali 6626).

66, n. outward appearance, in opposition to 6626; inner appearance, 662626 (Pali 662626). Der.

66, n. a plant or tree. 662626 (Pali 662626). Der. 662626.

66 (from 66, to wedge in). n. a substance supposed to be forced into the stomach, or some other part of the body, by magic (4).

6626, n. same as 6626.

66 (from 66, to go round), n. a round, a circuit.

662626, v. to complete a round or circuit; to come to the point, in the circuit of discourse.

662626 (from 66, to go round). 6626, adv. with great exertion, in order to overcome a difficulty, 66262626.

66 (from 66, to be fatigued).

662626, v. to be greatly fatigued, 6626262626.

662626, adv. very fatiguingly.

662626, v. to breathe with difficulty, as at the point of death; less than 662626; 662626262626.

66262626, adv. with great effort, very fatiguingly; more than 66;

662626, making a great fuss, a great bustle, about a small matter. 662626262626; same as 6626262626.

662626, v. to be relieved from fatigue, 6626262626262626262626.

662626 (from 66, to be a crevice), n. a fold of certain trees, whether constituting the stalk, as in the plantain (66262626), or otherwise, as in the bamboo, the cane, etc.; the calyx of a flower, 66262626.

6626. 1. n. madam; used as a term of compellation by a husband in addressing his wife; sometimes in addressing other women in a friendly manner.

6626. 2. n. a square measure of ground, containing 1200 square cubits (1.75 English acres).

66262626, n. the great western island; see under 6626 (3).

66 (from 66, to aid, assist), n. aid, assistance.

662626. 66262626, v. to give something to a constable for calling
a party summoned (obs); to give, as a woman to a rejected lover, to receive a present, as a constable for calling a person (obs).

† to possess, as a spirit or witch; see ๗๑๕๔

๗๑๕๔, n. that which is carried by, or accompanies one; that which is included, comprehended, or concerned;

๗๑๕๔, n. that which is included, comprehended or concerned,

๗๑๕๔ (Pali), n. the ablative case.

๗๑๕๔ (Pali ๗๑๕๔), n. a state of punishment, of which there are four, viz. ๗๑๕๔, ๗๑๕๔, ๗๑๕๔, ๗๑๕๔; ๗๑๕๔, those who habitually practise evil deeds, will arrive at one of the four states of punishment.

๗๑๕๔, 1 (from ๗๑๕๔, to be near), n, the space near a thing, nearness, ๗๑๕๔.

๗๑๕๔, 2, n. aux. applied to dignitaries and immaterial things,

๗๑๕๔ (from ๗๑๕๔, to be indented), n. a dent, slight concavity;

๗๑๕๔, a blotch; a flat rising of the skin, from a cutaneous affection, a slight blow, or the bite of an insect, ๗๑๕๔; comp. ๗๑๕๔ and ๗๑๕๔.

๗๑๕๔ (Pali ๗๑๕๔, priv. and ๗๑๕๔), n. demerit, guilt, ๗๑๕๔, ๗๑๕๔.

๗๑๕๔ (Pali ๗๑๕๔, a foot), n. a line of verse consisting of a certain number of syllables, commonly four or eight; a sentence in prose, or a small paragraph; comp. ๗๑๕๔ and ๗๑๕๔; ๗๑๕๔.

๗๑๕๔, n. anything putrid or rotten.

๗๑๕๔, n. same as ๗๑๕๔; ๗๑๕๔, ๗๑๕๔, cocoanut trees have a liking for rank soil.

๗๑๕๔, n. a rotten carcase.

๗๑๕๔ ๗๑๕๔, n. a kind of acid, putrid perspiration, which the Burmese say is attendant on certain forms of disease, especially those accompanied by febrile symptoms.
(from  hemorrhage, n. a heap; a deal, quantity; a great
deal, great many; usually reduplicated, 俄俄俄俄俄俄俄
n. and adv. very much.
(from  to be hot), n. heat.
adv. severely, violently, torturingly, 俄俄俄俄俄, 俄俄俄
to demand with force or urgency.
俄俄俄, v. to examine by torture.
, v. to be latent, as fever in the human system.
, n. money extorted by oppression, 俄俄俄俄俄俄俄俄俄;
, n. vapor arising from heat.
adv. same as 俄俄俄; urgently, immediately, 俄俄俄
, v. to use violent measures in order to force payment.
, n. a thermometer, 俄俄俄俄俄, 俄俄俄俄俄
, v. to extract the heat of the body by some process, as by
administering a vapor bath.
, v. to be blown through the system, as a hot vapor, 俄俄;
, n. vapor arising from heat.
, v. to be scalded, 俄俄俄俄俄
, v. to be absorbed, as heat into the system.
, n. a foot, a measure of length equal to twelve inches (俄俄

(from 设 to be broken off), n. a bit broken off, a fragment, a
chip. 俄俄俄俄俄
, n. a bundle or sheaf of thatch, whether leaf (俄俄), or grass
(俄俄俄)
(а to perforate), n. a hole, aperture, opening;
a drop. 俄俄, 俄俄 俄俄俄俄俄 (pron. 俄俄俄) 俄俄,
or repeated four times, 俄俄俄俄俄 俄俄俄俄俄俄
, n. a small beginning of difficulty, ground of crimina-
tion, 俄俄俄俄俄俄俄
, n. a drop; a spot occasioned by a drop, 俄俄俄俄俄
, 俄俄俄俄俄, 俄俄俄俄俄, n. a passage, way of entrance or egress,
, n. a passage, way of entrance or egress,
, 1, n. a thigh. 俄; the side of a door (俄俄), bedstead,
chair etc., to which the hinges or legs are attached. Der. urrect, urrected, urrectal.

2 (from irect, to pawn or mortgage), n. property pawned or mortgaged. orrectly (from irect, to unite in one), n. the many, all. orrectly.

orrectly, n. a companion, associate.

orrectly, n. a company, society.

orrectly, v. as in the phrase, orrectly.

orrectly, v. to join with.

orrectly (from irect, to be light), a. stolen, and therefore sold at a low price; the opposite of irectly; irectly).

orrectly, n. urine, irectly, irectly.

orrectly, n. a deed of mortgage, irectly.

orrectly (from irect, to unite in one), n. the many, all. irectly.

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orrectly, n. a deed of mortgage, irectly.

orrectly (from irect, to unite in one), n. the many, all. irectly.

orrectly, n. a companion, associate.

orrectly, n. a company, society.

orrectly, v. as in the phrase, urrectly.

orrectly, v. to join with.

orrectly (from irect, to be light), a. stolen, and therefore sold at a low price; the opposite of irectly; irectly).

orrectly, n. urine, irectly, irectly.

orrectly, n. a deed of mortgage, irectly.

orrectly (from irect, to unite in one), n. the many, all. irectly.

orrectly, n. a companion, associate.

orrectly, n. a company, society.

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orrectly, v. to join with.

orrectly (from irect, to be light), a. stolen, and therefore sold at a low price; the opposite of irectly; irectly).

orrectly, n. urine, irectly, irectly.
72

**緱fillna**

**緱fillna**, see **緱fillna**, n. a punctuation mark or stop, in writing.

**緱fillna**, n. ownership. **緱fillna**<sup>n.</sup> **緱fillna**, v. to sell outright.

**緱fillna**, v. to give another the ownership of any property; **緱fillna**, a term frequently met with in Burmese documents of conveyance and transfer, or in orders conferring a royal gift; **緱fillna**<sup>-comp.</sup> **緱fillna**, a grant, conveyance in writing.

**緱fillna** (from **緱fillna**, to divide), n. a division, part, portion, **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, a dividing line, boundary, **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, a kind, sort.

**緱奓**<sup>pron.</sup> **緱奓** ( **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> ), adv. in divisions or pieces.

**緱奓** (from **緱奓**), n. a mark or stop in writing; a portion of writing inclosed in marks or stops; comp. **緱奓**

**緱奓** (from **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> to fasten on, and **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> to be settled), v. to be well finished, done with precision, **緱奓**

**緱奓** (Pali **緱奓**, priv. and **緱奓** comparison), a. incomparable.

**緱奓** (from **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> to be lazy, and **緱奓** to extract), v. to correct the disposition to be lazy.

**緱奓**<sup>pron.</sup> ( **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> ), (from **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> to be tough), n. any flabby, pendulous substance; particularly applied to the flesh and skin of the cheeks, breasts, etc., **緱奓** ( **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> ). **緱奓**

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup>, n. the act of losing, loss (of property).

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. loss and damage.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. pleasure; usually used in a bad sense.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup>, v. to indulge in sensual gratification.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. a volunteer. **緱奓**

**緱奓** (from **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> to be young), n. a young unmarried woman. **緱奓**

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. the same as **緱奓**

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. an old maid.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. a pure virgin.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> ( **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> ), n. a female just arriving at pubescence.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. a maid of honor.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup>, v. to arrive at puberty, as a woman.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. a bridesmaid.

**緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**, n. the surface, outside of a thing; a surface, an open vacant surface; used in comp., as **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup> **緱奓**<sup>n.</sup>, etc.; the outside, the
outer part (of a thing), what is beyond, outside, ကြီး; what is beside in addition, ကြီးစဿစာရွှေ; ကြီးစဿစပ္စေ; much used as a secondary noun, see Gram. sec. 74.

outer part, n., the outer parts, externals.

outwork, n. outwork, စွဲ၀င်

outer part, n. extreme, ကြီးဖျင်ကြီး

out, n. an evil result or consequence; opposed to ကြီး; an evil deed. ကြီး; guilt, desert of punishment, ကြီး; fig., punishment.

fault, n. a fault, ကြီး

heinous, v. to be heinous, as a crime; to be very sinful.

punishment, v. to suffer punishment. ကြီး, n. the punishment of hell.

blame, v. to blame, censure; ကြီး၀င်, to bear blame.

impeachment, n. an impeachment, ကြီး၀င်၀င်, a slur.

punish, v. to punish, ကြီး၀င်၀င်

do wrong, v. to do wrong, commit sin; to treat as guilty; to harm, injure.

expiated, v. to be expiated, as guilt.

lay the blame on another, v. to lay the blame on another in order to clear one's self.

apology, v. to expiate guilt. ကြီးကြီး, n. an apology.

incur a penalty, v. to incur a penalty; to contract guilt.

guilty, v. to be guilty.

forgive, v. to forgive, pardon.

incur a penalty, v. to incur a penalty; to suffer punishment.

measure, n. a measure of capacity equal to four sales.

throw back, v. to throw back upon.

reciprocate, v. to reciprocate.

be blue, n. a blue color.

dull, n. a dull blue color.

light blue, n. a light blue. ကြီးမြင်, n. a deep blue.

what is flat, n. what is flat; used as a noun; see Gram. sec. 98.

table, n. a table; any flat, level surface.

draw, v. to draw, spread by beating.

divided, v. to be divided into several parts. n. a division into parts.

finish, n. a finish, finishing, completion; adv. completely. ကြီး; to completion, ကြီး၀င်; finally.
74

**Completion.**

SECRET, n. completeness. 

SECRET, v. to hand or make over finally.

SECRET, n. medicine to cause invulnerability.

SECRET, v. to speak decidedly, give a final answer.

SECRET, adv. to completion, to a finish, to give a final answer, to finish.

SECRET (from ṭ, to do), n. a deed, action, in the act of going.

SECRET, n. same as SECRET; to finish.

SECRET (from ṭ, to be smooth), n. evenness, smoothness, finish, as in joiner's work, or in language spoken or written.

SECRET, adv. in a straight line, or in a plane surface.

SECRET, n. running and leaping.

SECRET, v. to be able to run well; to have an even surface, frequently applied to the roofs of buildings.

SECRET (from ṭ and ṭ), v. to move in a straight line, as an arrow; to be in a straight line, as the ridge of a roof, a line of soldiers, a road, etc.;

SECRET, v. to ride or drive a horse on the run.

SECRET, v. to be swift of pace. fleet.

SECRET, v. to run without being easily fatigued.

SECRET 1 (from ṭ, to speak), n. speech, manner of speaking.

SECRET, n. same, to finish, to be smoothed, or carved in wood.

SECRET, v. to be bombastic, to be exaggerated, as one's language; n. bombast.

SECRET 2 (from ṭ, to be much), n. extent of surface; applied to the sea, and to successive existence (SECRET). 

SECRET (from ṭ), n. painted, embroidered, or carved work.

SECRET, n. a concubine, (SECRET), superior to SECRET,SECRET, n. a concubine (SECRET), superior to SECRET,
styled கூட்டல் கூட்டல். An கூட்டல் was bought with money, while an கூட்டல் was not.

அேர்க்கை, n. shorn, or black tourmaline, அேர்க்கை

ஸ் (from ஸ், to be puffy), n. a loosely woven spot in cloth.

ஸ் (from ஸ், to blossom), n. a blossom; see ஸ்

ஸ், n. a petal.

ஸ், n. the calyx of a flower. ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், the water lily has a great many petals.

ஸ், n. interest and principal.

ஸ் (from ஸ், to be confused), n. confusion; ஸ், a man of mischievous practices.

ஸ், n same as ஸ்

ஸ், adv. in a confused state, as ஸ் ஸ், the business is in a confused state.

ஸ் (from ஸ்), n. an armful, ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், the outer scaly parts of the fruit or bark of trees.

ஸ், n. the outer scaly parts of the fruit or bark of trees. ஸ் ஸ், by seeing the outer bark one knows the kind of tree. This proverb is always applied to persons.

ஸ் (from ஸ், to grow in clusters), n. a cluster, bunch of fruit; comp. ஸ்

ஸ், adv. in clusters. ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ்.

ஸ், see ஸ், n. a father.

ஸ், see ஸ், n. an associate, companion.

ஸ், see ஸ், n. an ancestor of the fifth degree.

ஸ், n. what remains of a thing after the liquor or juice is extracted; opposed to ஸ், the liquid part; that which is ejected from the mouth after the juice is extracted by chewing; see ஸ்

ஸ், ஸ், ஸ், etc.; hence ஸ், any object of desire. ஸ் ஸ்

ஸ். Prov. ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், a time, turn; ஸ், ஸ்

ஸ், n. a substance composed of solid and liquid. ஸ் ஸ்

ஸ், v. to have what remains; to remain after all expenses are paid, ஸ் ஸ்; capable of many fig. applications; the doing or saying anything which may compromise or commit one's self, e.g., ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ், ஸ் ஸ் ஸ். ஸ் (from ஸ், to plan), n. a time, turn; ஸ், ஸ்
ad. repeatedly, in the way of one's first love being superior to any other.

adv. same.

v: to be recurrent.

n. a patch, or any material inserted to mend a hole, also applied fig. to language, recurrent.

1, see ooc, n. an ancestor of the fourth degree.

n. the mother of a great-grandfather.

(from 3. to press down), n. a weight; a paper weight.

(pron. n. lit. a spilling and scattering of a liquid; in a fig. sense, applied to mortality of human beings during a period of epidemic disease.

n. the day before worship-day.

n. a penthouse, a small shed attached to a building.

n. a mark occasioned by a blow from a flat instrument; hence the mons veneris; hence the genitals of female children.

1. n. a sail, used in comp., as a lower sail, etc.; num. applied to sails, nets, etc.

2. n. a party, sort (not used); adv. separately, schismatically.

(from to cover), n. the cover of a vessel; also used fig.

v. to uncap.

(from to protuberate), n. a bud of a leaf or flower, unc.
a pimple, small boil; comp. ḥa; a swelling, as from a blow or sting.

n. a cutaneous eruption.

see n. a father.

1. see n. a great-grandfather.

(from to scab over), n. a scab, a swelling, as from a blow or sting.

n. a cutaneous eruption.

(scab over), n. a scab, a swelling.

( from to perforate), n. perforating, as he is good at mortising.

see n. an associate, companion.

(from to be barren), n. a wife who has not borne children; a man who is impotent.

the male of certain birds and animals, of certain trees, of a leading word, opposed to a synonymous word, or expletive, e.g., , having the being the

n. a part, portion, share.

1. see n. price.

2. see n. a grandfather.

(from to be unsubstantial), n. chaff; comp. n. chaff and refuse collectively.

n. chaff and small grain.

n. a worthless fellow. , nonsense.

v. to indulge in chaff, persiflage.

v. to be scattered, as chaff; capable of fig. applications. e.g.,

( pron. ) n. an appendage to the lungs.

(from to be in a fever), n. fever; malarial or jungle fever.

v. to intermit, in fever.

v. to have high fever.

v. to abate, in fever.

v. to have a paroxysm of fever.

( pron. ) n. medicine for fever. quinine.

2. n. an end. extremity, point; ḥa, ḥa;
a top, summit; opposed to  abyss, a bottom, foundation; 
a. not original, not an own, as  son, a son by affinity, opposed 
to  son, an own son; the circumstances, events, adventures (of 
one's life), to speak (lit.) with a little black point, i.e., to speak 
in an indirect, suggestive manner, to insinuate.

(from  to dilute), n. a sweet liquor.

(from  to be), n. being, a state of being, condition.

. n. the circumstances, events, adventures (of 
one's life).  
. n. same as 

. n. state, condition, circumstance, case. 

(from  to be worn away), n. grit of any kind, as the 

n. whiteness, white color; a. white, an answer to a question; a key, a key to the Parami-gan; manner of answering; 
forgiveness (of sin), as there can be no forgiveness of sin; an antidote,  

adv. alternately (in speech), to plead guilty in a court of law; to confess one's 

. a stone used in alchemy.

(from  to open), n. an exposition; the act of opening. as 

n. the act of opening and shutting.  

. see , n. what is suitable, desirable.

. n. plumpness, as of a child.

. n. same as 

(from  to puff), n. a puff from the mouth.
/ ถ้า กู, see ถ้า ถ้า, n. a grandmother.

ถ้า, n. a small bit, as of rice, ถ้า กู, as of money levied, ถ้า กู, ถ้า กู (from ถ้า กู, people other than one's self); a corresponding part in a union; freq. used as a num. aux; an associate, companion, ถ้า กู, ถ้า กู (from ถ้า กู, to match, form a pair, to unite with), n. a match, one of a pair, ถ้า กู กู กู กู กู (from ถ้า กู, people other than one's self); a corresponding part in a union; freq. used as a num. aux; an associate, companion, ถ้า กู, ถ้า กู ถ้า กู.

ถ้า กู, v. to be well matched, ถ้า กู กู กู กู กู กู กู: ถ้า กู also signifies an ingredient used in compounding or mixing drugs, medicines or paints, ถ้า กู กู กู.

ถ้า กู, v. to correspond with; ถ้า กู กู, a. correspondent.

ถ้า กู, v. to associate with on terms of equality, ถ้า กู กู กู กู.

ถ้า กู, n. an ancestor of the fifth degree.

ถ้า กู, pron. a. what; interrogative, ถ้า กู; in neg. sentences, combined with the neg. particle ไม่, none, as ถ้า กู ไม่ กู; in colloq. pron. ถ้า กู, when preceding อยู่.


ถ้า กู กู, pron. a. of what sort? ถ้า กู กู; adv. how?

ถ้า กู, n. an ancestor of the fourth degree, the father of a great-grandfather, ถ้า กู, ถ้า กู กู.

ถ้า กู กู, n. the mother of the same.

ถ้า กู กู กู กู กู, n. the principle of malevolent envy of another's good fortune, ถ้า กู กู กู กู กู กู, ถ้า กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู กู
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osc8go^-os8go, n. primitive blood, that in which the life particularly resides.

osc8go (from og, to invite), n. the day before worship-day.

osc8go (Pali osc8, excelling, and og, law), n. one grand division of the Buddhist Scriptures, containing the instructions of Gautama Buddha addressed to the devas (o8go) and bramhas (o8go) of the celestial world, comprising seven books (osc8go oo8go co5; osc8go osc8go co5; osc8go osc8go osc8go co5; osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go); see osc8go.

osc8go (Pali), n. a vocabulary, dictionary.

osc8go (pron. osc8go co5) (Pali osc8, excelling and og, pouring),

n. a pouring (of water), accompanying a blessing pronounced by Brahmins, a ceremony of inauguration equivalent to that of pouring oil (osc8go is in more general use).

osc8go, v. to be the subject of such a ceremony of inauguration.

osc8go co5, v. to perform the ceremony of pouring.

osc8go, n. a father. osc8go, osc8go (7).

osc8go, n. a great-grandfather, osc8go.

osc8go, n. a great-grandmother, osc8go.

osc8go 1 (from osc8, to associate), n. a companion, associate, osc8go.

osc8go osc8go, osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go.

osc8go, v. to get a companion; to find companionable.

osc8go 2 (from osc8, to mix), n. mixing, manner of mixing, as osc8go.

osc8 (from og, to throw into or upon), n. a part, portion, share;

what is for; often used with osc8go, osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go.

osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go, the period of time before he went to Toungoo; a throwing upon, or what is thrown upon, as osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go.

osc8go 1 (pron. osc8go), n. price.

osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go, osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go, n. same, osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go.

osc8go, v. to be priceless.

osc8go 2, 1, v. to be high priced, costly; to be higher priced than common, to be dear. osc8go.

osc8go 2, 2, n. an old man.

osc8go, osc8go, osc8go osc8go, osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go osc8go, v. to be cheap.
value, precious.

v. to fix a price. v. to set a price upon.

to pay the value of; to pay the price of.

to appraise.

adv. gratuitously.

to depreciate in value.

to cheapen. reduce the price.

v. a grandfather. n. a grandmother.

a female; a brood, swarm, a collection; used as a num. aux.; the main part of a box, opposed to the cover; feminine. of the female gender; hence (Pali priv. and what is propitious), n. what is unpropitious, productive of unhappiness, an evil. 

n. the hollow head of a tool, weapon, etc., into which the handle is inserted. ; comp.

v. to affix such a head.

pron. you.

(from to have a name). n. a name.

n. a respectable name, title.

to name, designate.

to call by name.

v. to name, give a name.

(pron. ). n. the flesh of beasts; game.

v. to broil flesh.

n. a game beater.

n. the offense of eating animal flesh, in the time of the Burmese Kings.

n. tallow.

n. slices of dried meat.

n. same as

n. animals and fish collectively, in the sense of food.

v. to be tainted, as meat.

B. D. 6.
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**ōtā, n.** a person of rank, a nobleman. **ōtā-gāyā.**

**ōtā-mā, n.** a kind of calculus found in the body of an animal or in
a plant, and used as a charm; see **ōtā-mā**

**ōtā, n.** time recently passed; see **ōtā**

**ōtā (from ō, priv. and ọtā, man), n.** a monster. Ọtā-

**ōtā-mā, n.** a mother, ọtā, ọtā. Ọtā; int. mother! expressive of
surprise or distress. In Mergui, women style their elder sisters

**ōtā and their mothers-in-law ọtā-mā**

**ōtā-mā, 1, n.** same. Ọtā-mā;

**ōtā-mā, int.** same. expressive of wonder, ọtā-mā-

**ōtā-mā, mother! so big! ọtā-mā**

**ōtā-mā (Colloq.).**

**ōtā-mā, 2, n.** an old woman.

**ōtā-gāyā (from ọ and ọtā), n.** a scar, when the skin is thickened.

**ōtā, 1, n.** a mother, ọtā, ọtā. Ọtā; miss, madam; a term of
compellation by which a daughter, wife, or any woman younger
than the speaker, is addressed in the way of affection or friendship.

**ōtā-gāyā, v.** to become absorbed in the system, as mother's milk,
which the Burmese affirm takes place at the age of forty years.

**ōtā-mā, n.** a motherless child; also used fig. of persons in a help-
less, forlorn state. Ọtā-mā

**ōtā-mā, v.** to restore to one's normal state of health,
as a physician. *The ọ in ọtā is usually omitted.*

**ōtā-mā, n.** maternal relatives.

**ōtā, 2 (from ọ, to attain to), adv.** equivalent to ọtā-mā, unto at-
tainment, as ọtā-mā, to catch, to succeed in catching, ọtā-

**ōtā, v.** to pursue and catch.

**ōtā-gāyā (from ọtā, to speak authoritatively), n.** an order given by
official authority.

**ōtā-gāyā (pron. ọtā-gāyā), n.** a written order.

**ōtā-gāyā.** n. a royal, or divine order. Ọtā-

**ōtā-gāyā, n.** Government Gazette; also applied to an order issued by
the ọtā-gāyā to Buddhist monks. In U. B. the word

**ōtā-gāyā was never applied to any order excepting one emanating
from royal authority; in L. B. it is indiscriminately applied to
orders given by all grades of officials.

**ōtā-gāyā, n.** a hollow bamboo used for the safe keeping
of a royal order or commission,  a writer of royal orders.

utter, issue, promulgate a royal order.

a certificated pleader or advocate; a barrister.

n. a writer of royal orders.

n. a decratal, collection of laws.

to give an order.

n. a mok, a measure of length equal to five finger breadths.

n. the temporal juice, which at certain seasons exudes from a male elephant's head.

v. to exude, as such temporal juice.

n. pulverised matter, powder.

n. hatred,  a drug, medicine). n. hatred prompted by another.

v. to incur displeasure on account of another person.

v. to prompt one to hate another.

n. an incipient bud.

n. a deed, action, affectation.

n. conduct, behavior, affectation.

n. same as 

v. to be expert in affectation.

v. to be unlike in deed or action (implying deterioration); to alter in conduct or behavior, usually for the worse.

v. to be true and correct in deed or action.

n. a person of rank, a nobleman (not used alone).

n. dizziness; intoxication.

n. same, see 

v. to become less or wear off, as a fit of dizziness, intoxication.

n. a mother, a goody.

int. mother! expressive of surprise or distress,
Forgetfulness, absence of mind, (from \textit{to question}), \textit{n.} a question.

\textit{absence of mind,}\ (\textit{more frequent}), \textit{n.} same as \textit{question}.

\textit{v.} to cause to inquire, or question.

\textit{fatigue, weariness.}\ \textit{n.}\ \textit{same as}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{to cause to inquire,}\ \textit{or question.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{fatigue, weariness.}

\textit{adv.} in the way of resting the limbs, after

\textit{being fatigued.}

\textit{a cock’s comb,}\ \textit{n.}\ \textit{more frequent,}\ \textit{n.} same as \textit{question}.

\textit{to question}, \textit{i.e.} a question.

\textit{a term applied to words of overflowing,}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{same as}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{cause to inquire, or question.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{fatigue, weariness.}

\textit{a woman’s brother.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{driving, as}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{he does not understand driving oxen.}

\textit{a promontory; see}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{n.}\ \textit{a measure of length equal to eight finger-}

\textit{breadths (\textit{question}), one third of a cubit.}

\textit{darkness,}\ \textit{a fool, an ignorant person.}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{(6).}

\textit{a chief,}\ \textit{n.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{a sheltering cover; something that shelters from evil.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{the eaves and ends of a roof.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{a skylight.}

\textit{a measure of capacity equal to a sin (\textit{question}).}

\textit{v.} to hold back, from inability to recognize or fear of advancing; to be impeded in progress, as a boat or ship by a head wind, \textit{(more common).}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{v. same (more common).}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{v.}\ \textit{to pay change, return the balance of money delivered in excess of the price of the article purchased,}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{n.}\ \textit{change, the balance of money, paid back.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{a knot in timber.}

\textit{n.}\ \textit{a bad knot (in wood).}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{n.}\ \textit{same as}\ \textit{question}.

\textit{a.}\ \textit{without a knot, as some bamboos.}
junction of knots.
v. to be gnarled, knotty.
2 (from \textit{\textbf{from \textbf{anger}}}), n. anger, \textit{\textbf{an\textbf{ger}}}, \textit{\textbf{anger}}.
v. to be very angry, wrathful, \textit{\textbf{very\textbf{ angry}, wrathful}}.
\textit{\textbf{to feel anger without expressing it}}, \textit{\textbf{feel\textbf{ anger without expressing it}}}; to incur displeasure, \textit{\textbf{anger without expressing it}}.
v. to express anger, \textit{\textbf{very\textbf{ angry}, wrathful}}.
v. to be appealed.
v. to feel anger without expressing it, \textit{\textbf{feel\textbf{ anger without expressing it}}}, \textit{\textbf{anger without expressing it}}.
v. v. to curb or restrain anger, \textit{\textbf{very\textbf{ angry}, wrathful}}.
v. to feel anger without expressing it, \textit{\textbf{very\textbf{ angry}, wrathful}}.
v. to be in a rage.
(from \textit{\textbf{to be many}}), a. many; n. the many, the main part.
\textit{\textbf{same}}, \textit{\textbf{the many, majority}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. a race, lineage}}, \textit{\textbf{a race, lineage}}; a kind, class, sort, \textit{\textbf{kind, class, sort}}; \textit{\textbf{the official class}}, \textit{\textbf{the Brahmin caste}}, \textit{\textbf{the Brahmin caste}}.
\textit{\textbf{the wealthy class}}, \textit{\textbf{the indigent class}}.
\textit{\textbf{a relative, kinsman}}, \textit{\textbf{a relative, kinsman}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. a race, lineage}}, \textit{\textbf{a race, lineage}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. hereditary stock}}, \textit{\textbf{hereditary stock}}.
\textit{\textbf{adv. specifically}}, \textit{\textbf{specifically}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. a person of a different race; a Burman would designate a Chinaman or a European as}} \textit{\textbf{a person of a different race; a Burman would designate a Chinaman or a European as}}
\textit{\textbf{n. seven degrees of ancestry, reckoning upwards}}, \textit{\textbf{seven degrees of ancestry, reckoning upwards}}, \textit{\textbf{seven degrees of ancestry, reckoning upwards}}.
\textit{\textbf{born of parents of the same race}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. and a half-caste (reproachful)}, \textit{\textbf{half-caste (reproachful)}}.
\textit{\textbf{v. to be of pure race}}, \textit{\textbf{to be of pure race}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. one of the same race, a fellow-countryman}}, \textit{\textbf{one of the same race, a fellow-countryman}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. same as \textit{\textbf{same as}}}}, \textit{\textbf{same as}}.
\textit{\textbf{n. a fellow-countrywoman}}.
\textit{\textbf{(from \textit{\textbf{to see}})}, n. sight, appearance, as \textit{\textbf{sight, appearance, as}}}
\textit{\textbf{the sight of this man is very disagreeable to}}
me: observation, as გოგოს, გოგოს; combined with გოგო, as გოგოგო. foresight.

86 გოგო, v. to be beautiful to the sight.

86 გოგო, v. to be pleasant to the sight; გოგო, გოგო, to be near or far to the sight, გოგო გოგო.

86 (from გი, to be high), n. height, altitude.

86, 1. n. a root, bottom, origin, გოგო, გოგო; the gizzard of a bird; hence გოგო, the taproot of a tree.

86 გოგო (pron. გოგო), v. to be checked, as the circulation of sap in a tree.

86 გი, v. to take root.

86 გოგო, v. to extirpate, eradicate, root up.

86 გი, n. a bulbous root.

86. 2. n. the light accent (.), originally a small გ to placed under a letter. and called გი, because it interrupts the natural sound,

86 (from გი, to exceed, be a gain), n. gain, profit; a. excellent; opposed to გოგო; გოგოგო; გოგო.

86 გი, n. same as გი.

86 გი, a. that which is excellent and that which is inferior, worthless or vile, გოგო.

86 გი, v. to make profit.

86 გი, a. excellent, precious. implying affection; adv. fondly.

86 გი, n. the income tax.

86 გი, n. the dangling end or border of anything. as the fringe of a garment. the ends of hair, or of thatching, გოგო;

an unfavorable hint, intimation, one kind of გოგო. გოგო გოგო გი.

86 გი, n. the root of a tail, გი, or გი, your language has neither head nor tail to it.

86 გი, n. the sting of an insect, გი.

86 გი, a. a term applied to elephants, whose tails cover the anal aperture completely; a sign of excellence of breed.

86 გი, n. the root of a tail, გი, გი, გი, გი.

86 გი, v. to wag the tail, as a dog.
to protrude, as an incipient tail.

the extremity of an elephant's tail.

(propr. to),  is a kind of calculus found in the body of an animal or in a plant, and used as a charm, the calculi of doves, partridges, the jasmine, snakes and turtles, when carried about by men, render them da-proof, according to the opinion of some Burmans.

v. to chew the cud), a cud, to adhere permanently, v. to be firmly fixed.

n. a gun, cannon; hence a fieldpiece.

n. a cannon ball.

n. bar shot.

n. a tompion, stopper of a cannon.

n. a gunshot, the reach of a cannon.

n. a battery of artillery.

n. a gun shed.

n. the apron of a gun.

v. to discharge a cannon.

n. an artillery officer.

n. the breech of a gun.

n. the Commander of the artillery force.

n. a gun carriage.

n. an artilleryman, a gunner.

a. many, i.e., to dispense justice impartially.

n. foresight.

v. to have great or excellent foresight.

v. to have little foresight.

n. amrita, nectar, to administer the nectar of the law, i.e., to dispense justice impartially.

n. same as

n. an inheritance, permanent estate.

n. same as

v. to disinherit, an inheritance case.
to deliver a child to be heir of another person. 

n. an heiress.

to divide hereditable property.

n. letters of administration (Law).

v. to receive by inheritance.

to lay claim to an inheritance.

n. a glimpse, shadow; vapor; see 

n. the hair of the body, fur; hence a fur coat; 

wool; when applied to horses and cattle, refers to the color.

n. feathers, plumage; the coat of a horse.

v. to be fledged.

sometimes , n. fine, short hair of the body; down.

v. to have the fine hair of the skin erected, or stand on end, through sudden cold or strong emotion, (goose-flesh).

v. to clip the hair, as of a horse, dog, sheep.

v. to stand erect, as the hair of an animal, to bristle.

n. a pin feather.

v. to have shaggy hair, as a dog, wolf, etc.

(from to utter), n. anything uttered, a speech; the beginning of speech, a hint, an intimation.

(from to slice lengthwise), n. a couplet or triplet, or more, springing from one stalk, as plantains or other fruit adhering and growing together, or as twins or more born at one birth, 

n. a twin.

n. stiff hair, bristles,
(pron. သင်). v. to drop off a tree from ripeness, as fruit; also used fig. of persons who die of a ripe old age.

ဗီ (from မု to mark). n. a mark, sign; a geometrical point.

ဗီ. n. same as ဗီ; see ဗီ

ဗီ, n. a mark, badge; observation, remembrance, knowledge. ဗီ, to be observant.

ဗီ, adv. carefully, mindfully, with good observation of position, as when one buries treasure so as to be sure to remember the place;

ဗီ, n. a signal post, a railway signal post.

ဗီ, v. to give a sign, token.

ဗီ, v. to appoint for a mark, to observe as a mark; to think, suppose; ဗီ, v. used in forming verbal nouns.

ဗီ. ဗီ. ဗီ, adv. inadvertently, unawares, unexpectedly; by surprise; in an inattentive casual manner; not as strong as ဗီ.

ဗီ, v. to recall to mind.

ဗီ (from မု. to be true), n. truth. right; opposed to ဗီ, falsehood; regularity; adv. truly, certainly, regularly.

ဗီ, adv. truly, certainly.

ဗီ (from မု and မု), v. to hit right. to be to the point, as a remark, ဗီ.

ဗီ, 1 (from မု. to aim, guess at). n. guessing, power of guessing aaim. as in shooting.

ဗီ. ဗီ. ဗီ. v. to be good at guessing.

ဗီ, 2 /from the verbal form မု), adv. intensive in the phrase ဗီ. he knows nothing, ဗီ. he knows nothing at all; in neg. sentences, as ဗီ, he knows nothing at all.

ဗီ (from မု. to instruct, order). n. an order.

ဗီ, n. an order from a prime minister, ဗီ.

ဗီ, n. a secretary to a ဗီ appointed by the King; a secretary to ministers or assistant ministers.

ဗီ, 1 (from မု. to err). n. an error, blunder; a falsehood.

ဗီ, v. to suffer or tolerate a blunder, ဗီ, ဗီ.

ဗီ, v. to watch another with a view of entrapping him in a blunder.
90

90, v. to contain an error or errors, as a document, or applied to conduct involving or entailing errors.

90, v. to seek faults in another.

90, 2, int. what is it? show it! see 90

9 (from 9 to lean on), n. anything to lean on, a thing that affords support; comp. 89

89, n. same as 9

89, n. a person who affords support.

9, v. to adhere to, trust in.

9, v. to follow so as to overtake.

98 (from 98 to store up), n. a stock, 98, 98

5, n. business, work, affair, 98, 98; a process in law, a prosecution, 98

8, n. business, work, affair.

88, v. to gain a cause at law.

8, v. to be sound and conclusive, as the evidence in a civil or criminal case.

8, v. to prosecute, either as a complainant in a criminal, or as a plaintiff in a civil, case.

88, n. the day on which parties to a suit are directed to meet,

88, v. to adjourn a case in court, as a judge, or magistrate.

88 (pron. 88), n. one who conducts a business or case for another; 88 (pron. as spelt). v. to conduct such business or case.

88, n. the file or record of civil, criminal, or revenue proceedings.

88, n. a court record keeper, judicial or revenue, 88

88, n. a person on service, commonly government service; a police officer.

88, v. to make account of, take into consideration.

88, v. to come to light, as a crime.

88, v. to prosecute in a case, as a government advocate or police officer; 88, to be clever or skilful in prosecuting.

88, or 88, v. to endeavor to get another into trouble; to fabricate a case against another, 88.
oowojpS (pron. OoD), n. one who has business; a party in a suit.
oodos, n. petty, miscellaneous cases in court.
oodos, v. to put a case into court.
oos, (from oos, to blow), n. a blast.
oodoos, (from oos, to be minute), n. fine dust. larger than ဗ
oodoos, see oodoos, n. pulverised matter, powder.
oodoos, (from oos, to harrow), n. a harrowing.
oo, (from oos, to be chief of), n. a chief, ruler, chieftain, a term
applied to chiefs of Shan villages, who held land in service-tenure,
of the kings of Burma.
oosodoos, n. the chiefs and nobility collectively.
oosodoos, n. the chiefs and nobility collectively. the chiefs
and nobility collectively.
oosodoos, (from ooos, to turn upside down), n. an overturn, subversion,
upset, overthrow.
oosodoos, (from ooos, to annoy), n. an annoyance, particularly that
occasioned by witchcraft or demoniacal possession.
oosodoosodoos, n. same as oosodoos
oosodoos, n. refuse, particularly the threshed pods of peas and beans;
comp. oosodoos.
oosodoos, n. refuse, dust.
oosodoos, (pron. oos), v. to sweep refuse, etc., a
native of India sweeper.
oosodoosodoos, n. same as oosodoos, with the additional meaning of oos
riff-raff, rubbish.
oosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosodoosod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about so much, as about one basket; as above; (pron. as much as this.

(from to make stringy), n. a string, thread, fibre, nerve; any stringy substance; threads, or small currents of blood, as such.

n. a nerve.

see n. foresight.

n. froth, scum; an embryo in the second stage of conception; comp. and n.

v. to rise, as froth or scum.

v. to issue, as froth or scum

(pron. ) (from to overspread), n. any membranous matter covering or overspreading something, as a spider's web, the thick rising of porridge, the caul, the secundines, the peritoneum.

n. the caul, the secundines, the rising of porridge, the caul, the secundines, the peritoneum.

n. flattery,

v. to be fond of flattery.

n. the lateral angle of the segment of a spherical or cylindrical body, divided lengthwise; octagonal.

v. to divide such a body lengthwise.

v. to make such a body many-sided.

v. same, spoken of bricks, posts, table legs, etc.

(from to decorate). n. ornamental points, projections, pinnacles, spires, etc. on a roof; the source of a river; a chief, governor.

see n. a couplet, triplet or more springing from one stalk.

(from to be diminutive), n. a small thing. and

(from to stir up), n. agitation, stirring up the mind of others in an annoying manner.

(from to be fragrant), n. any fragrant scent.
osc^i—

1. v. to be full, distended, puffed up, swollen, as the stomach or bowels.  

2. v. to make the sound in crying which the word imitates; used only in the form  

adv. very, exceedingly, 

pron. (from to be tame), a. tame.  

n. civilization, refinement, taste, politeness, gracefulness, 

n. gracefulfulness of movement; applied particularly to the 

prancing of a horse,  

v. to pretend to refinement, be finical.  

n. a guess, a conjecture.  

n. same,  

n. conjectural distance, distance guessed at.  

n. a quid of betel-leaf, with the contents made up for chewing; hence , a quid of tobacco; a short period of time, about ten minutes;  

n. any slimy discharge,  

(Pali), n. lit. that which is wrong and foolish; often applied to coarse and obscene language,  

adv. at least, at the least, leastwise.  

(from c and r), v. to seek to gain the confidence of one for another, with some private aim.  

n. an opinion, sentiment.  

v. to take an opinion, appeal to the decision of another: to appeal against a legal decision,  

v. to be rigid, as belief in a creed (religious), an opinion; stronger than , to be bigoted.  

n. an appellate court.
to be heterodox, heretical; a false teacher.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be bigoted; to be heretical.

to assume an appearance, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

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dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.

to be of an opinion, to have an opinion; one kind of

dogma, doctrine.
whether of size, age, or virtue; a. of full size, as fruit ready to ripen, ODOs|CpS|D0ScoosSs; of full time, as of a woman in pregnancy, ODOs|CpS|D0ScoosSs; of full attainment in virtue, as an embryo Buddha about to attain the Buddhahood, ODOs|CpS|D0ScoosSs

a. of full size, as fruit ready to ripen, ODOs|CpS|D0ScoosSs; of full time, as of a woman in pregnancy, ODOs|CpS|D0ScoosSs; of full attainment in virtue, as an embryo Buddha about to attain the Buddhahood, ODOs|CpS|D0ScoosSs

n. and a. same as ODOs|

1. (from 00S in 00S), n. nearness, presence, denoting rather a near part, which is also a forepart, as 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

2. (from 00S, to place for accumulation), n. a capital, stock in trade, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; a sum of money placed at interest.

n. capital and interest combined.

n. same as 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

3. n. bottom, foundation, origin, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; opposed to 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, a top, summit; a. original, own, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, an own son, distinguished from 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, a son by affinity.

n. same; a consanguineous relative; 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs (Colloq.).

n. same as 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

n. root, bottom, origin, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

adv. the very first.

(from 00S, to wind round), n. an installment of any kind of revenue, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, first installment, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, second installment.

n. a warp consisting of four threads.

n. liquor; a liquid; in opposition to 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; hence 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, to melt, fuse, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

n. a vein in plants and flowers.

v. to become liquid, to melt.

v. to be juicy (a low term applied to women).

(pron. 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs), v. lit. to be liquefied; in a fig. sense, to be solved, explained, unravelled, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

3 (pron. 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs), n. color, appearance, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; ability, faculty; 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; the lustre of a precious stone, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs

n. same as 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs; competency.

adv. according to one's power or ability, 0O0S|CpS|D0ScoosSs
OQIC, n. general appearance, deportment.
OQC, n. faculty.
OQC, v. to contend in rivalry, သုတ်စုံသော; also applied to animals. တိုင်းဒီးသောစာစီစာစီကိုသော
OQC, n. a kind of heretical priest.
OQC, 1. n. a pair; applied to inanimate things, ကြာသောစာစီစာစီ;
OQC (from ကြာ, to rub). v. to try one's strength with another.
OQC, 2 (from ကြာ, to appropriate), n. what is for; used in forming
verbal nouns; see Gram. sec. 125. 3rd.
OQC (from ကြာ, to stand), n. stature, height; a place, situation,
country, ကြာကြာထားသောစီစီတွေ; a very common expression amongst
Burmans when endeavoring to impress on others the fact of their
respectability.
OQC, n. a place, spot.
OQC, n. stature, height.
OQC, n. the headman of a ward; ကြာကြာ, the headman of a
section in a town.
OQC, n. the headman of a district.
OQC, n. a watchman of a town, village, or hamlet (obsolete).
OQC, n. business pertaining to a district or locality, ကြာကြာကြာကြာ;
OQC, 1, n. an inhabitant of a place. ကြာကြာ;
OQC, 2. n. the part of a fish between the side and back fins.
OQC, n. an Armenian. ကြာကြာ;
OQC (Pali ကြာကြာ), n. flavor, taste, the quality in matter which affects
the sense of taste, of which there are six kinds. viz., ကြာကြာ, ကြာကြာ;
OQC, v. to be pungent, sharp, stimulating to the taste.
OQC. by contraction OQC (Pali), n. the fourth state attained by
an arinya (ကြာကြာ) (8).
OQC, n. one who has attained the reward of the same,
OQC. ကြာကြာ;
OQC, n. the reward of the fourth state attained by an arinya.
OQC, n. the duties of the fourth state attained by an arinya;
the entrance to the fourth path. ကြာကြာ သောစီစီစီ;
OQC, n. one who has performed the duties of the same.
ariya, n. an *ariya* of the highest order; *see* अरिया

_1. n. a time; used only in combination with some other word of time, as अङ्कः, अङ्कः, अङ्कः, अङ्कः. अङ्कः

_2. v. to be at an opportune or exact point of time.

_3. n. a pair; applied to certain inanimate things, अङ्कः

_4. (from अङ्कः, अङ्कः) n. a hundred, the number of a hundred; combined with the nine digits to form numerals, as अङ्कः, अङ्कः; अङ्कः. to sell a hundred articles for a hundred rupees.

_5. n. a thing, subject, matter, अङ्कः; a place, situation, office, rank; in *comp.* the object on which an action terminates, or the place where a thing is, or is done, or the site of a building, or a mark, impression, अङ्कः

_6. n. an office.

_7. v. to lose a situation, to fall from an office, अङ्कः

_8. v. to appoint to a government office.

_9. n. an office-bearer; an office-seeker.

_10. v. to cashier, remove from office.

_11. n. property of any kind belonging to government,

_12. n. state land.

_13. v. to advance in office, to be promoted; *comp.* अङ्कः

_14. n. one who has a civil office.

_15. अङ्कः, अङ्कः, अङ्कः, v. to deprive of office.

_16. v. to appoint to a government office.

_17. v. to use for, or instead of, as अङ्कः, to use as water.

_18. (freq. pron. अङ्कः) n. one who has an office, whether civil or military.


_20. n. one with an office; अङ्कः, one without an office.

_21. v. to be in use. अङ्कः; to intrude.

_22. n. what is for any purpose, a part, portion, share; *see* अङ्कः

_23. (from अङ्कः, अङ्कः) n. any slimy discharge.

_24. n. same as अङ्कः. अङ्कः.
a shadow, shade, shelter; a hint, intimation.

a mark, symptom, indication, a latent influence, a hint, intimation given by word; an innuendo. a hint, intimation given by sign.

the place, situation, office, privilege, of one's father, teacher, predecessor; inheritance, succession; comp. a visible sign, token.

an audible sign, token.

a shadow, shade, shelter.

to take shelter in a shade; also used fig., in the sense of taking refuge in the power and influence of another.

(Pali), n. same as

to indicate, foreshow.

to cast a shade.

to catch a hint.

a kind of plant.

to receive a shadow.

(pron. a shady place of retreat, a garden, grove; see a path aryahat is so called because he who enters it has overcome or destroyed, as an enemy, all klesha (evil desire)."

(Pali), n. an aryahat, one who has become independent of the common laws of transmigratory existence, and will attain annihilation at the close of the present life; opposed to . They are distinguished into four orders, each subdivided into two classes, making in all eight kinds (); see under , , and . "The path aryahat is so called because he who enters it has overcome or destroyed, as an enemy, all klesha (evil desire)."
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n. a paternal aunt, a father's sister, or a maternal uncle's wife, aunt and niece.

(From Pali arumio, light red, dark red).

n. rice offered to Buddhist rahans or monks, at the dawn of day.

n. the same.

1., n. just so much and no more; used only to form verbal nouns, as IFO. He just speaks.

n. a cluster or clump of trees, bushes, connected by the roots, or springing from one stock, as bamboos, etc.; larger than 6. 6.

n. a collection.

6. far more common.

n. invisibility; a. unsightly.

n. a fool, madman; see 6.

v. to be rubbed off, as the skin.

v. to shed or slough its skin, as a serpent.

n. a counted number: a reckoning, account; to be clever at reckoning, calculating.

n. a business, affair.
to terminate, v. to terminate, as a business, affair.

to be very busy, v. to be very busy, as when laboring to accomplish some business before a certain time; to be in a hurry; to be urgent, of pressing importance.

am chon, adv. making a great business of a little one; in a disorderly hurry.

a royal affair; a term applied to wars waged by the king, rebellions, etc.

the Lieutenant Governor.

a deputy commissioner (a case cognizable or non-cognizable by the police).

to take hold of a business, to prepare for operation or action.

to make much of, to treat with deference,

to be beneath one’s notice.

to gain an advantage over another in a dispute, contest, etc. (frequently implying a dispute referred to arbitration);

to gain or accomplish anything against opposition;

to be pleasant, agreeable, as outward circumstances.

the act of writing, writing.

to be overdaring, to have an unreasonable contempt of danger.

appearance, color, brightness, lustre;

see columbia.

same,

priming, the first coat of paint.

v. to assume an appearance.

v. to shine, as anything polished,

to color, put on a color, paint.

n. polish, varnish.

v. to strike, impinge, as rays of light on the eye.

to shine, scintilla.

v. to shine,
OCCP$ — no go^ ^
ooGpSojoS, V. to be refulgent.
ooGpSSE, V. to be discolored, ©EsnooSoopSii
to grow dull, as color, brightness, lustre.
ooGpS$ V. to be high colored.
ooCopScjS, V. to be lustrous or dull, as color, oo^cocnooS ooSSsffOOOOOoS,
a. rough, unfinished, fresh from the jungle.
oogos, n. a bone; a stalk; the handle of an instrument, etc.; a mound, ridge of earth. ©GgG; a range of hills, ©GGG; the course of a brook or river, ©GgG, ©GgoG. ©GgG; a lineage, race. ©GGGG;
ooScoG, a phrase used when urging hereditary claims to an office; custom, ©GgG; the manner of doing anything. ©GgG, ©G
goos, n. hereditary place, situation, office; comp. ©GggGGG
©goos, n. a monument inclosing or surmounting an urn containing the ashes and bones of one deceased; ©goos, a Karen festival.
oogoi, v. to be fractured, as a bone.
oogoos, v. lit. the bones will (©GgG understood) crow; equivalent to “murder will out.”
oogoG, n. cartilage, gristle.
oogoG, n. a leaf; comp. ©GgG; the blade of an instrument. as oo^
goos, ©GgG; a leaf of a book, letter, etc., ©GgG
ogoos, n. a footstalk.
oogoG (from ©GgG, to be old), n. dry, flabby flesh.
oogoG, n. a medical officer whose duty was to prevent contagious diseases; the governor of four degraded classes; see under ©Goos
©GgG (from ©GgG, to be nearly ripe), n. the state of being nearly ripe, as fruit. ©GgG
ogoG, n. age; the age of puberty; ©GgG
ogoos, v. to be in the prime of life, ©GgG
age; is usually omitted in colloq., 

is to carry one's age well.

to have a youthful appearance.

to arrive at the age of puberty.

to be past the prime of life.

(from to be disgusted with). 

aversion, disgust.

is often used instead of ,
in reference to beasts, fishes, serpents, and is more polite.

to be irrelevant, annoying, mischievous (in speaking),

1 (from to be ashamed).

. shame.

to be put to shame.

to put to shame.

to be influenced by the desire to avoid shame.

to be ashamed.

what is mixed together, a compound; used as a num. aux., as , a cake of bread.

n. an owner, proprietor; master, lord; hence, (written , in addressing a monarch); is more respectful than .

, . a term of compellation, addressed in worship to a certain order of nats (abbrev. to ); the tutelary nat of fishermen. Prov. the Shingyi, but the Shingyi was more wicked than the tiger.

Shan , n. God; used as a term of compellation in addressing Deity (infreq.), and the Buddhist clergy.

n. doctor, rabbi; used as a term of compellation in ad-
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oo^jS-oojjg

dressing reverend characters, and officials of rank, oooSJQoSa^Gpgii

oooSw,

71.

a lady of rank, especially one belonging to the royal family,

cosSw, ooa£oo6|8«ooGp8, a
This

India.

applied to the

title

Queen-Empress of

form of address to female nats, coSSg

also the

is

G>£«Oo£n

096j£«£8@8, 03€|S8ooGp8,

a term of compellation addressed to a

n.

king or queen.
yoo6|S, 2 (from

a8,

be aliveY

to

moveable, not fixed; opposed
COD 8

OQO^,

a.

ooaS ScosoS co<S8g|y^;

alive,

oocoo, oopSS8a8<S ooo£coo8i oqqod

to

II

1

(from

to be long), n. length, oacj^o©cO)08ii

^^,

ooopScSoS, adv. lengthwise, in a longitudinal direction, cooSo8Sool
n8os>j]gSc^oSa^oogSii

0551^, l{pron. 03jjg),

n.

a pair, span, <^30j|gS, gosoo^j^ii

oscjooocg, n. the act of seeking, search.

ooQOOoegcoos,

v.

to "go on the search" (with the object of thieving)

;

a term used by criminals.

/oooS (from 8E, to be hot),
posing

appearance.

authority, oooodd;

;

heat;

n.

velocity,

momentum; im-

power, os>©(S80Dc8, ooSSs, coocOjO;

efficacy,

SsSE^^, scoSS^^n

oo8^oocoi5, n. efficacy, power, oo^£ooeo»5^8cS cx^SeoToo^ii

ooSEooeooooS,

n. brightness, lustre,

oo^^OQol,

brightness,

n.

lustre

oscopSoaoln

imposing

;

appearance;

influence

resulting from display of power,

oo^Eo^s,

momentum,

to be spent, as force,

V.

OD^Es), V. to acquire character or influence

velocity, oo8£(?ooii

from connection

with

a

great man, «£8^80S»^^o^©oc€j8@8<^D800S)^oarS'(^2CO<9e^cx)^ii

od8^^^8,

to slacken in force, as the tide.

v.

oo^j^Cj, V. to receive

oo^^ODoS,

V.

momentum.

to cause to cease, as

momentum,

to check;

to shut off

steam, §800co8o©oSr8oD§|Sooo5oo^u

OO^^COD,

V.

to be spent, as force, velocity.

00^ (from ^, to be wrinkled),
^ODgSoj<3oS^0DS^^gS8OD^«ll
00^8 (from ^8, to

*5'@*' ^^*f^»

a.

wrinkled, shrivelled;

n,

a

wrinkle,

lose), n. loss, defeat.

""'

to suffer severe

loss.

oo^8S>, V. to take or suffer a loss, defeat, etc.,

^•«g^8^£caoDcQo8i!X>Q8S)«cp£8aD^u

o^S^08o8ccp£«co^oo


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際 (from 戡 to be before), n. the east, 際際，
際際, n. the south-east, 際際際際
際際, n. Burma. 際際際際, n. a native of Burma.
際際際際, n. a term used by the Arakanese to designate the
Burmans.
際際, a. easterly, situated in the east, 際際際際際際, pertaining to the east.
際際, adv. eastward.
際際, n. the north-east.
際, n. the east wind (the Burmans have the same idea as many
other races, regarding the pernicious influence of the east wind).
際, n. a long mark, occasioned by the stroke of a whip, 际际
際際 (Colloq.).
際, n. a prostitute, harlot, 隕, 隕際.
際際, n. an arm or a hand, 际际; applied as a num. aux. to things
used by the hand; a limb of any tree of the genus of palms;
hence 际际际际 and 际际际际. Der. 际际
际, a. or adv. useless, in vain, to no purpose. 际际, 际际
际
际 (pron. as one word), a. or adv. same; int. fudge! 际际
际际 (from 际际 to be light), n. light, 际际际际, n. a luminary, 际际际际
际, (Pali 戻, priv. and 戟, 'shame'), a. or adv. without shame
or circumspection, or regard to principle or character. 际际际际, to revile in abusive, foul language, 际际际际
际, n. see 际际 and 际际
际 (from 际际 to be middling), a. middle, between 际际 and
际际, 际际际际际际, a pubso of middling quality. 际际际际际际
际际, the son next to the eldest (is called) the middle son.
adv. quickly, suddenly; see ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း

1. n. one skilled in catching and taming snakes.

n. a snake charmer.

2. n. a kind of tree.

1. n. a middle, midst, centre, central point.

n. same, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း n. same, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း, as a bullet striking the centre of a target.

n. a topsail. ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း n. a topmast.

int. oh! expressive of pain, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း

int. same as ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း

a. or adv. useless, in vain, to no purpose, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း

n. a flag, ensign, standard, colors, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း n. to take refuge under the flag of the British Government, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း n. a frontier military stronghold, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း e.g., Bhamo.

n. a standard bearer.

v. to lower a flag, in token of surrender, or in taking it down from a flagstaff.

n. an ensign, color sergeant.

v. to hoist the colors, to raise or plant a standard.

n. a flagstaff.

n. an advocate's tout. ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း; ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း (ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း).

2 (from ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း to measure with the arms extended), n. a fathom, a measure of length equal to four cubits (ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း); a thin board used by money melters (ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း).

(from ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း to come), n. coming, arrival; what is written, as ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း

1. int. oh! expressive of pain, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း

2 (from ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း), n. progress, advance; capacity for development or improvement, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း n. a heat in a boat or horse race; ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း, a final heat, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း, a single heat.

n. tenor, drift (of words), ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း n. (pron. ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း), v. to be equal, on a par; ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း (pron. ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း), applicable to the highest personages; to resemble, be like, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း, ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း ကြာအောင်ဟောင်း
to have ground for improvement,

a not castrated; applied to animals,
a kind of diligence, or perseverance undaunted
by difficulties.

n. a roll, a curl.

adv. in rolls, curled up in rolls.

n. artifice, trick, fraud.

n. same as

adv. rollingly, over and over, as the billows of the ocean,

(from to smear), n. smearing, style of smearing.

(from ), n. a time, turn, used also to form
a multiplier, as three times five.

adv. repeatedly.

n. contention for a thing, whether
by deed or word.

n. same; adv. contendingly, in a state of contention, as
a close finish between two horses or boats in a race, neck and neck, in sporting parlance.

1. n. a sore (on the joints) which sometimes follows the smallpox.

(from to feed one's self), n. a quantity of food taken up in the fingers; hence one handful or mouthful, two handfuls, etc.; a term applied to a bit, a morsel; a mouthful of rice or other food taken up with the hand, a lump or ball of food.

n. same as

3 (from to work), n. work, business, employment; the manner of execution.
Superintending Engineer, P.W.D.

the Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

a workshop, a factory.

the Executive Engineer, P.W.D.

an Assistant Engineer.

(from to be amply sufficient), n. an ample sufficiency, applied as a num. aux. to things round or cubical, or approaching those forms.

, n. the circumference of a spherical or cylindrical body, applied to a fine-looking, handsome man or woman.

, n. the circumference of a spherical or cylindrical body, applied to a fine-looking, handsome man or woman.

, pron. a. all, the whole, habit, way, acquired by use; comp. 

, n. habit, way, acquired by use; comp. 

, n. same as , v. to practise, acquire a habit,
v. to be weaned from a habit.

v. to discontinue a practice, break a habit.

(from to be heavy), n. a weight used in weighing.

tical weight, (pron. as one word);

give odds in betting.

to regard as weighty, important; to treat with
attention, deference, respect; see

int. same as

int. expressive of ridicule or reproach.

(from to repeat), n. repetition, doing again.

adv. very, exceedingly; very frequently applied to
persons in extremis, or to those who are dangerously ill,

adv. just enough, used as a secondary noun, dropping the initial,

(from to be enough), n. enough (infreq.); about
so much.

used as a secondary noun, dropping the initial,
as, about one basket; or in comp. with a pron. a.,
as, how much? so much.

(from to burn), n. the burning of fire, as;

trouble, anxiety of mind, as

1 (from to bring into an incipient, unfinished,
state). n. anything in an incipient, unfinished, imperfect state, but
progressing towards perfection; used only in comp., as,
an embryo Buddh. In speaking of
Gautama in his existences preceding his becoming a Buddh, the
Burmeses usually prefix to the particular existence of
which they are speaking, e.g.,

n. same as ; applied to eminent characters,

founder of the last Burmese dynasty (10).
2. *n.* the dead body of a human being, a corpse; *comp.*

3. *n.* same as 2.

4. *n.* a bier, such as Mussulmans use.

5. before the body is buried, it is placed on a bier, and for three or four days visitors are received.

6. *n.* absence of covetousness or desire.

7. (from *c*, to desire), *n.* desire, will, sake, account, desire of; need, want; end, purpose; meaning; (in this sense, pron. 1).

8. *v.* to put another's will to the test.

9. *v.* to have a will or desire similar to that of another, usually in a bad sense.

10. *v.* to be satisfied, as a wish, desire.


12. *v.* to follow another's wishes, to be indulgent towards another; in the latter sense usually applied to parents who yield too frequently to their children's wishes.

13. *int.* oh! expressive of pain or surprise.


15. *n.* a species of reed, over an inch in diameter, and attaining a height of eight or ten feet, valued for its medicinal properties.

16. *adv.* in suspense. doubt; reluctantly, through fear of losing.

17. *v.* to suit one's conduct to another's wishes.


20. *v.* to associate on friendly, intimate terms.

21. *v.* to converse together affectionately, as intimate friends.

22. (from *c*, to follow), *n.* boot, what is given over and above, as in exchanging two articles of unequal value; to throw in,
 accent, 2, n. affix, according to, as အိမ်နေသူဝင်, according to Burmese custom.

အိမ်နေသူဝင်, adv. each according to his own custom, as အိမ်နေသူဝင်

မောမောနေသူဝင်, n. affix, same as အိမ်နေ

မောမောနေသူဝင်, adv. yieldingly, giving up one's will for the sake of peace, အိမ်နေသူဝင်

မောမောနေသူဝင်, v. to know how to accommodate one's self to another's wishes.

မောမောနေသူဝင်, adv. quickly, swiftly, အိမ်နေသူဝင်; အိမ်နေသူဝင်, an urgent letter.

မောမောနေသူဝင်, v. to be urgent, as a matter of business; to desire urgently, to be eager to obtain.

မောမောနေ (from မောမော, to be smooth, pleasant), n. anything smooth and pleasing in appearance, as a stream of water, မောမော, the even surface of a forest, မောမော

မောမောနေသူဝင်, v. to suit with circumstances, be convenient, မောမောနေ; မောမော (from မောမော, to appropriate), n. what is for any purpose, a part, portion, share, မောမော; hence မောမော, မောမော

မောမော, (from မောမော, to be long), n. length.

မောမော, v. to lay one's self flat on the ground, as Sumedha did, for Dipankara the Buddha to walk over him, မောမော့အားလီ, မောမော့, မောမော့, v. to prostrate one's self face downward, to lie face downward, at full length.

မောမော့, adv. lengthwise.

မောမော့ (from မောမော့, to accord with), n. accordance, agreement, မောမော့, မောမော့နေသူဝင်;

မောမော့နေသူဝင်, n. same as မောမော့နေသူဝင်

မောမော့နေသူဝင်, adv. in accordance with each respectively.

မောမော့နေသူဝင် (from မောမော့, to forfeit), n. a forfeit, fine, မောမော့;

မောမော့နေသူဝင်, adv. according to one's bent and pleasure; independently.

မောမော့, adv. without consequence, မောမော့; without consideration.

မောမော့, adv. adrift, afloat.

မောမော့ (from မောမော့, to go beyond), adv. wrong, beyond what is right; very, exceedingly, မောမော့; applied to instances in which crim. con. has taken place, though မောမော့ is more common, မောမော့; မောမော့ is also used in
the sense of the English equivalent, at the most, at the utmost, at the very outside,  

*adv. in all the senses given above; *adv. very, exceedingly,  

*adv. exceedingly.  

( from , to twist a thread), n. one strand of a rope; see  

, n. regret or sorrow at the absence of another.  

, v. to be appeased, as such regret or sorrow.  

, adv. contrariwise, contrarily, , in a bungling, contrary manner.  

, v. to have a mistaken view of anything.  

, v. to misjudge,  

, v. to speak in a contrary, erratic manner.  

, v. to misunderstand,  

 ( from , to turn), n. a turn, change; an ox in a team, one of a yoke of oxen; opposed to , which see.  

, adv. by turns, each in his turn.  

, v. to come to one’s turn, as in relieving sentry,  

, v. to have one’s turn come.  

 ( from , a cart), n. a cartful, cartload, as ; fifty cartloads of paddy.  

, n. a cant, pitch.  

, adv. backwards, used chiefly in regard to speech, similar to  

 ( from , to frighten), n. manner of frightening, as , to be good at frightening.  

 ( from , to uncover), n. anything peeled off; a flake; the petal of a flower.  

, v. to exfoliate,  

 ( from , to reach), n. a reach of the hand; a step of the foot; the reach of a weapon; distance. Prov.  

, int. of calling, halloo,  

 (from , to make an offering), n. a religious offering.  

, n. a religious offering.  

, n. the house in which a religious offering is made.  

, v. to receive or accept a religious offering.
oacoooooD, n. the giver of a religious offering. *Prov. oacoooooO*; oesosoSw^cSdBSoooSoo^, said of persons who are ostentatiously benevolent, or generous.

aocooOoOocoooEs, n. the giver of a religious offering. *OaocooOoOocoooEs*, n. same as oacooooD; small vermin.

(oocooOoOocoooEs) (freq. pron. oocooOoOocoooEs), n. the giver of a religious offering.

(aocooOoOocoooEs) (from oocooOoOocoooEs, to be diminutive), n. a small thing, commonly applied to animate objects; an insect, a flea.

oaocoooos, n. the giver of a religious offering, because the winnowing was not good, it (the paddy) contains refuse particles.

oaocoooos (from oocooOoOocoooEs, to be minute), n. a refuse particle, chaff; oacooooD.
aocooOoOocoooEs, n. same as oacooooD; a worthless fellow.

oaocooOoOocoooEs (from oocooOoOocoooEs, to be diffusive, as scent), n. what may be easily blown away, chaff; oacooooD

oaocooOoOocoooEs (from oocooOoOocoooEs, to bind together), v. to make great efforts, oacooooD.
aocooOoOocoooEs, n. prior time, oacooooD; see oocooOoOocoooEs

oaocooOoOocoooEs (freq. pron. oocooOoOocoooEs), adv. wholly, as in the phrase oacooooOoOocoooEs, it is wholly spent; at all, oacoooooOoo^, in negative sentences, as oacooooOoOocoooEs, there is none at all; oacooooOoOocoooEs, it is utterly worthless.

oaocooOoOocoooEs (from oocooOoOocoooEs, to be very thin), n. a thin substance, as the flesh on the ribs, oacoooooOco; a flash (of light), oacooooOocoo; extortion by false pretences, oacooooOoOocoooEs

oaocooOoOocoooEs, v. to coruscate, oacooooOoOocoooEs. oacooooOoOocoooEs
oaocooOoOocoooEs (from oocooOoOocoooEs), n. a talented, efficient person.
aocooOoOocoooEs (freq. pron. oocooOoOocoooEs, or oocooOoOocoooEs), v. to flash.

aocooOoOocoooEs (Adv. oocooOoOocoooEs, or oocooOoOocoooEs), adv. plenteously, abundantly, profusely.
aocooOoOocoooEs, v. to live well; to live on the fat of the land.
aocooOoOocoooEs, v. to spend profusely.
aocooOoOocoooEs, n. what is for (any purpose), a part, portion, share; see oacooooOoOocoooEs

aocooOoOocoooEs (from oocooOoOocoooEs, to thrust through a hole), adv. in the manner of a thread entering a needle's eye, as a line of people entering the mouth of a cave, oacooooOoOocoooEs; oacooooOoOocoooEs, a term applied to a series or suite of apartments, oacooooOoOocoooEs.
osro—

**osro**. *see osro*. *adv.* very, exceedingly.

**osro** (from osro, to overspread), *n.* a covering, as a cloth for the body, or a table. *oseg* (from osro), a tablecloth. *oseg* (more common).

**oseg** (from osro, to be thin), *n.* a thin layer (of palm-leaf, paper, etc.); chiefly used in comp., *oseg*.

**oseg**. *n.* an attendant on a king or governor, whose privilege it was to take possession of granted petitions, and receive a fee for delivering them. *oseg*.

**oseg**. *v.* to send a love letter.

**oseg** (from osro, to throw out with a spreading motion), *n.* superficial, surface; anything peeled off. *oseg*, *oseg*.

**oseg**. *n.* 1. the opening (of a door), *oseg*; of a hole. *oseg*, *oseg*; the mouth of a river, *oseg*; creek. *oseg*; the entrance to a road, *oseg*; any orifice. *oseg*.

**oseg**. *v.* to flare, to open or spread outward, to be bell-mouthed.

**oseg**. *n.* a kind, sort, *oseg*; used in comp. or reduplicated adverbially. *oseg*, *oseg*.

**oseg** (from os, to halve), *n.* a half, *oseg*. *oseg*, he does not understand it half as well as I do; the half of twenty-five ticals, *oseg*. *oseg*, *oseg*.

**oseg** (from os, to enter), *n.* a spindleful of thread. *oseg*

**oseg**. *n.* a person concerned, a partisan, adherent, *oseg*, *oseg*.

**oseg**. *v.* to include, as in an account, *oseg*, *oseg*; an entrance or inlet.

**oseg**, *oseg* (from os, to make boastful pretensions), *n.* boasting, as *oseg*.

**oseg** (from os, to be brightly yellow), *n.* yellow color, as of ripe fruit; *a.* yellow, as *oseg*, ripe yellow fruit.

**oseg** (Pali), *a.* inferior; applied to a son, who is inferior to his father, *oseg*.

**oseg** (from os, to put on), *n.* a garment.

**oseg**, *v.* to cut out a garment, *oseg*.

**oseg**. *n.* a term applied to the clothing of laymen, in contrast to the garb of priests.

E.D. 8.
tracing paper.
a cutter, one who cuts out garments.
m en's garments collectively.
tracing paper.
attire.
m en's garments collectively.
to change one's clothing.
allotment, appointment), n. an allotment of business, an office; responsibility.
a chief of executioners.
a circumference.
measurement, size.
substance, matter, stuff; seldom used except in combination.
substance, matter, stuff;
measurement, size.
a season of Lent; see .
appearance, as in ; color, brightness, as , a yellow color.
a bright yellow.
a deep yellow, orange.
cutting, intimate acquaintance, as to have a good knowledge of men,
the lowest of the eight hells; see under (11).
ignorance; one of the four principles by which the clearing to existence is produced, opposed to
and
(Pali , priv. and , life). n. an inanimate substance; opposed to
(Pali , priv. and , enmity). n. freedom from enemies.
to turn round). n. a sudden turn, as the shifting of the wind, in the shifting of the wind the boat sank.
, int. yes; halloo (provincial); also a term of compellation, used by the Arakanese.
officer to whom the arrival of strangers was to be reported.
00008, n. a wun other than one who lived at the capital (under Burmese rule).

00008 (from 0008, to encircle), n. a circle, anything round; see 0008

00008, see 00008. n. a chief of executioners, 00008

00008 (from 00008, to burst up), n. splendor, magnificence.

00008 (from 0008, to be level), n. surface, 0008; applied to seas, rivers, mountains, lands, fields, etc.; a levy of money, 00008

00008 is usually applied to low-lying or level ground, in opposition to 00008, which is applied to rising ground;

00008, to be situated on rising ground, 00008. to be situated on level ground, 00008. 00008.

00008, n. breath, 00008; life, 000; age, 0008; 00008, a figure of speech denoting power of life and death,

00008, n. age, 00008; 00008.

00008, v. to hold the breath.

00008, n. an aged man, an elder; 00008, old and young people collectively; v. to be of great age, 00008.

00008, n. the past portion of life.

00008, v. to gasp, as at the point of death; more than 00008;

00008, 00008.

00008, v. to expire.

00008, n. a life insurance company, 00008, 00008

00008, v. to support life, get a living; 00008, a livelihood;

00008, a bad livelihood case.

00008, v. to breathe, (intrans.) respire.

00008, v. to catch the breath, 00008.

00008, n. the unsewn corner of a puhsos (9288).

00008, 1 (from 0008, to pull off), n. peeling off, manner of peeling off, as 00008

00008, 2. pron. thou. you; see 0008, 2.

00008 (Pali), 00008, 00008, n.; see 0008

00008 (Pali), n. freedom from the instigation of another, as 000

00008, 00008.
(Pali \( \text{num. priv. and } \text{num. no. number} \)), \( n. \) the number expressed by a unit and one hundred and forty ciphers (12).

\( n. \) same as \( \text{ number} \).  
\( n. \) one of the four cardinal periods which constitute a grand period (\( \text{ number} \)), which see.

\( \text{ from } \text{ to be suitable}, \) \( a. \) ready, prepared.

\( v. \) to place in readiness, have ready, \( \text{ to be ready} \), \( \text{ to be new} \), \( a. \) new, \( a. \) anew, afresh.

\( \text{ from } \text{ to associate}, \) \( n. \) a society.

\( \text{ from } \text{ to take part with}, \) \( n. \) same; commonly in a bad sense.

\( n. \) a society, \( \text{ to enter a society} \), \( v. \) to enter a society.

\( \text{ of a church or society} \), \( n. \) member of a church or society.

\( \text{ from } \text{ to measure with the finger}, \) \( n. \) a finger's breadth (\( \text{span} \)); a measure of \( \text{to the number} \); twelve of which make a span (\( \text{span} \)).

\( \text{ from } \text{ to be new}, \) \( a. \) new; \( adv. \) anew, afresh.

\( \text{ of } \text{ to new}, \) \( a. \) brand-new, \( \text{ to be} \) new;

\( \text{ of } \text{ to new}, \) \( a. \) brand-new.

\( \text{ the rats have gnawed this brand-new } \), \( n. \) a special officer who had charge of the non-official citizens of Mandalay in the Burmese time.

\( \text{ of } \text{ a owner, proprietor; combined with nouns. as oosooos, a merchant, oosooos, a baker; one who continuously follows a particular trade; probably akin, in some instances, to the English terminal "ster", as gamester, teamster, oosooos; one who suffers from a chronic disease, as oosooos, a term used when one's motives are doubted; see oosooos.} \)
v. to be capable of enduring fatigue or pain with fortitude.

v. to have fortitude.

v. to be craven-hearted.

v. to have a passionate attachment to (used of persons).

v. to be easily discouraged under the endurance of fatigue or pain; see  could not be.

v. to be deeply hurt in one's feelings.

v. to be much distressed in mind.

(from to be very ill), adv. very ill, near dying,

v. to be very ill, could not be

(from to put a stop to), n. the mark (°) when applied to a final consonant, thus RYPTO; a heat, a race terminating at a goal, as  one heat; the distance traveled when one reins up a horse; abbrev. of  one heat, a distance traveled when one reins up a horse.

n. the act of killing. this man has killed many.

n. same as  in the first sense.

n. the number of a million.

v. to address a superior by word or writing; more respectful than  I crave your consideration.

v. to be in receipt of some royal favor.

(Pron. obsolescent), n. coin (obsolescent).

(Pali n. character, reputation).

v. to be careful of reputation.

v. to increase in character or reputation.

v. to be of insignificant character or reputation.

v. to be damaged in reputation or character.

v. to deteriorate in character or reputation.

n. sound; report. rumor; to hear a report or rumor.

adv. uniformly.
v. to be of a dull, obtuse sound.

v. to recognize by the voice.

(pron. ဗီးြ), v. to be low, not loud.

v. to be loud; is also used fig.

v. to be cracked in sound; to break, as the human voice on reaching puberty.

v. to accent.

v. to be sweet-toned, soft in sound.

v. to be shrill.

v. to be shrill and piercing.

v. to modulate the voice.

v. to be short in sound.

v. to be acute, sharp, shrill.

v. to mouth, as a stage actor; to be difficult to acquire, as an accent or pronunciation, the Burmese accent is very difficult of acquirement.

v. to be deep in sound or voice (bass); n. a bass voice.

v. to reach or pervade, as sound.

v. to harmonize, make harmony.

v. to be loud in sound.

v. to be hoarse, to have a husky voice.

v. to make a noise; to give notice.

n. a loud noise.

v. to be grum, of heavy sound.

v. to slur.

v. to be long in sound.

v. to be full, clear in sound.

v. to disguise one’s voice.

v. to fail in utterance, from exhaustion, or hoarseness.

v. to be grum, of heavy sound.

v. to have a foreign accent, he speaks with the Arakanese accent.

v. to fail in utterance, from exhaustion; see

v. to be small, thin, slender in sound.

v. to be grum, of heavy sound; see
n. an indestructible osseous relic of the body of a Buddha; comp. an indestructible osseous relic of the body of a Buddha.

adv. gently, in a complaisant manner.

adv. gently, pleasantly.

adv. gently, softly, in a complaisant manner.

adv. gently, pleasantly.

adv. gently, in a complaisant manner.

adv. gently, in a complaisant manner.

(Pali ๑๐, priv. and ๑๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐เ
one who knows by being present; a word much used in the attestation of documents. 

a friendly acquaintance.

adv. in great numbers, as a numerous army crowded together, (pron. ते) 

n. the number of a hundred thousand.

n. chaff and small grain, 

from ते, to take into possession). n. a concubine. 

n. same as ते

v. to forfeit (an estate).

n. an inferior wife who was purchased with money; 

(Pali ते, eighty, and दशा, disciple).

n. the eighty chief disciples of a Buddha under the दशा; comp. दशा

1 (from ते, to bear fruit). n. fruit.

n. an ear or head of grain.

v. to come to maturity, as fruit.

v. to fall off, as fruit, दशा

(from ते, to be separate), adv. separately, distinctly.

adv. same; independently; respectively.

adv. same as ते, दशा.

adv. variously; a. various, diverse one from another. 

(from पह, to snatch away). n. what is taken away at one swoop; company, party; also applied to time. दशा

(Pali दशा, priv. and दशा, pleasant), n. a corpse. दशा

( cleric).

v. to look at and meditate on a corpse; in modern use, to attend a funeral, as a priest or fakir. 

(from जिन्दा, to use), n. use, usefulness. दशा.
000^8—

000^8, n. use, 000^8^8, it is of no use.

000^8, v. to be extravagant in the matter of expense.

000^8, n. an utensil, article of use, 000^8^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8.

000^8^8^8^8, n. an utensil, article of use.

000^8, v. to be of use, useful, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8.

000^8, n. one who supplies what is requisite; v. to furnish, 000^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8.

000^8, n. expense; 000^8, a contingent account.

000^8, n. a secretary in charge of government buildings and works.

000^8, v. to be of proper use, such use as is properly required and expected: to be commodious; 000^8^8^8^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8.

000^8, v. to apply to a certain use.

000^8, v. to be profuse in the use of money; comp. 000^8^8.

000^8, adv. of no use, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8.

000^8, v. to be of use, useful.

000^8, v. to be for use, in use, useful.

000^8, v. to need, be in want of.

000^8, v. to be of use, useful; to be brought into use, to come into use, as a fashion.

000, ron. a. a contraction of 000^8^8. who?

000^8^8^8, adv very, exceedingly; applied to words of depth. 000^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8.

000^8^8^8, n. an athurake, a kind of being inferior to man, and inhabiting one of the four states of suffering; see under 000^8^8.

000^8, (Pali oo, priv. and 000, a happy nat), n. a fallen nat, banished from the celestial regions, and inhabiting the space between the three stone pillars which support the Myinmo Mount (13).

000^8^8^8, n. the nat regent of 000^8 (inhabiting the Karawika rock); see 000^8 and 000^8.

000^8 (from 000, to die), a. dead; fixed, not moveable; opposed to 000^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8, 000^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8^8, a phrase much used by the Burmese, regarding a person in a very precarious state of health.
adv. very, exceedingly (colloq.), \(\text{OOCOD}\)  
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (pron. \(\text{OOCOD}\)), \(n\). a dead body, \(\text{OOCOD}\), \(\text{OOCOD}\) 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(v\). to suffer death, \(\text{OOCOD}\); definitely. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (Pali \(\text{OOCOD}\), priv. and \(\text{OOCOD}\), a remainder), \(adv\). without a 
remainder, wholly, entirely, \(\text{OOCOD}\), \(\text{OOCOD}\). 
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (from \(\text{OOCOD}\), to be small), \(n\). a little matter, as in the phrase, 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), the less important concerns of government. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). same, as in the phrase, \(\text{OOCOD}\). 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). the upper straps of a Burmese sandal. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). what is drunken and eaten; generally used in a 
bad sense, and applied to over-indulgence in drinking. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (from \(\text{OOCOD}\), to be quick), \(adv\). quickly, \(\text{OOCOD}\); \(\text{OOCOD}\) 
go quickly; work quickly. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). the number of ten thousand. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(adv\). by thousands. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). \(\text{OOCOD}\), the Jonesia tree; \(\text{OOCOD}\), the Amherstia 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). \(\text{OOCOD}\), a nest, whether of a bird, or a beast. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (from \(\text{OOCOD}\), to bulge), \(n\). a dwelling place. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (from \(\text{OOCOD}\), to rise), \(n\). a dwelling place. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(v\). to build a nest. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(pron\). \(a\). a contraction of \(\text{OOCOD}\); of what sort? how? 
\(\text{OOCOD}\) (from \(\text{OOCOD}\), to be rancid), \(n\). virility; the testicles; \(a\). uncas-
trated, as \(\text{OOCOD}\), opposed to \(\text{OOCOD}\); \(\text{OOCOD}\) (pron. \(\text{OOCOD}\)); rancid, 
stale, as \(\text{OOCOD}\). 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(v\). to be perfectly castrated. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(v\). to castrate, \(\text{OOCOD}\). 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(v\). to be imperfectly castrated. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(n\). circumvention. 
\(\text{OOCOD}\), \(v\). to be good at circumvention; \textit{used in a fig.} 
sense, of language, and also applied to schemes.
DOOOO-OOCgOg (Pali น. a horse.

DOOOO-DOOG (Pali น. a kind of fabulous horse.

DOOOO-DOOG, n. another kind of fabulous horse.

DOOOO-DOOG (Pali อ. a mouth), n. a monster, having the body of a man and the head of a horse.

DOOOO (Pali), n. breath expired, น. comp. DOOOO (น.)

DOOG, n. form, น.

DOOG, n. same; appearance, guise. a person's exterior.

DOOG, v. to assume an appearance, น. he went in the guise of a Chinaman.

DOOG, v. to be similar in appearance, น. if unlike in appearance, one does not become an inmate of the house (said of married persons, and implying that they are like one another because their destinies are bound up together).

DOOG, v. to create in the form of.

DOOG, v. to take the form of.

DOOG (from น., to put in). n. putting in, introducing.

DOOG (from น., to be inefficient), a. wanting the principle of vitality, น.

DOOG (from น., to be foolish), n. a fool. น.

DOOG (from น., to be dissolute), adv. wickedly, scoffingly.

DOOG, v. to turn into ridicule, to deride, น.

DOOG (from น., to be long and slender), n. what is long and slender; applied as a num. aux. to things long and slender, as น. one river.

DOOG, adv. same as DOOG.

DOOG, adv. in different ways, variously.

DOOG, 1. n. the edge of a cutting instrument; opposed to น.; the point of some instruments, as น., น., น., น., น.; ability, faculty, น.

DOOG, v. to furnish with an edge; com." น."
2. (from to go). n. going; gait, pace, as of a horse; the speed of any quadruped, or vehicle.

n. going and coming, walk, carriage, deportment.

(pron. n. the Burmese trot; a. smooth-paced.

1. n. blood; see "

n. offspring; consanguineous relatives, "

v. lit. to become blood and flesh, equivalent to the English expression “to put on flesh”.

2. n. color, appearance, .

n. same, a certain privileged state, born out of a certain privileged state, as irrational creatures, and those in a state of suffering.

(Pali n. priv. and , a certain privileged state). n. born out of a certain privileged state, as irrational creatures, and those in a state of suffering.

(Pali n. priv. and , shame). n. shamelessness, want of modesty.

(from , to neigh). n. neighing, loud and rude laughter.
truth, right,  

(from နိုင်, to be quick),  n. velocity, vehemence, a sudden rush.  

hawks and kites, bold birds of prey, descend from the sky with a sudden rush and seize and eat little sparrows.

v. to be violent, impetuous.

int. indicative of fatigue.

int. expressive of wonder.

n. a profitless deed.

(to နိုင်, to roar).  n. a roar, as of a lion; snoring.

n. a hollow, as of a grave in which the earth has settled below the surface, or as of a basket in which the grain has settled below the brim.

(to နိုင်, to be rancid),  n. rancidness, a rancid smell.

n. a dog's bark.

a. old, decayed, crumbling, rotten, as wood or cloth.

n. time long past  

n. a drawer,  

n. a chest of drawers.

n. the inner cover of a drawer and till; a hatch, the cover of a hatchway;  

a box with a secret drawer.

n. a double tooth, molar;  

to have the teeth set on edge.

v. to gnash the teeth, as in anger.

n. the end of a row of double teeth.

(pron. နိုင်),  n. a wisdom tooth;  

to cut a wisdom tooth.
supernumerary double tooth.

molar, double tooth.

to gnash upon with the teeth, adverb, gnashingly.

to read aloud, as a pupil to a teacher, (English, on demand)

n. a promissory note, payable on demand.

to wonder, n. a prodigy.

to wonder (infreq., most common), to gnash upon with the teeth, gnashingly.

to read aloud, as a pupil to a teacher, (English, on demand)

n. a prodigy.

verb, shall, will; shall, will; will not eat.

an abbrev. of (Pali), n. that kind of wisdom which is destructive to the four intoxicating principles (Pali); comp. and 

n. the inside of the mouth, the inside of the mouth.

to be rough, abusive in speech, hard-mouthed, as a horse.

n. the roof of the mouth.

to breathe (upon), the faculty of speaking with authority, the ability to speak, as a horse.

n. the lower part or under surface of the mouth.

(from a side), n. the sides of the mouth, back part of the jaws.

to be tender-mouthed.

to blow hot air from the mouth, as a horse.

(from a side), n. same as

v. to be tender-mouthed, as a horse.

n. the inside of the cheeks.
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_ooon., n., same as _oo., oooon., v., same as, _ooon._

_ooon., v. to be hard-mouthed, as a horse; see _ooon._

_ooon., v. to be tender-mouthed, as a horse, _ooon., _ooon._

_ooon., n. the lower part, or under surface of the mouth, _ooon._

_ooon., 1. n. the sides of the mouth, back part of the jaws.

_ooon., 2. n. a vocative word, a word of calling, _ooon._

_ooon., v. to be very hard-mouthed, as a horse.

_ooon., n. a full bass sound.

_ooon., 3. v. to crack open, gape, widen; _more than_ _ooon., and _ooon._

_ooon., v. same as _ooon._

_ooon., a. cracked open, as ripe fruit, or as the earth.

_ooon., adv. gapingly (vulgar).

_ooon., 4. v. to caw or croak, as a raven or crow,

_ooon. (pron. _ooon.), a. uncommon, extraordinary, _ooon., _ooon._

_ooon. (Pali), n. space, the expanse of heaven,

_ooon. (pron. _ooon.), n. a god of the air,

_ooon., n. same as _ooon._

_ooon. (Pali), n. a sojourner, stranger, pilgrim,

_ooon., n. same as _ooon._

_ooon., n. the reception, entertainment of strangers, the duties of hospitality.

_ooon. (Pali, _ooon._). _ooon., v. to be refractory, to resist authority,

_ooon., v. to assault outrageously.

_ooon., _ooon., _ooon., v. to have by heart, to be able to repeat from memory,

_ooon. (Pali), n. a religious teacher,

_ooon. (Pali), n. a deed, _ooon._

_ooon. (Pali), n. custom, habit,

_ooon., n. an action performed from habit.

_ooon. (Pali _ooon._), a. possessed of supernatural powers.

_ooon. (Pali), n. authority, governmental dominion.
to sentence an accused person to the limit of one's legal powers, as a judge or magistrate.

to have great authority.

n. same as ការបំផ្លាស់ប្ចុក, only more forcible.

to be established, as authority, និត្ថានិត្ថាពន្យាភាគនារី

n. same as ការបំផ្លាស់ប្ចុក

to be stringent in enforcing authority.

to possess authority, to have authority over.

to make a display of authority, ការបំផ្លាស់ប្ចុក

to be severe or stringent in the general exercise of authority, as an official; to be severe, as a judge or magistrate.

the opposite of ការបំផ្លាស់ប្ចុក

n. a public executioner, ការបំផ្លាស់ប្ចុក

(Pali), n. respect, តេជំរឺមនុស្ស, និត្ថានិត្ថាពន្យាភាគនារី

n. a whale, តេជំរឺមនុស្ស

n. spermaceti oil, សុរុសផ្លាស់ប្ចុក

(Pali សុក្រតិច), n. profit, advantage, សុគ្រោះ

(Pali សុក្រមេះ), n. energy, power, សុទ្ធវុៈ, សុគ្រោះរុក្រមេះ

(Pali សុគ្រោះ), n. a fault, crime, sin, សុគ្រោះ: applied to the sins of Buddhist rahans.

v. to suspend from privilege, to discipline, as a Buddhist monk, or a member of a Christian church.

v. to confess; a term used by native Christians in the Roman Catholic church.

v. to incur guilt (clerical).

(Pali), n. water, គុធិ គុធិ

(Pali), n. a yes, assent, acquiescence, agreement.

v. to assent, agree to; to engage for, take the responsibility, សុគ្រោះ, សុគ្រោះ, សុគ្រោះ; to be security for another, in a case of civil or criminal proceedings; n. (pron. សុគ្រោះ), a security.

v. to demand security, as a judicial or police officer.

to give security. សុគ្រោះ, v. to take security.

and n. same as សុគ្រោះ

v. and n. same as សុគ្រោះ


**Pali**

**aaa** (Pali). *n.* permission, commission.

**aaa** (Pali **aaa**), *n.* a sound uttered repeatedly, through a sudden emotion.

**aaa** (Pali **aaa**), *n.* a place, abode, **aaa**; an abode of the mind, the faculty of the senses, or of thought, denoting the objects of the six senses (**aaa**), viz. the faculty of hearing; the faculty of smelling; the faculty of tasting; the faculty of feeling; the faculty of thinking; a cause, reason. **aaa**; an object with which the mind is conversant, or denoting the objects of the six senses (**aaa**), viz. appearance seen; sound heard; odor smelt; flavor tasted; touchability felt; immaterial objects thought on.

**aaa** (Pali **aaa**, life, and **aaa**, a period), *n.* the period of one's life.

**aaa** (Pali **aaa**), *n.* medicine which prolongs life.

**aaa**, see **aaa**, *n.* dawning light, the morning dawn.

**aaa** (Pali **aaa**), *n.* an object of actual sense, or of thought, material, or immaterial; see under **aaa**; **aaa**, immaterial objects.

**aaa**, *v.* to retain an idea, to have a strong or lasting impression, **aaa**; **aaa** has a more intense meaning; **aaa**.

**aaa**, *v.* to terminate, as an idea or impression; similar to **aaa**.

**aaa**, *n.* a nerve.

**aaa**, *v.* to enjoy an object of actual sense, or of thought.

**aaa**, **aaa**, *v.* same as **aaa**, but also implying liking or desire; to be fixed in attention.

**aaa**, *v.* to experience sensation.

**aaa**, *v.* to conceive in the mind.

**aaa**, *v.* to dwell upon in the mind, make an object of thought, desire, etc.: to take notice of.

**aaa**, *v.* to have one's attention taken from anything; to cease, as a train of thought.

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B. D. 9.
to lose regard, or desire for (anything),

to think of something at a distance,

adv. with the arms wrapped about the knees.

(Pali), a. well, free from disease,

n. dwelling, house, abode; longing desire, attachment, lust.

Childers.

n. an encircling gradation or story in any pyramidal structure, in pagodas;

n. one of the notes of a crow, which the words imitate; when a crow emits this sound the Burmese term it (doubtless a contraction of ), and have a superstition that it foretells the arrival of guests, or strangers.

n. consideration,

n. a resting place, abode,

n. friend! sir! brother! a term of compellation; this form of address is employed by senior priests, in speaking to priests of equal or inferior standing; used by an acariya ( ) to his pupil. Childers.

(Pali), near, and a deed), n. a deed performed in the near approach of death,

n. a kind of wisdom attained by the extirpation of evil desire,

n. an intoxicating or enslaving principle (or law, of which there are four, viz. , , ), comp. 

(Pali), n. desire, passion,

n. the laurel-shaped passion flower creeper, Passiflora involucro.

n. a longing for,
Ahara, the food of action, or bases; they are four, viz. matter, touch or contact (whether corporeal or mental), thought, and consciousness.” Childers.

1. n. strength, force. means, as  by means of, in regard to.

*, n. strength, force of any kind; , see *

*, n. strength, force, *, see *

*, v. to be stupefied, astounded through surprise or fear; see *

*, v. to be exhausted in strength; also used in the sense of putting forth every effort when carrying out a plan, *

*, *, v. to depend on (and therefore venture to do something), to emulate, vie with; to be envious of, in a good sense.

*, *, v. to be strong, to be weak; sometimes used as a verb. aux., as *, *, *, often immediately follows a verb or noun, when it gives it an intensive meaning, or denotes excess, *

*, adv. resolutely and boastingly.

*, adv. with great effort, straining to accomplish, *

*, v. to put forth strength; see *

*, n. bodily strength, force; see *, *, *, *

*, v. to be in an enfeebled state of body; to be in a dejected state of mind.

*, v. to put another’s ability or skill to the test.

*, v. to put forth strength, make exertion, *

 (pron. '), v. to gather strength, to nerve one’s self for a fresh effort.

*, n. an aphrodisiac, a medicine supposed to give virility.

*, v. to take courage, renew one’s strength,
adv. in the way of endeavoring to overcome a difficulty, or to excel another.

adv. according to one's capacity or ability.

n. a tonic.

v. to put forth strength, make exertion.

adv. according to one's capacity or ability.

n. a tonic.

v. to put forth strength, make exertion.

v. to be deterred by feelings of respect, delicacy, constraint, or by fear of offending.

v. to be feeble in strength; also used fig.

n. same as  in certain combinations.

adv. with interest, with zest, so as to give satisfaction.

v. to encourage, hearten, cheer, animate, abet.

v. to show feats of strength; also used fig.

v. to derive strength from, to depend on.

v. to be weak, delicate; chiefly used in a fig. sense, when it has a meaning similar to  

v. to be refreshed, to recover strength.

v. to take fresh strength.

v. to be gratified, to take satisfaction.

v. same; , to laugh heartily.

v. same as , to give according to one's ability.

v. to give out, to lose strength, to become discouraged; see 

adv. according to one's strength or ability; accordingly, suitably.

v. to be strong in purpose, resolute, to feel sanguine.
2. v. to be vacant, to be free, disengaged, at leisure; hence, in a part of the body that cannot be shown, to be disengaged or at liberty, as the hand.

3. n. affix, dative, to; sometimes objective.

4. n. a kind of wizard or witch; the ein-talein witch, whose head only goes forth to eat food.

5. v. to roll over and over obliquely; comp. to swell, as waves of sound; to lean this way and that, in walking or dancing; to put on airs, be affected in carriage; to feign unwillingness through pride or affectation, moderately.

6. n. a kind of wizard or witch; the ein-talein witch, whose head only goes forth to eat food.
n. a night watch, one that sleeps by turns, \textit{nightwatcher}, n. a bedfellow.

(\textit{pron. bethan}), v. to dream. \textit{betheroff}; \textit{betheroff}, to have a pleasant dream, \textit{betheroff}, to have a bad dream, \textit{betheroff}

\textit{v. to dream.}

\textit{v. to be so sound asleep as to be wakened with great difficulty, to dream.}

\textit{v. to sleep soundly; commonly applied to sleep induced by some charm, or charmed medicine.}

\textit{n. chloroform, protoxide of nitrogen, or any soporific medicine.}

\textit{v. to fall into a languid slumber.}

\textit{n. a bed, sleeping place; to go to bed.}

\textit{n. any cloth spread on a bed, bed clothes: a patchwork coverlet, \textit{bedclothes}.}

\textit{v. to prepare a bed or sleeping place, for use.}

\textit{n. a roll of bedding.}

\textit{v. to be refreshed with sleep.}

\textit{n. the \textit{Emblica robusta}, a leaf-shedding, large, climbing shrub, of which there are two varieties, the \textit{Emb. Roxburghii}, and the \textit{Emb. villosa}. The medicine prepared from the bark of this tree is said to be efficacious in lumbago, rheumatism, and sciatica.}

\textit{n. a house, dwelling; four houses; in comp. a case, frame, sheath, a large, respectable house, \textit{major-domo}; also used in opposition to \textit{house} and \textit{house}.}

\textit{n. a major-domo, a case, \textit{major-domo}.

\textit{n. the front part or entrance of a house, a porch.}

\textit{n. the front room in a house.}

\textit{n. a magisterial bench in the front of a magistrate's house.}

\textit{n. a household nat.}

\textit{n. a low house.}

\textit{n. a house used for a school; a lay school.}

\textit{n. the domestic fowl, in contradistinction to \textit{poultry}.}

\textit{n. a large, respectable house, a\textit{school}; probably a corruption of \textit{school}.}
GB'SoSs, n. an apartment.

n. the ridge of the roof.

n. a story, set of rooms on one floor.

v. to build a house;  to destroy a house.

n. a street with houses.

n. the rent of a house site.

(GB'SoS), n. a purdah nashin; a woman who does not appear in public; a term usually applied to the wives of Mohammedans or Moguls.

v. to enter into the conjugal state, begin a family; n. a family, a household, including goods.

(GB'SoS), n. a widower or widow.

n. a married couple.

n. household stuff.

n. a correlate in marriage, a spouse, one, a spouse.

n. domestic affairs.

v. same as GB'SoS.

n. a married person.

n. the state of a king from the time of his birth to the time of his attaining to sovereignty.

n. a neighbor.

(from 3S), n. a small, low house, a hut.

n. the child of a slave, but redeemable; comp. 3S.

(from 3S, a clump), n. a hut, small house.

n. the white house with gilded windows; the house in which a captive monarch was formerly confined.

v. to wreathe together, to intertwine.

n. a chief or principal house among several; the principal room in a Burmese house, where the family sleeps.

see GB'SoS; v. to dream.

v. to roof a house; n. the roof of a house.

n. a near neighbour.
site for building.

n. a spare room at the east end of a house, kept for company.

n. the common house lizard; the needle of a mariner's compass; to make a compass survey.

n. a mariner's compass.

n. a level (in mechanics); the catch in the rod of an umbrella, to hold it open.

n. a house; a settled place of abode, as a settled inhabitant, in opposition to a transient person; a site for building.

v. to enter into the conjugal state, begin a family; see

n. the shadow of a house, the eastern section of the palace.

n. the owner of a house, a householder.

n. the state of an heir apparent associated in the sovereignty; the eastern section of the palace.

n. an heir apparent associated in the sovereignty.

v. to marry, become settled as husband and wife.

n. a privy, (polite). v. to be pleasant, as a place of human abode.

n. an inmate of a house.

n. a house-warming.

(Pron. eh) (Pali atmo). Int. yes, yes, hence to remain saying "yes," without acting (impolite).

v. to be cloyed with rich, savory food; applied also to the tide just before ebbing and flowing, to slack water.

v. to be well, healthy; usually used in a reduplicated form.

2. v. to creak, as a cart wheel.

v. to break wind (vulgar), comp. (polite), common.

n. a brick; of the three qualities of brick, the best, the medium, and the poorest.
surki, n. a tile. shingle, a tile.

pantile, n. a pantile. lath; a scantling.

roof, v. to roof with tiles.

pave, v. to pave with brick; to pave with bricks laid flatwise.

brick, n. a bit of brick, a brickbat.

brick, n. a brick. brick steeple.

brick, n. a brickkiln.

brick, n. a revetment wall.

brick, 2, n. an astrological term. a division. class, as

brick, 3, v. to be noisy; used only in adverbial forms.

noisily, clamorously, the sound of a cry forced out by a blow on the back or side; see

the cocoanut (tree, fruit, etc.).

the outer fibrous bark of a cocoanut; a. cream-colored or light bay (with a black mane), applied to horses; comp.

the cocoanut meat; called also

the pulpy substance into which the milk is converted.

the fibrous bark of a cocoanut when pounded, coir.

pound coir, as prisoners in a jail.

cocoanut oil.

cocoanut, n. a cocoanut plantation.

rice mixed or flavored with cocoanut meat.

the shell of a cocoanut scooped out and used as a dipper.

cocoanut milk; the Arakanese euphemistically apply this term to cocoanut milk, means, to be drunk with the cocoanut milk, means, to be drunk with...
n. the frond of a cocoanut tree; the slanting, corner
ridgepole of a roof; a hip-rafter.

n. a cocoanut (fruit); the one-mouthed
cocoanut.

v. to be noisy; chiefly used adverbially.

adv. noisily, clamorously, (with or without

adv. indicative of a sudden noise, or loud sound, as of a
falling body.

a. same as ကြိုး, musty; used only in the phrase ကြိုး
ကြိုး, see ပြေး, n. the brain.

n. a kind of plant, used for stuffing Burmese mattresses and
saddles.

v. to cover, to take care of, to preside over, rule. ကြိုး;

hence ကြိုး, adv. in a large body, en masse;

an imprecation used by the Burmese, when endeavoring strenuously to impress on one,
the truth of any particular statement.

n. what comes within the jurisdiction of an official.

v. to have charge of, manage, rule.

v. to cover, overspread, as with cloth or clothes; see ကြိုး.

n. what comes within the jurisdiction of an official (usually
the head of a district).

adv. completely, without exception.

v. to rule, have authority over.

v. to take care of.

n. a box with a conical cover.

n. a conical cover, used for covering food, etc.; a three
sided lantern used by hunters to attract wild animals.

n. a cone.

n. a species of black cuckoo.

n. a headstall.

n. the atlas of the neck, the first vertebra of
the neck articulating immediately with the skull.

n. a cap, hat.
o^, n. a species of Euphorbia. M.; the Strebulus, of which four species are enumerated. K.

s\textsuperscript{S}, see m\textsuperscript{S}, n. a cave.
s\textsuperscript{S}, n. a kind of potato plant.
s\textsuperscript{S}, n. the Bengal quince. \textit{Aegle marmelos}.
s\textsuperscript{S}, see n\textsuperscript{S}, n. the whole head.
s\textsuperscript{S}, see n\textsuperscript{S}, n. a knot of hair, as worn by Burmese men.

1. n. a bulge, protuberance, o\textsuperscript{S}; applied to certain things which are bulging, or have a bulging form, as o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}; hence o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, v. to form a cluster, as bees, ants, etc., o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, v. to plaster, cover over, o; to cover with a medicament, o\textsuperscript{S}; to be covered with clouds, as the heavens, o\textsuperscript{S}; comp. o\textsuperscript{S}; to be almost smothered, as fire that burns dully, o\textsuperscript{S}; to be dull, heavy-headed from illness; to be anxious, distressed, o\textsuperscript{S}; hence o\textsuperscript{S}, adv. brooding over, as a trouble; unyieldingly, as a slow fever.

o\textsuperscript{S}, v. to assemble, crowd together and surround, o\textsuperscript{S}; hence o\textsuperscript{S}, a swarm (of flies, o\textsuperscript{S}, of bees, o\textsuperscript{S}, etc.); comp. o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, n. a kind of laurus, the \textit{Tetranthera laurifolia}, of which as many as eighteen species are enumerated; the bark of one species is used by the Burmese, in salt, to prevent sweating, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, v. to be overcast, slightly overspread with clouds, o\textsuperscript{S}; comp. o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, see o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, v. to be dark, gloomy, lowering, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, (pron. o\textsuperscript{S}), adv. under a disguise; n. a hypocrite, a dissembler, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, n. a person who conceals a bad character under a fair exterior.

o\textsuperscript{S}, 1, v. to roast in embers, o\textsuperscript{S}; comp. o\textsuperscript{S} and o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, 2, n. a pillow, pack; hence o\textsuperscript{S}, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, v. a term of frequent occurrence in divorce cases, o\textsuperscript{S}.
o\textsuperscript{S}, n. a pack saddle.
o\textsuperscript{S}, v. to follow, as a horse; lit. to follow touching the tail and saddle (of the one in front), i.e., close to the quarters; a term of frequent use in \textit{racing parlance}. 

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a headboard.

stocks, the frame on which a ship rests while building.

n. a crick, stiffness in the neck; v. to have a crick.

1. n. the intestines, the pith of a plant or tree: the inside or pulpy part of some fruit.

n. the paunch; tripe.

the hollow of the intestines; the hollow which perforates some plants and trees, and contains the pith; the hollow of a quill; to be out of line, as centre pegs when constructing a road.

(from a point of union), n. connecting parts of the intestines.

to be straight-gutted, to be upright, to be short. v. to be easily provoked, to protrude, as the intestines.

n. the core of fruit; the pith of some plants, as the plantain.

to protrude, as the intestines.

n. clean timber; a term made use of in timber contracts.

v. a term applied to a certain disease of the rice plant.

n. inflammation of the bowels; a disease of cattle.

v. to rupture the intestines, the colon, the rectum.

(from to be long), v. to be slow to anger, not easily provoked.

to cry in a heart-breaking manner.

v. to make the noise indicated by the word, to "oo", to howl, as a dog, jackal, or orang-outang.

it is full of blossoms, less than cold; not much.

int. don't; prohibitive, disapprobatory.

int. ahal (contemptuous).

1. see a, v. to be cool; has sometimes the same meaning as

e. g., or
Goo«, v. to congeal.

3oos. 2. int. yes, ឃុងឃុង, ឃុងឃុង

3oos. 3, pron. used vocatively, in addressing women when their names are not known, or when he who calls does not wish to call the name, as ឃុងឃុង; shortened to ឃុង, for the singular, ឃុងឃុង

1. n a kind of verse.

3oos. 1. ឃុងឃុង, n. same.

3oos. 2, v. to sing the said verse.

3oos. 3, v. to remain in a body, without advancing, ឃុងឃុង

1. n a kind of official spear.

3oos. int. expressive of disgust, as when mothers see their children eating something hurtful, ឃុងឃុង

3oos., adv. sickishly, as at the smell of unpleasant fruit. ឃុងឃុង

3oos. int. O! of various applications.

3oos. int. O! expressive of satisfaction.

3oos. 1, n. the under part, space under (a thing).

3oos., n. the outside of the bottom (of a thing).

3oos. 2, n. the bottom (of a box); anything placed for something to rest on, a substructure.

3oos, v. terms used to describe the heavens, when the lower part of an otherwise cloudy sky, is clear in the horizon.

3oos., n. the ground floor.

3oos. v. to gird up the loins with a waistcloth (obs.), ឃុងឃុង

3oos. (from ឃុង, the lower jaw). n. the lower grooved timber of the lath of a loom, which receives the sley (ឃុងឃុង); less commonly called ឃុង, which see.

3oos., n. the light accent (.), ឃុងឃុង

3oos., n. the bottom of a well, the sea, etc.
v. to stoop respectfully, as in passing before a superior; to be humble.

coolly, n. a male, a female, native of L. B.; the Arakanese apply the terms coolly, coolly, to the inhabitants of U. B.

to bring in, as a tame elephant brings in a wild one; to catch, detect by questioning, to draw out by questioning.

t. same, 2nd and 3rd definitions.

n. a female elephant employed to bring in wild male elephants, a decoy tame elephant, coolly,.

n. the officer in charge of the king's female decoy elephants.

t. to be musty; to be dark (in countenance), coolly,.

coolly, adv. gloomily; more than coolly.

(compounded of the sounds uttered by a fowl and a crow), a. or adv. not clear, not straightforward; of mixed races, coolly (reproachful).

coolly, adv. gloomily (in countenance); somewhat musty, coolly.

(very large).

n. the small hornbill, Buceros monoceros; a kind of tree.

n. the Diospyros chretoides, a tree attaining to the height of sixty or seventy feet, and having a hard heart-wood. The berries, which have a smooth, thick, yellow rind, are the size of a very large cherry.

n. a species of ebony, the Diospyros melanoxylon.

v. to remember, bear in mind, recall, call to mind, to remember with affection. coolly; to regret the loss of, coolly; often used in combination, in the sense of remembering with great affection, with coolly, sometimes used with coolly; coolly, sometimes has a meaning similar to.

n. a kind of creeper, the Clitoria.

n. varieties of the same.


1. *to beat, conquer, overcome,* to gain a point, not to pass an examination, to be full, complete, not deficient in any natural quality; applied to fruit and seeds; to come to maturity, as cereals; *a fee given to a judge on gaining a cause,* the reward granted to a conqueror.

2. *a city which is the centre or seat of victory,* a fee given to a judge on gaining a cause, the reward granted to a conqueror.

3. *to mediate in love affairs,* a go-between in love affairs, a match-maker.

4. *a leaf, as the palm, worn in token of victory,* a leaf, as the palm, worn in token of victory.

5. *a triumphal festival,* a triumphal festival.

6. *to be full, complete, not deficient in any natural quality; applied to fruit and seeds,* a moment.

7. *to conquer; to be full, complete; to be possessed of active virility,* to be prevented from moving or flowing in a natural way; applied to retention of the breath, to constriction of the back, breast, or urine, to stoppage of a current of water, etc., to restrain one's self, suppress one's feelings; in this sense it appears to have a meaning similar to "how extraordinary!"
adv. with a momentary constriction in the breast, back, or bowels.

v. to show signs of stubbornness, resistance of authority, as a child or servant; *see* โก๊ะ-

adv. with a restricted, tightened sensation, as of the breast; in an obstinate, refractory manner, โก๊ะ-

v. to be restricted and tightened; to be refractory, wayward, obstinate, rebellious; โก๊ะ-

v. to tolerate.

v. same as โก๊ะ-

v. in the way of suppressing one's feelings, when anxious to follow a particular line of conduct, โก๊ะ-

1. n. the Tibetan bull, *Bos grunniens*.

n. an official spear adorned with the long hair of the Tibetan bull, โก๊ะ-

The spears are made by a race called Theinbaws, who live near the Chindwin river. The hair on the handle of the spear is colored red by means of a dye made from ญ๊ (cochineal) and ญ๊ (the sapan wood).

v. to rest awhile from travel or labor, to remain still, quiet; to lie dormant; to hide, โก๊ะ-

v. to live in privacy, โก๊ะ-

v. to lurk, as a wild beast, โก๊ะ-

v. to lull, as the wind, โก๊ะ-

comp. โก๊ะ-

n. one born of the same mother.

see โก๊ะ-

v. to remember, bear in mind.

v. to be strongly attached to, โก๊ะ-

n. the cormorant.

v. to vomit, โก๊ะ-

or ญ๊ (polite), n. the cholera.

1. v. to cry out, bawl, howl, scream, โก๊ะ-

v. to scream, as an elephant, โก๊ะ-

v. to croak, as a frog, โก๊ะ-

v. to go and inquire after another's welfare and circumstances.

n. the sound or noise of shouting, a shout, scream.
cooS-c^, v. to cry out, bawl, scream.
†cooS-c^, n. a kind of creeper, the roots of which are used medicinally.
cooS-c^, n. a windfall; a tree or portion of a forest prostrated and killed by the action of the wind, or other natural causes.
cooS, 2, int. ah! eh!
cooS-c^, n. a Hollander, Dutchman; cooS-c^, a blunderbuss.

cosS, 2, int. vocative, or indicative of pain, or of disapproval.
cosS, 1, v. to feel warm; to feel close, as the atmosphere within a house or building, or confined space, cooS-c^, see the parts; used adverbially only, cooS-c^, cooS-c^.
cosS, 2, n. a deep part of a river or stream.
cosS, v. to be stagnant, not flowing; n. a pond or lake of any size; comp. cooS, and cooS-
cosS-c^, v. to form, as a pond or pool of water.

cosS, 1, n. the bulge of anything, cosS-
cosS-c^, cosS-c^, v. to have a capacious bulge, as a pot, barrel, the bottom of a boat.
cosS, 2, an intensive with cosS, as cosS-c^, he beat him with many strokes of the elbow. cosS-c^, he got an abundance of money.
cosS, n. a collection of humors.
cosS-c^, v. to be collected in a tumor or spreading sore.
cosS-c^, adv. indicative of the sound of a body falling inertly and heavily.
cosS-c^, n. same as cosS, an abscess.
cosS, a. uncommon, extraordinary, cosS, cosS-c^.

B. D. 10.
\[ d^i-d^icq \]

- **d^i-d^icq**, *n.* a pot. jar. chatty.  
- **p Scots**, *n.* pots and pans collectively, *wos wos Scots*, with one's family, goods and chattels.  
- **Sz**, *n.* a pot, jar, chatty.  
- **S^s^OjjSosS^wgS**, *n.* in the way of making reprisals.  
- **S^sooSsS , n. pots and pans collectively, ooos S^sooSsS , with one's family, goods and chattels, s^sooSsS ; s^sooSsS*, *n.* a phrase used by a person, to disprove the right of government to assess him as an independent, or separate householder.  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* the bulging part of a pot.  
- **Sc^gboS**, *n.* an earthen or iron pot or pan, without a broad brim.  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* a shallow frying-pan; *comp. oSc^gboS .**  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* a piece of a broken pot.  
- **Sc^gboS , Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* a pot with a curved neck, a retort.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* pots and cups, cooking and eating utensils generally, as in the way of making reprisals.  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* a kettle-drum.  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* an earthen pot, an unglazed jar.  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* a pot used for cooking a small quantity of rice.  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a bulge), n.* a fragment of a broken pot, a potsherd.  
- **Sc^gboS , Sc^gboS , n.* same as Sc^gboS ; Sc^gboS , a potter's wheel.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* a large bulging pot, with a small mouth.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* the *Argyreia Zeylanica*, an extensive twiner with rather large pink flowers, and a corolla shaped like a funnel. Three varieties are enumerated, *viz.* the *populifolia*, the *hirsuta*, and the *peduncularis*. The Burmese name appears to have been derived from the shape of the capsule.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* a wide-mouthed water jug, *S^gboS .**  
- **Sc^gboS (from o|, a clump), n.* a small cup or pot, used as a plaything.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* a pot-kiln.  
- **Sc^gboS (pron. ə), n.* soot, lampblack.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* potter's earth, clay.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* a dealer in pots.  
- **Sc^gboS , n.* a cook. *Sc^gboS .** The Burmese usually address the headman of a party of Shan pedlars as, Sc^gboS ; Sc^gboS was
a title given to the headmen of Shan villages, particularly to those who rendered service to the Crown.

adv. indicative of the sound of a cry forced out by a blow on the back or side,

The second vowel of the Burmese alphabet has no form of its own, but when initial, is represented by its symbol (ə), combined with the vowel ə. It is therefore to be sought under the compounds of əə.

ə, the third vowel of the Burmese alphabet.
ə, v. to be flabby, soft; see əə
əə, n. the fulfilment of a desire or wish.
əə (ə), v. to be conspicuous, notorious, to bear a great reputation, may also be used without əə.
əə (Pali ə, desire, and əə, an object), n. a desirable object.
əəəə, or əəəə (Pali ə, a female, and əəə, or əəə, the private parts), n. the female private parts.
əə, n. the same; the feminine gender.
əə (Pali ə, a book, and ə, a woman), n. rules for courting.
əə, n. Sekra, əəə.
ə, n. litharge (lead monoxide).
əə, n. a kind of precious stone; comp. əə.
əə, n. the Order of the Star of India.
əə, n. the Order of the Indian Empire.
əə, n. the four observances of the senses.
əə (Pali əə), n. faculties of sensation and feeling, of which there are twenty-two, including the six senses; sense, good sense, freedom from passion, composedness; sobriety of demeanor, dignity, sedateness; əə, to be civil in deportment.
to be very dignified and circumspect in deportment.

to be reserved.

to behave with circumspection, particularly in regard to the senses; to be sober, "to be reserved.

to be reserved.

to exhibit composedness of conduct, to be sedate, grave.

to be discomposed in demeanor, to have one’s composure or equanimity disturbed or destroyed.

to be wholly wanting in composedness and sobriety.

to conduct with propriety, be steady, well behaved.

(pron. əd), n. one whom it especially behooves to behave with sobriety and composedness, as a priest or woman.

v. to put on a sober, composed countenance, for an occasion.

n. same as əd

v. to be sober and circumspect in demeanor, from motives of decorum; to be affectedly reserved.

n. a state embracing ten supernatural powers.

v. to exhibit such powers, as a əd, əd, əd.

(Pali əd), n. a position of the body, of which there are four, viz. əd, walking, əd, standing, əd, sitting, əd, lying; əd, əd, əd, əd.

(Pali). n. malice, ill-will, envy, which cannot bear the prosperity of others.

(Pali). a. having power, authority.

n. a kind of creeper, said by the Burmese to generate butterflies. The root is used for preparing əd.

n. power, authority.

n. a division of the Vedas; comp. əd.

the fourth vowel in the Burmese alphabet.

1. pron. a. this.

pron. a. such, referring to what has been specified;
used in repeating a story second-hand, as he proceeded to relate that in such a place, of such a man, the purchase was made.

1. pron. a. such of this sort; relating to what precedes or follows.

2. adv. thus.

2. v. to be healthy; see ॥

2. the fifth vowel in the Burmese alphabet.

2. v. to lay an egg; to form, as a tuberous root or bulb; to be collected, as extravasated blood. ॥

n. an egg; a tuberous root, a bulb; smaller than ॥

2. n. a kind of milkweed, the Ceropegia Arnothiana.

2. n. the tiger-footed Ipomea.

1. (pron. ॥), n. a species of black cuckoo (or koel).

2. , n. an egg; the word of a man without property is of no effect.

2. v. to be purse-proud.

1. (pron. ॥, n. the spirit of a deceased person which keeps guard over property. The Burmese believe that the spirits of those who exhibited an inordinate lust for riches during life, become custodians of their own property after death.

2. n. property, goods.

2. n. an inventory.
gāthā, n. property, goods, collectively.
gāthā (Pali). n. fixces, गाथा, gāthā (15).
gāthā, n. the single hair which grows on a Buddha’s forehead, and when stretched is two cubits long, गाथा (16).
gāthā (pron. oṁhānandu), n. the hot season, गाथा, gāthā.
gāthā (Pali), n. a season of four months, one of the three seasons into which the year is divided, viz., गाथा, gāthā; गद्याधिकार, gāthā; गद्याधिकार, gāthā; comp. गद्य, gāthā; the menses, menstrual discharge, female courses, गद्य, gāthā (not as elegant or correct as गद्य).
gāthā, n. that which is produced by the seasons, as vegetation.
gāthā. v. to have a return of the menses, गाथा, gāthā.
gāthā. v. to be regular, as the seasons, or as the menses; गाथा or गाथा, to be irregular, as the seasons.
gāthā, n. a literary work written by the Yaw Adwin Wun, U Po Hlaing, in the time of king Mindon.
gāthā. a. best, highest, chief, supreme.
gāthā (Pali). n. the north, गाथा, gāthā.
gāthā, n. the great northern island; see under गद्याधिकार
gāthā, n. the northern carriage, or pathway of the sun (17).
gāthā, n. the summer solstice.
gāthā, n. an emperor of China.
gāthā. adv. without hindrance or interruption; applied to passing on a thoroughfare, गाथा, gāthā.
gāthā (Pali गाथा, joy). n. joyful utterance, speaking with joy, exultation; commonly applied to Deity, or inspired persons; accounts handed down from antiquity, traditional records. गाथा.
gāthā, n. traditional records.
gāthā. v. to be imperishable, as tradition; to leave, at death, an imperishable tradition, good or bad, गाथा.
gāthā (Pali गाथा). n. an enlarged explanation or illustration, गाथा, gāthā; गाथा, gāthā; गाथा; गाथा।

The text is a collection of Pali words with English translations and definitions. It seems to be a dictionary or a list of words, possibly from a religious or cultural context, given the reference to Buddhist concepts and traditions.
pogosa, n. a peacock.
pogosi, n. the round spot on a peacock's feather.
pogosi, n. a bunch of feathers from a peacock's tail.
pogosi, n. the eye of a peacock's tail (seldom used).
pogosi, n. a species of grass resembling a peacock's tail.

*Dhikā (pron. odītsa) (Pali), n. dissipation of mind, অস্তিত্বের বিচ্ছিন্নতা;
"udachā, disquietude, that which keeps the mind in continual agitation, like the wind that moves the flag or pennant," আরিহতার অন্যান্যে বিলুপ্তিত্ব নিন্দিত কর বঙ্কি, people who have much dissipation of mind, cannot work extensively, and usually work without method.

V guhā (Pali), n. the act of referring to, সংশ্লিষ্টতার কারণ, a monument to commemorate some historic event.
guha, n. a kind of evil spirit, আরিহ, ধৈর্য্যাকান্তার লোকের কাছে বলে, they say that the evil spirits in this tree are very numerous (18).
guha, n. a benefactor, সাহায্যকারী, ধৈর্য্যাকান্তার লোকের কাছে বলে, guhana, n. a figure of speech, সংশ্লিষ্টতার কারণ, সাহায্যকারী

vagha, 2. n. the precincts of a house, or town; the immediate precincts on every side, সংশ্লিষ্টতা সর্বরাষ্ট্রের কাছে বলে, vagha, the precincts of a town, the environs.
guha, n. a superior teacher, guide, monitor.
guhā (Pali guheca), n. a superior teacher, guide, monitor.
guha, v. to adhere, cleave to, প্রাপ্তে মূল্যের, equivalent to সংশ্লিষ্টতার কারণ; n. a calamity, evil, কাদাই, অভিভাষত, সংশ্লিষ্টতার কারণের, guhā, or guhā (Pali), n. a rule; comp. guhu

guhā, v. to be established, as a law or statute; to have effect as such.
guhā, guhā, v. to enact, make a rule, সংশ্লিষ্টতার কারণের, guhā, guhā, v. to promulgate a statute or law.
gogol (Pali goqo), n. a calamity, evil. गोगोल, गोगोल, गोगोल गोगोल गोगोल

goloS, n. a kind of fowl. गोलोस, गोलोस, गोलोस, गोलोस

pociloS (Pali goqo), n. a kind of tree.

pooogol, n. a comparison, similitude, figure, type. पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल

pooogol, n. the subject of a comparison, the thing represented or typified, antitype, पूफोगोल

pooogol, n. taking, obtaining, acquiring priest’s orders (पूफोगोल) (19).

po5, v. to adhere, cleave to. पृश, पृश, पृश, पृश

pooogol, n. a meteor. पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल

pooogol, v. to use an expedient in order to avoid something. पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल, पूफोगोल

pooogol, n. same as गोगोल

dol, n. a meteor. दोल, दोल, दोल, दोल
1 (Pali), *n.* a layman who performs the duties of religion; *comp.* ODOOOGOL; hence the *abbrev.* ODOOGOL

2, *n.* a kind of creeper, *comp.* ODOOGOL

3, *n.* a laywoman who performs the duties of religion, *comp.* ODOOGOL

4, *n.* the fullest possible admission to the privileges of the Buddhist priesthood.

5 (pron. *gOOGO*) (Pali ODOOOGOL), *n.* performance of the duties of religion.

6, *v.* to keep or observe the duty-day.

7, *n.* a duty-day, of which there are four in a month, *viz.* the new moon, the eighth of the waxing moon, the full moon, and the eighth of the waning moon.

8, *v.* to assemble for worship and confession, as *rahaus* on worship days.

9, *n.* one who is extraordinarily devoted to the religious observances common on worship days.

10, *n.* same as 5, ODOOOGOL.

11 (Pali), *n.* a neutral state of mind, whether freedom from partiality in regard to others, or indifference in regard to one's own enjoyment or suffering, stoicism; see 5.

12, *n.* a fabulous elephant dwelling in the Hemawuntra forest.

13, *n.* a bubble, soap bubble blown in the air.

14, *n.* a bubble, to rise in bubbles, to bubble.

15, *v.* to blow a soap bubble.

16, *n.* a heron.

17, *n.* one kind of hermaphrodite, one who has the parts of man and woman by turns.

18, *pron.* *gOOGO*, *n.* a meteor, bolis; an artificial meteor.

19, *pron.* *gOOGO*, *n.* a cave, artificial, or improved from nature; to excavate a tunnel.
instigation, n. an inclosure of fruit trees, or flower plants; an orchard; a garden.
garden, n. garden tax.
garden, n. same as garden,费, a native of the continent of Europe.
garden, n. a measure of distance; as far as the lowing of a bullock can be heard, equal to twenty tas (๑๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐๐เ
prefix  to the names of first born children, whereas the Burmese append it.

, v. to anticipate.

, adv. first, at first.

, adv. same as .

, adv. same.

, adj. first, at first, G-QS .

, adv. same as .

, n. the beginning, fore end, fore part.

front, top, most prominent part of a thing, as the top of the head, the prow of a vessel, the porch of a house, the point of a knife; num. aux. applied to rational beings; , a term of slight reproach, applied to women who have only borne one child.

, v. to get the start of.

, n. the two protuberances on an elephant's head.

, n. a chief.

, n. a jib, .

, n. a jibboom, .

, (pron. ), n. a head boom.

, n. the head.

, n. the skull.

, n. the suture of the skull.

, n. the scalp.

, v. to bow one's head to the feet of the person addressed; to present an offering, raising it to one's own forehead.

, v. to take an oath of allegiance.

, n. the dividing line in the cranium or skull.

, (pron. ), n. a horn.

, n. the skull.

, v. to have exclusive regard to, in the way of adherence or worship.
gose,  v. to comply with, follow, be led by.
gose,  v. same, to be bound by, to be obedient to.
gesi,  n. the one seated at the head of an elephant, or at the prow of a boat, to be led by.
geso,  v. same.
geso,  n. the one seated at the head of an elephant, or at the prow of a boat, to be led by.
ges,  adv. with the head down and the feet up, upside down.
ges,  v. to bow, with the head bending low.
ges,  v. to dip, incline downward.
ges,  n. a kind of flower.
ges,  n. a tuft of hair or feathers left on the head; a tuft or crest on the head of some creatures, longer and more erect than geses; the principal place in a kingdom, a capital.
ges,  v. to be predominant; applied to a race of people, the principal place in a kingdom, a capital.
ges,  n. same as ges, 1st and 2nd definitions.
ges,  adv. straight forward; precipitately.
ges,  adv. impulsively, precipitately, without thought.
ges,  n. the atlas of the neck.
ges,  n. the hair of the head.
ges,  v. to take the initiative or lead, in any business transaction.
ges,  n. a forestay.
ges,  v. to bow down, to stoop.
ges,  v. to place on the head, to assent to, acquiesce in respectfully; to take leave, with a bow.
ges,  v. to aim at (in rowing), to steer for, to make for.
ges,  v. to take the lead, be first in doing.
ges,  n. the solid piece of wood which forms the prow of a boat.
ges,  v. to bow one's head to the feet of the person addressed; to present an offering, raising it to one's forehead; obliged to go, having the sun in one's face; see geses.
ges,  v. to take service directly under any official, without intervening authority.
n. the top of the forehead.

v. to assent (in addressing a king, followed by ရှာယူရရှိုရှိုရှို၍).

v. to assent to, as an inferior in addressing one much superior.

n. a cap, hat; ရှာယူရရှို၊ to take off one's hat; ရှာယူရရှို၊ to wear a hat.

(pron. ငြိမ်ချင်သော်), n. the brain.

v. to bear on the shoulders of two men, one following the other.

n. a holding.

a. shaven, or bald, ရှိုချင်သော်

(pron. ငြိမ်ချင်သော်), n. an intermittent headache, ရှိုချင်သော်

n. a turban, ရှိုချင်သော်; a chaplet, tiara.

n. the southeastern post in the main part of a house; see under ရှိုချင်သော်

n. a list of individuals or families, a roll. ရှိုချင်သော်

v. to make the Burman obeisance (infreq.), ရှိုချင်သော်

(pron. ငြိမ်ချင်သော်), n. the whole head; combined with ရှိုချင်သော်

(pron. ငြိမ်ချင်သော်), n. a knot of hair as worn by Burmese men; that which covers the head; the nimbus of a Buddha, ရှိုချင်သော်

The nimbus of Gautama extended above him six cubits.

n. an ornamental pin, worn to keep the hair in place.

v. to polish, make bright, to furbish, as gold, etc., ရှိုချင်သော်

v. to be freshly polished, ရှိုချင်သော်

(pron. ငြိမ်ချင်သော်), verb. affix. more, again; in prohibitory sentences, ရှိုချင်သော်, as in taking leave after a visit; ရှိုချင်သော် (in a threatening manner).

n. same as ရှိုချင်သော်, which see.

n. a maternal uncle, mother's younger brother, ရှိုချင်သော်; or a paternal aunt's husband, the aunt having an older brother.

n. a maternal uncle, mother's elder brother; or a paternal aunt's husband, the aunt having a younger brother, ရှိုချင်သော်

(pron. ငြိမ်ချင်သော်), n. a powerful nat; see ရှိုချင်သော်

v. to offer to said nat.
C

a, the seventh vowel in the Burmese alphabet.

co (v. to be cool, cold; less than डड़ा, to be extinguished, quenched, ढड़ा; to extinguish, quench, ढड़ा; to do things in a too deliberate fashion, to take things easy. डड़ासे पहुँचाहो; ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो; ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो; to be slightly less than, e.g., ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो)

cu (pron. ओड़ा), v. to be very cool; to be quiet and undisturbed, free from trouble. ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो; ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो; ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

cu, v. to be very cold. ढड़ा

cu, v. to be quiet and undisturbed, free from trouble.

coo, 1 (Eng.), n. an acre.

coo (v. to measure by the acre. ढड़ा)

coo, n. acreage.

coo, 2 (Pali), a. one.

co (Pali), n. fixedness of thought on one object, ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

coo, v. to live alone, as a priest when performing certain austerities.

coo, a. of one thickness; applied to a priest's garment, ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

cuo, n. matter produced by the operation of one cause; see under ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

co (Pali ओड़ा, one, and coo, ten), a. the eleventh, ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

coo, a. of one width; applied to cloth, ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

coo, n. a kind of creeper.

coo, 1 (Pali ओड़ा, a king), n. a sovereign of one of the four grand islands; see coo and coo: according to modern use, an independent sovereign, a monarch. ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

coo, 2. n. a kind of tree with numerous roots, the Millingtonia hortensis; hence the saying, chiefly used by lovers. ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो

as a warning not to be fickle; ढड़ासे पहुँचाहो
the root of this tree is said to have the power of absorbing alcohol.

*cooc* (Pali *coo*, a word). *n.* the singular number; *a.* single, one only; certain, determinate; as opposed to *coos*

*coos*, *n.* an axiom, incontrovertible position, *cS^feGpwSeooo*.

*coos* (Pali *coos*, to remain). *a.* one remaining, one only, *oo*

*coo* (Pali *coo*), *adv.* certainly, verily, *ooDeoo, ooDeoo, ooDeoo*.

*coo*, *n.* an Empress.

*coos*, *n.* an austerity which restricts the observer to one meal a day, eaten in one particular place, as a priest.

*coos*, *v.* to practice the above austerity.

*coos*, *v.* to repeat melodiously, sing.

*coos* (from *coo* to be cool, pleasant, and *ooDeoo*, verse). *n.* a kind of song.

*coo* by *abbrev. ci*, *n.* affix, possessive; *verb. affix, assertive, ooDeoo*

*see* *cooscoo; cooscoo. ooD^ooSoDooSc; ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos*, *n.* a reception room.

*coos*, *v.* to give audience, receive a visitor, receive company; *comp. cooscoo; to entertain, ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos* (pron. *coos*), *n.* a traveler, stranger, guest, *ooDeoo; a casual visitor, sojourner, company, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos*, *n.* entertainment of strangers, the duties of hospitality; 

*coos*, *to perform the duties of a host satisfactorily, ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos*, *v.* to entertain company, perform the rites of hospitality.

*coos* (Pali), *n.* a kind of deer, the brow-antlered rusa; *cGpO0Sc; cooscoo*.

*coos* (pron. *coos*), *n.* one who has the preference of many.

*coos*, *v.* to attain such preference, *cGpO0Sc; cooscoo*.

*coos*, *n.* a cradle song, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos*, *v.* a cradle song, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos*, *n.* one who has the preference of many.

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*coos*, *n.* a cradle song, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coos*, *v.* a cradle song, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*, *ooD^ooSoDooSc*.

*coo*, *n.* a great, large, *ooDeoo; ooD^ooSoDooSc*, exceedingly great.
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caap, a. same as caap;
caap, 2. n. the keel of a vessel.

caap, n. same, अनेकोऽसमान्यतयतःविभिन्नत्वादतत्वत्तःसमान्यतयतःविभिन्नत्वादतत्वत्तः
caap (Pali caap), n. a fabulous three-headed elephant, अनेकोऽसमान्यतयतःविभिन्नत्वादतत्वत्तः
caap, n. the Irrawaddy, the principal river of Burma, अनेकोऽसमान्यतयतःविभिन्नत्वादतत्वत्तः
said to be called after the Eyabata naga; अनेकोऽसमान्यतयतःविभिन्नत्वादतत्वत्तः

cap. adv. certainly, truly, so, सोमूःसोमूःसोमूःसोमूः
cap. see so, n. a kind of deer.

cap (Pali), n. a place, सो, सो; the four points of the compass,
सोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोsosoEo^ii

, the ninth vowel in the Burmese alphabet.

, see so, int. O!—of various applications.

cap, 1 (Pali), n. asking leave, अनेकोऽसमान्यतयतःविभिन्नत्वादतत्वत्तः
सोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोsosoEo^ii

cap, 2 (Pali), n. the locative case.

cap (Pali), n. a stream, or current, which bears away living
beings; of which there are four, viz. सोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोसोsosoEo^ii
and सोसोसोsosoEo^ii, the current of libidinous desire, the current of
life's vicissitudes, the current of personal contact, and the current
of ignorance and folly; comp. सोsosoEo^ii

cap, 1 (Pali), n. relish, richness, सोsosoEo^ii; the quality of a thing,
in which its richness or strength consists, zest; the food of the
gods, ambrosia. सोसोsosoEo^ii; fig., weight, impressiveness, authority;
applied to words and persons; सोsosoEo^ii
cap, v. to have one's influence felt. सोसोsosoEo^ii सोsosoEo^ii
cap, v. to permeate, as influence.

, v. to have great influence.

, v. to permeate, as influence.
The tenth vowel in the Burmese alphabet, not initial, unless used for ဗ, which see.

∞, the first consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the first in the class of gutturals.

B. D. 11.
1, *n.* a saddle-frame made of wood and iron, ကြက်တာစိုး; used by Burmese cavalry, and by men of rank; underneath is spread the ကြက်တာ, above it is the ကြက်မှု့, or ကြက်တာစိုး, and on either side are attached by cords, the ကြက်တာ; ကြက်တာစိုးတွင်, please place the howdah on the elephant.

2, *n.* the pommel of a saddle.

3, *n.* the trappings or ornaments of horse furniture, ကြက်တာနှင့်ဆိုးများ; ကြက်တာ, *v.* to harness (a horse).

4, *v.* to saddle a horse in Burmese fashion, ကြက်တာ

5, *n.* the flap of a saddle.

6, *v.* to dance (moving the hands, arms, and body, as well as the feet) to the sound of music. *Dcr.* ကြက်တာ

7, *n.* a dancer; chiefly applied to dancing girls.

8, *v.* to harness, attach a draught animal to a carriage.

9, *n.* affix, ablative, from, out of, ပြောင်း; sometimes nominative, sometimes locative.

10, *verb.* affix, continuative, though.

11, *verb.* affix, continuative, from the beginning, from the first of, ပြောင်း, ပြောင်းအသစ်;

12, *adv.* has the same meaning as ပြောင်း, ပြောင်းအသစ်;

13, *n.* affix, continuative, from.

14, *n.* the large perch.

15, *n.* the Tavoy mountain barbel.

16, *n.* the kingfish, which produces isinglass, ပြောင်းၾမိုင်;

17, *n.* the large mullet.

18, *n.* the cockup, ပြောင်းခြင်း, dried cockup fish.

19, *n.* the goby.

20, *n.* the large cockup.

21, *n.* a large wicker basket or mat fitted to the bottom of a cart, as when carting paddy; *comp.* ပြောင်း

22, *n.* the bend under the knee; *see* ကြက်တာစိုး

23, *n.* the stipe clasping brake.
oor^l^oow^—
[Image 0x0 to 379x650]

oor, n. benzoin, or benzoin flowers (pron. benzoin) or benzoin flowers.

oor, n. benzoic acid, or flowers of benzoin.

oor (from oireancock), adv. disputatiously, refractorily,

oor, n. a Kachin, one of the race of Kachins.

oor, adv. see next.

ooroobood, adv. in a manner bungling and laughable, 

oor, v. to broil, roast, toast; comp. 

oor (from 008, to pinch), n. a split bamboo, used for roasting or 

oor (from 008, to weave), n. a piece of woven work used as a grid-

oor, adv. in (one's) presence, (obs.).

ooroobood, n. a name applied to at least three species of Antidesma,

ooroobood (Eng.), n. cambric, oorooood

oor, n. the soap acacia creeper.

oor (from 008, to fix in), v. to hold a festival, on the birth of a 

ooroobood, n. the large, black, earth scorpion.

oor, n. a centiped, scorpion, and other myriapoda.

oor, n. a centiped.

oor, n. an earwig, the Scolopendra.

oor, n. the coiling centiped, oorooood

oor, n. the crab scorpion.

oorooboomoodi, n. a small light-yellow scorpion, the sting of which 

is extremely painful.

oorooboomoodi, n. the large, black, earth scorpion.

oorooboomoodi, n. the common, brown scorpion.

oorooboomoodi, n. a grass lizard.

oorooboomoodi (from oor, a louse), n. noxious vermin.

oor, 2, n. a watchhouse, sentry post, choki; an outpost.

oor, n. the chief of a choki station.
164

choki, n. one who has charge, under a choki
choki, v. to pass a choki station clandestinely, choki
choki, choki, n. the duty paid at a choki station.
choki, n. an attendant at a watchhouse, so called from the custom
of calling to passers by, like the barking of a dog (reproachful).
choki, n. one who lives on the revenue of a choki station.
choki, n. a watchman, sentry; choki, a vedette.
choki, v. to establish a sentry post, or choki.
choki, n. an outpost or advanced guard, choki; choki, the rear guard.
choki, n. a watchhouse.
choki, v. to establish a sentry post, or choki.
choki, v. to reconnoiter, or to support a reconnoitering party.
choki, v. to reconnoiter, choki.
choki, n. a vedette, choki, choki,
choki, n. a large choki house.
choki (pron. choki), n. an attendant at a choki station.
choki, n. the Choki Master General.
choki, v. to patrol, choki, choki, choki,
choki, n. a watchhouse, sentry post, choki.
choki, n. an attendant at a choki station, choki,
choki, 3, v. to be free from, separate from, exempted, liberated.
choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, choki, v.
scent, n. the Coccinea Indica; comp. scents.
scent, v. to jest, joke (obs.).
scents, n. scents.
scent of (pron. scent), adv. out of order, helter-skelter.
scent, v. to play, amuse one's self; scent.
scent of, adv. out of order, helter-skelter; to gambol, as an animal.
scents, n. a croupier.
scent, n. a gambling party, scent.
scent, n. a gambler.
scent, adv. in a wild, crazy manner; comp. scents.
scent, (pron. scent), n. starch.
scent, v. to starch, scent of, and an intoxicating preparation of rice and molasses.
scent, n. a kind of rice porridge, congré.
scents, adv. out of order, helter-skelter (infreq.).
scent, adv. equivalent to scent, as much as; combined with a few words only, as scent, scent; see scent; scent.
scent, adv. out of order, helter-skelter; scent.
scent (scent), n. an intoxicating preparation of rice and molasses,
scent, n. starch.
scent, n. the bulbous root of the same.
scent, adv. contrarily, at cross purposes.
scents, n. Kason, the second month in the Burmese year, nearly answering to May.
scent, adv. wheedlingly, coaxingly, scent.
scent, v. to beg a favor; to ingratiate one's self; scent, scent; scent.
scent of, as you and I, sir, are equals and schoolfellows, I do not wish to humble myself and ask it of you, as a favor.
scents, n. the wood oil tree, Dipterocarpus laevis.
scent, n. wood oil; scent, to tap for gurjun oil. scent.
scent, n. a torch made of touchwood and wood oil, scent.
scent, n. varieties of the wood oil tree.
166

Shorea, n. a species of *Shorea*, of which the dried calyx has long, various wings.

**viarious**

an "viarious style, a species of *Shorea*, of which the dried calyx has long, various wings.

**viarious**

the point of a style.

*Pali*, n. a virgin, maiden above thirteen years of age, and unmarried.

**viarious**

the Asparagus *racemosus*.

**viarious**

a split bamboo stick, for roasting or toasting.

*Pali*, throat, and *oo*, produced, a. guttural, produced from the throat; applied to the consonants of the *oo* class.

**viarious**

a disease in the ears of buffaloes and bullocks; used also in a deprecatory way by masters or superiors, to their servants and inferiors, when the latter are inattentive and do not answer when summoned.

1, v. to be hard, difficult, accommodating, perverse.

**viarious**

adv. strugglingly, to overcome a difficulty; see *ooS*.

**viarious**

v. to hold off, refuse to do, because another is delinquent; see *ooS*.

**viarious**

adv. in a different direction, contrarily, at cross purposes.

**viarious**

adv. same (*infreq.*).

**viarious**

v. to be hard, difficult; to be hard to deal with, unaccommodating, perverse, accommodating.

**viarious**

v. to press with a lever, in order to raise or remove.

**viarious**

v. to lift out of place, prize up, accommodating. in the timber forest, elephants have to raise up logs of timber with their tusks, and push them down into creeks.

**viarious**

adv. refractorily.

**viarious**

n. scissors.

**viarious**

n. a preparation of talc.

**viarious**

n. a cutpurse.

**viarious**

n. clippings.
or, n. the three-leaved caper tree.

(from and 2), adv. in a rambling, inconsiderate, headlong, incoherent manner, comp. 

n. a state of harrying distress.

v. to be in such a state (seldom used).

(from ), adv. reelingly, as a drunken man; totteringly, as a sick man, because this man is ill, he is unable to move about, and is in a tottering state.

n. a small glass cup.

(from and ), n. a breastwork of earth; hence , a boom across a channel; also used in a fig. sense, to throw up a breastwork.

v. to toddle.

n. a small funnel-shaped vessel of any material; hence , a wineglass (obs.).

(pron. ), n. a covering for the head and back, made of leaves, and used to protect the head, shoulders and back, from rain; smaller than the ; hence , a covering for the head, shoulders and back, from rain; also used in the same sense, in a gloomy, unhappy and confusedly, incoherently, state, as a person suffering from great trouble or temporary mental derangement, in the way of angry disputation, at random, as a frightened or deranged person; is also used in the same sense, as a frightened or deranged person.
odoo, *n.* a funnel, tunnel; *larger than* odoo; a flower holder made of leaves shaped like a funnel.

odoo, *1.* *v.* to cackle, as a hen; to make a noise like a hen when separated for some time from the cock, odooodoo. 

odoo, *2.* *n.* a lady, a title of rank; *now used also as an* *affix,* to denote the wives of men holding office or otherwise distinguished, as odoo, the wife of a teacher, odoo, the wife of any official except very subordinate ones, odoo, the wife of a broker, odoo, the wife of a commissioner.

odoo, *v.* to provoke, irritate by backbiting representations; *less than* odoo; odoo, odoo, odoo, odoo, odoo.

odoo (from dodo), *adv.* headlong, hitting here and there indiscriminately, odoo. 

odoo, *n.* a ferry, odoo.

odoo, *n.* the musk cat; musk.

odoo, or odoo, *n.* tar, odoo; odoo, asphalt.

odoo, *n.* a certain tubercle or excrescence growing on leaves of trees.

odoo, *n.* a cockatoo.

odoo (Pali), *n.* an agent or doer; hence odoo, the nominative case, odoo.

odoo, *n.* a boundary, line of division or demarcation.

odoo, *v.* to make such a line, division, or demarcation: to have nothing in common, owing to difference of character, views, disposition, incompatibility of temper, etc., odoo.

odoo (pron. odoo). *n.* velvet; hence odoo, silk velvet; odoo, cotton velvet, velveteen; *to be soft as, or like,* velvet.

odoo, *n.* a large boat, somewhat like a Chinese junk (odoo) in appearance, much in use at Mergui and Tavoy.
ODooSg-ooSooSg (from ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး). n. the opening in the floor or seat of a room.

ODooS, n. a hole to let off water from a tank. paddy-field, bathing tub, etc., ကျွန်းစွဲခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး.

ODooSls, adv. see ODooSs.

ODooSs (pron. ကြာခြင်း), n. the Karen potato, Discorea fasciculata.

ODooSl, adv. overbearingly, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီးကိုးကျော်စွဲခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီးမှတ်တမ်းများဖွင့်စွဲခြင်း;

ODooSls (from ကြာခြင်း and စာကြီး), adv. allusively, indirectly, so as to annoy, but without making a direct charge, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး; differs from ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး, when a person speaks in a ODooSls manner, he speaks directly to another in an allusive manner; whereas in ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး, he speaks allusively of another person, in his hearing, and not directly to him, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး

ODooSls, adv. same as ODooSls, but sometimes with a variable meaning, as in the phrase ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီးကိုးကျော်စွဲခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး, don't carry the child in a careless, negligent manner.

ODooSs, see ODooSs, n. a promise, word, pledge.

ODooSs (Pali ဝါ), n. a sacred period (month of Tazaungmon) during which priests' garments are presented, with ceremonies. The cloth for this purpose is called शौ (24).

ODooSs, v. to offer garments to rahans, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး

ODooSs, n. a priest's garment made in the month of Tazaungmon, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး

ODooS, n. a species of yam.

ODooS, n. a species of custard apple; the sweet-scented Uvaria, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး.

ODooSs, 1, n. an artificial pool, a tank of water, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး; ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး;

an artificial tank; ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး, a tank, artificial in part; ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး, a natural tank: ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီးနှင့်စာကြီးဖြင့်စာကြီး

ODooSs, n. one who makes a tank for the use of the public.

ODooSs (from ကြာခြင်း and စာကြီး), n. a mound, bank of earth, to form a reservoir of water, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး

ODooSs, n. a ridge of earth in a rice field; any ridge of earth to prevent the flow of water.

ODooSs, v. to be reckless, unreserved in conduct, wanton, ကြာခြင်းနှင့်စာကြီး.
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2 (Pali ocious, a virgin), n. Virgo, the sixth sign of the zodiac.

3, v. to kick; less than ocious; to put off, or push a boat from land, ocious; to repel, make rebound; to kick, as a gun when fired, ocious; to prop laterally, ocious; ocious, please push off the boat; ocious, I do not wish to fire this gun, because it kicks.

v. to fly back, ocious

n. the umbrella over the royal bed, ocious, ocious

n. stakes (two in number) used to secure the ocious in a ocious (trap).

n. the innocuous estuary serpent, ocious

1, n. a disease of the gums, ocious

2, n. the sundri (25).

n. the Heritiera attenuata, producing an edible fruit, subacid in flavor.

n. see ocious

n. a porch, or platform, or small building, attached to a larger, commonly without a roof, ocious, ocious; comp. ocious

n. the beginning, the first (of a thing), the very first, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious, ocious

n. same as ocious

n. an oyster; ocious, a mother-of-pearl button or stud.

(Pali ocious, anything insignificant), n. the small pieces of whit-tled bamboo or wood, made use of by rahans in the ocious (26).

n. see ocious, v. to be immodest, shameless in deportment and conduct.
oo^Oc|—oo^oooS

171

oo^DCj

(Pali), n. any place extensive and difficult to pass, as a road intersected with ravines or beset with robbers, or a desert of wood or sand; hence น. any extensive wood, wilderness; น. an extensive swamp; น. an extensive sandy desert; น. the expanse of the ocean; น. the expanse of the sea.

oo^DCj (pro. น.), v. to beg pardon; to shorten the tusks of an elephant, น. I offer homage and beg pardon, sir, for the wrong I have committed against you in my heart, น. I present my homage to the king.

oo^ooSoOj|—oo^oooS

171

n. a festival, formerly held three times a year at Mandalay, at which all feudatories, ministers, etc., paid homage to the king.

oo^ScoOj, n. brimstone, sulphur, น. flowers of sulphur.

oo^ScoOj, n. the thwart of a boat.

oo^ScoOj, adv. right across, athwart, น. (pron. น.), a bolt, น. to draw back a bolt; น. why does this man sleep right across the doorway?

oo^ScoOj (pro. น.), n. a bolt, crossbar, น. a selvedge; see น. น.

oo^ScoOj, v. to thwart, act contrary to, น. น.

oo^ScoOj, v. to intersect.

oo^ScoOj, n. an intersection, the point of crossing.

oo^ScoOj (pro. น.), n. the division or compartment of a Burmese boat, in the stem or the stern, as น. น.

oo^ScoOj, v. to make a division between, fix the boundary of, น. to complete; น. to fix a boundary, น.
your petitioner does not approve of the distribution
and boundaries of the paddy-land allotments made by the Assistant
Commissioner.

†, n. a species of gingerwort, which, mixed with vermicelli,
the natives of Burma eat in large quantities.

(pron. ). n. a variety of steatite or soapstone.

n. a soapstone pencil.

n. the handle of a soapstone pencil.

t. to be blind, (vulgar), (goSo^3«<^, (goSo^3«<^,
are more elegant, and may be used in speaking to blind persons themselves, without hurting their feelings;
to be filled or nearly filled with earth, so as to hold no water, as a well, a tank, or the bed of a river, signifies, that a blind elephant will cause the destruction of a city, and a blind horse that of a village.

n. a kind of tree yielding excellent timber.

(from ), adv. wheedlingly, coaxingly, . this child does nothing but cry in a coaxing (or teasing) way, and cannot keep quiet; this, this child does nothing but cry in a coaxing (or teasing) way, and cannot keep quiet; see .

( ). , n. a period or cycle of time, an era.

, n. the beginning of the world.

, n. a primeval inhabitant of the world.

, n. an epidemic disease, or any prevailing disease for which there is no assignable cause; see .

, n. the rain, by which a future world is formed.

, n. the four periods. viz. , which compose one grand period or cycle ( ); comp. .

, n. the three evil periods. viz. , the period of famine, of pestilence, and of slaughter .

, n. a texture made of bamboos, split and interwoven; a hurdle; comp. ; there are set up at the entrance of every house, two bamboo fire flappers, for beating out fire; see . Der. .
n. a hurdle race.

3. v. to join, unite, put together flatwise, to stick to, adhere to (in any manner); to adjoin one another, as houses. he remains attached (with a view of protection and future advancement) to this official.

n. to trust in, rely on, receive as a teacher; see 2.

v. to adhere to, take refuge in, to take advantage of, in order to gain an end; to be restive, as a horse; to be unwilling to move, as a bullock when attached to a cart.

v. to attach, cling to, hang on; to attach, adhere to, for the purpose of protection or future benefit.

v. to adhere to, for the purpose of protection or future benefit.

v. to adhere to, take refuge in; to adhere to, for the purpose of protection or future benefit.

v. to offer respectfully (to a priest).

v. see the parts, packages, my son, go and offer to the pongyi these packages of tea and sugar.

(from )), adv. carelessly, negligently, in a squandering manner, heedlessly, used with reference to a person's having no proper place to put anything; do not use money and property in a squandering manner.

(from )), adv. carelessly, wastefully, scatteringly, without consideration, do not carelessly eat whatever you may find or see; if one eats in a wasteful manner, one is apt to come to want.

n. Urena hemp.

n. small scales used by goldsmiths.
174

The scrotum (polite), adv. with the clothes put on and worn in a slovenly manner, comp. a cائل (Pali), n. a ceremonial perforation in the corner of priests' garments, in the extreme corner of the priest's garment the pongyi makes three holes (thus ）。

(from Kaffir), n. a negro, com. a ceremonial perforation in the corner of priests' garments, in the extreme corner of the priest's garment the pongyi makes three holes (thus ）。

(pron. ကြား), adv. in a disorderly hurry, he runs in a disorderly hurry; owing to their hearing the steamer's whistle, they were obliged to buy the provisions for the journey in a disorderly hurry; hurriedly.

, adv. slatternly, dirtily, one end for the other, or upside down; a tree yielding useful timber, which is not, however, like the found in Pegu.
(from ကားကား), adv. dashing from side to side, as water; unsteady, rolling about, ညွန်ကၽင် မျိုးမျိုး ကောက်ကြသည်။

မုဒ္, n. poetry. both of a religious and secular kind, ကာတီ, မှားယွင်း;

မုဒ္, n. a species of mollusk, the Modiola variosa.

မုဒ္, or မုဒ္, n. mangrove mordant.

မုဒ္ (from ဝ and မ), v. to superintend and encourage personally, ညွန်ကၽင်သည် ကောင်းသောကြန့်ကြသည်။ I superintended and arranged his case (in court).

မုဒ္, adv. in a wild, incoherent manner, as a person suddenly waking, ညွန်ကၽင်သည် ကောက်ကြသည်။ ညွန်ကၽင်သည် ကောက်ကြသည်။ ညွန်ကၽင်သည် ကောက်ကြသည်။, the sick person started up from his bed in an affrighted manner, owing to his hearing the report of a gun, at an unseasonable hour of the night; see မုဒ္.

မုဒ္, n. an oyster, မုဒ္.

မုဒ္, n. a small species of Perna, a bivalve mollusk.

မုဒ္, n. the Persian lilac, pride of China, pride of India, မုဒ္.

မုဒ္, adv. distractedly, in an absent minded manner (rare).

မုဒ္, n. a species of sea-shell, Solenocurtus.

မုဒ္, n. a permanent inscription, commonly on stone, မုဒ္။ စာစား။ စာစား။ စာစား။ စာစား။. ဗိုလ်ထောင် မုဒ္ ကြောင်း ကြန့်ကြသည်။ ဗိုလ်ထောင် မုဒ္ ကြောင်း ကြန့်ကြသည်။ ဗိုလ်ထောင် မုဒ္ ကြောင်း ကြန့်ကြသည်။. King Mindon caused the three grand divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures to be accurately inscribed on stone, in the city of Mandalay.

မုဒ္, n. the narrow board which forms the border of a coffin; a border in any board work; comp. မုဒ္.

မုဒ္, 1, n. the Sonneratia apetala of Symms.

မုဒ္, 2, n. a kind of Chinese carpeting, felt; a kind of cloth made of hair and wool, မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။. မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။. မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။. မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။ မုဒ္။.
subsisting through an entire revolution, as in the phrase မယားဖြင့် သော့အိမ်ကို အိမ်းလိုက်နှိုင်း, the conflagration of the world; မယားဖြင့်သော့အိမ်ကို အိမ်းလိုက်နှိုင်း, a phrase used by the Burmese when being told news of an antiquated character (80).

မယားဖြင့်, n. a primeval inhabitant of the world, မယားဖြင့်သော့အိမ်ကိုသော့ဦးကို အိမ်းလိုက်နှိုင်း သော့ဦးကို အိမ်းလိုက်နှိုင်း, the conflagration of the world; မယားဖြင့်သော့အိမ်ကို အိမ်းလိုက်နှိုင်း, a phrase used by the Burmese when being told news of an antiquated character (80).

မယားဖြင့် (pron. မယားဖြင့်), n. things coeval with the earth, such as rivers, mountains, lakes, rocks, the sea, etc.

မယားဖြင့်, n. a disease to which a person is subject but once, as the smallpox.

မယားဖြင့်, n. the wind which destroys the earth.

မယားဖြင့်, v. to be burnt up, as the earth.

မယားဖြင့်, n. an imperishable enmity, a deadly enmity, lit. an enmity which can not be appeased during the present cycle, မယားဖြင့်, this man and I are not on speaking terms; between us there is eternal enmity.

မယားဖြင့်, n. the four kinds of trial by ordeal, viz. မယားဖြင့်, burning candles; မယားဖြင့်, chewing and swallowing rice; မယားဖြင့်, going under water; မယားဖြင့်, thrusting the finger into melted lead.

မယားဖြင့်, v. to undergo one of the four ordeals, မယားဖြင့်, if what you say is true, will you venture to undergo one of the four ordeals?

မယားဖြင့်, n. Anno Mundi.

မယား (Pali). n. a deed, မယား; the accusative case.

မယား, v. to die.

မယား, n. the body, as produced by the influence of past deeds.

မယား, a. caused by the influence of past deeds; မယား, မယား, မယား, a euphemism for မယား; applied to women experiencing the pains of child-birth.

မယား, n. a short sentence for repetition, of which there are forty; comp. မယား

မယား, v. to repeat sentences from the မယား and မယား, မယား, said ironically when speaking of a person's bad behavior.

မယား, v. to meditate on such sentences.

မယား, n. the ordination service of the Buddhist priesthood. မယားဦး, မယားဦး, မယားဦး, မယားဦး. These are sacred
books, generally written on copper plates, or lacquered bamboo, or on cloth, which are read aloud by priests, at ceremonies of ordination, or during the prevalence of an epidemic.

books, n. the writing containing the ordination service.

generally, v. to read the said ordination service.

one's own destiny, n. one's own destiny, i.e., your own fault, your own going to jail is on account of no one; it is your own destiny.

writing, containing, n. the writing containing the ordination service.

ordination, service.

B. D. 12.
$\text{concealment, n. an immodest, wanton woman (a term of reproach used by men to women, and by women to each other).}$

$\text{prohibit, v. to prohibit, as a parent or teacher; mostly used in combination with a parent or teacher; notwithstanding he had been spoken to and forbidden, he still went and committed theft.}$

$\text{to be light, vain, wanton; less than a light, and a species of Butea, a leguminous plant.}$

$\text{to deliver from some evil, to save. to rescue, to deliver from, to deliver from, v. to distend, puff, swelling, as the stomach or bowels, to be oblique, side wise in position or action; chiefly used in playing marbles and similar games; a concealed passage under ground, made by some animals, a concealed passage under ground, or take tender care of, adv. with tender care, to the Congea, of which at least three species grow in Burma, n. the Congea, of which at least three species grow in Burma, 2. n. blind aloes; see 2.}$

$\text{adv. restlessly, fidgetingly, meddlesomely, disorderly, as children: equivalent to as much as, lit. he speaks whatever he finds, or, he says whatever comes into his head first; he picks up whatever he sees.}$
Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac, is a kind of bird, said to live in stagnant water, to be ruddy in color, and like a duck in appearance.

Cancer, n. a Karen, one of the race of Karens, is Karen Hill Chief's tribute; Garuda, the carrying bird of Vishnu, which has been brought into Burmese mythology with the other prominent objects of the Hindu pantheon (31).

Garuda, n. a species of Laurus, very plentiful at Tavoy, much used for making the walls of houses.

Garuda, (Pali Garud), n. a court writer, able to use foreign tongues.

Garuda, n. a pitcher or jug with a spout; a teapot. how did the spout of the teapot get broken off?

Garuda (Pali Garud), n. a deed, action. Garud, Garuda; a verb; appendages, utensils, as the spout of a pitcher. this gentleman has much furniture.

Garud (Pali Garud), n. pity, compassion. Garuda is a blending of anger and compassion, although he chastens his children, he does so only in a manner in which anger is tempered with compassion, not severely.

Garud (from Garud), adv. in the way of making a tumult, in
a disorderly manner, you had no right to go up into his house and make a disturbance; for doing so, I inflict upon you a fine of twenty-five rupees.

adv. out of order, helter-skelter; see ^oo^oo^.

adv. in a loose, careless, perfunctory manner, see ^oo^oo^.

adv. in a contemptuous, ridiculing, flip pant manner, tauntingly, insultingly, as one introducing irrelevant, nonsensical remarks in grave conversation, see ^oo^oo^.

v. to fleer, to deride.

n. a quib.

adv. same as ^oo^oo^.

n. the instrumentive case in Pali grammar; see ^oo^oo^.

pron. you, the plural of ^oo^.

n. a stand for pots or jars, made of rattan or rope, inter-twisted into a ring.

v. to beat about the bush in speaking, to use circumlocution.

n. same as ^oo^.

Martaban camphor wood. The Karens call the tree galanga, from its fragrance.

adv. contrarily, at cross purposes, with a design to puzzle and mislead, out of the natural or regular shape, as the limbs of the body after a paralytic stroke.

adv. same as ^oo^oo^.

v. to behave in a shameless, immodest way, as a woman, see ^oo^.

n. a species of vinewort, the Lelea staphylea.

n. a tall shrubby perennial, the Lelea crispa.

n. a piece of wood hollowed out, with a longitudinal slit in one side. This is beaten three times a day in Burmese Bud dhist monasteries, to call the boys to their lessons.

v. to beat a ^oo^.

n. an official of inferior rank; comp. ^oo^oo^.
salver, n. a low stand with a concave surface.

salver, n. a narrow waistcloth worn instead of a phaho, by Burmese men who are employed in any laborious occupation, as fishermen, carpenters, coolies, cultivators, boatmen.

Pali, n. a collection, union of several.

The eight collections, viz. the seven, the eight, the ten, the twelve, the fourteen, the twenty, the thirty, and the forty, which see.

to irritate or tickle, as the ear, by introducing a feather and twisting it about; comp. to tease by impertinence or petty annoyance, to vex; one kind of coka; to instigate by continually importuning, as a woman her husband, this man hardly wants to bring a case (in court); it is owing to his wife being exceedingly importunate that he is obliged to do so.

to tickle, in order to make the crying child laugh, he tickles him in the small of the back.

a species of Coix millet; see Coix

millet.

varieties of Coix.

adv. unsteadily, discomposedly, rocking from side to side, this man cannot be composed, he behaves in a very unsteady manner.

a species of leguminous plant, the Guilandina bonduc.

adv. in a circumventing, deluding, swindling manner.

falsehood, deceit, fraud; comp. this man is so exceedingly addicted to lying, that he can never be believed when he speaks.
v. to divert, amuse, as a child. see also under  одежд, and  одежд
adv. caressingly; see 服饰
v. to amuse one’s self.

n. a species of water hen, the Gallinula Javanica.

(Pali, a rotten carcase), a. totally useless, good for nothing, 服饰 and 服饰
(from 服饰), a. young; small, little; v. to act childishly, or in an undignified manner; is often incorrectly employed as a diminutive when should be used.

adv. in an unmanly, childish manner, childishly; one kind of 服饰;
this village elder behaves in a very childish manner.

n. western cassia, the Cassia occidentale.

v. to raise out of place, as with a lever, 服饰. being afraid that the snake would bite some one when he came near the people, he raised it up with a stick and flung it away.

v. to reprove, revile in unmeasured terms; see 服饰
n. a seat, used on todd; palms, by toddy-palm climbers.

n. a woman who has been once married and remains single for ever after(?); comp. 服饰

(Pali), n. goodness.

(pron. 服饰), n. a good, virtuous person; opposed to ; applied to a priest, n. a trusty, upright friend.

n. the giant shell, 服饰

n. the Cerbera manghas, the leaves and bark of which are said to be similar to senna, in their medicinal properties.

n. a wise man. 服饰, 服饰, 服饰 is a term in modern parlance, used to denote anything of superlative excellence; 服饰 (服饰), 服饰 (服饰) and 服饰 are also used in the same way; 服饰

n. a kind of wizard, 服饰, 服饰,
when one is perfected in the nine magical influences, one arrives at the rank of a kawe.

food, *n. matchi wood, the Erythrina Indica.*

food, *n. bitter-wood; see food*

food, *n. a species of cosmetic wood, erroneously supposed to be the thorn of the food tree.*

food, *n. a Kathe, the Kathes are skilled in horsemanship, shampooing, and weaving zigzag patterned *pushoes; food, the Kathe cavalry (in the Burmese time).*

food, *n. a species of shrub the leaves of which are intensely bitter, the *Samadera lucida.*

food, *n. a kind of powder used as a cosmetic, the Samadera lucida.*

food, *adv. in a suffering state, from severe treatment; in a rough manner, unfeelingly, in a rowdyish and disorderly manner, *food same as food.*

food, *adv. rudely, outrageously, in a rowdyish and disorderly manner, *food same as food (obsolescent).*

food, *adv. roughly, violently (in deed or word), *food same as food.*

Pali (food, all), *n. one kind of food, in which sun-dry elements and other objects are considered synthetically (32).*

food, *n. a circular spot made to gaze upon, while meditating on the food sentences.*

food, *v. fig., to have the mind set exclusively on (an object), to idolize, *food.*

food, *v. to meditate on the food sentences.*

food, *adv. in a dissolute, wanton manner.*

food, *adv. wheedlingly, coaxingly; food (rare).*

(Pali food), *n. a deed, action, *food; the*
secret influence of an action on one's future destiny, luck,

(1) v. to die, 

(2) v. to be subject to the influence of a good action, to be lucky, fortunate, owing to my good luck, a cobra did not strike me this morning, while walking along the road.

(3) v. to perform all incumbent duties, I perform all incumbent duties in the presence of the great teacher.

(4) adv. in the way of risking everything in order to attain one's object.

(5) v. to be subject to the influence of a bad action; to be unlucky, unfortunate, owing to my luck being so exceedingly bad, no profit accrues from anything I plan.

(6) (7) v. to be upright and straightforward (in a pony race, or boat race), to race fair, as I am not allowed to race fairly (with this man), I do not wish, at any time, to match my pony with his.

(8) v. to be subject to the influence of a past evil action, to be unlucky.

(9) v. to feel impelled by a presentiment to do something (in consequence of which some danger, or something disagreeable is averted, or some benefit is gained), having a presentiment, I went to Mandalay and drew a ten-thousand-rupee lottery ticket.

(10) v. to die.

(11) v. to be consummated, as an act.

(12) n. wages, stated pay, which see.

† (13) n. one who furnishes food for man or beast, in government employ; sometimes expletive, see under and ; a sutler; 

these villagers are obliged to follow the forces, carry baggage, utensils, etc., and to supply provisions.
n. the croton oil plant, the Burmese people make a medicine of the seed of the croton oil plant, which they use as a purgative.

n. the ganga tree, Mesua pedunculata, the flower of which has ivory white petals and deep yellow stamens (33).

1. n. a shield of any kind; comp. ဓ္မာ, and ဓ္မာ
2. v. to make a barrier, to cover on the side, to put up the side of a house, room, fence, etc., ဓ္မာ, to make a barrier against, ward off, debar, ဓ္မာ, ဓ္မာ, have you made the walls and partitions of your house of wood or bamboo mats?

v. ဓ္မားစစ်လျှင်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, to petition in the way of forestalling.

v. to fend off, forefend, ဓ္မားစစ်လျှင်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, when Maung Pyu was about to get into trouble, Maung Kya Nyo interposed and prevented it.

v. to act ungratefully, ဓ္မားစစ်လျှင်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

v. to make a barrier on the side (obs.).

v. to make a barrier around.

3. verbal formative; see Gram. sec. 125, 5.

n. the ear, and ရှိ, pleasure), n. the gratification of the ear, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

n. sensual desire, passion, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ; comp. ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

lust, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ; hence ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, the desire of outward things; ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

n. an object of sensual desire; sensual enjoyment. ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ, ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

n. sensual delights and pleasures.

n. same as ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

n. a husband (Law).

n. the worlds of passion; see under ဓုန်းလန်းဦးစွန်းကြားတင်စေ.

v. to be consummated, as the act of sexual intercourse,

n. semen, ရရှိန်, ရရှိန်, ရရှိန်, ရရှိန်.
lust, concupiscence, sensual cares and anxieties.

(Pali), n. the body; a collection, comp.:

(Pali a deed), n. a deed performed by the body;

n. the principal in a crime, or the one who commits a crime, somewhat like:

(Pali perfection), n. invulnerability, n. a deed performed by the body;

n. the faculty of feeling; see under:

(Pali a collection, a deed), n. a deed performed by the body;

(Pali a letter, and an end), n. the final letter in a syllable or word.

v. to be ill-arranged, disconnected in speech or writing.

v. to be properly joined, as syllables in Pali; to be well connected, smooth in speech, to be well arranged and properly placed, a rule of grammar by which certain letters become interchangeable, e.g., (°) for or as in for as in for as in for,

(Pali), n. time,

n. an epidemic disease, or any prevailing disease for which there is no assignable cause.

v. to be troublous, deranged or disturbed during the period of a rebellion, invasion, or civil war.

n. a polite term for cholera,

n. a young man in the prime of life; similar to the old English terms "gallant," and "beau," do not try to appear like a young beau, sir.

(Pali), n. one of the eight stages of hell; see under

(Pali), n. the food of a priest,

n. the top of the hemp plant.
same (most common), in fine grains.

an elephant, as.

to divericate, be stretched apart, expanded, widened; to be spread wide open, as a flower in full bloom; to stretch apart, expand, widen; to exaggerate, as.

to trade, seldom used alone,

this year, this river's mouth has widened out,

please weave the basket so as to make its mouth wide. Der.

v. to be in full bloom.

v. to stretch on a frame, see the parts.

(pron. formerly a crucifixion frame in U. B.; a flogging triangle in British jails.

adv. spreadingly, stridingly; sprawingly; contrarily, waywardly, see Gram. sec. 60.

to bestride, see Gram. sec. 60.

breadth, width, as.

middling, and narrow; applied to cloth, paper, etc.; a surface prepared for painting a picture, the background of a picture,

which of the zats is represented in this picture?

the frame of a picture.

a picture in a frame, or separate piece.

to, concerning, in regard to, sometimes adversative,

as to, see Gram. sec. 60.

adv. emphatic or designative; see Gram. sec. 60.

Pali), business, any work to be done, as.

on what business have you come, sir? I have come to look after my young brother, who, I hear, has fallen from a tree.

to be satisfactorily settled, as any business affair.

to be terminated, as a business or undertaking.
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**BoS.** 1, *n.* the twenty-eighth lunar asterism of ancient astrologers; 
*see under BoS*.

**BoS.** 2, *n.* one of the eight books of Pali grammar; *see under BoS.***

**BoS.** (Pali), *n.* fame, *see under BoS.***

he has become famous throughout the country, owing to his having passed an examination in Shan, by the first (highest) standard.

**BoS.** 1, *n.* an adopted daughter.

**BoS.** 2, *n.* an adopted son.

**BoS.** 3, *n.* an arithmetical number.

**BoS.** 1, *v.* to sleep, as a Buddha, the most excellent Buddha slumbered on a golden bedstead; 
*see BoS.***

**BoS.** 2, *v.* to be in embryo in the womb of his mother, as a Buddha.

**BoS.** (Pali), *n.* heat, passion, libidinous desire, lust, 
*see BoS.***

which see; 

Der. *BoS.***

**BoS.** 1, *v.* to give medicine, assist in recovery from sickness, to be curable, as a disease; 
*see BoS.***

I earned a livelihood by administering medicines; 
I gave him medicine, and his attack of malarial fever disappeared.

**BoS.** 2, *v.* same as *BoS.***

† **BoS.** 1, *n.* wild sarsaparilla.

**BoS.** (Pali), *n.* suspense, doubt, hesitation; a contentious, disobligning and morose person, moroseness, or the disposition to find fault, querulousness, that spirit which is equally dissatisfied with what has been done, and
what has not been done, and can never be pleased, अनिश्चित, अनस्तिनिश्चित, अन्यभिन्नस्तिक्षम, अन्यभिन्नस्तिक्षमनाशविनिमयते। अंतःसति
सतिपुरुषस्तिक्षुक। अन्तःसति
पद्धतिसस्तिपुरुषस्तिक्षुक। अन्तःसति
सतिपुरुषस्तिक्षुक। अन्तःसति
पद्धतिसस्तिपुरुषस्तिक्षुक।

मेघ, n. the leprosy, मेघाणी
मेघ (Pali). n. a building; a small building appended to a larger;
a privy attached to a monastery. मेघाणी, मेघाणी, मेघाणी
मेघ (Pali). n. the number of ten million, मेघाणी, मेघाणी,
मेघाणी (35).

√ देव, 1. n. a lever used for prying. देवाणी, देवाणी; देव, the boat is raised up with a lever and placed on logs.
देवाणी, v. to lift out of place, prize. as with a lever; see देवाणी
देवाणी (from देव, to kick). adv. disputationally, refractorily,
देवाणी

देवाण, n. a fulcrum, देवाणी
√ देव, v. 2, to scratch, देवाणी, देवाणी; to hold fast
over the shoulders, as in carrying a burden hanging at the back,
or suspended at the end of a stick or porter's yoke; see देवाणी,
देवाणी; to hush up anything disagreeable; देवाणी, देवाणी,
देवाणी, देवाणी. tigers and cats scratch with their claws; देवाणी
देवाणी, देवाणी, देवाणी, देवाणी, देवाणी, देवाणी, देवाणी.

√ देव, v. 3, v. to scratch with the nails or tear with the claws.
�ेवताण, v. to scratch with the nails; see देव
देवताण, देवताण, v. see the parts.

√ देव, 3, v. to struggle with a difficulty. endeavor to accomplish in
the midst of difficulties (seldom used alone).

देवताण, v. same; chiefly used in adverbial forms, as देवताण
dेवताण, adv. strugglingly, to overcome a difficulty; देवताण,
in a dogged. resolute manner. देवताण, देवताण, देवताण, देवताण,
देवताण. this advocate, owing to the persistently resolute manner in which he spoke, won the case.

देवताण (देव), n. a species of Acacia, yielding large timber, the Albizzia
lebbek. The leaves of the tree are pickled with parched sesamum,
-onions, oil and salt, and eaten with curry. The wood is used for
making cart wheels (36).

√ देव, n. a ferry, देवी
to cross a ferry.

the chief or headman of a ferry.

revenue paid for a ferry.

one who is ferried across some body of water.

the landing place of a ferry.

to ferry one across some body of water.

a ferryboat.

a ferryman.

difficulty of breathing.

a consumptive cough.

the sound of obstructed breathing; the purring of a cat.

merchandise, wares, goods for sale; cargo; exports; imports; see also goods bought and sold by weight; trade-marks.

merchandise, v. to traffic, trade; see go.

merchandise, which remains a long time on hand.

a partner in trade, this man and I are partners.

a company of merchants, a firm.

a crane.

to store goods or merchandise.

a storehouse or godown.

a statement of accounts in connection with expenses incurred on any public work of utility.

a merchant.

a commission merchant.

a ledger.
Oie, n. petty articles of merchandise.
Oie, n. a dealer in such articles, a pedlar, huckster, many of the inhabitants of Shwedagon are hucksters.

Oie, v. to traffic, trade, buy and sell, Oie, Oie, in this business spend as much as you please, the whole of the property has been recovered; comp. ő; qual. verb. affix, entirely, wholly. Der. Oie

Oie, v. to be spent, Oie, you and I will go shares in expenses and losses, and if there is any profit, we will divide equally.

Oie is a favorite expression with Burmans, when they combine for any undertaking. Der. Oie

Oie, v. to come to an end, be done, used up, owing to my having been oppressed by the five kinds of enemies (Oie), my property has come to an end.

Oie, v. same, Oie, Oie, do not go on in an evasive way; say all you have to say. Der.

Oie, 3, verb. affix of number, denoting the plural, Oie, Oie, Oie

Oie, n. one species of the Morinda, used in preparing a red dye.

Oie, 1, v. to rise, bulge upwards; to be rounded, hump-backed; to stoop (Oie), bow the head and body from respect, before a superior, or because of old age, Oie, this man is very ill-mannered; even before the pongyi, he does not stoop as he goes.

Oie, 2, n. rising ground, a knoll; dry ground, land, the back of an animal; not used alone, Oie, Oie; the land, in contradistinction to water, Oie, Oie

Oie, n. the Erythrina ovalifolia, a tree common in tidal forests,
whose trunk and branches are armed with sharp prickles arising from compressed, woody tubercles.

whose (adv. by land) {a Burmese saddle-cloth, spread under the or saddle frame; comp. and } n. high, level ground.

(pron. ) n. a kind of petticoat, (a mixture of silk and cotton).

(from, to spread out for support), n. a saddle, saddle and bring the horse.

n. the pad of a saddle.

n. the deck of a boat or ship; hence , the deck of the forecastle; the quarter-deck.

n. the hatch of a ship's deck.

n. a surcingle.

v. to construct a deck.

n. the hatchway of a ship.

v. to be galled by a saddle, as a horse or his rider.

n. a plank with steps cut in it, to assist in passing between a boat and the shore.

a. to carry pick-a-back.

n. the Pegu Lagerstremia.

v. to rip open a seam and sew up the opposite edges of a garment.

n. land on which leguminous plants, sesamum, cotton, or maize are grown.

3, . . . , , . . . v. to excite a quarrel by mischievous representation.

n. language spoken to excite a quarrel.

n. a mischief-making woman.

n. a mischief-maker, a fomenter of quarrels.

(pron. ) n. the back part of the neck.

(pron. ) n. the back part or nape of the neck.
2. v. to tread, copulate, as a male bird.
3. v. to jot, mark down, note, as in a list of items.
4. v. to be curved, bent down at the end, bowed down; to crouch from pain or fear; to conduct in a humble, unpretending, unostentatious manner, although this man has money, he is very unostentatious; comp. ๖๖๖, ๖๖๖.

๖๖๖, n. a slyly lascivious person.
๖๖๖, adv. unostentatiously, unpretendingly, ploddingly; whence ๖๖๖.
๖๖๖, v. to cower.
๖๖๖, adv. (sitting) in a neat, respectful, and modest manner.
๖๖๖, this woman sits in a neat and modest manner.
๖๖๖. v. to go round (a point of land).
๖๖๖. adv. (lying) with the limbs bent and curved, as a number of young animals just littered, or birds just hatched.
๖๖๖. n. a stick thrust down under the edges of an open vessel, to press down and secure the contents.
๖๖๖, ๖๖๖, ๖๖๖, v. to press down and secure with the said stick, e.g., ngapi, pickled fish, lime pickle, etc.
๖๖๖. n. a kind of snare; comp. ๖๖๖.
๖๖๖. n. a curved stick or bamboo used to connect a flag to its staff, vanes are placed on the top of masts in large boats, in order to know about (the direction of) the wind.
๖๖๖, n. a streamer connected to its staff by a ๖๖๖.
๖๖๖. n. the vane used on a boat or ship.
๖๖๖. n. the Asiatic barbet.
๖๖๖ (Eng.) (pron. ๖๖๖). n. a company; formerly the East India Company, ๖๖๖, ๖๖๖; ๖๖๖ is also applied to the holders of government licenses for the sale of opium, pork, beef, etc., ๖๖๖.
๖๖๖ (pron. ๖๖๖). n. a monster included among the bilus (๖๖๖).
one of the monsters "of immense size and disgusting form who guard the palace of the Sekra on the south." M.B.

(i94 (Pali), n. a fabulous lily, οοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοο
o^oi-oj^8
n. tinsel.

o^coo8Cgj,
(Pali), n. merit.

o^coo8oloS,
the reward of merit.

oor, 1 (Pali oor, a waterpot), n. Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac.

o^ooSoOooSoo, n. rice distributed at a royal funeral (placed beside a corpse).

oo8, 1, (Pali ooo, a waterpot), n. same; a. ooc^o (pron. ooo).

oor, 2, v. to have a sufficiency, plenty, abundance; rarely used alone.

oor, 2, v. to help, aid, assist, §oo^, 1, v. same, with a view to gaining merit.

3, v. to coo, as a dove.

3, v. to cross over, pass from one place to another; to transfer, exchange, traffic, trade; seldom used alone.

ooscoSccooScoo, in this man I have, indeed, a helper, i.e., one who makes his interests identical (ooiSoo) with mine.

ooscoSccooSccooScoo, to cooing, when Karens, in visiting other towns and villages, hear a dove cooing, they yearn exceedingly for their homes.

oor (Beng.), n. a cooly, porter.

oor, v. to transcribe, copy.

oor, v. to devise, contrive.

oor (pron. ooSoo), adv. by various modes of conveyance, according to the exigencies of the occasion; things left or placed one here, one there, by irregular stages in traveling.
in crossing over to the Dala side in a sampan, a wave struck the sampan and it sank; they trade regularly, going and coming between Yandoon and Rangoon.

_crossing over_ to the Dala side in a _sampan_, a wave struck the _sampan_ and it sank; they trade regularly, going and coming between Yandoon and Rangoon.

_v. to pass from one place to another_ -- _to change my residence from this town to that_.

_v. to cross over and arrive_ -- _applied to the attainment of neibban_.

_v. to cross over, pass from one place to another_; _to traffic, trade_.

_an expletive_; _when calling to one another_, Burmans affix _to_ the name of the person called, when the name ends in _e_, _a_, _o_ or _S_, _e.g._, _sSeooScgjGQoSsoD_, etc.; after other names _a_ is affixed, _e.g._, _ScCgoS8oa^_, etc.; _a_ and _a_ are scarcely more than euphonic affixes, but imply friendship and familiarity.

_v. to exceed, surpass, excel_; _to be chief, superior_.

_Der._

_v. to exceed, surpass, excel_; _notwithstanding the prohibitions made by government_, this person is accustomed to surpass others in wickedness and depravity; _this child will excel that one in ability to learn_; _to be predominant_.

_v. to excel another_, _lit._ _to overtop_.

_v. a shutter which swings from the top_.

_v. to remove gradually, bit by bit_; _to abstract privately, purloin_; _when bad characters steal paddy belonging to the Karens, they are obliged to do so by degrees, in order that the fact of their stealing may not be known_.

_Der._

_v. to abstract privately, purloin_.
2. see 
verb. affix of time, denoting that the event is just past; frequently euphonic.

3. after names ending in 
, 
, 
and 
, is commonly used instead of the possessive 
 in colloq., after other names 
 is used instead of 
; when 
, 
 or 
 are not used, the Burmans pronounce the possessive noun or pronoun, as if it were written with an 
,

v. to dispraise, censure, speak evil of, revile; less than 

adv. as, like as, 

1. v. to rise, swell up, as rising ground, a bank, shoal; to bulge up, as a floor, 
to be bad, vicious, applied to deeds; to be shallow, applied to the understanding; 

2 (pron. 
), verb. affix used in closing a sentence (colloq.), 

how you do sneeze, sir, to be sure; often used in emphatic assertion with 
,

I do so want to raise a little dog.

3. n. affix, where? what of? what then? 

, repay me quickly, sir, the money I have to get from you. If I do not, what then? 

three men go out together; when only two return, some observer is wont to ask, What of Nga Meit? (How about Nga Meit?)

1. n. the rice plant; rice, one kind of 

, n. a kind of rice which requires a long time to mature, 

, n. to transplant rice plants from the nursery to the rice field; usually done by women (38).

, n. the quantity of the rice plant grasped by the hand in reaping.

, n. sheaves of paddy placed head to head.

, n. a stick used for stirring the paddy while being threshed.
cooSoOoS, n. a kind of glutinous rice (considered a dainty).
cooSoOoSs, cooSoOoSs, n. a threshing-floor.
cooSoOoSs, cooSoOoSs, n. a second crop of rice in one year.
cooSoOoSs, n. a collective term for crops.
cooSoOoSs, n. a fragrant kind of rice.
cooSoOoSs, n. see cooSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, v. to reap paddy; this man reaps paddy very rapidly.
cooSoOoSs, n. rice stalk, straw.
cooSoOoSs (from cooSoOoSs, to be rapid), n. rice that comes to maturity rapidly; early rice.
cooSoOoSs, n. a sheaf of paddy.
cooSoOoSs, n. a standing sheaf of paddy.
cooDoSoOoSs, v. to glean; used fig., cooDoSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, n. disconnected, desultory, rambling remarks.
cooDoSoOoSs, 2, v. to be crooked, not straight; when applied to the mind, to be not upright, əgəOoSoOoSs. Der. əgəOoSoOoSs
cooDoSoOoSs, adv. following (taking) the bends, inlets, and the straight reaches of a river, as in defining a boundary, əgəOoSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, v. to be crooked and twisted; to be deceitful, əgəOoSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, adv. crookedly, deceitfully, əgəOoSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, adv. crookedly; applied to things.
cooDoSoOoSs, v. to be crooked and twisted; to be deceitful.
cooDoSoOoSs, 3, v. to pick up, to pick out, take a part; to select by way of preference (one, out of two or more opinions), to decide; to attach (a carriage or cart) to a draught animal, əgəOoSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, v. to receive duties, to collect revenue, əgəOoSoOoSs.
cooDoSoOoSs, n. a judicial decision, in the case of a plaintiff and a defendant, əgəOoSoOoSs; comp. əgəOoSoOoSs. This term is often
erroneously used as an equivalent for an issue at law, instead of

v. to collect duties and live upon the perquisites of the

n. see

v. to extract, a passage extracted from that book.

v. to pick up.

v. to decide, on summing up evidence.

v. to be good, ; qual. verb. affix; with the verb repeated, probably, , , bad companions, evil consequences. Der. , , adv. in the way of pretending to perform a virtuous or praiseworthy deed.

n. the reward of merit,

v. to praise, bless; more than , to pronounce a benediction.

v. to be well off, in good circumstances.

v. to be good, excellent, ; see the parts.

v. see ; see the parts.

I pray that you, sir, may reach a happy and excellent place.

n. a meritorious deed, a work of merit; merit.

n. the expanse of the heavens, the firmament; the vacant expanse, whether above or below the earth,

n. the welkin.

n. an angel.

n. an archangel.

n. heaven, the heavenly world.

n. a kind of tree growing to the height of one hundred and twenty, or even one hundred and fifty feet, and yielding large timber, the Parashorea stellata.

(Pali), n. an era, epoch. equivalent to the English expression "in the year."

n. the number of one hundred trillion.
(Arabic), n. the Koran.

(Pali), n. a noisy rumor; one kind of ṣāṇḍhāna cūḍā
anuśāsanaṁ sārjeyati; an extensive proclamation of some future event;
(39); "uproar, tumult, shouting, screaming." Childers.

(Pali), n. a measure of distance equal to twenty okthabas (कोठवा).

v. to turn up at the sides or edges, to warp; to rise in the middle; to bend up.

adv. turning up at the sides or edges.

v. see the parts; If books are exposed to the sun a long time, they are apt to warp and curl up at the sides.

v. to be warped out of shape; to twist out of a plane, to spring, as unseasoned boards; when the wind is unfavorable ships have to luff (40).}

v. to lift out of place, prize up, as with a lever.

v. to reproach, revile in unmeasured terms; more abusive than जोश, to dash, जोशापतिनाधिपति

v. to dash, जोशोजयिते

n. a carpet, a rug.
†coD$, n. the cabbage.

coD§c8, n. the least valuable of the three kinds of diamonds; see under §

coD§c8 (Eng.), n. a committee, coD§c8co(^8, a member of a committee.

cos§c8, v. to respect, reverence (infreq.).

cos§c8, n. the least valuable of the three kinds of diamonds; see under §

cos§c8, v. to respect, reverence (infreq.).

cos§c8 (from coD§c8, an elder brother), n. brother; prefixed to proper names of men, indicative of friendship and due consideration; commonly applied to persons older than the speaker, coD§c8.

cos§c8 (pron. cos§c8), n. brother (elder); a term of compellation addressed to men, indicative of friendship and due consideration; comp. cos§c8; a term applied to maternal uncles by nephews and nieces, nephews call their maternal uncles cos§c8, cos§c8, cos§c8.

cos§c8, n. a term of compellation addressed to men, indicative of friendship and due consideration; comp. cos§c8; a term applied to maternal uncles by nephews and nieces, nephews call their maternal uncles cos§c8, cos§c8, cos§c8.

cos§c8, n. a yard, a measure of length equal to two cubits (cos§c8).

cos§c8, 2, n. large shears. used for cutting metal, cos§c8.

cos§c8, 3 (pron. cos§c8), n. a carpenter’s shave, spoke-shave.

cos§c8, 4, n. a kind of scraper used by blacksmiths.

cos§c8, 5, v. to bite with the teeth or an instrument; to ache, cos§c8

cos§c8, v. to take hold, as colors on cloth, or ink on paper; to shear. cos§c8: to accord, correspond with, agree. an abbrev. of cos§c8; applied also to language, cos§c8

cos§c8, v. to take hold, as colors on cloth, or ink on paper; to shear. cos§c8: to accord, correspond with, agree. an abbrev. of cos§c8; applied also to language, cos§c8

cos§c8, v. to bite and mangle.

\[\text{Der. cos§c8} \]

\[\text{v. to ache.} \]

cos§c8, v. to bite and tear.

cos§c8, v. to shear.

cos§c8 (pron. cos§c8), v. to flute the blade of a sword, da, razor; see cos§c8

\[\text{v. to bite and mangle.} \]
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v. to hold, lay hold, take hold of; to apply, put on, as with the hand, ṣoṣočo; to take measures or steps (as a private person) to crush or discomfort an enemy, ṣoṣočo. Der. ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo.

v. see the parts. ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo (41).

v. use habitually.

v. to hold with a pulling effort.

v. to lay hold of.

v. to employ, make use of. ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo

1. n. a species of rush, elephant grass, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo (41).

2. n. a species of Storax.

v. a kitchen garden, near water and not cultivated in the rainy season, ṣoṣočo; ṣoṣočo, a truffle.

n. same as 1; so called because many of the gardens are on islands.

v. to hang over in a curve, bend downwards; less than ṣoṣočo.

v. same; to bow down respectfully, ṣoṣočo: to respect, reverence, ṣoṣočo. ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, the Chinese enter the service of the King of the Rising Sun, because they reverence him.

4, an interjection, inviting or suggesting action or effort; also used in challenging an opponent; ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo.

1. n. an animal body, a corporeal frame, ṣoṣočo.

n. the private parts of a male or female.

n. the body, ṣoṣočo; ṣoṣočo, temperament of body.

n. a tight jacket; a corset, ṣoṣočo; ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo, ṣoṣočo.

v. to be hot or feverish, as the body.

n. a spot on an infant's skin indicative of growth,
this boy will be stouter hereafter; even now the growth spots are rising up.

this, n. usually applied as a euphemism to those afflicted with leprosy, দীপ, মাস;

bodyguard, n. a bodyguard.

bodyguard, n. a king's bodyguard, সৈন্ত, তাক, to form a guard of honor for a great personage.

the horse guards.

one of the bodyguards, দীপ, তাক, তাক, to form a guard of honor for a great personage.

a female attendant, concubine.

a wife or concubine of a king, সৈন্ত;

cheval glass.

to carve a life-size figure.

to be enceinte.

the upper or principal garment of a Buddhist priest; see under আচার্য.

(from পিত, a burden), n. the fetus in the womb.

to be enceinte, pregnant, আচার্যরূপ;

it is not proper for women who are enceinte to take an oath, আচার্য, আচার্য, আচার্য, or আচার্য;

(apply to a queen); comp. আচার্য;

to miscarry.

to be near delivery, আচার্যী; আচার্যী

you, 2, pron. one's self, mas. or fem., myself, yourself, himself or herself, itself, আচার্যে; আচার্যে; আচার্যে, do you live in Rangoon itself? No, I live in the suburbs; আচার্যে, they think a great deal of themselves; আচার্যে, where do you come from? used by men when addressing women, or women when addressing each other; আচার্যে; আচার্যে; আচার্যে, comp. আচার্য;

stoop, condescend.

to carry on the person.

(pron. আচার্য), n. a substitute, agent, one who acts for another, আচার্যাদি (pron. আচার্যাদি), আচার্যে আচার্যে, আচার্যে
o8oS*ooc|5co,
pron. one's guardian nat.

o8o5c^Sr^oS@tS,
pron. a substitute who is equally interested with the principal.

r8oS*op8,
adv. by one's self, alone, depending on one's self.

oSoSopscSoSoou
	adv. in the way of active personal effort, superintendence or supervision.

rSs
gur88G^oS8,
n. the multiplication table, ascending to nine times nine.

r88§8c^8cQ,
w. a game of cards played by four persons.

r8oS*op8,
v. to trust in, rely on, receive as teacher, guide, or object of worship: more than ʃʊэә and ʃʊэә

o8oS*ooc|5co,
v. to worship, ʃʊэә and ʃʊэә

o8oS*op8,
v. to trust in, rely on, ʃʊэә and ʃʊэә

r8oS*op8,
adv. sprawlingly; confusedly; contrarily, ʃʊэә

o8oS*op8,
adv. contrarily, perversely, ʃʊэә

ʃʊэә, he is in the habit of talking in a contrary manner.
1. v. to fall; to become low; to be thrown down, put down, left; to reach, to attain; to be expended, spent, to be settling, adjusted; to be skilled in reading or repeating sacred or secular writings; to bear a certain price; to be wanting, omitted in writing, to fall in place, be settled, adjusted; to be skillful in reading or repeating sacred or secular writings; to bear a certain price; to be wanting, omitted in writing.

1. n. the setting sun, or the sun when passed the meridian.
2. n. a small granary (local); see under ဗြိ

1. v. to be cooked, dressed; to be healed, as a sore; to be acquainted, accustomed, familiarized; to recognize, to identify; in the last sense, not used assertively; comp. က၊ဗြိ. Der. က၊ဗြိ

v. to go out to feed, as cattle in a pasture, to leave one's home and transact business statedly in another place, to gain a living away from one's home, to be acquainted, to familiarize, to be acquainted, to familiarize; though I should meet this man among a thousand, I should recognize his voice.

v. to continue without cessation or intermission, as an unpleasant noise; not used assertively, က၊ဗြိ, က၊ဗြိ, က၊ဗြိ

see က၊ဗြိ, n. a parrot.

see က၊ဗြိ, n. character, reputation, credit.

1. n. excrement.


... n. faeces, ordure, 比如, 厕所, 洗手间

... v. to evacuate the intestines (polite).

... v. to have stoppage of urine.

... n. urine, 洗澡间, 尿道, 污物, 肥料, 肥料

... n. the bladder.  

... n. the urethra.

... v. to pass urine (polite).

... n. the bladder.

... n. calculus.

... n. the urethra.

... v. to sift for gold (polite) or silver (polite).

... n. the larger particles of silver or gold which remain after sifting.

... n. a shallow wooden vessel, used in sifting for gold or silver, 筛子

... n. the purer particles of gold or silver obtained by sifting.

... n. the finer particles obtained by sifting, 筛选

... v. to be acquainted with, be familiar with, understand well;  not used alone, 熟悉

... v. to be versed in, skilled, see 熟悉

... v. see 熟悉; particularly to be acquainted with, as husband and wife; to be conversant with or experienced in, as a state of existence, or a place of residence, 熟悉

... v. to be versed in.

... v. same as 熟悉 (infreq.).

... n. a carpenter's square.

... v. to match the part to which it is applied.

... n. a right angle.

... 1. v. to do, perform, practise, 熟悉, 熟悉, 熟悉; to be habituated to, 熟悉; to teach, train, break in, as an ox or buffalo; to practise for a boat race; to practise for a trial of skill, 熟悉; to try a horse. before entering it for a race. 熟悉

... to perform austerities, to practise self-denial; 熟悉

... although you do not now know how to ride, sir. you will be able to do so if you practise.  Der. 熟悉


v. to be addicted to; to lead an irregular, vicious life.

guise, mode of behavior.

(pron. ])** n. a system of moral duties.

v. to practise constantly or habitually, keep, observe. ascetics live habitually observing the precepts; lead an irregular, vicious life.

v. same, behavior.

pron. guise, mode of behavior.

v. to practise constantly or habitually, keep, observe, (a stitch in the side).

v. to be constricted, as the bowels.

1. n. a hollow place in the ground, a trench; a dock; an excavation. the earth of which has been used for making a bund, in the excavation on the south side of the bund.

v. to dig a trench.

v. to put into dock, as a vessel or ship.

v. to spread out, to put in order, set out to advantage, arrange, array.

v. to put in order, arrange, array.

v. to wash slightly, rinse (a vessel); to gargle the throat, to stroke, strop, set, as a razor or knife after whetting; to braid.

1. n. the earth scratched out of a hole by an animal.
oe, n. a burrow.
oe, v. to be diminutive, smaller than the ordinary size, to be reduced to a small compass, made compact; in this sense seldom used assertively; this man is diminutive and spare; as in closely packing anything.
oe, v. to be reduced to a small compass, made compact; to be neat, nice, exact, accurate and decorous in arrangement, dress, manner; to exhibit great discretion and secrecy in carrying out one's designs; when the shutter is lowered it creaks with a sharp sound.

oe (Beng.), n. oakum, oe
oe, v. to crinkle, as a twisted cord, to kink; to arrogate to one's self superior wisdom, knowledge of the world, if a rope kinks too much, it breaks.

oe. 1. n. a tube closed at one end.
oe, v. to penetrate, as a bullet.
oe, n. a bullet or cannon ball, in speaking of the rush of water in a creek, river or stream, the Burmese frequently compare it to the pouring of water through a bamboo tube.
oe, v. to ricochet, as a bullet, to be hit by a bullet.
oe, n. the mark made by a bullet.
oe, v. to be shrill and piercing, as sound; used in adverbial forms only.
3. (pron. oooj^). n. a large species of ant, oooj^, oooj^.

4. (pron. oooj^). v. to have the sensation of pricking numbness occasioned by checking the circulation of blood, or of pain in the teeth occasioned by cold water in the mouth (oooi^). to have the numbness experienced when one's crazy bone is hit; to be asleep, as one's limbs after sitting a long time; comp. oooj^: oooj^ implies that there is numbness with a certain amount of pain, whereas oooj^ implies that there is numbness without pain; ooj^.

ooij^ (pron. oooj^). n. a pestle.

ooi^, 1. n. a stick, bar, ooij^; not used singly, but found in ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^.

ooij^, n. a small stick, used by children at play.

ooi^, 2. n. the Barringtonia racemosa, an evergreen tree sometimes growing to the height of fifty feet. It produces white or rose-colored flowers on long slender racemes; comp. ooij^.

oosooj^, n. the Barringtonia acutangula. Its flowers are rather small, but conspicuous by their long red filaments. The wood is red-brown, hard, and fine grained. The bark is used for tanning.

ooij^, 3 (pron. oooj^). v. to be narrow, close, strait, confined; to be crowded; oooij^, oooij^, oooij^, oooij^, oooij^, oooij^.

ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^.

ooij^, 3 (pron. oooj^). v. see ooij^; oooij^, oooij^, oooij^, oooij^, ooij^, oooij^, ooij^.

ooij^, ooij^, oooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^, ooij^.

ooij^, ooij^.

ooij^, ooij^.

ooij^, 5. n. the prisoners confined in solitary cells have to endure strict and rigorous treatment.

ooij^, or ooij^, adv. moderately and protractedly, as pain, oooij^.

ooij^, 6. n. not used alone.

ooij^, 7. n. an elevated barren plain, abounding in blue clay.

ooij^, 8. n. same, but more extensive, oooij^.

ooij^, n. a barren plain, abounding in blue clay.

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*Oo*.

**n.** blue clay.

v. to remain, be left, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled; give the remaining things to some one else.  *Der. *

v. same as *Oo*.

1. v. to be well, healthy; this man is not poor, sir, he has more than ten ticals of gold; current (rupees) coin of the realm.

(from *Oo* and *Oo*), n. weight by tical, weight estimated in ticals, if I buy by tical weight, what will I have to pay per viss?

2. n. a kind of basket carried by mendicants, ascetics and nuns.

3. n. one of the insignia of royalty.

4. n. the scrofula, king's evil.

5. n. a perforated leather, used in weaving strips of cloth.

6. n. a strip of cloth, woven by itself, tape, ribbon, 

a bobbin, *comp. *

v. to be tight, close, not loose; to be crowded, this place is very crowded, there is no place for sitting; to be strict and severe, as a master with his servants, or a ruler with his subjects.

v. to put into and twirl or twist about, as a feather or stick in the ear; *comp. *; to calk by driving pitch or any similar substance into seams or cracks with a heated instrument; *comp.*
to clean a gun,
he twirled a fowl's feather in his ear;
when they call a boat, they heat the
calking-iron in the fire.

7, v. to be intermediate; not used assertively, but found in
between and of; Kathe is a small country between two
large ones, as Monaco, Manipur; Kathe is called a small intermediate country. Der. 

8, n. a kind of evil spirit, an elf, a goblin, said to have the
power of assuming different forms, Some of the Burmese believe that this evil spirit devours human beings.

9, n. not used singly; see 

9, n. a bamboo frame work over a cooking place.

a. new, brand-new, not yet used, as a new canoe, fresh from the frame, where it has been burnt for spreading; adv. stripped of every thing, entirely destitute, 

n. a wooden frame used as a gridiron, for drying or cooking articles of food.

, v. to dry or broil on said frame.

10, v. to make tight by binding; not used singly; to be tight, hard bound, as ground, , , , as . Der. 

adv. tightly, stringently; earnestly, intently, altogether, thoroughly; exactly; ; ; ; 

v. to bind tight, make tight, secure.

(pron. ), v. to be strict, stringent; to be peremptory.

11, n. a round flat piece of wood used for a small wheel, and
for other purposes, 

n. a bag or ball of sand, chaff, salt, the leaves of the , etc., used as a fomentation.

v. to foment with said bag or ball; to apply warmth by
means of such balls, to apply fomentation bags or balls, and to breathe upon with a hot breath, in order to reduce a swelling.

balls, to apply fomentation bags or balls, and to breathe upon with a hot breath, in order to reduce a swelling.

a kind of convulsion to which children are subject.

v. to be subject to such convulsions, when children are ill from convulsions, they are apt to writhe about.

I, n. a religious writing or book; any writing or book treating of art or science.

EDE, v. to take an oath by or upon a religious book.

v. to be subject to such convulsions, when children are ill from convulsions, they are apt to writhe about.

a kind of convulsion to which children are subject.

v. to take an oath by or upon a religious book.

EDE, EDE, n. a kind of convulsion to which children are subject.

v. to be subject to such convulsions, when children are ill from convulsions, they are apt to writhe about.

I, n. a religious writing or book; any writing or book treating of art or science.

ED, EDE, n. a scribe or copyist of sacred Scriptures.

, n. same as ; The Holy Bible.

EDE, EDE, v. to take an oath by or upon a religious book.

v. to incur the pains and penalties of perjury, if I should state what is untrue, may I assuredly incur the penalties as contained in this book of divine truth.

v. to be versed in the Scriptures; to be learned (in modern parlance); 

v. to administer an oath on the Scriptures.

n. a compendium of Scripture.

n. the Apocrypha.

n. authentic Scripture canon.

v. to take an oath by or upon a religious book.

n. an oath taken on Scripture.

v. to level, reduce to an even surface.

n. a ground leveller, used in husbandry.

n. same as , in the last sense; comp.

v. to be wide, broad.

Der. 

adv. arrogantly, this man is in the habit of speaking arrogantly.
v. to be great, applied to designs or words.  

v. to be spacious, extensive.  

v. same (infreq.).  

v. to daub, plaster over.  

Der.  

adv. loudly (seldom used).  

adv. loudly and protractedly.  

1, n. a transverse stay in the roof of a building; a prop or stay applied to the side of a house, boat or ship; comp.  

v. see next; a revetment wall;  

v. to apply a prop or stay to the side of a house etc.;  

n. a short cross stay to support a roof or floor.  

n. a large rafter on which rest the transverse timbers which support the smaller rafters,  

2, n. a tiger; a piece, in the game of draughts, ; to stick close to and follow, like a lean tiger (following a bullock); fig. applied to a person who sponges on another, an importunate creditor, etc.  

n. the Nepal tiger-cat,  

n. a compartment on a game-board,  

v. to appear on the ground, as the pugs of a tiger; to make its appearance in the neighborhood of a town or village, as a tiger.  

v. to play at draughts, or other similar games.  

v. to sleep soundly, as a tiger (infreq.).  

(pron. n.), n. a small species of tiger possessing superior strength.  

n. the black cheetah or leopard.  

n. a bull's-eye lantern.  

n. a giant shell, the Tridacna gigas,  

n. a rasp.  

n. a kind of cactus.
**ŋôô (pron. ŋôô), n. a leopard; a cheetah; frequently called ăô. սառիխիցուքց սառիխումցի.

**ŋôô 3 (from սառիխուց, a man).

**ŋôôխուց, adv. boldly, քառուց, սառիխուցունց սառիխումցի

**ŋôôխուց, n. a people collectively, male and female, great and small; սառիխկուց, widows and girls.

**ŋôô 4, v. to be marked with different colors, not uniform in color; to be variegated with alternate bars, chequered, striped, etc., ŋôô

**ŋôôխուց, adv. boldly, քառուց, սառիխուցունց սառիխումցի; ŋôô is also applied to fowls.

**ŋôô, v. to be slimy, ropy, mucilaginous, քառի; comp. քառուց; fig., to be glutted with riches; to be oily in speech, սառիխուցուց սառիխումցի

**ŋôô, or նոսուց. adv. gigglingly.

**ŋôô, 1, n. a kind of grain. one species of նուկ

**ŋôôխուց, նուկխուց, n. the seed of the ŋôô, much used by Karen women in ornamenting their garments (նուկխուցուց).

**ŋôô 2, v. to be hard, indurated. քառուց; as a verb, obsolete in this sense: to be hard, difficult of performance or management, քառուց. քառուց; to be hard to deal with, churlish, քառուցուց.

Der. նուկխուց

**ŋôôխուց, v. to be hard, difficult of performance or management, քառուց ուսուցուց քառիավենքով տարածվածուց

**ŋôôխուց, v. to be well done, properly arranged, finally settled, քառուց քառուցխուց. քառուցխուցоւ, սառիխուցուց սառիխումցի

**ŋôôխուց, adv. in a settled state, such as to preclude the necessity of alteration; v. to be hushed up, as a crime, precluding a chance of detection, քառուցխուց քառուց սառիխուց սառիխումցի սառիխուցուց սառիխումցի տարածվածուց քառուցխուց.

**ŋôôխուց, v. to be hard to deal with, to be churlish.

**ŋôô, 3 (Malay), n. a creese, dirk, նուկխուց, նուկխուց;

**ŋôô, 4, n. large shears used to cut metal, նուկխուցուց սառիխուցоւ տարածվածուց. նուկխուց

**ŋôôխուց, n. clippings, small bits.

**ŋôôխուց, adv. creakingly; նուկխուց, to creak.

**ŋôô (pron. նուկ), n. a kind of cancer on the lower jaw; a form
of malignant sore-throat, anthrax, a disease of cattle.

\(\text{to swear, take an oath, imprecate evil on one's self or others, either conditionally or absolutely; to curse; comp.}\)

\(\text{to curse in anger, imprecate evil on another;} \)

\(\text{to take an oath; comp.}\)

\(\text{same, to curse in anger, imprecate evil on another;} \)

\(\text{to take an oath; comp.}\)

\(\text{to sleep (respectful), commonly applied to Buddhist priests; to remain dormant, as wind in the intestines, or the fetus in the womb; comp.}\)

\(\text{to remain in a state of repose.}\)

\(\text{to sleep; applied to Deity, to remain in a state of repose, to remain in a state of repose,}\)

\(\text{to smart, as the eyes: to be set on edge, as the teeth; to be sore, as the hands or feet, from friction,}\)

\(\text{to be weary of going to war; to be weary (as a nation) of wars, internecine struggles, etc.}\)

\(\text{to smart.}\)

\(\text{to ward off evil, as a king, by the observance of certain ceremonies.}\)

\(\text{the number of ten; substituted for one in the numbering of rational beings, as one ten; two tens, or twenty.}\)

\(\text{a granary; a granary for paddy.}\)

\(\text{a smaller granary adjoining the}\)

\(\text{an official, who in the time of the kings of Burma, superintended the management of the royal granaries, and revenues generally.}\)
to joke, banter, to play tricks with; comp.  

most used adverbially.

to play with in a rough manner, though not with the intention of causing annoyance or pain.

to be filthy in one's habits; see  

to be dirty, foul, turbid.

pron. an abbrev. of  

v. to be contracted, drawn together, shrunk; to have few friends, large pecuniary losses, but who, notwithstanding, are far from being ruined. Der.  

v. same as  applied to the limbs and body.

1, n. a moat, a trench around a fortification.

n. the top of the bank on either side of a moat, with a palisade.
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2. n. an enclosure into which wild elephants are decoyed.

3. v. (obs.). see

4. v. to gather up, take up or away.

n. a species of reed.

n. a coarse kind of mat, made of reeds.

adv. incessantly; applied to words of crying.

n. a kind of silver brought from China (said to be the best and purest).

v. to go beyond, trespass, exceed, surpass, to transgress, overlook, to ignore, to offend.

v. same as

v. same, to produce a melodious sound; to deliver, utter (as a Buddha), to express in melodious, persuasive strains; comp. 

v. to be rubbed out, erased, cancelled; to be replied to, refuted.

Der. 

v. same, used adverbially only.

1. n. a province, district (exclusive of the metropolis); not used alone; comp. 

n. the lieutenant of a 

n. a subject of the Government; a slave.

n. servitude, 

n. a person who lives on the revenue of a province.

n. the rural parts of a district.
peasant, rustic, boor, clown, good-for-nothing, country bumpkin. An inhabitant of the suburbs, circumjacent parts belonging to a town or village, the parakeets, of which five varieties are enumerated, viz. the Bengal parakeet, the rose-ringed parakeet, the Alexandrine parakeet. Birds in general. An ornamental post, on each side of a door (whence carrier parrots, in olden times, were dispatched). Iron pincers, for drawing nails. The Arakanese name of the parrot. A parrot (most common), advantage, profit, favor conferred, obligation; grace, thanks, benefit, advantage; favor is frequently coupled with thanks, obligation with benefit.

One who receives a favor; one who is under obligation to another, to return a favor; to render thanks, to derive benefit; to be under obligation; to be grateful; to thank.

One who does a favor, to oblige, to be forgetful of benefits or favors.

One who is unthankful.

One who confers a favor, a benefactor.

To derive benefit; to be under obligation.
IccxSTjS—corgooS

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con]8(^8oS,

V., to be sensible of a favor, 

a species of sundew, the Drosera Burmanni,

v., to be wide apart, 

a. 888, a coarse comb; comp. 88; opposed to 88. Der. 88

v., same; 

adv. intensely, applied to the heat of the sun, (Colloq.).

n. the white-flowered Barringtonia.

n. a species of Laurus, producing a hard wood.

n. the scarlet-flowered Barringtonia.

v. to be very hard; used adverbially; see under cc, oo.

v. to be shining black; used adverbially; see under 3.

n. the back, the height of a house between the girders and the tie beams, the houses stand back to back, i.e., the back premises of one house are opposite the back premises of the other.

n. the vertebra.

1, n. stone, rock; an anchor, (42); one cable length, n. slate for roofing.

n. a species of Euphorbia; comp. 3.

n. globular masses containing pyrites in the centre.

n. a dealer in precious stones, v. to hold, as an anchor.

n. a millstone.

n. a cable.

n. a kind of black stone of which rosaries are made.
amethyst or violet quartz, n. a stone.

v. to anchor; to cast anchor.

(pron. ), n. alum.

n. a species of Begonia.

n. a diminutive fresh-water crab.

n. laterite, a stone.

v. to anchor;

n. a stone.

v. to anchor; to cast anchor.

n. a kind of medicinal stone (stalactical carbonate of lime).

n. a small stone, pebble, gravel.

n. an inscription on stone, an anchor, whether of stone or of iron; a kedge.

n. a cable.

n. the stock of an anchor.

n. the fluke of an anchor.

n. a large rock or ledge of rocks rising above the surface of water, a ledge of rocks in water, a slate pencil.

n. a stone pillar or cairn to mark a boundary.

n. a stone pit, mine, or quarry; a ruby mine.

n. an inscription on stone, an anchor.

n. globular masses containing pyrites in the center; a playing ball made of marble.
cogooS, n. jet, a black fossil.
cogooS, n. a ruby or carbuncle; spinelle. The true ruby is called
n. a stalactite.
cogooS n. granite.
cogooS, n. a salt-water mussel.
cogooS, n. chlorite.
cogooS (pron. ©). n. a flat level stone, a stone table or slab; a circular flat stone used by Burmese women for preparing cogooS,
cogooS, n. a flat stone.
cogooS, n. a rough stone.
cogooS, n. seaweed.
cogooS, n. bitumen.
cogooS, n. the long white pumpkin, cogooS, cogooS; this kind of pumpkin is said to deflect lightning, and also to prevent putrefaction, cogooS cogooS;
cogooS, n. pudding stone.
cogooS, n. a large flat stone, like a mat.
cogooS, n. to become petrified; to be petrified.
cogooS, n. stone chips; grit of any kind; see under cogooS
n. white stone, marble.
cogooS, n. alabaster; found on Sagyin mountain (cogooS) near Mandalay.
cogooS (pron. ©), n. a kind of stone found in U. B., resembling black laterite.
cogooS, n. a gun having a flintlock; comp. cogooS
n. fossil coal; cogooS, a coal pit.
cogooS, v. to coal, as to coal a steamer, cogooS
n. anthracite.
cogooS, n. a precious stone, cogooS
n. jewelry.
cogooS, n. a kind of medicinal stone, found in the sea.
cogooS, n. a fossil, cogooS
n. a ridge of rock.
cogooS, n. a thin piece of rock split off from the mass.
cogooS, n. a species of bamboo.
a slate.

the sea urchin.

crystal.

selenite, a variety of gypsum.

loadstone; comp. a polisher.

n. a muller.

n. a polisher of precious stones, a lapidary.

2. n. the smallpox, or chickenpox; the cowpox; the rinderpest, a disease of cattle.

n. the smallpox, of which there are several varieties, as smallpox, cowpox, varioloid, smallpox virus, vaccine virus.

n. a vaccinator; see inoculate.

n. a pit caused by smallpox.

n. a smallpox scab.

n. the chickenpox.

n. the smallpox virus; vaccine virus.

n. the varioloid.

n. back of an animal; seldom used alone, a school, a building inhabited by literary or religious characters; a school, a schoolmistress.

n. the back.

n. to kick; to push off (a boat).

n. same.

n. a monastery; a building inhabited by literary or religious characters; a school, a schoolmistress.

n. a woman who builds and consecrates a kyaung; a term of compellation bestowed upon any respectable elderly woman.

n. a boarder at a school conducted on the European plan.

n. see schoolmaster.

n. a schoolmistress.
kyuang; any respectable elderly man, one who builds and consecrates a kyaung; any respectable elderly man, the head of a monastery, the head of a monastery, n. a lay pupil in a kyaung, a schoolboy.

1. v. to catch in a noose or slipknot.

2. v. to feed, tend, as cattle; comp. to feed, tend, as cattle; comp.

1. v. to catch unawares.

2. v. to be fine, executed with taste; to be genteel, polished in manners, relating less to speech and mind than... as a thief intent upon stealing, thinks only of his booty, not of his being found out and sent to jail.

4. n. a schoolfellow.

5. n. a schoolfellow.

6. n. a schoolboy.

7. n. a schoolboy.

8. n. a schoolboy.

9. n. a schoolboy.

10. n. a schoolboy.

11. n. a schoolboy.

12. n. a schoolboy.

13. n. a schoolboy.

14. n. a schoolboy.

15. n. a schoolboy.

16. n. a schoolboy.

17. n. a schoolboy.

18. n. a schoolboy.

19. n. a schoolboy.

20. n. a schoolboy.

21. n. a schoolboy.

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**224**

**225**, v. same as **225**; to supersede, to replace.

**225**, 3, see **225**, v. to fry.

**226**, n. a Tonquinese, native of Tonquin.

**226**, v. to boil to a pulp, or to a dissolution of parts; to boil a liquid to a consistence, as to melt, as ore or metal, to come to a thorough understanding of an affair, to melt, as ore or metal; to be stout, portly, large in bulk and height.

**226**, v. to gird up; see **225**. Der. **225**

**226**, adv. bubblingly, hissingly.

**226**, v. to gulp down, swallow at once, to be broken crosswise; to burst, as a bund; comp. **225**; to be broken or severed lengthwise, to be split.

**226**, v. to be broken in pieces.
adv. hobblingly.
verb. affix of number denoting the plural,
1. a fowl, a henroost.
2. a hen’s egg, the striped rat snake.
3. (the time of) earliest cock-crowing (about 2 a.m.),
4. a bantam fowl.
5. a term of contempt, applied to children of foreign extraction.
6. a plant of the genus Umbellifers.
7. a fowl’s foot; the mark of a St. Andrew’s cross, or any mark resembling a fowl’s foot; the mark of a cross, used as a signature by one who can not write,
8. a tailless variety of the domestic fowl.
9. a species of ornamental Dillenia.
10. a hen that eats her own eggs.
11. to be on the point of engaging, as two gamecocks.
12. the man who holds the cocks at a cock-fight.
13. a turkey.
14. a fowl’s oil bag.
15. a cock’s spur (infreq.), a disease of the eye, in which the eyeball first protrudes and afterwards sinks in (conical cornea), to be subject to said disease.
16. a stake for mooring a boat; a stake to which a decoy fowl is tied.
17. the croup; whooping cough.
18. 1. a cock’s spur.
19. 2. a species of coffee-wort, the Gardenia obtusifolia.
20. (good?), a basket or box used for a hen’s nest.
21. the Grewia hirsuta, an erect shrub attaining the height of about five feet; the drupes are of a reddish brown color.
22. a fowl’s quill or wing; the chain which connects the rings in a pair of fetters; a tool that may be used as an ax and an adz.

B. D. 15.
the hair of the head tied stiff like a bunch of quills, as worn by Burmese girls about thirteen years of age.

a fowl with reversed feathers.

v. to set gamecocks to fight; a cockfight; a gamecock.

v. to crow, as a cock, a cockfight; a gamecock.

v. to superadd a bamboo framework on the roof of a house, to prevent the thatch from being blown up by the wind.

Tenasserim caoutchouc; india rubber.

n. india rubber revenue.

n. a cock; to play leapfrog.

n. a hen.

n. a species of flowering shrub, Ardisia.

n. a pullet.

n. a cock’s comb; cockscomb, the Celosia cristata; a fruit, the wild ramboutan, the Schleichera.

v. to be subject to a disease of the eyes which occasions blindness by night (in case of children); comp. ; the yellow variety (Bot.).

n. a wishbone, merrythought.

v. to retreat and return to the combat, as a timid cock.

n. the Amherst pheasant.

n. a species of coffeewort, ; ;

n. the Vitex pubescens, an evergreen tree which sometimes grows to the height of forty feet. It bears small dark blue flowers, and bluish black globular drupes the size of a pea.

v. to divine by the bones of fowls.

n. a fowl’s tongue; an acute angle, a gore; a fore staysail, jib or spanker.

n. a sharp projection of land.

n. a paper streamer, the shape of a fowl’s tongue.

v. to match (boards).

n. a staysail.
scoiogo, n. a bowsprit, jib boom, or spanker boom.
scoiogo, n. a triangular shaped flag.
scoiogo, n. a cockpit; comp. scoiogog
scoiogo, n. a capon, lit. the castrated fowl.
scoiogo, n. a poultry dealer; a pedlar of fowls.
scoiogo, adv. without reservation, scoiogo
scoiogo, n. a species of Antidesma, Antidesma paniculata; see scoiogo; fowl curry.
scoiogo (freq. pron. scoiog), n. the roughness of a fowl's skin, when stripped of its feathers.
scoiogo, v. to experience horripilation, have the fine hair of the skin erected or standing on end, from sudden cold or a strong emotion, to have goose flesh, scoiogo;
scoiogo, a. lukewarm.
scoiogo, v. see scoiogo
scoiogo, v. to be struck speechless and senseless from sudden fright.
scoiogo, n. a deep red, the color of fowl's blood, scoiogo;
scoiogo, 2, v. to stretch out, extend as a superficies, and make fast; to cover (a drum).
scoiogo, adv. intensely; applied to words of heat, scoiogo
scoiogo, 3, n. honor, glory, prosperity.
scoiogo, n. character, reputation, credit, scoiogo; pride, glory, scoiogo, the pride of the kingdom; scoiogo, the pride of the ocean; scoiogo, the pride of the king; scoiogo, in a forest of shrubs the castor-oil plant is king (lit. in a forest in which the trees have no heartwood).
scoiogo, n. a storehouse in a palace or kyaung, scoiogo
scoiogo, n. the castor-oil plant, Palma Christi; scoiogo, scoiogo, scoiogo, in a forest of shrubs the castor-oil plant is king.
scoiogo, n. castor oil.
scoiogo, n. serum, the thin, watery part of any fluid; scoiogo, scoiogo, the clear water that rises above the sediment when lime is immersed in water.
scoiogo, n. a parrot, scoiogo
"28

Q^ ^B^-&S

n. a parrot's cage.

n. open-work, whether in parallel lines only, or in parallel and cross lines, lattice work (44).

n. the Alexandrine parrakeet.

n. the onion plant or bulb.

n. an onion bed.

n. onion skin; a kind of fine calico.

n. garlic (Bombay onions).

n. onion tops.

n. a species of the Momordica, \(\text{Momordica ebulus}\).

n. the thorny bamboo, \(\text{Bambusa arundinacea}\); comp. \(\text{Bambusa ebulata}\).

v. to love, \(\text{fascination}\); \(\text{royal consort}\); \(\text{i.e.},\) never.

v. same; to feel for, pity, \(\text{fascination}\); \(\text{to relent}\).

n. the tapering point (sometimes the whole) of the mustache.

v. to be tense, tight.

(n. \(\text{northeastern}\), \(\text{northeastern post}\) in the main part of a house; see under \(\text{northeast}\).

n. the chebula tree, \(\text{Terminalia chebula}\); the fruit is said to be a remedy for fevers.

I, v. to be clear, bright, as water or color; to be sincere, cordial, well disposed; to be bright, cheerful looking.

v. to be sincere, cordial, well disposed; to feel complaisance, especially in religious objects.

v. to be kindly disposed, implying tenderness of feeling, affection; to experience feelings of pleasure or regret on hearing pleasant sounds.

v. to be sincere, cordial; to feel complaisance.

v. to be kindly disposed; \(\text{used adverbially}\).

n. to be clear, pure, bright; to be clear in mind, free from darkness or passion.

n. to be of a bright, cheerful countenance.
2 (pron. ကြည်), v. to avoid, shun, ကြည်စော, ဆီကြည်စော်, ကြည်စောခြင်း

3, v. to look, look at, behold.

4 (pron. ကြည်), v. to crush, grind down; ကြည်စော်; to make a grinding sound, as the earth when convulsed (infreg.).

5 (freq. pron. ကြည်), v. to darken, grow dark, as the heavenly luminaries, to be eclipsed; ကြည်စော်ပြီးလျှင် ကြည်စော်ကြည်စော် ကြည်စော်

6, adv. light, pale, not deep, as color (obs.).

7, n. The Pleiades or seven stars; more elegant than ကြည်စော် (more common); ကြည်စော်နှင့် ကြည်စော် နှင့် ကြည်စော်

8, or ကြည်စော်, n. a tree, the wood of which is used for making sandals, a species of Xylocarpus.
(Pali acd), n. a sign, mark. अभ्यास, अभ्यासम्

नीतिकोष, n. the five good bodily qualities, अभिधानम्

नीतिकोष, v. to delay, be delayed; not used singly.

नीतिकोष, v. same, अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्, ौ, अभिधानम्

नीतिकोष, १, see अभ्यास, ८, n. a kind of evil spirit.

नीतिकोष, २, see अभ्यास, ९, n. not used singly.

नीतिकोष, ३, see अभ्यास, १०, v. to make tight by binding; to be tight, hard bound, as earth.

नीतिकोष, ४, v. to superintend, watch over and direct; not used singly.

Der. अभिधानम्, अभिधानम् and अभिधानम्

नीतिकोष, v. same (most common), अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्

नीतिकोष, v. to escort, अभिधानम्

नीतिकोष, a corruption of अभिधानम्, n. nature; अभिधानम्

नीतिकोष, see अभिधानम्, n. a kind of evil spirit.

नीतिकोष, see अभ्यास, n. a kind of evil spirit.

नीतिकोष, n. influence or result of past evil deeds, अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्। अभिधानम्।

नीतिकोष, n. a log used for smoothing the rough surface of ploughed ground, before sowing or planting.
(pron. Compiled). v. to take by assault, *assault*; adv. violently, *viciously*

3. n. a very large bamboo net.

n. a star.

n. a comet, *falling star*

n. the morning star, *morning star*

n. an asterisk.

n. a falling or shooting star; also used as a verb; *shooting star*

take refuge in the royal white elephant, and sucks sugarcane; as a sycophant relying on his patron, and feasting on the fruits of his flattery.

n. varieties of sugarcane.

n. dark red or claret color, *reddish brown*

n. unrefined sugar, made from the sugarcane; see *unrefined sugar*

v. to think, consider in order to understand; to intend, design, *to plan*

comp. *intend*; *is used in close conjunction with another verb in the future tense, to be determined, when about to perform, *will plan*; *will plan* to perfect, when about to quarrel; *will plan* to perfect, when about to quarrel;

this person is obliged to plan as best he can.

v. to design clandestinely, *in secret*

v. see *design*; *will plan* to perfect in secret, when about to perfect;

v. to design, or concoct a scheme, weighing well the consequences.

v. to design, in view of some contingent event.

v. to hit upon, as a plan, *hit upon a plan*

v. to design, aim at, to have in the heart, *design*
The scammony plant, the short-horned atlas beetle.

The Burmese recognize three kinds, viz. the elephant rhinoceros, the double horned rhinoceros, and the fire-eating rhinoceros.

The short-horned atlas beetle.

V. to be firm in structure of mind, resolute, persevering.

V. same, but used adverbially only, as to commit adultery, as a queen or female member of the royal family.

n. a silk and cotton thread, from which gauze curtains are made.

n. the pericarp of a lily.

n. the projecting root of a lily, particularly that of the padonna.

n. vermicelli.

n. a slight eruption of the skin, in which the pustules are not so marked as in prickly heat.

n. the large leaved Leea, cultivated for the astringent properties of its roots. The Burmese use it to stop the effusion of blood in wounds.

n. artificial lilies suspended like a fan, in carved work or ornamental hangings.

n. same; a flounce.

v. to deck with a flounce.

n. a jug or pot with a spreading mouth, in which offerings of lilies, etc. are made; comp. (46).

n. the Ipomoea vitifolia, a large, extensive twiner,
common in shrubbery along river sides in all parts of Burma.

2, v. to be long in doing; to be long in time, whether past or future, to long in doing; to be long in time, whether past or future, often; soon; a little while ago.

3, v. same as 2; to long in doing; to be long in time, whether past or future, often; soon; a little while ago.

233, n. the planet Jupiter; the fifth day of the week, Thursday; abbrev. to 234; applied to obscene language.

1, see 234, n. a transverse stay in the roof of a building; a prop or stay.

2, v. to hear with the ear, to hear, to inform, give information, tell, communicate intelligence, to gain experience from a habit of attention to what one hears; applied to obscene language.

2, v. to inform, give information, tell.

2, v. to give information at a distance, transmit intelligence; to address a letter (to an inferior), to address a letter (to an equal or superior).

n. earshot, reach of the ear, (Law).

v. to send information by writing; to address a letter (to an equal or superior).

v. same (to an equal or inferior), to become cognizant of a fact, to know something from having been told, to become aware of, it is about three months since I knew by report, of your being wicked and dissolute.

3, v. to have a space between, be apart, separate; not used assertively. Der. 3 and 31

n. an interlocutory order (Law).
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Q^QoS, g(Sct^, V. same, \(\text{same}\), comp. \(\text{same}\).

\(\text{adv.}\) repeatedly.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) v. to be terrified, daunted by threats (obs.); to make a display of authority, threaten, daunt, defy, \(\text{g(Sct^}^\text{)}\); comp. \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}, g(Sct^\text{)}\).

Der. \(\text{g(Sct^}}\)

\(\text{g(Sct^}}\), \(\text{g(Sct^}, \text{g(Sct^}\text{)}, \text{v. to make a display of authority, threaten, daunt, defy; }\text{g(Sct^}}\) denotes a greater display of force than \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) by itself, \(\text{g(Sct^}}\) for \(\text{g(Sct^}}\) for \(\text{g(Sct^}}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), see \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}, n. a deed, action; appendages, utensils.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be great, large, big, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) denotes \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

Der. \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\)

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be chief, excellent, superior, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be extensive, vast, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to watch over, superintend, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be firm, reliable, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), n. a tract of country controlled by a \(\text{thugyi}\).

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to have control, to rule, have dominion over, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to become lean and thin before full development, between the stage of boyhood and full manhood; \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), n. a mother's elder sister; a father's elder brother's wife; same as \(\text{g(Sct^}}\), but more frequently used in colloq.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be large, grown from childhood, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to grow up, advance towards mature age and size; to increase in knowledge, affluence, position, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{g(Sct^}}\), v. to come to mature age; to be large in size.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be large and high, to be large and tall; to be high, exalted in rank or position.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), v. to be advanced in age, \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) for \(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\) itself.

\(\text{Q^QoS}^\text{}\), adv. (to talk) in a loud, wrangling manner, pre-
paratory to having a quarrel, with a staring, wild appearance.

1. a very small, cylindrical box with a convex cover, made of ivory or wood.

2. an ear ornament shaped like a box.

3. to be rubbed off, peeled off, as the skin.

4. less than (infreq.).

5. with the sound as of gas rumbling in the bowels,

6. intensely; combined with words of darkness, blackness, and of depth.

7. to meet with, find.

8. to eat away, as the bank of a river, to shrink in size.

9. to be lean, thin, to pine away, to be emaciated.

10. comp. less than.

11. to eat away, as the bank of a river, to shrink in size.

12. to be lean, thin (not used).

13. see the parts.

14. to boast, make a display of authority; comp. not used singly.

15. v. same; see etc., to be reduced to small particles, but not as fine as.

16. adv. boastingly, airy.

17. adv. rumblingly.

18. v. to diffuse a pleasant odor; less than.

19. v. to be excessive in the indulgence of appetite; mostly used as a qual. affix.

20. v. to be reduced to small particles, but not as fine as; to
be digested, as food; to be bruised, as the flesh; to be satisfied; to be of due consistence or temperament; applied to the blood, or phlegm, to be bruised internally; to be elided, as a letter in a word, to be settled, as a difficulty; to be satisfied in mind; see.

v. a term applied to officials who fulfil their duties to the utmost, to be settled, as a difficulty, to be satisfied in mind, see.

v. to be settled, as a difficulty; to be satisfied in mind; see.

v. a term applied to officials who fulfil their duties to the utmost, to be Settlement of a difficulty, to be satisfied in mind, see.

v. to be extensively known, to be notorious; to proclaim, to issue a proclamation, see.

n. copper, lead used for money; cash, specie, money, property, see.

n. a slave.

v. to have a tolerable sufficiency, not as much as

n. cash, specie,
gong (pron. こと), n. a flat gong, whether circular or triangular, こと or こと; the brass or iron cover of the top of a pagoda, under the umbrella.

gong (pron. こと), n. a pig's snout, こと; a flat gong, whether circular or triangular, こと or こと, n. a wind instrument, こと; (used with こと), v. to charge a benefactor falsely with an old debt; to be basely ungrateful, こと, n. verdigris, こと.

Gong, v. to make a revenue settlement; Gong, a revenue settlement officer.

Gong, v. to estimate the sum assessed in order to test the integrity of the assessor, こと; Gong, n. one who pays taxes.

Gong, v. to stake money, as in making a wager.

Gong, v. to pay taxes; n. one who pays taxes.

Gong, n. a principal man in a village or collection of villages, associated with the thugyi in collecting taxes.

Gong, v. to be taxable, こと; Gong, n. one who pays taxes.

Gong, v. to be valuable, こと; also used fig., こと; Gong, n. a gong; see Gong; Gong, n. a gong; see Gong.

Gong, n. a gong; see Gong; Gong, n. a gong; see Gong.

Gong, n. a telegraph wire; Gong, a telegram; Gong, v. to lay a telegraph wire, to connect by telegraph; Gong, to send a telegram; Gong, telegraphic news; Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong, Gong. Gong, the Chief Superintendent, Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, Sub-assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs.

Gong, n. copper; Gong, to sheathe with copper.

Gong, n. a small gong, several of which are placed in a circular frame, and played upon by a person in the centre; comp. Gong.

Gong, v. to be mortgaged, Gong.

Gong, n. a mirror of polished metal; a mirror of any kind.

Gong, v. to be poor, indigent, Gong.

Gong, n. see Gong; (obs.).

Gong, v. to be rich, Gong.

Gong, n. brass. Gong, n. fine brass.
c@j858, n. a collection of small gongs placed in a circular frame; comp. c@j858
c@j858, 2. v. to be dirty, filthy; seldom used except in composition with a, as c@j858; n. dirt, filth; see c@j858. Der. c@j858
c@j858, n. same as c@j858; see c@j858
c@j858, v. to rub off, as dirt from the flesh.

c@j858, v. to scatter, throw about, $; to sow, as seed, $.

c@j858, one basket of seed sown. Der. $

@c@j858, @j858, v. see the parts.

@j858, v. to scatter, spread abroad.

@j858, n government charges, expenses (obs.).

@c@j858, 1. see @j858, n. the back.

@c@j858, 2 (from @j858), n. a nerve, sinew, vein, etc. (47).

@c@j858, n. a gland. @j858, n. a large nerve, sinew, vein.

@c@j858, n. a small nerve, sinew, vein.

@c@j858, 3. v. to construct a floor by tying down bamboos, @j858 @j858

@c@j858, 4. v. to take advantage of (another), to overreach, c@j858; in Burmese betting parlance, it means giving odds on a race, as two to one, etc.; to excel another in a fair and honorable manner; $.

@c@j858, n. the portion of the warp made ready for weaving.

@c@j858, v. to put on to the cloth beam (c@j858) such portion when woven, $; when woven, $.

@c@j858, n. the two sticks used to separate the threads of the warp, and placed next to the yarn beam (c@j858).

@c@j858, v. to fear, be afraid; comp. 8; see c@j858. Der. c@j858

@c@j858, v. see c@j858 (infreq.).

@c@j858, a. fearful, frightful; adv. wonderfully, extraordinarily,

@c@j858, see c@j858, used only in forming verbals, as $, what is frightful. $
same as \( c^\text{ooS} \), wild animals flee in an af-frighted manner, when they come suddenly upon a human being.

1, n. a cat; the cat's-eye, a kind of precious stone; \( c^\text{ooS} \), any wild animal of the genera Felis, Viverra, etc.; \( c^\text{ooS} \), the cat with the concealed claws, a term applied to a person who affects a hypocritical friendship for another; also applied to persons who conceal, from miserly motives, the fact of their being prosperous;

2, n. a meat safe, cupboard.

3, n. a grimalkin.

4, n. the polecat; see \( \text{goiggSn} \)

5, n. the spotted civet with odoriferous pouch, \( c^\text{ooS} \)

6, n. \( (c^\text{ooS})) \), v. to fall as a cat; used fig. of a person emerging from a difficulty with little or no injury to himself.

7, n. a name applied to two species of large, prickly, leguminous, scandent shrubs, the Mezoneurum cucullatum, and the Pterolobium macropterum.

8, n. a wild animal said to resemble both a dog and a cat (probably fabulous).

9, n. a species of lynx.

10, n. the Payanelia multijuga, an evergreen tree from sixty to eighty feet in height, with large, dull, purplish flowers.

11, n. the three-striped paguma. It is very common, and occasionally enters houses in towns, in pursuit of rats; when young it is easily domesticated, and valuable as a rat-catcher.

12, n. the spotted civet; see \( c^\text{ooS} \)

13, n. the white-eared paradoxure; common in the Ten-asserim province.

14, n. a small species of weasel.

15, v. to claw a post or a wall, as a cat, to scrabble.

16, n. the zibeth civet, called horse-cat by the Burmese, on account of its long neck and mane.
the Buddleia Asiatica, an evergreen shrub, sometimes growing fifteen feet high.

the monkey-tiger; see Buddleia.

a plant, the leaves of which are said to be eaten by cats. when bitten by a snake.

spiral, as Buddleia, a winding staircase.

1. a land revenue receipt.

2. the Indian trumpet flower, Bignonia Indica.

n. a species of Bignonia.

n. hollow timber.

n. a species of civet.

n. one name for the polecat.

v. to be of various colors, like a tiger; to be turning gray, as the hair.

to be of various colors; to be brindled.

to cheat, swindle by "pulling" a horse in a race, or by not rowing or paddling (in a race) to the best of the crew's ability; is a word used with reference to games of skill and chance, on which money is staked; a swindler; a card-sharper; to be swindled.

adv. with the eyes open, staringly, unfeelingly; used as a verb, as when one beholding misfortune or pain, does nothing to relieve it, though it is in one's power to do so.

v. to be subject to loss or decay of sight, without any visible change in the eye; amaurosis or gutta serena.

n. the chaste tree, Vitex trifolia. The juice of this tree eaten with jaggery, is said to give relief in cases of constipation.

(from a reason), n. affix, causative, because of, on account of; sometimes instrumentive, by means of.

B. D. 16.
v. to be concerned, anxious, troubled about, to worry and fret about; stronger than छेिष. अेिृतां अेिृतां छेिषी नेिृतां छेिषी।

1. v. to draw a line, अृतस (obs.); to run the eye along a line of writing before reading, अृतसृतस। Der. अृतस।

2. (from अृतस, cause, reason). n. a cause, reason; circumstance; conjunction, that, as अृतसृतस, 1 did not know that he went, अृतसृतस।

3. (from अृतस, and अृतस). n. circumstances, affairs, अृतसृतस।

4. n. an account of circumstances, अृतसृतस।

5. v. to be rough, rude, boorish, अृतसृतस, अृतसृतस।

6. (Colloq.).

7. v. to be well bred and genteel in manners, अृतसृतस।

8. 1. v. to shout, to call out; not used singly, अृतसृतस। Der. अृतस।

9. v. to spread, as news, अृतसृतस।

10. v. to be proclaimed publicly; to promulgate, as an official order.

11. 2. v. to spread, as news, अृतसृतस।

12. v. to fry.

13. v. to cook by first frying in oil, and then pouring on water, अृतसृतस।

14. v. to cook by frying in oil and water.

15. v. see the parts.

16. 1, see 17. v. to boil to a pulp, or to a dissolution of parts.

17. 2. v. to go to meet, advance towards one approaching, अृतसृतस, अृतसृतस।

18. v. to go and meet, as subordinate officials, their superior in rank, अृतसृतस।

19. adv. through lanes or other narrow passages, अृतसृतस।
to go to meet, in order to stop, prevent or intercept.

to go to meet; see は

to anticipate, forestall, pre-arrange, は

V. 1, v. to meet with, find; not used singly; see under は and は
V. 2, v. to love; to like, be pleased with, approve, は

V. to diffuse a pleasant odor; more than は, は は

V. same as は (infreq.).

V. to diffuse fragrance.

1. n. a hiccup; は is used as a polite term for は
to eructate.

2. n. the death rattle; は は

2. は, v. to hiccup, は は

2. n. the Melicoca trijuga, the wood of which is used for making pestles, and axles of wheels.

3. v. to bow down, stoop; including the idea of avoiding some evil; to be humble, submissive, は は

V. to be humble, submissive.

V. to associate with another on terms of submissive intimacy,

V. 1, n. a thread doubled and twisted, a string, twine, cord, rope;

comp. は; hence は, は, は, は, は; a chain, combined with the name of the material of which it is made, as は, an iron chain; ほ, a gold chain; は, a telegraph wire; a streak, vein, wave, in painting, in woven silk, or in precious stones, as は, a telegraph wire; は, a gold chain; は, a telegraph

(pron. は), n. lit. to hold the string; said of one who is the prime mover in any matter, good or bad (commonly used in a bad sense).

n. a ropewalk.

n. a vein in stone or wood.

n. a loop.

v. to fasten a rope.
n. a game of chance; v. to tow a boat by means of a rope attached to the mast.

n. a rattan used as a line for hanging clothes; to drag a river, as when searching for the body of a person who has been drowned.

n. junk, bits of old rope.

v. to tow a boat by means of a rope attached to the mast.

v. to play at a certain game of chance.

n. a tube of bamboo strung on a rope and charged with gunpowder. When fired, it runs along the rope; only used at pongyi byans.

v. lit. to give the rope, to execute by hanging.

v. to cheat in a certain game, by sleight of hand.

n. one strand of a rope.

n. a cloud in a painting; a wave, curving streak of color woven in silk.

n. a reserved forest.

v. to make fast a rope.

n. a tape needle.

n. a kind of song; a kind of song with four lines in a stanza.

v. to endeavor, put forth strenuous efforts, make exertion; seldom used alone, comp.

v. to work with painful efforts, with untiring energy, with all one's might; more than, as this person is anxious lest the work will not be finished, he is working with all his might.

v. (pron. ), or , adv. indicative of a loud and unpleasant sound; rarely used.

n. a crane, mouse color.

n. a soda water bottle (with an egg-shaped bottom).

adv. at intervals, occasionally,
creakingly, as a cart wheel, the floor of a house; see ကြက္ချက်င်း

eagerly, exultingly, as when in eager anticipation one enters into a contest, or into an affair of any kind; ကြက္ချက်င်း
as a cart wheel, the owner of this horse, when the time draws near for racing, behaves in an excited and eager manner; ကြက္ချက်င်း
because the time draws nigh for the festival, my mind is in a state of eager anticipation.

(pron. ကြက္ချက်င်း), adv. with cracks or spaces between, far apart; in opposition to ထိုင်; ကြက္ချက်င်း

rollingly, as the eyes.

1. v. to be with, ရန်; not used assertively; ကြက္ချက်င်း, to go together; ကြက္ချက်င်း, together with these men. Der. ဒီဂါ

2. v. to be short and bandy-legged, ကြက္ချက်င်း. Pyu is so short and bandy-legged, that he is not of the average stature.

v. to make a circle or round spot; to have a spot, be spotted; larger than ငြားသား; to be confined within a certain local area, as when it rains at one end of a town, and not at the other, ချည်း ကြက္ချက်င်း,  ၊ ကြက္ချက်င်း, to fall locally, as rain. Der. ဒီဂါ and မဂ္ဂမှု

(combined with စားချင်), v. to compart, divide into compartments, ကြက္ချက်င်း၊ v. to be not uniform or consistent.

clearly, ကြက္ချက်င်း; ကြက္ချက်င်း, ကြက္ချက်င်း, ကြက္ချက်င်း, ကြက္ချက်င်း, equivalent to ကြက္ချက်င်း

1. n. a level spot of ground, a plain, free from large trees, a campaign, ကြက္ချက်င်း; ကြက္ချက်င်း, equivalent to ကြက္ချက်င်း

2. n. a bare plain.

v. to bend into a ring, make circular; to go round, make a circuit, a detour partially or wholly round a thing; to be circuitous; to use circumlocution, ကြက္ချက်င်း; n. a ring; comp. ကြက္ချက်င်း;
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is also used in the case of two carriages passing each other by making a detour, to avoid a collision. Der.  and  
, v. to go around, make a circuit partially or wholly around a thing (rarely used).

, v. to unlink (a chain).

(pron. ), n. a slipknot; a noose of any description.

, v. to fetch a compass round.

, n. a casting net; comp. , a sweep or drag net, a seine.

, n. network, made into bags or covers.

, v. to cast a net.

, n. openwork in cloth, paper or boards; see }

, n. network.

, n. a lattice window.

, n. calipers (with curved legs for measuring the diameter of bodies).

, v. to enjoy one's self, ; to move spirally, curvingly, joyfully, but seldom used in this sense, except adverbially; to interrogate by indirect insinuation, as though one already knew everything concerning the subject in question; to have the faculty of anticipating another's wishes intuitively; to make mental calculations about anything.

, v. same (more common); to enjoy flights of fancy, to build air castles, , , and .

, adv. spirally, curvingly.

, n. one of the main or central posts of a house, of which six are enumerated, viz. , , , , and .

, n. a raised floor within the central posts of a kyaung, government building, nat temple, or house.

(pron. ), n. the said posts, collectively.

, n. the space included within the said posts.

, n. one of the main posts of a house.
scooDoS (pron. coo). n. a place of royal refreshment. scooDoS

scooDoS, v. to stop for rest or refreshment; appropriated to royal
personages. scooDoS, with the suffix -t in -tta, sanctified by kings and used
by them as a place of royal refreshment.

×scooDoS, n. a measure of capacity equal to a coo, or two sales.

×c, v. to bind or overlay the edge or border of anything in order
to secure and strengthen the parts, to plate, overlay with plate, to clamp, to make fast, firm, secure, by
tying, binding, etc.; to enforce orders; to bring into a state of
subjection; to discipline, punish, put to death; to geld, castrate,
perfectly castrated. coo, to be

×c, n. a measure of capacity equal to a coo, or two sales.

×c, v. to bind, make firm by tying; to discipline, punish severely,
to execute, put to death, to

×c, n. a kind of bedstead or charpoy.

×c, n. the betel plant or leaf. ×c, as when
anything happens which exactly coincides with one's inclinations.

×c, n. a betel box. ×c, n. to chew betel.

×c, n. shears, for cutting betel nuts.

×c, n. a quid of betel.

×c, n. about the time required to chew a betel quid
to a consistence, equal to about ten minutes.

×c, n. the betel quid ready for chewing, including the leaf, the
nut, and other substances; a small shallow basket used as a re-
ceptacle for the various articles which compose a betel quid.

×c, n. chewed betel.

×c, n. varieties of the areca nut.

×c, n. the fee paid to a judge by the losing party in a lawsuit;

under Burmese rule, if a husband and wife were divorced by mutual
consent, each had to pay a fee of fifteen rupees, if not by mutual
consent, the one seeking a divorce was obliged to pay the fee.
ng£ste|^c88, n. a chief of said attendants.

ngcSsgoS, n. betel leaf.

ng£ste^*S*(^*^S-^, n. a kind of tree armed with small thorns, having long, slender, fine leaves, and small, yellow flowers and singular looking pods. The leaves are used in tying up the roll of betel leaf, areca nut, etc., for a priest to chew; hence the name.

gcS^c^D8^s, n. betel spittle.

†ng£ste^*S*(^*^S-^, n. the elegant *Kampfera*, with pink flowers.

gcS^c^D8^s, n. the dragon tree.

gcS, 1, pron. you, mas. or fem.; used vocatively only; plural *cooS*.

(freq. pron. *cooS*). The use of this word denotes a certain amount of good feeling on the part of the speaker. It means more, sometimes, than merely "you," e.g., *cooS*; it conveys the same sort of good-will, when used among equals, that is implied in the English expression, "don't you know, old fellow?"

coS, 2, v. see under *cooS*.

coS, 3, v. to conceal, screen from view, keep out of sight; *cooS*

to hide the face, withdraw from favor; to be screened from view, to disappear, *cooS*.*cooS*.

I cannot see that man because he is hidden by the tree.

cOS, v. to repudiate, *cooS*.

cOSS, v. to protect by interposing, to shield; to screen another from blame, *cooS*.*cooS*, *cooS*.*cooS*.*cooS*.*cooS*.

adv. screened from observation, in a secret, concealed manner, *cooS*.*cooS*.

cOSS, v. to put into a corner, out of the way; to conceal by subterfuges and circumventions, *cooS*.*cooS*.*cooS*.*cooS*, *cooS*.*cooS*.

cOSS, v. to hide, in order to avoid danger.

cOSS, v. to disappear, *cooS*.*cooS*.

cOSS, v. to conceal, hide, *cooS*.*cooS*.*cooS*.*cooS*.

cOSS, v. to become separate (Implying a previous union), to go apart; to divorce, put away (a wife or a husband); to be apart, distant;
less than co; there is a great disparity between the intellects of these two men (lit. the intellects of these two men are very wide apart); there is a great difference, even in their manner of speaking.

v. to divorce, the intellects of these two men are very wide apart; there is a great difference, even in their manner of speaking.

v. to be distant, your servant is not able to go on such a distant journey.

(not used alone).

v. to be parted for a length of time or forever, father dear, though I love you exceedingly, we shall be obliged to part for a time, as I have to follow my husband.

v. to bend round, be curved, circuitous, roundabout; as he cannot travel a straight road, he is obliged to go a roundabout way. Der. əgyga

v. to be serpentine, sinuous; to be artful, disingenuous; to be wily in disposition and conduct.

v. to be circuitous in speech or management, to be indirect, this speech is indirect and circuitous.

v. to be curved around, circuitous.

n. a kind of leprosy; a kind of skin disease having a primary sore with a scab, and a scaly appearance of the skin. In some parts of Burma it is known as əgyga. There are three forms of, viz. əgyga, əgyga, and əgyga.

n. a variety of sandstone which contains red ochre.

v. to bend; to curve, draw together at the ends, as a bow. Der. əgyga

v. see the parts.

v. same as əgyga

v. to curve around; to make a circuit.
to be divided in the midst, to be broken or severed lengthwise, to be split; *comp. ကြက်*; to part, be parted, ကြက်; to be divided, to become various, diverse, ကြက်, ကြက်; to explode, as a barrel of gunpowder; to burst, as a gun; ကြက် ကြက်; ကြက် ကြက်; to be scattered; especially applicable to living beings; *comp. ကြက်* and ကြက် v. to be parted asunder.

v. to be divided, become various, diverse; to be scattered; especially applicable to living beings; *comp. ကြက်* and ကြက် v. to differ in sentiment, ကြက် v. to be divided, become various, diverse; ကြက် ကြက်; ကြက် ကြက်; ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် ကြက် v. to be parted asunder.

v. to be divided in the midst, be split; *used in combination with ကြက်*.

v. to part asunder.

v. to be divided, become various, diverse; to be scattered; especially applicable to living beings; *comp. ကြက်* and ကြက် v. to be parted asunder.

v. to be divided in the midst, be split; *used in combination with ကြက်*.

v. to be parted, be parted.

v. to be divided, be parted, be parted.

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viscibly; (speaking) in a drawling manner.

adv. with a crackling noise.

v. to make a crackling noise, as in eating lettuce leaves; or as a dog in crunching fowls' bones.

t. the Gnetum edule, an evergreen, lofty, scandent shrub.

1. n. a subject, servant, or slave, one under authority.

v. to be in a state of servitude.

n. a king's subject; pron. I, mas.; used in addressing a superior.

pron. I, fem.; used in addressing a superior.

n. a female servant or slave; pron. I, fem.; used in addressing a superior, but less respectful than ကိုင်းစိုက်; by abbrev. ကိုင်

( from ကို, to be distinct), n. a pagoda slave, ကိုင်းစိုက်,

v. to be feigned, to have a false appearance; not used as a verb. Der. ကိုင်းစိုက်

(commonly written ကိုင်), pron. I, mas. or fem.; used in addressing an equal; by abbrev. ကိုင် or ကိုင်; ကိုင် is generally preferable to ကို, notwithstanding one may be addressing persons lower in the social scale than one's self.

1. n. an island.

n. the four great islands encompassing the Myinmo Mountain (48).

n. an isthmus.

n. a peninsula.

2. n. the teak tree, Tectona grandis, ကိုင်းစိုက်ကြော, teak is the most durable of all timber.

n. a kind of tree, the heart of which being hard and of a light yellow color, is used in the manufacture of combs.

n. a tree nearly allied to the teak, producing large, strong tough timber, the Gmelina arborea.

n. a species of Storax; see ကိုင်းစိုက်စိုက်

1. v. to be burnt up, consumed by fire.

v. same, ကိုင်းစိုက်ကြောကြော, the whole village has
been entirely consumed by fire; အကြားခြင်း, to be past cure, as a disease.

နောက်တစ်, 2, v. to be acquainted, familiar with; to be versed in, skilled; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်းနှင့် တွေ့စွဲခမ်း, notwithstanding I am not acquainted with that man, I dare ask him. Der. ကျောင်းသား

နောက်တစ်, v. same, but mostly used in the latter sense, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, သို့မဟုတ် ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်းနှင့် တွေ့စွဲခမ်း တွေ့စွဲခမ်း, I understand and am skilled in carpenter's work; to be au fait.

နောက်တစ်, v. to be acquainted, familiar with; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, rarely used except in the reduplicated form, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, they are on familiar terms.

နောက်တစ်, v. to throw one's self about, as when in great trouble; often used metaphorically. ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, သို့မဟုတ် ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, he remains distracted (as when a person loses a near relative).

နောက်တစ်, v. to perform a somersault, pitch heels over head; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, သို့မဟုတ် ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, to be pitched head foremost, as from a horse, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, I understand and am skilled in carpenter's work; to be au fait.

နောက်တစ်, n. the red rumped lorikeet.

နောက်တစ်, n. a tumbler, rope-dancer; a class of petty government servants under the Burmese King, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း

နောက်တစ်, v. to sink into or through, as into mud or through a floor; to sag as a floor; to yield under one's foot, as soft ground, an insecure floor, etc.; to go too far, to make a faux pas so as to commit one's self, as ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; to miss the place of destination, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; to be away from home when wanted or inquired after, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, if a person puts his foot through the floor, he can extricate it; but if he commits himself in speech, he can not extricate himself; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, Nga Pyu is not here; he has gone away; see ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း

နောက်တစ်, n. a quicksand

နောက်တစ်, 1, see ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, 2, v. to call out, cry, proclaim aloud; to halloo.

နောက်တစ်, 2, v. to give a meal, furnish a repast, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; to feed, nourish, cherish, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; to size, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; if you do not feed the horse regularly, he will be ill.

နောက်တစ်, v. to feed, nourish, cherish, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း, ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း; ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း is often used with ပေါ်ထွင်ခွင်း

နောက်တစ်, 3, n. the wild yam.
a species of yam.

a buffalo.

glue made from buffalo skin.

to tend buffaloes.

the scarab beetle, the dirt-roller or tumble-dung beetle.

a buffalo grazing ground.

the pied starling.

the dark-purple Pongamia tree.

the cross-timbers in a house, to which the sides and partitions are nailed.

a species of creeper.

a species of bramble, sometimes called

a callosity occasioned by pressure or friction of the skin,

v. to have such a callosity.

a collective term for stolen cattle.

the king crow.

a species of Eugenia.

the wild nutmeg tree.

the pumelow, grape fruit, a species of lemon.

v. to rise, swell up; to arise; to lift up.

v. to proceed, whether going or coming (respectful),

to ascend in the heavens, as the morning sun;

to beat quickly, as the pulse; to rise, as the water of a river or creek,

v. to lift up.

v. to be loose, puffy; to be friable; to step lightly, be agile of foot, as a horse.

v. to come (respectful).

v. to go.

a rat or mouse.

this cat is a good mouser.

a muskrat.

a species of mouse.

a notch in the timbers or the roof of a house, to mark the proportions; v. to gnaw, as a rat.
gosw, n. a shrew mouse, the *Sorex araneus* (a small animal resembling a mouse, living mostly under ground, and formerly thought to be venomous).

gosw, v. to be affected with cramp or spasms.

gos, n. a mouse trap.

gos, n. the black jungle rat (*Cricetulus*).

gos, n. a muskrat, *Ondatra.*

gos, n. a wart.

gos, n. the small, white mouse of China (sometimes found in Burma).

gos, n. the small flying squirrel; *comp.* gos, the large flying squirrel.

gos, n. a kind of rat.

gos, n. a piece of timber extending round the inside of a Burman boat, on which the cross timbers rest, supporting the deck.

gos, n. a species of mouse.

gos, n. the muscle of the calf of the leg, or of the arm above the elbow; *comp.* gos, the biceps.

gos, adv. indicative of the seething noise made by boiling water.

gos, v. to boil bubblingly, to wallop (boil with a heaving noise); to make a confused noise, as a multitude under the influence of passion, excitement; *comp.* gos, the biceps.

gos, v. to make a confused noise, as a multitude, or as people quarrelling.

gos, v. to make a confused noise, as a multitude under the influence of some excitement, *comp.* gos.

gos, v. to remain, be left, to remain as not comprised, *comp.* to be other, the rest. *Der.* gos and gos.

gos, v. to remain, be left, *comp.* to remain as not comprised.

gos, 1 (pron. *gos*), n. bismuth; dirty scurfiness of the skin, as on the elbow and knees of the followers of Burmese officials (caused by the skin of these parts being triturated by contact with the floor, owing to their constantly being in a posture of obeisance).

gos, v. to have the said dirty scurfiness.

gos, 2, v. to be crackingly brittle, as a dried leaf, tinsel; *comp.* gos;
to be easily broken; to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; to be energetic in action, dauntless, high-spirited, and passionately, violently, to be irritable, snappish, crusty; 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£56

v. to glitter, as glazed cloth.

c, v. to glaze fine earthenware.

c, 2, v. to fall off, as leaves or fruit. Der. c

c, 1, v. same, 

c, 1, n. a debt, 

c, 1, v. to lend or let money, on interest.

c, n. a debtor, 

c, n. v. to pay a debt; to discharge an obligation.

c, n. assets.

c, v. to incur a debt, 

c, v. to be in an anxious state of mind owing to the embarrassment of debts.

c, v. to be liquidated, as a debt.

c, n. a creditor, 

c, 2, v. to call out, cry, proclaim aloud, halloo, shout; to screech and scream, in large numbers, as birds, or as a bird when separated from it's mate; used in composition only, 

Der. and 

c, v. same (more common); 

Der. and 

c, v. same (more common); 

c, v. to praise, congratulate, flatter ironically, 

Der. 

, v. used in an adverbial form, 

, v. see 

to be a species of Ficus, "Ficus saracensii".

a kind of Ficus.

the Clerodendron infortunatum, an evergreen shrub sometimes fifteen feet high.

1. v. to be hard, difficult, arduous.  to be difficult to deal with; to be harsh, rigorous, severe.

2. v. to be hard, difficult, arduous; to be difficult to deal with.

3. v. same as 1st and 2nd def.; to be difficult of investigation or attainment; comp.  . Shan literature is easy; the accent is exceedingly difficult to acquire; he only is manly, who, in a position of difficulty can plan a way out.

4. v. to be rough, stiff, hard, as the skin.

5. v. to be difficult to deal with; to be harsh, rigorous, severe; to be savage, truculent.  

6. v. to cover a vessel with a network of rattan, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.  see  . 

7. n. a main branch of a tree; see  

(pron. )  n. a fork, of any kind or size;  a three-tined fork.

8. n. same as  

9. n. the prong of a fork.

10. ( 3 )  n. a kind of tree.

(from  to be bitter).  a. slightly bitter, bitterish;  it is rather bitter.

1. v. to be attached to; comp.  . Maung Pyu is very much attached to his wife; he does not want to leave her side.

2. the same; see the parts:  owing to this person's attachment to his place, he cannot remove to another locality.

3. v. see  (most common): the Chinese are so firmly attached to their property, that when a city or village burns, they die rather than flee to another place.

4. v. same; when applied to food, to long for;  B. D.  17.
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another,
sir, or madam; a term of compellation used by men to persons rather superior, whether men or women; a very polite term if used by a superior to an inferior. This is a phrase much in use among the Burmese when speaking of a polite man, i.e., one who addresses others as and speaks of himself as ; it is not considered undignified for a superior to employ the word when addressing inferiors.

, n. a strip of high ground, lying between two low plains, a spur of a range of mountains or hills, ; or , the main range or watershed; , , , .

, v. to spread open, expand, ; to set out in order, arrange, array, ; to interpret, expound; in conjunction with , to anticipate another in speech, with a view of avoiding some trouble or difficulty, ; , lay the table (according to European fashion); , Maung Pyu, in the midst of the assembly, related and expounded the story of Wethandaya.

, v. to set out in order, arrange, array, ; they make arrangements for a festival.

( Pali), n. a measure of time equal to four naras ( ); an instant, a moment, ., or ; adv. for a moment.

, adv. frequently.

, adv. instantly. 

, adv. for a moment, ; ; see

, n. a division of a writing or discourse; see

, 1. v. to strike by a side or back blow; to row (a boat); to beat out flat or thin, as metal; to stamp, impress, hence, to decide the quality of uncoined money; in conjunction with , to form a mental estimate of a person; sometimes derives a specific meaning from an adverb preceding it. as .

, to make a disturbance. , to make confusion; .

, to fan; to play Burmese football; }
the Burmese beat out gold leaf for overlaying pagodas and kyaungs.

*Rowlock*, n. a rowlock, usually made of rattan.

*Prop*, n. a prop on which an oar rests in rowing.

*Kaung*, n. a kind of royal barge.

*Oar*, n. an oar; *paddle*, a paddle.

*Thole*, n. a thole, thole pin.

*To put into*, v. to put into, as anything into a larger mass, to improve or complete it.

*Pondeteria dilatata*, n. the *Pondeteria dilatata* of Symms.

*Lily*, n. a species of land lily; *see* *Symmetry*

*Exclamation*, an exclamation, made use of by one person to another who is hiccoughing or choking; *see* *Exclamation* and *Exclamation*.

*Formative* (sometimes *form*), indicative of suddenness, and commonly, shortness of duration, *end*, *end*, *end*, *end*; *to meet all of a sudden*; *to fall with a heavy thud*; *to fall with a heavy crash, as a tree*; *to ache, with a twinging sensation, as a tooth with an exposed nerve*; *with a sudden pricking sensation, as a cut made with a sharp knife, or a prick from a thorn or pin*.

*To fall down suddenly, as a horse when sore spent, or a human being suddenly overcome by reason of great exertion or fatigue*; *suddenly and loudly, as the report of a gun*.

*Suder*, n. the three stones which support a cooking pot; *see* *Suder*.

*Antimony* (a brittle metal, of a silver-white color, used in the arts and in medicine); *professors of invulnerability usually mix antimony with the four principal medicines, viz. *Suder*, *Suder*, *Suder*, *Suder*, *Suder*, *Suder*

*Gelatine*, n. gelatine of antimony.

*A large whirlpool*, *obs.*

*Loosely* (from *loose*), adv. loosely, shakingly, totteringly; in the way of making sport or exciting laughter, by odd gestures or language; clumsily, awkwardly.
The manner in which you walk (or go) is very awkward, and clowns are in the habit of making gestures with their hands and feet while speaking in a ridiculous manner, to cause laughter.

Odaka (n.), Kantika, the famous horse which conveyed Sidharttha (Gautama) to the Anawma river, across which he leaped, and then expired. This horse afterward became a nat.

OSS, n. patience, forbearance; see अनुभूति.

OSS (Pali, अनुभूति). n. a living animal body, or the collective parts and organs of such a body; पालि, अनुभूति, अनुभूति, अनुभूति, to die; अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति, he is in an unhealthy, pining, distressed and unhappy state.

OSS, n. the five constituent parts of a living animal body, viz. अनुभूति, materiality; अनुभूति, the organs of susceptibility or sensation; अनुभूति, the organs of perception; अनुभूति अनुभूति, the organs of destructibleness and reproductiveness; अनुभूति, the organs of intellect or thought.

OSS, n. same as अनुभूति.

OSS, 1. v. to estimate, to mentally compute quantity or extent, and express the same verbally; compare. अनुभूति, to calculate in the mind, estimate, form a judgment of; to be about so great or so much; in this sense not used assertively, अनुभूति; अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति, guess my age, sir; अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति, estimate the same verbally. Der. अनुभूति.

OSS, v. to estimate, etc., as above.

OSS, 2. v. to fear, अनुभूति; to respect, reverence, अनुभूति; अनुभूति, not used singly.

OSS, v. same, अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति.

OSS, v. same, but used in adverbial forms only.

OSS, 3. v. to appoint to a work or office, to commission.

OSS, v. same, अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति.

OSS, v. same (infreg.).

OSS, 1. n. an astrological term (संयुक्त); अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति.

OSS, 2. v. to be dried up, exhausted, as a liquid, अनुभूति अनुभूति अनुभूति।
oge, v. same as oge.
og, 3 (from oge, a room).
ogo, n. a screen.
ogo, n. a partition of brick.
ogo, n. an inner partition of boards.
ogo, n. the principal room in a house; see ogo.
ogo, n. the joint property of a newly married couple, ogo.
ogo, n. a scoop with a long handle, used to bail large boats, to water a field, or to gather grass seed; ogo.
ogo, v. to dip up, take out of, draw, as water from a spring, well, river, or stream, ogo.
ogo, v. to arrive at, ogo (infreq.); ogo, the musket ball went right through his thigh. Der. ogo and ogo.
ogo, 3, adv. rather; prefixed to adjectives derived from verbal roots by reduplication, as ogo, rather wicked; ogo, rather astringent; ogo, rather pretty; ogo, rather foolish; ogo, rather high or tall; in certain connections used with a single root.
ogo, n. a kind of bramble, running close to the ground.
ogo, ab. n. the many, ogo (obs.). ogo.
ogo, n. pinchbeck, ogo; a gold-colored alloy of copper and zinc (or brass and zinc, according to the Burmans).
ogo, adv. silently, ogo, ogo, ogo.
ogo, v. to remain silent, ogo.
ogo, a. all. the whole, ogo, ogo. ogo, ogo, ogo, ogo, ogo, ogo, in every instance; ogo, in all affairs; ogo, all sentient beings.
ogo, a. same as ogo.
ogo, (ogo). or ogo, n. the Strychnos, nux vomica.
ogo, n. the clearing-nut, Strychnos potatorum; used for making water clear.
ogo, 1, n. a son's wife's father, or a daughter's husband's father; used only in combination with ogo.
ogo, 2, n. a rope that preserves the beam of a balance in a horizontal position, while the article weighed is removed to make
room for another, as a prince speaking to his royal father, or others speaking of the prince's father; गुरुनिति is also applied to Deity, as गुरुनिति, God, the Father.

गुरुनिति. n. a young unmarried man (poetic), गुरुनिति
गुरु-प्रेम, 2 (pron. गुरु), n. a present; see next.
गुरुनिति. v. to give a present to a sick person, with the idea that it will facilitate his recovery; or to a child who incessantly cries,
गुरुनिति, v. to get such a present.
गुरुनिति, v. to need such a present.
गुरुनिति. verb. formative; see Gram. see 125. 4th; गुरुनिति, or गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, what is near burning; गुरुनिति, what is almost wonderful.
गुरुनिति. n. a son's wife's mother, or a daughter's husband's mother;
used only in combination with गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, n. see the parts.
गुरुनिति, n. a large hat made of गुरुनिति: the गुरुनिति (also called गुरुनिति) is made of woven grass.
गुरुनिति, n. a गुरुनिति with a narrow brim, worn by laborers.
गुरुनिति, n. the queen Lagerstrœmia; गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, n. the small Lagerstrœmia.
गुरुनिति, n. the Tavoy name for the guava, गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, n. a species of Lagerstrœmia.
गुरुनिति (from गुरुनिति), adv. formally; with suitable furniture, equipage; with brilliant and splendid appointments and appurtenances. गुरुनिति, गुरुनिति, गुरुनिति... गुरुनिति, a. ceremonious.
गुरुनिति, n. a wife's younger sister, or a man's younger brother's wife; comp. गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, v. to truckle.
गुरुनिति (Pali), adv. coaxingly. deferentially, cajolingly. गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, used as an intensive to गुरुनिति and गुरुनिति
गुरुनिति, 1, n. a barnacle.
adhere, v. to adhere or attach itself, as a barnacle to rocks, floating timber, ships, etc.

attach, v. to scrape off barnacles, as from the bottom of boats, vessels, etc.

2, n. a variety of the bamboo.

(related to Greek βαιστος, n. an anointed one: ανατολης, n. a name of the Saviour, Χριστος, n. the Anointed One, the Messiah.

ανατολης, n. Anno Domini, A.D.

ανατολης (ανατολης), adv. with a fine creaking sound, as the spindle of a spinning wheel.

ανατολης, see ανατολης, n. the tomato; the brinjal.

αντικριστος, n. Antichrist, αντικριστος

αντικριστος, n. a Christian; a. pertaining to the religion of Jesus Christ.

ανοιξης, n. Anno Domini, A.D.

ανακριβης, n. a kind of wind instrument, a bugle, French horn, used in a camp: comp. νακριβης, used at festivals and theatrical exhibitions.

ανακριβες, v. to play on the bugle, as when sounding a reveille.

ανακριβες, v. to sound the bugle.

ανακριβες, n. a blunderbuss.

ανακριβες, n. 1. a measure of time equal to twelve kanas. (οκανα).

ανακριβες, v. to speak and act (being a child) as a grown person, ανακριβες

ανακριβες, n. a species of Mimusops, producing a small fragrant flower (Acanthus ilicifolius). These flowers are strung on a string, and worn in the hair by women, ανακριβες, ανακριβες; ανακριβικος, accurately, to the point, in speech, ανακριβικος, accurately.

ανακριβης, (from ανακριβες a kind of tree), n. the bulging part of the capital of a pagoda, below the umbrella. ανακριβης, comp. ανακριβης, the bulging part of a graduated steeple (κανακριβης).

ανακριβης, n. the way or distance between two places; different from ανακριβης, the road itself; ανακριβης, ten miles.

ανακριβης, v. to go forth to meet, ανακριβης

ανακριβης, v. to compute the distance between two places or points.

ανακριβης, v. to be dangerous to pass, on account of robbers or wild beasts, ανακριβης, ten miles.
a camp bedstead.

things taken with one on a journey.

to be expeditious in traveling, to travel fast.

to be a stage, stopping place in a journey.

to stop for rest or refreshment.

to be travel-worn.

to be arduous, as a journey.

(pron. ərə), a route.

to be out of the way; to be away on a journey, to be absent at a distance, or away from home (when inquired after, or wanted for some purpose).

t. a traveler.
	v. to travel; n. a traveler; a fellow-traveler.
	a univalvular shellfish, a mollusk, of which there are numberless varieties;

as when making a fuss out of all proportion to the matter in hand.

a species of Melania; see ərə

a species of Cerithium.

a species of coral, Lithodomus; a species of burrowing shell.

the apple shell, Paludina, ərə

the snail, including several varieties.

the shell of a univalvular shellfish.

the spider shell.

a round-mouthed snail.

a wading water-bird, very common in fisheries; a kind of hammer.

the Bengal ibis.

a species of coral, Lithodomus; see ərə

a species of Melania (Tavoy), ərə

the Murex.

a species of ark-shell, ərə

a twisted trumpet-shell.

the purest kind of current silver, nearly equal to ərə, both of which are inferior to ərə.
αἰθρόσεριθ, n. a skin disease.
αἴθρο, n. a kind of snail; a species of *Planorbas*.
αἰθρόηδες, n. the *Doliom galea*; see άθροίη.
αἰθρόφλειτος, n. the olive, a kind of shell, άθρούν.
αἰθρόμορφος, n. a species of neck-footed shell.
αἰθροειδές, n. the *Cassis tuberosa*.
αἰθρογέφυρ, n. a prominent ligament shell.
αἰθροπεδίον, n. the cone shell.
αἰθροφυλάκιον, n. a partition-lipped shell.
αἰθροσκύλος, n. the closure, closing lid of a univalvular shellfish.
αἰθροσφυώμενος, n. the apple shell, *Paludina*. άθροίς.
αἰθροσφυώμενος, n. a partition-lipped shell; see αἰθροπεδίον.
αἰθροστάτης, n. a species of shellfish, or the shell itself, used by Brahmins in certain ceremonies; a kind of scrofulous disease, a species of leprosy (50).
αἰθροστάτης, n. a species of *Columbella*.
αἰθροστήρι, n. a species of nautilus, αἰθροστήρι.
αἰθροστήριον, n. the bubble shell.
αἰθροστήριον, n. the *Pyrrula*.
αἰθροστήριον, n. a tree of the genus *Melia*, the *Aglaia rohitoca*.
αἰθροστήριον, n. deep hoof-marks made by buffaloes etc., in the rainy season, which become hard in the dry season, making the ground very rough to walk upon; small hillocks of up-heaved earth and buffalo hoof-marks collectively: αἰθροστήριον. uneven rough ground.
αἰθροστήριον, n. a central point or part, on which several other parts depend, αἰθρόπον: the ring which holds the spokes of an umbrella, and moves on the handle, αἰθρόπον: a priest's water dipper. αἰθρόπος (commonly called αἰθρόπον): the single jurisdiction of a government, extended over several parts, and hence the parts collectively under one jurisdiction, a country or state.
αἰθροστήριον, n. a divisional *wan* in the time of the Burman Kings.
αἰθρόσυφος, n. a kind of cutaneous disease.
αἰθρόσυφος (Beng.), n. a lascar.
αἰθρόσυμος, n. a sharp projection of earth, stone, or wood, occurring in a pathway, or placed to obstruct a passage; a short peg placed to prevent something from slipping.  αἰθρόσυμος; άθροσυμακιβόλας; άθροσυμακιβόλας.
αἰθροσυμακιβόλας (from άθρος and αἰθρός), n. a charm tied round the waist.
same (more common); muntras and charms, collectively.

1, a bell of wood or metal, a cow bell; muntras and tharnis.

n. the tongue or clapper of such a bell; a mischief-making busybody.

n. the porch or lower front part of a Burman house; comp.

v. to stir up from the bottom, by shaking up and down the containing vessel, or by beating the contents with a spoon, etc.,

v. to excavate in a slanting direction.

v. to excavate, scoop out; comp., n. an excavation, artificial cavern; comp., a natural cavity in the earth; not used singly; a natural cavern; a natural cavity in the earth; not used singly.

n. the washing of clothes; not used singly.

v. to wash clothes by beating.

n. dhobi lines.

n. a washerman’s shed, a laundry.

v. to deliver (clothes) for washing.

v. to wash clothes by beating.

n. a washerman’s shed, a laundry.

n. a washerman, dhobi, a laundryman; a laundress.

n. the angular Luffia plant.

v. 1, v. to receive, take, accept, offer, to offer to take, to bear, sustain, endure, experience; rather implying pain or toil; to keep, hold, as a festival: I will bear all the expenses of this festival. I do not know on what day the festival will be held; if you act in this way, I do not think that person will endure it; as you were absent, I accepted the money received from your sale of paddy.
is a breastwork.

to bear, endure, suffer, to withstand and contradict, in speech.

to enjoy, take delight in; see: endure, to experience; rather implying pleasure or enjoyment; to suffer pain, illness.

a fortified outpost.

a shallow basket, used in marketing.

to receive or sustain by placing something underneath.

to be difficult to put up with; to loathe, abominate, as low, dishonorable, and tricky conduct. the whole village abhor this man, on account of his many artifices and knavish tricks.

but of a larger and more permanent description; a fort, a redoubt. receive, a bail bond; a citadel.

to hold out, endure. have oppressed me in so many different ways (or so very often), that it is as much as I can do to stand it. The expression is an exact equivalent of the English "cannot stand" (an insult, injury).

to enter into an engagement, or be security for. security. bail, a bondsman. a security; to give or offer security.

the Symphorena unguiculatum, a large, leaf-shedding creeper, whose twisted stems are sometimes as large as a man's arm. It bears smooth, globular berries.

(pron. a), the inside of the mouth; not the opening between the lips; comp. the same as o, but more elegant; signifying that one is able to make friends or enemies by one's speech.

(pron. u), v. to have a sour or acid taste in the mouth, if one smokes a cheroot, the acidity of the mouth is neutralized.

v. to feel dry, as the mouth.

v. to have a bad breath.

v. to lose one's appetite.

v. to be firm, strong, durable, to be dignified in
deportment, stately; to be muscular and well built; the royal Sudan elephant being white, and replete with the chief bodily characteristics, is very stately in the midst of the black elephants; owing to their height and girth being in proportion, the natives (men) of Moulmein are very well built. The Burmese use the word  in connection with anything which gives character to a person's appearance, such as a large topknot, a moustache, handsome apparel, etc.

, v. same as .

, 1, n. the francolin, a spurred partridge of the genus Francolinus.

, 2, v. to shake, shake off, or out; to refuse, deny peremptorily; to shake the head in consequence of something which may have excited surprise and astonishment; , the sailors refused to work.

, v. same; , Nandaw Pananda, prince of the nagas, having wound himself around the Myinmo Mountain, shook his head from side to side and sent forth exhalations and vapors; the sailors refused to work.

, v. to throw with a jerk.

, v. to shake out, to shake out the clothing one is wearing, as a police officer and party searching a house for opium or stolen property, in order to convince the house owner that they have nothing hidden about their persons.

, (pron. , ) n. a species of large red ant (edible).

, n. the nest constructed by the red ant.

, n. a very thin kind of muslin ( ).

, 1, n. the loins, waist, small of the back.


**slsgs**, *n.* any cord tied or worn around the waist, a belt,  

*slsgs*, *v.* to wear the Burman petticoat secured around the hips, the breasts being uncovered.

**ols** (*pron. အလေး*), *n.* the back part of the waist; *comp.* ကြွ

**nmsg** (*n.* a breech-loading gun or rifle.

**sls** (*n.* a girdle, waistband, belt, anything bound around the waist,  

**sls** (*v.* to place upon the hip,  

**ols** (*v.* to wear the Burman petticoat secured around the hips, the breasts being uncovered.

**olseooS** (*n.* the joint in the small of the back.

**olssoS** (*n.* a sirloin.

**olsc** (*adv.* gallopingly;  

**ols** (*v.* to gallop.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to canter.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to ride at full speed.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* see the parts.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to gallop.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to have a backache.

**olssoS** (*pron. အလေး*), *v.* အလေးထပ္ဗ်ဖ်, to tuck the အလေး in, at the waist fold.

**olssoS** (*n.* the flaps of a certain kind of saddle.

**olssoS** (*v.* to gird up the loins in Burmese fashion;  

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to gird up the loins loosely.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to gird up the loins tightly.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to poke the ribs gently.

**olsooSoS** (*n.* the loins, waist, small of the back.

**ols** (*n.* the space between the last ribs and the hips.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to carry (a child) on the hip.

**olsooSoS** (*v.* to have chronic lumbago.

**olsooSoS** (*n.* a ladle for bailing a boat.

**ols** (*from အလေး, to encircle), *n.* a belt, particularly one of leather,  

secured by a buckle; a narrow board used as a border in carpentry, a molding; a *kummerband*.

**olssoS** (*pron. အလေး*), *n.* a slat,  

**ols** (*from အလေး, to go around), *n.* same as အလေး, but rather
respectful; a board band around a house, level with the floor; the
waist of a mountain, ქმნის ძროხა.

v. to put on a board band.

n. the part of a waistcloth gathered in a bunch in front,

n. a fold in the waistcloth, used as a pocket.

n. a watch.

n. a pickpocket.

n. any small article that may be carried in the fold of
a waistcloth; ჭოხი, to nurse a viper in one's bosom.

adv. with no other clothes than what one is wearing
(a single suit).

n. (prn. რი) n. the tomato; brinjal, eggplant; Solanum Melongena, mad-
apple.

n. the tomato, love apple.

n. varieties of the tomato.

n. varieties of the eggplant.

n. violet (a color).

n, the second decade in man's life.

n. a unit, an individual thing; see აი.

2, an abbrev. of აჟ. n. the present time.

(from აჟ, a little while), n. the present moment; adv. just
now. სურტყამი, the steamer has only just left.

v. to prop up by a short prop or fulcrum: comp. აჟა. to
eked out, supply a deficiency; applied to rice when eked out by some
inferior grain; see also აჟ. Der. აჲ.

v. to prop up by a short prop or fulcrum; to be in a posture of
resistance, to resist, აჲაჲა, the accused
would not submit to arrest, they resisted: აჲაჲა, an unde-
defended case.
unevenly, from the resistance of something beneath the surface, 

I will take it by deducting it from your monthly wages.

to strike with the edge of (a knife or any flat thing), to gash, chop, hew; to beat (metal) into the form of a cup or salver; to cut with an upward motion; to cut with a downward motion; an incised wound, the marks made by the edge of a knife or any sharp instrument.

to lop off, to chop down, as jungle or undergrowth.

to scotch, cut with shallow incisions.

to cut off.

to hew into shape.

to cut down; to fell, as trees, cut with a back.

a headboard.

to jump, leap; to throb, as the pulse, a high jump; a hurdle race.

to jump; he leaped over the ditch, squirrels are accustomed to leap from tree to tree.

(a kind of creeper, the Entada pursaetha;
the seeds of the *Cephalotis regalis* are used by children in play. "This magnificent creeper is occasionally seen lending its bright verdure to lofty forest trees, and throwing down immense pods, often more than a yard long. These pods are filled with numerous large, dark-brown seeds, from one to two inches in diameter;" the kneepan; *comp.*  FileSystem

 FileSystem, v. to play with the seeds of the *Cephalotis regalis*

 FileSystem, n. and n., seven, seven

 FileSystem (pron. seven), n. the seven stars, the constellation of the Great Bear.

 FileSystem FileSystem, v. to be inverted, as the tail of the constellation of the Great Bear.

 FileSystem, n. a heptagon.

 FileSystem FileSystem, n. the sons and daughters of the seven days of the week, i.e., every one.

 FileSystem, v. to strike with the paw, as a cat or tiger; to strike forward, as the paddle of a steamer, the revolving of the screw of a steamer would be Fluent; the half of some original, the half of a journey, he did not arrive at the end of the journey; he was obliged to return when halfway; halfway up a mountain, halfway up a tree.

 FileSystem, adv. somewhere between two extremities, the part of a pagoda where offerings of flowers are placed. is the proper generic term for tables and desks, though now it is being rapidly superseded by FileSystem which only means a table at which one eats; a writing desk, the part of a pagoda where offerings of flowers are placed, put the bunch of keys into the writing desk drawer.

 FileSystem, a. spreading at top and bottom, as certain biers, FileSystem, FileSystem, FileSystem, formerly used at the funerals of subordinate officials in U. B.
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2, n. a wooden sandal; a clog.

3, n. a civil judge in the mofussil; an arbitrator, တရားဝင်, There were formerly two kinds in U. B. viz. တရားဝင်, appointed by the King, and တရားဝင်, mutually chosen by parties to a suit.

4, n. same as က.

adverb, instantly, ကစားစား, n. a post around which a horse is trained, အောင်မြင်, ငြင်း, this means a reversal of the natural order of things, as when a man who assueltas prefers a complaint, instead of the man who is assaulted.

5, n. the head fisherman who assessed revenue upon a body; of fishermen in U. B.

adverb. in the way of paying a forfeit equal to the amount of price advanced, on refusing to sell according to agreement, နိမိတ်, ကစားစား.

6, v. to be much pleased with, fond of, eager to obtain or enjoy, implying selfishness, greediness, an excessive regard for anything; chiefly used in a reduplicated form, as ကစားစား, hence ကစားစား, quickly, instantly, ကစားစား, ကစားစား;

7, n. the three stones used to support a cooking pot, which are supposed to resemble the three peaks which support Mount Meru, the ကစားစား.

8, v. to be convex; adverb. arched, as a roof, or convex, as a bridge or road, ကစားစား, ညီမြင်;

1, n. the thread beams in a loom, around which the warp is turned and fastened, and of which there are three, viz. ကစားစား, ကစားစား, and ကစားစား, the last being over the weaver's seat.

2, n. a trough turning on a pivot, used to raise water, ကစားစား, a see-saw scoop for irrigating fields; ကစားစား.

3, n. same as 

4, n. a hairy caterpillar.

5, n. a whitlow or felon, ကစားစား.
5. **sunfish** or sea jelly.

6. **to take up or out** (as food from a cooking pot), and put into a dish; **to pluck,** gather, as leaves; **comp.** to pluck, gather, as flowers or fruit, **to pluck edible herbs;**

7. **to be weak,** inefficient; implying contempt on the part of the speaker.

8. **same.**

9. **a field.** **n.** a field of labor, state, world; a collection of sekya systems or worlds; time, **time.** The word **in colloq.,** in conjunction with **to** denotes that a country or a race, or even an individual, is at the zenith of its or his glory. e.g., when the Talaings prevailed in Burma, the Burmese would say, **in conjunction with** or **it means that a nation’s glory is departed;** **comp.**

10. **(vis.)** "landed property; a cultivated field; a wife; the body; place, region, domain, extent." *Childers.*

11. **n.** the three kinds of groups of sekya systems or worlds, viz. **consisting of ten thousand systems, which are destroyed and reproduced simultaneously,** **consisting of a trillion of systems, through which the authority of a Buddha or Deity extends,** **consisting of the whole infinity of systems, which can be reached only by a Deity’s thought,** **freedom from evil,** **n.** the shore of annihilation or neibban. **Buddhaghosa says that nirvana is called** because not being born, it does not decay or die.

12. **n.** cherubim.

13. **n.** lead or tin.

14. **n.** sugar of lead.
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9. "n. the said joint of bamboo (especially and)

10. "; _into the said joint of bamboo especially will be put

11. 1. v. to bring; _used in comp. only, as and_.

12. qual. verb. affix, implying that the action expressed by the verb is followed by going away. _left it and came away;

13. he left instructions and came away; is often used as a mild imperative, in asking or directing any one to do anything before leaving the locality where the request is made, _he left instructions and came away; is often used_ as a mild imperative, in asking or directing any one to do anything before leaving the locality where the request is made, _he left instructions and came away; is often used_.

14. 3. verb. affix of time, denoting that the event is just passed; frequently euphonic: its use frequently appears to be more than euphonic, when it denotes a future event or possibility, but its exact force is not easily determined, _in the event of meeting him hereafter; in this phrase it seems to have the force of “should,” as, should one meet him hereafter_.

15. verb. affix is very much used in coloq., and though often euphonic, it emphatically improves a person’s diction.

16. 1, n. a small basket in which offerings are presented to an evil spirit: _the offering presented in a _.

17. n. the offering presented in a _.

18. n. a single basket, i.e., one without a foot.

19. n. a basket with a cup-shaped bottom, i.e., a double basket, capable of being set on either end.

20. 2. v. to stick up or out, in consequence of being uneven, _to protrude, as a tooth, _

21. to fold, double, turn back. _Derr. _

22. v. to curve, bend, _doubled and curved, _

23. adv. doubled and curved, _a folding-bed.

24. n. a folding-bed.
GoloScgo, adv. breaking or doubling in the middle. GoloSc6^i—
the Kingyi silks are better, by a half, than the Yabein silks.
GoloSeolc^ooSooS, v. to duplicate, reduplicate.
GoloScg6, n. a bowknot.
GoloSe^i, adv. to and fro, backward and forward, ဗွီးကိုင်; a soft kind of mat that can be folded without breaking.
GoloSe^o, v. to fold and roll up; to fold and roll up.
GoloS, 2, v. to knock, rap.
GoloSloSesloSwo, GoloSeolc^ooSooSwo, v. to become dry and hard, so as to resound on being struck.
GoloSe^o, v. to be old, hardened; used adverbially, as GoloSe^o; or စိုက်, unfeelingly, in a heartless manner.
GoloSe^o, v. similar to GoloSe^o; also used adverbially, GoloSe^o
GoloS, 1, n. a woodpecker, အဝိုင်; called also ကျာင်ခြင်း
GoloS, 2, v. to be the top, summit (obs.); n. the top, summit.
GoloS, this man is the chief, lit. the top; may be used in a good sense, အကောင်းဆွဲမှတ်သား; this man is foremost in skill and cleverness; or in a bad sense, အကောင်းဆွဲမှတ်သား အတွက် this man is foremost in wickedness and depravity; the ridge of a roof.
GoloS, n. the upper saddle of the ridge of a roof; comp. ကျောင်း.
GoloS, n. the topmost twig or branch of a tree.
GoloS, n. the whole range of the ridge of a roof; the ridgepole.
GoloS, n. a post which supports the ridge of a roof.
GoloS, n. the height of the spring tide.
GoloS, n. the ridgepole of a roof.
excavate in a slanting direction, to slant, be out of the way, go out of the way; to be far from a river or other water, owing to my being a native of an out-of-the-way place, distant from any body of water, I do not know how to paddle a boat well, neither can I swim.

the village you live in, sir, is very much out of the way; owing to my being a native of an out-of-the-way place, distant from any body of water, the rainfall is scanty.

without being able to come to any conclusion.

to be dry and hard, so as to resound on being struck, comp. 目．

n. a pen, made of reed or bamboo; a pipe used in sucking,

n. the Hibiscus, Rosa sinensis.

n. the head, the principal part of a thing; a large tuberous root, 植; a head, chief, 目．

n. a head, chief.

v. to have a cold in the head.

n. a pillow; v. to pillow the head.

n. a pillowcase.

n. a long pillow, a bolster.

adv. cap-a-pie, from head to foot.

n. a godfather or godmother, a godchild, 目．

v. to shake the head from side to side, in dissent.

n. anything placed between the head and a burden; used by women, in carrying water pots, trays, baskets,

v. to pick or point out, to identify; see 目．

n. a chief of gaungs.

n. a sub-overseer.

(pron. 目), n. a succession of letters or figures, marking the pages or sections of a writing or book.

n. the head, or chief in an undertaking.
Gala, v. to nod, or bow the head, in assent.

Gala, n. a small island between Martaban and Moulmein; lit. the wash-head island, whence water was annually carried to Ava, to wash the King's head (on the anniversaries of Gala, in Gala, and Gala, in Gala).

Gala, v. to take the lead.

Gala (pron. Gala), v. to take the lead, be first in doing, Gala, Gala, Gala, Gala, if you dare not take the lead in this matter, sir, I will.

Gala (from Gala, to be blunt), v. to be shaven or bald; comp. Gala, Gala.

Gala, v. same as Gala

Gala, n. a turban, or anything wrapped around the head collecting and binding the hair together, Gala; Gala Gala Gala.

Gala, v. to put on a turban.

Gala, v. lit. to have a clear, bare head; to be bald.

Gala (sometimes pron. Gala), a. shaven or bald, Gala, Gala, Gala, Gala, Gala, to shave off all the hair of the head, like a pongyi.

Gala (pron. Gala), n. anything placed between the head and a burden: see Gala

Gala, v. to comb the hair.

Gala, v. to be gray or white headed; n. a grayhead, an old man.

Gala, v. to be headstrong, obstinate.

Gala, v. to cover the head with a puho or saung, in order to conceal one's identity; adv. without any personal trouble, or expense or responsibility. Gala, Gala, Gala, Gala, Gala, Gala, to be submerged, as land during the rains; Gala Gala Gala Gala Gala Gala.

Gala, n. the place for the head; opposed to Gala

Gala, v. to wash the head.

Gala, 2. v. to be hollow (obs.); n. a trough used as a coffin, or as a canoe; applicable also to a trough used for any purpose, Gala Gala Gala Gala Gala.

Gala, a pig's trough. Der. Gala Gala.

Gala (from Gala, bark), n. bark used in dyeing a brown color, the decoction being frequently placed in a trough.

Gala, v. to dye a brown color.

Gala, n. a block or short post in a boat (Gala Gala Gala), to receive
the foot of a temporary mast; the funnel of a steamer.

solid (pron. solid), a. solid, not hollow; applied to articles that are naturally or commonly hollow.

hollow, not solid, applied to articles that are naturally or commonly hollow; comp. solid, artificially solid.

these anklets are not solid (silver); they are hollow; capsular.

brown dye.

to superadd the said dye on a blue color, making a deeper blue or black.

a large bell with or without a clapper; comp.

n. a belfry.

to strike a bell.

a hollowness and defect in timber; his goods are scanty.

a certain preparation of glutinous rice, made of and a modicum of salt.

flax.

to call, summon, invite; to call, distinguish by name, give a name, whenever you call, your pupil will come (as in addressing a pongyi); how do they call you by name, or, what is your name?

to summon authoritatively.

to abduct; to call a person and take him along with one.

v. to name. give a name.

a kind of drum; smaller than a; see a.

v. see v., in both senses.

1. a pigeon; comp. a dove.

a pigeon’s egg.

the fan-tailed pigeon.
§©S-^oS-§©S, n. a pigeon house.

§©S (pron. §©S), adv. continually.

§©S, a. not straight, broken into angles and projections, as a pentagonal redoubt.

§©S, n. a kind of rocket (used at pongyi byan).

§©S, n. a floor where the cooking place is, a little lower than the main floor; a slanting roof interposed to cover the opening at the end of a gable roof; see §©S.

§©S, n. a pigeon house.

§©S, v. to take shelter (in a shade), to take refuge in, adhere to, to shirk, or “scamp” work, this carpenter does not put in valuable timber, but “scamps” his work, putting in wood of no value.

§©S, v. to take refuge in (a person or thing), in order to avoid some evil; to shirk, or “scamp” work, you are a man, who shirks work, not a little (i.e., very much).

§©S, v. to take refuge in (the power or glory of another), I have come, because I wish to take refuge under the royal flag of England.

§©S, 1, v. to hit, come in contact with, strike against, more than; to bring misfortunes on the possessors of unlucky houses, boats, etc., owing to this horse having an unlucky flexure, he will bring misfortune; please do not buy him; because this boat has a bad knot, it will bring misfortune. Der. §©S.

§©S, v. to bring into contact, strike against; see the parts.

§©S, n. quarrels and fightings.

§©S, v. see §©S (most common); see the parts.

§©S, n. a quarrel.

§©S, 2, v. to shake, tremble; used only in adverbial forms, and commonly in connection with §©S, as §©S, to shake tremulously, §©S.
v. to be firm, strong, durable, resolute, persevering; to be valid; to be capable of carrying, as a boat, cart, horse, etc., to be reliable, trustworthy, as evidence.

Der. ဗြား

v. to be firm in mind, persevering (infreq.).

v. to be firm in structure or mind, to be resolute, persevering.

(v. see ဗြား; to be valid, as a legal instrument; to be firm, as wearing apparel.

as this man is given to sharp practice, if you draw up an agreement with him, it would be well to do so validly, on stamped paper.

v. to dogmatize, ဗြား

v. to be firm in mind, unmoved, obstinate, to be substantially wealthy.

v. to employ about some business, commission, order, to employ at a distance, to liken, compare; comp. ဗြား

v. see the parts; to be reliable, trustworthy, as evidence, to be substantially wealthy.

v. to put the helm to starboard; comp. ဗြား, to put the helm to port; to steal. Der. ဗြား

v. to carry on a clandestine adulterous intercourse (infreq.), surreptitiously, thievishly, purloiningly, to gain a livelihood by thieving.

n. the crime or punishment of theft.

n. stolen property.
n. stolen property, နိုင်ငံခြားသောစားသုံးရာ အခြေခံစားသုံးခြင်း;

n. a thief. နိုင်ငံခြားသောစားသုံး ကိစ္စ;

(from) ကိုက်ရှိးရာ, v. to throw or cast down; to put down; to bring down from a situation; to assign a place, put in its proper place, ကိုက်ရှိးရာ; to teach, give instruction. ကိုက်ရှိးရာ; to sift, ကိုက်ရှိးရာ;

In some instances ကိုက်ရှိးရာ is equivalent to ကိုက်ချောင်း;

assign a place for my men; ကိုက်ချောင်း;

when there is a mistake committed, he lays the blame wholly upon me.

v. see under ကိုက်, 1, and 2; to leave out, omit (in writing), ကိုက်;

v. to summon authoritatively, ကိုက်;

v. to set down and leave.

n. land bestowed by the king. It became the property of the recipient, and only inheritable, when it was so set forth in the royal order.

1, n. the navel.

n. a concave part of the human skull, used by Burman thieves as a charm. It is attached to a girdle, around the waist, covering the navel.

n. the funis, navel-string, umbilical cord.

n. a prominent navel.

n. a concave navel; see also ကိုက်ပလွေ;

n. a birthplace, i.e., the place where the navel-string was buried, ကိုက်ပလွေ;

n. same, ကိုက်ပလွေ;

Danubyu is my native place, lit. the place where my navel-string is buried is Danubyu.

v. to cook, prepare by fire, ကိုက်ပါ;

to distil liquor.

n. a paste jewel, in imitation of a precious stone.

adv. tickingly, as a watch.

v. to be clever, forward, able to perform with skill and address beyond one's age; applicable to children; hence the saying ကိုက်ပါ;

this child is intelligent beyond his years; ကိုက်ပါ;
aoS^Sg (from オヶ月，a mark), adv. instantly, immediately, at the moment. オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月،オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月，オヶ月،オヶ月，オヶ月,
instantly, without an interval; see Gram. p. 50. I was obliged to leave the house with only the cloth I was wearing round my waist; this shikari is rather plucky; when he goes tiger-shooting in the jungle, he goes quite alone; in one single day (or in the self-same day) over thirty persons, who were attacked with cholera, died.

5, v. to bore, pierce, penetrate, go through, (obs.). Der. and

6, qual. verb. affix (combined with ), until; see Gram. sec. 117. , , as they are not on good terms with one another, each one lives in a separate house; between man and man; even their respective ways of speaking are very different.

adv. an intensive, used with words of redness, , , ,

flaring red.

, n. the Chindwin river, which enters the Irrawaddy at the great bend between Pagan and Ava, near Myingyan.

1, v. to love, have affection for, esteem, , , comp. and ( ); dear little daughter, whom I am never tired of loving.

, v. to love, have affection for.

, v. lit. to love, fear and respect; a term much in vogue regarding officials who have gained the love and esteem of the people.

, v. to love, as lovers of different sexes. according to the love they bear one another.

, v. see the parts.

, v. to love, esteem.

, n. that which is to be loved, an object of compassion.

2, v. to be burnt, as food in cooking; more than ; applied
to particles of food adhering to cooking utensils, यन्त्रार्थालय पर

v. to be scorchingly hot; applied to the heat of the sun, युद्धादित्त आर्थालय. The iron floor (आता) in hell is described as, युद्धादित्त आर्थालय

1. v. to tie, bind, fasten by tying. रोदावार्थ, रोदा: to confer a title, रोदावार्थ, रोदा: to adhere, रोदा: to be scorchingly hot; applied to the heat of the sun, युद्धादित्त आर्थालय. The iron floor (आता) in hell is described as, युद्धादित्त आर्थालय

2. n. a mooring post, आर्थालय; a post for tying cattle, a hitching post. आर्थालय

3. v. to tie and bind, आर्थालय; to tie loosely, or for a little while, आर्थालय; see आर्थालय

4. n. thread, simply spun. युद्धादित्त, युद्धादित्त, n. cotton velvet, velveteen.

5. n. thread, doubled and twisted.

6. (from युद्धादित्त), n. a skein or hank of thread.

7. n. the white-headed Ciconia; the white-necked stork.

8. n. sizing.

9. आर्थालय, v. to size thread.

10. आर्थालय, v. to comb the thread after sizing.

11. n. a skein or hank of thread knotted.

12. n. a single thread. रोदावार्थ

13. n. a ball of thread.

14. (from युद्धादित्त), n. a spindle of thread.

15. n. a quill, on which thread is wound from the spindle.

16. v. to wind thread into skeins.

17. (pron. रोदा). v. to be sour, acid; युद्धादित्त to have a sour taste in the mouth.

18. v. to steep in an acid liquor; युद्धादित्त आर्थालय पर युद्धादित्त आर्थालय, signifies that a person takes as long a time to speak his mind, as it takes to make acidulated preserves; is also applicable to a person dawdling over anything he has to do.

19. n. relishable food, acid and salt; strictly speaking, only applicable to the food of ascetics.

20. आर्थालय, v. to seek the said food, आर्थालय पर आर्थालय
the yathe Dipanara came to the city of Benares, in order to seek relishable food.

v. to pickle, to steep in pickle.

n. a wild creeper, much resembling the grape vine.

v. to turn sour, (pron. n.)

(pron. n.)

n. the roselle plant.

n. varieties of the roselle plant. “The red sorrel of the West Indies is very widely diffused, and its red, sour calyx makes a fine flavored jelly and preserve, which is a good substitute for cranberries.”

n. a pickle condiment; comp. 

v. to pickle.

n. pickle.

(pron. n.)

a. sourish, the wild mango is not as acid as the cultivated mango; it is only sourish.

v. to approach, draw near; to be reconciled, as husband and wife, after a temporary separation (n.); draw near to me;

v. same, but nearer than

v. to make narrow, to bring into a narrow compass, contract, draw together, the mouth of your bowl is too wide; contract the rim.

adv. only, nothing but, only thus far; I do nothing but keep telling you this, he does nothing but look in this direction.

v. to leave, let remain, set aside; daughter, set aside some food for your little brother.

v. same, leave me, for one, behind, or, let me, for one, remain.

v. same as \( ^{1} \)
1. n. an oval betel box, used by royal personages.
2. v. to mark, observe, bear in mind, as ဗ်ဆော်း, same as ခ်ိသော်း.
3. v. to be flat and thin; not used assertively; to insert a flat thin thing between two surfaces; to introduce parenthetically, in order that the birth-register may not be lost, insert it in the (mat) wall.
4. v. to subside, dry up, as a swelling or sore, or as milk in the breast; to be reduced, as a swelling. ဗ်ဆော်း, has the sore pretty well dried up?
5. v. to be cool, cold; more than ဗ်ဆော်း, ဗ်ဆော်း in England, it is so cold in the winter time, as to be unendurable.
6. v. to be easy, comfortable, happy. ဗ်ဆော်း, owing to my having heard good news, my mind is in a very comfortable, happy state.
7. v. to relieve, to excuse from the performance of some duty or engagement; particularly applied to the remission of a penalty, to pardon: used interchangeably with (ဗ်ဆော်း) ဗ်ဆော်း, to acquit of a criminal charge. ဗ်ဆော်း ဗ်ဆော်း ဗ်ဆော်း in this case, the accused is, for this once, acquitted.
8. v. to variegate, diversify by painting or sculpture; to be flowery in style.

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see, v. to be a point of union to several parts.

§o, adv. intensive, used with words of turning round; round and round.

§0, v. to turn round and round, revolve, carriage and cart wheels turn round and round.

§0, n. a swift, a reel for winding thread.

§0, n. a kind of Minusops, producing a small, fragrant flower.

1, v. to endure. hold out, be capable of enduring; used only in the negative; hence §§, adv. beyond bearing; §§, to make level by spreading out the parts; to give satisfaction; comp. $^8

§0, v. to hook, catch, catch with a hook, clasp; to catch in conversation, §; to make a preliminary verbal agreement in matters connected with buying and selling, marriage, etc., to -speak, §, §, §; comp. § and §; n. a hook, catch, clasp.

§0, n. goods bought and sold by weight, as $, $, §, §, §, §, §, §, §, §, §, §, etc.

§, v. to join the ends of boards by interlocking; to link subjects together in discourse; to make a preliminary verbal agreement, §; comp. § and §; n. a plumb line.

§, v. to weigh; to plumb; to aim, to level, as a gun or cannon, or an instrument to ascertain the relative height of a distant object; §, §; n. a balance or pair of scales; a plumb and line.

§, n. a plumb line.
v. to drop a plumb line.
n. a balance or pair of scales.

v. a scale, one of the cups of a balance.
n. the yard or beam of a balance.

v. the tongue of the beam; a vacillating manner of speaking.

v. in conjunction with , to be middle aged; in conjunction with , to be in a critical condition, as a person's life hanging in the balance.

v. to make equal in weight, to counterpoise.
n. a level, or instrument used in levelling.

v. to weigh; to plumb; see

n. a weight used as a plumb; a plumb bob.

n. a load or cargo estimated by weight.

n. the weight of a body ascertained by the balance.

n. a plumb or plummet.

v. to be many, numerous; chiefly used in adverbial forms, (Colloq.).

v. to appoint, fix, set (a time); to consult and come to some determination; , to fix a date, , to fall due, as a bill.

v. same (more common), it is not yet settled which day is to be fixed for consecrating the .

n. lac, gum lac, the product of a small insect, deposited on the limbs of trees; cochineal.

a. purple. , the sky is so dark that it has become quite purple.

v. to dye a dark red or purple color.

n. the coccus, the insect which produces lac.

n. dark red color, purple.

verb. affix, a combination of and ; he sent him in order that he might go home.

v. to lift, raise, take up. ; to march, as troops.

v. to begin, make a beginning: applied to language and music,
kyautkyaung Gale, in the house in which the funeral ceremonies took place (lit. funeral house), commenced relating the history of (prince) Temi; အချင်းချင်းသုတေသနချင်း, if you should tell me that I must commence to relate (the matter) from the beginning.

9. v. to introduce musically; to introduce in a conciliatory, persuasive style (rare).

9. v. to lift. raise, take up.

9. v. to project, be elevated; applied also to language, အစားသုတေသနချင်း, commencing relating the history of (prince) Temi; အချင်းချင်းသုတေသနချင်း, if you should tell me that I must commence to relate (the matter) from the beginning.

9. v. to carry, as a nurse or bearer carries a child.

9. v. see နိုင်

9. v. to heave, to lift and throw.

9. v. to bear on the back, သီးခြားလိုက်သုတေသနချင်း. Shan women are in the habit of carrying their young children pickaback.

9. v. to bear up.

9. v. to assist, relieve, raise up from a low estate, promote, exalt; to preface with an exordium, သီန်းထားသုတေသနချင်း, being about to relate the history of the Buddhs, he prefaces it with an exordium. သီန်းထားသုတေသနချင်း

9. v. same, စုံရှင်သုတေသနချင်း သုတေသနချင်း, the four princes praised the nobleman Widuya's decision of the case at law.

9. v. to promote, exalt, သုတေသနချင်း, သုတေသနချင်း သုတေသနချင်း, he exalted his son by initiating him into the religion of the most excellent Buddha. This is a form of expression which constantly occurs in petitions requesting permission to hold a သုတေသနချင်း

9. v. to invest, confer office or honor.

9. v. to have but little, be in a strait for want of, to be forced to pick one's living here and there as occasion offers; to be economical, frugal. သုတေသနချင်း, I must spend my money economically, so that the pay of one month may be sufficient to last until the next.

9. v. to roar, as thunder, to be loud, thundering. သုတေသနချင်း, one could hear the booming of the cannon. သုတေသနချင်း
thunderingly, **v.** to be fully decided in mind.

1. **v.** to sew, sew up, secure by sewing; to confine, bind, secure, shut up; to cut off, terminate; applied variously, to constriction of the bowels (from **ωσις**, or **σετωσις**); to imprisonment; to binding by a written engagement; to shutting in, as evening (**ευεδεντος**); to impeding passage or communication; to delaying, as a journey (**ευεδεντος**); to termination of life, etc.; to control, have in subjection, rule, govern, have dominion over, **κοσμειν**. **κοσμοτεφερε**; **κοσμοτεφερεν**; he bound himself (in writing), that he would give five per cent. a month, interest; **κοσμοτεφερεν**; owing to the provisions being insufficient by the way, the journey was delayed. DER. **κοπων**

**κοπων**, **v.** to control, rule, govern, **κοπων**. **κοσμοτεφερε**. **κοσμοτεφερεν**; **κοσμοτεφερεν**; a case of illegal confinement.

**κοπων**, **n.** a seam, **κοπων**. **κοπων**; to rip open a seam.

**κοπων**, **n.** a tailor, **κοπων**. **κοπων**.

2. **n.** the Diospyros cordifolia, a thorny tree sometimes growing to the height of fifty feet. It has small yellow flowers, and bears a yellowish brown, smooth fruit, varying from the size of a large cherry to that of a large lime.

**κοπων**, **v.** to be particular, scrupulous, strict; to be close, niggardly; to vex, annoy by niggardly conduct.

**κοπων**, **adv.** moderately; applied to words of warmth (obs.).

1. **v.** to cover, overspread.

2. **n.** a cluster or clump of bushes or small trees, a jungle.

**κοπων** (from **κοις** and **φυς**), **n.** a brake, thick jungle, thicket (used chiefly in poetical writings).

**κοπων** (from **κοις** and **φυς**), **n.** same (used chiefly in poetry).

**κοπων** (from **κοις**, a clump). a small cluster or clump of bushes.

**κοπων**, **n.** a species of heron.
\sl (from सत्त्र सुन्नाति to be contracted), v. to contract, draw into a narrow compass, सुन्नाति: to close up, as scattered troops; सुन्नाति, v. to contract, draw into a narrow compass, सुन्नाति: in order that his troops might seem few to the view of the enemy (lit. enemy on the other side), the general marched them in close order; सुन्नाति, to concentrate.

\sl, v. to pine away, become exhausted in flesh and strength, from hardship or suffering; comp. सुन्नातिंग.

\s 1, n. a jingle, a small round bell; a police whistle, सुन्नाति.

\s 2, n. a collar or string of small round bells, सुन्नाति: to extract (urine or faces) with an instrument; सुन्नाति: he stretched forth and took it with a diamond सुन्नाति (i.e., he stole it), a slang expression affected by boat thieves. सुन्नाति is a bamboo with an iron hook at the end, by which things are abstracted from boats, when the distance is too great to admit of a thief taking them with his hands; सुन्नाति, to extract faces; सुन्नाति, to draw off urine, as with a catheter; सुन्नाति, he will cheat you out of all your property.

\s 3, n. a leguminous annual, growing in the form of a bush. The ripe beans when shaken, make a rattling sound in the pod; hence the name.

\s, v. to be full of sores, diseases, etc., सुन्नाति; see also सुन्नाति: applicable to vapid, weak, and undecided language, सुन्नाति: also to a person’s actions, physical or mental; to be slothful, apathetic, inactive. सुन्नाति, सुन्नाति: see १, n. a kind of mermaid.

\s 1 (from सत्त्र to be rubbed out), v. to rub out, erase, cancel; to reply to, to refute; to satisfy (the mind); यक्ष्मातिरत्नाय सुन्नातिंगाय, he first rubbed the old writings with charcoal, and then erased them with the leaves of the roselle and the चेम्पारांग.
v. to refute (in law).

v. to reply to, to refute, the reply of a defendant in a civil suit, or his written defense in a criminal case.

2 (pron. , v. to sneeze.

v. same as

3, verb. affix, euphonic, sometimes alternative; see Gram. sec. 118;

4, n. the barking deer, Cervus Muntjac.

5 (from c^), v. to reduce to small particles; to digest, as food; to bruise, as the flesh.

v. to be pleasing to the taste, to be pleasing to the ear, as well arranged and pertinent discourse; to be accomplished.

v. see the parts.

v. to pulverize.

v. to be pleasing to the ear, he is able to converse in a pertinent and impressive manner.

1, n. the Tavoy redwood, the tree which produces the marking nut.

n. the marking nut.

2 (pron. , n. the excrement of animals, faces, ordure, , , ; any kind of filth.

n. chyme; n.

n. a kind of beetle.

v. to scrape or rub off dirt.

v. to evacuate the intestines (vulgar), ,

3, v. to borrow or lend; to hire or let; in either case, the article to be returned in kind (but not the identical article); comp. ; please, sir, lend me about ten rupees.

v. same as

n. the Arakanese name for , the long-armed ape.

n. the leopard cat (local).

(from to be wide apart), v. to make wide apart; to be diffuse,
or to enlarge on. in discourse; to magnify, overdraft: အောက်ဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်; အများဖြစ်ကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်; အောက်ဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်. do not magnify the matter: အများဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်

1 (from ကုန်း, to be wide). v. to widen, make wide or broad; to spread open to a greater extent; ကုန်းဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်, because the taungya was narrow, he widened it by clearing the jungle.

2 (pron. ကြီး). v. to be weak, infirm, debilitated. ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်, he remains in an infirm, helpless state, owing to his having chronic rheumatism.

v. same. ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်

(pron. ကြီး), adv. tremblingly, from sudden passion.

v. to quiver with passion or strong mental excitement, as when grudging to give a thing. ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်, he remains quivering with rage, because buffaloes and bullocks have entered his garden and destroyed it.

1, n. conveyance by stages; ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်, a relay.

v. to take in charge, at a new stage.

v. to conduct, convey by stages.

(ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်), n. a postoffice peon.

ဗုဒ္ဓ, ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ, ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ, or briefly, ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ. ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ, n. a horse, carriage, etc., employed in conveying by stages; ဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓဗုဒ္ဓ. in order that the messenger now sent may arrive quickly, you must convey him stage by stage.

v. to be smooth, fine, nice, handsome. ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်

v. to be smooth and fine in substance. ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်, the texture of this puhsso is fine and delicate; ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်, the grain of the wood of which the dining table is made, is very fine and even.

v. see ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်

v. to be clear of jungle, weeds, as a garden, i.e., to have a well kept appearance, ကြီးဖြစ်ကျောင်းကျောင်းသော်တည်ပြီးနောင်
to be very smooth, fine, etc.; very
very smooth; very fine; etc.; to be sleek.

3. v. to be slippery; to slip along, slide; comp. thoroughly.

5. v. to be slimy, slippery, slippery. I do not know what has fallen down my back. it has a slimy feeling.

4. v. to excite a quarrel, instigate, provoke, by malicious and mischievous representation, not used singly.

( pron. the", v. same as "

1 ( pron. the", n. a chasm, gulf, abyss.

2 (from "the", to be afraid), v. to make afraid, frighten, in a large banyan tree to the south of the town, there is an evil spirit, they intimidatingly declared, which is in the habit of frightening (people); comp. and "

v. to terrify; see the parts; to have the nervous system deranged, either from the effects of illness, great grief, or sudden fright. not used singly.

1, n. a cylindrical basket used by Karens and Palaungs; smaller than "

see also "

2, n. a pot with a perforated bottom, used to cook by steam, owing to the fre
quent visits of steamers, Mergui is not so out of the way, as formerly.

Mergui, 4, n. a valley, vale; a sheltered cove.

Mergui, 1, n. a large brook, rivulet, tributary stream.

Mergui, n. a creek ending in a cul-de-sac, an inclosure or cove.

Mergui, n. a hollow made by falling water.

Mergui, n. streams and channels, the channels and streams.

Fishery lessees, are your streams and channels in a satisfactory state?

Mergui, 2, v. to peep, look slyly, pry into, as an eavesdropper; expresses the action of a tiger watching its prey, before springing upon it. It is also descriptive of a man lying in wait for an enemy, either to kill him, or to do him grievous bodily harm.

Mergui, v. to look slyly through a crevice, to peep at with close inspection, or impertinent curiosity.

Mergui, v. same, to look slyly through a crevice, to peep at with close inspection, or impertinent curiosity.

Mergui, n. a dry cough; pulmonary consumption.

Mergui, v. to cough; to have catarrh.

Mergui, adv. with a constant cough, incessantly.

Mergui (pron. ကို), v. to cough.

Mergui, v. to hem, in order to attract attention, or as a warning.

Mergui, (or ကို), v. to hem, more common.

Mergui (အကြီး, more common), v. to hawk; comp. Mergui.

Mergui, v. to hem, to hawk.

†Mergui. see Mergui, adv. ascendingly, as smoke.

Mergui, v. to pacify, coax, wheedle, soothe, to soothe the child, in order to make it stop crying.

Mergui, v. same as Mergui.

Mergui, 1, n. the dross of metal.

Mergui, n. lava.
to slip, slide off; to go aside, err, backslide, to deride, treat derisively; in this sense not used assertively, to deride, treat derisively; to glance off, as a bullet, and strike some object other than that intended; to be barren or jejun, as an ill-concerted plan or design; when Maung Pyu was walking on the road, his foot slipped and he fell down; when the gun was fired at the post, it (the bullet) glanced off and struck Nga Me.

1. v. to rake the bottom of a river in order to remove snags and other obstructions; to slide and strike (a snag), the boat slid and struck a snag.

2. (pron. ꜄), n. a horn.

(pron. ꜄), n. applied to bullocks which have one upright horn, and one crumpled horn, the latter being loose.

n. applied to a bullock with divaricating horns, somewhat curving backward.

a. horned, horny.

v. to relish, enjoy.

v. to lop, cut off (limbs from a tree); one kind of ꜄, lop off and throw down the branch of the tree.

v. to be concave, as a plot of ground; n. a concave piece
of ground, a valley; this dining table is depressed in the centre.

1. v. to be joyful, happy in mind, has the force of 但, but is not so elegant.

2. n. a cage for birds; a movable cage for beasts, (not used in the colloq.).

1. v. to be concave, as a spot of ground; see

2 (pron. 1), n. the armpit, 同, 同, 同, 同; 同

同, n. same as 同

同, n. a crutch, 同

同, n. the hair under the armpits.

1 (pron. 1), n. a kind of confectionery.

v. to be defective, wanting, incomplete, 同; to be blemished, marred.

v. same. 同 this man is deficient in learning; 同 it is only owing to Ma Pyu's having a defect in one of her eyes, that one may not, with propriety, call her a very handsome woman.

(from 1 to be sweet), a. slightly sweet, sweetish.

1. v. to be slightly sweet.

1 (from 1, to be broken), v. to break crosswise, as a thing that is long and slender; 同, to keep tally; comp. 3; 同

1, v. 1, to bend back the arms and legs, in massage.

1, v. 1, to break crosswise and then into pieces; 同 to chasten one's self.

v. to overwhelm and crush, as an enemy, 同

2, v. to wash, bathe, as the body with water, 同; 同

同, to bathe, a term used by ordinary people to officials of rank; 同, to bathe in medicinal water.

3 (pron. 1), n. a dove, 同; comp. 3

1, n. a shelter in a tree, used when shooting doves.

1, n. the emerald dove.

1, n. the ground pigeon.

1, n. a cuckoo clock.

1. n. a species of dove.
§88, n. the fox-colored turtledove.

$\text{sic}$, v. to whistle by blowing through the thumbs laterally placed together, with the hands clasped.

$\text{sic}$, n. the ringdove.

$\text{sic}$, n. the turtledove.

$\text{sic}$, n. lit. the dove hawk, the kestrel of Europe, the *Tinnunculus alaudarius*.

4, n. the broken burnt rice adhering to the bottom of a rice pot.

$\text{sic}$, v. to adhere, as such rice; hence the malediction, ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, n. a white ant or termite.

$\text{sic}$, n. a white ant's nest, constructed on the side of a tree or house:

$\text{comp.}$ ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, n. a white ant, ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, v. to scratch with the nails, or tear (the skin) with the claws: to scratch up, rake together; $\text{comp.}$ ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, an intensive (infreq.).

1. n. a mosquito.

$\text{sic}$, n. a mosquito-flap, used to keep off flies and mosquitoes.

$\text{sic}$, n. a mosquito curtain (ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$ is more polite than ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$).

$\text{sic}$, n. a mosquito that hides in dark corners.

$\text{sic}$, v. to measure with a measure of capacity; $\text{comp.}$ ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, n. a measuring basket. ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, v. see the parts.

$\text{sic}$, v. to measure with a measure of capacity.

$\text{sic}$, n. the marrow of bones.

$\text{sic}$, v. to penetrate the marrow, be thrilled with pleasurable sensations, or with cold. ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$, see ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$

$\text{sic}$ (from ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$, a rafter). n. a board covering the ends of rafters, and forming a facing to the eaves of a house.

$\text{sic}$, n. the *Garuga pinnata*, a forest tree growing to the height of seventy or eighty feet, the bark of which is used for tanning.

$\text{sic}$, n. a lion; ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$. of noble lions, it is said, there are four kinds, viz. the pandu, kala, kethara, and tina (54); ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$ (pron. ə̀̀|$\text{sic}$), to retreat from battle fearlessly.
302 \( \text{ḥ} \), 1, *n.* a light, open basket for carrying poultry, fruit, etc. (this is the generic term for basket); \( \text{ḥ} \text{ḥ} \), a small basket with transverse prongs inside, attached to a pole, and used for plucking mangoes.

\( \text{ḥ} \), 2, *n.* a howdah, \( \text{ḥ} \text{ḥ} \).

\( \text{ḥ} \), 3, *v.* to play at football.

\( \text{ḥ} \), 2 (from \( \text{ḥ} \), an act), *verb. affix*, giving the power of a participial noun, as \( \text{ḥ} \), go, \( \text{ḥ} \), a going; combined with \( \text{ḥ} \) it gives the power of the infinitive mood, as \( \text{ḥ} \), go, \( \text{ḥ} \), to go; also denotes a single effort, as \( \text{ḥ} \), one heat in a race.

\( \text{ḥ} \), 3, *closing verb. affix*, commonly expressive of regret; see Gram. sec. 119;

\( \text{ḥ} \), it is so, alas! \( \text{ḥ} \), alas! that he should have gone, \( \text{ḥ} \), alas! that I should have encountered it.

\( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* to mark with the nails, \( \text{ḥ} \), to scrape, as with a knife or shard; to scrape up with the fingers; to rake with a rake (\( \text{ḥ} \)).

\( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* to scrape off, \( \text{ḥ} \).

\( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* to gnaw, \( \text{ḥ} \); comp. \( \text{ḥ} \).

\( \text{ḥ} \), *n.* a ray; not used singly, \( \text{ḥ} \), the divine rays of a Buddha are diffused throughout, and illumine the whole of a sekya system. Der. and \( \text{ḥ} \).

\( \text{ḥ} \), 2, *see \( \text{ḥ} \), n.* thread, simply spun.

\( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* to divide into two equal parts, \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), to split a bamboo into halves, \( \text{ḥ} \), to cut fruit into halves; \( \text{ḥ} \), *n.* a bit. portion.

\( \text{ḥ} \), *n.* a fence of any kind; an enclosure for cultivation, or for confining cattle, fowls, etc., \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \); a cage for wild beasts; \( \text{ḥ} \), a figurative expression applied to a mutually destructive quarrel.

\( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* to surround with a fence; to inclose in any manner, \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \), \( \text{ḥ} \).

\( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* same; to surround with people, adherents, dependents, guards, etc. Der. \( \text{ḥ} \).

\( \text{ḥ} \), *v.* to be a point of union for several parts; to be exceeding, extraordinary; in this sense used chiefly in the clauses, \( \text{ḥ} \) and
he has such ability in speaking Shan as to be quite extraordinary. Der. အားကျော် and အဝါကျော်

ဗျားစွဲ (or ဗျားစွဲး), အဝါကျော်စွဲးအိုးကြည်ပြီး, တံခါးအရွယ်အစားအားကျော်ကြည် သို့မဟုတ်အဝါကျော်ကြည်ပြီး, သူတို့အားကျော်ကြည်ကြောင့်

စွဲး, v. to be a point of union for several parts.

စွဲး (from စွဲး, to be apart), v. to be between, divide, make separate, distinct, စွဲးကြည်း, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး; to be different, diverse, unlike, dissimilar, စွဲးစွဲး; to take every other one, take one and leave one; in this sense frequently written စွဲး, and chiefly used in the phrase စွဲးစွဲး, every other day; စွဲးစွဲးကြည်းကြည်းကြည်းကြည်း, between the two kingdoms there is a range of mountains separating them; ဗျားစွဲး စွဲးစွဲးစွဲး, although men resemble one another, in strenuousness they are diverse.

စွဲး, v. to be different, diverse, unlike; to rebel, စွဲးစွဲး, to throw off one's allegiance to; to separate from; စွဲးစွဲးကြည်းကြည်းကြည်းကြည်းကြည်းကြည်း, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး; တံခါးကြည်းကြည်းကြည်းကြည်း, စွဲးစွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး;

စွဲး, v. to make level by spreading out the parts.

စွဲး, see စွဲး, v. lac, gum lac; cochineal.

စွဲး, v. to make a loud, resounding noise; used only in certain adverbial forms, as စွဲးစွဲး, or စွဲးစွဲး; စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး.

စွဲး, 1. v. to thunder, စွဲးစွဲး; not as loud as စွဲးစွဲးစွဲး.

စွဲး, 2 (from စွဲး, to be terrified), v. (obs.).

စွဲးစွဲး, 1. v. to threaten, daunt, terrify by threats, စွဲးစွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး;

he terrified him, threatening to cut him with a da.

စွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး, v. to threaten, စွဲးစွဲး;

စွဲး, see စွဲး, v. to roar, as thunder, to be loud, thundering.

စွဲး, see စွဲး, v. to have but little, be in a strait from want.

စွဲး, see စွဲး, v. to be particular, scrupulous.

စွဲး, 1. see စွဲး, n. a cluster or clump of bushes.

စွဲး, 2, v. to cover, overspread, as with a cloth, blanket or clothes: to be entire, as စွဲးစွဲး, to have the entire control of; စွဲးစွဲး စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး, စွဲးစွဲး;

those two young men cover their shoulders with their puhsoes, in going.
to the pae; I do not think that they can be townspeople; ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. a sheet or coverlet.
ဂေါ်ကုလေးများ, n. a blanket, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, v. to cover (infрег).
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, see ကုလေး, v. to be full of sores, diseases, etc.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. a kind of mermaid, ဂေါ်ကုလေး (one kind of ကုလေး). It is said that the difference between a ကုလေး and a ကုလေး is, that the latter's hair falls down the back, while the former's hair does not.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, ဂေါ်ကုလေး. ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. sundry ornaments made to represent the fabled decorations of a ဂေါ်ကုလေး.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. an image of a ဂေါ်ကုလေး attached to the prow of a vessel, as a protection against လေး (ဂေါ်ကုလေး); the figurehead of a vessel or of a royal barge.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, 1 (from ဂေါ်ကုလေး), n. a foot; leg: the hind leg of a quadruped, in contradistinction to ဂေါ်ကုလေး. a fore leg; ဂေါ်ကုလေး, adv. afoot, on foot, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, he goes on foot.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး (pron. ဂေါ်ကုလေး), v. to be benumbed or asleep, as the foot.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး (pron. ဂေါ်ကုလေး), n. a retaining fee, or fee paid on engaging a lawyer or doctor, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, he gives a retaining fee to the pleader.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. a plaited horsehair cincture, worn below the knee by some young Burmese men, and by Shan women.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. the arched upper part of the foot, instep, ဂေါ်ကုလေး; a pedestal, ဂေါ်ကုလေး.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. an anklet or ornamental ankle ring; fetters, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, take off the fetters.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, v. to fetter, put on fetters, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, he put fetters on the accused.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. the small part of the leg above the ankle, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, ဂေါ်ကုလေး, the water is about ankle deep.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. a toe.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. a stocking, sock; hence ဂေါ်ကုလေး, a boot.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, v. to stretch out the leg.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. the toe next the great toe.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. a footstool.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, n. the inside of the bend of the knee.
ဂေါ်ကုလေး, v. to cohabit, as a king.
n. a sacred footprint.

n. the stump of a leg.

n. a foot and leg.

n. a shoe.  n. a shoestring.

n. the sole of a shoe.

n. a shoe scraper.

n. a stirrup; the treadle of a loom or other machine.

n. a footstep, footprint.

v. to be exhausted with fatigue, fagged; often coupled with as, he is exhausted, is also applicable to sick people.

n. the front part of the foot; I will never set foot in your house again.

n. the arched upper part of the foot, the instep.

n. a vamp.

v. to be splayfooted, to have one of the feet flattened and spread out.

n. tiptoe.

v. to be on tiptoe; to be affectedly vain, self-important, supercilious.

adv. on tiptoe.

n. the sole of the foot.

n. the great toe.

n. the string with which the great toes of a dead person are tied together.

n. an ankle.

n. a royal courier, in the Burmese time.

n. the place of the feet; opposed to ; a step.

n. a footstep, footprint.

n. the Track Law; a step.

n. a tracker.

n. the middle toe.

n. a football.

v. to trudge.

v. to step, put forth the foot; n. a step.

B. D. 20.
foot soldier.

a toe nail.

the little toe.

the leg from the knee to the ankle.

n. the calf of the leg.

to castrate (polite).

n. the toe next to the little toe.

v. to reduce to small particles.

n. a jew’s-harp.

v. to play on a jew’s-harp.

v. to be gentle, mournful in sound; used adverbially only.

v. to make wide apart.

a. and n. six.

n. and a. duodecimo.

to be dry, to become dry.

v. to be dry, as flesh or fruit; to be devoid of the busy hum of life, to be dull, deserted and desolate, as a city or town; on account of losing his appetite for food, this man’s flesh and skin are dry and shriveled up;

owing to there being no court and bazar, as formerly, this town is very dull, is it not?

v. to be dried up.

v. to be dry (infreq.).

v. to be dry, become dry.

spread this tiger skin in the sun, in order that it may become dry.

see v. to make afraid, frighten.

adv. rattlingly.

(from the windpipe).

adv. ascendingly, as smoke, vapor, etc.; fig., applied to strong passion.

n. a horn.

v. to be concave, as a piece of ground; see n. a horn.

v. to relish, enjoy; not used singly. Der.
BoSfSoS, adv. relishingly; applied to eating with zest, and to sleeping soundly; only used when preceded by sstream, or followed by sstream last night I had a deliciously sound sleep; sstream, it is only now that I relish the food which I eat.

sstream, see sstream, n. a cage for birds; a movable cage for beasts.

sstream, see sstream, n. a dove, sstream

sstream. v. to deny one's self, practise self-denial, perform austerities, sstream, as my parents have but little property, I am compelled to clothe myself, in a self-denying manner.

sstream. v. to be forked, branch into two parts (having something between); to ride upon, sstream; to have authority over, sstream, the Assistant Commissioner of Yandoon has authority over the towns of Shwelaung, Pantanaw, and Danubyu. Der. sstream

sstream (pron. sstream), v. to be betwixt and between, said of a person's conduct; also has an impersonal meaning, sstream, sstream, sstream, to act in a betwixt and between manner.

sstream. v. to be concave, deep, as a cup; less extensive than sstream; to be sunken, as the face, sstream, n. a cup, bowl, or anything of similar shape; a measure of capacity equal to two sales (sstream).

sstream, n. a shop where liquor is sold by the glass; sstream, n. a pair of metal cups played together; comp. sstream, and sstream

sstream, n. see the parts; sstream

sstream. v. to be bent, curved, as a bandy-leg, or the horn of an animal curving towards its fellow; sstream, my little son is bandy-legged.

sstream (pron. sstream), n. ninepins.

sstream, v. to play at ninepins.
strike at, aim a blow at; to pierce, penetrate, go through.

n. a long-handled chisel.

n. bodily strength, force.

n. strength.

v. to engage in combat, fight, as cocks and other birds.

to come in contact, conjunction, as clouds or heavenly bodies, when one thundercloud comes in contact with another, you can see the gleam of the lightning; to sound with a smacking noise, as when a person receives a slap on the face.

v. to put into the mouth, as food, a bit, etc.; to give, as a bribe (in conjunction with ).

n. a hoof.

n. large and small cattle, collectively.

n. a horse's fetlock.

n. a spavin.

n. a horse's coronet.

v. to flow down to a horse's hoofs, as sweat flows down when a horse is overdriven.

n. a hoof-mark.

v. to measure hoof-marks; used metaphorically of a person who, thinking himself strong enough to throw off allegiance to his superior, takes steps to do so; are you going to measure hoof-marks with me?

v. to stumble, as a horse.

n. one of a horse's paces; same as (pron.).

n. a chief of pagoda slaves, himself a slave.

n. a chief of pagoda slaves, appointed by government.

n. same as .

n. a pagoda slave.

(from , to become separate). v. to separate, part, sever; detach, cleave off, put at a distance; to separate (intrans.), go from; to peel off (the skin from fruit);
1. v. to curve, curl, coil, wind into a ring (trans. and intrans.); n. a coil. comp. _does_1; _क्षोऽ_2_क्षोऽ_, the cat remains curled up on the mat; _क्षोऽ_3_क्षोऽ_, the snake remains coiled up inside the basket; _क्षोऽ_4_क्षोऽ_, _क्षोऽ_5_क्षोऽ_.

Der. _रोऽ_1_रोऽ_, v. see the parts; n. a hoop, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_1_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, to trundle a hoop.

_v._, v. to bind with hoops. _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_2_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, v. to curl, as the hair.

✓ _12_. v. to gather (fuel), _न्योऽ_1_न्योऽ_, _न्योऽ_2_न्योऽ_, gather and bring an armful of fuel.

✓ _13_. v. to check (in chess), _न्योऽ_1_न्योऽ_, _न्योऽ_2_न्योऽ_, to checkmate.

_v._, v. see _9_, to push with the head, as an ox; to thrust with the head, as a goat or a sheep, to butt, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_1_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, the goats are butting one another.

✓ _12_. 1, n. a flat ring, used as a band; comp. _क्षोऽ_1_क्षोऽ_; a ring, ferrule, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_1_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_2_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_3_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, the bands, whether of rattan, brass or silver, around the scabbard of a _dalwe_; _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_1_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_2_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_3_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_; see _13_

_12_. 2, n. a dog.

_13_. n. a jackal.

_14_. n. a porch or vestibule, with or without a roof; a rough ladder, consisting of a bamboo, or wooden pole, with notches in it used as foot-catches.

_15_ (pron. _16_), n. a wooden horse, used to support something.

_17_. n. the lower parts of the posteriors, _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_1_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_.

_18_. n. a cur.

_19_, n. the Indian badger, _Arctonyx collaris_.

_20_ (pron. _21_), n. a plant of the genus _Connarus_, the fruit of which is said to be fatal, when eaten by dogs.

_22_. n. a dogtrot.

_23_, adv. trottingly, on a dogtrot.

_24_. n. a bulldog.

_25_. n. a cambric needle.

_26_. n. a mad dog.

_27_, v. to have hydrophobia.

_28_, v. to secretly aid another in the commission of a dacoity, robbery, theft, or any crime; same as _क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_1_क्षोऽलक्ष्यित्वा_.
an embryo dog, a term of abuse, *gagoccs*.

*gagoccs* (Bot.), *n.* a young hare, *gagoccs*.

*gagoccs* 1. *n.* a flea; *gagoccs*, lit. dog fleas and floor-bugs; an expression applied to petty criminals and rebels; *gagoccs*, though the dog-flea may jump, it raises no dust; this proverb is used when speaking disparagingly of an enemy.

*gagoccs* 2. *n.* the cowitch creeper, *cowhage* (Bot.).

*goes*, *n.* the rule of a carpenter’s plummet; *see gcoecs*.

*goes* 3. *n.* a strange dog that comes and remains of his own accord; a pariah dog.

*goes*, *n.* the hyena.

*goes* 4. *n.* a dog that follows every master, *goes*.

you are just like a dog that follows any master.

*goes* 5. *n.* a Peguan deerhound.

*goes*, *v.* to jag, indent like the edge of a saw, to make serrated. *goes*, he jaggs the saw.

*goes* (from *goes*, to be divided), *v.* to divide lengthwise, to split, to cleave.

*goes*; comp. *goes*; to divide into two parts; to separate, sever. *goes*; to levy, as money, arms, etc.; *n.* a measure of capacity equal to half a tin (goes), or two seits (goes).

*goes*, *v.* to levy, assess.

*goes*, to divide into two equal parts; to divide into parts. *goes*, to separate, sever, disjoin.

*goes*, *v.* to split into several parts.

*goes*, *n.* a sum assessed.

*goes*, *v.* to rend.

*goes*, *v.* to dissever.

*goes*, *v.* to divide and distribute; to distribute.

*goes*, adv. jinglingly; *gagoccs*, to jingle. *goes*, what is it, sir, that is jingling in your pocket, is it silver?

*goes* (from *goes*, to be released), *v.* to take out or off; to release, free; deliver, emancipate, *goes*; to free from all evil, to release beings from the miseries of successive existences, to annihilate; to refine, purify, as metal; *intrans.* to be out of place, not right.
to take off one's hat; the Pase Buddhās cannot deliver beings from the miseries of successive existences; they can only give precepts; he refines the silver by separating it from the other metals; he took off the ring and gave it to the girl.

v. to dismantle; to release.

v. to be out of place, not right; to slip out; to be damaged, deteriorated, injured; less than.

n. the deciding heat in a horse race.

v. to be out of place, not right.

v. to free from some malady; to exorcise an evil spirit.

adv. with a sudden crack, with a fine crackling noise, as of a person treading on dry leaves, or the snapping of a piece of bamboo, or the sound of tinsel when rubbed between the hands;

or adv. rustlingly.

v. to point, make pointed, sharpen, sharpen the stick; to be sharp, keen, talented; see also, to emit such a sound.

adv. naturally pointed (lanceolate), as a leaf, not round or blunt; n. the continuation of the keel of a boat or vessel, whether , or ; they call this man, "Nga Bo with the pointed chin.," the horse's ears are pointed.

n. same (infreq.).

an iron hook used by elephant drivers, a goad; he shows the elephant goad (threateningly), and asks for rice.

n. same; a long hook used to gather fruit from trees; comp.

adv. right into, right through.

(from to fall off), v. to cause to fall, as leaves, fruit, etc.; to break off with a , or the hands; applied also to the weakening of passion, in the sense of curbing libidinous desires.
break off and throw down the mangoes from the tree.

to be sparing, economical, frugal.

or to pay a debt by instalments; to be sparing, economical, frugal,

to pay a debt by instalments; allow me to repay my debt of one hundred rupees, sir, by instalments, at the rate of twenty five rupees per month.

sweat, perspiration; vapor condensed to a fluid.

to keep in a state of perspiration, take a sweat.

an inner shirt, a garment worn next the skin.

to have the perspiration checked.

to be wet with perspiration, as clothes.

to cease perspiring.

to draw out perspiration.

to sweat, perspire.

(pron. )

what is earned by hard labor, by the sweat of one's brow.

putrid perspiration, which the Burmese and other Orientals believe accompanies fevers.

to perspire freely from heat.

to cease perspiring.

to have the perspiration checked.

sweat, perspiration.

to have the moisture of rice absorbed while cooking, indicating that the rice is well done.

a daughter-in-law, a son's wife

slimy, ropy, mucilaginous; comp. to be sticky, adhesive; to drawl in speech.

a phlegm, .

, v. to be slimy, etc.; to be slow, drawling in speech; to be affected in speech; used adverbially,
v. (trans.), lit. to cause to rise, swell up; see ကြောင်း, with ကြောင်း, to incite, to make angry, ကြိုးမြှောက်, to flatter. ကြိုးမြှောက်သာ, (from ကြိုး, to remain), v. to leave, let remain, set aside, ကြိုး, ကြိုးပြောင်းသာ, ကြိုးမြှောက်သာ, set aside some of the food for the little folk.

ကြိုး, see ကြိုး, n. an iron hook used by elephant drivers.

ကြိုး, see ကြိုး, adv. with a sudden crack, with a fine crackling noise.

ကြိုး, or ကြိုး, see ကြိုး, or ကြိုး, adv. rustlingly.

ကြိုး, 1, see ကြိုး, v. to cause to fall, as leaves, fruit, etc.

ကြိုး, 2, see ကြိုး, v. to be sparing, frugal.

ကြိုး, v. to surround, attend, ကြိုးသာ, ကြိုးသား, his subordinates and their associates surrounded him, and waited upon him. Der. ကြိုးကြိုး

ကြိုး, see ကြိုး, n. sweat, perspiration.

o. the third consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the third in the class of gutturals.

ကြိုး, n. the Ganges River, ကြိုး, one of the five great rivers which rise in the Himalayas and flow (according to Buddhist teaching) southward in the great south island (ကြိုး, or ကြိုး); ကြိုး, the (lit. whatever) most excellent Buddhas who have appeared and attained Nibban, are as numerous as the grains of sand on the banks of the Ganges.

ကြိုး, 1 (Pali ကြိုး), n. a numeral figure; comp. ကြိုး, a numerical figure in arithmetical computation.

ကြိုး, n. arithmetic.

ကြိုး, 2, n. a crab; ကြိုး, a fresh-water crab, ကြိုး, ကြိုး, a salt-water crab.

ကြိုး, n. the paddling crab.

ကြိုး, n. the sand crab, ကြိုး. ကြိုး.

ကြိုး, ကြိုး (Pali), n. rice boiled in milk, ကြိုး

ကြိုး, n. the same, offered to a priest.

ကြိုး, v. to offer such rice to a priest, ကြိုး, ကြိုး, ကြိုး, when Lord Gautama was on the point of becoming
a Buddh, Thuzata made him an offering of milk-rice, of most delicious flavor.

1 (Pali), n. passage, transition; a transition to another state of existence; 2 (Pali), n. a promise, word pledged; 3 (Pali), n. a promise, word pledged.

v. to enter into an engagement, to pledge one's self, to promise, to keep one's word, to be faithful, true to one's word, to promise, make a promise.

v. to keeping one's word, to be faithful, true to one's word, to keep to one's word, to promise, make a promise.

v. to break a promise.

v. to be faithful, to keep to one's word.

adv. distinctly, by name, clearly, separately, i.e., to the point, do not speak confusedly, but in a distinct and lucid manner; prefixed to a name, a species of large crab, a dense forest.

n. a species of large crab.

n. smell, scent.

n. a perfumed chamber.  "Any private chamber devoted to Buddha's use, was called gandakuti, but especially the room he always occupied at Savatthi ( )." Childers.

n. the chrysanthemum.

n a kind of inferior nat inhabiting and guarding the base of the Myinmo Mountain, in concert with rekkaiks ( ). gombans ( ), galons ( ), and nagas ( ); so named, it is said, because of its partiality for scents and perfumes ( ). "The gandappas are a class of demi-gods who inhabit the Cattum mahajarika heaven, and are the special attendants of Dhatarattha." Childers.
odor. *pron. (from  and *), *n. odor smelt.

(from  the belly), *a. born of the womb; see  produced from a viviparous animal; see under  verb. formative; see Gram. sec. 125, 4th.

(Pali , a guest), *n. the duties of hospitality toward a priest; one kind of ; to perform such duties.

n. a species of  of which there are many varieties.

n. a variety of  distinguished for its fragrance.

varieties of  .

n. a small fish pond commonly connected with a larger one; hence, the reaction of the bore  in a river; the breaking of the surf or waves on the seashore; the swell along the banks of a river, occasioned by the rapid motion of a vessel through the water (the wash of a steamer).

v. to rise, as such a swell.

v. to strike, as such a swell; used metaphorically of tiding or news which spreads far and wide; this report has come, having spread even from Mandalay.

, *n. inconvenience. hardship, trouble, burden. anguish.

, v. to bear the troubles, etc., of another.

, v. to be troubled, harassed, to suffer hardship.

(Latin), *n. a Greek, Grecian.  .

(Pali), *a. heavy, weighty, important.

, v. to treat with deference, respect; to regard as weighty; to take notice of.

, v. to regard as weighty, important; to treat with attention, deference, respect; to make much of, to treat with consideration; the more weighty and important utensils of a priest; opposed to .

, *n. emphasis, to emphasize.

n. a tally, tally stick; anything with which count is kept.
oogie. n. one who keeps count with a tally.
oogie, v. to keep count with a tally; in keeping tally of an amount
of paddy, as each measure is filled, the man who holds the basket
cries. "^s" (break), and the buyer (and seller) breaks the tally
stick which he holds.

oggi, see oggi, n. a bolt, bar.
og. n. laterite; sometimes called oggi; a small image carried
about the person, or tattooed on the skin, as a preventive of harm.
ogo, n. solder, metallic cement.
ogego, v. to solder, to join by means of metallic cement; fig.,
to create harmony and good will between two rival parties, to act
the part of a mediator, ogogo, or oggo, a small image carried
about the person, or tattooed on the skin, as a preventive of harm.
oggi (Pali oggi). n. a galon, garunda, a fabulous bird of immense
size. "The garundas (galons) are represented as being great
enemies to the nagus." M.B. oggo (Pali oggo), in
the Galon country the galon is supreme, in the Naga country the
naga is supreme.
ogge, n. a double sail used on Burmese and Chinese vessels,
oggo, n. a garden plant; probably so called, from the peculiarity shape of the leaf.
og (Beng.), n. a foreign female’s gown.
oggo, v. to wear such a gown, oggo, a double sail used on
Burmese and Chinese vessels.
og (Eng.), n. guard; oggo, a police station; oggo, an officer
in charge of a police station; oggo, a police constable.
oggo (Pali), n. a stanza of Pali verse, consisting of four lines, each
commonly containing eight syllables.
oggo, v. to versify, oggo, oggo.
og (Pali), n. a village, oggo.
oggo (Eng.), n. gown, oggo.
oggo (Pali oggo), n. a measure of distance equal to four kauthas
(oggo, a double sail used on Burmese and Chinese vessels).
oggo (Pali), n. the warm season, oggo, oggo.
oggo (Pali oggo), n. a good or bad quality, attribute; comp. oggo,
and oggo (oggo, mostly used in poetry and dramatic com-
positions, oggo; a good quality; the good results
of a good quality, oggo; the reputation of a good quality, charac-
ter, capacity, virtue, worth, that which gives moral merit and value, 

that which gives moral merit and value, also signifies to be purse-proud. 

rely on one's reputation; not used alone; this man relies on his reputation for wisdom only, he does not rely on his reputation for wealth; 

also signifies to be purse-proud. 

to affect a good quality, assume consequence. put on airs, 

be proud, to be grandiose. 

adv. in rivalry; if with a superior, in presumptuous rivalry, the reputation of a quality; substantial property, wisdom, learning, etc. 

to be famous, renowned, distinguished, eminent, conspicuous, celebrated, illustrious. 

to vie with, as equals; to vie in a presumptuous way, with one's superior. 

pride, haughtiness. 

to be haughty, self-important, supercilious, proud, overbearing, characterized by self-assertiveness (is also used occasionally in a good sense). 

to be equal to another in social status. 

v. to be conceited. 

v. to have character or reputation on account of the performance of a virtuous or worthy action, by the possession of riches or high rank, or, in a secondary degree, from associating with persons of talent, position, etc. 

a spurious precious stone. 

(Pali o.), one possessed of good qualities; see one who is proficient in religious duties; a righteous man, 

a stick thrust under the edges of an open vessel, to press down and secure the contents. 

n. the Amonum corynostachyum. 

n. sackcloth.
Sāna, n. a gunny bag.

Gāna, see Gāna, n. a kind of snare.

Nātil, n. the middle north post in the main part of a house; see under Gaṇa; a part of a royal funeral bier.

Gāna, n. a thin kind of paper, Gāna, see under Gaṇa.

Gāna, see Gaṇa, v. to incite a quarrel by mischievous representation.

Gāna (Pali Gāna), n. the room in a hollow pagoda, Gāna; an excavation in a mountain, Gāna (pron. Gānā); Gāna, the middle part of a royal funeral bier, have you, sir, ever been to the large and extensive cave called Saddan? Gāna, Gāna, Gāna.

Gāna (Eng.), n. the Government Gazette.

Gāna, v. to frequent a place for the purpose of receiving religious offerings; Gāna, the wisdom necessary for the reception of the four paths (Gāna, Gāna) and their fruition (Gāna, Gāna).

Gāna (Pali). n. the fourth Buddha in the present system. "The father of Gautama Buddha, Sudhodana (Gāna), reigned at Kapilavastu (Gāna), on the borders of Nipal; and in a garden near the city the future sage was born, B.C. 564." E.M.

Gāna, (pron. Gāna). n. a concretion said to be formed in the stomach of animals, and used medicinally.

Gāna, n. the throne of a Buddha.

Gāna, n. a stain cloud (in precious stones); a flaw, Gāna, this (precious) stone is not free from flaws.

Gāna, n. common quartz.

Gāna, n. a large boat, formerly used to cross the Bay of Bengal.

Gāna, Gāna, n. various kinds of precious stones; see Gāna, Gāna.

Gāna (Pali Gāna), n. a variety of the garnet, pyrope, of a blood-red color, frequently with a tinge of orange.

Gāna, n. a native of Coringa, Gāna.

Gāna, n. tobacco imported from Coringa, from which the famous Burma cheroots are made, Gāna.

Gāna, n. a British soldier, private.

Gāna, n. barracks occupied by British troops.

Gāna, n. a British regiment.

Gāna, 1 (Pali Gāna), n. a collection, assemblage; Gāna, Gāna; a sect.
bishop, n. a bishop, one who has jurisdiction over other priests.

dioecese, n. a diocese, Sulagandi and Mahagandi (Buddhism).

diocese, n. a diocese, or a bishop's jurisdiction over other priests.

primacy, n. the primacy.

to belong to different dioceses; to different sects, as the

dioecese and sect, Sulagandi and Mahagandi (Buddhism).

archbishop, n. an archbishop.

bishop's assistant, an archdeacon or dean.

what is unsuitable to be done or spoken.

the armpit, a ball, or knot attached to another body; a ball used
in twisting thread.

swindling gambler.

an ark shell.

the Tavoy name for Momordica, the Momordica plant.

the Malabar nightshade, resembling spinach.

dirt, filth.

a round, flat piece of wood used for a small wheel,
or for any other purpose.

a trap.

the barking deer.

a kind of carpenter's plane; a kind of black
wood used for chisel handles; a threshing floor leveller.

wheat, the Triticum sativum.

ale, beer. porter (rarely used).

a locust.

the armpit.

the broken burnt rice adhering to the bottom of a
rice pot.

a species of water-serpent whose bite brings on a gradual
coma and is usually fatal; also thought to be curable by using
the root of the sops, a species of Mimusops, the Acanthus illici-
folius.

the Laticauda scutata.

the Hydrus, or Hydrophis.

a mother's elder sister; a father's elder brother's wife.
(Pali ग्रह), n. a planet, ग्रहाणाः.

(अग्नि), n. an asteroid.

(ग्रहण), v. to exercise a baleful influence, as a planet (a term used by astrologers).

(दलान), v. to be separated, as husband and wife, temporarily from motives of expediency, owing to the maleficient influences of the planets; sometimes however, these influences are made a pretext for final separation.

(नवम), n. the eight planetary or erratic celestial orbs, viz., ग्रह, or ग्रह, the Sun; मंगल, or मंगल, the Moon; मंगल, Mars; ग्रह, Mercury; ग्रह, Jupiter; ग्रह, Venus; ग्रह, Saturn; and राहु, Rahu, the dark planet, which is only visible when passing over the disks of the sun and the moon and causing eclipses; the eight compartments of an astrological house (कोट), corresponding to the eight planets.

(नाम), v. to name a child according to the letters of the alphabet allotted to the day of the week on which he or she was born, e.g., ग्रह or ग्रह, if on Sunday; मंगल or ग्रह, if on Tuesday; मंगल or ग्रह, if on Wednesday, etc. The letters for each day are as follows, ग्रह for Sunday; मंगल, मंगल, c. for Monday; ग्रह, मंगल, ग्रह, ग्रह, for Tuesday; मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, for Wednesday; ग्रह, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, for Thursday; मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, for Friday; मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, मंगल, for Saturday. Burmese children are not always named in this way, but the names of novitiates for the priesthood, are invariably given according to the letters assigned to the days on which they were born.

(डाः), 1, n. dressed cotton; comp. डाः, undressed cotton, the cotton plant.

(डाः), a. padded or stuffed with cotton, as डाः, a padded jacket; डाः, a better kind of padded jacket.

(डाः), n. a cotton mill.

(डाः), 2, n. the nettle hemp, Urtica nivea.

(डाः), n. that variety of sandstone which contains red ochre; see डाः, sandstone.

(डाः), n. the wild apple.

(डाः), see डाः, n. the testicles.

(डाः), n. the beam of the harness or heddles of a loom, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः, डाः.

(डाः), adv. all together, good and bad without distinction, डाः;
chiefly applied to grain and betel nuts, ग्रेहस्त्रेय सूक्ष्माकाराकोऽनान्त्याः, he buys the lot, good and bad; ग्रेहस्त्रेय सूक्ष्माकाराणां नानानानं

सूक्ष्मा, see ग्रेहस्त्रेय. adv. with a crackling noise.

सूक्ष्मा see ग्रेहस्त्रेय. n. the beam of the harness or heddles of a loom.

सूक्ष्माकारान्. सूक्ष्माकाराः. v. see ग्रेहस्त्रेय, and ग्रेहस्त्रेया

C

C, the fifth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fifth in the class of gutturals.

C, 1, pron. possessive and objective of स्त्रेय; in certain constructions, my, me; see Gram. sec. 78; a title, prefixed to proper names of men, indicative of superiority in the speaker. स्त्रेय, स्त्रेया (not polite).

C, 2. v. to be enough for all, on equal distribution, एकौ एकौ एकौ एकौ

स्त्रेयाः (colloq.). एकौ एकौ एकौ एकौ एकौ

स्त्रेयाः. Der. स्त्रेया

स्त्रेया, see under स्त्रेय: स्त्रेयाः. adv. sticking up or out.

स्त्रेयाः, n. a small, hard variety of rice.

स्त्रेय, n. a large variety of rice, स्त्रेयाः

स्त्रेय, n. a black variety of rice; one kind of स्त्रेयाः

स्त्रेय, n. a large variety of rice, स्त्रेयाः

C, v. to pull, draw, जोर; to draw a line. जोर; to draw out, spin. जोर; to gasp for breath, as a dying person, जोर; जोर; जोर; to be drawn along by the irresistible influence of one's past evil deeds.

C, v. to pull, draw; see स्त्रेया

B. D. 21.
cī, v. to be instant, without delay (obs.). Der. წჭიდა

cīp, n. black rice.

cīo, a term of reproach, წჭი. წჭი. წჭიდაწჭიოწჭი წჭი ობათა ობათა ...

cīs, v. to thirst, be thirsty, წჭი წჭი წჭი; to be hungry or thirsty, be in want of food. წჭი წჭი წჭი; to be not sufficiently plump, full, as the stern or bow of a vessel, წჭი ობათა, წჭი ობათა

cīsā, v. to be destitute of food, be in a famishing state; more than წჭი ობათა; წჭი ობათა წჭი ობათა წჭი ობათა წჭი ობათა წჭი ობათა წჭი ობათა

cīs, n. a species of bamboo.

cī, v. to be salt; წჭი წჭი წჭი, the water of the ocean is salt; to be brackish, წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წ鳅 წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭი წჭ

cīs, n. the drippings of pressed and imperfectly cured fish (cīsā).

cīs, 1, n. a goose; წჭი, a swan.

cī, 2, n. a general name for several varieties of serpents, as cī წჭი, the yellow-banded Bungurus, წჭი წჭი; a venomous influence, supposed to occasion certain diseases, as malarial or typhoid fever.

cīsā, n. the spotted fever.

cīso, n. the brown-green ratsnake, Coluber korros, the bite of which is thought to be fatal only under certain circumstances.

cīso, n. the yellow-banded Bungurus.

cīs, n. the dusky hamadryad.

cīso, v. to affect with a venomous influence.

cīs, n. a venomous influence supposed to occasion certain diseases.

cīso, v. to affect with violent fever attended with delirium.

cīs (cīs), n. a cold sweat occasioned by said venomous influence (cīs).}

cīs, 1, n. the yellow fever.

cīs, 2, n. the white-banded Bungurus.

cīs, v. similar to cīs, but causing the loss of the power of speech.

cīs, n. the belted hamadryad.

cī, n. a spade or shovel, წჭი ობათა; comp. წჭი
v. to parcel out work, or do it by parcels (job work).

\[c\sp{8}coS\] n. the nat that is supposed to occasion lunar eclipses.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}Si\] v. to seize upon (the moon) and occasion an eclipse. "The sun and moon are at regular intervals seized by the asurs (\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\]). Rahu (\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\]), and Ketu (\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\]), and these periods are called grahanas or seizures (eclipses)." M. B. The Burmese do not appear to use the term \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] with reference to solar eclipses.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\] n. a kind of cucumber.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\] n. the Pachygone odorifera, an evergreen, powerful, woody climber, with small, white, honey-scented flowers.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}Si\] n. the mudar plant; see \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\].

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] adv. with longing desire, longing for; with regard to young people, used allusively in a bad sense.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] v. to use loud, violent language, in order to daunt and terrify; see \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\].

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\] v. to be small, little, inferior.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] v. to reproach another by exposing the faults of his youth.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. a companion from childhood; \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] a friend and companion from childhood.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] (pron. \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\]) n. meconium, first faces of a new-born child.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] (pron. \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\]) adv. from earliest childhood.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. the soft spot in the cranium of an infant (fontanel).

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. a person who has had the mastery over one from his youth, as he had the mastery over me from childhood, I dare not engage in rivalry with Maung Yan We.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. a companion from childhood.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. same as \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\]

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. a celibate or vestal from childhood; a term applied to pon-gyis and nuns in contradistinction to \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\]

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. an animal bred from the pen (from its birth).

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. one brought up as a servant, from childhood.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\] n. a natural fool or idiot.

\[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\] v. to be young, \[c\sp{8}\text{co}S\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\sp{8}\].
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辜负,辜负子, n. the husband or wife of a person's first marriage.

辜负, v. to cry out with a shrill tone, as a person in a state of violent fear, 失望;

辜负子, n. a servant or subject, 失望子;

辜负者, n. the officinal Pathos, a kind of creeper.

辜负, n. the red pepper plant, chili, of which there are many varieties, 辣椒, 辣椒酱, 辣椒油, 辣椒面; 辣椒油 

辜负者, n. the black pepper plant.

辜负者 (pron. 辣椒), n. a pestle for pounding chilies; 辣椒

辜负者, i.e., in the way of adding insult to injury.

辜负, n. a state of punishment; hell, the infernal regions, 失望;

"The principal narakas (辜负), places of suffering, are eight in number (辜负). It was declared by Buddha that if any one were to attempt to describe all the misery of all the narakas, more than a hundred, or even a hundred thousand, years, would be required for the recital." M.B.

辜负子, n. a superintendent or inflicter of punishment in hell, a tormentor.

辜负子, n. hell fire; a percussion cap, 辣椒粉, 辣椒酱, 辣椒面;

辜负者, n. sulphuric, or nitric acid.

辜负, n. the eight stages or stories of hell, viz. 殭, 慘, 惨, 惨, 惨, 惨, 惨, 惨;

辜负者, each of which is encompassed with sixteen inferior hells called 惨 (55); see 惨.

辜负者, see 殭. n. sassafras, 食品;

辜负, (pron. 辣椒), n. a fabulous monster, four of which are said to sustain the earth on their shoulders; whenever they change their position, the earth quakes.

辜负, v. to quake, as the earth, 失望;

辜负子, n. the Mallotus repandus, a large scandent shrub, bearing capsules containing small gray seeds.

辜负, v. to be enough, sufficient, 吃苦; chiefly used in the derivations 吃苦 and 吃苦;

辜负, v. to wait for, 吃苦;

辜负, 吃苦, 吃苦. v. same, 吃苦, 吃苦;

I had to wait for the tide at Sukala village; 吃苦
you will have to wait for the tide; 

_1_, *pron.* 1, *mas.* or *fem.*, used in speaking to one's self, of one's self, and in addressing inferiors; also used towards equals, when irritated and affronted, 

_2_, *n.* and *n.* five, _3_; 

_4_, *n.* the five duties binding upon all creatures, 

_5_, *n.* an eight anna bit. 

_6_, *n.* (from *ooDc'l8€pco68*, within 500 *tas*), *n.* half a *taing* 

_7_, *n.* a fish, 

_8_, *n.* the black caboose. 

_9_, *n.* the long dorsal-finned catfish. 

_10_, *n.* the carp. 

_11_, *n.* a fresh-water mailed catfish. 

_12_, *n.* fish spawn. 

_13_, *n.* the large perch. 

_14_, *n.* the kingfish, which produces isinglass, 

_15_, *n.* the Tavoy mountain bar. 

_16_, *n.* the large mullet. 

_17_, *n.* the cockup. 

_18_, *n.* the goby. 

_19_, *n.* smoked fish. 

_20_, *pron.* _21_, *n.* the *Saccobranchus*, a small fresh-water catfish which produces a stinging sensation when touched. 

_22_, *n.* the *Labeo boga*. 

_23_, *n.* the fishing frog. 

_24_, *n.* the *Serranus Malabaricus*. 

_25_, *n.* the *Crethistes conta*, 

_26_, *n.* the large gudgeon, the *Cirrhina morigala*. 

_27_, *n.* a kind of film on the eye. When the sky is overspread with cloudlets, after the rainy season is over, the Burmans say _28_, *n.* the black banded *Systomus*. 

_29_, *n.* the red-eyed gudgeon. 

_30_, *n.* the scales of fish. 

_31_, *n.* the *Ambassis natua*. 
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*Clarias*, *n.* the long-headed catfish.

*Clupea*, *n.* the Indian mackerel.

*Clupea*, *n.* the kingfish, *Clupea puncti* (*Tavoy*).

*Clupea*, *n.* a frame for catching fish in their passage over a dam.

*Clupea*, *n.* the black-spotted *Systomus*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the rose-finned *Systomus*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the black-back *Systomus*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the black and red tailed *Systomus, Barbus chola*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the torpedo, *Clarias magur*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the large headed fish, *Scomber microlepidotus*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the Tenasserim sole; the *Brachirus turbot*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the small perch, *Clupea pompi* (*Tavoy*); *Clupea pompi* (*Tavoy*), the small doree.

*Clupea*, *n.* the *Nuria daurica*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the small *Sorubium*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the large-eyed mullet.

*Clupea* (*pron.* *Clupea*), *n.* the scarlet-finned perilamp.

*Clupea*, *n.* a kind of fish called by the Arakanese *Clupea*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the narrow-mouthed carp; the white fish.

*Clupea*, *n.* the paddy eating fish, *Therapon jarbua*.

*Clupea*, *n.* fish bait.

*Clupea*, *n.* a fish resembling mackerel, a species of *Leiurus*.

*Clupea*, *n.* fresh fish; in opposition to *Clupea*.

*Clupea*, *n.* a seller of fresh fish; *Clupea*, the section of a bazar set apart for the sale of fresh fish.

*Clupea*, *n.* the swordfish, *Clupea*.

*Clupea*, *n.* the elephant-ear band fish.

*Clupea*, *n.* a small salt-water fish, with black spots, the *Gerres filamentosus*.

*Clupea*, *n.* train oil.

*Clupea*, *n.* a fin.

*Clupea*, *n.* the back fin.

*Clupea*, *n.* a species of sawfish.

*Clupea* (*pron.* *Clupea*), *n.* the adipose catfish; the butterfish.

*Clupea*, *n.* a species of *Polynemus* with four filaments to the pectoral fins.

*Clupea*, *n.* the ribbonfish.

*Clupea* (*pron.* *Clupea*), *n.* a species of fresh-water catfish.
cIscos, n. the Rasbora daniconius, cIscosdoci.
cIscosdo (pron. cIscodoci), n. the bristle-finned sprat.
cIscosdoci, n. any edible fish.
cIscosdoci, n. a species of catfish.
cIscog, v. to make a haul of fish.
cIscog, n. the jellyfish.
cIscog, n. the Rita Buchanani.
cIscog, n. the Labeo gonius, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the spotted snakehead, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the Calabasu carp; also known as cIscog, and cIscog.
cIscog, n. the pythoness; the Bola, a species of Indian whiting.
cIscog, n. the Gagata cenia.
cIscog, n. the Amblyopus sucker, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the fork-tailed catfish; silvery catfish.
cIscog, n. the Rasbora daniconius, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the topsy-turvy fish.
cIscog, n. an estuary species of catfish (Tavoy).
cIscog, n. the loach.
cIscog, n. the large silure, sheatfish.
cIscog (pron. cIscog), n. the amphibious snakehead.
cIscog, n. the small snakehead; see cIscog.
cIscog, n. the Malay shad, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the pomfret, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the Lutianus Jonnii.
cIscog (pron. cIscog), n. the gills of a fish.
cIscog, n. a preparation of fish salted and pressed, fish-paste, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the sardine (found at Tavoy and Mergui).
cIscog, n. a name applied to several species of diving beetles. One of these has been identified as belonging to the family of the dysticidae, and another to that of the hydrophilidae.
cIscog, n. the mango fish.
cIscog, n. the Indian whiting, cIscog.
cIscog, n. the Silago, a salt-water fish.
cIscog, n. the four-toothed sea-porcupine; the globe fish, Tetraodon Pennantii.
cIscog, n. the smooth sea-porcupine.
cIscog, n. the perilamp.


The Madagascar mackerel.

The flying fish.

The Otolithus; see *Chanda*.

Or *Chanda*, a species of turbot, resembling the common English turbot.

(pron. *םו*), the point-tailed goby.

The Amblyopus sucker, *Chanda*.

The flat-bellied herring; the bristle finned sprat; a small, thin species of salt-water fish belonging to the genus *Chanda*; also called *Chanda*.

Boiled fish.

The climbing perch, *Anabas scandens*, walking fish.

The small perch; see *Chanda*.

The band fish.

The Tenasserim bream.

The fresh-water herring.

The Rohtee Belangeri.

A very large eel.

The Tavoy whitefish.

The garfish.

The *Aspidoparia* morar.

Same as *Chanda*.

The *Trichogaster* fasciatus.

The *Amblypharyngodon mola*, *Chanda*.

A species of eel.

The sawfish.

Different species of sharks.

A species of the hammer-headed shark.

The blade of a steamer’s screw propeller.

The swordfish.

The screw propeller of a steamer; *Chanda*.

The hammer-headed shark.

The Rhineodon shark.

The *Badis Buchananii*.

The pomfret, *Chanda*.

The Bagarius Yarrellii, a scaleless fresh-water fish with a large mouth. The skin, which is of a grayish hue, is spotted with black.
The red-eyed gudgeon, *Silurus gaster*, is a species of catfish. It is made into *ngapi* and sold in four qualities known as, *kyeik, kw, kwang-do*, and *kat*.

*Silundia gangitica*, n. the short-headed catfish, *Silundia gangitica*. It is made into *ngapi* and sold in four qualities known as, *kijeik, kwe, kaung-do*, and *kat*.

*Silundia gangitica*, n. the short-headed *Silundia gangitica*.

*Silundia gangitica* (larva). n. the black-tailed *Systomus*.

*Silundia gangitica*, n. the ophidian, *Silundia gangitica (Tavoy)*.

*Mastacembelus zebrinus*, n. the *Mastacembelus zebrinus*.

*ngapi*, v. to fish; n. a fishhook, *ngapi*.

*ngapi*, n. a fishing line.

*ngapi*, n. fish bait.

*ngapi*, n. a fishing rod.

*ngapi*, n. the barb of a fishhook.

*ngapi*, v. to twitch up the hook; n. a fishing rod.

*ngapi*, n. the large snout.

*ngapi*, n. the white-bellied *Opsarion*.

*ngapi* (pron. *ngapi*), n. an implement used for catching fish in spawn.

*ngapi*, n. the *Chela*.

*ngapi*, n. the Morton barbel.

*ngapi*, n. the long-bearded barbel.

*ngapi*, n. the banded snakehead, the *Ophiocephalus striatus*; *ngapi*.

*ngapi*, a term applied to persons having a short waist.

*ngapi*, n. the amphibious snakehead. *ngapi*.

*ngapi*, n. the spotted snakehead.

*ngapi*, n. the small snakehead.

*ngapi* (pron. *ngapi*), n. the nodding *Clerodendron*, an elegant flowering shrub.

*ngapi*, n. a species of mackerel, the *Cybium lineolatum*.

*ngapi*, n. the *Perilampus atpar*. *ngapi*.

*ngapi*, n. the mailed catfish; the shark-snouted catfish.

*ngapi*, n. the large catfish.

*ngapi* (pron. *ngapi*), n. an eel; *ngapi*, russet brown color.

*ngapi*, n. the common eel.

*ngapi*, n. the skate.

*ngapi*, n. the *Holacanthus annularis*. 

*[Additional text from the previous page]*
collective term for fish and marine or aquatic animals.

the small mullet.

the Labeo angra, a small fresh-water fish.

the Ostochilus chalybeatus.

n. the Corvina solada, greenish on the back, having the fins dotted with brown, and growing to the length of two feet.

n. the Barbus chola; n.

n. the whale.

n. the Crenidens, a small oval fish, having a row of sharp, front teeth.

n. the conger eel.

n. a fish monger.

n. the Gobius giuris.

n. a species of catfish.

n. the Botia Berdmorei; n.

n. the Rangoon shad, the Clupea palasha, or ilisha.

n. a small catfish.

n. the Rohita carp, Catla Buchanani, n. (Ogilby) a proverb applied to those who are surfeited with sensual pleasures.

n. the purple heron.

n. the Labeo gonius; see n.

n. the Murcena eel.

n. the Cassia lignum (tree).

n. the Cassia fistula.

n. varieties of the Cassia lignum. The fruit of this tree is used as a purgative.

n. the Cassia nodosa.

to remain after a part is destroyed (obs.), the ruins of a pagoda; Der. n.

adv. in a sitting posture; the allusion being to the stump of a tree; sitting idly; in one continued sitting posture, as we are not equal in strength, I have to endure his persecution, without being able to move hand or foot.
qo5, n. a snag; a sharp, short branch.

qo, v. to dive, to go beneath; to be swallowed up, be lost; to disappear, ḍaarias a; to be latent, as a disease; ṣeša, would you dare to dive in the water on this declaration? used to test another's veracity; seša, you must take medicine, in order that the latent fever may come out; ṣeša, there is no concern in which it is good to be behindhand, except in the matter of diving.

qo, n. the Chrysopogon acicularis; ḍaarias

qc, v. to inclose, cover, shut up, as in the mouth, or in a flowerbud; to include, comprise; ṣeša, as the floor of the house is low, when you go under, it is only by stooping that you will escape striking your head; ṣeša, when entering the cave, he went in a stooping posture.

qc, orqc, adv. idly, implying disregard of authority. ṣeša, do not let your mind be wandering from the subject; please pay attention to what I am saying.

q, v. to lean, be inclined to one side, as a post or vessel; less than
and be partial; to have special regard for. Der. ฉ.

inclined in mind, be partial.

to project, stick up or out; more than ฉ (obs.); to use loud, violent language in order to daunt or terrify, ฉ not use loud, violent language in speaking to me, sir.

v. to project, stick up or out; used adverbially, ฉ adv. sticking up or out.

v. to use loud, violent language, in order to daunt or terrify, the voice was loud and terrifying.

v. see the parts.

v. to set erect.

adv. sticking upright; used fig., ฉ adv. stretched out straight, as when sleeping in the way of others passing; awkward in appearance; my little son is sleeping, stretched out by himself alone; ฉ adv. singly, alone, as a person traveling by himself, ฉ adv. project, as the middle of the body when bending backward; to take advantage of some affection or favor and be contumacious, refractory.

v. to take advantage of some affection or favor and be refractory.

v. to bend outward.

v. to stick up obliquely; more than ฉ; to have an unpleasant
taste, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ; to be strong, as scent; to be strong, as a voice when singing.

ထား, ဆိုင်ရာတွင် နားလည်သောအချက်, ပျော်ရွှင်ဖြစ်သော, သရာက်နှင့် ၊ သားဏ်ဍာရေးသားသောစားမှု;

though disagreeable to the smell, as scent or perfume, in the sense of its being overpowering; harsh and grating to the ear, as the human voice, ထား၏။ ဆိုင်ရာတွင် နားလည်သောအချက်၏။ ပျော်ရွှင်ဖြစ်သော။ သရာက်နှင့် ။ ။ သားဏ်ဍာရေးသားသောစားမှု၏။

the flavor is overpoweringly strong; ထား၏။ ဆိုင်ရာတွင် နားလည်သောအချက်၏။ ပျော်ရွှင်ဖြစ်သော။ သရာက်နှင့် ။ ။ သားဏ်ဍာရေးသားသောစားမှု၏။

adv. sticking up obliquely, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

v. to cry, weep; အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။ အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။ အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

to be moist, as a slight exhalation from a porous substance; ရှိနေသောအချက်၏။

to emit moisture (sweat), as salt (စိက်အက်), jaggery (စိက်ကူညီ), sugar, alum, sal ammoniac, gunpowder.

ဗေဒီ, v. to cry loudly, bewail. အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။ အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။ အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီအသံ, n. a funeral song, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီး (pron. အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။), n. a professional mourner.

ဗေဒီး, v. to cry loudly.

ဗေဒီ, v. same as အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီ, v. to nod through drowsiness; to hang the head, as an ear of grain; အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။ အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။ အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

this child is nodding because he is sleepy.

ဗေဒီး, adv. hanging down the head, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီး, v. to nod through drowsiness, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီး, v. to have a settled dread, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

in this instance, means that the boy, in a past existence, was in the habit of crying from fright, and on that account has the same habit in the present existence; အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

usually said of very young children.

ဗေဒီ, v. to contradict, deny; to refuse to do (one kind of အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီး, v. to contradict, deny; to dispute, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

ဗေဒီး, v. to contradict, deny; to dispute, အဆင့်မြင့်သောစားပါ။

the disciples of Theinzi
contended with the disciples of Gautama, as to who was the
Buddh.

534, n. an issue at law;  to frame an issue.

v, to refuse to obey,  to disown, disavow; to deny,

v, to reject (a proposal); to disown, disavow; to deny,

I do not deny what you say, sir;  to reject, disown,

n. a scaffold; gallows.

v, to make a scaffolding of bamboos, for the purpose of
building or repairing a pagoda;  to meet with, find,

 verbs, euphonic, mostly used before the continuative affix
and the assertive future affix  when used for ,

e.g., ;  may you not come in contact with stumbling blocks or be caught by thorns; fig., may you not meet with

v, same, in the latter sense; to be criminated, or implicated
in a crime or offence; to get into trouble, or entanglement,

v, to catch, entangle, hold fast, with particular reference to
the affections, to foul, as a rope. Der.

v, to be still, unmoved, composed, quiet;  to be un-
disturbed by outward troubles; comp.

(pron. &8). v, to be unmoved, quiet,  this pony is unlike other people's ponies
it is very quiet when ridden.

v, same as ; owing to thieves, dacoits, bad
characters and opium-smokers being few, the towns and villages are in a very peaceful state.

...to have sweet, pleasurable sensations, as the sound of musical instruments is very pleasant to one's ears. The Burmese term the sensation experienced while swinging in a swing, or riding on an elephant, or being rocked in a boat, but used adverbially only.

...to be quieted, appeased, settled, to be quiet, comfortable, happy, free from outward troubles, extinguish the light (more elegant than ).

...to to be uneasy, discontented, to experience ennui; to be glittering, dazzling.

...the lamp shines so that it dazzles.

...to be uneasy, discontented, dull, it is very dull having to live in this house by one's self. is generally used in collog., and in books and formal discourse, to express the feeling of dullness which results from the absence of congenial company; to be weary of the society of men.

...to be envious, malevolent, to act an envious, malevolent part; comp. in books and formal discourse, to express the feeling of dullness which results from the absence of congenial company; to be weary of the society of men.

...any sharp thing sticking up or out; a sharp stump or thorn; a caltrop, a piece of bamboo (or other material) having four sharp points, so arranged that when thrown on the ground, one of the points will always be upward. These are scattered on the pathway by dacoits to prevent pursuit.

...to be dark in color, between blue and black; to darken, as the countenance.
Bis"^', v. to be distressed, miserable; comp. co^8o^8; to dislike, implying that such dislike is owing to ill-treatment or harshness; 
a^oo8, see B888933, v. to be of a dark purple color.

v. see coo8; v. to feel ill-will towards, harbor resentment, wish to injure, indulge malice prepense, coo8; do not bear resentment towards me for nothing at all.

cgoj, v. to be large, great; to be high, to project prominently above and beyond others; used adverbially only, c^cooo8, c^cooo8, c^cooo8, do you see that great mountain towering (lit. toweringly high) in the distance before you?

cgg, n. silver.

cgg, cgg, v. to contribute money; usually for a religious purpose.

cgg, n. a bill.

cgg, v. to borrow money.

cgg, v. to take bribes (lit. to eat money), cgg

cgg, v. lit. to collect or gather together, silver; to save, or put by money; to collect money for a joint undertaking, such as paying the expenses of a pwe.

cgg, n. silver moderately alloyed, as twenty-five per cent.

cgg, n. money raised by direct taxation; revenue; government treasure.

cgg, v. to levy a direct tax.

cgg, n. a government treasury.

cgg, n. a banker, cgg

cgg, v. to live on the interest of one's money.

cgg, n. a treasurer, cash-keeper, cgg

cgg, n. an air-plant, the Dendrobium formosum; also that variety of the picture-plant which has a variegated leaf; one name of the periwinkle.

cgg, n. a bloom that appears on the surface of good silver, hence called flowered silver.

cgg, cgg, n. the hairy or feathery appearance on the surface of silver moderately alloyed.
stock, capital.

to wash with silver.  

to be plentiful, as money; to be flush in cash. (Colloq.)

ready money; to buy, paying cash.

paper money; a cheque,  

borrow or lend money for a short time without charging interest.

a promissory note; a money order; a bill of exchange.

da drawee.

land acquired by purchase.

appear in small measure, be a forerunner or symptom indicative of something more; to be gentle. moderate; to be flickering, as the light of a lamp; to be at the point of death,  

(from c, to be distributed throughout), v. to distribute equally to all; comp.  

a bird's gizzard.  

a flycatcher with white and blue markings, and a long, handsome tail,  

comp.  

a Chinese sampan.

the Xenorhynchus Asiaticus or Jabiru stork.

n. an ostrich.

the Tantalus leucocephalus, the pelican ibis, a bird with a very long beak and pink legs, having black and white feathers on the back; it is about the size of a small adjutant.

the adjutant,  

a species of fern, Polypodiaceae.

a large bird (fabulous).

v. to catch birds,  

do,  

do,  

n. the blue or green jay; the roller.

a temporary roof or awning placed over the coffin of a pongyi, or a member of the royal family, during the performance of funeral rites.
Scarecrow, n. a scarecrow.

Imperial pigeon, n. the imperial pigeon; the common English heron.

Red feathers, n. a bird said to be very much sought after, for a few red feathers, with which fishermen on the coast make fly-hooks for large fish.

Chloropsis, n. the Chloropsis aurifrons; the name of two species of green bulbuls, the Phyllornis aurifrons, and the Phyllornis cochinchenensis.

Broadbill, n. the broadbill.

Screech owl, n.; the barn owl.

Flycatcher, n. a species of flycatcher, having a showy plumage, larger than the wild pigeon.

Spur-winged plover, n. the spur-winged plover.

Long-tailed Edolius, n. the general name for the Drogo shrikes.

Red-cheeked barbet, n. the red-cheeked barbet; the green barbet.

Caprimulgus, n. a general name applied to the small finches.

Fairy bluebird, Irena puella.

Caprimulgus or goatsucker.

Shrike, n. a shrike, one of the Laniidæ.

Scarlet minivets, n. a general name for scarlet minivets, the Pericrocotus roseus.

Triangular vane, n. the triangular vane of a steeple or spire (so called because a bird cannot perch on it); any vane; weathercock.

Feather, n. a feather, or feathers.

Wagtail, n. the wagtail; the wood pipit; Nemoricola Indica.

Mango bird, n. the mango bird, a species of oriole.

Magpie, n. the magpie robin.

Bird’s nest, n. a bird’s nest.

Bird’s-nest tax.

Bird’s-nest island, n. a bird’s-nest island in the Mergui or Tavoy Archipelago. These nests are made by the Hirundo esculens, and are considered a great delicacy by the Chinese; see Sio.sii

Malaria, 2. n. the pestilential influence of miasma; malaria.
(pron. ကြက် ကဲ့), n. an enlargement of the abdomen, occasioned by malaria, မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်။

ခွန်. n. malarial fever; မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်။ မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်။ မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်။ မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်။ မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်။

ခွန်, v. to contract malarial fever.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည် (pron. ကြက်), n. a stalk or bunch of plantain fruit containing several combs (ကြက်ကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်).

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a kind of plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a large kind of plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a large, long kind of plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a long plantain; smaller than မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a large variety of plantain of a dark color.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a small species of မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည် (pron. ကြက်), n. the small, plump, yellow, sweet plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည် (or မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်), n. a large, red and yellow plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. the leaf of the plantain after it has been detached from the tree and stripped of its midrib; မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည် is the leaf on the tree.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a single comb of plantains; comp. မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. the most common kind of plantain, having a sub-acid flavor.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. two combs of plantains placed together concavely.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. the large bud of the plantain; the bulging part of the capital of a pagoda, below the umbrella, မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a large, plump, sweet species of plantain (lit. the king of plantains).

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a long, slender, sweet variety of plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a common kind of plantain, thin skinned, very sweet (sometimes called မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်).

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a long, green, sweet, fragrant variety of plantain.

မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, n. a kind of plantain easily digested; frequently given to young children.

ခါး, n. affix, for, in order to; chiefly used with verbal nouns, and verbs used substantively, as. မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, for food, or for the sake of food; or with verbs in မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, lit. in order to eating; with verbs used substantively, မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, မိုးသီးသနီးရောင်စီးကျဉ်းကျော်လာသည်, in order to eat; see Gram. p. 48.
to borrow or lend; to hire or let (the same article, in either case, to be returned); comp. ကြား; ကြားဝယ်မှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

to incline, set on one side, as a vessel in order to drain off the contents; less than ကြား; ကြားဝယ်မှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

(from စား, to be inclined), v. to incline, set on one side, as a vessel in order to drain off the contents; less than ကြား; ကြားဝယ်မှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

the sixth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the first in the class of palatals.

Doctor.

adv. first, at first, at the first, စွမ်းငါး, စွမ်းငါးကြားမှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

Alaung Mintayagyi Maung Aung Zeya first founded the city of Konbaung.

v. to be the first to begin, as an aggressor in a quarrel, စွမ်းငါးငါးကြားမှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

this man began beating me, first; to take the initiative in any business or undertaking.

v. to assail, စွမ်းငါးငါးကြားမှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

to fall upon, attack suddenly.

(pron. အ when preceded by a verb). verb. affix. interrogative, စွမ်းငါးငါးကြားမှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။

is it well? စွမ်းငါးငါးကြားမှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။
do you hear, or did you hear it?

did you find it? စွမ်းငါးငါးကြားမှုကြားခဲ့ပါစေ။
do you see it, or did you see it?

is it there (Colloq.)?

(from စွမ်းငါး), n. the anus, စွမ်းငါး; the bottom of a vessel, either
the inside or the outside; in the first sense vulgar, but in the latter sanctioned by good usage.

1 (Pali 陀, from Sanskrit तत्), n. a wheel, anything that is circular and turns on an axis; the wheel of a carriage, तत्; the wheel of a mill or any machine, तत्त्; hence तत्त्बी a winch, windlass; and तत्त्व, a capstan; a wheel rocket, तत्त्म; the zodiac, तत्त्म; a thunderbolt, supposed to whirl round, तत्त्देव; any celestial or supernatural weapon, particularly the fabulous झंकम weapon, झंकम, झंकम, झंकम; झंकम; power, energy, force, झंकम, झंकम, झंकम; झंकम; authority, controlling power, झंकम; a circle which, though not actually circular, has a centre, or axis from which it was originally turned, झंकम, झंकम; a circular mark or sign, indicative of some excellence, privilege, or authority, झंकम, particularly the characteristic marks of a Buddha's foot (झंकम); one hundred eight in number, झंकम झंकम झंकम; the foot of a king. झंकम; a kind of charm, made circular and buried in the flesh (often in the neck and upper arm), झंकम झंकम; a circular mark set up, as the object of a marksman, a target, झंकम, झंकम; a झंकम system or world, झंकम; also similar to झंकम, झंकम, झंकम, झंकम, e.g., झंकम झंकम झंकम झंकम; the upsetting of this business is the handiwork of Nga Pyu.

झंकम, n. a hollow tube filled with gunpowder.

झंकम, n. an engine room.

झंकम, n. a kind of block or pulley.

झंकम (pron. झंकम), n. a tree bearing a round fruit about an inch and a half in diameter, having marks somewhat resembling the spokes of a wheel; hence the name. It is also called झंकम.

झंकम, n. the wheel of a block or pulley, a sheave.

झंकम, n. a mechanical engineer.

झंकम, v. to follow as a natural consequence, as the spray of water caused by the revolution of a paddle wheel of a steamer.

झंकम, n. a large reel.

झंकम, v. to step, walk; appropriate to Deity and royalty, झंकम.

झंकम, n. a gallows.
execute by hanging on a gallows
ram down the powder in a hollow tube
a propeller; applied to a screw steamboat, because the screw is hidden;
(n. pron. a side-wheel steamboat.
the paddle box of a steamboat.
a bicycle; to ride the bicycle.
a wheel rocket.
the fabulous sekya weapon.
any machine that contains a wheel, or that revolves.
slow down an engine.
a circle, a target; to fire at a target.
a segment of a circle.
a block, pulley.
a sheave, a bicycle.
the cog of a wheel; the edge of a thunderbolt.
adv. droppingly.
n. drop, fall in drops; seldom used as a verb. Der. 
adv. same as 
adv. droppingly (from the body).

v. to transmit impetus, as from one billiard ball to another; to propagate or be propagated, as sound from cliff to cliff, or fire from house to house, or contagion from one person to another; the epidemic spread from the western division, and disappeared after reaching the eastern.

v. to scratch off, by a sudden jerk of the finger nail made by compression against the thumb; a game played by children to test each other's courage. It is painful, frequently causes blood to ooze from the skin, and makes a small sore.

v. to make equal in weight, to counterpoise.
6. v. to sleep, take repose; appropriate to royalty and divinity; comp. সূত্র and সূত্র

6 v. to sleep; applied to Deity; see ব্যথিত, ইন্দ্র

v. equivalent to বিশেষত্‌, to sleep. অপরাধীনাত্মক, His Majesty (lit. Lord of Great Glory) sleeps only during one of the three night watches.

v. see ভূমি, অপরাধীনাত্মক, equivalent to ভূমি, to sleep, আলমাত্মিক, His Majesty remains in a sound slumber.

n. a mattress used by royal personages.

n. a word; words, language; a saying, speech.

v. to draw out, detect, catch in questioning, আলমাত্মিক, although you may try to draw me out by questioning you will not succeed, sir.

v. to be circuitous in speech, in order to gain some end,

v. to speak together in company, many speaking at once.

v. to use exaggerated language. আলমাত্মিক, to "draw the long bow," আলমাত্মিক, this person has a habit of speaking in a very exaggerated manner.

v. to commit one's self by word, or in speech.

v. to inquire, in order to draw out some desired information, আলমাত্মিক

(েম্পাট্র) n. an anticipatory statement, whether a person has sufficient grounds for making it or not.

v. to come to a thorough understanding of (an affair).

v. to be talkative, garrulous; to be fluent.

v. to be indirect in speech, in order to make a discovery, or gain an end.

v. to make a parenthesis; to introduce parenthetically, আলমাত্মিক, a parenthesis, parenthetical remarks; আলমাত্মিক, to interlard; আলমাত্মিক, this passage is a parenthesis.

v. to commence speaking, আলমাত্মিক

v. to make a preface or exordium, supposed to commend what is to follow; n. a preface or exordium.
间接的暗示，间接的同盟，间接的附和，证词，附带条款，以便于联系或引出，作为语言、话题的谈话等，附录，附录到一个写作，不完美的措辞，亵渎，假定或合理的语言，回答；一个答案，保持，回答，请把谜语答出来，从添加，额外的话，讲话，谈话，聊天，轻飘飘的谈话，额外的话，从添加，一个写作，重写，一个作家，一个翻译家，一个政府的翻译家，散文，纯语言，自由从巴利和诗歌，翻译，解释，返回一个答案，当在说话或不省人事时，一个翻译者或解释者，政府翻译家，散文，散文，一个谈话，交谈，谈话，聊天，谈话说得流利，谈话，谈话，聊天，容易流利，暗示了那种流利，结果泄露秘密。
v. to be garrulous.

v. to try to rectify a slip of the tongue; lit. to patch up one's speech.

n. a leading word.

n. a synonymous word or expletive, e.g., in ဟုချောင်းဟု, ဟုချောင်း would be the ဟုချောင်း, ဟုချောင်း the ဟုချောင်း. (lit. the male and female words).

n. a hint.

v. to catch a hint.

n. indefinite language; would be termed ဟုချောင်း; a proviso, ဟုချောင်း.

n. language containing something of agreeable import to the person addressed.

v. to speak unguardedly.

n. an enigma, riddle.

n. light, airy talk, persiflage.

v. to brag, bluster; see ဟုချောင်း.

n. indirect speech. used in order to gain some point or advantage.

n. an enigma, riddle.

v. to tattle, to tell tales.

n. definite, positive language.

n. circumlocution.

(pron. ဟုချောင်း), a. or adv. not fit for either this or that, incomplete, wanting; comp. ဟုချောင်း, not sufficient, not enough.

n. the ruddy goose; the Pelicanus Javanicus or white pelican.

n. paper.

n. a paper-bound book.

n. rough or brown paper; see ဟုချောင်း.

n. a paper folder.

n. a sheet of paper.

(Pali ဟုချောင်း, and ဟုချောင်း), n. the faculty of seeing.

(Pali), n. the eye.

n. sight.

v. to be blind (polite).
POWER (pron. power), n. the power of the eye.

brand-new; see under under.

be disgusted with, disgusting.

(Sanskrit), n. a sekya system or world; the fabulous sekya weapon.

a universal monarch, one who has obtained possession of the sekya weapon. "The Chakravarrtti (Chakravartin) is a universal emperor; there are never two persons invested with this office at one time. He is born only in an asunya kalpa (asunya kalpa in which no Buddha appears); he never appears in any Sakwala but this, nor in any continent but Jambudwipa (Jambudvipa), nor in any country but Magadha. He must have possessed great merit in a former state of existence." M.B.

(Pali oppo, a division, bounded part), n. a sekya world or system, comprising a central Myinma Mountain, the surrounding seas and islands, the celestial regions containing the circumvolving luminaries, and the infernal regions; the universe being composed of an infinity of sekya worlds; see under sekya.

n. the boundary wall of a sekya world.

n. a sekya world or system; see sekya.

(from sekya), n. any celestial or supernatural weapon; particularly the fabulous sekya weapon. sekya. sekya.

n. one who has obtained possession of the sekya weapon.

n. any celestial or supernatural weapon; see sekya and sekya. The difference between a sekya and a sekya is, that the former is able to travel by itself, to any part of the sekya, by the mere wish or command of the sekya, while the latter has actually to be hurled by the sekya, but it nevertheless travels with unerring aim.

n. a four-sided roof, sekya sekya.

1. n. a frame or stage. Der. sekya, sekya, sekya, sekya, sekya.

2. v. to be cleared from dirt, alloy, etc., to be clear, pure; to be free from disease, sekya sekya sekya sekya sekya: to be castrated: used adjectively, as sekya, sekya, etc.; sekya, a pure virgin: sekya, a chaste young man.

same. sekya sekya sekya sekya sekya sekya  sekya sekya sekya sekya.

(pron. sekya), n. plain, without ornamentation, as silver bowls.
adv. clean, nothing left; sweep this house clean of all rubbish; 

v. to be white, clean, pure; see 

adv. even, slightly emphatic; 

(pron. ) (Pali ), n. a walk, place for walking to and fro. , your boat does not look well, with its great length and narrow beam; it is like up-country handiwork. 

n. a species of yam. 

n. a species of yam, used medicinally. 

v. in boat-racing parlance, to win by an entire length (of a boat). 

, 1, n. the acacia tree, yielding a hard timber. 

2. n. war, a battle. 

n. an army composed of four parts, elephanters; , horsemen or cavalry; , charioters; , footmen or infantry. 

v. to conquer in battle, gain a victory. 

n. munition, 

v. to afford aid in war; to be an ally. 

n. a lieutenant-general; a sitke is
now an officer of the subordinate judicial service. In the Burmese time a \textit{wun} ranked next to a \textit{wun}. There were two \textit{sitkes} at a \textit{wun}'s headquarters.

\textit{eSoSs}, \textit{v.} to set in battle array, prepare for an engagement.

\textit{eBoS}, \textit{v.} to receive battle.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to be wearied of fighting.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to be bold and courageous in battle.

\textit{esOeSs}, \textit{v.} to march to battle.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to set in array, prepare for an engagement; \textit{see} \textit{eSoSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a fieldpiece.

\textit{eBoS}, \textit{n.} department of war.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} military dress, accoutrements; weapons, instruments of war.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} an esplanade, a parade-ground or maidan.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{eBoS}, \textit{v.} to fight, engage in battle.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a sword.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to conquer in battle; \textit{see} \textit{esSsOeSs} \textit{(more elegant than \textit{esSsOeSs})}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a Sepoy. \textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to lose a battle. \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to engage in battle. \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a military officer.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} forces, troops. \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a generalissimo, chief commander of the forces in the field; \textit{comp.} \textit{esSsOeSs}. In the last Burmese war, the British General commanding the expeditionary force was styled, \textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} war, a battle; \textit{see} \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} warlike implements, munitions of war.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to deploy.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a sudden skirmish; a short campaign. \textit{esSsOeSs}.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{n.} a field of battle.

\textit{esSsOeSs} \textit{(pron. \textit{esSsOeSs})}, \textit{n.} a sally.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to sally, to rush out and attack an enemy.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to be worsted in battle.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to practice on parade.

\textit{esSsOeSs}, \textit{v.} to drill.
to lose a battle, be defeated.

to examine, military accoutrements, a man-of-war.

n. a squadron, as the North Atlantic Squadron.

n. a soldier, military accoutrements,
a man-of-war.

n. a squad, a body of troops.

n. a general; comp. a record.

to filter, strain, separate one part from another; to examine, investigate, scrutinize,
to search, look through; to be unadulterated, genuine,
true, pure.

v. to examine judicially, to examine (any business); comp.

n. see a record. is also applied to the statements of U.B. made on oath, of
the extent, boundaries and population of their jurisdictions, at the
time of the settlement of 1145 B.E.

v. to pick and search carefully here and there.

v. to examine judicially; see a record.

n. the fee to be paid after undergoing an examination.

adv. by slight pricks or twinges; in a keen, darting or shooting, sharp, sudden manner, as pain,
adv. chirpingly, twitteringly.

v. to be saving, close, parsimonious, sparing: less than

n. the whistling teal.

n. an apparition, spectre, ghost.

often called (n. chess); (chess).
I do not know the moves in the game of chess.

d. n. a chessboard.

t. v. to play the game of chess.

Arum, Colocasia Indica, a species of Arum.

I do not know the moves in the game of chess.

d. n. a small wooden porch in front of a pagoda, commonly containing an image (obs.).

1. n. a drum; a cask.

d. n. the braces of a drum.

d. n. a kind of drum.

d. n. a drummer, a drummer.

d. n. the hoop of a cask.

d. n. a kind of drum; beaten in the Burmese time, when the royal tumblers performed.

d. n. a cylinder.

d. n. a tub.

d. n. a drumhead.

d. n. the head or end of a cask.

d. n. a drumstick.

t. to act the part of a bellman or crier, a crier.

d. n. a drummer, a drummer.

d. n. the three kinds of drums, viz., those closed at one end, those closed at both ends, and those closed and covered throughout.

t. v. to abound, have in abundance; to have a bustling appearance, as a city, town, or village; to be thronged with people, as the streets of a city; to be crowded, as a . comp. applied to property, possessions of any kind.

t. v. same; to have much foliage, as a tree; to be in good condition as a horse, buffalo, or a human being; to be crowded, as an assembly of people, was the tree crowded when you went to it last night? So crowded that there was not even room to sit.

v. to thrive luxuriantly.

v. same as (most common). frequently used with .
3 (pron. <Option 1>), v. to place in a continuous row, according to some order. comp. <Option 2>. Der. <Option 3>

3 (pron. <Option 4>), adv. directly, without intervention, <Option 5>

4 (pron. <Option 6>), v. to fly off scatteringly, as sparks or fine particles, <Option 7>; to glance off the object aimed at and strike another object. <Option 8>

�, n. the air bladder of a fish. <Option 9>; the bladder of a hog, <Option 10>; <Option 11>, adj. directly, without intervention, <Option 12>; the bottle after glancing off the post, struck the child.

tó, n. the trigger of a crossbow (梠梲梲梲).

2, n. a small granary for rice, or other provisions.

3 (pron. <Option 13>), n. the substance used in glazing earthen ware, prepared from the dross of silver.

1, n. a large glazed pot or jar; a Pegu jar.

tó (from ?option 14), adv. minutely, particularly.

1, n. a boundary line marked by a hedge or light fence, .Option 15; a fence of any kind; a rule of action, .Option 16

2, n. a boundary line, mark of limitation.

v. to limit, set bounds; to lay down rules, to systematize; <Option 17>; <Option 18>; <Option 19>; <Option 20>, the Limitation Act.

v. to be systematic, methodical, well disciplined.

1, n. a mark not to be passed.

v. to be circumspect; applied to women, <Option 21>,

2, n. a boundary line, <Option 22>

v. to deviate, or fall away, from a principle or line of conduct, method, etc.

v. to be broken through, as anything that is usually done in a methodical, regular manner, or as discipline; to depart from, as a principle of action or a line of conduct.

1, n. a line or course of conduct, method; the same as ?option 23; or with Doctrine the same as <Option 24>, or <Option 25>; <Option 26>, <Option 27>, <Option 28>, <Option 29>, <Option 30>, <Option 31>, <Option 32>, <Option 33>, <Option 34>, <Option 35>, <Option 36>, <Option 37>, <Option 38>, <Option 39>, <Option 40>, <Option 41>, <Option 42>, <Option 43>, <Option 44>, <Option 45>, <Option 46>, <Option 47>, <Option 48>, <Option 49>, <Option 50>, <Option 51>, <Option 52>, <Option 53>, <Option 54>, <Option 55>, <Option 56>, <Option 57>, <Option 58>, <Option 59>, <Option 60>, <Option 61>, <Option 62>, <Option 63>, <Option 64>, <Option 65>, <Option 66>, <Option 67>, <Option 68>, <Option 69>, <Option 70>, <Option 71>, <Option 72>, <Option 73>, <Option 74>, <Option 75>, <Option 76>, <Option 77>, <Option 78>, <Option 79>, <Option 80>, <Option 81>, <Option 82>, <Option 83>, <Option 84>, <Option 85>, <Option 86>, <Option 87>, <Option 88>, <Option 89>, <Option 90>, <Option 91>, <Option 92>, <Option 93>, <Option 94>, <Option 95>, <Option 96>, <Option 97>, <Option 98>, <Option 99>, <Option 100>, <Option 101>, <Option 102>, <Option 103>, <Option 104>, <Option 105>, <Option 106>, <Option 107>, <Option 108>, <Option 109>, <Option 110>, <Option 111>, <Option 112>, <Option 113>, <Option 114>, <Option 115>, <Option 116>, <Option 117>, <Option 118>, <Option 119>, <Option 120>, <Option 121>, <Option 122>, <Option 123>, <Option 124>, <Option 125>, <Option 126>, <Option 127>, <Option 128>, <Option 129>, <Option 130>, <Option 131>, <Option 132>, <Option 133>, <Option 134>, <Option 135>, <Option 136>, <Option 137>, <Option 138>, <Option 139>, <Option 140>, <Option 141>, <Option 142>, <Option 143>, <Option 144>, <Option 145>, <Option 146>, <Option 147>, <Option 148>, <Option 149>, <Option 150>, <Option 151>, <Option 152>, <Option 153>, <Option 154>, <Option 155>, <Option 156>, <Option 157>, <Option 158>, <Option 159>, <Option 160>, <Option 161>, <Option 162>, <Option 163>, <Option 164>, <Option 165>, <Option 166>, <Option 167>, <Option 168>, <Option 169>, <Option 170>, <Option 171>, <Option 172>, .Option
admonition given by her parents, this girl is very circumspect.

admonition, 2, n. a bar, sand bank, bar, while the waves beat.

bank, n. the top or upper surface of a sand bank, bar, sand bank, there are nothing but sand banks where the waves beat.

bank, n. a spit of sand.

bank, v. to bind, tie together, what are you doing? I am tying bamboos together, as I am about to make a raft; to bind around.

bank, n. the leathern ring which secures the shaft of a cart to the yoke, (pron. a spit of sand, to bind, tie together, are you doing?) I am tying bamboos together, as I am about to make a raft; to bind around.

bank, v. to keep tight, snug; to arrange in order, for action; to assess revenue, to bind around.

bank, n. the leathern ring which secures the shaft of a cart to the yoke, (pron. a spit of sand, to bind, tie together, are you doing?) I am tying bamboos together, as I am about to make a raft; to bind around.

bank, v. to keep tight, snug; to arrange in order, for action; to assess revenue, to bind around.

bank, n. a chairman, moderator.

bank, 4 (pron. a little, a little)

bank, n. a steeleyard.

bank, 5 (pron. a steeleyard), n. the iron point of an arrow, commonly barbed; not used singly.

bank, n. an arrow with an iron point or barb.

bank, 6 (pron. a little), v. to chop, mince.

bank, v. to consider and mark down.

bank, v. to mince, hash, in order to eat.

bank (pron. a little), n. a. or adv. a little, a little.

bank, v. to consider, deliberate, to consider, deliberate, in a courthouse (lit. the deliberation room).

bank, n. the private room of a commissioner or other official, in a courthouse (lit. the deliberation room).

bank, n. a chopping block, a chopping block.
put this meat on the chopping block and mince it.

artifice, v. to use artifice (in a bad sense); to use tricks in order to cheat, be unfair in dealing.

consider, v. to consider, deliberate; see consider

the possession of wealth, the enjoyment of any good; royal estate, regal splendor; good fortune, as suddenly inherited, unexpected wealth.

(Ch.); n. a chandala.

the four degraded classes, gravediggers; beggars; prostitutes; lepers.

I (pron. 1), n. any ceremony regarded as a charm to remove or avert evil.

perform such a ceremony, as when a person is bitten by a dog, or cut with a knife, or when the hoofs of a horse, or pony are abnormally long. A circle is made around the wound, sore, or hoof, with a piece of charred teakwood, a solid, artificially solid, that is, made without a hollow; solid throughout, as bangles; in contradistinction to ; solid throughout, solid throughout.

a numeral figure in arithmetical computation; a multiplication table, ascending to nine times nine (called because it is said to have been first introduced into a former king's palace in U.B. by his inferior queens); see multiplication table.

matter produced by the operation of the four causes, multiplication table, the four points of the compass; applied to ponyi kyaungs and zayats. In the former instance, when used with it implies that a kyaung is the common property of the priesthood; in the latter it means that any one many
live in the zaifat; the kyaung intended to be offered to all the priesthood who may, or may not, arrive from the four points of the compass.

four (Pali). n. four articles which a priest may eat after noon, viz. oil; honey; molasses; and butter.

n. the first stage of the world of nats, situated around the waist of the Myinmo Mountain; see under koS (koS, so called because it is ruled over by four nats, koS).

(from to make a barrier on the side), a. square; square.

n. the azure-headed flycatcher.

(pron. a), v. to perform the ceremony of burying men at the four corners of a newly founded city, in order that they may become living guardian nats of the city, let pits be dug at the four corners, and let men to the number of four be seized and buried (alive) in them.

verb. affix in negative sentences (infreq.); see oo, oo.

n. a jollyboat.

n. a fuse or train of gunpowder.

to place a fuse or train; in modern parlance, to act as a go-between in love affairs; also used in a bad sense, when applied to a person fomenting quarrels or making mischief, ; in order that they may become living guardian nats of the city, let pits be dug at the four corners, and let men to the number of four be seized and buried (alive) in them.

verb. in modern parlance, to act as a go-between in love affairs; also used in a bad sense, when applied to a person fomenting quarrels or making mischief.

to introduce one person to another, with a view to some future course of action.

n. an estimate of the plan or proportions of a building, machine, etc.; to make such an estimate.

n. the above plan drawn out.

to draw out such a plan.

n. an ominous saying.
ep (pron. ep), v. to gauge public opinion in troublous times, or when some important step is about to be taken, as a monarch or minister, by causing private inquiries to be made, or by having regard to some ominous, or weighty saying which may have been dropped, (proi.) to gauge public opinion in troublous times, or when some important step is about to be taken, as a monarch or minister, by causing private inquiries to be made, or by having regard to some ominous, or weighty saying which may have been dropped,

ep, n. the receiver or interpreter of an ominous saying.

ep, 2. n. ep, one of the five posts of honor, or places of sitting in the royal presence; see under ep

ep (ep), n. an apartment in the palace, appropriated for certain prayers.

ep. n. the planet Saturn; the seventh day of the week, Saturday,

ep (from ep), adv. backward and forward, to and fro (obs.); confusedly, disorderly, distractedly, perplexedly, as the mind,

ep, verb. formative, see Gram. sec. 125, 4th. ep

ep (pron. ep), n. the sanders, or sandalwood tree.

ep (Pali ep, the moon), n. a glass supposed to produce water from the rays of the moon; comp. ep

ep (Pali), n. the moon.

ep, 1, n. a certain instrument carried in procession at the funerals of the great.

ep, 2, n. a large frame for catching fish; a large kind of bamboo fish trap, used in shallow waters in the Mergui district; comp. ep

ep, v. to be stretched out straight, ep; to be drawn out, lengthened, as a bar of metal by beating; to be stiff and cold, as the limbs of a dead person;

ep, an astrological term, ep; comp. ep

ep, n. the turmeric plant or root; ep is a corruption of ep

ep, 1, v. to be hot, pungent, whether to have that quality which excites a hot or pungent sensation in the throat, mouth, eyes, etc., or to feel a hot or pungent sensation, to smart; one kind of
...to smart; chiefly applied to the eyes; also used to express the sensation experienced from a caustic application to a wound.

...to be hot, pungent, acrid; see ṣə; ṣə, ṣə, ṣə (pron. ṣə); adv. disagreeably warm, as the sun, etc., ṣə...

...v. to join, unite, connect; more closely than ṣə; to make distantly or indirectly related (መንጋት, irrelevantly); to blend colors in painting; n. the washboard or gunwale of a boat, ṣə; an outer segment of a Burman cart wheel, ṣə. Der. ṣə

...n. an intervening space, ṣə; v. same as ṣə

...v. to mediate, act the part of a go-between; ṣə, a mediator.

...n. a seam, ṣə

...v. to bring together, as parties to make a bargain; to intervene in love affairs.

...n. a joiner; a coffin-maker; comp. ṣə

...v. to compose (writing), ṣə; commonly applied to poetry, ṣə

...v. to concern, be connected with, appertain to, ṣə; ṣə...

...a. with raised sides; applied to boats, ṣə, a boat with raised sides.

...v. to be distantly related, as by marriage.

... (pron. ṣə), adv. with a look or smile of disregard or contempt; in a silly, affected, simpering manner; see ṣə, ṣə

...v. to act in concert, or partnership; see ṣə

...v. same as ṣə

...v. to be closely and mutually connected; to cohabit, ṣə

...v. to be connected continuously in a smooth, orderly manner. Der. ṣə

...n. a cabinet-maker, joiner, ṣə

...v. to bring together, bring into communication, acquaintance, relationship.

...v. to be closely joined, ṣə; to come together, come...
into connection; to make inquiries, to investigate; one kind of 

\( \text{connection} \)

\( \text{making} \)

\( \text{attendant} \)

\( \text{varieties of the jasmine.} \)

\( \text{jasmine; garden jasmine; wild jasmine; varieties of the jasmine.} \)

\( \text{jasmine; garden jasmine; wild jasmine; varieties of the jasmine.} \)

\( \text{the rice plant or grain, paddy,} \)

\( \text{a granary.} \)

\( \text{convey} \)

\( \text{carry} \)

\( \text{the weevil,} \)

\( \text{the leaves which cover the ear or spike of grain.} \)

\( \text{empty, unsubstantial grain.} \)

\( \text{the beard of grain.} \)

\( \text{wild rice; see} \)

\( \text{grain.} \)

\( \text{the boa constrictor, python.} \)

\( \text{to look with a sidelong, furtive glance.} \)

\( \text{a species of Momordica, with small, muricated fruit.} \)

\( \text{the grape.} \)

\( \text{tartar, cream of tartar.} \)

\( \text{the vine, a grape vine.} \)

\( \text{wine.} \)

\( \text{the grape.} \)

\( \text{affix, in negative sentences, (not)} \)

\( \text{ever, as} \)

\( \text{he never went; a thing never seen or heard of (before).} \)

\( \text{the Gnaphalium aureum (Bot.).} \)

\( \text{species of gingerwort.} \)

\( \text{varieties of the same.} \)
an apartment in the palace, appropriated to the royal toilet.

same (more common).
a kind of plant, of which there are many varieties.
the anise plant.
 anise seed.
the oil of anise seed.
fennel flower, *Nigella sativa*.
cress.
 land granted by the Kings of Burma.
sauce, condiment of any kind;  is usually coupled with
the Court of Small Causes.
v. to enjoy; appropriate to royalty and divinity; see
see , n. the common jasmine.
the part of a roof which projects beyond the roof plate.
indurated face.
same; protracted constipation (Med.).
the upright supports of a Burmese bier (*Burmese*);
made of wood.
a species of *Anethum*.
the follower of an ambassador or envoy; an officer of the
*Hluttaw* whose duty it was to preserve silence, .
(a corruption of ), n. one who picks up an accurate,
though somewhat superficial, knowledge of literature, as distin-
guished from one who goes through a regular and thorough course
of study, as a (pron. ).
the caraway plant, dill.
caraway seed.
oil of caraway.
a spring of water (not used alone).
spring water.
a well or fountain filled from a spring.
a spring of water.
(pron. ). a stream or current of spring water.
v. to feel of, as with the hand; to use means to find out or
discover; to try, make trial,
try my pulse, and see whether the pulsation is due to an evil spirit, or to normal causes; to try another, put him to the test.

Try, v. to fathom, sound. 

Try (prn. Tryer), adv. gropingly.

Try (prn. Tryer), adv. gropingly, to find the way.

Try, v. to feel for the way.

Try, v. to feel of, stroke.

Enicurus, n. the Enicurus, a bird of the wagtail family.

Try (from Try, and Try), n. the anus (vulgar). Try, Try, Try

Try, v. to examine thoroughly, sift to the bottom (rarely used),

Try, v. to mix together, assimilate by commixing; to effect a collusion, to collude; he mixes medicine and honey, in order to assimilate them;

Try, n. a building erected for public accommodation, a rest-house.

This word is said to have been originally derived from Try to eat, and Try, to stop; Try, a caravansary.

Try, (from Try, what is for), n. what is for; used as a verbal formative, Try, what is for eating, Try, what is for hating.

Try, 1, n. expense, money required for the expense of a journey,

Try, 2, n. expense, money required for the expense of a journey, I cannot go.

Try, 2, n. shot; hence Try, grapeshot.

Try, n. same as Try.

Try (Pali), n. a deed (either good or bad), Try: Try, Try, one portion of the Buddhist Scriptures.

Try (from Try, Try, and Try), n. a refectory. In modern parlance, it is only applicable to monasteries.

Try (prn. Try) (Pali T), n. a deed, Try (Try, Try), this man's actions are very bad.

Try, n. customary way, habit, Try, they enjoy themselves in their usual way.

Try, n. a measure of capacity equal to two pyis (Try).

Try, n. a tenon. Try, a mortise.
to mortise, to make a mortise; an. the periwinkle plant.

to mortise, an. varieties of the same.

a measure of capacity equal to one-fourth of a pyi (ပျ်); comp.

, n. a substitute for.

(pron. ကျည်း) (for ကျည်း, and ကျည်း), n. small, round things, rough or hard particles, occasioning unevenness in a seat or bed, or inconvenience in eating, as when one finds uncooked grains in rice; ကျည်းကျည်းကျည်းကျည်း, ကျည်းကျည်းကျည်း. one should cover the crooked-mouthed cooking pot with a crooked cover.

, n. the cover of a cooking pot; one kind of ကျည်း; often called ကျည်းကျည်း, ကျည်းကျည်းကျည်း. one should cover the crooked-mouthed cooking pot with a crooked cover.

, n. the handle of said cover.

, n. a gouge.

, n. a thread of distinction, worn over the left shoulder and under the right arm, as the Brahminical thread; the insignia of nobility used in Burma. ကျည်းကျည်း. A salwe of twelve strings, was considered the highest insignia, and could only be worn by a person of royal blood; ကျည်းကျည်း, a long purse worn round the waist.

different kinds of salwees worn at court.

, n. to wear a ကျည်း over the left shoulder and under the right arm.

(pron. ကျည်း), n. a species of coarse, black rice.

, verb affix in negative sentences (infreq.); see

, n. a test, standard, model, sample, anything presented as a test of the quality of another, particularly gold of a certain quality used as a standard by which other gold is tested (ကျည်း), or a precious stone used as a standard by which others are tested (ကျည်း).

, n. a judge or appraiser of gold, etc.; formerly, one who appraised merchandise from China and the Shan States.

, v. to test the quality of an article by comparing it with some standard; ကျည်းကျည်း။ချည်းကျည်းကျည်းကျည်းကျည်း ချည်း
let us test and see which is the better ring, yours or mine; also used figuratively, 湖钟, 湖钟湖钟, 湖钟湖钟

n. a royal standard, 湖钟湖钟湖钟湖钟湖钟湖钟

v. to be below the standard.

v. to be up to the standard.

n. a sharper who defrauds by counterfeiting, 湖钟湖钟

2. v. to enjoy, take delight in; indicating a higher degree of enjoyment than 湖钟, which often means, in connection with 湖钟, to suffer, endure pain.

n. a temporary kyaung or monastery erected for a special occasion.

v. see 湖钟

n. a temporary palace, such as was built for the King when royal regattas were held, or for temporary residence.

or 湖钟, v. see 湖钟; to bathe, 湖钟湖钟湖钟, apprropriate to royalty and divinity; comp. 湖钟湖钟

v. to wear a garment under one arm and over the opposite shoulder, 湖钟湖钟湖钟; 湖钟湖钟湖钟

v. to live, or abide, as royalty.

v. same as 湖钟

(pron. 湖钟), n. the champac, Michelia champaca, bearing a yellow flower; 湖钟湖钟, China champac.

n. one variety of the champac.

(pron. 湖钟), n. a tray made of woven bamboo, used to separate grain of different qualities by shaking and tossing; comp. 湖钟, 湖钟, and 湖钟

(pron. 湖钟), n. the root of the champac tree.

verb. affix, interrogative.

1. n. writing; a letter, a paper, a document; literature, as 湖钟

Burmese literature, 湖钟, English literature, 湖钟

v. to read aloud, as a scholar to his teacher.

n. a bound book.

n. a library, 湖钟湖钟

n. a flyleaf.

v. to pass an examination.

v. to write, compose writing, 湖钟
v. to peruse, read to one's self; in an extended sense, to study.

n. an examiner.

d (from ठी, a floor), n. a thin narrow board, used as a cover to a palm-leaf book.

v. to teach to read. Prov. टिहरेडोःपुःँधुःकोः टिहरेडोः, exhibit the art of swimming to the king of the crocodiles, and teach a pongyi to read.

(pron. ठी), n. a secretary; not used singly. Der. ठेघोः, ठेघोः ठेघोः

n. an obligatory writing, a contract, a bond, or agreement in writing; ठ्योःतांत्रिकांसोः, a conveyance in writing, a grant; sometimes it means a treaty, as ठ्योःपुःः, the Treaty of Yandabo (A. D. 1826).

n. a distinct article in a contract.

nto magnify or extol in song, as at a pwe, when one of the actors extols the bounty and goodness of the ठ्योः, or some person of distinction present; ठ्योःपुःःकोः ठ्योःपुःःकोः, the other night at the pwe, the manner in which Maung Tha Zan extolled Wundauk U Shwe Kyi in song, was very good.

n. a government order written on a palm leaf pointed at both ends, ठ्योःतांत्रिकांसोः, ठ्योःतांत्रिकांसोः, a royal order with only one line of writing; ठ्योःतांत्रिकांसोः, an order from the Hluttaw with two lines of writing.

n. an examination (ठ्योः).

nto see next.

v. to write, compose writing. ठ्योः: ठ्योः, a compositor in a printing office; ठ्योःपुःःकोः ठ्योःपुःःकोः, Maung Punya is very proficient in composition, sir.

n. a treatise or book, ठ्योःपुःःकोः, ठ्योःपुःःकोः

v. to lodge a complaint in writing, ठ्योःपुःः; to procure a summons against any one.

n. a bard, ठ्योःपुःःकोः

n. a king's bard, poet laureate.

v. to affix a notice, usually of a menacing character, to a tree, post, building, etc., as when a band of dacoits threatens to dacoit
or burn a village on a certain date. Have you not yet heard the news, sirs, that the dacoits, Nga Naung and Nga Bo Gaung, have attached a notice to a branch of the large tamarind tree in front of the courthouse, declaring that they will burn Pegu, so as to reduce the whole town to ashes, on the night of the 12th of the waning moon of Tazaungmon?

©o^Sg (pron. ©o^Sg), n. fine writing, small, running (Italian) hand.
©o^Sg, n. a study table, escritoire, secretary.
©o^Sg (pron. ©o^Sg), n. one who collates writings.
©o^Sg, v. to be versed in literature; n. one versed in literature, a scholar (pron. ©o^Sg, or ©o^Sg).
©o^Sg, n. an official or formal record; a line of writing or printing.
©o^Sg, n. same (infreq.).
©o^Sg, v. to enter on record, ©o^Sg o©oS.
©o^Sg, v. to issue invitations (to a pwe).
©o^Sg (pron. ©o^Sg), n. a bookcase; a post office; ©o^Sg, a dead-letter office; ©o^Sg ©o^S, a letter box.
©o^Sg, n. a librarian, ©o^Sg ©o^S.
©o^Sg, v. to collate, compare critically, as books or manuscripts, ©o^Sg ©o^S.
©o^Sg, v. to lodge a complaint in writing, ©o^Sg.
©o^Sg, v. to inscribe, as letters on the forehead or breast of a criminal; ©o^Sg (more frequent), ©o^Sg ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S; to brand.
©o^Sg, v. to send an anonymous petition, lit. to throw a written communication; because it is usually thrown in some place where the person for whom it is intended, is likely to find it.
©o^Sg (pron. ©o^Sg), n. writings, books, ©o^Sg ©o^S, ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S (pron. ©o^Sg ©o^S), n. superficial writing, as light poetry, novels, etc. (infreq.).
©o^Sg, ©o^S, v. to teach literature; applied more extensively than ©o^S; to convey letters, despatches; ©o^S ©o^S, a mail steamer.
©o^S, v. to recite from memory, as before a teacher; to undergo an examination, as a government servant; to reply to a letter, ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S; n. a government translator. ©o^S ©o^S ©o^S
to **write**, to compose writing. to extol one another's good qualities in complimentary letters, as lovers.

**to put letters together, to spell.**

**n.** a combination of the letters o, o, o, and o, used as a charm; a monogram.

**to extol one another's good qualities in complimentary letters, as lovers.**

**n.** a register; an account; a bill; a document; a writing containing evidence or proof;

**n.** an account-book.

**v.** to account for, as money received.

**n.** one hired on a written engagement; any hired servant,

**v.** to account for, as money received.

**n.** one who has hired servants, an employer of labor, as a cultivator who hires laborers during harvest time.

**v.** to close an account.

**v.** to account for, as money, **n.**

**v.** to take an account, **n.**

**v.** to be entered in a register, **n.** to have one's name entered in the domesday book of the Burman Empire, compiled in the year 1145 B.E. (A.D. 1783), by order of King

**v.** to audit an account, **n.**

**n.** a writer, scribe, secretary.

**n.** a clerkship.

**n.** a writing-desk (**n.**

**n.** same as **n.**

**v.** to cast lots, **n.**

**n.** a roll of writing, a scroll.

**n.** a letter of the alphabet, **n.**

**v.** to spell words; comp. **n.**

**n.** extensive learning, **n.**

**v.** to give a word to be spelt, as a teacher; **n.**

**v.** to write in cipher; **n.**

**n.** a secular school; comp. **n.**

**n.** a school-teacher.

**n.** the narrative part of a Burmese writing, in contradistinction to the exordium.
365

365, n. a dead letter;  ಕೈರು, a dead letter office.
365, n. a sparrow.
365, a. speckled, a speckled bullock, a speckled bullock, thrush (a disease of infants).
365, n. the yellow capped weaver bird; comp.  ಕೈರುಳು, and  ಕೈರುಗುಳು
365, v. to frighten away sparrows (from a grain field).
365, n. a scarecrow, for frightening sparrows.
365, n. a matchlock, in which the match is applied by a spring,  ಹೀಳಿನ ಪಡುವು (infreq.).
365, v. to frighten or drive away sparrows (from a grain field),  ಕೈರುಗುಳು
365, n. a cock sparrow.
365, 365, n. the sparrow that constructs a hanging nest, the weaver bird.
365, n. food (used in comp.).
365, n. the space between the lower lip and the chin.
365 (from ತೋ, to reap), n. a grass-cutter,  ಕೈರುಳು,  ಕೈರುಳು
365, 4, n. a thing,  ತೋ; used with the pron. a.  ತೋಗು
365, v. to have tender regard, to feel for another, as for one's self; more than  ತೋಗು (and more disinterested than  ತೋಗು, which does not necessarily imply that one feels for another, as for one's self);  ತೋ implies that a certain process of compassionate mental calculation takes place in one's mind; hence in modern parlance, to compare one thing with another;  ತೋಗುಳುನ್ನು ತೋ ತೋಗುಳುನ್ನು, in everything it would be well to have the same feeling for another as for one's self;  ತೋಗುಳುನ್ನು ತೋಗುಳುನ್ನು
365, v. same (more common).
365, v. to be shrill (obs.).
365, or 365, adv. shrilly; continuously,  ಸಂತಾನಸಂತಾನಸಂತಾನ, Mi Thi Nyun, with her shrill voice.
365, n. a species of gingerwort.
365, n. a species of Ficus; comp.  ಕೈರುಳುಗುಳು
365 (pron. 365) (Pali), n. conduct, deeds.  ತೋಗು; charity, alms-
giving, to behave badly, Satan.

(o) (pron. o), n. a fabulous beast, celebrated for its regard for its tail; o, a kind of winged horse (or O); some say o is a bird, o, the zamari bird will not suffer the loss of a single feather of its tail. The Burmese, when wishing to express their admiration for a high-spirited, valorous personage, say, o, a man of strength and courage, even like the breed of zamari.

Pali (o), n. custom, habit, way; is rarely used; the original word (o, pron. o) is preferred.

(o) (pron. o) (from o, and o), n. the crop or craw of a bird; a cavity or basin made by a fall of water; a small vessel, junk; o, the big bird, the pelican, being satisfied with food, puts its craw on its back, and flies to the place where its nest is.

(o), n. the crop or craw of a bird.

(o), n. a species of gourd, the Coccinia grandis.

o, v. to eat; to corrode, consume; to wear, wear out or off; to cut, as a saw; to divide (in arithmetic); to capture a piece in chess; n. one who lives on (something designated), used in composition, as o, one who lives on the revenues of a city, o; o, applied figuratively to ungrateful persons. Der. o, and o

(o), n. the attendant on the King, who tasted all dishes in His Majesty's presence, to prevent any possibility of poisoning.

(o), n. a wonted feeding-place, grazing-ground.

o, v. to wander from its grazing-ground, as a bullock.

(o), n. a trough for eating; one kind of o; the length of a boat or ship, on the inside.

(o). v. a contraction of o, a term applied to thugyis, signifying that a thugyi enjoyed the privileges and perquisites of, and had control over, his village, e.g., o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o, o.
008, n. the same; one who lives on the leavings of another.
0083, n. a debt incurred for food.
0081, n. a resting place, place of refreshment or encampment, a stage on a regularly traveled road.
0082, v. to stop for rest or refreshment, on a journey, to encamp.
0084, n. tempting food.
0085, n. a divisor (Arith.).
0086, n. a cup for eating; comp. 0081.
0087, n. eatables.
0088, n. expense of food.
0089, n. a king's steward.
0090, n. a tuft of hair on a man's lower lip and chin, an imperial.
0091 (pron. 0092), v. equivalent to 0083, to eat.
0093, v. to eat, as a king, or a pongyi.
0094, n. a small boat waiting upon a larger one, generally in tow of a 0095; 0096, 0097, a class of boats usually called 0098.
0099, n. a king's purveyor.
00910, n. provisions for a journey, 00911, 00912, 00913.
00914, n. the territory from which one derives his support.
00915, n. fragments, bits of food, 00916.
00917, v. to be cloyed, surfeited, satiated; see 00918, and 00919; applied to men, animals and birds.
00920, n. a piece of plaited bamboo, used as a plate.
00921, n. food prepared and placed for eating, a meal; a dining table, eating board of any kind, 00922.
00923, n. the head of a table.
00924, v. to lay a table, in European style.
00925, 00926, n. a dining table.
00927, n. a butler, steward.
00928, v. to sit at table, as a European.
00929, n. a table cover, table cloth.
00930, n. a feast, entertainment.
00931, n. a cooking place; comp. 00932, and 00933.
868

**cook-house**, n. a cook-house. **cook**, n. a cook. **messmate; a boon companion**, a cook, a boon companion, a messmate; a bundle of food taken on a journey.

**eatables**, n. eatables, a boon companion, a messmate; a bundle of food taken on a journey. **appetite satisfied (rare)**.

**chew the cud, to rumin ate.** **dropping the cud**., n. “dropping the cud,” a disease of cattle. **pledge, earnest-money**, money or anything given to ratify a bargain, or to ensure possession, as clothes given by a lover to his intended bride.

**without food or drink; without creature comforts.** **to have enough to eat; to be in comfortable circumstances.**

**the gullet,** n. the gullet. **to lack but very little** (of being). **to examine with nice particularity, to scrutinize; comp. gushingly,**

**strictly, tightly, firmly,** gushingly, with some noise; 

**disgustingly, implying moisture, implying the absence of moisture,**

**mind, soul, spirit; an emotion or affection of the mind; resentment, ill-temper,**

**two bodies, one mind; a term applied to persons who have formed a fast friendship,**

**an opinion, thought, fancy.** **to have strong feelings, to have an ardent desire or determination to do (something).**

**to have weak feelings, be wanting in passion, ardor, zeal,**

**to be distressed in mind from anxiety, or conscious inability to avoid a difficulty,**
8o5d, v. to be distressed from conscious inability to accomplish an object; more than 8o5d
8o5g8oS, v. to ramble in mind from one thing to another; to indulge in fanciful speculations or imaginative vagaries, 8o5g8oS
8o5o©D8, v. to lose regard for, 8o5o©D8, 8o5o©D8; n. the power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind, 8o5o©D8
8o5oo©D8, v. to devise, contrive, 8o5oo©D8; n. the power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind, 8o5oo©D8
8o5no8, v. to be expert in contriving.

8o5o^S, v. to devise, contrive, 8o5oo©D8; n. the power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind, 8o5oo©D8
8o5no8, v. to lose regard for, 8o5oo©D8, 8o5oo©D8, 8o5oo©D8, 8o5oo©D8
8o5no8, v. to devise, contrive, 8o5oo©D8; n. the power or faculty of forming an idea in the mind, 8o5oo©D8
8o5no8, v. to be of a good disposition, have a good temper; to be sane.

8o5o, v. to give up one's purpose, 8o5o©D8; to evince a change in one's temper and habits, in old age.
8o5o, v. to be humbled in spirit.
8o5o©D8, v. to be humbled in spirit, contrive, broken-hearted.
8o5o©D8, v. to be of a rough, savage disposition.
8o5o©D8, v. to be precociously manly; to be violently angry, hard to be appeased; 8o5o©D8, to be conceited.
8o5o©D8, v. to be appeased. 8o5o©D8
8o5o©D8, v. to be melted with sympathy, broken down with grief for others; see 8o5o©D8
8o5o©D8, v. to be subject to a temporary change of mind, for the worse; implying suspicion, dissatisfaction, or anger.
8o5o©D8, v. to indulge in fanciful speculations, to form imaginative ideas; see 8o5o©D8, and 8o5o©D8; 8o5o©D8 is equivalent to the English expression, to "build castles in the air;" 8o5o©D8
8o5o©D8, v. to be roused to action by emulative considerations; comp. 8o5o©D8; to return to a state of mind temporarily interrupted.
8o5o©D8, 8o5o©D8, v. to cherish ill feeling in silence, to harbor resentment.
8o5o©D8, 8o5o©D8, v. to be firm in mind, whether for good or for evil; to be stoical, imperturbable.

B. D. 24.
to be hardened in mind, stiff, obstinate.

To settle the mind. be settled in purpose, intention, etc.; to feel comfortable and easy in mind; to resolve.

(pron.) v. to be ruffled in mind, to be vexed, to feel a little angry.

To control one's anger.

To be forgetful, as an old man in his dotage, or a person whose intellect is enfeebled by sickness or hard usage; see

v. to be dispirited, cast down, dejected, 

v. to comprehend (infreq.),

v. to be biased in mind, be partial to.

n. mind; in composition frequently used synonymously with 

v. to have the mind fixed on an object.

v. to be quick tempered, fractious (lit. to be brittle).

v. to be distressed in body or mind.

v. to have a violent temper, over which one has little or no control.

v. to be angry, 

v. to be enervated, weakened in mind, by brooding over bereavements or losses.

v. to be uneasy in mind, uncomfortable, unhappy,

v. to be sullen, sulky, not disposed to speak.

v. to be down-hearted, sad,

v. to be firm, unyielding.

v. to have constancy of mind.

v. to have the mind directed toward an object, be intent on,

v. to be irritable, easily offended.

v. to be firm and unyielding; to exhibit fortitude and calmness in adversity,

v. to draw back from a purpose, (Colloq.).

v. to like, be pleased with,
805, v. to be angry, 805oo; to have a sudden outburst of anger, 805oo.
805oo, v. to be high-spirited.
805oo, v. to be high-spirited and resolute.
805oo, v. to be violent-tempered.
805oo, n. the position or attitude of the mind.
805oo, v. to be angry, 805oo, 805oo (more elegant).
805oo, v. to have the feelings wounded, to be deeply offended, 805oo.
805oo, v. to have, in advanced life, a disposition to imitate the dress and manners of youth, 805oo.
805oo, v. to be disturbed in mind, 805oo.
805oo, v. to be tame, subdued in spirit, 805oo.
805oo, n. mind; in composition frequently used synonymously with 805oo, as 805oo, 805oo, 805oo, 805oo.
805oo, v. to be melted with sympathy, broken down with grief for others, 805oo.
805oo, v. to be daft.
805oo, v. to be angry, 805oo, 805oo.
805oo, v. to be slightly deranged in mind, 805oo; less than 805oo.
805oo (805oo), v. to rely entirely on one's own resources; to be resolutely self-confident.
805oo, v. to give out, be discouraged, to cease from further effort.
805oo, v. to be of an immature mind and youthful appearance; to have youthful ways although grown up; generally used in a deprecatory sense.
805oo, v. to lose regard for, 805oo.
v. to be appeased.

v. to be confused in mind.

v. to be in a strait between two; see ရမ်, ၂.

v. to be of a procrastinating, dilatory disposition, ရည်ညွှန်းတွေ ရှိခြင်း, ဆိုဒ်ရှိခြင်း, adv. in the way of obliterating painful impressions, soothingly.

, adv. same.

a. unassured, not confident.

n. pride, ရည်ညွှန်း, ရည်ညွှန်းတွေ ရှိခြင်း, ဆိုဒ်ရှိခြင်း.

v. to pretend to be angry; to affect to hold off when selling anything, in order to get a larger price, as a trader, ကြက်ရှင်; to affect to hold off, as a girl with her lover, in order not to allow herself to be undervalued.

v. to be sullen, privately angry; more than ဆိုဒ်.

v. to be high-minded, proud; to be elated; သေခါင်တွေ စိတ်ကြည့်, ဆိုဒ်ရှိခြင်း, ဆိုဒ်တွေ ရှိခြင်း.

v. to be quick in thought and feeling. မြန်နေသည် မြင်နေသည် မြင်နေသည်.

v. to be slightly irritated.

(pron. ဆို). v. to be not easily provoked, slow to anger, long suffering, forbearing.

v. to have an inclination for.

v. to be confused, troubled, perplexed in mind.

v. to be in a happy, joyous state of mind.

n. mind: in composition, frequently used synonymously with ကြည့်တန်, ကြည့်တန်တွေ ရှိခြင်း, ကြည့်တန်တွေ ရှိခြင်း.

; comp. ရည်ညွှန်း

v. to pretend to be reluctant, unwilling.

v. to feel safe, secure, to be free from anxiety; ကြည့်တန်, ကြည့်တန်, ကြည့်တန်တွေ ရှိခြင်း, ကြည့်တန်တွေ ရှိခြင်း, to reassure.

v. to be unsteady in mind; applied to the adolescent of either sex; to be proud, ရည်ညွှန်း; ရည်ညွှန်းတွေ ရှိခြင်း, to be haughty in manner toward one's own peers.

, နိုင်ငံတော်တွေ, v. to be scattered, dissipated in thought.

v. to be heavy-hearted, owing to a foreboding of coming danger or trouble.

v. to give up one's purpose; see ရည်ညွှန်း.

(pron. ဆို), v. to enter ardently into (a business).
to be confused in mind, puzzled, not knowing what to do,

v. to be at ease, as the mind.

v. to be resolute, SoSscosooSoopSu

n. disposition, temper of mind.

v. to be intent on something, to give one's whole attention to a matter, 8o5cO.

v. to be pleased, feel pleasant.

v. to be quietly settled in mind, steady in purpose and conduct.

v. to split into four parts; to divide into several parts or pieces. to be settle, steady in purpose and conduct.

v. to divide into several parts, 8o5cO.

adv. gently, moderately, as rain (infrq.), 8o5cO.

(Pali 835, mind, and 835, a moment), n. a state of mind or thought, either the commencement, the continuance, or the termination; see 8o5cO.

n. a disease occasioned by the condition of the mind.

(Pali 835, mind, and 835, caused), a. caused by the mind, 8o5cO, sickness occasioned by mental worry or sorrow; comp.

adv. according to one's own will. 8o5cO.

(Pron. 8o5cO) (Pali 835, mind, and 835, to be), n. the exercise of the mind; comp. 8o5cO.

n. a diamond, of which there are three qualities, viz. 8o5cO.

and 8o5cO; 8o5cO, an imitation diamond.

n. red tourmaline or rubellite.

n. crystallized quartz.

n. arsenic; 8o5cO.

8o5cO, varieties of the same.

n. a swivel, jingal (8o5cO, more common).
§74, (pron. §75), n. a machine gun.

§76, §77, n. certain decorations in architecture.

§78, n. the flower-fence, or peacock's pride (Bot.).

§79, n. any spherical ornament surmounting the vane (§77) of a steeple, or spire of a §80, or §81. In small, ordinary pagodas, the §82 is often an inverted sodawater bottle. In pagodas much venerated the §82 is frequently made of gold.

§83, n. imitation amber. §84

§85, n. a species of gourd. §86

§87, n. corundum, emery, §88

§89, adv. intently, steadily, perseveringly; applied to words of looking.

§90, v. to look at intently, steadily, to stare, §91, §92

§93, 1, v. to be set or placed close together; comp. §94; opposed to §95

§96, 2, v. to count beads while performing religious duties; §97, §98, to tell one's beads.

§99, n. a rosary.

§100, v. to steep, soak in liquor.

§101, n. a medicinal infusion.

§102, n. fermented liquor.

§103, adv. slowly, moderately, as when resting from labor, or when the mind is free from care and responsibility, §104; or in a bad sense, as in dawdling and wasting one's time, §105

§106, adv. same; §107, to eat slowly and with relish.

§108, v. to have a curse take effect, to become subject to evil in consequence of a curse; §109, to have a curse take effect in consequence of having committed perjury; to have a curse take effect in consequence of having transgressed against others. §110, §111, §112

§113, 1, v. to transude, ooze through, whether out of or into; less than §114; to be thrilled with pleasurable sensations, or with cold, §115

§116, §117, §118, it is so cold that it penetrates one's very marrow; §119, §120; §121, §122, n. a swamp, swampy ground;
also used adverially, အသေးစိတ်ကြားခြင်းအတွက် အသေးစိတ်ကြားခြင်းသည်
စိတ်ခန်းနှင့်ဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်
စိတ်ခန်း, v. to be severely cold.

d. 2, verb. affix, compounded of နှင့် အနှင့်, ကြားမှု, ကြားမှုကို, မှုကို, ပါးလှထောင်ပါးလှထောင်နှင့်
in order that he might meet (some one); အကြာအမျိုးမျိုး, in order that he might eat.

စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, adverbs, slowly, moderately, စိတ်ကြာခြင်း
စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, v. to be of a green color; to be green, unripe, immature, အနှင့်.
တရုတ်; to be raw, not cooked, အရုက္ခဗေဒ, အရုက္ခဗေဒ; to be unwrought, အနှင့်ကုန်စီးနေသည်
as silver fresh from smelting; to be unacquainted, not familiar, not
ersed, အရုက္ခဗေဒ; အရုက္ခဗေဒ; to be destitute of natural affection, ဗဟို, ဗဟို, ဗဟို;
to hold one's self aloof, to keep at a
distance in friendship or social intercourse. Der. ဆေးငါး

စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, v. to be destitute of natural affection, အသေးစိတ်ကြားခြင်းအတွက်
စိတ်ခန်းနှင့်ဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်; often followed by အကြာအမျိုးမျိုး.

စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, v. to be of a dark green color, အသေးစိတ်ကြားခြင်းအတွက်
စိတ်ခန်းနှင့်ဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်.

စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, အနှင့်, အနှင့်, v. see the parts; used adverially in a re-
duplicated form, အသေးစိတ်ကြားခြင်းအတွက်
စိတ်ခန်းနှင့်ဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်;
the little plants in the flower garden, are green and fresh in appear-
ance.

စိတ်ခန်း, v. to be unfeeling and cruel.

စိတ်ခန်း, v. to emit a stale, fetid, rank smell; not as strong as ကြားမှုနှင့်
စိတ်ခန်း, v. to be fresh and green; to be of a fresh green color.

စိတ်ခန်း, v. to be of a light green color.

1. v. to place one after another in a row; comp. အပ် (pron. အပ်);
adv. each, apiece, အပ်ကြားခြင်း, each person; အပ်ကြားခြင်း, each one; အပ်ကြားခြင်း.
each thing, one apiece; အပ်ကြားခြင်းဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်; they
got away with a gun apiece; အပ်ကြားခြင်းဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်, as for
them, they have a ပ်လှမ်း apiece.

စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, v. to compose (writing), အသေးစိတ်ကြားခြင်းအတွက်
စိတ်ခန်းနှင့်ဗဟိုပြုလုပ်ကြသည်;
စိတ်ကြာခြင်း, v. to variegate, diversify, by setting glass, stone, etc.: to enchase.
(pron. နည်း), v. to place in order; နည်းနွေး, to march in a line.
Der. နည်းစွဲ

နည်းစွဲ, နည်းစွဲနိုင်ပျော်, adv. well arranged; applied to language.

နည်း, v. to arrange in some order; to superintend arrangements.

နည်း, v. same; to order, direct; to decide, pass sentence, နည်းပိုးပျော်.
Der. နည်းစွဲ

နည်းစွဲ, n. a judgment and sentence in a criminal case; a judgment in a civil case; နည်းစွဲရိုး, a judgment and decree; နည်းစွဲ, to take a certified copy of a judgment in a criminal or civil case.

နည်းစွဲ, n. what comes within any jurisdiction.

နည်း, adv. one after another.

နည်းစွဲ, v. to place in a regular, even manner; to be properly expressed, well connected, smooth, နည်းစွဲချစ်ကြီး. Der. နည်းစွဲ

နည်း, v. to be noisy (obs.).

နည်းစွဲ, နည်းစွဲ, နည်းစွဲ, နည်းစွဲ, v. same; used adverbially in a reduplicated form, indicative of sounds, not as loud as နည်းစွဲ, but disagreeable, as the crying of children, etc., နည်းစွဲစွဲစွဲ.

နည်းစွဲစွဲစွဲ, adv. noisily, louder than the above. နည်းစွဲစွဲစွဲ.

နည်း, I, v. to be mounted on, to ride on: to travel by steamer, ship, boat or railway; to be shod with, to wear, as shoes; to possess, as a spirit. နည်းလော်စွဲ, နည်းဝင်စွဲ; နည်းဝင်စွဲ, to have nightmare; နည်းဝင်စွဲစွဲစွဲ, can you ride well, sir? to attack. as an army, a band of dacoits, etc., နည်းဝင်စွဲစွဲစွဲ.

Der. နည်းစွဲ

နည်းစွဲ, adv. in single combat; primarily, mounted, နည်းဝင်စွဲစွဲ;
secondarily, mounted or on foot; to travel alone, as a single vehicle or horse. နည်းဝင်စွဲစွဲစွဲ.

နည်းဝင်စွဲ, n. the Superintendent of the King's Grooms, Master of the Horse.

နည်းဝင်, v. same as နည်း; hence, နည်းဝင်စွဲ, adv. drivingly (in business);

နည်းဝင်, n. the housing of a saddle; a Burmese saddle-cloth thrown over the saddle frame, for the rider to sit upon, နည်းဝင်.

နည်းဝင်, v. in a fig. sense, to ride roughshod (over another).

နည်းဝင်စွဲ, v. to try a horse's speed.
§8.2, v. to flow, run in a stream; to be strong and rapid, as a current.  ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
danaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
current, the current is very rapid, even a steamboat cannot advance against it; ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
to flow gently.

§8.3, v. to flow down.

§8.4, v. to put forth effort; used adverbially.

§8.5, v. to advance, increase, be enlarged, augmented; not used

§8.6, n. increase, profit, advantage, ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
to thrive, make profit.

§8.7, v. to be prosperous, successful in trade, fortunate in specu-
lation, ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
corpooreal state only, without mental faculties.

§8.8, v. to repeat certain sentences or prayers, ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
eatingCapital, the Athinnayathat Brahmas remain in a corporeal state

§8.9, v. to collect, gather together (trans. or intrans.), ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ
total, aggregate.

§8.10, v. to collect together; chiefly applied to things.

§8.11, v. to gather into a heap, or into heaps; see the parts.

§8.12, v. to gather into one sum, to total.

§8.13, v. same as § (trans. or intrans.).

§8.14, n. a repertory; a storehouse.

§8.15, v. to rent land on shares.

§8.16, v. to collect, assemble (intrans.) for an occasional purpose; ḍaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅgaṅ

to give
the landlord a certain portion of the crop gathered, or its value in money (U.B.).

1. n. a hair pencil, a painting brush, a Chinese pen; a sharp tattooing iron. 

2. v. to be skilful in tattooing.

3. v. same; to be expert with the paint brush.

4. n. the point of a hair pencil or Chinese pen; the point of a tattooing iron.

5. v. to be torn, rent; to be disordered, confused, tangled, frizzled, shaggy; to be torn and broken off, as the edges of an old mat; to be rude, vulgar, coarse, as language, with the skin, loose, not compact.

6. v. to be both torn and cut in two; to be broken and torn, as the skin.

7. (from to be loose, not compact). a. or adv. shaggy, in a shaggy state, like the shaggy hair of a dog; dishevelled, as the hair of a human being, loose, and shaggy.

8. v. to be shaggy.

9. v. to suck with the mouth; to suck in, to suck, as honey bees; to imbibe, absorb; to kiss; to draw, as a pump; to charm, infuse virtue into by repeating a mantra.

10. v. to cheer by cheruping; the Burmese cherup to their ponies in riding, in order to make them stop; also, they cherup in admiration or anger.

11. v. to cherup with the lips, emitting a sound such as is made by the house lizard; to kiss audibly, to smack.

12. n. the refuse of an article that has been sucked.

13. v. to make a noise with the tip of the tongue applied to the roots of the upper teeth, by way of coaxing, or indicative of sorrow, regret, pity or admiration.

14. an astrological term, used with
(pron. မြစ်) (Pali မြစ်), v. to remove to another state, to die, မြစ်နေး, မြစ်စွာ, မြစ်ကြည့်စွာ. ကြည့်စွာမြစ်နေး, King Nemi departed from the world of men and existed in the abode of nats.

မြစ်တွေ, မြစ်နေမှု, မြစ်တစ်ခါ (pron. မြစ်), adv. suddenly, instantly. မြစ်တစ်ခါ: မြစ်တစ်ခါ is applied to words of sinking, as sinking in water, or sinking into hell, မြစ်နေးနေမှုတိုက်း, မြစ်နေးစွာ.

မြစ်တစ်ခါ, adv. same; also an intensive to words of sourness or acidity.

မြစ်များ, adv. protrusively, as the lips.

မြစ်, v. to go down (a river); opposed to မြစ်. to follow lineal descent, e.g., မြစ်မြောက်, to love, as a parent does a child, the Burmese being of opinion that more love is borne by a parent to a child than vice versa; မြစ်မြောက်ကြက်ကင်း, a rule observed in naming children, and in giving names to towns and villages.

မြစ်တမ်း, v. to go up and down (a river).

မြစ်တမ်း, n. the descending wind, a term applied to the east wind in the Sandoway district, since the wind that descends any of its rivers blows from the east.

မြစ်, v. to rise up conically, swell up or out, မြစ်; to heap up the earth, in excavating, as a mole, မြစ်မြစ်မြစ်မြစ်.

မြစ်, n. a wizard; a conjuror, မြစ် (more common).

မြစ်, n. a mother of either seven sons or of seven daughters, in succession, supposed to be possessed of supernatural powers; see မြစ်.

မြစ်, n. a witch.

မြစ်, see မြစ်. adv. intensive; applied to words of sinking and some other words of motion, such as drifting.

မြစ်, adv. intensive; applied to words of sinking and some other words of motion; also applied to persons with blindness or deafness, when it signifies "stone-blind," or "stone-deaf." မြစ်ဗွေ့စေ့စေ့စေ့.

မြစ်, n. the Tavoy name for the orange, မြစ်.

မြစ်, n. small ornamental spires, summits, elevations, etc., on the roof or steeple of royal or sacred buildings, including မြစ်, မြစ်, etc., မြစ်, မြစ်, မြစ်, e.g., မြစ်မြစ်မြစ်မြစ်.

မြစ်, n. a kind of ornamental garment worn over the shoulders; comp. မြစ်; မြစ်မြစ်မြစ်မြစ်, to marry, a term applied to royalty.
1. *n.* a pleasant grove, wood; a wilderness (*infreq.*), ပီးချင်, ပီးဆက်, ပီးဖြစ်

2. *v.* to be double, form a pair, be even; to be full, complete, ဗျင်ဘော, သို့သော်, ကြည့်လည်, ကြည့်ကြည့်, to wink with both eyes; ဗျင်ဘေား, to take a standing jump with both feet; ဗျင်ဘော, a pair, or that which would not be complete alone, *e.g.*, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း. I do not think these shoes are a pair (mates), မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, as for me, I work my paddy-field with a pair of bullocks. *Der.* မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း,

3. *v.* same; *used only in adverbial forms*, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း,

4. *n.* a newly-married couple, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း;

5. *v.* to unite in marriage; *n.* a correlate in marriage, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, the seven princes of Leitsawi were united in marriage to their own sisters, and reigned as kings.

6. *n.* a place of arbitration where the parties are confronted; မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, come, now, sir, will you dare to say this before the assembled elders?

7. *n.* a witness before a court of law or arbitration, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, before assembled witnesses, or မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, before assembled elders, as in referring a case to arbitration.

8. *n.* an arbitrator.

9. *v.* to be complete, entire, perfect, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, a legal term, applied to both husband and wife dying without heirs.

10. *v.* (from မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း), to try, make trial of.

11. *v.* to scrutinize, probe, inquire into, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, scrutinize and inquire into this matter.

12. *v.* to like, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း; to love, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း; to be pleased with, to esteem, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း; to value, be unwilling to part with, မြစ်ကြည့်ဘောနှစ်ချောင်း, မြစ်ကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, ဗျင်ဘောကြည့်ကြည့်ချောင်း, they love each other very much, because they are...
young husband and young wife, i.e., married in their youth, though he may love money (lit. pice) much, yet when he dies, he cannot take away (with him) the money bag, for a pillow; to feel for, pity, applied to words of sinking, and some other words of motion, such as drifting; the boat sank right down; applied to ninepins, etc. (provincial and rare).

v. to protuberate in a point; to protrude, as the breasts when reaching puberty; to pout or protrude the lips, as when a person is sullen; to set up on end, applied to ninepins, etc. (provincial and rare).

v. to protuberate in a point.

n. the passion-flower creeper.

n. a species of mintwort.

n. a sect of Buddhists, Culanganthi, opposed in their tenets to Mahaganthi.

v. to prick, pierce; to draw, as a ship, to be pricked, pierced, to be pierced with a thorn; a piercer, an awl, punch, bodkin. Der. a borer or drill.

(from a piercer, and to feel), v. to try, make trial of.

to make careful investigation.

n. the graduated bore of a tube filled with gunpowder.

v. to make holes in the ground with a sharp instrument, in order to plant, or to search for something hidden.

adv. straightforward, (pron. away! right on! used in setting on dogs; the ship went due north.

v. to set on (a dog); used metaphorically, in speaking of a person who has fomented a quarrel, or been at the bottom of any mischief-making, this was the man who instigated the matter; see


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8, v. a term applied by cultivators to the clearing operations connected with taungya cultivation.

8. 1. v. to send, ဗိုလ် (rarely used singly, in this sense). Der. 33

8, v. to send with authority.

8. v. to send on business, to employ; to commission, order.

8, v. same as 8

8, n. a runner, messenger.

8, 8, v. to send to another place, အနိမ့်အောင်း (rarely used in this sense). King Theinzi sent me in order to bring his royal son (Wethandaya).

8, v. same as 8; မိန့်မိန့်း တွေ့ေရာင်း ယုံကြည်စွာ ယုံကြည်ရာစွာ ယုံကြည်စွာ

2 (from 8. to send, order). verb. affix, causal; see Gram. 117; သင့်အောင် သင််ရှိ

8, verb. affix, see next (infreq.); မိန့်မိန့်း မိန့်မိန့်း (not used in colloq.).

8, verb. affix, precative and authoritative; see Gram. sec.113; မိန့်မိန့်း, မိန့်မိန့်း, မိန့်မိန့်း

8, verb. affix, precative; မိန့်မိန့်း မိန့်မိန့်း မိန့်မိန့်း မိန့်မိန့်း

8 (Pali), n. a union or accordance of mind with an object or purpose, inclination, မိန့်မိန့်း; good will, cordiality, benevolence. မိန့်မိန့်း;

8, ဗိုလ်နှင့် ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ်;

8, ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ်;

8, v. to have a fixed purpose to carry out a benevolent scheme, or to make a religious offering. ကြားလားလား ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ် ဗိုလ်, when one makes a religious offering, with a fixed intention of offering the three kinds of good will, one derives much benefit.

8, v. to be kindly affectioned.

8 (Pali ကြား, mind, and မိုး. to be connected), n. the active, motive principle of mind; comp. မိုးကြား

8 (Pali), n. a sacred repository, of which there are four kinds, viz. မိုးကြား. a repository for the relics of a Buddha, a semi-Buddh, a Rathanda, or a universal monarch; မိုးကြား. a repository for some of the eight sacred utensils (ဗိုလ်ကြား); မိုးကြား, a repository for sacred scriptures; မိုးကြား, a repository for things made after the resemblance of sacred things, as idols,
etc.; a pagoda of brick, stone, etc., inclosing and surmounting sacred objects; *comp. ကြီးငါး*

ကြီးငါး, *n.* pagodas collectively (57).

ရွိ, *v.* to join by a union of parts; to cement; to be complete, not deficient; to come, arrive, as an appointed time, ကြီးရွိကြား; မိုင်းကျောင်းဥောင်းကြား, to compress the lips; ကြီးရွိယူးယူးသောစောင်ပြောင်းပြောင်းတွေကြား, to complete in time.  *Der. ရွိ*  

ကြီးကြား, *v.* to complete in time.

ကြီး, ကြား, ကြား, *v.* to be diffused, distributed throughout.

ကြား, *v.* to join by a union of parts; to settle, as a dispute, ကြားရွိကြား, မိုင်းကျောင်းဥောင်းရွိကြား, to be reconciled, brought together, united in mind; to be finished well, accurately, nicely, ကြားရွိကြား, မိုင်းကျောင်းဥောင်းရွိကြား, စောင်ပြောင်းပြောင်းကြား. this man is very precise and exact in his manner of work, speech, etc.

ကြား, *v.* to come to terms, as contending parties.

ကြား, *v.* to be complete, nothing wanting or remaining; ကြားကြား, completely.

ကြား, *adv.* attentively, ကြားကြားသိုင်းသိုင်း

ကြားစီစီ, *v.* to shut (the mouth).

ကြားစီ, *v.* to solder, join by metallic cement, ကြားပြောင်း; to reconcile, bring together, unite in mind.

ကြား, *v.* to reconcile, bring together, unite in mind.

ကြား (ကြား), *v.* to be careful that nothing be lost; to be accurate, ကြားကြား

ကြား, *v.* to be nice, accurate; *used adverbially; particularly expressive of research or investigation conducted with gentleness and exactness.* ကြားကြားသည်သိုင်းသိုင်းသည်, မိုင်းကျောင်းဥောင်းရွိကြားကြားအမှန်တကယ်လိုက်လိုက် စောင်ပြောင်းပြောင်းကြား

ကြား (from ကြား, to count), *a.* all, ကြားကြား

ကြား, *v.* to be sticky, adhesive, ကြားကြားကြားကြားကြားကြား, the clothes are sticky from being wet with dew.  *Der. ကြား*  

ကြား, *v.* to stick, adhere, ကြားကြားကြားကြားကြား မိုင်းကျောင်းဥောင်းကြားကြား ကြား, ကြားကြား, ကြားကြား. as clothes not quite dry, ကြားကြား မိုင်းကျောင်းဥောင်းကြားကြား ကြား ကြား ကြား ကြား ကြား ကြား ကြား. the jacket is very sticky, owing to its having been wet with perspiration.

ကြား, *v.* to be close, stingy, parsimonious, miserly; *more than ကြား;*
because this kyaungtaga is very miserly, he has but few friends.

†††††. n. a thicket; see जंगल; जंगलोत्सव

v. to cease, stop, intermit, leave off, छोड़ दें, बारे में छोड़ दें, to leave off raining; to disperse. अंधकार, बारीमें छोड़ दें; बारीमें छोड़ दें, to subside, as fire; used after बारी, छोड़, to denote irrevocable separation between a man and his wife; to be finally disposed of, as a case in court; to travel without let or hindrance, उबाल आ उड़ने का

न. a species of dogbane.

1. v. to be early; to be premature, अद्यतन, अद्यतनवाक्ष, अद्यतनवाक्ष, owing to your scheme being rather premature, he suspected it; to be in advance of the season, as जंगलोत्सव अद्यतन, अद्यतन किया।

Der. अद्यतन

adv. early, अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष, the man who is in the habit of rising early, has a placid and happy countenance; अद्यतनवाक्ष ज्याम, wake me early.

adv. very early.

1. अद्यतनवाक्ष, adv. very early (obs.).

2. v. to be intent, as the mind; to be eager in pursuit of (an object), अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष, as I have never been to Rangoon, I am very eager to arrive there. Der. अद्यतनवाक्ष, अद्यतनवाक्ष, अद्यतनवाक्ष

v. to appeal to the opinion of another on some doubtful point. अद्यतनवाक्ष; comp. अद्यतनवाक्ष, and अद्यतनवाक्ष; अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष, let us appeal to, and inquire of kyaungtaga U Myat Tin, as to the meaning of this word.

1. n. the female private parts (vulgar), अद्यतनवाक्ष, अद्यतनवाक्ष, अद्यतनवाक्ष v. an enlargement of the nymphae clitoris, अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष अद्यतनवाक्ष, n. terms of abuse, the first applied to women and the second to men, but both used by women.

न. the female urethra.

न. the mucus of the vagina; a term of foul abuse.

न. the nymphae clitoris.

न. the labia pudenda; अद्यतनवाक्ष, applied to animals (vulgar).

न. the mons veneris (of female children अद्यतनवाक्ष).
help; to protect in the absence of rightful guardians; to take care of, to further the interests of another; while I am absent, look after and protect my children; help my son, sir, in order that he may get employment.

(pro)n. from to make a barrier, n. a temporary fence separating the property of one person from that of another.

e.excrement, fixees; a term used by medical men.

to watch, wait for; comp. and to watch, keep watch, as a sentry; to watch over, take care of, protect, to keep, observe, to superintend; to watch over and keep safe, secure; being apprehensive that government work will not be done in an expeditious manner, I, myself, have to remain superintending it; the parents keep strict watch over their daughter.

to behave with circumspection, to guard against sin, to restrain one's self, to keep (a law).

to wait for (something desirable), with expectance.

to tarry for another; comp.

to watch over, protect, to keep guard over, as a sentry; to practise, observe, keep, as a promise, to tend (the sick)

to take care of, aid, assist

e.n. a guardian.

e.n. a lute or harp.

e, n. same as 
ceoejsjoep, n. a professional lute or harp player.

coeoejsjowl, v. to play on the lute or harp, ṭadbejsjodjewajewe, when the Thigya (Sekya) ruler was playing the lute, three female nats came forth from the aperture in it, and danced; as they danced, the passion-flower sprang up in the place where the perspiration from their bodies fell.

coeoejsws, n. the handle of a lute or harp.

coeoejow, 2. v. to be placed obliquely, so that one side is higher than the other: more than a; comp. ceoejow; to set on one side, incline, place obliquely; to lie on one side, ceoejswajow; to lay or place on one side: to use artful or indirect language or management in order to injure another; to speak allusively in the presence of another; comp. ceoejow, ceoejow, ad. one-sidedly; ceoejow, and ceoejow, to endeavor to prejudice one against another by unfair, underhanded representations; comp. ceoejow; ceoejow, ceoejswajow, the boat is heeling over; sit properly; ceoejswajow, this man is squint-eyed; men sleep, as a rule, lying on the right side.

coeoejow, v. to ogle, ceoejswajow, adv. askance.

coeoejow, v. to endeavor to prejudice one against another by unfair representations.

coeoejow, v. to careen.

coeoejow, v. to take (unfairly) the part of any one in a quarrel, disagreement, etc.

coeoejow, adv. unevenly, leaning to one side; wobblingly, waddlingly; ceoejow, in a reeling, staggering manner, ceoejow, ceoejswajow, in a reeling, staggering manner, ceoejswajow, ceoejswajow, ceoejswajow, adv. allusively, in a bad sense; ceoejswajow, ceoejswajow, ceoejswajow, to look at, with a sidelong, rapid glance.

coeoejow, v. to decry, depreciate, detract in an indirect, allusive manner; ceoejow, n. rancor, malignity, ceoejow, a person of malicious tendencies is apt to have much rancor.

coeoejow, 3. n. a species of tannin tree, the Carallia lucida.

coeoejow, n. a species of guttifer, the Ancistrolobus carnea.
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**c经济技术**

**c经济技术** (pron. **c经济技术**), n. brick or stone steps to a pagoda; one kind of **c经济技术**; **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, n. the Lagerstroemia parviflora.

**c经济技术**, n. pride; see **c经济技术**

**c经济技术** (pron. **c经济技术**), n. the cringe tree.

**c经济技术**, v. to inquire, question, on subjects of science and religion; comp. **c经济技术**; **c经济技术**, **c经济技术** (Law), to apply for a revision of a civil case; **c经济技术**, the grounds for a revision.

**c经济技术**, v. to refer to the opinion of another, regarding any dispute or difference, or for one's own information; to defer to another.

**c经济技术**, n. a kind of tree attaining to the height of sixty feet, with heart-shaped leaves six or eight inches long.

**c经济技术**, v. to emit an offensive smell; not used singly, **c经济技术**; n. when preceded by another noun, e.g., **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, v. to be haughty, insolent, **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, v. same, **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, n. a Karen chief, **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, n. an hereditary prince; appropriated to the Shan princes, **c经济技术**. The Burmese enumerate ninety-nine *Sarthevas* as having been tributary to the Kings of Burma, **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, n. same as **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, v. to be wet; comp. **c经济技术**; sometimes has the same meaning as **c经济技术**, e.g., **c经济技术**, **c经济技术**, **c经济技术**; opposed to **c经济技术**; **c经济技术**, the clothes are sticky, owing to their being wet with rain.

**c经济技术**, adv. in a watery, dewy condition.

**c经济技术**, v. to be wet, moistened; see the parts.

**c经济技术**, v. see the parts; used adverbially; applicable to trees, vegetation, and to persons, as having a fresh or healthy complexion, **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, v. to erect, set upright, as a post, **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, v. to establish; to set, plant, whether a seed or a plant; to advance (money) to another, for the accomplishment of a joint purpose; **c经济技术**

**c经济技术**, it is not long since a deputy commissioner's court was established at Pegu; **c经济技术**
if you wish me to advance three rupees, sir, I will do so.

_adv. direct, straightforward (but downwards); applicable to looking or moving, Maung Pyu is in the habit of looking straight forward, when he walks.

_v. to set, plant; _a nursery, _v. to listen intently.

_adv. in an upright and steady manner, free from artifices or machinations of any kind; a. simple, unaffected, artless, undeviating, this woman is honest and artless.

_1, n. a species of wild taurus, the Bos Sondaicus.

_2, n. the hammer of a gun-lock; so called from its supposed resemblance to the hind quarter of a _

_2, v. to cohere (infreq.). Der. _._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._._.
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890, v. to reign, enjoy sovereignty, 
890, v. same, with the additional idea of succession (rare) 
890, v. same as 890 (infreq.). 
890, v. to have dominion and jurisdiction over. 
890, v. to be concerned, anxious, troubled about, to have misgivings, 
890, (most common), v. same, 
890, v. same as 890, but implying a more active sense of dread, 
890, n. a. or adv. a little, 
890, adv. by slight pricks or twinges, 
890, adv. chirpingly, as young birds, 
890, adv. splashingly; indicative of the sound of falling into water, 
890, v. to add, to superadd, in order to supply a deficiency in quantity or quality, 
890, n. a busybody, 
890, v. to be erected, elevated; to be perched on high, 
890, v. to prick up the ears, as when trying to catch a sound; to listen attentively to what another is saying;
horse hears the rustling of a leaf, he remains with his ears pricked up. 

\textit{adv. sitting on high; implying several individuals (rare).}

\textit{v. to be moistened; comp. \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) to be wet; \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) tea which has become dry, after being moistened with water. \textit{Der. \text{\$\text{\$}}\) v. to be wet; \textit{adv. (eating or drinking) a little at a time and frequently, \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) frequently, now and then.}

\textit{v. to guzzle.}

\textit{n. the kite (Ornith.); a kite (of paper), \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) n. the small projections on the upper edge of the bezel of a ring, securing the inserted stone, \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) n. the Brahmini kite.}

\textit{v. to let one side or end of a garment fall lower than the other.}

\textit{v. to pull up one side or end of a garment higher than the other.}

\textit{v. to drag one side or end of a garment on the ground.}

\textit{n. the black hawk (Pali \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\)).}

\textit{n. the common kite (provincial).}

\textit{n. the spotted kite (Pali \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\)).}

\textit{n. a kind of circular-edged chisel, used by shoemakers, \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) (pron. \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\)), a tool used by cultivators for clearing away weeds and rank vegetation.}

\textit{n. the Caesalpina digyna, a large, scandent shrub. It bears pods one or two inches long, each containing from one to three, oblong, black seeds.}

\textit{v. to fly a paper kite.}

\textit{v. to be a side, border (obs.); to be on the side, border, \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) this house is standing out by itself. \textit{Der. \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\)}}

\textit{v. to have a pimple, sore, or sty on the eyelid, \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\); \(\text{\$\text{\$}}\) the Burmese are in the habit of saying, that if one has a sty on the eyelid, it is because he has deceived another.}

\textit{n. the date tree, the date palm.}

\textit{n. a variety of the jack tree.
to give up, abandon, to part with, give away, to give away in charity, to give alms, to evacuate the intestines (polite); to pass urine.

to part with, give away, to venture, hazard, risk, to evacuate the intestines (polite); to pass urine.

the kyaungtaga is in the habit of giving away much, in charity.

to sever, exclude, cast off, as anything useless or injurious.

to risk, be adventurous, ready to lose all; particularly applied to risking life, though every one may not love an adventurous man, yet there is reason to respect him.

this meat is tainted; throw it away.

adv. too adventurously, or more adventurously than others; in an intrepid, venturesome manner,

1. v. to be the end or extremity, to come to a point; to exceed; to make profit, (obs. in both senses). Der. 2.

2. v. to be stained, discolored, tarnished, owing to the jacket being stained with betel juice, it is not fit to be worn. Der.

v. same as 1.

v. to be actuated by strong passion or anger, to be actuated by strong passion or anger, v. to put into, as a finger into a ring, or a foot into a shoe or stocking; comp. and to thrid (a narrow passage), to follow a path or road, hence to get by a lucky hit.

adv. intensive; applied to words of entering in a quiet, stealthy, unexpected manner,

adv. with rapidity and violence. This definition does not seem to convey the only meaning of this expression, as the Burmese would say of a person who was dim-sighted, feeling his way with a stick.

v. to pass through (a narrow way), to thrid.
g. 2, v. to accuse falsely, or unjustly, on suspicion; comp. 

g. v. same (more common); to suspect of a crime. 

g. 3, v. to drag along the ground (by buffaloes, bullocks, or elephants), requiring greater force than 

to accuse falsely, or unjustly, on suspicion; comp. 

g. n. the trail of anything drawn along the ground. 

g. v. to drag (a sled). 

g. n. the runner of a sled; particularly applied to that on which 
the corpse of a priest is moved, 

g. n. a sled, sleigh, or other vehicle placed on runners. 

g. n. the shoe of a runner. 

g. v. to have ability, be able to accomplish; when 

man is helpless, a nat succors him. Der. 

g. n. ability and strength, 

g. (more common), v. see 

will you be able to accomplish this business? 

g. n. to be strong, 

g. (from 

n. a double-tusked elephant; a person skilled in science pertaining to this world and the future; applied to writings treating of religious and secular matters; also applied to calves born of different mothers, being matched in color, height, sex, age, etc., 

n. the eyetooth of Gautama Buddha. 

n. a torch made of touchwood and wood oil, 

n. one of the shores forming an inclined plane, up which 

logs of timber are drawn, until they rest upon the frame work which serves as a sawpit. 

(from 

n. the projecting arms of a seat on a carriage or cart, 

v. to show off some good quality, as in placing picked troops in the van of an army, in order to terrify the enemy; to carry out a preconcerted signal, in order to gain some end, 

v. to dispose of expeditiously, 

1. v. to dispose of expeditiously,
2. v. to bear an uncommonly high price; to be meddlesome, to be obstructive and interfering; more than usual; adj. very; see Gram. sec. 117.

3. v. to exceed, go beyond, to be much-loved daughter; a exceedingly foolish person; to be meddlesome, to be obtrusive and interfering; more than usual; adj. very; see Gram. sec. 117.

1. v. to rain incessantly, to use habitually; to cleave, cling, adhere.

2. v. to shut one eye while looking with the other, to have one eye partially closed, either from natural causes or from having received an injury, persons are in the habit of shutting one eye when firing a gun.

1. n. a kind of squirrel, so called because it has a pointed snout.

2. v. to taper at the end, as a man with a large body and small head, or a large pagoda with a small top; compl. tapering; adv. taperingly; in an erect posture, as a number of small animals.

adj. in an erect posture.

v. to stick in fast, as an arrow or nail, to cleave, cling, adhere to; to hit, as a mark when practising with a spear or gun. to use habitually, to cleave unto, cling to, as a disease, to become chronic, as a disease. Der. adherent.

v. to cleave, cling, adhere.

v. to use habitually; to be armed with, as a musket, da, or spear.

n. a charge (Law).

v. to frame a charge, as a magistrate.

v. to accuse in law, as a plaintiff, to bring a charge against a person in a criminal offence; to be accused.

v. to be persevering; to be fixed or decided in opinion, to cleave, chiefly applicable to the sentiments and affections of the mind.
I, v. to use constantly and habitually; see ကြီးမားသော်
ဗိုလ်စီဒိုး. n. a torch; see ကြီးမားသော်
ဗိုလ်စီ. n. the Javanese Tupaia, resembling a squirrel.

∞

∞, the seventh consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the second in
the class of palatals.

∞. 1 (from ∞, as much again).

∞∞, ∞, v. to increase in geometrical progression.

∞ (pron. အ), v. to be on a par with; to be of equal weight;
with ငုံ, to bet even on a race, အားလုံးချင်း (ငုံ, to give odds in betting).

∞, 2. v. to increase.

∞, 2. v. to guess at, on a slight trial, examination, or consideration;
comp. မား, and ∞; to estimate the weight of anything by holding
it in the hand; ငုံ, to cut skilfully with a da, e.g.,
so as to sever a single plantain of a comb without cutting any
of the others. Der. အား, အား, အား, ဗိုလ်, အား

∞, 1, n. a species of large sheep.

∞, 2. n. a descendant of the seventh generation.

∞, 3. v. to connect, join, unite, by the ends or in continuation, not
laterally, as မား; hence အား, a joint; to offer respectfully, pre-
sent, as to a king or governor; comp. မား; ငုံ, အားလုံးချင်း ငုံ, အားလုံးချင်း စီးရမ်းသော်, အားလုံးချင်း စီးရမ်းသော် အားလုံးချင်း စီးရမ်းသော်.

Der. အား

∞, v. to offer respectfully, as to a king or governor, အားလုံးချင်း
စီးရမ်းသော်, အားလုံးချင်း စီးရမ်းသော်

∞ (pron. အားလုံးချင်း), n. the armpit, ဗိုလ်စီ, အားလုံးချာ, အား

∞, v. to receive (a place of trust or authority) from another. အား
စီးရမ်းသော်, အားလုံးချာ

∞, n. a junction, the point or place of joining, ဗိုလ်စီ

∞, v. to be or have in common; less than ကြီးမားသော်; ကြီးမားသော်
စီးရမ်းသော် စီးရမ်းသော် ဗိုလ်စီဒိုး ဗိုလ်စီဒိုး ဗိုလ်စီဒိုး ဗိုလ်စီဒိုး ဗိုလ်စီဒိုး

∞, v. to converse familiarly.

∞ (pron. အားလုံးချာ), adv. immediately, without intermission.

∞, v. to be connected, as a race or lineage, ကြီးမားသော်
sooScooS, v. to do in continuance.

sooScooS, v. to offer respectfully, present, as to a governor or king,

†sooScooS, adv. certainly, truly, əəə, əəə, əəə, əəə, əəə, əəə,

sooScooS, n. a sessions judge. In Burma the commissioners of
divisions are sessions judges.

sooScooS, n. a court of sessions.

soS, 1, n. an elephant; (soS) əəəəəəəəəəəəəəəəəə, the
sixty four points of an elephant; the castle in chess.

soScooS, n. an elephant driver, mahout.

soScooS, n. the *Solanum ferox*, an erect shrub from eight to fifteen
feet high, armed with prickles. The flowers are white, or of a
very pale blue color; the berries are hirsute, globular, and yellow-

sooScooS, n. the balustrade of an uncovered veranda; so called because
used for mounting (and dismounting) elephants.

soSoScooS, n. a plant of the genus *Geodorum*.

soScooS, n. a chief of elephanters.

soScooScooS (0S), n. a kind of tree.

soScooS, n. an inclosure for catching and taming wild elephants.

soScooScooS, n. the *Schleichera* tree.

soScooScooS, n. a large variety of the eggplant.

soScooScooS, n. a malignant tumor on the neck; an abscess.

soScooS, pl. pleading, argument, or presentation of evidence in court,
generally of a rebutting nature, whether by a plaintiff or a de-

soScooScooScooS, n. same; *in ordinary palance*, an excuse, plea, used
an elephant's tusk, ivory; an ivory-handled dagger; the protruded tusks of the elephant do not re-enter; said of an irrevocable resolution.

n. a constellation.

n. the *Tinospora nudiflora*, a large scandent shrub, with stems sparingly beset with pustules or warts. It bears a smooth fruit, of a bright orange color, as large as a cherry.

n. an elephant keeper.

n. elephant fetters.

n. the horse mango; see *p*.

n. the burrowing shell, or razor shell.

n. the halcyon (kingfisher).

n. a young male elephant.

n. the migratory locust.

n. a full-grown male elephant.

n. the royal albino elephant, formerly belonging to the King of Burma; to carry a person by his arms and legs (in a supine position).

n. a disease in which the sole of the human foot becomes perforated with small holes.

n. the temporal juice, which at certain seasons exudes from a full-grown male elephant's head; see *p*.

n. the sea slug.

n. a platform or stage used in mounting an elephant.

v. to amble, pace.

n. the *guruga*, a tree of the genus *Gurseraceae*.

n. the Elephant Master General.

n. a kind of plant, the *Ochna squarrosa*.

v. to speak in a careful, guarded manner, so as to avert any unpleasant consequences to one's self.

n. the *Ficus Roxburghii*, an evergreen tree which attains to the height of thirty or thirty-five feet. The fruit, which is of a dingy purple color when ripe, appears in clusters on the trunk.

v. to make, construct; to construct a swing; to construct a machine; to erect a scaffolding, or a scaffold for execution; to put in order. to put in handsome order, adorn; to fabricate a case. Der. 
same, v. same, to consider, reflect on, to consider and inquire into, to be rational, an Educational Syndicate examination.

n. the Abrus precatorius; see to be rational, n. a joist, transverse support of a floor, resting on the girders.

to place one upon another, n. a step, grade. Der. to exceed (the original).

to advance regularly from step to step, to transmit from generation to generation.

to summon, n. an order.

to repeat an order, to repeat, do again; to add to (rare in colloq.).

to descend, opposed to; to succeed, as a generation.

to be transmitted from generation to generation, to stretch out (the leg), to sleep with the legs stretched out, to sit with the legs stretched out.

to shake slantingly, as flour, rice, paddy, in a shallow flat-bottomed basket, in order to separate the fine from the coarse, to smooth by gentle strokes, as a blacksmith when finishing the blade of a knife, an image, idol, a golden image, a brass image.

to be destitute, poor; to be unhappy, afflicted, miserable, n. unhappiness, distress, misery, hardship, discomfort,
to S:\n\n1, v. to cut in parts; particularly applied to cutting up sugar-
cane, to be difficult, dangerous, as a road, Der. 
2, v. to cheapen, offer a lower price; to chaffer; to beat down in price; to hew (stone), the stone carvers in the King's service.
3, v. to dam up (water); to make a bank, dam; n. a dam, an irrigation dam, larger and more permanent than ; a bamboo screen or weir; to ignore one's immediate superior in order to curry favor with, or give information to, one who is superior to both; lit. acts like a fish crossing over a dam.
4, v. to make a bank, dam.
so^eGj^-so^oS
sD3Scc)CooooS,
T'
to
be
irrigated
by
means
of
an
irrigation
dam,
so^sc|ccoDc5co^cooS<gD8,
sogSec^oSc30^cooS<g08ii
sopSSs,
sopS'SolSSs,
n.
a
bank,
dam;
comp.
cco^cooS
oogS^sl^^soloS,
n.
a
water
gate.

so^o, v. to collect, accumulate, amass, treasure up, to acquire, as
knowledge; gcc, ccSc3Sc; oao^cooS, to nerve one's self
for any undertaking or enterprise; to gather strength.

so^op, v. same (infreq.).

so^ra, ccSc3Sc, v. same (most common); gcc^coSc^cooS

†so^rao, v. to adhere to, to be under the care and guidance of.

so^ra, gcc^sc^sc, cccc, to be short or long, as a period of twilight.

so^ra, v. to be still, quiet, solitary; see Sc^rao

so^rao (commonly pron. Sc^ra), n. a small bell with a tongue
shaped like a banyan leaf; any small bell; comp. ccSc3Sc3Sc, a large
bell: ccc^rao.

so^rao, n. the tongue or clapper of a small bell.

so^o (Pali), a. the sixth. cccc

so^o, 1, n. a large species of deer, the sambur, Rusa Aristotelis.

so^rao, n. a kind of climbing fern.

so^rao, n. a stag.

so^o, 2, n. a descendant of the sixth generation (rarely used).

so^o, 3. v. to be brittle, easily broken; comp. <^Sc3Sc, 2; to be quick,
sudden in movement; to be irritable, snappish, quick-tempered:

so^rao. so^rao (pron. so^ra) ccc^rao, cccc (colloq.);
to be high-spirited, ccc^rao, cccc; ccc^rao, cccc, to freshen, as the wind, ccc^rao, cccc; ccc^rao, cccc, come quickly; applied to horses, high-mettled, fiery, so^rao.

so^rao (pron. so^ra), so^rao (pron. so^o), adv. suddenly, so^
v. to snatch, ṭuṇa

adv. jerkingly in gait, as a lame person. ṭuṇaḥ, adv. jerkingly in gait, as a lame person.

4. v. see ṭuṇa, 3; to peck (a flint); to pound lightly and gently in a mortar, ṭuṇaḥ, adv. to sneeze; see ṭuṇa

adv. distinctly; applied to words of hearing and seeing, ṭaṣṣa. This word occasionally has the same signification as ṭaṣṣa, ṭaṣṣa, ṭaṣṣa, ṭaṣṣa; ṭaṣṣa.

to ṭaṣṣa, adv. distinctly; applied to words of hearing and seeing, ṭaṣṣa. This word occasionally has the same signification as ṭaṣṣa, ṭaṣṣa, ṭaṣṣa, ṭaṣṣa; ṭaṣṣa. probably a corruption of ṭaṣṣa

(pron. ṭaṣṣa), n. a barber.

n. the sail-leaf screw pine, much smaller than the ṭaṣṣa.

n. one variety of the screw pine.

(pron. ṭaṣṣa), n. the fragrant screw pine.

n. a kind of crape.

n. the skin of the fruit of the screw pine, used in smoothing sized thread; ṭaṣṣa

(pron. ṭaṣṣa), n. spittle, ṭaṣṣa

n. to spit, expectorate, ṭaṣṣa

n. a fabulous elephant, the strongest, most excellent kind, equal in strength to ten thousand million men.

n. Gautama Bodhisat, when he appeared in a former stage of existence as an elephant, ṭaṣṣa

n. a poetical narrative of Gautama Bodhisat as the ṭaṣṣa

n. formerly a title of the King of Burma, implying that the albino elephant cherished by His Majesty was a real ṭaṣṣa.

1 (from ṭaṣṣa, a kernel), n. husked rice.

n. whisky; arrack.

v. to put rice into a cooking-pot at the time when the water begins to boil; to stamp the semblance of a kernel of rice upon the circle (°) which is the symbol for the vowel i short; thus ṭaṣṣa

n. a sieve; ṭaṣṣa, a coarse sieve.

(pron. ṭaṣṣa), n. small broken rice.

n. a rice mill.

n. a grain of rice, ṭaṣṣa

B. D. 26.
a very small kind of shot.

a porter who carries rice.

n. see a porter who carries rice.

n. colored rice, held between the hands instead of flowers, while worshipping before an image or pagoda.

n. a preparation of rice flour used as a cosmetic; see under a preparation of rice flour used as a cosmetic.

the poorest sort of rice, separated by tossing in a rice.

(pron. the large kernels of paddy still remaining, after the pounding of the rice is done; see the worn part of grain.

v. to clean rice by pounding.

the best kind of rice, separated by tossing in a rice,

one must pound thoroughly the best (lit. original) rice, fig., it means that one should be more severe towards one's own personal friends, servants, etc., when they do wrong, than towards other people.

middling sort of rice, between and rice.

rice partially husked, as it comes from the mill, to speak in a puzzling, ambiguous manner.

n. parched rice.

(pron. a dealer in rice.

v. to go up (a river); to go against (the wind or tide), the wind is dead ahead; opposed to ; to ascend to the ; to contravene authority, to contravene authority (infreq.).

n. the ninety-six diseases that flesh is heir to, an expression found in friendly letters.

(Pali), n. desire, lust of the flesh; having mutual desire.

the following of one's own desire, or the following of another's to an improper and servile limit.

( from ). v. to stretch out straight from a bent or curved position; comp. ; to draw out, lengthen, as a bar of metal by beating (infreq.), }
in giving an invitation to a pongyi or an official of rank, the Burmese sometimes make use of the following expression, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, 2, v. to be contrary, opposite, adverse, uncongenial, quarrelsome; not used singly.} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, v. same, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, n. an opposite; adv. against, opposed to, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, to contravene some authority, or act in a contrary manner toward some person or rule; ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, contrary to moral law or justice; ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, 1, v. to advance, to wax, as the new moon, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း; opposed to ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း; ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, since the moon of Tagu began to wax; ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, to commence, as a new year.} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, 2, v. to exceed others, to be more than common, extraordinary, marvellous, unique, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း; as applied to individuals, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း conveys the meaning of versatility, combined with sharp practice, or general trickiness, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, v. same, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, v. same, but in a bad sense; to use artifice, to be deceitful, false, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, 3, qual. verb. affix (with the verb repeated), just that and no more (rare), ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, to be large, merely; see Gram. sec. 117.} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, 1, v. to repay, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း. I have repaid half the debt; occasionally used in combination with ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, 2, n. Panicum millet, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, n. soap, of any kind, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း; ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း, signifying that a person prospers by extraneous help, and not by his own attainments.} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, n. lather; soapsuds.} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, n. scented soap.} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, n. lye, ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, v. to scatter or sprinkle (a liquid upon an article of food), ကြာလိုက်ပြီးနောက်တရားဝင်စာရင်းတင်ခံရစ်ကိုချိုးချောင်း} \]

\[ \text{ဗြဲ, v. to take up or out of water; to extricate, deliver, save from} \]
drowning, to save timber; to save firewood; as after
being the subject of a scandal, to see the parts.

v. to draw up out of, as out of a pit.

n. salvage.

n. a quadrillion.

n. an arborescent shrub, upon which appear bright yellow
trumpet-shaped flowers every month in the year, the *Alkamanda
nerifolia*.

n. a teacher of any art or science. This appellation is now freely
bestowed upon persons who have but the merest smattering of
special knowledge, of any kind.

n. the wife of a teacher. Nuns are often addressed as

and less frequently as *

n. an abbot.

n. a civil surgeon; an assistant surgeon; a hospital assistant.

n. a Salon, one of the race of Salons, who are nomadic fishing
tribes living on the islands of the Mergui Archipelago, supposed
to be of Malay descent.

adv. in an obscure, unintelligible, bungling manner.

1. v. to be connected with, similar to; to belong to, be descended
from, as by race or lineage; to share the character or nature of,

expressions of great respect, used to superiors in rank
(parents, elders, pomyis, and persons whose good will one wishes
to retain), when about to mention anything which would not be in
good taste.

n. an ornamental hairpin.

n. braided hair.

n. a kind of coronet.

n. a certain constellation; see under *
Go, n. a hair comb.

Go, n. the hair of the head; a single hair of the head.

Go, v. to be slightly cracked, as crockery, or glass ware; less than Go; Go; Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go.

Go (pron. Go), n. the line which divides the hair of the head from the forehead, face and neck.

Go (pron. Go), n. a tress of hair, a switch, Go.

Go, n. a curved hairpin.

Go (pron. Go), n. the knot of hair, as worn by women; v. to tie up the hair in a back knot.

Go (pron. Go), n. a certain mode of dressing the hair of men.

Go, n. an ornamental hairpin, Go.

Go (pron. Go), n. the hair of the head.

Go, n. the hair cut in a certain circular form.

Go, v. to fall or come out, as the hair of the head.

Go, n. a lock of hair.

Go (pron. Go), n. short hair on the forehead (of young women).

Go, n. the hair of the head.

Go, n. a curl.

Go, n. a queue.

Go, v. to be capable of receiving, containing, etc., Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go; Go, in an overbearing, outrageous manner, Go.

Go, v. to be hungry; Go, Go, Go, Go, to be hungry for rice; Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go; to feel uneasiness from want of food, or any similar sensation; to feel a slight uneasiness or lameness in a limb, particularly in the thigh, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go; Go, when applied to a limb, may signify a want of muscular vigor, slight lameness, not as much as Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go, Go.

Go, Go, v. to be hungry for rice or other food.

Go, Go, v. to feel uneasiness from want of food, or any similar sensation.
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1. bandanna, handkerchief; any kerchief or kerchief, 

2. shadow, shade, a shadow, shade, a salt-cellar.

3. a salt-cellar.

4. a. salted, impregnated with salt, v. to impregnate with salt, a salt-cellar.

5. n. salts, a place where salt is manufactured.

6. n. a salt mine.

7. (pron. [a]), a. slightly impregnated with salt, in contradistinction to (pron. [a]), strongly impregnated with salt.

8. n. salt (in certain connections), a place where salt is manufactured, a place where salt is manufactured.

9. n. a salt kiln.

10. n. a salt manufacturer.

11. n. brine.

12. v. to impregnate or season with salt, to salt.

13. 1. n. a goat.

14. n. a large species of goat.

15. n. a species of soap-berry, the red Sapindus, (the same name appears to be applied to the Briedelia retusa).

16. (pron. [a]), n. the horn of a goat; the claw or curved end of a hammer.

17. n. a castrated goat, a goatherd.

18. n. the tree of mourning, or night-blooming flower.

19. n. the common Burmese goat.

20. n a he-goat, not castrated.

21. v. to be still, silent, quiet, quiet, unmoved, though the occasion calls for exertion; to be retired, apart from public view, solitary, private.
boudoir,  n. a boudoir.

to be quiet, retired, away from noise,  

v. to be still, solitary.

to pinch, nip with the nails; to peck, as a fowl; hence  

pinch, a pinch, a small quantity.

to peck and scratch, as a fowl or crow.

(a corruption of 80, life), int. may you live long!  
said to children when they sneeze (58).

a shore, landing place, a  

timber depot; a small landing place near a house.

n. same; a port.  

n. a port commissioner.

the poison tree.

v. to be pleasant to the taste, savory, delicious, luscious, rich 
in flavor,  

v. same,  

v. to be sweet and rich in flavor.

1, n. presence, nearness; with 99, in the direction or vicinity of, 
in the possession of; comp. 88. This word is chiefly used in 
collog., though found in songs; it is to some extent superseding  
which is chiefly used in composition, or grave discourse;  

(59).

a. fried,  

n. fried cakes.

tallow.

n. an oil dipper.

v. to feed (machinery) with oil.

n. lampblack.
a lamp-fire or light.

an open lamp.

(pron. əsəmə, or əsəmə), n. a poisonous worm, the bite of which is alleged to be fatal; found in parts of U. B.

(pron. əsəmə), n. the Gloriosa superba plant.

n. a torch saturated with oil; a lantern placed on a post; sometimes applied to candles of foreign manufacture.

v. to apply oil (to the hair of the head, etc.), to oil.

v. to accord, agree, suit, be relevant; seldom used alone, əsərə

(most common). v. same; also means to meet, come upon or against, fall in with.

n. frost. hoarfrost; comp. əsə, dew, mist, fog.

v. same as əsə

n. dew, fog, mist; əsə, snow.

n. urine, used medically, with reference to disease, əsə;

v. to have strangury.

v. to have a stoppage of urine, ischury.

v. to draw off urine, as with a catheter.

n. the urethra, əsə;

n. the pelvis, əsə

v. to scald, as urine.

v. to pass urine, after a suppression.

v. to have a free discharge of urine.

v. to pass urine.

v. to put up a barrier, əsə; to impede, obstruct, prevent, to stop, intercept, confront.

v. to cover, clothe, don clothes, əsə, əsə;

v. to bar, ward off, defend; to barricade; to screen one's self or another, əsə;

v. to go forth to meet, əsə.
The jujube tree, *Zizyphus jujuba*, a wild plum, of which there are many varieties. A cultivated variety of the jujube, distinguished for the sweetness of the fruit, which is ovoid in form and often larger than a pigeon's egg.

The *Phyllanthus embelia* or *Cicca macrocarpa*, a garnet, so called from the name of the village where it is found.

A reward, a favor conferred by a superior, as a school prize; to obtain such a prize. A reward in money; generally applied to government rewards.

To pray, to be answered or fulfilled, as a prayer.

To invoke a blessing of unusual excellence, e.g., that one may become a Buddh, or semi-Buddh; see under "Buddh." To accept, take a favor or blessing; to crave a favor with earnest desire and assurance of gaining it.

Same as အင်; applied to blessings of the present and future existence.

The ကြည်, ကြည်း, n. same as ကြည်.

From ကြည်, v. to tear, rend, sever; used figuratively of a person who has injured another.

To tear apart, tear off.

To tear in pieces, to rend and break off piecemeal.

To sever by cutting in two; to lacerate.

To grab, to draw back, retreat, recede.
that part of a cycle or kalpa in which the age of man decreases from an asankya (an incalculable period), to ten years; see asankya

v. to retreat, but to offer resistance while doing so.

v. to reverse, to offer resistance while doing so.

v. to retreat, same as စား, but implying a more distant separation.

v. to retreat, draw back; to hesitate.

adj. advancing and retreating.

v. to draw back, retreat, recede.

v. to decrease, become less, to degenerate.

v. to cut off one's retreat.

v. to divide (cloth), in order to make clothes; to cut out clothes, as a tailor, a cutter.

v. to calculate definitely, to settle the mind, come to a definite conclusion; deliberation; စား, a mortar in which paddy is pounded with a large pestle by hand; စား, a mortar in which the pestle is worked by the feet; the lock of a gun. Der. စား

n. minium, red oxide of lead.

v. to clinch (the hand), to clinch in the hand.

v. to squeeze in the hand; to shampoo.

see စား, v. to instruct, discipline.

n. a mortar; a mill for grinding paddy; စား, a mortar in which paddy is pounded with a large pestle by hand; စား, a mortar in which the pestle is worked by the feet; the lock of a gun. Der. စား

n. the concavity of a mortar.

( pron. ကြား), n. a mortar and pestle.

v. to be broken or out of order, as the lock of a gun.

n. the gullet (abs.).

n. a disease of the throat, resembling quinsy.


3. *v.* to meet, come together, 

*to do by joint contribution.*

*3.* *v.* to meet; to do together, 

*to co-operate.*

*3.* *v.* to act in concert.

*3.* *v.* to meet, come together, without any preconcerted arrangement, 

*to be ruined; to be lost, as a battle; applicable to persons and things.*

*3.* *v.* to come to an end; to die; to be finished, terminated; 

*opposed to.*

*3.* *v.* to come, to be, to be, as a battle; 

*to be, as a battle; applicable to persons and things.*

*3.* *v.* to instruct, discipline, 

*to be incorrigible.*
to see the parts.

to reduce to order by the use of stringent measures.
to instruct and discipline, to train.

1. v. to boil (intrans.); to bubble. to effervesce; to be distressed in the bowels; rather intensive, more than.
to bubble up, as hot water or an effervescent drink.

2. v. to be fat, as flesh; to be obese, corpulent; comp. o; more.

v. same; to be plentiful, as food.

1. n. a thorn, thorn plant (innumerable varieties); the sting of an insect; to be distressed in body or mind.

rather intensive, more than. to bubble up, as hot water or an effervescent drink.

2. v. to be fat, as flesh; to be obese, corpulent; comp. o; more.

v. to be distressed in the bowels; to be in a state of commotion, as a mass of people; to be unpleasant to the ear, as the sound of quarrelling.

adv. by turns, alternately (infreq.).

to be distress in the bowels; to be in a state of commotion, as a mass of people; to be unpleasant to the ear, as the sound of quarrelling.

n. the Cassalpinia paniculata.

n. a kind of plant or tree (Pali ो).

n. the Mysore thorn.

n. a kind of stockade with chevaux-de-frise, said to have been originated by the Maingthas, a Shan-Chinese tribe.

n. a pitchfork, used for thorns.

n. the back fin of a fish.

n. the safflower.

n. the Acacia concinna, a large scandent shrub, the stems and branches of which are armed with numerous short, sharp, recurved spines. The flowers are small and yellowish.

n. the Acacia pennata, a large, scandent, thorny shrub, bearing pods from four to five inches long.

n. a kind of bramble found in U. B.

2. v. to smart, with a sharp darting pain, as the eyes; more than, but of shorter duration.
coo, 1. n. a drug of any kind; medicine; tobacco; paint, pigment.

coo, v. to cover with a medicament.

coo, n. a pot containing medicine; the bowl of a pipe (60).

coo, v. to pay a doctor's fee.

coo, v. to administer medicine; to attend or treat, as a physician.

coo, n. a physician, doctor.

coo, n. a medical book.

coo, v. to repeat a charm.

coo, n. one of the nostrums used in sorcery.

coo, v. to practise sorcery, in order to exorcise the evil spirit which has caused the illness.

coo, v. to poison, as fish in water; to introduce poison into human food.

coo, n. chiretta.

coo (pron. ch), n. a cheroot made of tobacco and chopped pieces of tobacco stalk, or wood, such as the

coo, v. to paint, as a ; see coo.

coo, v. to fix, make permanent, as paint or dyestuff.

coo, n. a polite term for ganja. (the dried hemp-plant, Cannabis sativa, from which the resinous juice has not been removed; smoked for its narcotic effects).

coo, n. a kind of plant, the fruit of which is used as an antidote for snakebites.

coo, v. to blend colors in painting; to be well blended, as different shades of colors in a silk garment; to be well and proportionately mixed, as the ingredients of a Burmese cheroot (coo).

coo, n. a mineral spring.

coo, n. a medical prescription.

coo, v. to take (lit. to eat) medicine; to take a course of medical treatment.

coo, v. to dye, stain.

coo, n. a pipe for smoking tobacco, a calumet; to smoke a pipe, lit. to drink. Sucking, or drinking tobacco, were
the terms applied to smoking, on the first introduction of the
plant into England.

**the plant into England.**

- **medicine made up in a cylindrical form, a pastil.**
- **n. a branded criminal (61).**
- **v. to be affected by, or to be under the influence of a charm.**
- **v. to set up in business as a manufacturer of cheroots.**
- **n. sulphuret of arsenic, orpiment (the true arsenicum of the
ancients); orpiment, yellow orpiment.
- **red orpiment, realgar, red sulphuret of arsenic, the true arsenicum
of the ancients; orpiment, yellow orpiment.**
- **n. a polite term for opium, a prescription; a compounder.**
- **a Burmese cheroot, made of a mixture of chopped tobacco leaves and stems, certain kinds of wood sprinkled with jaggery or tamarind syrup, and covered with leaves of the tobacco, gentian.**
- **n. a troche, lozenge.**
- **n. an infusion, an application.**
- **v. to drug.**
- **n. a hookah.**
- **v. to make or prepare medicine, to mix medical drugs, a prescription; a compounder.**
- **n. a leaf-shedding tree or shrub, with many branches, the Vangueria spinosa.**
- **v. to light a cheroot.**
- **n. medicinal powder.**
- **n. a medicine which cures quickly; a medical work composed of questions, a prescription; a compounder.**
- **v. to take medicine betimes.**
- **(pron. of), v. to lose its effect, as medicine.**
- **v. to paint with a diversity of colors, to paint a figure or likeness in colors, a prescription.**
- **n. the stem of the tobacco leaf.**
- **v. to smoke opium (a euphemism for).**
- **n. a cigar, cheroot, a prescription; a compounder.**
n. the stump of a cheroot; (pron. ထဲ) နှစ်ချိန်နှစ်ချိန်, an imprecation frequently used by the Burmese, when trying to convince another of the truth of an assertion.

n. a spark from a cheroot. a term constantly met with, in police reports of fires.

n. a maker and vendor of cigars.

n. the paper plant.

n. a maker and vendor of cigars.

w. a pill.

n. the paper plant.

v. applied to doctors whose prescriptions are efficacious, (Colloq.).

n. medicine or tobacco.

n. medicine and charms, collectively.

v. to agree; to take effect, as medicine.

n. a physician, doctor.

n. a tree of the genus Melia, the Gelonium bifarium, or the Gardenia campanulata.

v. to paint, to cover with coloring matter.

v. to clean, cleanse (by water), to clear up (a matter); to temper (a blade); to lose the edge, as a da or razor; (Colloq.)

v. to clean, cleanse (by water); to clear up (a matter);

v. to be slow, dilatory, deliberate; not used alone.

v. same as ꜱေ, but used mostly in an adverbial form,

n. the periwinkle, 

v. affix, denoting the immediate future, to be about to arrive; often has the same force as ဆုံး; used only as a verbal formative; see Gram. sec. 117; often used with ၍, as ၍ေါင်းညှပ်, on the point of arriving; often combined with ꜱေ in collog., ၍ေါင်းညှပ်ညှပ်, often combined with ꜱေ in collog., ၍ေါင်းညှပ်ညှပ်

v. to revile, abuse in words; more than စေလွှတ်တင်

v. same as ၍
obec—cood—abccjsc^sogD, v. to revile, abuse, by making another the object of offensive comparison.

cdeo, v. to be quick, v. to be quick, jaSoogS, cojSco^, cooocn^; used in an adversial form combined with əə as əəəəəə, əəəəəəə, quickly.

cdeo, 1, n. a species of coffeewort; the spindle tree.

cdeo, 2, n. a species of coffeewort; the spindle tree.

cdeo, n. a species of coffeewort; the spindle tree.

cdeo, n. a chisel.

cdeo, 3, n. a chisel.

cdeo, 71, n. a chisel.

cdeo, n. a mallet, short club.

cdeo, n. a mallet, short club.

cdeo, n. the hollow head of a chisel, which receives the handle.

cdeo, n. the chisel-handle tree, a species of Dalbergia.

cdeo, n. a circular-edged chisel.

cdeo, 2 (from cdeo, a building).

cdeo, n. a kind of swinging cradle; the seat in the fore part of a cart.

cdeo, n. the frame of a roof.
to construct the frame of a roof.

n. the verbena.

n. the Tavoy name for the carambola or cringe tree.

v. to thrust, push, butt, bump, stamp, etc., by a sudden violent jerk; to thump (usually implying anger), as on a table or floor; to jolt, as a cart or carriage, 

adv. by jerks up and down; joltily, as a cart, or a horse not properly trained, or as a person walking over rough, uneven ground; 

adv. in a squatting posture. Burmese men worship a pagoda or a sacred image, in this posture, it being considered the most orthodox attitude.

v. to sit in a squatting posture, as that of a Burman when eating rice.

n. an instrument for pounding, a beater.

v. to jolt.

n. the cold season. see under ဂို; 

n. the cold season.

n. the beginning of the cold season.

n. the cold season.

n. the end of the cold season.

n. during the time of the cold season.

n. the middle of the cold season.

n. the months of the cold season; the cold season.

v. to usher in, as the cold season.
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400, 2. v. to cover with an umbrella; to cover with a hat, i.e., to wear a hat; can also be used of covering the head with clothes; to pay something extra, in consideration of the poor quality of money; to catch fish, and for various other purposes.

400, n. the smaller division of the stomach; generally used in reference to animals. a letter or epistle; a love letter.

400, n. a present, sent to a distance.

400, v. to be restless, meddlesome, troublesome, rude; to be fidgety, as a child. combined with coo, to have a natural disposition to pilfer; with 30, to be early, as the rains, to rain with frequent showers; with 30 to be gusty, with 30 it means that fish are numerous and readily rise to the bait.

400, v. to handle idly, or officiously.

400, 1. v. to rouse, excite to action, urge on, stimulate, quicken, to begin, as the rain. to crow frequently, as cocks near the dawn, early dawn; to be nearly ripe, as fruit; to notify and call to worship; to "strike up," as a Burmese orchestra.

400, n. a wooden implement used by fishermen engaged in (sea) stake fisheries, for driving down the fish.

400, 3. v. to solder, join by metallic cement; to say, speak, tell; to speak with some degree of displeasure or disapprobation; to talk to, by way of reproof, (coll.) often 3 is equivalent
to "they say," "did you say?" etc., 

something said which makes an impression, or is worthy of being recorded; used in a good or bad sense,  

v. to reprove.

v. to find fault with, scold,  

n. a by-word, common saying.

v. to arrive (at a proper place), as a railway train at a station; more definite than  

particularly, to bring up to, come along side, as a boat or cart; to be moored along side a wharf; to hit, be in point, as a remark.  

v. to mean, signify, import,  

v. to arrive (at a proper place), as a railway train at a station; more definite than  

v. to arrive (at a proper place), as a railway train at a station; more definite than  

v. to arrive (at a proper place), as a railway train at a station; more definite than  

v. to agree with, on comparison.

v. same as  

n. a shop, stall;  

a European shop.

v. to set up a shop; to expose goods for sale, in a shop.

(pron.  

v. to set up a shop.

v. to shut up a shop, whether temporarily, for a considerable period of time, or altogether.

n. to open a shop.

v. to have a right to; to have concern in or with; 

intrans.  

v. to meet face to face.  

v. to meet in rivalry or contest,  

v. to meet in rivalry or contest,  

n. a circular frame within which several drums are suspended ( ), and played upon by a person standing or sitting in the centre.
to strike up, as a Burmese orchestra, by way of a hint to the actors to make their appearance, and to the audience that the performance is about to begin.

strike, v. to strike the small drums of the ; to strike the drums quickly, as when an actor is dancing with energy, or when a disturbance is created at a proc, in order to drown the noise of quarrelling.

same as or called by Yule, “a drum harmonicon.”

delay (intr.), v. to delay (trans.), tarry, wait,

delay, v. to wait for, to impede, make slow.

delay, v. to delay, keep back. cause to wait,

delay, v. to delay, tarry, wait.

3. v. to connect by a cord or rope, in order to support in a suspended or upright position; a sling suspended at the end of a porter’s yoke; a package of foil, whether gold or other metal, as , etc.; braces; braces; braces.

to have the muscles contracted by fatigue; see

to be fresh, luxuriant, full of (leaves; or fig., of good things).

adv. of same signification as

adv. same; braces; braces; braces, chiefly used in poetry.

v. to stop up, obstruct (an aperture or hole, by thrusting in something); comp. ; to block; braces. Der.

v. same. braces; braces; braces; braces.

1. v. to be bad, no good, to be vicious, as a horse, domestic buffalo, or bullock; to be hurtful, injurious; to be vile, wicked.
s, v. to be vile, evil, wicked.
s, adv. for better for worse, sharing alike both profit and loss, as a company in trade; s, s, s, s
s, v. to put up with the waywardness, ill-treatment or ill-nature of another.
s, v. to be vile, base, abject.
s, y. to be bad, unpleasant, disagreeable to some of the senses, as offensive smells, s, s, s, s
s, v. to be morally bad, vile, wicked.
s, 2. v. to dye. s, s, s, s.
s, v. to scratch up, stir up, agitate, irritate, s, s, s, s; comp. s, s
s, v. to step short and quick, as an antic horse, s, s, s; comp. s, s
s, 2. v. to be white; used adverbially in conjunction with  as a slight intensive. This is found in poetry,
s, 1. v. to pluck, gather, as flowers or fruit, s, s; comp. s, to speak by means of elision, a style much affected by Upper Barmans. e.g., s for s, s, s for s, s; comp. s, s
s, 2 (from  to be wet), v. to wet, moisten, s, s, s, s, s, s, s, s; adv. intensive, to words of sorrowful or pleasant emotions.
s, v. to be unusually scarce, s, s, s, s, s, s, s, s; comp. s, n. cooked rice, food for a priest, s, s, s, s, s, s; s, s, s, s, s, s, s, s; food eaten about nine o'clock a.m., s, s, s, s; food eaten after s, s, s, s, but before noon.
s, v. to leave a monastery in order to receive offerings of food, as a pongyi.
v. to return to a monastery after having received offerings of food, as a priest. 

v. to enter a village or town for the purpose of receiving offerings of food.

n. the time between eight and half past ten o'clock a.m.

v. to have rice (or any other offering) arranged in order before pongyi; commonly used continuatively or adverbially, as ပင်မ်းဖြင့်ပြောင်း, to invite to receive food; ပင်မ်းဖြင့်, to go to receive food.

n. a lacquered basket from which rice is offered to pongyi.

n. same as ပင်မ်းဖြင့်, the remnants of a priest's food.

v. to eat food, as a pongyi.

v. to attach to, connect with, make to lean upon: particularly applied to buildings; comp. ဝါး and ဝါး: ကန့်ကျယ်ပုံ, a subsidiary rule; ကန့်ကျယ်ပုံတစ်စီ, to match in boxing, ကန့်ကျယ်ပုံတစ်စီမှာ, to match completely.

v. same; to sponge on another, ကန့်ကျယ်ပုံတစ်စီ.

n. coarse silver adroitly merged in good silver, while in a state of fusion.

n. the horned scarab.

v. to be weak and tremulous, as the hand or foot, ကျောitizer, ကျောitizer: to stammer, stutter.

v. to stammer, stutter.

(from ကျောitizer, a friend or relative), not used alone. ကျောitizer, a dear friend; ကျောitizerတွင်, speak according to that which is true, dear friend; an expression much used in sat pras.

n. the strength and power of relatives.

n. lineage.

n. the seven degrees of affinity, being the three above ကျောitizer, ကျောitizer, ကျောitizer, and the three below ကျောitizer, ကျောitizer, ကျောitizer, together with the person's self ကျောitizer; see under ကျောitizer.

n. relatives; ကျောitizerတွင်, an expression frequently used in letters.

n. an own relative; see next.
cagc, n. an own relative, a blood relation.
cagls, n. a friend or relative.
caglyi, v. to stamp short and quick, as an angry, petulant child.
cagls, v. to be decayed, as a carious tooth.
cagls, v. to be decayed, as a carious tooth.
cagls, r. same as cagl: to molder.
cagls, v. see the parts; applied to the mind.
cagl, r. to scarify.
cagls, v. to inquire into, investigate (a subject of discussion) in company with another.
cagls, v. to come.
cagls, v. to investigate and discuss.
cagls, n. a drawer, more commonly called oo (pron. အို).
cagls, v. to hold with a pulling effort.
cagls, v. to draw out, to pull out.
cagls, v. to tear, rend.
cagls, n. a hanging lamp.
cagls, v. to tweak.
cagls, or cagls, see ocwo, n. a small bell with a tongue.

©,

the eighth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the third in the class of palatals.

ocw, 1, n. the nape of the neck: see ocwo
oco, n. the neck, ကြက်ကိုင်, ကြက်ကိုင်
2, n. the bit of a bridle, बिट, वेटुळको बिटको नुसार।
3, n. the reins of a bridle.
4, v. to draw in the reins.
5, v. to put the bit into a horse's mouth. तो बिट।
6, v. to draw in the reins, so as to stop a horse.
7, n. the small cords which connect the reins with the bit.
8, n. the piece of wood which supports the body of a cart over the
axletree, युग्मको सायन।
9, n. a small, unimportant thing, छोटा, छोटा गरी पर्ने, said to be derived from छोटा, a kind
of spinning top, छोटा छोटा, meaning that a thing is as
 insignificant as one turn of a top.
10, n. a tern, a species of the Sternidae.
11, n. a species of tortoise, जन्धकी लगो।
12, n. Zinme (called by the Shans Kengmai), राष्ट्रका एक केंगमाई, the chief town
of the principality in Siam, north-east of the Tenasserim Division.
Its inhabitants are of the race of Shans known as शनीय, आन
13, 1 (pron. नै) (Eng.), n. gin, जिन।
14, n. same as तीन।
15, 2 (pron. तौँ) (Eng.), n. jean, drill, जोन।
16, n. a Sadducee.
17, (Pali नितान), n. January.
18, (Pali अंत्यवार्षिक), n. a small village, a hamlet; comp. अग्नि, which
is larger than अग्नि: अग्नि अग्नि अग्नि अग्नि अग्नि। his
speech is unpolished, because he lives in a petty village.
19, (Pali अंत्यवार्षिक, a mother).
20, n. the mistress of a house; husband and wife, नाच्छोन।
21, हान, नाच्छोन, n. husband and wife, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती, जयभवर्ती। let
nats and men declare "well done," to the merit, the reward of
Neibban, of Maung Po and Ma Pein, husband and wife; अंत्यवार्षिक
अंत्यवार्षिक अंत्यवार्षिक अंत्यवार्षिक, are you, husband and wife, well?
22, n. Japan; जापानी, Japanese.
23, n. varnish. रंग।
24, n. the rose-apple tree, Eugenia jambu.
25, or जबु, (Pali जबु, and जबु, an island), n. the great south
island, see under जबु, जबु, जबु, जबु, जबु, जबु, जबु, जबु, जबु.
the island called Zambudipa is ten thousand yuans in extent (62)
{n. the title of a famous Buddhist priest, who translated the Wini.
{n. the most precious kind of gold, being that produced from the gold Eugenia tree (63).
{n. the gold Eugenia tree situated on the northern extremity of Zambudet Island.
{n. any playthings to be hit by a ball ( skl). or against one another; hence which see; cowries and seeds of the tamarind and of the are used as {n.
{v. to play with such playthings, etc., etc.
{n. the heading of a column in a table of columns (ooS ci6).
{v. to compare accounts, calculations.
{n. the small mina bird, called by some, the Indian nightingale; comp. etc., the large mina bird (64).
{n. the pied starling; comp.
{n. {n. the crested mina.
{v. etc., n. a building erected for public accommodation, a rest-house. This word is said to have originated from etc. and etc.
{n. old age, etc.; decrepitude, decay.
{n. infirm old age. etc.
{n. a womb), a. produced from a viviparous animal; see under etc.
{n. a four-cornered vessel, made in different sizes, used as a measure (chiefly by paddy brokers), etc.; an oblong wooden tray, used for the rapid counting of money, etc.; the trays used in government treasuries and mercantile firms, when full, contain exactly one thousand rupees.
{n. the narrow board which forms the border of a woven bamboo partition; comp. etc.
{v. to nail the said border in place.
{n. a large bowl, basin; comp.
{n. a tureen, etc.
{n. a small hard particle occasioning unevenness or some inconvenience, etc., ow-
ing to there being many rough, uneven things in the road, one cannot walk without shoes, as this rice is not properly cooked there are hard particles in it; also applied to persons whose language lacks concinnity of style.

accommodatingly, in the way of yielding to the tastes and wishes of another, in a considerate and compliant manner, it is because I am regardful of his wishes, and fraternize with him in a considerate manner, that we are free from ill-feeling.

in the way of laying aside with the intention of using when needed.

muriate of ammonia, sal ammoniac.

volatile spirit of sal ammoniac, spirits of ammonia, chloride of ammonia.

quickness (of intellect), I send you a letter composed and written on the inspiration of the moment.

painting, picture work, in colors of gold or other bright material; inlaid work, marquetry.

to be weak-sighted or partially blind; see regardfully about you, sir; I have my doubts about you, I was in doubt. and could not call your name at once.

(Pali  to be, or to produce). a. caused or produced; used as a formative increment with words of Pali origin, as caused by the influence of past deeds; and becoming in composition with a following word, as a body caused, or produced.

small pincers or pliers, particularly such as are used by goldsmiths; a small bunch of instruments, made of gold, silver, or alloy, as a toothpick, an earpick, a small pair of pincers for extracting hairs from the interior of the nose, and a nailpick.
Doś (Pali 陀). n. race, caste, kind, 陀: an account of one's existence or life, given by one's self; commonly applied to the accounts of different existences of Buddh, and particularly of Gautama, the last Buddha. Five hundred and fifty of these are contained in the Buddhist Scriptures (तत्त्वधर्मसूत्र संग्रहालय), ten of which are distinguished from the rest, as regards interest and celebrity, viz., तत्त्व, marked (तत्त्व), तस्ती (तस्ती), तत्त्व (तत्त्व), तस्ती (तस्ती), तस्ती (तस्ती), तस्ती (तस्ती), तस्ती (तस्ती), तस्ती (तस्ती), तस्ती (तस्ती), तस्ती (तस्ती): तत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतat.

tat, n. a lacquered betel-box ornamented with figures of bélus, birds, etc.

tat, v. to show by means of pictorial representations.

tat, v. to manage or superintend the arrangements of a dramatic company; and in a more extended sense, to superintend religious offerings, funerals, तत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतत्त्वतat.
at, adv. without doors or windows, but inclosed by sides (तत्त्व) which swing from the top; so called because sometimes adorned with pictorial representations of zats.

tat, n. members of the same caste, family, country.

tat, v. to rehearse a play before the public performance.

tat, v. to lose caste, as a native of India.

tat, v. to act, as in a play.

tat, v. to disappear, as a race of people.

tat, n. a theatrical exhibition, तत्त्वतत्त्वतat.

tat, n. the principal characters in a तत्त्व.

tat, v. to become unfolded to the mind, as the plot of a play.

tat, n. a playhouse, theatre.

tat, v. to be revealed, as the plot of a play.

tat, n. an actress, तत्त्वतat.

tat, n. an actor, stageplayer.

tat, n. an actress, तत्त्वतat.

tat, v. to initiate into a caste; applied to Brahmins and other natives of India, तत्त्वतat.

tat (pron. तत्त) (Pali), n. the time and circumstances of one's
birth, a horoscope, a horoscope: born to be a thief; born to be a ruler; to study one's own or another's horoscope. 

v. to be unfavorable, as one's horoscope. 

n. a horoscope, constructed for astrological purposes. 

to cast a horoscope. 

v. to be unfavorable, as a horoscope, the opposite of the time and circumstances of one's birth. 

v. to be favorable as one's horoscope, to construct a horoscope. 

v. to make inquiries regarding one's own or another's horoscope. 

(Pali), n. being, existence, constitution of being, original nature, essence, genuineness, freedom from anything false or counterfeit; opposed to ; also applied to inanimate things, are this girl's bangles real or imitation (gold)? 

n. one of the three collections of worlds, consisting of ten thousand systems, which are destroyed and reproduced simultaneously; see . 

n. dignity or appearance and deportment. 

v. to be pure, unadulterated, unalloyed. 

(Pali), n. pride of good birth; the knowledge of one's own existence in a past state. 

n. a native of a place; in opposition to , a domiciled resident, ; I do not think that this man is a native of England. 

n. the nutmeg tree; nutmeg. 

n. mace. 

(Pali). n. cremation, the burning of the dead. 

n. funeral rites, matters connected with the burial of the dead. 

n. Germany. 

. German, German Empire. 

n. an execution case (Law).
the nut of a screw or bolt.

general name for the small owls.

n. a Zina or Buddh. , n. life, a general name for the small owls.

n. the tongue ( .

n. to be on friendly terms, 

n. the Cape jasmine.

n. cumin (66); used by the Burmese in curries. The seeds are pounded and sprinkled on freshly-killed fish, game, meat, etc., to diminish rankness of odor.

n. the Hirundo esculenta, the edible nest swallow. 

n. Ziwika, a famous physician in the time of Gautama; any skilful physician, my meeting you, great teacher, is as if I met Ziwika ( ).

n. the fetus (of animals),

v. to be with young, applied to horses and cattle.

v. to persist in doing what is forbidden, 

(Eng.), n. July.

n. a sudden, active emotion or exercise of mind, any skilful physician, my meeting you, great teacher, is as if I met Ziwika ( ).

v. to have the mind intent upon.

n. the clammy sweat preceding death,

v. to be intent on doing (something),

v. to be in a comatose state preceding death.

v. to be intensely eager to carry out some purpose, to be enthusiastic;

v. to be intently resolute or determined in carrying out one's plans,

n. steepness, depth.

(from a potsherd, an edge), n. a fragment of a pot. a potsherd,
Glanders, n. the glanders, a contagious and very destructive disease of the mucous membrane in horses, characterized by a constant discharge of mucus from the nose, and an enlargement and induration of the glands beneath, and within, the lower jaw (ကမ္ဘာသာစကား က်မာရိုး, cumri).

Glanders, v. to be attacked with glanders.

Glanders, n. glanders.

Glanders, v. to stable, stall, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး

Glanders, 2. n. a frame on which a corpse is laid, previous to being placed in a coffin.

Glanders, n. the feathers on a cock's head, just behind the comb; also applied to the hair of horses and the bristles of pigs. ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး

Glanders, v. to bristle the said feathers, etc.; ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး, is said to be more correct.

Gobstones. Gobstones, n. a kind of precious stone, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး, ကမ္ဘာသာစကား က်မာရိုး; a magic stone. The Burmese say that a person who incloses one of these stones in his mouth, has the power of flying through the air, or of diving beneath the water.

Gobstone, n. a schismatic (rare), ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး, an heretical opinion (obs.).

Gobstone, adv. disorderly, confusedly; officiously (in conversation or dispute), ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး, do not come and speak officiously, in the midst of our conversation.

Gobstone (Beng.). n. a jogi, or fakir. The Burmese often use an abbreviated form of ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး, namely, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး, to denote that a person excels or is pre-eminent in anything, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး; may also be applied to animals, or inanimate things, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး;

Gobstone, n. a kind of mushroom or fungus; the oak-leaved polypod.

Gobstone, n. a reddish yellow color.

Gobstone, adv. obstinately, unyieldingly, stubbornly, contrarily, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး

Gobstone, v. to argue in a perversely contrary manner; to contradict in a perversely factious manner. ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး; ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး

Gobstone, adv. same as ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး

Gobstone, v. to persist in doing what is forbidden, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး; to act in a contumacious manner, ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး; ကမ္ဘာသာစကားက်မာရိုး
v. to pursue an object under trying circumstances, to endeavor to carry a matter through to the end; to endeavor to carry out one's wishes in spite of their impropriety. i.e., to act in a stupidly obstinate manner; should he happen to project anything, he is one who endeavors to carry his plan through to the end.

adv. see the parts; a stubborn fellow.

(Eng.) n. June.

n. a small, white flower of very delicate scent.

n. a spoon.

n. the most precious of the three kinds of diamonds: see under

n. a kind of bird.

the ninth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fourth in the class of palatals.

open work in cloth, paper, or boards, of which there are many varieties; silver repousse work; embroidery; a mosquito curtain made of netting; an embroidered jacket.

n. fine network of thread, lace.

(Pali ). n. a certain attainment or state of mind, which enables the possessor to traverse different worlds, to fly through the air, or go through the earth. It is divided into five constituent parts, viz., thought, design; consideration, reflection; pleasure, joy; bliss, happiness; fixedness of thought on one object.

v. to attain to such a state of mind.

n. a species of wild plum, of which there are many varieties; the jujube.

n. a market, bazar, mart; current price, the market value of anything, at what price are you selling paddy, sir?

v. to sell at a good market price.

n. the market price, current price.

n. a fair or resting place, where country people stop and dispose of their goods to buyers from the market; v. to forestall the market.
to watch the market, with the intention of either buying or selling a particular kind of goods.

4) to be dull or brisk, as the market, 

c. to go to market to sell; comp. c. to go to market to buy

c. n. small, silver change of different denominations, collected in the market; c. v. to retail in small quantities.

c. v. to depress prices.

c. n. the market price, current price, 

if you do not understand the market, be guided by the rate prevailing in the village; if you do not understand making a back knot (of hair), follow the village custom. “When in Rome do as the Romans do.”

c. n. the time near the closing of the market; c.

c. n. a hackney coach, a gari.

c. v. to sell in a bazar; c. to gain a living by selling in a bazar, or market.

c. n. a market boat.

c. n. a seller in the market, or bazar.

c. n. a market woman.

c. v. to be brisk, as a market; to dispose of any kind of merchandise quickly, 

comp. c. 

c. v. to go to market to buy; comp. c.

the tenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fifth in the class of palatals.

n. a contraction of (pron. n. night.

n. the evening. n. the latter part of the afternoon (later than n.), from about five, to about seven o’clock p.m.

n. supper, the evening meal.

n. the dusk of evening.

n. the dead of night,
**

the latter part of the afternoon; see 

the cool of the evening; the former used in poetry.

the latter part of the afternoon, about three or four o'clock p.m.,

v. lit. to be clever at the night business, i.e., to be a clever thief, or house-breaker.

n. a lesson to be learned or recited by night; originally applied to the recitation (by night) of the

v. to be made fine, reduced to powder; to be fine, smooth to the touch. ; to be smooth and delicate, as the skin of the face; to be smooth, of easy motion, glib; ; only after thoroughly masticating it, does one know the flavor, 

v. same, the great teacher's manner of dying was very peaceful; when traveling in a railway carriage, it does not lean to one side or shake; it is very pleasant; is probably a corruption of

v. to be dirty, filthy, ; to be vile, wicked, ; to be soiled, as clothes, linen; the master is vile and the servant is vile; it is not easy to determine the guilty party; hereafter we will not dare to perform evil and vile acts of demerit.

Der. 

v. see 

v. see the parts.

v. to be vile, wicked

v. to be impure, unclean; applied to the passions; see also

v. to be dirty, filthy; see B. D. 28.
to be dirty, filthy, as clothes or the body.

v. to be dirty and faded, as clothes; to be shabby in dress; sometimes applied to the human countenance, see 脣腐
to be filthy in one's habits, 脣腐 to be foul-mouthed; 脣腐 to be filthy and faded, as clothes; to be shabby in dress; 脣腐 is also used, but is not considered as elegant); 脣腐 I think I saw him the other night.

send this letter so that it may arrive during the night.

to be very late at night ( 脣腐, late in the morning; 脣腐 very late in the afternoon).

( pron. 脣腐), n. the time of about midnight.

1. pron. you, fem.; used in addressing a wife or female friend familiarly; used also by one female to another (equal or inferior), though 脣腐 is more generally used, 脣腐 for 脣腐.

2. v. to sigh, moan, groan; to grumble or murmur at, to express discontent at any work assigned, 脣腐 expressive of dissatisfaction with work assigned; 脣腐 to intone, as when reading 脣腐 and 脣腐;

to intone, as when reading 脣腐 and 脣腐

v. same as 脣腐; to mutter with discontent at the work assigned; 脣腐 like the sound of sick men's groaning; 脣腐, Maung Cheik To grumbles very much at having to do this work;

n. the preamble in the ordination service of the Buddhist priesthood ( 脣腐), 脣腐 applied to rahun and theirins.

( 脣腐), adv. indicative of the noise made by a chicken when frightened; 脣腐 applied
to the noise made by a chicken when separated from its mother, or when seized by a bird of prey; also applied to the noise made by a large concourse of people, e.g.,  

\[\text{(Colloq.)}\]

\(\text{v. to be pinched, squeezed between two, jammed; to be squeezed tightly together, or wedged in, as in a crowd; because the little book was wedged in amongst big ones, in the box, I could not find it at once; also applied to the noise made by a large concourse of people, e.g., (Colloq.).}\)

\(\text{v. to be much and long continued, as a disagreeable noise; not used assertively; hence used adverbially.}\)

\(\text{v. to be fine, soft, delicate.}\)

\(\text{v. same (with the additional meaning of its yielding to the touch); usually used adverbially.}\)

\(\text{v. same as \text{; to be soft and delicate, as the touch of cotton.}}\)

\(\text{v. to be poor, mean, inferior, ignoble; this person's conversational powers are very inferior; the texture of this \text{ is very inferior; this person's power of planning is very feeble;}}\)

\(\text{\text{, \text{, \text{, he sleeps, lying on his right side;}}}}\)
He is not a man who knows his right from his left (hand); the left (horn, bent down, the right one upright, brings good luck; the left upright, the right bent down, brings utter poverty.

3. v. to scream in concert; to flatter or incite with a view of gaining some personal advantage, to follow a person (generally to a court of justice) under the pretence of giving him good advice, but really to derive some personal benefit. Der. ကြမ်းကြား

Pali စီး, n. intellect, understanding, reason; sometimes is the equivalent of စည်, ကြား, and စီးဒီ, but in such cases it is used in a bad sense, and signifies artifice, machination, stratagem, wile.

a. mind which is old and feeble or behind the times,

v. to devise, contrive; to form a mental estimate, to revolve plans in the mind.

v. to have a good intellect.

v. to have a comprehensive intellect.

v. to have a powerful intellect.

v. to form imaginative or fanciful ideas, to indulge in a play of the imagination or fancy, to build castles in the air.

n. intellectual ability.

v. to be shallow in intellect.

v. to be dull in intellect; implying that the intellect cannot be further developed.

n. the height of an image of a Buddha, or of a pagoda, what is the height of this erect figure of Buddha? what is the height of the Shwedagon pagoda? they say it is not possible to measure the respective heights of the Shwedagon and Shwehmawdaw pagodas.

v. to develop, as the intellect.

v. to be keen in intellect.
**poor9g, v. to put forth the strength of one's intellect.**

**poor9g, v. to be stupid, dull of intellect.**

**poor9g, v. to be dull in intellect.**

**poor9g, v. to be profound in intellect, applied in a primary sense to; it is also applicable to other persons, but only to those of great intellectual profundity or high scholarly attainments, (pron. §), v. to be deficient in intellect.**

**poor9g (Pali oun), n. an intellect of unusual power and brilliance; a genius, this man has a great intellect; he is, in fact, a great genius.**

**poor9g, v. to be acute in intellect.**

**poor9g, v. to render homage to the intellect; see poor9g.**

**poor9g, v. to suggest an idea, plan, etc., usually used in a bad sense with the same meaning as, to try, by unfair means, to get another into trouble.**

**poor9g, v. to devise, usually used in a bad sense.**

**poor9g, v. to excel in intellectual capacity; occasionally used in a bad sense; a phrase constantly used in letters.**

**poor9g (Pali), n. relatives, a kind of hermaphrodite.**

**poor9g, v. to respect (obs.). Der. oon, and poor9g**

**poor9g, v. to be caught, as by fire, Der. §71**

**poor9g, v. to nod the head, to lean a little, as a post;**
to turn the head of a boat from its course; turn the boat's head a little out; the post on the south side of your house is leaning a little to the west.

adv. indicative of a protracted, pleasant sound, an expression found in  and 

1. n. a man's younger brother; comp. , a man's elder brother.

, n. a cousin.

, n. the brothers and sisters of a family; 

, n. a cousin.

(from ), n. an elder and a younger brother. ; a term applied to the royal family, , , and to images of Buddha (when one is larger than the other),

n. a woman's younger sister; comp. , a woman's elder sister.

v. to be even: to be equal, as much as, ; to be level, as ground; to accord; to act in concert. to contribute, join in affording aid. assistance, : to be consistent, as language or conduct; to be united, clannish, the Chinese are very clannish whenever one of their number gets into trouble; the length of this woman's hair is equal to her height. Der. 

v. to be level: to accord; to join in offering aid; if circumstances allow, I will come to-morrow; this is an expression used by pongyis, it being unlawful for them to make a definite promise that they will do anything.

, adv. altogether and quickly, 

v. to be level: to accord, to be in accordance, if circumstances allow, I will come to-morrow; this is an expression used by pongyis, it being unlawful for them to make a definite promise that they will do anything.

v. to be even, equal.

v. to be equal.

v. to give audience, hold a levee, as a king; refers especially to the morning and evening levees formerly held by the King, which the principal ministers were obliged to attend;
refers to the ministers entering the palace to attend a levee; 
refers to the King leaving the apartment which he might be temporarily occupying, to attend a levee.

v. to suit, fit, accord with, if I act thus, do you think it will be fitting?

v. to be uneasy, discontented, feel ennui; to be glittering, dazzling, so as to surfeit the eye.

v. to speak in direct, and sometimes in ironical language, with a view to ulterior advantage to one's self; similar to 

(Pali , and ), n. the five principles, or laws, the intuitive knowledge of which is peculiar to a , viz. (). , (), (), and ().

, pron. you.

, n. a doll. (obs.).

, n. the Morinda exserta.

, n. the Morinda citrifolia, sometimes called .

, n. a species of the same.

, adv. a word indicative of the purring of a cat; in order to quiet their children, Burmese mothers say,

, n. the Ficus Indica, i.e., never.  

, n. the Ficus retusa.

, n. the Ficus obtusifolia.

(pron. ), n. the Ficus infectoria.

, n. the banyan that multiplies itself by pendile branches or stems, which take root in the earth.

, n. a stick smeared with gum from the banyan ( ) used to catch birds, especially the ;

, n. the Ficus nervosa.

, n. the Ficus Ramphii.

, n. the sacred banyan or bo tree, Ficus religiosa.
GgDoScc, n. water consecrated and poured around a banyan tree; any holy water.

GgDoScc—, n. a pot or jar in which water and flowers are placed as a religious offering, GgDoScc—; in Burmese houses these are symbolical of GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—. When Gautama returned from Tawutisa (oooGoDg), after visiting the Sekra (GgoScc—), the people of ooGgGoScc— made him offerings of GgDoScc—; hence their origin; GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—.

GGoScc—, n. a thin plate of metal suspended from the tongue of a small bell (GGoScc—), and exposed to the action of the wind; or suspended from a canopy over the figure of a Buddha.

GgDoScc—, GgDoScc— (from ooGoScc—), n. a species of the pensile stem banyan; low and extensively spreading.

GgDoScc—, n. the name common to the Ficus geniculata and Ficus excelsa.

GgDoScc—, n. a species of Ficus resembling both the banyan and the sycamore.

GgDoScc—, n. the guardian nat of the cook-house, GgDoScc—

GgDoScc—, n. an ornamented bedstead used by the King, royal family, and priests, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—

GgDoScc—, n. the north-western post in the main part of a house; see under GgDoScc—

GgDoScc—, 1, v. to ache, be tired, stiff, cramped, as the body when long confined to one position, or the limbs when putting forth a continued effort; comp. GgDoScc—, to be tired, fatigued, and GgDoScc—, to be tired, fatigued, harassed in body or mind.

GgDoScc—, v. same, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—; GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—

GgDoScc—, owing to my having traveled in a boat the whole day, I feel very much cramped.

GgDoScc— (GgDoScc—), 2, n. a polite term for gonorrhœa or gleet, GgDoScc—

GgDoScc—, v. to be dark in color, between blue and black; to be of a deep-blue or green; to darken, as the countenance, from hearing something unpleasant; to become dark, as the sky; GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—; GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—; GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—, GgDoScc—; GgDoScc—, adv. dusky, tending to blackness.
to be of a dark purple color; to be slightly dark, as clouds, indicating rain; to be dark, gloomy in countenance, from ill-feeling; to be sullen, cross, not disposed to speak; to be noisy; implying a concert of small sounds, seldom used except in an adverbial form; to be bent down at the end, to stoop, bow down the head; to be inclined in mind, to assent to, this woman is inclined toward Nga Pyu only, not toward Nga Me.

to stoop respectfully; less than ; to be diminutive, smaller than common, undersized; a man of small stature and slight build; a sprout, a young twig or branch. Der. to prolong a discussion, in a perverse manner, when asked to desist; a sprout, a young twig or branch.

to be slendr and tapering upwards; to be uncommonly fine and nice; applied to silks, etc.; to prolong a discussion, in a perverse manner, when asked to desist; a sprout, a young twig or branch. Der. to prolong a discussion, in a perverse manner, when asked to desist; a sprout, a young twig or branch.

to be of a dark purple color, n. the shin; comp. ; n. to be of a dark purple color; to be slightly dark, as clouds, indicating rain; to be dark, gloomy in countenance, from ill-feeling; to be sullen, cross, not disposed to speak; to be noisy; implying a concert of small sounds, seldom used except in an adverbial form; to be bent down at the end, to stoop, bow down the head; to be inclined in mind, to assent to, this woman is inclined toward Nga Pyu only, not toward Nga Me.

to stoop respectfully; see ; n. alluvium, silt deposited on the banks of a river or the sea; comp. , , and.

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mSsog, v. to have an unwholesome appearance, as a person who has been long ill; mSsog, to have an unclean appearance, mSsog, v. to appear, as mSsog
mSsog, n. the same disease appearing in speckles of any color; usually applied to bullocks and elephants. It is considered a mark of beauty in elephants; comp. mSsog

3, v. to cut into long slices, as flesh for drying, to jerk (beef); comp. 3; oSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos

4, v. to be soft, quiet, pleasant, mSsdos, mSsdos; only used adjectively or adverbially, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, sir, there is a sick person in the house: go softly, please; mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, kyaungtaga U Pan Bon, when correcting his children, does not vociferate, but corrects them in a gentle manner.

5, v. same, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, when lovers converse with one another, they do so in a gentle, pleasant manner.

6, v. to persuade gently, mSsdos, mSsdos

d. v. to squeeze (as if to extract something); to squeeze and express; mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos; with 8, to milk, mSsdos, mSsdos, to milk a cow; with 8, to blow the nose, mSsdos, mSsdos (mSsdos is often used), to strain when evacuating the intestines, as when suffering from dysentery; or mSsdos, as in passing urine; mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, the straining is relieved.

d. v. to squeeze out by rubbing between the thumb and finger.

d. v. to press out.

d. v. to squeeze out by twisting.

d. v. to strangle, mSsdos

d. v. (obs.). mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, to snivel, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos, mSsdos

do (pron. do). v. to hurt, injure, oppress, distress, treat unjustly and severely, in a cruel manner, to bully, mSsdos; not used singly.
Bob, sire, so I, the same, oppress you, though you may oppress me, what extraordinary benefit, sir, do you think you will enjoy therefrom? to tame, as a wild, ferocious animal, because evil persons and dacoits oppress the people of the country, in a cruel manner, they are unable to endure it.

(from ကြောင်း), v. to pinch, squeeze, compress between two; to express, press out certain kinds of oil, such as ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း; n. a blacksmith's tongs, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း; a bud-tie for temporarily binding the toddy buds, when trimmed or cut; ကြောင်း, the posts which support and maintain erect, a ကြောင်း. Der. ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, and ကြောင်း.

ကြောင်း, n. the clavicle, collar bone.

ကြောင်း, v. to be considerate, have regard to another's feelings or interests; comp. ကြောင်း, and ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း; ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, in this case there is no occasion to regard any one's feelings (lit. to show regard to any one's face): ကြောင်း is also used in the sense of putting down or placing anything gently, tenderly, ကြောင်း, put the boat down (into the water) gently; ကြောင်း, the horse puts his foot down gently; to spare, in the way of sparing another's feelings, or forbearing to act.

ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, v. same as ကြောင်း.

ကြောင်း, v. same, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, ကြောင်း, the people of the country, without showing any consideration, banished King Theinzi's son, Wethandaya, on account of his having made an offering of the royal, white elephant.

1 (from တွေ), v. to ignite, kindle, catch with fire. တွေ တွေ, v. to be inflammable.

2 (from တွေ), v. to make even; to persuade to accompany; တွေ တွေ, to tune a Burmese harp or lute, တွေ တွေ; တွေ တွေ, do not, please, come and persuade me to steal, and be your companion in death: alluding to the ancient practice of putting thieves to death; တွေ တွေ, to reduce the muscles to a uniform tension, preparatory to massage, by treading.
to endeavor to bring (others) to a union of sentiment or action.

to consult, with a view to union of sentiment or action.
to cause to nod, as the head; see  
to smell rank, as fish, flesh, blood, etc.; there is a rank smell in this place, as if a crocodile were here.

to see, v. same as  
to smell offensively, as any oily substance when fried, or otherwise subjected to the action of fire; also applied to the sulphurous fumes of lucifer matches. *Der.  

to have such an odor take effect on the human system, as on a person who is ill with fever, or suffering from any other serious ailment. Sick persons amongst the Burmese, are in great terror of such smells, and many deaths are attributed to their effect; this elder's countenance is very dejected; I think it is because he has lost his wife.

to be utterly broken down by grief, or trouble.  
to sit or lie down in a dejected manner, with the limbs drawn up.

to be sad in countenance or mind; to be crestfallen,  
to be languid, exhausted, worn out; to be withered, as flowers;  

v. see (infreq.).

to be dry and withered, as the leaves of a tree,
the leaves of the flower plant I have set out. are withered; or as the skin of a human being.

The leaves of the flower plant I have set out. are withered; or as the skin of a human being.

*v, 1. n. a snare, a noose, fixed on the ground; one kind of ကြားနာ, a slipknot or noose of any description; comp. ကြားနာ, a noose held and drawn tight, by the hand.

*v, 2. v. to bend down, especially to sink in the middle, as a stick of timber, or a floor, ကြားနာ, when decoying jungle fowls, one captures them with a noose.

v, v. to show, point out.

v, v. same as စော, စောသို့ စောသို့, please show me the road; စောသို့ (or စောသို့) စောသို့, follow on, please, in the direction my forefinger points.

v, v. to show, make known, disclose, reveal, indicate, စောသို့, စောသို့; စောသို့, he did not disclose the place where he was going; စောသို့, a letter written without indicating (for whom it is intended).

v, v. same as စော

စ, the eleventh consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the first in the class of cerebrals.

စော (pron. စော) (Pali), n. a commentary on the original Pali text, supplementary to the inspired commentary of the Rahandas,

စောသို့, n. a commentator on the same.

စ, the twelfth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the second in the class of cerebrals.

စော (Pali), n. a place, စော, စောသို့စောသို့, he went back to his original place of residence; a department. The following are the Burmese equivalents for the various departments of Government Service in Burma: - စော, the Home Department;
4) the Judicial Department; 
5) the Revenue Department; 
6) the Military Department; 
7) the Public Works Department; 
8) the General Department; 
9) the Revenue Settlement Department; 
10) the Foreign Department; 
11) the Cadastral Survey Department; 
12) the Legislative Department; 
13) the Civil Department; 
14) the Forest Department; 
15) the Customs Department; 
16) the Postal Department; 
17) the Telegraph Department; 
18) the Accounts Department; 
19) the Jail Department; 
20) the Police Department; 
21) the Education Department.

(pron. တိုက်နိုင်မှု), n. the faculty of appointing the right man to the right place.

(pron. တိုက်နိုင်မှု), v. to accord with a correct standard of orthography.

(Pali), v. to enshrine; to inclose in a pie.

(Pali), v. to enshrine.

(Pali), n. a pie.

(Pali ဂျိုး), n. continuance.

(Pali), n. same: the continuance of thought.

, v. to have in abundance.

, v. (colloq.), if we come back after a trip to Bangkok, we shall be rich, of course.

, the thirteenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the third in the class of cerebrals (not initial).

, the fourteenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fourth in the class of cerebrals (not initial).
οο, the fifteenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fifth in the class of cerebrals (not initial).

οο, the sixteenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the first in the class of dentals.

οο, 1, an abbrev. of οο, one; an abbrev. of οοο, other.

οο, 2, v. to complain, to utter expressions of regret for the absence or loss of a person or thing beloved or valued; to long for, οοοο. οοοο, v. same, οοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοοο
44\textsuperscript{a}, v. to pull with a strong stroke.
\textsuperscript{b} oco, oco, v. to pull quickly and violently. also used figuratively, to express rapidity of action.
\textsuperscript{2} oco, v. to go up, to ascend; opposed to \textsuperscript{c}; to climb; to advance, to increase; to outbid another, at an auction; to gain on, as in a boat or horse race: to cover, as a male beast; to be convulsed; to feel ill, from the supposed rising of the heat or vapor of the body (70): oco to mount and ride a horse.
\textsuperscript{d}, n. the period in a cycle (\textsuperscript{e}) in which man's age increases from ten years to an asankya (\textsuperscript{f}).
\textsuperscript{g} oco, v. to feel ill from the supposed rising of the heat or vapor of the body; see also \textsuperscript{h}.
\textsuperscript{i} oco (pron. oco), adv. without any personal trouble, expense or responsibility; this word with oco is commonly used when buying a horse, cart, boat, etc., e.g., \textsuperscript{j}, how much will you be able to sell your cart for, as it stands? i.e., with everything complete.
\textsuperscript{k} oco, n. pecuniary gains; applied to the interest on money.
\textsuperscript{l} oco, n. a convulsive fit; convulsion.
\textsuperscript{m} oco, v. see the parts; oco and oco are sometimes coupled together for the sake of euphony.
\textsuperscript{n}, v. to make the sound which the word indicates; used adverbially only. Der. \textsuperscript{o}, \textsuperscript{p}, \textsuperscript{q}, \textsuperscript{r}, \textsuperscript{s}.
\textsuperscript{t} oco, v. to make a clucking sound with the tongue against the roof of the mouth, indicative of anger or regret; or when driving bullocks or buffaloes in carts: \textsuperscript{u}, in the way of speaking in an unfeeling, heartless manner.
\textsuperscript{v}, v. to make a loud, crackling sound.
\textsuperscript{w} oco, adv. on unfriendly terms, \textsuperscript{x}, \textsuperscript{y}, \textsuperscript{z} (obsolescent).
\textsuperscript{a} oco, n. a species of palm.
\textsuperscript{b} oco (pron. oco), adv. indeed, certainly; see \textsuperscript{c}; \textsuperscript{d}; \textsuperscript{e}. are you in earnest? do you mean it? this expression is used in anger: \textsuperscript{f} is used in a good and bad sense, indicative of admiration or scorn. In a good sense, it means an A1 man; in a
bad sense, it would mean a scoundrel; one must think that it was actually true (or real).

**layman**, adj. same as *layman*; see under *layman*.

**layman,** 1 (pron. *ooll*), n. see under *layman*. a layman; a layman who has built (or is supposed to have built) a pagoda:

*layman*, a layman who has built a *kyaung* or monastery; the giver of a *pwe* or feast; one who supplies all the requisites to a priest, at his ordination.

**layman** (pron. *ool*), (from *ool*), n. same as *ool*

**lady** (pron. *ool*), n. a lady woman.

**lady,** 2 (pron. *ool*), a. all. *ool*, *ool*. a lady, e.g., of all men; of all fruits the durian is the most luscious; of all flowers, the jasmine is the most fragrant; every one: the waterpot from which every one drinks.

**lady,** verb. affix closing a sentence, indicative of some emotion, such as sorrow, wonder, admiration, etc., see Gram, sec. 119. divided it, alas! without its being proper to do so; in colloq. *lady* is often used with the force of *lady*. you, sir, are indeed foolish; you are, indeed, useless; the girl is, indeed, pretty.

**lady,** adv. gradually, as in *ool*; *ool*.

**lady,** n. a long-necked jug, a gurglet, a heretic, a horse that runs so as to get clean away from all the others; a fire balloon that ascends and goes up.

B. D. 29.
clean away; 这个男人是个十足的好人。或 这个男人是个十足的诚实人。

good fellow; or 完全的诚实人。

out-and-out, n. a species of lizard or chameleon.

a kind of grass which infests rice fields, and when tender,

varieties of the same.

the rectus abdominalis muscle, including various tendons

which unite in forming the linea alba. The Burmese say that if

the operation known as 这个手术 is performed, it causes a wo-

man to be barren.

n. the reed fern.

titter. 窃笑

adv. once.

(from one, one, with, and a collection). adv.

together with. 同时

adv. presto, quickly. 窃笑

(pron. a time). adv. all at once (being understood); in colloq. often used with probably a corruption of 这个词. 窃笑

the flowers fall off so quickly, all at once: sometimes 这个词 or 这个词 is used alone, by way of interjection, to express strong dis-

approval or vexation.

titteringly, 窃笑

half of some original, as 这个词. the half of a journey: 窃笑

fifty per cent. interest; 窃笑

I did not arrive at Pegu, but was obliged to come back when half way there.

a woman who has been divorced, or lost her husband by death, 这个词; if a woman has been divorced from two husbands, she is called 这个词.

the expression 这个词 is not polite: 这个词 is preferable.

adv in a commingled, blended manner, all in one mass; frequently applied to sounds and colors, 这个词, e.g., 这个词
oo, pron. a. some; oo is the colloquial, and oo the written form of the word.

oo, pron. a. same as oo. oo is the colloquial, and oo the written form of the word. I have only received, as yet, some of my property which I demanded; adv. partly.

oo, pron. a. other.

oo, adv. elsewhere, oo, oo; oo, oo.

oo, 1. n. a hamper, pannier; hence oo, a pair of panniers: oo, a single pannier; oo, etc.

oo, n. the crosstree or yoke on an animal’s back, from the ends of which the panniers are suspended.

oo, n. same as oo (more common), oo.

oo, 2. n. the breech, posteriors; not used singly, oo.

oo, v. to place one knee over the other; commonly used adverbially with oo, oo, and oo.

oo, n. the sides of the posteriors.

oo, n. the acetabulum, oo, oo, oo.

oo, (pron. oo), n. the upper parts of the posteriors; oo, the haunch.

oo, n. the lower parts of the posteriors.

oo, n. the hip.

oo, v. to ride, as on a sidesaddle.

oo, v. to sit sidewise on a bench, table, boat, etc.

oo, (pron. oo), v. to sit in a cross-legged posture, as Burmese men when not in the presence of a superior; commonly used adverbially with oo; oo, oo, oo; cross-legged images of a Buddha are designated oo, oo, oo, oo, or oo, oo, oo.

oo (pron. oo), n. see oo.

oo, n. the flesh of the posteriors, oo.

oo, n. the lower prominences of the posteriors, oo.

oo, 3, v. to put or place upon; to put aground, or to be aground,
as a boat or ship; to string, as a bow; to remain, be alive, กตธ; สม, to have children who are alive, or have reached maturity, กตธ, to do beforehand, anticipate; to cross a river obliquely (thus allowing for the force of the current), so as to reach the desired point on the opposite bank, กตธไซ; กตธเร, place it on the table; กตธขลิมติ, the steamer called Yunnan, is aground on a sandbank, below Magwe.

กตธ. n. an export; comp. กตธ

กตธ. v. to do beforehand, to anticipate, to forestall; see กตธก

กตธต: กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ, let us go up the river and cross, so as to reach a place below; กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ, it is only by anticipating, and acting betimes in this matter, that it can be satisfactorily done.

กตธตต. v. to procure beforehand.

กตธต. v. to use a figure of speech, in which words are deflected from their common meaning; to impose upon, by using language that has some covert meaning; to take advantage of another in order to gain something, to circumvent; กตธกตธกตธกตธ, e.g., กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ, for กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ, กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ, for กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ.

กตธต. v. to get the advantage of; to be dictatorial and dogmatical; to be patronizing in speech; กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธ, this person is in the habit of speaking to other people, in a dictatorial manner.

กตธต. v. to place on and carry, as on a vehicle.

กตธ, v. to produce in court, as an exhibit. กตธก

กตธ, v. to be beforehand, to one's advantage.

กตธก. v. to do beforehand, to anticipate. กตธก

กตธก. n. a saddlecloth; see also กตธกน, กตธก

กตธก. v. to address a monarch, or a mingyi; but strictly speaking, applicable to monarchs alone, กตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตธกตadh (pron. กตadh). n. a cormorant; the darter.

กตadh. n. a kind of bird (Pali กตadh).

กตadh. n. syrup, molasses, boiled juice of the palm, cane, etc., กตadh

กตadh. v. to appear well, be comely, goodly, becoming, proper, as con-
duct; *duct*, this girl's personal appearance is very comely; *duct*, as the master's position is exalted, so is the servant's conduct decorous; *comp. duct*, and *duct*.  *Der. duct*.  

*duct*; (most common). *v. same*, *duct*; *duct*, because there are many scholars in this town, it is indeed a very agreeable place; *duct*; *duct*, if one acts in this way, it is not becoming.

*duct*; *v. same as* *duct*.  

*duct*. 1. *n. a measure of capacity equal to sixteen *pyis* (*pyis*), or two *krees* (*krey*), about one bushel.

*duct* (*from* *duct*, to be made level), *adv. fully, completely, as full as possible without overflowing, completely full, crammed. as grain measures, store houses for grain, etc.; *commonly used with* *paddy*.  *duct* (*pron. *duct*-), *chock full; *duct*.*

*duct*, *n. the market at par. i.e., one rupee for one basket.*

*duct*, *v. to sell at par, as paddy.  *duct*-*; *duct*-*; *duct*.*

*duct* (*from* *duct*, to be shallow), *v. to be satisfied with food, *duct*; *to have sufficient sleep, *duct*; *to be contented, *duct*; *to be satisfied; *duct* is also used with reference to one's wish to evacuate the intestines when suffering from dysentery, or to pass urine when suffering from strangury; not being satisfied, *duct*; *duct*, have you had sufficient sleep, sir? *duct*; *duct*, I am satisfied with two hundred rupees a month; one hundred and twenty rupees are not sufficient to live upon.  *In the negative* *duct*-*; *not* *duct*.*

*duct*, *n. a paddy basket.*

*duct*, *v. to sell above par.*

*duct*. 2. *v. to tighten, become tense or taut, as a rope, *duct*.  *duct*; *to become stiff, hard, rigid, as the surface of a thing; to be pertinacious or harsh in speech.  *duct*; *to be inflexible in one's opinions, *duct*; to superadd a weight*
in order to preserve the balance:  

\[
\text{i.e., one rupee less four annas, and one rupee less two annas; to make firm, unyielding, as the mind.}
\]

\[
\text{Der. 4)54}
\]

\[
\text{ooSsD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}
\]

\[
\text{in order to preserve the balance; \text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{i.e., one rupee less four annas, and one rupee less two annas; to make firm, unyielding, as the mind.}
\]

\[
\text{Der. 4)54}
\]

\[
\text{ooSsD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}
\]

\[
\text{v. to be or make hard, in the senses given above;}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{this man is very harsh in his speech.}
\]

\[
\text{ooSsD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}
\]

\[
\text{v. to be firm, as flesh or muscle.}
\]

\[
\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}
\]

\[
\text{my flesh is not as firm as it was when I was young.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{adv. tightly: in an unfinished manner, \text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{comp. \text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{is used when stating that a thief was caught with property in his possession, before he was able to secrete it, i.e., without accomplishing his design in its entirety, \text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{(pron. \text{ooSswD—ooS}) \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a shed, low house, shelter for cattle, a byre, \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a cutaneous disease appearing as a dark spot.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{The Burmese believe that this disease may be cured, by rubbing the affected part with horse's sweat.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. one kind of coverlet, or large, loose covering of cotton or silk.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{comp. \text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. the upper border of the same.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a large, wooden mallet: a beetle made of iron, \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. the \text{Cephaistachyum pergracile, a species of bamboo used}}
\]

\[
\text{in making Burmese lacquered work, \text{e.g., \text{ooS, ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a species of bivalve shell. \text{Donax.}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a fisherman. \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. the Southern Cross.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a locality inhabited by fishermen, \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{n. a fisherman's hut}
\]

\[
\text{n. a species of \text{Chiton}, a multivalve mollusk.}
\]

\[
\text{n. \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{n. \text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]

\[
\text{v. to be distinguished, pre-eminent; applied to persons of great talent, beauty, etc.}
\]

\[
\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}
\]

\[
\text{\text{\text{ooSswD—ooS} \quad \text{ooS}}}
\]
వేదిక, 2. v. to cut in pieces, తొలగించడం కారణం. Der. వేదికను
వేదిక, 3. v. to stick fast in a passage, to be too large to pass through;
to utter a short compressed sound, as tigers and some other ani-
imals, కలుస్తుండడం, వుండడానికిని తానికి తొలగించడం,
తొలగించడం కారణం. తొలగించడం సమయంలో స్త్రీలకు తనంగానిని
మనం తొలగించడం. తొలగించడం సమయంలో, పండ్లు, కారణం.
applied to feelings of obstruction in the nose, ears, or throat, due to
mucus, cerumen, or phlegm. మనం తొలగించడం సమయంలో, పండ్లు,
తొలగించడం కారణం.

ఓయు, n. quinsy.

ఓయుతురు, adv. weightily, heavily.

ఓయుతురు, adv. with most liberal feelings; free from all hesita-
tion about giving, సంపన్నతుడం, వస్తువులు కారణం. తొలగించడం
సమయంలో సంపాధితం

ఓయుతురు (సంపాదితం), n. a beautiful crested bird, the size of a very
large chaffinch. Its color is sometimes yellow, and sometimes
black. It lives in hollow trees.

ఓయుతురుగా, n. a burial ground, అతిపెద్ద

ఓయుతురుగా, adv. shrilly.

ఓయు (pron. ఓయు), n. or adv. a little, అసుమారు, పొందం, అసుమారు. ఓయు.

ఓయు, adv. సంపన్నతుడం, తానికి తనంగానిని,
సంపన్నతుడం, to have a slight discharge of pus: అసుమారుతుడం,
చేస్తుడం, to have a slight flow of saliva.

ఓయు, adv. gushingly.

ఓయుతురుగా, adv. gently, as rain.

ఓయుతురుగా, a. or adv. singular, different from others. sui generis.

unique, quaint; may be used with వర్ణించడం to denote idiosyn-
crasy of disposition or character; వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం, owing to the thuttabat being
a peculiar kind of tree, it only flourishes in Tunte soil; వర్ణించడం

ఓయుతురుగా, adv. little by little.

ఓయుతురు, v. to trickle, as water; వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం, వర్ణించడం, to be gradu-
ally overcome by fear, వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం

ఓయు, (pron. ఓయు), adv. only, merely, nothing but, అత్యంత, అత్యంత,

ఓయు, v. to be partially castrated; applied to horses and ele-
phants, వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం వర్ణించడం.
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ooG4\-oo^.

$\text{g}$.

\text{ooe}^\circ$.

\text{a}

to be haunted by ghosts, as a locality; to terrify, as a ghost.

\text{oo}^\circ$

to make a propitiatory offering to a ghost; see oo$\text{a}$

ghost.

\text{oo}^\circ$.

\text{to possess, as a spirit.}

\text{oo}^\circ$(pron. oo$\text{a}$). n. the Burmese lapwing, a bird that alights only on the ground. oo$\text{g}$

\text{The Burmese allege that this bird sleeps on the ground, with its feet upwards, for fear the sky will fall on it (71).}

\text{oo}^\circ$

to sub-let.

\text{oo}^\circ$

to add one to another, in the same order.

\text{oo}^\circ$

n. something.

\text{oo}^\circ$

n. yeast or any fermentative substance.

\text{oo}^\circ$

n. a small particle equal to thirty-six oo$\text{a}$.

\text{oo}^\circ$

n. a spoonful.

\text{oo}^\circ$(pron. oo$\text{a}$), n. the Diospyros Burmanica; oo$\text{a}$, "this is the fruit which in English is called Chinese date, but is neither a fig nor a date, but the fruit of a species of ebony, and a more appropriate name would be the Chinese persimmon, the persimmon tree being also a species of ebony, and there is a considerable resemblance in the fruit." Mason. The Burmese make a dye for fish nets from the oo$\text{a}$.

\text{oo}^\circ$(pron. oo$\text{a}$), n. an elephant with only one tusk (congenital).

\text{oo}^\circ$(pron. oo$\text{a}$), n. a basket measuring a tin (oo$\text{a}$), made of wood; commonly, a large tin containing seventeen pyis (oo$\text{a}$).

\text{oo}^\circ$, n. a tollbooth or office for receiving certain duties on merchandise.

\text{oo}^\circ$, v. to place in a position; comp. oo$\text{a}$; to be placed, to remain permanently, oo$\text{a}$; to erect; to build a pagoda, oo$\text{a}$; a brick house, oo$\text{a}$; to lay a ship on the stocks, oo$\text{a}$; to found a city, oo$\text{a}$; to establish a courthouse, oo$\text{a}$; to build a palace, oo$\text{a}$; to set up a shop or a stall, oo$\text{a}$; to set up, establish, constitute, construct; to place before a guest, as a betel box, oo$\text{a}$, cheroots, oo$\text{a}$, or oo$\text{a}$. to adduce as evidence.
oo$^cBEg (from $^cBEg, an arithmetical number), n. a number set down as a subject for arithmetical operation, as $^cBEg$^$^cBEg$, a minuend; $^cBEg$^$^cBEg$, a multiplicand; $^cBEg$^$^cBEg$, a dividend.

oo$^REg (pron. oo$^REg), v. to be steady in mind, stable in character, unwavering; always in a good sense. oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, to be a man of one's word; oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, to be sedate and grave, in demeanor; oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$, v. to be firm, constant; see oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, n. a witness whose testimony is worthy of being admitted in court.

oo$^REg$, v. to set a feast before one.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, v. to build, build up; to edify; oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, (pron. oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$), v. to be firm, constant, enduring (in a good cause); to abide by; to be a man of one's word, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$, v. to place; to establish, settle, make firm; to adduce as evidence, bring forward as a witness. oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, (pron. oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$), v. to build up, edify, establish; to found, as a city, village, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$; to clear jungle and make the necessary preparations for working a paddy field, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, v. to re-establish.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, v. same as oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$; oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, in order to perpetuate (anything).

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, (pron. oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$), v. to be clear, well arranged; applied to language and manners; to reside permanently in a locality, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, same as oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$, v. to build, erect (an edifice, etc.); see the parts.

oo$^REg$, 6, v. to clear up wild land and prepare it for cultivation (infreq.)

oo$^REg$, v. to ascertain and record dates, as in a register; oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, to jot down petty items of expenditure.

oo$^REg$, v. same as oo$^REg$ (more common), oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$, oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$, 7, int. heigh-ho, oo$^REg$.

oo$^REg$, 1, n. a spool, the reel of a log-line; not used singly.

oo$^REg$^oo$^REg$ (see oo$^REg$), n. the end of a spool or reel.

oo$^REg$, n. see oo$^REg$ (more common).
 Oops, 2, or opp, n. the Inga tree, *Inga dulcis*.

Oops, n. the *Milletia atropurpurea*; comp. *opp*.

Oops, n. the *Micromelum pubescens*, an evergreen tree growing to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet. Its panicles of whitish flowers, give place to ovoidal berries, of a dull orange color.

Oops, 1 (pron. in colloq. ☞). v. to be straightforward, direct from one point to another. opp, to be straight up, not inclined. opp, to be even, set level, opp; to be in the centre, opp; to be apposite, as language, opp; to be on good terms, as persons, opp; in combination with opp, to be an accurate marksman with a spear, bow, or gun, opp; opp, to try a rifle or gun in order to test its accuracy; when reduplicated, pron. opp; to agree, as medicine, opp; opp, to erect, upright; to be just, equitable, impartial; opp, to be vertical, as the sun’s rays at noon; opp

Oops, v. to be plain, open, straightforward, in language, opp

Oops, 2, qual. verb. affix, directly, at once, as opp, to go directly; opp, equivalent to opp; in colloq. pron. opp, or opp; opp, does he say that the tide does not turn? see Gram. sec. 119; it is used to denote indirect narration; opp, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp

Oops, 3 (pron. ☞). verb. affix closing a sentence, denoting that the words to which it is affixed are repeated from the mouth of another person; colloq. affix (opp, opp, opp), opp, it is, he says; or negatively, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp, does he say that the tide does not turn? see Gram. sec. 119; it is used to denote indirect narration; opp, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp

Oops, 1 (pron. ☜ in colloq.). v. to remain for a little while; to lodge in another person's house, opp, opp, opp, opp, opp; to detain for a little while; to tack or tie together slightly; to collate, compare. opp

Oops, n. a pin, opp

Oops (pron. ☞), v. to sojourn, to dwell for a short time, opp

Oops, n. a pointed stick used by tailors to tack parts of work together.
oo5go5. n. a temporary palace.

oo1g, 2. a. only, no more; used with numerals (in colloq. pron. ə, or 3); oo5go5go5, only one person; oo5go5go5g, a single person.

oo2g, 3. adv. formative; see Gram. sec. 126, 6.

oo1g, 4. adv. emphatic distinctive, used to designate an object with some particularity, as oo5g, he gives to his youngest son, particularly, or in distinction from the others; see Gram. sec. 126, 8.

oo1g, 5. verb. affir, closing a sentence; equivalent to the substantive verb oo5g to be, etc.; see Gram. sec. 119.

oo5g (Pali), n. appetite, passion, desire; comp. oo5go5 and oo5. Inordinate appetency, uxoriousness, oo5g. The three tahnas are kuna tahna (oo5go5), rupa tahna (oo5go5), arupa tahna (oo5go5), desire for rebirth in the three forms of existence; another set of three is rupa tahna (oo5go5), arupa tahna (oo5go5), nirvana tahna (oo5go5), desire for rebirth in the rupa world, desire for rebirth in the arupa world, and desire for annihilation (nirvana).

oo5go5, n. semen (oo5g is in more general use).

oo5go5, n. violent, lustful longing (in men); comp. oo5go5. Applied reproachfully to men or women, oo5go5, according to one's skill; according to one's will, oo5g. To be able to manage, oo5g. or to carry a matter to completion; oo5 is often used in colloq., in the sense of oo5g.

oo5g, n. ability; sometimes used as a verb. oo5g, to be accomplished.

oo5g, v. to have the ability to accomplish.

oo5g, adv. according to one's skill; according to one's will. oo5g, according to one's will. oo5g, v. to let alone, oo5g.

oo5g, v. to be able to accomplish.

oo5g, v. to have acquired perfect skill, be master of, be an expert; to be accomplished.
one who boastfully pretends to knowledge not possessed, an ignorant and pretentious practitioner in any branch of knowledge, a charlatan, a mountebank, a wiseacre.

\[ \text{to be well skilled in, to be accomplished} \]

\[ \text{verb, affir closing a sentence; see Gram. sec. 119,} \]

\[ \text{to strike one's funny bone.} \]

\[ \text{the measure of the arm from the elbow to the end of the middle finger.} \]

\[ \text{n. the elbow; the funny bone; to strike one's funny bone.} \]

\[ \text{n. the inner bend of the elbow.} \]

\[ \text{n. the elbow; the funny bone.} \]

\[ \text{n. the radius.} \]

\[ \text{n. the ulna.} \]

\[ \text{advis. see \( \text{a} \): same as \( \text{a} \), of uniform breadth, but conveying the idea of muscular solidity.} \]

\[ \text{from \( \text{a} \), to be diverse, other, \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \): chiefly used in combination with \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \).} \]

\[ \text{n. a little while.} \]

\[ \text{(Pali \( \text{a} \), putting aside), adv. in the way of putting aside for a little while.} \]

\[ \text{n. reflection, \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \).} \]

\[ \text{v. to incur some conventional deterioration or uncleanness; to suffer deterioration of power or character through some inappropriate act voluntarily or involuntarily performed, as an official; or, as when a person possessing drugs or charms of special virtue, goes under a bridge; or, as when a person visits a house where a confinement is taking place; or, as when one wears the garments of any of the degraded classes;} \]

\[ \text{n. filth, uncleanness, vileness, wickedness.} \]

\[ \text{v. to remove such deterioration or uncleanness.} \]

\[ \text{the elements of literature, in the phrases \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \), \( \text{a} \).} \]

\[ \text{n. filth (obs.).} \]

\[ \text{n. a place for performing funeral rites, or for} \]
disposing of the dead by burning or burying; भोस्लेव, भोस्लेव, ओवोस्लेव. In composition, it is said to be more correct to omit ओवोस्लेव (pron. ओवोस्लेव), n. a reservoir or receptacle of filth (obs.).

v. 2. v. to accord, be suitable, गे गे, गे गे, गे गे, if it is proper to employ counsel, I shall do so, and if not proper, I shall not do so; to be fit, sufficient, just sufficient; to be worth, worthy of, गे गे, to make suitable, sufficient, just sufficient; hence गे गे (imperative), stop; गे गे गे गे गे गे, if in moderation, a remedy, if in excess, an evil. गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे गे
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ooEgsooSc^S, n. a moveable, pyramidal chandelier, presented and
lighted at a pagoda. 

ooEgsooSc^S, v. to make an offering of such chandelier.

†ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), n. Tazaungmon, the eighth month
in the Burmese year, nearly answering to November. ooEgsooSc^S
§8oeoOODon, the Tazaungmon rain is worth one hundred thousand ticals of pure gold; ooEgsooSc^S; §8
ooEgsooSc^S, it begins to be cold in Tazaungmon, and continues cold in the month of Pyatho.

ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), n. a four-cornered edifice with a gradu-
ated roof (comp. ฎooEgsooSc^S), erected at a corner, or over a gate,
of a royal city, or as an appendage to a pagoda.

ooEgsooSc^S, n. same, in the latter sense.

ooEgsooSc^S, n. see under ကသံး; ကသံးကသံး, a robber. ravisher. 

ooEgsooSc^S, v. to make comparison, to compare.

ooEgsooSc^S, v. same.

ooEgsooSc^S, see ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), n. a bridge.

ooEgsooSc^S, int. avast, stop, stay, cease.

ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), see ooEgsooSc^S, n. a brick or stone wall.

ooEgsooSc^S, n. a species of custard apple. Anona.

ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), n. a broom, ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S, v. to sweep with a broom, ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S, n. sweepings.

ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), n. a broom (more common).

ooEgsooSc^S, n. the handle of a broom.

ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), v. to sweep with a broom, ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S, a sweeper, ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S (pron. ooEgsooSc^S), n. a carpenter's rule.

ooEgsooSc^S, v. to notch timber, previous to hewing it; fig. ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S, (infreq.).

ooEgsooSc^S, adv. ringingly, ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S, v. to stop, remain for a little while.

ooEgsooSc^S, see ooEgsooSc^S, v. to make a stand (in view of an enemy).

ooEgsooSc^S, v. see ooEgsooSc^S

ooEgsooSc^S, 1, n. a place of detention, moderate confinement for debt, or
for a slight offense; a lockup, ooEgsooSc^S, I have not been in (lit. not fallen into) the
lockup or in jail; I have not even suffered confinement (a very common form of self-justification).

**lockup**, *n.* the keeper of such a place of confinement.

**or**, **in** jail; I have not even suffered confinement (a very common form of self-justification).

**in**, *n.* a subordinate assistant.

**yard**, *n.* the main yard of a large boat.

**extend**, *v.* to extend in a line from one point to another; comp. **&»,** to be extended in a straight line, and **co**, to stretch out straight from a bent or curved position; to have the mind extended to, or fixed on, **oo** or **oo**; to take a general or indefinite aim; **more than** **oo**; **oo** to be on terms of strained intimacy, **Der. oo**

**over**, *see** **oo** **oo**, *adv.* in a disorderly, mentally deranged manner.

**mind**, *see** **oo** **oo**, *v.* to have the mind extended to, or fixed on.

**same as** **oo** **oo**

**stretched out, one end being secured and the other free, unfinished**, **oo**

**long building or range of buildings. with a uniform roof covering the whole range, oo**

**long wing attached to a palace and occupied by the harem; the apartment in a monastery where the images are placed, or which is occupied by a pongyi.**

**to be reduced from a higher to a lower grade, or from a higher to a lower appointment, as an official, oo**

**from** **oo** **oo** **oo**, *a.* beginning to be capable of bearing young; applied to animals, as **oo**, a heifer.

**oo** (pron. **oo**), *v.* to be equal, on a par, neither superior nor inferior, **oo**; *a.* or **oo** alike, equal, **oo**; **oo** their respective intellects are on a par.

**to be promoted.**

**1**, *n.* a barrier raised for military defense, whether a stockade or the wall of a fortification, **oo** **oo** **oo** **oo** **oo**; a regiment or company of soldiers, **oo** **oo**; a camp, encampment, **oo**; a squadron of armed vessels, **oo** **oo** **oo**; **oo**

**n. the advance troops, the van of an army.**

**v. to come into a camp or stockade suddenly, or unexpected-**
ly, as an enemy; to surprise an enemy by night, to make a sudden, secret, night attack.

**oocSa—** v. to encamp, go into quarters.
**oocSa** v. to march, as an army.
**oocSa** n. the footing, standing, posture of troops.
**oocSa** n. a military clerk.
**oocSa—** v. to encamp, as when on a march.
**oocSa** v. to hold a stockade, meaning that one hundred holding a stockade, are able to defend it against one thousand attacking it.

**oocSa** n. the wing of an army.
**oocSa** n. a camp crier, who calls the attention of the troops to their various duties.

**oocSa** v. to be drawn up, as troops under arms.
**oocSa** n. military lines.
**oocSa** (pron. oocSa) n. troops arranged in camp, or under arms.

**oocSa** n. the wing of an army; see oocSa
**oocSa** v. to withdraw an army.
**oocSa** v. to blockade.
**oocSa** v. to lie in ambush, meaning
**oocSa** v. to be put to utter rout, to be utterly discomfited and disorganized, as a body of troops.

**oocSa** v. to parade, to perform military evolutions, meaning
**oocSa** n. a deserter.
**oocSa** n. the advance troops, the van of an army; see oocSa
**oocSa** v. to organize an army, or body of soldiers.
**oocSa** v. to disband an army.

**oocSa** n. an army.
**oocSa** n. the main body of an army.

**oocSa** v. to be completely destroyed, as a body of troops; to be overwhelmed, as an army.

**oocSa** n. the commander of a company, a captain.
**oocSa** r. to lie in ambush, meaning
**oocSa** n. the wing of an army; see oocSa
**oocSa** n. a camp, encampment.
**oocSa** n. a man-of-war,
ooDDS, n. a private, ooDDS; ən, an English soldier; əDd, a sepoy, ooDS
2. v. to put in, fix in; more permanently than əS; əDDS, button the coat; əDDS, put a handle in the chisel.
3. v. to have an appetite for; particularly to lust after, əS, to want; əS, to feel strong passion for; to be ardently covetous, grasping.

əDDS, əDDS, v. to have an appetite or desire for (any object of enjoyment), əDDS, craving appetcency; əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, concupiscence; əDDS, əDDS, acquisitiveness, cupidity; əDDS.

4. v. to be certain (not used singly), əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS. Der. əDDS

əDDS, əDDS. adv. certainly, positively, actually, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS.

əDDS, adv. with certain knowledge.

əDDS (pron. əDDS), n. a garment worn over the shoulders by women, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS.

əDDS, adv. taking one and leaving one (in weaving mats).

əDDS, a. unmarried; applied to the king's daughter, who is not yet given in marriage, əDDS (generally given in marriage to the succeeding king).

əDDS, n. the palace occupied by the said daughter of the king.

əDDS, n. a ladder for climbing toddy trees, made of a single bamboo. The ladder superadded to the əDDS, is called əDDS.

əDDS, n. the Bambusa villosula, an almost simple stemmed, rarely tufted bamboo, arising usually from a stalk of the thickness of a man's arm.

əDDS (pron. əDDS, or əDDS), n. a scholar, disciple; an apprentice.

əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS. n. same as əDDS

əDDS, n. the disciple of an eminent teacher; pron. I, mas.: used in addressing a pongyi, a religious teacher (it should properly be preceded by əDDS, əDDS).

əDDS, n. a female disciple: pron. I, fem.; used in a manner similar to əDDS. əDDS, əDDS, əDDS, əDDS.

B. D. 30.
ooo, n. same as ooo

do (pron. ooo), a. secondhand, half worn; applied to
clothing, ooo; applied also to da-dressed, partially seasoned
timber. adv. in one turn.

ooo, v. to tie up the hair in Burmese fashion (ooo).

oi (pron. ooi), num. a. one; see Gram. sec. 98; pron. a. other;
another person; pron. a. other; ooi, ooi. ooo8; ooo8, another
person; ooo8, ooo8, adv. in one turn.

do, adv. (to) some other place (for a little while); see ooo;
do, v. to be closely united in one mass, to be compact;
to be continuous, without an opening or interstice.

ooj, or ooo, n. sour Sonneratia, yielding superior firewood: see oo;
oo, n. Tabung, the twelfth month in the Burmese
year, nearly answering to March: oo, oo, oo, oo, at the
time of going to another place.

oo, adv. (to) some other place (for a little while); see ooo;
do, v. to be closely united in one mass, to be compact;
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year, nearly answering to March: oo, oo, oo, oo, at the
time of going to another place.
cooco, adv. gradually, leisurely, slowly.

deco, adv. immediately, suddenly, at once, in a trice. (from co, other, and deco, one of a pair), n. side (of a river; road, etc.), ^

deco, a. blind in one eye, szco (not polite); co

deco, n. a partial or ex parte statement, i

deco, n. a bench with a back to it.

deco, v. to make a partial or ex parte statement (to the detriment or damage of another).

deco, v. to carry on one shoulder, as a child, a chatty basket, etc.

deco, adv. on each side, opposite; in collog., when speaking of opposite banks of a river, the Burmese frequently say deco,

deco, adv. lit. with one ear only; an expression used when an ex parte statement is believed.

deco, n. a shed with a roof sloping on one side only, a pentroof.

deco, a. blind in one eye (polite). deco; also applied to silk fabrics, as deco. a pretty on one side, deco

deco, v. to make one-sided representations, with a view to gaining an advantage over another.

deco, v. to give an ex parte decree.

deco, v. to give an ex parte decision.

deco, n. one of another party: another, not one's self: de

deco, other people.

deco, 1, n. way, manner, custom; see deco, and deco

deco, 2, v. to think of with regret; not used singly. Der. deco,

deco, adv. in a disorderly, mentally deranged manner.

deco, v. to have the mind extended to, or fixed on; to take a general or indefinite aim.

deco, v. same as deco

deco (from deco), adv. in collog. often corrupted into deco.
wittingly (श्रृङ्खलित), purposely, wilfully, intentionally, express-
ly, deliberately; without cause, unjustifiably, wantonly.

०होदो, adv. in the way of making a great matter of a little one; purposely, on purpose, ०होदो श्रेणीतीन अभिव्यक्तिको रूपमा; I did not strike him wantonly, I struck him because he abused me; श्रेणीतीन अभिव्यक्तिको रूपमा, I broke that bowl on purpose.

०होदो (Pali), adv. in utter ignorance; ०होदो (lit. in a short period of time), a short syllable, in contradistinction to ०होदो, a long syllable.

०होदो, n. a messenger sent from some high authority; comp. धे; hence धे, an ambassador, an envoy; धे, a heavenly messenger, an angel; धे, an apostle; धे, to send as an envoy or ambassador; धे, to send.

०होदो, n. the soil of a rice field, broken up and softened for sowing seed. धे, to send.

०होदो (०ेन), n. a kind of tree (in U.B.), producing a valuable timber, said to resemble mahogany.

०होदो, n. the future; ०होदो, the future state, ०होदो.

०होदो, n. a dam; smaller and less substantial than ढो; ढो.

०होदो, ढो, ढो. n. to make such a dam.

०होदो, n. an embankment.

०होदो, 1, n. a kind of parrot, ढो; also applied to a certain sect of Brahmins, ढो.

०होदो (०ेन), 2, n. the tragacanth tree.

०होदो, n. the Persian lilac, Pride of China, Pride of India.

०होदो, n. tragacanth.

०होदो (०ेन), n. the Rondeletia tinctoria.

०होदो, n. a leaf of the tragacanth tree; the projecting gold points, in the form of the said leaf, set round a cap of state, ढो.

०होदो, adv. a corruption of ०होदो.

०होदो, adv. in a laborious or menial manner, unsuitable to a per-
son's character or circumstances, implying that a person has not even time to sit down, but is compelled to work, standing up.

०होदो, n. ornamental cords, trappings.
oo<, n. the commander of a vessel, (rare in collog.).

oo<, verb. affix. closing a sentence; see Gram. sec. 119; (obs.).

oo<, see oo<, n. affix nominative; verb. affix continuative, oo<.

oo<, n. the day before yesterday; in collog. usually combined with oo, as oo<; oo<, the other day.

oo<, n. the year before last; in collog. usually combined with oo,

oo<, n. a species of Anethum; see 00<.

oo<, a. or adv. poor, inferior: applied to gold; and also to elephants.

oo<, n. a kind of royal umbrella.

oo<, adv. in an absent, dejected manner.

oo< 1. adv. very; used as an intensive prefix only, oo<; it is very good; oo< is collog., oo< being its equivalent in comp.

oo<, adv. exceedingly, often in the sense of overdoing, oo: do not speak too much, sir, i.e., do not go too far in your speech; oo<, in this place there are many tigers, do not go about too much at night.

oo< 2. v. to decoy a wild bird by means of a tame one; oo<, a decoy fowl; oo<, a decoy dove.

oo<, (pron. oo<), n. a decoy jungle fowl; see 00<.

oo<, v. to wave, as the hand, oo.<

oo<, 1, n. a violin, fiddle, oo<, oo<.

oo<, v. to play on the violin or fiddle.

oo<, n. a fiddletick.

oo<, n. a fiddler, violinist.

oo<, 2, n. blind aloes, oo<.

oo<, a. some, oo<; few. one here and one there, oo<.

oo<, n. a Tartar, native of Tartary, oo<.

oo< 1, adv. in a slovenly, slatternly manner, oo<.

oo<, as in wearing a puho too long.

oo<, 2, n. a kind of fan, used by priests.

oo<, n. the Malay tapir.
oocpq (v.), n. the changeable Lantana; sometimes corrupted into oocp-equ.
oocp (Pali oocp), n. law, the laws of the moral world collectively, or any particular moral principle or law; that which accords with the laws of the moral world, or the established system of just retribution; right, equity, justice; a lawsuit; oocpomonp^poo, v. to accord with moral law, to be right, equitable, just, oocpomonp^poo, a very just official; oocpomonp^poo, a lawless or irreligious country.
oocpq, v. to be contrite; a term applied to persons who have forsaken their evil ways.
oocp, n. a defendant in a court, or the accused in a criminal case; comp. oocpq; oocpmonp^poo, or oocpmonp^poo, a witness for the defendant in a civil or for the accused in a criminal case.
oocp, n. a place of judicature, particularly the inside of the bar of a court; a judge’s or magistrate’s bench.
ooepsoq, n. the costs of a lawsuit.
ooepsoq, v. to administer the law, to decide or pass judgment in a case, as an inferior official (oocpq, as a superior one).
ooepsoq, v. to be conscientious, scrupulous; oocpq, to be unscrupulous.
ooepsoq, v. to institute a suit, prosecute in law, to sue, arraign, ooepsoq (in U. B. oocpq, oocpq).
ooepsoq, v. to decide a case in court.
ooepsoqq (pron. oocpq), n. an inferior tribunal; a place where the sacred law is preached.
ooepsoqq, n. a lawsuit. oocpq
oocpq, v. to engage, or be a party, in a lawsuit.
ooepsoqq, n. a party in a lawsuit. oocpq
oocpq, n. a lawsuit. oocpq
oocpq, n. a church clerk; a reader of responses.
ooepsoq, v. to hear preaching.
ooepsoq, v. to gain a cause in law; oocpq, a witness of the party which gains a civil case; n. the winning party in a civil suit, in contradistinction to ooepsoq, the losing party.
ooepsoq, n. a magistrate’s or judge’s bench.
ooepsoqq, n. the Judicial Commissioner; also styled ooepsoqq, and oocpq
prosecute, v. to prosecute in law.

party, n. a party in a lawsuit.

civil, n. civil law; the Code of Civil Procedure.

civil, n. a civil case.

civil, n. a civil court; comp. in a lawsuit.

civil, adv. lawlessly.

litigious, v. to discharge, as an accused; implying that on further evidence being procured, the case may be reopened.

lose a civil suit.

(path of duty; a moral course; morality; a plaintiff in a civil, or a complainant or prosecutor in a criminal, case; a witness for the plaintiff in a civil, or for the prosecution in a criminal, case; comp. a preacher and expounder of the law.

sermon or homily.

triangle, n. a triangle, an isosceles triangle; a right-angled triangle; an equilateral triangle; a scalene triangle.

triangle, v. to triangulate.

an equilateral triangle.

a Chinese, native of China.

a round-eyed needle.

a Venetian blind.

a Chinese joss house.

(pron. お店), n. the China champac.

n. the Javanese sparrow.
oo^6's^8^8, n. a kind of dried plum, with an acid flavor (introduced from China).

oo^6's^8^8, n. China Street; the Chinese quarter in any city.

oo^6's^8^8, n. a Chinese nat festival.

oo^6's^8^8, n. a Chinese New Year's festival.

oo^6's^8^8, n. the building in which Chinese secret societies hold their meetings.

oo^6's^8^8, n. India ink (made in the Anhwei Province of China).

oo^6's^8^8 (pron. əʊ^6's^8^8), n. an arborescent shrub with a fine leaf; comp. oo^6's^8^8^8.

oo^6's^8^8, n. a Mandarin, oo^6's^8^8^8.

oo^6's^8^8, adv. for a little while; applied to words of sleeping. oo^6's^8^8

oo^6's^8^8, to awaken and arise after a nap; oo^6's^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8, I must sleep a little longer; oo^6's^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8, I was sound asleep only for a short time.

oo^6's^8^8, adv. same, oo^6's^8^8^8^8.

oo^6's^8^8, adv. steadily: applied to words of seeing; when applied to mental action, it signifies firmly, really, indeed, truly, oo^6's^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8^8.

oo^6's, n. a species of linden-bloom, Grewia.

oo^6's^8^8, n. the Gouania leptostachya, a large, scandent, tendril-bearing shrub, producing small, yellowish flowers, which give place to capsular drupes provided with three rounded, short wings.

oo^6's, see oo^6's^8^8, n. a spade, shovel.

oo^6's, n. the Tavoy name for oo^6's^8.

oo^6's^8^8, v. to whimper, oo^6's.

oo^6's^8^8, adv. all along, through the entire length, all the way, oo^6's^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8.

oo^6's^8^8, adv. moderately; appearing and disappearing, as a chronic disease, oo^6's^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8 oo^6's^8^8^8^8.

oo^6's^8^8, n. a handful, as much as the hand will contain; comp. oo^6's^8^8.

oo^6's^8^8, n. a clear, level plot of ground.

oo^6's^8^8, v. to smear a threshing floor with a mixture of earth and dung, to prevent the paddy from falling into cracks.

oo^6's^8^8^8, n. the harvest-home festival.
to sell paddy while it is still on the threshing floor.

the same as

the same, made quite clear of grass, refuse, etc.

n. a bastard.

adv. round and round.

n. the Tavoy name for camphor.

(pron. ), n. a large shovel; and

( accented on the second syllable), n. a kind of mango.

adv. in a vain, rambling manner.

adv. same, (or ) without having any employment.

he continues walking about the streets, in a vain, aimless manner.

the Hamilton teak.

n. a coffin, or any receptacle in which a corpse is placed to receive funeral rites.

(pron. ), n. a hearse.

n. a bier.

n. a cookhouse belonging to a monastery.

n. the Rourea plant.

n. the Tavoy name for

(rare), adv. concernedly, as in the way of thinking over one's faults with regret.

adv. repeatedly.

n. a Peguan or Talaing.

n. a Pwo Karen.

n. Talaings and Burmans collectively.

(pron. ) (Pali), n. filth, uncleanness; vileness, wickedness; ringworm produced by uncleanness.

v. to whine, as a child.

see n. the Hamilton teak.

adv. threateningly.

(pron. ), n. the outrigger of a boat; see.

(pron. ), n. a knee of a boat or ship; a crook for a knee.
Ti, see ခနာ, n. Tagu, the first month in the Burmese year, nearly answering to April.

_topic (pron. ဝါစ်), n. a support for the back, anything to lean against; comp. ဝါစ်, with which it is often coupled; used figuratively to signify help, support, assistance. ဝါစ်, even a Buddh can only appear with a support; meaning that without a Bo tree, there can be no Buddh; ဝါစ်, I am in so much distress, because I have no support or stay.

_topic. n. ornamental, carved work in the throne of a Buddh or a monarch.

_topic (pron. ဝါစ်), n. the bend under the knee, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်; ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်.
_topic, n. the hamstring, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်.
_topic, v. to hamstring, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်.
_topic. n. same as ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်.

_topic (pron. ဝါစ်), n. the roof of a boat, made with a ridgepole, like the roof of a house, ဝါစ်, (pron. ဝါစ်).

_topic (pron. ဝါစ်), n. an impaling stake; comp. ဝါစ်; ဝါစ်.
_topic, v. to impale, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်.
_topic. n. a kind of braided broom.

_topic (pron. ဝါစ်), n. a door; a postern or gate, as the gate of a city, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်.
_topic (pron. ဝါစ်), n. a bolt or bar, ဝါစ်; ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, ဝါစ်, to make secure with a bolt, to bolt; see ဝါစ်, which is applied to gates of large size.

_topic. n. same as ဝါစ်.
_topic, n. the sill or threshold of a door.
_topic, n. a doorkeeper.
_topic, n. a lintel.
_topic, n. the red postern in the palace at Mandalay.
_topic, n. the back part of the leaf of a door, on which the door turns, which terminates in a point above and below; a batten; see under ဝါစ်.

_topic, n. an arch or frame over a door or gate; a triumphal arch.
_topic, n. a chief who has charge of a gate.
_topic, n. the leaf or fold of a door.
ooolio-ooeSs, n. a doorway; a gateway; ooolio-ooeSs

-ooolio (pron. oooolio) (from ooool to twist off). n. a forked pole used to twist off fruit and leaves, ooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs ooolio-ooeSs; ooolio-ooeSs: a jocular term for an instrument used by boat thieves, for the purpose of abstracting property from boats. ooolio-ooeSs ooolio-ooeSs

oooolio, n. a stiff broom or straight rake (used on the ground).

oooolio (pron. oooolio), n. a streamer offered in worship; the tail of a comet; a pennant, ooolio-ooeSs, ooolio-ooeSs

oooolio-ooeSs, n. a streamer fastened to its staff by a curved stick or bamboo; see ooolio-ooeSs, and ooolio-ooeSs

oooolio-ooeSs, n. a paper streamer in the shape of a fowl's tongue; see under ooolio-00oolie

oooolio-ooeSs (pron. oooolio-ooeSs), n. a sacred flagstaff.

oooolio-ooeSs, oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs, v. to erect a sacred flagstaff.

oooolio-ooeSs, n. one who makes an offering of a sacred flagstaff.

oooolio-ooeSs, v. to be deficient in ear, as the rice plant, or any cereal.

oooolio-ooeSs, v. to make an offering of a sacred streamer.

oooolio-ooeSs, n. the mark (°); when applied to a final consonant, oooolio-ooeSs; when applied to the vowel ooolio-ooeSs, oooolio-ooeSs; oooolio-ooeSs was formerly used instead of oooolio-ooeSs.

oooolio, see ooolio, n. a fisherman.

oooolio (pron. oooolio), n. the eaves of a roof, oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs

oooolio-ooeSs, n. the drain which receives the droppings of the eaves; the line of the eaves. oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs, it rains so that the water falls from the line of the eaves.

oooolio-ooeSs, n. the line of the eaves.

oooolio-ooeSs (pron. oooolio-ooeSs), n. the extreme ends of the eaves.

oooolio-ooeSs, n. water thrown back on the roof of a house and caught again for medicinal purposes. This water is mixed with medicine and administered to those supposed to be possessed by an evil spirit or witch. It is also thrown upon mad dogs. under the belief that it will prevent them from returning to the house.

oooolio-ooeSs (pron. oooolio-ooeSs), n. a file, oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-ooeSs oooolio-00oolio, n. a rasp.

oooolio-ooeSs, n. filings.

oooolio-ooeSs, v. to cut a file.

oooolio-ooeSs, oooolio-ooeSs, v. to file.

oooolio-ooeSs (oooolio-ooeSs) oooolio-ooeSs, v. to sharpen with a file, as a saw.
ooeg (pron. ooeg). n. a sickle.
oogoo, n. the grain left in reaping.
oohe (pron. oohe), v. to reap with a sickle.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. an adz.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a branch of a sunken tree, a snag, oohe, oohe, the steamer struck a snag and sank.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a bamboo used as a poker, at the burning of a dead body. Cups are made from the joints of these bamboos, for the purpose of holding charmed medicine. The medicine is tattooed into a person's flesh, as a preventive against the malignant influences of witches and evil spirits.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a long, circular or angular chisel.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a spit; comp. oohe
oohe, n. a skewer.
oohe, v. to spit, thrust a spit through; put on a spit.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a gift made in order to pervert justice, a bribe.
oohe, v. to take a bribe.
oohe, v. to bribe.
oohe, n. a bribe, oohe, oohe, an official who takes many bribes.
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a mark or impression made by stamping: a stamp, seal; oohe, government stamped paper.
oohe, oohe, v. to stamp.
oohe, oohe, n. a postage or receipt stamp.
oohe, n. a stamp, seal.
oohe, n. a split bamboo stick for roasting or toasting; see oohe.
oohe, n. a kind of basket or box (obs.).
oohe (pron. oohe), n. a bridge; hence oohe, a causeway.
oohe, n. an abutment.
oohe, n. a wharf.
oohe, oohe, v. to bridge, make a bridge over.
oohe, v. to build or construct a bridge.
oohe, n. a suspension bridge.
oohe, n. a drawbridge, oohe, oohe.
strickle, a levelling stick used to level grain in a measure.

elbow, see strickle, n. the elbow.

brick or stone wall, a strickle, a levelling stick used to level grain in a measure. Dopo, n. a brick or stone wall, a strickle, a levelling stick used to level grain in a measure.

a brick or stone wall, a strickle, a levelling stick used to level grain in a measure.

by corruption, a saliva, spittle, to have a copious salivary discharge; to be careless, regardless of all conventionality, as to where one expectorates; an expression used of a person who has committed a shameful, or exceedingly foolish act; an expression of reprobation used to warn a person who is pursuing (or is likely to pursue) a certain line of conduct, that it will expose him to severe censure.

a tooth-stick, a stick used to clean the teeth; to use a tooth-stick. Pongyi incur guilt if they do not use a tooth-stick on rising, and before they perform their ablutions.

a tree leafless in the hot season, armed with short, straight prickles, and bearing rather large red-dish white flowers, which give place to globular, depressed drupes. It is so called by the Burmese because they make tooth-sticks from its wood.

a horn (musical instrument).

a wave, billow.

a paintbrush; toothbrush; mop, swab.

a long-handled mop.

a rod, stick used in driving oxen, buffaloes, or horses; also called or song.
478

... said to originate among children, but to be fraught with some mystic, prophetic meaning.

479

... to originate, as such a saying or song.

480

... (pron. အားထိုင်), n. a ruling line, ရိုက်ကျင်; a rule, precept, ၊ ရိုက်ကျင် ၊ ၊ ရိုက်ကျင်

481

... v. to apply a ruling line.

482

... v. to cast lots by broken sticks.

483

... n. a short, wind instrument; a kind of drum, သင်္ဂြိုဟ်

484

... n. a long, wind instrument, used on the same occasion, as the...

485

... or ကြမ်း. n. mirage.

486

... (pron. သင်္ချိန်, and ဆင်). n. a spy, မိုးစိုက်; ကြမ်း, ကြီး

487

... v. to send out or employ spies.

488

... (pron. ကြည့်), n. a sharp peg or stick (sometimes poisoned) driven into the ground, particularly to impede the approach of an enemy. They are said to be made of the bamboo called ကြည့်; ကြည့်

489

... (pron. ကြည့်, ကြည့်, or ကြည့်), n. a strickle, a levelling stick, used to level grain in a measure.

490

... v. to level with a strickle. In describing very level or flat ground, the Burmese use ကြည့်တောင်း, ကြည့်သတ်ဖြေချင်းဖြစ်သော ကြည့်တောင်း. In the city of Shinsawbu the ground is as even as if it had been levelled with a strickle.

491

... v. to stop. remain for a little while, ယောက်သွေး; to desist, ယောက်သွေး

492

D.r. ကြည့်

493

... v. to make a stand (in view of an enemy), ကြည့်ရှုရှု; to dillydally, to loiter on a journey. ယောက်သွေး; ကြည့်သတ်ဖြေချင်းဖြစ်သော ကြည့်သတ်ဖြေချင်း. owing to his loitering on the way, he had to sleep many nights, in a journey which he could have made in one day.

494

... v. to be at a standstill. ကြည့်ရှုရှုကြည့်သတ်ဖြေချင်းဖြစ်သော ကြည့်သတ်ဖြေချင်း. the embryo Buddha caused the chariot to stop.

495

... 1. n. a box, ကြည့် (obs.).

496

... 2. n. an obsolete word. signifying a rope, cord, string, as in the sentence, ကြည့်ကြည့်ကြည့်ကြည့်ကြည့်ကြည့်ကြည့်. the strings
of the harper’s harp failed to utter a note, and the painter’s work failed in resemblance, i.e., was not true to life.

000-000, v. to measure with a *ta*, a measure of length equal to seven cubits (some *tas* are eight cubits); to measure ground with a measure of any length. In measuring distances along a road or highway, the seven cubit *ta* was the standard; in measuring ditches or drains, the eight cubit *ta* was employed; n. measure, length, distance: an allotment, portion of work, *oooo*; *oooo*(*oooo*), *ooooo*.*oooo.* *oooo*, *ooooo*.*oooo.* "000, 3, 4, v. to measure with a *ta*, a measure of length equal to seven cubits (some *tas* are eight cubits); to measure ground with a measure of any length. In measuring distances along a road or highway, the seven cubit *ta* was the standard; in measuring ditches or drains, the eight cubit *ta* was employed; n. measure, length, distance: an allotment, portion of work, *oooo*; *oooo*(*oooo*), *ooooo*.*oooo.* *oooo*, *ooooo*.*oooo.* "000, 4, v. to cling to (obs.). Der. *oooo*, *ooooo*, *ooooo*.*oooo* "000, 5, v. to cling to, from a feeling of attachment; see *ooooo*.*oooo* "000, 4, v. to measure with a *ta*, a measure of length equal to seven cubits (some *tas* are eight cubits); to measure ground with a measure of any length. In measuring distances along a road or highway, the seven cubit *ta* was the standard; in measuring ditches or drains, the eight cubit *ta* was employed; n. measure, length, distance: an allotment, portion of work, *oooo*; *oooo*(*oooo*), *ooooo*.*oooo.* *oooo*, *ooooo*.*oooo.* "000, 4, v. to cling to (obs.). Der. *oooo*, *ooooo*, *ooooo*.*oooo* "000, 5, v. to cling to, from a feeling of attachment; see *ooooo*.*oooo*
he comes wearing a very red puhsa; so red as to be flaming.

The Burmese use this term in a tone of indulgent railery, somewhat as the English say, “you rascal,” “you humbug,” with good humored pleasantry, or in a slightly satirical manner, so deceitful, you little rascal.

n. one of the eight stories or stages of hell; see under c§.

n. a flattering, deceiving fellow, scoso. The Burmese use this term in a tone of indulgent railery, somewhat as the English say, “you rascal,” “you humbug,” with good humored pleasantry, or in a slightly satirical manner, so deceitful, you little rascal.

n. a constellation.

n. the nine principal constellations, arranged to correspond with the twenty-seven lunar asterisms (§§§§), viz. coso, c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§; c§§§§.

(Pali c§§§§, the palate, and oo, produced), a. palatal, produced from the palate; applied to consonants of the class.

n. the second stage of the world of nats, situated on the summit of the Myinmo Mountain; see under c§.

v. to prevent in any way, whether c§. c§, or oo.

v. to impede, cso; see c§.

v. to prohibit; see c§.

(Law), n. a warrant to stay execution in a civil suit.

adv. by a very little; chiefly prefixed to c§.

adv. same (more common), as the end of the walking stick is pointed, pare it off to make it even; there are exactly seventy rupees.

v. to pare off (the end) in order to make even; to cut off a little bit, evenly; to be exactly even, as a sum of money; as the moon is not yet full, it is not perfectly round.

Adv. quite even on the end, as the moon is not yet full, it is not perfectly round.

adv. perfectly circular, as the moon is not yet full, it is not perfectly round.


adv. evenly, as several ends cut to the same length.

1. n. matter produced by the operation of three causes; comp.

1. n. an omen; comp.

(pron. ), n. a common saying supposed to be

fraught with some mystic, prophetic meaning; see ; same

as , to originate, as such a saying.

n. a writing explanatory of omens; 

n. an interpreter of dreams.

n. same as 

2. v. to be still, silent, quiet. ; to die away, as a sound, ; same as ; used always in a good sense, 

v. to devise secretly. ; same as ; used in a bad sense, 

adv. silently, quietly; secretly; used in a bad sense, 

to sell contraband goods or merchandise, such as illicit liquor or opium; to secretly appropriate and sell goods belonging to one's employer.

int. tut, hush, 

(Pali), n. a lunar day, one thirtieth part of a lunation.

n. a small species of hen ( ), much used in decoy-
ing wild ones; any tame creature used to decoy wild ones; see ; ; ; a husband and wife acting in collusion.

n. a small species of kingfisher; , a color applied to oxen.

n. the sapan tree, . The root of this tree is chopped up and boiled to make a red dye.

1. n. a cloud, a light cloud without rain; comp. ; a film on the eye, ; a cataract in the eye.

v. to be clear, unclouded.

v. to be clear by night. This term is also applied to an unclouded sky in the daytime.

n. a thin fleecy cloud, a cirrus, the mare's tail, cat's tail.

n. clouds which lie in scales, a mackerel sky.

n. a cloud in the form of a pennant.

B. D. 31.
**scmocom**, n. a cloud in the form of a mountain, a cumulus.

**scmocom**, n. a thick massive cloud.

**scmocom**, n. clouds which lie in heaps.

**scmocom**, n. a dark cloud.

**scmocom**, n. a scudding cloud, a scud; a storm-scud.

**scmocom**, n. clouds which lie in rolls.

**scmocom**, n. a thin cloud.

**scmocom**, n. a cloud in the eye, a film on the eye, **scmocom**, to have a film on the eye, or cataract in the eye.

**scmocom**, v. to be shallow, of little depth, **scmocom**, here the water is shallow, the steamer cannot go; to be declining, tending to destruction, by being merged in something foreign, as a race, **scmocom**.

**scmocom** (pron. **scmocom**), v. same, **scmocom**, **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; some think that in the space of one hundred years the pure Burmese race will disappear.

**scmocom**, v. to disappear, be lost, obliterated, buried in oblivion. **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**, the word is so antiquated that even the meaning is not evident, it has become obscure.

**scmocom**, v. to lean, be inclined, **scmocom**; comp. **scmocom**; to deflect, be deflected; to go aside, out of the way; comp. **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**, **scmocom**, **scmocom**, **scmocom**, **scmocom**; **scmocom**, in the Kingdom of Burma, at the approach of an official, the common people were obliged to remain out of the way.

**scmocom**, v. to prevaricate. **scmocom**.

**scmocom**, v. to lean, be inclined; see **scmocom**: **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; this official is not just in deciding cases, he is in the habit of leaning to the side which has money.

**scmocom**, v. same; see the parts.

**scmocom**, v. to be on the decline, passing away; to wander from the right line, to err, blunder. **scmocom**

**scmocom**, v. to reel (rare).

**scmocom**, adv. leaning to one side and the other, as a drunken man; in a staggering manner, **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**; **scmocom**, do see that man go staggering along!

**scmocom**, v. to lean, be inclined; to go to one side and the other.

**scmocom**, v. to keep out of the way, **scmocom**; **scmocom**; this man will not suffer arrest; he continues to keep out of the way.
(Pali गृहो, n. a brute animal, any animal below man in the scale of being.

, n. a cattle pound; , a pound-keeper.

(Pali), a thirty.

1, n. a descendant of the fourth generation. Der. 

2, n. an earthworm, earthworms are coming out in great numbers, it will rain.

3. see . v. to clear up wild ground, and prepare it for cultivation (infreq.).

int. used in calling fowls (73).

, adv. see .

, n. the spur-winged plover; the Burmese lapwing.

, adv. with a continual chattering and to little purpose; generally applied to precocious young children, notwithstanding being a child, he talks in a loquacious manner like a grown-up person: comp. 

v. to warble, chirp like the ; to make much noise to little purpose (obs.).

v. to strike in order to produce sound, as on a drum or any musical instrument; to strike, as a clock; to beat (the breast), ; to strike jerkingly upwards, as in cleaning rice in a flat basket, ; ; ; ; ; ; ; ;

, n. the sound of a clock striking.

v. to produce any musical sound, by beating or blowing, when there are festivals, the Burmese have a custom of playing on musical instruments.

, adv. see next; : whisperingly.

, adv. softly in speech, as when speaking in a whisper.

, ; ; ; they are speaking in a low tone.

(pron. ), n. the large horned owl; is the sound uttered by the large horned owl; this sound is immediately followed by  which the Burmans believe to be the answer of the mate.
to try to make like; to try to be like; to imitate, mimic; to rival, vie with, affect an equality. This person can very well imitate men's voices and the notes of birds. the Japanese can imitate any kind of handicraft.

Der. 

op, v. to mimic. op, same, in language.

† op (pron. op) (Pali), adv. silently; often in a bad sense;

op, 1. n. ascarides; bots.

op, 2. v. to break slightly, without severing the parts.

op, 3. v. to swill, to swallow a large quantity with a gurgling noise.

op, 4. v. to be chubby; stout, short and thick.

op, roll the cheroots short and thick.

op, v. same, commonly used in a reduplicated form, as 

op, (pron. op), adv. indicative of a slight sound or motion; did not hear the slightest sound; there was not the slightest stir, or (in speaking of a person's demeanor), was not moved in the slightest degree.

op, v. to tremble, shake, shiver, quake; to be disturbed, agitated, as human beings; less than op, and commonly applied to animate things; to have a chill, as in fever and ague:

the citizens were very much agitated; just so, I can see quite well, that your teeth are chattering (with cold).

op, v. to jar, to emit a rattling, tremulous sound.

op, op, v. to tremble, shake; chiefly used in adverbial forms.

op, n. fever and ague.

op, v. to tremble and shake; to shudder.

op, n. a cargo boat.

op, a. or adv. too thin, containing too much liquid. the curry you have cooked is watery, and not good to eat.
(pron. ဗိုလ်စား), adv. indicative of the sound which it imitates.
( pron. ဗိုလ်စား), adv. same.

1. n. a plank placed at the side of a tank or ditch, to prevent the earth from caving in; comp. ကြိုးခံ

2. v. to place such a plank.

3. v. to sting; to jerk, make a short, quick motion, in thrusting, twitching, or throwing; to make a short sound on a wind instrument; မဟာသာသိန်းသွားစေရန် ချိုးခံ; ချိုးခံတို့ကိုကြည့်
do. do you hear the sound of the bugle.

4. adv. at once, with a sudden motion.

5. adv. unevenly, unsteadily, jerkingly, as a child beginning to walk.

6. v. to throw with a short, quick motion; to jerk.

7. v. to kneel, bend the knees, ကျန်းတင်ကျငြား; ကျန်းတင်ကျငြား

8. v. to bend the knees slightly, without kneeling; to stoop respectfully.

9. v. to kneel with the head bowed down.

10. v. to tie together, as the hands and feet (i.e., one hand with the other, or hands and feet together), ကြင်းနှင်းချိုး; သူတို့ချိုးကြင်းနှင်းချိုး; ကြင်းနှင်းချိုး

11. n. the dengue fever, an acute febrile epidemic prevailing in hot climates, characterized by pains in the joints, and sometimes by an eruption; also called “break bone,” or “dandy” fever.

12. v. same as ကြင်း;

13. (pron ဗိုလ်), n. a minaret; a small pointed projection on the roof or steeple of distinguished buildings.

14. (Pali). n. a musical instrument of any kind. တိုင်သွားထွင်း; ကြင်းနှင်းချိုး; ကြင်းနှင်းချိုး; ကြင်းနှင်းချိုး; သူတို့ချိုး, one listens with delight, when hearing the sounds of musical instruments.

15. (pron. ဗိုလ်လား). n. a certain post planted near the door or gate of a palace or royal city, or at the entrance of enclosures around the houses of eminent personages.

16. n. a sect of Buddhist priests, distinguished by a special garb; comp. ဗိုလ်. The ဗိုလ် sect, in wearing the ဗိုလ်, are said to expose the upper right arm and shoulder, while the ဗိုလ် sect cover these.
2, verb. affix euphonic; alternative; see Gram. sec. 117; 1., 4., affix euphonic; alternative, see Gram. sec. 117; 1., to stoop, through fear or respect. 2. to step backward in a stooping posture, through fear and respect.

Der. 2. v. to turn back; one kind of 2. to repeat, do again, or in return; comp. 3., the dog, in chasing the hare, went beyond it, owing to the hare suddenly turning back; 2. when the mango ceases bearing fruit, the rainy season is near. Der. 2. v. to retund, blunt, turn. as the edge of an instrument. 2. v. to be dull, stupid; mostly used as an adjective; 2. v. to be blunt, smooth at the end. 2. a. blunt, smooth at the end. 2. unadorned, the house is devoid of ornament. 2. (pron. 3.), adv. by way of setting aside wearing apparel or utensils of any kind, for rough usage; may also be used figuratively.

2 (from 2., a log). 2.; not used singly. 2. 2. adv. lying scattered about. 2. adv. scattered and large. 2. adv. in a stupidly indifferent or obstinate manner, 2. 2. adv. lying at length.
an expression frequently applied to human beings who are sick or wounded, and have been deserted by their friends.

'oooso," n. a windlass.

'oooso, v. to lie at length, 'oooso'oooso, 'oooso'oooso;

'oooso, v. to bathe stark naked, 'oooso'oooso, 'oooso'oooso;

'oooso, v. to lie at full length and sleep.

'oooso, 3 (pron. 'oooso) (from 'oooso, a log) n. a tube filled with gunpowder, and made to run on wheels, when fired.

'oooso, n. a song sung at a 'oooso;

'oooso, v. to ram down gunpowder in a 'oooso;

'oooso, n. a festival in which a 'oooso is fired.

'oooso, 4. verb. affix, interrogative, 'oooso. 3; colloq. and unrefined; 'oooso

'oooso, what is it? 'oooso, how is it?

'oooso, 1, n. nephew, the son of a man’s sister, 'oooso, or of a woman’s brother, 'oooso;

'oooso, n. a niece, the daughter of a man’s sister, or of a woman’s brother.

'oooso, n. nephews and sons collectively; 'oooso, posterity;

'oooso, the relative speed of these two horses is the same.

'oooso, v. to be like, similar; comp. 3, and 6; to be the same, identical, 'oooso, to be with, together with; 'oooso, make it like this pattern. Der. 'oooso

'oooso, v. same, in the last sense (rare in colloq.).

'oooso (pron. 'oooso), adv. two together; applied to persons; used in colloq., and found in poetry.

'oooso, v. to be even, to be similar; to act in concert; to accord, 'oooso;

'oooso, the relative speed of these two horses is the same.

'oooso, v. to be even, equal, as much as; to accord in sentiment and mind; 'oooso, to be equal, in intellectual capacity.

'oooso, 5. n. a chopstick.

'oooso, 6, v. to be very dark; in the phrases. 'oooso, and 'oooso.
to play bo-peep, *n.* a musical instrument of any kind.

adv. right opposite; straight before or behind; *due east,* *due west;* "right opposite; straight before or behind;"

(*pron. *Pali, a balance), *n.* a class of diseases of men; supposed to have their seat in the waist or centre of the body; rheumatic complaints; *rheumatic diseases;* *rheumatism;* *rheumatic* is often followed by *a rheumat.*

one who is a chronic sufferer from such diseases.

the same as *in an aggravated state.

to dig, delve.

to dig up or out, as with a pig's snout.

to dig about.

to dig down, as with a pickax.

da canal.

to dig out.

(*pron. *Pali, a spade, or shovel.

da a narrow thrust-hoe, or spade.

a broad thrust-hoe, or spade; *comp. a common bow.

v. to be scorched, as food in cooking; less than; *this rice is slightly burnt, it is not good to eat;* *like the English expression "to be so sharp as to cut one's self;"* *by itself, is generally applied to rice being over cooked, by itself, to fish or flesh being over boiled, over roasted, etc.

to be burnt, as food in cooking; more than.

to have a smell of being scorched, as food in cooking.

to be steady in mind, unwavering (*infreq.;* see *a crossbow;* *a common bow.

v. to heat, pound, otherwise than in a mortar (*comp. *in order to pulverize or reduce to a certain consistence; implying less effort and longer continuance than;* *afixed to the noun, e.g., *a vile, depraved person, a blackguard; *he is a very depraved man.
39, adv. most filthily; chiefly prefixed to -widget or -widget

39. 3, v. to do repeatedly and constantly; adv. repeatedly, constantly,

39. 4, n. adulterated metal.

39. 5. n. pinchbeck; see -widget: -widget is -widget and -widget is -widget

39. (widget), n. fire, efficacy, power. -widget, -widget, -widget:

"there are four different kinds of fire in the body, viz., the fire that prevents it from putrefying, as salt prevents the corruption of the flesh (widget); the fire arising from sorrow, that causes the body to waste as if it were burnt (widget); the fire that produces decay and infirmity (widget); and the fire in the stomach that consumes the food (widget)." M.B.


39, n. to place end to end, or edge to edge, so as to just touch: to be very near; -widget, the steamer's bows just touch each other; -widget, -widget, -widget:

39. or 39. adv. little by little.

39. (pron. -widget), adv. face to face, openly, -widget

39. n. a song. -widget


39. n. same as 39 (more common); 39, 39, 39: 39 to sing.

39. n. a temporary abode, place of rest, tent, booth; see 39, to remain for a little while.

39, 39, 39, 39, 39, 39, n. same as 39

39. n. a movable tent, -widget

39. n. a watchtower, for the protection of gardens or vineyards.

39. n. a long shed

39, adv. by a very little; see 39

39. 1, n. a wood, forest, jungle, wilderness; a collection, multitude of things, as 39, 39, 39, 39, 39; the Burmese often say 39, instead of 39 when speaking of a nur
ber of Karen villages; kccd has also the same meaning as the English "wild." koog, wild elephant, kccit, wild buffalo. koog, wild duck; the country as distinguished from towns, koog, 1 (from gfo, to overspread), n. a dense forest, koog, n. the same as the English "wild," cooocoos, wild elephant, coocoo, wild buffalo, the country as distinguished from towns, coocoo, n. a forester, one who has charge of forests; comp. koocoo.

coocoos (from ooof, a bulge), n. a thicket.

cooogo, n. a jungle, a jungly tract.

cooogol, v. to go into the woods for pleasure, koog, n. the wild, sweet-scented Uvaria.

cooogol, n. the coral tree, Erythrina.

cooogo, n. the raven.

cooogol, n. a jungle fowl.

cooogol, n. a species of sedge.

cooogo, n. the leek.

cooogo, n. high timber forest.

cooogo, n. a wild cat.

cooogo, n. jungle nooks and lanes.

cooogo, n. the wild betel (leaf or plant).

cooogo, n. one who has charge of a forest, a forest guard.

cooogo, v. to take refuge in the jungle; cooogol; both terms are usually applied to dacoits and bad characters. googoogol, n. a species of wild plantain.

cooogoogol, v. to beat the jungle for game.

cooogo, n. a jungle mosquito.

cooogoogol, n. a deciduous or dry forest.

cooogoogol, n. the wild dog, said to be a distinct species. It resembles the ordinary Burmese dog, but has a bushy tail. These dogs generally travel in pairs and do not appear to be afraid of man.

cooogoogol, n. the end of a wood.

cooogoogol, n. the smell, scent, or odor of the jungle; cooogol. applied to persons of boorish manners, to rustics, etc.

cooogoogol, n. a species of wild plantain.

cooogoogol, n. a tract between two forests, or a tract contiguous to a forest.

cooogoogol, n. the wild jasmine.

cooogoogol (pron. cooogoogol), n. the recurved Tabernamontana.
cooD. n. the end of a bamboo, or limb of a tree, which has been severed by a slanting cut; also applied to cutting off the useless ends of timber.

cooD overturns, n. a variety of the mango, the Mangifera attenuata.

cooD, n. the goat-antelope.

cooD, v. to ask permission to take food, timber, etc., from some public ground; also applied to asking of sylvan deities permission to work in a forest.

cooD, n. the Melia Birmanica, a tree growing to the height of from forty to sixty feet, bearing a globular, yellowish fruit, an inch or more in diameter.

cooD, n. an inhabitant of the country, a countryman, rustic.

cooD (DE), n. the wild palmyra.

cooD, v. to meet wild beasts. The Burmese use this as a polite term, when alluding to any one who has been killed by a wild beast.

cooD, a. fresh from the jungle, rough, unfinished.

cooDover; v. to expel evil spirits from a town, on the visitation of any epidemic, such as cholera. cooD (74). cooD is also applied to driving away evil spirits from persons who have been bitten by snakes, or wounded by tigers, das, or spears, or who have fallen from trees.

cooD, v. to evacuate the intestines (vulgar).

cooD, v. to retire into the woods, as a hermit, recluse, or a pongoji; frequently used of one who has spent some period after his novitiate as a layman, in contradistinction to cooD, one who has been entirely devoted to religion from his novitiate. The origin of this term is said to be cooD, he forsakes the multitude of sensual desires.

cooD, n. a deep or extensive forest.

cooD, v. to scour a jungle, usually for criminals.

cooD, n. the mygale bear-spider, said to be much feared by snakes.

cooD, n. a dacoit who hides in the jungle and attacks travelers, a bushranger; a brigand.

cooD, n. the wild Dolichos.

cooD, n. the crow pheasant.

cooD, n. a wild duck.
cooow^org^s-cooDoocot, n. a species of Elaeocarpus.

cooDSsecooS, n. a species of cassia.

cood^qSs, n. the Indigofera gallegoides, a large shrub sometimes growing to the height of fifteen feet; used by alchemists. This name is also applied to the Indigofera pulchella.

coooQSg, n. the goat-antelope.

coooQsotidSs, n. a monastery built five hundred fathoms from the nearest house.

coooDCjOoS, n. the Chickmssia tabularis, an evergreen tree growing to the height of from fifty to ninety feet, producing Chittavgong wood.

coo0DC0GO8, v. to observe Lent in a monastery five hundred bows, or fathoms from a village, as a pongyi, or a ducap.

co0DC0GO8. V. to make such a cry; to reverberate, as an echo in the forest.

coo0DC0GO8, n. the entrance to a forest.

COOOoQoS, n. the Pandanus fextidus, an evergreen, prostrate shrub; see coOo08.

COOOoQoS, n. the Sideroxylon grandifolium, a large, evergreen tree, bearing small, greenish flowers, and globular, umbonate, yellow and brown fruit, the size of an apple.

coo0DC0GO8, n. a loud call or cry, particularly such as is made by an elephant in the jungle. It is also applicable to the loud call made by birds in confinement; also applied to echoes of the human voice in the jungle.
a. a rustic, boor; a polite term by which grave-diggers ( Grave Diggers ) are addressed.

b. game in general; see Grave game.
c. ( SC ), n. the *Mallotus Philippinensis*, the capsules of which are covered with a red, mealy powder, which produces a scarlet dye.
d. fresh from the jungle, rough, unfinished; see Grave.
e. to resent an insinuation, demand satisfaction; to interfere ( in an officious and partial manner ) in a dispute or quarrel.
f. in what way does it concern you, that you should officiously interfere? 

g. v. same as Grave.
h. 3 ( from Grave ).
i. v. to do at random; see Grave.

j. adv. guessingly, conjecturally, as in attempting to describe an object of which one has no certain knowledge, 

k. v. to blaze, flame; to shine, to be luminous, brilliant.
l. to glitter, as a precious stone, ; to be glossy, as silk or satin, ; also applied in a figurative sense to the intelligence of a Buddha, 

m. the stars are shining very brightly to-night, I do not think it will rain; 

n. v. to coruscate, as a witch in her nightly excursions, 

o. last night I saw a witch coruscating at the back of the house.

p. v. to shine, be luminous, 

q. of what race is this person with exceeding great lustre of body?

r. v. to be poisoned; arsenic is poisonous; to be intoxicated; to be nauseated; , to be poisoned by eating mushrooms; , , . 

s. to be made sick by the motion of a railway carriage, cart, boat, or ship.

t. adv. squamishly, disposed to vomit;
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cooooSoS —

eooDoSobcooSdl?

cooooSoS, v. to make a short, sharp sound, as by a stroke or blow (obs.); to fillip or strike away with the thumb and finger, or with a stick in a certain play. to cut by a single, light blow, cooooSoS to gnaw (cloth or paper) slightly, as a mouse or insect, cooooSoS, cooooSoS, cooooSoS. less than cooooSoS; ies than cooooSoS; see also under cooooSoS

cooooSoS, adv. expressive of the sound of a stick snapping in two, or of the sound of a slap on the face, cooooSoS, cooooSoS, an expression applied to the sound made by the cooooSoS and cooooSoS; cooooSoS, he is in the habit of asking questions in a sudden, abrupt manner.

coooSoS, v. to be short, snappish; comp. cooooSoS, which refers more to actions, whereas cooooSoS means to be unfeeling in speech; used chiefly in adverbial forms; cooooSoS, cooooSoS. this old woman is in the habit of talking in a rambling, incoherent manner.

coooSoS, v. to make a clucking sound with the tongue, indicative of regret; more elegant than cooooSoS

coooSoS, cooooSoS, cooooSoS, cooooSoS, adv. backward and forward, to and fro. from one side to the other; unevenly, oscillatingly; cooooSoS, cooooSoS, cooooSoS. Der. cooooSoS

coooSoS, adv. incoherently, disconnectedly, ramblingly (in discourse); cooooSoS, cooooSoS; cooooSoS, cooooSoS this old woman is in the habit of talking in a rambling, incoherent manner.

coooSoS, v. to find fault with, scold (infreq.). cooooSoS

coooSoS, v. same as cooooSoS, though not as common as cooooSoS

coooSoS, adv. expressive of the sound which it imitates, as that made by a woodpecker, or by a cooooSoS, cooooSoS, cooooSoS. cooooSoS

coooSoS, adv. decidedly, in speech.

coooSoS, adv. hither and thither.

coooSoS, adv. short and danglingly.

cooooSoS, n. Mergui sago. cooooSoS

coooSoS, n. the large crowing lizard (76).

cooooSoS, n. a taunkie's foot; a tree, so called from the pecu-
liar appearance of the fibres of the limbs, at the point of attachment to the trunk.

Goos, n. a small species of the same.

Goos (G6), n. the Symplocos spicata, the leaves of which are used in making a dye which imparts a greenish shade to pongyi's yellow garments.

Goos, n. a woodpecker; see Goos.

Goos, I, n. a hill, mountain.

Goos, n. the Arenga saccharifera, an erect palm with simple stems often covered with the black fibrous remains of the leaf sheaths. The black fibre of this tree is used for cordage, and is remarkable for its power of resisting wet; the more it comes in contact with water, the tougher it becomes, Goos Goos.

The sap yields toddy and sugar.

Goos, n. red sandstone.

Goos, n. the Milletia glaucescens, a tree attaining to the height of sixty or seventy feet. The flowers, which are small and blue, appear in slender puberulous racemes. The pods are winged.

Goos, n. the Argyreia tiliafolia, an extensively twining shrub which has large and showy flowers, of a white or pale purplish color. The seeds are covered with a dense, fine, brown down.

Goos, n. a mountain with an overhanging top.

Goos, n. the mountain coral tree.

Goos, n. a species of Pterocarpus.

Goos, n. the hill partridge.

Goos, n. the waist or middle of a mountain.

Goos, n. a natural cave in a mountain, Goos Goos.

Goos; comp. Goos.

Goos, adv. afoot, Goos.

Goos, n. the foot or base of a mountain.

Goos, n. the wild apple.

Goos, n. the projecting declivity of a mountain; a promontory.

Goos, n. a hummock.

Goos, n. a species of leprosy, Goos.

Goos, v. to rise, as mist on a mountain.

Goos, n. the wild nutmeg. Goos.

Goos, n. a cliff, precipice.

Goos, n. a range or ridge of hills or mountains, Goos.
QoooScSi, n. the summit of a hill or mountain.

coodScoj, n. the sloping declivity of a mountain.

coos (oE). n. the Artocarpus ceplasa.

goooSsoewoSs (oE). n. the mountain jack.

COOoSsil (pron. coodScooS). coos. n. a small hill, hummock.

goooSs (oS), n. a mound raised over a white ant’s nest. gOSJoos.

goooscoos. n. a kind of land leech; comp. goos

goooSoo, n. the Pterospermum, growing to a great size and producing an extremely valuable timber; also the Macaranga denticulata.

gooos, n. the Cassia Timoriensis, a small evergreen tree found in all parts of Burma.

GOOoS8s. n. the Indigofera Brunoniana. an erect, branched shrub sometimes three feet high. The whole plant is grayish from minute, stiff hairs.

gooos, n. cultivated ground on a mountain or hill, gooossoos.

gooos (oS), n. taungya tax.

gooos, n. a range of mountains or hills.

GOOoS8s. n. the Tristania Burmanica, an evergreen tree growing to the height of from twenty to forty feet. The bark, which is gray, peels off in thin, long, corky, fibrous flakes. 

GOOoS8s. n. the Eurya Japonica, an evergreen tree growing to the height of fifteen or even twenty-five feet. The small, white flowers appear on short, smooth, nodding pedicels. The berries are the size of a pepper kernel.

GOOoS8s. n. the great Burmese land tortoise; see GOOoS.

GOOoS8s. n. a valley lying between mountains.

GOOoS8s. n. a species of Cordia, of which two varieties are described, the Cordia myra proper, and the Cordia brunnea.

GOOoS8s (oE). n. one name for the Eugenia grandis.

GOOoS8s (oE). n. the yellow varnish tree.

Gooos. v. to throw out hints, either to threaten, or to gain some end. GOOoS8s. GOOoS8s, GOOoS8s, gOSJoos. Gooos.

1. n. a Taungthu, one of the race of Taungthys, Gooos.

2. n. a husbandman, farmer, cultivator. GOOoS8s.
the Hipiptage candicans, a small tree seldom over twenty feet in height. The leaves are very variable in shape and size.

2, n. the south.

to enjoy the south palace, as chief queen; *not used singly.*

3, n. the south palace; *not used singly*; **, v. to assign the south palace; to make chief queen.

3, n. the south palace.

3, n. the chief queen; see *ScSoSe.

running hither and thither in a wild, distracted manner; figuratively applied to speech, **

3, n. the south palace; not used singly.

3, v. to measure with a cubit, **

3, v. same as 3.

3, v. to burn with lust (*vulgar*), **

3, n. a green caterpillar, which feeds on the flowers of the *Acacia pennata*.

3, n. the bone and flesh of a bird’s wing, the limb, without feathers, **

3, n. a term formerly applied to petty dacoits; also applied to small pieces of base coin, current in the reign of King Thibaw.

3, (pron. *ScSaSo*), n. the hoopoe bird, *Upupa epops*,

3, n. a corruption of the next.

3, n. a staff, walking stick.

3 (pron. *ScSaSo*), n. a tripodal staff; sometimes used by pongois and ascetics.

1, n. a quiver, **

2, v. to be stiff, firm, not pliant; *comp. * to make stiff, firm, to make into stiff rolls; since I have not ridden a horse for a long time, my back is very stiff, sir. *Der. * **

2 (pron. *ScSaSo*), v. to be stiff, hard, brawny, muscular; to be resolute, unyielding, stubborn of speech; he is resolute in what he says; do not think that he will yield.

B. D. 32.
to bank after, long for; to express a longing, to have been longing for my mother for a long time.

coo5, 1. n. a basket (of various sizes).
coo5o, coo5o, 2. v. to be dear, high-priced.
coo5, coo5, 3. n. different varieties of baskets.
coo5, v. to weave a basket.

coo5o, 2, v. to ask, ask for; to require, demand, demand of; to ask for my pony, and bring it here.

coo5, v. to collect, ask for; to require, demand of; to demand of; to ask in marriage, to make proposals of marriage.

I hear that Maung Pan Yi has made proposals of marriage.

coo5, 3, n. to be short, as a garment; used adverbially, or combined with; to be short, as a garment; used adverbially, or combined with; see also under coo5o.

coo5, 4, verb, affix, closing a sentence; intensive; see Gram. sec. 119; coo5o, coo5o, coo5o, 1. v. to collect, ask for; to be short, as a garment; used adverbially, or combined with.

coo5, 2, v. to tie a certain knot, coo5o, coo5o, coo5o; this word is much used by boatmen, coo5o, coo5o, coo5o (Colloq.).

coo5, 3, verb, affix, denoting a slight necessity; see Gram. sec. 117; coo5, has now superseded, in colloq., the proper imperative affix coo5o.

coo5o, coo5o, 2, v. to tie a certain knot, coo5o, coo5o, coo5o; this word is much used by boatmen, coo5o, coo5o, coo5o (Colloq.).

coo5o, 3, verb, affix, denoting a slight necessity; see Gram. sec. 117; coo5o, has now superseded, in colloq., the proper imperative affix coo5o.
is on the verge of starvation. In certain connections गो is on the verge of starvation. In certain connections गो has the
to certain connections गो has the

adverb, with imperfect pronunciation, as a child, गो
to certain connections गो has the

adverb, tottering, as a child attempting to walk.

1. n. sir, or madam, a term of compellation, used by females

(rather impolite); comp. गो .

2. n. a thing belonging to Deity or to a sovereign, गो; a. belonging to a Deity or a sovereign; in the language of compellation, belonging to any high personage; गो, to perform funeral rites with royal honors; even among ordinary people गो is often used as a polite affix in conjunction with गो, गो is one of the five posts of honor, or places of sitting in the royal presence.

3. v. to offer to royalty. गो is one of the five posts of honor, or places of sitting in the royal presence.

v. to become the property of the government, as intestate or unclaimed property.

v. to be of the same rank (infreq.).

v. to belong to royalty or the government; to be a perquisite of royalty or the government; गो, गो, the royal weavers, or weavers to His Majesty.

3. n. a loud, rumbling noise, like that accompanying an earthquake; not used singly; comp. गो .

v. to rumble, roar, as above, गो.

v. to be meet, suitable, fit, sufficient; to be worthy, गो; गो; गो; गो; गो; गो; गो.

v. to hit right, happen opportunely; when reduplicated and used adverbially, the same as गो.

v. to be upright, honest. गो; the negative of this word which is in frequent use, by no means implies dishonesty of conduct, but that something is done in an inappropriate, bungling manner, or implies want of tact, judgment, or consideration in one's speech; गो.
to meet, suitable; see 淖9; 600

a. pretty good, tolerable, passable; adv. tolerably, passably;

pretty well in health, as after an illness.

(commonly pron. 600), adv. hardly, scarcely, as

he hardly wants to go. i.e., he is disinclined to go; 600

v. to be upright, honest, 600

v. to be liberated from slavery, to obtain freedom, become a

a question put to a candidate for the priesthood.

v. to treat (a superior) with disrespect or insolence; to be

rebellious, 600

v. to bear a due proportion, be suitable, fit.

v. to be related by birth or marriage, 600

in what way are Maung An and Maung Bo related?

v. to be related collaterally, as by marriage, 600

he is not my own relation; I am related to him only by marriage.

v. to guess, presume; rarely used singly; 600

v. same, 600; hence 600, adv. in a manner not

to be expected or calculated on; 600

(Colloq.).

(pron. 600), n. certain decorations of a roof or

, n. Tawthalin, the sixth month in the Burmese year,
nearly answering to September; 600

in the month of September spread a mat on the river, alluding to the

absence of storms and general atmospheric disturbances in Tawthalin,
the month being so tranquil that a mat spread on a river would not be rumpled; 600

the fresh-water crabs
die from the heat of a Tawthalin sun.

v. to be short, 600

v. same; to be abrupt, curt, or petulant in speech, 600

n. little bits, fragments.
cogo, v. see c, applied to the mind or speech; osophos, to be testy, petulant, to be crusty; osophos, to be abrupt, curt in speech; see osophos.

dJoS, n. odds and ends, miscellaneous articles; a word much used by Burmese druggists, cgo to go to the bazar and buy odds and ends.

\( \text{dJoS} \), 1. n. a brick or stone house, or building; any tight, secure place, a depository; a district under one jurisdiction; several things united under one head, as a cluster of monasteries, csos; a collection of villages, csos; a revenue circle; an assemblage of countries. a continent, as csos.

cogos, n. the chief of a district.

cogos, n. the basement of a building.

cogs, n. a rural police officer, csos.
cogs. v. to divide or subdivide a revenue circle.

cogs, n. the writer or clerk of a cgos, particularly of a customhouse.

cogs, n. the chief of a cgos, particularly of a customhouse.

cogs, n. a story of a building.

cogs. n. same as cogs.
cogs, n. the New Zealand creeper, Antigonon leptopus; an artificial flower.
cogs, v. to unite several parts under one jurisdiction or control.

cogs, n. a rotunda.

cogs, n. a revenue collector of a circle.

cogs, v. to strike against, drive against; more than csos; to attack, as a band of dacoits, csos; to engage in combat. csos; to come to blows, to bring into contact, to provoke to quarrel or fight; to lay together, compare, collate. csos; to rub, csos; to work upon by friction. as csos, to file; csos. to sail; csos, to cart; csos, goods that are sold by weight.

cogs, n. a gamecock.
cogs, v. to strike against, drive against; to attack, engage in combat; csos, csos, to file; csos, to sail; csos, to cart; csos; csos.
dacoity (abbrev. of दाॅडः), v. to gain a livelihood by committing dacoity.

v. see the parts; दाॅडः, who was the person, please, who collated and examined these two papers?

to lay together, compare.

to instigate, to urge, in a good or bad sense, but more generally in a bad sense,

to rub; to scour.

n. a small military drum.

v. to fight, strive against; see the parts; दाॅडः,

n. a concussion,

n. a pit saw.

n. a ship of war, a man-of-war, दाॅडः,

n. a frigate.

n. a musket specially set apart for warfare.

v. to run against.

3. v. to give to drink, administer (a liquid), दाॅडः, दाॅडः,

a. short, stunted, दाॅडः,

pron. दाॅडः; adv. straightforward, direct, in speech,

if instead of speaking in a roundabout manner, you spoke straight to the point, the business could be more easily settled.

n. a post; a column; a distance of about two English miles;

see also दाॅडः

n. a bracket, दाॅडः

n. a pedestal.

n. the socket of a post.

n. a temporary post; a jury mast.

n. a scarf joint.

n. a capital, chapter.

v. to ask leave (of one in authority), दाॅडः; comp. दाॅडः;

to call on to notice and bear witness, as when a quarrel is going on: to complain of, inform against, accuse to another;
to lodge or lay, a criminal complaint; to report for the information of superior authority, with a view to future reference.
Did you report this matter to the Government?

To be security for the payment of money; comp. ကြိွ်ဝ်း, and ကြိွ်ဝ်း

To appeal to, for proof; to call to witness in swearing, to swear by. ကြိွ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား, I appeal and call to witness all the nats; to appeal to a person present to take note of any act or behavior toward one's self.

(pron. ကြိွ်ဝ်း). ကြိွ်ဝ်း, v. to call on to notice and bear witness; to complain of, inform against, accuse to another; ကြိွ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား အဟောင်မှအထောင်မှ အထောင်မှ အထောင်မှ, although I complained to the guard, I did not chance to see the sergeant record my complaint.

n. a criminal complaint.

v. to lodge such complaint.

v. to record such a complaint.

v. see the parts; ကြိွ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား အဟောင်မှမျှ အထောင်မှ အထောင်မှ, I call upon you, sir, as one who has heard and knows, to note and bear witness to the fact.

n. a written complaint, or report, made to some one in authority.

v. to arrive, reach, attain. ကြယ်ဝ်း, ကြယ်ဝ်း, လိပ်ဝ်း ကြယ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား; chiefly used in the phrase ကြယ်ဝ်း; see Gram. sec. 123; sometimes used in a reduplicated form, ကြယ်ဝ်း ကြယ်ဝ်း, during or throughout time.

conj. and postposition, until. ကြယ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား ကြယ်ဝ်း, wait until I arrive.

v. to arrive or reach, as a period of time or a date.

v. see ကြယ်ဝ်း, ကြယ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား, when the 30th of April arrives, I will repay it.

(from ကြယ်ဝ်း, a post), v. to use for a warp in weaving; to set the tune, lead in singing, ကြယ်ဝ်း; ကြယ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား, there is no thread for setting the warp for weaving. Der. ကြယ်ဝ်း, and ကြယ်ဝ်း.

v. to consult, deliberate together, ကြယ်ဝ်းနှင်းသောသွားသောသွား, as it is a difficult matter, it would be well to consider and discuss it.
members of a council of the nobility.

d. I, n. a country; more extensive than गोर्ना
h. गोर्ना, n. same, गोर्नानिया
i. गोर्नानिया, n. intermediate space between two countries, गोर्नानिया

j. गोर्नानिया, n. the sixteen great kingdoms mentioned in Buddhist writings; गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया

k. गोर्नानिया, n. the outskirts or borders of a country.

l. गोर्नानिया, n. a country under one jurisdiction; see गोर्नानिया

m. गोर्नानिया, n. the inhabitants of a country.

n. गोर्नानिया, n. the affairs of a country or kingdom.

o. गोर्नानिया, n. a wooded tract of country, forest; used in connection with the name of some kinds of trees, as गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया

p. गोर्नानिया, v. to compare together, to measure, to estimate the dimensions of a thing by comparing it with a measure of length; to consider, गोर्नानिया. Der. गोर्नानिया

q. गोर्नानिया, v. see the parts.

r. गोर्नानिया, v. to measure the dimensions of; to scold in rough abusive language; less than गोर्नानिया; to consider; with गोर्नानिया, to purpose, meditate, think, estimate, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया

I contemplate going to-morrow.

s. गोर्नानिया, v. to consider thoroughly.

t. गोर्नानिया, n. a diagram.

u. गोर्नानिया, v. to compare together, to measure, to estimate the dimensions of a thing, by comparing it with a measure of length; to consider, गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, did you chance to weigh the matter in your mind?

v. 4 (from गोर्नानिया, whence गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया), adv. without exception; equivalent to the a. every; गोर्नानिया, in every respect, in every instance; गोर्नानिया, every one; गोर्नानिया, every day; गोर्नानिया, गोर्नानिया, do you believe everything this man says?

w. गोर्नानिया, n. the small, broad-tailed flycatcher.

x. 1, n. a large basket, used in carrying cooked rice at religious and other festivals.

y. 2, v. to touch lightly, put in contact with; comp, ्‌; to give
private information against another, usually to government officials.  

Give to give private information against another,  

(CO) 800,  

to give private information against another,  

(CO) (proH),  

a powder puff, or any cloth sprinkled with toilet powder and applied to the face.

1 (pron. 8),  

affix, denoting plurality, sometimes used as an abbrev. of the first person plural.  

with us, among us;  

is also used conjointly with 80 80, in the second and third person plural,  

8s,  

or less frequently 8s 80, 8s 80, 8s 80, or less frequently 8s 80,  

1, n. a kind of fabulous animal, said to inhabit the Hemazun-ta forest; formerly represented on standard weights (888888),  

royal boat flags, and coins.

888, n. a kind of fabulous flying animal; see 888888

2, v. to advance; to increase, be enlarged, augmented,  

888888.  

888888, v. same;  

Der. 888888  

888888, v. increase,  

888888, a kind of fabulous animal, said to inhabit the Hemazun-ta forest; formerly represented on standard weights (888888),  

royal boat flags, and coins.

8888, n. a kind of fabulous flying animal; see 888888

88, v. to advance; to increase, be enlarged, augmented,  

888888.  

888888, v. same;

Pan Hla has been very prosperous this year.

8888, v. to advance, increase, be enlarged, augmented,  

888888, a kind of fabulous animal, said to inhabit the Hemazun-ta forest; formerly represented on standard weights (888888),  

royal boat flags, and coins.

8888, v. to increase,  

888888.  

3, v. to push, butt, shove against,  

888888.  

press forward to my side.

888888, v. to cuddle,  

888888.  

888888, v. to press respectfully into the presence of; to make submission to.  

to pay homage,  

888888, go to your elder brother, make submission, and beg his pardon.

888888, v. to push into; to press respectfully into (the presence of);  

to make submission to, to pay homage;  

888888.  

the thief entered by forcing his way through the window.

8888888888, v. to approach into the presence of a superior; see the parts;  

8888888888, adv. softly, not loud, speak softly, please, or the sick person will awake.

8888888888, adv. same,  

8888888888, they two, are consulting quietly together:
ojo, I hear it whispered, that bad men will set fire to the town of Tunte.

oojo, adv. see oogo, very; used as an intensive to words of hardness, oogoogun.

oojo, adv. see the parts; oogoogun, very intensive.

oojo, adv. clickingly, as a clock, or as the alarm of a clock, oogo.

oojo, adv. intensive (rare).

oo, v. to be very red; used only in continuative or adverbial forms;
oogoogun, very intensive.

oo (Pali), a. three.

oo, n. a mixture of oogo, oogo, and oogo.

oo, n. a mixture of oogo, oogo, and oogo.

oo, v. to have the muscles of the limbs contracted, through weakness or fatigue, or to move as if thus contracted, oogoogun, when traveling I dare not sit down by the way, for, should I chance to do so, my muscles become contracted.

oo, 1, v. to strike backward or sidewise, as with the elbow, oo.

oo, 2, v. to cipher, calculate, reckon, compute; to hold off, refuse to do because another is delinquent; oogoogun, oogoogun, calculate, please, how much money there is in this account; oogoogun, oogoogun.

Der. oogoogun.

ooogun, v. to hold off, refuse to do because another is delinquent.

ooogun, v. same as oo; n. a calulation, reckoning, computation.

ooogun, v. to audit an account. oogoogun, oogoogun, please audit this account; oogoogun, oogoogun.

oo, 1, n. (rarely used by itself); comp. oogoogun.

oo, v. to scoop, bore, by turning in a lathe.

oo (pron. oogo). n. a lathe for scooping or boring.

oo, n. one who scoops or bores.

oo, 2, n. a cupping horn or glass.

oo, oo, oo, oo, v. to cup, oogoogun, please audit this account; oogoogun.
v. 3, v. to call by name, आश्र्यायन, माननीय, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन

v. 4, v. to be performed with despatch, be accomplished (much and expeditiously), आश्र्यायन, माननीय, माननीय, this Myook is one who performs his work very expeditiously; आश्र्यायन, to be performed with despatch, as a journey. Der. आश्र्यायन

v. to manage, control, direct, so as to secure despatch, or expeditious performance, आश्र्यायन, माननीय, माननीय, who controls affairs in the city of Prome? आश्र्यायन आश्र्यायन, please work with despatch.

adj, adv. offhand.

5, n. affair, locative, in, at, among, यो, यो, यो, यो, sometimes possessive, of.

v. 1, n. a hole in the ground, a pit. Der. आश्र्यायन

v. to entrap by a covered pit, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन

v. to burrow.

आश्र्यायन (pron. आश्र्यायन), v. to clear out a well, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन

आश्र्यायन (pron. आश्र्यायन), n. the proprietor of a petroleum well.

v. to bury an offering in the ground (such as clothing, hair of the head, toe and finger nails), with the view of averting calamity or sickness, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन

v. to dig a hole, pit, well.

आश्र्यायन, n. an edible worm, found in volcanic crater lakes, on both sides of the Chindwin Monywa district.

आश्र्यायन, n. well water, in contradistinction to water from a river, creek, rain water.

v. 2, n. a term applied to a compartment of a rice field; two or more compartments are called आश्र्यायन

आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन

आश्र्यायन, v. to turn gray, as the hair, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, the hair of your head has turned quite gray; आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन, आश्र्यायन

आश्र्यायन, n. a kind of yam.

आश्र्यायन (आश्र्यायन), n. the Anodendron paniculatum, an evergreen, large, scandent shrub with elliptical leaves; the flowers are small and white; the seeds taper in a long neck terminated by a crown of silky hairs.
to murmur, complain; used only in an adverbial form, as

to crow; to low, bellow; to sing, as a serpent;

to be wrinkled; to draw up or contract the skin, as a worm
when moving; to be puckered in wrinkles, as the skin of the face;
to shrink, draw in through fear: to flinch, to twitch nervously;
the snake, after recoiling, darted forward and stretched itself out;
if an occasion should arise, do you think, sir, this man would be courageous? he would shrivel up like
a worm touched with salt.  Der.

to crumple.

to whip, overcast in order to gather.

to plait or pucker.

to be drawn up and convulsed.

to flinch from a purpose of giving or spending, or from
any purpose, in giving and bestowing he does not do so liberally; there is a
hesitating and wavering in his action; embryo Buddh, do not shrink
back; they are replete with courage and might.

a retraction of the genitals.

adv. in gathers or puckers (rare in colloq.).

to shrink back through fear.

to be wrinkled and curled up; flinching
and receding, as from a purpose;

v. to be wrinkled and twisted; to squirm.

to shove, push, impel; to rub off, as dirt from the flesh,
to back water in rowing;

(pron. ıı), n. the outrigger of a boat.

n. a large wooden hoe or scraper.

to push down, throw down, my leg is broken, because he pushed me down from
the house.
oo^«c^8~ccg

ooS^cQg,

V.
to shove, push, impel,  
Oo0C0G

v.
to push against;  
Oo0C0G

V.
to nibble, as a fish at a bait.  
Oo0C0G

to cut, chip, as precious stones; see also under \oo0C0G

oo00C0G, n. a facet.  
Oo0C0G

V.
to push against;  
Oo0C0G

clo^\$c^og^s

v^\oO'5',  
Oo0C0G

V.
to nibble, as a fish at a bait.  
Oo0C0G

to cut, chip, as precious stones; see also under \oo0C0G

oo00C0G cog^songoS

V.
to cling to, hang on, hold on at the side; to attach, make cling to,  
Oo0C0G

to tack, attach slightly.  
Oo0C0G

oo00C0G, n. a pin,  
Oo0C0G

oo00C0G, v. to cling to, or hang on closely.  
Oo0C0G

the foal followed, clinging close to its mother.

oo00C0G, n. a tag.

oo00C0G, v. to cling to, from a feeling of attachment,  
Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G, this woman is devotedly attached to her children:  
Oo0C0G

oo0C0G, v. to append (a person), to take along with one's self;  
Oo0C0G

an attache:  
Oo0C0G

tiger can carry off a bullock.

Oo0C0G, v. to creep, crawl;  
Oo0C0G

to creep and go on all fours.  
Oo0C0G

a creeping thing:  
Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G (Colloq.).

Oo0C0G, 1. v. to be confused or lost in thought, absent in mind. stupe- 

fied; seldom used singly; comp. \oC0G, and \oC0G;  
Oo0C0G

he is very absent-minded;  
Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G (in/req.).  
Oo0C0G (more common), v. to be in a half conscious 

state, as a sick person,  
Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G (Colloq.).

Oo0C0G, 2. v. to consolidate, make compact, make cohere in a hard, 

solid mass, as metals,  
Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G,  
Oo0C0G

Oo00C0G; to be firm, stiff with fatness,  
Oo00C0G

Oo0C0G; to stand firm. hold fast: to hold out at arm's length, keeping the arm stiff, 

as in lifting a weight;  
Oo0C0G

the elephant stands his ground; he will give chase;  
Oo0C0G

Oo0C0G
do not fancy she will give in; this woman will still maintain her position and oppose you. *Der. ဒုတ်စူး*

c. 3. v. to flow moderately and incessantly; *used in adverbial forms,* *ဒုတ်စူး*, *အင်္ဂါစူး*, *ချုပ်စူးစူးစူး*. *Der. ဒုတ်စူး*

c. v. to feel, apprehend by the sense of feeling; to find; to meet with; equivalent to the English colloquial expression, “to catch it,” e.g., if you do so, you will catch it, *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*. to experience, *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*. I have myself experienced it; *c. is frequently followed by ကြိုး, and စိ; these are added apparently for euphony.*

c. ကြိုး, ကြိုး, v. to meet with, *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*, I have never once met with (such a thing).

c. v. to come across and associate with, *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*. *c. v. to meet in order to quarrel or take satisfaction (rare).*

c. v. to consider, deliberate on, implying doubt or uncertainty, *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*. *c. v. to consider with reference to something future.*

c. ကြိုးသို့, v. see c. ကြိုး. ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့, because I understand the Burmese language pretty well, I am not obliged, as formerly, to consider before I speak; *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*. your case still requires deliberation and elucidation.

c. see ကြိုးသို့; ကြိုးသို့နိုင်သော. is not free from suspicion.

c. ကြိုးသို့, v. to take thought beforehand, to contemplate, to consider, *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူးစူး*. in every instance, I like to act after consideration.

c. ကြိုးသို့, v. to infer.

c. *adv. intensive, to words of redness, နှင်း, နှင်း. နှင်း* ကြိုး, 1. v. to put together, connect, as with a rope; *num. aux.* ကြိုး.

c. ကြိုး; ကြိုး; ကြိုး; ကြိုး. and ကြိုး.

c. ကြိုးသို့, n. the mixed court, formerly at Mandalay.

c. ကြိုးသို့, n. a railway carriage.

c. ကြိုးသို့, n. a flat, attached to a steamer.

c. 2. v. to be pendent, to hang suspensively. *ကြိုးသို့* ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့. a cluster of grapes.

c. ကြိုး, v. to be pendent, as gum, or a stalactite; *ဒုတ်စူးစူးစူးစူးစူးစူး* ကြိုး. ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုးသို့ ကြိုး.
adv. same as next, with the additional idea of many (rare in colloq.).

sometimes, or. adv. in a pendulous manner, as an article suspended by a cord:

to dangle. this person is dangling his feet from the house.

to hang suspensively, as a heavy ornament in the lobe of the ear.

to pretend to be reluctant, to hold off.

v. see the parts.

n. a heraldic emblem.

the seventeenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the second in the class of dentals.

1. v. to arise, get up: to grow up, to spring or grow up, as plants; to be rampant, as bands of rebels, dacoits, bad characters; to be overbearing, bumptious;

to be active, quick in action, (combined with words of quickness or diligence, as or).

n. active exertion, energy.

to accomplish one's purpose, to rise, as from sickness or trouble, to recover, be relieved.

verb. affix euphonic; see Gram., sec. 118; .

v. to be sharp, keen. to be high-spirited, high-mettled, as a horse; with to be acute in intellect;

to be keen, vigorous: used after or.

v. same as .

v. to be keen, vigorous: used after or.

(pron. in colloq.), adv. close to, together with, accompanying, or following.

adv. together; inseparably.
adv. in halves lengthwise, to split in halves; 
adv. in halves crosswise; to cut (a long thing) in halves; 
adv. in halves, either lengthwise or crosswise, to split in halves;

v. to halve, divide into two equal parts, 
adv. in a cross-legged posture, as an image of Gautama. 

n. the environs or circuit (of a thing), surroundings; 
more remote than 

v. to sit in a cross-legged posture, as a Buddha or a King; comp. , to sit in the same posture, as ordinary persons. 

v. to be visible, appear, be conspicuous; to appear to the mind, that is, to think, suppose, be of opinion, 

v. to regard (a desirable event) as probable, 

v. to be visible, appear, be conspicuous, 
	n. an hallucination, illusion of sense, 

v. to discern mentally; reduplicated and used adverbially; 

v. to appear to the mind, to think, suppose. 

v. to be evident, plain, manifest, clear, conspicuous; 

distinctly. 

v. same as 

1. n. fuel, firewood. 
	n. firewood blackened by a jungle fire, 
	n. an andiron. 
	n. a billet of firewood, 

v. to gather fuel. 

v. to cleave firewood.
(pron. ကြား),  n. a bundle of firewood; a fagot.
	ကြား,  n. touchwood.
	ကြား,  n. a woodpile.

to split wood with an axe. ကြားနေအိုက်တွမ်းခြင်း

to gather fuel. ကြားနေစွမ်းခြင်း

to gather fuel.

to permanently stained, as cloth or paper; see ဟွေးကြိုင်;

to be stained with spots. ဟွေးကြိုင်ရှိခြင်း

clearly, evidently.

dsame. ဟွေးကြိုင်နေစွမ်းခြင်း

do the pine or fir.

turpentine; pitch.

. tar.

camphene.

da deal-wood box or case.

to notch. to break the uniformity of an even line by a notch, gap, or by a knob, protuberance, etc.; to interrupt a continuous sound by stops and breaks, as in stuttering, ဟွေးကြိုင်တွေ့;

to hit slightly (with the fist). ဟွေးကြိုင်ဖျင်စွမ်းခြင်း;

to try to catch in conversation. ဟွေးကြိုင်ဖျင်စွမ်းခြင်း;

to be respectable in appearance, to have an appearance, or bearing, or manners which will command respect; see ဂြိုဟာ; ပြောင်း.

to be assuming, put on airs. ဟွေးကြိုင်ဖျင်စွမ်းခြင်း;

1.  v. to exchange, barter. ဟွေးကြိုင်, ဟွေးကြိုင်

B. D. 33.
3. *n.* the thirty-six-animals lottery; a raffle.

4. *v.* to take part in a lottery; to raffle, तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म।

5. *v.* to raffle.

6. *v.* to hang up the winning ticket in the thirty-six-animals lottery.

7. *n.* a lottery clerk and money collector.

8. *n.* the paper containing the names of the said thirty-six animals, written in columns.

9. *v.* to be declared, as the winning animal in a lottery.

10. *n.* a lottery croupier, manager of a lottery.

11. *v.* to open a lottery.

12. *n.* a shed or building in which a lottery is held.

13. *v.* to lose in a lottery.

14. *n.* a piece of paper (rolled up) containing the name of the winning animal in a thirty-six-animals lottery; a lottery ticket.

15. *v.* to put or place in; comp. तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। to put or place in some situation or work; to depute, to depute to accompany another; तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म।

16. *v.* to be strong, violent, तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। to be violent tempered; तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। to rain heavily; तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। to be violent, as the wind.

17. *n.* or adv. nearly dry, तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म।

18. *n.* the tan or sugar-palm, the palmrya palm.

19. *n.* a basket made of तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। and तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म।

20. *n.* the reticulated part of the तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। under the तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। (brooms are made of तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म।).

21. *n.* the shell of the तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। fruit; comp. तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। and तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। this shell is used as an oil ladle, तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म।

22. *n.* the large sprout from the तीर्थरासोर्वोत्तर कर्म। seed, containing both the embryo root and the tree.

23. *v.* to climb a toddy tree in order to extract the juice; *n.* a toddy-tree climber.

24. *v.* to make a living by climbing toddy trees.

25. *n.* a toddy-bud-beater; used to beat the toddy bud in order to soften it.
n. the branch of the male palm whence the juice exudes.

n. the bark which clusters around the trunk of the palm, at certain intervals.

n. the male palm.

(freq. pron. coo), n. the female palm.

n. a kind of cake made of the palm sugar.

(pron. coo), n. the wild palmyra palm.

(pron. coo), n. a harmless kind of green snake, frequenting trees or huts roofed with palm leaves.

n. the juice of the coo, or sugar palm; the bark which clusters around the trunk of the palm, at certain intervals.

n. the kind of cake made of the palm sugar.

n. the wild palmyra palm.

n. a kind of green snake, frequenting trees or huts roofed with palm leaves.

n. the juice of the coo, or sugar palm.

n. the stalk of a coo leaf.

n. a young palm, the bark which clusters around the trunk of the palm, at certain intervals.

n. jaggery, the coarse, sugary substance into which the juice of the sugar palm is ultimately converted, palm sugar.

v. to fall from (lit. to slide down) a coo tree, the ground is still wet.

n. one who is employed in drawing off the juice of the sugar palm.

(freq. pron. coo), n. the fruit of the sugar palm.

adv. damp from collected moisture, as wearing apparel or the hair, owing to the fog beating in, the clothes are sticky and damp; the ground is still wet.

n. the Acacia leucophloea, a leaf shedding tree, growing to the height of fifty or sixty feet. The lower branches are armed with paired, straight, sharp, blackish, stipulary spines, from a half inch to an inch in length; hence the figurative comparison made between human beings and the spines of this tree.

1. v. to place one on another, add to; to repeat, to do again; comp. coo; it does not come again, it cannot be repeated, it is repeated repeatedly.

v. to be alike, identical, to coincide.

adv. repeatedly. it does not come again, it cannot be repeated, it is repeated repeatedly.

v. see coo.
co6'ooG, n. the marigold; see co6'ooG

co6'ooG|0— co6'ooG, n. the Buettneria pilosa, a large scandent shrub, bearing capsules the size of a cherry, densely covered with long, brown, rigid bristles.

co6'ooG, a. or adv. alike. equal, co6'ooG, co6'ooG, aco6'ooG, co6'ooG

co6'ooG, r. to make equal, or to treat as equal.

co6'ooG, v. to be alike, equal.

co6'ooG, v. to repeat, utter again.

co6'ooG, or co6'ooG, adv. repeatedly and without intermission.

co6 (from 6, to cover), v. to repeat, to do again, co6'ooG

co6'ooG

co6'ooG, a. or adv. alike, equal, co6'ooG

co6'ooG, v. to add more to.

co6, 2, v. to exchange, barter, co6'ooG

co6'ooG, v. same, co6'ooG

co6'ooG, adv. nearly dry; see co6'ooG

co6's, n. boiled rice (or other grain); co6's, a meal; co6's

co6's, a mouthful of rice; co6's, edible fish.

co6's, n. a pot for cooking rice; co6's, the time (about 3 p.m.) when the small rice pot is put on the fire.

co6's, v. to ruin another, co6's

co6's, v. to cook rice.

co6's, n. rice slightly burnt and adhering to the bottom of the pot.

co6's, n. dried cooked rice.

co6's, v. to be starving or famishing, destitute of food.

co6's, v. to eat food (lit. eat rice); co6's, to have an appetite for one's food; co6's, to have no appetite for food.

co6's, n. a tablespoon.

co6's, v. to be hungry.

co6's, n. an eating house, tavern, hotel.

co6's (pron. co6's), n. rice gruel, co6's; co6's

co6's, n. boiled rice, as distinct from the water in which it is boiled.

co6's (pron. co6's), n. congee, the water in which rice is boiled. A reproachful expression applied to persons of weak and irresolute character.
a benefactor.

*Agyncea coccinea* of Symms.

n. a Burmese petticoat.

v. to bear or carry on the shoulder; to do work, perform service;

commonly implying government employ; comp. *csoS*, *goS*, *gog*

n. a kind of palanquin; an uncovered vehicle; a hand barrow.

n. a mother of seven successive sons and no daughters, or of seven successive daughters, and no sons; supposed to be possessed of certain supernatural powers; see *csoS*.

1. v. to bear or carry on the shoulder.

2 (pron. *goS*), n. a yoke for the neck of a draught animal; a porter’s yoke.

v. to put on a yoke.

n. the pegs of a porter’s yoke.

n. the arms of a draught yoke by which it is secured to the animal’s neck.

v. *in a primary sense*, to be parallel, as bullocks at either end of a yoke; *in a secondary sense*, to be on a par, to be equal.

v. to do work; perform service.

n. a porter or bearer of burdens; see *csoS*.

n. a plough; comp. *goS*; v. to plough (seldom used).

n. a furrow made by a plough.

n. the stock of a plough.

n. a ploughshare.

n. the side of a house or high fence, made of woven bamboos, reeds, etc.

v. to erect the walls in a house; a figurative saying, meaning that one has not shown confidence in a person worthy to receive it.

n. a steep rock, precipice.

(Pali), a. permanent, *soSco*; see *goS*; adv. permanently, *goS*

(pron. *goS*), a. same as *soS*.

n. the Permanent, the Eternal God; comp. *goS*.

n. a permanent male resident of a locality, in contradistinction to *goS*, a temporary resident.
permanent female resident of a locality.

1. a knife; a sword. 

M. n. the point of a knife or sword.

d. n. a small knife, a penknife.

to hack or hew with a da.

n. an incised wound, or the marks made by the edge of a da.

1. to be in situations or circumstances which will expose one to the loss of life for others, chiefly used adversely; n. one placed in said situation, as a hostage, or one in advance of an army.

n. a stiletto.

1. medicine said to produce da invulnerability in men, but at the same time causing loss of procreative powers.

v. to stab; n. a stabbing case.

to cut out, to take out by cutting.

v. to have the power of life and death.

to threaten with a da; n. a dacoit, bandit, robber, brigand; a bushranger; a pirate, corsair.

to be invulnerable to a da or sword cut, to be da-proof.

1. lit. perils of the sword and perils of the spear.

n. a large knife, the hatchet and ax of the Burmese.

n. a term applied to land which has become the property of the owner, by right of his having been the first to clear it of jungle, or by right of his having cleared it of jungle after its owner had deserted it.

n. the Millettia extensa, a large scandent shrub, so called because the pod resembles a small Burmese cleaver.

n. a knife with a protuberant back, used chiefly in whittling and.

v. lit. to rain das and spears, fig., to be a period of much fighting and slaughter.

n. a dacoit, bandit, brigand.

n. a short sword worn in the waist; a single-edged dagger.
to fence with a sword, 

a knife handle, a hilt.

the guard of a hilt.

the blade of a sword or knife.
a Kachin da with a demi-scabbard.

n. formerly a sword-bearer in the palace at Mandalay.
a sword or da without the scabbard, a naked sword.
a sword suspended from the shoulder, or at the side; a hanger.
adv. not right opposite, or not at right angles; diagonally.
to give to the edge of the sword.
a sportsman's knife, containing corkscrew, screw-driver, lancet, saw, punch, two or three blades, etc.
to make a cessation of hostilities.
the edge of a knife or sword.
to sharpen a knife or da.
a grindstone; a hone (78).
to put, place; to set aside, to except, not to mention; to leave, suffer to remain.
to leave, on going away, do not speak against him; please do not touch the child; if you are brave, try to touch me; do not speak against him, please.
a match; a combustible used for kindling a fire.
adv. in the way of frequent petty annoyances. as in
speaking insinuatingly regarding another's conduct, in his presence, if you speak of me in an insinuating manner. I shall not put up with it.

**buckle.**

**saddle girth.**

**to buckle, fasten with a buckle.**

**to unbuckle.**

**the tongue or catch of a buckle.**

** (from , to gather up), n. the sensitive plant.**

**v. to strike against; to fall foul of: see ; more than ; to be wounded, ; to act upon, as a tonic upon the system.**

**v. see ; he is not dead. he is merely wounded; also used with , .**

**v. to wound slightly in passing; see the parts.**

**n. stocks, for confinement.**

**n. the pin or crossbar of a pair of stocks.**

**v. to put in the stocks.**

**n. stocks, for confinement.**

**n. a certain ornament for a child's neck.**

**v. to startle, be frightened, ; , .**

**, adj. with perfect boldness, implying the scattering or turning back of fear.**

**v. to get a sudden start.**

**v. to stand in awe of, , .**

**v. see , , .**

**v. to shine, be luminous, brilliant; comp. , and ; chiefly used in an adverbial form as an intensive, to words of light and brightness.**

**n. same as ; in Rangoon the gas lamps are so bright as to be brilliant; , I arose from my bed when it was broad daylight; , owing to there being a fire in Mandalay in the night time, the whole town was brilliantly illuminated.**

**n. indifference, want of respect or reverence; ;**
"thina, sleep, that which refreshes or calms the mind; sloth." M. B.

M. B. n. "drowsiness (δρωσις), that which prevents the body from performing any work. It is sometimes said that thina (θνα) has the same effect upon the body that mijja (μη) has upon the mind." M. B.;

επωθηται, v. used with a continuative affix, or in an adverbial form, as an intensive, to verbs of noise, tumult, etc., has a similar meaning.

επωθηται, 1, v. to take care of, attend on, protect, to restrain; to fasten (with paste or glue).

επωθηται, v. to take care of and report for the information of superior authority.

επωθηται, v. to make a reverberating sound, as thunder.

επωθηται, n. a top, summit, head, crown of the head: applied also to the end of the tongue, a finger, or a toe; an expression denoting helplessness of condition or position; comp. εποθητης

επωθηται, n. a disease in the forepart of the head, causing the person suffering from it to be continually snuffling.
Scot'scoS-cScS, titles politely given to females of royal blood; Scot'scoS was frequently given to males also. Scot'scoS is applied to a female of royal blood, after marriage with a member of the royal family.

Scot'scoS, n. the division between the forehead and the top of the head.

Scot'scoS, Scot'scoS, n. a mooring rope, a cable attached to the bow or stern of a ship or boat.

Scot'scoS, n. a species of mango.

Scot'scoS, v. to be bald on the top of the head.

Scot'scoS, n. top, head, summit; see Scot'scoS.

Scot'scoS, v. to be high-crowned.

Scot'scoS, n. the centre of the top of the head.

Scot'scoS, n. the top or summit of a pagoda before the Scot'scoS is put on; the end, as of a log. Scot'scoS is applied to a female of royal blood, after marriage with a member of the royal family. sometimes applied to rivers, Scot'scoS

\textbf{Scot'scoS, }n. a species of coffeewort, the \textit{Nauclea cordifolia}.

Scot'scoS, n. the \textit{Nauclea cissifolia}.

Scot'scoS, n. the \textit{Nauclea parvifolia}.

Scot'scoS, v. to keep back, conceal, not reveal (what ought to be revealed).

Scot'scoS (\textit{pron.}\ ScoS), ScoS, v. same as ScoS, \textit{ adhere to, stick to }\textbf{Scot'scoS,}\ if you conceal matters, you and I will quarrel.

Scot'scoS, v. to marry, unite in marriage, perform some marriage ceremony, \textit{ become betrothed}; comp. ScoScoS

Scot'scoS, v. see the parts; \textit{ designate, mark out, set up as a mark, memorial, }\textbf{Scot'scoS,}\ if you say it is your \textit{pubdo} what mark have you put on it? \textit{ adhere to, stick to }\textbf{Scot'scoS,}\ these two men have something pre-arranged between them. \textit{ Der.}\ ScoScoS ScoScoS

Scot'scoS, v. to betroth, pledge in marriage while the parties are young, \textit{ adhere to, stick to }\textbf{Scot'scoS,}\ I hear that U Maung Gale's daughter is betrothed to U Gywet Pyu's son.

Scot'scoS, v. to fear, reverence, stand in awe of, \textit{ adhere to, stick to }\textit{not used singly}; hence ScoScoS, ScoScoS, ScoScoS (most common), ScoScoS, \textit{adv.} disrespectfully, irreverently, ScoScoS
undauntedly, fearlessly.

to a thing (used when it would be undesirable to mention the specific name, as stolen property, illicit opium, etc.).

the frame of sticks which supports the spread of an umbrella.

a deeply curved umbrella, carried over high officials.

the ring which holds the spokes of an umbrella, and moves on the handle.

v. lit. to break the (white) umbrella (handle), and perforate the great drum (oo) of the palace, in allusion to an established custom, on the demise of a Burmese king.

lit. courtly language, but is now often used in a reproachful sense, to denote the affectation of polished and refined language, by one of low, ignoble antecedents, or station in life,

n. a crowned head, ,

n. a scion of royalty.

to place an umbrella (on a pagoda).  an umbrella stay.

n. the cap of an umbrella.

n. a red umbrella carried over officials, or military officers, as a , or a,

n. the royal white umbrella carried only over the king and his chief queen (oo), as an emblem of royalty.

n. the handle of an umbrella.

n. a royal dynasty,

n. an umbrella stay.

n. the species of bamboo from which Burmese umbrella frames are made.

n. courtly pronunciation.

v. to be single, alone, solitary; chiefly used adjectively; by itself, without company. (or )  Der.  oo

singly, solitarily, as an emblem of royalty.

n. an umbrella stay.

n. the species of bamboo from which Burmese umbrella frames are made.

n. courtly pronunciation.

adv. by itself, without company. (or ).  Der.  oo

singly, solitarily, as an emblem of royalty.

n. a large bird (fabulous), said to be able to carry a man on its back (Pali o).
G. 1. v. to pound, hammer, beat; comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 2. v. to pulverize by pounding; to disprove, refute, cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 3. n. a defendant's reply.

G. 4. v. to rejoin (in law pleading).

G. 5. v. to sell off. cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 6. n. thickness, numerosness, multitude; see under 33co; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 7. n. a cubic foot; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 8. n. an export; comp. cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 9. v. to throw out, eject.

G. 10. v. to disburse.

G. 11. v. to produce, bring to view.

G. 12. v. to bring forth to view, to disclose, to make a display of; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, comp. coo; to strike moderately hard with the closed fist, as in shampooing; cooScoo, S, SCTScoo, SoSoopS, only by breaking up the baked clay balls on the road, will you be able to metal it.

G. 14. 2 (according to many Burmese scholars, cooScoo), n. a stick, club, cudgel.

G. 15. (or cooScoo), n. a sharp stick, a goad.

G. 16. (or cooScoo), n. a swordstick.
oc^o5^8-aj

oc^o5^8-aj (or oc^o5^8-aj), v. to seize, or collect, all persons capable of bearing arms (lit. staves and dás).

practice, adv. straight through crosswise; comp. oc^o5^8-aj

cod, v. to go straight through with violence, to pass through a substance, as a bullet or spear.
cod, adv. straight through crosswise; comp. oc^o5^8-aj

cod, adv. directly, at once; prefix to oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj

cod, adv. directly, at once; prefix to oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj

oc^o5^8-aj, adv. pulsatorily, aog(oc^o5^8-aj) (pron. oc^o5^8-aj)
oc^o5^8-aj, n. the trogon, a bird with beautiful plumage.
oc^o5^8-aj, 1, n. a crossbeam, on which the plate of a roof (oc^o5^8-aj) is made to rest, a tie beam.
oc^o5^8-aj, n. a plate, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters; see oc^o5^8-aj

cod, v. to play gantlet.
oc^o5^8-aj, n. a short crossbeam above the main beam.
oc^o5^8-aj, n. a purlin.
oc^o5^8-aj, 2, v. to wrap up, as in a bundle, or bind up, as in a package, seen the parts, oc^o5^8-aj

cod, v. to pack up for converyance, oc^o5^8-aj

cod, v. to wrap by several involutions, oc^o5^8-aj

oc^o5^8-aj, wrap up this da in a cloth, so that it cannot rust, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj

a^g^6 (pron. oc^o5^8-aj), n. the bulging part of a graduated steeple (oc^o5^8-aj), beneath the umbrella, oc^o5^8-aj. oc^o5^8-aj; comp. oc^o5^8-aj, and oc^o5^8-aj

oc^o5^8-aj, 1, n. a mixture of metals arranged for certain alchemical treatment.
oc^o5^8-aj, 2, v. to perfume; to imbue with; to be naturally imbued with.

cod, he perfumes the pulsoes and jackets in the box, with sweet scents, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj. he perfumes the cheroots with spirits and scent; oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj, oc^o5^8-aj
coodSs— have you a predilection for rats and marionette pieces? Der. coodSs.

coodSs, v. to emit a pleasant odor; see coodSs

coöd, 3, v. to be numb, benumbed, torpid, stupefied; comp. coöd; ad. coöd, to be numb, my sinews and tendons are numb; I cannot do any work.

cooöd, v. to be insensible, unimpressible, to be numb, benumbed, torpid, stupefied; comp. oöd; ad. oöd, to be insensible, unimpressible, to be numb.

coöd, n. diseases said to be prevalent at Mogaung, in the Island of Cheduba, and at Kyaukpyu.

coöd, n. a disease, of which there are two kinds, coöd, when the patient keeps in good flesh, and coöd, when he grows thin; the former is more rapidly fatal.

coöd, v. to be apathetic, listless; chiefly used as an adjective, as in the phrase coöd, an apathetic person.

coöd, adj. in an indifferent, nonchalant manner.

coöd, n. a disease of women.

coöd, 1, n. a precedent, way, manner, custom.

coöd, n. an example, a precedent.

coöd, n. common law. i.e., law which derives its authority from long usage or custom.

coöd, 2, n. lime; hence coöd, slaked lime; coöd, unslaked lime.

coöd, n. water impregnated with lime.

coöd, n. limestone.

coöd, n. red and white lime (chewed with betel).

coöd, v. to be blistered, as the tongue, gums, or roof of the mouth, from excessive eating of lime.

coöd, v. to burn limestone.

coöd, n. a limekiln.

coöd, n. whitewash.

coöd, n. a chunam box.
1. *pond or lake*, formed by a flow of water from another pond or lake, or from an arm of the sea.

2. **pond** and lake fisheries tax.

3. to tie in a knot.  *Der.*  **knot**

4. **to mark at intervals** (*infreq.*); **at intervals**, there is water, at intervals, on the road leading to the city.

5. to tie in a knot.

6. **to raise to an erect posture**; to raise one's self to an erect posture, or from a recumbent to a sitting posture; *comp.*  **up**

7. **to erect, set up**, as a building or city on an old foundation, or as a business, **not till now have I been able to set up a business in boats** and ears; **thick**; **as thick as the skin of the face and extremities of the fingers, ears, etc., in leprosy**; **thick**; **thick**, the texture of this *thick* is very thick; **thick**; this jungle is very dense: **thick**; **thick**, a very stupid man; **thick**; **thick**, a thick jacket.

8. **to be thick, close together**, **thick**, the people are very crowded in this place; there is no place from which to see it.

9. **thickly**, particularly applied to closely woven cloth, **a very thick jacket**; **thickly**, this horse is very stoutly built, he stands a great deal of riding.

10. (**pron.**  **thick**), **to be numerous**, **thickly**, **to be prevalent, as disease**, **thickly**, **thickly**, **thickly**, a locality where thieves and dacoits are very numerous.
The document contains a list of words and their definitions in English, along with their etymologies and usage notes. Here is a breakdown of the content:

1. **Cavā, 1, n.** A natural hole, cavity in the earth; not used singly.

2. **Cavā, 2, n.** A hopple or fetter of iron or rope.

3. **Cavā, 3, v.** To differ from others, be diverse, whether for the better or the worse; to be singular, uncommon, etc.

4. **Cavā, 4, v.** To reply to a call.

5. **Cavā, 5, n.** What is said in reply to a call.

6. **Cavā, 6, v.** To exchange, barter.

7. **Cavā, 7, n.** One who assumes the appearance of a priest and thereby steals the fellowship of priests; or a priest who pretends that he has observed a greater number of Lents than he really has.

8. **Cavā, 8, n.** One who has been a Buddhist priest for not less than...
five years; there are three classes, composed of those who have been respectively, five, ten, and fifteen successive years, in the priesthood; see ； strictly speaking no priest has a right to the title of , unless he has passed twenty Lents in the priesthood.

, v. to speak in an allusive, bantering manner (Collog.).

, n. a light accented sound.

, v. to calk with pitch or other similar substance, can you calk a boat?

, v. to calk, by driving pitch or any similar substance into seams or cracks with a heated instrument; see

, n. the calked seams in a boat.

, v. to mend a breach, close a hole by patching or otherwise; see

, 1. v. to prop up; comp. ; to support, maintain, afford assistance, n. a prop, stay, brace, strut; (a horse's) height. this horse is of a good height; a horse whose height is fully three cubits, i.e., thirteen hands and two inches; to ricochet, as a bullet.

, to put words into another's mouth, to prompt, to support; to support with a prop; see the parts; n. a supporting crotch, a crutch.

, n. a short prop under a floor.

, n. a stanchion.

, v. to support, maintain, afford assistance, to have regard to, have respect to; to have regard for, feel for.

, v. to consider, weigh, estimate in the mind. take into account.

B. D. 34.
to have regard to; to feel for, အိုက်စိစ်စွာ ဖြစ်ပေးနေသည်
to have regard or respect to.
see the parts.
to consider.
to inquire into, take measures to know, especially in
the way of doing so for some official.
make further inquiry into the circumstances of this
case; to give information; to receive information.
† (OE). n. a name common to two species of Terminalia, the
Terminalia alata, and the Terminalia crenulata, forest trees growing
to the height of sixty or one hundred feet (Pali စျေးကျေး).
(OE). n. the chaste tree (the leaves are eaten with curry).
(OE). n. the Turpinia pomifera, an evergreen tree, growing
to the height of thirty or forty feet; the flowers which are
small and greenish white, form panicles in the axles of the upper
leaves; the fruit is round, green, and smooth, the size of
a large cherry.
1, n. a prison, jail, စေတီ
n. a jailer (of doubtful usage),
1. v. to be imprisoned.
7. v. to make a jail delivery; formerly (in U.B.), to release
prisoners, when a jail was overcrowded, or with a view of obtaining
merit, as on the occasion of the King's coronation, the new
year, etc.
1. v. to put into a prison, to confine in a prison or jail.
n. a jail commitment warrant.
n. the clerk of a jail.
(pron. စေတီဝန်ကြီး). n. imprisonment for life; ညာ
transportation for life; စေတီဝန်ကြီးပြီးနောက်.
1. v. to rise in mutiny, as the prisoners of a jail.
. n. the punishment of imprisonment.
. n. an executioner.
. n. a superintendent of a jail.
. n. a jail warder.
. v. to escape from a jail: မော်လာမှု, to break jail.
jailer; a bailiff.

to present a petition to the jail authorities, for the
purpose of interviewing a prisoner.

n. a prisoner of a jail.

t. to set a trap. take measures to entrap; 3

n. a trap.

t. to entrap, catch in a trap.

n. a prisoner.

t. to place in an upright position; comp. 3; to be proud.

unhumbled. unyielding, obstinate, stubborn. 3.

pron. 3). adv. in an upright position.

v. to be proud, haughty, obstinate.

t. to bend and string a bow.

n. a board used for closing or partitioning a
house.

v. to be proud, arrogant. see 3.

n. a septillion, a number represented by a unit and
forty-six ciphers.

t. to bend, curve. make a corner or angle; comp. 3.

put into a corner, out of the way, as stolen cattle. 3.

v. to conceal by subterfuges and circumventions; to prevaricate,
equivocate, quibble in speech. 3: to be somewhat
ambiguous in meaning. 3: n. a bend, corner, angle, 3.

a sectional drawing of a house; 3, an exterior angle; 3, an interior angle; 3, 3.

as to the letter you have
written, the language is ambiguous.

n. a corner, hole, cranny, nook.

v. to put into a corner, out of the way.

n. the inside of an angle or bend; hence 3.

a bay, or gulf.

n. an acute angle. 3; comp. 3

n. the outside of an angle or bend.

n. the diagonal of a square or parallelogram; adv. diagonally, cornerwise.

n. a chord subtending the segment of a
circle or curve; adv. diagonally, cornerwise.
coo§, n. an obtuse angle.

coo§, v. to put into a corner, out of the way, conceal by subterfuges.

coo§, v. to pound, as with a pestle or the elbow; compเอก; coo§.

coo§, adv. fine as powder, igual; coo§, to be reduced to a fine powder, to be ground to dust; to be trodden down, as grass, paddy; fig., ruined, destroyed, annihilated, coo§; in a mass or cloud of fine particles, as dust, coo§, or coo§; or smoke, coo§; or vapor, heat, steam, coo§; fig., applied to strong passion, coo§; also applied to cobras, coo§.

coo§, n. ghee; butter.

coo§, n. a tin of preserved butter.

coo§, v. see next.

coo§ (Pali), v. to praise, laud, extol; see ง.

coo§, n. a garden shrub attaining to the height of four or five feet; the leaves are lanceolate, and including the petiole are from two to six inches in length. It bears small, white flowers; the leaves are used in the preparation of a wash for the head.

coo§, adv. lamely, limpingly, coo§; less than coo§.

coo§, v. to protrude, as the lips, either naturally or as when vexed or angry, coo§; to be uneven as the end or side of a thing at its junction with another. coo§.

coo§, v. see the parts.

coo§, v. to be proud, arrogant, coo§.

coo§, v. to rise up unevenly; used adverbially (infreq.).

coo§, adv. same (more common). coo§.

coo§, coo§ (infreq.).

coo§, pron. a. that, น.; the written form is น., the colloq. is น. (pron. when immediately preceding น., when not so preceding น.).

coo§, adv. hither and thither, coo§; equivalent to the colloq. phrase น. coo§.

coo§, pron. a. those other, น., those other children.
pron. a. such, of that sort; adv. thus; ɕi is sometimes reduplicated to form a plural, as ɕi, those things; also used with ɕi in a reduplicated form, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, those things.

ɕi, v. to be worth, have a certain value, more or less; to deserve merit, be worthy of; to be suitable, fit, ɕi; ɕi, ɕi, adv. phrase, in a befitting, suitable manner, as is befitting or proper; ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, a very handsome horse, is only suitable for officials and rich men. Der. ɕi, ɕi.

ɕi, ɕi, v. same: to be adequate, ɕi; ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, if the case is decided according to what is proper in law (i.e., on its merits) I shall be satisfied.

ɕi, adv. thickly, ɕi; prefix to ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, and to ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi.

ɕi, v. to sit.

ɕi, v. to live in ease, i.e., without being obliged to work for one's living; it is also used in a reproachful sense, when addressing or speaking of, indolent persons, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, this man is not at all inclined to work, he desires to live in ease.

ɕi, n. a short coat.

ɕi, v. to be damp, so as to stick together, ɕi: to be heavy, as the ear (ɕi); to be stupid, sluggish, as the mind (ɕi); ɕi, the effervescing medicine has become inert.

ɕi, v. see next (infreq.).

ɕi, v. to be dull, sluggish, inert; applied to mind or person, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi, ɕi.

ɕi, n. the name given to the hylobates in Ramree; the hoolock gibbon.

ɕi, v. to thrust at, in, or through; to work, operate on; of various applications; ɕi, ɕi, to stab with a knife; ɕi, ɕi, to stab with a dagger; ɕi, ɕi, to strike (from the shoulder) with the fist; ɕi, ɕi, to spear; to make letters, figures, marks, etc., on any substance; ɕi, to write the title of a document.
on the outside; to write an address (on a letter); to write, engrave, cut in wood, stone, etc., တွေ့ကြည့်ရန်, တွေ့ပြောင်မှုရန်, တွေ့ရန်; တစ်ဖက်တစ်ဖက်မှာ, to make a historical record; to play at certain games of chance, ဒေါက်တာကိုတိုက်စွာ, အခြေခံပြောင်းလဲ; တွေ့ဗျင်, to sting, as a scorpion, wasp, တွေ့ရန်, တွေ့ပြောင်းရန်, တွေ့ရန်;

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to shoot, as pain. တွေ့နိုင်, n. tape made by hand; comp. တွေ့နိုင်

တွေ့နိုင်, n. a tattooed spot, တွေ့နိုင်, တွေ့နိုင်

တွေ့နိုင်, n. a tattooer, lit. professor of tattooing; also styled တွေ့နိုင် ('polite').

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to tattoo.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. see the parts; to pierce and open by lacerating or rending;

တွေ့နိုင်, n. a fiddle bow, ramrod, piston, etc.

တွေ့နိုင်, n. the string of a fiddle bow.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to penetrate into (a subject); to invent, originate; to possess powers of scrutiny.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to let fly; to take a snap shot, as with a gun or rifle.

တွေ့နိုင်, n. a kind of bread made of glutinous rice, jaggery, etc.

တွေ့နိုင်, n. a handsaw.

တွေ့နိုင်, n. a bamboo pole used for propelling boats.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to go or come out, emerge from; to rise, as a celestial luminary; to project, protrude; to leave the starting post, as in a race; to leave a port, mooring place, as a ship, boat; or a station, as a railway train; တွေ့နိုင်, n. exports, တွေ့နိုင်; comp. တွေ့နိုင်

တွေ့နိုင်, n. time of departure.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to issue, flow out.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to present, offer (obs.); တွေ့နိုင်, n. a vent, aperture for passage outward.

တွေ့နိုင်, v. to run away, to decamp, abscond; often followed by တွေ့နိုင်, and almost invariably used in a bad or derogatory sense.

တွေ့နိုင်, n. an outlet, an exit.
v. to clear, clear out or away, as a thorn from the flesh, or trees and bushes from the ground, one kind of to clear, disentangle hair, thread, to elucidate, or make clear, as a matter of business, (infreq.); clear the jungle around the house.

v. to make a hole into, by digging out some part of the substance, as with a chisel or gouge, to scoop out, hair, thread, to elucidate, or make clear, as a matter of business, (infreq.); can the mouth formed by nurses suffice? hunger? This expression is used by way of self-encouragement or to encourage others, in reduced and straitened circumstances.

1. n. a fleshy excrescence, whether indolent (causing little or no pain), or cancerous, ; the is used to express the time when bullocks or buffaloes are unyoked, i.e., about 9 a.m., . In U. B. cultivators rarely harrow in the afternoon, . In U. B. cultivators rarely harrow in the afternoon. .

2. v. to be very tender, delicate; more than ; applied to leaves, fruit, the mouth formed by nurses suffice? hunger? This expression is used by way of self-encouragement or to encourage others, in reduced and straitened circumstances.

n. a kind of harrow, for breaking clods of earth which have been turned up by the plough, or for clearing the fields of weeds, brambles, etc.; where the soil is light the is used in the place of a plough; ; v. to harrow; to drag, as an anchor; ; the is used for making furrows for planting peas, millet, and sesame.

n. the curved handle of a harrow.

n. a furrow made by a harrow.

n. a seed harrow, for separating the grain from the stalks after threshing.

n. the dirt, rubbish, etc., collected by the teeth of a harrow (pron. ), n. a rake.

n. the stock of a harrow in which the teeth are set; is used to express the time when bullocks or buffaloes are unyoked, i.e., about 9 a.m., . In U. B. cultivators rarely harrow in the afternoon. .

v. to set the stock of the harrow on one end, after finishing work.
to finish the work of harrowing.

to set the stock of the harrow on one end, in order to made a deep furrow or trench,

to harrow and sow seed.

n. a mark made by the tooth of a harrow.

n. cultivated ground.

n. the shaft of a harrow.

n. the tooth of a harrow; v. to drag, as an anchor.

n. a timber tree belonging to the genus Eriolcena; it produces a red wood used for building purposes, also for making rice pounders and paddles.

v. to twitch (intrans.), as by a short, spasmodic contraction of a fibre or muscle, to shine, emit light, to make shine, cause to be light, to kindle, to appear, be distinguished, conspicuous. resplendent; more than; to shine, emit light; also used fig., whose influence is prominent in this town? whose influence is prominent in this town?

v. to squeeze (out of a socket); comp. and (rare).

n. the kydia calycina, a tree occasionally attaining to the height of forty feet. The wood is white and straight-grained; the bark yields fibre.

v. to measure with a span.

v. to mince with a knife, the point remaining unmoved and the handle rising at each stroke, v. to be stout, large, burly; to be chubby, as a child; usually implies that the person or animal spoken of, is large or stout for his, or its, age, what a stout, chubby child!

v. see the parts, a very stout, big horse.

v. to be stout, large; used adverbially (rare).

adv. fine, as powder,
1, int. expressive of disgust, colloqu.). When a Burman employs this interjection, he usually expectorates, or makes a noise resembling expectoration.

2, v. to be diverse, various, diversified, colloq. this man has a complication of diseases.

3, v. same as 2.

4, v. same as 2; a person who schemes in many different ways.

5, v. same; used adverbially, the four cardinal points of the compass.

6, adv. evasively, as in eluding a statement, question; or in trying to avoid doing anything; or in failing to keep an engagement, colloqu.

7, v. to throw with a motion of the hand parallel with the ground, in play, as in pitching quoits; comp. 8, to throw with a swinging motion of the arm; not used singly.

8, v. to pitch quoits.

9, v. see 8 (more common).

10, n. a quoit.

11, v. to be mixed together, to be confused in a mass, to be confused in utterance, to be matted together, as the hair, mingled together; Der. 12, and 13

14, v. to be mingled together promiscuously; these two persons are intimately associated with each other in many different ways.

15, v. to be mixed together into a mass.

16, v. to be intricately involved.

17, v. to spit, to spit out, as water or food.

18, n. a spitoon.

19, v. to be the youngest; not used as a verb. Der. 20

21 (pron. 22), n. a mother's younger sister; a father's younger brother's wife; see 23

†, v. to be scarlet.
3

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3, the eighteenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the third in the class of dentals.

၁၈ (ဗဲ), n. a disease at the roots of the hair, causing baldness, Tinea tonsurans.

၁၈ (Pali). n. the south, တိုင်; ရာဇဝင်ပြီးနောက်, the Commissioner of the Southern Division.

၁၈ (pron. ဒိုး), n. the southern carriage or path of the sun.

၁၈ (pron. နှင်း), n. the winter solstice.

၁၈, n. the breech, butt end of an instrument, ဖျင်သည်မှားဖျင်သည်, the head of a tattooing iron, ဒါတိုး; ဒါတိုးများ, to be out of proportion, as a small horse harnessed to a large carraige.

၁၈, n. a knob at the end of a rod.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to be slow, from idleness or reluctance, ဒါတိုးများရေးမှားမှား, a circular piece of metal, stamped, whether for a coin or a medal; ဒါတိုးများကြား, the offense of counterfeiting coin; ဒါတိုးများကြား, instruments for counterfeiting coin.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to stamp a coin or medal, ဒါတိုးများ; ဒါတိုးများ, a coining tool or instrument.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, n. weight in silver, as opposed to ဒါတိုးများ ဗိုလ်,

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, n. a machine for manufacturing coin.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, n. a mint.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to deface coin.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to coin.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, adj. indicative of the sound which it imitates, ဒါတိုးများ; intensive, to words of hardness, ဒါတိုးများဗိုလ်, as a horse, bullock, or even a human being, ဒါတိုးများဗိုလ်, ဒါတိုးများဗိုလ်, ဒါတိုးများဗိုလ်

၁၈, 1 (Pali ဗိုလ်). n. a stroke, blow; chastisement, punishment; ဒါတိုးများ, an internal injury.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to visit with punishment.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to suffer punishment (generally on behalf of another).

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, v. to free from the internal effects of punishment, by medical treatment; to mete out punishment.

၁၈ ဗိုလ်, n. a mark from a blow inflicted by way of punishment; a mark from any blow. ဒါတိုးများဗိုလ်
oaj9cg, n. a fine, mulct; to pay a fine.
oj9c9, v. to impose a fine or any punishment.
oj9c9, v. to do penance, by carrying sand or water, as a cost,
or Oj9cg.
oj9c9, v. to impose a penalty, to fine. If you do not do your work well, I shall have to fine you.
oj9c9, v. to incur a penalty, to impose a penalty, to fine, oj9c9, Nga Kin incurred a penalty of ten rupees, on account of abusing Nga Hmu.
oj9c9, v. to be deserving of punishment.
oj9c9, v. to punish, inflict punishment.
oj9c9, n. a mark from a blow inflicted by way of punishment; a mark from any blow.
oj9c9, (Pali 3^o), n. an evil, calamity, oj9c9, oj9c9, oj9c9, oj9c9.
oj9c9, n. a fiction, fable, tale of the imagination, oj9c9.
oj9c9, v. to write or relate fiction; in a secondary sense, to be discursive in speech. oj9c9.
oj9c9, n. the toddy palm tree, Nipa fruticans; the leaf of the said tree used as thatch.
oj9c9, v. to cover the sides of a house with the leaves of the toddy palm.
oj9c9, n. a toddy palm plantation.
oj9c9, n. toddy palm tax.
oj9c9, n. an extensive plantation of toddy palm trees.
oj9c9, v. to double and pin the said leaf on a stick, for thatching.
oj9c9, (from 6, to weave), n. a stick of the said leaf prepared for thatching. oj9c9.
oj9c9, v. to roof a house with the said leaves.
oj9c9, n. toddy, the juice of the toddy palm tree. In Arakan the term is invariably used in lieu of oj9c9, e.g., oj9c9, for oj9c9, for oj9c9, n. fermented toddy.
oj9c9, n. unfermented toddy.
oj9c9, v. to be intoxicated by drinking toddy.
oj9c9, n. a licensed toddy shop.
oj9c9, n. a kind of buffalo, with short horns; in U.B. called oj9c9.
oj9c9 (pron oj9c9) (Pali 3^o, a tooth, and oj9c9, produced), n. den-
tal, produced from the teeth; applied to consonants of the oo class; 令$ll_{3}$ \$n. a gumboil, 令$ll_{3}$

$ll_{3}$, see $ll_{3}$, n. sandalwood.

$ll_{3}$ (oo), n. the Cassia fistula plant. The beans of this plant are said to be a fair substitute for coffee, and to have soporific properties; the root is said to be efficacious in cases of scorpion bite.

The leaves are eaten boiled, and are called 令$ll_{3}$

$ll_{3}$, n. the balsam plant, 令$ll_{3}$

$ll_{3}$ (pron. 令$ll_{3}$), n. the climbing fern, called by the Tavoyans 令$ll_{3}$

$ll_{3}$ (pron. 令$ll_{3}$), n. the Indian horse-radish tree.

$ll_{3}$, 1, n. the henna tree. the leaves of which are used in staining the finger nails.

$ll_{3}$, 3, n. varieties of the henna tree.

$ll_{3}$, v. to stain (the nails) with the leaves of the henna tree.

$ll_{3}$, 2, n. a swing.

$ll_{3}$, v. to swing (intrans.).

$ll_{3}$, v. to erect a swing.

$ll_{3}$, v. to suspend a rope to a cross rope, in order to increase the tension.

$ll_{3}$, v. to be giddy or dizzy, from swinging.

$ll_{3}$, v. to swing (trans.).

$ll_{3}$, n. a kind of bamboo trap for catching fish; used only in the sea (79).

$ll_{3}$, n. unsieved ngapi, in contradistinction to 令$ll_{3}$, sieved ngapi.

$ll_{3}$, n. revenue derived from the tax paid on damin traps.

$ll_{3}$, n. pressed fish, composed of all sorts; comp. $ll_{3}$

$ll_{3}$, n. a temporary fishing village, the residents of which are employed in the damin fishery, in the dry season.

$ll_{3}$, v. to buy damin ngapi wholesale, at one of the aforesaid villages, in order to dispose of it elsewhere.

$ll_{3}$, v. to make a catch of fish for manufacturing damin ngapi.

$ll_{3}$, v. to catch fish in a damin trap; also to set up as an employer of labor in the damin fishing industry.

$ll_{3}$, n. a damin ngapi broker.
oño, n. a boat used in damin fishing.
oño, n. an employee in the damin fishing Industry.
oño, n. an employer of labor in the damin fishing industry.
oño, n. a large iron pot or pan; comp. oño; a cauldron. oño, a cauldron for boiling cutch.
oño (pron. oño), adv. roughly, violently, oño; oño; sometimes used as an intensive, to words denoting plenty, oño.
oño (from oño, to trail), adv. in contact with the ground, touching and trailing. This word is allowable when a garment may not actually be touching the ground, but is worn longer than is customary, oño; oño; oño.
oño, oño, v. to trail along the ground, oño; oño; oño.
oño, adv. trailingly, in disorder, oño; oño.
oño, adv. trailingly, as the train of a gown.
oño (pron. oño), adv. repeatedly and without intermission, oño; oño; oño; oño.
oño (pron. oño), adv. instantly, headlong, without regard to circumstances, oño; oño; oño; oño; oño; oño.
oño, adv. lawlessly, oño; oño; oño; oño; oño; also used as an intensive, to words denoting dirtiness, foulness, oño.
oño, n. the porcine deer, Cervus porcinus.
oño, n. hartshorn.
oño (from oño), adv. ridiculing, insulting; in a hurried, precipitate manner; oño; oño; oño; oño; see oño.
oño, adv. dragging along the ground, implying some degree of roughness and violence; more than oño, less than oño; oño.
oño, v. to drag along with violence, by main force, oño; oño.
oño, adv. same as oño.
oño, adv. dragging with violence
QODoS, n. anything in the form of a cross made to turn round, as a twirling churn staff, a turnstile, etc.,  

QODoS, adv. in the way of being open, exposed; n. an open plain,  

QODoS, adv. over and over, heels over head, topsy-turvy,  

QODoS (Pali), a. and n. ten, QODoS  

QODoS (Pali), a. the tenth, QODoS  

QODoS, QODoS, n. a decimal fraction.  

QODoS, by abbrev. QODoS (Pali QODoS, ten, and QODoS, a religious duty), n. the ten duties which are to be performed by candidates for the priesthood, QODoS, and by religious persons on days of worship. "The dasa-sil or ten obligations binding upon the priest forbid (1) the taking of life (QODoS); (2) the taking of that which is not given (QODoS); (3) sexual intercourse (QODoS); (4) the saying of that which is not true (QODoS); (5) the use of intoxicating drinks (QODoS); (6) the eating of solid food after mid day (QODoS); (7) attendance upon dancing, singing, music, and masks (QODoS); (8) the adorning of the body with flowers, and the use of perfumes, unguents (QODoS); (9) the use of seats above the prescribed height, viz. one and a half cubits (QODoS); (10) the receiving of gold and silver (QODoS)." M.B.  

QODoS (QODoS), n. the Tectona Hamiltonii, a tree with a leaf rough to the touch, like that of the teak.  

QODoS, n. copper, regarded as the subject of some chemical or alchemical treatment: electro-plated ware, QODoS, an electro-plated spoon.  

QODoS, v. to change copper into an imitation of gold or silver; QODoS
of the Pali), n. a giving.  a religious giving.  a religious gift.  giving.  inferior gifts, i.e., using or enjoying the best things one's self, and giving inferior ones to others;  gifts to others of equal value with the things which one uses or enjoys himself;  gifts to others superior to anything one uses or enjoys himself;  offerings, made by faith in the benefits of  (made with great respect) to  offerings, gifts of flowers, food, fruit, to travelers, strangers, sick persons, etc.;  offerings, gifts offered without hesitation, freely, without grudging (opposed to  offerings, gifts of a righteous man;  offerings, gifts of a wicked man.

, n. mean gifts, such as might be properly made to a servant or slave.

, n. a noble giver.

, n. a gift; an offering; a religious offering.

, n. such offerings or gifts as might be properly made by one friend to another.

, n. liberal or princely offerings.

(Pali), n. one who contributes to the support of religion and religious characters; a layman.  a layman,  layman.  n. a female contributor to the support of religion; a lay woman.

, n. a certain golden ornament worn about the neck by women.

, n. a similar ornament made of silver or gold, the finest being made in Akyab.

(Pali), n. a male servant or slave.

, n. a female servant or slave.

, (abbrev. of  ) (Pali), n. celestial wisdom, the wisdom of nuts.  n. and

, n. a district.

, n. a district magistrate; see

, (pron  ) (Pali), n. the space before one's eyes. presence,

, v. to hear with one's own ears.

, v. to identify.

, v. to meet or experience, one's self.
the influence of a good or evil deed which causes an immediate result, i.e., in the present state of existence.

v. to speak with certainty, to make a plain, unmistakable statement.

v. to behold with one's own eyes, to speak with certainty, to make a plain, unmistakable statement.

adv. face to face, an eyewitness.

v. to know, of one's own self; in opposition to who is an evil passion; affection or cleaving; an evil passion; affection or cleaving; an evil passion; affection or cleaving.

. n. a writing explanatory of omens.

. n. a lunar day, one thirtieth part of a lunation.

n. curd, the curd of milk.

n. curd in a soft state.

. n. cheese.

. n. whey; buttermilk.

. n. a small species of kingfisher.

n. a kind of nat, supposed to cause an abused husband to be infatuated with his wife, or an abused wife to be infatuated with her husband; as an abused husband who cannot give up his wife, or as an abused wife who cannot give up her husband.

. adv. indicative of the noise which it imitates.

. n. a foundling.

n. the tide; rarely used singly.

v. to ebb.

n. the place where tides meet.

v. to flow, as the tide.

n. the copper worm.

n. the tide.

n. the bore (in a river).

. n. a court decree; a decree holder.

(Pali), a. long.
2 (Pali), n. the first of the five parts into which the Buddhist Scriptures are sometimes divided, စော်နှ်ဝါသစ်သို့မဟုတ်

2 (Eng.), n. December; comp. မိုးဟူးမှာ

2 (Pali), n. an island, တောင်ငူ; an oil light, စော်ကွက်

2 (Pali), n. the Sovereign of a continent or great island.

2, n. a history of continents or great islands.

2, n. a baked clay ball, which, when broken up, is used for metaling roads, စော်ကွက်

2 (from 2, a quarter, or point of the compass, and ဓာတ်မား, principal, chief), a. far-famed, eminent, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်

2, n. a cry made by boys in certain games; the cry made by men when urging bullocks to fight.

2. adv. profusely, freely, or rapidly; applied to tears. စော်ဆောင်ရွက်မှာ;

2, n. to perspiration, အျဖရ္စော်ဆောင်ရွက်နှုတ်;

to blood, rain, etc., အျဖရ္စော်ဆောင်ရွက်နှုတ်;

2 (of), n. a species of Bombax, resembling the ကြက်တို

1 (Pali), a. bad; used in composition as a prefix; see next.

2 (Pali), n. transition to an unhappy state of existence, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်

စော်ဆောင်ရွက် (Pali စော်ဆောင်ရွက်), n. a bad deed, a sin, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

opposed to စော်ဆောင်ရွက်, a good deed: စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်

၂, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

q. 2. see ပုံ, n. thickness, numerousness, multitude; see under စော်ဆောင်ရွက်

(q. pron. ဗုဒ္ဓဟူး), n. the outside garment of a ပုံ, worn over the shoulder; see under စော်ဆောင်ရွက်;

စော်ဆောင်ရွက်, စော်ဆောင်ရွက် (စော်ဆောင်ရွက်).

q. (pron. ပုံ) (Pali ဗုဒ္ဓဟူး), n. crime, guilt (clerical), စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

comp. စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

q (Pali), n. unhappiness, misery, pain, trouble, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

q, great, indescribable misery; opposed to ပုံ, happiness; စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်.

this misery is almost unbearable; စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

ဗုဒ္ဓဟူး, do not make one trouble into two.

q, v. to practise austerities, with a view of becoming a Buddha.

q, v. to get into trouble, စော်ဆောင်ရွက်ဝါသို့မဟုတ်;

if you had listened to me you would not have got into trouble.

B. D. 35.
to seek trouble; in common parlance, to anticipate trouble unnecessarily.

one who is unhappy, e.g., one in very indigent circumstances, or one suffering from some great trouble or serious malady; or one deprived of the use of his limbs, either owing to congenital causes, or accident.

see (a stick, staff, club, cudgel).

n. a species of Connariad.

(Pali a), the second, Junior Secretary; , Assistant Secretary; , Extra Assistant Commissioner (1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades); , Sub-assistant Conservator of Forests; , Sub-assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs; , Assistant Government Advocate; the second in command of a military police battalion.

n. green vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron.

n. oil of vitriol, vitriolic acid.

n. blue vitriol, or copper vitriol, sulphate of copper.

n. white vitriol, or white sulphate of zinc.

(Pali n. a period of famine; see under ).

1. see (pron. n. a minaret, a small pointed projection on the roof or steeple of notable buildings.

2. n. a kind of official frock coat.

(Pron. n. the five things difficult of attainment, viz., becoming a Budd, hearing the law, becoming a priest, becoming a righteous man, becoming a human being.

(Pron. n. one destitute of virtue, as though one unprincipled person were to teach morals to another.

n. a plastering substance composed of , and generally used on old boats.

v. to plaster with the said substance.

n. a kind of wind instrument.

(From a log), n. a tube filled with gunpowder, and made to run on wheels when fired; a festival in which a is fired.

1. n. a large canoe with raised sides,
qūpcooi, 1, n. a certain tribe of Hindus.
qūpcooi, 2, n. a hammer, chisel, etc., combined in one implement.
qūpcooi, 3, n. the black and white wading bird.
qūpcooi, adj. the adjutant, ကိုးကွယ်သူ
qūpcooi, v. to ride a horse at full gallop, as in racing, ကိုးကွယ်ကိုရိုးပြောင်းခြင်း
qūpcooi, v. to go at a full gallop, as a horse when racing, ကိုးကွယ်cūpcooi, n. a species of bird similar to, but smaller than the common adjutant, without a pouch and producing handsome plumes.
qūpcooi, n. the knee.
qūpcooi, n. the top of the knee; the kneepan, ပျိုးကိုးကွယ်;
comp. qūpcooi
qūpcooi, n. the kneejoint.
qūpcooi, v. to bend the knee, as in courtesying.
qūpcooi, see qūpcooi. v. to draw towards a distant object by a rope fixed thereto.
qūpcooi, qūpcooi, v. to kneel.
qūpcooi, v. to sit on the feet, in a squatting posture, or to sit with one knee in an upright position.
qūpcooi (pron. q), adv. with the knees raised and thighs spread apart; an expression used in reproving an inferior for sitting in a disrespectful posture, ကိုးကွယ်သူဦးသို့ ဗုဒ္ဒရာပြိုင် ဦးကပြောင်းမှုသူကြောင့်
qūpcooi, n. one of the five posts of honor, or places of sitting in the royal presence; see under qūpcooi
qūpcooi (pron. qūpcooi), adv. with knees and thighs exposed. In the Burmese time it was not considered disrespectful to sit in the presence of officials, slightly exposing the knees and thigh, so that the tattooing might be seen, ကိုးကွယ်သူဦးသို့ ဗုဒ္ဒရာပြိုင်; in worshiping at a pagoda, or praying before an image of a Buddha, or when sitting in the presence of a pongyi, such exposure is considered improper and disrespectful.
qūpcooi, v. to be long-legged, ကိုးကွယ်သူဦးသို့ ဗုဒ္ဒရာပြိုင်
tqūpcooi (pron. qūpcooi), n. the durian tree and fruit, Durio zibethinus.
qūpcooi, n. the soursop.
qūpcooi, n. the durian baked in a pan.
qūpcooi, n. durian preserve.
qūpcooi (Pali). n. a nat or god; see q; "deva, a god, a celestial being, an angel; a cloud, the sky (qūpcooi); the air, death.” Childers (80).
n. the world of devas or angels, the *nat* world.

†n. the brother-in-law of Gautama, the Buddha (81).

n. the customhouse in Rangoon

(Pali  a god, and  a chief), n. a Sovereign of gods,

(Pali), n. a place, country, *aung*“

(Pali) (pron.  to go), adv. itinerantly, from

to place to place,

(Pali), n. the act of making a formal communication on a

religious subject, the act of preaching,  ,  v. to confess (clerical),

n. a stick used to hamper a creature,  n. a kind of cap worn by certain ascetics (q.v.),

The Burmese sometimes call the woodpecker  a species of *Dalbergia*.

(Pal), n. the *Photinia serratifolia*.

n. the *Dalechampia pomifera*.

n. a species of *Ficus*.

n. the *Dalbergia reniformis*.

see  , v. to bend and string a bow.

n. anthrax fever,  ; malignant sore-throat; applied to cattle.

(from  , n. a peacock, the *Pavo crestatus*.

n. the Bengal falcon; the falconet.

n. the peacock pheasant.

n. a small inclosure, bearing some resemblance to a peacock's

cage.

n. swan shot.

n. flower-fence, sometimes called peacock's pride,  ; see *

n. the large kite, *Falco bido*; the harrier eagle.

n. the *Callicarpa arborea*, a leaf-shedding tree, sometimes growing to the height of thirty-five feet; the drupes are globular, only about a line in diameter.

n. the peacock seal, or stamp of the Kings of Burma.

n. money stamped with the figure of the peacock; the money

formerly used in the Kingdom of Burma.
ctn6icdl£o^cS-§S 549

ctn6icdl£o^cS, n. a round box with a conical cover, standing on high legs.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. a peahen.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. a kind of round box with conical cover.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. the Argus pheasant, or Malay peacock.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. a round tray or salver, standing on legs, sometimes used as an eating table.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. a species of innocuous serpent, the Tropidonotus nigrocinctus.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. the peacock flag; the royal standard or flag of the Kings of Burma.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. the wormwood plant, Artemesia absinthium.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. anger, hatred, ouno; blameworthiness, fault, uoos;
impurities attached to unrefined minerals and drugs; also applied to gold, silver, and quicksilver.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to be exceedingly wrathful, passionate, uoos;
cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to feel anger, without expressing it; to incur displeasure; see uoos; uoos;
cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to be involved in a quarrel.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to be free from impurities, as minerals and drugs.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. indurated feces; see uoos;
cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to be engaged in an angry quarrel, uoos;
cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to be of a violent temper.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to harbor resentment; to be resentful.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to purify (minerals, drugs, etc.); to rack ores.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, v. to express anger; see uoos; uoos;
cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. anger.

cdn6icdl£o^cS, n. the humming moth, uoos.

6cS, n. a heterogeneous mass of matter, drifting on the water, or stranded, 6cS.

6cS, 1. n. a petty chief, head of workmen; one who has the control of a gambling house, or the monopoly of the sale of opium or liquor; an opium or liquor licensee; an umpire, judge, referee,
licensed gambling house; an opium or grog shop.

550, n. a percentage of the stakes given to a croupier, or an umpire.

to hold the situation of manager of a 55, or of a croupier or umpire; to hold the monopoly of the sale of certain articles.

same as 55

2, n. a class of people in government employ, 55; comp. 55

silver of a certain quality, better than 55

2, n. a shield, round and embossed; comp. 55, and 55; 55

now (55), n. formerly the Controller of the Shields, a certain minister of state (Burma).

2, n. a small casting net with a handle.

2, n. a transverse stay in the roof of a building; a prop or stay used to support an inclining house, wall, fence, etc.; 55

55, 2, n. see 55

2, n. a large rafter, on which rest the transverse timbers which support the smaller rafters; see 55

3, n. a flour sieve.

suddenly and loudly, as the report of a gun, 55; also applied as an intensive, to words of falling from an upright position, 55

2, n. a playing ball; anything thrown in play, 55; a quoit, 55

through and through; straight through lengthwise, 55

(Pali 55), n. matter, substance, 55; comp. 55; substantial property, wisdom, learning, etc., 55

(Pali 55), n. duality. 55

55, v. to be joined in a pair (in syntactical construction); 55

from 55, n. a person of no character, as a beggar, 55; a gravedigger, 55; 55 is the ordinary colloquial term.

3, n. a dodecagon.
the twelfth. 

n. a regular dodecagon.

n. a hole, aperture, politely substituted for ṣv, ṭv, etc.; a sub-sect of the Culaganthi ((regex) is also denominated ṣv; the Mahaganthi (regex) are denominated ṣv

n. the nine apertures of the body, viz., ṣv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, collectively known as the ṭv

n. matter produced by the operation of two causes; see under ṭv

n. either masculine or feminine, common gender, ṭv

n. a state of doubt, halting between two, ṭv

v. to be undecided, ṭv

n. the number two. ṭv

n. a junction of two letters in orthography; a union or co-operation of two persons, ṭv

0, the nineteenth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fourth in the class of dentals.

n. property, goods, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, ṭv, v. to be purse-proud.

(Pali, a bow), n. Sagittarius, the ninth sign of the zodiac, ṭv, "Danu, a figure of a golden color, half man and half horse, with a bow in his hand." M.B.

n. the Calamus arborescens, a palm growing to the height of fifteen or twenty feet, common in marshy beds of streamlets. The petioles and long sheaths of the leaves are armed with whorls of broad, sharp spines.

n. a wild shrub bearing yellow flowers. Its presence indicates a rich soil.

(Pali), n. law; see ṭv

n. a preacher, ṭv, ṭv

n. a deed of law, or of righteousness.

(Pali, a collection), n. a section or verse of the Buddhist
Scriptures, of which there are eighty-four thousand, अष्टादश हज़ार नूतन काव्य।

अंगग्रेग, n. a priest's water-dipper; see under अंगग्रेग

अंगग्रेग, n. a clergyman.

अंगग्रेग, n. the clergy.

अंगग्रेग, a. clerical.

अंग (pron. अंग) (from अंग, a measure), n. the established nature or order of things,

अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग, n. same, अंगग्रेग अंग; अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग, to die a natural death.

अंगग्रेग प्रसार (Pali), n. the act of preaching, अंगग्रेग प्रसार

अंगग्रेग (from अंग and अंगग्रेग), v. to be on unfriendly terms,

lit. to be opposed or antagonistic to the law, i.e., illegal, unjust;
in a secondary sense, it means to be opposed or antagonistic to another,

अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग, n. observance of the law, अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग

अंगग्रेग, n. the Lord of Law, अंगग्रेग (a title of Deity).

अंगग्रेग, n. a religious duty.

अंगग्रेग (Pali, अंगग्रेग), n. a code of law, statute law; as opposed to अंगग्रेग; comp. अंगग्रेग, अंगग्रेग।

अंगग्रेग (Pali अंगग्रेग, अंगग्रेग), n. the act of listening to preaching,

अंगग्रेग (Pali अंगग्रेग, अंगग्रेग), n. the Lord of Law; see अंगग्रेग

अंगग्रेग, n. Captain of the Faith (lit. the law), a name of Seri-yut (सेरी-युट), the right-hand disciple of Gautama, the Buddha.

अंगग्रेग (from अंग and अंगग्रेग), n. an immaterial object thought on; see अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग।

अंगग्रेग (Pali अंग, अंग, and अंगग्रेग, a place), n. a pulpit (infreq.),

अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग; in an extended sense, a judge's bench.

अंगग्रेग, n. that which is lawfully obtained, अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग, property lawfully obtained.

अंग (from अंगग्रेग), n. the established manner, way, custom. अंग, अंगग्रेग, अंगग्रेग, अंग, अंगग्रेग

अंगग्रेग, n. same as अंगग्रेग।

अंगग्रेग (from अंगग्रेग), adv. in the way of accommodating others, अंगग्रेग अंगग्रेग।

अंग, an abbrev. of अंग; sometimes used in composition.

अंग (Pali अंग), n. an element, constituent part of anything (ma-
terial or immaterial); one of the four grand elements, *viz.*, 

- **element (earth),** 
- **element (water),** 
- **element (fire),** 
- **element (air);** 

to which some add **element (space);** *comp.* 

- **essential attribute or quality, the constitution, nature of** 

- **a thing, especially of the mind; temper, disposition,** 

- **the root of a verb in Pali;** *comp.* 

- **v. to prescribe diet without medicine, for the cure of diseases.** 

- **v. to be communicated, as some quality, from one to another.** 

- **n. a book containing dietary directions.** 

- **n. a mineral.** 

- **v. to have the digestive or other vital functions impaired or destroyed.** 

- **v. to agree with the constitution,** 

- **v. to be separated into component parts.** 

- **a. resoluble, that which may be resolved into its parts.** 

- **n. the natural heat or warmth of the body.** 

- **v. to be homogeneous.** 

- **v. to be constipated; see.** 

- **v. to have the equability of the constituent parts of** 

- **the body disturbed, deranged, disorganized.** 

- **v. to separate into component parts.** 

- **v. to be absorbed into the system.** 

- **n. gas.** 

- **n. diet; to diet (trans.).** 

- **v. to diet, to prescribe diet.** 

- **n. a physician who prescribes diet without medicine, in contradistinction to**, 

- **a physician who prescribes medicine.** 

- **n. certain relics of the body of a Buddha, or of the same personage, in his various existences before attaining to the Budhhaship (82).** 

- **n. same as; *comp.*** 

- **n. the fire in the stomach that consumes the food,** 

- **in a secondary sense it is now applied to gas, electric, or any powerful artificial light,** 

- **v. to photograph,** 

- **v. to be very loose in the bowels; to have diarrhoea.
an aperient or laxative medicine.

to understand the disposition or character of another.

a government chemical examiner.

(Pali अनुशासन), v. to make, or attempt to make a future event depend on a certain specified condition, by an appeal to some supernatural power; to swear, to take an oath. अध्ययननि, अध्ययननि

(Prn. अध्ययननि), n. the bulging part of a graduated steeple (छोटा), beneath the umbrella.

n. certain austerities, of which there are thirteen classes, practised by priests, युद्धालेपका (83).

(Pali), n. permanence, अन्य, अन्य: see अन्य

n. the north polar star, Alpuecabah.

n. the constellation of the Little Bear, Cynosure.

or तस्य, see तस्य, or तस्य, or तस्य, adv. in the way of doing repeatedly and constantly.

or तस्य, see तस्य, or तस्य, or तस्य, adv. little by little, constantly, repeatedly.

n. a person employed in splitting bamboo for mats;

the twentieth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fifth in the class of dentals.

v. to be deep, not shallow, अध्ययननि; अध्ययननि, अध्ययननि

v. to be intellectually deep, profound; comp. अध्ययननि: to be difficult of investigation or attainment;

v. to be profound in intellect, or meaning. अध्ययननि

v. to be dark, of a black color, अध्ययननि; अध्ययननि

v. to be shining black; chiefly used adverbially, as अध्ययननि:

(Pali जलम), n. a lunar asterism, of which there are twenty-seven. "The twenty-seven nekatas, or lunar mansions, that appear to have been invented for the purpose of marking the position of the moon, and answering the same purpose for the moon
that the twelve *rasis* (ရဲစ) do for the sun, are named thus; "

That the twelve *nagas* (နဂ္ဂ) do for the sun, are named thus; "

The *nagas* reside in the loka under the Trikuta (သိရိတ်) rocks that support Meru (မော်ရ္ဗု), and in the waters of the world of men. They have the shape of the spectacle snake, with the extended hood (ကလော့ရေ နဂ္ဂ), but many actions are attributed to them that can only be done by one possessing the human form. They are demi-gods, and have many enjoyments, and they are usually represented as being favorable to Buddha and his adherents; but when their wrath is roused, their opposition is of a formidable character." M B.

The Burmese say that *nagas* can take the form of human beings, but even when they do so, are obliged, under certain conditions, to reveal their identity, being powerless to conceal it, နဂ္ဂ

A mud volcano, as at Minbu, U. B.

*naga*’s head placed on the coffins of deceased *pongyis*.
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(1) (pron. ខ្ញុំ), n. a kind of plant, sprigs of which are placed in the ស្រក្តី

(2) (pron. ខ្ញុំ), n. gold, silver, or copper thread inwrought in cloth, ស្រក្តី, ខ្ញុំ, ខ្ញុំ, ខ្ញុំ

1. n. a fabulous noose; ខ្ញុំ, ខ្ញុំ, to tie up the hair in a certain way.

2. n. timber spirally indented by the winding of a creeper.

3. n. a kind of plant, sprigs of which are placed in the ស្រក្តី

4. n. a kind of thread, ក្លាស, សុំ, សុំ, សុំ

5. n. a pit which throws up bituminous mud.

6. n. timber spirally indented by the winding of a creeper.

7. n. the Leea aquata, a shrubby perennial, covered with short, white, stiff hairs, and bearing smooth, red berries.

8. n. a species of jasper, ខ្ញុំ, ខ្ញុំ, ខ្ញុំ

9. v. to roar, as a naga, ឈ្ម្នាស្រក្តី, the Chedu-ba naga roars. The inhabitants of Sandoway make use of this expression when thunder is heard to the northwest of the town. They assert that it invariably rains within three or four hours after the sound is heard.

10. n. constitution, nature, original character, ក្តី; in astrology, permanent residence; opposed to ក្តី; ក្តី ក្តី ក្តី ក្តី, did you two originally know each other, or is it only now that you know each other? ក្តី ក្តី ក្តី ក្តី, ក្តី ក្តី, ក្តី ក្តី, ក្តី ក្តី, this person does not speak in his natural tone of voice, but in an assumed one.

11. pron. you, mas. or fem., used to children and inferiors, ជំ; ជំ; ជំ; ជំ, a term made use of in charging another with disrespectful or insulting language.

12. v. to choke, stop in the throat, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, your, you; see Gram. sec. 78.

13. v. to be crammed, stuffed, loaded, beyond the capacity of the vessel or person; to be tight, constricted, whether from food or wind, or some other cause; more than ជំ; comp. ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ

14. v. to be rude, disrespectful, in addressing others; used adverbially, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, ជំ, your manner of speaking is very impudent indeed.
6. **v.** to tread on; to trample upon, to sink in the water, as a boat, what is the draught of this boat? (also used); *\textit{a\textsubscript{a}}*.

7. **n.** a drawbridge.

8. **adv.** slipping and sinking, as when walking in the mud, or as a person walking while under the influence of an intoxicant, *\textit{a\textsubscript{a}}*.

9. **n.** a footprint, *\textit{}*.

10. **n.** a stirrup, *\textit{}*.

11. **v.** to walk (lit. tread) around the boundary ridges of rice fields, on making them over to a purchaser; to beat the boundaries.

12. **n.** a stirrup; the treadle of a loom, or other machine, *\textit{}*.

13. **v.** to tread down, to crush under foot.

14. **v.** to press down hard with the feet, to crush.

15. **v.** to shampoo by treading on the body and limbs.

16. **v.** to sink into, be immersed, to pass beyond recall; applied to words or business; to faint away, more than; owing to the boat sinking, all the property is lost; *\textit{}*.

17. **Der.** and *\textit{}*.

18. **v.** to be difficult to bear or endure, not easy to put up with, or consent to; hence, to be severe, rigorous, oppressive, unjust; to feel aggrieved; *\textit{}*.

19. **v.** Maung Pyu's son died by drowning, *\textit{}* is more often used in the colloquial, and *\textit{}* in composition.

20. **v.** to go back; combined with *\textit{}* as *\textit{}*; *\textit{}*; having been defeated, the Shan army has retreated; *\textit{}*.

21. **adv.** intensive, to words of whiteness. *\textit{}* (infreq.).

22. **pron.** (from *\textit{}*). adv. thoroughly, to the very bottom. *\textit{}*, he is in the habit of arranging his plans in a thorough manner.

23. **adv.** backward and forward, from beginning to end,


1 (Pali भू), n. a rule, precedent; comp. भूः, a way, manner, custom, भूः, भूः; hence भूः, adv. again, moreover; भूः is the more common word for precedent.

2, n. a statute, enactment; see the parts.

3, v. to be stylish; भूः, stylishly.

4 (pron. भूः), adv. in the same manner.

5, n. same as भूः.

6, v. to receive instruction from another, with a view of perfecting one's self in the same branch of learning or business, as a person serving his apprenticeship,

7, n. same as भूः.

8, v. to be few, not many, भूः, a man of very few ideas; भूः is much used in its negative form. e.g., भूः.

9, adv. sparingly. भूः, नाते, अभूः, अपभूः.

10, adv. scantily, sparsely. भूः, नाते, अभूः.

11, he is not a mischief-maker in a small way, i.e., he is a great mischief-maker.

12, v. same as भूः; also used adverbially, as भूः, same as भूः.

13, verb. affix, interrogative, भूः; see Gram. sec. 110; used in writings with the present and future tenses, भूः, whither wilt thou go?

14, n. said to be derived from the Sanskrit nath, master, husband, lord. "A nat is a kind of demigod, a being superior to Brahmas (देवताः), some of whom inhabit the inferior celestial regions (००), while others have dominion over different parts of the earth and sky (देवताः)." M.B. "By Burmans a nat is always addressed as भूः. Each Burman or Talaing family has its own nat, and among the Talaings, persons worshiping the same nat are forbidden to intermarry." T.K. (84).

15, भूः, नाते, अभूः, अपभूः, अभूः, अपभूः, when mortals are incapable, nats render help; भूः, नाते, अभूः, अपभूः, nats cannot follow the wishes of mortals; meaning that mortals are insatiable.

16, n. ambrosia.
to dance, as a nat-inspired female, a sorceress.

a shed erected for plays in honor of the nats.

to make a festival in which such plays are acted.

a kind of wild rice plant.

a large building erected to a nat.

the five chief nats.

a female, a sorceress.

a shed erected for plays in honor of the nats.

a festival in which such plays are acted.

a kind of wild rice plant.

to be born with concealed testes.

a small building erected to a nat; these small structures are to be seen near villages on the banks of fishery streams, also away from streams, under banyan and other trees.

wild rice; comp. in times of great scarcity the Burmese eat this in lieu of the cultivated rice.

formerly a government officer who superintended the worship of nats.

food offered to a nat. The Karens perform a ceremony (generally when a member of a family falls sick) which is termed to propitiate the nats (generally the).

an evil spirit, a demon; comp. a twig of certain trees (used in religious offerings; any red flower.

v. to offer to a nat.

v. to assail by means of a nat.

one devoted to the service of a nat.

v. to listen to an oracular response, to make a provisional offering to a nat, with the intention of supplementing it with a more substantial offering, at some future time.

a celestial being.

v. to be possessed by a nat.

a abode of nats.

the inferior celestial regions (consisting of six stages or stories (85).

to die, as a king. The Burmese in speaking of the monarch immediately preceding the reigning one, styled him e.g., when King Thibaw was reigning, King Mindon
was called ႏသောင်းချင်သူတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
was called, v. to be hidden or kept out of the way for a short time by
a nat.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
to be permanently possessed by a nat, so as
to cause loss of reason, or some serious physical defect.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. same as ႏသောင်းကြားချင်သူတွင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. an evil nat.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. an offering to a nat; ႏသောင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. water offered to a nat, ႏသောင်းကြားချင်သူတွင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
v. to die, as a prince or princess; comp. ႏသောင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. a person possessed by a nat, as a ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. knowledge or skill acquired by commerce with a nat.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. a term applied by forest officers to trees that have
been blown down, or have fallen through other natural causes,
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
n. a young nat, or one that causes a person to speak with
the voice of a child.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
Natdaw, the ninth month in the Burmese year, nearly answering to December.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
v. to wag, as a dog's tail; one kind of ကြား; to be light, wanton, vain, unsteady
in deportment or conduct; less than ကြား.
Der. သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
v. to be light, vain, unsteady in deportment or conduct; used in some adverbial forms, သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
1. n. a royal palace, abode of a king; in certain connections, the
occupant of a palace.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
v. to be dethroned.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား,
v. to dethrone.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား
(pron. ကြား), used adjectively, hereditarily belonging to the
crown, as ကြား၊ ကြား၊ ကြား၊ ကြား,
crown money; ကြား၊ ကြား၊ ကြား၊ ကြား,
crown jewels; ကြား၊ ကြား၊ ကြား,
crown boats; ကြား၊ ကြား,
crown ordnance.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား၊ ႏသောင်းတွင်းကြား,
v. to enjoy royalty; ကြား၊ ကြား,
a reigning monarch.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား,
v. to erect a palace; ကြား၊ ကြား,
the city in which the king
holds his court, the metropolis of a kingdom.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား,
v. to become broken in succession, as a regal line.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား,
v. to ascend a throne.
သုံးကြား၊ ႏသောင်းကြား,
n. the heir apparent of a crown; see သုံးကြား
...sooS—

soo, v. to begin to reign; lit. to ascend to the royal abode.
soo, v. to place upon the throne.
soo, n. persons, male or female, belonging to the palace.
soo, n. the occupants of a palace (collectively).
soo, n. a kind of border on a petticoat. soo, soo, soo.
soo, v. to occupy a throne; lit. to sit on a throne.
soo, n. the chief queen. soo, soo, soo, soo, soo, soo, soo, soo.
soo, n. upon the throne.
soo, n. persons, male or female, belonging to the palace.
soo, n. the high conning-tower adjoining the palace.
soo, n. a royal dynasty, soo.
soo, (pron. soo), soo, n. same as soo.
soo, n. the heir apparent of a crown.
soo, n. the time during which a king reigns.
soo, v. to reign for a long time.
soo, n. a courtly pronunciation.
soo, n. palace fashions (in dress, etc.).
soo, 2. n. a plate of iron or wood perforated with small holes; hence
soo, a machine for twisting ropes.
soo, n. wire.
soo, v. to wire. soo, soo, soo.
soo, v. to telegraph, soo, soo, soo.
soo, v. to draw wire.
soo, n. twisted rope.
soo, n. a hole in a perforated iron plate; the hole in the wheel
of a Burmese cart, in which the box (oo) is inserted.
soo, v. to cut leather into strips; also applied to slicing mangoes
and green ginger in a particular way for pickling; see soo.
soo (oo), n. the tree which produces the balsam of Peru, liquid
amber, Altingia excelsa.
soo, see soo, n. the yellow-banded bungarus.
soo, see soo, n. a kind of serpent.
soo, n. the Vachellia tree, producing a gum with all the prop-
erties of the gumarabic of commerce.
soo, v. to be sufficiently cooked, as grain or vegetables cooked in water;
particularly applied to rice steamed after boiling, soo; fig.
applied to the accomplishment of an end, soo; is also used
in the sense of being well-informed, knowing, as soo, a
very knowing man. It is sometimes used in a sarcastic sense, คุณ
ดูอะไรถึงจะเข้าใจ, he wants, very much, to appear as a well-informed
man. Der. คุณ, คุณ, คุณ, and คุณ

ของ (pron. ของ).

ของ, อีล, ของ. v. to wrestle, ของต้องจัดให้, can you wrestle? คุณต้องจัดให้; คุณ is sometimes used alone, คุณ

ของ, v. to be skilled in wrestling.

ของ, n. a professor of wrestling.

ของ, n. an umpire in a wrestling match, ของต้องจัดให้.

ของ (pron. ของ, (from หิว and หก), n. the neuter gender.

ขอ (Pali ขอ), n. one who is neither male nor female.

ของ, n. the eye of a needle. ของต้องจัดให้, ของต้องจัดให้, timber drag-holes;

the hole through the nose of a buffalo or other animal, ของต้องจัดให้;
a hole through the head or large end of anything.

ของ, n. the cord passed through the nose of a buffalo or bullock,

with which the animal is led.

ของ, v. to remove the said cord temporarily or permanently, as

when the animal is old; sometimes used fig., ของต้องจัดให้

ของต้องจัดให้, ของต้องจัดให้. v. to make the said hole; ของต้องจัดให้ is used

only with ของ. ของต้องจัดให้.

ของต้องจัดให้, v. to be hard to lead with a ของต้องจัดให้, as a buffalo or bul-

lock; ของต้องจัดให้.

ของ, v. to be easy to lead with a ของต้องจัดให้, as a buffalo

or bullock.

ของ, n. the forehead.

ของ (pron. ของ), n. an ornament tied on the forehead.

ของ (pron. ของ), n. marks on the forehead indicative of one's
destiny; fate, destiny, fortune. ของ

ของ, v. to be one's destiny, fate; a term applied, as a rule, to

the intimate consortment of persons in this life, who in past states
of existence, have been more or less closely associated or brought
together by an inevitable convergence of fate. It differs from

ของ, since the latter generally implies that the consortment

is the result of having been co-offerers of religious gifts in past ex-

istences; ของ, when applied to a married couple, means that

their destinies are bound up together, ของต้องจัดให้, ของต้องจัดให้, of
it is not because I love him, but only because my destiny is bound up with his, that I am compelled to live with him; to have a synastry of destiny.

_fool_, n. a forelock.

_fool_ (pron. _fool_), n. a bald forehead.

_fool_, n. the cord by which a basket (_fool_) is suspended from the forehead.

_fool_, n. a kind of creeper, the _Combretum apetalum_.

_fool_, n. the grooving, or spiral channels of a rifle.

_fool_, n. certain ornamental carved work.

_fool_, adv. heedlessly, in the manner of one who stares about, forgetful of his own situation.

_fool_ (Pali), n. a book containing forms of worship, a liturgy, _fool_.

_fool_ (freq. _fool_), n. a kind of rice plant, _fool_.

_fool_, adv. pretending not to hear; stunned, stupefied, as by a blow; a term applied to persons when absent-minded, unheedful, etc.; the Burmese say _fool_; of a person who behaves in an absent-minded, heedless manner;

_fool_, an abbrev. of the Pali sentence placed at the commencement of each book in the Buddhist Scriptures, viz., _fool_; I do homage to Bagawa, replete with the six glories, worthy of worship, possessed of unerring, intuitive knowledge;

_fool_, adv. heedlessly, in the manner of one who stares about, forgetful of his own situation, _fool_; _fool_;

_fool_, v. to smell, receive scent (_obsolete_), to scent game, as a hound, _fool_; or as a deer scents a tiger, _fool_; to smell of; to kiss, as the Burmese; _fool_, to lap. as water, _fool_, the water laps the brow of the bank.

_fool_, v. to snuff up a scent audibly; to kiss _fool_ (Colloq.).
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snuff up, draw into the nose, စင်ကွယ်တွေ့တွင်စားကြည့်ရှိခြင်း

1, n. the component parts of a territory or jurisdiction, taken collectively, whether principal or subordinate.

intermediate space between two territories, နှစ်ခွက်စိတ်စိတ်စိတ်တို့ပေါ်တွင်ဝန်ထမ်းခဲ့သူ

n. a demarcation officer, မြောက်ရိုးရာစိုးကြည့်

v. lit. to divide a territory, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း

n. the line of junction between two territories.

the outer limit or boundary of a territory, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း

n. the component parts of a territory or jurisdiction, taken collectively, whether principal or subordinate; see နေရာ, နေရာများ

n. one who has control over a territory, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း

as in speaking of an official controlling a tract of country.

n. a subdivisional officer.

v. to delimit, or fix a boundary.

n. a boundary officer.

n. the curved stick that stretches the cloth in the loom, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း (two curved sticks of unequal length).

v. to stretch the cloth in the loom with the curved stick (or sticks).

n. same as နေရာ (more common).

pron. နေရာ), n. the iron points of the said stick.

3, n. a pawn in chess.

v. to knead with the hands, or trample to pieces with the feet. နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း; to tread out corn, as an ox, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း.

Der. နေရာ, နေရာ, နေရာ, and နေရာ

n. liniment to be applied by kneading.

(n). a kind of rattan, with which, under Burmese rule, the punishment of whipping was often inflicted.

n. Nayon, the third month in the Burmese year, nearly answering to June.

1 (Pali), n. a measure of time equal to ten winks of the eye.

2 (Pali), n. man, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်း, n. titles of royalty or divinity, နေရာများကိုညွှန်းချောင်းကျွန်းစွာရရှိနိုင်ခြင်း
§§. n. a kind of trumpet (obs.).
§§, n. a kind of mortar, most durable; one kind of §§.
§§, n. a kind of flying animal (fabulous).
§§ (Pali §§, and §§, §§§§§§§§§§), n. a title of royalty, signifying one who has authority over men; §§, formerly, a title of the chief queen.
§§ (§§), n. a tree producing a small, astringent, apple-like fruit, which is edible, the Flarcourtia cataphracta.
§§, n. new work, a fresh undertaking; recently acquired merit, or demerit.
§§ (Pali §§, nine, and §§, tenth), a. the nineteenth.
§§ (Pali §§, nine), a. the ninth.
§§ (Pali §§, nine, and §§, a gem), n. the nine kinds of precious stones. viz., §§, pearl; §§ (pron. §§), coral; §§, sapphire; §§, diamond; §§, cat's eye; §§, emerald; §§, topaz; §§, ruby; and §§, garnet.
§§ (Pali §§, §§§§, and §§, §§§§), n. what is lovable because new.
§§, 1 (Pali §§), n. spirit; opposed to §§, matter. "Rupa (§§) signifies the material form; nama (1) signifies the whole of the mental powers; the two combined signify the complete being, body and mind." M. B.
§§, v. to die.
§§, n. same as §§.
§§, 2, n. the day of the week on which one was born. In the Burmese time, when recording revenue proceedings (§§§§), the day of the week on which a witness was born, was usually inserted.
§§, n. the planet which presides at one's birth.
§§, 3, n. the side of a body, generally animate, but sometimes inanimate.
§§, n. a side raised, as a partition or a screen.
§§, n. the interstices of the ribs.
§§, n. an armed retainer of the King of Burma.
§§, n. the back part of the side (infreq.); comp. §§.
§§, a. narrow, applied to cloth, particularly a waistcloth, as §§.
§§; §§, §§, §§, §§; §§§§§§§§§§


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© (pron. ©), n. a black spot tattooed on a person's side, of similar import with the broad arrow on the King's Own, ©

©, n. the side of an animal.

©, n. the edge or middle ridge of a side.

©, n. a short rib. The Burmese believe that if the eighth rib (nearest the hindquarter) of a bullock is shorter than the others, it will bring bad luck to the owner, ©

©, n. the raised side of a boat or ship; comp. ©

©, n. the raised side of a boat or ship; sometimes applied in writings to human beings, ©

©, n. the flesh on the ribs, ©, ©; ©

© (Colloq.).

©, n. a game which children play, by putting one of the forefingers backward into the mouth, drawing it out with a jerk, and thrusting the tip of it at the ribs of another; if the finger should strike a rib, the statement insisted on by the actor is regarded as true; if it should strike between, it is considered as not proved, ©

© (pron. ©), n. the side of a body; see ©

©, adv. side by side.

©, v. to lie on one side, ©

©, 1 (pron. ©), adv. one edge over another, as in rabbitting boards, clapboarding, or sewing cloth; folding, as doors.

©, 2, v. to rabbet, ©

©, ©, ©, ©, n. see ©

©, n. the flesh on the side of an animal.

©, n. the raised side of a house, wall, etc., ©, ©, ©

©, n. a rib.

©, 4, v. to smell offensively, to stink. Der. ©

©, v. same, ©

©, by corruption ©, n. the morning.

©, n. the morning, forenoon.

©, n. the early part of the morning, ©

©, n. breakfast; a tooth-stick, ©; ©, a royal tooth-stick.

©, n. matins, ©
(Eng.). n. number, the figure or figures which specify a number. terms used when speaking of seniors and juniors in government service, i.e., as to what position they occupy in the Civil List.

(from , a scent, and , pleasant), n. an odoriferous substance, of which there are five kinds enumerated in ancient writings.

(n. fragrant oil.

(n. a mixture of fragrant substances used in incense.

(n. fragrant ointment.

(n. a beauty spot; generally on the eyelids.

(n. fragrant powder.

(n. fragrant essence.

(n. a light yellow, straw color; a.

1, v. to listen, hearken, attend to; pleasant to listen to, but hard to bear, while awaiting the orders of your superiors, please do not go anywhere; while awaiting the orders of your superiors, please do not go anywhere; while awaiting the orders of your superiors, please do not go anywhere;

v. to wish to listen to; to like, be pleased with, have kind feeling towards; hence , to dislike, hate, to be intolerant, be jealous of;

v. to listen with regard and acceptance, while awaiting the orders of your superiors, please do not go anywhere; while awaiting the orders of your superiors, please do not go anywhere;

v. to be willing to, consent to; to be acceptable, agreeable, to receive as a proposal.

2, v. to be ill, to be in pain, to feel pain; to be hurt in one's feelings, to suffer loss, damage, become impaired, or weakened, as the force of an argument, objection, owing to the superior dialectic skill of an adversary; the questions put by the advocate to the witnesses for the government, were very damaging.
to be ill, to be in pain; to be hurt in one's feelings;

more often used with reference to bodily pain than otherwise.

The dacoits ran away after severely beating the head boatman.

n. a lingering or protracted illness.

v. to be in a fever; see ऊँ

(pron. ऊँ), v. to suffer from the effects of old disease,

though convalescent; to be convalescent.

a kind of tree, the Byttneriaceae subacerifolium.

n. a court bailiff; ऊँ (Eng.) is superseding ऊँ

(Pali). n. a union of song, dance, and instrumental music.

1. n. the pineapple plant; ऊँ

(Pali). 2 (Pali, ऊँ), n. a dissimilarity, variety.

a or adv. sundry, various, ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ.

adv. same, ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ.

spirits are able to assume various shapes and forms.

n. various forms (assumed by superhuman power).

n. a noun.

n. a pronoun.

n. a name, ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ.

(Pali ऊँ, mind, spirit, and ऊँ, a collection), n. the

mind, considered collectively.

n. an adjective; see ऊँ

(from ऊँ, and ऊँ), n. a name.

n. to bear a good name or reputation.

v. to have a great name, to be distinguished.

v. to call by name.

v. to bear an evil reputation.

v. to change a name, ऊँ ऊँ ऊँ ऊँ, ऊँ ऊँ.

a. anonymous.

v. to name, to style, to call. The Arakanese often give

their children revoltingly filthy names, in order, as they say, to

ward off evil nats.

v. to change a name, to give a false name, ऊँ
$4^\text{n. a diamond of the second quality; see under } 4^\text{n}$

$4^\text{n. an excellent kind of gold, } 4^\text{, } 4^\text{.}$

$4^\text{(Pali), n. a measure of time equal to four } 4^\text{ or twenty four minutes of English time; an hour; a watch, clock, horologue, or timepiece.}$

$4^\text{n. a gun fired at a stated hour.}$

$4^\text{n. a watch or clock, referring rather to the case.}$

$4^\text{n. a watch.}$

$4^\text{n. the works of a clock or watch.}$

$4^\text{n. a kind of confectionery.}$

$4^\text{v. to strike the hours, as a clock, } 4^\text{.}$

$4^\text{n. after noon, or after midnight.}$

$4^\text{n. a gong struck at a stated hour.}$

$4^1, 1^\text{n. the ear.}$

$4^\text{, a. auricular.}$

$4^\text{n. the bulge behind the ear.}$

$4^\text{ (pron. } 4^\text{), n. an ornament above the ear of an image of Gautama.}$

$4^\text{v. to be thick-eared, that is, dull of hearing; to be dull of apprehension.}$

$4^\text{v. to be thin-eared, that is, quick in hearing; to be quick in apprehension.}$

$4^\text{ (pron. } 4^\text{), a. solid, not hollow; see } 4^\text{; when applied to a person, signifies stupid, incapable of hearing (infreq.).}$

$4^\text{ (pron. } 4^\text{), n. a bowline.}$

$4^\text{n. a certain ear ornament, } 4^\text{.}$

$4^\text{v. to accord with, acquiesce.}$

$4^\text{. v. to receive by the ear; to listen, attend to; n. an officer who receives an order from a higher authority, } 4^\text{, } 4^\text{.}$

$4^\text{v. to listen with regard and acceptance.}$

$4^\text{v. to find bitter to the ear, to be much annoyed by hearing.}$

$4^\text{n. the tube of the ear.}$

$4^\text{v. to convince by argument, or by evidence presented in any manner to the mind, in order to gain some benefit.}$

$4^\text{ (pron. } 4^\text{), v. to find unpleasant to the ear.}$
ficus, v. to find sweet to the ear, to love to hear.

ficus, v. to be born deaf.

tolu, n. the pan that holds the priming of a musket or gun; figuratively applied to quick discernment.

fricere, v. to listen with pleasure and delight.

fricere, v. to be tired of hearing.

fricere, v. to listen with thrilling pleasure.

fricere (pron. fricam), n. a linchpin.

fricere, v. to be thick-eared, that is, dull of hearing; see fricere; a term also applied to timid horses, fricere (fricam) to have thick ears.

fricere, v. to listen attentively, as when endeavoring to catch a distant or uncertain sound; applicable to animals as well as to men, fricere (fricam).

fricere, v. to have small ears.

fricere, n. a pulley, the wheel of a block.

fricere, v. to be extremely pleasant to the ear.

fricere, n. the powder in the pan of a musket, fricere.

fricere, v. to put powder in the pan of a musket.

fricere, v. to listen patiently, fricere to perform the ceremony of ear-boring.

fricere (pron. fricam), v. to keep up a continual repetition or din in order to force attention, as in the way of propagating scandal.

fricere (pron. fricam), n. a hollow cylinder worn in the perforated lobe of the ear.

fricere, n. the lobe of the ear.

fricere (pron. fricam), n. the part of the head before and above the ear, the temple.

fricere, v. to be thick-eared, that is, dull of hearing; to be dull of apprehension.

fricere (from fricere, to erect), v. to listen, hearken, attend to; to mind, obey, as in the phrase, fricere to perform the ceremony of ear-boring.

fricere, v. to be hard of hearing; comp. fricere.

fricere, v. to bore the ears; see fricere; fricere, to perform the ceremony of ear-boring.

fricere, v. to have large, unsightly perforations in the lobe of the ears, fricere to have thick ears; fricere is also applied to an ornament worn in the perforations of the lobes of the ears.
v. to be deaf.

dəaθ (pron. dəaθ), a. solid, not hollow; applied to articles that are naturally or commonly hollow. dəaθ; artificially solid; dəaθ, dəaθ, dəaθ; comp. dəaθ

dəaθ, n. an amulet worn in the ear, dəaθ

dəaθ, n. the trunnion of a gun; the ear of a pail.

dəaθ (pron. dəaθ), n. a rope handle of a pail or bucket.

dəaθ, n. the curved handle of a pail or bucket.

dəaθ (pron. dəaθ), n. the end of an axletree, dəaθ, dəaθ

dəaθ (pron. dəaθ), n. an earlock.

dəaθ, n. a sail rope.

dəaθ, n. the hole in the ear of a pail.

v. to be thin-eared, that is, quick in hearing; to be quick of apprehension, dəaθ

adəaθ (pron. adəaθ), int. imprecative; may my ears perish (if I heard it), adəaθ

adəaθ (pron. adəaθ), adv. in a manner painful to hear, whether teasingly, or scoldingly, adəaθ

adəaθ, n. a perforation in the lobe of the ear; the touchhole of a musket or gun.

adəaθ (pron. adəaθ), n. the lobe of the ear; adəaθ, applied to old people.

adəaθ, n. an earpick, adəaθ, adəaθ

adəaθ, n. cerumen, earwax.

adəaθ, v. to bore the ears (adəaθ is more elegant).

adəaθ, v. to be harsh to the ear.

adəaθ, n. the ring that secures the shrouds of a boat or vessel.

adəaθ, n. the shrouds of a boat or ship, adəaθ

adəaθ, n. the powder in the pan of a musket, adəaθ

adəaθ, adəaθ, n. an ornament or guard worn about the ears, being an appendage to a crown (adəaθ).

adəaθ, n. the ear, lit. the leaf of the ear; also used as a verb, when it has a signification similar to adəaθ, though more elegant, adəaθ, adəaθ, adəaθ, adəaθ

adəaθ, v. to be ashamed to hear.

adəaθ (pron. adəaθ), v. to understand; often followed by adəaθ, adəaθ, adəaθ, adəaθ.
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**572**, v. to be rather hard of hearing; *comp. 572*

572, v. to enter the ear, gain access to the mind, be persuasive.

572, v. to have one's sense of hearing confused, 572

572 (pron. 572), *adv. doubtfully, as to what is heard,

572, v. to hear indistinctly.

572 (pron. 572), *n. the part of the head behind the ear.

572, *n. an earring (obs.). Der. 572, 572, 572*

572, *n. an eardrop, 572, 572*

572, v. to be pleased in hearing, 572, 572

572, *n. the block of a pulley, 572*

572, *n. same as 572*

572, v. to put into the mind, either as a speaker or a hearer.

572, *n. the part of the head under the ear.

572, v. to sound, as a buzzing noise in the ear.

572, 2, v. to cease from motion or action through desire for rest; to alight, as an insect, to perch, as a bird; to be arrested in its progress, as an arrow, bullet, or cannon-ball when fired at an object, i.e., striking an object without forcing its way through, 572 572 572 572; may also be used in speaking of a clean cut made by a 572, sword, etc., 572 572 572 572 572, 572 572, 572 572; the three intervals of rest which reapers take in harvest time; 572 572 572 572 572 (colloq.), the sun is very hot, let us rest under the tree; 572 572 572 572 572 572 572, let us rest a little while, in order that our stiffness may be relieved.

572, *adv. slowly, moderately; this word is usually applied to words of coming and going, and of performing manual labor, when it indicates that a journey or a work is undertaken with frequent rests, hence accomplished slowly.

572 (Pali 572, a collection), *n. the five parts into which the Buddhist Scriptures are divided, viz. 572, 572, 572, 572, 572, the names of which are usually combined with the suffix 572, 572 572 572, 572 572, 572 572 572, 572 572 572, 572 572 572, 572 572 572, 572 572 572, 572 572 572, 572 572 572*

572 (Pali), *n. a departure into a wilderness. implying a renunciation of all the benefits and pleasures of social life. 572 (86)*

572, 1, *n. the conclusion of a writing or book, sometimes containing a
summary, or other information, such as the writer's name, place of residence, the date of composing or transcribing, etc.; .summary,  to make such a summary.

2 (Pali  ), n. a small town, market village, little trading place; comp.  

(Pali  ), n. the character ("), commonly called , when combined, in words of Pali origin, with the symbol of the vowel  ("), and in some other cases.

(Pali), n. permanence; see  

(Pali), n. permanence; used also adverbially,  

, n. cooked rice offered regularly to .

(Pali, priv. and  life), n. a lifeless substance; opposed to  

, n. a compendious view, a syllabus, table of contents prefixed to a work, also used figuratively,  nedana ( ) was originally applied to the introduction to the commentary on the Jatakas. 

, v. to be kept down; chiefly applied to wind in the stomach,  

, 1 (Pali ), n. a particle prefixed or affixed, without taking the place or office of an inflection,  

, 2, n. a short zat, one of the five hundred and fifty, exclusive of the ten great zats,  

(Pali  ), n. rest from all evil; annihilation, ; nirvana, 

(pron. ), n. a building in which the body of a priest is laid in state. 

, n. one who makes an offering of a 

, v. to attain and enjoy nirvana. 

(pron. ), n. a religious crier, one who notifies and calls to worship. 

, v. to attain nirvana ( ). 

, v. to be kept down; comp.  

(Pali  ), n. a sign, mark, token, a mark denot-
ing the limit or boundary of a territory; the mark of
gender, that is, the private parts, male or female; a mark or proof of something latent, or cognizable by
the senses; a mark, sign of something future, an omen, prognostic, portent. 

The four signs, n. the four great signs, the sight of which induced
Sidharta to renounce the world previous to his becoming a Buddha,
viz. an old man (p7), a sick and infirm person (p7), a dead
person (p7), and a recluse (p7) (87).

The portent, n. a mark, sign of something future, an omen, prognostic, portent, 

The words you speak have no omen (hence are of bad omen). 

The Burmese believe that Brahmins are able to explain omens. 

A book which explains omens. 

The fifth stage of the world of nats; see under .

created.

A created being, creature.

To be low, comp. ; to be short in stature; comp. 

The ground is very low here; water will lodge, I think. Der. 

hell, or 

(pron. ). Lowliness, humility; the law of

A quilt or cushion used by priests.

Acting with care and attention.

The interpretation of an original text ( ), 

A support, guide, something to lean on or
adhere to.
n. a superior teacher (inferior to), one who is capable of laying down rules; a. or adv. disagreeably reddish.

n. a dependent, pupil, disciple, adherent.

v. to be red.

a. or adv. pale red, violet; less than

a. or adv. disagreeably reddish.

a. reddish.

n. a. or adv. very or excessively red, of a dull, faded, red color.

a. or adv. of a bluish red color,

v. to be purple, v. to be red; see

n. a. or adv. very red.

v. to be tawny, auburn.

n. a. fallow in color, as a deer.

(Pali, ), n. a book of proverbs, of which there are three, viz., pertaining to religion; pertaining to common life; pertaining to government.

(oe), n. the madder plant and root; formerly much used for dyeing cotton fabrics, the Niba morinda (88).

adv. in contact, conjunction, as a planet or star.

da sapphire; hence , an amethyst; a term applied to sapphires which have a reddish tint.

da sapphire mine.

v. to be near, not distant, viz., (understood), he who lives near the house of a thief is apt to become a thief; he who lives near the house of a fisherman is apt to become a fisherman.

v. same; seldom used assertively.

v. to be contiguous, to be very near.

v. to be near (infreq.). Der.

v. to be nearly related.

v. to be young, tender, delicate, to be fine in grain or texture, to be done nicely or curiously, as carving, to be young, as the moon, to be feeble, as
the rays of the sun in the morning; to be immature in mind, inexperienced. ယူးယူး, အဝိယ်; to be unseasoned, as timber, အဝိယ်ပါး ကြည်; အိုင်း နဲ့ ချောင်းရောင်း, အိုင်း နဲ့ ချောင်းရောင်း. ယူးယူး ကြည်; also applied to a paramita which has not been fulfilled, ဖေဖော်; အညီ ပေါ်ထွက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်, this person is still of tender age; အညီ ပေါ်ထွက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်, the carving of this table is very delicate; အညီ ပေါ်ထွက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်, this child cannot travel, he is still of a young and tender age.

ယူး, v. to be young and tender.

ယူးယူး, v. to be very tender.

ယူးယူး, v. to be large in size for one's age.

ယူးယူး, v. to be young, tender, delicate; to be nicely done.

ယူး, v. to be in the prime of life; followed by အဝိယ်, in describing scenery, အဝိယ်ပါးပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်

ယူး, v. to be delicate and fresh-looking, as a person's complexion.

ယူး, v. to be ripe and tender, as fruit, အဝိယ်ပါးပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်

ယူး, n. tree cotton.

ယူး, v. to take out, pull out, extract; comp. အဝိယ်; to take away (one's office); to subtract (in arithmetic); to repeal (an order).

ယူး, n. a subtrahend.

ယူး, n. a remainder (in subtraction).

ယူး, v. to make an extract from a writing, အဝိယ်ပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်

ယူး, v. to take from, to subtract.

ယူး, a. privative.

ယူး, v. to degrade from office and deprive of all insignia; to repeal (an order). အဝိယ်ပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်

ယူး, v. to revoke, အဝိယ်ပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်

ယူး, v. to be unpleasant to the eye, as something grotesque, unwieldy, clumsy, or antiquated; to be outlandish; to be plain and ugly in features and dress; fig., despicable, poor-spirited; အဝိယ်ပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်, a very clumsy, large clock; အဝိယ်ပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည်

ယူး, v. to be loose, not firm, unstable (obs.). အဝိယ်, အဝိယ်: to be weak, infirm, inefficient, irresolute; rather applicable to purpose, character, influence, etc.

ယူး, v. to be weak, infirm, inefficient, irresolute. အဝိယ်ပေါက်ချင်းနဲ့ အောင်ကြည် (colloq.), your character is irresolute indeed!

ယူး အဝိယ် ကြည်.
1, n. the deep mud or mire, on the bank or in the bed of a river; comp. गंगा, and गंगा राज्य, land on which onions, tomatoes, pumpkins, gourds, and sweet potatoes are grown.

v. to sink into deep mud.

v. to become filled up, choked with mud, गंगा राज्य, land on which onions, tomatoes, etc.

v. to be weak, exhausted, from fatigue or illness, or from the effects of medicine; comp. गंगा

v. to be in an exhausted and debilitated state, as when attacked by or recovering from cholera, or after having performed a journey which has overtaxed one's bodily strength; गंगा राज्य, if one takes purgative medicines frequently, one is liable to become exhausted and debilitated.

v. same as गंगा

v. same as गंगा (infreq.), गंगा राज्य, गंगा राज्य, गंगा राज्य.

v. to be small, fine; implying many particles, गंगा; comp. गंगा; to be insignificant looking; to be mean, paltry, contemptible, as language; with गंगा (गंगा) to cut, chop, or mince, into small pieces, गंगा, गंगा, गंगा, गंगा, गंगा, गंगा, गंगा.

an abbrev. of गंगा

v. to be leprous, to have leprosy. It is considered a great breach of good taste to use this expression in the hearing of any person afflicted with leprosy; गंगा, गंगा, गंगा, are substituted. The least offensive term is गंगा; गंगा, गंगा, signifying that misfortunes never come singly.

v. to appear, as the prominent excrescences in leprosy.

n. the leprosy, गंगा

v. to be leprous, to have leprosy.

v. to be made soft by some process; comp. गंगा; गंगा राज्य.

Der. गंगा

v. to be fine, nice, delicate, gentle, pleasant, गंगा

v. to be suave, गंगा

B. D. 37.
iff, v. to be well-disposed toward, affectionate, pleased with.

678. v. to be made soft, especially by cooking; fig., to be sensible, well-informed, experienced; to be well considered and cogent, as language. V. to be made soft, especially by cooking; fig., to be sensible, well-informed, experienced; to be well considered and cogent, as language.

the great teacher has a very experienced mind.

1, n. the sun.

iff, v. to form a halo, as the sun; n. a halo of the sun.

iff, n. fruit that faces the setting sun.

iff, n. a screen from the sun.

iff, n. the decline of the sun, afternoon; to be born when the sun is in the decline, or in the ascent; iff, the declining sun is very hot.

iff, v. to pass the meridian, as the sun.

iff, n. a house that fronts east or west.

iff, v. to be eclipsed, as the sun; in collog. freq. pron. iff; "the sun and moon are at regular intervals seized by the asurs Rahu (सूर्य) and Ketu (केतु), and these periods are called grahanas or seizures (eclipses)." M.B.

iff, n. the sunflower.

iff, v. to disappear from view, as the sun.

iff, v. to take shelter from the heat of the sun.

iff, v. to be moderately warm, not hot, as the sun.

iff, n. a sunbeam.

iff, n. the morning sun.

iff, v. to be the cool of the morning.

iff, v. to bask in the morning sun. The Burmese believe that sick persons die, if they bask in the sun.

iff, v. to be declining, as the sun in the latter part of the day.

iff, n. the strong rays of the sun.

iff, v. to be broken in strength, be cool, as the sun in the latter part of the day.

iff, v. to be emitted, as long shafts of sunlight through a cloud, which the Burmese regard as presaging a high wind.

iff, v. to strike powerfully, as the rays of the sun.
(from တွဲ), *n.* the earliest grass, coeval with the sun and the earth, ကြက်ကလေး;

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* fruit that faces the rising sun.

ကြက်, *v.* to be dark and cool, as the sun when covered by a cloud,

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* the ascent of the sun, the forenoon.

ကြက်ကလေး (pron. ကြက်ကလေး), *n.* the time when the afternoon sun rests on the summit of a hill, or range of hills: this expression was used with reference to the time when criminals were executed at Mandalay, ကြက်ကလေး တိုင်း တွေ့ရှိချင်း; also used of the sun when in such position, in any locality having hills or mountains to the west.

ကြက်, *n.* a sextant; ကြက်ကလေး, a sun dial, ကြက်ကလေး: ကြက်ကလေးကျင်, a dial plate.

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* an imperfect halo of the sun; comp. ကြက်ကလေး;

ကြက်, *v.* to rise, as the sun.

ကြက်ကလေး, *adv.* from sunrise to sunset.

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* King of the Rising Sun; formerly a title of the Kings of Burma.

ကြက်, *v.* to be late in the afternoon.

ကြက်, *v.* to be hot, as the sun; ကြက်, ကြက်, ကြက်, to be a fine day, ကြက်ကလေး, yesterday was not a fine day.

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* fruit that is ripened in the sun; comp. ကြက်ကလေး;

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* the burning heat of the sun.

ကြက်ကလေး, *v.* to bask in the morning sun, ကြက်ကလေး;

ကြက်ကလေး, *n.* a spot of light made by the sun shining through an aperture, ကြက်ကလေး;

ကြက်, *v.* to appear through the clouds, as the sun; to be a fine day, ကြက်ကလေး, yesterday was a fine day, to-day it is raining.

ကြက်, *n.* the sun, lit. the mansion of the sun (89); ကြက်ကလေး;

ကြက်, *v.* to be high in the heavens, as the sun; to be far advanced, as the morning, ကြက်လေး, he is late in rising (ကြက်).

ကြက်, *n.* a species of narcissuswort, the *Eurycles amboinensis*.

ကြက်, *v.* to be high in the heavens, as the sun; to be far advanced, as the morning, ကြက်လေး, he is late in rising (ကြက်).
and "C^GS^pS—C^GS^pS" denote lateness of time in the afternoon and evening, 
C^SGpS—C^SGpS, lateness of time at night).
C^GS^pS, n. sunlight, C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS
C^GS^pS^GpS, n. a visor; see C^GS^pS
C^GS^pS^GpS, n. a sunbeam, C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS
C^GS^pS^GpS, n. a sunstroke, C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS
C^GS^pS^GpS, v. to shine through an aperture, as the sun; to glare, as 
the sun: more than C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS, C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS
C^GS^pS, v. to be burning, as the rays of the sun; to be radiated, as 
the rays of the sun.
C^GS^pS, v. to set, as the sun; C^GS^pS^GpS was a title conferred on some 
Shan sawbwas by the King of Burma.
light, the dusk of the evening, C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS
C^GS^pS, n. the disc of the sun.
C^GS^pS, v. to be pleasant, as the sun in the cool of the evening; to be 
fair weather. C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS
C, 2. v. to stay, remain; to dwell, abide. have a residence; C often 
gives a continuative force when it follows other verbs, C^GS^pS
C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS, all right, sir, you wait a bit (and see); said by 
way of a threat.
C^GS^pS, n. a dwelling house.
C^GS^pS^GpS (from C^GS^pS^GpS), adv. without profit (infreq.), C^GS
C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS (pron. C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS), n. a place of residence, an abode, 
C^GS^pS, v. same as C, but conveying a more permanent signification,
C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS, n. an honorific name formerly applied to the dominions 
of the King of Burma.
C^GS^pS, n. land on which dwelling houses are erected.
C^GS^pS, v. to remain behind.
C^GS^pS, v. to become settled, to be nicely adjusted, managed, or ar-
ranged; to be completed satisfactorily, C^GS^pS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS^GpS
arrange this matter satisfactorily.
C^GS^pS, C^GS^pS^GpS, n. situations more honorable than C^GS^pS
**copp**, n. the five posts of honor, or places of sitting in the royal presence, *viz.* 
copp, coog, copp, copp, copp, *i.e.* those who prepare the royal apartments for the king and queen.

**copps**, n. the person in a dramatic performance who prepares the royal apartments for the king and queen.

**copps**, n. a cushion.

**copps**, n. same.

**copps**, v. *see* copps; *i.e.*

**copps**, n. a day, from sunrise to sunset; *opposed to* coog; *comp.* copps,
a natural day of twenty-four hours; *i.e.*

**copps**, v. to select a propitious day for an undertaking.

**copps**, n. the middle of the day, from about noon till about 3 p.m.

**copps** (pron. *copps*), v. to work by the day, to work for day wages.

**copps**, adv. the selfsame day.

**copps**, v. to work for day wages.

**copps**, v. to work by the day.

**copps**, v. to engage one's self and serve for day wages.

**copps**, v. to be fulfilled, as the time of a woman who is enceinte.

**copps**, *n.* a record of the time and circumstances of one's birth, made for astrological purposes.

**copps**, n. the day of the week on which one was born; *see* 1, 2.

**copps**, n. a bad day, either one spent in vain, or one marked by unlucky omens, *i.e.*

**copps**, n. the middle of the day; *copps* in glaring daylight.

**copps**, n. a midday meal; *copps* to give a midday meal.

**copps**, n. lessons to be learned or recited by day; *copps*, *copps*, etc.

**copps**, v. to give a name, the initial of which is one of the letters belonging to the day on which a person was born.

**copps**, v. to be few.

**copps**, v. to be loose, not firm, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*; *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*; *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*, *copps*; *copps*, *copps*, *copps*.

**copps**, those who are deficient in wisdom and tranquility of disposition, are agitated whenever others move. *Der.*

**copps**, 1, *n.* the space behind (a thing); sometimes, past time. *copps*, but commonly, future time, *copps*. *Der.* *copps*
usu, n. the rear guard.
usu, v. to fall behind, be late, a future time, to keep behind from reluctance to come forward, to be contracted or small in the hinder parts.
usu (from a time, turn), n. a future time, to keep behind, to fall behind, be late, to be contracted or small in the hinder parts.
usu, v. to turn the back in contempt.
usu, v. to turn the back in contempt.
dung, manure, n. a kind of beetle.
dung, n. the protuberance of the occiput.
dung, n. a supplement, as to a Gazette, or any publication.
dung, n. the hair on the back part of the head.
dung, v. to retrograde, fall back, retreat; adv. retrogradingly.
dung, a. last, final.
dung (pron. ə), n. the very last; adv. come again, another time.
dung, adv. immediately after, an addendum, additional, supplementary sums of money furnished to the families of oo, at the capital of U.B., by their relatives living at home.
dung, n. a breech-loading rifle or gun.
dung, n. and adv. past time, n. future time; see .
dung, n. the mark ("), e.g., 
dung, n. the iron ring or band at the end of a da handle; fig.,


c^ooS—
c^oS

C50oS3o5ci8^S*,

European shoe or boot, ։

to love in secret; ։ is oftener used alone, ։

C50oS3o5ci8^S*,

n. a wind directly aft.

adv. backward, ։, ։, to love in secret;

odoDO, n. the back part of the head just below the protuberance of the occiput.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. same, ։
c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. the back side or back precincts of a house.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. same as ։

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, adv. subsequently, ։

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, adv. from better to worse.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, v. to follow at a distance for the purpose of watching. ։, follow and watch that man.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. a follower.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. a large basket suspended from the shoulders or the forehead.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. a bag suspended from the shoulders.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. a large oval basket (with cover) suspended from the shoulders or the forehead.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, n. posterity.

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, adv. backwards, ։

c^ooS3o5ci8^S*, a. reflex.

c^ooS, 2, v. to be dirty, foul, as water; to be turbid, not clear, not transparent, ։, ։; ։, ։; ։, ։. ։; ։, ։; ։, ։;

I am in a very perturbed frame of mind, to-day. ։, and ։

c^ooS, v. see the parts.

c^ooS, v. same as ։

c^ooS, n. future time; sometimes used as a verb in the participial form, ։, ։; ։, ։; ։, ։;

c^ooS, (from ։, and ։), n. regret, repentance.

c^ooS, v. to regret, be sorry for, repent of, ։, ։; ։, ։; ։, ։;

c^ooS, (from ։), n. an elder brother, royal or divine, ։

the three Buddhas preceding
Gautama are styled ဂျင်းများ, e.g., ဂျင်းများဖြစ်သည် (အောင်ကြီးအောင် သည် ဖြစ်သည်).

1, adv. backward and forward, to and fro (obs.).

2, adv. applied to the tinkling of small bells, ရသောင်း (အရှေ့)

3, adv. ringingly, ရသောင်းသည်

2, v. to be immodest, indecent (infreq.), ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း

3, adv. in a weak, infirm manner, ရသောင်း

verb. affix, soliciting acquiescence (colloq.), ရသောင်း, လက်နက်, လက်နက်, လက်နက်, လက်နက်

1, v. to prevail, conquer, overcome, ရသောင်း; to be competent to perform; to abound, be prevalent, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း; to be overmuch, excessive, as salt, ngapi, or oil, in food; ရသောင်း

4, (pron. ရသောင်း), adv. by equal weight; in equal proportions or quantities; on a par; ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း

5, adv. in a domineering, overbearing manner, ရသောင်း

6, v. to be master of, to hold in subjection, ရသောင်း

2, qual. verb. affix, potential, can, able to, ရသောင်းဌာန, ရသောင်း

8, n. a kingdom, a country under one jurisdiction or government, ရသောင်း; authority, power; also used figuratively, ရသောင်း, the domains of lust; ရသောင်း, the domains of cupidity.

9, n. the President of a Nation; ရသောင်း, the President of a Republic; ရသောင်း, the Presidency.

8, n. formerly the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Mandalay.

9, n. an assistant to the above, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း, ရသောင်း

8, n. a native of a country, ရသောင်း (Colloq.).
November, nearly answering to the Burmese.

1. n. the breast of a female; milk, cow's milk; the spout (of a pot, etc.).

2. n. curdled milk ejected from the stomach of an infant.

3. n. the breast of a female; an udder.

4. n. the serum or thin, watery part of milk, separate from the curd; comp. curdled milk, curd.

5. v. to be weaned.

6. n. curdled milk, curd.

7. v. to wean.

8. n. rice boiled in milk; see rice.

9. n. milk preserved in hermetically sealed tins.

10. (pron. milk cow; see milk cow)

11. n. curdled milk, curd.

12. v. to suck milk; a suckling, a childhood friend, of one's own age; a foster brother.

13. n. rice boiled in milk; see rice.

14. v. to be hungry for milk, as an infant.

15. n. cream.

16. v. to milk.

17. n. a milk cow.

18. n. a child who is about to be weaned in favor of a younger child.

19. v. to nurse, give milk.

20. n. a dug, the teat of a beast.

21. n. a wet nurse.

22. v. to yield milk.

23. n. soured or curdled milk.

24. (pron. milk)

25. n. the pendulous flesh of a woman's breasts, from to stick in the throat, v. to be deprived of the mother's milk.

26. n. milk, any vendor of milk.

27. v. to secrete a milky fluid, as cereal plants.

28. n. a wet nurse; any vendor of milk.

29. n. a nipple, pap, the teat of a woman.

30. a corruption of thus,
586

586 (Eng.), n. a legal notice.
1. v. to awake (intrans.). Der. 

2. v. to be quick to hear while asleep, to awake easily, to be on the alert, to be vigilant, watchful; he is waiting, expecting that the ship will arrive; I was waiting, expecting you would call me, sir.

same, as 
adv. ringingly, 
a kind of plant.

. n. a currency note.

v. to be dull, faded, wilted, ; to be worn out, exhausted. from any cause; comp. ; though you should speak thus, sir, my character is not tarnished.

v. to be weak and infirm.

v. same as 

v. to be in distressed or needy circumstances; usually preceded by , , , , (colloq.), though you should speak thus, sir.

v. to be worn out, exhausted.

v. to be faded and old. as clothes.

v. to stretch along, as a creeper; n. a creeper. Der. and 

n. the moonflower, Calonyction Roxburghii.

n. a sweet creeper; wild liquorice.

n. the Symphorema involucratum, a leaf-shedding, large, woody climber, bearing little clusters of small, white flowers.

n. a kind of creeper, a species of Thunbergia, much used in making fish traps.

n. the hairy Lettsomia.

n. any vine.
aoSeolo, n. a kind of bird (Pali මිත්තා).
aolool, n. the creeping Bauhinia.
aolool, v. to entwine a tree, as a creeper. The Burmese are averse to using the timber of a tree around which a creeper has entwined, being of the opinion that it brings ill-luck.
aolool, n. a kind of wormlike insect said to resemble a creeper; hence its name; it frequents marshy tracts of country, and swift running streams. The Burmese believe that to drink the water in which this insect is found, is certain to cause malarial fever.
aolool, n. the spiral winding of a creeper.
aolool, n. the twelfth month, စကော် (obs.).
1, n. the sediment of muddy water, whether deposited as alluvium on the bank of a river (ပြည်), or as settlings in a vessel; comp. စကော်, စကော်, and စကော်.
2, v. to become deposited, or to collect, as settlings in a vessel, စကော်.
စကော်, n. same as စကော်.
ပူ, v. to sink, become low, as a piece of ground, or a post in the ground; to be submissive, compliant; not used singly, စကော်, စကော်. Der. စကော်, and စကော်.
ပူ, v. to listen with respect and submission; comp. စကော်; စကော် စောင်င်းစောင်င်းစောင်င်းစောင်င်း စောင်င်းစောင်င်း, I will admonish this man so as to make him submissive, at once.
ပူ, n. a bull, ox, or cow; စကော်, a pair of bullocks; a block on a cross beam which receives the foot of a short post; စကော်, lit. the aged bullock loves tender grass; which in its application signifies that old men are partial to young wives; စကော် စကော် စကော် စကော် စကော် စကော်, meaning that united action is necessary in carrying out an undertaking with others.
ပူ (pron. ပူ), n. reins, used to guide oxen.
ပူ, n. the cowpox; စကော်, vaccine virus.
ပူ, v. to vaccinate.
ပူ, စကော်, n. a cowherd.
ပူ, n. a bull or ox; စကော်, a steer.
ပူ (pron. ပူ), n. an animal which is a cross between a bullock and a buffalo, with horns and fore quarters like a buffalo, and body and hump like a bullock.
ပူ (freq. pron. ပူ) n. cow's milk, ပူ
Os, n. the muzzle used on bullocks or cows, when treading out grain.

Os, n. a bullock, steer.

Os, n. an ox, Os, Os.

Os, v. to be able to run well, as a bullock; the paces of a bullock are the following, Os, Os, Os, Os, Os, Os.

Os, n. a circular flexure which is found in the hair of bullocks; the following are some of the flexures of bullocks, viz., Os, Os, Os.

Os, n. a circular flexure which is found in the hair of bullocks; the following are some of the flexures of bullocks, viz., Os, Os, Os, Os.

Os, n. a bull; the paces of a bullock, Os.

Os, n. a kind of bird whose note is said to resemble the lowing of a cow.

Os, n. a bullock that breathes stertorously, owing to some disease.

Os, n. the hot season; comp. Os; Os. Os, Os, Os.

Os, v. to be warm; less than Os, Os, Os, Os.

Os, v. to bend flexibly, pliantly; comp. Os; to wheedle, as a child.

Os, v. to wheedle, as a spoiled child.

Os, v. same as Os.

Os, v. to be slender and supple, as the limbs, Os.

Os, v. same as Os.

Os, v. to beat, Os; to beat or drive in or down, to ram down.

Os, v. to drive, drive along, to drive away; Os, Os.
v. to cast out; to turn out of house and home; see the parts.

n. a stick for driving; a horsewhip.

v. to drive out, expel, banish; to excommunicate.

(in colloq. usually pron. 2nd pers. sing.,) a. common, middling, not distinguished. do you consider him an ordinary kind of a man?

are frequently used together, also has the force of "from," indicating separation, as

1. n. affix. connective, with, together with, sometimes instrumental, by means of, sometimes causative, on account of, also has the force of "from," indicating separation, as

verb. affix, imperative in a negative sentence, a temporal affix denoting prior-past or prior-future.

see Gram. sec. 111 and 113.

1. n. dew, fog, mist;

v. to clear, or lift, as fog.

n. frost, hoar frost; snow.

n. a temporary shed, roofed with tan leaves or straw, and used for housing cattle.

n. a dew cloud.

v. to beat in, as fog.

v. to be dense, as a mist or fog.

n. a dewdrop.

v. to be sprinkled with dew.

v. to be misty, foggy.

n. a dewdrop suspended from a leaf.

n. Scotch lawn;

2. n. the tuberose; any land lily.

v. to give, deliver over, transfer the ownership of, for a time or forever; comp. 3rd. and 3rd: the oil of roses.

n. the double-flowered Clerodendron.

n. a kind of whitlow.

n. a rose tree: the oil of roses;
rose water.

1 (from ရ, the heart).

v. to relish; mostly used in an adverbial form, relishingly.

, a. bifurcated.

, see , adv. from ရ.

, see , v. to grudge.

, v. to like, be pleased with, to love, esteem.

aSol|eODO, a.

bifurcated.

see |

v. to grudge.

same as next.

aSoScS, t.

to become composed, quiet, easy in mind.

to quiet, pacify, console.

(from ရ), n. a year.

v. to commence, come in, as a new year.

n. annual registry of holdings.

n. a yearly statement or account, an annual return.

v. to pass a year without bearing, as some trees; used adjectively, having past a year, being more than a year old, as grain, oil, wine, etc.; ; , a.

v. to bear young, once a year; a term applied to buffaloes and cows; , to bear fruit, within the year it is planted, or raised from seed, as the ရ.

(pron. ရ, adv. yearly, annually.

, adv. year by year, perpetually.

n. an anniversary festival.

v. to work land by the year, paying money to the landlord.

n. New Year’s Day.

v. to turn a year, be more than a year; to be above a year old.

v. to commence, as a new year.

a. and n. two.

n. a brig.

(from ရ, to sink), v. to make to sink, to immerse; comp.

n. the ordinance of baptism.

v. to baptize.

v. to apply a medicinal, odoriferous substance to the nose.
(of another), or to clothes, etc., မိသားစုစောင်းခြင်း ဆိုတာ ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်ကြောင်း ပေးထားနေချင် လည်းကောင်း၊ မိသားစုစောင်းခြင်း ဆိုတာ ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်ကြောင်း ပေးထားနေချင် လည်းကောင်း。၂ သို့ အားလွန် မိသားစုစောင်းခြင်း နှင့် အခြေခံသော အချက်အလက်များ ပြုလုပ်ရန် အခြေခံဆိုင်သည်။

၂ သီး, 2, n. the harness or heddles of a loom, ကြက်ကလေးများပြုစုကြည့်ရှုချက်များ ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၃ သီး, 3, v. to shake, to wag (trans.), as a dog wags his tail. ဗိုလ်ချင်းကြက်ကလေးများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၄ သီး, 4, n. the mucus of the nose, snot; မုန့် စိုက် စိုက်ချင်သည်။

၅ သီး, 5, adv. snivelingly. မုန့် စိုက် စိုက်ချင်သည်။

၆ သီး, 6, v. to run or escape, as mucus from the nose. မုန့် စိုက် စိုက်ချင်သည်။

၇ သီး, 7, (from ၇) n., နေချက်ထုံး ဆိုတာ ပြုလုပ်ကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၈ သီး, 8, n. the sesamum plant, စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၉ သီး, 9, n. the seed of the sesamum plant. The Burmese frequently adduce the sesamum seed as a term of insignificant comparison, စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၀ သီး, 10, n. oil expressed from sesame seed. စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၁ သီး, 11, n. a kind of cake made of sesame seed and jaggery. စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၂ သီး, 12, (freq. pron. သီး) n. the pulp of the sesame seed which remains after the oil is expressed. စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၃ သီး, 13, n. granite, စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၄ သီး, 14, (pron. သီး) n. the sesamum pulp pickled for eating. စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၅ သီး, 15, n. the first sesame crop; စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၆ သီး, 16, v. to be speckled on a dark ground, as an animal; chiefly used adjectiv. အားလွန်သော အဆင့်များ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၇ သီး, 17, 3, v. to be silly, foolish, slightly deranged, brain-sick, စိုက် အဖျင်းများ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၈ သီး, 18, n. a man's sister, younger than himself; comp. အားလွန်သော အဆင့်များ ပြုစုကြည့်ချက်များ ပေးထားသည်။

၁၉ သီး, 19, n. a corruption of သို့, မိသားစုစောင်းခြင်း နှင့် အခြေခံဆိုင်သည်။

၂၀ သီး, 20, n. a corruption of သာဖျင်, မိသားစုစောင်းခြင်း နှင့် အခြေခံဆိုင်သည်။
of the joint offspring of a man and wife, in contradistinction to children by a former husband or wife; *pūs*

(pron. *pūs*) property conjointly belonging to husband and wife.

*āsā, n. a cousin, *āsā*

*āsād*, adv. grudgingly, unwillingly.

*āsace*, v. to grudge, be unwilling to part with; to regret the loss of,

*āsace, see *āsace*, n. a kind, sort, manner; chiefly combined with *pro-

nominal adjectives and used adverbially, as, *āsace, how, āsaced, thus.

*āsace* (from *āsace*, the substantial part of a thing, and *āsace*, round),

n. the heart, *āsace, *āsace; *āsace, the desire of the heart.

*āsace*, v. to be of an amiable disposition, *āsace, āsaced, āsaced, āsace,

*āsace* (pron. *āsace*), v. to be uneasy in mind, to have a

feeling of constraint, *āsace, āsaced, āsaced, āsace*

*āsaced*, v. to be melted with sympathy, broken down with grief

for others, *āsaced, āsaced, āsace*

*āsace*, v. to palpitate, as the heart from weakness, disease, or fear.

*āsace*, v. to be fixed in the mind; n. inclination, desire, cleaving,

*āsace, āsaced, āsaced, āsace, āsace*

*āsace*, v. to palpitate, as the heart from fear, *āsace, āsaced, āsaced, āsace, āsace, āsace*

*āsace*, my heart goes pitapat.

*āsace* (pron. *āsace*), n. the attitude of the mind; v. to resolve
do. *āsace, āsaced, āsaced, āsace*

*āsace, āsace*

*āsace*, v. to be high-minded, proud. *āsace*

*āsace, v. to loathe in the stomach, be sick at the stomach; fig., to

abhor, detest, to be wounded in feeling. *āsace; āsace, *āsace, same

as *āsace*, only denoting a more deeply wounded feeling; āsaced, āsace*

*āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace; āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace*

*āsace*, I feel a

loathing when I see this man.

*āsace, v. to be disturbed in mind; āsaced, āsace, āsace, āsace*

*āsace, v. to be distressed in mind, āsace, āsace, āsace*

*āsace, v. to retch, heave, make an effort to vomit, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace, āsace*
v. to be upright, wise, patient; see ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝvertiser; ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝvertiser
v. to be attentive, heedful. ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝvertiser
v. to be pleasing, delectable to the senses.

n. mental faculty. ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝingleton, ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝ_VERBOSE, to be proud-spirited; ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝ焐, this great teacher has mental ability.

v. to be attentive, heedful. ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝvertiser
v. to use persuasion in a contest; comp. ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝElapsedTime
n. the heart and liver collectively.

v. to have a clean, that is, strong stomach, to be not squeamish or easily nauseated.

v. to be easy in mind.

v. to bear in mind. lay to heart.

v. to have the nervous system deranged, so as to induce wakefulness or insanity.

1. n. a grasshopper, ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝTouchListener

n. the soothsayer insect or praying mantis. The Burmese believe that if this insect is eaten by cattle, it is very injurious to their health.

n. a large kind of grasshopper.

2 (from ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝWil, an ear or spike of grain); ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝWil, a term used by cultivators when they let out their fields for cultivation, and divide the produce with their tenants.

n. a kind of bird, the Phylloscopus, of which there are many varieties.

n. the tailor bird; general term applied to warblers, ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝဝWil

v. to commence earing, as grain.

v. to commit for a time; rarely used singly. except to denote the deposit of treasure in the ground, as ဝဝweis ဝဝဝဝ: comp. ဝဝဝWidgets, ဝဝWidgets, and ဝဝWidgets. Der. ဝဝWidgets, and ဝဝWidgets
v. same (with a continuative force), ဝဝဝဝဝဝဝWil ဝဝWidgets ဝ Wil

n. Odina wood; used for making da scabbards. The heart-wood of this tree is said to be almost imperishable, and is much prized for making boundary pillars; sometimes called ဝWil.

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see \(\textit{the Vachellia tree}\).

\(\textit{v. to pervade, be diffused through or over all the parts,}\)  
\(\textit{a very well-informed person; also used to designate a much-traveled}\)  
\(\textit{person.}\)

\(\textit{same (most common),}\)  
\(\textit{pervade, be diffused through or over all the parts,}\)  
\(\textit{as} in\)  
\(\textit{a much-traveled person.}\)

\(\textit{n. the nose;} \quad \textit{seluom used singly,}\)  
\(\textit{any medicinal, odoriferous preparation.}\)

\(\textit{n. any medicinal, odoriferous powder or drug,}\)  
\(\textit{the upper part of the inside of the nose.}\)

\(\textit{n. the nose (more common),}\)  
\(\textit{to have a curved or aquiline nose;}\)  
\(\textit{to be flat-nosed, snub-nosed;}\)  
\(\textit{to be keen-scented.}\)

\(\textit{n. a snuffbox.}\)

\(\textit{v. to be flat-nosed.}\)

\(\textit{n. a nostril.}\)

\(\textit{v. to have the nose clogged with mucus in consequence of a cold, catarrh;}\)  
\(\textit{to have influenza.}\)

\(\textit{n. catarrh.}\)

\(\textit{n. a fever occasioned by a cold; a feverish cold, influenza.}\)

\(\textit{n. the ridge of the nose; a pipe in a Burmese bellows,}\)  
\(\textit{a jewel for the nose.}\)

\(\textit{n. any medicinal, odoriferous powder or drug,}\)  
\(\textit{also used as a verb,}\)  
\(\textit{a jewel for the nose.}\)

\(\textit{n. any medicinal, odoriferous liquid.}\)

\(\textit{n. the nostril,}\)  
\(\textit{to be keen-scented, as an animal,}\)  
\(\textit{a smelling bottle.}\)

\(\textit{n. the proboscis or trunk of an elephant.}\)

\(\textit{v. to snort.}\)

\(\textit{n. the bridge of the nose.}\)

\(\textit{n. water from the nose,}\)  
\(\textit{v. to be diffident or nervous in speech.}\)
to make a heavy breathing noise, when apprehensive of danger, as a buffalo or bullock.

v. to constrict, tie up the nose (of an unruly animal).

v. to have a defluxion from the nose. 

n. the end of the nose, a nasal sound.

to press on or down; to crush; more actively and less permanently than ə; to massage, constrict, tie up the nose (of an unruly animal). Der. ə

to discipline, punish severely, constrict, tie up the nose.

to crush, put down, vanquish, keep in subjection; to oppress, bully, torment, constrict, tie up the nose.

data in a cruel manner; in a cruel manner.

to tread down, keep in subjection.

to press on or down.

data (from ə), to bring down, keep down; to oppress, keep in subjection; comp. ə; do not depreciate other people; turn down the light (wick).

to humble, abase.

1. a strip of bamboo, made by splitting and dividing flat-wise; used in weaving mats, in tying down thatch, in binding bamboo staging and light framework of every description.

(from ə, the back), (from ə, the bark), n. the outer rind or bark of the bamboo used for weaving mats.

n. a mat made of the said material.

v. to push bamboo strips against the blade of a knife, in order to split them; is more elegant, but less frequently used.
sol-ն. a square or oblong basket, made of woven bamboo strips.

sqa, v. to weave with bamboo strips.

sqo, v. to whittle bamboo strips.

sqo, n. a coarse mat, made of the inner part of the bamboo.

sqo, 2. v. to spread out, for the purpose of receiving and supporting, unifying the ideas of ո and ո; to place, put, in order to receive an accumulation, as a capital or stock in trade; not used singly, ո; ո, as I have no capital, I cannot trade.

sqa, see sqa, v. to place or put, for the sake of accumulating.

sqo, 3. v. (obs.).

sqo, v. to discuss in conversation; comp. sqo; to be intimately acquainted, as persons of different sexes, ո; ո; ո, the committee of elders discussed and consulted as to whether it be advisable or not, to have gas (or electric) lamps in the town.

sqo, 1. n. the opening of the mouth, the lips; the mouth regarded as the organ of speech; comp. sqo, and sqo; fig., the womb.

sqo (from ո, from, and Pali ո to fall), n. divine speech or utterance; the Word, ո, ո.

sqo, n. the written word of Deity.

sqo, adv. by heart.

sqo, v. to retain in the memory, have by heart, ո, ո, ո.

sqo, n. an offense of speech.

sqo, v. to be habituated to, in speech, lit. to be mouth-broken.

sqo, v. to be rough, abusive in speech.

sqo, v. to incur the guilt of breaking a promise.

sqo, n. a lip; the brim or upper edge of a vessel; hence ո, the upper lip, and ո, the lower lip.

sqo, v. to purse the lips, to pout.

sqo, v. to have protruding lips.
Sos, n. a rim, boundary.
Sos, v. to be thin-lipped.
Sos, v. to be hare-lipped.
Sos (pron. sos), n. mustache.
Sos, v. to use sweet language.
Sos, v. to salute; see sos.
Sos, adv. orally, by word of mouth; see sos; sos.
Sos, n. a verbal promise, or oath.
Sos, n. an amulet or charm inclosed in the mouth (to ensure success in an undertaking), as a young man when wooing.
Sos, n. a bribe to suppress evidence; hush money.
Sos, adv. violently and severely, both in language and treatment.
Sos, as a woman complaining of the unfaithfulness and cruelty of her husband.
to instruct privately, inculcate, always in a bad sense.

to be glib of speech; to indulge in vain, inconsiderate language, as when aspersing the character of others, in a thoughtless, inconsiderate manner.

pregnancy, an offense of speech, to be near delivery, to be able to speak to the point.

to speak, utter words.

an offense of speech; comp. to contradict (a superior) impudently and provokingly.

to petition a superior verbally.

to increase in fluency.

a bird’s bill, a beak; the nozzle of a bellows.

v. to be a scold, a scolding, to pout.

to protrude, thrust out the lips.

to cause to be weak, infirm.

to compare, comp. this man has no rival. Der.


1. v. same as ကစ်နှစ်
2. v. trans. of ကစ်, to make soft by some process; ကမ်းဗျာ, to mollify,

3. v. to be slow, not quick; to move slowly, as a timepiece, ကစ်ကစ််း, ကစ်က်း, ကစ်ကစ်း, အတူဦးနန်းတာ်တာ်င်, ကမ်းဗျာညာညာညာညာညာ, if you wish for good tea, allow the Palaung to be deliberate (in his movements).

4. v. same, ကစ်ကစ်း, ကစ်က်း, ကစ်ကစ်း, အတူဦးနန်းတာ်တာ်င်, ကမ်းဗျာညာညာညာညာညာ, v. see the parts; ကစ်နှစ် and က်ကွန်း are rarely used together in composition, and never in colloquial.

5. 1. n. a wind instrument, with holes on the side and a spreading mouth; used at festivals, funerals, and theatrical exhibitions; comp. ကွာ
6. n. see the parts.

7. v. to play on such an instrument.

8. 2. v. to rub (the hair) with lime juice, etc., in order to prepare it for washing, or to make it light and soft, ကစ်ကျို်း, ကစ်ကျိုး;

9. (from က်, a basket), n. a kind of basket smeared with lime, and used as a trap for birds, ကျိုးကျိုးကျိုးကျိုးကျိုး, ကျိုး;

10. n. a stick smeared with gum from the banyan, used to catch birds; see ကျိုးကျိုး

11. v. trans. of ကျိုး, to loosen, ကျိုးကျိုးကျိုး;

12. 1. v. to mix, mingle, ကျိုးကျိုး;

13. n. to add (in arithmetic), ကျိုးကျိုး;

14. 1. n. a kind of boat, made of heavy planking clamped together, without having a hollow log for a basis to build upon.

15. 2. n. a large kind of boat, made of heavy planking clamped together, without having a hollow log for a basis to build upon.

16. 3. n. a species of coffeewort.

17. (from ကျိုး, to be turbid), v. to stir up, so as to make turbid, ကျိုးကျိုးကျိုး;

18. v. to agitate, throw together, put into confusion, mingle, ကျိုးကျိုး;

19. v. to molest, distress (the mind), ကျိုးကျိုး;

20. v. to tie, bind, make fast by binding, ကျိုးကျိုး, ကျိုး;

seldom used singly. Der. ကျိုးကျိုး, ကျိုးကျိုး
a prison, a lockup.

n. a rope used for securing anything, as a boat, an animal.

v. same as n (more common), to annoy, molest, thwart, to hesitate, to loiter, dilly-dally,

v. to annoy, molest, thwart, to intrude; to thwart and render abortive.

v. to be after, in time, posterior, later, to thwart, to hesitate, to loiter, dilly-dally,

v. same as ; to intrude; to annoy by thwarting; the rains will be late; you are behind time in coming, sir; in the way of a woman rejecting a suitor after she has accepted some one else. Der.

n. the part of the month of Tagu before the or new year.

v. to penetrate, dive into (with the band or an instrument);

fig., to possess the power of penetration into a subject, or into human character or motives; see ;

v. to dig into (mysteries).

v. to search into; commonly applied to mental research.

, adv. pryingly, into every crevice and corner, ;

v. to understand thoroughly.

, commonly written , noun affix, locative, in, at, among, , sometimes possessive, of, 

, see , qual. verb. affix, potential, can, able to.

v. to compare, ; ;

v. to liken, compare; see , 2;

v. to weigh in the mind, estimate on comparing.
S«, v. to compare.

(from S, to awake), v. to awake (trans.); to rouse, excite, urge to action; to waken; to waken from sleep, Please urge the boatmen to exert themselves.

S, v. to rouse, excite, urge to action; comp. to awaken; to awake (trans.); to rouse, excite, urge to action; to waken; to waken from sleep, Please urge the boatmen to exert themselves.

S«, v. to awake, v. to rouse, excite, urge to action; comp. to awake (trans.).

S, v. to skin, peel off; to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.

S, v. trans. of S«, to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.

S, v. trans. of S«, to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.

S«, v. trans. of S«, to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.

S, v. trans. of S«, to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.

S«, v. trans. of S«, to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.

S«, v. trans. of S«, to cause to be dull, faded, or to be a long time in doing; not used singly.
O, the twenty-first consonant of the Burmese alphabet, and the first in the class of labials.

1. v. to shine; used in combination with ကျွန်း, ကျွန်းစွဲ, the moon shines. Der. ကျန်း, ကျန်းစွဲ, ကျန်းစွဲသူ, ကျန်းစွဲသူ

cျန်း, v. to shine, emit light; see ကျွန်း

cျန်း, v. to flaunt, flourish; to be ostentatious, vain, ကျွန်းနေသည်. ကျန်းစွဲ ကျွန်းစွဲသူ, a person of very great ostentation.

ဗျစ်, v. to shine brightly; to shine with a yellow light or golden rays, ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှ, ကျွန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, ကျွန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, his countenance was pure and clear, like the golden moon shining luminously bright.

2. see next.

ဗျစ်, v. to offer, in order to propitiate a demon or evil spirit, ကျန်းစွဲစွဲ, ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှ, ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, to-morrow we shall go to sea; you boatmen, make an offering to U Shin Gyi; ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှ ကျွန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှမျှ ကျွန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှမျှ, we have been beaten in this regatta, because we did not offer to the nats. The nat most feared in L.B. is ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှ, while the nats most feared in U.B. are ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှ, and ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှ

3. v. to be outside, without (obs.); to be disused, abrogated. Der. ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, v. to be disused, abrogated; to disappear, be lost, ကျန်းစွဲ ကျန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, the old language disappears, and the new makes its appearance.

ဗျစ်, v. to be done away, come to nothing, become null and void; to be acquitted of a criminal charge. ကျွန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ

ကျန်း, v. to quash, as an indictment; to dismiss, as a motion, petition, or indictment in court. ကျွန်းစွဲကျွန်းမျှသူ, the Commissioner has dismissed your case; to acquit of a criminal charge.

4. a corruption of ကျန်း, or ကျန်း, as ကျန်း for ကျန်းစွဲ, adv. how? (not used in colloq.).

5. verb, affix, used in closing a sentence, ကျန်း, of course, ကျန်း, ကျန်းစွဲ, ကျန်းစွဲသူ (Colloq.).

ဗျစ်, n. vinegar. ကျန်းစွဲ

ဗျစ်, ဗျစ်စွဲ, n. mother of vinegar; ကျွန်းစွဲသူ
1. to throw or toss by a scooping motion, as water with the hand or a dipper; to bail water, ကြည့်; to throw up, as a hog, ကြည့်ပြန်စွေးနှောင်နှေး; to come in contact with, suddenly; to beat in, as rain or dew, ကြည့်စွေးနှေး, ကြည့်ကြည့်; ကိုးကွယ်စီးနှေးဝင်သည်, bail out the boat.

2. n. the space in the centre of a Burmese boat, reserved for bailing out water; ကြည့်ထွက်

3. (from ကြည့်, to lift out of place), n. a large wooden shovel, for removing dirt.

4. n. a scoop for bailing a boat, made of woven bamboo strips.

5. v. to be inconsiderate, heedless, careless, wanting in good behavior and regard toward others; somewhat akin to ကြည့်စီး;

6. adv. face to face, suddenly and unexpectedly; ကြည့်စီးပြော်, ကြည့်စီးမှန်းစောင်, ကြည့်စီးပြော်စီးစဉ်, when I went to the bazar and suddenly met U Kyaw Dun my creditor, face to face, I was so frightened!

7. v. to do in a hurried, careless manner, regardless of the feelings of others; mostly used in an adverbial form, as ကြည့်စီးပြော်;

8. adv. placed on the bottom or back, supine; opposed to ကြည့်စီး;

9. n. nature, natural state, without modification; comp. ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး; ကြည့်စီး; used adjectively, natural, common, ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး, on account of the good will conveyed to me by all my relatives, I am in sound health; ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး, ကြည့်စီး, this house has not deteriorated from the state in which it was origin-
ally built; although he is a person of few words, it is not because he is proud, it is his natural disposition.

appetency, craving.

natural talent.

to be innate, constitutional propensity.

(prom.  ), (from , and ), the beginning or origin (of a thing), have you forgotten the words you spoke at the beginning?

(prom.  ) (from a cheek, and to interpose), an outside slab of timber.

same as

(Pali, ), conspicuousness; "pakistanam. illumination, illustrating, explaining, making known, exposition, publication." Childers.

to exalt; to vaunt one's own praises, to boast, a person who is in the habit of vaunting his own praises, very much.

a sextillion.

a wing; a side (of the moon), i.e., the waxing ( ), or the waning ( ); a man subject to seminal debility during either the waxing or waning of the moon;

, rice given in worship, on the first day of the waxing or the waning of the moon, is a word used only by rahans.

the shoulder.

the extremity of the shoulder.

money paid for the hire of draught animals.

an epaulet.

to have square shoulders.

to thrust with the shoulder.

to shrug, draw up the shoulders.

, a collective term applied to pedlars and bazar sellers generally.


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land assigned for cultivation by local authority, without conferring any right or title thereto. Such land was considered to be the property of the State, and was transferable, but could not be held by a female.

to have sloping shoulders.

(n. a small covered basket, used by snake charmers for confining snakes, small covered baskets overlaid with gold or silver leaf, formerly used as insignia of rank at the funerals of the great.

a species of gingerwort, \textit{Alpinia}.

varieties of the same.

a natural state, without alteration or improvement.

one’s natural voice; see

adv, taking one and leaving one (in weaving mats).

the stock of a tree.

an uncommonly tall tree.

the \textit{Grewia elastica}, a tree attaining to the height of twenty-five or thirty feet, having a thick, wrinkled and knobby bark, which is used in washing the head.

the stem of a plant.

a. masted; used with numerals, as with one mast; two masted, etc.; adv. without change or rotation, constantly.

a. upright, as standing timber.

a. sprouted, the main branch in the centre of the other branches; the principal plant in a cluster or clump (the bole of a tree.

two or more plants springing from the same seed or root.

n. sap.

v. to ascend, as sap in trees.

n. the bole of a tree.
seller of fruit from the tree; one who keeps a regular
supply of goods for sale; opposed to ऑगााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাााााााাाााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাााााााााााাाााााााााााााााााााााााাाাााााााााााााাाাाााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাाााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাाााাााााााাााাাाााাाााााााााााााााााাााাााााााাााााााাাाााাाााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাाााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাााााााাाााााাাाাाााााााााााााााााााााााााााााााাााাााााাााााााााााााााাাााাाााााााााााााााাाাाাााााााााााাाााাााााাाााাাाাाााााাাााাााााााााাাााााााাााााাाााााााাাााााাাাाााাा‌
ScooSSS, n. a seaport.
ScooSSS, n. a species of Ximenia.
ScooSSS, n. the Scævola toccada.
ScooSSS, n. a corsair, pirate, rover.
ScooSSS, n. a chart.
ScooSSS, n. the scissorsbill.
ScooSSS, n. the sea slug, a species of Ximenia.
ScooSSS, n. the Tavoy name for ebony, Comp. dodo.
ScooSSS, n. the Tavoy name for ebony, Comp. dodo.
ScooSSS, n. a kind of shellfish.
ScooSSS, n. a cyclone. CompoSSS.
ScooSSS, n. rising, ScooSSS.
SocooSS, v. to rise unusually high, as a tide which causes an influx of salt water into low-lying tracts of country; usually the result of cyclonic action.
ScooSSS, n. the Gyrocarpus Jacquini, a leaf-shedding tree frequently found on the seacoast, attaining to the height of sixty or eighty feet; the nut is bony, and is provided with two erect wings about two and one half inches long.
ScooSSS, n. a dweller by the sea.
ScooSSS, v. to rumble, as distant thunder, lit. the sea roars.
ScooSS, n. a fresh-water mussel.
ScooSS, 1. v. to raise, lift up, chill, chill, chill; to exalt, promote, chill, chill; to take in breath, inspire, chill, chill; he lifts up the curtain, chill, chill, chill, chill, chill, this is no pongyi in our little village, it would be advisable to invite one before Lent commences, please invite the village elders.
ScooSS, 2. v. to invite; more respectful than goso.
ScooSS, v. to convey an image of Buddha from one place to another.
ScooSS, v. to invite; see goso; there is no pongyi in our little village, please invite the village elders.
ScooSS, n. a spider.
ScooSS, n. a spider's web, a cobweb.
ScooSS, n. a membrane; a spider's web.
ScooSS, 1. v. to join, or combine with, take part with; generally im-
plying partiality or unfairness; see ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း; ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်းကျော်ကြားသူကြောင်း, this person is in the habit of being one-sided and partial when he speaks. Der. ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း]

o, 2, v. to impede, obstruct, as a stream of water; to drive in a wedge, in order to close a hole or make tight, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း. Der. ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း, ရပ်စောင်း, and ရပ်စောင်း

o, n. a kind of poke formerly put on men in disgrace. ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, a. solid, not hollow; see ရပ်စောင်း

o (pron. ဥ), v. to throw, cast; to throw away, reject, ကျားခြင်း; to throw at; to shoot; ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, v. to throw at; to shoot; ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, n. commonly written ဗုဒ္ဓသား, a scaffold or terrace on the inside of a fortification, whence missive weapons are discharged.

o, adv. neglectfully, carelessly, without regard, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, v. to throw aside (for a time); to forsake, abandon, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, v. to throw, cast; to throw away, reject.

o, n. the Tavoy name for ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း, the large kingfisher.

o, n. the mouth, ဗုဒ္ဓသား; comp. ဗုဒ္ဓသား

o, v. to be rough, abusive in speech (inelegant).

o, v. to be loquacious, garrulous; see ဗုဒ္ဓသား; ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, n. the Tavoy name for ဗုဒ္ဓသား, the chebula tree.

o (Pali), n. the present, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း, ဗုဒ္ဓသား. ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o (from ဗုဒ္ဓသား, to shoot, and ဗုဒ္ဓ, a frame), n. a scaffold or terrace on the inside of a fortification whence missive weapons are discharged; a barbacan, ဗုဒ္ဓသား, sometimes ဗုဒ္ဓသား; ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o (Pali ဗုဒ္ဓသား), n. a cause, ဗုဒ္ဓသား; a thing, ဗုဒ္ဓသား; property, goods. ဗုဒ္ဓသား, ဗုဒ္ဓသား; in Pali Gram., the inflected termination of a verbal affix. ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, n. an affix.

o, n. property, goods.

o, n. to be connected together, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း; to secure an equilibrium or maintain mutual support, ဗုဒ္ဓသားစောင်း

o, v. to squander, waste one's substance.

o, n. a layman who provides a ကြားခြင်း, and a ra-
han's robes, food, and medicine, รกิจสมเด็จพระเจ้า, รกิจสมเด็จพระเจ้า,

regard me as the furnisher of the four kinds of property; ask of me anything you may wish, my lord (as in addressing a pongyi).

petty villages on the outskirts of a country, รกิจสมเด็จพระเจ้า; รกิจสมเด็จ is a term applied to all countries outlying the รกิจสมเด็จ. It is said that the Buddhs never visited these countries, รกิจสมเด็จต่างประเทศ, รกิจสมเด็จต่างประเทศ, รกิจสมเด็จต่างประเทศ, the inhabitants of outlying villages, when aware of the fact that he was the heir apparent, paid him respect, and were submissive.

an encircling gradation or story of a pagoda, รกิจสมเด็จ; comp. รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ. รกิจสมเด็จ is an encircling gradation or story of a pagoda,

a cause, and รกิจสมเด็จ, to be, to proceed, n. a consequence, result, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จต่างประเทศ

see รกิจสมเด็จ (Pali), n. rain.

the present time; comp. รกิจสมเด็จ and รกิจสมเด็จ; รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, people who long for the two kinds of benefits, of this and the future world, make offerings.

distinct, and รกิจสมเด็จ, a semi-Buddh, one who occasionally appears in the interval between real Buddhs (90).

the last, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, the last time or era; รกิจสมเด็จ, the final state of existence preceding neibban; รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, we have arrived at the last stage of our existence; it is now well to let our thoughts dwell solely upon Buddha and the Law.

a kind of backgammon.

to play at backgammon, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ.

a malignant ulcer on the back; see รกิจสมเด็จ

a small kind of bee, also called รกิจสมเด็จ.

(Pali), n. rain, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ, รกิจสมเด็จ.

B. D. 39.
og, n. the god of rain,

(Pali, five), n. the five parts, as the root, bark, leaf, blossom, and fruit of a tree; a word much used by Burmese doctors, (91).

og, n. the five good bodily qualities, as goodness of flesh, bones, skin, hair and age; (91).

og, n. the five good bodily qualities, as goodness of flesh, bones, skin, hair and age; (91).

og, n. a kind of medicinal root.

og (pron. og) (Pali og, five, and og, a part), n. a Buddhist priest who is proficient in the five requisite qualifications, (91).

og, v. to receive ordination, as a priest who is proficient in the five requisite qualifications, (91).

og, v. to rise from being a novitiate, to the position of a priest who is proficient in the five qualifications, as novitiates asking each other; as a layman asking a novitiate.

og, n. a layman who provides the eight requisites for a priest, as the robes, alms bowl, etc.; (91). (91).

og (Pali og), a. the fifth, (91).

og, n. space, (91); see og.

og, n. Convener of the fifth Buddhist Synod, a title assumed by King Mindon, and much prized by him, (91).

og, by abbrev. og (Pali og, five, and og, a religious duty), n. the five duties binding on all creatures, according to the five great commands, viz., kill not; steal not; commit not adultery; drink no intoxicants. (91).

"The first five of these obligations are called the pancha sil. They are repeated by some persons every day at the pansal (kyaung), especially by women." M.B.
oggo5 (Pali oggo), n. the five greatest sins which bring immediate retribution, killing a father, killing a mother, killing a rahanda, raising a blood blister on a Buddha (the life of a Buddha cannot be taken), and making a schism among the disciples of a Buddha, 

oggo5 (Pali oggo), v. to prohibit or command; to name, give a name, distinguish by name, oggo5. n. a prohibition or command; a name, oggo5. oggo5, n. to prohibit or command; to name, give a name, distinguish by name, oggo5. oggo5, v. to receive instruction; oggo5, a term applied to young men who were sent to foreign countries by order of King Mindon, to learn foreign arts and sciences; "pragnyawa (oggo), wisdom, that which dispels ignorance, revealing what is good and what is not good, like the burning lamp that brings to view the figures that would otherwise be hid by the darkness; its opposite is avidya (oggo), ignorance." M.B.

oggo5, n. prudence, discretion; knowledge and prudence; comp. oggo5.

oggo5, n. a species of banyan, the Ficus Bengalensis.

oggo5 (Pali oggo), n. enmity; anger, hatred.

oggo5, v. to make a quarrel, oggo5, oggo5. oggo5

oggo5, v. to have a quarrel, oggo5, oggo5. oggo5
O^go^ (pron. O^gO^) (Pali O^gO^), n. assent, engagement, a vow.

O^go^, O^go^O^, O^go^O^, O^go^, v. to make a covenant, a mutual engagement.

O^gO^O^O^, n. the Contract Act.

O^gO^O^O^, n. a bond, promise.

O^gO^O^O^, n. a convenanted assistant commissioner.

O^gO^O^O^, n. a written covenant or agreement.

O^gO^O^O^, n. the Ark of the Covenant.

O^go^ (Pali), n. variance, ^O^O^O^O^O^O^O^, ^O^O^O^O^O^O^O^, "under the circumstances; both the king and the Shan Sawbwas were greatly at variance.

v. to conceive, be pregnant, conceive, be conceived; but these terms and the above are sometimes interchanged and applied either to the mother or the child, the sick man, whose name was Teittha, when he heard and listened to the law of the excellent Buddha, arrived at the state of a rahanda, possessed of the four kinds of intuitive knowledge.

v. to incur the guilt of making a definite promise, as a rahani.

n. interruption, prevention, prohibition.

n. the act of praying or asking favor of a divine or celestial being; a prayer.

v. to pray.

although I pray every day that I may become a person of great intellect, like Mahawthata, it is very difficult of attainment, sir.

a. the first.

n. to be distinguished for having excelled in Buddhist literature, at a competitive examination held by royal order at the Burmese capital; a man thus distinguished.

pron. v. to recite, at such an examination, what one has been studying; n. a man who has passed such an examination.

n. an original cause, important matter.

n. an act of homage or worship, a wise man, a pundit.
oṣko, 1, n. a small cylindrical drum fixed in a circular frame.

oṣko, 2, v. to wind around, encircle, to encompass, go around, to try the sound of the drums preparatory to playing; n. a kind of song.

oṣko, n. a large cylindrical drum.

oṣko, n. see oṣko.

oṣko, n. a small cylindrical drum, fixed in a circular frame.

oṣko, 2, v. to wind around, encircle, to encompass, go around, to bind about, to struggle with a difficulty, to endeavor to accomplish in the midst of difficulties. Der. oṣko.

oṣko, v. to bind about, oṣko, oṣko, oṣko, oṣko; n. an upper washboard of a boat, made of matting and placed above the main washboard (gā); oṣko, once a week; oṣko, the creeper twines around the tree. Der. oṣko.

oṣko, n. the envirous or circuit of a thing, oṣko;
comp. သည်စိတ်ခွင်; freq. used adverbially, သတ်မှတ်ချက်; စိန်စိန် သတ်မှတ်ချက်အဖြစ်သည်စိတ်ခွင်၊ the ditch around that curve requires clearing; နေ့စဉ်အတွင်း သတ်မှတ်ချက်ခြင်း စိန်စိန်မှုလေး၊ please cut and clear the weeds (undergrowth) around the courthouse.

သစ်စွဲ, n. the whole circuit or duration; commonly applied to words of time, ယောလ်စု, သတ်မှတ်ချက်, သတ်မှတ်ချက်, သတ်မှတ်ချက် စိုး, သင်နောက်ကို သတ်မှတ်ချက်ခြင်း၊ နေ့စဉ်အတွင်းသတ်မှတ်ချက်ခြင်း
သစ်စွဲ, v. to encircle, make a circuit.

သစ်စွဲ, v. to be connected with or bear relation to, to be implicated in (an offense, crime).

သစ်စွဲ, 1, adv. on the hind legs, rampant.

သစ်စွဲ, v. to stand upright on its hind legs, as an animal, to rear, ကျင်းပွားစွဲစွဲ, သတ်မှတ်ချက်စွဲစွဲ, သစ်စွဲစွဲ
သစ်စွဲ, 2, n. a species of palm.

သစ်စွဲ (Pali), n. master; lord, chief, ruler; owner; husband.

သစ်စွဲ, see သစ်စွဲ (pron. သစ်စွဲ), n. a hornet.

သစ်စွဲလေးစွဲ (from သစ်စွဲ, and သစ်စွဲ), adv. confusedly, irrationally, as if intoxicated; applied to language, သင်နောက်ကို သတ်မှတ်ချက်ခြင်းလေးစွဲ; သင်နောက်ကို သတ်မှတ်ချက်ခြင်း; in this sense it conveys an inference that the person addressed has eaten Datura fastuosa seeds (ဗိုလ်မီး), and hence is not accountable for his action.

သစ်စွဲလေးစွဲ, adv. or int. strange, extraordinary.

သစ်စွဲ (pron. သစ်စွဲ), n. a ruby; a carbuncle; ကွေးလေးစွဲ
သစ်စွဲလေးစွဲ, n. a ruby mine.

သစ်စွဲ, n. same as သစ်စွဲ

သစ်စွဲလေးစွဲ, v. to be enceinte, as a female member of the royal family, သင်နောက်ကို သတ်မှတ်ချက်ခြင်းလေးစွဲ; also applied to the mothers of Buddhists.

သစ်စွဲလေးစွဲ, n. a spotted ruby.

သစ်စွဲလေးစွဲ, n. a certain tubercle or excrescence growing on the leaves of trees; the oak apple; ကွေးလေးစွဲ
သစ်စွဲ, n. said to be a ceremony performed to counteract the effects of သစ်စွဲ (certain magical contrivances).

သစ်စွဲ, n. a kind of musical instrument composed of twelve pieces of iron, or bamboo, suspended in the form of an inverted arc, in a wooden case.

သစ်စွဲစွဲ, v. to play on such an instrument.
omo, 1, n. a hinge;   היוםxs, งข^oco^ogS, to put on a hinge;  a cartridge box, งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, to put on a hinge;

omo, 2 (Beng.), n. a permit obtained from government, to build, cultivate, carry firearms, etc.; งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS

omo, v. to make an application for a งข^oco^ogS, or license to carry arms, งข^oco^ogS

omo, v. to survey a piece of land for the use of which a งข^oco^ogS is granted.

omo, n. a kind of shaggy, woolen cloth.

omo (Pali), n. the earth, งข^oco^ogS; งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS

omo, n.a term applied to the parts of the body which are formed of this element (งข^oco^ogS). "They are twenty in number, viz., the hair of the head, the hair of the body, the nails, the teeth, the skin, the flesh, the veins, the bones, the marrow, the kidneys, the heart, the liver, the abdomen, the spleen, the lungs, the intestines, the lower intestines, the stomach, the feces, and the brain." M.B.

omo, v. to suffer disorder, as such element (งข^oco^ogS).

omo (Pali งข^oco^ogS, a poetic line, and งข^oco^ogS, completion), n. the completion of a line in poetry, its being complete, full.

omo, see งข^oco^ogS. n. quicksilver.

omo (Pali), n. a kind of water lily; comp. งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, a kind of cotton cloth; งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, a kind of cotton cloth.

omo, his (i.e., the Buddha's) joyous tranquillity was like unto a newly-opened งข^oco^ogS.

omo (Pali งข^oco^ogS, a country, and งข^oco^ogS, a king), n. a sovereign of a division of one of the four grand islands. งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS, งข^oco^ogS; comp. งข^oco^ogS, a sovereign of one of the four grand islands, and งข^oco^ogS, a universal monarch.

omo (งข^oco^ogS), n. a tree peculiar to the north island (งข^oco^ogS), said to produce whatever an applicant may desire; an artificial tree laden with religious offerings; hence, งข^oco^ogS. งข^oco^ogS, a chandelier; งข^oco^ogS, a person of versatile intellect; งข^oco^ogS, an expression applied to a person who is fortunate.

omo, v. to make an offering of a งข^oco^ogS.

omo, n. the common garnet. งข^oco^ogS

omo (งข^oco^ogS), n. the Crinum. The root of this plant, ground into a
powder and mixed with salt, is said to be an excellent remedy for boils; [a glass candle shade.]

o^SggcTSog^-o^i, n. the Indian squill, Scilla Indica.

o^SggcTSog, n. varieties of the Crinum.

o^SggcTSog, n. a kind of shrub of medicinal properties; see o^SggcTSog.

o^SggcTSog, n. the white thorn-apple, Datura alba.

1. v. to adorn, adorn with flowers, jewelry, etc., o^SggcTSog, o^SggcTSog.

2. v. same as o^SggcTSog; to be in charge of a royal order in favor of one's self.

2. v. to ask leave respectfully, to beg, petition, o^SggcTSog; comp. o^SggcTSog; others in the dharma, please come, after having asked permission of the pongoi.


Have you asked permission of the authorities?

o^SggcTSog, v. to petition, pray; see also o^SggcTSog; o^SggcTSog, they prayed (the Buddha) for a suitable blessing, and all became embryos, i.e., embryo Pase Buddhs.

o^SggcTSog, n. a short stake driven in the ground, to mark the site of a building; a peg used to secure anything stretched out or apart.


o^SggcTSog, v. to plant such pegs; o^SggcTSog; o^SggcTSog is often used to denote stability, permanence, o^SggcTSog; also applied to persons of substance and influence.

o^SggcTSog, v. to be on friendly terms. o^SggcTSog, o^SggcTSog, o^SggcTSog, if they are on friendly terms with one another, there is a chance of the scheme being consummated; o^SggcTSog (colloq.), though neighbors, they do not agree with each other.

o^SggcTSog (Pali), a. the fifteenth, o^SggcTSog.

o^SggcTSog, see o^SggcTSog, n. the whole circuit or duration, o^SggcTSog.

o^SggcTSog, 1, n. a flower, blossom, o^SggcTSog; a leaf or twig used as a decoration; sometimes used expletively, in composition with other words, o^SggcTSog, o^SggcTSog, etc.; an abbrev. of o^SggcTSog, the safflower; o^SggcTSog, a red waistcloth; the male genitals (polite). The dif-
ference between } and } is said to be, that the former is applied to the flowers and blossoms of trees or plants which have edible fruit and leaves, while the latter is applied to those which do not have edible fruit and leaves.

} } n. the Lagerstramia Indica.

} } , } , } , v. to carve embossed figures in wood.

} } n. a flowerpot.

} } n. the white-flowered Kiempefia.

} } n. the state of maidenhood, virginity.

} } , } , } , v. to deflower, deprive of virginity.

} } , see } , n. a low stand with a concave surface, a salver.

} } (pron. } ), n. a garland, wreath of flowers, } .

a ceremony wherein a maiden places a garland (of flowers) around the neck of the young man of her choice.

} } n. the hoop of a finger ring.

} (pron. } ), n. a branch of leaves and flowers, } .

} , v. to suck juice from flowers, as bees, } .

} (pron. } ), n. a stand for flowers.

} , v. to pluck a flower.

} (pron. } ), n. a branch of leaves and flowers; a bouquet, nosegay.

} (pron. } ), n. a painter, limner, } .

} , v. to paint, limn.

} n. an arbor, } .

} (pron. } ), n. a flower garden.

} n. a flower bud.

} n. red paper.

} n. the red string with which a girl's hair is tied.

} a. variegated with flowers, } .

} n. perfumed oil, the essence of various flowers.

} n. a kaleidoscope.

} n. a suspended bunch of flowers.

} v. to dye red.

} n. one who dyes red.

} , v. a boat-racing term, meaning that if the man in the extreme bow of the boat, while seizing the } (really a rattan), falls into the water, his boat loses the race.
(pron. မွား), n. artificial flowers suspended for ornament; an ornamental border to a roof.

(pron. မွား), n. a brazier or coppersmith.

n. a rattan passed through a hollow bamboo and projecting somewhat beyond each end of it. The bamboo is horizontally placed on supports in a small boat; the boat's crew which succeeds in drawing out the rattan wins the race. This constitutes the winning-post in a boat race. It is said that formerly a flower was attached to each end of the rattan.

hence မွား; also called မွား.

n. a starting-post.

n. a pole surmounted with a bunch of grass or leaves, and set up by authority; မွား, the pole in front of a broker's residence.

n. two kinds of grass which furnish excellent fodder for horses.

n. ornamental hangings, fringes, drapery, etc., မွား.

n. a winning-post or goal.

n. red cloth, မွား.

(pron. မွား), n. a goldsmith or silversmith.

n. the orange-flowered Globba. The Burmese say that owing to its being so exquisitely formed, goldsmiths weep in despair, because they are unable to imitate it.

n. a goldsmith's forge.

see မွား, v. to carve in wood.

see မွား, v. to embroider.

n. an embroiderer.

n. the Laurus.

1, n. a pale red color; comp. မွား;

2, n. a kind of plant or tree (Pali မွား).

n. a kind of arum.

n. a flower plant, or tree, မွား.

n. a scandent, evergreen shrub, bearing pale lilac, or rose colored flowers, and fruit provided with thick, longitudinal wings, the Ancistrocladus Griffii.

(pron. မွား), n. a carver in wood or stone.

v. to declare a race void; မွား, to declare a heat void.
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οφρων, v. to give the victory to an antagonist; to yield, to give up, as in guessing. This expression is frequently used in connection with boat races, horse races, etc.; probably an abbrev. of ωφρων.

οφρ (pron. οφρ), n. a blacksmith; οφρων, a master blacksmith.

οφρονές, n. a kind of paste made of fragrant flowers, offered to powerful nats, and to pagodas which are much venerated.

οφρός, n. the flag, a water plant. The Burmese often compare weak, irresolute characters to this plant, ὀφρονές 

οφρόνητο (pron. οφρόνητη), n. a foot race in which the competitors are backed to run for money.

οφρονί, n. ornamental flower work.

οφροφύλλω, v. to carve in wood.

οφροποιήσ, v. to embroider.

οφρόσσω, v. to be enfeebled in the male genital organs, οφροσσός; to be of a pale color, οφροσσός, οφροσσόςος.

οφρος, 1, n. a flower which has expanded.

οφρος, 2, v. to menstruate. οφροσσός οφρος.

οφρος, see ωφρος, n. the humming bird and other sunbirds.

οφρος (pron. οφρος), n. a turner, οφροποιήσος.

οφρός (pron. οφρός), n. a tuft, tassel; οφρόνητο, an epaulet.

οφρός, n. Burman borage, the Plectranthus aromaticus.

οφρόνικος, n. sedge, σέδα οφρονίκος.

οφρόνικος, an expletive. σέδα οφρονίκος, οφρονίκος οφρόνικος.

οφροσσός, n. a pagoda slave, one who gathers up flowers and the refuse of offerings, οφροσσός, οφροσσός.

οφροσσός, or οφροσσός, n. same.

οφροσσός, n. one who works in lacquer; οφροσσός, figures in lacquer work; οφροσσός, lacquer work without figures; οφροσσός, oφροσσός.

οφροσσός, n. the essence or juice of flowers, οφροσσόςος.

οφροσσός, n. a kind of grass.

οφρος, n. a deep red color; comp. οφρος.

οφρος, n. kuskus grass.

οφρο, n. the juice of flowers; liquor in which the safflower (οφρο) has been steeped, producing a deep red color (οφρο), or a pale red, violet (οφρο).
**ośṣc^ı^c○, n.** A balas ruby (a variety of spinel ruby of a pale, rose red, or inclining to orange).

**ośṣc^ı^c○ (pron. ośṣc^ı^c^ı), n.** The humming bird and other sunbirds, ośṣc^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı (pron. ośṣc^ı), n.** A mason, ośṣc^ı^c^ı; ośṣc^ı^c^ı, a master mason.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı (pron. ośṣc^ı^c^ı), n.** A kind of weed running close to the ground, with cordate leaves one or two inches long. The flower, which is very minute, is of a delicate shade of light purple.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** The perfume of flowers, ośṣc^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı, ośṣc^ı^c^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** A pink color.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** The common balsam; see ośṣc^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, v.** To smell a flower.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, v.** To be possessed of active virility.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, see ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** The essence or juice of flowers.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** A timber tree, the Vateria.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** A florist.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, v.** To lose the principle of active virility, ośṣc^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** A Panthay, ośṣc^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı, 2, v.** To be tired, fatigued, harassed in body or mind, ośṣc^ı; more than ośṣc; ośṣc^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı, ośṣc^ı^c^ı.

I am exceedingly fatigued with travel, let us encamp in this place. Der. ośṣc^ı^c^ı

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** The asthma, ośṣc^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı, ośṣc^ı^c^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** A chronic sufferer from asthma.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, v.** Same as ośṣc^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, v.** To pant; see ośṣc; to gasp; ośṣc^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, 3, v.** To spurt, gush out; occasionally used transitively; ośṣc^ı^c^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, 4 (from ośṣc, to encircle), v.** To go round the end of a thing, as the end of a mountain or a shoal; to outflank, as troops. Der. ośṣc^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, v.** Same as ośṣc^ı.

**ośṣc^ı, 5, n.** The Tavoy name of the arnotto tree, ośṣc^ı.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, see ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** A man subject to seminal debility.

**ośṣc^ı^c^ı, n.** The hermit-crab, ośṣc^ı.
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In common parlance ဗားကြီးကြား means encouragement in a good sense, as to deeds of merit, etc.; or instigation to evil: according to Childers, ‘payogo’ (ဗားကြီးကြား) means practice, use, usage, means, instrumentality, motive, occasion, object; ဗားကြီးကြား, this affair is not exempt from his evil influence.

ဗား, n. a cricket; a bolt to fasten a door, at the top or bottom.

ဗားကြီးကြား, ညာစ္စာဝင်ကြည့်မှု. The Burmese liken the appearance of the bud of the sal tree (Pentacme Siamensis) to a cricket, ဗားကြီးကြား, see ဗားကြီးကြား, n. mineral and vegetable drugs.

ဗားကြည့်မှု, see ဗားကြည့်မှု. n. a junction of two letters in orthography; a union or co-operation of two persons.

ဗား (Pali), n. indefatigable diligence, ဗားကြားကြည့်မှု, n. the sixth stage of the world of nats; see under ဗားကြည့်မှု

ဗား, n. calking material.

ဗားကြည့်မှု, n. a calker.

ဗား, 1, n. a kind of heretical priest, ဗားကြည့်မှု; false teachers in the time of Gautama, who taught that there is no future world, and that the whole man, at death, is resolved into four elements (ဗားကြည့်မှု), the aqueous particles returning to water, the shiny particles to fire, etc.

ဗား, 2, see ဗား, n. a flat thin substance, whether of paper, cloth or metal, folded backward and forward; used as a slate.

ဗား, v. to eat (clerical) (obs.), ဗားကြည့်မှု

ဗား (Pali ဗား, excellent), n. an excellent system of belief or worship, ဗားကြည့်မှု

ဗားကြည့်မှု, n. the four principles, viz. ဗားကြည့်မှု, ဗားကြည့်မှု, ဗားကြည့်မှု, ဗားကြည့်မှု, ဗားကြည့်မှု; ontology.

ဗားကြည့်မှု (pron. ဗားကြည့်မှု), adv. in a confused, disorderly manner.

ဗားကြည့်မှု, v. to babble, ဗားကြည့်မှု; applicable to language.
The smallest conceivable atom, invisible to sight. See also.

A grain of dust, a boundary or border.

The profit of others; comp. ।

Successive, repeated existences.

An implement, utensil, article of furniture, appendage, etc.; articles used in families. household furniture; the eight utensils of a priest.

To sell such utensils, or others of a similar kind, for the use of priests.

A kind of prayer, used to ward off evil, being extracts from the

To listen to the said prayers.

Charmed flowers placed in the

To pronounce a benediction after reciting the

Charmed or holy water. This water is sometimes sprinkled on persons, sometimes drunk, and sometimes thrown on the ground around houses; it is also thrown against the four corner posts of a house.

To repeat the. These prayers are usually repeated in times of sickness, also when first taking up one’s abode in a newly-built house.

The fire of grief and woe. Childers.

Annihilation; see.
to attain annihilation. 

charmed thread.

an implement, utensil, article of furniture; is a clerical term; can be applied to articles pertaining to a priest or a layman.

(Burmese say of a priest, this pongyi applies himself to books, but does not observe the precepts; is not necessarily inseparable from as instances frequently occur in which a person who becomes a priest late in life, and who has no love for study, can nevertheless possess , n. a means, expedient, device; affectionation; an artifice, a device; this person's deceits are many.

v. to plan, concoct, employ expedients, artifices. a case concocted without being true.

n. an assembly convened for religious instruction and worship, a religious audience; any assembly of persons.

crude camphor.

camphorated oil.

in a flurry.

in a tumultuous manner; a. unruly, tumultuous, disorderly, the times are disorderly; on the exchange of rulers, the kingdom becomes tumultuous; 

v. to be tumultuous; 

adv. in a tumultuous, unruly, disorderly manner.

adv. in a bustling, hurried manner, in the way of joking with too much freedom and familiarity; is in more general use than B. D. 40.
do not be too familiar with each other; respect is apt to be destroyed.

see श्रावण (Pali श्रावण), n. a Brahmin invested with certain sacerdotal functions.

n. an ant.

n, the nest of earth made by ants on the side of a tree or post, नौका किताबी / नौका किताबी, अजितुपोषण किताबी।

n. twills in cloth; see अवधानकता, श्रावणविद्वत्ता।

n. an ant (more common).

n. a winged ant.

n. a bottle, गोड़ा।

(Pron. गोड़ा) (Pali गोड़ा), a. or adv. open, naked, bare, गोड़ा; vacant, empty, blank, गोड़ा, a sheet of blank paper; गोड़ा, to exhibit a marionette show after removing the stage curtain; गोड़ा, or गोड़ा, to sleep divested of clothes; गोड़ा, or गोड़ा, to bathe divested of bathing garments; a blank ticket in a lottery.

v. to engage in battle in the open field.

n. a writer or clerk who receives no remuneration or salary.

v. to ride bareback.

v. to make bare, to expose, गोड़ा।

n. a blank ticket in a lottery or raffle.

a. or adv. wholly, गोड़ा, to be torn to tatters; गोड़ा, the roof of the house is full of holes; गोड़ा, this individual is stark mad.

v. to be false, deceitful, गोड़ा; in a child, to put on the airs of wisdom beyond its years, to be winningly precocious, गोड़ा।

n. a flattering, deceitful fellow, गोड़ा, गोड़ा, a sly little puss;

a. or adv. from गोड़ा, गोड़ा, गोड़ा, adv. from गोड़ा, गोड़ा, गोड़ा, गोड़ा;

n. the teredo borer; a small basket.

n. a small drum, beaten with two sticks, at गोड़ा and other religious festivals, before the गोड़ा is struck, गोड़ा, गोड़ा; the sound of this drum is said to resemble the fruit of the गोड़ा falling into water, गोड़ा.


The first page of a document with natural text. The text is a collection of words and phrases defining various items and concepts, such as a small basket, a white ant in the winged state, a tubule or sucker, and various other items. The text is formatted in a way that seems to be a part of a dictionary or a glossary, with each entry followed by a definition or usage example. The text is in English, and it's quite detailed, covering a range of topics from baskets to insects to writing materials.
matter which perceives, that is, an organ of sense; comp.

Pali (Pali urine, and  an aperture), n. the external
aperture of the urethra.

a man, n. a Mohammedan, Mussulman, Pali
n. a Mohammedan mosque, Pali
n. a minaret.

n. the Mohammedan religion.

Pali, n. breath inspired, comp.

(pron. ), n. a Malay; Pali
n. the three kinds of putting away of sin, viz. putting it away for a moment; putting it away entirely and for ever.

n. the great bell of the palace, struck simultaneously with the great drum.

n. the frame on which the was placed.

n. the great drum of the palace at Mandalay, formerly beaten every third hour.

n. sago, Pali, Pali
n. food or clothing discarded, for any person to take; the flesh of dead animals, particularly fowls.

v. to help, aid, assist; not used singly. Der. , ,

v. to make presents in order to win the affections of another, generally one of the opposite sex; to assist another in worse circumstances than one's self, to assist in any way, ; to assist another in worse circumstances than one's self, have you a cheroot with you? ;

v. to lose property, influence, power, etc.,

v. see the next, and the parts;
I remember, perfectly, the meaning (of the maxims) contained in the manual.

v. to be comprised in a writing; to be carried or brought with: to be contained in, implicated or involved in, to be carried or brought with; to be contained in, implicated or involved in, to be carried or taken away with.

The use of the polite affix is absolutely essential from inferiors to superiors; it is a mark of good breeding among equals, a pleasing mark of affable and considerate condescension when employed by a superior to an inferior, and is far too frequently omitted by Europeans in conversation.

The Manual of Buddhist Priests, being an abridgment of the pali, n. an original text or reading.

a line of an original text, the cause of a certain class of diseases; so called because supposed to ascend from the feet, the foot.

the whole, collectively, the aforesaid diseases.

n. a measure of time equal to sixteen bizanis (16). n. a foot, a poetical foot.

n. demerit.

n. one who habitually commits evil.
There are ten primary virtues called *paramitas* (paramitas) that are continually exercised by the Bodhisats; and as each virtue is divided into three degrees, ordinary, superior, and pre-eminent (paramitas, e.g., *saddhā*, *dīna*, etc.), there are thirty paramitas, e.g., *śīla*, *karma*, *dharma*, etc.

v. to be immature in the exercise of the *paramitas*, e.g., a Bodhisat (*saddhā*) who has accomplished the partial fulfillment of some of the *paramitas*.

v. to fulfill the ten *paramitas*.

v. to be mature in the exercise of the *paramitas*, as a Bodhisat on the eve of becoming a Buddha; to be replete with virtue.

n. a Parsi.

n. an unpardonable sin committed by a priest; they are four in number, murder, theft, sexual intercourse, false profession of the attainment of *rahatship*; *ārāmatā*.

n. a palanquin, *cooSwQii*.

n. green vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron, *cooSwQii*.

n. an offering made to the guardian *nat* of a town or village; *cooSwQii*, *cooSwQii*, terms applied to official parasites who fleece litigants, on the pretense that they are able to influence their patrons in deciding cases; *cooSwQii*.

n. an original word or language, opposed to the vernacular; the Magada language, *cooSwQii*, *cooSwQii*, *cooSwQii*.

n. a cheek, a side of the face, *cooSwQii*.

n. the protuberance of the cheek.

n. a fat cheek, *cooSwQii*.

n. the thwart of a boat, *cooSwQii*.

(pron. coos), n. a piece of timber with a mortise and tenon, fastened to the side of a post, instead of being placed on the top.

n. a guard for the cheeks.

n. same as *cooSwQii*.

v. to tattoo a circle on the cheeks; n. a person thus tattooed, an outlawed executioner, *cooSwQii*, *cooSwQii*, *cooSwQii*.
**Olsas, v.** to strike the cheek with the open hand.

**Olos (pron. olos), n.** a headstall used in tethering an animal.

**Oloshasas, v.** to make a headstall.

**Olos (pron. olos), n.** the end of the lower jaw.

**Olosale, n.** the contour of the side of a horse’s head.

**Olosas, n.** the protuberance of a fat cheek.

**Olos (pron. olos), n.** the parotid gland, the salivary gland nearest the ear, which pours its secretion into the mouth during mastication.

**Olosog, v.** to have the mumps.

**Olos, n.** the inside of the cheek.

**Olosogos (pron. olosogos), adv.** in close proximity, closely, to pursue or follow closely; tête-a-tête, tête-à-tête; to extend its hood, as a cobra.

**Olosogos (pron. olosogos), adv.** same as **Olosogos**

**Olosog, v.** to hew the sides of a piece of timber.

**Olosog, n.** a dimple.

**Oloog (pron. oloog), n.** the pendulous flesh of a cheek; the gills of a fish; the hood of a cobra; the ridges of the stock of a tree, descending into the roots; to extend its hood, as a cobra.

**Oloog, adv.** conspicuously, as in full view of another.

**Oloog, n.** the fine paid by a woman convicted of cohabiting with another woman’s husband; formerly, a fine paid when convicted of assault.

**Oloog (gug), n.** the hair of the cheek, the whiskers.

**Oloog (gug), n.** the same.

**Oloog, v.** to be drawn to one side, to be distorted, as the mouth.

**Oloogogas (pron. oloogogas), v.** to burn, as at the roots of the cheeks and ears, after having eaten something hot and pungent.

**Oloogog, v.** to be wrinkled, as the skin of the cheeks.

**Oloog, v.** to tattoo the face in the manner of Chin women.

**Oloog, v.** to strike the cheek with the open hand; see **Olos**

**Oloog, n.** the cheek bone; the upper jaw.

**Oloog, v.** to caress, fondle, caress the face.
advanced, craftily, in a tricky manner.

on (from on, to feed one's self), n. the cheek stuffed out with food.

adv. with the mouth stuffed with food (infreq.).

to eject water from the mouth, as on the axletree of a cart, or on a basket or mat when weaving.

n. the tone of voice when the mouth is stuffed with food.

also to caress, fondle, usually used in a bad sense.

(from pron. advent. ), adv. from above.

adv. slobberingly, as a dog.

n. to have the corners of the mouth crack open, in consequence of some disease.

n. the lower part of the cheek, the jowl.

n. the lower jaw: see 

n. (pron. adv.)

v. to send (by the hand of some person).

v. same (more common); comp. 

v. to be thin, \( a \); to be acute of perception; to be wide apart, sparse, set thinly, \( a \), \( a \); to be not crowded, to be thin in attendance, as an assembly; to be sparse. \( s \) (seldom used singly).

v. this pie is very sparsely attended; to be scarce, \( s \)

v. to be thin and flat; used adverbially.

or \( a \)

v. to be wide apart, set sparsely, not close; to be sparse.

v. to be dimly; to be slender, delicately formed; used adverbially: 

the pie is of very thin texture, it will not stand wear.

v. to be wide apart, set sparsely, not close; to be sparse.

v. see the parts.

v. to go to leeward: to go aside, out of the direct way, in an oblique direction.

Der. \( s \), and \( s \).
3, v. to be pressed, flattened, crushed. Der. 3ν.

3ννν, v. see the parts; mostly used adverbially; 3ννννενννεννν, that you may not be shot, lie flat on the ground; 3ννννενννεννν, a term frequently used to express the tranquil and peaceful state of a country; usually implying that such a state has succeeded one of anarchy and disorder.

3ννννν, adv. from above; snugly, in small compass, 3νννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν
3ννννν, n. a kind of tree; a plant of two varieties, 3ννννννννννννν, and 3νννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννννν, both of which are sometimes eaten.

3ννννν, n. an elliptical, 3ννννννν; comp. 3νννννννννννν
3ννννν (Pali 3ννννν, a basket), n. the Buddhist Scriptures.
3ννννννννννν, n. a repository for the Buddhist Scriptures.
3ννννννννννν, n. the Curator of the Government Book Depot.
3ννννννννννν, n. a work which gives the clearest possible account of all that refers to the history of the Buddhist Scriptures.

3ννννν, n. the three grand divisions of the Buddhist Scriptures, viz., 3ννννννννννν, 3ννννννννννν, and 3ννν. "The incidents of his (Gautama's) life are to be found in the sacred books of the Buddhists, which are called in Pali—the language in which they are written—Pitakakkattayan, from pitakan, a basket or chest, and tayo, three, the text being divided into three great classes. The instructions contained in the first class, called Winaya (3ννν), were addressed to priests; those in the second class Sutra (3νννν), to the laity; and those in the third class Abhidharmma (3νννν), to the devas (3ννν) and brahmams (3ννννν) of the celestial worlds. There is a commentary called the Atthakatha (3ννννννν), which until recently, was regarded as of equal authority with the text." E.M.

3ννννν, n. food received daily in the alms-bowl of a Buddhist monk, 3ννννννννννννννννν
3νν, 1, n. cotton cloth.
3ννννν, n. a bale of cotton cloth.
3ννννν, n. bleached cotton cloth.
3ννννν, n. unbleached cotton cloth.
3ννν, n. jaconet.
3νν, 2, n. mucus from the intestines, 3νννν, 3ννν.
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SoSr, v. to have a dysenteric affection of the bowels, SoSo^o, SoSnrgoo^.

SoSa, n. a bloody flux.

So5, 3, v. to shut up; to close; to stop up. SoSo; (intrans.) to be shut, closed; SoSo^o, SoSnrgoo^.


SoSpS (pron. SoSpS), n. a grossly ignorant man, a know-nothing, oSoo^.


SoSpS, n. a dense wood.

SoSpSv, v. to darn, oSoo^.

SoSpS, n. the cubeb, Piper cubeba.

SoSpS, n. a kind of grass which grows to the height of seven or eight feet, SoSpSv.

SoSpSv, v. to die, come to an end, be destroyed; colloquial among children and theatrical performers. It has sometimes a derisive, sometimes a jocular, meaning, oSoo^.

SoSpS, n. a house, mansion, temple, a building devoted to worship.

SoSpS (Pali), n. a father, oSoo^.

SoSpS (pron. oSoo) (Pali SoSpS), n. a canopy, anything stretched overhead.

SoSpS (Pali), n. joy, oSoo^, oSoo^.

SoSpS, v. to be thrilled with joy, gladness.

SoSpS (pron. oSoo), n. a species of bumblebee; the carpenter bee.

SoSpSv, v. to be soft and incohesive, as tainted meat.

SoSpSv, n. a bamboo band around a house, or the eaves of a roof; comp. SoSpSv.

SoSpSv, adv. hither and thither, as the bee flies; a term applied to the manner in which the rocket called SoSpSv darts to-and-fro.

SoSpS (Pali) (pron. oSoo), n. the Pterocarpus Indicus; the gum-kino tree; SoSpSv, when the pidauk has blossomed three times, it usually rains.
v. to be lean, thin. Occasionally used to denote scarcity of food.

v. to be very lean, so that the skin adheres to the bones.

v. to be lean, thin.

v. to waste away from illness or mental distress; see the parts.

v. to become withered; see the parts.

v. to be thin and lank, as a human being.

(pron. cm), v. to be lean, thin.

v. see the parts.

v. to grow thin; to collapse.

(pron. 8.), n. the kingfisher.

, n. a kind of potato plant, the Arum.

, n. varieties of the Arum.

n. the bulbous root of the above.

n. different kinds of Arum, the bulbous roots of which are esculent.

n. varieties of the above, the root (of most) not esculent.

n. the fragrant Arum.

(pron. 8.), n. the most common potato plant; the root is esculent.

v. to be compacted in one mass; to be close, continuous, without an opening or interstice.

(pron. gsol), n. a flat-bottomed boat, with sides constructed of timbers placed lengthwise; comp. ;

n. a sandal covered with cloth, which derives its name from a locality near Amarapura, called ; (more common).

n. the jack fruit, Artocarpus integrifolia.

n. the central pillar of a pagoda.

adv. snugly.

v. to be indented, slightly concave.
§ 2. verb. affix, compounded of \( \text{q} \), and \( \text{c} \), which see; chiefly used in poetry.

\( \text{q} \), n. dried Penang prawns.

\( \text{c} \), n. the tapioca plant.

\( \text{q} \), n. the Penang or Chinese bamboo.

\( \text{o} \) (pron. \( \text{o} \)) (Pali), n. language calculated to provoke a quarrel, \( \text{o} \), chiefly used in poetry.

\( \text{o} \) (Pali), see \( \text{q} \), n. a master workman, chief artist, architect.

\( \text{o} \), adv. (not) at all, \( \text{o} \), \( \text{o} \) (Colloq.).

\( \text{o} \) (pron. \( \text{o} \)), n. a kind of tortoise, \( \text{o} \); a covering for the head and back made of woven work, and used to shed the rain, \( \text{o} \); a ship's log.

\( \text{o} \), n. a log line.

\( \text{o} \), n. a plumb rule.

\( \text{o} \), n. a kind of cicada over three inches in length, which inhabits muddy places.

\( \text{o} \) (pron. \( \text{o} \)), n. the triangular prominence growing in the middle of the sole of a horse's foot, the frog.

\( \text{o} \), n. a kind of annual the leaves of which have a ropy consistency when cooked; \( \text{o} \), like a \( \text{o} \) ascending the \( \text{o} \) plant, an expression applied to closefisted persons, or to those who are excessively smooth of speech.

\( \text{o} \), adv. (not) at all, \( \text{o} \), \( \text{o} \); according to Oates, the skylark (96).

\( \text{q} \), an abbrev. of \( \text{q} \) (Pali), n. wisdom which is able to discern the past; comp. \( \text{q} \), and \( \text{q} \); the acquirement of this wisdom by a Buddha precedes that of the \( \text{q} \), and \( \text{q} \) (Pali).

\( \text{q} \), v. to be dwarfish, disproportionately short in stature, in comparison with persons or things of the same species, \( \text{q} \), \( \text{q} \).

\( \text{q} \), v. to be fat and short; to be podgy.

\( \text{q} \), \( \text{q} \), \( \text{q} \), \( \text{q} \), v. see the parts; \( \text{q} \) (Pali); \( \text{q} \), \( \text{q} \), \( \text{q} \),


**yco**

**with many little children or creatures**

**adv.**

**with many little children or creatures**

**to be derived from the Tamil word pyingnam.**

The Tamils introduced such dishes into Burma.

**cooffo**

**n.** a glazed earthen dish, bowl, etc.;

is said

**n.** eating and cooking utensils generally;

**n.** a glazed dish, bowl, etc.;

**n.** a glazed dish, plate, saucer, etc.;

**n.** a long or oval dish;

**n.** a swinging cradle; hence **n.** a rocking cradle;

**n.** the ceremony of placing a child in the cradle; a term formerly applied to the royal family, and high personages.

**n.**

**n.** property offered, or belonging to, an individual Buddhist monk.

**n.** **Pali**

a Buddhist priest who has the control of a **kyaung** or monastery, an abbot, **n.** often used in contradiction to **n.** an individual or person, as opposed to a multitude or class; an unmarried man devoted to the instruction of others,**n.**

**n.** a kind of locust; a devil's darning-needle.

**n.** a kind of bird, the green bee-eater, said to make its nest in the ground.

**n.** the cicada; the male makes a shrill sound by peculiar organs in the under side of the abdomen, consisting of a pair of stretched membranes, acted upon by powerful muscles. The Burmans believe that the making of this sound eventually kills the cicada by causing it to be riven asunder.

**n.**

**pron.** **Pali**

a question.

**v.** to put a question.

**n.** all fish of the **Cancer** genus, including crabs, lobsters, shrimps, etc.; **n.** a fresh-water crab, **n.**

and **kinds of gold and silver lace;**

**n.**
broiled prawns.

the small, conical mounds of earth thrown up by freshwater crabs, a crab cast.

a large species of shrimp.

(pron. ဗွိုင်), n. pickled shrimps.

dried prawns or shrimps.

a shrimp; the smallest kind, most common, ဗွိုင်, the sick man's pulse is like the jumping of a shrimp.

n. prawn or shrimp oil.

a prawn or a lobster; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timber used in building boats; often in contradistinction to ဗွိုင်, to be straight-grained; ဗွိုင်, to be cross-grained, as timber, a term used in reference to the timbe...
cūn, cūndī, cūndī (pron. cūndī) (Pali), n. merit, prātimokṣha; also written
kūn, kūndī, kūndī (Pali), n. the framework upon which such a basket is placed for
the storing of paddy.

cūndī (pron. cūndī) (Pali), n. a Brahmin, pāṭārāṇa, prātimokṣha, pānāṇa,
prātimokṣha, v. to ask for anything without any compunction
or sense of delicacy.

cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, n. a Brahminess, Brahmini.
cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, n. Brahminism, pāṭārāṇa, prātimokṣha, pānāṇa,
comp., which is smaller; cūndī, cūndī.
cūndī, n. the framework upon which such a basket is placed for
the storing of paddy.

cūndī, 1, n. a large wicker basket, four cornered at the bottom and
round at the top; comp. 2, which is smaller; cūndī, cūndī.
cūndī, n. the framework upon which such a basket is placed for
the storing of paddy.

2, v. to slap, rap; to strike, beat (with the hand); to cuff;
comp. cūndī.
cūndī, v. to oppose bitterly; see the parts; cūndī, cūndī, to vilify,
calumniate, traduce; cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, do not cuff and strike the children; in familiar parlance, do not
knock the children about; cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī,
this person has a habit of calumniating others.

3, n. a bulbul; see cūndī.
cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, n. a kind of lizard or chameleon which burrows
in the ground; when horses age, and gray hairs appear in their
coats, the Burmese say of such an appearance, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī,
also cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī.
cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, n. a bulbous herb, a species of gingerwort, bearing beau-
tiful white flowers three inches in length, just above the surface
of the ground; the flowers, after being boiled, are eaten with curry;
the bulb (cūndī) is given to children with jaggery, as an
anthelmintic remedy.

4, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī,
a bead or a string of beads, a necklace, cūndī; cūndī, cūndī, cūndī,
how many beads in the necklace?
cūndī, v. to tell beads.
cūndī, v. to wear a necklace.
cūndī, 1, n. the Indian shot; comp. cūndī, cūndī.
cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, adv. all together, by the job; in the lump, without count-
ing or specifying; comp. cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī,
cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī, cūndī.
n. a contractor, ဗိုလ်ချီး (Eng.).

ဗိုလ်ချီး, n. a kind of chameleon, ဗိုလ်ချီး。

ဗိုလ်ချီးတို့, n. a diminutive species of the same.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, n. the flying chameleon, Draco lineatus.

ဗိုလ်ချီး (pron. ဗိုလ်ချီး) (Pali ဗိုလ်ချီး). n. one who has not attained to the state of an အရိယ (ဗိုလ်ချီး), ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီးသို့မဟုတ် ဗိုလ်ချီး (Colloq.).

ဗိုလ်ချီး (pron. ဗိုလ်ချီး), n. a hollow pagoda; comp. ခြင်း; pagodas are sometimes styled ဗိုလ်ချီး, in lieu of ကပ်. ဗိုလ်ချီးသို့, ကပ်ဖြစ်သူ;

ဗိုလ်ချီး (Colloq.), n. one who has not attained to the state of an အရိယ (ဗိုလ်ချီး), ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီးသို့မဟုတ် ဗိုလ်ချီး (Colloq.).

ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီး. n. a paragraph: a section of a code, criminal or civil, ဗိုလ်ချီးနှင့် ဗိုလ်ချီး, under section 323; the mark "" at the end of a sentence; ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီး are considered more elegant than ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီး.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, n. a couplet.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. (obs.). Der. ဗိုလ်ချီး, and ဗိုလ်ချီး.

ဗိုလ်ချီး (pron. ဗိုလ်ချီး) (from ဗိုလ်ချီး, to kick), v. to rebel; to mutiny; ဗိုလ်ချီး, an act of rebellion, treason; ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီး, the heir apparent rebels against his royal father; ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီး, the sailors mutinied against the captain.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. same, ဗိုလ်ချီး (97).

ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. to conceal one's self, to hide (intrans.).

ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. see the parts, ဗိုလ်ချီး၌ဖစ်က်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာလျှင် ဗိုလ်ချီး, for ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. to devise in secret, ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာလျှင် ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ, if you are a man of ability, form your plans openly; do not scheme in secret.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. to be completely concealed, ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ, ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, n. a den for concealment.

ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ (pron. ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ), v. to play at hide and seek, or to play bo-peep.

ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ, v. to play blind man's buff.

ဗိုလ်ချီး, v. to avoid by keeping out of sight; to abscond. ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာကော်ဝါဟာ, ဗိုလ်ချီး, ဗိုလ်ချီးကော်ဝါဟာ.
there are indications that he is keeping out of the way because he is guilty; he is like an outlaw.

 GetCurrentWeather, v. to hide by stooping.

GetCurrentWeather, n. the fragrant Calophyllum.

GetCurrentWeather, n. an evergreen tree, sometimes growing to the height of one hundred and twenty feet, the Albizia stipulata; com. GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather, n. (Pali GetCurrentWeather, a male, and GetCurrentWeather, the private parts), n. the male private parts, GetCurrentWeather, a roll of beaten gold

GetCurrentWeather, v. to be putrid, rotten; to be spoiled in making; to be discreditable in report, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather, v. to have a stale, putrid smell, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather, v. to be dark, gloomy in appearance, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather (GetCurrentWeather), n. a kind of wisdom peculiar to a Buddha, by which he is enabled to take a retrospective view of deeds, etc., during past ages of existence, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather (Pali), n. the past, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather, n. past deeds.

GetCurrentWeather, n. fig., a sign of something future, an omen, prognostic, portent, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather (pron. GetCurrentWeather), n. a flat, thin substance, whether of paper, cloth, or metal, folded backward and forward, and used as a slate, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather, n. a roll of beaten gold.

GetCurrentWeather, n. a sheet of the material of which the GetCurrentWeather is made.

GetCurrentWeather, v. to be jet-black, a term applied to elephants, GetCurrentWeather it is also applied to thickly woven textile fabrics, GetCurrentWeather

GetCurrentWeather, n. see GetCurrentWeather

B. D. 41.
Brahmin invested with certain sacerdotal functions, Brahminiya; the Brahmi was in ancient times a king's domestic chaplain.

Law (Eng.), n. police, a member of the police force; a foot policeman; a mounted police constable; a police officer; a military police commandant; an assistant military police commandant.

Cobra, n. a police station.

C, n. a pearl; an imitation pearl.

See, n. same as .

Cobra, n. an ornament studded with pearls, worn in the ear.

Cobra, n. a pearl necklace.

Cobra, n. the pearl oyster.

Cobra, n. a pearl.

, see .

Cobra (pron. ) (Pali , a male, and the private parts), n. the male private parts; the masculine gender.

Cobra, n. the foreskin.

, I, n. form, a mold, model; a printer's type; a pattern, example, a rule, a figure, a similitude, comparison, a plan, a design, a model, a pattern, a rule, a figure.

, v. to use a figure of speech, a story, an example, a rule, a plan, a design, a model, a pattern, a rule, a figure.

, v. to make preparation to do something, to make an archi-

, n. a proverb, sentiment, conveyed in figurative language; a story, an example, an example, a rule, a plan, a design, a model, a pattern, a rule, a figure.

, v. to tell stories.

, n. a pattern, precedent, way, manner, model, a rule, a figure, a plan, a design, a model, a pattern, a rule, a figure.

, v. to compose type, a figure.

, v. to use a figure of speech, a story, an example, a rule, a plan, a design, a model, a pattern, a rule, a figure.

, v. to sketch, to plot.

, v. to print.

, n. form; appearance; a model, a rule, a figure.

, v. to show by a figure.

, n. shape, form; example; a rule, a plan, a design, a model, a pattern, a rule, a figure.

, v. to follow, as an example, to make an archi-
tectural plan, before erecting a pagoda one must first make a plan.

oco, v. to take the form, shape, etc., from observation; to identify; see also oco. owing to the persons having been separated from one another for a long time, they were unable to identify each other immediately.

oco, n. an archetype.

oco, n. a drawing instrument.

oco, v. to form, fashion.

oco, n. a pattern, example, precedent; a paradigm.

oco (pron. oco), n. shape, form.

oco, v. to be definite, settled, certain; a. definite, settled, certain.

oco, n. form, appearance; figurative speech used in conversation.

oco, v. to heap up, collect in a heap, amass; to stack; however much money I may amass, every little while it is consumed by my son's gambling transactions. Der. oco

oco, n. a fund.

oco, v. to gather into a heap or mass, oco.

oco, v. to cumulate, heap up; see oco.

oco (pron. oco) (said to be a corruption of two Pali words, oco, many, much, and oco, gain), adv. lavishly, unsparingly.

oco, n. a kind of drum; see oco.

oco (pron. oco), oco, oco, n. various kinds of drums.

oco (pron. oco), n. the box of a wheel in which the axletree turns, oco, oco, oco, oco, oco, oco, oco, oco, the nave of a European wheel.

oco (pron. oco) (from oco, and oco), a. or adv. given or done by the joint efforts of many; belonging to the public, open to the common use of all; comp. oco; oco, oco, oco, oco, this woman's face is pretty in its diminutive plumpness.
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\(\text{644, v. same as } \)  
\(\text{644, see the parts; used adverbially.} \)

\(\text{644, 1. n. a kind of basket, cylindrical in shape, and smeared with pitch. Der. } \)
\(\text{644, 2. n. the Brazilian gooseberry.} \)

\(\text{644, n. vinegar; see } \)

\(\text{644, 1. n. a round basket with a cover.} \)

\(\text{644, 2. v. to bulge in the middle.} \)

\(\text{644, adv. with a swollen belly, as a diseased child.} \)

\(\text{644, 3. v. to be hot; more than } \)
\(\text{644, to be troubled in body or mind, distressed or harassed; same as } \)
\(\text{644, in our village thieves are very troublesome.} \)

\(\text{644, v. to be oppressively warm, } \)

\(\text{644, adv. scorchingly, in a scorching manner, } \)
\(\text{644, (pron. } \)
\(\text{644, v. to tease, importune, annoy by importunity, as } \)
\(\text{644, the child teased me so, I was obliged to buy cake and give to him.} \)

\(\text{644, v. to feel hot or uncomfortable in the stomach or bowels; also } \)
\(\text{used fig., } \)

\(\text{644, v. to be in distress from continued grief, } \)
\(\text{644, v. same as } \)
\(\text{644, applied to food, } \)
\(\text{644, (most common), v. to be troubled, distressed.} \)

\(\text{644, v. to be very hot, as the sun or fire; in a figurative sense, to be grievous to be borne; } \)
\(\text{644, to-day the sun is very hot, it is likely to rain. Der. } \)
\(\text{644, v. to be inflamed, as the passions, } \)
\(\text{644, to be scalding hot, } \)
\(\text{644, to be scorchingly hot, as the sun, } \)

\(\text{644, adv. hastily while the food is hot; fig., } \)
\(\text{644, (Pali } \)
\(\text{644, v. to make an offering in token of homage or worship; } \)
\(\text{to buy a sacred thing; } \)
\(\text{644, if I get well, I will make an offering of oil lamps equal in number to the years of my life; } \)
buy and bring me a cross-legged image of a Buddha, from Mandalay.

...a religious offering; followed by 

...adv. tootingly.

1. n. a Guinea pig.

2. v. to join, unite, put together; less than of; to possess, as a spirit or witch, 

...v. to join by putting together flatwise; also used fig., to snuggle.

...v. to join by putting together edgewise; used fig., 

...v. to connect by lashing alongside, or by coupling together; to file, as papers, 

...what scheme are you two conjointly concocting, at an unseasonable time of the night?

...v. to unite, as by tying together; to associate, as persons. 

...v. to join by intersecting; to have sexual intercourse.

...v. to intertwine; ...to encircle, as with a garment; to intertwist; to unite by intertwining of parts.

1. n. the palmyra palm tree or leaf; the corypha palm; 

(pron. ), writings, books; ..., a thin gold or silver plate for inscription (98).

n. writing on palm leaf.

2. n. a foot in measure; a foot-rule; , three feet.

n. a measuring tape.

n. a road a hundred feet broad.

n. a foot measure; a staff.

3 n. an anvil (99).

4. v. to have the edge or point turned, ; to turn back (the ears), as a horse, ; to be dull, blunted in feelings, ; this person is
very dull of intellect, he is unable to memorize even a single paragraph.

cocg, v. to be dull, as the eyes; to have blinking eyes, 

co, 5, v. to be dirty, filthy, coco; to be vile, etc.; to be vicious; coco; coco (Colloq.).

c0c0, verb. affix, euphonic, used in the negative, etc.; also used in the negative imperative, etc.; except in the negative imperative, co appears to have the same meaning as the English words "indeed," "forsooth;" co when following a verb with a final co, is pronounced co, coco, coco; as a sequent to other verbs, it is pronounced co, co; co also has an intensive force in colloq., e.g., coco; it is then pronounced co, or co; also implies admission or approval, coco (Pali), adv. entirely; chiefly used in connection with words of rejection, renunciation, etc., coco, coco, or coco; coco, coco, coco; coco, coco, coco (Colloq.).

cot, v. to give, coco; to present for acceptance, to offer; cot is frequently used as an auxiliary verb, coco, speak, please, on my behalf; coco, go, please, on my behalf; coco, he purchased, on my behalf.

coco, v. same as cot

coco, v. to give in marriage (inelegant); comp. coco

coco, v. to send (a thing); comp. coco

1, n. a weight equal to six or eight seeds of the Abrus precatorius (coco).

2, n. a leguminous plant, one that bears seeds in a pod, of which there are many varieties, as coco, gram, etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc,
boiled beans, peas, etc., which remain hard and uncooked after the others are done.

coo, n. the pod, podo.

do, n. the sword bean.

do, n. the Goa bean.

do, n. the snake gourd.

do, n. the wild French bean.

do, n. a cutaneous, pustular eruption to which children are subject; so called from a fancied resemblance to the seed of the do.

do, n. the pod and its contents.

do, n. a scallop shell.

do, n. a kind of bird; a kind of plant, a kind of tree.

do, n. a mask, a mask.

do, n. the stern of a boat or ship; v. to steer.

do, n. the quarter-deck.

do, v. to steer.

do, n. a spanker.

do, n. a spanker boom.

do, n. the oarsman who sits next to the steersman; the man who sits on the rump of an elephant, in a fight.

do (pron. do), n. a frame for the steersman.

do, n. an oar used for steering.

do, v. to propel a boat, by pushing with a long oar from the stern.

do, n. the block of timber which forms the stern of a Burmese boat.

do, n. the seat occupied by a do.

do, n. the steersman of a government boat; any steersman (polite);

do (pron. do), v. to direct, guide, instruct; to amend; to discipline, correct, to correct; to correct.

do, n. the stern port.

do, adv. aft.

do, n. the mizenmast.

do, v. to be broken off, as a small piece from a larger; to be chipped, to be broken by the hand, as bread; to crumble (intrans.); with do, to be hare-lipped;
to be worn off or abraded, as the skin.

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Blake, v. same as \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\)

† Blake (pron. \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\)). n. an echo; not used singly, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\)

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\). v. to echo. \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), this great earth, reverberating the while, violently quaked; \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), the whole forest echoed with the report of the gun.

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), v. same (less frequent).

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\). v. to re-echo.

Blake, 1, v. to be plentiful, not scarce, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\); to be numerous, to abound, to have in abundance, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), earth, used as a substitute for soap; see under \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\)

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), available, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\) according to the current market rate.

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\). n. a punch.

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\). n. colored artificial flowers, made of parched rice and strewn at festivals, weddings, and processions.

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), n. parched rice.

Blake, v. to be torn and rent; to be lacerated, as the flesh; \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), a lacerated wound.

Blake (poetical), see \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), n. a full-grown, male elephant.

Blake, v. to increase by propagation; applied to animals; not polite when applied to human beings.

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\). n. a consanguineous relative; any relative, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\),

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\),

Blake, v. to be much, many, abundant, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\), there is no one in the whole city, who has money and property in such abundance as this person.

Blake, \(\text{Blake}^\text{a}\). v. same (obs.).
a term of mutual compellation, used by the Burmese and Chinese.

v. to be born, brought forth; comp. ကန်, ကွဲအမျိုးမျိုး

v. to arrive, to reach.

adv. (speaking) without any consideration, or regard to truth, or the feelings of others; (speaking) in an idle, profitless manner.

v. to take unwarrantable liberty, ကွဲပြုသေးသွားသည်

v. to throw off restraint.

v. a setting free from restraint, giving liberty to follow one's own inclination; ကွဲပြုသေးသွားသည်, အရာကို ကာလှမ်းသွားသည်

if you, sir. allow your children when young, to follow their own inclinations, they will be poor when they grow up.

v. to pierce, pass through, ချိုးထောင်သည်

v. to strike forward and downward; to make sudden and vigorous strokes with a paddle from the stern of a boat, as in making a spurt in racing, ကဲ့သို့ဖွင့်လှစ်အသုံးပြု; to make a motion similar to that exhibited in hoeing, or chopping wood; less than ကန်; to strike with the forefeet, as a horse, to paw, ကဲ့သို့ဖွင့်လှစ်အသုံးပြု; to strike, as a serpent in biting, ကဲ့သို့ဖွင့်လှစ်အသုံးပြု; to strike with one foot is brought down with force and noise.

n. a cord twisted by hand; see ကွဲပြုသေးသွားသည်

adv. limpingly, as when one foot is brought down with force and noise.

n. a hoe.

n. a broad hoe.

n. a pickax.

3, n. the Butea tree, ကော်ပြန်

n. the creeping Butea.

n. a hod.

(pron. ယူဆ), n. a kind of official cap; comp. ကော်ပြန်

see ဓာတ်, n. an ax.
The expression *gdloS* , "an idle coxcomb," derives its origin from the blossom of the *agati* tree, which, though of a brilliant color, is scentless.

cldloS, n. a kind of caterpillar, said to be much dreaded by goats,

cldloS (pron. *gO* ), n. a thigh.

cldloS, 1 (from *gO* ), n. a thigh.

cldloS, 2, v. to superadd lengthwise, to attach to the side of, for the purpose of strengthening or improving; to adhere to the side of, to pawn, mortgage, a sale with the right of redemption, or a sale with the right of redemption; a pawn or mortgage, which is forfeited at a specified period.

Artocarpus communis.
cooked, "n. baked bread. Europeans often wrongly say 콧 for 콧.
cooked, "n. a crust of bread.
cooked, 1, n. an arched covering or roof over a boat, carriage, or palanquin, 콧
cooked, n. a howdah (infreq.), 콧, 콧, 콧
cooked, n. a low arched roof, such as is used on common boats, 콧; or on carts, 콧; any arched covering of bamboos or wood.
cooked (from 콧, to cross over), n. an arch of brick or stone, a culvert, 콧; comp. 콧; v. to turn such an arch.
cooked, n. a covered ditch; a sewer, 콧
cooked (pron. 콧), n. an arched covering of any material; higher than 콧, and implying some raised work beneath it.
cooked, 2, n. useless grass, weeds, shrubs, bushes, etc.
cooked, 콧, v. to spring up, as such weeds, etc.
cooked, 콧, v. to clear away weeds, bushes, etc.
cooked, n. the rubbish accumulated in clearing away weeds, bushes, etc.
cooked, 3, v. to collect and unite in one, or to be collected and united in one; to add (Math.), 콧; to put on (a turban), 콧
cooked, 콧; to keep company, associate, 콧; 콧; n. a sum total; 콧, 콧, 콧, 콧, 콧, 콧, it was because my son associated with opium eaters and drunkards, that he was ruined; 콧, 콧, 콧, 콧, throughout life, for the duration of my destiny, will I be united (to you). Der. 콧
cooked (pron. 콧), n. a total, a grand total, 콧
cooked, n. a large turban consisting of many folds or involutions, 콧
cooked, 콧, v. to keep company, associate; to become partners in business; to cohabit, 콧, 콧; 콧; 콧; 콧; 콧; 콧; 콧, U Mo and U Lu Bein have formed a partnership, and are seeking (to make their fortune); 콧
cooked, 콧, v. to have communion, fellowship.
cooked, 콧, v. to join in a company, to unite in forming a society.
Der. 콧
cooked, 4, v. to bake in an oven, or cook by steam; to extract vapor by heat, in the process of distilling.
coil, a pot or vessel of any kind, with a perforated bottom, used in cooking by steam; a globe and lamp.

coil, n. the head or cover of a still.

coil, v. to receive vapor in the head of a still; to steam clothes in order to whiten them.

coil, n. the lower pot used in cooking by steam.

coil (from coil, and globe), n. the hollow bamboo in which some kinds of rice are cooked.

coil, n. an oven.

coil, n. a round summer, or longitudinal timber, sustaining a floor; comp. coil, coil, coil, coil. coil (pron. coil), n. pantaloons, trousers, small clothes.

coil, n. breeches.

coil (pron. coil), n. a king’s crown.

coil, n. ancient or obsolete language.

coil, coil, coil, n. a famous bilu, mentioned in Buddhist legend; first a prince and later transformed into a bilu. In consequence of the preaching of coil, he again became a human being; while he was a bilu he had a servant named coil, whom he used to threaten to devour, if his supper of human victims failed; hence the saying, coil; used in a modern sense to signify the insistence of one’s wishes being carried out by the person enjoined to do so.

coil, adv. buoyantly, floatingly, afloat.

coil, v. to float, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, if it is real amber it floats on the water; coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, when the child fell from the boat, he floated on the water; coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, coil, though the boat should capsize, yet, if it is a teak boat it will float.

coil, v. to rise to the surface (of water); to appear.

coil, coil, coil, v. to float down (with the tide or current).
col—

1. v. to be light, not heavy.  
- one's body is very light when swimming in salt water; to be insipid, deficient in flavor; to be light, quick in motion.  
- to be light, worthless, inefficient.  
- to be slightly deranged, careless; to lessen, as the temperature of the atmosphere; to be brackish, as water; to be feeble; in an extended sense, to be flippant in language, referring more to a want of vigor of ideas and sentiments, than to poverty of expression; to experience a sensation of relief after paroxysms of pain.  
- to be wanting in dignity, to appear, come to light; to rise to view; to become known, as a secret; to recur to one's memory, as something temporarily forgotten.  
- to become conspicuous; to become an appearance; to be presented to the mind, as a plan, scheme; to appear, as the sun above the horizon.

Der.  

oi8o5, adv. in a heedless, unsteady, careless manner; see  

oi8o5, v. to be light, worthless, inefficient.

oi8o5, adv. in a heedless, unsteady, careless, inefficient manner.

oi8o5, v. to be light, quick in motion, active, nimble, a very nimble boxer.

oi8o5, v. to graze, to do superficially.

oi8o5, v. to be inefficient and worthless.

oi8o5, v. to be remiss, slack, to do superficially.  

oi8o5, v. to be foolishly jovial, merry.

oi8o5, v. to become insipid.

oi8o5, 2. verb. affix, of course; used in closing a sentence, or (colloq.), often coupled with  as, as if.

oi8o5, v. to appear, come to light; to rise to view; to become known, as a secret; to recur to one's memory, as something temporarily forgotten.  
- and  

oi8o5, v. to become conspicuous; openly,  

oi8o5, v. to make an appearance; to be presented to the mind, as a plan, scheme; to appear, as the sun above the horizon.

oi8o5, v. to come to light (usually said of a crime); to become
known, if one gets a clue in this dacoity case, it will assuredly come to light.

v. same as 

v. to be bright and showy in color, as a 

sometimes has the same meaning as

v. to come in sight.

n. first appearance of a new thing, 

1. n. a basket, smaller and less substantial than ; 

2. n. a piece used in a certain game (), , , , ; comp. 

3. n. the crosspieces that support the deck of a large boat; the cross bamboos or pieces of timber which hold rafts together; the word is also applicable to the crosspieces placed on the gunwales of two boats or canoes lashed together, so as to make a temporary raft,

v. to lay the said pieces.

4. v. to exceed, be superabundant, whether for better or for worse,

v. see the parts.

n. same as 

as guests will come, cook an extra quantity of food, my daughter.

5. n. a weight equal to five ticals (obs.).

(pron. ) (an abbrev. of ), n. pregnancy.

v. to have a protuberant stomach, ; see 

v. to be enceinte (vulgar, but in common use).

2. n. a sweep net, seine; comp. ; 

3. n. a mesh.

v. to cast, or set a net.

n. a kind of dragnet.

n. a tax on fish nets, net tax.

v. to catch fish with a closely-meshed net.

v. to drag a net.

v. to drag the bottom of a river, pond, etc.

v. to net, to make a net.
5oSo, n. a kind of dragnet.
3oSo, 3, v. to hold in the arms, to hug; implying that the person or thing is taken up in the arms; comp. 3oSo. and 3oSo; to put into a fold of the waistcloth, 3oSo; 3oSo; 3oSo.
3oSo, v. to take particular care of; combined with 3oSo; or reduplicated and used adverbially; 3oSo; 3oSo; 3oSo; even the elder son, whom I have taken care of and nurtured since infancy, rebels against his mother; 3oSo.
3oSo, v. to hold in one's embrace; see the parts.
4oSo, 4, v. to punctuate, make stops in writing, to mark off sentences or lines, 4oSo; 4oSo; 4oSo; 4oSo; 4oSo; 4oSo; 4oSo; 4oSo.
Der. 4oSo, n. a kind of verse, 4oSo (pron. 4oSo), 4oSo.
3oSo, n. the flax plant.
3oSo, n. a rope, made of flax.
3oSo, n. thread, made of flax.
3oSo, n. the fibrous part of the flax plant.
3oSo (Beng.). n. piece; 3oSo is frequently used with 3oSo, 3oSo, I have no money.
3oSo, v. to change silver for copper coin.
3oSo, v. to be flush of cash (familiar).
1oSo, 1, v. to own, possess, have a right to; more than 1oSo; to have authority over, 1oSo; 1oSo; who owns this horse? 1oSo; 1oSo; 1oSo; I was only just now aware that you own it; 1oSo, who has authority over this territory? 1oSo.
3oSo, adv. assuming the right of using, controlling, etc., 3oSo.
3oSo, 3oSo, 3oSo, 3oSo; 3oSo; 3oSo.
3oSo, v. to have collective authority, as two or three joint owners of property; to have authority over.
3oSo, n. a title, just claim, 3oSo; 3oSo; 3oSo; 3oSo; (from 3oSo, a collection). n. property, that which belongs to one, 3oSo; that which belongs to one's jurisdiction, 3oSo; in
colloquial, premises; to trespass upon the premises of another.

v. to have authority over.

v. same as (poetical); also used in solemn discourse, in speaking of the Creator, He who rules over land and water, Excellent Sovereign, Lord of the Universe.

v. to be soft and very cohesive; comp.

n. a pie, one-twelfth of an ama.

v. to divide, sever. Der.

n. a holding recorder in a settlement office.

v. to make a separation between, to draw a dividing line, to distinguish, make distinct; comp.

n. a holding recorder in a settlement office.

v. to fix the boundaries of, demarcation.

n. a denominator.

v. to dissect; to divide by cutting crosswise into two or more pieces; The Burmese think that it is not proper to eat fruit which has been cut crosswise.

n. a numerator.

v. to demarcate.

v. to make a separation between, to distinguish; see

n. a species of green bulbul, the Phyllornis Hardwickii.

adv. open and exposed, the embryo

1. v. to convey or conduct (to a person or place); to teach books, to offer, as a good wish or a blessing. take this child by boat to the other bank; U Tongyi is engaged in teaching children; the embryo
Buddh said, Daughter of a nat, do thou convey me to the country of Midila.

1. v. to carry and present; to teach books; to offer, as a good wish, or a blessing.

2. v. to be thrown into or upon; to have earth or any substance thrown into (as into a pit, so as to nearly fill it); to be silted as a channel, to be choked with earth or rubbish, as a well. Der. 8.

3. n. an insect; any small animal without distinguishable bones; the silkworm, the eighty different species of worms, which, according to the Burmese, inhabit the body of man. The Singhalese affirm that there are ninety species.

4. n. a cocoon.

5. n. silk velvet.

6. (from 220, to ward off), n. a sheathing board, so called because used to protect the hull of a vessel from worms; a thin, narrow board, resembling a sheathing board, but used for any purpose.

7. n. an insect; the silkworm.

8. v. to be infested with insects, eaten by worms.

9. v. to wind off silk or cotton thread from a

10. n. silk thread.

11. n. a small, flying insect that infests the eyes.

12. n. a silkworm's food: , the mulberry tree.

13. n. a species of worm found in the dung of cattle; see 16.

14. n. (pron. 15), n. a firefly or glowworm; is the written, the colloquial, form.

15. n. the larva of the mosquito.

16. n. fine silk.

17. n. a species of worm very extensible and contractile.

18. v. to slice in a particular way, preparatory to pickling, as mangoes, onions, etc.

19. n. a chrysalis; a grub; a worm.

20. v. to perforate (cloth or paper), as an insect.

21. v. to arise, exert itself. Der. 12, 13.

22. n. silk, silk cloth; 14, v. to weave silk.

23. v. a euphemism for 19.

24. v. to be eaten by worms, worm-eaten; to bore or tunnel, as an insect.

B. D. 42.
to be worm or weevil eaten, as rice, causing the rice to conglomerate. a kind of flying insect (often called a kind of insect which lives in water. a species of Buprestis; this beetle feeds on the juice of the Acacia tree, Acacia pinnata. a firefly or glowworm; see insects in general. a kind of insect which lives in water. an insect like the sand fly (a), but smaller; the bite of this insect causes intense itching. v. to be dead. Der. a cockroach.

2. v. to fix or fasten one on another for the purpose of strengthening; to bear on the back, comp. and as the girder was weak, he strengthened it by nailing on a piece of wood; in the Rangoon races, being light, I was obliged to ride carrying leaden weights; carry the child on your back, please. was formerly used instead of. Der. and adv. recklessly, without consideration and regard to propriety or decency, indecorously; you, sir, are in the habit of talking in a very reckless fashion; owing to your having put the plates down carelessly, they are all broken.

n. a kind of insect destructive to plants, especially to the (100).

v. to be ruined, destroyed; to fail, so as to be lost to a cause or party; to fall through, as a plan or scheme; to be interrupted in doing one's work;
to be disarranged, disturbed, suffer detriment, deterioration, impairment; generally implying that such impairment is due to carelessness or neglect.

v. to be ruined, destroyed.

v. to be doomed, ruined; utterly ruined.

v. see the parts; to add to, put into, as a very little into a larger mass; less than.

adv. a very little, deficient in relish.

adv. deficient in relish, said to be an article of food in times of scarcity.

v. to be lazy, idle, indolent; to be loth, reluctant (to do).

verse to; in the latter sense, chiefly used as a qual. verb. affix. e.g., to hate to see, to hate to hear; to be dull and uninteresting, as one's surroundings, to be affected with ennui, to become dull by inaction. Der. 

(pron. ㎸). v. to be very lazy; to become dull by inaction.

v. to be lazy, idle, indolent.
to weave grass (for roofing) by doubling and tying on a stick; 

Der. မိုးဦး, စိုး 

축 ကြည့်, and မိုး ကြည့်

1. n. a kind of tree.

2 (pron. ကြည့်), v. to be reduced to a level, by some modification of the surface, or by being so close and thick, as to fill up all interstices; comp. ကြည့်; a board, a plank, ကြည့်; a flat surface; used in composition with other words, as ကြည့်နောင်, ကြည့်နောင်, ကြည့်သွား; ကြည့်သွား, on the same level.

v. to lay with boards, as a floor.

n. board walling.

v. to cover the side of a house; make a partition with boards, ကြည့်တောင်, ကြည့်မကြည့်တောင်.

n. a board; a plank.

v. to be tough, so as to yield to force without breaking, ကြည့်; to be dull, stupid; ကြည့်ကြည့်; to be tough, not tender, ကြည့်ကြည့်.

Der. ကြည့်

v. to be dull, stupid (rare in colloq.).

n. ironwood. the Inga xylocarpa; the wood of this tree is much used for house posts.

n. a small tree with white flowers and bright red berries; the Clausena heptaphylla; there are two kinds, termed by the Burmese. ကြည့်, and ကြည့်; the leaves of the cultivated kind are eaten with curry; if eaten in large quantities it acts as a gentle purgative.

n. the queen Lagerstremia.

n. white jarool. much used in house-building.

v. to be low, squat, flat, and broad; in comparison with the height; comp. ကြည့်; to be in a low, stooping, crouching posture, ကြည့်.

commonly used in a reduplicated form, ကြည့်ကြည့်.

v. to be in a low, stooping, crouching posture.

v. to be habitually fixed in a humble posture; used only as an adverb, in a reduplicated form.

adv. indisposed to move, ကြည့်ကြည့်.

v. to spread out, distribute throughout. according to some rule, 

v. same as ကြည့်; ကြည့်သွားတွေ့, ကြည့်သွားတွေ့.

v. to take an average.
v. to fly, as a bird; as sparks of fire, as rays of light.

v. to fly, as a bird, as sparks of fire, as rays of light. 

(pron. जोड़ी), n. a species of swallow, the Hirundo Daurica; 

comp. जोड़ी, the Hirundo rustica.

v. to be scattered, spread, diffused, as perfume, as rays of light, as news, etc., जोड़ी. 

v. to be scattered, spread, diffused, as perfume, as rays of light, as news, etc., जोड़ी. 

v. to be diffused throughout, 

v. to be pleased in mind, to enjoy one's thoughts, जोड़ी, to be a level, agreeable surface, जोड़ी, to be diffused throughout, जोड़ी.

v. to spread and increase in the sense of prospering; also applied to the diffusion of knowledge, and to the exciting of the passions, जोड़ी. 

v. to be cheerful, जोड़ी; usually applied to young people.

v. to be scattered, dissipated.

v. to be diffused and odoriferous.

v. to be in a hurry, bustle; to flurry one's self, जोड़ी, it is not advisable to deputise Maung Shwe Dun on this business, as he is in the habit of flurrying himself.

v. same; chiefly used adverbially, जोड़ी; in a disorderly hurry. 

Der. जोड़ी

adv. from above, जोड़ी.

n. a honeybee.

(from जोड़ी, a bulge), n. a nest of bees, including the honeycomb.

v. to swarm, as bees.

n. a swarm of bees, जोड़ी.

n. a branch or any other thing to which a swarm of bees adheres and attaches the honeycomb, जोड़ी.

(pron. जोड़ी), n. a hornet.

n. a hornet's nest.

v. to suppurate in several places, as a carbuncle, or when afflicted with जोड़ी.

n. the large bee-eater.
662

**6017-505**

**6017, n.** a tubule, sucker, made of a reed, quill, etc.

**6017, v.** to sting, as a hornet.

**6017, n.** a locality where bees are plentiful.

**6017, v.** to suck juice from flowers, as a bee; also applied figuratively to active or fidgety persons.

**6017, v.** to take honey from bees.

**6017, n.** a small kind of honeybee; see 6017

**6017, n.** a drone.

**6017, n.** honey.

**6017 (from 6017), n.** a honeycomb.

**6017, n.** young bees.

**6017, n.** a small kind of honeybee; a kind of hornet.

**6017, n.** the cells occupied by young bees. They are eaten in curry by the Burmese, after the wax has been extracted.

**6017 (from 6017, to be ineffectual), n.** a deserted, empty honeycomb.

**6017 (pron. 6017) (pron. 6017), n.** a small ulcer formed at each corner of the mouth.

**6017 (pron. 6017), n.** courteous behavior, kind attentions, politeness.

Maung Taw A, the merchant, has very winning politeness.

**6017. adv.** courteously, engagingly, politely.

**6017, v.** to disappear, to be lost, to be obliterated; 6017. Der. 6017

**6017, v.** to be free from, as a disease.

**6017, v.** to be limber, pliant, flexible, not stiff; comp. 6017; comp. 6017

**6017 (Colloq.). Der. 6017**

**6017, v.** to be soft, tender, yielding, lax.

**6017, 1, v.** to sleep, be sound asleep, to be as sound asleep as; comp. 6017

**6017, v.** same as 6017
I was just dozing off, when I was startled and awoke.

2. v. to enjoy one’s self, be pleased, happy, to indulge in sensual pleasures. The company, as a rule, is not remunerated on such an occasion.

3. v. to be quite ripe, very soft; to retch, heave, make an effort to vomit.

4. v. to retch and vomit.

5. adv. disposed to vomit, disposed to plant, either as seeds or plants, with the intention of transplanting; a plant, a plant bed, a bed of plants, a nursery; a plantation.

6. n. an impromptu meal, usually in the open air, a picnic.

7. n. a plant, a plant bed, a nursery; a plantation.

8. n. see the parts; same as 8.
**664**

**664, n.** a small turret on the wall of a fortification, गद्यांकीन्द्र, गद्यांकीन्द्री।

**664, see गुंडी n.** a scaffold or terrace, on the inside of a fortification, whence missive weapons are discharged.

**665, n.** a road which leads to a turret; any road which terminates at a particular spot; a cross-street.

**665, v.** to show (in various ways), अद्वाक्षं, अद्वाक्षं; अद्वाक्षं व अद्वाक्षं।

**665, 1, v.** to glance, as a ray of light (infreq.). Der. अद्वाक्ष, and अद्वाक्षीया।

**665, 2, see अद्वाक्ष, v.** to add to, put into, as a very little into a larger mass.

**665, 3, n.** breadth, width; applied to hard surfaces; comp. अद्वाक्ष; अद्वाक्षीया।

**666, v.** to be wide.

**667, v.** to be narrow.

**669 (Sanskrit), n.** nature, अद्वाक्ष, अद्वाक्ष; less frequent than अद्वाक्ष।

**669, n.** an astrological scheme which forms the basis of subsequent calculations; an almanac, अद्वाक्षग्रंथं, अद्वाक्षग्रंथं, अद्वाक्षग्रंथं, अद्वाक्षग्रंथं।

**669, adv.** clearly, conspicuously, अद्वाक्षग्रंथं, अद्वाक्षग्रंथं अद्वाक्षग्रंथं।

**670, अद्वाक्ष, अद्वाक्ष, अद्वाक्ष, adv.** in the way of joking with freedom and familiarity; अद्वाक्षग्रंथं, to laugh at; अद्वाक्षग्रंथं, laughing-stock.

**671, n.** the outside, what is beside, अद्वाक्ष।

**672, n.** the literal meaning.

**673, n.** a counterscarp.

**674 (pron. गद्यांकी), n.** an outside person, one not included.

**675, n.** overalls.
§£?«-§^ 665

§£, n. the outside, that part which lies without, 

§££, n. the last of the five places of sitting in the royal presence; sec §££

§£, n. the outside.

§££, adv. on the outside.

§££, n. a public Minister of State; comp. §££

§£, 2, v. to prepare, put in order; to amend, correct, repair, §£

§£, v. to prepare, put in order; comp. §£

§£, v. same (infreq.).

§£, v. to be violent, §£ in conjunction with other verbs, it appears to have the meaning of very, exceedingly; to be ardent or strong, as alcoholic liquor, scent, tobacco; to be virulent, as a poison, §£; to be loud, §£; §£, as a mealy-mouthed person, one who is affectedly delicate of speech.

§£, a. stupid, thick-headed; very coarse and thick, as cloth, §£

§£, v. same as §£; used adverbially, chiefly with reference to words of abuse, §£

§£, 1, n. a country; §£, transportation for life; §£, a native of a country other than Burma, a foreigner; §£, all countries.

§£, n. an hereditary chief.

§£, n. thieves, dacoits, robbers.

§£ (pron. §£). n. a courtesan, harlot. §£, §£

§£,
the internal affairs of a country, used in phrases of enumeration only, as to make an unqualified denial; this expression is said to owe its origin to the Burmese marionette stage, i.e., to the time the curtain falls and screens everything from view.

aborigines.

the affairs of a country or kingdom.

the Sovereign of a country.

minor criminals, such as petty thieves, etc.

a compatriot.

the public, the people of a country.

a measure of capacity equal to four sales, or one-sixteenth part of a tin; before capital numerals, as etc.

pus.

to be pent up, as pus in a sluggish or slowly developing abscess, or boil.

a drawing ointment.

to suppurate, as a boil or sore; is also used in the colloquial.

break, as a boil or abscess.

to re-gather, as a boil.

to come to a head, as a boil, to suppurate.

see to jest with, please do not jest with me, sir.

v. to be full. Der.

v. to be possessed of, to be replete with; to be complete, accomplished, fulfilled.

v. to be full and firm, in touch and appearance, as the flesh of a human being.

v. same as (in/req.).

v. to be full of, have an abundance of; less applicable to property than ; a man full of wisdom, understanding, and experience.

n. the Antidesma paniculata; a low tree, bearing a red, sour fruit resembling the barberry, usually found near water.
scoo- (pron.  guint), see  guint, n. a flat-bottomed boat, with
sides constructed of timbers placed lengthwise; comp.  guint
scoo (Pali  guint), v. to decide, settle, establish,  guint
scoo, n. an official resolution.

scoo, v. to be cut in two; to be cut off, ended; to cease, stop, break
off,  guint; to be broken, as the skin; to snap in two; to be de-
cided. The word  guint is much used in boat and horse racing,
when speaking of a horse getting clean away from another;  guint
aught, the anchor rope has snapped; the boat will drift. Der.  guint
scoo, v. to be severed in connection, to be divorced, as husband
and wife; to be broken off, as a friendship,  guint
scoo, adj. by intervals of action and repose, by fits
and starts,  guint
scoo, v. to smack the lips in eating,  guint
scoo, adv. on the point of being severed.
scoo, v. to be cut or rent in pieces, spoilt.
scoo, v. to be distinct, clear (in speech).
scoo (pron.  guint), n. a window,  guint,  guint
scoo, n. a window sill.
scoo, n. a window blind.
scoo, n. the opening or aperture of a window;  guint, a glass window.
scoo, n. a window frame.
scoo, n. a window sash.
scoo, n. a false window.
scoo, n. a window shutter,  guint
scoo, see  guint, n. a canopy.
scoo (pron.  guint), n. quicksilver,  guint
scoo, n. oxymuriate of mercury, corrosive sublimate.
scoo, n. calomel.
scoo, v. to overlay glass with quicksilver,  guint
§, a. a spittoon (obs.), ṿṛddha, ṭhāḍha
§, l. n. a measure of time equal to ten karas (vīp); a term used in astrological calculations.
§, 2, v. to return; to repeat, do again, ṛddha; an abbr. of ṭhāḍha, to reply to a letter, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; to do in return, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; to repeat, rehearse (a lesson); to interpret, translate, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; to die (derical), ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; to recover from fainting (intrans.); to refine, purify, rectify by re-distillation or sublimation; ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; an abbr. of ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; to communicate information; to relate, report respectfully, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha.
§, 3, n. a written reply.
§, 4, v. to remand.
§, 5, (pron. .startTime), adv. sidewise, as in looking back, ṭhāḍha; to go back, ṭhāḍha; (Colloq.).
§, 6, v. to interpret.
§, 7, (pron. EndTime), n. a royal edict made public for universal observance, ṭhāḍha; an official gazette.
§, 8, v. to relate, narrate, repeat.
§, 9, v. to reopen (a suit in court), ṭhāḍha; to take back, ṭhāḍha, to take again.
§, 10, v. to return, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha.
§, 11, v. to come back.
§, 12, v. to do in return, do back again, to retaliate; comp. ṭhāḍha;
§, 13, v. to retort, answer back, disrespectfully.
§, 14, v. to go back.
§, v. to be expanded, as the open hand, or as a mat when unrolled; to be spread out, as grain, sand, etc.; to be level, to have an even surface, ṭhāḍha, ṭhāḍha; comp. ṭhāḍha. Der. ṭhāḍha
§, 15, (pron. 1.6), v. to be widely extended; see the parts; ṭhāḍha
§, 16, (pron. 1.6), v. to be uniformly and plentifully supplied, ṭhāḍha.
1.  *see* ১, *v.* to be low, squat, flat, and broad, in comparison with the height.

2.  *see* ২, *v.* to spread out, distribute throughout, according to some rule.

3.  1, *v.* to waste (*intrans.*), to become weak, less vivid or pungent, as odor, flavor, heat, affection. অনেকগুলিতে; *fig.* to become feeble, as a plan or scheme, অনেকগুলি; অনেকগুলির উচ্চ. অনেক

4.  *to spread out, distribute throughout, according to some rule.*

5.  2 (from ২, to show, and ২, to laugh), *v.* to jest with, put to the blush, as young persons of different sexes; to make indelicate allusions, অনেকগুলিতে; *comp.* অনেকগুলি, and অনেকগুলি


7.  *adv.* glitteringly, dazzlingly, with a variety of colors (*in-

8.  *from ২, to show, and ২, to laugh*), *v.* to jest with, put to the blush, as young persons of different sexes; to make indelicate allusions, অনেকগুলিতে; *comp.* অনেকগুলি, and অনেকগুলি

9.  *n.* one of the two unlucky days in the month. According to some views, অনেকগুলিতে; means, when the unlucky days are in the ascendant, and অনেকগুলিতে, the reverse.

10.  *n.* a question that forms a subject for discussion; *comp.*

11.  ১, *n.* ashes.

12.  ২, *n.* a kind of crucible (২), made of ashes.


15.  ৫, *v.* to be blue. *Dor.* ৫

16.  *adv.* intensive to ৫

17.  *a.* of a dull blue color.

18.  ৬, *v.* to be dim, as the eyes, from weakness or old age; *more than* ৬, *but less than* ৬, and ৬

19.  ৭, *v.* to toss up, in a shallow, flat-bottomed basket (৭), as rice, in order to clean it, ৭

20.  ৮ (Beng.), *n.* a peon, অনেকগুলি; a term sometimes applied to a police constable; a court peon.

21.  *n.* municipal tax.

22.  ২৩, *n.* a peon's belt.
670 670

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assertive affix; see Gram. sec. 108; ကြိုးစားခြင်း၊ ကြိုးစားခြင်း

( pron. ကြိုး in colloq.), adv. at all (in a negative sentence), ကြိုး, as ကြိုးကြိုး, there is none at all; ကြိုးကြိုးကြိုး, he is not at all skillful; freq. followed by ကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုးကြိုးကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုးကြိုး

1, v. to be done, finished, completed, accomplished, ကြိုး; he has finished eating, i.e., has eaten and left; ကြိုးကြိုး, will finish eating, i.e., will have eaten; to be proof against (a weapon), ကြိုးကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုး, ကြိုးကြိုးကြိုးကြိုးကြိုး; ကြိုး, medicine which causes invulnerability.

Der. ကြိုး

v. to be settled and smoothed over, as a difficulty, ကြိုးကြိုး

v. to be settled, as a difficulty, litigation, quarrel, ကြိုးကြိုး

v. to be done, finished, completed, accomplished.

( pron. ကြိုး), v. to be finished, as any kind of labor or business,

v. to be finished, as a difficulty,

v. to be settled, as a difficulty,

v. to be finished, adv. successfully,

2, verb. affix; see under ကြိုး

v. to do, perform, ကြိုးကြိုး;

v. to act like, assume the character of, ကြိုးကြိုး;

interrogative, why?

v. to do, perform; to commit, as a good or bad action; oftener however, used with reference to the latter, ကြိုးကြိုးကြိုးကြိုးကြိုး;

v. to make an attempt to do.

v. to bewitch, inflict mischief by witchcraft; comp. ကြိုး

when combined with ကြိုး, or ကြိုး, to nourish, take care of, treat as a son or daughter. The difference between ကြိုး, and ကြိုး seems to be, that the former means to be bewitched by human beings, such as witches, and the latter by supernatural agency, such as ghosts, nats, and the spirits of persons who have met with violent or unnatural deaths.

v. to take care of, minister to; to sustain and promote, to cherish.
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(from  to amend), v. to amend, correct, repair, to put in order; comp. 

to do, perform.

, n. established method, custom.

v. to operate, act upon, (from , to amend), v. to amend, correct, repair, to put in order; comp. 

2, n. a species of mangrove producing tannic acid.

1 (pron. ), n. roughness, unevenness of surface, as of a rough skin, a rough rock, coarse paper, (pron. , to amend), v. to amend, correct, repair, to put in order; comp. 

v. to be rough, grating; more than .

v. to boil (trans.); hence (pron. ), a small quantity of food, enough for one meal; (pron. , to amend), v. to amend, correct, repair, to put in order; comp. 

boil two eggs, please; to seethe.

, n. an apozem, medicinal decoction, 

v. to parboil.

v. to be unloosed by the severing or detaching of some connected part; applied to things joined lengthwise, to be put out of its socket, as a bone; applied also to the discontinuance of a race, to be thrown out of employment; , to be extinct, as a race.

v. to come to an end by a dissolution of parts.

v. to be all dead.

, n. a vise, 

, an abbrev. of reduplicated, but less frequently used.

adv. with a light dashing sound, as of things falling in water.

v. to make such a sound, 

v. to be worn away; to be exhausted, spent, as property.

(pron. ), v. same as 

(pron. , ), adv. an abbrev. of reduplicated, but less frequently used.

(pron. , ), adv. expressive of the sound which it imitates.

, adv. same, 

v. to assemble, crowd together,
to follow in a crowd.

adv. smilingly, to smile.

adv. in a sweet, smiling manner.

adv. in a smiling manner, with lips nearly closed, and only slightly exposing the teeth.

adv. grimly.

1. v. to project a little (from an aperture), as from a window; to peep from an aperture; to project, as the tusks of an elephant or wild boar, or as the tush of a horse; comp. to be a couplet, a triplet, or more; comp. to be double barreled, as a gun; comp. to be smooth, as the mind; comp. to be settled, as an annoying business; comp. to be liquidated, as a debt; comp. to be made smooth, agreeable, pleasant; to be of a soft, pleasing color; also used in an adverbial form with verbs denoting sweetness and acidity of flavor.

Der. adj.

to be smooth, agreeable, pleasant, pleasant, as language.

n. a certificate of settlement, discharge, acquittal, etc.; a receipt.

n. a receipt stamp.
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\[\text{v. to be done away, removed, put to rest.}\]

\[\text{v. to be liquidated, as a debt, to be} \]

\[\text{v. to move faster than the natural pace, to run, flee, to} \]

\[\text{to elope, to run away.}\]

\[\text{v. to run, leap.}\]

\[\text{v. to run with a leaping motion.}\]

\[\text{v. to gape, expand, flare, to be bell-mouthed; to be much, abundant; seldom used alone. }\]

\[\text{v. to say, speak, tell, to be much, abundant; seldom used alone. }\]

\[\text{n. ability of speech.}\]

\[\text{pron.} \text{, adv. by the way.}\]

\[\text{v. they say, they are accustomed to say, to be much, abundant; seldom used alone. }\]

\[\text{v. same as } \text{.}\]

\[\text{v. to allege.}\]

\[\text{pron.} \text{, n. see to involve.}\]

\[\text{v. to make known by means of formal discourse, to be much, abundant; seldom used alone. }\]

\[\text{v. to play on said drum.}\]

\[\text{n. a kind of drum.}\]

\[\text{n. one who plays on the } \text{. }\]

\[\text{v. to be speckled, spotted, with spots smaller than as a beast, or bird, as a bullock speckled from birth; speckled when full grown; comp. }\]

\[\text{and } \text{. }\]

\[\text{v. to be speckled and marked with different colors, a cracker, squib, to crack, i.e., emit a sharp, sudden sound. }\]

\[\text{adv. with confused sounds; in confusion.}\]

\[\text{n. a squib so prepared as to make a succession of reports.}\]
cracklingly.

1. n. a kind of buffalo, a bison; a gaur.

2. v. to be bright, shining, as polished metal or polished leather; comp. งุน, งู, งู; งุน, งู, งู.

3. v. to be unfeeling, to have no regard for the feelings of another; one kind of งุน; to speak and act without regard to the feelings of another; to be shameless, brazen faced, งุน; to joke, to be droll, comical in behavior; งุน.

4. v. to speak and act without regard to the feelings of another, งุน; งุน, งุน, งุน.

5. adv. unkindly, without sympathy; comically, jokingly.

6. adv. in the way of bold, reckless jesting.

7. v. to be clear, clean, without anything, as a vacant spot of ground. Der. งุน, งุน, งุน.

8. n. a species of millet of the genus Holcus, งุน, งุน; jowar (Sorghum vulgare).

9. n. a millet field; งุน, งุน, the time when the millet is harvested, i.e., November or December, งุน.

10. n. a kind of grass.

11. n. jowar.

12. n. Indian corn, maize.

13. งุน, n. the leaves of the Indian corn plant used for enveloping the tobacco, and chips of tobacco stalk of Burmese cheroots.

14. n. the caliber, bore (of a gun or rifle); an embrasure.
3. v. to change place, remove, change; to change one thing for another; when combined with conduct, disposition, etc., to change conduct, disposition, etc., to change one's residence, to change conduct, disposition, etc., when combined with 8, or upside down; fig., contrariwise, lodge, to change one's residence.

4. v. to move, to change one's residence.

5. v. same as 3; to change, as conduct, disposition; to be converted; to change conduct, disposition, to be converted; when reduplicated, 4 has the same meaning as 4, in the sense of being slightly less than, in the sense of being slightly less than.

6. v. to transfer one's self.

7. v. to be soft, tender, yielding, lax; to be limber, pliant, flexible, not stiff; to be effeminate; to be physically weak, delicate; to be limp in character; when combined with wants, when combined with wants; when combined with wants; when reduplicated, 6 has the same meaning as 6, in the sense of being slightly less than, in the sense of being slightly less than.

8. v. to be soft and yielding to the touch; commonly used adverbially, 6.

9. adv. from 6, to be soft, tender, yielding, lax.

10. adv. to be soft, tender, yielding; to be limber, pliant, flexible.

11. n. a flute, fluted channel in ornamental work, molding.

12. v. to flute.

13. see 6, v. to be quite ripe, very soft: more than 7.

14. v. to break down (intrans.), to fall to pieces, to come to ruin; to give way, as a building, bank, or wall, to give way, as a building, bank, or wall.

15. n. ruins.

16. v. same as 6.

17. or 6 (pron. 6 or 6). adv. profusely, as perspiration or tears, as perspiration or tears, as perspiration or tears.
to put together side by side, by way of comparison, to compare, to engage together in rivalry; a house with two parallel roofs, or an M roof; a house with two parallel roofs, or an M roof; to meet face to face; to meet in rivalry or contest; to race; to be peerless, incomparable; a Burmese racing (paddle) boat. to outvie; to be uniformly full, abundant, well furnished, whether in regard to size or number. v. same as; used adverbially; used adverbially; to shine (obs.). to glitter, commonly reduplicated and used adverbially, (pron.), to be brilliant in color, glossy, to be puffy; to rise, as dough; to swell, as rice in water. adv. swellingly, puffingly. adv. in an inflated, bloated manner. adv. same as. adv. same as; used adverbially.

1, v. to boil up and break, as boiling liquid; or as water in a river, over rocks or shoals; to rise in the water, as fish. 2 (from to swell up), n. a swell of water which rises and breaks; a mud puddle, a violent swell of water, which rises and bursts; adv. in an uproar, as in a violent quarrel,
go6, v. to rise and burst, as a swell of water.
go6, n. a swell of water which rises and breaks.
† go5, adv. indicative of the sound which it imitates, go5:

g5, v. to expand, open, be opened; to blossom; to become manifest, as a Buddh, ʒg5, go5; go5, go5:

to be a favorite with people in general, but especially popular with women; go5, go5:

do5, v. to be open; to be clear, conspicuous; go5, go5:
d5, v. same; go5, go5, to be of a happy, cheerful countenance.

g5. 1, n. a turner's lathe.
g5, n. the band of a lathe.
g5, v. to turn in a lathe, go5:
g5, n. same as go5:
g5, n. the chips made in turning.
g5, n. a baluster divided in halves, lengthwise.
g5, n. a bore, go5:
g5, n. two kinds of turner's tools; see go5:
g5, n. a churn stick.
g5, n. one of the supports of a turning lathe.
g5, n. a mandrel, go5:

2, n. a baluster.
g5, n. a balustrade.
g5, n. a turner.

g5, v. to rub, go5; to grind in a mill, go5; to churn by turning a churn stick; hence go5, go5, gold and silver collected or earned by hard work; go5, to delete, erase; go5:

go5, v. to rub against (in passing); to polish, burnish; go5:
go5, v. to rub down (a horse).

g5. v. to be versed, skilled in, accomplished, go5, go5, go5, rarely used but in go5:

g5, v. to be rubbed off, worn away by friction, abraded, go5

to be familiar with, intimately acquainted; used adverbially, intimately acquainted.

adv. intimately.

to wear away by friction; to fret, to gall.

to have a wide mouth, or large aperture.

to grow, increase, in number or size.

to have a wide mouth, or large aperture.

to grow, increase, in number or size.

to be confused, a mischievous person.

to make mischief, to intrigue.

to be intermixed and confused; to be intricate, as a matter, by intrigue or evil purpose.

to contrive something new or curious; to deceive in a greater or less degree; used in either a good or bad sense.

to support on one or both arms.

to be confused; a heap of earth scratched out of a mole hole.
	n. ringworm.

t. varieties of ringworm.

t. to have ringworm.

t. to cure ringworm.
	n. senna.

t. food prepared and placed for eating; a place of eating, a table, eating-board; a feast, a festival or entertainment of any kind; originally a religious festival, as the Sinhalese poya; a public entertainment, a place of melting silver or coining money; a customhouse for receiving transit duties; a broker's premises.
	n. an overseer or manager of a festival; a government inspector of silver.
wife of a broker.

去， v. to meet with the approval of the audience at a dramatic performance, as when pleased with the sallies of wit from the 女;

去， to bring down the house.

工， v. to witness a dramatic, or other public entertainment.

安， n. a broker’s commission.

去， v. to take part in a festival; to hold a festival.

即， adv. instantaneously, immediately, 

去， v. to have a craving to see a dramatic performance, owing to long abstention.

去， v. to engage a dramatic troupe.

安， n. a dealer in uncoined money; a petty factor; a broker.

去, (pron. 安), n. a sum of money paid in advance to a dramatic troupe, to secure their future services.

安, n. a broker’s landing-place or ghaut.

工， v. to be satiated with witnessing dramatic performances.

安， n. the giver of a feast.

安， n. a king’s cook, 安

安， v. to partake of food, as a king, 安, 安

安, n. a king’s cookhouse.

安, n. people employed in the king’s culinary department.

安, v. to be ascertained and approved in an assembly, and hence to be ascertained and approved in any way. In ordinary parlance it would seem to mean, to have been tried and proved in a trial of skill, in time of danger, etc., 安, a man who has been tried and found equal to the emergency; may also be used in a bad sense, as when speaking of a person hardened in wickedness.

安, v. to keep order at a pavilion, 安

安, v. to appraise, as a broker.

安, n. a place of melting silver, 安

安, v. to indulge in sociable, festive conversation.

安, an abbrev. of 安, n. a written permit to hold a fair

安, n. a booth in which a dramatic performance is held; a broker’s shed, 安

安, v. to be alarmed by some outside disturbance, as an audience when witnessing a dramatic performance.

安, n. a festival, entertainment.

安, v. to make a festival.
gōd, v. to commence holding a festival;  幾 Hancock;  幾 Hancock, a horse which has never been raced; also said of human beings, when it has a meaning similar to  幾 Hancock.
gōd, v. to close a dramatic performance.

2, v. to be past the season, as of blossoming or bearing fruit, 背書, the horse has never been raced; also said of human beings, when it has a meaning similar to  幾 Hancock.

( pron.  幾 Hancock), n. the product of the dammer bee, deposited in hollow trees.

, 1, v. to utter; never used in colloc.;  幾 Hancock

, 2, see  幾 Hancock, v. to boil up and break, as boiling liquid, or as water in a river, over rocks or shoals.

, 1, n. a squirt, syringe, pump, any instrument which throws out water with force.

, n. a piston,  幾 Hancock

, adv. squirtingly, as water ejected from a syringe; applied to speech, rapidly, fluently, gushingly, iones 幾 Hancock, to cluster, be collected in a cluster, to throng together, as persons; 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock, ) (Colloq.).

, n. a wide-mouthed water jug.

, 1, n. a tube for conveying anything that flows; comp.  幾 Hancock; a conduit, aqueduct, pipe, tap, spout, etc.,  幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock

; an irrigation pipe.

, n. a syphon,  幾 Hancock

, n. same as  幾 Hancock

, n. a hydrant.

, 2, see  幾 Hancock, v. to be verses, skilled in, accomplished.

, see  幾 Hancock, v. to be familiar with, intimately acquainted; used adverbially.

, v. to mix together, commingle, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock; to be lost, commonly at sea.

( more common), v. to mix together, commingle.

, v. to mix together, commingle, 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock

, v. to mix together, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock, 幾 Hancock

, n. a pipe, fife, flute,  幾 Hancock

, n. an organ.

, v. to play on a flute.
o, the twenty-second consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the
second in the class of labials.

o, n. a tree found in the Mergui district, the fruit of which
is edible; the wood is used in building.
o, 1, n. a leaf, considered as an article of use; comp. o

o, n. a funnel made of leaves; used as a flower holder or an
improved drinking cup; o 3 o a o o a o a o o.
o, n. the main or middle rib of a leaf, midrib.
o, n. the small ribs of a leaf.
o, n. a dish made of leaves; used before manufactured plates
were introduced into the country, o o o o o o o o.
o, n. a species of ulcer.
o (from o, the hair of the head), n. the part of a thatching
leaf which is doubled and pinned over the o o o o.
o, o o o, o, o o, o o o, a. see the parts; comp. o o o o

o, n. the footstalk of a leaf, a petiole.
o, n. the stick over which the leaves (o o o o) are doubled and
pinned for thatching, o o o o.
o, a. see the parts.
o, v. to prepare leaves for thatching by doubling and pinning
them over a stick; to dry leaves for making cheroots, by thrusting
them between two hot substances.
o, v. to imitate the cry of a young hog deer calling its dam,
by blowing against a blade of grass placed vertically between
the thumbs. This ruse is practised by Burmese shikaris, to
attract large deer and tigers.
o, n. same as o o o o.
o, 2, see o. v. to embrace, hug, without taking up in the arms.
o (pron. o o o), adv. indicative of the sound which it imitates;

hence o o o o o o o o o o, adv. with a constant repetition of light blows,
o o o o o o o o o o o, o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o o.
o, n. water tinged red from the leaves of the o o o o tree;
it flows down the Irrawaddy, usually about the end of March;
water in the beds of mountain streams, in which the leaves of the
overhanging trees have been steeped. The drinking of this water is supposed to cause malarial fever.

†οοδοος, n. a kind of cloth.

οοδοος, n. a species of spurgewort, the touch of the leaves of which produces an itching sensation. This name is also applied to a species of nettle, the Urtica heterophylla.

οοδοος, n. a name for two species of Grewia, the Grewia spectabilis, and the Grewia Hookerii. In some districts this name is also applied to weed-like plants of the genera Triumphetta, and Corchorus.

οοδοος, n. a disease, οοδοος, οοοοδοοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδοοδ
form, น a bedstead formerly used by *pongys*, จุ๊ด.

1, n. glass.

2, (obs.), น a wineglass; comp. ค. จุ๊ด is more frequently used.

3, n. a kind of glass ornament (obs.).

4, n. crystallized quartz; a counterfeit precious stone.

5, น a glass candle shade; also called งศจี, and งศจี.

6, v. to manufacture glass.

7, n. a glass furnace.

8, น. the Chief of Glass-makers, a title conferred by the King of Burma.

9, (pron. จุ๊ด), น a glass cup or vessel, จุ๊ด.

10, v. to be blurred, as glass.

11, น. a globe lamp, งศจี.

12, น. balusters made of glass, as at the จุ๊ด built by King Mindon.

13, (pron. จุ๊ด), น a glass bowl, finger bowl, tumbler.

14, v. to make, create, to give a form or appearance; not used singly.

15, (pron. จุ๊ด), น. same (more common).

16, (pron. จุ๊ด), v. to plan, calculate in the mind. จุ๊ด; to contrive, invent, fabricate, งศจี.

17, 3, v. to clean (cotton) by pulling and picking before dressing it with the gin, and with the bow, งศจี.

18, 4, v. to be astringent (in taste); to be dazzled, งศจี.

19, น. the *Terminalia tomentella*, bearing an astringent and bitter fruit; common above Prome.

20, น. any astringent bark.

21, น. astringent liquor; commonly applied to decoctions of barks, roots, etc.

22, 5, v. to shuffle (cards), งศจี, งศจี, งศจี, to shuffle cards by holding them nearly upright and dropping them, one upon another.

23, (pron. งศจี) (from งศจี, and งศจี), น. the heel, งศจี; comp. งศจี.

24, น. a heel-piece; งศจี, น. a heeltap.
o^oo|^, n. same as o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, 1, a. nearly dry, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, 2 (from a^, to be astringent), a. slightly astringent.
o^oo|^, v. to be hard, as liquor.
a^oo|^, a. or adv. moist, wet; less than a\^; o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, n. the back of the hand, o^oo|^; the instep.
o^oo|^, n. the ankle, o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, see o^oo|^, v. to try to catch; to arrest (a criminal).
o^oo|^, 1, v. to go aside, a^, o^oo|^; to put aside, remove out of the way; comp. o^oo|^, and o^oo|^; hence o^oo|^, to be splay-footed; o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, v. to put aside, remove out of the way, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, adv. sidelingly, with an uneven gait.
o^oo|^, v. to put aside, remove out of the way, o^oo|^, o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, v. to exchange; to borrow for a short time; see o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, v. see the parts; o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, v. to turn, take an other direction, as a road.
o^oo|^, 2, n. a saw-set, saw-wrest.
o^oo|^, see o^oo|^, n. wax.
o^oo|^ (pron. o^oo|^, a corruption of Feringhi), n. a Portuguese, or descendant of a Portuguese; a Roman Catholic. "There is no doubt that it is the name Franki, slightly corrupted, which from the days of the Crusades has been used all over Asia by the Mussulmans, to indicate Christians in general. During the campaigns in Afghanistan the English were called Feringhis by the natives of the country." Bigandet. The Roman Catholic Bishop resident at Rangoon, is styled o^oo|^, irrespective of his nationality.
o^oo|^, n. the Roman Catholic religion.
o^oo|^, n. rough, violent, abusive language, o^oo|^, o^oo|^.
o^oo|^, n. the pumpkin, as o^oo|^, the yellow pumpkin; o^oo|^, the white pumpkin; o^oo|^, much sought after by alchemists.
o^oo|^ (from o^oo|^, to divide), n. a three-sided stick of timber.
o^oo|^, n. the long, white species of pumpkin, o^oo|^.
o|^-oo^]

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the lower parts of the posteriors; see  ोोोोो, sometimes designated ोोोो.
o (ोो), n. the watermelon.
o (ोो), adv. broken, scattered, in disorder, ोोोोोो, ोोोोोो.
o, n. the lowest parts of the posteriors; see  ोोोोोो.
o (Pali ोो, profit, and ोो, a place), n. one who has attained any one of the four grand rewards or blessings; comp. ोो.
oo (a corruption of ोो), v. to exchange, ोो; to borrow for a short time; ोो ोोोो, ोोोोो, ोोोो, ोोो.
oo (อ), 1, n. the Bauhinia diphylla. Ropes are made of the bark; these are said to be more serviceable in the rains than in the dry weather, wet improving them; cattle eat the leaves of the ोो; the flowers are made into a kind of chutney and eaten; ोो, a little spare-built man; this term is said to be derived from the fruit of the ोो, which is dry and attenuated in appearance (102).

1, n. a winged moth, ोो.
2, n. a kind of plant, a species of Spirical costus, ोो.
3, n. a metal cup or bowl; ोो, a glass tumbler, ोो.
4, v. to fashion a metal cup or bowl.
(pron. ोो), n. the four silver cups always kept in the betel-box, ोो.
5, see 6, n. the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot; a foot twelve inches; comp. ोो.
6 (Pali), n. perception, ोोोोोोोो; “phassa includes those things that have no rupa (ो), but are apprehended by the mind; it produces the three sensations (ोो), pleasure (ोो), pain (ोो), and that which is indifferent, neither the one nor the other (ोो), and from it, as from the first, comes sorrow, as it is connected with the body; sorrow is produced by means of thought, and thought and sorrow united produce fear.” M.B.
7, 1, n. a four-cornered basket with a cover, ोो, ोोो, ोो, ोो.
8, n. a square or round basket, in which women keep rolls of cotton; the basket in which snake charmers confine snakes.
oogS, n. an oblong basket, oogS.
oogS, n. a circular basket.

oogS, v. to mend a breach; to close a hole by patching or otherwise;
to try to rectify, lit. to "patch up," oogS.
oogS v. to mend by calking; चन्द्रमा चन्द्रमा चन्द्रमा, चन्द्रमा, my basket is very much rent; please patch it for me.

°oogS (pron. oogS), n. prostitutes' quarters in a town.
oogS, v. to set up as a brothel-keeper.
oogS, n. a woman who secretly practises prostitution.
oogS (pron. oogS), n. a prostitute.
oogS, n. the cardamom plant.
oogS (pron. oogS), oogS, n. species of the cardamom plant.
oogS, see oogS, adv. of one's own accord, oogS.
oogS, see oogS, adv. in an indefinite, unsettled manner, oogS.

oogS, 1, see oogS, n. a frog; a small piece of wood nailed on a post or the side of a house, a cleat.
oogS, 2 (pron. oogS), v. to hang loosely about, be flowing, full, luxuriant, oogS.
oogS, adv. hanging loosely about, oogS.
oogS, 3, v. to be fatigued and blown, as a horse in a race, oogS.
oogS, also applied to gamecocks, oogS.

°oogS (from °oogS, to be pressed), v. to press downward or sidewise, to crush, flatten; less than °oogS; to oppress, °oogS; to hug the shore, as a boat, °oogS.
oogS, oogS, v. same; to lean on; °oogS, °oogS, °oogS.
oogS, 1, see oogS, v. to invite.
oogS, 2, v. to spill.
oogS (pron. oogS), v. same; including the idea of spattering; fig., to be lost, as the life of a human being, a term specially in vogue at the time of epidemics, °oogS, °oogS, °oogS, °oogS.
oogS, adv. glitteringly, oogS, brilliantly; usually followed by
pron., scatteringly, wastefully, as water, as rice, money. 

3 (from 3, and 3), n. three logs of wood overlaid with gold or silver leaf, used to keep down a corpse during the process of cremation.

1, v. to feel dull, heavy, indisposed to move, 

adv. of similar import.

2, v. to crow, as a pheasant.

3, n. the fourth day from the present.

(sometimes pron. 3), n. the third day from the present; to-morrow, next day after to-morrow, third day from the present.

adv. an intensive to 3, implying a general tremor.

1, v. to prevent, hinder, 2; rarely used; hence 3.

v. to contradict, oppose, be contrary, 2; with 3, or 3, to contravene an order.

adv. right across; n. half a foot, six inches; a foot-breadth; comp. 3; 3; 3; 3; 3, the veins on this person's leg are varicose.
v. same as რ. to proceed step by step in an investigation.

1, n. a kind of evil spirit which lives in forests, mountains, ruined buildings, trees, etc.; "usually the spirit of a man who has died a violent death, and has been deprived of suitable funeral rites."

2, n. dust lying on the ground; coarser than რ. thick dust, smother.

v. to roll in the dust, as some kinds of birds and snakes, e.g., Viper Russelli.

n. a kind of bird.

a kind of insect; the ant-lion.

adv. out of breath, from fatigue or disease.

v. to roast or burn, by putting on or into the fire; comp. and რ.

v. to burn at a funeral, to cremate.

v. same.

v. to roast in the fire and eat.

adv. indicative of a light sound, such as the word imitates,

(from a small clump), n. a small island forming in the sea, or elsewhere; a kind of play; a clump of trees, bushes, a cluster of hills, etc., რ. thick jungle; რ. thick jungle; რ. thick jungle; რ. thick jungle; რ. thick jungle; ნ. a mendicant, რ. a priest of Buddh.

n. thick jungle; a deserted taungya.

v. to spring up, as undergrowth.

see რ. see რ. v. to eat (clerical).

(prom. რ.), n. the camphor tree, Laurus camphora, the Indian laurel; purified camphor.

(prom. რ.), n. the stars in the head of the Hydra.

v. to perform the ceremony of washing the king's head (once a year), when the head of the Hydra is on the meridian; comp. რ.
1. n. a cushion.
2. v. to be fine, dusty, powdery; to be well trodden, as a street or road; to be powdered, as the face; to be acquainted with, familiar with, versed in; to be fine, dusty, powdery; to be well trodden, as a street or road; to be powdered, as the face; to be acquainted with, familiar with, versed in.

comp. 

is generally used with reference to intimate knowledge of locality, while implies intimate general knowledge; 
n. dust risen and floating, or settled.

v. to be dusty.

v. to dust a room, pieces of household furniture, etc.

v. to be covered with dust.

v. to rise, as dust; to be blown about, as dust.

v. to be very dusty, as a road.

n. same as ; comp. ; ;

v. to cover, cover up.

v. to conceal one's self, or another.

v. to cover up, cover the drinking-water pot with an ; to hush up, as an offense, crime, or indiscretion.

v. to suppress, or hush up a matter; to carry out a plan with secrecy; how can this murder come to light? the elders of the village are hushing it up.

v. to overspread; to cover up.

v. same as ; especially, to give in charity.

(also written ), v. to behold reverentially.

v. same as 

v. to look up to with reverence.

v. to bud, swell into a little pointed protuberance, as trees, the skin, etc.;

(pron. ), n. a kind of white coverlet.

adv. in pimples.

v. to swell, as a wound, sore, etc.
owing to my little daughter having been burnt, the injured parts remain swollen.

\[ \text{guinea-pig} \]
\[ \text{February} \]

\[ \text{scab} \]
\[ \text{ward off} \]
\[ \text{gain an offing} \]
\[ \text{push against} \]
\[ \text{ward off evil and assist another} \]
\[ \text{break down in bodily strength or ability} \]
\[ \text{gambling games played with cards} \]

\[ \text{cut cards} \]
\[ \text{gaining and losing by turns} \]
\[ \text{croupier at cards} \]
\[ \text{win at cards} \]
\[ \text{shuffle cards} \]
\[ \text{shuffle cards in the European style} \]
\[ \text{play cards} \]
\[ \text{lose at cards} \]
\[ \text{deal the cards} \]
\[ \text{party playing at cards} \]
\[ \text{introduce a card surreptitiously into a pack} \]

\[ \text{go aside or away} \]

\[ \text{avoid, shun} \]

\[ \text{pron.} \]

\[ \text{pron.} \]
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If you do not shun bad people, you will have to suffer much misery in the future.

**shun**, v. to avoid, shun.

**go away**, either on business or from dissatisfaction, 同, to break off, as a small piece from a larger, 同; to break with the hands, to crumble, as bread; to break off from others, take a different course; 同, break off and bring me a branch or a leaf, of the tree with thorns on it; 同, 同, to break off and bring me a branch or a leaf, of the tree with thorns on it;

**same**, oogSajojoool8<gD8C^«^o^cS'i^o^s^oo^ii

**boat sail** (rare).

**to be swollen**; less than 同; to be bloated, 同; to buoy up the body, as in swimming, 同; 同; 同; to make one's self conspicuous, to attract notice, as a soldier defiantly offering himself as a mark to the enemy, 同;

**they shall ascend the channel of the river, in golden vessels, with swelling white sails; said to be a prophecy foretelling the arrival of the British, in the upper waters of the Irrawaddy.**

**in abundance, plentifully**, 同

**to make a hole in or through, to perforate; to burst** (trans.), cause to explode; to fire, as to discharge a gun, in order to empty the barrel; to fly off to another subject in conversation, 同; 同; 同; 同; to join intrusively in conversation; to change, ferment, 同, 同; 同; (trans.) to slake, as lime; to cause to sprout; to castrate; applied to horses and some other animals, 同; 同; to change (intrans.) from good to bad; to break one's faith, 同; not to abide by, as a decision, 同; 同; 同; 同; to make a new road, 同; to punch court stamps, 同; 同; 同; to break into a house or building, 同, 同, 同, 同; 同, make a hole in this cocoanut; 同, 同, 同, the prisoners broke jail and fled;
as this person is so very much in the habit of breaking his word, no one respects him.

when used with reference to a married woman, means that she has been guilty of adulterous intercourse,

a turncoat.

v. to break, as an earthen vessel, apostatize; v. to fall away, to make a hole in or through, to perforate; to take the lead boldly and independently, commonly for the worse; one makes holes in posts with chisel and mallet; amongst the five brothers, the youngest takes the lead; in this village this man takes the lead in being vicious.

v. to exchange goods, trade.

n. a constant customer, whether for consumption or export.

n. a raft or float; a handsome boat for traveling, a royal barge.

adv. expressive of the sound which it imitates, colloq.

1, v. to rise, as a blister, a bubble, or as fermented bread; to be bloated, inflated, blown up, as a bladder; owing to this man's having burnt his hand, the skin is blistered.

n. a kind of large pot, called also , because made at the village of .

v. same as 

v. to belly, as a sail.

adv. in a light, puffy state, as bread; swelling out, as clothes which are too large, the fire-balloon being full of hot air is inflated; , blow in this pig's bladder to inflate it.
2. **n.** a cornice or facing; applied to the ornamental work on the spires of pagodas, above the ornamental work on the headstall of an ox, or the **ornamental work** on the headstall of an ox.

3. **n.** a species of reed.

4. **n.** same; one kind of parrot.

5. **a.** gray, applied to horses.

6. **n.** tangibility realized.

7. **v.** to lighten, make light; to minimize the magnitude of a criminal offense, by suppressing evidence, or by chicanery.

8. **v.** to float by an effort; **n.** a kind of cork-tree; the wood of the same; a buoy.

9. **n.** cork, the wood, sapwood; the heartwood, of a tree.

10. **v.** to attach corks, as to a net.

11. **n.** an artificial flower, made of pith, offered at pagodas, or worn by women.

12. **n.** a bamboo lashed on either side of a boat, to keep it stiff.

13. **n.** a fillet of book muslin. The wearing of this fillet was compulsory on all natives entering the palace at Mandalay; when worn, the top-knot and crown of the head were exposed. Hence **comp.**

14. **v.** to produce, bring to light.

15. **v.** to associate, keep company; **not used singly.**
§ 2, *see under* रोगः; रोगः, to be out of breath, to pant feebly and faintly.

§ 3, *n. a bellows.*

सिक्स, *v. to use a bellows at the cremation of a monarch, a pongyi, or a chief queen.*

सिक्स, *v. to blow a bellows.*

सिक्स, *n. a master blacksmith.*

सिक्स (pron. सिक्स), शिक्स (pron. शिक्स), *adv. expressive of the sounds which they imitate.*

सिक (Pali सी), *n. fruit, grain; profit, attainment; reward.*

There are four paths, an entrance into any one of which secures either immediately, or more remotely, the attainment of nirvana; viz. सीसी, सीसी, सीसी, सीसी; each path is divided into two grades, the perception of the path, सी, सी, and its fruition or enjoyment. सी, सी

सिक्स, *n. the four grand attainments, सीसी, सीसी, सीसी, सीसी, और सीसी; see सी (from से, *to be thrown into*), *v. to throw into or upon; to fill up partially or entirely, as a pit.*

सिक्स, *v. to plaster with some soft substance.*

सिक्स (from सेतु, *to destroy; to oppose, to seek to turn another from a contemplated course; to counteract; to take down, as a scaffolding or house; to take to pieces, as a traveling table or bed; to cut up, as an ox, sheep, etc.*

सिक्स, *v. to destroy.*

सिक्स, *v. to abolish.*

सिक्स, *adv. expressive of the sound which it imitates.*

सेतु, *n. a cotton cloth made by the Burmese.*

in allusion to the niggardly way in which Chulias clothe themselves.
696  ဗိုလ် မိန်းနယ် စှုံ့ မှန်ကန်ရေး များ

ယား. 2. v. to be much, abundant (obs.); hence မြန်စောင်း; adv. hard;
applied to rain, မြန်စောင်းမှန်ကန်ရေး များ. များ.

ယား. 3. v. to clear, disencumber, disentangle, as a snarl of thread;
မိန်းကြန်ရေး များ; နေ့စွဲပါစပ်ပါး တွေ, တွေ, တွေ, တွေ;
these two men are quarrelling; please separate them.

ယား. 1. v. to raffle; see မိန်းကြန်ရေး များ.

ယား. 1. v. to be unsubstantial, empty, void, useless, good for nothing,
မြန်စောင်း; comp. မြန်စောင်း; မြန်စောင်း များ.

ယား. 1. v. same as မြန်စောင်း.

ယား. 2. v. to be unproductive, barren, impotent, as a tree, plant;
most frequently applied to the rice plant, မိန်းကြန်ရေး များ.

ယား. 1. i.e., they never live to maturity.

ယား. 2. v. to hew off (useless parts), မိန်းကြန်ရေး များ.

ယား. 1. v. same, မိန်းကြန်ရေး များ.

ယား. 2. v. to rub between the thumb and fingers; to squeeze between
the thumb and fingers, မိုးလှိုင်ရေး များ; မိုးလှိုင်ရေး များ;
to compress the throat with fingers and thumb, to throttle, မိန်းကြန်ရေး များ.

ယား. 1 (pron. မိုး), n. a large open-mouthed pot used for cooking,
မိုး.

ယား. 2 (pron. မိုး), n. an enlargement of the abdomen, from
dropsy or other causes; မိုး; မိုး; မိုး; မိုး;
the dropsy; မိုး; မိုး; မိုး; မိုး;

ယား. v. to suffer from any enlargement of the abdomen.

ယား. 1 (pron. မိုး), adv. with irregular, violent starts of heat,
မိုး; မိုး; မိုး; မိုး; မိုး;

ယား. v. to be quick in speech, fluent, မိုး; မိုး; မိုး;

ယား. adv. quickly, rapidly, မိုး;

ယား. (from မိုး, to roll from side to side), v. to toss from side to
side, from pain or heat; to be impatient to obtain an object of love or desire, to be fluent in speech, implying also knowledge and good sense, as the younger son is more fluent than the elder, his parents love him better.

/ ဟာ (pron. ကြီး), v. to separate (enemies), reconcile these two persons, in order that they may not go to law.

/ ဟာ (ကြီး), 2, n. a kind of plant with a bulbous root, which is sometimes cooked for food.

/ ဟာ, 1, v. to separate (enemies), reconcile these two persons, in order that they may not go to law.

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/ ဟာ, 1, v. to separate (enemies), reconcile these two persons, in order that they may not go to law.
obliterate, to destroy; to cause to disappear, as evidence, to burke a case, 

_obliterate_ (rare), _v._ same, _obliterate_ (rare)

V. same, _obliterate_ (rare)

V. same, _obliterate_ (rare)

obliterate, to destroy; to cause to disappear, as evidence, to burke a case, 

_obliterate_ (rare), _v._ same, _obliterate_ (rare)

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V. same, _obliterate_ (rare)

V. same, _obliterate_ (rare)

obliterate, to destroy; to cause to disappear, as evidence, to burke a case, 

_obliterate_ (rare), _v._ same, _obliterate_ (rare)

V. same, _obliterate_ (rare)

V. same, _obliterate_ (rare)
§1, see §2, v. to be full in flesh, fat, corpulent; to swell up, be heaping, convex.

§3, adv. with a crushing or rumbling noise, *§3*.

§4, adv. with a quick succession of light sounds.

§5, v. to be fine, gentle, as sound (infreq.), *§5*.

§6, adv. quickly, rapidly, *§6*, *§6*, they came to assist quickly; slightly, as in *§6*, a little sweet.

§7, see §7, adv. expressive of the sound it imitates.

§8, n. a Frenchman (sometimes pron. *§8*).

§9, a corruption of *§9*; much used in colloq., *§9*.

§10, n. affix, instrumental, by, by means of, *§10*, *§10*, *§10*.

§11, v. to be, exist, have existence; to be, indicative of some quality; to become; to take effect, be practicable, and in this sense, *§11*.

§12, adv. not well done, *§12*.

§13, v. to result, become prominent; see §13; *§13*.

§14, n. the manner or way of any person or thing, whether of being, behaving, happening, or occurring.

§15, v. to be enlarged, augmented, *§15*; to spread, *§15*.

§16, v. to happen, occur, arise, as a quarrel, *§16*.

§17, there is a likelihood of this case occurring.

§18, v. to beget, *§18*, (rare).

§19, n. the regular course of things, *§19*
§8cgooS, v. to be attained, accomplished, consummated, as a scheme, business, etc., should he have commenced to form a scheme, so to speak, he is in the habit of carrying it through.

§8cgooS, adv. not well done; see §8cgooS
§8cgooS, §8cgooS, int. ah! alas! lackaday!
§8cgooS, v. to become, come to be, to be full and firm, as the flesh.
§8cgooS, v. to discharge, fulfil; to gratify, as a passion, gently, moderately.
§8cgooS, v. to be full and firm, as the flesh.
§8cgooS, v. to occur, happen, take place, not well done; see §8cgooS
§8cgooS, 2, see §8cgooS, v. to sputter, crackle, snap, crepitate.
§8cgooS, v. to untie, loose, unroll, unfold; see §8cgooS
§8cgooS, v. to fill, make full, complete, to replenish, recruit; to recover one's strength, to consign, as a criminal, to some department of labor.

§8cgooS, v. to supply a deficiency, to be full and firm, as the flesh.

§8cgooS, v. to be gentle, easy, pleasant; hence, adv. in a slow, gradual manner; by and by; go slowly.
§8cgooS, v. same as §8cgooS, go slowly.
§8cgooS, adv. gently, moderately.
§8cgooS, v. same as §8cgooS, (infreq.).

§8cgooS (pron. §), adv. with a look or smile of disregard or contempt, smirkingly, (pron. §), adv. same as §8cgooS, (infreq.).
§8cgooS, v. to cut in two, to sever; to break off, put a stop to; to decide.

§8cgooS, v. to fall across.

§8cgooS, v. to decide a suit, usually as an arbitrator.

§8cgooS, n. a piece cut off.
§o5ego5^Ss-g(S8, n. a frustum.
§oSe§o, n. a decision in writing; see ą§o0; §o0§o0§o, to break one's faith, after eating ą§o.
§0§0§0§0, n. a broad, flat chisel.
§0§0§0§0, n. a written decision in law.
§0§0§0, n. a precedent in law, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0, the decisions of Princess Thudammasari; a selection of precedents compiled from common and statute law; comp. ą§o0§o0§o0§o0, common law, and ą§o0§o0, statute law.
§o§o, v. to break in pieces, or destroy by a separation of parts, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0.
§o§0§0, n. a short-cut, cross-cut; a road which crosses another, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0; ą§o0£§o0§o0§o0, to cut across.
§0§0§0, n. a cross-cut saw.
§o§0§0, v. same as ą§o, implying censure; to cut away, as a thicket, in order to get through, ą§o0£.
§o§0, v. to spread out, expand; to spread its wings, as a bird, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0; to step, extend the foot, walk (honourific), ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0, applied to monarchs.
§o§0, v. to scatter, spread abroad.
§0§0, v. to extend and raise the foot; in ordinary parlance, to walk, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0; as a layman inviting a pongyi to come to his house; ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0.
§o§0§0, v. to spread out, expand, as a mat or cloth, ą§o0§o0§o0; ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0, to spread straw for horses to lie upon.
§o§0, v. see the parts, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0; v. to step, extend the foot, walk; see §o.
§o§0, v. see the parts; ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0; v. to step, extend the foot, walk, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0, also applied to Buddhs, ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0.
§o§0, 1, see §o, v. to sprinkle, scatter a liquid.
§o§0, 2, see §o, v. to flush through the body, as blood, air.
§o§0, 3, v. to be rapid, and accompanied with noise.
§o§0, v. to cast (a shadow), ą§o0§o0§o0; ą§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0§o0, owing to the large trees overshadowing them the
flower plants are still small; to be diffused, as rays of light.

\( \text{v. to divide into several parts, be many, numerous, as the roots of a tree; } \text{v. to persuade, use persuasive arts, be persuasive, conciliatory; to entice, seduce, } \text{to comb (the hair); to brush (cloth); to card (cotton or wool), to cause to come to an end, by a dissolution of parts.} \)

\( \text{v. to divide into several parts, be many, numerous, as the roots of a tree; } \text{v. to persuade, use persuasive arts, be persuasive, conciliatory; to entice, seduce, } \text{to comb (the hair); to brush (cloth); to card (cotton or wool), to wear away, exhaust; to spend in vain, as money.} \)
§, v. to be affected, moved, shaken, changed, ruffled, agitated, disconcerted; used in the negative only, with reference to disregard of another's animosity, dislike, though you speak thus, I am not disconcerted; 

1, n. a porcupine, the *Hystrix cristata*, said of persons who fear to encounter danger.

2, v. to be white; with reference to the mind, to be pleased with, to be kindly disposed; opposed to §; used as a euphemism with reference to leprous persons, a person of guileless disposition.

3, v. to be white, clean, pure; a person of guileless disposition.

4, v. to be very white, snow white; used adverbially in the colloquial, to be white, clean, pure.

5, n. a porcupine quill.

6, v. to be tall, slender, and fair; commonly used adverbially, only applied to human beings.

7, v. to be sallow in complexion; (Colloq.), to come in puffs, as the wind.

8, 1, v. to sprinkle, scatter in fine particles, sprinkle this body with charcoal powder till the civil surgeon arrives, to settle a difficulty or dispute, to answer this question, please.

8, 2, v. to be high and slender, to drive away ennui, to settle a difficulty or dispute, to quiet, as the mind.

9, from §, to untie, loose, unroll, unfold; to answer (a question); to guess (a riddle); opposed to to enquire; to appease, as the mind, to do away, to cancel, as sin.

10, v. to refuse (infreq.); to quiet, as the mind, to see the parts; chiefly used with reference to soldiers or
rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground; **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;** is a stronger expression; to disannul.

**rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

v. to settle (a quarrel).

v. to clear away, **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

v. to unfurl, **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

v. to cleanse, to pardon.

v. to forgive freely; to loose horses or domestic cattle (generally after being tied up), **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

( from **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**)

v. to open, pull open, to make gape.

v. to parboil, **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

v. to scratch, in order to allay itching.

**rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

v. to settle (a quarrel).

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( from **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**)

v. to open, pull open, to make gape.

v. to parboil, **rebels destroying towns and levelling them to the ground;**

v. to scratch, in order to allay itching.
this person has no waist; he is of a uniform breadth throughout.

this person, v. to swell up, be heaping, convex, 

this person, v. to be symmetrically rounded out.

this person, v. to see the parts; 

this person (often pron. )), see § 351, § 332, adv. with a crushing or rumbling noise.

this person, v. to hide, secrete, conceal; see . in writing, is used; . I hear that you are secreting a thief in your village.

(from to be open), v. to open, , .

, v. to open and expose to view; with , to speak aloud,

, n. a species of guana; the water lizard. The Burmese consider it very unlucky to have this reptile come into the house; its arrival is a sure omen of poverty and misery; hence the saying, , in describing a very poor person (103).

, , , , n. varieties of the guana.

, n. the monitor crocodile, 

, n. a species of aquatic varan or monitor lizard, said to have a red head.

, n. a disease affecting the nose, 

, v. to be affected with such disease, 

, v. to cleanse, make clean, , ; to clean rice by pounding, , or clothes by beating, ; to cleanse honey from bees, , or ants from the debris of their nests,

, v. to wash clothes by beating.

, v. to wash clothes by scrubbing.

, 1, n. Shan silver money.

, 2, see ., v. to be meet, suitable, fit, proper, comely, desire-

able.

, 3, v. to be inadhesive, ; to be devoid of natural richness;
4. Int. expressive of dislike, disgust; pish! the Burmese usually spit when making use of this and other interjections expressive of disgust.

3. V. to be fat, plump; applied to the young of animals, eg, to be fat, plump; applied to the young of animals, eg, to be very plentiful, abundant; in combination with 

2. V. to spread out into many minute parts, as the roots of a tree, or as a spray of water, not as divergent and extended as 

1. V. to puff out of the mouth, a whiff of a cheroot; let me smoke a whiff of your cheroot, please; he puffed at his cheroot, and with the light of it, looked at the thief.

1. See 2, v. to be loose, not compact, prodigal, comp. to have shaggy hair, as a dog, or other animal, to be very white; used in adverbial forms as an intensive; 

2. N. a species of Calamus.

Int. expressive of dislike, disgust; pish! see 2, and 1.

1. N. the husks or chaff of grain, the coarser part of the husks of grain, which is rubbed off in the mill.
§, n. the finer part which is separated from the grain by pounding, shaking, etc., bran.

§ 2. v. to be small, fine; implying many particles, §; comp. §; seldom used assertively, §, to drizzle; less than §; this is an expression used with reference to the swarming manner in which mosquitoes and sand flies attack a person. Der. §; see §

§, n. the Tavoy name for hog plum.

§, v. to bind together, §, §, §; to connect by some bond of union; to unite, connect, weave together, §; to string together, one after another, §, §; to connect in verse or song, or in continuous discourse, §; to compose poetry, §

§, n. a harness.

§, v. to extol in song.

§, v. to bind together.

§, v. to tie together, as the hands and feet.

§, v. to connect in verse or song, or in continuous discourse, §; §; §, v. to connect by some bond of union (§ more common).

§, v. to associate (in numbers), §; n. one of a number given in dowry, on the marriage of a prince, §; see §

§, v. see the parts; §, §, to sell in partnership with others; §, §, to cross the arms. It is considered very disrespectful to sit before an official with the arms crossed; §, a term used in writings only.

†§, (§), n. the white waistcloth worn by the King, as a badge of royalty; §, a Burmese euphemism for buying off an enemy.

§, the twenty-third consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the third in the class of labials.

§, adv. incorrectly, roughly; §, in a slovenly manner.

§ (pron. §), adv. headlong, hitting here and there without purpose, §; see §
a plant, the stems of which produce a substance similar to hemp, the *Crotalaria juncea*.

n. a string slightly twisted; pack thread.

n. the Bandat (Cocoanut Island).

n. the Bandat cocoanut; smaller than the common kind.

n. a small mongrel breed of dogs; from this is derived the figurative expression *oos*, which is the equivalent of the word *oos*, and is applied to persons of mixed races.

(pron. *oos*), adv. luckily, in the way of a lucky hit; opportune.

n. the famous Burmese Commander-in-chief in the first Anglo-Burmese war, killed at Danubyu by the bursting of a shell; original name Maung Yit, native of Ngapayin, Lower Chindwin.

n. a kind of tree, the wood of which is used for making *da* scabbards, cooking ladles, and boat paddles.

n. Bhamo, a city north of Mandalay.

(pron. by some *oos*), adv. in atoms, *oos* in atoms.

(pron. *oos*), adv. throughout, all over, *oos* throughout, a blockhead; *oos* a blockhead.


(pron. *oos*), adv. confusedly, *oos* confusedly.

adv. in a violent, noisy manner, *oos* in a violent, noisy manner.

v. to break in pieces; comp. *oos*.

adv. in a silly, inane manner, *oos* in a silly, inane manner.

adv. in disorder, *oos*.

adv. same as *oos*.

see *oos*. adv. from *oos*, in a restless, meddlesome, disorderly manner. as children.
oco (Pali), n. strength, शक्ति, सिद्धिकृति; साधन, strength of body; शक्ति, strength of intellect; शक्ति, शक्ति; शक्ति, शक्ति

oco, adv. in the way of open violence and robbery; usually preceded by oco, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग

oco (Pali), n. a violent whirlpool, शक्तियोग. "Buddhists believe that it is situated just above the infernal regions, and that as ebullition in a rice cooking-pot is caused by the heat of the fire underneath it, so the boiling over, as it were, of this whirlpool, (thereby causing tides) is due to the heat of hell-fire below." T.K.

oco (Pali), n. business; difficulty; combined with जी, equivalent to जी, जी; chiefly used by pongyangis, शोचो

oco, adv. confusedly, in a manner tending to puzzle and confound; always used in a bad sense, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग

oco, 1 (Eng.), n. a playing ball.

oco, v. to play at ball; to play cricket, lawn tennis, or any game in which a ball is struck, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, to play polo, शक्तियोग

oco (pron. 2), n. a stick used in playing baseball, cricket, etc., a bat. शक्तियोग

oco, n. a battledoor; a racket, a network bat, used in tennis. शक्तियोग

oco, n. any ball used in play.

oco, 2, n. a mosque, a Mohammedan place of worship, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग; शक्तियोग, n. a Moolah or Mohammedan priest.

oco, n. a minaret, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग

oco, n. a bubble while rising in water; comp. शक्तियोग

oco, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, v. to rise in bubbles.

oco, v. same as शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग

oco, v. to be disturbed in mind, be in mental commotion, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग

oco (from शक्तियोग), adv. confusedly, mixed together; usually applied to language, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग

oco, शक्तियोग, adv. idly, of no use; applied to language; applied to conduct, vagrantly; शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग, शक्तियोग
idle gossip.

idle tattle.

(not used alone).

to be in a confused, tumultuous state; adv. veeringly, as the wind.

v. same, attended with noise; not used assertively.

(from to pour, and to change), adv. changingly, unsteadily; putting one thing for another.

n. a half, one half.

to divide into two equal parts.

n. a species of Gendarussa, sometimes planted for borders in gardens.

n. pyrite.

n. sulphuret of iron.

n. iron pyrites.

n. magnetic pyrites, pyrrhotite.

n. yellow pyrites, fool's gold.

a. many, a.

a corruption of, v. to treat with deference, respect; to regard as weighty.

(Pali, word), n. the plural number: a. uncertain, indefinite, indeterminate.

n. much knowledge, experience.

n. centre.

v. to be in the centre, to be central.

n. the frame on which the was placed.

n. the great drum of the palace at Mandalay.

or, n. almond.

and the "country almond," the Terminalia catappa.

n. a fool.

Sutra, the verse regarding foolish persons.

n. a kind of military accoutrement, worn round the shoulders.

(Pali, a. outer, on the outside; foreign, irrelevant,
the planet Herschel or Uranus.

language irrelevant to the subject under discussion.

the outer path of the sun.

an object of one of the six senses; see under ๕๑

(Pali), n. the private parts, male or female, อธิบาย; the testicles in a male, ๑๙๔; the ovary in a female. ๑๙๔

adv. at all, ๑๙, ๑๙๔; used in negative sentences, as ๑๙๔

, he knows nothing at all (about the matter).

(a corruption of ๑๙๔), v. to deny a charge, in toto, อ๑

๑๙๔

, n. the small circle, อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔ (๑๙๔), อ๑๙๔; a dot; said to be

derived from the legend of the อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔

(from ๑๙๔, to be continuous), a. continuous; adv. wholly.

, v. to plate, overlay with plate.

, v. to deny (a charge) constantly.

(pron. ๑๙๔๑๙๔), n. a swelling of the whole body.

(Pali ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔), n. a house, mansion; a temple, a building devoted to worship; the abode of a Brahma, a nat, a sylvan deity or dryad; the chamber of the sun and moon. อ๑๙๔

 counselors; อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔; อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔; อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔; อ๑๙๔

, n. a captain of the temple.

(pron. ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔) (Pali), n. a master workman, chief artist, architect. อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔; อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔. a master carpenter.

(Pali ๑๙๔๑๙๔), a. produced from seed sown; comp. อ๑๙๔

๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔; อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔

, n. a measure of time equal to six ๑๙๔ (๑๙๔).

, n. the fragrant Clerodendron.

, n. the scarlet variety of the อ๑๙๔

, see อ๑๙๔, n. the crow pheasant: the coucal.

, n. the color of the crow pheasant.

, n. the Kylia calycina, the saplings of which are very strong and pliant.

(Pali), n. a Buddh, a being who (according to the Buddhist Scriptures) for wisdom and virtue is unrivalled throughout the sekya system, and is the supreme object of veneration, both during his existence, and after his annihilation, until the appearance of another Buddh; อ๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔๑๙๔ (๑๙๔).
Buddha Gaya, a locality in Magadha (Behar, India), famous for its *Ficus religiosa*, under which Gautama, the Buddha, was perfected.

V. to be guilty of irreverence to a Buddha.

n. a celebrated Brahmin who transcribed the Buddhist Scriptures into Talaing, from which they were ultimately transcribed into Burmese (106).

n. one who observes and maintains the teachings and doctrines of a Buddha.

n. a history of the Buddh.

n. words uttered by a Buddha, *Canna Indica*, Indian shot, of which there are many varieties; rosary beads are made of the seeds of this plant.

n. the planet Mercury; the fourth day of the week, Wednesday.

a male or female child born on a Wednesday.

v. to begin (as a month) on Wednesday.

int. made use of by Burmese when surprised, or startled.

, n. a pump; , to raise water by means of a pump.

, n. a pump handle.

, n. a coarse woollen cloth.

, n. the city of Bombay.

, n. betel nut imported from Bombay.

n. a kind of *puhso* made at Surat, Bombay Presidency.

n. a kind of leather.

, n. a tree, the fruit of which is cooked with curry.

, a fish trap.

, n. a kind of creeper with a very pretty white flower.

(Eng.), n. a mortar.

, n. a bombshell; an infernal machine.

adv. with a dull, heavy thud.

n. an induration in the viscera, in consequence of fever.

The leaf of the *SseooS* (mulberry tree), eaten with curry, is said to be beneficial in reducing such indurations.

v. to have such an induration.

v. to be reduced in size or to subside, as such induration.
the Vedas, in three books, viz.,  (Saman),  (Rig), and  (Yajur); a fourth,  (Atharva) was lost, . According to some Burmese authorities, this book was burned, as containing knowledge which would have been too dangerous for human beings to possess, such as a knowledge of the exact time of any person's death, and of many other things not now revealed to man. Buddhists are of the opinion that had this book not been destroyed, Buddhism could not have existed; mathematics (107).

the collective books of the Vedas.

v. to observe a horoscope, as an astrologer.

n. an astrologer, a fortune teller.

v. to make astrological calculations, to cast a horoscope;

, to claw the posts or walls of a house, a bedstead, curtain, etc., in a rampant position, as a cat.

v. to ask concerning one's horoscope.

v. to be correctly cast, as a horoscope.

v. to declare a horoscope.

I, n. a kind of plant, generally found on cultivated land after the paddy has been cut, and when the ground is dry; said to derive its name from the fact that its seed makes a crackling sound when pressed between the fingers.

2, n. dandruff, , , ;

v. to free human hair from dandruff.

(from to come through or out), adv. of a sudden, with a jerk.

n. a kind of official cap.

n. a kind of tree, also called by Burmese doctors, , and

n. a kind of tree.

n. a kind of bamboo.

, adv. up and down; applied to the gait in walking, ;

a. or adv. dashing from side to side, as water; swaying from side to side, rolling about, unsteady; reckless, inconsiderate;

, adv. same as .
adv. indicative of the noise which it imitates, 

**cooso** (pron. *coo*), n. a kind of bird, the water cock. The **coo** frequents paddy fields before the paddy is reaped.

adv. indicative of the noise which it imitates, 

**cooso**, n. a kind of cap, a badge of rank,  a kind of tree.

**cooso**, V. to wear such a cap.

**cooso**, n. same; a. oblong; applied to fruit which, though usually round, is sometimes oblong, but more particularly to the fruit of the *

**cooso**, n. a Bodhisat, a being who will in due course become a Buddh **cooso** (Pali *Garekana*), n. a. in a vain, idle, affectedly polite manner; comp. **cooso**; **cooso**, and **cooso**.

**cooso**, (Eng.), n. a buoy, a. oblong; a term of reproach.

**cooso**, 1, n. a kind of bird, which is considered unlucky.

**cooso**, 2, n. a light, wanton woman; used as an appellative of reproach.

**cooso**, n. same, a term of reproach.
§c6-^d8oS, n. force, military force, soldiers, troops, องครักษ์; a commander of a regiment, colonel; a military officer.

§c600^d8oS, n. the wife of a military officer; in a secondary sense, the mistress of a European.

§c600^d8oS, n. a semi-contemptuous term applied to the cast-off mistress of a European.

§c80o^d805, n. a general, commander-in-chief.

§c80o^d805, n. military forces, troops, องครักษ์;
§c80o^d805, n. the snipe.

§c80o^d805, n. French peas.

§c80o^d805, n. a marquee; a dak bungalow.

§c80o^d805, n. the same as §c80o^d805;
§c80o^d805, n. a subaltern.

§c80o^d805, n. the Minister of War.

§c80o, V. lit. to receive the gaze of the military officers. ”In the afternoon there is another informal audience termed §c80o, because military officers are then admitted with the Adwin Wuns to see the King,” Pilcher.

§c80o, n. rules in astrology, of which there are six, as §c80o^d805, §c80o^d805.

§c80o^d805, or §c80o^d805 (Pali ติเกะ, a tiger, and ฮีโค, a deed, practice), v. to retrograde, as the heavenly bodies; comp. §c80o^d805,

§c80o^d805, see §c80o^d805, a. stupid, thick-headed; very thick and coarse, as cloth.

§c80o^d805, see §c80o^d805, n. a low tree, bearing a red, sour fruit.

§c80o^d805 (Pali ติเกะ), n. a consonant, ฮีโค.

§c80o^d805, n. a kind of hermaphrodite.

§c80o, n. a flat, wooden dish, platter, tray, trencher.

§c80o^d805, n. a wooden bowl. ฮีโค ฮีโค ฮีโค ฮีโค ฮีโค ฮีโค.

§c80o^d805, v. to expose edibles (chiefly fish and vegetables) for sale on a tray.

§c80o, n. a flat piece of bamboo used for throwing small stones.

§c80o^d805 (Pali ติเกะ), n. a divine communication of any kind; frequently a prophetical intimation; by courtesy applied to kings, as in replying to a king it is customary to say, ฮีโค ฮีโค ฮีโค ฮีโค.
to crave a divine communication of a Buddh, as to the
time when the suppliant himself (a Bodhisat) shall become a
Buddh.

to utter a divine communication.
to give utterance to a divine, prophetical intimation,
to make a display of any divine or kingly attribute.

(a.k.a. Bodhisat), intimating the time when the latter will become a
Buddh; to receive any divine communication.

(Pali 

(n.

(forelocks worn by young women; sometimes
called )

to wear forelocks or curls, to distribute such curls over the back of the head.

(n.

(n.

(Pron.

(n.

(hurriedly, confusedly; anxiously, in a sad, distressed,
perplexed manner; a book on military tactics,
a kind of tree growing to the height of forty feet,
bearing yellow flowers four inches in diameter.

(n.

(n.

(n.

(n.

(adj. with confused sounds, in confusion.

(adj. cracklingly.

(adj. tumultuously.

(adj. indicative of the sound which it imitates.

(n.

(n. the pond heron.
the brown paddy bird.

a kind of drum, chiefly used at the funerals of persons of rank.

a kind of speckled heron, (Pali ).

the white heron or paddy bird.

see , n. breadth, width; applied to hard surfaces.

adv. indicative of the sounds which it imitates, (Eng.). n. brandy.

, n. a kind of speckled heron, (Pali , excellent, and , to perform), n.

a cardinal virtue, of which there are four kinds, , kindly affection; , kindly regard; , benevolence; , freedom from all kinds of desire (110).

n. a Brahmin, (Pali), n. a Brahma, a being superior to men and , inhabiting the higher celestial regions (111).

or . n. the abode of Brahmas, the superior celestial regions, of which there are twenty stages or stories (comp. ), sixteen of which are material ( ), and four are immaterial or invisible ( ); they are named as follows; , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , and (112).

(from , to be flat), adv. flatwise, ; (or ) ; (or ) , 8, to pave with bricks flatwise.

v. see the parts; , to beat out gold leaf.

(from , to be flat, and , to flow), adv. spreadingly, overwhelmingly, here a little and there a little, like a crazy person's talk, , adv. same as

v. see the parts,

v. to place flatwise.

(Pali, a scorpion), n. Scorpio, the eighth sign of the zodiac.

n. a kind of grass,
§, n. a Peguan title.

§§, n. a Peguan title.

§§§, adv. an intensive, in various connections; used colloquially.

§§§, adv. entirely; as in the phrase §§§§§§§ §§§§§§§ §§§§§§§ more often used.

§§§ (pron. §§§), n. an outer building attached to the palace occupied by the Adwin Wuns and their writers. "The word bye-daik is, it is believed, of Talaing or Mun (§§§§) origin, and means, bachelors' chamber." Pilcher.

§§§§§§§ (sometimes pron. with an 'r' sound), adv. flounderingly; tumultuously.

§§§§§§§, adv. same as §§§§§§§.

§§§, see §§§, n. a swell of water which rises and breaks; a mud puddle.

§§§§ (§§§), n. a kind of medicinal plant, the root of which is said to be beneficial in cases of snake-bite.

§§§§§, see §§§§§, adv. indicative of the sound which it imitates.

§§§§, n. a species of bulbul.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§, §§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§, §§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§, n. varieties of the bulbul.

§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§, see §§§§§§§§§§§§§§§§, n. a wide-mouthed water jug.

∞, the twenty-fourth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fourth in the class of labials.

∞ (an abbrev. of ∞∞∞), n. a father, ∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞.

∞∞∞ (pron. ∞∞∞), n. a father.

∞∞∞, n. a father's elder brother; a mother's elder sister's husband; elderly men are often respectfully addressed as ∞∞∞, ∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞.

∞∞∞ (pron. ∞∞∞), n. same as ∞∞∞∞.

∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞, n. a father's younger brother; a mother's younger sister's husband; a step-father, usually pronounced ∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞.

∞∞∞, n. parents.

∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞ (pron. ∞∞∞∞∞∞∞∞), n. an orphan, bereaved of its father.

∞∞∞, 1 (see under ∞∞∞), n. a side, corresponding part; side, party.
**90**, 2, adv. even, slightly emphatic (colloq.); equivalent to 99, and 99, (infreq.).

**90**, 3, v. to embrace, hug, without taking up in the arms; comp. 90, and 90; to form corresponding parts in union, to match; to unite, associate; not used singly; 90, 90, 90; hence 90, 90; to be matchless, incomparable; 90, 90, 90, 90, 90; I have made a vow that I will not drink intoxicating liquor, even though I should be required to take it with medicine.

**90**, adv. conjointly, in partnership, in fellowship.

**90**, v. to act in concert or partnership by associating in business. 90, 90; to abet an offense; 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90; U Nyun and U Po U have entered into partnership, and are trading.

**90**, v. to be well matched, as a pair of horses or bullocks.

**90**, v. to associate with, in some business or mission; to associate with and employ another, in the performance of some business.

**90**, v. to be spoiled, as a set of crockery, ornaments, etc., by loss or breakage of one of the set.

**90**, **90**, v. see the parts.

**90**, v. to embrace, hug, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90, 90; 90, 90, 90, 90; v. to engage in rivalry.

**90** (sometimes written **90**), adv. embraceingly.

† **90**, n. a species of Ficus.

**90**, n. a species of cordage plants, the Paritium macrophyllum.

**90**, 1, n. ordure, 90

**90** (99), n. a class of inferior hells.

**90**, 2, n. an ancestor of the fifth degree: 90, 90, 90; see **90**

**90**, 3, n. pewter, 90; a word used mostly by alchemists, 90

**90**, 4, n. a tumor in the groin, a bubo, 90

**90**, n. the principal tendon in the groin.

**90**, v. to have a tumor in the groin.

**90**, 1, n. the Nauclea rotundifolia, a leaf-shedding tree the wood of which is close grained and rather heavy, and of a pale yellow or brown color.
२, n. a kind of plant which takes root on the leaves of certain trees.

निविषो (Pali $\text{co},$ destruction, and श्री, a mental exercise),
n. the termination of thought, श्रीनिविषो; see under श्रीनिविषो

निर्द, n. a Bengali.

निर्द, n. a kind of jacket worn by women, श्रीनिर्द.

निर्द, n. hemp, गन्जा, गन्जाश्री; निर्दश्री, tow.

निर्द (pron. नॉ), (Pali), n. treasure, goods laid up; निर्दश्री, government property, निर्दश्रीश्री

निर्दश्री, n. same as निर्द

निर्दश्री (pron. नॉ), n. that which is given in compensation, निर्दश्रीनिर्दश्री, damage for trespass on property.

निर्दश्री, v. to make compensation.

निर्दश्री, v. to give in consideration of losses incurred.

निर्दश्री (pron. नॉ), n. the keeper of a treasury, a treasurer; the Burmese sometimes politely address, or speak of, the head servant of a respectable European, as निर्दश्री

निर्दश्री, n. a treasury, श्रीनिर्दश्री

निर्दश्री, v. to pass to government as unclaimed, or forfeited property, निर्दश्रीनिर्दश्री, निर्दश्रीनिर्दश्री, the property being without an owner and unclaimed.

निर्द, १ (Pali नॉ), n. cooked rice, निर्द (not colloq.).

निर्द, २, v. to read audibly.

निर्द, n. verse, poetry, as distinguished from prose (निर्द).

निर्द, v. same as निर्द

निर्द, ३, v. to interpret, explain (a dream, omen, etc.), निर्दनिर्द, निर्दनिर्द, निर्दनिर्द, निर्दनिर्द.

निर्द (Pali) (from नॉ, excellent, and नॉ, a period), n. a grand revolution or period of time, which is distinguished by five Buddhs in succession; see under नॉ

निर्दनिर्द, n. same. "The kalpa (नॉ) in which we now live is called Maha Bhadra. In the ages that were concluded twenty asankya-kaplakshas previous to this kalpa, there was not, for the space of a kaj-asankya, any supreme Buddha." This long period of remediless ignorance was succeeded by the Maha Bhadra kalpa in which five Buddhs were to appear, viz., Kekkuthan (नॉनॉ), Gaunagon (नॉनॉ), Katthapa (नॉनॉ), Gautama (नॉनॉ), and Maitri (नॉनॉ).
Careya arborea. The leaves of this tree are used for making the outer covering of Burmese cheroots. The bark of this tree is used for poisoning fish.

1. a shallow, flat-bottomed basket, made of woven bamboo strips; comp. 2. a sample, specimen.

v. to exhibit as a specimen or sample.

3. blind, puzzling language, slang, e.g., for; for; for; for; for; for.

v. to try to catch, to catch; to arrest (a criminal); to seize, to catch as a ball; to seize on, possess, as a spirit; comp.

v. to fail in the exhibition of a specimen or sample.

v. to take by catching; see the parts.

The left side; opposed to.

adv. on the right and left.

adv. from side to side.

v. to be left-handed.

pron. a. an abbrev. of; in conjunction with.

pron. a. same (provincial).

pron. a. how many?

adv. how? comp.

pron. a. how much?

(from and), pron. a. which (thing)? (colloq.).

pron. a. of what sort? adv. how? see
(Pali), n. fear, चिड़ियाकाण्डम्
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a drug, an ingredient used in compounding medicines; mineral and vegetable drugs.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a chemist's store or shop.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a chemist.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. ornaments for the neck, flat and round, strung as beads.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, v. to suspend such an ornament from the neck.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. wax; चिड़ियाकाण्ड, wax made of honeycomb which the bees have abandoned without sucking the honey.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. ointment, salve, चिड़ियाकाण्ड
चिड़ियाकाण्ड (pron. चिड़ियाकाण्ड), n. the refuse which remains in purifying wax, चिड़ियाकाण्ड
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. beeswax tax.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. ointment, salve, चिड़ियाकाण्ड
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a candle.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, v. to make candles by twisting.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a candlestick; one kind of चिड़ियाकाण्ड
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, v. to mold candles.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a climbing shrub bearing yellow flowers, the Allamanda cathartica.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. tarpaulin; oilcloth; oilskin; rubber cloth.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a wax model of an image of a Buddha, or of a bowl.
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a state of existence, of which there are three divisions, चिड़ियाकाण्ड, चिड़ियाकाण्ड, and चिड़ियाकाण्ड; see under चिड़ियाकाण्ड; a past, present, or future state of existence. The regions in each sakwala (चिड़ियाकाण्ड) are divided into three sections, viz. Kama (चिड़ियाकाण्ड), the region in which there is form and sensuous gratification; rupa (चिड़ियाकाण्ड), the region in which there is form without sensuous gratification; arupa (चिड़ियाकाण्ड), the region in which there is neither form nor sensuous gratification but a state of unconsciousness; चिड़ियाकाण्ड, during (past) successive existences; चिड़ियाकाण्ड, past existence, चिड़ियाकाण्ड; चिड़ियाकाण्ड, the present existence, चिड़ियाकाण्ड: चिड़ियाकाण्ड, future existence, futurity, चिड़ियाकाण्ड
चिड़ियाकाण्ड, n. a craving for existence; "signifies the pertinacious loves of existence, induced by the supposition that transmigratory existence is not only eternal, but felicitous and desirable; चिड़ियाकाण्ड, the love of the present life, under the notion that exist-
ence will cease therewith, and that there is to be no future state."

M. B.

ceeds, n. to change one's state of existence, to die. .ArrayAdapter

, n. a king, monarch.

(Pali coö and coöga), n. the stamina or substratum of the mind, the mind divested of thought, or existing under a suspension of the train of thought, in consequence of having come to a conclusion,

, v. to be settled in opinion, coöocon; to be in a trance.

, v. to have the mind intently fixed upon, coöcooG.

, v. to cease, as a trance.

, v. to be in a trance, coöcooG.

, adv. instantly.

, v. to be agitated, as the mind.

(Pali coögo), n. the summit of a sekya system, or of the universe, coöcoocon.

, n. the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot; a foot, twelve inches; a foot-length; comp. coöcooO.

, n. a faithful attendant, coöcoocon, coöcoocon.

, adv. following, treading in another's footsteps.

(pron. coöG), v. to place one foot before the other in measuring distance by the sole of the foot; coöcoocon.

(freq. pron. coo), pron. a. a contraction of coöoO, what thing? what? coöcooO is almost obsolete in ordinary colloquial, coöcooG.

(Pali), n. being; used chiefly in comp.; of various applications; see coöcooO, coöcooO, coöcooO, coöcooO; coöcooO, coöcooO; coöcooO, to file a petition in forma pauperis.

(Pali), n. short sentences for repetition, of which there are forty; shorter than coöcooO; "bhavana, the meditative rite;"

, n. language, coöoO; mode of practice, customary way;

, adv. of one's own will and way, coöcooO; according to one's practice, custom.
adhere, v. to adhere to a particular creed.

mode, n. a mode of practice, custom, way.

be diverse, v. to be diverse in custom or creed.

adv. of one's own will and way.

initiate, v. to initiate or introduce into any particular religion.

accord, adv. of one's own accord, adhering, adhering, adhering

in an indefinite, unsettled manner, according to one's own will, adhering, adhering, adhering

frog, n. a frog; a small piece of wood nailed to a post, or side of a house, a cleat.

croak, v. to croak, as a frog.

frog, n. frog's spawn. The Burmese have a deeply rooted belief that horses die, if they eat grass on which frog's spawn has been deposited; some allege that it produces (glanders), some, that it causes (sura).

mildew, v. to be mildewed.

frog, n. a species of frog, resembling the seed of the creeper.

frog, n. a species of frog.

frog, n. a species of frog.

frog, n. a long kind of frog (edible).

ticks, adv. (sticks) piled up in a square, the flying frog.

toad, n. a toad; the spawn of the toad when eaten by a dog is said to produce madness.

kind of medicinal plant, the short-necked frog.

tadpole, n. a tadpole, or young frog.

small piece of wood, nailed to a post, or to the side of a house, a cleat.

door button.

father of a great-grandfather; see
8, n. the mother of a great-grandfather; see ॥

8, 2, verb. affix euphonic, mostly used before the assertive affix ॥, abbr. to ॥ in connection with the noun affix ॥, like as he went; also before the closing affix ॥, in which case it is rather intensive; see Gram. sec. 118; ॥;

8, verb, affix euphonic, mostly used before the assertive affix ॥, as ॥, like as he went; also before the closing affix ॥, in which case it is rather intensive; see Gram. sec. 118; ॥;

8, n. a trap in which a plank falls and crushes the animal.

8, v. to set a trap, ॥

8 (Pali), n. a priest of Buddha, ॥; bhikshu, or in Pali bhik-khu (from bhiksha, to beg), lit. a mendicant. The bhikshu is said to be so called “because of the fear he manifests of the repetition of existence; because he goes to seek his food as a mendicant; because he is arrayed in shreds and rags; and because he avoids the practice of whatever is evil. When Buddha addressed the priests, it was usually by this appellation.” E.M.

8, n. a priestess of Buddha, ॥

8, a. flattened, short and flat; n. a kind of low roof attached to a larger one, ॥, ॥. ॥

8, v. to invite, ॥; more respectful than ॥ and less so than ॥; to offer to give, invite to take; hence ॥, the day before worship-day.

8, v. to send an invitation, ॥

8, v. to invite; more respectful than simply ॥; see ॥.

8, v. same as ॥ (infreq.).

8, v. to give an invitation (polite).

8, n. a sandal; the plinth of a pagoda, ॥; a pedestal; the sole of an elephant’s foot, ॥; hence ॥, a thick wooden sandal, a kind of clog; ॥, a sandal completely covered with cloth; see ॥; ॥ (lit. food for the sandal), ॥, terms of abuse, employed mostly by women.

8, v. to sew a sandal.

8, v. to loose or take off a sandal, or slipper.

8, v. to wear a sandal.
\textbf{726}

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} the instrument with which the sandalmaker claps the sandal in order to sew it.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} a sandalmaker.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} the piece of wood or other substance used in shaping the sandal.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to have the feet galled by wearing sandals.
\item \textbf{726} \textit{(pron. ə)}, \textit{n.} the straps of a sandal.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} medicine.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} a medical book.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} a physician who prescribes medicine, in contradistinction to \textbf{726}, a doctor who prescribes diet.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{1}, \textit{n.} opium.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} opium which sticks to the side of the pipe.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} opium refuse.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to eat opium; \textit{n.} an opium-eater.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} same as \textbf{726}, opium-pipe grime.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to become habitually addicted to opium eating or smoking.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} opium juice or oil.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} an opium shop.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} the poppy.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} an opium pipe.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to discontinue eating or smoking opium, implying breaking one's self of the habit.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} lit. to sell opium; to sell illicit opium.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to smoke opium.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to suffer from diarrhoea, due to sudden discontinuance of opium eating or smoking.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{2}, \textit{n.} a wheel.
\item \textbf{726} \textit{(ə)}, \textit{n.} a kind of tree; the wood of this tree is used as firewood when Burmese women undergo roasting, after childbirth.
\end{itemize}

The wood of the \textbf{726} and \textbf{726} is also so used.

\begin{itemize}
\item \textbf{726} \textit{(ə)}, \textit{n.} England, Great Britain.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} cement.
\item \textbf{726} \textit{(ə)}, \textit{1}, \textit{n.} sodawater.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{2}, \textit{n.} lemonade.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{n.} a blessing pronounced by Brahmins, accompanied with the pouring of water.
\item \textbf{726}, \textit{v.} to pronounce such a blessing on a king, or a person of rank.
v. to pronounce such a blessing on an ordinary person, as Brahmins when begging for alms.

v. to pronounce such a blessing in the ceremony of inauguration.

v. to pour water from a vessel on the King's head, at the ceremony of inauguration.

(pron. ્), n. an almira, cupboard, clothespress.

n. a two-wheeled bullock cart with an oblong, wooden superstructure, for carrying passengers; much in vogue at Mandalay prior to the annexation.

n. the cotton teal; the skylark.

(pron. ્), n. a kind of monster which eats human flesh, and possesses superhuman power; said to be red-eyed and to have prominent, long eyeteeth (113).

, n. the two divisions of Taru Karens.

v. to have the nightmare.

n. a frothy excrescence on plants.

n. a kind of plant.

n. a creeper with long roots dangling from the trees which support it.

n. the musk plant.

(pron. ્), n. the wheel of a carriage, cart;

love without one's love being reciprocated (colloq.);

a reel of cotton; (pron. ્) a comb, a brush, ્

n. a coarse comb.

n. a flat comb; v. to keep the hair in position with a comb.

(pron. ્), n. a fine-toothed comb.

, n. the hoopoe bird, with a comb-like crest,

n. the felly or felloe of a wheel, one of the curved pieces of wood which form the rim of a wheel, ્

v. to fall loosely about, as a garment.

(Pali ્, visible), n. matter; see under ્; ્

1

2 (Eng.), n. a book, ્, ્

3, n. the crow pheasant, the coucal.

, n. the color of the said bird, between brown and red, ્, ્
728

**ponent**


An elder *ponent* addresses a younger as, "ponent* (pron. *ponent*), and a younger one addresses an elder as, "ponent* (ron. *ponent*), signifying, Lord, Reverend Sir. In speaking of a *ponent* (of any place), it is considered more polite to say, "ponent* (ron. *ponent*), than to say "ponent*. v. to be possessed of great power and authority, to be powerful.

(ron. *ponent*), n. a *ponent* cremation festival (114).

(ron. *ponent*) (from *ponent*), n. same as *ponent*; *ponent* (ron. *ponent*

ponent*, n. the six glories of a Buddha, viz. *ponent*, *ponent*, *ponent*, *ponent*, *ponent*, *ponent*.

ponent*, v. to eat (clerical), *ponent* (ponent*, the earth, and *ponent*, to rule), n. a god who has dominion over some part of the earth, *ponent*.

(ron. *ponent*), n. the fruit pigeon.

ponent*, n. a kind of plant, a dwarf species of the *Wrightia*.

ponent*, n. a fortunate piece of ground, *ponent* (ponent*, the earth, and *ponent*, a shaster), n. the business of searching the ground for hidden treasures.

ponent*, v. to search the ground for hidden treasures.

ponent*, n. a chief, sovereign, *ponent*; hence, *ponent*, and *ponent*; *ponent*, a title of His Majesty, the King of Burma; *ponent*, a title given to the Shan Sawbwas, by the King.

ponent*, n. His Excellency, the Viceroy of India.

ponent* (ron. *ponent* by the Arakanese, *ponent* by the Burmese), n. a god, an object of worship; a lord, master, *ponent*, *ponent*; a pagoda, *ponent*; *ponent*, the Shwedagon pagoda; a Buddha, an image of Buddha; a title of honor, Your Majesty; often equivalent to Sir; the Burmese usually reply "ponent*" to officials and *ponent*

ponent*, n. a pagoda slave, *ponent*; rebels were formerly compelled to become pagoda slaves.

ponent* (ron. *ponent*, as if one word), n. a slave to a pagoda, one who has the care of a pagoda and lives on the offerings, *ponent*; *ponent* is a euphemism for *ponent*.

ponent*, pron. 1; used in addressing officials.
v. to swear, take an oath, imprecate evil on one's self or others; see မိုး

to pray to become a Buddha.

n. the height of an image, or pagoda.

v. to erect a pagoda; to build a pagoda over another (smaller) one, absorbing the materials of the latter; a person who erects pagodas and builds kyaung; an expression signifying that a person is of respectable social status.

pron. 1, your disciple, your pupil; used in addressing a Buddhist priest.

v. to answer or reply "ကြွတ်", when called or addressed.

v. to visit with displeasure, as a Buddha.

v. to become manifest, to appear, as a Buddha.

n. a pagoda festival.

v. to behold a pagoda reverentially; to worship at a pagoda.

n. the supreme object of worship; God; lit. the might of the Lord Buddha! an exclamation frequently used, when startled or surprised.

v. to pray; to worship at a pagoda; to worship God.

n. one who is destined to attain to the Buddhahood.

n. the supreme object of worship; God, နေယာယု နန္တိုက် များ, နေယာယုနဵး ကြည့်

v. to make a vow before an image or pagoda; also applied to a mental vow.

1. n. a mansion, abode, ပြိုင်; a division of the universe, of which there are thirty-one, viz., အားခြင်းများ, the four worlds of punishment; အားခြင်း, the world of men; အကြီးများ, the six inferior heavens (these eleven worlds are collectively called အကြီးများ, the worlds of passion); အကြီးများ, the six material, superior heavens, and အကြီးများ, the four immaterial, superior heavens; see under အကြီးများ

2. see ထ. n. a kind of drum.

3. n. a superadded roof, a gradation of a graduated roof. အကြီးများ, အကြီးများ

4. n. a company of merchants or traders.

n. a secret society, such as exists among the Chinese, ဝန္တာ, ဝန္တာ (Pali ဝန္, a sprout or twig), a produced from a root or slip planted in the ground, not from seed sown; ဝန္တာ; comp. ဝန္
730

730 (oôs), n. the Aegiceras fragrans, a large shrub.
731, n. the Mentha sylvestris, a species of mintwort.
732, n. the gourd creeper, of which there are many varieties; a
gourd; ฉั่ง, a calabash; ฉั่ง, a jug, bottle, vial; ฉั่ง, a
gunpowder flask; ฉั่ง, a match box; ฉั่ง, a gourd bowl; the southern polar constellation, ฉั่ง
733, n. a species of gourd.
734, n. the bottle gourd or white pumpkin.
735, n. a calabash, อัก.
736 (pron. อัก), n. the guard of a spindle, อัก (adv. phrase, without being affected by anything said,
737, n. a gourd bowl; the southern polar constellation, อัก
738. n. the Dolium galea, a species of shell.
739, adv. phrase, in its negative assertive sense, อัก is not considered very polite, e.g., อัก is not as polite
740 as อัก, and อัก, is less so than อัก; as an affix of
time, past indefinite, อัก or อัก, or อัก, อัก is more elegant than อัก; อัก is more elegant than อัก; in very
polite conversation between a superior and an inferior อัก is both
preceded and followed by อัก, e.g., อัก, อัก
741 (Pali อัก, fear), n. an evil, calamity, อัก
742 (pron. อัก), n. anything which is used to preserve from
harm, as an amulet, a charm, อัก
743, adv. in the way of being a preservative from danger;
this term is often used when applying for a license to carry arms.
744, v. to meet with trouble, or a calamity, อัก
745, v. same as อัก
746, อัก, อัก, อัก, n. same as อัก
747, v. to throw open for the use of the public, as a
fishery, lake, tank; when applied to a fishery, the word อัก now
refers to any body of water from which government takes no rent.
748, n. a sudden calamity.
749, 2, n. see อัก, a great-grandfather.
750, n. see อัก, a great-grandmother.
751 (a contraction of อี), n. a duck.
752, n. the widgeon.
thetic, 1. n. the pintail duck.
thetic, 2, adv. like a striped or spotted duck; in the phrase thetic  
thetic, n. a kind of wild goose resembling the bernicle goose.
thetic, n. the mallard, the common duck in its wild state, Anas boschas.
thetic, 2, verb. affix (with a prefix to the root, and a continuative  
thetic, adv. even; see thetic
thetic, adv. waywardly, intractably; roughly, abusively (in language);  
thetic (pron. thetic), n. the side of a creature differing in color  
thetic, n. the gilt fringe or border of a garment; thetic, to  
march on either side of a king in a procession, as a body guard.  
thetic, n. a kind of edible grain, rather glutinous, thetic
thetic (from thetic, and thetic), adv. in what manner? how? thetic  
thetic, n. the Cratoxylon nerifolium, the timber of which is  
used for building purposes, for handles of chisels, for ploughs, etc.
thetic, 1 (Pali thetic), n. the private parts, whether male or female;  
thetic, 2 (an abbrev. of thetic), n. nature, character; thetic, courage,  
valor, thetic, thetic
thetic, v. to exchange goods, trade. thetic, traffic; thetic  
thetic, n. a constant customer, whether for consumption or ex-  
port; comp. thetic, and thetic
thetic, v. to buy, as a regular wholesale purchaser.
thetic, v. to sell by wholesale.
thetic, v. same as thetic
getic, adv. suddenly, getic; see thetic
thetic, 1, n. a raft or float; a handsome boat for traveling; a royal  
barge, thetic; an accommodation boat; a yacht; v.  
to construct a raft, thetic, thetic
cooScooS-d^awSsc^  

v. to make a temporary mosquito curtain, with a  
cooScooS-d^awSsc^  or other material.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. a  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^ with a flying roof.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^ (pron.  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^), n. a woman's hair done up in a certain way.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. to construct a raft; to collect and float down a river, as  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, 2. n. a company, congregation, society,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, 2. n. a company, congregation, society,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^ (Pali  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^), n. food, eatables, such as rice, curry;  
in contradistinction to  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, fruit,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, 1 (cooScooS-d^awSsc^), n. pure silver;  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, gold alloyed with silver.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. bismuth.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, 2 (from  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, to appear), v. to produce, bring to light,  

to take out of the ground, exhume.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. same;  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, to disclose in conversation;  
to explain,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. to discover, disclose, expose to view.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. to bring to light and appropriate; to fish up,  
cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, 3. v. to associate, keep company;  
not used singly,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. to associate familiarly and affectionately; to associate with  
one's equals or inferiors, on terms of polite and considerate intimacy.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. same as  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^ (infreg.).

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. a mass of metals of different kinds and qualities,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, v. to separate a mass of metals into sorts.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^ (from  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, to throw into or upon), n. the thick flesh or protuberance on the shoulders of a porter,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^; the hump on the neck of an ox,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^; a term applied to the chief male buffalo of a herd,  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. a grandfather; see  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^;  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

The Princes of the  

Burmes e royal family often familiarly addressed Ministers of State  
as  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, or  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. a polite form of address.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^ (pron.  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^), a. inherited from one's ancestors.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. ancestral property.

cooScooS-d^awSsc^, n. a familiar term of compellation, used by young men to  
elderly men (infreg.),  

cooScooS-d^awSsc^.
religious layman.

(from goS), n. sir, a familiar term of compellation, used by men; or is another term of compellation, used by men to one another, or by men to women.

1. n. what is suitable; see ogoS

2. v. to be meet, suitable, fit, proper, comely, desirable.

same (more common), applied to the nice arrangement of a house, and to its appurtenances; to comeliness of appearance, richness of apparel of women or men; and to well arranged language; this person's way of living, his house, his wearing apparel, his food and all things, are appropriate and well appointed.

1. n. a grandmother, see ogoS

2. n. a grandmother, ogoS

v. to bear, bring forth; see ogoS; on what day were you born, sir?

n. one born at the same time as another; one born on the same day as a Buddh.

n. a euphemism for a hanger-on of high officials.

v. same as ogoS; chiefly applied to the wives of royalty and of high officials.

adv. abruptly, all at once, should this matter suddenly come to light, you will be in a position of difficulty.

n. the tract of country under the sway of a Sawbwa.

n. a circular flexure in the hair of animals; particularly in horses; a whirlwind (115).

n. a mark, a sign, lucky or unlucky, as determined by the number and character of the circular flexures.

v. to have a bad flexure, causing the owner to be unlucky; fig., to be a person who brings ill-luck to every one with whom he is connected in any transaction; similar to the English expression "a Jonah,"

v. to be involved in troubles; used adverbially,
v. to have an unlucky flexure; to be unlucky; may also be used figuratively in the same sense as.

v. same, but less than.

v. to regard, take notice of, to take au sérieux;

v. to curl spirally, as ascending smoke,

also applied to running water,

v. to have the appearance of coming trouble,

I. n. an honorary title; the badge or insignia of said title. In addressing a pongyi with whose title he is unacquainted, a Burman will say; under Burmese rule it was regarded as a grave breach of etiquette, to address an official, even of low rank, by his name; he was always addressed by his title. A was a personal title given by the King, and was not necessarily an adjunct of one's office.

n. gold plate on which a title is inscribed.

2. n. a kind of song, (rare).

(pron. ), n. the Bauhinia variegata, a forest tree growing to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

the twenty-fifth consonant in the Burmese alphabet, and the fifth in the class of labials.

1 (from . an elder sister), n. sister; prefixed to proper names of women, indicative of equality; even very young girls are politely addressed with this prefix, as ,

2 (from . female or mother), a. first, oldest among many, original; chief among many, main, principal, as , the main road, or the mother road; the metropolis of a country, or the principal town in a district or subdivision of a district,

3 (an abbr. of .), n. lead, or tin.

v. to alloy silver with tin.

4, v. to support, bear up; to assist, help, relieve, , to "back" oxen or buffaloes. This word is also used in a distorted sense, , which means, to carry off cattle, to "lift" cattle; assist me again,
please, with about two hundred rupees, look after and help me again to a situation.

(1) (pron. ən), v. to assist, relieve, this official assists and looks after his subordinates.

(2), 5, adv. not; preferred to verbs, ən

(3), 6, a. odd, not even, ən

(4) (ən), n. the Nuclea cadamba, a kind of tree.

(5), n. the Sarcocephalus cordatus, a tree attaining to the height of from forty to sixty feet, and a girth of five or six feet.

The flowers which are small and of a yellow color, form a globular head an inch in diameter.

(6), n. a mother, ən, ən, ən, ən, ən, ən, ən, ən:

(7), a. nauseated; less than ən; ən

(8), adv. abruptly; prematurely, the Burmese are of opinion that the first interpretation of a dream is the true one; consequently, if a person unsolicited, gratuitously gives a dream an unfavorable interpretation, such an act is much resented; ən

(9), 1, v. to covet, wish to enjoy, have an appetite for (a present object); hence ən; comp. ən; ən; ən; ən; ən; ən: applied both to men and animals.

(10), v. to be inordinately attached to, ən; ən; ən; see under ən; ən frequently precedes ən

(11), 2, v. to dream; not used singly; ən, ən, ən

(12), 3, v. to put the helm to port; comp. ən; ən; ən: applied both to men and animals.

(13), n. a large casting net, with wide mesh.

(14), n. a kind of rouge et noir, played with dice, ən

(15), v. to be not even, i.e., to exceed, ən, ən; used only in the negative form and most commonly adverbially, without an affix, as ən, or briefly ən: ən, ən, ən, ən; ən

is frequently omitted, e.g., ən, ən

(16) (Pali ən), n. a salt-water ab about one span in length, which tunnels in the ground.

(17) (pron. ən), n. the figure of a number of rhombus in a square; comp. ən; ən: ən; ən: also applied to clouds, ən.
 imitation amber,  
(Pali), n. Capricorn, the tenth sign of the zodiac.
the punishment of demerit,  
(from ), adv. not well.
 n. demerit, 
 adv. not sufficient, not enough,
not well.
 n. the punishment of demerit,
from ), adv. not well.
 n. demerit, 
adv. not well.
 n. a Mogul.
 n. a royal crest, worn by queens.
 v. to wear such a crest.
 n. a royal crown; comp.
n. the thrush, a disease common in newly born children.
 v. to be rare, partially cooked.
 adv. disrespectfully (infreq.),
adv. disrespectfully (infreq.),
n. a species of Commelina.
 adv. by and by, in a nonchalant, callous manner,
 adv. disrespectfully (infreq.),
 verb, affix, continual, though, notwithstanding, ,
adv. beyond bearing.
 (from , to be out of place), adv. certainly, truly, 
it will assuredly happen according to the omen now interpreted.
adv. same, please be sure and send my traveling things intact (lit. without being injured).
 n. a passage, way; a course of duty; the (four) paths.
 n. the fruition of the path leading to nirvana;
 n. the four grand ways or courses of duty which lead to nirvana; see under
tag.
 n. an aperture of the body, of which there are nine,
 n. Magadha (Behar, India): , the language of Magadha (116).
 n. the magic raft which conveys to neibban.
(Pali ภู, a way, and แต, a part, division), n. the eight (good) ways, viz., ภูิ, right opinion; ภูิิิิิิิิิิ, right intention; ภูิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิิि
v. to ask for largess from the bridegroom during the ceremony of marriage, as is the custom of young Burmese bachelors. If not given, the youths usually revenge themselves by throwing brickbats and stones at the house where the ceremony is performed.

**Royal Elephant**, n. a royal elephant.

**Royal Stud Horse**, n. a horse belonging to the royal stud; **Master of the Horse**.

v. to perform a religious ceremony; particularly to perform the ceremony of marriage, **Master of the Horse.**

**Master of the Horse**, n. a bridegroom.

**Groomsman**, n. a groomsman, **Master of the Horse.**

**Bridesmaid**, n. a bridesmaid.

**rice** (pron. **rice**), n. rice offered on the occasion of a marriage; rice and curry offered to guests.

**Duties to Government**, n. duties to government, whether services or taxes, **Master of the Horse.**

v. to perform a religious ceremony, or prescribed rite; see **Master of the Horse.**

**Rules of Happiness**, n. rules of happiness, a summary of beatitudes, **Master of the Horse.**

**Ruler**, 1. n. a ruler, governor; a controller; an official; used to designate certain trees, as **Ruler**, **Ruler**; also applied to the great luminaries, as **Ruler**, **Ruler**; in Burmese writings, a term frequently applied to Bodhisats (**Ruler**), who in former stages of existence were born as animals, **Ruler**, **Ruler**; prefixed to names of women, e.g., **Ruler**

**Reply used by Shans, Shan-Taungthus, Taungthus, Kadus, and sometimes by Karens, to signify acquiescence; a contraction of **Ruler**,**Ruler**, previous to assuming the cloth of a novitiate.**

**Minister for Foreign Affairs.**
two nat brothers supposed to reside in the town of
a collective term applied to the princes of a royal
family.
a monarch, a collective term applied to the princes of a royal
family.
a medicine compounded of several vegetable productions, etc.; used with a view to making a person invulnerable, or to gaining the affections of others (particularly women).

punishment inflicted by authority.

v. to incur a penalty imposed by government authority; see

to rule, govern.

a certain hole in the roof of a palace.

(pron., a title of honor, Your Honor, Your Worship; the Burmese frequently address pensioned officials, such as myooks, by this title.

n. kingcraft.

n. a country without a ruler; implying absence of authority or control.

n. regalia; consisting of the white umbrella; the crown; the sceptre; the sandals; and the flyflap, made of the tail of a yak.

v. to assume the authority of a king; used in a somewhat reproachful sense, and applied to officials who make an ostentatious display of power or position, 

(pron., or), n. one who executes the orders of a governor; apeon, an orderly.

n. a pretender to a throne.

n. a claimant to a throne.

n. an ambassador.

n. a prince, the son of a king; the person (male or female) who acts the part of the prince in a dramatic representation, 

(n in a nat pwe); (in a puppet play).

n. a princess, the daughter of a king; the person (male or female) who acts the part of the princess in a dramatic representation, ; (in a nat pwe); (in a puppet play).
and, 2, pron. you, mas. or fem., addressed to an equal or an inferior.

ors, pron. same, but addressed to one older than the speaker;

ors is usually used in a reproachful sense, though not always so, e.g., oror, oror, oror; orors is often used in a reproachful sense.

ors, pron. same, addressed to an inferior, expressive of disapprobation; orors (to men), orors (to women), are also used. orors is usually used in a reproachful sense, though not always so, e.g., orors, orors;

ors, a. or adv. out of lawful wedlock; orors, a natural son.

ors, n. a kind of wild creeper, the bulbous root of which is used as an aperient.

ors (OE), n. the mangosteen, the Garcinia Mangostana, so called from Dr. G. C. who described it.

ors (pron. qo), n. a bolt; orors, orors, to fasten or secure with a bolt; sometimes called orors.

ors, n. the argus or golden pheasant.

ors (OE), n. a kind of plant.

ors (OE), n. a kind of plant.

ors, n. dust raised by a gentle wind; of a particular appearance, as exhibited in the hot season.

ors, n. to exhibit such an appearance, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, to exhibit such an appearance; orors, orors, to exhibit such an appearance.

ors, n. filth, ordure, or, ors, ors

ors (OE), n. same, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors; see orors.

ors, or orors (Pali), n. covetousness, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors, orors; "matsurya, selfishness, that which leads me to wish that the prosperity which has come to me may not come to another. If any one under the influence of this principle, see even in a dream, that the advantages he enjoys are imparted to others, he is unable to bear it; his mind thereby becomes debased, and the features of his countenance are changed, so that it becomes painful to look at him; he wishes not the prosperity of another and loves only his own."

ors (Pali), n. the second of the five parts into which the first of
w^wooQoS-wgiioooo
the three grand divisions of

the

Buddhist

741
Scriptures

(ooc5)

is

sometimes divided, wSwocdooo"

v^ttOOgoS.

n.

middle age; uQuoogjuS*, from infancy to middle age;

»g^«00g|oS, from the age of thirty-three years and four mouths

and eight months.

to sixty-six years

«Sij«88, n. the middle path of the sun; gee 88a

»^«0C830

«(?»Dcl^oS,

(Pali «^«D, middle,

and cooo,

place), n.

th«

middle part of the world, including the sixteen countries of India,

famous

O^)

\

Buddhist history.

in

be named, have a name, be called, be termed; hence,

1> v- to

33«^and^^;8^8«c:§«^oo^^<go8gDQ^^ooScx>oScooD«oooDCO^i
8^, and as for those who are designated women, they are in the
habit of beguiling by many artifices; »^ is not muck used in
coUog.; 00^oj<;^800<i)(S'co^8««^^Si5)^8COgS8O«gS^8, this race of

men cannot be
opScDDS,

«pS,

'

2,

to be

59,

called Chinese or Shan.

named;

to give a

name.

pron. a. what? (interrog-ative)

;

whatever,

«^30^ooc[rooS8

S |§c2f6 og|<Sa8f^ooDcQgcoobii
1

wpSao, opSdl, pron.

«^30^,

pron.

«pScS, pron.

a.

a.

same; variously reduplicated.

same

as

what

a. of

ttgSqSw^QO, pron.

a.

w^"

sort? (^interrog-ative^, oocooScSn

same, ^80C^5^800gS^S8(^8OD^cpoSi»^cS«^

ODOOoeSscooScopSsoooSiswS, after having been apprehended with
stolen property, whatever the nature of

your examination, nothing

will benefit you.
^

«^,

3, verb, affix, shall, will,

oo8,

I

ojcGpSgo^cQooD^, ojcoD«^«coo«^r8

do not know whether he

is often

will

son spoken of

is

of conduct from sheer wilfulness,

w^ooeraoSg,
as

«a|

come or

not.

In colloquial

«^

qcS and ^; it appears to imply that the perwayward in doing a thing, or is pursuing a course

corrupted into

oosoooSs^SolcoioSooosaSoowS

of the infinitive or potential mood,
oo^f^ si^8GoS«^jjac^oS8coDOOpS, he came to decide (the case),

^pron.

verb,

|§^^)»

ajffiwj

expressive

«. a kind of plant, the four-o'clock;

«gJo^ioS,

a kind of tree.
o^|[00oo, n. a kind of plant, «g|30ooo|8c^c:^qai5o8ooS8|oo,^,^«jg8CO


o6, v. to be dark, black, दिन; also applied to language containing veiled inuendoes, राजसूलामण्डलीमन्यक्षोद्विकार्य, योगिनी कुठुंबकृत्यकुमारिन्द्र; नामोत्सव, नामदुर्गैरणकिसानकृतिविद्याधारिणी, अथवा
गणेश, गणेशार्थी, गणेशाकारणी

अवरूपाकारणी, a. blackish.

अवरूप, v. same as अव, अवधारणासत्तेष्टुत्तिः

अवरूप, n. a species of amaranth.

अवरूप (Pali), n. a precious stone, अवरूपादित्य; the head of a priest, अवरूपायाधिकारिनी, or idol, अवरूपार्थिवाधिकारिनी, अवरूपायाधिकारिनी
रंगाधिकारिनी, अवरूपायाधिकारिनी

अवरूपाय, n. the Carallia lucida, an evergreen tree, attaining to the height of from fifty to eighty feet, and a girth of from four to ten feet; the wood, which is red-brown and variegated, heavy and close-grained, is used for rice-pounders, etc; the bark and root have medicinal properties, and are included in the Burmese pharmacopoeia (वर्म्य).

अवरूपाय, n. the (female) guardian nat of the sea, अवरूपायदित्य;
अवरूप (pron. अवरूप) (Pali अवरूप), n. a large shed or booth, a building erected for a temporary use, as for the performance of a nat or yotthe pwe, or for a feast; अवरूपायाधिकारिनीयोधित्यकुमारिन्द्र, in order that (every one) may know that he is the giver of the feast, he ascends a post of the mandat; said allusively of a person who is ostentatiously liberal.

अवरूपायाधिकारिनी, अवरूपाय, v. to erect such a booth.

अवरूपाय (Pali अवरूपाय, a circle, and अरूप, a post), n. an upright pivot in the centre of a circle; अरूप, the tree under which a Buddha is perfected (see अवरूपाय), which is in the centre of the great southern island. अरूपाय; अरूपाय, the pivot of a watch.

अरूप, 1. n. a husband's younger brother; a woman's younger sister's husband; comp. अरूप

अरूप, 2. n. a weight equal to four great pes (०), or five small ones; ५, अरूप. four annas.

अरूप, n. a four anna bit; अरूप, अरूप, small change.

अरूप, n. a pic, अरूप

अरूप, 3. n. see अरूप, a person of rank.

अरूप, 4. v. to be erect, upright, perpendicularly straight; to make erect,
upright, etc.; also used figuratively; to be plumb, 極立, are the cheeks of the door plumb? 極立, trust him, sir; he is a very upright man; 極立, please place this post upright; do not let it lean to one side.

毛立, v. to be perpendicularly straight, 極立。

毛立, 毛立, adv. in an upright posture, 極立, 極立, come for a moment, 極立, 極立, an elevation (Engin.); 毛立, 毛立, an almira.

毛立, 毛立, n. an erect image of a Buddh.

毛立, n. a disease which does not confine the patient to his bed.

毛立, verb. formative; see Gram. sec. 125, 4th; the terminations 毛立, and 毛立 form verbals denoting nearness of accomplishment, and occasionally take 毛立 before them, as 毛立, what is near sinking; see Gram. sec. 124; 毛立, we are near arriving at the village; 毛立, I was nearly dead tired with paddling the canoe.

毛立 (pron. 毛立) (from 毛立), a. produced out of season, whether early or late, as 毛立; adv. unseasonably, 毛立; 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, a suspicion.

毛立, adv. in an unusual, suspicious, odd, queer manner; also used as an a., 毛立, a suspicious character.

毛立, n. the Xanthochymus pictorius, a tree having yellow flowers an inch in diameter. The fruit when ripe is of a deep yellow color, and the size of a lime or small orange. It yields gamboge of an inferior quality.

毛立, adv. happening unluckily, accidentally (arising from inadvertence), 毛立, 毛立, by merely taking a little medicine now and then, you will not recover; 毛立, adv. slightly, a very little; not in earnest; combined generally with 毛立, as 毛立, 毛立, by merely taking a little medicine now and then, you will not recover; 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, 毛立, adv. disrespectfully, irreverently, saucily. 毛立; 毛立, though spoken to and admonished, he is in the habit of acting
disrespectfully; दिसें (Pali लिसें, great, and लिसें, a priest), n. a Buddhist priest of ten or more years' standing; दिसें (Pali लिसें, great, and लिसें, a priest), n. a Buddhist priest of ten or more years' standing; दिसें, it is pretty well for the doctor; for the sick person, it is beyond endurance.

मन (Pali यान), n. a tree growing to the height of thirty or forty feet, bearing a very flat pod, containing only one or two seeds. Two species or varieties are named, the Dalbergia glauca and the Dalbergia ovata; the bark produces a mordant for indigo; boat sails used by the Burmese are frequently colored with a dye made from the bark of this tree.

तीर (Pali), n. Madras muslin.

मन (Pali यान), n. mind, दिसें

तीर (Pali यान), n. a corruption of दिसें, n. the morning.

तीर (Pali यान), n. meditation, दिसें

तीर (Pali यान, and दिसें), n. the faculty of thinking.

तीर, n. a mental condition.

तीर, n. Manilla; a native of Manilla, दिसें

तीर (from दिसें, and दिसें), adv. rather distant, दिसें

तीर (Pali यान), n. a fabulous monster, a compound of man and lion, a sphinx.

तीर, n. yesterday, दिसें

तीर (Pali यान), n. the mind, दिसें, दिसें

तीर, n. a deed performed by the mind; the action of the mind, thought; comp. दिसें, and दिसें

तीर, v. to be evil-minded, malicious, malignant.

तीर, v. to have a clean, i.e., a strong stomach, to be not squeamish or easily nauseated, दिसें

तीर, n. a gift made in order to attain the Buddhahship.
I. a kind of salver, set with precious stones.

II. adv. familiarly, on such terms as admit any liberties being taken without giving offense.

III. (pron. ওহে), adv. same, but more frequently used,

IV. (pron. ওহে), n. the tamarind,

V. n. the tamarind fruit, not quite ripe (ওহে৷).

VI. (ওহে৷) (ওহে৷), a. red or reddish, inclining to a dark bay color; applied to horses.

VII. n. a species of soapwort.

VIII. n. a muntra, a charm or spell.

IX. n. same, (ওহে৷) (ওহে৷)

X. n. a sovereign of the four grand islands.

XI. 1, n. a kind of humor, producing a swelling or sore.

XII. n. the thin matter discharged from such a sore.

XIII. v. to secrete such matter.

XIV. (a contraction of ওহে৷), n. (ওহে৷)

XV. 3, v. to charm, infuse virtue, by repeating a muntra.

XVI. v. to blow upon while repeating a muntra.

XVII. adv. rather distant.

XVIII. n. last year.

XIX. n. a mistress, madam; a mother or elder sister is often addressed as ওয়াং.

XX. adv. hardly, scarcely.

XXI. (from ওয়াং, mother), n. mother; prefixed to names of women, indicative of seniority or expressive of respect.

XXII. n. the mother of a Buddh, a monarch, a pongyi or a high official; ওয়াং, the mother of Gautama; ওয়াং, ওয়াং, ওয়াং.

XXIII. pron. you, fem.; addressed to a woman; indicative of disrespect or anger; women are usually addressed as ওয়াং in court by the Judges.

XXIV. n. a madam, respectable matron (rare).

XXV. pron. you, fem.; addressed to a young woman; indicative of polite consideration; a dramatic term.

XXVI. (pron. ওহে৷), n. a vestal, nun, unmarried deaconess or
priestess. In speaking to nuns it is usual to address them as ဝဏ, or ဝဏဝဏဝဏ, ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, n. a nunnery.
ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, n. same as, ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, ဝဏဝဏဝဏ; comp. ဝဏဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏ, n. a wife. When speaking of the wife of another, it is not considered polite to say ဝဏ, ဝဏဝဏ is preferable.
ဝဏဝဏ, 1, n. the principal wife, i.e., the first one taken of two or more. ဝဏဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏဝဏ, v. to commit adultery (as a man); ဝဏဝဏ, an adultery case.
ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, n. the married state.
ဝဏဝဏဝဏ, n. an inferior wife, ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏဝဏဝဏ, v. to be fastidious in the choice of a wife.
ဝဏဝဏ (ဝ), n. the Zanthoxylyum budrunga, a tree armed with prickles; it sometimes grows to the height of fifty or sixty feet; the wood is yellowish, with a silvery lustre.
ဝဏဝဏ, v. to have a wife.
ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, n. a wife's son by a former husband.
ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, n. the five duties incumbent on a wife.
ဝဏဝဏဝဏ (ဝ), n. a kind of plant; see ဝဏဝဏ; ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏဝဏ, n. a kind of tree, the Murraya exotica, which abounds in the Tavoy and Mergui districts; ဝဏဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏ, n. a large iron nail, a spike. ဝဏဝဏ; ဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏဝဏ, when about to build a ship, will it do to be daunted by (the price of) spikes?
ဝဏဝဏ, n. a kind of bird, found in dense forests, whose note the Burmese aver has a resemblance to the sound of the words ဝဏဝဏ.
ဝဏဝဏ, ဝဏ (Pali), n. death, ဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏ (Pali ဝဏဝဏ, near), n. the near approach of death.
ဝဏ, n. the marian tree, Mangifera oppositifolia.
ဝဏ, n. yellow color, like that of the ဝဏ ဝ ogóle fruit; ဝဏ, ဝဏ, applied to certain kinds of piece goods.
ဝဏ, adv. persistently. ဝဏဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏ, n. a wife's elder sister; a man's elder brother's wife; comp. ဝဏဝဏ
ဝဏဝဏ (ဝ), v. to follow or "shadow" another in an unconcerned manner, for the purpose of watching his movements.
ဝဏ, see ဝ, n. the mudar, a kind of shrub.
see 88, n. a kind of drum.
88, n. a mistress, madam; younger than 88.
88, n. heartseed.
88, n. a kind of tree, 88.
88, n. the common jasmine; see 88.
88, n. paper ornaments, streamers, etc., attached to flags, 88; these streamers are often attached to the roofs of boats in which dramatic troupes travel, 88.
88, v. to treat with indignity.
88, n. cream, 88, 88.
88, v. to rise, as cream.
88, adv. with ill-will, 88, 88.
88, n. a kind of plant or tree.
88, n. (pron. 88), n. a certain costly, ornamented dress, worn by queens, 88.
88, n. a postern, a small entrance or side door, used occasionally, when the larger gate is closed; a small backdoor; a sally port.
88, n. same; a wicket, 88.
88 (from 89), adv. frightfully, as from wounds, or the near approach of death.
88, n. a large creeper, from which the Burmese manufacture paper for umbrellas and purabaikes (89); the Morus laxivigata; 89.
88, n. a kind of trumpet-flower, the Spathodea serrulata. The Burmese make a curry of the flowers, and also eat them with 88.
88, u. urgent, pressing; v. to have no alternative, to be inevitable.
88, 1. n. fresh butter, 88.
88, 2, adv. lest, perchance, peradventure, lest haply, 88.
88 (from 8, negative, and 88, to be pleasant), n. a funeral, 88.
88, n. the house in which a corpse is kept previous to the funeral.
88, n. same as 88; preparations, ceremonies, or appendages of a funeral, 88, 88.
88, v. to convey a corpse to the place of interment or burning.
«cooccoo6i-«ooD

©OOOCCOoSb,

n. a corpse.

n. a kind of precious stone, ©OOOCCOoSb,

n. a bad man, ©OOOCCOoSb;

see ©OOOCCOoSb

adv. disgustingly.

, n. a priest's garment made all at once. This garment has to be woven on the night of the full moon of Tazaungmon (within the period of night), ©OOOCCOoSb,

n. a kind of precious stone,

©OOOCCOoSb,

n. a bad man,

©OOOCCOoSb;

see ©OOOCCOoSb

©copied

(Pali ©OOOCCOoSb), n. excellent mental attainment,

©OOOCCOoSb

©copied

(Pali), n. a certain ornamental dress worn by females of rank; a kind of creeper.

©OOOCCOoSb

(Pali), n. great, ©OOOCCOoSb; excellent, ©OOOCCOoSb,

©OOOCCOoSb,

©OOOCCOoSb

(Pali), n. a kind of plant, which has medicinal properties.

©OOOCCOoSb

(Pron. ©), n. yellow jasper.

©OOOCCOoSb

(Pron. ©), n. lymph, ©OOOCCOoSb; a colorless fluid in animal bodies, contained in certain vessels called lymphatics.

©OOOCCOoSb

n. a lymphatic.

©OOOCCOoSb

n. one of the eight stages or stories of hell, see ©OOOCCOoSb

©OOOCCOoSb

n. formerly an inspector-general of priests,

©OOOCCOoSb

n. the earth.

©OOOCCOoSb

(Pali ©OOOCCOoSb, great, and ©OOOCCOoSb, matter), n. one of the four material elements (earth, water, fire, and air), to which some add space (©OOOCCOoSb);

see ©OOOCCOoSb, and ©OOOCCOoSb

©OOOCCOoSb

(©OOOCCOoSb), n. a letter written by a high official of one country to a high official of another country,

©OOOCCOoSb

©OOOCCOoSb

n. a brick wall around a pagoda,

©OOOCCOoSb,

©OOOCCOoSb

n. one of the eight stages or stories of hell; see under ©OOOCCOoSb

©OOOCCOoSb

n. a certain court dress, worn by the queen and other members of the royal family; see ©OOOCCOoSb
Bauhinia; the purple variety; the white variety; the yellow variety; see universal history; the history of the Buddh and Rahandas.

(Pali wam, great, and wam, disciple), n. select cardinals of a Buddha, either wam, or wam.

(Pali wam, n. an instant, wam; commonly used with wam, as wam, same.

wam, adv. rightly or wrongly.

wam, adv. at random.

wam (from wam), adv. not right, wam, wam, wam.

wam, adv. same.

wam, n. agate, chalcedony, cornelian, onyx, opal (wam, n. onyx.

wam, n. cornelian, wam

wam, n. milk-white chalcedony; wam, yellow chalcedony.

wam, n. a species of potato plant; see wam

wam, n. a kind of medicine, frequently called wam

wam, wam, a kind of medicine, used by an wam

1, n. a species of insect, said to resemble a large ant.

2, v. to plaster, cover with some soft substance, wam. wam. wam.

wam, n. an idol of cloth or paper, made on a clay model; sometimes made of wam

wam, v. to be hard; comp. wam; to be well and healthy, wam, wam, wam

wam. The term wam is politely used to denote the state of pregnancy.

wam, v. to be very hard; to be muscular; chiefly used adverbially, as wam, wam, wam, a very muscular man; wam, a very strong-built bullock.

wam, v. to be well, healthy, wam, wam, wam, wam, are your wife and children well and hearty?

wam (pron. wam), v. to be hardy, vigorous, wam

wam, adv. used with reference to speech, wam, he is accustomed to speak in a short, snappish manner.

wam, v. to be still, rigid; applied to the body of a man or animal.
to be inflexible, unyielding in speech, or action, to be stiff, as new garments or recently starched linen.

to be hard, or to be inflexible, unyielding in speech, or action, to be stiff, as new garments or recently starched linen.

two, n. a preparation of or used to calk vessels, or to be inflexible, unyielding in speech, or action, to be stiff, as new garments or recently starched linen.

(Pali), n. a household nat, worshiped by both Burmans and Talaings, the Burmese believe that a person seized by this nat, will suffer from itching and pustular eruptions.

the stars which form the constellation of the Lion; the display of angry and proud defiance by a wild animal or reptile, such as a tiger, wild hog, or cobra; the red ant, being very proud, was intending to demolish the great mountain, but (failed to do so because) its back was weak.

(Pali), n. a mother, or the same as or as .

(Pali), n. a woman.

an evil spirit. Burmese mothers, when unable to soothe a child who persists in crying, sometimes say, or the same as .

Pali), n. pride; the display of angry and proud defiance by a wild animal or reptile, such as a tiger, wild hog, or cobra; the red ant, being very proud, was intending to demolish the great mountain, but (failed to do so because) its back was weak.

or as the same as

v. to be proudly defiant; to bristle up, as an animal.

v. to bear a proud, resentful feeling toward another.

v. to pretend to be angry, in order to deter interference.

v. to pretend to be angry.

v. to be sullen.

v. to make a display of wrathful defiance.

v. to be proud, haughty.

Pali), n. pride, self-conceit; "manya, self-conceit, that which indulges the thought that I am above all other persons." M.B.

v. to be very proud.

v. to be proud, haughty, conveying the idea of aggres-
sive pride and haughtiness, this man is most aggressively haughty; he does not consider an ordinary person his equal.

This man is most aggressively haughty; he does not consider an ordinary person his equal.

since Maung Po Tun was promoted he has become very proud.

1. n. the mother of Gautama the Buddha.

2. (Pali). n. artifice; blandishment; hence, to employ blandishments, as a woman, hence, to employ blandishments, as a woman, though she does not love one, she employs blandishments and puts on an appearance of loving, when she speaks.

n. a woman full of blandishments.

(pron. ) (Pali).

n. the five masters or tyrants; viz., animal constitution; subjection to the repairs and operations of the four causes; passion; death; and , the most powerful evil spirit, n. a powerful evil spirit who resides in the highest inferior heaven, and has dominion over all the lower parts of the universe; Satan (117).

n. same as

(Eng.), n. March.

n. a partition reaching from the floor to the roof, in a palace or .

n. the guava tree;

n. a species of Zingiberaceae.

n. a species of the same.

n. a certain court dress, worn by the queen and other female members of the royal family; see

(Beng.), n. a ship's officer; a pilot; the mate, on a river steamer.

n. a platform on a lower mast, or on a flagstaff; crow's-nest.

n. a flagstaff, furnished with a top or platform.

v. to be high, towering; comp. ; rarely used alone; hence
3, 1 (from əo8, a mother), 敝宿, children by the same mother,

8, 1 (from oo8, a mother), 敝宿, respectable parentage,

8, 1, n. a mother’s elder sister; a father’s elder brother’s wife, 仯;

8, 2, comp. 仯

仯 (pron. 仯), n. a mother’s younger sister; a father’s younger brother’s wife, 仯;

仯 (from 仯, a father), n. parents, father and mother,

仯 (from 仯, a father), v. to cure a patient, as a physician, so as to restore him to his pristine state of vigor; lit. to the state in which he was born.

仯, a. hereditary; adv. by hereditary succession, 仯

仯 (pron. 仯) (from 仯, custom, 仯, parents, and 仯, to come),

n. custom handed down from generation to generation; also used adjectively, as 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯. 仯, 仯, 仯; 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯.

仯, n. tradition, 仯

仯 (pron. 仯), n. an orphan, bereaved of its mother;

仯, comp. 仯

仯, n. mother and son; applied to the mother and progeny of certain animals collectively, 仯, a female buffalo and her calf.

3, 2 (from 仯, a daughter), n. daughter; prefixed to names of girls and young women, and indicative of superiority in the speaker. It is considered impolite to address a woman as 仯; in courts of justice, however, the prefix 仯 is used in addressing women. Parents also use this prefix in addressing their grown-up daughters.

3, 3, v, to get hold of, catch after pursuing; to obtain, 仯; much used as a qualifying affix, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯; to come upon suddenly, to surprise, as to catch one in the act of stealing, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯

3, 4. qual. affix, implying carelessness or fault, 仯, 仯, 仯; 仯 frequently signifies the same as the English “unfortunately happened to,” 仯; also implies something that happened by chance, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯, I happened to see him in the street.

仯, verb. formative; see Gram. sec. 125, 5th; denotes inadvertence or inconsideration, 仯, 仯; it may also be used without detaching the formatives from one another, 仯, 仯, 仯, 仯.
Sco^oS?-

soSc^oS

A Sco^oS, I, n. an alligator, crocodile; a kind of harp with three strings, Sco^oSs; Sco^oSs, should the water lizard become a crocodile, the river would be disturbed (lit. unhappy), meaning that when a person of ignoble birth fills a high position, he is apt to abuse his authority.

Sco^oSs, a. resembling a crocodile's head; durians having this shape are of superior quality, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, n. a bamboo enclosure constructed in a river close to the bank, to protect bathers from crocodiles.

Sco^oSs, n. a pair of timbers laid parallel for any purpose, as the ways on which a ship is launched; the beams of a floor resting on the ground; the wall plate of a brick building, Sco^oSs;

Sco^oSs, n. a truck, long cart.

Sco^oSs, v. to crawl along flat on one's stomach, in order to avoid sinking in deep mud.

Sco^oS (uS), 2, n. a kind of creeper, with a white flower, the Derris scandens; the Burmese say that if this creeper has many blossoms, it presages a heavy rainfall, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs (Pali So, game, and oĩ, a forest), n. a game forest, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, n. the stars in the head of Orion.

Sco^oS (Pali), n. falsehood, error; opposed to Sco^oS, truth; comp. Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, n. the same; a heretic, person of heterodox sentiments; "mitya-drishti, scepticism, that which teaches there is no present world, no future world; it is the principal root of all akusala or demerit." M.B.

Sco^oS, n. an evil nat; opposed to Sco^oSs, a good nat.

Sco^oS, 1 (from Sco^oS), n. affection, friendship.

Sco^oSs, n. a friend, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, v. to be familiar, intimate.

Sco^oSs, n. a friend, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, n. a friend, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, Sco^oSs, v. to become friends.

Sco^oSs, n. a counterpart, a duplicate, a counterfoil.

Sco^oSs, v. to have few friends.

Sco^oSs (from Sco, love; fig. a wife: Sco, a husband; and Sco, a pair), n. a married couple; an original text accompanied with a translation, Sco^oSs,

Sco^oSs, v. to seek copulation, as animals.

B. D. 48.
8039, n. friendship resulting from congeniality of birthdays,
8039 (Pali 8039, associating), n. a union of friendship.
8039, v. to become friends.
8039, 2, n. an efflorescence of humors on the skin, prickly heat, 8039
8039, 8039 (Pali), n. a traitor to friendship; see 8039, 8039, 8039, 8039, 8039
8039 (Pali), n. a traitor to friendship; 8039, 8039, 8039, 8039, 8039
8039, 1 (Pali 8039, a fish), n. Pisces, the twelfth sign of the zodiac,
8039, 2, n. a screech owl, 8039, 8039, 8039, 8039. The Burmese
consider the screech owl a bird of ill-omen.
8039, n. a military coat with sleeves, worn over the coat of mail.
8039, v. to speak authoritatively, to command. 8039, 8039
8039, v. to be faint; to be stupefied, amazed, astounded; to be stunned,
unconscious.
8039, v. same (more common); comp. 8039, 8039, 8039, 8039
8039, he has swooned; he is about to die.
8039, n. a woman.
8039 (by contraction 8039), n. a girl.
8039, n. a pander, pimp, bawd, 8039
8039, n. a eunuch who has charge of women's apartments.
8039, n. prostitutes' quarters, a collection of brothels.
8039, n. a light, wanton woman, 8039
8039, v. to be womanly, feminine.
8039, v. to be of an age to associate (as a girl) with women; also
applied to young women when they first experience menstruation.
8039, v. to have a wife, 8039
8039, n. the curlew.
8039, n. the female sex, womankind, 8039
8039, (8039), adv. in a womanish, effeminate manner; applied to men (reproachful).
8039 (pron. 8039), n. a hermaphrodite; comp. 8039; a
womanish, effeminate man.
8039, n. a woman, 8039
8039, n. the female sex, womankind, 8039
8039, or 8039 (pron. 8039), n. a queen, i.e., the wife of a king;
8039, a ruling queen.
Sco, n. a toy (obs.).

Sco, pron. one's self, i.e., yourself, himself, or herself. He himself saw it; did you yourself see it? they themselves saw it; see Gram. sec. 77.

8, n. a woman.

8co (Pali), n. a wild person, a savage, they themselves saw it; see Gram. sec. 77.

8co (pron. Sco), n. enamel; niello work.

8co, n. a cover for lanterns used by hunters.

8co, v. to enamel.

8co, n. a native of India; a night conservancy tax.

8co, n. a night conservancy cart.

8co (Pali, a goat), n. Aries, the first sign of the zodiac,

8co, n. a kind of plant, a species of Zingiber; when pounded and mixed with salt, it is said to cause cows to give an abundance of milk.

8co, see 8co, n. a union of friendship.

8, n. fire; a light.

8co, n. a fire insurance company.

8co, n. a lantern; a lamp; a lamp-post.

8co, n. a magic lantern.

8co, n. a fire balloon. a lamp-post.

8co, n. a cracker, a cracker; a box-iron, a hollow smoothing iron containing a heater.

8co, v. to broil, roast, toast, cook by the heat of fire, but without contact.

8co (pron. 8co), n. a bamboo flapper with a long handle, to strike out fire, 8co.

8co, n. a fender.

8co, v. to take fire, to ignite, to be communicated to, as fire, 8co.

8co, n. a rocket, 8co.

8co (pron. 8co), n. live coals; comp. 8co; to burn brightly, as coals.

8co, n. the flint of a musket, 8co.
v. to pass through, as fire through wood; fig., to render unfit for the intended use, through the death of the owner, or of any member of his family.  

v. to be burnt up, consumed by fire.  

n. a lamp reflector.  

v. to strike fire.  

n. a tinder-box, made of lacquered ware.  

n. a flint to strike fire.  

n. a tinder-box, of woven work.  

n. a candlestick; comp.  

n. a live coal; comp.  

n. a flue,  

n. gray.  

n. a fire-hook.  

n. a lucifer match.  

n. a cup for burning oil.  

n. lighting tax.  

v. to extinguish a light, candle, lamp, etc.; more polite than  

n. a fire engine.  

n. a stick kindled at one end, a firebrand.  

n. a steam engine; see  

n. a torch made of a bundle of sticks, or of a single stick;  

(pron.  

n. a wick, the wick of a lamp or candle.
©y)g)<S8— (pron. ©y)g), n. the part of a wick charred by the flame.

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. snuffers.

©y)g), v. to pay the allowance made on alloyed silver.

©y)g), v. to give warning against fire, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g) (pron. ©y), v. to set fire to jungle, rubbish, etc.; to meet an advancing fire with a counter-fire in order to check its progress; commonly used as a noun, ©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g), v. to take fire.

©y)g), n. fire tongs.

©y)g), v. to ignite, light, set fire to, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g), v. to pay more, on account of alloy.

©y)g), n. a fire-shed.

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. an enclosure around a building, which serves as a screen from fire.

©y)g)©y)g)©y)g), n. same as ©y)g)

©y)g), n. a blaze, flame; comp. ©y)g): ©y)g)©y)g)©y)g); v. to blaze, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. a volcano, ©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g), v. to set fire to, ©y)g)©y)g); ©y)g) (more elegant).

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. a candle, torch, ©y)g)©y)g); ©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g), n. a torchbearer.

©y)g)©y)g), n. torchlight.

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. the seven days of roasting after childbirth.

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. fuel, ©y)g)©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g)©y)g), v. to be in childbed; see ©y)g)

©y)g)©y)g), ©y)g), v. to stoke the furnaces of a steamer; to fire up.

©y)g)©y)g), n. fire wrapped up to throw on a building, with a view to incendiariam, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g), n. to leave the lying-in room after childbirth.

©y)g)©y)g), v. to light a candle, lamp.

©y)g), v. to be too hot; applied to the fire of furnaces, as ©y)g)©y)g) ©y)g)

©y)g), v. to be in childbed, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g), v. to ram down powder in a wooden tube, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g)©y)g), n. a sconce, with lights.

©y)g) (pron. ©y), n. pyrotechnical exhibitions, fireworks; lit. fire blossom, ©y)g)©y)g)

©y)g)©y)g), n. a firelock.
sopp (pron. op), n. a kind of rocket, sopp
soopp (pron. op), n. a kind of rocket.
sopp (pron. op), n. a kind of squib.
so, n. a lantern made of paper and suspended from a flagstaff; so
soopp, n. a flying lantern, soopp
so (pron. so), n. a flatiron; soopp, a box-iron.
sopp, v. to iron clothes.
sopp (pron. so), n. a spark, soopp; also used as a verb,
soopp, n. a matchlock, soopp; any kind of firearms.
so (pron. so), n. flying fire, a rocket, soopp
soopp, (pron. so), n. a lighthouse.
soopp (pron. so), n. a light-ship.
soopp (pron. so), n. a pipe used to blow up a fire, soopp
so, n. a small flame; soopp, to "see stars."
sopp (pron. so), n. a spark, soopp, soopp, soopp, soopp
soopp, to see stars.
sopp, v. to scintillate, to emit sparks or fine igneous particles.
sopp (pron. so), n. an instrument four or five inches in length,
made of horn, or some kind of hard wood, in the shape of a cylinder,
having a piston with tinder at the end, with which to strike fire.
sopp, n. a fireplace, hearth.
sopp, n. a kitchen.
sopp, n. a fireside.
sopp, n. a fire-raft, a raft made of trunks of plantain trees lashed
together, upon which shallow cups of oil with lighted wicks are
placed, and then floated down a river, usually in the month of Thadingyut. This is considered a religious ceremony; sometimes it is a pro-
pitiatory offering to sopp, the Burmese Neptune; sopp, v. to bring forth a child, sopp
sopp, (pron. so), n. a medicine to prevent the necessity of
"roasting" for several days, after childbirth.
sopp, n. a kind of chafing dish, a brazier, pan to hold fire.
sopp, n. embers.
sopp, v. to give warning against fire by beating a gong
through the streets.
Ssegs—

§80occ6o 769

V. to make or kindle a fire, §80o.

§80o.

§8oocc6o, n. a fiery serpent, §8000.

§80oc, n. a burning glass, §800.

V. to turn down the light.

§80oc, v. to turn up the light.

§800cs6o, n. a steam engine, §80000.

§80oc6o, n. a wooden fireplace; a wooden frame placed in a well to support the side; comp. §800.

§800o.

§8000, n. a steam car, a locomotive.

§800cs6o, n. a railway car, a railway carriage or van.

§800cs6o, n. a railway station.

§8000, n. a railway station master.

§800000, n. a railway ticket; §800000, a return ticket.

§800000, n. a railroad, railway.

§800o, v. to pay less on account of giving pure silver.

§800o, n. a torch made of a bundle of sticks, or of a single stick; see §800.

§800cs6o, v. to bring forth a child, as a queen or princess,

§800cs6o, §800cs6o.

§800o, v. to set fire to, §800.

§800o.

§800cs6o, n. arson.

§800cs6o, n. a kind of chafing dish, a brazier; see §800cs6o.

§800cs6o, n. a kind of rocket, which hisses in falling, §800cs6o.

§800cs6o.

§800cs6o, v. to be frightened by a fire.

§800cs6o, v. to burn. §800cs6o.

§800cs6o, a. a term applied to property which has been destroyed by fire, or rendered useless by neglect; lit. fire-burnt and rat-bitten.

§800cs6o, n. a cage in which prisoners were burned alive, §800cs6o.

§800cs6o, n. the scar of a burn; §800cs6o, a fire trace.

§800cs6o, or §800cs6o, adv. setting free from restraint, giving liberty to follow one's own inclination; see §800cs6o.

§800o, v. to warm one's self by a fire.

§800o.

§800o, n. a corruscation of light.

§800o.

§800o, n. the flashing of a flame, a corruscation of flame.

§800cs6o, n. a steamship: §800cs6o, a steam launch.

§800cs6o, n. a steamer's funnel.
760

760. v. to extinguish a light or fire, হিংসা, হিংসা।
760. n. a fire engine.
760. v. to clear a path in order to check the advance of fire, হিংসা, হিংসা।
760. n. a dead coal, charcoal.
760. (from হিংসা, to be dry), n. carbon.
760. (pron. হিংসা), n. pure silver; most excellent kind, হিংসা।
760. n. the menses, menstrual discharge, হিংসা।
760. n. a stoppage of the menses, হিংসা।
760. n. excessive discharge of the menses.
760. n. a disease occasioned by irregularity of the menses; comp. হিংসা।
760. v. to have a return of the menses.
760. (Pali মহা, a month, and হিংসা, to fall from), n. a divine speech or utterance, হিংসা।
760. (Pali) (pron. হিংসা), adv. certainly; verily, হিংসা।
760. see হিংসা। n. the beard of the chin.
760. (pron. হিংসা), n. a huntsman, হিংসা।
760. huntsmen and fishermen collectively; হিংসা is said to be derived from হিংসা, a deed or action, and হিংসা, to be evil.
760. n. the Desmodium triquetum.
760. see হিংসা। n. a widower.
760. (শান), n. a famous naga, which during a storm, protected Gautama the Buddha with his hood, হিংসা।
760. (Pali), n. a pagoda with a recess in each side. There are several pagodas in Burma called হিংসা। “These pagodas are said by the Burman annalists, to have been ordered to be completed, all at a certain time, when the moon would be emerging from an eclipse, and from this circumstance they are all called হিংসা, from a Pali word signifying the release of the moon from eclipse.”

Colonel Horace Browne.

761. 1. n. aloes, the inspissated juice of the aloe, হিংসা।
761. used as a medicine, principally as a carminative.
762. n. an arch, arched passage into a pagoda.
762. n. same; v. to turn such an arch.
The Burmese are of the opinion that the urine of a black bullock, is efficacious as a medicine in cases of persons who have weak circulation.

The same as

The short thick board placed at the bow and stern of a Burmese boat, in which the gunwales (cooon) are inserted.

n. the shell of the pearl oyster.

v. to dive for pearl oyster shells.

n. a European master-pearler (Mergui).

n. the beard of the chin.

n. a guy rope.

see .

n. a huntsman.

n. a widower.

n. a widower.

n. the beard; used in composition with .

n. a necklace.

. n. a woman kept by a foreigner; a term of reproach.

n. a rupture, hernia.

n. the mastic tree; mastic.

n. lit. the Martaban disease, a species of leprosy, said by the Burmese to supervene after virulent syphilis.

n. the Bassia latifolia.

(Pali), n. joy in the happiness of others.

n. a kind of drum.

n. a ravisher, one who commits a rape; comp. .

v. to ravish, commit a rape.

(pron. ), n. a robber, ravisher, etc.

(Pali), n. softness.

(Pali  , the head, and , produced), a. cerebral, produced from the head; applied to consonants of the class.

, see .

n. the temporal juice which exudes at certain seasons from the male elephant's head.

n. the mustard plant; mustard.

n. the mustard seed.

n. oil of mustard.
the pulverized seed of the mustard.

, n. a kind of tree, the Cycas, Cocos

, n. a violent wind, gale, hurricane, tornado; a storm, tempest,

, n. the radish plant; Cebolla, the cabbage plant.

, n. the radish.

, n. the parsnip.

, n. the beet.

, n. the radish plant.

, n. the carrot.

, n. the turnip.

1, n. bread.

(pron. Cocos), n. a soft kind of bread.

, v. to toast bread; n. (pron. Cocos), rusk, toast.

, n. soft bread, pudding, porridge; see Cocos.

, n. a kind of cake made of rice and soaked in jaggery.

, n. vermicelli of Chinese manufacture.

, n. fried cake.

, n. a wafer, thin cake.

, n. dough.

bread made of coarse rice flour and jaggery, and cooked by steam.

, n. a certain preparation of rice.

, n. fried cake, Cocos.

, n. flour.

, v. to dredge, to sprinkle flour on roasting meat.

, n. a pie.

, n. vermicelli, Cocos.

, n. a kind of vermicelli.

, n. soft bread, pudding, porridge, Cocos.

, n. the breadfruit tree.

, a kind of cake.

(pron. Cocos), n. a kind of cake, also called Cocos, from its fancied resemblance to a hornet's nest.

, n. a pancake.

, n. a cake.

, n. blancmange.

, n. a thin cake, very light and brittle, Cocos.
seller of bread, a baker.

vermicelli of Burmese manufacture.

2. v. to be small, minute, not used assertively, exceedingly handsome.

adv. highly intensive, as exceedingly handsome.

2. v. to dislike, hate, detest.

v. to hate inveterately.

n. hatred prompted by another.

v. to hate intensely.

n. wrath.

v. to show wrath.

(pron. a kind of rice plant, grown on the bank of a stream, or the shore of a lake, in the cold season.

n. a kind of tree, the mudar.

n. a kind of drum (obs.).

n. a kind of grain.

n. a kind of creeper.

n. a kind of creeper, a false or suborned witness, a perjurer; perjury.

v. to tell lies frequently, habitually.

1. n. a dyeing substance of inferior strength and color, used as a substitute for indigo.

2. v. to begin to form, as a bud; hence adhering to the original.

n. an autograph; an original manuscript.

n. a copy of an original writing.

n. an original document.

v. to do, perform; frequently euphonic; to act.
like, assume the character of;  to be affected;  sometimes  n. affix nominative, frequently with an adversative signification;  verb. affix continuative,  . (Pali) n. an origin, bottom, foundation; were you, sir, originally a citizen of Rangoon?  to authenticate.

\( \text{\textit{GOODS}}, \text{n.} \) sometime, affix nominative, frequently with an adversative signification, verb. affix continuative,  .

\( \text{\textit{co}} \) (Pali) n. an origin, bottom, foundation.

\( \text{\textit{GCOOoGS}}, \text{n.} \) the fountain head.

\( \text{\textit{GCOOoGS}}, \text{n.} \) the fountain head.

\( \text{\textit{ocoeS}}, \text{\textit{ocowE}}, \text{\textit{v.}} \) to be simple, uncompounded, genuine.

\( \text{\textit{ocooQQ}}, \text{n.} \) \( \text{\textit{oooo})} \) same as \( \text{\textit{oco}}, \text{\textit{oogSojc^DCXD^eocos^cooQQw^Soosn} \).

\( \text{\textit{«co«Scooo}}, \text{a.} \) authentic.

\( \text{\textit{\textit{8}, 2, see \textit{8}}} \), n. a person of rank.

\( \text{\textit{\textit{8}, 3, n.} \) a small river, a rivulet.

\( \text{\textit{\textit{8}, 4, v.} \) to be giddy, dizzy; to be sea-sick,  ; to be intoxicated,  ; in certain instances \( \text{\textit{\textit{8}, 4, n.} \) rice grown on alluvial islands in the Mu River.

\( \text{\textit{\textit{8}, 4, v.} \) to be giddy, dizzy; to be sea-sick,  ; to be intoxicated,  ; in certain instances \( \text{\textit{\textit{8}, 4, n.} \) rice grown on alluvial islands in the Mu River.

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cise of this mode of *bhavana*, the thoughts must not be fixed
upon any particular individual.

**v.** to be lacking in affection; to be without affection.

**v.** to petition (*clerical*).

**v.** to have affection for, to love.

**v.** to have affection for, to love.

**u.** *Maitri*; see **v.** *Maitri*, the fifth or coming Buddh.

(*Pali* *mātā*, *వెనుకు మాత్రి*), **u.** sexual intercourse, **v.** sexual intercourse; *Gemini*, the third sign of the zodiac, **v.** sexual intercourse; **v.** sexual intercourse; **v.** sexual intercourse; **v.** unnatural offense.

**v.** or **v.**, **u.** an intoxicating liquor or drug; **combined with**

**v.** or **v.**; see **v.**

**v.** to forget; to be stunned, to swoon; **v.** to forget and leave something behind.

**v.** to doze, slumber, **v.**

(*pron. *vā*), **u.** chloroform, laughing-gas, ether. **v.**

(*freq. written *vā*), **v.** same as **v.**; to be forgetful, and hence to be heedless, careless, **v.**

**v.** same as **v.**; he is a very forgetful man, and will starve in time.

**1.** **u.** the lower jaw.

**v.** to chatter with the teeth, as when cold, or in

**v.** to be stiff or firmly closed, as the jaws in lockjaw, or on the

near approach of death.

**n.** tetanus, lockjaw.

**n.** the chin.

**n.** a martingale.

**v.** to rest the chin on the hand.

**v.** to protrude the chin, as when in convulsions, or on the

near approach of death, or in derision.

**n.** the chin.

**v.** to thrust out the chin in an upward direction in con-
tempt or derision, **v.**

**n.** the lower jaw-bone.
n. the curb of a bridle.

2, v. to ask, inquire, ask him, please, how far it is, yesterday, when U Pan Bon came, he inquired about you.

v. to interrogate a witness, as an advocate.

v. to be damaging, as questions put in cross-examination.

v. to interrogate.

v. to be on speaking terms, to be within speaking distance, as the occupants of two houses,

v. to ask, inquire, let us cast lots for it.

v. to cast lots; let us cast lots for it.

v. a raffle ticket.

n. an extra weight put into one side of a balance, in order to make an equilibrium, let us cast lots for it.

n. a raffle ticket.

v. to be dark, black; to be dark in mind, ignorant, foolish.

v. same, blackish, a. blackish, adv. darkly, very dark, a.

v. to threaten, daunt; to terrify indirectly; to terrify his wife, he beats the cat.

n. a kind of tree, the Cassia florida.

n. the winged cassia, used as a remedy for ringworm.

n. two rivers in U.B., near the confluence of which was a penal settlement; the locality being highly malarious, deportation
thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.

qQoS, n. a kind of tree, the *Maba buxifolia*.

gQoS, v. to be disfigured in face, as when crying, *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

ggQoS, adv. with an ashamed, downcast countenance; *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

^QoS, v. see the parts.

rQoS, v. to be wanting, not full, *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

bQoS^gQoS, adv. with an ashamed, downcast countenance; *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

bQoS^bQoS, v. to be tired, fatigued; to be in an exhausted condition, as a sick person; see *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

bQoS, v. same; ^bQoS, adv. in a tired, worn-out manner, *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

bQoS, v. to be rounded, prominent, elevated in the centre, *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

bQoS^bQoS, v. to be arrogant, *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

bQoS, v. to be strong, firm, hard (in language), *thence, was popularly regarded as equivalent to death.*

gQoS, n. a kind of official cap, with a crest.

bQoS, n. the brother of a woman; Brother; prefixed to names of men and indicative of equality; *Sir, as an apppellative to a young man,*
and rather respectful; FirstOrDefault, a term of compellation used in addressing the sons of notable men.

SecondLast, n. the elder brother of a woman, ThirdLast who is a term of compellation used in addressing the sons of notable men.

FourthLast, n. a woman's younger brother,  

FifthLast, n. a cousin,  

SixthLast, n. a husband,  

SeventhLast, male and female (of birds),  

EighthLast, Mr.; addressed to one whose name is not known (not respectful);  

NinthLast is said to be a corruption of the Pali  

TenthLast, pron. you, mas.; used to an inferior.

EleventhLast, n. same; rather imperious or disrespectful;  

TwelfthLast, same; usually used in a deprecatory sense,  

ThirteenthLast (commonly pron.  

FourteenthLast, n. a probationer for the Buddhist priesthood,  

FifteenthLast, one about to become a probationer; Brother; a term of compellation addressed to men younger than one's self; comp.  

SixteenthLast. Burmese parents frequently address their sons as  

SeventeenthLast, after they have been probationers and have become laics again. It is sometimes, however, a style of address used indiscriminately by both men and women, toward young men whom they do not know; Burmese sisters usually address their younger brothers as  

EighthLast (pron.  

NineteenthLast, n. mutual brothers and sisters-in-law, e.g., Nga Pyu marries Nga Me's sister, and Nga Me marries Nga Pyu's sister,  

TwentiethLast, n. Mr.; addressed to one whose name is not known; see  

Twenty-FirstLast, n. same; see  

Twenty-SecondLast (u), n. the Combretum extensum. Where timber and bamboo are scarce, it is used for making the walls and floorings of temporary structures, and of the houses of the poor.

Twenty-ThirdLast, 1. n. the arm;  

Twenty-FourthLast, the upper arm;  

Twenty-FifthLast, the lower arm; a lever, turning on a pivot,  

Twenty-SixthLast, a well pole, or pump handle,  

Twenty-SeventhLast; the spring of a gun,  

Twenty-EighthLast; a spring.

Twenty-NinthLast, n. the socket of the shoulder.
cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. a horizontal pivot.

cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. same.

cwoSs, v. to prize; to move with a lever, to pry.

cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. a kind of pestle used in cleaning paddy.

cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. a clasp knife.

cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. the cup of a rice mortar.

cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. the iron ring of a rice mortar; a plain finger ring.

cwoSs (pron. ကြော်), n. a sleeve; any ornament worn on the arm.

cwoSs, n. the cup of a rice mortar; see cwoSs.

cwoSs, v. to set a spring; cwoSs, to raise and open the blade of a knife; cwoSs, toock the trigger of a gun; cwoSs, to half-cock (a gun); cwoSs, to full-cock (a gun).

cwoSs, n. a rice-pounding shed.

cwoSs, n. the lever which raises the pestle of a rice mortar; any lever used for raising by pressure on a fulcrum; comp. cwoSs; cwoSs

cwoSs, n. pestle-pounded rice, ready for use.

cwoSs, v. to be weak, as a spring, cwoSs, cwoSs, n. the upper part of the arm, close to the shoulder.

cwoSs, n. a pump handle; a pole suspended on a pivot for raising water.

cwoSs, v. to be strong, as a spring, cwoSs, cwoSs, to be strong in the upper arm.

cwoSs, 2, n. a Burmese gong; formerly a measure of time equal to three English hours.

cwoSs, v. to expose (a malefactor), by beat of drum and declaration of his crime.

cwoSs, v. to proclaim by beat of gong, by way of giving information or warning to the public.

cwoSs, v. to strike a gong, cwoSs

cwoSs, n. a gong stick, cwoSs

cwoSs, v. to go about with a drum, as a crier or bellman.

cwoSs, 3, v. to threaten; not used singly; to drive; to drive away (an animal), cwoSs.

cwoSs, v. to threaten, cwoSs. cwoSs, cwoSs, cwoSs.

he threatened me and went away.

cwoSs, v. to exercise a horse.

B. D. 49.
4, **v.** to be of a dark red or purple color, the color of this puhsö is too dark red; it is not suitable for a young man, the most excellent Buddh sent forth, a dark red ray of light, from a dark red part (of his body) (118).

**maungtaung,** **n.** a kind of manufactured at the village of Maungtaung.

**maungtaung,** **n.** a lacquered bamboo bowl, manufactured at the same village; a wooden bowl.

**maungtaung,** **n.** a female attendant or concubine of a king.

**maungtaung,** **n.** same; excellent Buddh sent forth, a dark red ray of light, from a dark red part (of his body) (118).

**maungtaung,** **n.** a kind of stone used in alchemy.

**maungtaung,** **n.** copper ore.

**maungtaung,** **n.** silver ore.

**maungtaung,** **n.** darkness, ignorance, folly; "moha is so called because it cleaves to that which is evil and does not cleave to that which is good." M.B.

**maungtaung,** **adv.** in a nonplussed manner.

**maungtaung,** **v.** to be enveloped in ignorance.

**maungtaung,** **n.** same as **maungtaung**

**maungtaung,** **v.** to turn up the face, to look up, to elevate a rifle or gun.

**maungtaung,** **v.** same, to be high in a slanting direction, as a path up a hill, or a rapid in a river; to look forward in an upward direction; to be haughty, insolent, hence, to swagger, to be bumptious.

**maungtaung,** **v.** to look forward in an upward direction, to be haughty, insolent.
to be overbearing, arrogant.

to be overbearing, arrogant. (pron. നിലവിൽ)

to be overbearing, arrogant. adv. in an insolent, swaggering manner.

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

adv. heedlessly, carelessly, without an object, നിലവിൽ

a kind of silk.

(awl), adv. in an insolent, swaggering manner.

permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,

a permanent inscription; a register, record of dates, boundaries, etc.; നിലവില, നിലവിൽ, നിലവിൽ,
and earth, the horizon, the broad-billed roller. (Colloq.)

v. to rain abundantly throughout the season.

n. the sky.

n. the broad-billed roller.

1. n. an alloy of copper and gold used in making finger rings, ear tubes, etc., a tan leaf, to avoid being struck by lightning, i.e., to meet a difficulty, or danger, with insufficient means of resistance; if I should speak untrue words, may I be struck by lightning.

a. bluish red.

n. thunder.

n. a thunderbolt.

(from to be out of the way), v. to be dry, as the clouds; not to rain in season.

v. to long for rain, as men and animals; lit. to call the rain.

v. to stay through the rainy season; to take shelter from the rain.

v. to thunder.

v. to shut in, (close) as evening.

n. humid air.

(pron. oc), n. a kind of sparrow.

v. to cease raining.

v. to rain incessantly; to be showery.

n. the English swallow. Hirundo rustica; comp.

v. to have the appearance of coming rain, as the sky:

more than.

v. to rain in frequent showers.

v. to be scanty, as rain in the rainy season.

n. a kind of tree,
S'o'so, v. to cease raining.

S'o'so (pron. əs), n. a cloud.

S'o'so'so'so, n. a species of sundew, တောင်းနေပါဝါ

S'o'so'so'so, v. to be rain-stained, as clothes.

S'o'so'so'so, n. the Arakanese name for the green bee-eater, အာရေးချိုးဗျို

S'o'so'so, n. a kind of plant.

S'o'so'so'so, v. to have a threatening aspect, as the clouds; lit. the sky is sick.

S'o'so'so'so, n. a mist in the rainy season, a rain-fog.

S'o'so'so (əs), n. a shrub growing into a thorny bush, from eight to ten feet in height, having ovate, glossy leaves. The root of this plant is ground up with salt and administered to persons who exhibit premonitory symptoms of smallpox.

S'o'so'so'so'so, n. the close of the rains; v. to be late, as the rainy season.

S'o'so'so'so, v. to beat in, as rain.

S'o'so'so'so, v. to be scanty, as a rainfall.

S'o'so'so'so'so, n. a drop of rain, ရေပွင်းရီးယာ

S'o'so'so'so'so, n. a sudden squall. S'o'so'so'so, n. a passing shower.

S'o'so'so'so'so, v. to be rain-spotted, as clothes.

S'o'so'so'so'so, n. snow; v. to clear up and be sunny.

S'o'so'so'so'so, n. fine rain.

S'o'so'so'so'so'so, v. to drizzle.

S'o'so'so'so'so, 1 (from ə to pay court to), n. the willow; so called because it flourishes independent of rain.

S'o'so'so'so'so, 2, n. the Salix tetrasperma, a kind of orchid.

S'o'so'so'so, v. to be overtaken by a shower of rain, or by a rainstorm.

S'o'so'so'so, v. to rumble in the sky, to thunder.

S'o'so'so'so'so'so'so'so'so'so, n. a collective term for cultivable land.

S'o'so'so'so'so'so, v. to be misty, dusky, as the atmosphere before rain; comp. ကြယောင်

S'o'so'so'so'so'so, v. to become dark, as the sky with rain-clouds, ကြယ်သန်;

S'o'so'so'so'so, v. to lower, as the sky, ကြယ်ပ်လာ;

S'o'so'so'so'so, v. to rain.

S'o'so'so'so'so, v. to dawn; to clear up, as the sky after rain, to become fair, ကြယ်ပ်လာစွာ;

S'o'so'so'so'so, n. the middle of the rainy season, ကြယ်ပ်လာစွာကြယ်ပ်လာ;

S'o'so'so'so'so, v. to be stormy, boisterous.

S'o'so'so'so'so'so (pron. əsi), n. a storm, tempest.
風應來，n. wind precursing a storm.

風箏，n. a dark rain-cloud，雲箏。

風雹，n. hail; large sago.

風之來，v. to hail，風箏雨。

風起，v. to be early in the morning, before sunrise; 風箏雨，the dawn. 風箏雨 (pron. ），風箏雨

風指之，v. same as 風箏雨

風指指，n. the time just before dawn.

風指，n. a paper made in 風箏雨，one of the Shan States.

風箏，v. to help, aid, assist，風箏雨，風箏雨

風指指，v. to be elevated, raised in the centre; see 風箏雨

風指，v. to be slightly raised or swelled, as the appearance of a mountain at a distance，風箏雨，風箏雨

風箏，n. affix causative, because of, on account of (collog.); frequently preceded by 風箏雨; 風箏雨 風箏雨 sometimes preceded by 風箏雨，風箏雨，風箏雨

風箏，a contraction of 風箏雨; used as a strong negative, affixed to an assertive affix (collog.), 風箏雨，風箏雨 風箏雨; equivalent to 風箏雨，風箏雨; 風箏雨

風箏，a contraction of 風箏雨, same; 風箏雨，風箏雨

風箏，v. to cover without contact, to spread overhead, as an umbrella，風箏雨; to hold a da in a threatening manner over a person, 風箏雨，風箏雨, 風箏雨; comp. 風箏雨; to be chief, superior, 風箏雨; 風箏雨; hence 風箏雨; to excel, surpass, 風箏雨，風箏雨

風箏，v. to shelter, ward off from overhead; to cover from some evil.

風箏，n. thin strips of bamboo, used for tying thatch down upon the bamboo framework of the roof of a house.

風箏雨 (pron. 風箏雨), adv. standing in an erect posture; standing for a little while, as when one stops for a moment in a walk; comp. 風箏雨 and 風箏雨; 風箏雨，風箏雨

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風箏雨，風箏雨


1. n. a gem, precious stone, 
   diamond; ruby; emerald; garnet; sapphire; topaz; gold or silver leaf, 
   used also in respect to other metals, as gold or silver leaf; 
   gold or silver leaf; 
   (rare).

2. n. the eye; seldom used except in composition; blind, (impolite); to be blind (polite).

3. adj. looking about wildly from fright; the eye socket, the edge of an eyelid.

4. v. to have red edges to the eyelids without eyelashes; to be bleary-eyed.

5. n. the arch over the eye, the eyebrow.

6. n. the hair of the eyebrow.

7. n. the bone under the eyebrow.

8. n. a medicine or charm to excite love; an aphrodisiac.

9. n. the exudation of the eye (vulgar), (elegant).

10. adv. with a sweet smiling face.

11. v. to allure with a smiling countenance.

12. v. to allure.

13. a. a term applied to bullocks which have a small patch of white hair outside the outer corner of each eye. To frequently purchase bullocks possessing this mark, is supposed to bring ill-luck.
Collyrium, n. collyrium, eyewater, medicine for the eyes. This medicine is injected into the eyes of horses and cattle when they are in bad condition, or have been much exposed to the sun; one recipe is \textit{goSegSg-^oSg^8}. These ingredients are ground up together to a consistency and mixed with water, \textit{goSegSg-^oSg^8caoj}. This medicine is injected into the eyes of horses and cattle when they are in bad condition, or have been much exposed to the sun; one recipe is \textit{goSegSg-^oSg^8caoj}. These ingredients are ground up together to a consistency and mixed with water, \textit{goSegSg-^oSg^8caoj}.

\textit{OjoSeo8}, V. to give a hint with the eyes, \textit{OjoSeo8}, n. the eye, \textit{OjoSeo8}, v. to compound such medicine. \textit{OjoSeo8}, V. to give a hint with the eyes, \textit{OjoSeo8}, n. the eye, \textit{OjoSeo8}, v. to compound such medicine.
show the white of the eyes, as in sudden fright.

the black of the eye; see  
s. to resent, feel ill-will,  ,  
v. same (rare).

a scene, view presented to the eye.

spectacles, eyeglasses,  , are these spectacles clear?  , these spectacles are very cool to the eyes.

v. to be skilled in making an ocular estimate, i.e., of the height or weight of anything.

v. to have the view fixed on, to aim at, to intend.

v. to have an indistinct recollection of; to guess at, to have a distinct impression of,  , should I once get your face imprinted on my memory, I could not forget you.

the space before one's eyes, presence; present time;  ,  
adv. openly, clearly; sincerely,  

v. to regard an absent person or thing as present,  

the arch over the eye, the brow of the eye,  
;  , to meet, as the eyebrows.

v. to have a naturally scowling countenance,  

n. the space between the eyebrows.

v. to scowl, look stern, dark, angry, threatening; to glower.

(pron.  ), n. the eyebrows,  

n. the iris; any thing resembling the iris.

n. a tear.

v. to have a tear formed in the eye.

v. to weep;  , to stream with tears, as the eyes.

n. a certain spot under the inner corner of the eye.
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ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. a tear-drop, ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. a tear-drop. ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be easily moved to tears.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to have the eyes filled with tears. ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. a hint given by the eye, ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be quick-sighted, ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to give a hint by winking, ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be quick-sighted; see ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the eyeball.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the socket of the eye, ζυγμηλοποιηθει, ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to have protuberant or prominent eyes.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to roll the eyes about from fear; see ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to practise legerdemain; ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. a juggler, conjuror, ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the eyelid, regarded as covering the eye, ζυγμηλοποιηθει; the cornea, ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the exudation of the eye; more elegant than ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the exudation of the eye; more elegant than ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be angry, ζυγμηλοποιηθει; hence ζυγμηλοποιηθει, ζυγμηλοποιηθει; ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. a species of prominent-ligament shell.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the face, the countenance, ζυγμηλοποιηθει; surface; the disc of an orb; a quarter of the heavens, or a cardinal point, ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the looks, aspect.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, n. the natural aspect; ζυγμηλοποιηθει, ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be swollen, as the face.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to find favor.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει (pron. ζυγμηλοποιηθει), n. a canopy, ζυγμηλοποιηθει: a ceiling.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to have a pleasant countenance.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to regard a person, i.e., to favor a person on account of his wealth, position, etc. (reproachful), ζυγμηλοποιηθει

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be distinguished; to have many friends; ζυγμηλοποιηθει, when applied to women, is a term of reproach.

ζυγμηλοποιηθει, v. to be on good terms with another; see ζυγμηλοποιηθει
woSsoloSoo, "to be thick-skinned, fat and gross in the face (abusive)."

woSsoloSoo, adv. face to face, directly opposite, thick-skinned, fat and gross in the face, a preparation of flour used in smearing the face, to have a sweet, pleasant countenance.

woSsoloSoo, n. a preparation of flour used in smearing the face, to have a humble and obscure station in life; to have few friends.

woSsoloSoo (pron. oo), n. the space before, presence, to be unacquainted, unfamiliar with; n. a stranger.

woSsoloSoo, v. to be dark in countenance, to be dejected in countenance, whether from illness or from uneasiness of mind.

woSsoloSoo, n. a profile.

woSsoloSoo (woSsodoSg, lit. the bribe of countenance), v. to be influenced in deciding a lawsuit, or any dispute, by the official or social status of one of the parties.

woSsoloSoo, v. to look stern, set the face against; n. looks, aspect; assumed aspect; a stern aspect; looked over-stern and severe, to be forbidding in countenance, harsh, surly, forbidding in countenance.

woSsoloSoo, v. to esteem a person for his wealth, position, etc., to have a feeling of constraint towards another, Tenasserim lancewood.

woSsoloSoo, n. Tenasserim lancewood.

woSsoloSoo, v. to be forbidding in countenance, to esteem a person for his wealth, position, etc., to have a feeling of constraint towards another, Tenasserim lancewood.
&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to compose the countenance, კანვებადჟაფის წითელი ხელის თესული ჟაფის (Colloq.).

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be composed in countenance, grave, severe.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to blush; to have a change of countenance, as from illness; to lose countenance or favor (of another), რუქსამაჭარი.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to show the face; to appear before some authority.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, n. surface, superficies.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to look toward; to stand with the face or front toward; to front, as a house; to make effort, in order to gain countenance;

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be impudent, shameless, to behave with effrontery. წითელი ხელის წითელი ხელის თესული ჟაფის; to behave in a bold impudent manner.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, n. a medicine or charm to excite love, კრიტ. ვიძვლი.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, n. a veil, covering for the face; a mask, ღოღ.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to damage the good name or reputation of another.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be pale-faced, ვიძვლი.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be dark complexioned. When apprehensive that a European will decide against him, in a dispute in which a European and Burman are concerned, a Burman is apt to remark,

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to look towards.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be without friends.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to bring forth a child, ღოღ, სილე, ღოღ, ღოღ.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to gain countenance, obtain favor, ღოღ.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, n. the character; the expression of the countenance, ღოღ.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, n. the cast of countenance.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be particular in the choice of friends, ღოღ.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to be bright and happy in countenance.

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to favor a person on account of his rank or position,

&quot;{pron. 婧}, v. to turn away the face, whether from dissatisfaction, or from desire to leave the business without interfering, ღოღ.
to wash the face.

v. to wash the face on rising in the morning, as a king; to awake, as a king.

v. to countenance (in doing wrong).
	n. an acquaintance.
	n. a towel for the face.

v. to beat out gold leaf.

v. to be sleepy, or to sleep; not used singly; hence 

to wash the face.

v. to be weak, exhausted, cast down, dejected; not used singly.

v. same (rare in colloq.).

n. a kind of military coat, short or long.

n. a ruler, ruling line, or a ruled line; to be entirely gilded, as the edges of a book, or palm leaf writing; to be two-thirds gilded, the remaining (central) part being colored with vermilion, as the edges of a palm leaf writing; to be entirely colored with vermilion, as the edges of a palm leaf writing; to be without any coloring matter, as the edges of a book or palm leaf writing; a rule of action; to be systematic, methodical, well regulated; a Burmese legal work, which treats of the law of inheritance, etc.

n. a ruled line.

n. a ruling line.

n. a ruler, 

v. to rule with a ruler.

n. a ruler, 

v. to mark with lines by a ruler.

n. a flat, parallel ruler.

n. a round ruler.

v. to rule with a ruler.

see or , n. a stud, short post supporting a beam or other timber.

v. to be many.

v. to be abundant,
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This word appears to combine the meaning of နှစ် and ကြယ်ကားဦး, ကြယ်ကားဦး

မေးစိုးကြည့်တတ်သည်။ ကြယ်ကားဦးကြယ်ကားဦးဦးတစ်ချက်ကြည့်တတ်သည်။

1. see နှစ် နှစ် a liquid measure of various capacities.

2. a pole, slender post, ကြယ်ကားဦး, ကြယ်ကားဦး

3. to float down, to drift, ကြယ်ကားဦးကြယ်ကားဦးဦးတစ်ချက်ကြည့်တတ်သည်။

4. to be long, stretched out long, ကြယ်ကားဦး, ကြယ်ကားဦးဦးတစ်ချက်ကြည့်တတ်သည်။

5. ကြယ်ကားဦး (ကြယ်ကားဦး), နှစ် the Siphonodon calaestrinus, a tree growing to the height of thirty or forty feet, bearing a fruit the size of a small citron.

6. နှစ် the monkey-tiger.

7. an inferior species of rattan, the Flagellaria Indica.

8. နှစ် a species of Bauhinia.

9. (pron. ကြယ်ကားဦး), နှစ် a kind of creeper, the Derris sinuata.

10. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် the Lythrum fructicosum; the Homalium tomentosum; so called because the bark of the tree is so smooth that monkeys experience the greatest difficulty in climbing it, and hence weep with vexation.

11. နှစ် the Zizyphus rugosa, a tree from twenty to thirty feet high, bearing a yellowish fruit the size of a small cherry.

12. နှစ် the Tavoy and Arakanese name for the white-eyelid monkey.

13. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် the fisher monkey.

14. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် a steersman's seat (rare and impolite), ကြယ်ကားဦး

15. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် the red-tipped, pig-tailed monkey, the Inuus leoninus.

16. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် to play at pitch and toss.

17. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် the long-haired, pig-tailed monkey.

18. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် a species of wild sword bean, the Canavalia obtusifolia.

19. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် to play a low, soft kind of dirge (at Burmese funerals).

20. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် the slow loris or sloth, of Bengal.

21. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် the white-eyelid monkey.

22. နှစ်, နှစ်, နှစ် to be half asleep and half awake; to sleep for a short time; အတွင်းတွင်းကြယ်ကားဦးကြယ်ကားဦးဦးတစ်ချက်ကြည့်တတ်သည်
a keyhole saw.

n. a kind of grass; spear grass.

n. a hasp or long hinge; one kind of ; an iron or wooden clamp; ;

( ) , n. a kind of creeper.

n. a kind of tree, the mock-monkey; the breadfruit. The bark of this tree, in times of scarcity, is substituted for the betel nut, which it somewhat resembles in taste.

n. a small species of breadfruit, resembling a fig in appearance.

, n. a kind of creeper, the .

n. the Tavoy name for the slow loris.

n. the flying lemur, .

n. the ; see 

n. the light colored variety of the white-handed gibbon or long-armed ape, the Hoolock monkey; see 

n. the Parkia insignis, a leguminous tree, leafless in the hot season, sometimes attaining the height of a hundred feet.

n. a chief monkey; a theatrical appellative frequently used in the 

2, n. the potato or yam plant.

or , n. a potato.

, n. a yam.

n. a kind of yam, the .

n. a yam with a dark purple root, the .

n. a kind of yam.

n. a large white yam, .

n. a kind of yam, the .

( ), n. a kind of tree, the elm; comp. . A decoction made from the leaves of this tree, when boiled with salt, is said to have cathartic properties, and to be efficacious in cases of dyspepsia and kindred maladies. The bark, ground up with salt, is said to make an excellent poultice for boils.

( ), n. a kind of tree.

v. to commit adultery, as a woman, . Der.

n. death (poetical).
a correlate in marriage, whether husband or wife.

to swallow; to restrain one's feelings, to swallow; to restrain one's feelings, the invalid is very sick, he can scarcely swallow medicine; it was only because he said, "do not mention the matter," that I restrained my feelings.

to be swallowed.
to restrain or stifle one's feelings.

see v., to be singed, scorched.

(from a race, kind), n. seed, seed grain.

v., to be in foal.

n. a bamboo basket used to convey seed for sowing.

n. seed paddy.

n. seed, seed grain.

n. a sledge for carrying young plants from the nursery to the field where they are to be transplanted.

to raise seed paddy.

n. seed pulse.

v. to have young, as some animals and birds (more elegant than ).

1. n. an emerald, a kind of tree.

n. emerald green.

n. a poetical term for a royal cradle.

v. to be cool.

v. to be very sharp, keen; not used assertively; various kinds of grass.

n. green sward, a lawn, a meadow.

n. a da for cutting weeds; a sythe.

n. hay; a haymow.

n. a bundle or tuft of grass.

v. to weed.

n. any plant of the grass genus.
§oScolS8-g68, n. a collection of weeds.

§oSfSxS, n. a clump of grass.

§oSfSxS, n. a kind of grass; comp. §oScolS8-g68

§oSscS8, n. a blade of grass.

§oSsSsS, n. the harmless, black-striped tropidonotus.

3, see §oS, v. to stick in the throat.

3, v. to cut keenly, as a knife, to be pungent, as flavor, to be rather high priced, (Colloq.).

§osS, adv. with a sudden sharp twinge. to feel a lively, sharp pain, particularly a sharp local pain from some penetrating or irritating application; used adverbially only.

§oS, v. to see; fig. to foresee, to possess foresight, a very farseeing man.

§oSsSsS (pron. §oS), v. to hate to see; to dislike, hate, §oS, to be distant in time, §oS.

§oSsSsS, v. to dream; see §oSsSsS

§oSsSsS, v. to see with ease, §oSsSsS, to be surpassingly eminent, §oSsSsS.

§OsSsSsSsS, n. a bastard child.

§oSsSsS, n. the Dendro calamus strictus, a species of bamboo much used in building houses.

§oS, v. to be high; comp. §oS, §oS; to be exalted, excellent, §oS; to be distant in time, §oS, §oS

§oSsSsS, v. to be erected, elevated, stuck up; see §oSsSsS

§oSsSsS, v. to be surpassingly eminent, §oSsSsS, §oSsSsS.

1, n. a horse, pony (120).

§oSsSsSsS, n. one who has charge of furnishing food for horses.

§oSsSsSsS (or §oSsSsS), n. a horse-dealer.

§oSsSsSsS, n. a surcingle, §oSsSsSsS.

§oSsSsSsS, n. a roughrider.

§oSsSsSsS, n. a zebra, §oSsSsSsS.

B. D. 50.
annual festival formerly held by the King, for equestrian exercises.

horse-breaker.

(pron. ə), n. a horse-thief.

, n. a halter, a rope attached to a horse's head.

, n. a stile,

, n. a horse's hoof.

(pron. ə), n. a gelding.

(pron. ə), n. food for horses.

, , , n. a horse trough.

(pron. ə), n. the rider of a horse, a jockey.

, n. a vidette,

, n. a mounted policeman, a police constable.

, n. a trooper.

, n. mounted militia.

, n. an officer in charge of the mounted militia.

, n. horse artillery.

, n. a stable.

(pron. ə), n. cavalry.

, n. a fence of crossbars, a rail fence,


, n. one who attended the King's horse when he went to ride; , an equerry.

(pron. ə), n. a horse keeper, groom.

(pron. ə), n. a horse (male); comp. 

, n. a horsecap,

, n. a headstall; to make a headstall.

, n. a long low-set horse, a Sidney-side Saxon.

, n. a hippocrieff.

, n. a gelding.

, n. a race horse.

, v. to race with horses; , a plot of ground containing a race course.

, , , n. a horse race, a race meeting. The Rangoon race meeting is usually designated 

, n. a Burmese bier.

, n. a mare; comp. 

, n. horsehair.
a light bay horse with a white mane; comp. စကောင်း
n. a stallion; see စကြာ
n. a dealer in horses, a jockey, စကြာယား
n. a mounted courier.

n. a racing term meaning that though a horse is ahead of another in a race, if he crosses the course, the race is considered lost,

n. a petronel, horse-pistol.

n. a stallion, စကြာ
n. a race horse; any fleet horse.

n., n. a table for entering figures, accounts, etc.

n. 2, n. a wen, a circumscribed, indolent tumor, without inflammation or change of color of the skin; စည်ကြေး, a fatty tumor;

n. same as စည်ကြေး

n. the Cynomectra ramiflora, a kind of shrub.

n. the shin, စည်ကြေး

n. a kind of creeper, စည်ကြေးလေးကြေးနား. Children make necklaces of the berries of this creeper.

n. a species of Memecylon.

n. a kind of creeper.

n. a kind of tree, which grows to the height of twelve or fourteen cubits.

n. the Myinmo Mountain, the centre of a sekya system (စကြာ), also called စကြာယား. "In the centre of the earth is the mountain called Maha Meru, which from its base to its summit is 168,000 yojanas; on its top is the deva-loka called Tawutisa (စကြာယား), of which Sekra is the regent or chief. Its base rests upon a rock with three peaks called the Trikuta parwata (စကြာယား)." M.B.; the bridge of a musical instrument; the rope connecting the upper extremities of the two upright bamboo poles which serve to stretch the sail of a Burman boat, စကြာယားနှင်း စကြာယား

n. the gable end of a house, စကြာယား

(usually pron. စကြာယား), n. piles, hemorrhoids.

n. red sulphuret of arsenic, realgar, စကြာယား

n. a kind of grass.

n. a kind of stone, said to be carried by horse thieves, as a charm to insure success.
1. a river, စခုရှင်းအတွက်, two rivers.
2. rice grown on alluvial islands.
3. a kind of sedge.
4. the channel, deepest part of a river.
5. one designation for the Pwo Karen.
6. the Myitnge River, having its source probably in South-Western China, and debouching above Ava into the Irrawaddy; formerly a governor of the riparian towns and villages on the Irrawaddy.
7. a confluence of rivers.
8. a term applied to the Irrawaddy River.
9. the Melastoma malabathricum, a flowering weed with large, gaudy, purple petals, and long, yellow stamens.
10. the head or source of a river.
11. a main river (121).
12. the course of a river.
13. (pron. စက်), n. the channel of a river, စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
14. (pron. စက်), n. the course of a river, စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
15. n. the channel of a river, irrespective of the depth.
16. n. the buff-striped Tropidonotus.
17. n. the mouth of a river.
18. a great-grandchild.
19. v. to impede, prohibit, obstruct, prevent, စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
20. v. same. စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
21. (စက်), n. a kind of tree.
22. adv. immediately; usually followed by the verb စက်စား. It is only when speaking of a person recovering from sickness, indisposition, etc., that this word is used; “with a single dose,” စက်စား
23. n. the gull, စက်စားကလေးများ
24. v. to sound, produce sound, စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
25. v. same; applied to a loud, startling sound.
26. v. same; applied to birds, စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
27. v. to find fault with, scold, grumble, စက်စား, စက်စားချင်း
my aunt is so much given to scolding, that I do not want to stay in the house in the day time.

EaSoo^g, v. to lament, bewail, express grief.

2. v. to taste, try by tasting.

taste the bread and see whether it is good or not.

v. to be excellent; to exceed, be an overplus, gain, profit, hence 00Dv. 1

v. to be a gain, profit, 00Dv. 1

adv. affectionately; prefixed to 00Dv. 1
in a kind of creeper, 00Dv. 1; the Spanish jasmine.

2. v. to respect, 00Dv. 1; seldom used singly; generally preceded by 00Dv. 1
v. to be quick, swift. 00Dv. 1

(pron. 00D), v. same; to be sprightly, active, 00Dv. 1

v. same, 00Dv. 1

n. a Burman, 00Dv. 1

n. a Sgau Karen.

n. Upper Burma.

n. the Burmese language.

v. to be conversant with Burmese customs, manners, etc.

1, v. to ask, inquire, 00Dv. 1; used in combination with 00Dv. 1

2, v. to have possession of, enjoy, 00Dv. 1; used only in combination; hence 00Dv. 1

n. the Grecoa microcos, a kind of tree.

n. a swivel.

(pron. 00D), n. a stud, short post supporting a beam or other timber; a king-post.
(from ꙲, the threads by which the warp of a new piece to be woven is connected in the loom.

(pron. ꙲ in collog.), v. to relish, be pleased with, to enjoy.

v. see the parts, ꙲.

, v. same as ꙲; used adverbially only.

, v. see the parts.

, v. same as ꙲.

, v. to relish, be pleased with, to enjoy; used adverbially only; see ꙲.

, n. a debt.

, v. to loan money (obsolescent); ꙲, ꙲.

, v. to borrow money (obsolescent), ꙲.

, n. a debtor.

, v. to pay a debt; ꙲ is preferable.

, v. to lend money; ꙲ (poetical).

, v. to increase by interest, ꙲.

, n. a security for debt (obsolescent), ꙲, ꙲.

, ꙲, n. the interest of a debt (obsolescent), ꙲.

, v. to borrow money without repaying it, ꙲, ꙲.

, n. the principal of a debt, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲.

, n. a creditor.

(from ꙲, a tail).

, n. a bird of the wagtail family, the Budytes viridis.

, n. the hair of the tail.

, n. the lower extremity of the backbone.

, n. same as ꙲.

, n. the same.

, n. the stem of the tail; ꙲; the stick attached to a rocket to steady its course, ꙲; the bamboos attached to a ꙲, for the same purpose, ꙲.

(pron. ꙲), n. the root of the tail, the rump.

, ꙲, ꙲, n. certain parts of a crupper.

, ꙲, ꙲, n. a crupper, ꙲; ꙲, an elephant's crupper.

, v. to be submerged, overwhelmed, swallowed up; more than ꙲; to be buried, covered up in the ground; to disappear, be lost; to be abstruse, profound. as a writing, book, a phrase, etc., ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲, ꙲; ꙲, ꙲.
1, n. a fish basket, a basket for a hen to brood in, a brood of chickens, one brood.

2, v. to be barren, not bearing young; to cease bearing children after the birth of one child, comp. 3; to be impotent, incapable of generating.

3, v. to conceal one's self, hide; to keep still; to suppress one's feelings of displeasure, to appear to be cured, as a sore, but ready to break out again.

4, adv. mumbling in speech.

5, adv. same.

6, n. the raised, padded front part of a Burmese saddle.

7, v. to swallow down food without mastication.

8, n. minute particles of floating dust; smaller than particles of vapor which make the atmosphere hazy.

9, n. mist, haze, fog.

10, v. to be free from haze, to be clear, as the sky.

11, v. to be thick with haze, as in the hot weather.

12, v. to float in the air, as such minute particles.

13, v. to rise, as vapor. or fog.

14, n. minute particles of floating dust.

15, v. to be hazy.

16, n. a kind of plant, eaten with parched sesame seed.

17, n. a liquid measure of various capacities.

18, n. a vessel used to receive the juice of the sugar palm when tapped.

19, n. a pot with a long neck and open mouth, used for receiving flowers, an urn.

20, (Eng.), a. municipal.

21, v. to feel pleasurable sensations; to give indications of approaching wind or rain; to caper with excitement, as a.
horse when released after long confinement, \( \text{horse when released after long confinement} \)

\( \text{to feel pleasurable sensations,} \)

\( \text{v. to feel pleasurable sensations,} \)

\( \text{v. to frisk,} \)

\( \text{v. to frisk,} \)

\( \text{n. earth, ground, soil.} \)

\( \text{n. an earthen cup.} \)

\( \text{n. a kind of edible tuberous root.} \)

\( \text{n. richness of soil,} \)

\( \text{to manure land (polite).} \)

\( \text{n. a rampart, or mound of earth thrown up for defense,} \)

\( \text{to manure land (polite).} \)

\( \text{v. to be fertile, as soil.} \)

\( \text{v. to be under the influence of a nat of the earth; see under} \)

\( \text{v. to be under the influence of a nat of the earth; see under} \)

\( \text{a mixture of earth, dung, and other substances, used as plaster.} \)

\( \text{v. to smear with a composition of clay, dung. etc., in order} \)

\( \text{v. to smear with a composition of clay, dung. etc., in order} \)

\( \text{n. earth made smooth by smearing,} \)

\( \text{to serve as a floor.} \)

\( \text{n. a mixture of earth, dung, and other substances} \)

\( \text{n. a mixture of earth, dung, and other substances} \)

\( \text{to plaster threshing floors, paddy bins, etc.} \)

\( \text{v. to be rough, barren; to be enchanted, dangerous to be} \)

\( \text{v. to be rough, barren; to be enchanted, dangerous to be} \)

\( \text{occupied or traversed,} \)

\( \text{n. a pug mill, a mill for grinding and mixing clay for} \)

\( \text{n. a pug mill, a mill for grinding and mixing clay for} \)

\( \text{brick-making.} \)

\( \text{n. the earth.} \)

\( \text{n. an earthworm,} \)

\( \text{n. a plot of ground.} \)

\( \text{n. a vacant plot of ground.} \)

\( \text{v. to make an offering to the guardian nat of the earth, at the} \)

\( \text{v. to make an offering to the guardian nat of the earth, at the} \)

\( \text{spot where one has received a fall; see} \)

\( \text{v. an astrological term, used in determining the best time, situation, etc., for building,} \)
gQ«S, n. a species of blue ant thrush; comp. ကြင်ငဲ့

gGa, n. an earthen cup, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa, n. land revenue, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa (pron. ကြင်). n. a fox; a kind of cricket.

gGa, n. a species of blue ant thrush.

gGa, n. an upper superficial layer of soil.

gG (pron. ကြင်), n. the earth taken out of a hole or pit, in digging.

gGa, n. a land record.

gGa, n. the Land Records Department.

gGa, n. a Land Records Office.

gGa, n. Superintendent of Land Records.

gGa (pron. ကြင်), n. an Ignis fatua, will-o-the-wisp, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa (pron. ကြင်), n. clay, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa (pron. ကြင်), n. a clod of earth.

gGa, n. revenue paid on the produce of the ground, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa, n. grass in general; comp. ကြင်ကြင်း

gG, v. to be poor, as soil.

gGa, n. a roller; ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa, n. a causeway.

gGa, n. the descendants of natives of India living at Myedu, Shwebo district; ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa, n. an artificial mound.

gGa, v. to raise such a mound, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa (pron. ကြင်), n. a cellar, vault.

gGa (pron. ကြင်), n. a certain country officer who received commission on the sales and purchases of land in villages (U.B.).

gGa, n. a measurer and distributor of land, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa, n. a revenue writer or surveyor.

gGa, n. a supervisor, Public Works Department.

gGa, n. a term employed when enumerating the number of cattle in a herd, ကြင်ကြင်း

gGa, n. low-lying land, lowland.

gG, n. red ochre.

gG, n. alluvial soil, as an island recently formed.

gGa, n. same, ကြင်ကြင်း

gG, v. to bury, as treasure, ကြင်ကြင်း
fallow land.
the fragrant *Kampfera*.
a map.
a species of wild tomato.
an atlas.
earthnut, groundnut, peanut.
a kind of medicinal plant.
a ground bee.
the surface of the earth.
the purslane, an annual plant.
a kind of evil spirit.
chalk; whitewash.
wax made by the ground bee.
a fortification of earth.
a post or mark to designate the boundary of land.
a field.
wild land that has never been cultivated, sale proceeds of waste land, and redemption of land tax.
a ridge of earth.
imperfect rights in land; the owner of land.
to roll on the ground, as an animal.
a thrush, the *Turdus rufulus*.
to destroy utterly, to desolate, as a revolted province.
sloping ground, a slope.
the nightjar, a kind of bird.
a preparation of
v. to perform funeral rites by burying, in contradistinction to performing such rites by burning.
mortar made of mud; *comp.*
light, friable soil.
to be decayed, crumbling, rotten, as wood or cloth; *seldom used singly in colloquial*
a grand-child, a grandson and grandfather.
related as grandson and grandfather.
a grandson; a granddaughter.
see *ass*, n. an ass.
§ 2, v. to continue the same, remain unchanged, be stable, firm, permanent, eternal.

§ 88, v. see the parts.

§ 8, § 8, v. same as §; §, constancy, steadfastness of character; §, stability, firmness, permanence, eternal.

§ 8, v. to faint away, permanence, less than; §, to return again, gain, accomplish, consummate, as the union of husband and wife. Der. §

§ 8, 1, n. the north; Buddhists regard the north as the most excellent quarter of the heavens, because Gautama died with his head towards the north; "Ananda, I am weary, I wish to lie down; quickly place a couch between two sal trees with the head towards the north." M.B.

§ 8, n. bog iron ore.

§ 8, n. the north wind, to return again, as the north wind at the end of the rainy season.

§ 8, 2, v. to be raised, lifted up, placed on high, elevated; to be raised above (a difficulty), to gain, accomplish; to be consummated, as the union of husband and wife. Der. §

§ 8, 3, ordinal numeral auxiliary; ordinals are also made by affixing §, to raise, to cardinal numerals, as §, the second son; §, the second day; see Gram. sec. 102.

§ 8, n. a long, narrow, winding valley.

§ 8, n. same, to return, to be raised, to be narrow; used with §

§ 8, n. a ravine, gully.

§ 8, 1, n. an artificial watercourse, a ditch, channel, trench; §, a canal.

§ 8, n. the mound raised in digging a trench, §, a canal.

§ 8, 2, v. to be narrow; used with §

§ 8, v. to look forward to, expect, anticipate.

§ 8, v. to look forward; to have foresight.

§ 8, v. to look for, to wait in expectation, §, to hope, §, to conjecture, in respect to a distant object, or in regard to the future; to contemplate beforehand.
796

796, v. to have regard to an event or object in the future.
796, v. to be singed, scorched. Derived.
796, adv. immediately, instantly; applied to destruction by fire.
796, adv. quickly, rapidly.
796, v. to be full, crowded; comp. to be picturesque, pleasant to the eye; n. a pleasant grove, wood, wilderness.
796, v. to be full, crowded; comp. to be picturesque, pleasant to the eye; n. a pleasant grove, wood, wilderness.
796, n. a fortified place; a city, chief town, the seat of a court, a country town, the capital of a district. A proper should possess a bazar (796), a moat (796), and a fortress wall (796);
796, n. an official of the lowest grade in the judicial service possessing magisterial powers.
796, n. a subordinate ruler, or governor of a small town, subject to the jurisdiction of a.
796, n. suburbs.
796, n. the space between two cities.
796, n. the governor of a city.
796, n. the chief of a city; higher than 796. assessment of suburban land; rent of suburban land.
796, n. a bailiff, the head writer of the judicial officer of a township; the chief clerk of a appointed by royal authority; a Wun's clerk not appointed by royal authority.
796, n. a person who (formerly) received the revenue of a city, by a grant from the King.
796, n. the environs of a city; assessment of suburban land; rent of suburban land.
796, v. to build a (new) city.
796, n. the space within a city.
796, n. a fortification.
the whole country, a metropolis. the chief town in a district or township.
the thugyi of the circle which includes the metropolis.
the representative of a city, appointed by the governor, and residing at the seat of government of a province.
the wall of a fortress; comp. 
the governor of a city; a town or city magistrate, a mayor;
a tax levied on the whole city and province, without exempting the classes ordinarily exempt.
a resident native of a city (male).
a resident native of a city (female).
an official, inferior in rank to a viyook.
to be pleased with; used in combination with  
adv. sharply, pungently, deliciously, ; this last phrase is often used by sick persons.
adv. pungently,
to be friable, easily crumbled or pulverized, ; comp. 
to be hungry or thirsty; rarely used singly; usually preceded by  or  ; 
less than  
a term of compellation; not as elegant as  or  
to be good, excellent; rarely used alone; hence  ;  ; 
to be elegant; implies behavior characterized by courteousness and refined affability; to be debonair; 
to be overwhelmed (by water), suffocated; to faint away, be speechless and breathless;
(pron. )), n. noon; a half day, from morning to twelve o'clock.
as ๑๐ ๆ; ฉันซึ่งมีความคิด; ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. (pron. ฉัน), to be noon; ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

cgments, to culmination. (pron. ฉัน), ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.
v. to be past noon.

n. the time between nine o'clock and noon, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

n. Sir; addressed respectfully to one whose name is not known (obsolescent); comp. ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. to plaster, overlay; to be overlaid, decorated, adorned. Der. ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

n. small ornamental spires, summits, elevations, etc., on the roof or steeple of royal or sacred buildings; see ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. same as ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

n. certain relics of the body of a Buddha, see ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. same (most common), ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. to sleep, enjoy sleep; rarely used singly in colloquial; ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

n. a mattress.

n. a mattress stuffed in partitions, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. to enjoy, be pleased, take delight in, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ; seldom used singly.

v. same (obsolescent).

v. same (most common), ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. to be fine, nice, delicate; see ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ: not used singly.

adv. gently, moderately; ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. to be fine, nice, gentle, pleasant; see ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

1, see ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ, n. the hair of the body.

n. the unwholesome appearance which sometimes distinguishes one who has been long ill, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

or one who has been reduced to poverty, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

also applied to animals, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

v. to experience horripilation; used in combination with ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ, to have goose flesh, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

n. tweezers (for extracting the hairs of the face).

( pron. ฉัน), n. the depressions in the skin in which the hairs of the body grow, a pore of the skin, ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.

ฉันซึ่งมีความคิดต่างๆ.
n. down, the fine soft feathers of fowls.

the single hair which grows on a Buddha's forehead; see ↓

v. to experience horripilation; see ↓

2. v. to bear, bring forth; birth returns; to bear, bring forth; birth returns; to feed, nourish, cherish, bring up, to feed, as with fuel, to rear, as an animal, to support in return for having been supported in a previous state, a member of a family, how many brothers and sisters have you:

v. to tend carefully, tenderly, affectionately.

v. to be gray, to be dull, faded, ; to be spent, exhausted, to be poor, , to petition in forma pauperis; to sue in forma pauperis, to be dim, as the eye, ; comp. ;

v. to utter, speak, , . I have never uttered an evil word about your affairs, sir. Der. ↓

v. to touch upon, in discourse.

v. to gash obliquely, or in any way, as fish or flesh preparatory to cooking.

v. to gash obliquely, as beef for cooking or drying.

n. a serpent, snake; the male serpent.

(pron. ), n. a harmless snake.

v. a kind of serpent.
800  

**G**  

**G**  

1. n. the common green serpent, \( \text{G} \), the ribbon snake.  

2. n. the blind worm.  

3. n. one who treats for snake-bites (not a snake-charmer).  

4. n. the poison of a snake.  

5. n. a medicine or antidote for snake-bite: see \( \text{G} \).  

6. v. to hypodermically inject an antidote for snake-bite.  

The wrist, back of the hand and calf of the leg are the parts of the body usually chosen for such injection.  

7. n. a poisonous serpent; \( \text{G} \), a term of abuse.  

8. n. a kind of serpent.  

9. n. a kind of asthmatic affection.  

10. n. a species of ichneumon or mongoose.  

11. n. a very poisonous serpent with bronze colored markings on the back.  

12. v. to strike in biting, as a snake, \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \), the viper bitten by a snake; figuratively applied to a person who has overreached himself (the biter bit); \( \text{G} \).  

13. n. verses repeated as a charm against snake-bite.  

14. n. the thick central part of the blade of a spear; a similar ornament in wood work. Sometimes the (human) spinal column is termed \( \text{G} \), \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \), \( \text{G} \), \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \).  

15. v. to make such an ornament.  

16. n. the whipsnake.  

17. n. the trail of a serpent.  

18. n. one who catches and trains serpents, \( \text{G} \).  

19. n. the fire serpent.  

20. n. the cobra, \( \text{G} \), \( \text{G} \).  

**y.**  

1. n. affix, ablative, from, out of, \( \text{G} \); besides; \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \).  

2. verb. affix, continuative: see Gram. sec. 109; \( \text{G} \), \( \text{G} \).  

3. a corruption of \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \); \( \text{G} \).  

4. adv. only; used after a locative affix expressed or understood,
as ณ-ณ, at some future time only; ณ-ณ, ณ-ณ

ณ-ณ, n. a gadfly, ณ-ณ

ณ-ณ, v. to walk in sleep, ณ-ณ
ณ-ณ, v. to be possessed; especially applied to fruit that will not ripen, as plantains, ณ-ณ: applied to somnambulism: ณ-ณ

ณ-ณ, 1, see ณ, n. a mole, a dark spot on the body.

ณ-ณ, 2 (from ณ, to be named), v. to name, give a name, ณ:
ณ-ณ.

ณ-ณ, 3 (pron. ณ), v. to be ripe, as fruit, ณ-ณ; as a boil.

ณ-ณ, v. to be over-ripe, ณ-ณ: ณ-ณ;

ณ-ณ, 1. n. a touchstone to try metals by rubbing. ณ-ณ, ณ-
ณ-ณ, v. to burnish (metal or precious stones), ณ-ณ:

ณ-ณ, v. to rub (gold, silver, or precious stones) on a touchstone,
ณ-ณ, v. same as ณ-ณ, and ณ-ณ

ณ-ณ, 2, v. to make a mark; to mark. note down. ณ-ณ; to observe,
ณ-ณ: to think, be of opinion. ณ-ณ; to consider, to regard,
ณ-ณ, regard me as your own brother (in addressing a woman). Der. ณ-ณ, ณ-ณ

ณ-ณ, v. to lay up in mind (used in composition), ณ-ณ;

ณ-ณ, n. a written official notice or legal precept; a memorandum,
a minute.

ณ-ณ, ณ-ณ, n. a journal of events, a chronicle.

ณ-ณ, n. a statement of facts; a report.

ณ-ณ, n. the faculty of retaining in the mind, remembering,
ณ-ณ

ณ-ณ, n. a record, register; see ณ-ณ; ณ-ณ:

ณ-ณ, n. a post set up for a mark, ณ-ณ. ณ-ณ, ณ-ณ: a milepost.

ณ-ณ, v. to observe, ณ-ณ:

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902

902, n. a record, register, 902, a record keeper.
902, v. to enter among official records; 902
902, v. to remember, retain in memory, 902, to record
902, v. to make a mark; to mark, to take down in writing; to
make a mental note of, to bear in mind;
902, 1. n. the wood apple; also called 902, on account of its red bark.
902 (pron. 902), n. the Randia uliginosa, an evergreen tree armed
with sharp spines; it attains to the height of twenty or thirty feet.
The flowers are pure white; the ripe fruit is yellow, and the size
and shape of a hen's egg.
902, n. the fruit of the wood apple, used as a substitute for rice.
902, 2. n. window glass; a looking-glass, mirror, 902
902, n. a lantern, 902
902, n. a panel, a board inserted in a frame.
902, n. a magical glass which shows a person divested of clothes.
902, v. to be reflected, as a person's image in a looking-glass, or
in the water, 902
902 (pron. 902), n. a writing, which has to be deciphered by means
of a looking-glass.
902, v. to overlay with glass, 902
902, n. ornamental work in window panes, etc.
902, n. a stand for a looking-glass.
902, n. a coating of quicksilver.
902, n. the Crystal Palace, a large apartment within the palace
at Mandalay, so called from its walls being decorated with a mosaic
of mirror-glass and zinc; 902, the maids of honor who
occupied this apartment.
902, 902, 902, v. to dress one's self by a glass, 902
902 (pron. 902), n. a glass window, 902
902 (pron. 902), n. a telescope, 902
902 (pron. 902), n. a glazier's diamond.
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§ 3. n. a magnifying or multiplying glass; a microscope.

§ 4. n. crystallized sugar.

§ 5. v. to hit a mark. 

§ 6. v. to be right; to be certain, true.

§ 6. adv. rightly, truly.

§ 7. (pron. obj), n. a certain appendage to a ; see

§ 8. 1 (pron. obj), n. a rhomb; a rhomb or any other figure impressed on the forehead; , to impress a mark on the forehead.

§ 9, n. a rhomb, (Geom.).

§ 10. 2 (pron. obj), n. a large kind of creeper bearing a sour, bright red fruit, the oleaster plum; the wild olive.

§ 11. n. a plumb, carpenter's plummet.

§ 12. n. sassafras; the Sassafras officinale, a tree of the laurel family whose bark has an aromatic smell and taste; much used in building houses;

§ 13. 1, v. to aim, intend; comp. ; to have the mind set on an object,

§ 14. n. the object of one's aims, plans, projects,

§ 15. (pron. obj), n. the decoy, tame, female elephant which is followed by a wild, male elephant.

§ 16. v. to betroth, give in marriage while the parties are young; see

§ 17. v. to have an indistinct recollection; to come to probable recollection or knowledge; to make an estimate, to calculate;

§ 18. v. to aim, intend.

§ 19. verb. formative; see Gram. sec. 135; the verbal formative , from , to be right, true, is used chiefly in negative sentences, as , he knows not the fact of the arrival. It is sometimes used without a verbal root, as , he knows nothing about God or the Law; ,

§ 20. 1, v. to instruct, give instructions; hence

§ 21. v. to leave instructions.

§ 22. n. a letter of advice or instruction.
yōko, n. a superscription.
yōko, v. to give instructions to be acted on hereafter; to order, give an order, ODOcStS—.
yōkakku, v. to instruct. give instructions; to give an order, ODOcStS—.
yōko, 2, n. affix. locative. in. at, among, ODOcStS—.

yōko, 1. v. to miss (a mark), ODOcStS—; to err, be wrong, to make a mistake, ODOcStS—; to die, ODOcStS—: applied to elephants in court language, ODOcStS—; ODOcStS—.
yōko, 1, v. to have an indistinct recollection; to be somewhat mistaken. to have erred somewhat.
yōko, 2, int. what is it? show it! see yōko.
yōko, v. to shut (the eye); to wink with the eye, as in conveying a sign or secret instructions, ODOcStS—; not to appear, as color, ODOcStS—.

yōko, v. to blink.
yōko, adv. winkingly, as a person with weak eyes; twinklingly; ODOcStS—; ODOcStS—.
yōko, v. to twinkle.
yōko, v. same as yōko.
yōko, v. to be faded, as color or brightness. ODOcStS—; to have a serious, dejected countenance. ODOcStS—; ODOcStS—; ODOcStS—; to be tarnished, as a bright metal substance, ODOcStS—; to burn dimly, as the light of a lamp, ODOcStS—.

yōkai, 1, n. a harpoon; a medicine used to inoculate a wild elephant,
a harpoon with several prongs.

v. to become quiet through the effects of inoculation with

v. to have the eyes shut from languor, stupidity, excessive
opium smoking, or from close and anxious thought.

v. same; not used in colloquial.

v. to reach, attain to, overtake; to catch; to equal in ability, skill.

v. to lean upon; to lean against; to adhere to, to take refuge in.

v. a large cushion on which one may lean.

v. to adhere to, to hang upon as a dependent on a patron.

v. to cleave to, adhere to, to become.

3, verb. affix; see Gram. sec. 117; with prefixed to the root and a
continuous affix expressed or understood, before, or.
combined with until, until he went:

v. to store up, not used singly. Der. cco, cco, cco, cco.

v. to regard as weighty or important, to treat with attention, deference, respect; see of, accord, accord, accord, accord, accord.

v. to blow, as with the mouth; to play on a wind instrument,

to blow on silver when melted in a crucible, and hence, to smelt silver, to blow in puffs, as the wind; to explode, as gunpowder, to hiss, as a snake; to blow out, as a light, or.

v. to be dim, as the eyes, comp. to be dusky, as the
sky before rain, before wind, co, co; to be blurred, as glass, cco, or writing, cco, cco; particularly as palm leaf writings from not having been properly earth-oiled; to be sullen in countenance,

v. to be dissatisfied, angry in appearance, or in mind; seldom used except in adverbial forms.
adv. dimly, obscurely; darkly, sullenly.

adv. dimly, darkly, whether from weakness of eyesight or deficiency of light.

adv. to glimpse.

v. to be small, minute.

v. to harrow a field, in order to loosen the soil and make a more equal distribution of the young plants.

v. to be chief, to rule over, govern.

n. ministers and high officials collectively; the nobility.

n. an attendant; an esquire.

v. to be faded, as color or brightness.

n. a mole, a dark spot on the body.

n. a mole or dark spot on the body that increases, but may disappear.

n. a permanent mole.

v. to place in a prone position, as opposed to supine.

to place with the convex side uppermost; to be thus placed; to fall face downward.

to be bewildered.

to be upset, as a scheme or plan.

to sleep or lie with the face downward.

to overturn.

adv. over and over, in a disordered manner.

adv. pronely, lying with the face downward.

opposed to.

v. to err, entertain erroneous sentiments.

v. to overthrow, turn upside down; to lie in a prone position.

n. Sir, Madam; a term of compellation used by females (obsolescent), used by women, is not polite.
dark, more than

to

very
to

more

be

take up one's position in the dark, with the view of escaping observation; almost always used in a bad sense, 

to darken, as a room, etc.,

to grow dark, as from a squall;

to become thick, as the atmosphere from heavy fog;

to take up one's position in the dark, with the view of escaping observation; almost always used in a bad sense,

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§8. 2. *n.* a name common to two kinds of trees, in the mangrove swamps.

§8, 1. *n.* fume: commonly applied to medicinal fume, vapor.

§8, v. to receive fumigation, as a remedy for disease; to fill with hot air, as a fire-balloon,  *

§8. 1, *v.* to be absorbed in thought; to be abstracted.

§8. 2, *n.* a name common to two kinds of trees, in the mangrove swamps.

§8, 1, *n.* fume: commonly applied to medicinal fume, vapor.

§8, v. to receive fumigation, as a remedy for disease; to fill with hot air, as a fire-balloon,  

§8, *n.* fumigating medicine.

§8. 1, *n.* a roll of medicinal substances to be lighted for fumigation.

§8, v. to drug by means of smoke or vapor,  

§8. 2. *v.* to be a very dark color, nearly black; to be dark, as at early twilight, or as the sky before a storm; less than  

§8, *v.* to be dark in appearance, as a distant forest or mountain,  

§8, *v.* same as  

§8, *v.* same as  

§8, *v.* same as  

§8, *v.* same as  

§8, *n.* a kind of velvet; a kind of chintz,  

§8, *n.* a kind of creeper.

§8 (pron.  

§8, *n.* a kind of creeper; a water-plant.

§8, *n.* the product of the  tree, resembling cotton,  

§8. 1. *v.* to divide and distribute equally; comp.  

§8, *n.* same; to be proportionate.

§8, *v.* same; to be proportionate.

§8, *v.* to draw out long, make slender, stringy.  

§8, 1. *n.* a paste manufactured from a small kind of shrimp.

§8, 2. *n.* a hut used by persons engaged in catching shrimps.
to catch shrimps with a kind of net called -gun

to be moderate, gentle in treatment,  to make pliant
by the application of heat, in order to curve, or to straighten,

v. to persuade gently (rare in colloq.), see

n. a bamboo sprout.

(morn.  ), n. the bamboo sprout, pickled.

see  , v. to be ripe.

to catch with a bait; to lure; to proceed moderately and persuasively to accomplish an end; colloq.)

see  , v. to overspread, or be overspread.

(from , to float, down), v. to set afloat, cause to float down;
to lend money without taking interest; (from  )

see  , v. to fasten on lengthwise, to keep close to the side of, adhere to.

n. a leech, bloodsucker;  , the trepang;  , the sea slug.

(from  ), v. to secure with a cramp; n. an iron cramp; a staple.

v. to apply a leech.

to look at, to view, as a landscape, to behold.

v. same as

n. a prospect.

see  , v. to look forward, to have foresight.

see  , v. to look for, to wait in expectation.

n. a lookout; a race-stand.

, , see ,  ,  , v. to hope.

see , v. to conjecture in respect to a distant object, or in regard to the future.

see , v. to have regard to an event or object in the future.

n. scenery; the appearance of places.

v. to look forward to; see the parts.

(from  , to be singed), v. to singe, scorch, burn slightly.
810

(from ကောင်း, to be high), v. to make high, exalt, ကောင်း၍; ကောင်း ကောင်းတို့၊ ကောင်းတို့; ကောင်းတို့,
turn up the light; ကောင်း၍, to elevate the voice.

1, n. an arrow.

နှင်း၊ n. a quiver.

၂, n. the groove for an arrow in a crossbow.

နှင်း, n. a fabulous arrow which will go wherever the owner wishes, နှင်းကောင်း, နှင်းကောင်းကောင်း
နှင်း၍ (ကျ), n. a kind of tree, the gum of which is used to poison arrows, နှင်းကောင်း

နှင်းကောင်း (pron. ကျ), n. a quiver, နှင်းကောင်းကောင်း

နှင်း, n. the feathers of an arrow.

နှင်း, 2, n. a purlin, a horizontal timber supporting the common rafters, နှင်းကောင်း

နှင်း (from ကောင်း, to be submerged), v. to submerge, overwhelm in water;
more than ကောင်း; to bury, cover up in the ground, ကောင်းကောင်း; to bury in a grave, ကောင်းကောင်း; to cause to disappear, to cause to be lost, ကောင်းကောင်း;
ကောင်းကောင်း; to place troops in ambush, ကောင်းကောင်း

1. n. a fish-trap, မိုင်း; the generic term for all fish-traps; မိုင်း

နှင်း, မိုင်းကောင်း၊ မိုင်းကောင်း၊ မိုင်း၊ မိုင်းကောင်း, မိုင်း

နှင်း, n. a large kind of fish-trap.

ကျ, v. to make a ကျ

ကျကျကျ (pron. ကျကျ), n. the side opening to a fish-trap.

1. v. to please, delight; to allure, decoy; ကျကျကျကျကျ; ကျကျကျကျကျ; ကျကျကျကျကျ

ကျကျကျ, adv. a diminutive of similar import, ကျကျကျကျကျ;

ကျ 1, v. to be faded, as color or brightness, ကျ, ကျကျကျကျကျကျ

ကျကျကျ; to be on the wane, as authority, power, influence or religion, ကျကျကျကျကျကျကျ;

ကျကျကျကျကျကျကျကျ; to touch slightly, as a boat when partially aground, ကျ

ကျကျကျကျကျကျကျကျ; hence. ကျကျကျ, adv. for a little while, ကျ

ကျကျကျကျကျကျ; ကျကျကျ; ကျကျကျ;

ကျကျကျ, v. to have a momentary fit of drowsiness.

ကျ, v. to doze (royally), ကျကျကျကျကျကျ;

2 (freq. pron. ကျ), v. to overspread, or be overspread with any thick, membranous matter, ကျကျကျကျကျကျကျကျကျ
to be nearly shut, as the eyes from weakness.

v. to be overspread; to be closed, as the eyes from drowsiness, to drowse. is chiefly found in poetical works.

(from to be raised), v. to toss, toss up; to raise, elevate, exalt; to elevate the mind of another; to flatter, multiply arithmetically; to increase.

n. a multiplier (in arithmetic).

n. a kind of drum.

v. to promote, especially to invest with discretionary power.

v. to flatter.

n. a product (in arithmetic).

v. to fasten on lengthwise, to adhere; one kind of ; to hang on to another for sustenance, to sponge on; to lay by the side of, to slice or shave lengthwise, so as to make an angular segment of a sphere or cylinder; hence , to be friable, easily crumbled; applied to some kinds of insipid fruit.

(v. to singe, scorch, burn slightly, fig. , to extort money, to "bleed," to be fine, to be very smooth; to be rapid, as a wheel in motion, so that the several spokes are indistinguishable; to be friable, easily crumbled; applied to some kinds of insipid fruit.

v. to be stifled, suffocated, as with smoke, dust, etc.; to be stupefied, astonished; to experience a stinging sensation in the nose, as when inhaling sal volatile or smelling salts; or a pungent sensation, as
when inhaling the odor of chilies, onions, etc.; စည်တင်ခဲ့: စည်
နိုင်ငံသားအချက်အလက်;
နိုင်ငံသားအချက်အလက်;

စော, 1 (from စော, to be decorated). v. to put on by way of ornament, to decorate, adorn, စောဝင်ချက်;

စော, 2, v. to gash, as fish or flesh preparatory to cooking, စော
နိုင်ငံသားအချက်အလက်;
နိုင်ငံသားအချက်အလက်;

စာ, see စာ, v. to gash obliquely, as fish for cooking or drying.

စာ, v. to be very small, diminutive; not used singly; စာ;
n. a tick, စာ, a parasitic mite which infests bullocks, horses, goats, etc., စာ;

စာ, သို့မဟုတ်, စာ, သို့မဟုတ်, စာ;

စာ, v. to stir up, agitate; to disturb, annoy, vex; more than စာ;

to rummage; စာတွေနားလည်;
စာတွေနားလည်;

to stir up medicine in water. The Arakanese use စာ in the sense of searching a house or person, as for stolen property, in lieu of စာ;

စာ, v. same, စာတွေနားလည်;
စာတွေနားလည်;

စာ, v. to ransack, to search unceremoniously.

စာ, v. to whirl about, to make whirl around itself; comp. စာ;

စာ, v. to whirl around by the hair of the head.

စာ, v. to whirl around (trans.); to pull about here and there,
စာတွေနားလည်;
စာတွေနားလည်;

စာ, v. to smell sweet, be fragrant, စာ;
စာ;

စာ, စာ, စာ, စာ, စာ, v. see the parts.

စာ, စာ, စာ, v. same as စာ, (infreq.).

စာ, v. to gash, as fish or flesh preparatory to cooking.

စာ, see စာ, v. to gash obliquely, as fish for cooking or drying.

စာ, the twenty-sixth consonant in the Burmese alphabet.

စာ, 1, v. to strike or impel with a stroke toward one's self; to scratch, as a fowl, or paw the earth, as a horse or dog, စာ;

စာ, 2, n. water flying off when dashed against some substance, စာ;

စာ, စာ, စာ, စာ,
the wake of a vessel, 
edible zalacca, a kind of tree.
edible, n. the edible zalacca, a kind of tree.
edible, n. the edible zalacca, a kind of tree.
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are rare in colloquial, but are frequently found in old writings. ocos, 2, n. a bamboo texture set up in a rivulet or in a fishery, to intercept fish; a texture made of finely split bamboos used for window shades and veranda curtains; a chick.ocosoco,ocosoco (122).
ocosoco(pron. o6), n. the above bamboo texture spread on the thwarts of a boat.
ocosoco, v. to screen with chicks.
ocosoco (pron. o6), n. Moulmein ebony; blackwood.
ocosoco, n. the Vitis Linnei, a kind of creeper.
ocosoco, n. the Vitis auriculata, a large, woody climber, producing bunches of smooth, red, almost globular berries the size of grapes.
ocosoco (o6), n. a kind of medicinal plant, the Ancistrolobus mollis.
ocosoco (or o6), n. a species of Chickrassia producing the Chittagong wood.
ocosoco (o6)(pron. 6), n. a kind of tree, a species of Myrobalan, the Lumnitzera racemosa.
ocosoco, n. a plant of the genus Borago, the ehretia.
ocosoco, v. to be partial in deciding, to be biased.ocosoco 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kind; particularly applied to certain official palanquins, နေလေး, နော, နောခေါ်, နောရှာ, နောလိုင်; light-built ornamented bullock carts with a hood are called နေလေး।

နေလေး (pron. နေလေး), n. the hood or top of a palanquin, ornamented carriage, or cart.

နေလေး, 2 (pron. နေလေး), v. to be tame; to be civilized; to be graceful, to be delicate in scent, as a flower, to lose strength or efficacy, as a drug or medicine, နေလေး is also used in the sense of a malarial locality becoming less so, owing to cultivation, increase of population, etc., နေလေးတိုင်း နေလေးသောနောင်းဝင်သို့ လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စီမံများကို လျင်မြန်စွာ အောင် ပြောင်းလဲ တွေ့ရှိ သော စီမံများကို ပြောင်းလဲ လိုသည်။

နေလေး, v. to be well-bred, genteel, polite, complaisant; to be elegant in speech, see နေလေး; applied to things, to be handsome and fashionably made, နေလေးတိုင်း နေလေးသော နောင်းဝင်သို့ လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စီမံများကို လျင်မြန်စွာ အောင် ပြောင်းလဲ တွေ့ရှိ သော စီမံများကို ပြောင်းလဲ လိုသည်။

နေလေး, v. to be polite in speech (infreq.).

နေလေး, v. to be tame, familiar (when applied to animals); to have sexual intercourse before marriage; နေလေးသော နောင်းဝင်သို့ လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စီမံများကို လျင်မြန်စွာ အောင် ပြောင်းလဲ တွေ့ရှိ သော စီမံများကို ပြောင်းလဲ လိုသည်။

though scarcely any time has elapsed since my little deer came into my possession, it has become very tame indeed.

နေလေး, adv. tamely, နေလေးသော နောင်းဝင်သို့ လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စီမံများကို လျင်မြန်စွာ အောင် ပြောင်းလဲ တွေ့ရှိ သော စီမံများကို ပြောင်းလဲ လိုသည်။

နော, n. a doll, နောသော နောင်းဝင်သို့ လုပ်ငန်းများနှင့် စီမံများကို လျင်မြန်စွာ အောင် ပြောင်းလဲ တွေ့ရှိ သော စီမံများကို ပြောင်းလဲ လိုသည်။

နော (pron. နော), v. to break out afresh after appearing to be cured; see နောသော

နောနောနော (Pali), n. certain magical observances, နောနောနော

နောနော, n. to-day, to-day, နောနောနောကို လျင်မြန်စွာ အောင် ပြောင်းလဲ တွေ့ရှိ သော စီမံများကို ပြောင်းလဲ လိုသည်။

in colloquial corrupted into နော (pron. နော).

နော, n. any engine or machinery, နောသော

နော, n. same; နောသောနော, a mechanical engineer.

နော, n. a fan, နောသော; a punka, နောသော; v. to fan; to beckon with the hand, နောသော. နောသော

နော, v. to fan, နောသော
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cartridge box.

a gunpowder magazine.

to explode, as gunpowder.

to load a cannon or gun.

to be damp, as gunpowder.

a powder flask.

v. to make gunpowder.

n. earth impregnated with saltpetre.

to explode, as gunpowder.

n. a gunpowder manufactory.

strike right and left, or to make any rapid motion from side to side.

to flourish, as a stick, to waddle as a duck.

to do at random.

to make a conjectural calculation, comp. 

to make a conjectural calculation.

adv. guessingly, at random.

to go from side to side in walking, to walk in a wabbling manner.

to speak at random.

v. to guess at random; not used in ordinary colloquial but met with in songs.

to call out to a person, not being certain of his exact locality.

n. a long strip of cloth attached to the front of a bier of notable persons, and carried by several persons in a procession.

affix, and; used in enumerating a succession of things, the initial letter adapting itself to the preceding word for the sake of euphony, as etc. (Colloq.).

n. splendor of attendants, equipage, etc., 

n. Yasodhara, wife of Prince Sidharttha (who became Gautama the Buddha).

n. a Jew.

(Pali, a portion, division, ) n. a watch, an indefinite period of night; there are three of these, viz., the early B. D. 52.
part of the evening, tlement, the time of midnight, the time of morning; the place of, or about a thing, as the place of, or about the clouds; the outside, surface.

1, n. a cultivated spot of ground, the place of, or about a thing, as a cultivated spot of ground.

2, n. land producing millet, sesame, cotton, indigo, etc.

3, v. to make a quid of betel, a medicinal drug.

4, n. a certain preparation of boiled rice mixed with sundry ingredients; one kind of a certain preparation of boiled rice mixed with sundry ingredients.

5, n. a mendicant, beggar, a temporary palace.

6, n. a term of reproach, addressed to a woman.

7, n. the third stage of the world of nats; see under.

8, a. temporary, used for a short time only.

9, n. a building for temporary residence.

10, n. a temporary palace.

11, v. to remove to a temporary residence.

12, v. to itch.

13, adv. with light itching.

14, adv. same; more intense than.

15, n. the itch in an advanced stage; more intense than.

16, v. to itch; more intense than.

17, v. to be rotten, as cloth.

18, v. to gleet, discharge pus, as a sore.

19, v. to lean, be inclined; less than; more than.

20, n. a posture-dance.

21, adv. leaning to one side and the other, as a drunken man.

22, adv. in most poor and wretched plight.

23, adv. vaguely, indefinitely, insinuatingly.

24, (rare in coloq.), (more common),
indefinitely, ambiguously, evasively; waveringly, hesitating between two; a man of doubtful or undecided character; the offering of food inferior in quality to that partaken of by one's self is (termed) a slave's offering; his language is not in accordance with what is credible. used in a bad sense.
man in the moon." M B. The Burmese believe that the figure of a hare is in the moon, and that the figure of a peacock is in the sun; hence the saying ပမားကြက်ကင်မှားရှိပြီးနောက်, which is equivalent to telling a person that one's affection for him is undying.

မိုးနား, v. to set a snare for hares.

မိုးနား, n. a harrier.

မိုးနား, v. to take tender care. မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။

မိုးနား, v. to believe, have confidence in, to trust; မိုးနား; အမားညှိုး, a
confidant; မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။ (123).

မိုးနား, v. to regard as wholly trustworthy (rare in colloq.).

မိုးနား, v. to believe cordially, to trust implicitly, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။ I implicitly trust my man, Maung Ba Kin.

မိုးနား, v. same as မိုးနား

မိုးနား (pron. မိုးနား), a. and adv. plausible, having the semblance of truth,မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။

မိုးနား (pron. မိုးနား), မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။ v. to be presumptive evidence, to be probably true, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။

မိုးနား, a. credible. မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။

မိုးနား, v. to accredit.

မိုးနား, v. to doubt, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။; မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။, doubt.

မိုးနား, v. to be questionable.

မိုးနား, v. to be contracted. drawn into a small compass; to shrink, as flannel, cloth, etc., မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။

မိုးနား, v. see the parts.

မိုးနား, v. to take; to be of opinion; မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။, to be irrevocable, past recall, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။ မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။ မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။. Der. မိုးနား

မိုးနား, v. to bring.

မိုးနား, v. see the parts, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။ မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။

မိုးနား, v. to comprehend; to believe (infreq.).

မိုးနား, v. to be considerate; to restrain the feelings, မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။; comp. မိုးနားရာစာများကို နိုင်သည်။; something between မိုးနား, and မိုးနား, to take into the mind.

မိုးနား, v. to take and carry; to bring, fetch.

မိုးနား, v. to complain. utter expressions of regret for the absence or loss of some one beloved. မိုးနား, မိုးနား (not used in colloq.).
C00008—

C00008,

v. to secure,

V.
to re-assume.

v. to bring.

v. to take away, lit. to take and go.

Pali ccOOCt, n. a measure of length equal to 6,100 tus (ccOOCt), or four gu-wokes (ccOOCt), or thirteen and one half English miles; according to Latter, twelve miles, five furlongs; according to Childers, twelve miles.

Pali, adv. for the most part, generally, in the main,

Pali, adv. the many with the few,

v. to be loose, flimsy, as badly woven cloth; chiefly reduplicated and used adverbially.

a. worn out, exhausted,

adv. slightly; affixed to and,

adverbially.

1. n. one of the race of Yaws, living west of the Irrawaddy River, and east of the Arakan Yoma range.

2. int. there now! expressive of disapprobation, surprise, or fear,

(RSc^jS) oao|08S!SGco[§ii

1. n. a ladle; not used singly.

n. a cup-like ladle,

n. a pudding stick, a flat wooden spoon used to stir rice when cooking; fig., a mischievous person,

2. v. to wind around, as thread on a spool,

or on the quill of a shuttle,

or as a garment thrown around the neck,

n. the handle of a spool or reel, used when winding thread.

n. the spindle of a spool.

num. aux. applied to mankind or superior beings; in the latter case not respectful;

n. a father-in-law, or mother-in-law.

n. a mother-in-law.

n. a father-in-law.
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QCOOCn, n. a brother-in-law, a wife’s brother; a man’s sister’s husband;

n. lit. brother-in-law call the dog, a bird that usually lives in dense forests, whose note has a striking resemblance to the sound of these words.

QCOOCn, n. a sister-in-law, a husband’s sister; a woman’s brother’s wife;

v. to be restless, meddlesome, disorderly, as children,

commonly used adverbially, คือดีผลผลิตผลผลผลผลผล

adv. in a restless, unsettled, disorderly manner,

なにょ,  Ord. คือดีผลผลผลผลผลผล

n. a bi-valvular shellfish, as an oyster, clam, mussel;

comp. คือดีผลผลผลผลผล

n. a convex shellfish. Der. คือดีผลผล

n. a male of the human race, a man; a man in the eminent sense of the word; used as a polite substitute for คือ, คือ

pron. คือ)

n. the male organ,

n. a man of strength, whether physical or mental,

a prayer frequently offered by women.

v. to be bold, fearless, as a man should be; used in commendation.

n. any manly sport, or sport which is exclusively engaged in or witnessed by men.

n. a state of existence as a man, as distinguished from that of a woman, คือดีผลผลผลผลผลผล; an imprecation frequently used by men when asserting their innocence. etc.

n. a male actor who takes the part of the princess in a dramatic performance,

n. a man of superior virtue; a term usually applied to Bodhisats,

v. to take a husband; in meaning similar to คือดี, but more polite; คือดี, to have a husband.

n. an accoucheur.

n. a hermaphrodite, said to have the parts of a woman, but the passions of a man; comp. คือดีผลผลผลผลผล

( pron. คือ)
soooo^OBoo?, n. an article of male attire.

COOoS, n. see COOoS; COOoS, COOoS, used merely as an expletive to COOoS; comp. COOoS.

COOoS, n. four streams or currents which bear away human beings, see COOoS, COOoS, COOoS; comp. COOoS.

1. see COOoS (from COOoS), n. the knot of hair as worn by men.

2. v. to make a mistake, from absence or confusion of mind, from a sudden emotion, or from want of consideration; to be hysterically nervous, COOoS; to talk in one's sleep, COOoS.

COOoS (pron. COOoS), adv. blindly, confusedly, blunderingly, COOoS.


COOoS, COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS, v. to imitate without consideration, to do because others do, COOoS; COOoS, COOoS.

COOoS, v. same as COOoS; used chiefly as a verbal formative.

COOoS, COOoS, COOoS.


COOoS, n. a pudding stick; see COOoS under COOoS, 1.

COOoS, n. the Saurops Albicans, an erect, simple-stemmed undershrub, having minute stipules and lanceolate leaves. The fruit is snow-white and the size of a small cherry.

COOoS, n. the large hornbill, Buceros Homrai.

COOoS, n. the black hornbill.

COOoS, adv. very little, COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS.


COOoS, v. to be very dry, tending to decay, less than COOoS; COOoS, COOoS, COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS COOoS.

COOoS, v. same as COOoS.
COO, (Pali), n. the private parts, whether male or female;  故  故， 叔父叔父叔父, 叔父叔父叔父, 叔父叔父叔父, 叔父叔父叔父, “the four
yous or classes of birth or existence, viz. oviparous, viviparous,
muscle-sprung and apparitional.” Childers.

COO, int. here! take it! COO; used in calling horses and
bulllocks, COO

COO, v. to guess at random; see COO

1, n. preserves, sweetmeats, confectionery.

COO, v. to make confectionery; to season with sugar, COO

2, v. to leak; applied also to weeping, and to evacuating the
intestines; to be made worse, be injured, damaged, COO; COO,

有时 has the same meaning as COO, e.g. COO, COO, COO,

COO, to issue forth, as blood, to bleed.

COO, n. a crack or aperture at which water is let in or out.

COO, v. to leak and run over, as from a vessel, COO

COO, v. to be made worse, be injured, damaged, COO, COO,

COO, 3, not used singly.

COO, v. to mock by inviting to take a thing and then refusing to
give it, calling COO, with an up and down motion of the forefinger;

COO, COO, COO, COO, a mocking phrase used by children.

COO, v. to lean, be inclined; more than COO, and COO; to spread
unevenly, as the threads of coarse cloth, after being pulled in
washing, etc., COO; COO, to go aside, COO, COO, COO,

COO, v. to be bent downward.

COO (pron. COO, COO), adv. staggeringly, COO, COO

COO, COO, COO, COO, COO, COO, COO, COO, COO,

COO, adv. leaningly, COO; COO, COO, COO, COO, COO

COO, n. a lookout, COO

COO, 1, v. to keep the limbs in a snug, contracted posture, moving
gently for fear of alarming, disturbing or offending; comp. COO;
fig., to submit, defer to the wishes or opinion of another, ဝါးတော့ (ဝါးတော့စားပေး) ဝါးတော့စားပေး; ဝါးတော့စားပေး (ဝါးတော့စားပေး) ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, adv. in the manner above indicated, but in a less degree.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, 2, int. right! that's it! ဝါးတော့စားပေး (obs.).
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to suspect of a crime, ဝါးတော့စားပေး (ဝါးတော့စားပေး) ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး (ဝါးတော့စားပေး), v. to accuse on suspicion.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, n. a Siamese, ဝါးတော့စားပေး; ဝါးတော့စားပေး, Siam; ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, n. the Ochna Wallichii, a tree sometimes fifty feet high.
The leaves are minutely but sharply serrulate; the flowers which are large and bright yellow, appear on very long, slender pedicels; the styles are about an inch long.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး, n. leaves and flowers carved on water stands, boats, etc.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, n. the Siamese language.
ဝါးတော့စား (pron. ဝါးတော့), ဝါးတော့ (more common), v. to make an excuse on insufficient grounds; one kind of ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to search for a pretext, ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to settle out of place; one kind of ဝါးတော့စားပေး; to deteriorate, become worse, ဝါးတော့စားပေး; rarely used singly. Der. ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to settle out of place, ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to deteriorate, become worse, ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, 1, n. a mark or figure delineated or painted on lacquered work, ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, ဝါးတော့စားပေး; ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, n. a certain ornamental graduation in a double roof.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to delineate on painted or lacquered work, ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, ဝါးတော့စားပေး, n. a delineator in such work.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, 2, v. to move, change position, go or come (spoken of royalty),
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, ဝါးတော့စားပေး, ဝါးတော့စားပေး (applied to a Buddha); when reduplicated, aside, removed to a little distance, as ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး, a little south of east.
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to be drawn aside, be distorted, awry; to be one-sided, slanting off, ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး ဝါးတော့စားပေး
ဝါးတော့စားပေး, v. to distort (the features).
one-sided, distorted, awry, *adv.

pron. "q", to put together side by side, or laterally *not end to end, as *adv.

to put together side by side, or laterally *not end to end, as *adv.

to concern, appertain to, *adv.

to worry, to cause to be uneasy.

to obtain; to capture, as a criminal or rebel, *n.

a thick plank used in constructing the side of a ship.

the twenty-seventh consonant in the Burmese alphabet.

v. to get, obtain, *n. adv. by extraordinary effort.

v. to know how to get; to be rich. *In colloquial this word has been corrupted into *n.

v. to obtain; to capture, as a criminal or rebel, *n.

n. a quotient, *n.

verb, affix, must, *n.; frequently euphonic; may, as *n., equivalent to *n., may I eat this fruit? can, as *n., equivalent to *n., can I go by this road? *i.e.,

followed by *n. or *n.* means to be under a necessity or obligation, *n., I had to go early in the morning;

he was obliged to forfeit one thousand rupees; *n., he has had to suffer the punishment of whipping once.

verb, affix, sign of the infinitive mood, as *n. he went to drink water (or in order to drink water), equivalent to *n.;

verb, affix, equivalent to *n., but more elegant;
properly a sign of the potential mood, as 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

qū, 1 (from 父), n. a natural day of twenty-four hours; a day of the month; 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, e.g., full moon of 云南省楚雄市楚雄州; equivalent to the English “high day.”

云南省楚雄市楚雄州 (云南省楚雄市楚雄州), n. a lucky or unlucky day; 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, to select an auspicious day.

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. an intermediate day, a day intercalated at the end of the year, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, v. to be long in respect to the number of days, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. the day before worship-day, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. or adv. every other day, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, or 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. or adv. same; 云南省楚雄市楚雄州 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. the date of a person's birth; a written engagement (to pay money); comp. 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, v. to intercalate a day, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州 (云南省楚雄市楚雄州), n. a month which has an even number of days (30), or an uneven number of days (29), as follows, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州 (云南省楚雄市楚雄州); 云南省楚雄市楚雄州 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. the date of an event, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, adv. daily, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, v. to put off from day to day, as business or work.

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. lit. a rotten day, a bad day, either one spent in vain, or one marked by unlucky indications; see 云南省楚雄市楚雄州; 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. the day after worship-day, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, adv. daily, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. the most lucky day of the month.

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, v. to put off from day to day, as business or work. 云南省楚雄市楚雄州

云南省楚雄市楚雄州, n. a week; seldom used.

云南省楚雄市楚雄州 (pron. 云南省楚雄市楚雄州), n. a feast given to guests attending a funeral ceremony seven days after the burial of the deceased, 云南省楚雄市楚雄州
and, n. the days in excess of the regular number of days in a year, on account of which an intercalary month is inserted.

and, 2, see . water flying off when dashed against some substance.

and, 3, v. to weave, whether cloth, a mat, or a basket. Der. 

and, n. the quill of a shuttle; a hole in the post of a bamboo fence, to receive the end of a bar.

and, n. a rail to be inserted in the holes of the posts of a fence.

and, v. to construct a rail fence in the manner just indicated.

and, n. the spindle of the quill of a shuttle; a bar in a woven bamboo fence.

and, 4, v. to be quick, violent; not used singly.

and, v. to be unfeeling, severe, cruel; more than ; to be liberal, lavish, . this person is unlike anybody else, he is exceedingly cruel to his wife, children, horses and bullocks; also applied to beauty in women, as 。

and, adv. instantly (infreq.); (more common).

and, adv. quickly, violently; freely.

and, adv. cruelly, unfeelingly; liberally, lavishly; 

and, v. to be unfeeling, severe, cruel; to be liberal, lavish, ; oftener used in a good, than in a bad, sense; to be careless, unconcerned about one's property, so as to give lavishly, , there are very few who are as lavish in their religious offerings as U Lu Bein.

and, 5, verb. a, to be capable of (in regard to feeling). ; as an auxiliary to the verbs , , and ; , conveys the same meaning as the English expression "to have the heart to," .

and (pron. ), n. epic poetry, .

and (pron. ), n. an offering to a nat, , .

and (pron. ), verb. a, , sometimes equivalent to . see Gram. sec. 109; .

and, n. a pleasant grove, wood, wilderness, ; used in poetry and songs.
weave), *n.* weaving.  

variegated tree-snake (*innocuous*).

a movable loom.

the posts of such a loom.

the lower grooved timber of the lathe of a loom, in which the sley is inserted; *comp.* 

the beam of the harness or heddles of a loom.

a loom.

the posts of a loom.  

to join the warp to be woven, to the thrums remaining in the heddles.

uneven, as weaving (one side of the cloth being higher than the other).

to be skilled in weaving.

the pegs or short stakes driven into the ground for winding the warp; see 

the abb, yarn for the warp.

to tread the treadle of a loom; *n.* the treadle of a loom.

the harness or heddles of a loom.  

the warp.

the woof.  

a round bar in a fence; *comp.* 

to pass the sizing brush over the warp.

a sizing brush.

to weave.

a factory where many looms are in operation.

*pron. *v.* to extend the thread lengthwise preparatory to weaving; *fig.*

the two sticks used to separate the threads of the warp, and placed next to the yarn beam, 

the knife used for cutting off the ends of threads.

v.* to learn weaving: to teach weaving.

*pron.* *n.* a weaver.

a web, cloth in a loom.

a certain monster of the *biliu* (*c8co8*) genus.  

The Rak-shas resemble the Yakas, but they have not, like them, the power.
to assume any shape that they choose. When appearing to men they must assume their own proper form. They live principally in the forest of Himala, and feed on the flesh of the dead, whether of beasts or men.” M.H.

Quhnoo, n. vinegar (obs.), ʃọọg. ʃọọg, a. a girder, or longitudinal timber sustaining the joists of a house (ʃọọg); comp. ʃọọgọọg; a bar in a rail fence, ʃọọgọọg.

Quhnoo, n. the hole in a house post, into which the girder is inserted.

Quhnoo, a. made rail-fashion, ʃọọgọọgọọgọọg; v. ʃọọgọọgọọgọọg.

Quhnoo, n. Arakan, ʃọọg. Arakan, is officially applied to the whole of Arakan, viz. the Akyab district, Arakan Hill Tracts, the Kyaukpyu and Sandoway districts; but the Arakanese only apply the term ʃọọg to the Akyab district and the Hill Tracts; one of the Arakanese race. The ancient names of Arakan were ʃọọg (ʃọọg) (from ʃọọg, a bilu, and ʃọọg, country, city, kingdom), and ʃọọg (ʃọọg).

Quhnoo, n. a pleasant grove, wood (not used in colloq.); see ʃọọg. ʃọọg, n. the breast, ʃọọg; ʃọọgọọgọọgọọg, like the child of one's bosom.

Quhnoo, v. to be uneasy in the stomach from fulness, whether occasioned by food or gas, ʃọọgọọgọọgọọgọọg.

Quhnoo, n. an ornament worn on the breast, ʃọọgọọgọọgọọgọọg.

Quhnoo, v. to hurtle.

Quhnoo, n. the breast of a brute animal, ʃọọgọọgọọgọọgọọg.

Quhnoo, n. a breastplate.

Quhnoo, n. the protuberance of the breasts in man or woman.

Quhnoo, v. to have a constriction of the chest.

Quhnoo (pron. o), n. a large shield of boards carried in the hand and planted when required for protection.

Quhnoo, v. to be broad in the chest, ʃọọg. ʃọọg, n. the depression at the breastbone.

Quhnoo (pron. ʃọọg), ʃọọg. v. to be narrow in the chest.

Quhnoo (pron. ʃọọg), v. to have the sensation of tightness in the chest, so as to breathe with some difficulty; less than ʃọọg; ʃọọgọọgọọg.

Quhnoo, n. a close jacket worn by girls.

Quhnoo, v. to be broad-chested, as a man, ʃọọg. ʃọọg, n. the depression at the breastbone.

Quhnoo, v. to agree, be on good terms, ʃọọgọọgọọgọọgọọgọọg; ʃọọg; to agree in respect to a bargain, ʃọọgọọgọọgọọgọọgọọg;
two zayats built parallel to each other, with a pathway running between them.

adverb, in a broken-hearted manner, prostrated with grief, as one who is overcome by grief.

to palpitate, beat, as the heart.

(pron. ကြက်ချင်း), n. the chest.

to place breast to breast, with an unusual depression at the breastbone.

to feel free and natural in the chest; opposed to ချင်း, and ရောင်စား

n. the bosom, i.e., the breast and parts adjacent; နတ်စက်

n. a guardian, regent; မိဘန်ကြက်ချင်း, the mother or near
relation of an hereditary thugyi, who conducts his affairs during
his minority (U.B.).

n. the natural warmth of the body (lit. breast), အမြဲစား

something bound on the breast. ချင်းစား

to be uneasy from an unnatural appetite.

(pron. ကြက်), adv. breast to breast, ကြက်စား

to close with an enemy (infreq.); ချင်းစား, to
grapple in wrestling.

v. to breathe with difficulty, from an obstruction in the chest;
more than ချင်း; fig., အမြဲစားအတွင်းချင်းစား, as in
hearing disagreeable news.

n. the pit of the stomach.

(pron. ကြက်), n. a fence or palisade outside a fortification.

to beat the breast, ကြက်စက်, ကြက်စက်စက်, ကြက်စက်အနေဖြင့်အကြည်စား

n. the gusset in each side of a Burmese jacket; an ornament
worn by the prince in a dramatic performance.

n. a kind of bamboo trap used in catching shrimps; see မိကြက်。

to beat the breast, ကြက်စား

to be sore in the breast; comp. ကြက်စား

n. the breast (of man).

to have severe pain in the stomach; the Arakanese say ကြက်စားစား
832 နမာရိုး ကြောင့်

နမာရိုး (pron. နမာရိုး). n. the space before the breast; presence, အချိန်, နန်းမှားစွာနိုင်ပါသည်။ နမာရိုး သို့မဟုတ် မှားစွာ နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, v. to have the sensation of fullness in the chest.

နမာရိုး (pron. နမာရိုး). n. a covering for the breast, ကောင်လိပ်, အချိန်, အနားယူ, သို့မဟုတ် နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, n. a covering for the breast; a bib, အနားယူချင်း

နမာရိုး, n. a badge of office worn on the breast.

နမာရိုး, adv. abreast.

နမာရိုး, n. the breastbone.

နမာရိုး, v. to wear the Burmese petticoat so as to cover the breasts; comp. နမာရိုးလိုး, to wear the same with the breasts uncovered; နမာရိုးကြည်, နမာရိုးလိုး

နမာရိုး, v. to feel free and natural in the chest, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, v. to be round-bodied.

နမာရိုး, v. to have a feeling of oppression in the breast; to feel uneasy in the stomach from fullness, နမာရိုး; also used figuratively, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုးကြည်, n. a large timber suspended horizontally against the wall of a fortress, to let fall upon an assailing party.

နမာရိုး, n. the breadth of the breast, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, n. the breast of a female, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး; နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, to be full in the bust.

နမာရိုး, n. a shoulder belt.

နမာရိုး, n. one's own child, နမာရိုးလိုး, နမာရိုးလိုး, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, v. to feel uncomfortable from an empty stomach; နမာရိုး

နမာရိုးကြည်, နမာရိုး sometimes has the same meaning as နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး (pron. နမာရိုး), n. the Gardenia coronaria, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, n. the Karen cabbage-palm.

နမာရိုး, n. the Indian grape.

နမာရိုး, 1, v. to be mature, firm; opposed to နမာရိုး, ကလွှတ်, ကလွှတ်

နမာရိုး, v. same, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုးကြည်, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, 2, v. to repeat melodiously, chant, နမာရိုး

နမာရိုး, v. same, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး, နမာရိုး

to trail; used singly.

U San Dun's manner of speaking is very rude; one has no right to address one's superiors in a disrespectful manner.

to be rude, disrespectful in addressing others.

San Dun's manner of speaking is very rude; one has no right to address one's superiors in a disrespectful manner.

to be at the bottom, be deep-seated, as a wound or sore that has apparently healed.

to retreat and return to the combat, as a fighting cock; to place or put for the sake of accumulating; is much used as a verb. affix in colloquial to denote frequency of action, e.g.,

also to express the main object of an action when mentioning some collateral forming a part (usually preliminary) of it, e.g.,

n. capital.

n. a short ladder suspended from the top of a tree.

n. a light ladder used in ascending a tree.

(n.), see , n. a kind of medicinal plant, the Ancistrolobus mollis.

1. n. a pheasant.

2. n. a spinning wheel, frame, etc., an irrigation water wheel.

n. the band of such wheels.

(pron. ), n. a composition with which the band is rubbed.

, n. the bearings in which a spindle rests and turns.

n. the wheel of the spinning wheel; any wheel in a machine.

n. a kind of spinning wheel.

v. to wind around, encircle.

v. to entwine and climb up, as a creeper, remaining behind.

verb. affix, remaining behind.

B. D. 53.
\[C|pS\] v. to aim at, have reference to; not used singly.

\[C|^Gj\] v. same.

\[o^\] (from \[O\]), v. same, most common.

\[V.\] the treasure intended for use in religious matters.

\[G|\] (from \[O\]), v. same.

\[Cj\] from \[O\], v. same, most common.

\[0^e\] the treasure intended for use in religious matters.

\[Gc\] (pron. \[\]) \[O\] (from \[\]), n. the pegs, or short stakes driven in the ground, on which warp is wound.

\[\] (pron. \[\]), n. a weaver's reed or sley.

\[G\] v. to be on terms of familiar and intimate acquaintance, as betrothed lovers.

\[Cj\] (pron. \[\]), n. a lover of either sex whose love is reciprocated, a sweetheart;

\[\] a term denoting that a person has married his or her first love.

\[\] v. to indulge in mutual love.

\[\] v. to be broken off, as a betrothal between lovers;

\[\] n. a party in a broken engagement;

\[\] v. to break an engagement;

\[\] n. a faithless lover who breaks a promise to marry.

\[\] v. to have many lovers;

\[\] n. same as \[\]

\[\] n. business, trouble, \[\] (occurs in songs).

\[\] n. a weight used by dealers in precious stones.

\[\] is about one ninth less than a carat.

\[\] (pron. \[\]) (Pali), n. anything precious.

\[\] n. ten precious things, including gold, silver, and several kinds of precious stones, which priests are forbidden to handle.

\[\] n. the three objects of worship, \[\] Buddha, the Law,
and the Priesthood, these constitute a three-fold formula which Buddhists repeat as an act of worship; three is a sacred number among Buddhists; these constitute a three-fold formula which Buddhists repeat as an act of worship; three is a sacred number among Buddhists; these constitute a three-fold formula which Buddhists repeat as an act of worship; three is a sacred number among Buddhists; these constitute a three-fold formula which Buddhists repeat as an act of worship; three is a sacred number among Buddhists; these constitute a three-fold formula which Buddhists repeat as an act of worship; three is a sacred number among Buddhists; these constitute a three-fold formula which Buddhists repeat as an act of worship; three is a sacred number among Buddhists.
quarrel. v. to harbor resentment, bear malice;

quarrel (pron. .getBean). n. the beginning of a quarrel; an aggressor,

quarrel. v. to begin a quarrel, to be the aggressor.

quarrel. n. war, the beginning of a quarrel; lit. to sow enmity, to begin a quarrel.

quarrel. v. to cease, as enmity, usually refers to a contention in words.

quarrel. v. to show an inclination to quarrel, to take occasion to quarrel.

quarrel. v. to have few enemies.

quarrel. v. to come to a quarrel, sometimes equivalent to

quarrel. v. to come to an end, as a quarrel, usually referring to a physical combat;

quarrel. v. to quarrel; usually referring to a physical combat, as a quarrel.

quarrel. n. a party in a quarrel, an opponent, advancing, advancing;

quarrel. n. an evil, calamity, advance, at enmity.

quarrel. n. an evil, calamity, to resolve on making resistance,

quarrel. v. to be free from enemies and dangers, an evil, as dangerous, as

quarrel. v. to seek a quarrel, as an enemy, through fear or other cause, as dangerous, as

quarrel. v. to keep aloof, as an enemy, through fear or other cause, as dangerous, as
quarrelsome, v. to be quarrelsome; to be aggressive, अङ्गेजिया, संस्कृत भाषा
quarrelsome, v. to be dissipated, as a cause of fear (rare in colloq.).
quarrelsome, v. to escape danger.
quarrelsome, v. to dissipate enmity.
quarrelsome, v. to be safe, as अङ्गेजिया, a place of safety, अङ्गेजिया
enmity, n. an enemy, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, the Burmese use this collective phrase even when they speak of having suffered damage from only one of the five kinds of enemies; thus a cultivator would say that he had been ruined by the five kinds of enemies, when his crops alone had been destroyed.
quarrelsome, v. 2, v. to appropriate, set apart for some purpose, design for; अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया; comp. अङ्गेजिया; अङ्गेजिया
quarrelsome, v. 3, verb. formative; see अङ्गेजिया; see Gram. sec. 125, 3rd; the verbal in अङ्गेजिया (from अङ्गेजिया, to appropriate), denotes what is for some purpose, as अङ्गेजिया, what is to be done; अङ्गेजिया, a book for me to study; अङ्गेजिया, he came to look.
quarrelsome, n. a rafter of wood; comp. अङ्गेजिया
quarrelsome, n. a transverse timber, which occurs at intervals between the plate and the ridge of a roof, to support the rafters.
quarrelsome, n. vegetable fragrance.
quarrelsome, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया. अङ्गेजिया. अङ्गेजिया. अङ्गेजिया. अङ्गेजिया.
quarrelsome, v. to be fragrant, as the air filled with sweet odors.
quarrelsome, v. to make a barrier on the side, अङ्गेजिया (obs.). Der. अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया.
quarrelsome, v. to stand; to stop, halt, remain, अङ्गेजिया; hence अङ्गेजिया; अङ्गेजिया
quarrelsome, v. to hold out, to sustain, अङ्गेजिया; to withstand an enemy. अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, to petition (clerical).
quarrelsome, v. to wait, remain, delay, अङ्गेजिया; अङ्गेजिया; अङ्गेजिया; अङ्गेजिया; अङ्गेजिया;
quarrelsome, n. a fellow-countryman; a fellow-townsman.
quarrelsome, v. to stop, halt, remain.
quarrelsome, v. to take up one's abode either permanently or for a brief space of time; an honorific expression applied to Buddhist monks and officials of high rank, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया, अङ्गेजिया.
**qūṣeṣa,** v. see the parts; 838

†qūṣeṣa, n. small timber suitable for posts.

qūṣ, n. a flat basket.

qūṣa, n. desire, longing for, qūṣaṣaṣaṇaḥ, qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣa (Pali qūṣa), n. appetite; lust, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ; similar to qūṣa

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, n. a species of large rattan (rare), 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣa, 1, v. to be slightly swelled; less than 838; 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣa, 2, v. to be abundant (obs.). Der. 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, v. to be sufficiently abundant; used adverbially.

†qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, v. to be haughty, insolent, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣ (freq. pron. qūṣ), v. to laugh, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ; qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, v. to laugh loudly, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ; qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, v. to laugh and be merry, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ; qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, adv. of similar import, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ; 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, v. to laugh derisively, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, v. to laugh heartily (rare).

qūṣaṣaṇaḥ (pron. qūṣ), n. the middle south post in the main part of a house; see under 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣ (pron. qūṣ) (Pali), n. flavor, taste, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ

qūṣ (pron. qūṣ) (from 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ), n. flavor tasted.

qūṣ (Pali), a. short, 838; 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ, a short vowel.

qūṣ, n. a devotee, ascetic, 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ; 838qūṣaṣaṇaḥ. "Raci or Rathee means a hermit, a personage living by himself in some lonely and solitary recess, far from the contagious atmosphere of impure society, devoting his time to meditation and contemplation. His diet is of the coarsest kind, supplied to him by the forest he lives in; the skins of some wild animals afford him a sufficient dress. Most of these Rathees having reached an uncommon degree of extraordinary attainments, their bodies become spiritualized to an extent which enables them to travel from place to place by following an aerial course."
cōṣa, n. an instrument with two points, one larger than the other, used in perforating and turning beads and buttons.

cōṣa, n. a kind of fine rice, cōṣa.

cōṣa, n. a reel on which thread is wound from the spindle, cōṣa; a wheel, anything that turns on an axis, cōṣa, cōṣa; cōṣa

cōṣa (pron. cōṣa), n. an ariya (ariya) of the highest order, cōṣa; see ariya (124).

cōṣa, n. a priest of Buddh, cōṣa, cōṣa; rahan means perfect. The difference between a pongyi and a rahan is that although both are rahans, the former is the abbot or head of a monastery.

cōṣa (pron. cōṣa), n. a priest guilty of immorality.

cōṣa, v. to receive ordination, as a priest of Buddh.

cōṣa, v. to advance from being a novitiate to a rahan; cōṣa, cōṣa.

cōṣa, n. a layman who provides everything necessary for the ordination of a cōṣa

cōṣa, v. to receive ordination, as a priest of Buddh, cōṣa

cōṣa, n. a priestess of Buddh, cōṣa

cōṣa, n. the Pope of Rome.

cōṣa (pron. cōṣa), n. one who has left the priesthood, cōṣa;

cōṣa; v. to leave the priesthood.

cōṣa, v. to surround, encircle, encompass, cōṣa, cōṣa, cōṣa; cōṣa, n. an outpost; cōṣa, a bodyguard.

cōṣa, n. a small pillar or post forming the side of a cart, cōṣa

cōṣa, (from a), adv. sometimes; time and again; less frequent than a; cōṣa; cōṣa

cōṣa (pron. cōṣa), v. to consult, deliberate together, cōṣa

qāpa, 1, v. to be fit, proper, right, qāpa, qāpa, qāpa; chiefly used as a qualifying affix; freq. euphonic; qāpa, qāpa, qāpa, qāpa, qāpa, qāpa

qāpa, 2 (from qāpa), verb. formative, denoting the object of an action, or the place of being or action; sometimes reduplicated; qāpa

qāpa, 3, see qāpa, v. to appropriate.

qāpa, n. a billion.

qāpa (Pali), n. strong passion, particularly lust: more than qāpa; qāpa, qāpa.
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**GpCftOcoS**, n. the pride of a king, ruler, etc.; a royal attribute of which there are eight, 

**GpCftOcoS**, v. to feel the pride of royal blood, 

**GpCftOcoS** (from ꞯ, that which is unsuitable to be done or spoken), 

**GpCftOcoS**, n. that which is improper to be done to a king or government; disloyalty, sedition.

**GpCftOcoS**, v. to be chargeable, or not chargeable, with disloyalty, whether in speech or act.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. the sternpost of a boat or ship.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a beating, scourging; a pecuniary penalty inflicted by government authority.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a rule for royal observance, of which there are ten, 

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a book of proverbs pertaining to government; see ꞯ.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. artifice used by kings or others in authority.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a royal throne.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a lattice fence (usually of bamboo) erected by the side of a road where great personages are to pass.

**GpGpOcoS** (pron. ꞯ), n. a book of rites and ceremonies pertaining to kings.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. the anger of a king, 

**GpCftOcoS** (pron. ꞯ), n. a sceptre.

**GpCftOcoS**, 1, n. a history of kings; civil history; 

**GpCftOcoS**, to place on historical record.

**GpCftOcoS**, 2, n. a kind of tree.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. lit. the duty a subject owes to his king; a heavy penalty inflicted by government; more than ꞯ; 

**GpCftOcoS**, criminal offenses of a minor kind: 

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a head constable of police.

**GpCftOcoS**, n. the Code of Criminal Procedure.

**GpCftOcoS**, v. to sue criminally, in contradistinction to ꞯ, 

**GpCftOcoS** (pron. ꞯ), n. a rural police, ꞯaung; 

**GpCftOcoS**, n. a petty constable, a cutwal.
the Inspector-general of Police.

conduct exposing one to a heavy penalty from government; a criminal case, a criminal court; a police office; comp. a

a District Superintendent of Police; an Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

v. to become subject to a heavy penalty inflicted by government; , a felon; , felony.

n. a policeman, a District Superintendent of Police, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

v. to become subject to a heavy penalty inflicted by government; , a felion; , felony.

n. a title of nobility.

(from , to settle), n. a fresh enactment of government in addition to the standing , the Indian Penal Code.

v. to be dignified and weighty in style, as the language of an official proclamation, or as an oral official declaration.

n. a king, large scales,  

(pron. ), n. an office under government; , to appoint to an office; , to promote, exalt; , to receive promotion.

n. a nonillion, expressed by a unit and fifty-four ciphers.

(pron. ), n. an appraizer appointed by government, or a person who has become one by public approval, usually an appraizer of precious stones.

adv. having no claim to, or concern with, , a tree or plant which blossoms throughout the year, a perennial, a tree which bears fruit throughout the year, as the plantain, also called ; the name of a plant, also called ;
8: a silver bowl or cup ornamented with the twelve signs of the zodiac, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः

सिद्धोस्, n. the zodiac.

सिद्धोस्, पुनः, v. to have a suppression of the menses.

सिद्धोस्त्र, n. the menses.

सिद्धोस्त्र, v. to have a return of the menses, जप्तमिव, जप्तिश्च।

सिद्धोस्, v. to be regular in the menstrual discharge.

सिद्धोस्, v. to be after the proper time, as the menses.

सिद्ध, n. a dark planet (अम्पहुः, अम्पहादकांकुष्ठिः) visible only when coming over the disc of the sun or moon, and causing an eclipse; the regent of the said dark planet; जोत। न्याय, and सुप्राद्"

सिद्धोस्, v. lit. Rahu seizes; in an extended sense, to become eclipsed, as the moon: जूत।

सिद्धोस्, n. Rahula, son of Prince Sidharttha (afterwards Gautama the Buddha) and Yasodhara, daughter of Supra-Buddha.

सिद्ध, v. to be gentle, moderate; chiefly used adverbially, as अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः

सिद्धोस्, v. to cling to, hang on, as a child to a parent, or a dependent to a man of power, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः

सिद्धोस्, 2, v. to be rotten, as cloth, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः सिद्धा

सिद्ध, v. same as सिद्ध.

सिद्ध, 3, v. to gleet, run, as pus from a sore; applied to any slimy, filthy discharge, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः, सिद्धा

सिद्ध, n. gleet, gonorrhoea, or anything of the kind, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः; the Burmese usually term syphilis अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः, and gonorrhoea अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः

सिद्ध, v. same as सिद्ध.

सिद्ध, n. provisions; commonly provisions for a journey.

सिद्धोस्त्रोकाः, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः. अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः. अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः, n. same.

सिद्धोस्त्र, n. a bundle of provisions.

सिद्धोस्त्रोकाः, n. a commissariat granary.

सिद्ध, v. to reap, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः; to mow, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः; to shave, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः

सिद्धोस्त्रोकाः, n. a swath, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः, a line of grass or grain as cut by the mower.

सिद्ध, n. a rectangle.

सिद्धोस्त्रोकाः, n. a right angle, अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः; अर्द्धसप्तमिकाः, to be rectangular.
v. to throw a shadow (obs. in this sense); to hint at, intimate, verge on, approach to, emphasize. Der. 

v. to enjoy momentarily.

adv. in the way of catching a glimpse of, peep at, peep, adv. hintingly, by a very little.

da; to hint, hint at, intitate, introduce, to enjoy momentarily.

adv. hintingly, hintingly, hintingly.

adv. catching at the meaning of another, acquire an idea of, understand.

v. to get a hint of, discover, recognize, get a notion of, realize, catch at, get a glimpse of, have a sense of; 

adv. by a very little.

v. same as 

in certain combinations.

adv. intensive to, verge on, approach to, emphasize. 

adv. in most poor and wretched plight; not used in colloq.; to be dark, dusky, to be giddy, dizzy, 

adv. vaguely, indefinitely, insinuatingly, to be dark, dusky, to be giddy, dizzy, 

t (freq. pron. ), adv. darkly, duskily, as in evening twilight, 

adv. indistinctly, obscurely, dimly, 

adv. instantly, with a sudden rush or spring.

n. the Government Recorder.

n. a Registrar.

n. a tree, a sylvan deity, a dryad.

n. an ascetic who lives under a tree; one of the thirteen austerities ( ). 

not used singly.

adv. instantly, same, to fling open.

adv. same, 

adv. instantly, with a sudden rush or spring.
v. to make a bustle, flurry,  
adv. in a bustle, flurry,  
adv. quickly, rapidly,  
adv. noisily, clamorously  
v. to be coarse, as thread,  
v. to be rough, harsh, violent,  
adv. quickly, rapidly,  
adverbial form.  
v. to be tumultuous, as a mob, to make a disturbance; chiefly used in adverbial forms.  
pron.  
adv. in a tumultuous manner;  
adv. same as  
used only in an adverbial form.  
pron.  
adv. in a tumultuous manner;  
n. an affray.  
pron.  
adv. same as  
used only in an adverbial form.  
from visibility,  
n. matter considered as an object of sense; opposed to mind; a corporeal frame, animal body, appearance, symptom, the aggregate of the elements that constitute the body, outward form, a corporeal collection or compound, of which eight are enumerated, viz.  
v. to assume an appearance,  
also used to express the temporary
return to consciousness and animation which sometimes occurs at
the approach of death,  

return, n. an image, idol.  

return, v. to compute by algebraic signs; see under return; to parse
(Gram.).  

return, n. a painted or sculptured representation; a photograph; an image, idol.  

return, n. a multiplication of the body of a deity, a painted or sculptured representation; a photograph; an image, idol.  

return, n. a painted or sculptured representation; a photograph; an image, idol.  

return, v. private, unawares, to compute by algebraic signs; see under return; to parse (Gram.).  

return, v. to pull the strings of a puppet.  

return, n. a puppet show.  

return, n. a collection of puppets of many kinds, the manager of a puppet dramatic company is usually styled by his troupe, and by the public.  

return, v. to take in, withdraw: hence, to repeal a statute or order, to put on, as a priest's garment,  

return, 2, n. a certain alchemical composition.  

return, 3, v. to fold up.  

return, v. same as return; to take from, to repeal a statute or order, to put on, as a priest's garment,  

return, 4, see return, not used singly.  

return, see return, adv. instantly.  

return, n. a kind of plant, the Anogeissus acuminatus.  

return, n. the Czar of Russia.  

return, n. the Czarina of Russia.  

return, 1, v. to spring up in a cluster, as several sprouts from one root; to overspread, as a vine, to put on, as a priest's garment,  

return, n. spear grass.  

return, 2, n. a booth, shed, building for work or business, or for storing
goods; अनाट्य, an eating house; अनहो नाट्य, अनाठ बुद्ध. अनहो; अनहो बुद्ध. Der. अनहो"

सोगो, n. a sect of Buddhist priests; comp. सोगो

सोगू, see सोगू, n. a kind of wild pigeon.

सोगू, n. a tumor in the armpit; sometimes called सोगू

सो, n. a courthouse, a place where justice is administered; v. to collect, assemble, gather together; seldom used singly; सो कोौं सो, independent authority.

सो, n. an official of a court.

सो, v. to disperse, as a magistrate and people attending a court.

सो, n. a clerk of a court.

सो, v. to collect, assemble, सो, सो कोौं सो, सो कोौं सो?

सो, n. a constable. bound bailiff, सो बौं सो, सो बौं सो

सो, v. to establish or build a courthouse; refers rather to the authority of a magistrate being established in a certain locality, than to the actual construction of a courthouse, सो कोौं सो, सो कोौं सो?

सो, v. to leave a court, as a magistrate or judge.

सो, v. to attend court, as a magistrate or judge.

सो, v. to hold court, as a magistrate or judge; to sit, as a court.

सो, v. to close a court, either at the end of each day, or on the occasion of a government holiday.

सो, n. the precincts of a court, सो कोौं सो

सो, v. to open a court, either each day, or after a government holiday.

सो, n. the presiding judge or magistrate of a court.

सो, n. a decree of a court, सो कोौं सो, सो कोौं सो?

सो, n. a constable. सो

सो, 1 (pron. ओ), n. a kind of esculent plant, okra, lady's finger.

सो, 2 (pron. ओ), n. the imperial pigeon; comp. सो कोौं सो?

सो (Pali), n. visibility, appearance, अनहो, अनहो दृष्य.

Der. सो, and सो

सो, n. the body collectively, सो कोौं सो, सो कोौं सो कोौं सो, सो कोौं सो?

सो, n. materiality; see under अन (125).

सो (from सो and अन), n. appearance seen. सो कोौं सो, सो कोौं सो?

सो, v. to be mad, insane, सो कोौं सो. Der. सो
80. Adv. partially deranged, 

v. to be partially deranged, 

1. n. water.

2. a water-closet, privy, 

3. v. to be slack water.

4. a kind of tree (Pali โก").

5. n. a natural pool, pond, or lake; see က; v. to be stagnant, not flowing.

6. n. a waterpot.

7. n. a stand for a waterpot.

8. (pron. က), n. the part of the leg above the knee where the waterpot is rested, when about to be raised to the head or shoulder.

9. n. a kind of water plant.

10. (pron. က), n. a bubble.

11. n. the first of a flood or ebb tide.

12. n. the first shower in the season: the first rise in a river at the beginning of the rains; also applied to water in ponds and fisheries reflooding into a river, when the water in the latter begins to fall at the end of the rains, က;

13. v. to begin to turn, as the tide.

14. (pron. က), n. a guard stationed on the water. က, က (က).

15. v. to sport with, or in, water. က;

16. n. a mound of stones running into the sea.

17. (pron. က), n. an artificial pond, pool, tank.

18. (pron. က), n. water set apart for drinking; infreq. in colloq.; a kind of creeper.

19. n. the triangle formed by the two protuberances on the head of an elephant, and the boss on the nape of the neck just back of where it joins the skull. The presence of this boss is said to constitute one of the points by which the Burmese distinguish a white elephant, even when its skin is black.

20. n. the Erythrina lithosperma, a tree, leafless in the hot season, sometimes attaining to the height of sixty feet; the
trunk and branches are armed with short prickles; the large flowers give place to pods containing purplish seeds.

*trunk* (pron. ə), *n.* a water fender.

*trunk* v. to swim, move through the water by the use of the limbs.

*trunk* v. to do beforehand, to anticipate, ṭaud; to forestall in order to gain a point, ṭaud. *

*trunk* (pron. ə). v. to ebb, as a tide, ṭaud; *trunk*, to be overtaken by the ebb tide; *n.* the ebb tide.

*trunk* n. cold water which previously has been boiled.

*trunk* n. a trough, watering trough, *trunk*. *

*trunk* n. a collective term for aquatic birds, *trunk*.

*trunk* (pron. ə), *n.* the chicken pox, *trunk*. *

*trunk*, *n.* a natural water communication subtending the bend of a river, or connecting one river or sea with another. *trunk*.

*trunk* 1 (pron. ə), *n.* a kind of waterfowl, a rail or coot.

*trunk* 2, *n.* a small cuttlefish with eight arms.

*trunk*, *n.* a water hen.

*trunk* (pron. ə), *n.* clear water; an embryo in the first stage of conception, ṭaud, ṭaud. *

*trunk* n. the officer of the palace who was charged with providing water for the royal household. *trunk*.

*trunk*, *n.* a water course; the channel of a brook or river.

*trunk* v. to shorten distance by water; comp. *trunk*.

*trunk*, *v.* to be pulpy.

*trunk* adv. by water, ṭaud, ṭaud. *trunk*.

*trunk* n. a pilot, *trunk*

*trunk*. *v.* to rise, as the water in a river, *trunk*.

*trunk*, *n.* the water rat.

*trunk* 2, *n.* the *Ficus cunia*, of which two varieties are described, the *Ficus cunia* proper, and the *Ficus conglomerata*.

*trunk* n. the *Crataeva hygrophila*, a shrub from two to five feet high, bearing flowers in the axils of the leaves, and spindle-shaped berries one or two inches in length.

*trunk* v. to dry up, as the water in a well.


c^j, v. to draw water; c^j^j^, a lever water-lift for raising water from a well, or from a canal with deep banks.

c^j, n. ice; c^j^j^, ice cream; c^j^, an ice manufactory.

c^j^, v. to water a horse, bullock, buffalo.

c^j^, v. to bear washing, as clothes.

c^j^j^j^, n. the Dalbergia spinosa, a large climbing shrub; the flowers, which are small and white, have ten stamens in a single slit sheath; the pods, which are reniform, contain but one seed.

c^j^j^j^j^, n. a layman who erects a water stand, as a religious offering for public use.

c^j^, n. fresh water, as opposed to salt water.

c^j^j^j^j, v. to bathe; c^j^j^j^, to bathe another person, or an animal;

c^j^j^j^j (pron. c^j^j^j), a bath-room.

c^j^j^j, (pron. c^j^j), n. a water rate.

c^j^j, v. to be thirsty, c^j^j^j^j^.

c^j^, n. salt water.

c^j^j^j^, n. a diving apparatus.

c^j^, n. a species of snipe.

c^j^, c^j^, n. the edge of the water, c^j^j^j^.

c^j^j^j, n. a drop of water, c^j^j^; a water wheel, c^j^.

caudës, v. to put into water to soak, or for a bath; caudës, to put into a warm bath, to soak in warm water.

caudës, v. to be saturated with water, so that the water oozes through,

caudës, n. fresh water.

caudës, v. to flow, as a current; n. a current, caudës, caudës

caudës (pron. caudës), n. a disease of the gums, in which they are broken down, as the bank of a river undermined by water.

caudës (pron. caudës), n. the downward current of a stream.

caudës (pron. caudës), n. a rapid, in a river; see caudës

caudës, v. to be wet with water, caudës

caudës (pron. caudës), n. the tooth of running water, which gnaws into the banks.

caudës, n. a waterspout.

caudë (pron. caudë), n. the opposing current, whether the natural current of a stream, or a head tide.

caudë, n. a landing place, caudë

caudës, n. a Port Commissioner.

caudës, v. to wash with water, caudës

caudë, n. the place of meeting of different streams or currents.

caudës, v. to wet with water, caudës

caudës, n. a water bucket; comp. caudës

caudës, v. to be weak-sighted, or partially blind, from the effects of exposure to the rays of the sun, either direct or reflected from water.

caudë, n. the slimy, green substance that rises on water, damp ground, or wet timber; moss.

caudës, v. to flow or rise, as the flood tide; n. the flood tide; caudë

caudës, the first of the flood tide.

caudës, v. to be caught or overtaken by the flood tide.

caudës, n. a goglet or gurglet.

caudës, n. a kind of tree.

caudës, v. to lodge, as water, caudës

caudë (pron. caudë), n. a marine creature of a thread-like appearance, found on the seacoasts of Arakan. It is said to cause death, if it encircles a human being above the navel, and to cause great pain, if it encircles the thighs and legs.

caudës, n. a navy. caudës, caudës

caudës, n. a lock or sluice gate.
cascade, waterfall, cataract

a trough placed under the eaves of a roof

shallow, as water, shallow water

a trough placed under the eaves of a roof

a trough placed under the eaves of a roof

shallow water

shallow water

a ship's log

the log line

a ship's log

a ship's log

a ship's log

the spring tide

a lunar, lunacy, madness occasioned by the moon

a yoke for carrying waterpots

subject meat to a process of watering, in order to increase its bulk and weight

the Hyades

sink in water; to drown, to superadd to a person's misfortunes

a naiad

earth oil, petroleum

clean, pure earth oil

a kerosene oil tin

kerosene oil

a petroleum well; tax on petroleum wells

to rub with earth oil

have a dirty, greenish color, as river water; said to become so at the time of great epidemics

the beginning of a spring tide

warm water; a teakettle

the ordinance of baptism

any odoriferous liquid

to dash water on or against; to bail a boat

the space in the centre of a Burman boat reserved for bailing out water
(from 耏, a flower), n. a spray; a jet d’eau, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a spray; a jet d’eau, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to be scalded with hot water.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a hot spring.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to be scalded with hot water.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, (pron. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय), n. a water bucket; गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, a galvanized iron bucket.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to spring a leak, as a boat or ship; n. a drop of water, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a water skipper.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a collective term for water reptiles and insects.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to be strong, as a current; n. a strong current.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. distilled water; urine.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a regatta, combined with sports on shore.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, (pron. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय), n. a water pipe.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, (pron. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय), n. a drinking cup.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, (pron. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय) (from गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, to puff up), n. a bubble; see गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, (pron. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय), n. the dropsy, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to sprinkle; n. a sprinkler; applied to such as practise sprinkling in the rite of Christian baptism; गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a water cart for sprinkling streets.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a calabash.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a species of wild goose.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, (from गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय), n. a waterspout, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a composition of गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, earth oil, lime, cotton, etc., used for making vessels water-tight, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a simple kind of wafer made of rice flour.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a rapid in a river, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय: a rush of water in a river occasioned by a projection from land, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. driftwood; गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, drift-timber stranded.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. the swallow, upper part of the gullet. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a hippopotamus.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to be submerged in water. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a title of the King of Burma, गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to be suffocated by water.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. the water enclosed in the membrane that envelopes the fetus.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, v. to be discharged (of the same).
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. a water dipper.
c. गौरवसिद्धज्ञकारणाय, n. sponge.
Trewia nudiflora.

n. a submarine torpedo; a torpedo boat.

n. liquid scent, water which has been scented.

(n. a gentle stream; a submarine torpedo;

n. a kind of herpes (a skin eruption),

v. to leak, to admit water, as a boat or ship.

n. a gentle stream;

n. a kind of herpes (a skin eruption),

1. n. a bathing garment.

2. v. to break over, or burst into low land beyond the banks,

as the water of a river.

n. an irruption of water from a river into the low land beyond the banks.

v. to water, pour water upon.

n. a reservoir.

n. a fen, fen land.

v. to cook in water without oil, etc.,

v. to boil (obs.),

1. n. a bathing garment.

v. to lodge in low-lying ground, as water,

n. a wild duck.

n. the division of a stream into two currents; a range of high land,

lying between two river basins and discharging its waters into them from opposite directions; a watershed,

n. a bathing garment (more common).

v. to bathe; applied to priests and idols,

n. the Ficus glomerata. The wood of this tree was formerly used for constructing the royal throne.
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**a royal water festival**, **a regatta.**

**a kind of water insect.**

**a tack (rope); a rope to secure the lower corner of a sail.**

**the lower border of a petticoat.**

**a mermaid.**

**the Seebania Egyptian.**

**a neap tide; stagnant water, in contradistinction to running water; kept after being caught.**

**to drink water; to be watered from an irrigation channel, the taproot of a tree.**

**an irrigation (distribution) channel.**

**a privy.**

**to pour water into the bladder.**

**a gutter.**

**urine.**

**the bladder.**

**to count, enumerate.**

**to count and sum up, to compute.**

**Der.**

**to be worthy of being reckoned; used only in the negative, to be despicable, not worthy of being reckoned.**

**to mention one after another (rare in colloq.).**

**to revile, accuse revilingly (infreq. in colloq.).**

**to write; to delineate, paint.**

**to transcribe, copy.**

**to compose a writing.**

**n. a government writer's fee.**

**to write, compose a writing.**

**to mark in letters or characters; to mark out, trace,
describe; to note down, to place on record in writing, commit to writing; see ကြွင်းကြောထား နှင် ကြွင်းကြောထား

ကြွင်းကြောထား. v. to compose and compile.

ကြွင်းကြောထား, adv. making much ado about nothing.

ကြွင်းကြောထား (from ကြွင်းကြော, business), v. to be clever, capable of managing a business with skill and address.

ကြွင်းကြောထား. v. same. ကြွင်းကြောထားတားတော်

ကြွင်းကြောထား, v. same; generally applied to children, ကြွင်းကြောထားတားတော်;

ကြွင်းကြောထား. a. au fait.

ကြွင်းကြောထား, adv. obscurely, အပြု, အမျိုးမျိုးတွေကြော်တားတော်;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, adv. implies defect of vision.

ကြွင်းကြောထား, adv. obscurely and by glimpses. ကြွင်းကြောထားတားတော်;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, adv. implies that the object seen is distant.

ကြွင်းကြောထား, adv. cleverly (infreq.), ကြွင်းကြောထားတားတော်

ခ. 1. v. to be bold, courageous, ကြွင်းကြောထားတားတော်;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, v. to have a flush of desperate courage, ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား. comp. ကြွင်းကြောထား

ကြွင်းကြောထား, n. one pre-eminently brave, lit. the acme of bravery, ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား (pron. ကြွင်းကြောထား). v. same as ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား (pron. ကြွင်းကြောထား), ကြွင်းကြောထား. n. courage and strength, intrepidity; especially military prowess, ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, 1 (pron. ကြွင်းကြောထား), n. a broadax, a battle-ax. ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, 2 (pron. ကြွင်းကြောထား), v. to exceed in boldness, to be audacious, ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား (pron. ကြွင်းကြောထား), n. a castle, tower.

ကြွင်းကြောထား, v. to form a company of soldiers, ကြွင်းကြောထား; to band together for some nefarious purpose, ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, n. a soldier, ကြွင်းကြောထား. ကြွင်းကြောထား, သား. ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, n. a broadax, a battle-ax. ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, v. same as ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား, v. to be steadfastly courageous.

ကြွင်းကြောထား, n. bold appearance, ကြွင်းကြောထား;

ကြွင်းကြောထား. domineer. ကြွင်းကြောထား.
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**co-ccpoScj, n. a war flag, colors, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်စိုးစံသည်**

**cooScj, n. a fenced pathway into an enclosure or fort, wide at the entrance and gradually narrowing, in order to entrap beasts or men, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်စိုးစံသည်**

**cooScj, n. a war canoe.**

**cooScj, v. same as ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, n. a soldier enlisted; a policeman, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, 2. v. to be of a bright red color; mostly used in an adverbial form as an intensive, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to be equal, as much as, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to be fiery red, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, 3. v. to be satisfied, contented, as in the phrase ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, 4. (coo), n. a kind of tree, one species of the Morinda.**

**cooScj, v. to mix, mingle, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to add to and mix with, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. see the parts; ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to mingle, mix, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to compose of several ingredients.**

**cooScj, adv. in a promiscuous mass, promiscuously, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to intermingle, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, 2. an occasional substitute for the connective ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to arrive, to reach, ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, how long is it since you arrived in Rangoon? ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်**

**cooScj, v. to be restless, meddlesome, disorderly, as children.**

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'cooScj (coo), see ကြွက်ပူရှိခဲ့သည်, v. to be restless, meddlesome, disorderly, as children.'
see ကြာမြတ်သောစိုးရိမ်ကြည်, adv. in a restless, unsettled, disorderly manner.

ကြာမြတ် (Pali ကြာမြတ်), n. a period of pestilence; see under ကြာ;

ကြာမြတ် (Pali), n. disease, ကြာ; often used alone as a euphemism for ကြာမြတ်

ကြာမြတ်, v. to be free from disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to contract a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to be communicated, as a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to be past cure, as a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to be free from disease, ကြာမြတ်

ကြာမြတ်, v. to cleave to, as a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to decrease in violence, as a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, n. a malignant disease; usually applied to cholera, and plague.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to increase in violence, as a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to suffer from frequent maladies.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to have a relapse of a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, n. same as ကြာ

ကြာမြတ်, v. to recover from an illness or a disease.

ကြာမြတ်, v. to incubate, as a disease.

ကြာမြတ် (pron. ကြာ), n. a sufferer from some chronic malady.

ကြာ, 1 (from ကြာ, brightness).

ကြာ (pron. ကြာ), n. a ray of light, lustre; ကြာ, the ray of a Buddha.

ကြာ, n. a focus.

ကြာ, v. to radiate, as light.

ကြာ, n. divine effulgence, ကြာ

ကြာ (pron. ကြာ), n. a foil, thin piece of gold or silver placed in the ouch under a precious stone; usually placed in the ouch of a stone of inferior quality, to give it lustre.

ကြာ, n. the conical cap on the head of an image of a Buddha; the nimbus, the rays of light from the head of a Buddha, ကြာကြကြာ.

ကြာ, 2, v. to swell, be swollen; more than ကြာ; ကြာ, to become inflamed, as a sore.

ကြာ, v. same as ကြာ

ကြာ, v. to long for.

ကြာ (pron. ကြာ), v. to aspire recklessly beyond one’s abilities,
as in becoming unduly familiar toward a benefactor, or toward an over-indulgent parent; to take advantage, as of one's good disposition,  

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v. to be contented; to be satisfied,  

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v. to sell.  

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v. to sell,  

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v. to be of the current price, a price at which it is easy either to sell or buy,  

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v. same as  

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v. to trade,  

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see  

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v. to be very dry, tending to decay.  

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n. one of the eight stages or stories of hell; see under  

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n. Aldebaran, a star of the first magnitude in the eye of Taurus, popularly called the Bull's-eye. It is the bright star in the group called Hyades.  

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verb. affix, denoting disapprobation or regret; sometimes euphonic, particularly when used imperatively,  

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v. to respect; not used alone;  

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v. to respect, treat with respect (rare in colloq.),  

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v. to strike,  

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v. see the parts;  

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n. the punishment of flogging; to inflict the punishment of flogging, as a magistrate.  

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n. a rifle,  

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v. to knock down.
v. to kill or execute with a club.

n. a mat made of bamboo splints; comp. mat: a mat made of bamboo splints.

n. a side or partition of a house made of such mats.

n. varieties of such mats.

v. to be wild, as an animal; to be uncivilized, uncultivated, unpolished.

to be coarse, to be in bad taste, vulgar, ill-mannered, boorish; to be rude, impolite, as language.

n. a bone, stalk, custom.

n. the gum of which is used to poison arrows.

a. large, bulky, corpulent; implying that one has large prominent bones.

n. the venereal disease.

n. the person charged with collecting the bones of a member of the royal family after cremation.

n. a hereditary succession.

n. a hereditary thugyi.

verb, affix, used as a strong negative, affixed to the root.
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8, § 8-9

(rolog.); see Gram. sec. 121.  a, he goes not, a, he does not,

§ 8-9

2, v. to be plain, simple, unadorned, a, to be plain, simple, artless, guileless, ingenuous, a, to be honest, upright, a, to be old-fashioned, as dress, jewelry, articles of use, etc.; a, this elder is of an artless disposition, a, he goes not, a, to be plain, simple, unadorned, a, to be plain, simple, artless, guileless, ingenuous, a, to be honest, upright, a, to be old-fashioned, as dress, jewelry, articles of use, etc.; a, this elder is of an artless disposition, a, he is very ingenuous of speech; a, as satin mantles have become rather old-fashioned, I do not wish to wear one.

§ 8-9

§ 8, v. to be guileless, a, ; a, my younger brother is a very guileless, upright man.

§ 8-9

§ 8, a. creepy, as the sensation produced by insects creeping on the skin; also applied to the feelings, a, a, sometimes; also applied to words of itching, when it signifies “tickling,” a, a.

§ 8-9

§ 8, n. a kind of weed with a minute, yellow flower; the leaves, when bruised, are used for poultices.

§ 8-9

§ 8, n. a kind of creeper; also called a, because it is supposed to have the power of crossing and implanting itself on the opposite bank of a stream.

§ 8-9

§ 8, n. a kind of tree.

§ 8-9

§ 8, v. to glitter; used in a reduplicated adverbial form.

§ 8-9

§ 8, v. to be bright, glittering; commonly reduplicated and used adverbially.

§ 8-9

§ 8, adv. obscurely, indistinctly.

§ 8-9

§ 8, a. a kind of grass.

§ 8-9

§ 8, n. a mite, very small insect, frequently found on mushrooms.

§ 8-9

§ 8, v. to be friable, easily crumbled or pulverized; applicable to eatables; a, comp. § 8, which has a similar meaning; to prance as a horse, to be light, vain, unsteady, wanton, in deportment and conduct, § 8-9.

§ 8-9

§ 8, v. to be soft, gentle; chiefly used adverbially, as a, a.
goSg0o, n. a leaf. v. a leaf; a sail.
goSg0oSen, n. a species of houseleek: the Sempervirum tectorum.
goSg0oSeo, n. duckweed: see goSg0o.
goSg0o0Seo, n. leaves that are neither old nor young; what is middling, neither very good nor very bad, ogoSg0oSeo.
g0o00S0o0Se0, n. the tackle of a ship.
goSg0o, v. to lower sail.
goSg0o, a. sharp-leaved, elliptical, lanceolate.
goSg0o, adv. incessantly, ogoSg0o.
goSg0o, a. with fine leaves, pinnate, decompound.
goSg0o, v. to set sail.
goSg0o0Se0, n. halyards.
goSg0oSe0, v. to sail, move by setting sails to the wind.
goSg0o0S0o, n. the nautilus.
goSg0o0S0o, n. a mast.
goSg0o0S0o, v. to step a mast.
goSg0000, n. sailcloth, canvas, ogoSg0o0Se0.
goSg0o, v. to hoist sail.
goSg0o, n. silver with a slight alloy.
goSg0000, n. an amalgam composed of equal parts of silver and copper.
goSg0000, n. the yard of a sail, see goSg0000; v. to bulge, as a sail, with bulging sails and gilded prows they shall ascend the channel of the upper river, i.e., Irrawaddy. This is said to be an old prophecy foretelling the conquering of U. B. by foreigners.
goSg0000, n. Burmese cotton cloth used for sails.
goSg0000, v. to unfurl a sail.
goSg0000, n. a rope for spreading a sail.
goSg0000, n. the mainsail, goSg0000. goSg0000.
goSg0000, v. to have a fair wind for sailing.
goSg0000, n. a studding sail.
goSg0000, n. brails in a ship’s rigging.
goSg0000, n. the yard of a sail; ogoSg0000 ogoSg0000, a studding sail boom. ogoSg0000.
goSg0000, a. round-leaved.
goSg0000, n. a ship, or any large sailing vessel.
goSc308-g|oS
goScoos, a. small-leaved.
goS, 2, v. to carry on the head, ကၽှမ်း၀င်ညှပ်သွင်း သုံးနေရသည်, ကြည့်ချင်ရန် လုပ်ခွင်သည်: to sustain, carry on, manage, conduct, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည် အချိန်

goS, 1, n. a double cord applied to two parts of a thing, and tightened by turning a winch pin.

goScooS, v. to apply such a cord, ကြည့်ချင်ရန် လုပ်သည်
goScoos, v. to recite, repeat from memory, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScoos, v. to read audibly, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScoos, 3, v. to be old, tough; seldom used assertively. Der. နေရာချင်ရန်,

goScoo, 2, v. to sustain, carry on, manage, conduct, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScBctS, v. to apply such a cord, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, v. to recite, repeat from memory, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, v. to read audibly, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, 3, v. to be old, tough; seldom used assertively. Der. နေရာချင်ရန်,

goScoo, 2, v. to sustain, carry on, manage, conduct, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScBctS, v. to apply such a cord, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
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goScBctS, v. to apply such a cord, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
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goScooS, 3, v. to be old, tough; seldom used assertively. Der. နေရာချင်ရန်,

goScoo, 2, v. to sustain, carry on, manage, conduct, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScBctS, v. to apply such a cord, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, v. to recite, repeat from memory, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, v. to read audibly, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, 3, v. to be old, tough; seldom used assertively. Der. နေရာချင်ရန်,

goScoo, 2, v. to sustain, carry on, manage, conduct, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScBctS, v. to apply such a cord, ကြည့်ချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
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goScooS, v. to read audibly, နေရာချင်ရန်လုပ်သည်
goScooS, 3, v. to be old, tough; seldom used assertively. Der. နေရာချင်ရန်,
pledge to give in worship, to fully intend to do a thing in a particular way, the director of a ceremony.

to be in the prime of life; to be of middling stature, to be of ordinary size; my friend Ko Kula is not yet old; he is still in the prime of life; the steamer which went up (the river) yesterday, was not a large one, it was one of ordinary size; I am disgusted with your actions.

disgusting, detestable, loathsome.

disgusting, loathsome carcase.

to quail, to shrink; less than a town, village, not a city (§).

a rural police gaung, formerly appointed by the ywa thugyi.

(pron. o°), the person who received the revenue of the town, by a grant from the King.

a village crier.

villages contiguous to each other.

a fine imposed on a whole village collectively.

the rice land belonging to a village.

a villager, male inhabitant of a village; a female inhabitant of a village.

the thugyi, or chief, of a village; in many parts of Arakan styled.

a polite term for witchery.
go to treat, in order to propitiate, to bewitch.
gog, n. a wizard.
gog, n. a witch.
3, v. to rain, to bewitch.
1, v. to hew; comp. goeogn
1, n. already hewn, a carpenter's plane; a jack plane.
1, n. a plane without the iron, the stock of a plane.
1, v. to plane.
1, n. a plane iron, the cutting chisel of a carpenter's plane.
1, v. to hew away useless parts. 
2, v. to associate familiarly and affectionately (not used singly).
1, v. same; to be sociable, affable. 
1, v. to increase, associate familiarly; to be sociable, affable.
1, v. to grow less, to decline.
1, v. to fall from, degenerate, to decline, become corrupted in spelling or pronunciation.
2, v. to be as much as (obs.).
3, commonly written ç, verb. affix, continuative, and: see Grimm.
sec. 109. In colloquial ç is frequently substituted for á.
1, n. a kind of tree, of which there are two varieties; see and 
3, n. the Adenanthera pavonina; the seed of said plant used as a weight, one being equal to two of the Abrus precatorius; four make a great pea, and three a small pea (ç); there are one hundred and twenty guineas' weight of gold in one rupee's weight.
2, v. to select, choose; to be fastidious; see and 
3, and 
3, n. the Adenanthera pavonina; the seed of said plant used as a weight, one being equal to two of the Abrus precatorius; four make a great pea, and three a small pea (ç); there are one hundred and twenty guineas' weight of gold in one rupee's weight. 
2, v. to plane.
rccggcroooS—
v. same.

cggcroooS, v. to re-elect.

cggcrooO, cggcrooo, v. see the parts, cggcroooS, v. to select and arrange in order.

cggcrooo, v. to select and arrange in order.

v. to redeem, ransom; to redeem a pledge, take out of pawn,

cggcrooo, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, v. see the parts,

to redeem, to redeem a pledge, take out of pawn,
cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. to select and arrange in order.

v. same as cggcrooo.

cggcroooS, n. a kind of banyan.

cggcroooD, v. same as cggcrooo.

cggcrooo, n. a kind of bead, made of different materials.

cggcroooS, n. a string of beads.

cggcroooS, n. a colored glass ball of European manufacture, attached to pagoda umbrellas, canopies over images of a Buddh, etc.; a panoramic ball.

cggcrooo, v. to be pensile, as a drop of water, a tear, or as ripe fruit, or to seem so, as the water of a diamond; is also applied to the emerald, ruby and topaz, cggcroooS, v. to purchase wholesale, to sell wholesale.

v. to wound by a slight cut, accidentally, also figuratively applied to feeling; see cggcrooo.

cggcrooo, v. same, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, v. a slight wound.

v. to be ashamed, to be shy (cggcrooo), cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, v. to say or do something to keep one's self in countenance, to apologize for something that one is ashamed of, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. same as cggcroooD; used in the negative only.

v. to be joined, united by intersecting, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. to emulate from a feeling of shame, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. to say or do something to keep one's self in countenance, to apologize for something that one is ashamed of, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. same as cggcroooD; used in the negative only.

v. to be joined, united by intersecting, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. to emulate from a feeling of shame, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. to say or do something to keep one's self in countenance, to apologize for something that one is ashamed of, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, cggcroooD, cggcroooS, v. same as cggcroooD; used in the negative only.

B. D. 55.


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*8.0©6'-9,Scj^51S'^

ooSecS,

V.
to associate, be in partnership; to have sexual intercourse; 

more common, a©<©6S©t<j5c^51S'^; a©6S©t<j5c^51S'^

*8.0©6'-9.6,Scj^51S'^

to be closely connected in any way, a©6S; to be mingled 
together, ©6S; to be in partnership, ©6S; to have 
sexual intercourse, ©6S; more common, o©6S©6'/o5c^<?f 
COgS; oigSs^SiBcS^iCQC^ 

00Sc6[CO^|c^5o£^oS^c^c§ic6jc^«§£c|ii

V.
to be closely connected in any way, ©6S; to be mingled 
together, ©6S; to be in partnership, ©6S; to have 
sexual intercourse, ©6S; more common, o©6S©6'/o5c^<?f 
COgS; oigSs^SiBcS^iCQC^ 

aoS^,

V.
see the parts; a©6S©t<j5c^51S'^; a©6S©t<j5c^51S'^

GjSjo^, n.
a festival held on the occasion of a Burmese youth becom-
ing a probationer for the priesthood (126).

GjSsoooS, n.
a hypocritical probationer for the priesthood.

GjSsoooS, n.
a youth about to become a probationer for the priesthood.

aoSoD^s, n.
to enter on the state of a probationer for the priesthood.

GjSjo^, n.
a festival held on the occasion of a Burmese youth becom-
ing a probationer for the priesthood (126).

GjSjo^, n.
a title prefixed to the name of holy or 
inspired men, or ascetics, GjSjo^, GjSjo^, GjSjo^; GjSjo^;

Sir, Madam; a term of compellation, used by women to persons 
rather superior, whether male or female, GjSjo^, GjSjo^; a 
title prefixed to names of girls and young women between e, and 8;

GjSjo^, n.
a festival held on the occasion of a Burmese youth becom-
ing a probationer for the priesthood (126).

GjSjo^, n.
a young person, as in the case of one woman saluting another;

GjSjo^, n.
a festival held on the occasion of a Burmese youth becom-
ing a probationer for the priesthood (126).

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ing a probationer for the priesthood (126).

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rather superior, whether male or female, GjSjo^, GjSjo^; a 
title prefixed to names of girls and young women between e, and 8;

GjSjo^, n.
a festival held on the occasion of a Burmese youth becom-
ing a probationer for the priesthood (126).

GjSjo^, n.
a young person, as in the case of one woman saluting another;
parted cease from exchanging civilities with one another; of a less permanent character than 

†tākāragā (v.8), n. the female गोप tree.
tākāra, n. the male गोप tree.
tākāra, n. platinum; see ताका
tākāra, v. to be perspicuous; to be clear, free from; frequently used actively, to make clear, free from, दोष. Der. ताकाज़, ताकावः,
	ताकावः, ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākāja, see ताकावः. v. to divorce, अवपत्ति; अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारता, अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकावः, ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākāja, v. same as ताकागः; अवपत्ति; अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākakārapārā, v. to refute, as a charge.
tākāragā, a. and n. eight, ८
tākāra, n. a species of gingerwort.
tākāra, adv. rapidly and with noise, swishingly; less than गोपः;
	ताकागः
tākāra, n. the Holigarna longifolia.
tākāra, adv. expressive of the noise which it imitates, गोपः
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākāra, (v.8), n. a kind of tree, the Cicca albizzioides.
tākāra, १ (pron. ताकारा), v. to be long, of great longitude, अव; to be long, of great duration, अव; अवालम्बित, अवालम्बिता; अवालम्बितम्
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākāra, ३ (pron. ताकारा), see ताकाज़, v. to divorce, अवपत्ति; अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākāra, v. to be long, of great duration, अवालम्बितम्
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākakārapārā, v. to be long, stretched out long, अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकावः
tākakārapārā, v. to be long in space or time, अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākakārapārā, v. to be long, as a road; more than ताकाकारा; अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākakārapārā, v. to prolong (time), procrastinate, अवपत्तिकार; अवपत्तिकारना;
	ताकाज़, ताकावः
tākakārapārā, v. to put together side by side.
tākakāra, २ (pron. ताककारा), see ताककारा, v. to put together side by side.
tākakāra, (pron. ताककारा), n. a species of Bauhinia.
tākakāra, (pron. ताककारा), n. a squirrel, of which there are many varieties.
tākakāra, n. a squirrel of a reddish color, having a long bushy tail.
tākakāra, n. a kind of squirrel; see ताकागः
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the black squirrel.

n. the red squirrel, *Sciurus ferrugineus*.

n. the flying squirrel, of which there are several species in Burma.

(oe), n. a species of wild asparagus, ; see

n. the *Holcus sorghum*, a kind of millet.

n. the Assamese squirrel, *Sciurus lokroides*.

1, n. a clam; the little basket-shell.

n. a kind of clam.

v. to graze, to pass over slightly touching; to be cursory, slight; to be superficial, a superficial, lacerated wound.

(from ), n. a wanton woman; used appellatively.

adv. earnestly, violently, ; adv. earnestly; hurriedly, ; adv. earnestly;

(Eng.), n. champagne.

a Shan, one of the Shan race.

n. a Shan-Kadu.

n. a Shan-Tayok.

n. a Shan-Taungthu.

n. the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

n. the Superintendent of the Shan States.

n. the Assistant Superintendent of the Shan States.

(Chinese, thrice fired), n. a spirit liquor in which boiled rice has fermented, under pressure, many days.

(pron. ), n. a wandering Shan; very numerous in the time of the Burmese Kings.

v. to extend lengthwise, as thread for forming the Abb for the warp, or cords to be twisted into a rope; applied to language, or enterprise of an inconsequential or ineffective character.

v. to pass over rapidly without touching.
v. to be backward, from shame or fear, 

v. same, used adverbially; 

1. v. to seek, search for, eg, to contrive to obtain, 

v. to contrive to obtain, 

v. same as  

v. to seek and store up, 

2. verb. affix, denoting affection or sympathy in the speaker, 

(pron.  

n. the red cloth of which the upper part of a Burmese petticoat is made, 

1. n. cutch,  

v. to boil cutch. 

n. cutch, catechu,  

2. v. to be scarce, 

v. same, 

v. to seek and store up, 

2, v. to be scarce, 

v. same, 

v. to remove out of the way, to give place, 

n. the  

n. the  

v. to be; comp.  

v. to be; comp.  

v. to be; comp.  

n. the cactus. 

v. to be; comp.  

v. to be; comp.  

v. to be; comp.  

in the negative It is sometimes used to denote that a person is dead,
parlance § is equivalent to the English expression "I will back," or "I will bet on," e.g., ကျွန်းစာရှင်, I will back Baw Ngwe.

§  v. to raise the hands, the palms being placed together; an act of respectful obeisance or homage. ကျွန်းစာရှင်တွေ့မှုတွင်, ကျွန်းစာရှင် အသိပေးနေသော တံတားများကို အောက်များ။ သို့မဟုတ် ကျွန်းစာရှင် တွင် ပြုလုပ်နေသော အသိပေးနေသော ဖိုးများကို အောက်များ။

to worship, ကျွန်းစာရှင်ကုန်ကျယ်။ သို့မဟုတ် ကျွန်းစာရှင် တွင် အောက်များ။
to earnestly entreat another to do something, ကျွန်းစာရှင်တွင် ဘုံးကြား အောက်များ။
speak for me, sir, I entreat you. ကျွန်းစာရှင်တွင် ဘုံးကြား အောက်များ။

§  v. same, ကျွန်းစာရှင်လိုအပ်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§  v. same, language used to young children, ကျွန်းစာရှင်လိုအပ်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§  v. to be hot, ကျွန်းစာရှင်မှာ ထိရောက်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§  v. to have velocity, be rapid; to be efficacious, powerful. Der. ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§ 1, v. to be hot, ready to start, as tears, ကျွန်းစာရှင်မှာ ထိရောက်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§  adv. intensive to words of heat, ကျွန်းစာရှင်မှာ ထိရောက်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§ 2, n. the power of becoming invisible, ကျွန်းစာရှင်မှာ ထိရောက်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§  n. medicine which causes one to become invisible.

§  v. to have the power of becoming invisible, ကျွန်းစာရှင်မှာ ထိရောက်သော စာကြောင်းကို အောက်များ။

§  n. same as § 2

§  (pron. §), n. asafetida; ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  n. a kind of tree.

§  v. to hiss; to play, as boys calling § with a prolonged sound, ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  adv. hissingly, ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  v. to look, look at, behold attentively; more than ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  v. to consider, meditate on, ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  v. to be not averse to; to be partial, lenient, kindly disposed toward; to show indifference in a dispute; ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  v. see the parts; ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  (from ကျွန်းစာရှင်, to be inferior), v. to put down (rare in colloq.).

Der. ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  v. to put down, degrade; ကျွန်းစာရှင်

§  adv. hissingly, as water impinging on fire, ကျွန်းစာရှင်
I. v. to snuff up, to draw (water) into the mouth, to sip, sup; to be tangled, to be intermixed, confused, jumbled together; to be mischievous, intriguing;

2. v. to be tangled, to be intermixed, confused, jumbled together, to be mischievous, intriguing;

3. same (infreq.).

4. v. same as 3; to be contracted, shut up, as an umbrella, or a purse by drawing a running string.

5. a. wrinkled and hollow, to fluster, confusely, in confusion, to be intermixed, confused, jumbled together, to be mischievous, intriguing;

6. adv. diminutive of 5.

7. v. same as 5, but intensive;

8. adv. of similar import;

9. v. to be wrinkled, shriveled, to sneer, to be contracted, shut up, as an umbrella, or a purse by drawing a running string.

10. v. to fail, be defeated in a rivalry or contest; to neither gain nor lose, as a trader buying paddy at one hundred rupees a hundred baskets and selling at the same rate; to lose, as I have sold paddy at a loss this year. I dare not continue selling it next year; when the bay and the white ponies raced, the white pony lost by about a length. Der. 10.
to breathe as a person about to die, to gasp, 

the asthma, 

to wheeze, 

I, n. a flying squirrel, 

v. to become less in size towards the end, to taper, 

more obtusely than; to fall off in energy and dignity, as language, 

int. poh!

adv. hissingly.

v. to be long; see

n. the forepart (of a thing), the space before; future time, 

adv. before, in front, ; immediately.

before and behind, as two persons walking one in front of the other.

adv. before, first.

adv. before, in front.

n. the end of future time, futurity; 

more common, 

adv. in company, one after the other, 

n. the heavy accent (i), , , , , 

n. (for ), a. foremost, 

v. to be initial, as a letter, 

to compose a writing based on another, 

to take the lead, go before, to act in behalf of another, 

n. an advocate, see

n. the stay of a mast, 

(pron. ), v. to take the lead, 

n. the stay of a mast, 

v. to advance, go forward, 

adv. alternately advancing and retreating, as two contending parties when neither has a decided advantage, 


cdsod5 (?6j^«-^.

eg)?oo5GG|8,
n.

a royal secretary.

to place before, as a mark to go by (կամ կոչ), or as a rule to follow, տեղացի ամսագրությունները առաջադիմում են այս հիմքով, որը կարող է ներկայացնել այս կանոնը.

n. iii. thrust forward; the mark ('), when applied to the vowel կամ, thus կամ.

n. an advocate, a lawyer, կառուցման ազգային, vectionյանքային։
a barrister; կառավարական, Attorney General.

v. to engage an advocate.

n. a lawyer's fee.

adv. one after the other, որոշում է ելքորոշումը կոչվել, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին։ կամ, երբ կիրառվում է օրինակ, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին.

adv. a little while ago, not long since; also applied to events occurring within a short time of one another, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին:

n. the heavy accent ('), րոցիքդեմասաշատ; կամ; the heavy accent after the symbol of օր (') is usually termed օրենք.

n. a forerunner, երբեմն.

n. a bench clerk.

adv. before, first (rare in colloq.); որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին օրվա և տեղական որոշումները.

n. space before, presence, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին, երբ կիրառվում է օրգանիզացիա.

adv. straight forward, մյուս, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին.

n. a front tooth.

1. n. a front tooth.

2. n. one that goes before, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին.

n. former time. որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին.

n. time past.

adv. formerly.

same as կամ.

n. an ancient, one who lived in olden times.

adv. in days of yore.

n. a kind of tree (Pali կամ կոչ).

v. to make an opening through a crowd by dispersing and scattering on both sides, որպեսզի բերել սկզբնական այլ մասին.
go-5S

1. n. a kind of tree, the Citrus, of which there are many varieties.

2. n. the bitter citron.

3. n. the lemon.

4. n. the sweet citron.

5. n. the thorn of the Citrus tree; a kind of nail.

6. n. the pomelo, a species of lemon, grape fruit; comp. the pomelos.

7. n. varieties of the citron.

8. n. a kind of tree (Pali 8g8o8).

9. n. the double-leaved citron.

10. n. a metal pot for cooking; larger than the common citron.

11. n. the sweet lime.

12. n. the common citron.


14. n. same.

15. v. to pass lengthwise.

16. n. the branch of a tree on which the trap is fastened to catch doves.

17. n. a kind of rain which causes misfortune.

18. v. to avoid, shun; comp. moderately and of long standing, as a disease.

19. v. see the parts; comp. instantly.

20. adv. instantly, gaspingly.

21. adv. sobbingly.

22. v. to be very slightly concave; less than 8g5p.

23. Der. 8g5p8go, adv. sobbingly.
adv. of similar import, 

v. to set on fire, burn, 

adv. hotly, smartly, pungently, 

v. to be free, unimpelled. 

adv. hotly, smartly, pungently, 

v. to be jubilant; see the parts; 

adv. overwhelmingly (in speech), 

v. to be succulent, juicy, 

adv. indicative of the sound of a whip switched through the air, 

adv. whizzingly, as the hissing sound of an arrow or ball flying through the air, 

adv. whistlingly, soughingly, as the sound of wind passing through
trees or crevices.  

1. n. gold; a. golden, royal; v. to be of the color of gold;  

gold, tinsel.

2. n. a grain of gold.

3. v. to polish, make bright, as gold.

4. n. a kind of tree, said to produce a very fragrant flower.

5. n. the best kind of gold, golden, royal;

6. a. auriferous, gold, gold.

7. v. to sift for gold.

8. v. to beat out gold leaf.

9. v. to gild, overlay with gold leaf.

10. (pron. 8&8), n. gold size.

11. v. to embellish with gold.

12. (pron. 8), n. revenue paid in gold, gold.

13. n. an official formerly appointed by the King of Burma, to collect duty on gold exported from the Shan States.

14. n. the officer in charge of such revenue.

15. n. a swan, a kind of bird; a cygnet.

16. n. the footprint of Gautama; the sole of the king's foot.

17. n. to step, extend the foot, as a Buddh.

18. n. a kind of fish, found at the.

19. n. a kind of brittle, gold stone.

20. (pron. 8&8), n. a packet of gold leaf.

21. n. gold lace.

22. n. a kind of parasite; see hemp.

23. n. see hemp, hemp.

24. n. the great Shwedagon Pagoda at Rangoon, the most highly venerated Buddhist edifice in the world. “Shwedagon is a golden, and a golden, because it contains the eight hairs of Gaudama Buddha, the water strainer of Kakusandha, the bathing robe of Konagamana, and the staff of Kassapa.”

25. (pron. 8&8), n. a depository for gold; a depository, the Burmese Domesday book of 1145 B.E. (A.D. 1783) (128).

26. (pron. 8&8), n. a government treasurer; a royal treasurer.

27. n. the officer in charge of a golden umbrella, golden umbrella; golden umbrella.
gold (pron. og^gs), n. the Lord of the Golden Palace.
og^gs, n. a kind of gold.
og^gs, n. a parasite, having the appearance of golden tendrils: although it appears to have no leaves whatever, it comes to flower like other air plants.
oj^g (pron. o^gs), n. the genitals of male children.
oj^g, n. to present gold flowers to the King of Burma, as a mark of homage. This was done yearly by the Shan Sawbwas.
oj^g, n. a kind of bird with a most melodious note. The Burmese allege that this bird derives its name from its having been a ruler of a country, in a past stage of existence.
oj^g, n. the finest kind of tea leaf eaten by the Burmese; so called because the plant grows on the og^gs, in the Shan States.
oj^g (pron. o^gs), n. a species of bamboo.
oj^g, n. a gold spangle; comp. og^gs
og^g, n. a pumpkin; see og^g
og^gs, n. platinum; see og^g
og^g, n. the sole of the King's foot.
oj^g, adj. at the Burmese capital; the royal presence.
og^g, n. fine grains of gold. og^g, og^g
og^gs, n. a kind of bamboo of light golden hue.
og ^g, n. an official who controlled a gold tract (og^g).
oj^g, v. to wash with gold; to gild by an amalgam; to electroplate.
oj^g, n. chestnut color.
oj^g, n. a gold bangle.
oj^g, n. the eagle; the red-headed vulture.
oj^g, v. to reciprocally throw open two countries to
trade (by an act of their respective governments), अधिनियमसन्।

t. the paper used to separate sheets of gold leaf.

og. n. the golden duck (Pali गोसोगो)।

2. v. to slant, be oblique. द्वारा विद्युत्समानता; to be not parallel, चेताहिता विद्युत्समानता; to deflect, deviate from a right line, चेताहिता विद्युत्समानता।

og. v. the same. अन्य विद्युत्समानता; अन्य विद्युत्समानता।

2. int. शूष्क, शूष्क, बाज़ी वाला, शूष्क, शूष्क, बाज़ी वाला।

v. to be soaking wet; more than ।, and ।।।; हृदय, हृदय, हृदय, हृदय, हृदय, हृदय।

co0. the twenty-eighth consonant in the Burmese alphabet.

c0. 1. n. the moon; a lunar month.

c00, n. a halo of the moon; v. to form, as a halo around the moon,

co01, v. to commence, to come in, as a new month, अनन्तरस्त:।

co02, v. to be eclipsed, as the moon.

co03, n. the change or disappearing of the moon; v. to disappear, as the moon.

c00 (pron. co0), n. monthly salary, co001, co002

c003, (pr0. co003), n. tale, mica.

c004, n. a half-moon, अनन्तरस्त:।

co05, v. a term applied to the meat of the cocoanut when attenuated or thin in parts; also applied to betel nuts which are black within.

co06, v. to work by the month, i.e., receiving monthly wages.

c007 (pron. co07), n. the waxing of the moon; v. to wax, as the moon.

c008, n. a crescent, अनन्तरस्त:।
cosx, n. the waning of the moon, cosxos; v. to wane, as the moon.

cosx, v. to intercalate a month.

cosxos, n. a broken halo of the moon; v. to be broken, as a halo of the moon.

cosxos, v. to rise, as the moon, cosxos;

cosxos, v. to be lost, as a month for work or business.

cosxos, v. same as cosx; to emerge from the clouds, as the moon,

cosxos, adv. negligently, cosxos

cosx (pron. cosx), n. the full moon; v. to be full, as the moon.

cosxos, cosxos (pron. cosxos), n. the waning of the moon, cosxos.

cosxos, n. a fragrant, white, flowering bulb of the amaryllis tribe;

comp. cosxos

cosxos, v. to be dark, to be without moonlight, cosxos, cosxos;

comp.
cosxos, v. to be full-orbed, cosxos.

cosxos; n. the moon's disc.

cosxos (from cosx, to be pleasant), v. to be bright with moonlight,

comp.
cosxos, n. a veranda or floor between two roofs, itself being without a roof.

comp.
cosxos, n. a hanging kerosene lamp provided with a porcelain shade, cosxos.

2 (from cosx, the penis).

cosxos, n. the scrotum.

cosxos (pron. cosxos) (from cosxos, a cluster), n. the private parts of a man, including the penis and scrotum.

cosxos, 1 (from cosxos), n. an arm or hand; the fore limb of a quadruped, cosxos; cosxos, cosxos, cosxos, a wooden trowel; cosxos,

an iron trowel; cosxos, a bundle of plants, as much as can be clasped in both hands.

cosxos, v. to fall helpless, as the arm through injury or weakness.

cosxos, n. the hands joined together, as in the act of worship,

comp.
cosxos, v. to raise the hands thus joined, cosxos; cosxos

cosxos, v. to raise the hands thus joined so as to touch the forehead.

cosxos, n. an attendant, a subordinate.

cosxos, n. an attendant and pupil.
coctSi^s, n. the armhole of a sleeve; the socket of the shoulder.

cooS^, adv. at first, cooS^, cooS^; frequently followed by cooS^.

cooS^, adv. same as cooS^, cooS^.

cooS^, adv. same as cooS^.

cooS^, v. to initiate.


cooS^ (pron. 3s), n. the armpit, cooS^, cooS^.

cooS^, n. same as cooS^.


cooS^, n. the hair of the armpits, cooS^, cooS^.

cooS^, adv. over one shoulder and under the opposite arm, cooS^,

cooS^, n. a kind of basket (slung over one shoulder and under the opposite arm).

cooS^, v. to purloin by sleight of hand, cooS^.

cooS^, n. something used by the hand for support, as a staff or the balustrade of a staircase, cooS^, cooS^.

cooS^, v. to screen or shade the face with the hand.

cooS^, n. a bracelet, cooS^, cooS^.

cooS^, n. the wrist.

cooS^, v. to be a good marksman, cooS^.

cooS^, n. a handle; commonly combined with other words, as cooS^,

cooS^, a ring-handle; fig., money, cooS^.

cooS^, n. a walking stick.

cooS^, n. the common Chinese umbrella.

cooS^, n. a handkerchief, cooS^, he salutes by waving a handkerchief.

(cooS^, from cooS^, a limb), n. the arm; handiwork, cooS^.

cooS^, v. to practise for a trial of skill.

cooS^, n. the wrist.

cooS^, a. tight-sleeved.

cooS^, n. a flat bracelet.

cooS^, v. to bury by hand without the aid of a bier.

cooS^, n. an interstice between the fingers, i.e., when it is so dark that one can scarcely see the interstices.
between the fingers; more than a channel connecting with the sea, or main river, above and below; a strait or channel between two islands or other portions of land.

**between**

**fiugeia**; more than a channel connecting with the sea, or main river, above and below; a strait or channel between two islands or other portions of land.

**between**

**cooSs^o^O^co^8**

**n.** a lane connecting two main roads.

**to be open-handed, profuse, lavish in giving:** comp. **oo8^O^S^co^8**

**in** (Colloq.).

**v.** to whistle through the fingers; comp. **cooSs^o^O^co^8**

**adv.** familiarly. 

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**n.** wages (for work done), 

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**v.** to be open-handed, profuse, lavish in giving: comp. **oo8^O^S^co^8**

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**n.** a lane connecting two main roads.

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**v.** to be close-fisted; in opposition to **oo8^O^S^co^8**

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**COcS^CoS^o^O^co^8**

**n.** the lathe of a loom, in which the is inserted; a drumstick; a gongstick; a potter's ferule.

**v.** to slap one of the upper arms just above the elbow with the open hand, the lower part of the arm struck being drawn across the body at right angles to the upper; it is often a signal of readiness to engage in a contest of strength. 

Among some Karen tribes young men announce their approach to their sweethearts, by slapping their arms in this way.

**v.** to take by the hand; to second, be accessory to; to receive stolen property, to harbor bad characters, to entertain, listen to, take cognizance of, as a magistrate, to be able to take medicine without nausea; 

**n.** an accessory, a harboring of bad characters, a transcript, copy.

**n.** a house in which a thief or other person is harbored.

**n.** a veranda.

**n.** a copyist, 

**n.** an outside post of a house; comp. 

**n.** an accomplice.

**adv.** free of incumbrance and care. 

**n.** the hand curved in a cup-like shape, comp. 

**n.** a kind of tree, the foetid *Sterculia*; 

D. D. 56.
the height of a person with his hands extended palm to palm above his head; also used with reference to the depth of water, 

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

9<SooeooS,

the height of a person with his hands extended palm to palm above his head; also used with reference to the depth of water, 

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

V. to clap the hands, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS (coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS), adv. turning the back and palm of the hand up and down alternately.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. the fruit of the coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS tree; a Burmese cartridge box; the block of a pulley.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. the block of a pulley.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. the back of the hand, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. a knuckle.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, v. to give up further effort. 

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, adv. empty-handed, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, 

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS (coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS)

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. short sticks clasped and rattled in the hands, as a musical instrument, clappers. "bones," coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, a. woven with spiral, serpentine curves. coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS; in contradistinction to coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, a. sewn by hand; v. to secure the hands or arms.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. a finger; coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, to count on the fingers.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, v. to crack the knuckles; to keep count by the fingers, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS. It is considered disrespectful by the Burmese, to crack the knuckles in the presence of a superior, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. a finger ring (in/req.); see coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS (from coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, to be instant), adv. with ready money; not on credit; applied to buying and selling; opposed to coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS; coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS; coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, somewhat similar to coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, v. to have a sufficiency of, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, less than coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. the remains of a limb or twig, after a part has been broken off; an unfinished work.

coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, n. an unfinished work, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS, coo$^cScBs-ODoSc^oS
goodSe
n. a work commenced, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ
recommenced.

cocsoS
v. to recommence an unfinished work, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ
recommenced (pron. ပိုချောင်း). adv. with accurate knowledge, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ.

coSsodS
n. a work commenced, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ
recommenced, a. or adv. unfinished, incomplete; နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ.

coSsodS
v. to finish a work, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ
recommenced, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coSsodS, v. same as နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coSsodS, v. same; to be settled, as a difficulty, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ; နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coCodoS, adv. in return, by way of recompense, or retaliation.

coCodoS, v. to retaliate, return good for good, evil for evil, more
commonly the latter. နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coCodoS, v. to accord in sentiment or practice, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coCodoS, v. to eat rice together, as a man and woman (in a Burmese
marriage ceremony).

coCodoS, n. the edge of the hand; the wing of an army; နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coCodoS, v. to advance, as the wing of an army, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ
to take the lead in the presence of a superior.

coCodoS, n. a finger ring; a thimble; a glove.

coCodoS, n. ability, capacity.

coCodoS, n. anything used by the hand, and in daily use; a personal
attendant, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ;

coCodoS, n. a manual, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ

coCodoS, n. a bludgeon; နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ;

coCodoS, n. a half pike.

coCodoS, n. one of a bodyguard, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ;

coCodoS, v. to guess the weight of a thing by lifting and trying it
in the hand, နေရာမိုက်ခွန်းသောကျွန်းစ်ကွယ်များ;

coCodoS, v. to join hands in the way of friendship, fellowship, mar-
rage, or rivalry. to piece timber in the manner of the knees of a ship.
v. to give from hand to hand. to give from hand to hand, rivalry.

v. to piece timber in the manner of the knees of a ship.

n. a joint of the finger; a joint of the wrist.

n. an artificial tank; comp. v. to feel a slight uneasiness or lameness in the arm.

v. same as.

n. uncommon skill of hand; ability to effect as by a charm.

n. the perspiration of the palms of the hands; the perspiration of the soles of the feet.

v. to clinch or clutch the hand; to inclose and hold in the hand; n. the fingers closed, with the thumb at the side.

v. to unclinch the hand.

n. a rice mortar worked by the hand (with a pestle).

v. to wash the hands.

n. a basin for washing the hands.

n. water for washing the hands.

n. a present, and.

n. (129).

v. to bribe.

v. to be light-fingered, as in pilfering.

n. the fingers closed and curved to hold something; comp.

and.

v. to be weak and tremulous, as the hand.

n. a carpetbag, hand bag.

v. to ache, as the arm or hand from writing, etc.

n. the forefinger.

v. to point with the finger, show with the finger; more elegant than.

v. to hold up the forefinger in a threatening manner.

v. to point at with the finger; applicable to objects near by.
(from လောက်က်, a shoot), *n.* a supernumerary little finger, ကြည်မြင်ပါဘားစိုက်, ကြည်မြင်ပါချင်းစိုက်; a small creek. မှန်းစေခိုင်း၊ ကြည်မြင်ပါစိုက်, *n.* a small creek.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *n.* something for the arm to rest upon.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* ordination; မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်လုပ်သည်, to ordain, to introduce into the office of the Christian ministry.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* an ordained preacher.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* a balustrade or other railing, မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* an artificer.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* an art; skill, dexterity.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *v.* to extol extemporaneously in song, as a member of a dramatic company, the giver of a pae, မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *v.* to sing or recite extemporaneously.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *v.* to joke or pun offhand.

မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *v.* to speak offhand, without premeditation; sometimes used in the sense of finding an excuse for remissness of duty on the spur of the moment, or giving one's opinion offhand without actual knowledge, မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, to speak offhand, without premeditation; sometimes used in the sense of finding an excuse for remissness of duty on the spur of the moment, or giving one's opinion offhand without actual knowledge.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *a.* a horizontal pivot on which a bar turns.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *n.* a kind of tree; comp. မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* an additional roof appended to the main roof, မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, *n.* the stump of an arm.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *v.* to beat, pound; see မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *v.* to gamble with cards, on credit.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *n.* an instrument used in dressing cotton.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *adv.* at every shot, as မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, to hit the mark at every shot.

မှန်းစေချင်း, *adv.* in the possession of, e.g., မှန်းစေချင်းစိုက်, to place in the position of a confidant; or under one's immediate supervision.
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cooScoS, n. a trolley; cooSooSoS, a hand barrow.
cooScoS, n. to have actual experience of; to guess the weight of a thing by lifting and trying it in the hand.
cooSooS, n. the time during which a person flourishes, or reigns.
cooScoS, n. acquired after marriage; n. property thus acquired.
cooScoS, v. to marry, be married.
cooScoS, n. marriage; the marriage ceremony.
cooScoS, n. manacles, handcuffs; cooSooS, to put on handcuffs.
cooScoS, n. the tip of a finger; cooScoS, i.e., if the interests of a friend are assailed, it affects one’s self; if the interests of one of a community are assailed, it affects the whole body.
cooScoS, n. an assistant, cooScoS; v. to assist, as a subordinate.
cooScoS, v. to secretly further another in the commission of a dacoity, robbery, theft, or any crime; to be an accessory before the fact.
cooScoS, n. an adjutant, in the army.
cooScoS, n. a fishing line, used without a rod.
cooScoS, n. a fisherman who uses a line without a rod.
cooScoS, a. what is suitable to be worn in company or in public; applied to the Burman waistcloth; see under cooScoS.
cooScoS, adv. as much as the hands will bear without overstraining.
cooScoS, n. a holder.
cooScoS (from co to throw, and co to swim). v. to swim by throwing the hands over and forward; to cross by swimming.
cooScoS, n. a hand grenade.
cooScoS, v. to emit an unpleasant odor from the armpit.
cooScoS, v. to be fatigued in the arms and cease effort.
cooScoS, v. to slap the upper arms just above the elbow, with the open hand, the forearms being placed across the chest at right angles to the upper arms; cooScoS is used in composition. cooScoS in colloquial.
to spar, show fight. 

to be a waiter, servant, peon, 

a swift for winding thread. 

adv. in the hand, on the person, as stolen goods, 

to catch red-handed, as a murderer. 

n. a cord twisted by hand; 

v. to fold the arms; 

adv. with folded arms, 

v. to lose skill of hand in consequence of disuse, as in writing, 

painting, or other manual art, 

in consequence of violent effort, 

v. to have a line across the palm of the hand (in palmistry), 

adv. with the hands behind. 

v. to tie the hands of another behind the back with a cord. 

n. a borer or drill. 

adv. intimately, familiarly; frequently, often, 

v. to snap the thumb and finger together. 

n. the bones of the arm from the elbow to the wrist. 

n. the ends of the fingers, 

v. to shake the hand (usually the right one) in token of 

admiration or astonishment. 

v. to bet on a race.
confused, v. to be forthcoming, as backers in a race, ကြားဝင်ရွင် ကြားဝင်ရွင် ကြားဝင်ရွင်, there are no backers in this race.

confused, n. the goal, mark aimed at. in racing.

confused, v. one of the eighteen arts. handicrafts.

confused, v. to be true in aim.

confused, v. to be prodigal in giving. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်

confused, n. an amulet. whether for preventing evil, or obtaining good.

confused, v. a wedding gift. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်; v. to endow. give a dowry. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်

confused, n. a present made by parents and friends to a bridegroom and bride.

confused, v. to test a charm. to prove its efficacy.

confused, v. to prepare an amulet. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်

confused, n. the palm of the hand.

confused, n. the thumb; an inch; ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, in racing according to English custom. “weight for inches.”

confused, n. the thumb-string. the string with which the thumbs of a dead person are tied together. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်;

confused, n. the breadth of the thumb. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်;

confused, n. a prison under the jurisdiction of the King’s court (ကြားဝင်ရွင်), in the Burmese time.

confused, n. an executioner. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်;

confused, n. a prison for condemned criminals.

confused, n. the arm above the elbow; comp. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်;

confused, n. the humerus.

confused (from ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်), n. a short washboard on the stern and prow of a boat, the gunwales.

confused, v. to affix the gunwales.

confused, v. same, but including the idea of giving the proper curve.

confused, v. to be quick in performing any manual labor.

confused, v. to be eminent in any manual operation. ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်, ကျွန်းထားဖွင်ကြည့်;

confused, adv. at present (not used in colloq.).

confused, n. a signature, certificate, legal or official writing of almost
any kind; a note of hand, or other short writing on business; a ticket,
affix a signature.

n. a craft, manual art, a manufactory.

n. a manufactory.

v. to be in a desponding attitude of mind.

v. to give up in despair, a shallow well, made by scooping out sand with the hand.

v. to beckon with the hand.

v. to swing the hand, as in walking.

v. to guess the weight of a thing by lifting and trying it in the hand.

(commonly written ), a. right, as opposed to left.

n. an underling, charged with the duty of running before royalty, before members of the supreme court, and other magnates, to clear the way and enforce respect with a long, stout rattan; a lictor, the right side, turn to the right.

n. the right hand.

a. obtained in war; applicable to persons or goods.

spoil, plunder, the upper part of the arm, a favorite.

n. the stakes in a race.

v. to deposit the stakes in a race.

n. a bet or bets made according to the conditions of a race.

n. a starting post.

(from to encircle). n. the ornamental rings round the spire of a pagoda above the .
coctSc^s, n. a balustrade or other railing.

cooSc^p, n. something wrought by hand, a work, handiwork, cooSc^p.

cocoSc, n. a sign made by the fingers, as a substitute for language, cocoSc^s.

cocoSc^p, v. to give a sign with the hand, cocoSc^p.

cocoSc^p, n. the arm below the elbow; comp. cocoSc^p, the handle of a lute or harp.

cocoSc^p, v. to have rule or dominion over, by reason of one's own force of character or ability, in contradistinction to ruling thus through nepotism or hereditary right; cocoSc^p.

cocoSc^p, n. arm in arm, cocoSc^p.

cocoSc^p, v. a term used by cultivators, signifying that they irrigate their fields by their own personal exertions.

cocoSc^p, n. a right-hand man, cocoSc^p; the upper and lower arm collectively, cocoSc^p.

cocoSc^p, v. to use force in a contest, cocoSc^p.

cocoSc^p, n. handwriting.

cocoSc^p, n. a manuscript book.

cooSc^p, n. a writing copy for imitation.

cooSc^p, v. to write a beautiful hand.

cooSc^p, v. to write a round hand.

cooSc^p, v. to be formed, settled, in respect to the style of handwriting.

cooSc^p, v. to write rapidly, cocoSc^p.

cooSc^p, adv. immediately; said to be derived from a term used in the game of cocoSc^p.

cooSc^p, v. an overt act of offense; an assault case; cocoSc^p.

cooSc^p, n. a mallet, cocoSc^p.

cooSc^p, a. chosen, cocoSc^p; cocoSc^p; v. to exclude from society (beggars, sweepers, and lepers).
coctS^oS—

1. v. to join or fold the hands with the fingers interlaced;
   a. dove-tailed.
   b. to be ashamed (obs.).

2. (from ဗေ, to be ashamed), v. to be disappointed and
   ashamed, as when reaching for a thing offered it is withdrawn by
   the party giving it.

(pron. ကြောက်), a. long-sleeved.

adv. uninterruptedly; a term frequently met in documents
pertaining to rights and titles in land.

adv. flickeringly, just alive, as a flame.

v. to be skilful in any handicraft; to be deft of finger,
   dexterous of hand.

n. the middle finger.

n. the stick used in extending the yarn of an abb.

n. the beam of a loom on which the cloth is rolled as it
   is woven; that part of a priest's garment which is rolled up and held
   in the hand.

n. a rolling-pin.

adv. by retail, by little and little.

v. to retail.

(n. ကြောက်), n. an artificial acid.

n. a ball of thread wound by hand, as distinguished from spoo
   cotton.

v. to be slow in performing any manual labor.

n. one name of the Cassia fistula; comp. ကြောက်.

adv. empty-handed.

v. to offend with the hand.

n. an overt act of offense.

n. a crank; the peg which holds the string of a musical
   instrument; sleight of hand.

n. a hand mill.

n. a whirligig.

n. a conjurer, juggler.
to practise legerdemain, to co-ure, exhibit juggling tricks,  
the reach of a weapon or of a hand,  
the trigger of a musket or cross-bow,  

v. to cease doing; to give up, yield; less than  

v. to cease taking care of, to abandon hope, as for a sick person,  
to resign, lay down, as an office,  
a sling,  
require work,  
require little work,  
require much work,  
ornaments for the hands and arms; in contrap- 

distinction to, wearing apparel;  

n. the palm of the hand.  

(pron., ) n. a cross for the purpose of crucifixion.  

v. to crucify,  

n. that part of the lock of a musket which receives the stroke of the flint.  

(pron., ) n. the edge of the hand between the wrist and the little finger.  

v. to rub the hands warm in order to make some application.  

with urgent despatch,  

v. to strike hands in order to seal an engagement,  

a. left, as opposed to right, on the left side,  
the left side;  
drive to the left.
COCTSbcooS-cooSoST, n. the left hand.

COcSbcocS, (pron. ဗာ), n. an umpire in a boxing match.

COcjcSbcocS, n. a boxing match.

COcTcSbcocSbcooS, adv. boxingly, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcjcSbcocSbcooS, v. to box; n. a boxer.

COcSbcocSbcooS, v. to be handy; to be disengaged, as the hand, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcjcSbcocSbcooS, n. a finger-breath; a. newfashioned.

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. one who squeezes the limbs; a midwife (more polite than ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ); the one among a number resisting government authority, who lays hands on the official; the dealer at cards, အသားကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ; the principal in the commission of a crime, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcjcSbcocSbcooS, n. a finger nail. It is deemed unlucky by the Burmese, to cut the finger or toe nails in the house, as it is supposed to bring poverty to the owner, အသားကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. same as ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. a kind of chisel used by goldsmiths in making finger rings.

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. a hangnail.

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. the little finger.

COcSbcocSbcooS, v. to treat tenderly, take good care of, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. a carpenter.

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. the offspring of a Shan woman of the ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ class with a man of alien race. Such offspring could not inherit land allotted by the King to Shan ahmutans in general.

COcSbcocSbcooS, v. to be gentle of hand, to handle (an instrument) gently, as a tattooer, a barber, etc. ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. an apprentice, underlaborer, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ is also applied to plantain trees, bamboos and the rice plant, ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcSbcocSbcooS, v. to bribe or give secretly. ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ

COcSbcocSbcooS, n. the fist; ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ, the clenched fist; ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ, to strike with the fist; ကြွက်သားစာပေးဗာ, to show the fist, shake the fist,
usually in a threatening manner; 

strike out with the arms, as a boxer, or as in defiance, or in anger, or as in 

threatening manner; 

(Colloq.). 

n. a hand towel; a table napkin, serviette. 

n. any condiment mixed up with the fingers, cooked or 

uncooked; seasoning, sauce, chutney. 

n. same as 

n. anything used by the hand, and in daily use, 

n. the finger next the little finger. 

v. to be habituated, settled in some motion or work of the 

hand, as in writing, sewing, etc., so as to require no special effort, 

usually combined with 

n. to be palsied in the arm, not to have power over the arm. 

see 

n. the finger nail. 

n. a bag used by mendicant priests. 

a. oldfashioned, 

2, n. an astrological term usually combined with 

3, v. to shine, glitter; more than ; seldom used singly. 

adv. glitteringly, glisteningly, 

adv. flickeringly, in a glimmering manner, glisteningly, as the glint of a distant light, 

(as when at sea), 

spoken of a person in whom the flame of life is nearly 

extinguished, just alive. 

(Pali), n. a sign, the signs of a supreme Buddha (180); a 

token, indication, visible or sensible quality; 

comp. ; “mark, sign, symptom, characteristic, attribute, property, nature, quality; a definition; a grammatical rule; a personal characteristic from which good fortune may be predicted.” Childers. 

v. to examine the lines and marks on the palms of the 

hands, and occasionally on the soles of the feet. 

n. the lines and marks on the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. 

v. to be in straitened circumstances,
A Brahmin who predicts a person's future, by examining the lines and marks on the palms of the hands.

Borax.

Tincal, crude borax.

The piney varnish tree.

A kind of tree producing a very white, smooth wood, used in making yokes and the *Holarrhena antidysenterica*. The bark and root of the *Holarrhena codaga* tree have medicinal properties.

The *Holarrhena codaga*.

A weapon, *Holarrhena codaga*.

A soldier, *Holarrhena codaga*; a volunteer.

Any celestial or supernatural weapon; see *cung*;

One of the titles of the King of Burma.

A panoply; complete armor (*armed cap-a-pie*).

An arsenal.

A conquered kingdom.

To use as a weapon.

The haft of a weapon.

To deprive of arms, to disarm.

The cotton tree, *Bombax insigne*.

The tea plant, the *Thea*.

A small eating stand (*with a cover*) for tea leaves.

A teapot.

A cylindrical case in which tea is kept.

The dried leaves of the tea plant.

To eat *gsh*, as two parties in a civil suit, after having come to an agreement (*under Burmese rule*).

A tea basket, in which tea is packed for market.

A cylindrical case in which tea is kept.

A small package of pickled tea, such as accompanies an invitation to an entertainment. The receipt of such package is nowadays considered equivalent to a polite demand from the giver of a feast for a subscription; *gsh*, *sh*, *h*, *h*, *j*, *h*, *h*, *sh*, *h*, *h*, *h*, to distribute such packages.

The Burmese tea tree, the *Elaeodendron orientale*.

A broker of pickled tea.

An infusion or decoction of tea leaves.
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coo, n. a teacup.

t oo, v. to be steeped, as tea.

c oo, n. a teaspoon.

c oo, n. a teacup.

c oo, n. a saucer.

t oo, v. to make tea.

t oo, see c oo, n. a pair of shallow brass bowls played against each other.

c o, n. a husband.

c oo (pron. o ), v. to pass from one husband to another.

c oo oo, n. husband and wife by themselves alone.

c oo, n. a woman's first husband (either deceased or divorced).

c oo oo (pron. o oo), n. a divorce case.

c oo oo (pron. o oo), n. the connubial state; c oo.

c oo (pron. o ), n. a woman who commits adultery with another's husband (a term of abuse).

c oo, n. an adulterer, c oo.

c oo (from o, a test, and oo, to select), v. to be very particular in the choice of a husband, hard to be pleased, c oo (obsolescent), c oo.

c oo oo oo oo, n. husband and wife, c oo oo oo oo oo oo.

c oo oo oo oo (pron. o oo) (from o oo, to lay by for future use), n. an adulterer.

c oo oo oo, v. to commit adultery against a husband, c oo oo oo.

c oo (from oo, a husband, oo, to desire, and oo, to be crazy), n. a term of reproach, used of a woman who is anxious to get a husband, but cannot succeed; the green sickness, chlorosis.

c oo, c oo oo oo, v. to have a husband, c oo oo.

c oo oo oo, n. a husband's son by a former wife.

c oo oo oo oo oo, v. to be without a husband, husbandless.

c oo oo oo, n. husband and wife.

c oo oo oo oo oo oo, n. business or cares on the husband's account.

c oo oo oo oo, n. an adulterer; v. to commit adultery against a husband, c oo oo oo oo.

c oo oo oo oo, n. a married woman.
the five duties incumbent on a husband (toward his wife).

an expletive for co8n.
to have a husband.

to enjoy the property of a husband on his decease.

(pron. n.) poetry.

to be rhythmical, as poetry.

to write poetry, versify.

n. prosody.

to compose poetry.

n. a poet.

(Pali , a. adorned, elegant.

1. a screech owl.

2. a species of spurgewort.

n. a kind of tree which may be referred to the genus Cinnamomum.

(pron. n.) a tray, or any flat vessel made of metal.

1. n. a high raised frame, stage (such as is used for watching rice fields), scaffold; a machan.

n. same.

2. v. to tarry, wait, wait for; to pass, as time.

Der. 

3. verb. affix. imperative, in a negative sense, (more elegant than ); prior past or prior future; euphonic, as in the phrase , listen ye.

verb. affix, continuous, equivalent to ;

 listen.

verb. affix, (not used in colloq.).

v. to be light; hence

v. to be near dawn; to break, as the day.

, v. to crow, as a cock at break of day.

v. to be enlightened; particularly applicable to the mind; to render (or to be) lucid and intelligible, as language, speak, sir, please, so as to make your language intelligible.

a. or adv. light, a little light,

v. to render lucid,
coo, n. to be near dawn.

coo, n. a pair of shallow brass bowls played against each other; larger than coo, and coo.

coo, n. a large species of bat: the flying fox.

coo (freq. pron coo), n. a vulture; coo, an eagle; coo.

coo, n. the slope of an elephant's rump; the membranes on the inner part of an untanned hide; a disease of horses.

coo (pron. coo), n. a kind of plant.

coo, n. the common bat; coo, bat guano.

coo, n. a kind of net for catching fish. It has fine meshes, and four corners which are kept stretched apart in a horizontal position while it is in use.

coo, n. a kind of net for catching fish. It has fine meshes and is about twelve feet in length, having a bamboo at either end, while one side is attached in its entire length to the side of a boat so that it can be lifted up like a shutter.

coo (freq. pron coo), n. a porpoise. Burmese fishermen consider it unlucky to molest a porpoise.

coo, n. a kind of bird, small and dark in color, and said to be capable of being taught to speak.

coo, n. the rat snake.

coo (pron. coo), n. a sail (obs.).

coo, n. a mast, coo.

coo, n. a species of hawk.

coo (pron. coo), n. the bicolored squirrel, Sciurus bicolor.

coo, n. a kind of black, spouting fish.

coo, n. a kind of grass.

coo, n. a common bow; comp. coo, and coo.

coo, n. a kind of tree, the Buchanania latifolia.

coo, 1. n. mirage, coo; adv. glitteringly, as clothes.

coo, 2. n. one kind of scarecrow, coo.

coo, n. the night heron.

coo, n. a species of squirrel nearly as large as a cat. It is deep black on the back and whitish below.

coo, n. the sweet flag, cultivated for its medicinal properties.


v. to be a little open; less than to be neglected, left undone.

Der. Copying, copying, of

v. to be vacant, keeping; see copying.

(pron. copying), v. to be carelessly lax or perfunctory, in the performance of any work or duty.

v. same as copying; also applied to the action of a serpent in frequently thrusting out his tongue.

(Pali), n. modesty, shame, of, from, of

1 (usually pron. copying), n. the neck, of

(pron. copying), n. an ornamental collar for the neck.

(pron. copying), n. the nape of the neck.

n. the carotid artery.

see , n. the throat, including the gullet and windpipe.

n. a ring or collar of metal for the neck.

n. the throat, including the gullet and windpipe; a guttural sound.

(pron. copying), n. the hollow on each side of the neck just above the clavicle or collar bone.

n. the collar of a garment, of

n. a cravat, neckcloth, necktie, of, from, of

(pron. copying), n. the projection formed by the thyroid cartilage in the neck, Adam's apple; (pron. copy) clutch-throat language, lit. clutch-throat language, (pron. copy) (pron. copy).

(pron. copying), n. the mane of a horse, of

v. to hog the mane of a horse, of

(pron. copying), n. a necklace. of, from, of

n. a halter.

v. to suspend by the neck; , to commit suicide by hanging; (pron. copy) (pron. copy), to kill by hanging.

n. a gallows, of, of

n. the two short posts supporting a at its base.

(pron. copying), n. the neck, of, from, of, the: most
commonly used with reference to horses, buffaloes, and bullocks.

**co** (pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the neck, **co**

**co** (pron. **co**), *n.* a poke; comp. **co**

**co** (pron. **co**), *n.* the neck.

**co** (pron. **co**), *n.* the bronchocele, goitre, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the neck, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* a comforter.

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* a collar, or anything tied around the neck, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the hump between a bullock's shoulders, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* a collar for the neck.

**co** (*pron. **co** and commonly written **co** from **co**, to be thrown in or upon), *n.* the hump between a bullock's shoulders, **co**

*Der. **co***

**co**(*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the dewlap.

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the part of a graduated roof which intervenes between an upper and lower roof, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* a small tribe of Karens north-east of Toungoo, so called because of the black bands they wear around the neck.

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the swallow, upper part of the gullet, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* a necklace, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *v.* to lay the necks together, as two animals or birds, in play or combat, **co**; to reply, as a defendant, either himself or by counsel, in court, **co**

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* the part of a graduated roof which intervenes between an upper and lower roof, **co**

**co**, 2 (*usually pron. **co**), *v.* to revolve, turn around (itself); to go about, to ramble, roam, wander, **co**, **co**, **co**; **co**; **co**; **co**; **co**; **co**; to swing with the tide, as a ship or boat, **co**

**co**, 3, *v.* to understand (obs.). *Der. **co** or **co***

**co** (*pron. **co** or **co**), *n.* an assistant in a community or society,

**co** (*usually pron. **co** or **co**), *verb. affix, imperative; see Gram. sec.111;**

**co**, **co**; **co**; **co**; **co**; **co**; in composition often written **co**
oo, 1. see ձ. v. to fall from an erect posture; to lie down, recline.

oo, 2. adv. also; when this word occurs twice in a sentence, the first one is equivalent to "either" and the second to "or," e.g.: ձ. ձ. ձ. ձ. ձ. ձ. ձ. ձ. ձ. they will either throw stones at him or beat him with sticks.

oo (often pron. ձ.8), commonly written ձ.8, or ձ., conj. both and, and also; repeated at the close of successive clauses; pron. a. this, this same, ձ.8, this same box, or that same box; these or those same, ձ.8, these or those same boys; ditto, ձ.8.

oo8, pron. a. ditto, the same; adv. besides this, moreover.

oo8, adv. besides this, moreover.

oo, 1. v. to be fresh, new, not stale. not old, ձ.8; new, ձ.8; same but seldom used except in an adverbial form.

oo, v. same, but seldom used except in an adverbial form.

oo8, adv. suddenly and unexpectedly.

oo8, v. to be quick, sudden; but used only in an adverbial form, as ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, quickly, suddenly, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8.

oo, 4. verb. affix, euphonic; see Gram. sec. 118.

oo8 (from ձ.8, and ձ.), verb. affix, shall, will; freq. combined with ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8.

oo8, n. a spit of mud projecting into a tideway.

oo8, n. same as ձ.8.

oo8, v. to be turned back, thrown back, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8, ձ.8.

Der. ձ.8.

oo8 (pron. 8), n. a weight used in the palace and in high officials' houses to keep down the corners of mats; a paper weight.

oo8, v. to be startled, frightened, ձ.8; to shy, as a horse, ձ.8.

Der. ձ.8.

oo8, v. same; used chiefly in an adverbial form.
to be frightened, frightened;

not to be frightened, not frightened.

to be fresh, verdant, not faded, not withered;

to have presents in abundance, as a person without a situation.

see, the hump between a bullock’s shoulders.

a kind of tree.

a path, road, street; hence, a crossroad extended beyond a crossing; a short cut; comp. a crossroad leading from one road to another.

a rat that crosses the road; used figuratively of those who, like such a rat, foolishly risk their lives.

to be in the way, so as to impede another’s progress; to be a locality which is situated en route to some place to which
one may wish to go. one may wish to go.

one may wish to go. one may wish to go.

one may wish to go.
four corners, the crossing of two roads, to go out of the way, to miss the road, to go out of the way, to miss the road, the entrance of a road, a branch road, a kind of tree bearing a curious, hard, offensive fruit. a measure of capacity equal to one half of a co, a kind of tree, the sour Sonneratia. This tree grows in great profusion in tidal creeks. the probosis or trunk of an elephant. crown predial slaves, cultivators of the king's ground. The original inhabitants of the town of Yandoon, are said to have belonged to this class. a goddess, patroness of boatmen and cultivators. the horse mango. a rice field so constructed as to be irrigated. In U.B. cultivators name their rice fields, e.g., , , . , rice fields worked when rivers and creeks overflow. (pron. ) a ridge of earth in a rice field, raised to prevent the escape of water. a rice field situated on high ground. a field of rice which has been worked; one which has not been worked. an area of land cleared for paddy cultivation. , , a single compartment of a rice field. , a field mouse. a species of apple shell, . , the time for working the rice fields. , a fresh-water crab; see . the payment of revenue in kind, in lieu of money. , a measure of land revenue. a rice field.
cool). n. a field cultivated for the first time.
coolanna. n. rice fields generally; a collection of rice fields.
coolananao, n. the share received by the owner of a rice field, from
the cultivator who pays taxes on it in the owner's name.
coolananao, v. to make such an arrangement for the cultivation of
one's rice field.
coolo, v. to harrow; to plough; coolananao, to perform the ploughing ceremony, as the Kings of Burma formerly
did in the month of Waso.
cool, n. a fresh-water crab, coolanna.
cool, n. a field crab.
cool, n. a rice field on which the crops have failed; coolanna,
land revenue remission list.
cool (pron. ကက်), n. an extensive rice field, or an expanse of rice fields.
coolanna, n. a term applied to a rice field and its nursery (ကက်)collectively. The nursery is called the cool, and က is applied to the
rice field.
cool, n. ground suitable for cultivating rice; coolanna, paddy
land tax.
coolo, n. see the parts; coolannaanna, coolanna.
coolanna, n. the Director of the Department of Land Records
and Agriculture.
cool, n. the owner of a rice field.
coolo, v. to cultivate a rice field.
coolo, n. the Superintendent of Land Records.
coolo, n. a cultivator of rice.
coolanna, n. a cultivator. coolannaanna,
†coolanna (ကက်), n. a species of stonechat.
coolanna, n. the Pontedera vaginalis.
cool, n. an extensive plain, campaign; an open, vacant space; an
expanse, coolanna, coolanna, coolanna, coolanna, coolanna
cool, n. same as cool
cool (Pali), a. light, not heavy.
cool (from cool), n. the lighter and less important utensils of
a priest; comp. coolanna.
coolo, n. the light accent, coolanna.
coolanna, n. a name given in Arakan to the hoolock gibbon,
Hylobates hoolock.
906  9  1. v. to measure by the arms extended,  
  2. v. to tether,  
  3. n. the length of the arms extended,  
  4. n. a mule,  
  5. v. to come; to reach in excellence or degree, to equal,  
  6. n. a horse or boat race,  
  7. n. the heat in a race which has been declared void.

1. v. to tether,  
2. n. a mule,  
3. v. to bet on a single heat in a horse or boat race.  
4. int. Come!  

**C0, 1.** Der.  
**C0:** (pron. C0.) n. the length of the arms extended,  
**C0:** (pron. C0.) v. to tether; fig., applied to persons, as to give them "plenty of rope," with a view to a reprisal, or to cause their discomfort, to let one take his own way; to pass to another state of existence; usually with reference to passing to the abode of the nats,  
**C0:** to pass to one of the four states of punishment,  
**C0:** to evacuate the intestines, as a Buddh,  
This word is still used in colloquial, in parts of Arakan, in lieu of  
**C0:** v. to bet on a single heat in a horse or boat race.  
**C0:** n. the heat in a race which has been declared void.

**C0:** v. to declare a heat void,  
**C0:** suffix,  
**C0:** affix, interrogative, see Gram. sec. 110;  
**C0:** is usually preceded by  
**C0:** is usually preceded by  
**C0:** (Colloq.).  
**C0:** is usually placed at the end of a sentence,  

**C0:**
1, int. of threatening, of score. (Colloq.).

2, adv. intensive before a negative, as,. he says nothing at all.

verb. affix, see . intensive before a negative, as .

intensive before a negative, as .

He says nothing at all.

verb. formative; the terminations . and . are of similar import

with the termination . but are used in a bad sense only, .

see Gram. sec. 125.

same; occasionally used in a good sense, .

a particle of dust which falls from a palm leaf when writing with a style, equal to thirty-six .

a witness who attests the truth of a writing, or of a copy of a record, etc.

the private parts whether male or female, .

the scrotum, .

; v. to classify according to sex.

a minute, the sixtieth part of a degree ( ).

the title of a book or writing, .

; a direction or address inscribed on a letter, or on goods; any label; see .

n. same as .

v. to inscribe the title of a book or writing on its back.

v. same; to address a letter.

n. a tortoise, turtle; the constellation Orion. The Burmese call the great turtle . and the small kind ., because the latter lays larger eggs than the former. .

a saying applied to inordinately selfish or grasping persons.

n. a turtle's egg.

varieties of the tortoise.

n. a species of skate, ; to sting, as the skate.

n. a variety of the skate.

n. the sting of the skate.
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soft tortoise.

arched, as a roof, or convex, as a bridge or road,

turtle's head; the protruding bowel, as in obstinate cases of chronic dysentery,

n. piles (Med.),

n. the red-headed tortoise.

n. the upper shell of a turtle, used to dip oil, etc.

a tortoise shell.

to weep in the manner of tortoises and water lizards,

i.e., "crocodile tears."

a species of terrapin or marsh tortoise.

to resort to a sandbank in pairing time, as a turtle.

n. species of the tortoise.

n. the sea tortoise or turtle.

(pron. ), n. flint.

n. a turtle bank.

n. a turtle bank tax.

n. a turtle bank lessee.

to roll up. to curl; to be turned, as the edge of a da or tool,

n. a species of nettle,

n. a butterfly; the spirit of composure, sometimes spoken of as a kind of fairy or spirit attached to a person from birth (181).

to conform to or harmonize with; in some instances similar to 

1. n. the atlas moth.

2. n. names given by the Burmese to the Bghai tribes of Karens, according to the localities which they occupy.

to call back a which has separated from a person,

v. to separate the of two persons supposed to be united, as of an infant and its deceased mother.

n. a hinge.

n. a white butterfly, of the same tribe as the common garden butterflies of England, Pierides.

v. to be frightened, as the so as to make the person
ill; some suppose it to be a derangement of the nervous system, 

*to enter, as the phrase when it returns to the person to whom it belongs.*

*derangements of the nervous system,* or 

*a yellow butterfly, the Pontia; either identical with the common cabbage butterfly, or nearly related to it.*

*to be composed, tranquil in mind; to be discomposed, disquieted, as an uneasy or guilty conscience.*

*to be crooked and twisted; to be deceitful, to use artifice, to delude, cheat, circumvent; to pinch the cheek, to be warped out of shape.*

*to wind up, as an ascending creeper.*

*to involve, wind over and around; to twine around, as a creeper; to copulate, as serpents.*

*to lay aside (the yellow robe) for a time, as a novitiate.*

*to distort; to twist, contort; to wrest.*

*to wrench off or away.*

*to involve, wind over and around,*

*to twist, contort; to be deceitful, to use artifice, to copulate, as serpents.*

*(Colloq.)*
same, in the latter sense; to delude, cheat, circumvent; comp.  

(from  and  with change of meaning), v. to be clever in management; to be clever, as being marked by acuteness or shrewdness; is often used in a disparaging sense, as when one admires a person's cleverness, but despises his principles or modus operandi; lit. to be cleverly perverse, as a child taking advantage of a parent's kindness in order to commit a fault.

, n the orange, ; orange color.

1, v. to roll along, as a rolling ball or wheel.

der.

2, verb. affix, compounded of  and  which see, ;

, v. to fall off; (the face or some part of the body), ;

, v. to smear the face or some part of the body.

der.

, . , v. same, ;

, v. to roll along, as a rolling ball or wheel.

, n. the yard.

, (pron. ) (from a bud), n. the head of the penis.

, n. the testicles.

, (pron. ), n. the ridge around the head of the penis.

, n. semen, , , .

1, v. to pull from another, take by force, snatch, plunder, ;

to bore, as a horse.

, v. to take by force, snatch, plunder.

, v. same as , they seized the property by force and fled; as he followed in order to stab me, I was obliged to snatch the da; a robbery case.

, v. to harry, lay waste.

, v. to ravage, consume.

2, verb. affix. near future. about to, on the point of;
almost, adv.

opis (often pron. o/s), adv. feebly and slowly, under various adverbial forms, as o/s, o/s, o/s, etc., o/s, o/s, etc. / 

opis, 1, n. a cavity, the cavity of the mouth. Der. ooco, ooco, ooco (from o, to rinse), v. to rinse the mouth or gargle the throat, ooco, ooco, ooco, etc., etc. / 

opis (from oos, to wash), v. same, ooco, ooco, ooco, etc., etc. / 

opis, n. the water with which the throat is gargled, ooco, ooco, ooco, etc. / 

opis, n. same as op (infreq.). 

opis, 2. v. to feed one's self with the hand; not used singly. Der. ooco, and etc. 

opis, v. same, but used chiefly in an adverbial form, as in the phrase ooco, ooco, ooco, etc., to feed one's self. 

opis, 3, v. to work, ooco; to make; to do, etc.; to act like, assume the character of. Der. ooco 

opis, v. to work, perform work, ooco, ooco, ooco, etc., etc., etc. / 

opis, v. to devise and execute, ooco, ooco, ooco, etc., etc. / 

opis, v. to assault, in order to bring into one's power; to plot against. 

opis, v. to feed; to provide for, support, ooco, ooco, ooco, etc., sons and daughters who do not provide for their parents are unworthy of receiving an heritage. 

opis, n. a place of employment (a term originally applied to cultivators). 

opis, n. a task, etc., etc., etc., etc. 

opis, n. profits of labor, earnings, etc., etc., etc. 

opis, v. to do, perform, carry on, etc., etc., etc. 

opis, n. a ground for burying and burning corpses, etc., etc., etc.
coadjuver, n. a coadjuver, coworker, အညွှန်းတူးတားသူ, ကျောင်းသူ, အမှားနှင်းသူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ;

to attempt to do (something), အားလုံးသောလူမျိုးစိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ;

alchemy, အာရေကိုး၊ ပညာရေး;

living from hand to mouth, လူမှု;

a hired workman, a coolly, ကျောင်းသူ, အမှားနှင်းသူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ;

to attempt to do (something), အားလုံးသောလူမျိုးစိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ;

living from hand to mouth, လူမှု;

cooly, စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး;

the time when young men usually return from courting.

to be ample, amply sufficient.

a crucible, စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး;

a deep cupel; see စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး;

loose petticoat; the longyi is now worn by Burmese men as well as women

a little girl.

diligence, industry, စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး;

to put forth great effort, to spare no pains.

adv. with great diligence and effort, စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး;

to be diligent, industrious, စိတ်ဝင်စားချင်သူ အားလုံးသောလူမျိုး;
v. to be lax in effort.

v. to relax effort.

v. to make round, globular, spherical, to be round, globular, spherical, to be cylindrical; to be all, entire, as a ball; used adverbially, and in derivatives, etc.

n. a term applied to persons of imposing and comely appearance.

n. a canoe, a dugout.

v. to be mixed together in a mass, to wrestle; to wrestle, to make efforts, to strive, to make efforts, to mobilize, as an armed force, army, as a rational being, whether male or female; a rational being, whether man, nat, or brahman; a layman; the body, as a dumb person. Burmans when speaking of any one contemptuously, pronounce , e.g., becomes

n. a dumb person.

n. an elder.

n. a useless, inefficient fellow, n. a ruler.

n. an old man.

n. a poll tax.

(pron. , n. a blind person; a term applied to persons who exhibit stupidity; said to be derived from .

B. D. 58.
n. a vagrant who seeks his living by expedients, or by sponging on others.

n. lit. a little man, a boy.

n. capacity, ability.

v. to make a mental estimate of the ability or capacity of another.

n. an extraordinary person.

(pron. coöd), n. a dishonest man, a cheat.

(pron. coöd), n. a person of good character; one who excels in any mental or physical attainment; a sane, in contradistinction to an insane, person; this term is also applied to an expert burglar, thief, pickpocket.

n. a person known, the capitation tax, the capitation tax assessment roll.

(pron. coöd), n. one who picks a quarrel, or seeks to plunge another into difficulty; a hector.

(pron. coöd), n. a famous man, whether good or evil, an expert burglar, thief, pickpocket.

n. a violent, harsh, cruel person.

n. a man who has age, but not corresponding wisdom and virtue.

n. an elder, one who has arrived at years of discretion; an adult; a leader, a chief in any undertaking.

(pron. coöd), n. the human foot; adv. on foot.

(pron. coöd), adv. with no sound of footsteps, lit. when the human foot is silent; at the time of night when the sound of footsteps ceases.

n. a poll tax, the capitation tax.

n. land assessment in lieu of capitation tax.

n. capitation tax assessment roll.

n. young persons collectively.

(pron. a), n. capacity, ability; often combined with coöd, coöd.

v. to be well attended, crowded, as an assembly, a festival, etc.
attain to the average standard of one's fellowmen in health, wealth, position, etc., to
attain to the average standard of one's fellowmen in health, wealth, position, etc.,

a stranger; a novice, one who is new in any business, to attain to the average standard of one's fellowmen in health, wealth, position, etc.,

a stranger; a novice, one who is new in any business, to attain to the average standard of one's fellowmen in health, wealth, position, etc.,

applied to physical attainments, to invulnerability, or to the performance of some great feat of skill or prowess, such as leaping over a prison wall, escaping from a prison from which no ordinary person can escape, etc.

to be far apart, as human habitations, villages, towns.

n. a manhole.

n. a condemned outcast (rare in colloq.).

n. a bad character.

pron., n. a learned man; a man skilled in any science or handicraft.

v. to be of the usual size; applied figuratively to mental attainments, position in life, etc.

n. a vile fellow.

n. a prominent person.

n. a crowd.

n. a spy; to employ a spy or informer.

v. to leave the priesthood; n. one who has left the priesthood; implies that the person leaving the priesthood has previously been the abbot of a monastery.

n. a number of persons.

n. a skilful, well-informed person; a “knowing” man.

v. to be thinly populated; to be thinly attended, as an assembly, a festival; n. a person of ready and quick perception.

n. a short, dumpy man, a dwarf.

(from a tree whose flower is of a gorgeous red
color, but destitute of fragrance), n. a coxcomb, 

 Coxcomb, n. an inconsiderate, rude person.

 Coxcomb (pron. ကျင်), n. a buffoon; a dramatic performer, a clown.

 Cox (pron. ကျင်), n. a lazy fellow.

 Coo (pron. ကိုး), n. a young, unmarried man.

 Coo, n. same; of pure morals, corresponding to a virgin.

 Coo, n. an old bachelor.

 Co (pron. ကိုး), n. a lad at the age of puberty,

 Cox (pron. ကိုး), n. the apartment in a house allotted to the young men.

 Cox (pron. ကိုး), n. a chief or leader among the young men

 of a district, or of a quarter of a village or town; comp. Cox,

 Cox, n. the language of courtship; to speak in

 the language of courtship.

 Cox, n. the venereal disease, Cox, co, to speak in

 the language of courtship.

 Cox, n. a simple-minded, unsophisticated person; a useless, inefficient fellow, Cox,

 Cox, n. a footrace, Cox

 Cox (pron. ကိုး), n. a buffoon; a wag, Cox, Cox

 Cox, v. to be mild and gentle in disposition; to be effeminate.

 Cox (pron. ကိုး), n. a mischief-maker, a rogue, a scamp.

 Cox, n. the society of men, Cox, to be of an age to begin to associate with men, as a

 young man, Cox.

 Cox, n. a healthy, vigorous man, Cox

 Cox, n. a foolish, ignorant person.

 Cox, v. to be of various and diverse nationalities or races.

 Cox, Cox, Cox, v. to have knowledge and good sense

 with confidence to use them; to have a knowledge of the world,

 i.e., mankind, men, Cox, Cox, Cox

 Co, v. to be of an age to begin to associate with men, Cox

 Co; to intrude, whether by speaking or acting, in a manner un-
suitable for one's age, knowledge or other circumstances; 

适合于某人的年龄、知识或其他情况。

come to maturity, be of adult age;  
成熟；成为成年人。

to cry thief! thief!  
喊捉贼！贼！

a buffoon;  
小丑。

to exchange a priest's robes for those of a layman;  
交换神父的长袍与文士的。

an orang-outang (Malay, signifying jungle man).  
一只猩猩（马来语，意指丛林中人）。

a braggart.  
一个吹嘘者。

a murderer,  
一个杀人犯。

a strong, robust man.  
一个强壮、健壮的人。

men (o6), nats (505), and brahmas (656).  
男人 (o6)，印度人 (505)，和婆罗门 (656)。

persons, people, as  
人，人们，如 

a dead person, a corpse;  
一个死人，一具尸体。

to be disproportionately tall.  
变得异常高。

v. to flutter, with an upward motion; used in the adverbial forms,  
颤动，向上运动；用于副词形式。

and  
和，与。

also used with reference to a person having an exaggerated opinion of himself;  
也用于指一个有膨胀自我意识的人。

Der.  
源自。

species of grain, the Panicum paspalum.  
一种谷物，Panicum paspalum。

the classic name for wheat.  
经典名称为小麦。

to smear, besmear, daub; comp.  
涂抹，涂抹，涂抹；比较级。

to smear the face or some part of the body;  
涂抹脸或身体的某些部分。

(less elegant than o66);  
比o66不那么优雅；

intrans. to be smeared, smudged,  
不规则动词。被涂抹，被涂抹。

3. v. to roll from side to side;  
滚动，从一边到另一边；

and  
与，和。

as a ship or boat,  
作为船只或船只。

as a buffalo,  
作为水牛。

to roll about on the ground, as a dog or horse,  
在地上滚动，如狗或马。

to roll about in bed, as when restless from sickness or sleeplessness,  
在床上滚动，因病或失眠。

a wallow;  
一个泥潭；

a buffalo-wallow.  
水牛泥潭。

same as  
同上。

to move backward and forward; used only in an adverbial form,  
前后移动；仅在副词形式中使用。

to and
fro, backward and forward, अविग्रहितः सत्यां वा (pron. तत्त), n. a kind of verse, lullaby, खिलाफ़ल्लाबोध, खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़लाबोध, n. a rope attached to an anchor, tree, or other object, by which a boat is drawn against the stream, in places where the current is swift.

खिलाफ़लाबोध, v. to draw a boat against the current by such a rope.

खिलाफ़, 1, n. air, air in motion, wind, खिलाफ़लाबोध, खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, v. to retch, eructate, without ejecting the contents of the stomach; more than सः; खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोधआवर्तभूतः

खिलाफ़, adv. with the wind, खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोधाैणुः

खिलाफ़, v. to suffer from gas confined in the stomach, खिलाफ़, खिलाफ़

खिलाफ़, n. the beginning of a change in the direction of the wind or monsoon, खिलाफ़लाबोधाैणुः

खिलाफ़, n. the exhalation or influence of the air of the body, supposed to produce certain diseases; comp. खिलाफ़, and खिलाफ़

खिलाफ़ (pron. तत्त), n. a screen to keep off the wind.

खिलाफ़, v. to blow hard, as the wind, खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोधाः

खिलाफ़, v. to lie to (Naut.).

खिलाफ़, v. to suffer from gas confined in the stomach.

खिलाफ़, v. to blow violently, खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, n. a muscle, sinew, tendon, खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, n. palsy; paralysis, खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, v. to hit, agitate, as the wind; to blow.

खिलाफ़, v. to suffer from flatulency, खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोध, खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, n. an air pillow.

खिलाफ़, v. to remain in a place secure from the wind, खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, v. to suffer from the bad influence of air in the human system.

खिलाफ़लाबोध (pron. तत्त), v. to eructate acid gas from the stomach; खिलाफ़ is more polite.

खिलाफ़लाबोध (pron. तत्त), v. same.

खिलाफ़लाबोध, v. to suffer from gas confined in the stomach.

खिलाफ़, n. the direction from which the wind blows, खिलाफ़लाबोध खिलाफ़लाबोध, खिलाफ़लाबोध

खिलाफ़, v. to whistle.
**coo^S,** v. to lull, as the wind.

**coo^S,** n. an air pump.

**coo^S,** 1 (*abbrev. of coo^S), v. to pass wind, coo^S, coo^S;

**coo^S,** 2, adv. with the wind, coo^S; coo^S, to run before the wind, as a ship.

**coo^r^s** (*pron. coo^r^s*), n. the edge of the wind.

**coo^S,** v. to have the appearance of a coming wind, or of a rising squall, coo^S, coo^S, coo^S; comp. coo^S

**coo^S,** n. a head wind.

**coo^S** (*pron. coo*), n. medicine to expel wind, a carminative.

**coo^S,** v. to have the appearance of a rising head wind.

**coo^S,** adv. against the wind, coo^S, coo^S, comp. coo^S

**coo^S,** n. a gentle breeze, coo^S; coo^S, to take the sea air for the benefit of one's health.

**coo^S,** v. to eructate, raise wind from the stomach.

**coo^S,** adv. against the wind, coo^S

**coo^S** (*pron. coo*), n. a painful induration in the breast or bowels, coo^S, comp. coo^S

**coo^S** (*pron. coo*), n. the pleurisy.

**coo^S**, n. a paper kite, coo^S

**coo^S** (*pron. si*), n. a draught of wind.

**coo^S,** v. to be situated in a draught of wind, coo^S, coo^S

**coo^S,** v. to lull; to be calm, be without wind; to be close, as the weather, coo^S

**coo^S**, n. blind piles.

**coo^S**, v. to blow hard, as the wind.

**coo^S**, n. a dogvane.

**coo^S**, v. to rush and press with violence, as the wind, coo^S

**coo^S**, n. a wind hole, reservoir of wind, as in the phrase coo^S, or coo^S, coo^S, to be shifting, variable, as if the wind were shut up in a reservoir, and a monkey, keeping guard, released it as he pleased.

**coo^S,** v. to escape, as air from an aperture.

**coo^S**, v. to have a feeling of constriction from flatulence.

**coo^S**, coo^S, v. to be relieved of wind in the stomach.
 Cobb, n. a violent wind without rain.
Cobb, v. to lift up, as the wind.
Cobol, n. a sudden gust of wind.
Cobol, v. to blow a sudden gust, as wind.
Cobol, n. a balloon.
Cobol, Cobol, Cobol, v. to have the heartburn.
Cobol, n. the heartburn.
Cobol, n. an airhole.
Cobol, v. to be disposed to vomit.
Cobol, n. a violent wind, a gale; comp. Cobb; v. to blow violently; sometimes figuratively applied to individuals, e.g., Cobb
Cobol, n. a gentle breeze, Cobol.
Cobol, n. a ventilating pipe; a windsail.
Cobol, n. an air ball.
Cobol (pron. Cobb), n. tympany.
Cobol, Cobol, Cobol.
Cobol, n. a gentle (lit. a sprinkling) wind.
Cobol (from Cobol), n. a whirlwind.
Cobol, v. to be caught in a gust or storm of wind, as a boat or ship.
Cobol, n. a hurricane, a tempest.
Cobol, n. same as Cobol, in medical language, Cobol, Cobol.
Cobol, Cobol, n. an air mattress.
Cobol, n. a blowpipe, Cobb, Cobol.
Cobol, v. to blow up, as a bladder.
Cobol, v. to be dusky, as the atmosphere before a wind.
Cobol, Cobol, v. to strike, as a head wind.
Cobol, v. to pass wind.
Cobol, n. the atmosphere.
Cobol, v. to blow, as the wind.
Cobol, v. to be air-tight; to be sheltered from the wind.
Cobol, n. a kind of muslin.
Cobol, v. to be relieved of wind.
Cobol, v. to veer, as the wind, Cobol; n. a veering wind.
Cobol, n. a cyclone, Cobol.
Cobol, n. a side squall.
Cobol, v. to pass wind.
Cobol, n. a squall, storm, tempest.
coo (pron. को), n. a fabulous wind supposed to cut in pieces like a razor; paralysis, coo वानविशिष्टता, to have a stroke of paralysis; coo कृतिकर्मः (heart disease, angina pectoris).

coo, v. to impinge on the surface of any substance and absorb moisture, or check perspiration, or the sound of air in motion, wind.

coo वानविशिष्टता, v. to speak in a whisper, सुरक्षितकारी कृतिकर्मः.

coo, v. to have a pleasant breeze, to blow pleasantly; to be airy, as a site, situation (rare).

coo कृतिकर्मः (pron. कृतिकर्मः), n. one of the buildings of the palace, more elevated than the rest, in which the King took the air.

coo, n. a window, वान, coo वानकारी (obs.).

coo, n. the quill near the tip of a wing.

coo वानकारी, n. a large window (obs.).

coo, v. to strike, as the wind (on a sick person, so as to affect him unfavorably). coo; to blow with celerity and force, to sweep.

coo वानविशिष्टता, v. to blow, as a moderately gentle breeze.

coo, n. a pendulous parasite.

coo, v. to aerify.

coo, v. to blow hard, as the wind, but implying that it is a dry wind; used adverbially, coo coo कृतिकर्मः कृतिकर्मः.

/ coo, 2. v. to be scattered, lost, evaporated, as camphor, quicksilver, etc., coo कृतिकर्मः, coo कृतिकर्मः; to be unsteady, to wander about without a home, so as to be lost to one's friends, coo कृतिकर्मः कृतिकर्मः.

coo, v. same, coo कृतिकर्मः कृतिकर्मः; सोचोजोक, a loafer.

coo, 3. verb. affix, euphonic, etc.; see Gram. sec. 118; slightly emphatic or persistent, as coo coo (colloq.); see Gram. sec. 119; coo coo, coo coo, coo coo, coo coo, coo coo, coo coo; also duplicated, coo coo coo coo, the more one studies, the more difficult it is, coo coo coo coo, the more he speaks, the more he wounds (one's feelings); it is also occasionally coupled with coo, in an interrogative sense, coo coo, probably an abbrev. of coo coo coo coo coo coo coo.
ccoo8i (v8), n. a kind of medicinal tree.
ccoo8. n. an auction.
ccoo5coo5, n. an auctioneer.
ccoo5s, v. to bid at an auction, կիրառելով, կոչելով, կերպ!
ccoo5c8, v. to outbid another at an auction, կոչելով, կոչելով, v. to put up at auction, կոչելով, կոչելով
ccoo5coo5, v. to sell off (surplus stock) by auction.
coop, 1, v. to practise, acquire a habit, become accustomed to (seidom used alone); less than կիրառելով, and կերպ!
ccoo5c, v. same; to devote one's self to, as a study or a profession.
ccoo5coo5, կոչեր, կոչեր, կոչեր, v. see the parts.
ccoo5coo5, v. to be versed, skilled in, accomplished, կիրառելով, կիրառելով
ccoo6, v. to fly away, as chaff, կիրառելով, (rare in collog.). Der. կիրառելով
ccoo5coo5, v. same as coop,
ccoo5, int. the sound with which hogs are called, as կիրառելով is used for calling fowls, and կիրառելով, or կիրառելով for calling cats, and կիրառելով for calling horses and bullocks.
ccoo8i, n. a bow for shooting; a royal archer, կիրառելով, կիրառելով (Prov.); the curved stick used for stretching the cloth in weaving (կիրառելով), կիրառելով. Der. կիրառելով, a crossbow; կիրառելով, a common bow; կիրառելով, a pellet bow.
ccoo5coo5, n. an archer, կիրառելով
ccoo5coo5 (pron. կիրառելով), n. the bow itself.
ccoo5coo5, n. a curved spring (infreq.).
ccoo5coo5, v. to make an exhibition of skill in shooting with a bow.
ccoo5coo5, n. a bowstring.
ccoo5coo5, v. to unbend a bow, կիրառելով
ccoo5coo5, v. to bend a bow; to string a bow, կիրառելով, կիրառելով
ccoo5coo5, n. the shank of a crossbow.
ccoo5coo5, v. to shoot an arrow from a bow, կիրառելով
ccoo5coo5, n. the bow of a crossbow.
ccoo5coo5, n. an archer; կիրառելով, կիրառելով, կիրառելով, կիրառելով, a royal archer.
ccoo8, a. and n. four, կիրառելով
ccoo5coo5, n. or a. octavo.
to be broken or split into pieces, lit. into four parts, 残破或分裂为四部分。
四角形，四角的。
四角形的，四角的，四角的。

expressions used by women in quarreling; equivalent to the imprecation, "may you be quartered."

in regard to the legs and arms; applied to words of cutting off; usually applied to buffaloes and bullocks after being slaughtered, 指在腿和胳膊方面的。

or

to go on all fours; to trot.

the four points of the compass, 指四点。

a. twilled; applied to textile fabrics, mats, etc., 指布料。

adv. referring to men with large limbs, 指有大肢体的人。

a. a great, hulking, useless fellow.

v. to be heavy, not light, 指重不轻。

v. to be slow, 指慢。

v. to be heavy and dull in respect to motion, 指重力。

a. a logy horse; to affect the smell and taste powerfully, 指有力量。

to be depressed in mind, as apprehensive of some impending trouble or calamity, 指抑郁。

v. to experience a feeling of heaviness in the back part of the neck, 指脖子。

or to feel heavy headed, 指头重。

(pron. 的), v. to be slow, 指慢。

adv. diminutive of 的, 指慢。

v. to be strong, as flavor, 指味。

v. to be weighty, as language, 指语言。

v. to be strong, as flavor, 指味。

v. to be slow, 指慢。

v. to be heavy, not light; to be slow; 指重。

v. to drawl, 指拉长。
4. v. to respect; seldom used singly, ကြား, ကြား, ကြား ကြား.

v. same (infreq.), ကြား.

v. same; used adverbially only.

v. to respect; to think well of, think much of, ကြား.

comp. ကြား;

† ကြား, n. the clove plant.

ကြား, n. the clove flower, a clove.

1. n. the product of the ကြား tree.

2. v. to fall down from an erect posture, ကြား;

also used in the sense of being prostrate with a disease, ကြား.

v. to tumble, fall by losing one's footing, ကြား.

v. to lie down, be recumbent (rare in colloq.).

3. v. to change, exchange, ကြား;

v. to lie down, be recumbent (rare in colloq.).

v. to change, make a rejoinder (in law pleading), ကြား.

Der. ကြား

v. to speak in return, to reply, ကြား;

particularly applied to responding before authority, ကြား.

v. to change place, remove; to change one thing for another;

v. same as ကြား.

v. empty, as from one vessel into another, ကြား.

v. to empty, ကြား;

verb. affix, interrogative, ကြား, ကြား, always preceded by ကြား;

or ကြား, ကြား, ကြား; see Gram. sec. 110.

n. a species of Terminalia producing large timber.

n. the Olax scandens, a large scendant shrub, common in all parts of Burma where there are deciduous forests.

a. twilled; see ကြား.

adv. slightly; applied to the color of green and blue, ကြား;

applied also to life, as ကြား, just alive, ကြား.

1. n. a species of mule.

v. to repeat with greater force than at first, ကြား.
CCOO, 3. not used singly.

CCOO\textsubscript{1}, adv. instantly, 
CCOO\textsubscript{2}, or 
CCOO\textsubscript{3}, or 
CCOO\textsubscript{4}, not used singly.

CCOO\textsubscript{5}, adv. instantly, 
CCOO\textsubscript{6}, 
CCOO\textsubscript{7}, 4, not used singly.

CCOO\textsubscript{8}, adv. intolerably (hot), 
CCOO\textsubscript{9}, 
CCOO\textsubscript{10}, verb. affix, interrogative; see Gram. sec. 110 (not used in colloq.);

CCOO\textsubscript{11}, (pron. coo), n. a certain medical book in which the symptoms and prescriptions are indicated in the interrogative form, with the constant recurrence of the affix 
CCOO\textsubscript{12}, as 
CCOO\textsubscript{13}, 
CCOO\textsubscript{14}, 
CCOO\textsubscript{15}, 
CCOO\textsubscript{16}, 
CCOO\textsubscript{17}, 6, n. one of the race of Laos in Northern Siam.

CCOO\textsubscript{18}, 7, n. a kind of basket used as a receptacle for fowls.

CCOO\textsubscript{19}, 1, n. a maggot.

CCOO\textsubscript{20}, CCOO\textsubscript{21}, CCOO\textsubscript{22}, CCOO\textsubscript{23}, v. to be gnawed, penetrated by maggots.

CCOO\textsubscript{24}, CCOO\textsubscript{25}, v. to be infested with maggots, maggoty, 
CCOO\textsubscript{26}, CCOO\textsubscript{27}, CCOO\textsubscript{28}, n. a species of water insect; a wriggler, the larva of the mosquito; an inchworm, measuring worm.

CCOO\textsubscript{29}, n. a kind of tree. The leaf of this tree, when pounded and applied, is said to destroy maggots; hence its name.

CCOO\textsubscript{30}, 2, n. a bow for throwing pellets, 

CCOO\textsubscript{31}, n. a pellet for a bow,

CCOO\textsubscript{32}, (freq. pron. coo), n. the bed for the pellet.

CCOO\textsubscript{33}, n. a pellet for a bow,

CCOO\textsubscript{34}, n. a pellet bow, bow for throwing pellets.
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(oscion, pron).  n. a square compartment in figured cloth, so called from its resemblance to the (pron.)

(oscion), n. a kind of sling made with a stick and string.

(oscion), 3, v. to be enough, sufficient, (oscion) oscion, osciona osciona osciona. Der. osciona

(oscion), v. to be sufficient on being distributed, osciona osciona osciona osciona.

(oscion), v. same as oscion (infreq.), osciona osciona osciona osciona.

(oscion), v. with oscion, to come to maturity (oscion sometimes omitted); in other senses has the same meaning as oscion by itself, osciona osciona osciona osciona osciona.

(oscion), 4, v. to respect; not used singly.

(oscion), (oscion), (oscion), adv. used only in adverbial forms, osciona osciona osciona osciona.

†oscion, n. a kind of tree.

(oscion), adv. playing with feet and hands, as a child lying on its back, osciona osciona osciona osciona.

(oscion), adv. up and down, like the motion of a little boat among the waves, osciona osciona osciona osciona.

(oscion) (Pali, oscion, oscion), n. a state of mortal existence, of which there are three divisions; see oscion, and osciona; this world as distinguished from a permanent future state.

(oscion), v. to be cloyed with, or tired of, worldly pleasures.

(oscion) (from oscion), n. fortune, a lot incident to mortal creatures, as wealth and poverty, society and solitude, reproach and praise, happiness and misery, osciona osciona osciona osciona osciona.

(oscion), n. a world; osciona osciona osciona, osciona osciona, osciona, the four great islands; osciona osciona osciona, osciona, said in a good or bad sense.

(oscion), n. a book of proverbs pertaining to common life; see oscion.

(oscion), n. a demigod.

(oscion), n. courteous behavior, kind attentions, politeness, oscion.

(oscion), v. to be hospitable, attentively polite to a guest.

(oscion), v. to be courteous, kind, polite. osciona osciona osciona osciona osciona.
v. to say something for mere politeness’ sake, one kind of संहारक, though not so strong an expression.

n. a monarch, king.

n. certain hells, as places of punishment, situated in the intermediate spaces between the sekya worlds (132).

a. worldly, pertaining to the present world; n. the world, अपि आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, if ye were of the world.

n. time, as contrasted with eternity.

n. lit. a son of the world, a worldling, man of the world.

n. a future state, subsequent to all आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; annihilation (संहारक), according to the Buddhist system; eternal life or death, according to the Christian system. “That which is neither (पुनः) rupa nor arupa is called lokottara, a state in which there is entire freedom from all kama (संहारक).”

(for संहारक), n. a figure pertaining to this world, आकारण समाजसमूहिनांस्मृतिसुध्योऽनुभवस्यां

1, n. a kind of betel box (little used).

2, n. to burn (a thing), as fire or anything hot, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; to scald, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, to smolder, as a fire; आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, inflammable material.

v. to be burnt up, consumed by fire, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां

(pron. आकारण समाजसमूहिनां), n. tinder.

n. an electric flash when igniting some substance, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; blistering plaster.

v. to apply a blistering plaster.

(आकारण समाजसमूहिनां), adv. rattling together; restlessly, uneasily.

1, n. a canoe, long slender boat. आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां

n. a boat with a hull like a canoe, and having a washboard on each side made of a single plank.

(pron. आकारण समाजसमूहिनां), n. a boat with a washboard consisting of planks fixed one above the other.

v. to bring into an incipient, unfinished state, with a view to finishing, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; आकारण समाजसमूहिनां. Der. आकारण समाजसमूहिनां

3, v. to pour into, or upon, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; comp. आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां; to add more to, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां, आकारण समाजसमूहिनां. Rahans are
forbidden to make use of the word โกส, but use งอส instead, when directing any one to water plants, งอสซอรัณถ้า งอสจารึก.

งอสต, v. to add more to, งอสติ สำนวน.

งอสต, n. shade; applied to plants and trees growing in the shade.

งอสติ, n. fruit ripened in the shade.

งอสติ, 4, v. to stake in a wager, or in gambling, to bet.

งอสติ, n. money staked.

งอสติ, v. same as งอสต.

งอสติ, งอสติ, v. to gamble.

งอสติ, งอสติ.

งอสติ, n. frankincense.

งอสติ (Pali), n. selfish desire, cupidity; "lobha, covetousness, that which cleaves to sensible objects." M.B.

งอสติ, v. to be avaricious.

งอสติ, n. the force or power of selfish desire.

งอสติ, v. to be impelled by such desire.

งอสติ, n. same as งอสต; cupidity.

งอสติ, n. same as งอสต; not used singly.

งอสติ, งอสติ, v. to wear the end of a garment over one shoulder, and under the opposite arm, as a Buddhist priest.

งอสติ, n. a pole with a hoop for suspending a bird trap.

งอสติ, n. a class of inferior hells; งอสติ (9, 9, 9,

งอสติ, the four exclamations used by the wicked, when rising to the top of the งอสติ).

งอสติ (Pali), n. metal, of which there are five kinds, viz. gold, silver, copper, iron and lead.

งอสติ, verb. affix, imperative; used in books and in a formal style of address; see Gram. sec. 111.
(commonly pron. დამართა), n. an intoxicating preparation of rice, დამართა; ჯიშ, ნიგროხ, რახო, დამართა, დამართა
დამართა (pron. და), n. a licensed shop where დამართა liquor is sold.
დამართა, v. to be light, vain, unsteady, wanton, დამართა. გულით
დამართა, v. same; to be unsteady in business, flying from one thing
to another; frequently applied to unchaste women, დამართა.

1, v. to desire, wish for, გადაეუწყობთ დამართათ ან გატანათ გულით დამართათ; to be lacking in respect of, or to the amount of, გადალოდებუთ დამართათ ან გატანათ გულით დამართათ; to be destitute of; to be wanting, to lack; გატანათ გულით დამართათ; დამართა also signifies "wonted," in the sense of
being accustomed, habituated, დამართა დამართა.

Der. დამუშ, დამუშ

დამუშ ( და), n. wish, inclination, longing.

დამუშ, v. to desire, wish for.

დამუშ, n. any object of desire, დამუშის ნაირი.

დამუშ, n. a prime want, a matter of first consequence, a primary object
or consideration, დამუშის ნაირი.

დამორჩილი, v. to be litigious, forward to prosecute, დამორჩილი, დამორჩილი;
to wish for, გადაეუწყობთ დამორჩილი დამორჩილი;
დამორჩილი; to be favorably or affectionately disposed toward,
დამორჩილი.

დამორჩილი, adv. applicable to the laying up of little things for
future use, დამორჩილი.

დამორჩილი, adv. of one's own accord; just as one lists, wilfully, without
control (rare in colloq.).

2, n. and verb. affix, as, like as, როგორ, როგორ, როგორ, როგორ;

დამორჩილ, verb. and n. affix, a little like as, როგორ; see Gram.
sec. 123; დამორჩილ, just as (it was), დამორჩილ.

3, v. to follow, to pursue; to accompany; to take effect, as medicine
or disease, დამორჩილი.

4, v. to resemble, take after, დამორჩილი.

5, v. to follow a certain peculiar course of conduct or action.

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930

930, v. to comply with; to follow the wishes of another, အသေးကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်
933, v. to observe, as a rule or regulation; to comply with.
936, v. to bear company or follow in order to perform service under an official.
939, v. to accompany, attend, escort, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
942, v. to pursue in order to capture or arrest.
945, v. to overtake, come up with.
948, v. to pursue in order to find; commonly combined with ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
951, n. lit. one who follows; one who makes a passage by some conveyance, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
954, 2, verb. affix, euphonic; mostly used with transitive verbs; sometimes giving a transitive meaning to an intransitive verb; see Gram. sec. 118; in colloquial this affix is much used with ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, a corruption of ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, e.g., ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင် becomes ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, having the meaning of the English adverb "so," ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, so pretty, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, so difficult, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, so white as to be dazzling; in such expressions as the following, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင် appears to be a euphonic expletive, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
957, 3, v. to give to boot, as in exchanging articles of unequal value, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
959, n. a movable screen.
961, a species of trumpet flower; comp. ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, and ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
963, 1, see ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, and verb. affix, as, like as.
966, 2, verb. affix, equivalent to ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင် (collog.); see Gram. sec. 109; ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, also equivalent in colloquial to ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
968, v. to pierce, penetrate in actus coitus (vulgar).
970, v. to be thin, flimsy; to be slender, delicately formed, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်, ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
973, v. to be slender, delicately formed.
976, 1 (pron. အကြား), v. to lick (with the tongue), ကြားပေးကြည့်ချိန်းလျှင်
cxgo, n. a preparation of salt used medicinally; an electuary.

coo, 2, verb. affix, continuative, denoting the continuance of an action or state of being during another, as cxcoo, he eats as he goes; see Gram. sec. 109; coo (pron. oo) not infrequently precedes coo, as cxcoo.

cxcoo, verb. affix, continuative, denoting the continuance of an action or state of being during another, but somewhat inconsistent with it, as cxcoo, as cxcoo.

cxo, verb, continuative, denoting the continuance of an action or state of being during another, but somewhat inconsistent with it, as cxcoo.

coo (usually pron. oo), v. to be quick, swift.

cxo, v. same as cxcoo.

coo, v. to be violently swift.

coo, v. same as cxcoo; also applied to the mind.

coo, v. to be quick and active in motion; applied to human beings, bullocks, horses, etc., as cxcoo.

cxo, v. same as cxcoo.

coo, v. to be in a neutral state of mind, undisturbed by passion, as cxcoo.

coo, v. to wink at, to regard with indifference.

coo, v. to be smooth, pleasant, agreeable to the sight; not used singly. Der. coo, 1, v. to be thin; not used assertively. Der. coo, 2.

coo, 2 (pron. oo), v. to be oblong; to be extended in time, as cxcoo.
982

çois, v. not used singly, not used.

çois, v. to be on terms of intimacy; to be mixed together, mingled, to be on terms of intimacy, to be mixed together, mingled.

çois, 1 (pron. coës), n. a plate, the piece of timber which supports the ends of the rafters, a wall plate; comp. coës, a tie beam; coës, coës, coës

côs, 2, v. to accord with, be agreeable to; not used singly. Der.

çois, v. to be meet, suitable, fit, proper, comely, to be meet, suitable, fit, proper, comely.

çois, adv. of one's own accord, to accord with, be agreeable to; no used singly.

çois, n. the porch of a palace, and of some other government buildings.

çois, n. a recumbent figure of a Buddha, to recline, be recumbent.

çois, v. same; appropriate to a Buddha or royalty, to recline, be recumbent.

çois, n. the porch of a palace, and of some other government buildings.

çois, n. a recumbent figure of a Buddha, to recline, be recumbent.

çois, v. to be loose, lax; to be slack, as a rope, to be wanting, to be wanting, to abate.

çois, v. to grow less, be diminished, to subside, as the water of a river, to subside, as the water of a river, to subside, as the water of a river, to abate, to subside, as an inflammatory swelling. Der. coës, coës, and coës.

çois, v. to sink, go down gradually.

çois, v. to grow less, to be diminished, become few, to abate.

çois, v. to abate.

çois (pron. coës), coës, v. same as coës.
1, v, to suit, agree with, be proper, suitable,  
2, p, to suit, agree with, be proper, suitable,  
3, v, to be sere and yellow, as a leaf,  
1, n, an unoccupied space beyond houses.  
2, n, a glade.  
3, n, an extensive plain, a savannah.  
4, n, same as  
5, n, same as  
6, n, same as  
7, n, an extensive waste.  
8, v, to be glossy, shining,  
9, n, a powder made from rice and applied to the face,  
10, v, to be blown away, driven out of its course by the violence of the wind, as a ship or boat, to be scattered and lost, dissipated,  
11, v, to be faded,  
12, adv, very, an intensive, to words of height,  
13, (pron.  
14, v, to fly off scattteringly, as sparks or fine 
15, v, same as  
16, v, to be at liberty, free, unrestrained,  
17, (colloq.; to be exempt,  
to be free from,
to be disengaged, released, to be discharged, as a case, or as an accused. Der. 

v. to be released, freed, exempted, to be vacant, to be empty, also applied to women who are enceinte, a revenue exemption ticket.

v. to escape, freely, without regret.

v. to be disengaged, to be vacant, to be empty, adverb.

n. a kind of tree; the kernel of the fruit is considered a luxury, and was formerly presented to the Kings of Burma. In a year in which this tree bears much fruit, the Burmans expect a good rainfall.

n. the Buchanania latifolia, a tree common in the open and dry forests, growing to the height of thirty or forty feet, producing a purplish black fruit the size of a small cherry; comp.

n. a gimlet; v. to bore with a gimlet.

n. an auger.

n. a rope drawn by contending parties to procure rain, v. to pull the said rope. "The inhabitants of the Burman empire, in times of drought are wont to assemble in great numbers with drums and a long cable. Dividing themselves into two parties, with a vast shouting and noise they drag the cable contrary, the one party endeavoring to get the better of the other." By doing this they suppose that the nats who have control over the rain are propitiated, and will cause rain to fall.

n. the festival of drawing the said rope.

v. to take the precedence, on higher ground or advanced position, to excel, to pass over, transgress.
to be in excess, to go too far, as
more than proper, as sound.
to pass away, to be gone, to die, to have gone by,
let by-gones be by-gones, to go beyond as sound,
expressions of regret; to lapse, as a period of time,
to outrun, to die, as a high dignitary of state,
to go too far; to have gone beyond.

a kind of plant.
to twist to and fro, to writhe, wriggle,
to move as a serpent or worm,
to dwell vexatiously on a subject in speaking,
to wriggle, writhe,
a. a. same, but denoting a richer fabric,
the spindle of the quill (pron. အီး),
the peg that secures the spindle in the shuttle.
936  ကြာမာ-အိန္ဒိယ စာပိုဒ်ကူးခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

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ကြာမာ, ဗီ သုံးကူးခြင်း, ပေါက်ခြင်း

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adv. shiningly; applied to words of whiteness. Not used in colloquial.

v. to be enough (obs.).

adv. satisfactorily, see under.

adv. abundantly; see under.

adv. abundantly; see under.

v. to feed one's self with the hand greedily; comp. 

v. to be out of the way, to vary from a certain course, 

to be past the meridian, as the sun or a star, 
to err, be wrong, 
to contain errors, as a writing, 

hence, and , adv. out of the way, 

different from what ought to be, 


different from what ought to be, 

adv. wrongly, erroneously, in a different manner from what ought to be.

v. to be handsome, pretty, beautiful; hence 
a euphemism occasionally substituted for 
to be beyond the usual time, late, as 

v. same; see the parts; 

v. to be handsome and comely, handsome and elegant, 

v. to be handsome and comely, handsome and elegant, 

adv. ( pron. ), v. to be handsome and comely, handsome and elegant, 

2, verb. affix, very, exceedingly, extremely, 

often followed in colloquial by and 

also often followed in colloquial by and 

, he is very wicked, it is extremely painful.

In certain combinations it is used to express the furthest limit as to number, quantity, extent, as "the utmost," "at the outside." 

(pron. ), n. a rod or staff of authority; comp. 

(pron. )), n. a rod or staff of authority; comp. 

937
(from ကျော်), v. to open: less than ကျော်; ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်, ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်

to open; less than ကျော်; ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်, ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်

to lay forth to view; ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်; to expose the person. ကျော်ကျော်

to go around a thing, ကျော်ကျော်, ကျော်ကျော်; to turn round (trans.), ကျော်ကျော်ကျော်, ကျော်ကျော်
to make revolve; ကျော်ကျော်-ကျော်; to turn from a forward direction, to make a circuit, ကျော်ကျော်, ကျော်ကျော်
to go about, ramble. ကျော်, ကျော်, ကျော်; to court, woo, ကျော်;

der. ကျော် ကျော်)

to lie to, deceive, mislead the mind, ကျော်ကျော်; comp. ကျော်

to go around, circle; to deceive, ကျော်ကျော်; ကျော်ကျော်

to beguile. ကျော်ကျော်, ကျော်ကျော်;

to go from place to place.

to forage, plunder at large.

to lie to, deceive, mislead the mind, ကျော်; comp. ကျော်

to go from place to place.

to forage, plunder at large.

to lie to, deceive, mislead the mind, ကျော်;

to forage, plunder at large.

n. a cart, a vehicle with two wheels.

n. the body of a cart.

n. the front of a cart where the driver sits.

n. the joined ends of the thills.

n. the leathern ring which secures the shaft of a cart to
the yoke; see ကျော် (infreq.).

n. the carved work surmounting the ends of the thills,
where they are fastened to the yoke.

n. the strip of raw hide securing the ကျော် and ကျော်;
above the ကျော် is the ကျော်, a piece of wood acting as a wedge, around which the strip of
raw hide is wound.

n. a trader who carries his merchandise in a cart.

n. a cart track; a rut.

n. a drag, truck, or similar vehicle.

n. to hire a cart; ကျော်, cartage.

n. the leathern ring which secures the shaft of a cart
to the yoke, ကျော်
an outer segment of a Burmese cart wheel; comp. 
strips of bark inserted between the axle box of a cart 
wheel and the axletree, to lessen rotatory friction.

v. to insert such strips of bark (water being injected).

v. to travel by cart.

n. the driver's box.

v. to convey in a cart, to cart; to gain a 
living by carting.

n. a yoke for drawing a cart; the arms 
of a draught yoke, by which it is secured to the animal's neck.

n. the crossbeam of the body of a cart.

(pron. ), n. a shaft support, often called 

v. to set up in business as a proprietor of carts for hire, 
or as an ordinary cartman.

(pron. ), n. the axle box of a cart.

(pron. ), n. a cart wheel.

n. a spoke.

n. an ornamental finial (one of which is placed on 
either side of the driver's seat).

n. the middle piece of the three hewn planks in a Burmese 
cart wheel; comp.

n. the person placed in charge of a number of carts traveling 
in company.

(pron. ), n. a light, traveling cart for carrying people.

n. one of the small pillars or posts forming the sides of 
a cart.

c. a cart road.

c. a circular encampment of carts.

n. the thill or shaft of a cart.

c. a cartman.

, see . v. to throw down from an erect posture.

(pron. ), v. to sweep; also 

used fig., ; 

n. a broom which consists of a long handle inserted in the 
back of a brush.

(pron. ), n. a species of Lagerstroemia. The wood, which is 
red, is used for building purposes, and for making boat paddles.
940

940, v. to turn, as the water on ceasing to ebb; to turn back, throw back, beat back; to repeat, do again, to return, go back, return in shape; to do in return, go back; to return a favor, to visit, to visit back; to turn inside out, as the sleeves of a coat, to turn up the legs of trousers; to turn up the sleeves, to turn up the legs; to put the upper side down or the inside out.

941, v. to cant, to pitch.

941 (pron. အောင်), v. to do in return, do back again; commonly implying disrespectful conduct toward a superior; comp. အောင်; အောင်.

941, v. to recriminate.

941, v. same as ကြာ; to turn upside down, ကြာသောကြိုး (from ကြာ), v. to frighten, ကြာသောကြိုး, ကြာသောကြိုး (from ကြာ).

941, v. to spread out, lay out in the sun, ကြာသောကြိုး, ကြာသောကြိုး, ကြာသောကြိုး.

941 (from ကြာ), v. to uncover; to neglect, leave unperformed, ကြာ; ကြာ, ကြာသောကြိုး (from ကြာ); to leave vacant, ကြာ, ကြာသောကြိုး (from ကြာ); to open, leave open, ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ).

941 is considered more elegant than ကြာ.

941, v. to reach out, stretch out (the hand), ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ); to step, put forth the foot either forward or backward, ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ); to look forward (to a distant object), ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ); to aspire to, ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ); to extend (the voice) toward, to call to, ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ).

941, v. to anticipate, to do with reference to something ahead, ကြာ, ကြာ, ကြာ (from ကြာ); to extend (the voice) toward, to call to, ကြာ, ကြာ.
to travel, as a Buddhist priest.

to amble, pace,

to hold forth, present to view.

to empty (the contents of one vessel into another),

to borrow, with the idea that the borrower will, if afterwards required, return the favor to the lender,

to lend money without interest.

to exchange,

to lend money without interest.

a spear.

a stick used for driving animals, a horsewhip.

a lancer,

(pron. ဗို), a bayonet.

a musket with a bayonet attached.

a rod or staff of authority,

v. to thrust at with a spear,

v. a large spear.

(pron. ဗို), a dart,

n. the handle of a spear.

see under ဗို; sometimes euphonic,

(from ဗို), v. to roll over and over (trans.),

v. to roll away.

v. to be diminutive, smaller than common,

v. same,

v. same (infreq.).

v. to cut with a sliding motion, to cut a slice, as distinguished from ဗို, to chop.

v. same as ဗို

v. to carve, as meat at table.

v. to stir, move (intrans.), to have animal action; to work, as a machine; to shake (trans. and intrans.),
busily, with the hands and fingers in constant motion, hence  adv.

doing so.

99, n. a rocking chair.

99, n. a cradle.

99, v. to move gently (intrans.), 99

99 (from 99, to move), v. same as 99 (intrans.), frequently

with the additional idea of change of place; to be agitated, 99

to irritate, annoy, trouble, molest.

99, adv. same as 99; see under 99

99, v. to move gently, 99

99, n. a species of mint plant, 99

99, v. to warm one's self by a fire, 99; to warm one's self in the

sun, 99; to derive heat from, as a chicken from its mother,

99, to adhere to, take refuge in, 99, 99; to adhere to, take refuge in, 99

99, v. to heat again, warm over; implying that the object was once hot;

comp. 99; to remind, re-excite.

99, v. to give for a religious purpose, or to a religious character, to


99, Der. 99


99, n. a boat; 99, a rowboat; 99, a paddle boat.

99, n. a boat one happens to meet (going where one wishes to

go), a chance boat. 99, 99, 99

99, n. a landing place for boats.

99, n. a collective term for boats, oars, tackle, etc., 99

99, 99


99, n. a boat thief, so called from this class of thieves thrusting

their hands into boats and snatching property; v. to purloin property

in such a manner; comp. 99, 99, 99

99, v. to race, as boats.

99, n. a regatta; 99, 99, to hold a regatta.

99 (pron. 99), v. to sink (as a loaded boat) so that the

water is level with the washboard.
to race, as two boats for a wager.

a boatman, one of a boat's crew.

a boat owner; also called , which is not so polite.

1 (pron. 45), n. a set of steps, stairs; a ladder; a winding or spiral staircase.

, n. the head of a flight of stairs.

stairs descending directly in front and at the end of the house (of a man of distinction), which may be used only by privileged persons; comp. 

that which supports the foot of a flight of stairs.

one step in a flight of stairs; a round, a rundle, a rung.

v. to place a ladder in position.

, n. the side of a flight of stairs.

, n. the foot of a flight of stairs.

, n. a ladder.

stairs that do not descend directly in front, but are turned to descend by the side of the house.

, n. a flight of stairs.

the Bauhinia, ,

, v. to winnow,  

to be very small, diminutive, . Der.  

v. to throw down from an erect posture,  ; to strike, as the colors when an army is defeated; to overturn, turn or throw from a basis or foundation; to throw, as a wrestler, ; to lie at full length.

v. to throw down, cast down.

v. to put a small quantity into a larger,  (rarely used).

v. to aid,  

v. to put into and shut up, as goods in a chest, or in a building,  ; or animals in an enclosure, ; or men in prison. to be close, stuffy, as a room,  ; to be close, stuffy, as a room,  


cchoS, 2. v. to be rude, saucy, impertinent, to banter, 940; 
cchoS, 1. v. to line, place along inside, as loose paper inside a chest, 
cchoS, 2. v. to be diffusive, as scent, whether pleasant or unpleasant, or 
as a swarm of flies, mosquitoes, etc.; used adverbially (rare in collog.).
cchoS, v. to stir backward and forward, as in parching peas, 945, 
946; to paddle a canoe, cchoS; a small canoe. 
cco50, n. a boat of state with a high, ornamented stern. 
cchoS (pron. 950), n. a boat paddle. 
ccS, n. a racing canoe, cchoS. 
cchoS, v. to be fresh or newly polished, as gold by hot sand, cchoS 
comp. cchoS. 
cchoS, v. to be thrown up or out, leaving a concavity in the centre; 
to swell up, lie loose, as grain in a measure, not shaken down; 
to throw up or out, as in scooping an excavation, cchoS; comp. 
cchoS; to feel uneasy, distressed, in body or mind, cchoS 
comp. cchoS. 
ccS, v. to feel uneasy, distressed in body or mind. 
cchoS, cchoS, cchoS, cchoS, cchoS, n. same; cchoS, to make a tunnel. 
ccS, n. an echo from an arched roof, cchoS. 
cco50, 2. v. to be numerous, abundant, cchoS; applied to fruit trees, 
cchoS, cchoS, cchoS, cchoS; frequently applied to 
the diffusion of pleasant odors, cchoS; also applied to fish, cchoS 
comp. cchoS. 
cchoS, 1. n. a wave or billow, cchoS; cchoS, as in 
the way of being compelled to do anything, nolens volens. 
cchoS, n. the swell of the sea, cchoS. 
cchoS, n. a scallop, curve in an edge. 
cchoS, v. to swell, as the sea, cchoS; to fluctuate. 
cchoS, n. a cross sea. 
cchoS, v. to meet, as cross seas; to be ruffled, as the surface 
of water.
v. to be rough and tempestuous, as the sea.

v. to ride the waves, as a boat or ship, in contradistinction to ტყამი, to lie like a log in the water; ტყამღმი.

n. a white-crested wave.

n. a wave compressed by the shore.

n. a short, choppy sea.

(ტყამი), n. to speak in a bombastic, boastful manner, ტყამღმი

v. to be affected with nausea, owing to the pitching or rolling of a boat or ship, to be seasick.

v. to rise, as a wave or billow.

v. to dash, strike against, as a wave.

n. a small, curling wave, a ripple, ტყამღმი.

v. to speak in a bombastic, boastful manner, ტყამღმი

v. to be caught in a sea, or in rough water on a river, ტყამღმი

v. to feel dizzy, to be seasick, ტყამღმი

v. to dash against, as waves.

v. to be calm, as the sea, ტყამღმი, ტყამღმი ტყამღმი, when the weather is favorable

v. to take in water (as a boat or ship) from a wave, to ship a sea.

n. the roar of the waves.

v. to bind into a bundle or sheaf, ტყამღმი; n. a sheaf, ტყამღმი ტყამღმი.

Der. ტყამღმი.

v. to be before, beforehand (obs.), ტყამღმი; hence ტყამღმი.

verb. affix continuative; see Gram. sec. 109: denoting first, the completion of an action or state of being prior to another, as ტყამღმი, having gone he died; second, supposition or conditionality, as ტყამღმი, if he goes he will die; ტყამღმი ტყამღმი, if he asks he will receive; adv. distributive; see Gram. sec. 126, 8, as ტყამღმი ტყამღმი, a basket a month; sometimes definitive or emphatic; euphonic, as ტყამღმი, ტყამღმი, ტყამღმი, etc.

v. (freq. pron. და), n. lightning.

n. same.

n. electric fluid; ტყამღმი, to electrify.

v. to lighten.

n. a flash of lightning.

B. D. 60.
946

92 (pron. 92), v. to be very thin, flimsy; used adverbially, to be light, quick, rapid, to glitter, coruscate; to be light, vain, unsteady, wanton, to perform work in a superficial, perfunctory manner.

n. a wanton woman; used appellatively.

v. to be light, vain, unsteady, wanton, to be light, vain, unsteady, wanton, to perform work in a superficial, perfunctory manner.

n. the tongue.

n. the uvula; the palate.

n. a palatal (sound), a palatal letter.

v. to have a stiffness of the tongue, so as not to be able to speak, to be tongue-tied.

n. the faculty of speaking with authority.

n. the tip of the tongue.

v. to put out or show one's tongue.

v. to be thick-tongued, not able to speak clearly and accurately.

n. a groove.

n. soreness of the tongue; the foot and mouth disease (in cattle).
O2p^o«>o8-co2?
947

medicine for a sore tongue.

v. to be thin-tongued, loquacious, medicine to rub on the tongue.

n. the tip of the tongue, medicine to rub on the tongue.

The Burmese often say when momentarily forgetting anything,  

n. the root of the tongue, medicine to rub on the tongue.

v. to be accurate and fluent in pronunciation, medicine to rub on the tongue.

The Burmese often say when momentarily forgetting anything,

n. one kind of satin.

n. an abortion (rude), v. to be still born.

adv. slopingly, rustlingly; rustlingly, to slide down.

v. to address a superior.

n. an address, the substance of an address to a superior.

v. same as  

v. to address (a superior) by turns, to plead alternately before a court;

n. a respectful address.

n. an application, v. to address (a superior) by turns, to plead alternately before a court,

n. an application,  

n. an applicant, v. to loosen, make lax; to lessen, diminish, abate (trans.); to reduce the price, v. to yield, give up the point in dispute; to discount; to slacken, as a rope; to pay out, as a fishing line or a cable;  

v. to slide down,  

adv. rustlingly, sccgpa^, adv. slopingly, cQ^soocooSgc^.

n. the root of the tongue,  

v. to address a superior.

n. a written petition; to present a petition.

n. a respectful address.

n. an application, v. to address (a superior) by turns, to plead alternately before a court, v. to loosen, make lax; to lessen, diminish, abate (trans.); to reduce the price, v. to yield, give up the point in dispute; to discount; to slacken, as a rope; to pay out, as a fishing line or a cable;  

v. to slide down,
cogeo, v. to concede, yield a point, cogeso.
cogoe, 1, n. a kind of tree; the fibrous inner bark of the said tree, and of some other trees and plants, as cogo.
cogoea, n. a rope made of the bark of the cogoes.
cogoeso, n. the bark of the cogoes beaten, dressed, and made into coarse cloth, worn by ascetics (cogo).
cogoeso, n. the Sterculia remosa; a variety of cogoes bark.
cogoeso, n. the Sterculia versicolor; another variety of cogoes bark.
cogoeso, n. a strip of bark from the cogoes.
cogoesa, n. the Sterculia ornata.
cogoes, 2, v. to wash (clothes or the hair), cogoeso, cogoeso, cogoeso.
comp. cogoesa.
cogoes, 1 (pron. cogoes), n. a medicine or charm to secure favor, of which there are three kinds, cogoesa, that which has influence with kings; cogoeso, that which has influence with women; and cogoes, that which is of general efficacy.
cogoes, 2 (pron. cogoes), v. to thrust through, as a bar through the hole of a post, cogoeso, or thread through the eye of a needle, cogoeso, to bolt, cogoeso; comp. cogoeso, and cogoeso; hence cogoes.
cogoes, n. the channel of a small stream in level ground (occasionally dry). cogoeso; see cogoes.
cogoes, v. to do secretly under a guise, cogoeso.
cogoeso, v. to be indirect, covert (in language); to conceal one's self, cogoeso, cogoeso, a. clandestine.
cogoes, v. same as cogoes; to conceal one's character, to be hypocritical.
cogoeso, a. clandestine.
cogoes, v. to stoop and enter, cogoeso, cogoeso.
cogoes, n. a saw; cogoeso, a pit saw; cogoeso, a scroll saw; cogoeso, a saw-set in a rectangular frame; cogoeso, a keyhole saw; cogoeso, a handsaw; cogoeso, a crosscut saw; cogoeso, a circular saw.
cogoeso, n. the hire of a saw; wages for sawing.
cogoeso (pron. cogoeso), n. a steam sawmill.
cogoeso (pron. cogoeso), n. a frame for sawing timber; a saw pit.
cogoeso (pron. cogoeso), n. sawdust.
cogoeso, n. a log for sawing; a teak log, longer than the cogoes, and shorter than the cogoes; it must be at least four cubits in girth,
and not less than eight cubits in length. It is usually twelve, or at most fifteen cubits in length, and is called simply ကြက်ကျောင်း. ကြက်ကျောင်း, n. sawdust, ကြက်ကျောင်း.

ကြက်, v. to cut, as a saw, ကြက်တွေ့ရရှိစွာနေသောအခါက. ကြက်, n. a tooth of a saw.

ကြက်, n. a pair of sawyers.

ကြက်, v. to saw.

ကြက်, n. a saw pit, ကြက်.

ကြက် (pron. ကြက်), n. the proprietor of a saw mill.

ကြက်, v. to saw out of line, to saw crookedly.

ကြက်, n. a saw-set.

ကြက်, n. a sawyer.

ကြက်, n. the point of the tooth of a saw.

ကြက်, v. to have one or more of the points of the teeth broken off.

ကြက် (from ကြက်), v. to blow away, ကြက်လွှဲစွာနေသောအခါက; to dissipate; to throw away, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက; to disseminate, as news, to publish, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက. ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက, at the time of my going to Mandalay, I hear that you were circulating nothing but evil reports about me; to sail, to go on the sea. ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက.

ကြက် (ကြက်), 1, n. the building occupied by the King's Supreme Court, the Council Hall of the Ministers of State; the Supreme Court of Judicature (at Rangoon); ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက, the British Parliament (133).

ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက, n. formerly one of the four ဗိုလှဲ of the Hluttaw.

U. B.; in L. B., a Judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature, or Special Court (in Rangoon), the Judicial Commissioner.

ကြက်, 2 (from ကြက်), v. to free, release, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက; to emancipate, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက; to send, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက; to discharge an accused, as a magistrate. ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက.

ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက, n. a document from the husband to the wife renouncing all marital rights, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက. ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက. ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက. ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက.

ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက, v. to send away; to despatch an agent or messenger, ကြက်ဖျင်စွာနေသောအခါက.
dismiss from service, 

see _see_, v. to take precedence, on higher ground or advanced position; to excel.

to spread over, overspread, to loricate, cover with some protecting substance.

to take precedence, on higher ground or advanced position; to excel.

to overspread, to overshade, overshadow, to be very thin; more than usual.

to slice, cut into slices, etc.

to slice, cut into slices, etc.

1, a. single, not double, as cloth.

2, v. to go out of the way, turn aside from, to divert, digress, to dispose of, give away, to transfer to another, to strike or throw with a swinging motion of the arm, to have no alternative, to be inevitable,
Dispose, v. to dispose of, give away, transfer to another. Dispose, to refer a case to a higher court.

Commission, n. a commission, letters patent.

Dispose, v. to put out of the way, turn aside, divert.

Dispose, v. to cease prosecuting (a business). Dispose, to distort the meaning.

Dispose, v. to avoid; to depart from.

Dispose, v. to swerve, deviate, go aside.

Hoolock (Cynocephalus hoolock), n. the hoolock monkey or white-browed gibbon; the white-handed gibbon or long-armed ape.


O, 1, n. the sign which represents a cipher, zero.

Dispose, v. to mark with a cipher (passing sentence of death).

Dispose, v. to be thus marked, or sentenced.

Dispose, v. to mark with a zero.

Dispose, n. a dish marked with small circles.

O, 2, n. a kind of plant, the Telinga potato, Arum campanulatum.

O, 3, v. to be full, satisfied with food or drink: used with reference to a fire balloon when inflated with hot air, as စိန်လျက်စိုးကြည့်; သေခြင်း, to be refreshed with sleep.

O, 4, v. to be corpulent, plump; comp. O, O, 4, v. to be in perfect health, as human beings; to be in good condition, as horses, buffaloes and bullocks; O, O, 5, he died even while in perfect health.
in regard to the bullocks I loaned for ploughing, are they in good condition?

1. a hog.

a screw; a swine's intestines; sausage.

v. to braid; to intertwist three or more strands into one. a fried sausage.

v. to turn or apply a screw; to screw, 

taps and dies.

n. the thread of a screw.

n. same; a screw-driver; 

the grooving or spiral channel in a rifle.

n. a rifled cannon.

n. a rifle.

n. a screw-driver.

n. a yoke for a hog's neck.

n. a species of rattan.

1. a bastion, bulwark; a brace (in writing).

2, n. a fenced pathway into an enclosure or fort; smaller than a bastion.

n. an annual. a weed growing to the height of about two feet, bearing a minute, yellow flower. It has alternate, lanceolate, notched leaves three inches long. It appears to be the same as

n. an oblong, open-work basket in which pigs are carried.

1, n. a pigsty; a barred cage in a police station house.

2, n. a sty, an inflamed swelling or boil on the eyelid.

n. swill.

n. a hog's tusk; the pin which secures the shaft of a cart to the axle-tree; the blocks placed under the head of a ship's keel, when building.

n. a solid tusk of a hog, used as a charm.

n. lard.

n. a flitch, side of bacon.

v. to tie hand and foot.

n. a large male swine in his prime; a species of the

Pyrula shell, 

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a yoke for a hog's neck; formerly a yoke for the neck of a criminal.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a sparerib.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a species of clam.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a trap door.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a yoke for the neck of a criminal.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a species of pumpkin.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. the bristles on a hog's back.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a brush made of bristles.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. one who slays animals and sells the flesh.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. the Heritiera littoralis; comp. oo5c8o5; see oo5c8o5-ooS.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. the fat inside a swine; comp. oo5c8o5-ooS.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. the haslet.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a bear; oo5c8o5-ooS, a cub.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. the oak; the hog chestnut, Castanea tribuloides.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. pork.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. the fat part of pork; a kind of medicinal tree.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. bacon; oo5c8o5-ooS, a rasher of bacon.

oo5c8o5-ooS, 1, n. a boar.

oo5c8o5-ooS, 2, n. an annual, a weed growing to the height of four or five feet, having tomentose, cordate leaves, which with the petioles are five or six inches in length.

oo5c8o5-ooS, 2, v. to halve, to divide into two equal parts; not used as a simple verb. Der oo5c8o5-ooS, and oo5c8o5-ooS.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a kind of plant (creeper).

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a kind of plant, the Zollingeria macrocarpa.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a kind of tree.

oo5c8o5-ooS (pron. oo5c8o5), n. three poles set apart at the bottom and united at the top.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a battering-ram.

oo5c8o5-ooS, v. to set up muskets (or sticks) together, crossing one another; oo5c8o5-ooS, to pile arms; oo5c8o5-ooS, to stack arms.

oo5c8o5-ooS, oo5c8o5-ooS, n. sedge root.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. a kind of tree.

oo5c8o5-ooS, n. epilepsy; apoplexy, oo5c8o5-ooS: oo5c8o5-ooS.
oocsoo—ocsoc

oocsoo, n. a kind of grass, the *Papyrus pangorei*; sometimes used for thatching houses.

ooscoo, *a corruption of* ooscoo, *adv. exceedingly; lit. to bursting open,* (Colloq.).

oocsoo, n. the measles, oocooocooos, oocooocooos.

oocsoo, v. to overcast (in sewing).

oocc (Pali oocc), n. a set of objects classed together; particularly a class of letters in the alphabet.

oce, 1 (Pali oce), n. a race, succession, descent; a history of successive persons, places or things. Der. 3oce, oo3oce, 3oce, 3oce.

oce, 2, v. to enter, go or come in, oocooocooos; to go to bed, ooosooos; to set, go down, as a celestial luminary; oocooos, ooos; ooos; to sing to an accompaniment on a musical instrument, oocooocooos, oocooocooos, ooos, can you sing to an accompaniment on the pattala? to go over from one party to another, as in war, oocooocooos, oocooocooos, oocooocooos; have you heard, sir, that the Mone Sawbwa has gone over to the Theinni Sawbwa’s side? Der. 3oce, oo3oce, o3oce.

oce, n. income; money given as an advance, or as part payment of a debt, ooocooocooos, ooocooocooos, ooocooocooos.

oce (pron. oce), v. to enter into the enjoyment of, ooocooos, oce oocooos; to go over to another party or power; to enter into another state of existence; 3oce, 3oce, 3oce, 3oce, 3oce, 3oce, 3oce, 3oce, when coupled with ooc, to enter heartily into any undertaking, ooocooocooos, ooocooocooos.

oce, n. an entrance.

oceoce, n. an entrance-way, avenue.

oceoce, n. the hermit crab, oocoe.

oceoe, n. the name of a range of mountains intorted and intervolved; the Burmese “walls of Troy;” a labyrinth; the oceoe is one of the grandest of the Burmese festivals, and is celebrated on the full moon of oocroe, at the close of the o1, or Buddhist Lent. It originated with King Theinzi, who, in order to pacify his enraged subjects, was obliged to banish his son Wethandaya (oceoe)
to the mountains of Winga, whose summit is reached only by narrow, winding passages, which to this day are represented by those of a wingaba or labyrinth.

Adv. in a deceitful, treacherous manner,  objected in an unsettled, irregular manner, as  

a. a spindle; an axletree; any axis,  

to swing round (the hand or an instrument),  to spin,  

to make boastful pretensions,  

to be boastful, quarrelsome,  

to make boastful pretensions,  

1. n. a fence made of wrought materials, forming an enclosure.  

v. to arrange troops with a view to accompany, or to form a passage for, a great man,  

n. an officer who has charge of one of the four gates of the palace,  

n. bodyguards who reside within the outer enclosure of the palace yard.  

v. to be brightly yellow; more than  

n. an explanation subjoined to a  in the vernacular,  

(n.), n. polished, agreeable language.  

(Pron. ) (Pali), n. words, language.  

(Pali ), n. a deed performed in words; comp.  and  

n. the anus,  

n. the stamen, anther, and pollen of a flower,  

adv. whirringly,  

n. the result of  or the evil consequences of sin, which remain after the main penalty has been borne in a previous state,  

v. to be released from such result,  

n. appearance, 
OoS, 1, n. duty, service due, as องค์บุคคล, the duty which intelligent beings owe to God; องค์บุคคล, the duty which children owe to parents. 

OoS-OoS©0800^SOD, adv. in the way of fulfilling duties or obligations, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, n. a small building (permanent or temporary) appropriated to penance performed by pongyi, usually in the month of Tabodwe; a movable privy attached to a monastery.

OoS©0800^SOD, n. important and minor duties collectively.

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to be of various colors; a clerical term applied to a layman's dress, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, n. the basin, or bowl from which a pongyi eats his food.

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to reverence, honor, to fully discharge one's duties to a superior, as a pupil to a teacher, a wife to a husband, etc., องค์บุคคล (rare in colloq.).

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to go up (to a pagoda at stated times) to perform certain religious duties, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, n. same as องค์บุคคล, second definition.

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to perform extra duties, as when priests dwell for a season on the ground, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to have the performance of duty interfered with.

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to perform duty, particularly the duty of stated religious worship, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to have discharged one's duty.

OoS-OoS©0800^SOD, v. to discharge one's obligations satisfactorily.

OoS©0800^SOD, v. see next, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to discharge one's obligations to a superior, by waiting upon him, and performing acts of polite attention, as a pupil to his teacher.

OoS©0800^SOD, n. see next.

OoS©0800^SOD, n. sacred ground, glebe, องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD

OoS©0800^SOD, n. a government writer pertaining to some sacred ground.

OoS©0800^SOD, n. same as องค์บุคคล

OoS©0800^SOD, n. formerly the officer in charge of sacred precincts.

OoS, 2, v. to put on clothes, dress; to wear, as clothes. Der. องค์บุคคล

OoS©0800^SOD, v. to dress, array with; องค์บุคคล-OoS©0800^SOD, to dress extravagantly.

OoS©0800^SOD, n. ornamental dress, wearing apparel.
ooSooS— o^s>

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Oo5soS, V. same as ooS®08, soScjS, ooSaoSc^Qacg^ooSoooSoo^n
OoSs(Ss©D8S<S« i^pron. eac^s),

with sliabby and faded garments,

culv.

OoScoSecoS, adv. open [as the clothes), wantonly.
OoSco,

a great coat, or cloak.

«.

OoScocooSqcqgs,
OoScb,

71.

clothes

ooScbsooS,

n.

OoScbcooSrxg,

n. a barrister-at-law.

worn on

clothes
n.

special occasions.

worn by the royal family,

clothes which have been

laid

as ooScbccx)5osJ^8n

by the royal

aside

family, ooScbcooSfxgc^s^goa^DseooS^oo^ii

tooS©sBc08,
00

(

heavy accent

n. the

1 or o) at the end of a

(8J,

word,

cjjoosSg, GgjaSs,

and

g|]cx)so^oS,

n. the stamen, anther,

the

and

OoSesScos or ooSesScoscoloS,

AOoSso,

cgsoloS; after

heavy accent

after

symbol of
termed

is

consonants

('gpSiji

cdsoIoSm

and pollen of a flower; the core of a

ooSaooopS; OoSscoo^, to suppurate, as a

boil,

the

boil.

OoSsxDcSS, n. the stamen, oSjooSsocBSii

OoSsooS,

n. the anther.

too5c8©ol, adv.
ogg],

k

freely,

without fear of offending, 3308«^Oobii

n. property, goods,

1,

Ocgioo, n. sacred property;

0^[0oo«,

n. the desire

money; P|0, osoSsh
particularly applied td sacred grounds.

of outward things,

the

love

of

wealth;

a

cleaving to existing objects; see under ood«ii
A oogi, 2, n. a pattern, representation, oooSsoo; a statement of events,

a tale, narrative;

commonly applied

to narratives extracted from

the Buddhist Scriptures, of which there are several kinds, as 3Qc8

®80 88l'
OoSoEs,

a.

wciSo^^coog,!,

etc.

0'^<^088l' ®§"^°88l'
light bay; applied to horses, ooSo^ssgj; and to dress, as

ooSoSsc^d^g, ooSo^iOoSii

Oo5«^ (from oo«^).
OoSqoS,
.

o^,

1, n.

O^ooSj,

n, the juice or essence of flowers.

a burden, load, something to be carried or conveyed.
;?.

to be free from responsibility.

O^f^l, oSccot,

oEs,

n. the farina or pollen of a flower.

V. to

incur great responsibility, as opposed to o^co]i»

V. to assent, to

admit as true; to consent, agree to; to engat^e

for,

take or incur the responsibility, ooows, soS,

G^coso^cSsScxgogo^swpScoos,

morrow?

will

you engage

^^^^pSG,
to

give

it

foS
to-

In certain instances oSs> appears to signify "promise".


in the way of undertaking to perform any business, or to desist from any particular line of conduct; comp. ṭoṭoṭi, ṭoṭoṭa, ṭoṭi
v. to lay down a burden, to unladen; to yield, submit; to acknowledge, admit, confess, ṭoṭaṭoṭa. I acknowledge, sir, that I have gone too far with you.

v. to increase, as responsibility.
o. to load, place a burden on (a beast, carriage, boat, etc.); to incur responsibility; n. a load (on the back of a beast).
o. n. a pack saddle, ṭoṭoṭa.
o. n. a pannier.
o. n. an ox that carries panniers or other burdens.
o. v. to be cross, disobliging; to be impatient, irritable, ṭoṭ.
o. ṭoṭaṭoṭa to throw responsibility on, inculpate another, ṭoṭaṭa.
o. n. a pack, package, bale, etc.
o. v. to cumber, overload.
o. n. a load carried on the back.
o. v. to leave a business unfinished in the hands of a partner or successor, ṭoṭaṭa ṭoṭoṭa; to throw responsibility on, inculpate another, ṭoṭaṭa.
o. v. to draw a load, as a buffalo or bullock, ṭoṭoṭoṭa.
o. v. to be heavy, as a burden or load; to be heavy, or onerous, as a responsibility.
o. v. to be free from responsibility, ṭoṭaṭa.
o. 2. v. to have an allotment, appointment; seldom used; n. formerly one in charge of some department of government; ṭoṭoṭa, the governor of a rural district. Der. ṭoṭaṭa.
o. n. a Minister, member of the supreme council of state (o. o. o.), ṭoṭoṭa.
o. n. a chief over other governors.
o. n. a wun's chief secretary.
o. (pron. q.), n. the jurisdiction of a wun.
o. n. one of the number of administrators of government.
o. n. an assistant to a Minister; an Assistant Commissioner, sometimes called o. o. o. o. to distinguish him from o. o. o.
Superintendent of Police; Municipal Secretary; Assistant Civil Engineer; Inspector of Schools; Assistant Superintendent in the Telegraph Department.

3 (Pali 3), n. a collection, multitude; a forest; used only in composition. Der. 3, 3, 3.

3 (Pali), n. divine homage, 3; to pay divine homage, 3, 3, 3.

3, v. to be round, circular; 3, 3, 3.

3, n. the space round about.

3, n. same as 3.

3, v. to kneel with the head bowed down, 3; to sit, as a fowl, to incubate, 3; to lie down as an animal with the forefeet under the body, 3, 3, 3, 3.

3, v. to be stretched out prostrate.

3, v. to be prostrate on the face, to grovel.

3, n. the belly, abdomen; the womb; the hold of a vessel or boat; 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3, 3; canst thou fill, so as to satisfy, the mighty ocean of the belly, one span in breadth? signifying that the belly is ever requiring food.

3, v. to have dysentery.

3, n. colic.

3, v. to be loose, as the bowels.

3, n. a purgative.

3, v. to be very costive, with indurated faeces.
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osësëpënë, n. a swelled belly; a disease of children.

osësë, v. to be in an advanced state of pregnancy (vulgar).

osësë, v. to rumble in the bowels, osësë, osësë

osësë, n. the muscles of the abdomen.

osësë, v. to have the muscles of the abdomen in a tense, rigid state, so as to feel hard to the touch.

osësë, v. to be costive.

osësë (pron. osë), n. the skin of the belly.

osësë, v. to be fat-bellied, osësë, osësë

osësë, n. the cavity of the abdomen.

osësë, a. empty-bellied; sorrowful, dejected, osësë

osësë, v. to be costive, osësë

osësë, v. to purge, produce purging, osësë

osësë, v. to have no motion of the bowels, osësë

osësë, v. to extract faeces.

osësë, n. a clyster, injection, enema.

osësë, n. a clyster pipe.

osë (pron. os), n. food, just sufficient food to satisfy one's self; ballast, osësë

osësë, v. to put in ballast.

osësë, v. to be loose, as the bowels, osësë

osësë, v. to have diarrhoea; to have a protuberant stomach.

osë (pron. os), n. a midwife, accoucheur.

osësë, v. to be of a treacherous disposition.

osësë, v. to be connatural.

osësë, n. an idiot.

osësë, n. the entrails; the haslet.

osësë, v. to have constant diarrhoea, osësë

osësë, n. an own son, osësë

osësë (pron. os), v. to be sorry, to take to heart; to be sensitive, osësë

osësë, v. to have pain in the stomach, or bowels, or uterus; to experience labor pains.

meaning that no one can know one's private affairs like one's self.

osësë, v. to purge, produce purging.

osësë, n. an aperient, purgative.
**oeci, n.** the bowels, or the stamina of the bowels.

**oeci, n.** a saddle girth.

**oeci, n.** the belly, abdomen; same as 
oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci.

**oeci, v.** to have no movement of the bowels.

**oeci, n.** a swelled abdomen.

**oeci, v.** to pass faces after obstinate or prolonged constipation.

**oeci, n.** the external part, or outside of the belly; 
oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci, the trail of a serpent.

**oeci, oeci, n.** a big belly.

**oeci, n.** the fetus (of animals). 

**oeci, v.** to be subject to chronic diarrhoea.

**oeci (pron. oeci).** n. the flabby, pendulous skin of the belly of some animals.

**oeci, v.** to be loose, relaxed; 

**oeci, v.** to be a little loose, as the bowels.

**oeci, v.** to have the stomach distended through disease.

**oeci, v.** to be regular in the intestinal evacuation.

**oeci, v.** to have evacuations of hard faces.

**oeci, n.** the fire of digestive faculty.

**oeci, v.** to rejoice, to be elated.

**oeci, v.** to be regular in the intestinal evacuation.

**oeci, n.** the bowels, or the stamina of the bowels; chiefly used in the next phrase.

**oeci, v.** a term used by medical men; see oeci, oeci, and oeci.

**oeci, v.** to rumble, as the bowels.

**oeci, v.** to have free movements of the bowels.

**oeci, v.** to evacuate the intestines; applied to a Buddh, oeci.

**oeci, v.** to be subject to chronic diarrhoea.

**oeci, v.** to lie at full length on one's belly.

**oeci, v.** to be very loose, as the bowels (polite). 

**oeci, v.** is more elegant.

**oeci, v.** same as oeci.

**oeci, v.** to rejoice, oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci, oeci.

**oeci, n.** a stomach which receives a great quantity of food, yet.
does not show it by distention; one who has such a stomach, a
great eater, also applied to animals.

O, v. to evacuate the intestines; applied to children or
sick persons.

†, n. a duck.

O, n. an ellipse; also applied to animals.

O (pron. oc), n. a kind of grass. the seeds of which are
said to serve as food for man in times of famine.

O, n. the under saddle of the ridge of a roof.

O, n. that part of a gunlock which holds the flint.

O, v. to purchase, buy.

O, v. same. n. the cost price.

O, n. affir. locative, in, and; n. a certain celestial weapon;
see , and ; n. a maternal uncle; see , and ; n. a kind of plant.

O (Pali), n. a kind of tree.

O (Pali), n. habitual inclination, acquired or confirmed by practice,
comp. to be in the habit of interpolating obscene comparisons in one's speech,
(Pali ), n. the earth; (seldom used).

O, n. according to Buddhist mythology, the guardian nat of
the earth, expected to be on the alert to record, and hereafter
to testify to, the good deeds of the devout worshiper; the Burmese when dedicating a religious offering, appeal
to this nat as a witness,

O (Pali), n. the rainy season.

O, n. a kind of plant.

O, n. a bear.

O, n. the Vitis erythroclada, a leaf-shedding climber, the stem
of which is sometimes as thick as a man's arm.

O, n. a wolf. (pron. occ); met with in the north of U.B.
O, n. the spotted-billed pelican.
o^oS, n. the toddy cat, ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ

o^oS, n. the osprey, ကြောင်ချက်စွဲသောင်း, စွဲကြောင်ချက်စွဲ;

v. to dare (to do), ကြောင်ချက်စွဲစွဲ, စွဲကြောင်ချက်စွဲစွဲ;

occasionally used singly, as when from an inferior to a superior, ပြည့်စုံကြောင်ချက်စွဲသောင်း;

chiefly used as a qual. affix.

v. to dare (to do); to be bold, courageous, ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ;

the term ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ is frequently used when prefacing a request which at any ordinary time would be considered bold or indeciet.

o^oS, a. from a inferior to a superior, ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ.

v. to dare (to do), ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ;

to be bold, courageous, ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ;

the term ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ is frequently used when prefacing a request which at any ordinary time would be considered bold or indeciet.

o^oS, n. the cotton plant; undressed cotton; ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ;

o^oS, a. dressed cotton from the bolls.

o^oS, n. a wheel for grinding cotton before dressing, a cotton gin.

o^oS, n. dressed cotton.

o^oS, n. a cotton field.

o^oS, n. the cotton seed.

o^oS, n. sprouts from the cotton seed; an article of food.

o^oS, n. a speckle on a speckled beast; ကြောင်ချက်စွဲ;

o^oS, n. red cotton.

v. to open, as the bolls when fully ripe.

v. to dress cotton (with a bowstring).

o^oS, n. a basket for holding the cotton when it has been thinned out.

o^oS, n. a cotton beater for thinning or spreading out the fibres of the cotton.

v. to clean cotton, by pulling and picking, previous to dressing it with the gin, and with the bow.

o^oS, n. the boll which contains the cotton.

o^oS, n. the beginning of Lent, the first day after the full moon of Waso.

v. to begin to keep Lent after the season has commenced.

v. to terminate, as the season of Lent.

v. to lose the priestly character in consequence of a breach of monastic vows, as a rahan staying away from his kyaung for a night during Lent, without repeating the rahan's formula of permission.
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{oJIoS, v. to come to the end of Lent; see oIoS, oIoS

{oIoS, oIoS, oIoS; see oIoS

{oIoSe, n. the fifth month in the Burmese year, nearly answering to August.

{oIoSe, v. to keep Lent; n. the first month of Lent, the fourth in the Burmese year, nearly answering to July.

{oIoSe, n. a species of Elaeocarpus.

{oIoSe, n. the season comprised within Lent, oIoSe, oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, v. to intercalate a month after oIoSe, oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, n. all the year outside of Lent.

{oIoSe, v. to request a dispensation from the duties of Lent, oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, oIoSe, v. to lose the priestly character in consequence of a breach of monastic vows, oIoSe

{oIoSe, v. to keep Lent.

{oIoSe, v. to commence, as the season of Lent.

{o, 3, v. to be yellow, oIoSe, oIoSe (natural color), oIoSe, oIoSe (as from sickness), oIoSe, oIoSe; to be vain, boastful, ostentations in language, oIoSe, oIoSe; comp. oIoSe

{oIoSe, v. see the parts; oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, a. pale yellow, oIoSe, oIoSe; oIoSe

{oIoSe, v. to be vain, boastful, oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, a. yellowish, russet, oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, v. to make boastful pretensions.

{o, 4 (Pali), adv. again, once more, oIoSe (not used in colloq.).

{oIoSe, v. to be repeated unnecessarily; applied to writing, oIoSe oIoSe, oIoSe, oIoSe, oIoSe

{oIoSe, v. to lead off several clauses under one head.

{o, 5, v. to test by a given standard, as by weights or measures.

{oIoSe, n. the two hundred and fourteen orders of beings, oIoSe oIoSe

{oIoSe, n. a term of compellation; used by the Arakanese to elderly men (not polite).

{oIoSe, n. the same applied to elderly women (not polite).

{oIoSe (Pali), n. a word; language, oIoSe

{oIoSe, adv. indefinitely, ambiguously, evasively, waveringly, oIoSe,
(from ဗို, language, and မီးကလေးဗို, adhering, connected),
*n.* elegance of style in speaking or composition.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

**ကြည်း**

*n.* study.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to retain, by constant study, what one has learned.

**ဗိုင်း (Pali)**

*n.* an opinion, belief, ကေလိမ်း; usually preceded by ကြည်း, but occasionally used singly.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* the large bottle-green, long-tailed cuckoo.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* diligence, industry.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to be diligent, industrious.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* the air, ပိုင်, မေးဒီးလုပ်, မေးဒီးလုပ်ဖော်ပြထားသော;

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* a warrant, ကေလိမ်း;

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to attach, as property in a legal process.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to remove a warrant of attachment.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* same as ကေလိမ်း;

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to issue a warrant.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* a fugitive from justice, a proclaimed offender; an absconder.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to issue a warrant for the distress and sale of movable property.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*v.* to recall a warrant.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* natural bent, inclination, genius, proclivity, not common to the whole species, နေထိုင်, နေထိုင်ချက်;

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* the bamboo, ဗိုင်း;

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* bamboo shingles.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* a bundle of bamboos made up for rafting.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* a bamboo rattle for frightening birds.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* the hollow of the bamboo; ဗိုင်းဖျင်ချင်း, like the moon shining in a hollow bamboo; referring to a talented person living in obscurity.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* split bamboo.

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* a species of thorny bamboo; comp. ကေလိမ်း;

**နာမည်ပေးခြင်း**

*n.* varieties of the bamboo; ကေလိမ်း, used for making mat walls; ကေလိမ်း used for flooring; ကေလိမ်း used for rafters.
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966, n. a bamboo joint.

966, n. pincers made of bamboo stocks.

966, n. twelve cubits' length (some say eight cubits' length).

966, n. walling made of bamboo matting.

966, n. tabasheer, a silicious substance secreted from some bamboos.

966, n. the Gigantochloa macrostachya, 966, the Dinocloa Macellandii, varieties of the bamboo.

966, n. the thin sheath which envelops a bamboo sprout.

966 (pron. 966), n. the elephant bamboo.

966, n. the Dendrocalamus Hamiltonii.

966, n. the Gigantochloa albociliata, an evergreen, densely tufted bamboo, growing to the height of twenty or thirty feet.

It is marked by minute white bristles.

966, n. a bamboo raft.

966, n. a kind of bamboo remarkable for the shortness of its joints, which are from two and one half to five inches in length.

966, n. bamboo fungus, 966

966, n. the Dendrocalamus longispatus.

966, n. an old, decayed bamboo.

966, n. the spotted civet with odoriferous pouch, 966

966 (pron. 966), n. a creeper which adheres to old bamboos.

966, n. birds of the genus Garrulax, etc.

966, n. a species of edible mushrooms.

966, n. a cluster or clump of bamboos.

966, n. a species of palm.

966, v. to whittle bamboo.

966, n. the fruit or seed of the bamboo, sometimes used as food.

966, n. the Phrynium macrostachyum.

966, 2, v. to chew.

966, n. chewings.

966 (Pali), n. decay, destruction, 966; comp. 966

966, n. afternoon, evening; wrong time. see next.

966, n. the going on begging rounds in the afternoon; this is strictly forbidden to Buddhist monks, who are required to complete their rounds in the early morning.

966, n. the taking of food at a wrong time, said of a meal
taken by a Buddhist monk outside the appointed time, e.g., after noon.

8805, n. an explanation subjoined to the text in the same language; comp. 8805

8805, v. to make a display of philological lore, แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators.

8805, n. consideration, แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators, แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators; "wichara, the exercise of judgment or reason on a present object, investigation, consideration, deliberation, dispute, discussion." Wilson.

8805 (Pali), n. doubt, indecision of mind, แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators, แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators; "wichikirha, doubt, that which questions the existence of Buddha, his discourses, and the priesthood, previous birth, future birth, the consequences resulting from moral action, and the entrance into the dhyanas by means of the exercise of kasina (8805). He who is under the influence of this principle is like a man held by a serpent; he trembles from the doubts that agitate him; he does not continue in one mind." M.B.; แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators แวดหวดใหม่ด iterators.

8805 (Pali), n. knowledge, wisdom, แวดหวดใหม่. The Burmese in a jocular way, often call a person who does anything particularly well, or who has a stroke of good luck, แวดหวด, an abbrev. of แวดหวด, แวดหวด iterators, แวดหวด iterators.

8805 (Pali แวดหวด, great), n. one possessed of certain miraculous powers, แวดหวด iterators, แวดหวด iterators, แวดหวด iterators.

8805, n. magical or supernatural skill.

8805 (pron. 8805) (Pali 8805), n. the soul; comp. 8805, and แวดหวด

8805 (Pali), n. see above; "the meaning of winyana may be learnt in this way. The watchman of a city remains in its centre, at the place where the four principal streets meet; by this means he can discover who comes from the east, and who from the south, or the west, or the north; in like manner form is seen by the eye, sound is heard by the ear, odor is smelled by the nose, flavor is tasted by the tongue, contact or touch is felt by the body, and thoughts are perceived by the mind; all these things are discovered or ascertained by means of winyana." M.B.

8805, n. the organs of intellect or thought; see under แวดหวด

8805 (Pali 8805), n. intention, แวดหวด; "witarka (8805), rea-
soning, discussion, doubt, deliberation, consideration of probabilities, mental anticipation of alternatives, conjecture, from the root *wi*, implying discrimination, and *tarka*, to reason or doubt." *Wilson.*

*wichara*, n. consideration and investigation collectively; "*wichara*, investigation, examination, continued impulse or tendency, that which prolongs the *witarka* that has arisen in the mind, as the sound that continues to proceed from the bell. The property of *wichara* is that of investigation; thus when a gong is struck by a mallet it gives forth sound, the stroke is *witarka* and the sound is *wichara*." M.B.

*Bogoc*, n. width, breadth, extension, detail.

(Pali), n. a path of the sun, of which there are three, viz., यें, the inner path; यें, the middle path; and यें, the outer path.

(Pali जीतक, जीतक), n. rules, particularly such as relate to the conduct of priests. जीतक, one grand division of the Buddhist Scriptures, comprising five books, viz., जीतक, जीतक, जीतक, जीतक, जीतक, and जीतक; comp. जीतक. "Of the five sections into which the Winaya Pitaka is divided, the first and second, Parajika (जीतक) and Pachiti (जीतक), contain a code of ordinances relative to priestly crimes and misdemeanors; the third and fourth, Maha Waga (जीतक) and Chulawaga (जीतक), miscellaneous rules and regulations relative to ordination, the ceremony called *wass* (जीतक), etc., and the fifth, Pariwanapata (जीतक), contains a recapitulation of the preceding books." E.M.

*a* or adv. sundry, various, यें, यें, यें (rarely used in collog.).

,a. or adv. same.

(Pali), n. destruction, जीतक, जीतक, जीतक: misfortune, failure, जीतक

(Pali), n. a kind of wisdom which enables the possessor to make extraordinary discoveries, जीतक, जीतक, जीतक.

(Pali 8ोल), n. the result of any deed, good or bad; the result of an evil deed which remains after the main part has been exhausted through afflictions in a previous state; comp. जीतक, जीतक, जीतक, जीतक, जीतक.
8co (Pali 8co), n. the inflected termination of a noun; a noun or verbal affix.

8coS (Pali 8coS), n. a table of inflected terminations or affixes.

8co (Pali), n. diligence, industry, 8co; "wiraya or wirya, persevering exertion, effort, resolution, courage or determination, that which prompts to all kinds of exertion, like the powerful man who shrinks at nothing. Its opposite is kusita, indolence. All the other faculties are assisted by its exercise." M.B.

8coS, v. to be diligent or industrious.

8co, v. to have little diligence, industry.

8co, v. to be diligent, industrious.

8co (from 8, and co), v. to pretend to have more than one possesses, as 88008888, without having as much as 8, do not pretend to have 8, i.e., 8 and 8800 added.

8co (Pali), n. an idea, or the forming and retention of an idea, or of which an idea is formed.

8coS, (Pali 8coS, pure), n. an ariya (8co).

8co (Pali), a. or adv. exceeding, extraordinary, 8co.

8co (Pali), n. a modifying word, whether adjective or adverb; 8co, an adverb; 8co, an adjective.

8co, a. or n. twenty, 8co, j 8co.

8co, n. the twentieth, 8co (rare). 8co.

8co, a. a mite, grain, etc.; only used as in next.

8co, v. to come within a grain, a hair's breadth, etc., 8co.

8co, v. to grunt, as a hog.

co, 1, v. to be misty, darkish, dusky, 8co, to be giddy, dizzy, 8co; to be bewildered, 8co, 8co, 8co, 8co, 8co, 8co, 8co, in the way of not being bewildered.

8co, n. the twilight of the morning, dawn of day.

co, 2, v. to bubble and run over, 8co; to be flowing, rich, luxuriant, as a flowing dress, or as trees whose branches are wide spreading; 8co, 8co, 8co.

8co, v. to be flowing, rich, luxuriant, 8co, 8co, 8co.
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cono, v. same; generally used in a reduplicated form, conocono.

conocono, generally used in a reduplicated form, cooconocono; to distinguish, discern.

cono, v. to distribute, dispense.

conocono, generally used in a reduplicated form, cooconocono, to distribute equally.

cono, n. a share, cono.

cono, n. same; v. to fall to one's share, be one's portion in a distribution.

conocono, v. to share with another.

cono, v. to distribute and take; to take and divide.

cono, an inelegant term of compellation, mas. or fem. used by men or women, cono.

cono (Pali cono), n. a graduated roof.

cono, n. the organs of susceptibility or sensation; see under coo. "The reedana khando, or sensations, are six in number. They are produced by communication with that which is agreeable, disagreeable, or indifferent." M.B.

cono (Pali), n. sensation. Childers recognizes three kinds of cono, viz., cooso, pleasant sensation, cooso, painful sensation, and cooso, sensation which is neither pleasant nor painful.

cono (Pali), n. a rational being, one capable of being instructed, cono.

cono (Pali), n. distribution.

cono, a multiplicity of business affairs.

cono (Pali), n. a means, expedient, device, artifice.

cono (Pali), n. a bamboo grove; the name of a monastery presented by King Bimbisara (SgOOGGGG) to Gautama Buddha.

cono, v. to run around (an object), to wind, as a river or road, to veer, as the wind; to go out of one's way.

cono, v. same; hence conoconocono, to hang about, hover round an object or thing, unwilling to leave.
coot, v. same, က္ကောင်းစိုက်ကြသည်; ကျွေးန်းသေရောက်စေသည်

cob, v. to be far, distant, not near. စိုက်; in a figurative sense, to be remote from the subject, က်ကျောင်ချင်း, စိုက်, ကျွေးသည်, to be dull of discernment, obtuse; cob is often used in a disparaging sense, as when speaking of a person actuated by mean, parsimonious motives, etc., က်ကျောင်ချင်းကျောင်းသည်။ It is also used in a good sense, as of the inconceivableness of a high principled man committing a base act.

cob, v. same, ကျောင်ချင်း, စိုက်ချင်း, စိုက်ချင်းစိုက်ချင်း။

1, n. a whirlpool, eddy.

cob, n. a large eddy, ကျောင်ချင်း။

cob (pron. ကျောင်), n. a whirlpool with a vortex.

cob, n. the troubled state of waters, caused by the meeting of eddies whirling about in opposite directions.

cob, v. to erode (a river bank), as a whirlpool.

)cob, v. to be sucked in by a whirlpool, ကျောင်ချင်းစိုက်ချင်းကျောင်ချင်း

cob (pron. ကျောင်), n. a current running opposite to the main stream, a reflex current.

cob, n. a rapid eddy.

cob, v. to be thrown out by a whirlpool.

cob, v. to eddy.

2, n. a roof in which one side projects over on the other.

cob, n. same as cob

3, n. the itch; the mange.

)cob, n. the common itch.

cob, v. to be eaten away by itch or mange, as the hair of a dog, bullock, etc.

cob, n. the same as cob in an advanced stage, but less than cob

cob, v. to be infected with itch.

cob, n. the mange in horses.

4, v. to soar around, as a bird, ကျောင်ချင်း, ကျောင်ချင်း, ကျောင်ချင်း။

to brandish a sword, weapon, or stick.

5, v. to speak with a foreign accent or brogue, ကျောင်ချင်းစိုက်ကြသည်။

when he speaks Burmese, he has the Arakanese accent.
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col, n. a large state palanquin.

colosophy, n. same as col

colosse, adv. indicative of the sound which it imitates; particularly applicable to the noise made by a col when it is fired, ṣṛṇānī

salāpa (Sans.), colosse (Pali). n. common parlance; colosophy, as sanctioned by common parlance.

colosophy, n. same, colosophy, colosophy, n. commonplace religious instruction.

colosophy, n. common parlance.

colosso, v. to curve around, make a circuit partially or wholly, colosso; more than colosso

colosso, v. to curve around one coaxingly, colosso, colosophy,

colosso, v. to do by joint effort; to shake around, as rice in a shallow basket, colosophy; to be round; to surround, as a forest, a range of mountains, a river or sea, colosophy; n. a circle of people; hence colosophy, colosophy; colosophy; a fair.

colosophy, v. to do jointly, by joint effort. colosophy, colosophy, colosophy,

colosophy. colosophy, v. to besiege or encompass (a city), colosophy;

colosophy; to hem in, to surround, as a body of police a gang of dacoits about to commit a dacoity, colosophy; colosophy; colosophy;

colosophy; to surround, as a forest, a range of mountains, a river or sea, colosophy; colosophy; colosophy; colosophy; colosophy; colosophy; a fair.

colosophy, v. to promote; to tend towards, colosophy;

colosophy, v. to form a circle of people, tents, etc., colosophy;

colosophy, v. to hustle, push, as a crowd of people.

colosophy, v. to do jointly, by joint effort.

colosophy, int. an exclamation expressing dissatisfaction at something said, done, or about to be done.

colosophy, v. to be brilliant, shining; used adverbially, colosophy, colosophy, colosophy,

colosophy, v. to be obscure; to be doubtful, uncertain; used only in adver-

bial forms, as colosophy (pron. colosophy), obscurely, dubiously, colosophy;

colosophy, v. to hide, secrete, conceal; rare in colloq., colosophy (more common).
v. same as ကြက်

v. to rise, burst up; to be strong, violent (infreq.). Der. ကြက်

v. same, ကြက်တုတ်, ကြက်တုတ်ပြောင်း

v. to be low and level, as ground occasionally covered with water. in this place the water lodges because the ground is low; comp. ကြက်; to be plain, level, ကြက်; to make level, even. ကြက်; to assess thamadis (assessors); the roll of a village after the assessment has been fixed by the thamadis. Der. ကြက်

v. to push with the head, horn, or tusk; to propel violently. ကြက်, in composition is also applied to the rushing velocity of the wind against anything, e.g., ကြက်ချွန်နာဗ်စား, like the tempest-beaten, solid, immovable mountain.

n. the testicles.

n. the scrotum, ကြက်, ကြက်စွမ်း

n. same as ကြက်

v. to castrate, ကြက်တုတ်, ကြက်တုတ်, ကြက်, ကြက်, ကြက်

v. to praise, laud, extol, (not used in colloq.).

v. same (not used in colloq.).

The thirtieth consonant in the Burmese alphabet.

v. to give, offer; rarely used singly. Der. ကြက်, ကြက်, ကြက်

v. to present from a distance, ကြက်စွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်းစွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်းစွမ်းစွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်းစွမ်းစွမ်းစွမ်း

v. to repair the outside, to make anew, do afresh, do over again, improve the appearance of, ကြက်စွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်း; to trim the lower extremities of the mustaches, ကြက်စွမ်း

v. same as ကြက်

1, an abbreviation of the connective ကြက် or ကြက်

1 (from ကြက်, life).

n. an old man or woman, ကြက်စွမ်းစွမ်းစွမ်းစွမ်း, ကြက်စွမ်း (from ကြက်, life, and ကြက်, to be of different colors), n. an old man or woman, ကြက်စွမ်း; this term of appellation is not used in the presence of the person to whom it is applied.

( from ကြက်, to complete), v. to make offerings equal in number
to the years of the offerer's life, 

n. medicine to preserve life, 

n. the radical part of the blood, 

n. the carotid artery, 

adv. performing service with untiring zeal and indomitable courage, even at the risk of one's life, 

(from , , etc.), v. to have a natural bent or disposition for anything, 

v. to be of the same age. 

n. one who had charge of the king's person; comp. 

n. rice offered on a person's decease, 

v. to heave a deep sigh, 

n. things animate and inanimate; a term applied to property, 

n. a poetical term for a husband or wife, "sharer of (my) life and loving companion."

v. to go down, descend, to take place, as pity, love, etc., 

; hence, . adv. in the way of longing regret; to take effect, as the poison of 

v. to belong to; to be connected with, have relation to; to apply, 

v. to befall, as a calamity, 

v. to be in force, to be extended to, as a law, statute, act, 

c., , , , , extended to the whole of British India, as an act or statute.

v. see the parts, 

v. to entertain affection for another, 

v. to connect one with another. 

v. to be moderate. 

adv. moderately, pretty, not very, slightly, 

adv., to moderate (intrans.); to be relieved, obtain ease, to be comfortable, to recover; to abate, as paroxysms of pain, or as cold and heat, moderate; to abate, as paroxysms of pain, or as cold and heat; to be mild, as a flavor or odor.

adv., 4, v. to be only, clear, nothing else, (obs.).

adv., adv. at all, without aim or purpose, without cause or reason, wantonly, he did it from mere affection; adv. merely.

I wished to meet you, sir; at all, in negative sentences, there is none at all.

n. the substratum of matter; a book pertaining to Pali grammar, (Eng.), in Pali grammar, n. see in Pali grammar.

n. the second state attained by an ariya.

n. the duties of the second state attained by an ariya.

n. one who has performed the duties of said state.

n. one who has attained to the reward of said state.

n. the reward of the second state attained by an ariya.

n. a kind of umbrella.

n. see, n. a kind of grass.

n. an era, epoch, date, year, written engagement, obligatory writing; a private birth register, a private birth register.

n. annals.

n. woollen cloth, broadcloth, serge, tweed.

n. a coat or jacket made of woolen cloth, flannel or serge.

n. fine woollen cloth, cashmere, flannel.

n. a flannel blanket.

n. a kind of grass used in thatching.

n. a patch of thatching-grass.

n. varieties of thatching-grass.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a sheaf of thatching-grass not yet woven.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a stick of woven thatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to weave said grass, so as to be ready for thatching;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a stick of woven thatch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to thatch with the said grass.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a rainbow, to have the appearance of dipping into a stream or sheet of water, as one or both ends of a rainbow; comp.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>according to some authorities, a rainbow is termed when it appears in the east, and when it appears in the west; a carbuncle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a kind of tree, of which there are many varieties.</td>
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<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>the Rangoon croton plant.</td>
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<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>the wild croton.</td>
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<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>wind, power of respiration, strength of lungs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to be long-winded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to be broken-winded.</td>
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<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to have the respiratory organs deranged.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to be out of breath, to pant feebly and faintly; less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>(seldom used in colloq.).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a standard, settled rule or measure; a pattern, representative; a witness, anything that affords evidence or proof; an illustration, testimony; evidence, the Evidence Act; the statement or deposition of a witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to bear witness, give testimony; a witness; the Evidence Act; the statement or deposition of a witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>an exhibit in a civil or criminal case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>a register of exhibits in a civil or criminal case.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>witness' expenses (usually in a criminal case).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to make a witness, appoint to be a witness.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to call upon (as a court) a suitor in a civil case, or an accused in a criminal case, to cite witnesses.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>to produce evidence, show proof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>the statement of a witness; a testimonial.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
a witness; testimony, evidence.

unrefined sugar, the hardened sediment of molasses or treacle, whether made from the palm or cane, muscovado.

(Pali), n. the royal race from which Gautama descended; see *

the Pandanus fatidus, an evergreen, prostrate shrub, from three to five feet high, armed with spines. The spathes are glossy and of a bright yellow color; but they have a disagreeable odor. The fruit, which varies in size from that of a hen's egg to that of an ostrich's egg, is of a reddish color when ripe.

open work in wood, ornamental work of palaces, monasteries, etc.; * ,

1, see , n. a superior order of nuts.

sugar; crystallized sugar.

sugar candy.

v. to make sugar by boiling, etc.

a kind of cake made of the groundnut and sugar.

sugar candy.

brown sugar.

sugar cake.

a master, lord; this term is often applied in a most indiscriminate manner, and has lost its original value. It has now become the equivalent of the English “Mr.”

same, but more respectful and reverential.

a kind of tree, the Spathodea Rheedii.

the Stereospermum chelonioides, a tree growing to the height of forty or even sixty feet, bearing yellow flowers, purplish brown on the outside; the capsules contain thick seeds, with diverging, concave, membranous, pellucid wings.

the cucumber; the common kind of cucumber.

varieties of the cucumber.

a sour kind of cucumber.

the muskmelon.

I, n. the Thalia canniformis (Maranta dichotoma).

(pron. *), n. a mat made of the stalk of the

(pron. *), n. a finer kind of mat; the upper part of the mat is designated , and the lower . The blackness of the strips interwoven in some thinhyus is produced B. D. 62.
by a dye prepared from the bark, or leaves, of the နည်း. A
finely-woven ဆိုတ် is called ဆိုတ်မည်း, one used for sleeping, နည်း
နည်းမည်း, and one used for sitting. ဆိုတ်မည်းစောမည်း; ဆိုတ်မည်းမည်း, နည်း
နည်းမည်း to spread a သီးရှင် mat on the floor, as when receiving visitors.
ဆိုတ်, 2, pron. thou, you, mas. or fem.: see Gram. see 77; နည်းမည်း
နည်းမည်း, နည်းမည်းနည်းမည်း, (rare in colloq.).
ဆိုတ်, 3, v. to learn, acquire knowledge or skill; to teach; နည်းမည်း;
နည်းမည်းစောမည်းစောမည်း, နည်းမည်းစောမည်းစောမည်း; နည်းမည်းနည်း;
နည်းမည်းမည်း to tutor or coach, as a witness, နည်းမည်းမည်း
နည်းမည်းမည်း;
နည်းမည်း, v. to learn, receive instruction, နည်းမည်းနည်းမည်း;
နည်းမည်း; နည်းမည်းနည်းမည်း; also has the same meaning as နည်း in the last sense, e.g.,
နည်းနည်းနည်းနည်းနည်း.
နည်း, v. to teach, as a schoolmaster; one kind of နည်း; နည်း is
in less frequent use than နည်း (နည်း).
နည်း, နည်း, v. same. နည်းနည်းနည်းနည်းနည်း; နည်း;
နည်းနည်းနည်း; နည်း also has the same meaning as နည်း;
နည်း, v. to learn and store up, နည်းနည်းနည်း;
နည်း, 4, v. to pull off; to skin, နည်း; နည်း; less elegant than နည်း;
နည်း; နည်း to clear, disencumber, disentangle. နည်းနည်း;
နည်း;
နည်း. Der. နည်း;
နည်း, v. to clear, disentangle (rarely used in combination in colloq.).
နည်း (from နည်း).
n. the young of animals; used in combination with the names of brute animals, as နည်း, a calf; နည်း, a young fowl, a chicken; နည်း, a young barking deer, etc.;
more elegant than နည်း, နည်း, နည်း;
နည်း, n. a species of Chiton, a multivalve mollusk, နည်း;
နည်း, 1 (pron. နည်း), n. the Hopea odorata; this tree furnishes
a valuable timber, useful for house posts and boats.
နည်း, 2, n. the garment of a priest of Buddh, composed of three
pieces, viz., နည်း, နည်း, and နည်း (136).
နည်း, နည်း, v. to make an offering of priests' garments.
နည်း, n. a double thingan, worn only by rahans.
နည်း, v. to wear the thingan, as a novice for the first time.
နည်း, နည်း, v. to wear a thingan.
နည်း, v. to dye priests' garments, usually with a preparation
made from the wood of the jack tree.
a rattan or bamboo placed in a horizontal position upon which the priests hang their garments.

n. a species of water bird.

n. a board on which priests' garments are washed.

n. a species of mushroom.

(Pali), n. doubt, suspicion; v. to doubt, have suspicions.

v. to be free from doubt, suspicion.

v. to remove suspicion.

n. a kind of wisdom possessed by a Buddha.

v. to be suspicious of, to have suspicions; is in more general colloquial use.

n. a fabulous head, supposed to be in the charge of seven goddesses, who transfer it from one to another at the commencement of each year. This fable is said to have owed its origin to a dispute between a Brahma called by the Burmese Athi (and Sekra (regarding a mathematical calculation; each agreed that the one whose calculation was wrong should forfeit his head. Athi lost. The names of the seven natthamis to whom the head was confided were , and (or ),

The Thingyan festival extends over a period of three days, designated respectively the , and; one of these days always falls on the 12th of April. The Burmese style the Thingyan period, in ordinary parlance, the head is delivered over by a goddess.

v. it is passing from one to another.

v. the king's head is washed.

(pron. ), n. a document annually composed at the time of the Thingyan festival, based on astrological calculations, and purporting to foreshadow the great events of the coming year.

The royal Brahmins at Mandalay, sometimes aided by ministers, used to draw up this document. This was considered the orthodox. The Burmese apply this term to the brief period of rainfall which usually occurs about the time of their new year.
the state of subjection to the operation of the four prime causes, 

a shady place of retreat, a garden, grove, hermitage, 

the organs of destruction and reproduction; see 

to be subject to a sudden change of fortune, 

a brief, summary manner, as distinguished from 

in a diffuse manner, (not used in colloq.). 

calculation, computing, arithmetic, 

help, assistance, to assist by way of advice, teaching, preaching, to perform funeral rites, whether by burning or burying; comp. 

to dispraise, censure, revile.

an elegy.

an abridgment, compilation.

a system of metaphysics; see under

the nine divisions of said system.

v. to have made a complete study of the nine divisions.

a member of the priesthood of a Buddha; the priests of Buddha collectively, the clergy, the priests of the first order existed only in the time of Gautama.
one after another, one of the eight stages or stories of hell; see under ကြည်.

(Prin. တုတ်, and မီး, ဆိုး, property), n. consecrated property belonging to Buddhist monks generally. Consecrated property is divided into three classes, တုတ်တိုးချစ်, that belonging to priests of a particular locality; တုတ်တိုးချစ်, that belonging to ရှားန် and laymen alike; တုတ်တိုးချစ်, that belonging to a Buddhist and ရှားန် alike.

n. a kind of bed-frame without legs, used by people of rank (according to some, by the royal family alone).

(pron. ပြည်), n. a razor; တုတ်နား is usually combined with ကြည် in the colloquial, တုတ်နားနား; တုတ်နားနားနား, the name of one of the lesser hells.

v. to strop a razor.

n. a close frock with short sleeves.

n. a heron (Pali ကြည်စီး).

n. a kind of shell, Turk's cap, a large species of Trochus.

n. a kind of tree (tortuous hibiscus).

(pron. ကြည်), n. an offering of food presented before a pagoda or image, တုတ်နားနား; တုတ်နားနားနား, rain which falls on the day of a religious festival.

n. an oblong blackboard used as a slate.

n. a large upright blackboard; a wall blackboard.

n. the combination of the letters of the alphabet, a spelling book.

n. the name of a certain grammatical work.

n. the handle of the spelling board; a pale, picket.

(pron. ကြည်), n. the marsh date palm.

n. a species of sparrow.

(pron. ကြည်), n. the large grub of a golden brown color (found in the marsh date palm), an article of food which, when properly prepared on toast, is scarcely distinguishable from marrow toast.

(also written တုတ်), n. a ship, any sailing vessel.

n. a tidewaiter.

n. the bow of a ship.

n. the cutwater, prow of a ship, မီးရှားန်.
foresail, n. a foresail.
themast, n. the foremast of a ship.
species of the custard apple, the bullock's heart, n. a species of the custard apple, the bullock’s heart.
captain of a ship, n. the captain of a ship.
kind of plant or tree, n. a kind of plant or tree.
the physic nut, n. the physic nut.
The Bombay onion, n. the Bombay onion.
a shelf made of bamboos placed across the tiebeams of a house; a garret.
to launch a ship, v. to launch a ship.
imported yarn, n. imported yarn.
sealing wax, n. sealing wax.
a dog of foreign breed, n. a dog of foreign breed.
one name for the *Gnaphaliun aurem*, introduced from the Mauritius Island.
a steamer clerk; the purser of a ship, n. a steamer clerk; the purser of a ship.
imported salt, n. imported salt.
a landing place for ships, a harbor, a quay, n. a landing place for ships, a harbor, a quay.
a harbor master, n. a harbor master.
the Otaheite gooseberry, n. the Otaheite gooseberry.
to moor alongside a wharf, or landing place, as a steamer, or sailing vessel, v. to moor alongside a wharf, or landing place, as a steamer, or sailing vessel.
build a ship; to put a ship on the stocks, v. to build a ship; to put a ship on the stocks.
a squadron, a number of armed vessels, n. a squadron, a number of armed vessels.
the neem tree, or Persian lilac, n. the neem tree, or Persian lilac.
to feel squeamish owing to the motion of a ship; not quite as strong as, v. to feel squeamish owing to the motion of a ship; not quite as strong as.
imported piece goods and textile fabrics, n. imported piece goods and textile fabrics.
horse-radish, n. horse-radish.
the century plant, n. the century plant.
liquorice, n. liquorice.
the *Carica papaya* tree, *Carica papaya*.
a species of the *Carica papaya* tree, n. a species of the *Carica papaya* tree.
a transom in a sailing vessel, n. a transom in a sailing vessel.
to be wrecked, as a ship, v. to be wrecked, as a ship.
a deadlight, n. a deadlight.
a scupper, n. a scupper.
v. to be wrecked, as a ship.

a kind of fish.

n. the periwinkle.

n. a species of the tamarind, the *Sophora tomentosa*.

n. the great, double, Arabian jasmine.

n. the agate.

n. the chief officer of a steamer or ship.

n. the turnip; the cabbage.

n. the winged cassia (considered highly efficacious in cases of ringworm; the leaf is rubbed on the affected parts).

n. a shrub growing into a small tree with palmate leaves; it has an edible, bulbous root.

n. sailcloth, canvas.

n. starboard.

n. the product of the white cotton tree, said to be superior to the product of the *coo*, or red cotton tree.

v. to be taken out of its course, as a ship by the violence of the wind.

n. the hold of a ship.

n. ballast.

n. the *papaya*.

n. the fig.

n. a sailor. one of a crew.

n. a shipowner; a term of compellation, sometimes used to non-official foreigners.

n. the Sanskrit language.

1. a modification of the pron. see Gram. sec. 78.

2. v. to be suitable, proper, becoming; to suit, agree with; to agree with, to be on good terms; to have sexual intercourse; are fair prices obtained? Der. *oo*.

v. to agree with, to be on good terms; also means to have sexual intercourse, to be married; in which case it is usually preceded or followed by *oo*.

v. to have sexual intercourse; to be married.
be suitable, proper, becoming.

3. v. to befall, come upon, beget, bring about, an imprecation used to convince of the truth of what is said; to take effect, as fire, wind, rain, as poison, to contract, as a disease, to just passable.

1 (in colloq. freq. pron. 3rd), pron. a. that (thing), beget, beget, beget. Der. beget

2. v. to unite, associate, beget; not used singly. Der. beget

n. the chief of a society; the pastor of a church, beget, beget; beget, applied to animals when living together in herds.

.: to make a schism, beget, beget; also applied to laymen, beget, beget

n. the secretary of a society; a church clerk, beget, beget; beget, n. an assistant; a deacon.

n. a society, beget, beget

v. to associate, form a society, beget, beget

v. to enter a society; beget, beget

n. one who joins a society at the same time with some other person.

n. a member of a society; a church member, beget, beget; beget, adv. apart, independent of others; beget, property belonging to one alone, such as property given to a particular member of a family, by the parents, and not liable to be divided with the other members on the demise of the parents; usually a term used with reference to the independent property of a husband or wife, in contradistinction to joint property (beget, beget, beget).

3. v. to emit a pleasant odor, as the odor of the beget, beget, beget; one kind of beget: less than 2, 3, 4, 5, beget; beget, beget, beget, beget, beget, beget, beget, beget, beget, beget.

v. to diffuse fragrance; see the parts; beget, beget

4. v. to geld, castrate (man or beast), beget, beget

a. imperfectly castrated, beget, beget

v. same as beget; to emasculate.
a. perfectly castrated.

a. imperfectly castrated, 

a. castrated, 

† n. the front brim of a cap of state; formerly a gold band worn across the forehead, 

n. a kind of serpent. 

n. a large brown species of the earth lizard, the skink.

n. a species of lizard with a head resembling a parrot's bill.

n. the earth which scales off the surface of land after an inundation, and are terms applied mostly to the curling up of soil over rice plants ( ), and the sealing off of earth on which they are planted. owing to solar radiation.

v. the earth scales off; also applied to a kind of cutaneous affection found on uncleanly persons.

n. a place of performing funeral rites, or of disposing of the dead by burning or burying, 

; the place of meeting (shall be his) burial ground; a term formerly used in proclamations regarding criminals, meaning that no mercy would be shown them.

n. a catacomb.

n. a grave.

n. the wild jasmine.

n. the pangolin or scaly ant-eater of the Malays, Manis leva
canda
ta, . Its staple food is the , a kind of large red ant which it catches by shutting its scales down upon them (138).

, see

(pron. ), n. verdigris, the bibasic acetate of copper.

n. green jasper.

(pron. ), n. a kind of creeper, the root of which is edible, and is used as a substitute for rice in times of scarcity.

(pron. ), n. the under garment of a priest of Buddh;

n. a small kind of tortoise, or ; one species of skink, a kind of lizard, ; a kind of cutaneous disease.

(pron. ), n. a kind of tree, 
or a species of Chiton, a multivalve mollusk.
1. n. wood, timber.
4. n. alburnum.
5. n. the chestnut.
6. v. to draw timber with an elephant.
7. n. a species of Sterculia.
8. n. crooked timber.
9. n. a large branch of a tree, a bough; comp. 10.
11. n. a species of Willughbeia.
12. (pron. 13.), n. the cinnamon (tree), cinnamon; 14.
15. cassia.
16. n. the walnut, 17.
18. n. hollow timber, 19.
20. n. the Epidendrum moschatum.
21. n. a small branch of a tree; comp. 22.
23. n. a kind of tree snake.
24. n. the narrow-petaled, garland flower, a species of
26. n. bitterwood, the Terminalia pentaptera.
27. n. the bark of trees; to dye with the bark of trees.
28. n. tan bark, after it has been used in tanning.
29. n. bark-water, water in which bark has been steeped.
30. 1 (from 31.), n. a subordinate in charge of timber; a
32. timber merchant; a forester.
33. 2 (from 34.), n. the inside of a hollow tree or log.
35. n. the Malay chestnut.
36. n. a kind of tree.
37. n. a kind of tree.
38. n. the Sideroxylon tomentosum, an evergreen tree, of which
39. the younger parts are sometimes furnished with short, sharp,
40. axillary spines. The leaves are oblong; the flowers, which are
41. rather small and of a dull white color, give place to yellow fruit
42. the size of an olive.
43. n. a crotch in a tree; a fork.
44. n. duty on timber, revenue accruing from timber duties.
45. n. a parasite; a generic term for different species of orchids,
as the dendrobium, bolbophyllum, and pholidota.
46. n. the bark of trees, 47.
a kind of timber.

_bulbophyllum_, n. the sweet scented _bulbophyllum_,

n. green, unseasoned timber.

a kind of gum; black varnish; the tree from which the gum exudes; to tap the tree for black varnish; a collective term applied to black varnish tappers and others connected with the industry; a kind of timber.

to drag timber with buffaloes.

_v._ to salve timber.

_a kind of tree, the Schrebera swietenioides._

_a kind of tree, the Terminalia belerica._

_a kind of tree._

_a kind of wild dog._

_a kind of tree._

_a sprout from a fallen trunk._

see _a box._

_a forest._

_a timber depot._

_n. a Deputy Conservator of Forests._

_n. a Conservator of Forests._

_n. Assistant Conservator of Forests; a Sub-assistant Conservator of Forests._

_n. forest produce._

_n. the apple._

_n. a woodpecker._

_n. the wild mangosteen, Sandaricum Indicum._

_n. a kind of grass._

_n. a kind of grass._

_v._ to blaze a tree.

_n. a kind of tree._

_n. twisted timber._

_n. drag holes (in timber)._ _n._ the Dalbergia nigrescens, a leaf-shedding leguminous tree, growing to the height of forty or fifty
feet. It is so called because the wood is the color of saffron.

**Oo86**, n. the *Anuora rohituka*, an evergreen tree, sometimes attaining to the height of sixty feet. It has small greenish or pale yellow flowers, and round capsules about one and one half inches in diameter.

**Oo86**, n. a tree, *Xanthophyllum flavescens*, or *Xanthophyllum glutenum*.

**Oo86**, n. the wax wood, so called because it produces a wood the color of beeswax.

**Oo86**, n. creaking timber, *Odysseus*

**Oo86**, n. a kind of tree.

**Oo86**, n. a burr.

**Oo86**, n. a kind of insect.

**Oo86**, n. a tree, the *Shorea obtusa*, see *Oo86*.

**Oo86**, n. timber that bears no hammer-mark.

**Oo86**, n. the *Milettia Brandisiana*, a tree leafless in the hot season, attaining to the height of from forty to sixty feet. The flowers, which are of a steel-blue color, come in clusters forming racemes from four to eight inches in length.

**Oo86**, n. the *Dalbergia purpurea*, which yields a kind of oil that is eaten with food, and is also used on the hair.
The text appears to be a page from a dictionary, containing various entries in Burmese with English translations. The page contains definitions of terms, their meanings, and examples of usage. The text is too long to transcribe fully here, but it would typically include definitions of words, phrases, and possibly their etymology or synonyms. Each entry is usually followed by a brief example of usage in context. The dictionary entry format includes the Burmese word, its English translation, and sometimes a description or additional notes. The page also includes a reference number at the bottom, indicating that this is a page from a larger publication, likely a dictionary of the Burmese language.
v. to charge solemnly, as under the sanction of an oath,

v. to retract an oath or promise.

v. to charge solemnly, as under the sanction of an oath; to affirm solemnly, make a vow, take an oath,

v. to break an engagement, to break faith.

n. prepared water drunk on taking an oath of allegiance,

v. to be faithful,

n. the four laws of truth, viz.,  

v. to break an engagement,  

n. prepared water drunk on taking an oath of allegiance,

n. a ghost.

n. a species of parasite.

n. a kind of orchid.

1 (pron.  ), n. an owner, proprietor; see  , 2.

2 (commonly pron.  ).

n. an upright post of a house; a middle post, between the central ( ), and the outside posts ( ).

n. the central post which supports the ridge of the roof,

( pron.  ), n. a post in the outer row of posts in a house,

n. same as  

n. a post in the middle row of posts in a house.

3, pron. a. this, 

adv. in this manner.

( pron. o), adv. of degree, so, so much, to such an extent,

( ), (Colloq.).

( pron.  ). adv. in this manner, thus.

adv. here,

adv. thus,

; contracted to  .

pron. a. such. of this sort, 

4, n. affix, nominative, denoting the agent or subject.
affix, same; see §51 (used in composition).

§5, verb. affix, assertive, ओ, (in colloq. pron. ओङ् or ओङ्); participial, ओङ्; connective particle; chiefly used in connecting adjectives when prefixed to nouns, ओङ्; when two verbs are conjointly used, one ओङ् is often used as a verbal affix to both, e.g., ओङ्

§6, emphatic affix, ओङ्, from my house to yours.

§8, n. the organs of perception, six in number; see under ओङ्

(3) (Pali) (pron. ओङ्), n. perception, the act or power of perceiving or noting, ओङ्; a mark, sign, name; instinct, sagacity; “sannyas, perception, as the distinguishing of the different colors when thinking about them, whether they be blue, golden, red or white, like the placing of a mark by a carpenter upon timber, that he may know how to cut it, or work it in the form he wishes.” M.B.

v. to suggest, advise, ओङ्; one kind of ओङ्.

(3), an adviser; ओङ् is often used in a bad sense.

(3) (from ओङ् and ओङ्), adv. in this manner, thus.

(3), n. fig., a son or daughter.

(3), n. pleuro-pneumonia, inflammatory disease of the pleura. The Burmese usually apply this term to cattle.

(3), n. swelling of the flank or abdomen, a disease of cattle.

(3), n. the stem of the liver, ओङ्; fig., a son or daughter.

(3) (pron. ओङ्), n. the gall, bile; hence ओङ्, the gall in a sac or bladder; ओङ्, the sacless gall, i.e., the synovia.

(3), n. the gall bladder.

v. to be fearless, courageous, stout-hearted; see ओङ्

(3); to be confident; ओङ्, ओङ्, to be timorous, faint-hearted, cowardly.
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1930oD, v. to be mentally deranged.

9930oD, v. to become deranged, through fright, sickness or trouble.

oD, n. 3scoD, the heart and liver collectively.

oD, n. fig., a son or daughter, 3scoDoD.

2, v. to be strong, violent, oD; to be very ill, near dying, oD.

in this sense pron. oD.

seldom used assertively.

Der. 3scoD.

3oD, V. to bear patiently; to endure forbearingly, to forgive, a.

3oD, v. to bear patiently (rather intensive, rare in colloq.).

3scoD, (pron. 3scoD), v. to bear patiently, to forgive, a.

3scoD, v. to be strong, violent; to be abundant, 3scoD.

3scoD (pron. oD), v. to be very ill, near dying, 3scoD.

3scoD, see 3scoD, n. a rich man, 3scoD.

3scoD (pron. 3scoD) (Pali 3scoD), n. shape, form, oD, 3scoD.

3scoD, 3scoD; 3scoD is used as an adverb, when it means, once, once more, once and again, 3scoD.

3scoD, once before he used similar language.

3scoD, 1, v. to stop, put a stop to, as life, to kill, 3scoD; as fire when quenching it, 3scoD; as food when starving one to death, 3scoD; as force, 3scoD; as a horse by drawing in the reins, 3scoD; as a rope by making fast, 3scoD, 3scoD; as a boat by holding the oars in the water, 3scoD, 3scoD; as work by finishing it, 3scoD; as ground by fixing the marks of a boundary (to demarcate), 3scoD, 3scoD; when used with the negative o, it means, not all. The Burmese use 3scoD when two or more persons fight, but in the singular it usually means to kill, 3scoD.

Der. 3scoD.

3scoD, v. to kill for food.

3scoD, 3scoD, v. to kill, 3scoD, 3scoD.

3scoD, adv. distinctly; by itself, 3scoD.

3scoD, 2, v. to strike with a swinging motion of the arm in any direction; commonly applied to fighting with the hands and arms, oD.
to apply the mark (°) (चच्छ) to a final consonant.

ODoS^Sseo (pron. ोो), n. one kind of ोो

ODoS^Sseo, v. to beat and ill-use.

ODoS^Sseo, n. a vocabulary consisting of assortments of words ending in ી, ଠ, ଡ, ଢ, ଣ, and ତ, to which are sometimes added words spelt with a ODOS^Sseo, or ଣ; see ODOS^Sseo

ODOS^Sseo, see ODOS^Sseo, n. religious duty.

ODOS^Sseo (pron. ोो), v. to relish, as a flavor, ଣଣଣଣଣଣଣ; see ODOS^Sseo

ODOS^Sseo, a. the hundredth, ଣଣଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo (pron. ोो) (Pali), n. attention, heed, caution; consciousness; “recovery, active state of mind, fixing the mind strongly upon any subject, attention, attentiveness, thought, reflection, consciousness.” Childers. “Smrīti (sati, ोো), the conscience, or faculty that reasons on moral subjects; that which prevents a man from doing wrong, and prompts him to do that which is right.” M.B.

ODOS^Sseo, v. to have presence of mind, ଣଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo, v. same as ODOS^Sseo

ODOS^Sseo, v. to be forgetful, as an old man in his dotage, or as a person whose intellect is broken from sickness or hard usage. ଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo, ଣଣଣ, ଣଣଣ, v. to take heed, take care, be careful, be on one's guard, be cautious, ଣଣଣ, ଣଣଣ, ଣଣଣଣଣଣ; see ଣଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo, n. a kind of wisdom or learning; ଣଣଣ; see ଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo, v. to warn, caution, remind, ଣଣଣ; see ଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo, n. a memento, memorandum, ଣଣ

ODOS^Sseo, ଣଣଣ, ଣଣଣ, ଣଣଣ, ଣଣ, v. to be off one's guard, heedless, careless, ଣଣଣ, ଣ; ଣଣ, ଣଣ; ଣଣ; ଣ;

ODOS^Sseo, ଣଣ, ଣ;

ODOS^Sseo, v. to have presence of mind, coolness, self-possession; to give constant attention, ଣଣଣଣ; ଣ; ଣ; ଣ;

ODOS^Sseo, v. to recollect, call to mind, ଣ;

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to recover consciousness after delirium, etc.,

v. to be aware, to take heed,

n. ornamental hangings, fringes, etc.,

n. son, daughter; with the additional idea
of endearment, as "dear little son." These terms of endearment are
met with in birth registers, they are also used in marriage ceremonies when speaking of the
bride or bridegroom.

(Pali), a. and n. seven,

n. the seven places in which Gautama spent
seven days each, on first attaining the Buddhaship;

(Pali), a. a weapon,

n. a period of slaughter; see under

a. the seventh, performance of the
duties of religion on the seventh waxing (or seventh
waning (of the month).

n. the seven ranges of mountains encircling
the Myinmo Mountain, viz., , , , , , , , (140).

a. the seventeenth, an attribute, property,

n. a rational being,

n. ability to accomplish, courage, intrepidity; an attribute, property,

v. to put another's courage to the test,

v. to be intrepid, courageous; to possess an attribute or property, efficacy,

n. metal extracted from ore.

n. ore.

v. to extract metal from ore.

n. a fossil,

(Pron. Pali) n. a sound, an articulate sound, a word,
the accidence, or inflections of words.

a grammar (of the Pali language).

adv. according to the rules of grammar. grammatically,

n. sound heard; see under ooo.

(from ooo), n. sound heard.

n. acoustics.

n. grammar.

n. the eight books of Pali Grammar, viz., ooo, ooo, ooo (pron. ooo), ooo, ooo, and ooo, to which are appended ooo, and ooo.

(Pron. ooo, or ooo) (Pali), v. to feel kindly, well-disposed towards; to feel complacency, particularly in religious objects, ooo to have love, affection for, as a sovereign for a subject, ooo to have a kind feeling, ooo

n. the law of complacency in religious objects, ooo,

ooo, ooo, ooo, ooo, ooo, ooo, ooo.

n. kind feeling, ooo

n. the Bursera serrata, a tree growing to the height of eighty or ninety feet, bearing minute, yellowish-green flowers.

n. the many-stamened croton plant.

n. a kind of tree, the Ficus hispida.

n. a kind of creeper; the Karen potato, a species of yam.

v. to be strong, vigorous, thrifty; to be stiff, high, as one end of a boat, which requires more lading than the other to sit level on the water, ooo; also used in the sense of carrying a joke too far, e.g., ooo: ooo

v. see the parts (rare in colloq.), ooo ooo ooo ooo.

v. to be strong, able-bodied, ooo ooo ooo ooo.

to grow vigorously, as vegetation, trees, etc., ooo ooo ooo ooo.

v. to be strong of body, hale, robust.
to be vigorous and rapid; applied to things animate, applied to things animate;

n. a species of bamboo.

n. a chief, sovereign.

all the circumstances concerning a person, or city, or country, from the birth or origin.

(rare in collog.), n. same, a species of bamboo.

a kind of paper smeared with the gum of the gamboge, causing it to resemble gold leaf; different kinds of gamboge used medicinally.

n. a kind of tree. A medicine, reputed to have aphrodisiacal properties, is made from the gum of this tree.

do, 1, n. a kind of tree, the leaf of which is used in making cigars, the Cordia myxa. There are two kinds, which is brought from the Shan States, known as , and

do, 2, n. pickles preserved with spices; comp. 

n. a kind of tree, the bark and root of which are used in making a fragrant paste for smearing the face and body, the Murraya paniculata.

n. a circular slab on which such paste is prepared.

n. the bark of the 

v. to smear the face and body with paste.

v. to pulverize the bark of the for the purpose of making a paste.

(n. the serum or watery fluid which exudes from a sore.

to pity, to feel tenderly towards; to give from pity; 

n. in its primary sense, an object of pity; in modern parlance, it is used to denote that which is pleasing to the eye, a good-looking woman or man.

a. addled, as an egg, 

n. coral, 

(Pali), n. peace, 

(Pali), see 

, , , , , , , , , }
to conceive, be pregnant; applied to docile and tractable horses and cattle.

_n._ pregnancy.

_\textit{to beget}, generate, engender; applied to docile and tractable horses and cattle._

_\textit{pron. Pali }_ (\textit{n. a settled state of things, conclusion.}_

_\textit{to have a settled opinion or purpose, to have one's mind made up.}_

_\textit{to settle, make permanent; to make a firm resolve, make up one's mind; used sometimes in contradistinction to \textit{\textit{cooS}}, \textit{\textit{settled state of things, conclusion.}}}_

_\textit{n. a certain influence or state of disease at the approach of death.}_

_\textit{to be subject to such an influence, \textit{\textit{cooS}}, \textit{n. the day after the morrow.}}}_

_\textit{\textit{Pron. cooS}}, \textit{\textit{1. a two-edged sword.}}}_

_\textit{n. a sharp projection or tongue of land, \textit{\textit{cooS}}, \textit{\textit{2. a thorny shrub, the \textit{Capparis horrida}.}}}_

_\textit{n. two species of creepers the roots of which when ground and mixed with water and salt, are used as a poultice for boils.}_

_\textit{see \textit{\textit{cooS}}, \textit{n. the turmeric plant or root.}}}_

_\textit{n. a kind of harpoon used for spearing crocodiles.}}}_

_\textit{\textit{to be clear from, separate, distinct; to make clear, to separate, \textit{\textit{cooS}; to be clean, pure, innocent, holy, \textit{\textit{cooS}, \textit{\textit{cooS}}, \textit{\textit{to sleep as a \textit{Buddh, or Rahanda; to sort or arrange letters, papers, documents, \textit{\textit{cooS}}.}}}_

_\textit{\textit{Pron. oc}}, \textit{\textit{v. to be clean, pure, innocent, holy; to perform the natural evacuations; applied respectfully to kings, priests, etc.; \textit{\textit{to cleanse the body; \textit{\textit{to give birth to a child; \textit{\textit{a term formerly applied to the ladies of the royal family, when a son or daughter was born; \textit{\textit{the birthday of the Queen Empress (of India).}}}_

_\textit{n. a royal tooth brush.}_

_\textit{\textit{Pron. Gu}}, \textit{\textit{v. same as \textit{\textit{cooS}}; to be conventionally or ceremonially}}}_
clean, undefiled, clean, undefiled.

\(v.\) same (most common); applied also to the mind; goods or property unlawfully acquired.

to wash after a natural evacuation.

\(n.\) a vessel to hold water, used by priests.

\(adv.\) distinctly, separately, by itself, without any admixture.

da kind of tree. A dye is obtained from the bark of this tree which is used for dyeing baskets and thread.

\(n.\) a louse, a louse, a louse.

\(n.\) a nit.

\(n.\) a body louse.

\(v.\) to be infested with lice.

\(n.\) a young louse.

\(v.\) to itch from the biting of lice.

\(v.\) to cross a path, river, etc., to cross a path, river, etc., let him who crosses in front of the army have his breast cloven asunder. The Burmese considered it very unlucky to have a person cross in front of an army; such a person was usually put to death; to be blurred, clouded, obscured, as the vision; a person.

\(n.\) midnight, the time near midnight.

\(n.\) the time of midnight and after.

\(n.\) an octillion, represented by a unit with forty eight ciphers.

\(n.\) a wedge.

\(v.\) to drive a wedge, to fasten with a wedge, to insert a wedge.

\(n.\) a reglet (Arch.).

\(v.\) to stroke with the hand, as the head, to smooth down, to smooth with a knife; to whittle bamboo, etc.
adoun, v. to be handsome, elegant, well-dressed, etc.; applied to Deity, priests, and idols, also to one's personal appearance; as in praising a pongyi's personal appearance; to bathe, to be well-arranged, in handsome order, used adverbially, as in personal appearance; to be well-arranged, in handsome order, used adverbially, as in personal appearance; a corruption of adoun

adoun (pron. adoun), 1, n. an open-mouthed pot in which priests of Buddh receive offerings of food, an alms bowl.
adoun, n. the sling in which the priest's alms bowl is suspended from the neck and shoulder. adounadounadounadoun
adoun, n. a stand for an alms bowl.
adoun, n. the cover of an alms bowl.
adoun, n. the part of a pagoda which resembles an inverted alms bowl; v. to invert the alms bowl. i.e., to refuse to receive offerings from one; to excommunicate; sentence of excommunication is rarely carried out, yet when a rahan refuses the offerings of a layman, such refusal is designated adounadoun. adounadoun

adoun, v. to suspend the alms bowl in its sling (around the neck); n. the wagtail, the magpie robin.
adoun, v. to make offerings of food to pongyi on the decease of any person, or on the anniversary of such person's death.
adoun, 2, n. a species of oak.
adoun (pron. adoun), n. the lowland screwpine, Pandanus furcatus.
adoun (pron. adoun), n. a mat made of the stalks of the screwpine.
adoun, n. a tree producing a strong, close-grained timber, the Casuarina muricata.
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n. a wild creeper bearing a fruit ovoidal in shape, from five to seven inches long, and from three to five inches in diameter, which when ripe is of a bright yellow or orange color; comp. 

n. the Placuna placenta, a bivalve producing an inferior kind of seed pearl.

n. a kind of tree, the water Dillenia. The fruit of this tree is cooked in fish curries, imparting an acid flavor.

n. the Malay apple, Eugenia Malaccensis (said to be a corruption of ).

n. the Eugenia. Chin witnesses are sworn in courts of justice on a sprig or small branch of the Eugenia, imprecating evil on themselves through the agency of the guardian nat of the tree; they are even afraid of wearing a sprig in the lobes of their ears; and if they inadvertently do this, they invariably propitiate the nat, lest they be possessed of an evil spirit ( ).

n. the Eugenia grandis.

n. the Eugenia venusta.

(pron. ), n. the Eugenia cerastoides.

n. different species of the Eugenia.

n. incipient puberty; applied to females,

n. that species of the Eugenia which produces the jambo fruit.

n. the south post in the main part of a house: see under .

n. that species of the Eugenia, the bark of which is used as a mordant for blue and black dyes.

n. a sprig of the tender leaves of the Eugenia, much in demand for the urns used in making religious offerings; also called the “flower of victory,” from the fact that formerly Burmese soldiers wore it in their topknots and in the perforations of the lobes of their ears, as an omen of victory. It is still worn by ordinary persons when about to embark on difficult or dangerous enterprises.

n. the Eugenia zeylanica.

n. the Eugenia jambolana.

n. reddish brown color,
ןוועס (ט) (pron. ווועס), n. the Luffa pentandra plant, bearing a long gourd with a striped skin.

โนועס, n. lit. the intestines of the said gourd, from the confused involutions of its stringy substance when dried; applied figuratively to mischievous, intriguing persons; ווועס, n. a kind of creeper the fruit of which is eaten in curries.

ט"כ, n. a kind of tree.

ט"כ, n. a species of Luffa.

ט"כ, n. the bitter gourd.

ט"כ, n. a kind of sore, in which the diseased part assumes a porous appearance.

ט"כ, v. to be confused in mind, applied to conduct and language, ט"כ, n. a kind of tree.

ט"כ (Pali), n. the sycamore, a species of Ficus, ט"כ, n. a kind of sycamore (Pali ט"כ). 

ט"כ, n. fruit of the ט"כ tree; something attached to the placenta; one form of leprosy; so called from the appearance of spots resembling the said fruit, ט"כ.

ט"כ (Pali), n. omniscience, ט"כ, adv. in a heterogeneous manner, ט"כ, n. harmony, accordance, amity; there are four kinds of ט"כ.

ט"כ, n. to agree with, to be in terms of amity, ט"כ, an alternate, and more polite way of asking a pongyi, ט"כ.
a festival of any kind, public entertainment, an assembly convened for any purpose.

v. to hold a festival.

n. one who plays at a festival, a stageplayer, actor.

(Pali). n. see , an assembly convened for any purpose.

n. a species of nautilus; see

n. nature, character; nature, disposition, original bent or tendency; liking, satisfaction with; meaning, tenor; , v. to be deceitful, dishonest; comp. , v. to be of a good disposition; sometimes said allusively.

v. to be settled in opinion; to approve, to be of an intractable disposition.

v. to permeate the mind; lit. to pierce the mind.

v. to be settled and intent (on something), implying previous indifference, to approve of unanimously, a term much used when villagers recommend one of their number as a

v. to be of an evil disposition, to have a good intellect, to be deceitful, dishonest.

v. to be of one mind, to agree, concur; see

n. a compact; a concordat.

v. to consider for the purpose of forming an opinion, to weigh in the mind,

v. to like, favor, approve, to be deceitful, dishonest.

v. to resolve, determine (to do); to regard, consider; n. attitude of the mind, intention.

v. to be of far-reaching mind, of a deep mind.

(pron.), v. to be narrow-minded, illiberal, mean-spirited, inconsiderate, to be deceitful, dishonest.

v. to be of immature mind, lacking in judgment and experience,
to dive into or penetrate the character of (a person).

to be intelligent, penetrating, to comprehend.
to accept cordially.
to be intelligent, penetrating, to comprehend.
to be upright, wise, patient; to be replete with all perfection of character.
to be upright, honest.
to arrive at an opinion or conclusion.
to be favorably disposed, inclined, to arrive at an opinion.
to be rude, uncultivated, coarse in disposition; to be in bad taste.
to be of an easy, pliant disposition.
to come to the same opinion.
to have a remote conception of, as from dullness or stupidity; see also.
n. the Chinese window-oyster.
a. as, like as.
(Pali), v. to coalesce into one substance, to be on terms of close fellowship, to be intimate.
t. v. to yawn.
a. a son-in-law.
a. a kind of tree, the *Poivrea Roxburghii*. This name is also applied to the *Combetrum decandrum*, and the *Congea tomentosa*.
a. a deer with branching horns, larger than the *sags*, and smaller than the *sag*, the brow-antlered *rusa*.
a. n. an antler, a. a. a. a. a. a. a. a.
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(brand, to impose on another by legerdemain;  to address another in a deferential manner, disparaging one’s self at the same time, with a view of securing future advantage.  

, n. the horns of the .  

, n. a kind of tree.  

, n. the Gardenia turgida, a tree growing to the height of twenty or thirty feet, leafless in the hot season; the trunk and branches are armed with sharp spines. It has white or yellowish flowers, and a rough, brown fruit the size of a small apple.  

different kinds of deer, some of them probably fabulous.  

, n. a hart.  

, n. a cutaneous disease, occasioning discoloration.  

, , , , n. varieties of .  

, n. same as .  

, v. to be handsome and genteel, elegant, graceful, .  

, v. to be upright, ; to be uniform; n. a subordinate, to whom the decision of a business is committed by a superior, .  

, adv. in one straight course, uniformly, consistently, .  

this person does not do his work in a uniformly faithful manner; he works by fits and starts.  

, n. a spear formerly carried by an executioner on occasions of inflicting public punishment.  

(brand), adv. all together, unanimously, .  

, n. a ruler raised to supreme authority with the consent of the people, as in the case of the President of the United States of America.  

, adv. long in time, ; prefixed to .  

, n. a species of grass resembling the .  

, the eight bundles of kusa grass received by a Buddha from a Brahmin.  

, n. a kind of creeper.
“Buddha acknowledges neither teacher nor inspiration of a god; he is samanta chakkhu, i.e., his eye surveys all the boundaries of knowledge, and he clearly perceives all truth at a glance.” Gogerly.

Gogerly (Pali), n. a kind of medicine.

Gogerly, n. diagonal; adv. right before, opposite, abreast,

Gogerly (Pali), n. an artificial, level plain; a pavement around a pagoda, well, or under a house.

Gogerly (Pali Gogerly), n. steadiness in a good cause.

Gogerly, n. moral courage.

Gogerly, n. an assessor; an assessor of thatamedha revenue.

Gogerly, n. an assessor in a criminal case.

Gogerly, n. the thatamedha tax assessment of each individual house.

Gogerly, n. in Pali grammar, a root that is capable of taking a verbal termination (Gogerly).

Gogerly, or Gogerly, n. one skilled in some kind of work.

Gogerly, n. a boastful meddler, particularly in medicine, a quack doctor.

Gogerly, or Gogerly, n. a daughter; the daughter of a man's brother, or of a woman's sister; a daughter, unmarried sons and daughters collectively.

Gogerly, n. a virgin daughter, commonly denoting a king's daughter presented in marriage to another king, a victorious general, or as a king.

Gogerly, n. husband and wife.

Gogerly, n. a daughter by affinity; a niece or an adopted daughter, also designated 

Gogerly, n. same as Gogerly.

Gogerly, n. a cousin, being of a different sex.

Gogerly, n. a wife's brother; a man's sister's husband; see Gogerly.
husband's sister; a woman's brother's wife; see  ROOT
n. an own daughter.
affianced couple (pron.  ROOT), n. an affianced couple.
a young woman (poetical).
n. a species of the limpet shell,
to name, give a name,  ROOT
similar to  ROOT
one kind of royal (white) umbrella,  ROOT
(Pali  ROOT, called), n. a monarch,  ROOT
see under  ROOT,  ROOT, n. one of the four laws or systems of truths.
so called because composed of equal parts of salt and water), n. the sea, ocean,  ROOT
a kind of tree, which is said to grow to the height of about twenty feet, to have slender leaves, white flowers, and a single seeded fruit the size of a cherry. There are two kinds,  ROOT,  ROOT
n. a young man,  ROOT
the  ROOT, an evergreen tree growing to the height of from twenty-five to forty feet; the leaves are leathery and on the under side present a silvery white appearance; the flowers which are very small, are of a pale yellow ochre color; the radicle of the seed is long and furnished with a thick brush.
to mark out, limit (infreq.),  ROOT
a history of a pagoda.  ROOT; also applied to other histories,  ROOT,  ROOT;  ROOT
see  ROOT, n. the breast of a female.
a kind of wisdom or learning,  ROOT,  ROOT,  ROOT, the law of watchfulness;  ROOT,  ROOT,  ROOT
(Pali), n. completion, accomplishment,  ROOT,  ROOT; "success, prosperity, glory, magnificence, beauty, attainment." Childers.
the dative case,  ROOT
n. connection, union,  ROOT
v. to connect; to give a meaning,  ROOT
n. a ship's boat.
ROOT, n. a cockswain.
the genitive or possessive case.
(pron. ကြီး) (Pali), n. a good quality, accomplishment.

(Eng.), n. a summons, ကြီးနှင်း, ကြီးနှင်းအနေအထား

နှင်း, n. same, ကြီးနှင်း။

နှင်း, v. to serve a summons.

နှင်း, v. to issue a summons.

နှင်း, v. to summon, as a plaintiff.

(commonly pron. ကြီး) (Pali), n. truth as opposed to error (ကြီး);
right, rectitude; comp. ကြီး: v. to be right; ကြီးကြီး, a
righteous man.

နှင်း, n. a good nat; comp. ကြီး, an evil nat.

နှင်း (Pali နှင်း, arriving at), n. an extraordinary attainment,
of which there are several classifications attained by Buddhists and
Rahandas. It is only when a ရahn or ascetic is replete with the
six kinds of ကြီးနှင်း, and the eight kinds of ကြီးနှင်း, that his
prayer to become a Buddha can be fulfilled.

နှင်း, 1, v. to carry from one place to another, to remove by repeated
processes, ကြီးစွဲ, ကြီးစွဲ, ကြီးစွဲကြီး

နှင်း, v. see the parts.

နှင်း (pron. ကြီး), v. to remove, to carry from one place to another,
ကြီးစွဲကြီး, to transact business, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီးကြီး

နှင်း, v. same as ကြီး

နှင်း, 2, int. wonderful! rather ironical or expressive of disapproba-
tion, ကြီးချင်း, ကြီးချင်း

နှင်း (Pali), n. intuitive wisdom, ကြီးကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး
ကြီးကြီး; "one whose knowledge is undervived, self-produced; an
epithet of the knowledge of a Buddha; self-produced, self-sufficient,
independent, i.e. self dependent, without a teacher." Childers.

နှင်း (Pali), a. or adv. of one's self. unaided. ကြီးချင်း

နှင်း (နေ), n. a kind of iron supposed to be produced in water;
also applied to natural lakes, rocks, etc.; v. to come into existence
of itself, ကြီးချင်းကြီးကြီး, ကြီးချင်း, ကြီးချင်း

နှင်းနှင်း, n. a natural tank; comp. ကြီးကြီးကြီး

နှင်းနှင်း, v. to commit adultery, as a woman. ကြီးကြီးကြီး

နှင်း (နေ), n. a vowel; ကြီးကြီး, ကြီး, ကြီး, ကြီး, or ကြီး; ကြီးကြီး, ကြီး, ကြီး

နှင်း (ဆို), n. the mango, Mangifera Indica. Among the many
varieties of the mango are ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး, ကြီးကြီး.
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The cashew.  The fruit of the mango in its first state; a kind of plant bearing an edible root; so called from its fragrance resembling that of a young mango; a kind of creeper.

a small basket with transverse prongs inside, attached to a pole, used for plucking mangoes.

a choice variety of the mango.

the extremity of the spleen.

(pron. coint), n. chintz, cretonne.  n. cretonne.

n. the spleen, milt.

n. the Mangifera longipes, a species of mango.

n. a species of fabulous wood, of delicious scent.

n. the bud of a leaf.

v. to repeat portions of sacred writings; more extensive than 《comp. 》, 《复》, 《同》, 《并》, 《合》, 《同》.  "The assistance derived from the three gems, Buddha, the truth, and the associated priesthood, is called sarana (《comp. 》), protection;" 《不》.  I have no other refuge but Buddha.

(Pali), n. worship, an act of worship.  "The priests of Buddha commence worship, viz. 《comp. 》 (pron. 《复》), worship (lit. adhere to the worship of) Buddha; 《复》, worship the Law; 《复》, worship the Priesthood.

see 《comp. 》

v. to be disrespectful, intrusive, etc.

n. a priest's fan (《comp. 》 is colloq.).

n. a kind of tree, the Calophyllum longifolium.  The wood of this tree is used for making spars, Burmese lutes, etc.

n. a priest's cook house.

n. a crown, royal crown.

n. a kind of bamboo, the Gigantochloa auriculata.
to behave indecently, disgustingly; to behave in an insolent, defiant manner, to be audacious. 

the name of a star, the osseous relics of the body of a Buddha or Rahandu, bodily strength, to pass near by (obs.), form, apparent nature, character, visible characteristic; drift, meaning, to speak intelligibly. 

v. to assume an appearance, to be apparent, apparent nature, character, visible characteristic, n. bodily strength, n. the body, n. the osseous relics of the body of a Buddha or Rahandu, n. form, apparent nature, character, visible characteristic; drift, meaning, to speak intelligibly. 

v. to assume an appearance, to be apparent, n. a drawn race, a dead heat; a drawn game at chess; n. a drawn race, a dead heat; a drawn game at chess; probably a contraction of implying that there has been no loss of reputation to either side. 

n. a drawn race, a dead heat; a drawn game at chess; n. the skin of an animal. 

v. to be petulantly wilful, pertinacious; compensating for being audacious, bold, suffering severe famine, 

n. drift on rivers; is applied to compact masses of drift, to scattered drift. 

2 (Pali, Pali). 

adv. intensive to in the name of a star, in the body, the body, the name of a star, the osseous relics of the body of a Buddha or Rahandu, the body, the osseous relics of the body of a Buddha or Rahandu, suffering severe famine, 

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to treat with irony, to ridicule, insult, to make fun of; to flatter ironically; to commit adultery, as a woman.

see 2, v. to be very dry, tending to decay.

v. to smear with mortar.

v. to pass, repass, in order to make a display of one's self.

v. to experience a strong desire to eat or drink acids.

n. the leg from the knee to the ankle.

n. the calf of the leg.

a. roan.

n. a species of palm, the Licuala peltata.

n. a kind of rice plant.

1, n. the pomegranate, Punica Granatum.

2, n. sand.

n. a kind of bedstead, used by people of rank.

n. a corruption of one who plunders from a thief.

n. the tree from which the karung oil is extracted.

n. a letter, epistle.

v. to be cross, disobliging, to be impatient, irritable,

n. an animate substance.
The name of the symbol c, &c. to write the said symbol.

The same; money levied by royal authority once in ten years (now levied yearly in U.B.). The thathameda tax was introduced by King Mindon, first at three rupees for each household, then at six rupees, and lastly at ten rupees.

(Pali), n. one who returns evil for good, &c. to die.

A term applied to horses of a dark brown color (supposed to bring ill-luck to the owner).

(Pali, with, and &c., life), n. a living substance; opposed to &c. an animate substance; opposed to &c.

(Pali, with, and &c., soul), n. an animate substance; opposed to &c.

(Pali, with, and &c., life), n. associating, &c. Der. &c.

v. to associate with, &c. v. same, &c.

n. a person who affords support to another, &c.

v. to adhere to, &c.

adv. arrogantly, &c.

1. n. iron; an iron nail.

a gridiron.

(pron. &c.), n. a crooked iron; particularly one used as a key; a skeleton key.

n. steel, &c.

n. iron ore.

n. a chain; an iron cable; a telegraphic wire.

n. the Superintendent of the Telegraph Department.

n. an electro-magnetic telegraph, a telegraphic instrument.

n. a telegram (more common).

n. an electric telegraph station.

v. to telegraph; comp. &c.

n. iron lattice-work, wire netting.

a. ironclad.
**cox^DoS**, n. a three-legged iron stand, used to support a cooking pot.

**co^S**, n. a helmet.

**co^S^DoS**, n. a crowned helmet.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. an iron bedstead.

**co^S**, n. steel. **co^S**

**co^coS**, v. to point or edge with steel, **co^coS**;

**co^S**, v. to smelt iron.

**co^S^ DoS**, n. the Chief of Iron Smelters; a title bestowed by the late King of Burma.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. mail, whether made with thin plates of iron, or with network.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. a coat of mail.

**co^S^ coS**, n. greaves.

**co^S**, n. a corselet.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. an iron hook.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. iron rust; an oxide of iron.

**co^S^ coS**, v. to rust; **co^S^ coS** said of persons who bring misfortunes on themselves.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. an iron bar.

**co^S^, n. fetters; comp. co^S^ coS**.

**co^S**, n. a horseshoe; **co^S**, to shoe a horse.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. an iron nail.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. unwrought iron.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. an iron sieve.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. the stain of iron in wood.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. the iron rods fastened to the 88 of a pagoda, to keep it erect, **co^S**.

**co^S**, n. a blacksmith's tongs.

**co^S**, n. a treatise on iron, used by alchemists.

**co^S** (from co^S, a log), n. a heavy bar of iron.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. a hammer, **co^S**

**co^S**, n. an iron crow, **co^S**

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. small bits of iron.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. sulphuret of iron, **co^S**

**co^S**, n. an iron post or pillar; an iron window-bar.

**co^S** (pron. co^S), n. consolidated iron.

**co^S**, n. a watch spring.
rattan or cord substituted for an iron band.

an enamelled iron plate.

(from to apply), v. to cauterize, burn by the application of a hot iron.

v. same as

to apply a hot iron, in order to brand.

v. to smooth with a hot flatiron.

sheet-iron.

a furnace for smelting iron.

a plate of iron covered with tin.

to work tin.

to smelt tin.

a smelting house (for tin).

a tin pail.

a tin canister.

a currycomb.

steel; to edge with steel.

a bombshell; a nickname facetiously given to persons of quick and irascible temper.

an iron stove; a fire pan.

an iron nail with a large flat head; an arrow; a spike.

a clincher.

a calking iron; a mason's trowel.

iron, manacles.

an iron wire nail.

a lodestone, magnet.

a magnetic needle.

an iron box or safe.

2 (from , a sound), used in composition.

a high sound or note.

a low, bass, or grave sound.

a singer who leads the chorus; the burden of a song, a theme in music.

(pro., qf), v. to sing in chorus.

a pianoforte.

an organ (musical); a music box.

a soft, gentle sound.

(from , a warp), n. the one who sings the main part of
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a song, as distinguished from the chorus; one who leads a choir, a chorister, အိုးထောင်သောစာသီတို့, အိုးထောင်ချင်းစာသီတို့

ချောင်း, v. to boast, ချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. a musical note.

ချောင်း, n. a quarter note, ချောင်းချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. a musical staff.

ချောင်း, n. a dotted note.

ချောင်း, n. a whole note, ချောင်းချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. a half note, ချောင်းချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. verse in which the lines are alternately equal and unequal,

ချောင်း, ချောင်း, v. to sing together.

ချောင်း, n. a fine, gentle sound.

ချောင်း, n. a clear, shrill sound; a pair of metal cups played together, smaller than ချောင်း

ချောင်း, 3, n. an ambassador, envoy from one government to another, ချောင်း

ချောင်း, ချောင်း, v. to send an envoy.

ချောင်း, ချောင်း, v. to proceed on an embassy.

ချောင်း, n. same as ချောင်း; ချောင်း, diplomacy.

ချောင်း (pron. ၃), n. a residency, the quarters allotted to an ambassador.

ချောင်း, 4, n. a worm bred in the body, ချောင်း

ချောင်း, 1, ချောင်း, v. to be expelled, as worms from the body.

ချောင်း (၄), 2, n. a kind of tree; it is said to derive its name from its root being considered a vermifuge, as is the bulb of the ချောင်း

ချောင်း (pron. ၄), 2, n. a kind of tree; it is said to derive its name from its root being considered a vermifuge, as is the bulb of the ချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. a vermifuge, ချောင်း, ချောင်း (pron. ၄), 2, n. a kind of tree; it is said to derive its name from its root being considered a vermifuge, as is the bulb of the ချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. a tonic vermifuge.

ချောင်း, n. a vermifuge, ချောင်း, ချောင်း (pron. ၄), 2, n. a kind of tree; it is said to derive its name from its root being considered a vermifuge, as is the bulb of the ချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. same as ချောင်း

ချောင်း, v. to be troubled by the presence of worms.

ချောင်း, n. the bamboo fungus, used as a vermifuge.

ချောင်း, n. a disorder occasioned by worms, causing dogs and fowls to continue turning round till they die.

ချောင်း, 5, n. a certain class of shells.

ချောင်း, n. a species of bubble shell, Bulla vellum, ချောင်း

ချောင်း, n. a species of Pyrula, ချောင်း; comp. ချောင်း

ချောင်း, see ချောင်း, n. a member of the priesthood of Budd; the clergy.

ချောင်း, n. a standard cubit, equal to nineteen and one half inches.

ချောင်း (from ချောင်း), n. the royal voice; used in composition.
to speak to, to supplicate or report to, a king.

_Thandawgu_ (pron. o), n. a certain ceremonial officer. "The two _thandawgu_ or receivers of royal letters, were ceremonial officers. Three times a year the king held a durbar called a _kadaw pee_ (ooSeooo ^v), which literally means 'beg-pardon festival;' at this festival all high officials and feudatory chiefs who could attend, were present and did homage to the king; those who could not attend, sent letters which it was the business of the _thandawgu_ to read." Pilcher.

_Thandawgu_ (pron. ooSeooo ^v), n. an officer of the court who received and transmitted the king's orders, a royal herald.

_Thandawgu_. n. the Stereospermum neuranthum, a tree growing to the height of from forty to sixty feet, shedding its leaves in the hot season; its flowers are conspicuous, of a very pale lilac or bluish white color, with dark, purple veins.

_v/(X>(£Gp_ (oSj, n. the lime tree.

_Thandawgu_, n. a close cap, skull cap, _Thandawgu_ _Thandawgu_.

_Thandawgu_, 1 (pron. _Thandawgu_), n. a small metal pot or pan spreading at the top.

_Thandawgu_, 2, n. the double starfish, of which there are two kinds, the white and the brown.

_Thandawgu_, n. a kind of monster, between a _Thandawgu_ and a _Thandawgu_, _Thandawgu_.

_Thandawgu_ (Chinese), n. a ship's boat.

_Thandawgu_ (Pali _Thandawgu_), n. a junction (Gram.).

_Thandawgu_ (pron. ooSeooo ^v) (Pali), n. a linking together, _Thandawgu_; entanglement of passion, _Thandawgu_; _Thandawgu_; _Thandawgu_; _Thandawgu_. "In a religious sense, _samyojana_ (Thandawgu) is the bond of human passion which binds man to continued existence, and the removal of which is obtained by entrance into the paths. i.e., the four leading to Nirwana." Childers.

_Thandawgu_ ( pron. ooSeooo ^v), n. a kind of state bier.

_Thandawgu_, 1, n. the olive, a tree belonging to the linden family.

_Thandawgu_, 2, n. castanets, sometimes erroneously called _Thandawgu_.

_Thandawgu_ (ooSeooo ^v), n. one of the four cardinal periods in which an entire revolution of nature is accomplished; see under _Thandawgu_.
(Pali), n. union, particularly applied to sexual intercourse.

(Pali), n. fear, particularly applied to fear of the consequences of sin, in a future state; in common parlance means remorse.

(Pali), v. to fear the consequences of sin; to experience remorse.

(Pali), n. the Bignonia crispa.

(Pali), n. a species of Melanorrhæa; the Stereospermum fimbriatum.

(Pali), n. suspicion; often used in contradistinction to when it appears to have the meaning of doubt; see .

(Pali), v. to be free from suspicion or doubt.

(Pali), n. the whole existence of any being throughout successive transmigrations; future existence, futurity; is of two kinds, and ; expressions often used regarding the hopelessness of recovering a debt, hinting that it is to be carried over to the next existence (141).

(Pali, sweat). a. engendered by hot moisture, as some insects, worms, etc., are supposed to be; comp.

("There is also the sedaja birth, as when insects are produced from perspiration or putridity." M.B.

(Pali), n. bombazet, a twilled fabric.

(from sound), adv. softly, in low sound.

. 1, v. to bear a great proportion, exceed, excel; comp.

. 2, v. to be clear, pleasant, .

v. to be gentle, to be pleasant in countenance.

(Pali), n. a kind of song.

(Pali), v. same (most common), applied to scenery; applied to a country which is happy and free from internal
troubles, and at peace with its neighbors; trouble, applied to a country when plentifully supplied with food; applied to tastefulness of arrangement, whether of a house or of wearing apparel, etc., applied to language, e.g., applied more to the gratifying character of the language employed, while applies rather to the sweetness of the voice; to go with the tide, a term applied to weakly, complaisant characters.

, adv. gently, to strike gently.

, adv. only,

, 4, verb. affix, imperative of polite invitation, as eat freely, don't hesitate to eat; frequently followed by to commend, praise for a religious act, to commend another publicly, for the building of a kyaung, zayat, or pagoda.

(Pali), n. one division of the Vedas; comp. 

(Pali), a. middling, ordinary, common, in contradistinction to ; , an ordinary man; it is not fitting to petition the authorities about unimportant matters; , n. a probationer for the priesthood, an owner; a. having an owner, opposed to meaning one without, and one with, a husband.

, n. the genitive case.
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2, see next.

**ocoosco (Pali), n.** the large mina bird, the *Gracula intermedia*; comp. oocoos.

ocoos (Pali), n. a kind of bedstead used by people of rank, oocoos. The Burmese evidently consider a gift void when made by a person on his deathbed.

ocoos (Pali), n. a disciple of a Buddha, being a priest or a novitiate; see oocoos.

ocoos (Pali), n. instruction, discipline, oocoos; applied particularly to a system of religion promulgated by divine authority; learning, scholarship, distinguished into three kinds, oocoos, the acquiring of knowledge; oocoos, the being accomplished in knowledge; oocoos, the acting according to knowledge communicated and acquired.

ocoos, n. a mission house.

ocoos, n. a mission school.

ocoos, v. to become extinct, as a religion.

ocoos, v. to be established or prevalent, as a religion.

ocoos, v. to flourish, as a religion, oocoos.

ocoos, n. a king who patronizes religion; somewhat similar to the title of F. D. conferred on the English King Henry VIII, oocoos.

ocoos, v. to be destitute of any system of religion; to be without (not belonging to) any particular system of religion.

ocoos (pron. oocoos), n. one who does not belong to any particular religion; a heathen.

ocoos (pron. oocoos), n. a sovereign pontiff, patriarch, or pope.

By some, the Pope of Rome is designated oocoos, oocoos. In U.B., it was customary for a king on his accession to the throne, to bestow the title of oocoos on the rahan who had taught him in his youth.

ocoos, v. to promote, propagate religion, to carry on missionary operations; n. a promoter, propagator of religion, a missionary.

ocoos, n. a missionary society.

ocoos, n. a missionary; a foreign missionary.

ocoos, v. to advance, flourish, as a religion.

ocoos, n. an opposer of a religious system.

ocoos, v. to decline, as a religion.
ODO\n
n. a mission compound.

1. n. (from \(\text{oocx}, \text{flesh}\)).

n. slices of dried flesh, \(\text{oocx}\).

\(\text{ODO}\) (pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. an embryo in the third stage of conception, a \textit{fetus}; comp. \(\text{ODO}\), and \(\text{OD}\).

n. a suspensive excrescence of the flesh.

\(\text{ODO}\) (pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. the thin water of a blister or other sore, sanies.

n. same as \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\), n. putrid flesh.

\(\text{OD}\) (pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. the breast of a female; \textit{more elegant than} \(\text{od}\), and \(\text{od}\), \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\), n. a carving knife.

\(\text{OD}, 2\), n. a son, offspring; the son of a man's brother, or of a woman's sister; a male native or inhabitant, \(\text{OC}\), a male native of Rangoon; ages under twenty may be expressed as follows, \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\), n. father and son, or father and daughter.

\(\text{OD}\), n. mother and daughter, or mother and son; when said of animals, usually \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\) (pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. the womb, \(\text{OD}\): the membrane which envelops the \textit{fetus}; \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\), to be born with a caul.

\(\text{OD}\), v. to spay; applied to animals.

\(\text{OD}\), n. a female animal that has young, \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\) (freq. pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. a first-born son, \(\text{OD}\); \(\text{OD}\), a first-born daughter.

\(\text{OD}\), v. to be trodden or covered, as a hen or mare.

\(\text{OD}\), n. children of the same family. \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\), uncle and nephew.

\(\text{OD}\), n. the son of one's husband or wife by a former correlate.

\(\text{OD}\), n. a collective term for children.

\(\text{OD}\) (pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. the grandchild of a slave.

\(\text{OD}\), v. to have children who live and grow to maturity, \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\), v. to tread or cover (vulgar).

\(\text{OD}\), n. the youngest child, \(\text{OD}\).

\(\text{OD}\) (pron. \(\text{od}\)), n. the child of a slave, not redeemable; comp. \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\), \(\text{OD}\); \(\text{OD}\), a common term of abuse amongst the Burmese, more especially in the drama.
null


...a den for wild beasts.

...n. a wild animal.

...n. a mixture of pulverized bone and...used as putty.

...a den, a mixture, a mixture; also applied to language.

...v. to smear with said mixture.

...n. edible animals.

...v. to draw a line, mark. Der. ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ.

...v. to leave definitely marked out.

...v. to mark out clearly, distinctly.

...v. to know from experience (imfreq.), ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ.

...a, or adv. definite, certain, real. ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ; in some instances ꜩ appears to have the same meaning as quite, quite well.

...well enough, clearly so, easily to be seen, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ; in some instances ꜩ appears to have the same meaning as quite, quite well.

...a, or adv. indisposed, slightly diseased; chiefly applied to the bowels, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ.

...v. to know, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ.

...v. to know by hearing.

...n. an earwitness.

...v. to be acquainted with, ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ.

...v. to know by seeing; ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ, an eyewitness;

...v. to observe.

...v. see the parts; ꜩ, ꜩ, ꜩ.

...v. to know, or be, or become cognizant of, a matter, either by being present or otherwise; ꜩ, a term much used in attesting bonds, similar to the English legal expression, “know all men by these presents.”
regarding government books and registers being carefully handled.

\textit{a}d\textit{v.} wittingly, \textit{wittingly}

\textit{v.} to be appreciable to the senses.

\textit{Pali}, \textit{n.} a kind of female devotee (\textit{obs.}), \textit{Pali}, \textit{n.} a duty incumbent on a priest. The term \textit{is} frequently extended to laymen, and is equivalent to \textit{Pali}; it is applied to persons of upright conduct, \textit{Pali}.

\textit{v.} to give up the obligation to perform the duties incumbent on a priest (owing to some grievous fault, such as committing theft, murder, etc.).

\textit{to} bear a godly character, as a priest, from observance of the duties incumbent on priests, \textit{Pali}; applied to laymen, \textit{Pali}.

\textit{v.} to depose from the performance of said duties and the privileges of the priesthood.

\textit{v.} to impose the duties incumbent on a priest, to consecrate to the priesthood, to ordain, \textit{Pali}

\textit{Pali}, \textit{n.} a rule prescribing a duty incumbent on a priest, \textit{Pali}.

\textit{n.} a superior order of \textit{nats} in the second stage of the inferior celestial worlds (\textit{Pali}).

\textit{n.} a hole in the ceiling of the king’s palace (on the north side) to admit the passage of the \textit{Pali}, also called \textit{Pali}; the holes on the upper surface of a harp to improve the sound. also called \textit{Pali}, an exit for the \textit{Pali}.

\textit{n.} a kind of stone. \textit{Pali}.

\textit{n.} the Sovereign of \textit{Pali} (\textit{Sekra or Indra}), \textit{Pali}; the recording angel: “He is the recording angel of Buddhism, and four times a month, seated in his Hall of Justice called \textit{Suddhama}, he reads aloud from a golden book a record of good work done by men during the week.” \textit{Childers}.

\textit{n.} master, lord.

\textit{n.} a species of mountain goat or antelope.

\textit{n.} a kind of gold, next in excellence to \textit{Pali}.

\textit{n.} the hill on which stands the Shwedagon Pagoda.

\textit{Pali}, \textit{n.} one of the eight stages or stories of hell; \textit{see under \textit{Pali}}}
to. I, n. a religious duty.

_ဗိသုက_ (pron. ဗိသုက), n. the seventh month in the Burmese year, nearly answering to October, on the full moon of which the Buddhist Lent closes.

_ဗိသုက_ n. a duty-day; see _ဗိသုက_.

_ဗိသုက_ v. to live, pass time; applied to priests.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. news, tidings; character, reputation.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to bear a good reputation; ဗိသုက_ to bear an evil reputation.

_ဗိသုက_ v. to receive intelligence.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. a writing which communicates information.

_ဗိသုက_ v. to be celebrated, famous, notorious.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. report, rumor.

_ဗိသုက_ (pron. ဗိသုက), n. a newspaper; ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, to publish a newspaper.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. the editor of a newspaper; ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, to take a newspaper; ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, a handbill.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to become known, be celebrated, notorious.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to be the subject of discreditable rumor.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to furnish intelligence, communicate news.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to enquire, make inquiry regarding another (usually in a good sense).

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to receive intelligence.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to be spread, as news.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to spread news.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. a public notification or advertisement (infreq.),

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. Sidharta, the name of Gautama the Buddha (before he renounced the world), son of Sudhodana (ဗိသုက), King of Kapilawastu (ဗိသုက), on the borders of Nepal.

_ဗိသုက_ (Pali), n. completion, perfection, ဗိသုက, ဗိသုက.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, v. to blazon merit, ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, it is not seemly to blazon one's own merit.

_ဗိသုက_ (Pali ဗိသုက), n. the science of becoming invulnerable.

_ဗိသုက_ (Pali ဗိသုက, a lion), n. Leo, the fifth sign of the zodiac.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. rock salt.

_ဗိသုက_ ဗိသုက, n. a flying horse.

_ဗိသုက_ (Pali), adv. moderately, leisurely.
see, v. to shake, tremble, totter.

n. a trillion.

to put to sleep, as a child, by lulling it, or by laying it in a sleeping place, to put in a safe, quiet place; hence, adv. gradually and imperceptibly,

to put in a safe, quiet place.

v. to compress, crowd, cram, stuff; to make close, snug, compact, by compressing; to make dense; to ram, as earth; to be laid, as dust after rain,

v. see the parts; composed with exactness, secretively, closely.

(pron. ə). v. same as ə; to be secretive, close, to be reticent, to be thrifty, compactly, carefully arranged; composed with exactness, secretively, closely.

n. a knowledge of arts and sciences; "sippam (ə) is, strictly speaking, a mechanical art, a fine art; a piece of work, a job; in a secondary sense, skill, proficiency." Chidlers.

n. a college.

n. same (obs.).

v. to consecrate ground preparatory to erecting a temple.

v. to be distinguished in appearance; the state or quality which deserves or commands respect.

v. to be highly respected, reputable, secretively, closely.

v. to be held in no repute (implying no fault, but misfortune),

v. to re-establish one's reputation, to lose one's good name or reputation, to fall into disrepute,
possess qualities which command respect.

3. v. to be disproportionately small, small in comparison with others, diminutive; to have one leg shrunken or smaller than the other; also applied to petty towns and villages.

v. to be fine, nice, delicate, gentle, pleasant, refined; to have a delicate scent or flavor.

v. to tremble, shake, quake, totter; mostly used adverbially; not used singly.

adv. very, an intensive, to words of quantity.

1. n. a species of hawk, falcon.

n. the pied harrier; hence the kestrel.

n. the Calcutta sparrow hawk.

v. to practise falconry.

n. a falconer.

v. to strike with a motion toward one's self; to gather in; to take possession of; to stop work; to put a stop to, as a festival, dramatic performance, etc., to castrate, 

v. to gather up and take away.

(pron. ) or , n. spoils taken in war, anything which becomes the property of a victorious army.

v. to gather in and deposit, with the negative , to have imperfect command over one's limbs, as when intoxicated.

n. a confiscation hammer-mark (Forestry).

v. to attach (property).

(pron. ). v. to take to one's self and care for; to take back a wife after being separated from her.

v. to take possession of, as a king his palace, kingdom, etc.
v. to confiscate, let his property be confiscated, and let him travel by the road usually traveled (i.e., let him be put to death); to attach property, confiscate, let his property be confiscated, and let him travel by the road usually traveled (i.e., let him be put to death); to attach property, to gather in, to take possession of, attach property, let his property be confiscated, and let him travel by the road usually traveled (i.e., let him be put to death); to speak without reserve, in a comprehensive manner; to make a sweeping charge; to be the victim of a sweeping charge.

v. lit. to collect together, cause to enter and foster; a term applied, in U.B., to a person who founds a town or village, or who is instrumental in causing the inhabitants of a town or village to return after having abandoned the place because of its devastation by fire, dacoits, etc.

a. small, fine, pulverized, same, etc., as above.

v. to go by near, to skim along the surface, fig., to skirt a subject in conversation, to drag the feet, applied to horses; adv. closely, nearly, hintingly, approximately, skimingly, to be long, large and flowing, as clothes.

v. to pass by lightly, to glide near the surface, skim.

v. to string, as beads; to file on a string; to baste, string; to be long, large and flowing, as clothes.

n. a bodkin with an eye and blunt point.

v. to string, as beads.

n. the sheet of a sail.

(pron. 5), n. a stick on which something is strung, strung.

v. to sing, chant.

n. a song, verse to be sung; a verse of a song; a canto.

n. a hymn book; a song book.

v. to sing.

v. to hum, sing in a low voice.

v. to be dim, as the eye from age, or from myopia.
less than; to be dim from distance, obscured, adv. obscurely, dimly, obscurely, dimly, also used figuratively in speaking of great diversity of opinions, sentiments, also in referring to great discrepancy in meaning of language.

**, (Eng.), n. a theodolite, (Eng.), n. a theodolite, **, (pron. )), or **, adv. intensive before **, to be distant; also used figuratively in speaking of great diversity of opinions, sentiments, also in referring to great discrepancy in meaning of language.

**, (pron. ), n. a kind of tree, the arnotto, **, the seeds of which are used as a dye, **, **; **, the **, the **, the **.

**, (Pali **, cold), **, a kind of tree, the seven belts of water which surround, and intervene between the seven ranges of mountains which encircle the **; comp. **. Between the different circles of rocks there are seas, the water of which gradually decreases in depth from **, to the **, near which it is only one inch deep.

**, n. a kind of tree.

**, (v.), n. King Thibaw, the last King of Burma.

**, (Pali). n. character, reputation, fame, **

**, (Pali), n. a religious duty, **; a precept, **, **, **, **, v. to observe five, eight, or ten precepts.

**, v. to observe the precepts in their entirety, in contradiction to **; **

**, v. to observe the precepts.

**, a. graceless.

**, (Pali )), n. one who is proficient in religious duties.

**, n. a person devoted to celibacy.

**, (Pali, ), n. rock.

**, n. the strata of rock on which the earth is supposed to rest.

**, or ** (Pali  a lion, and  a deed. practice), v. to retrograde, as the heavenly bodies, in the manner of
a lion, who, after finding prey, returns by the way he came; comp.

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a kind of tree, the *Limonia aridissima*.

adv. (lying) like a lion, i.e., on the right side, as was the habit of Gautama Buddha.

n. a Ceylonese, Cingalese.

n. the island of Ceylon.

n. Ceylon diamonds, zircon, green tourmaline, yellow tourmaline, etc.

n. an amethyst.

n. the cashew tree.

1, n. a kind of tree.

2, v. to bear fruit. Der. 

n. fruit in the earliest stage of its formation, see .

used as a verb, 

n. orchard tax.

v. to put a space between, divide, separate, make distinct (not used alone),

v. same, , , , , ; ; ;

a. or adv. separate, distinct, independent; separately, distinctly, independently; ; ;

v. to be irritated in the throat; to be partly choked by something at the entrance of the windpipe.

v. to be rude, without consideration. ; applied only to language, ; ; ; usually applied to language which is offensively imperious.

a modification of the pron. ; see Gram. sec. 78.

a. good, used in composition as a prefix.

n. semen, (a term used by rahans).

v. to have a discharge of semen.

n. same as 

v. to cause a discharge of semen.

n. happiness, ; pleasure, delight, ; ; ;

n. a distinguished wise man, rather more than ; ; ;

n. a pitiable person or creature: applied to one for whom pity
is felt; somewhat similar to, "he, poor fellow," or "she, poor woman;" not used in grave discourse; अपोक, अपोस (Pali ap, and ap, transition), n. transition to a happy state of existence, अपक, अपको, अपका; अपक (Pali ap, good, and apo, a deed), n. a good deed, अपेंदैं; अपेंदैं (Pali ap, a deed), n. opposed to अपक, a bad deed. अपो (pron. ap) (Pali), n. emptiness, nothingness; a cipher.

अपोध, n. a system or revolution of nature in which no Buddh or semi-Buddh appears, अपोधण्डनामहायनोऽप (Pali), n. one grand division of the Buddhist Scriptures (अपोध), अपदेश, 2, v. to wipe, अपदेशोऽप, अपदेशोव, अपदेशो; to rub or smear with oil, paint, medicine, etc., अपदेश, अपदेशे, अपदेशे, अपदेशे अपदेशोऽप, अपदेशोऽप, अपदेशोऽप;

अपोह, v. to knead with the hands, अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप; to steep in oil and knead with the hands, अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप;

अपोह, v. to clear, make clear, अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप; also used figuratively, अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप; अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप;

अपोह, 3, v. to sweep, as the wind, अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप; to descend with a swoop, as a bird of prey, अपोहण्डनामहायनोऽप;

अपोब्रह्म (pron. ब्रह्म), adv. suddenly, instantly, ब्रह्म (infreq.), ब्रह्म ब्रह्म ब्रह्म;

अपो, n. a fishing rod, अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप;

अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, adv. in hurried disorder, अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप; अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप;

अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, adv. same as अपो, or अपो; quickly, अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप;

अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, to paddle with a rapid stroke.

अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, v. to swoop, take away with a sweep, as a bird of prey, अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप; अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप; अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप: अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप, to twitch (a fish out of water), अपोण्डनामहायनोऽप. Der. अपोध
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နားနော၊ ၁ (Pali), n. information, knowledge; နားနော၊ experience, ။

နားနော, ၂, n. quicksilver, စီး:; a term used by alchemists.

နားနောနားနော, n. a book celebrating the praises of Gautama, နားနောနားနော (Pali နားနော), n. one grand division of the Buddhist Scriptures, comprising three books, viz. နားနောနားနော, နားနောနားနော, and နားနောနားနော; comp. နားနောနား

နားနော, n. an astrological division of the night and day, နားနောနား (ဆောင်နော). n. the father of Gautama the Buddha, King of Kapilawastu (နားနောနား).

နားနော, n. a house of public worship, a church, chapel; a house of convocation, the place where the examination known as the ဗား was held, at the capital city of Burma; နားနောနား, a sexton; နားနောနား, a church warden.

နား, ၁, v. to be rapid, violent (infrq.).

နား, adv. twangingly.

နား, v. to twang, တစ်ဆင့် ယုံကြည်နေသည်ကို ချက်စုစုပေါင်း;

နား, adv. with a rushing sound, ပိုလိုက်သောမှတ်ပုံတစ်ခု;

နား, ၂, v. to fail in taking an impulse, and fall behind or short of the mark, as a boat, a stone thrown, etc., နားနား၊ နားနား, နားနား;

to be sullen, turn away, and refuse to notice, နား, နား, နား;

နား, v. to fail short of a perfect state, as fruit, grain, etc., နားနား, နားနား;

to deteriorate, as individuals, နား安庆သောင်း နားနား;

နား, or နား, v. to be sullen, နားနားနားနား;

to be sullen and pretend to be angry with some person or creature in order to deter a third party;

see နား; နားနားနားနား;

နား, v. to be sullen, turn away and refuse to notice, နားနား;

နား, v. to be deterred from further application by the repulsiveness of the person applied to; comp. နား;

နား, v. to be spent, expended, as an integral sum in arithmetic,
when divided without a remainder, as the bamboo plant, which dies after flowering, as the destined term of life, or the duration of a city, etc.

soScoSs, v. to remain in a reduced state, as a city after being destroyed; applied also to individuals, as the bamboo plant, which dies after flowering, or the destined term of life, or the duration of a city, etc.

Supra Buddha, name of the father-in-law of Sidharttha (afterward Gautama the Buddh), and father of Yasodhara (wife of Sidharttha).

cooE8, a. long and shaggy, as hair or grass.

cooE8 (Pali coo, pleasant), n. one who has charge of burying or burning dead bodies, cooE8, cooE8

cooE8 (pron. cooE8) (Pali), n. a plot of ground used for burying or burning corpses, cooE8, cooE8, cooE8

see cooE8, v. to be rapid, violent (infreq.).

cooE8, n. a captive, prisoner of war; seldom used alone.

cooE8, n. a captive reduced to slavery.

cooE8, v. to capture, take captive.

cooE8, a. obtained in war; see cooE8

cooE8, n. a captive (old).

cooE8, 1, v. to use, make use of, employ, cooE8, to spend money, cooE8; a da for the King's use, cooE8, cooE8

cooE8, v. to use constantly and habitually; to utter, as counterfeit coin. cooE8, v. same as cooE8, cooE8, cooE8, cooE8, cooE8, cooE8. The Burmese always use this word when they wish a friend, or one above them in social rank, to partake of food, etc. Der. cooE8

cooE8, v. to stroke with the hand, cooE8; to handle affectionately, as the Burmese always use this word when regarding articles of use, has the same meaning as cooE8, cooE8, cooE8, to consider, study, reflect on, cooE8, cooE8, cooE8.

cooE8, 2, a. and n. three, 3
a tripod; a tripod.

The cape jasmine; see gardenia

is often called the cape jasmine.

a. triplicate.

a. the changeable rose hibiscus, Hibiscus mutabilis

the Lord of the Three Worlds, i.e., a Buddh.

a. a person; another person, in contradistinction to one's self, to defer to another person; pron. he, she; applied figuratively to inanimate things.

an old person.

a. a corpse.

see world, 2, n. a frame on which a corpse is laid, previous to being placed in a coffin.

a. a respectable person, one above the commonalty.

v. to act as a benefactor; to confer an office of dignity and emolument upon one (as a king); to be the recipient of such office of dignity; formerly, to take service under the King without pay, in the hope of obtaining some preferment.

n. a sub-collector; the thugyi of a circle (142).

n. the commission paid a thugyi, on the revenue collected by him.

n. same as

n. land formerly given to a thugyi, as an appanage of his office.

n. a rich man.

n. a thief; to prowl, as a thief.

n. one who partakes of stolen goods.

n. a child.

children's bedtime.

the womb.

a certain medicinal plant; see
gardenia

a companion of childhood, comrade, compatriot, and

child's bedtime, gardenia
Helicteres, n. a species of Helicteres.

Plantain, n. a species of plantain.

Sawbwa, n. formerly a palace sweeper; a personal attendant of

Fontanel, n. a fontanel.

Reformatory, n. a reformatory.

Disease, n. a disease peculiar to, or more generally prevalent

among, children.

Suckling, n. a suckling.

Second childhood, v. to be in second childhood, be a dotard.

Stranger, n. a stranger.

Couple, n. a newly married couple.

Rich man, n. a rich man.

Other person, n. another person.

Same, n. same, other person.

Another person, n. another person.

Mendicant, beggar, n. a mendicant, beggar.

Person, n. a person devoted to the services of religion. Der. Cooscoos, n. an upright, conscientious person.

Foolish person, n. a leper.

Rebel, n. (from to rebel). n. a rebel.

Wizard or witch, n. a wizard or witch.

Mendicant, beggar, n. a mendicant, beggar.

Chief, principal person, n. a chief, principal person.

Ignorant, foolish person, n. an ignorant, foolish person.

Hired servant, n. a hired servant.

Soldier, n. a soldier.

Champion, hero, n. a champion, hero.

Covert on a fortification, n. a covert on a fortification.

Terrace or scaffold inside a fortification, n. a terrace or scaffold inside a fortification.

Valor, intrepidity, n. valor, intrepidity.
aj^oj3c5, 1034, n. a soldier.

aj^oj3c5(oe), n. a species of trumpet flower; comp. जौजे, and जौजू. 

aj^oj3c5, n. a fabulous tree, which bears fruit in the form of women. 

d^ooSctS, n. a spy, दौड़ा; दौड़वादा, to employ an informer or spy; दौड़, to send out a spy.

ja^oj3c5, n. a species of trumpet flower; comp. जौजे, and जौजू.

ja^oj3c5, n. a burning glass, जौजे. 

ja^oj3c5 (Pali), n. an intoxicating liquor, or drug, जौजे.

ja^oj3c5, n. same as जौजे.

ja^oj3c5 (Pali), n. the sun.

ja^oj3c5, n. a burning glass.

ja^oj3c5, 1, n. an intoxicating liquor, or drug, जौजे.

ja^oj3c5, n. ardent spirit.

ja^oj3c5, n. intoxicating liquor of a lighter kind.

ja^oj3c5, जौजे, v. to be intoxicated.

ja^oj3c5 (from जौजे, a seed), n. the ferment used in making intoxicating liquors; comp. जौजे.

ja^oj3c5, n. same as जौजे, but more properly liquor only.

ja^oj3c5, v. to drink intoxicating liquor.

ja^oj3c5, n. a drunkard.

ja^oj3c5, n. a carousal.

ja^oj3c5, 2, v. to die; डौड़, to be extinguished, डौड़ा; to expire, to lose force, as a neap tide or a spent wind, डौड़ा, डौड़वादा, डौड़वादा, डौड़वादा; to be settled, motionless, immovable. In court language, जौजे, जौजे, जौजे, जौजे, जौजे, जौजे, and जौजे, apply to the death of a king; जौजे, applies to the death of a prince; जौजे, जौजे, to the death of any ordinary person; and जौजे, to the death of a priest.

ja^oj3c5, v. to be almost dead, जौजे, जौजे, जौजे, जौजे (from जौजे), a. dying without profit, i.e., in a discreditable manner (rarely used in colloc.).

ja^oj3c5, v. to perish, अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे. अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे, अजौजे.

ja^oj3c5, n. funeral preparations, appendages, etc., suitable to the character and rank of the deceased; जौजे.

comp. जौजे.

ja^oj3c5, v. to sever friendship or acquaintance permanently; जौजे.

ja^oj3c5, has the additional idea of depriving another of participation in matters pertaining to this life.
v. to be near death, ကျောင်းတွေ့ချာသည်

ကျောင်း (pron. ကျောင်း), v. to be well finished, done with precision, settled so as to preclude amendment; to be exact, definite, accurate, ကျောင်းကျောင်း, ကျောင်းကျောင်း, ကျောင်းကျောင်း, ကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, n. lit. a bad or evil death, a term of imprecation, ကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, may I meet a violent end, e.g., ကျောင်းကျောင်း (or ကျောင်း) ကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, v. same as ကျောင်း (rare in collog.).

ကျောင်း, v. to faint away, ကျောင်း, ကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်း.

In composition, ကျောင်း is sometimes applied to sleep,

ကျောင်း (pron. ကျောင်း), n. a will, testament, ကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, n. Death, lit. the King of Death (ကျောင်း).

ကျောင်း (from ကျောင်း, a flag), v. to have gray hairs, ကျောင်း

J, because he is old, the King of Death has planted (his) flag.

ကျောင်း, v. to die, lit. the King of Death calls.

ကျောင်း, n. a messenger of Death, ကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, n. vital statistics.

ကျောင်း, adv. almost to death, as ကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, adv. almost to death, ကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, adv. near death, ကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, v. to die, ကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, n. death's door.

ကျောင်း, v. to be near death, ကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, v. to be settled, ကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, v. to be well finished, done with precision; to be exact, ကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, ကျောင်းကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, adv. particularly, with precision; definitely, ကျောင်း

ကျောင်း, ကျောင်း, ကျောင်းကျောင်း

ကျောင်း
coor (pron. ooo) (Pali), n. a person who belongs to one of the first seven classes of ariyas (ooQooo), the eighth class being oo.

cooro, n. a chief sovereign, ooS, applied to Buddhs, ooS, applied to monarchs.

coor (from coo, I,), n. a wooden box, chest; a box made of any material.

coor, n. the handle of a box.

coor, n. a musket, fowling piece; oocooSc, a breech-loading musket or fowling piece; ooSoSc, a single-barreled gun; coor, a rifle with a Snider action; coor, a rifle; cooor, three guns.

coor, n. a gunstock.

coor, v. to recoil, as a gun.

coor, n. a musketeer, coor.

coor, n. a gun flint, cooor.

coor, n. a breech-loading gun.

coor (pron. ooo), n. a six-shooter, a revolver, cooor.

coor, n. a bayonet, cooor.

coor, n. a sword bayonet.

coor, n. a musketeer, coor.

coor, n. a bullet, coor.

coor, n. a gunshot, coor.

coor, n. an armory.

coor, n. a ramrod.

coor, n. the breech of a musket.

coor, n. a double-barreled gun.

coor, v. to fire at, with a musket; coor, to shoot.

coor, n. a gun license.

coor, v. to be proof against a musket ball, from the influence of a charm.

coor, n. the barrel of a musket.

coor, v. to discharge a musket, as in firing a feu de joie.

coor, n. a gunlock.

coor, n. the cock or hammer of a gunlock.

coor, v. to discharge a musket which has been long loaded.
to practise with the musket, as soldiers in a review.

to learn the use of the musket, as soldiers on drill.

a charm which is proof against a musket ball.

to pile arms, stack arms.

Master of the Ordnance, a Burmese title; the last one who bore this title was the late Kin Wun Mingyi, C.S.I.

a generalissimo; a title applied to exalted personages, such as the Viceroy of India.

(Pali), n. nitric acid (निसिक) or aqua fortis; sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol.

, n. salt of Venus, sulphate of copper, blue vitriol.

(Pali), n. a remainder, in division.

1, v. to wind (thread) on a quill from the spindle.

2, v. to fall short of a perfect state, as a stunted tree, or as silver, which when melted, fails of yielding a proper flower.

, n. urine (vulgar), , शिक, शिक, शिक, शिक

, v. to urinate, ; to wet the bed or clothing, as a child.

, v. to be small, fine, slender; rather indicating slenderness compared with the length, , शिक, शिक; to be insignificant, mean, paltry, as a plan or scheme, ; to be weak or feeble in physical strength, ; to be weak in intellect, ; also combined with अ, शिक, शिक: comp. शिक, शिक, शिक, and अन

(pron. ), v. to be small and curious, ; to be insignificant, mean, paltry, शिक, शिक, शिक, शिक

, v. same as शिक, शिक, शिक, शिक

, v. to be small, minute, tiny, ; to be insignificant, mean, paltry, petty, trivial, शिक, शिक, शिक, शिक

, n. the name of the character ("), शिक, शिक

, n. same; v. to place the said character over the letter with which it is combined.
Объяснение 3. verb. affix, still, yet; denoting present continuance; beside, more than, in addition; обозначает настоящее продолжение, до, больше, в дополнение.

1. n. sand, песок.

обоз (pron. обоз), n. a sandy region, desert. обоз, n. sandstone; обоз, red sandstone.

обоз, n. a sand bank, a dune, обоз.

обоз, n. sandpaper.

обоз, n. a pagoda of sand; обоз, to build such a pagoda.

Sand pagodas are built in order to ward of pestilence.

обоз, n. an hourglass.

обоз, n. the sea slug, обоз, обоз.

обоз, n. a species of shell, the Oliva utriculus.

обоз, n. a species of river shell, Melania.

обоз (pron. обоз), n. a sandy plain.

обоз (pron. обоз), n. a swell of water mixed with sand, обоз, обоз.

обоз, n. a sandy plain.

обоз (from обоз, the pupil of the eye), n. coarse, glistering sand, обоз,

обоз, n. a species of Russia viper, poisonous (but not usually fatal).

обоз, n. a grain of sand.

обоз, 2. see обоз, 1 (from обоз, the liver).

обоз, 3, v. to be noisy; used only in adverbial forms.

обоз, adv. noisily, loudly, rather indicative of a heavy murmuring sound, and implying that it is heard from some distance, обоз.

обоз, adv. of similar import; also said of persons who are
wonder-struck, struck with admiration, 

tobf^, v. to be distinguishable, discernible; to be plain, as meaning, 

tobf^, v. to distinguish, discern, discriminate, particularize, 

adv. clearly, distinctly, in a manner to enable one to un- 
derstand, 

1, v. to skim, take off by skimming, 

adv. faintly, weakly; hence ooooS, moderately; 

2, int. of praise or irony, prefixed to nouns, 

(probably a corruption of oooo)

1 (oo like th in the), verb. affix, connecting the verb with a 

subsequent noun; see Gram. sec. 114.

2 (oo like th in thin).

(pron. a£), adv. all at once and with noise, 

adv. loudly, noisily; all at once and with noise, 

same as ooooS, same as ooooS, same as ooooS, 

adv. noisily, tumultuously.

adv. altogether in a hurry, 

v. to drink; to smoke, 

adv. in a drunken manner.

(Pali), n. anxiety, burning anxiety. 

, v. to be very anxious, have many anxieties and cares.

v. to be regarded as an object for anxiety; to be con- 
cerned for.

v. to be overwhelmed with anxiety and troubles.

n. water offered in worship, a drink-offering; water 

for the use of the King, 

n. drink, liquid to be drunk.

n. the planet Venus, the sixth day of the week, Friday, 

, a male or female child born on a Friday; see 33.
cooDooS, n. a brilliant star; used as a figure in poetry.

cocoDooS (pron. 6G), adv. all together, in the lump, the good and the bad without distinction, promiscuously.

cocoS, n. sound heard.

cooDooS, adv. loudly, noisily, in large numbers, in crowds.

cocoSaDO, adv. same, ፆ advisor, ፆ advisor, ፆ advisor, comp. ፆ advisor

cocoDooS, n. a quintillion.

cocoS (Pali), n. the ear.

cocoSooS, n. the organ of hearing.

cocoDooS, n. a sand bank, a shoal.

cocoS, v. to bar or obstruct navigation, in a main river, creek or arm of the sea, as a sand bank.

cocoDooS, n. the point of a sand bank.

cocoSooS, v. to ground on a sand bank, as a ship or boat.

cocoS, n. same as cocoDooS

cocoS, n. a sand bank covered with water, a shoal.

cocoDooS (pron. 6E), n. a sand flat.

cocoS, v. to be hardy, stout, sturdy; usually applied to convalescent persons, also used with reference to those in good health.

cocoDooS (pron. 6E), n. a kind of bird resembling a gull.

cocoS, v. to be stunted, dwarfish.

cocoS, v. to be unproductive, to be barren; applied both to human beings and animals.

cocoDooS, v. see the parts; cocoSoo cocoDooS

cocoS, v. to be rough, harsh, violent in speech, to be in a state of uproar, anarchy, civil war; to be overrun with thieves and brigands.

cocoDooS, adv. all together, in the lump, the good and the bad without distinction, promiscuously.

cocoDooS, n. a miscellaneous case.
ear-consciousness.

n. the first state attained by an arya (Pali).

n. one who has attained the reward of said state.

n. the reward, or fruition of said state.

n. the duties of said state.

n. one who has performed the duties of said state.

n. same as

(Pron. (Pali), and (Pali), n. the faculty of hearing, (Pali, and (Pali), n. the sixteen countries comprised in ancient India,

a. the sixteenth,

1. n. a key; a lock.

n. a lock.

(Pron. , n. a turnkey; a doorkeeper.

n. the bolt of a lock.

v. to lock, fasten with a lock.

n. a padlock.

n. a check in a lock.

n. a bunch of keys.

n. a handkerchief to which keys are attached.

v. to wind up a clock or watch,

n. a keyhole.

v. to unlock.

n. a spring bolt.

v. to be quick, rapid; used adverbially; a running hand (in writing). Der. 

v. to be unsteady, foolish, given to foolish jesting; to be dissolute (not used singly).

adv. foolishly, also applied to the flesh, when it has a bloated appearance, 

v. same as ; has the same meaning as ; with the additional idea of being dissolute; often combined with

B. D. 66.
cooS, 1 (like th in thin), n. a Chinese coin, コオスィ
cooS, 2 (like th in the), verb. affix, continuative, same as コオス; see Gram. sec. 109.

cooSoo (pron. コオス), verb. affix, equivalent to オオス, オオスミ緑オオスミ。

cooSoo, verb. affix, though, notwithstanding, オオス (pron. オオス); it sometimes means, either, or, e.g., オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi; in collog. オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi, or オオス in the present, and オオス (pron. オオス) オオスミ緑オオスMi in the future, tenses, are more frequently used than オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi, e.g., オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi or オオスミ緑オオスMi緑オオスMi; in collog. オオスミ緑オオスMi is used immediately following verbs ending in オオス, オオス, and オオス, e.g., オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi. オオスミ緑オオスMi; after other verbs, pron. オオスミ緑オオスMi; see オオス, 5.

cooSoo (commonly written オオスミ緑オオスミ, or オオス), conj. either, or, repeated at the close of successive clauses, オオスミ緑オオスMi オオスミ緑オオスMi.

†coosoo (オオス), n. the Amherstia; comp. オオスミ緑オオスMi, and オオスミ緑オオスMi.

coogo, n. a certain ornamental work on a rich mattress.

coo, 1, n. the penis, オオス; applied to animals.

coo, 2, v. to put by, lay up, treasure, store, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, to plan in secret; オオスミ緑オオスMi, to speak in a mysterious manner; オオスミ緑オオスMi, to put the tail between the legs, as a cat, dog, etc., オオスミ緑オオスMi.

coo, 3, v. same, オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスMi緑オオスMi; see the parts.

coo, 4, v. see the parts; オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi オオスミ緑オオスMi オオスミ緑オオスMi オオスミ緑オオスMi.

coo, 1, n. a prophecy relating to the affairs of the present world, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスミ緑オオスMi, オオスミ緑オオスMi.

coo, 2, n. a secret depository of treasure (indicated in writing), オオスミ緑オオスMi オオスミ緑オオスMi.

coo, 3, v. to be empty, destitute of treasure, as such depository.

coo, 4, v. a writing indicating the place of a secret depository.

coo, 5, n. an expert in the knowledge of localities of secret depositories.

coo, 6, v. to dig for treasure, as directed by the writings termed オオスミ緑オオスMi.

coo, 7, v. to search for treasure according to the directions of such a writing, オオスミ緑オオスミ.
a species of bamboo, the Bambusa tulda.
a species of bamboo resembling both the and the Bambusa Kingiana.

v. to be decent, to behave or dress with propriety and self-respect, to be well arranged, to be well prepared for the King or certain privileged persons; a rod carried before food prepared for the King or certain privileged persons;

v. to brandish, to fence.

v. same as 

n. squares on which fencers are to step according to rule,

v. to be skilled in fencing, 

v. to brandish, to fence, 

v. to pass a rope or garment around something (either loosely or lightly) and secure the ends, 

v. to hopple, 

v. to do in a certain order, and with a regard to usages, forms, and ceremonies; to make preparation for some expected contingency, 

n. the Calamus erectus, an evergreen, low, erect, tufted palm, growing to the height of from twelve to eighteen feet, having leaves, or fronds from eight to twelve feet long. The petioles and sheaths are armed with sharp spines; the drupes are a glossy brown.

n. a full-sleeved gown, formerly worn by Burmese ministers when attending at the Palace or Hluttax.

pron. a. such. Der. 

verbals, equivalent to the conjunction, therefore.

conj. or, otherwise.

verbals, equivalent to the conjunctions, yet, nevertheless, but, (pron. ); howbeit.

n. a sheep; a hat, a term applied to Europeans collectively.

n. a shepherd.
1044

and 1045

DoS—

ogoScgcS
d^89C(»oc5,
n. a wether; အခြေ, a ewe.

a shepherd.
a n. wool.

1044

d^oeS,
n. a hatbox.

a n. a hat; ဗိုလ်, a hat.

2, v. to be incipiently putrid; to be stale, rancid, ဖက်စောင်း, ဖက်စောင်း၊ ဖက်စောင်း; applied to cooked food, ဖက်စောင်း, ဖက်စောင်း; to be stale, as news, ဖက်စောင်း; to be sullen, not disposed to speak, ဖက်စောင်း, ဖက်စောင်း, ဖက်စောင်း; to smell stale, as damp clothing, ဖက်စောင်း, ဖက်စောင်း, ဖက်စောင်း; ဗိုလ်, a priest's garment woven within the period of a single night during the festival of the ဗိုလ်, which takes place on the full moon of Ta-zaungmon; strictly speaking only offered by kings. Der. ဗိုလ်

advoD©8cgoScg0, adv. sullenly (rare).

( pron. ဗိုလ်), adv. same as ဗိုလ်, but is also sometimes applied to language, when it means allusively, hintingly, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်;

adv. indistinctly heard, scarcely audible; applied to hearing distant sounds, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်; or low, indistinct, vague rumors, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်;

disgustedly, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်.

fogScoO, adv. nearly, not quite, ဗိုလ်,

v. to be not sticky, not adhesive, ဗိုလ်; to be thin, rare, as liquid, ဗိုလ်; opposed to ဗိုလ်; to be loose, not sticking together, as dry (clean) clothes, hair, etc., ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်; to be fluent, voluble, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်; opposed to ဗိုလ်;

ဗိုလ်, to be easily split, as wood or bamboo, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်; opposed to ဗိုလ်, and ဗိုလ်; to be brisk, as the market, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်;

adv. revolvingly, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်,

applied also to words of dizziness, giddiness, ဗိုလ်; ဗိုလ်; see ဗိုလ်

v. to be fluent, voluble, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်, ဗိုလ်; also used in the same sense as ဗိုလ်, as regards
liquids, clothes, hair, the market, do not lose your temper, a fool, very much deranged.

dotbes, hair, to the market, thinly, rarely, as curry cooked with much water, gurglingly, clinkingly, jinglingly, as money, to flicker; fluently.

dans, adv. thinly, rarely, as curry cooked with much water, gurglingly, clinkingly, jinglingly, as money, to flicker; fluently.

coos, 1, n. blood that collects and tends to putrefaction.

cool, 2, v. to put into, generally implying a small opening; to enclose a letter in an envelope; to gurgle, to tinkle; to tinkle.

dans, same (more common); to initiate, to bring in, to put in.

dans, v. to present to a ruler; to introduce.

do, 3, v. to be bloated; used adverbially in combination with coo, and coos, to pour, as rain, to pour, as rain, to empty, as money out of a bag.

doo, v. to instruct, communicate information, to do, to do, and to do; to instruct, communicate information, to do, to do.
2. to be inefficient, destitute of the principle of vitality, and incapable of coming to maturity ( imageSize); applied particularly to eggs and bulbous roots; comp. imageSize; also combined with imageSize, imageSize; applied particularly to eggs and bulbous roots; comp. imageSize;

1. to pour upon, as from a small aperture and with care or ceremony, in less quantity than imageSize; comp. imageSize; also combined with imageSize; also combined with imageSize; also combined with imageSize.

2. to cast, by pouring liquid metal into a mold, imageSize, imageSize, imageSize, imageSize, imageSize. a. or adv. high and slender (rare in collog.).

1. n. zinc, imageSize, imageSize, n. zinc ore, calamine.

2. n. a thin sheet of corrugated iron, covered with zinc, for roofing purposes.

3. n. tatty, an impure protoxide of zinc.

2. v. to roof with corrugated iron sheets.

1. n. spelter.

2. v. to be slightly deranged imageSize; less than imageSize; hence imageSize.

2. v. to be unsteady, foolish in conduct, dissolute; not used singly; hence imageSize.

2. v. same, imageSize

2. v. to be slender and tapering; comp. imageSize, and imageSize; a thin, long, circuitous conversation, whence imageSize; to be distinct, separate, various; used in an adverbial form, as imageSize, diversely, variously, imageSize, to lead up to a subject when speaking, to draw out long, as circuitous conversation, imageSize; as buying and selling, whence imageSize; to be distinct, separate, various; used in an adverbial form, as imageSize, diversely, variously, imageSize, to lead up to a subject when speaking, to draw out long, as circuitous conversation, imageSize; as buying and selling, whence imageSize; to be distinct, separate, various; used in an adverbial form, as imageSize, diversely, variously, imageSize, to lead up to a subject when speaking, to draw out long, as circuitous conversation, imageSize; as buying and selling, whence imageSize; to be distinct, separate, various; used in an adverbial form, as imageSize, diversely, variously, imageSize, to lead up to a subject when speaking, to draw out long, as circuitous conversation, imageSize; as buying and selling, whence imageSize; to be distinct, separate, various; used in an adverbial form, as imageSize, diversely, variously, imageSize, to lead up to a subject when speaking, to draw out long, as circuitous conversation, imageSize; as buying and selling, whence imageSize; to be distinct, separate, various; used in an adverbial form, as
ogoSoS, v. see next.
ogoSoS, v. to draw out long, as circuitous conversation, 
ogoSoS (from ogo6), v. to be neat and slender in form and appearance; less common than 
sring 3goS ogoS, a lower tooth; 
ogoSoS, n. a tooth; 
ogoSoS, a cog; 
ogoSoS, the edge of a saw; 
ogoSoS, a molar tooth; 
ogoSoS, an upper tooth; 
ogoSoS, a lower tooth; 
ogoSoS, a front tooth.
ogoSoS, v. to have toothache, 
ogoSoS, v. to break, as a tooth; to lose a tooth; 
ogoSoS, to be toothless; the Burmese often designate a toothless person as 
ogoSoS (pron. ogoS). 
ogoSoS (pron. ogoS), n. a toothpick, 
ogoSoS; v. to pick the teeth.
ogoSoS (pron. ogoS), n. food that lodges between the teeth after eating; tartar, 
ogoSoS, n. the stump of a tooth.
ogoSoS, n. a dentist.
ogoSoS, v. to be decayed, as a tooth.
ogoSoS, n. same as ogoSoS (rare).
ogoSoS, adv. gnashingly.
ogoSoS, v. to feel tender, be sensitive, as a tooth; to have toothache, 
ogoSoS, v. to extract a tooth.
ogoSoS, v. to be loose, as a tooth.
ogoSoS, n. a tooth.
ogoSoS, n. an artificial tooth, 
ogoSoS, v. to cut a tooth.
ogoSoS, v. to have the toothache, from a decayed tooth, supposed to be occasioned by an insect, 
ogoSoS (pron. ogoS); to have decayed teeth, supposed to be occasioned by the same cause.
ogoSoS, n. dentifrice, tooth powder, tooth paste.
ogoSoS, n. a toothbrush, 
ogoSoS (pron. ogoS), n. a gum.
ogoSoS (pron. ogoS), n. saliva, slaver, drivel.
ogoSoS, v. to slaver, drivel, drool, to water, as the mouth.


1. **V. to go.**

2. **n. a course, line of motion.**

3. **int. avaunt, begone, depart.**

4. **V. to deviate, go aside from; implying a departure from original intention, or a dereliction of duty, to break a promise, to shy, to run off a course, as a horse in a race,**

5. **V. to see the parts.**

6. **V. to be refracted, v. same as cgo.**

7. **V. see the parts; to be strong of nerve,**

8. **V. to reject; often used with cgo.**

9. **n. blood; disposition, nerve, spirit; in some instances appears to have a meaning similar to go; often used with cgo.**

10. **v. to vomit blood.**

11. **n. the placenta.**

12. **n. the exhalation of the blood; comp. cgo, and go.**

13. **v. to be strong of nerve,**

14. **n. a subordinate officer under an go, v. to be consequential, to be imbued with an idea of one's own importance.**

15. **n. a blood vessel, vein or artery; to be severed, as an artery.**

16. **n. the indented line on the blade of a sword,**

17. **n. a red spot on the skin; an inflammatory cutaneous disease,**

18. **v. to beat (as the pulse) quickly and strongly, as in a fever.**

19. **v. to scarify.**

20. **v. to beat, as the pulse,**

21. **v. see the parts.**
cogi, n. clotted blood.
cogi, v. to be extravasated.
cogi, v. to incite, stimulate to action.
cogi, v. to be imperceptible, as the pulse.
cogi, v. to bind bloods together, to band together; see cogi

cogi, v. to feel the pulse; to put another’s courage to the test; see cogi

cogi, n. fresh blood.
cogi, n. congestion, cogi, n. a vampire, cogi

cogi, n. a boil (below the waist); comp. cogi

cogi, n. mischievous blood, occasioning pain such as is produced
by a witch.
cogi, v. to come to maturity, as females at the age of puberty.
cogi, v. to have no perceptible pulse, as one near to death; comp. cogi

cogi, v. to be subject to cessation of the menstrual discharge, as
at the period of the grand climacteric.
cogi, v. to be quick and unsteady, as the pulse in a fever.
cogi, n. a subordinate officer under a cogi

cogi, v. to be choked by the bursting of a blood vessel.
cogi, cogi, v. to ascend, or descend, as the blood (of the system).
cogi, n. food which promotes such
action of the blood.
cogi, n. a kind of painful induration in the breast or bowels; comp. cogi

cogi, v. to stop, cease flowing, as the blood, cogi

cogi, v. to repeat mantras, in order to stop the flow of blood.
cogi, n. hemorrhoids; see cogi

cogi, v. to beat, as the pulse, cogi

cogi, n. a book that treats of the beating of the pulse.
cogi, v. to have a strong desire for a particular kind of food; see cogi

cogi, v. to be strong and rapid in pulsation.
cogi, v. to be subject to a sudden fright, commonly terminating
in death or madness; in a secondary sense, to be alarmed, cogi


1050

1050, v. to bleed, to let blood by puncturing a vein. 1051
1051, v. to have a slow, dull pulse.
1052, v. to extract blood by a puncture made for some other purpose than venesection.
1053, v. to be deficient in nerve, spirit, pluck.
1054, v. to bleed by cutting the flesh in several places.
1055, v. to change for the worse, as conduct, disposition.
1056
1057, v. to have a hemorrhage.
1058, n. a red spot on the skin, an inflammatory cutaneous disease.
1059, v. to bleed, let blood by opening a vein.
1060, n. a lancet.
1061 (pron. 1062), n. a species of dropsy.
1063, n. a leper.
1064, v. to be frightened to death or into insanity; to faint, lose the animal functions; also applied figuratively to persons when in a violent, uncontrollable passion.
1065; comp. 1066
1066, v. to have no blood relations.
1067, a. delirious; more than 1068
1068, v. to be strong and rapid in pulsation.
1069, v. to be subject to a sudden fright, which may result in death or madness.
1070; v. to be self-confident, cool, self-possessed.
1071, v. to resemble, take after.
1072, v. to become estranged; to be distantly connected, as relatives.
1073, v. to obtain a renewal of blood after childbirth.
1074, n. same as 1075
1075, n. a band of fifty men; used as a numeral affix.
1076, etc.
1077, n. the chief of a band; see 1078; formerly the commander of a kind of militia in U.B.
1079, v. to band together for the accomplishment of any business, from the Karen custom of drinking blood.
1080, v. to enter such a band.
1081, n. excessive menstrual discharge; v. to have a hemorrhage after childbirth.
1082, 2, v. to whet, to rub one substance on another in order to
sharpen, polish, pulverize, etc., ḍaṅgōŋ, ḍaŋgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgōṅgō. a whetstone. ḍaṅgō, 3, v. to draw along, persuade to accompany, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅ; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō. to entice, influence, seduce, ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō. ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō. a whetstone, ḍaṅgō, 3, v. to draw along, persuade to accompany, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅ; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō. to entice, influence, seduce, ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō. to be supple-waisted; to move circularly in the hands, as a dish of food when offering to spirits. ḍaṅgō, v. to swing about in a waving manner; to wheedle, coax, flatter, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō; ḍaṅgōṅgō. in the second and third examples usually implies gracefulness of bodily movement, and style of speaking. ḍaṅgō, 3, v. same as ḍaṅgō. ḍaṅgōṅgō, n. the Shasters; ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, an astronomer. ḍaṅgōṅgō, n. one skilled in the Shasters. ḍaṅgō (from ḍaṅgōṅgō), n. the knot of hair worn by men, ḍaṅgōṅgō; the nimbus on the head of a Buddh, ḍaṅgōṅgōṅgō. The following are different kinds of knots of hair worn by Burmans, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō. ḍaṅgōṅgō (pron. ḍaṅgō), v. to attach cords to the end of a warp, when it is nearly woven up, to keep it stretched. ḍaṅgōṅgō, n. a piece of timber placed in the direction opposite to a prop, to draw a post, and preserve it in an upright position; to drag a male person by the top knot, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgōṅgō. ḍaṅgō, 3, v. same as ḍaṅgō; v. to make into a topknot. ḍaṅgō, n. a charm against evil (bound up in the hair). ḍaṅgō, ḍaṅgō, ḍaṅgō, ḍaṅgō; formerly worn in the hair by Burmese soldiers. ḍaṅgōṅgō, n. the end of the hair which is left after the knot is tied, ḍaṅgō, ḍaṅgō, ḍaṅgō; ḍaṅgō. ḍaṅgō, v. to wind up the ḍaṅgōṅgō, ḍaṅgō, ḍaṅgō.
the thirty-first consonant in the Burmese alphabet.

1, v. to open the mouth; to gape open; hence {oD, oD{k5oC, so far from my having spoken evil of you, I have not even so much as opened my mouth concerning you.

2, verb. affix, imperative, commonly used in driving away evil spirits.

1, v. to hawk, raise phlegm, oD{k5oC, ooS{; hence, ooS{ ooS, adv. with the sound of a hacking cough, oD{k5ooS{, so far from my having spoken evil of you, I have not even so much as opened my mouth concerning you.

2, v. to stretch (the mouth) open by inserting a flat thing and turning it edgewise, to gag, ooS{ooS{, ooS{; to gash (a bamboo) obliquely, ooS{ooS{, to slit the mouth, as was done, it is said, for disobedience to a royal order in the days of the old Burmese Kings; ooS{ooS{, to exhibit a fissure or hiatus; to gape, as a wound, ooS{ ooS{, v. to laugh loudly, boisterously, ooS{ooS{, v. to be partially split or cracked, ooS{ooS{, ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{.

1, v. to make a teasing, whining noise, as a child; used in the phrase, ooS{ooS{.

2, int. indicative of some calamity, or of surprise, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{, ooS{ooS{.

1, n. curry; any cooked condiment to be eaten with rice.
is the curry properly seasoned?

spinach, the *Amaranthus oleraceus; Amaranthus spinosus*, another variety; *o6ioo^coo*

anything of which curry may be made. *o6ioo^coo*

n. a plant.

(pro. *o6i*), n. a kitchen garden, *o6ioo^coo*

(pro. *o6i*), n. a decoction made of ००सं०, ००सं०, ००सं० ००सं०, ००सं०, and ००सं० (taken by women after childbirth, to stimulate the powers of lactation).

n. a cup-like ladle, *o6ioo^coo*

n. a plant.

, n. a plant, the *Splendes acmella.*

(pro. *o6i*), n. pickled *o6ioo^coo*

(pro. *o6i*), n. a cultivated *o6ioo^coo* which is eaten in a pickled state.

n. the wild *o6ioo^coo* which is used medicinally.

n. a plant; said to be another name for the *o6ioo, Spathodea Rheedii.*

(pro. *o6i*), n. a plant.

n. a creeper bearing yellow flowers. The buds are sometimes eaten cooked in pottage.

n. a poor kind of *o6ioo;*

(pro. *o6i*), n. a plant.

n. a plant; comp. *o6ioo^coo*

n. a plant.

n. the substantial part of a cooked condiment.

n. a tiger; so called to frighten him away; *o6ioo^coo* ००सं० ००सं० ००सं० ००सं०; also applied to the different kinds of fish and flesh eaten in curries, *o6ioo^coo*

n. the gravy of any cooked condiment, broth.

n. a plant.

n. a four-sided ००सं०; comp. ००सं०

n. leaves used in making curry.

n. any plant that produces leaves that are used in curry.

n. a hotch-potch curry.

anything of which curry may be made, *o6ioo^coo*

n. fruit or vegetables used in making curry.

2. v. to lie open, be uncovered, unenclosed; see *o6ioo^coo* to be
vacant, as an office, post; to be lacking,

cooocoos, a. or adv. open, unenclosed,

cooocoos, to be open, as a view or prospect; to be exposed to view; to be empty, as a vessel,

cooocoos, usually used in combination with cooocoos, cooocoos;

cooocoocoos to be empty; cooocoos, to be exposed to view;

cooocoos, to be empty, as a vessel, usuallly used in combination with cooocoos, cooocoos;

cooocoos, a species of wild duck, the Casarea rutila, the ruddy sheldrake. This was the national bird of Pegu.

cooocoos, n. the name of one of the constellations.

cooocoos, n. a kind of plant.

cooocoos, n. a weight resembling the cooocoos duck, cooocoos

cooocoos, v. to call loudly, as to a distant person, to shout, scream, cooocoos

cooocoos, v. to cry out, bawl, scream, cooocoos

cooocoos, v. to call out, cry, proclaim aloud, halloo, shout, cooocoos

cooocoos, v. to call loudly to a distant person, cooocoos

cooocoos, v. to weep aloud, to wail, cooocoos

cooocoos, v. to shout back in answer to a call.

cooocoos, int. heigh-ho!

cooocoos, v. to whine, as an elephant or a dove when angry; to roar, as the elements; to hiss, as the burning of powder from a rocket or a opo, when it fails to explode, cooocoos

cooocoos, n. a waterfall; less than cooocoos

cooocoos, n. a kind of grass.

cooocoos (Pali cooocoos, a cubit), n. a certain space around a priest beyond which it is not lawful for him to look, when entering a village or town, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos

cooocoos (Pali), n. the heart; “the heart, the mind, the breast.”

Childers: cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos, cooocoos

cooocoos, n. “the substance of the heart; the heart of flesh.” Childers.

cooocoos, v. to appear, have an appearance; not used as a verb; to have a natural appearance, to do as usual, as in cooocoos; to be drawn to the life, as a picture or portrait, cooocoos
oo^oD6'-cotS'I

oo^oD6'-cotS'

oo^06'; n. appearance, good appearance.

oo^oD6', v. same as oo^oD6'.

oo^06', v. to accord in appearance, to become.

oo^06', v. to be proud, to have a haughty manner.

oo^06', v. to prepare to make a feint, to make preparations as if intending to do, without doing.

oo^06', v. to put on vain and boasting airs (infreq. in colloq.).

oo^06', v. same as oo^06'.

oo^06', v. to assume an appearance, to make false pretences, to feign.

oo^06', n. same as oo^06'.

oo^06', v. to make a feint, comp. oo^06'.

oo^06', v. same as oo^06'.

oo^06', v. to put on vain and boasting airs; to get ready for an effort, gather strength, as in drawing back and nerving the limbs to leap a brook.

oo^06', v. to have a good appearance, as when one's bearing and qualifications correspond with his office.

oo^06', n. same as oo^06'.

oo^06', v. to prepare to make a feint, comp. oo^06'.

oo^06', v. to make a swinging motion with the arm, preparatory to striking, to swing the arms in walking.

oo^06', v. to stop, prevent progress, by calling out authoritatively.

oo^06', v. same, as oo^06'.

oo^06', 1, v. to join, unite, connect; see under oo^06'.

oo^06', 2, v. to bite at, as a fish or a dog; to snatch in eating.
to attract, as a magnet attracts a needle, or amber bits of paper.

What is it? show it!

pron. you, mas. or fem., used vocatively only (disrespectful), toward inferiors, or those who acknowledge one's authority.

int. plur. of , used vocatively only (disrespectful), toward inferiors, or those who acknowledge one's authority.

adv. laughingly, , used vocatively only (disrespectful)

a. with stunted tusks, as an elephant.

, n. a thing, , used in a bad or good sense.

n. prestige, the power of a name, used in a bad or good sense.
v. to swagger,  
**[boScoScsooS]**

**[rooS]**, n. a pinch, a small quantity; see **[boSco]**, and **[rooS]**;  
**[rooS]**, adj. intensive, to words of shivering or trembling,  
**[rooS]**

**[boScoScsooS]** (infreq.),  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]**, n. a Hindu,  
**[rooS]**

v. to growl, as an animal,  
**[rooS]**; to murmur, roar, as the wind or sea,  
**[rooS]**; to resound, as the protracted tones of a drum,  
**[rooS]**; or of an organ, bell or gong,  
**[rooS]**; hence  
**[rooS]**, growlingly, thunderingly;  
**[rooS]**

**[boScoScsooS]**, adv. exceedingly (great, high, etc.).  

v. to give up farther effort,  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]** (Pali), n. snow,  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]** (rooS), n. the Himalaya forest, sometimes called  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]**, n. the part of the story of Wethandaya relating to his  
sojourn in the Himalaya forest.

**[rooS]**, n. the Himalayan range of mountains.

**[rooS]**, n. the Tavoy name for the papaya,  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]** (Pali), n. shame, modesty,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**,  
**[rooS]**. “Hiri, shame, that which deters from the performance of what is improper to be done, through the influence of shame.” M.B.

v. to neigh, as a horse,  
**[rooS]**; to laugh loudly and rudely; applied reproachfully to women,  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]**, adv. of similar import,  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]**, adv. with loud and unrestrained laughter,  
**[rooS]**

**[rooS]**, adv. headlong, recklessly, hot-headedly (rare in colloq.),  
**[rooS]**

(from **[rooS]**, to say, declare, mean), verb. affix, that, namely, viz.; see Gram. sec. 119.

v. to be true,  
**[rooS]**; hence  
**[rooS]**;  
**[rooS]**, whether true or untrue.  
**[rooS]**, an expression applied to persons who spiritedly resent an injury or injustice.

B. D. 67.
adv., yes, it is so; yea, just so; istringstream, true indeed! (i.e., not true) (ironical), istringstream, is it? indeed! somewhat suggestive of derision.

istringstream, contraction of istringstream (Colloq.).

istringstream, used in adverbial forms only.

istringstream, an adverbial expression, although, istringstream

is it so? equivalent to istringstream, istringstream, istringstream

istringstream, v. to be certain, true, istringstream, istringstream

istringstream, v. same; used only in the negative, istringstream

istringstream, v. same as istringstream, istringstream, istringstream, istringstream, istringstream; istringstream, istringstream, istringstream

istringstream, n. verisimilitude; istringstream, to be verisimilar.

istringstream, adv. instantly, istringstream, istringstream, istringstream, istringstream; istringstream, istringstream

istringstream, 1, v. to be quick and violent, istringstream and istringstream; not used assertively; hence istringstream, istringstream; istringstream; istringstream; istringstream; also applied figuratively, as istringstream, istringstream, i.e., good for a dash, but not for continued effort; to be deficient in flavor, as istringstream

istringstream, adv. quickly and violently, istringstream

istringstream, 2, v. to fail, as when the speed does not correspond to the effort made by sail or steam (sstream); to fail through excess, as when fruit does not correspond to the growth and apparent thriftiness of the tree, istringstream

istringstream, 1, n. a kind of creeper, the Anamirta cocculus, or Cocculus Indicus, the bark of which is used for killing fish (the bark of the istringstream is also used for the same purpose).

istringstream, 2, v. to roar, as a tiger, a storm, fire, the waves of the sea, istringstream; istringstream, adv. roaringly, with great quickness, violence, and noise, istringstream; more than istringstream

istringstream, adv. boastingly, istringstream

istringstream, adv. same as istringstream

istringstream, a. that, yon, istringstream, istringstream; see istringstream

istringstream, adv. away off there, away off yonder (Colloq.).

istringstream, 1, v. to say, declare; to mean, istringstream, istringstream; not used assertively (infreq. in colloq.).

istringstream, v. same as istringstream
2, v. to sound, as a buzzing noise in the ear, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော
FORMS: 
- conjunctive adv. namely, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော

and ကြွားလျှော, adv. expressive of the noise which the words indicate, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော

ကြွားလျှော (Pali), int. vocative, calling at a distance or answering; or expressive of joyful surprise (rare in colloq.), ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော

ကြွားလျှော, n. a Hebrew; ကြွားလျှော, the Hebrew language.

ကြွားလျှော (Pali), n. the cold season, ကြွားလျှော

ကြွားလျှော, n. a Greek, ကြွားလျှော

ကြွားလျှော, int. vocative, same as ကြွားလျှော; used in frightening sparrows from the rice fields.

ကြွားလျှော, 1, int. same as ကြွားလျှော

ကြွားလျှော, 2 (Beng. ကြွားလျှော), int. indicative of effort; hence ကြွားလျှော,

adv. unable to lift or manage; belchingly, as gas from the stomach.

ကြွားလျှော, int. of censuring, threatening; hence ကြွားလျှော, adv. threateningly, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော; used also in speaking to very inferior persons, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော; used also in speaking to very inferior persons, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော;

ကြွားလျှော, 1, v. to utter in a formal manner, as in preaching, ကြွားလျှော;

or in prophesying, foretelling, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော; to render the meaning of, as of Pali into Burmese, e.g., ၎င်း, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော;

ကြွားလျှော, v. to preach and instruct, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော;

ကြွားလျှော, v. same as ကြွားလျှော;

ကြွားလျှော, 2, int. indicative, there! ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော;

ကြွားလျှော, adv. freely, all at once; hence ကြွားလျှော, one after another without intermission, ကြွားလျှော, ကြွားလျှော;

ကြွားလျှော (pron. ကြွားလျှော), adv. frankly, openly, unreservedly,

ငါ့တွေကြွားလျှော (ကြွားလျှော), adv. frankly, openly, unreservedly,

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ငါ့တွေကြွားလျှော (ကြွားလျှော), adv. frankly, openly, unreservedly,

In speaking of clothes and piece goods, ကြွားလျှော is preferable to ကြွားလျှော; ကြွားလျှော is used with reference to dry and liquid measures;
is also applied to the eye when sunken from illness or want of sleep,  

sunk, as an eye which has been destroyed, sunken, as a eye which has been destroyed, sunken, as a eye which has been destroyed, sunken, as a eye which has been destroyed.

1, v. to snore, to roar, as a lion, or cry, as the barking deer.

2, adv. there, at a distance (provincial).

3, adv. same, but less than as.

2, v. to bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, bark, 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is frequently used when the speaker is alluding to something which has escaped his memory, or to something which he does not specify by name but points at.

adv. yonder, over there.

1. v. to be slightly concave, sloping inward (rare); more common.

2. v. to pant, to be out of breath.

3. int. expressive of any strong emotion.

v. to be without a tusk, though full-grown, as an elephant; to be without a wife or husband, though arrived at a marriageable age, as an old bachelor, an old maid; is also applied to cocks which have no spurs.

adv. far and wide, as news spread abroad.

n. an astrological term.

The thirty-second and last consonant of the Burmese alphabet (not initial).
APPENDIX A
NOTES

Note 1, p. 6

"This is the name given to the eastern extremity of a spur of the Arakan Yoma, abutting on the Irrawaddy, in the Henzada district, about a mile from the boundary of the Prome district. The spur terminates in a scarped cliff about three hundred feet high, artificially honeycombed with caves and niches containing images of Gaudama and his rahans. This spur formed on the western side of the great river was the northern limit of the ancient Talaing Kingdom, and before the formation of the delta, had on the rising ground near its extremity, a revenue station for the collection of customs."

Note 2, p. 27

As in most countries, the plaster of ancient times was superior to the modern. The plaster of the famous Kaunghmudaw pagoda, near Sagaing, was composed of lime and sand, to which were added one part of the Bengal quince, two parts of molasses, five, of the bark of the ondon tree, and six, of glue; ௞.

Note 3, p. 51

"They slept in turn, two at a time, in the palace, as indeed the officers of the council also did. They went to their office at seven in the morning, and every second day they were relieved at three in the afternoon. At nine the ministers came in from the Hluttaw, and having discussed whatever business they had with the Adwin Wuns for about half an hour, went in with them to the King's morning levee. In the afternoon there was another informal audience, termed boshu (ဗိုလ်) because military officers were then admitted with the Adwin Wuns to see the King."

Note 4, p. 68

Karens in some parts of Burma, especially in Tenasserim, have a firm belief that persons may meet their death, through substances being forced into their bodies by magic; hence the expressions, ဗိုလ် and ဗိုလ်.

Note 5, p. 68

The shape of this island is described as that of a full-orbed moon (လူးလေးဗိုလ်), the inhabitants as being moon-faced, and the limit of their lives as being five hundred years.
Note 6, p. 84

the four most foolish kinds of persons;
(1) a person born at midnight; (2) a person born on the last day of the lunar month; (3) a person born when the sky is dark with rain clouds; (4) a person born in a dense forest.

Note 7, p. 80

Women frequently address elderly men as ကဖောင်းက, ကဖောင်းကကြက်က. In Mandalay the children of non-officials formerly addressed their fathers as; male members of the royal family addressed their fathers as ကဖောင်းက.

Note 8, p. 96

"The fourth of the paths leading to nirvana (ဗျာ, ဗျာ) is called aya or ayahat; the ascetic who has entered this path is called a Rahat (ဗျာ); he is free from all cleaving to sensuous objects. Evil desire has become extinct within him, even as the principle of fructification has become extinct in the tree that has been cut down by the root, or the principle of life in the seed that has been exposed to the influence of fire. The mind of the Rahat is incapable of error upon any subject connected with religious truth, though he may make mistakes upon common subjects, or from allowing the faculty of observation to remain in abeyance." M.B.

Note 9, p. 98

"When the monarch Dutthagamani (ဗျာ) was near death, the assembled priesthood chanted a hymn, and from the six dewalokas (ဗျာ) as many deusas came in six chariots, each entreaty him to repair to his own loka; but the king silenced their entreaty by a signal of his hand, which implied that they were to wait so long as he was listening to the bana. That his meaning might not be mistaken by those around, he threw wreaths of flowers into the air, that attached themselves to the chariots and remained pendent. He then said to a priest, Lord, which is the most delightful dewaloka? The priest replied, It has been held by the wise that Tusita (ဗျာ) is a delightful dewaloka. The all-compassionate Bodhisat Maitri tarry in Tusita, awaiting his advent to the Buddhaship." M.B. Buddhists aver that the mother of Gautama (ဗျာ) is also in Tusita (ဗျာ).
Notes

Note 10, p. 108

Alaungpaya was born at Shwebo (or Motsobo). Before becoming King, his name was Maung Oung Zeya (ဗားဘား, victory), and he was a မ္မားကြေား, a subordinate to the ရွှ့ထောက်, or what would now be a village ကူးငါး.

Note 11, p. 114

"Under the great bo-tree (ဗျားသီး), at the depth of one hundred yojanas (ဗ်ားယား), is the roof of awichi (အဝိုက်), the flames from which burst forth beyond the walls, and rise to the height of one hundred yojanas; there are sixteen narakas (နန်က) called စိန်ပေါ (စိန်ပေါ), exterior to awichi, four on each side; this naraka (နန်က) is called awichi (အဝိုက်) because it affords no way of escape (ကပ်၍); it allows no intermission to its misery." M.B.

Note 12, p. 116

"The cycles of chronology are reckoned by asankyas (ဗုဒ္ဓေ), a word that conveys the idea of innumerable, incalculable (from a, negative, and စကုး, number), that of which the sum or quantity can not be determined. The number of the years to which the life of man is extended, never remains at one stay. It is always on the increase or undergoing a gradual diminution, but it never exceeds an asankya in length, and never diminishes to less than ten years, and the progress of the change is so slow as to be imperceptible, except through long intervals of time. A decrease in the age of man is attended by a correspondent deterioration in his stature, intellect, and morals." M.B.

Note 13, p. 121

"The asurs reside under Meru (မြင်း); there were formerly contests carried on between them and the dewas of Tawutisa, but when Manamanawakaya became Sekra (ဥက္ကို), they were finally defeated, and from that time have been kept in subjection.

There are many allusions, even in the most sacred of the Pali writings, to the seizure of the sun and moon by the asurs, Rahu (ဗိုလ်) and Ketu (ကက်)."

Note 14, p. 149

ဗြိတိသျှ ကြောင်း ဗိုလ်, to each note of the koel a spoonful of flies; in allusion to the fact that flies become numerous when the koel makes its appearance, which usually occurs in the beginning of
February; 1103 B.E., 1115 B.E.

Note 15, p. 150

Note 16, p. 150

Note 17, p. 150

Note 18, p. 151

The Burmese avow that this kind of evil spirit makes itself visible; some going so far as to say, that when a child loses its mother, the latter, as an oouo, can be seen rocking a cradle in the jungles.

Note 19, p. 152

“Upasampada is the fullest possible admission to the privileges of the Buddhist priesthood. A man cannot receive the upasampada ordination without having first taken deacon’s orders, but the interval may be very short or very long, according to circumstances. Thus, twenty being the lowest age at which a man is qualified for upasampada, a boy who has become a Samanera (ooowcoo) at eight, will have to wait twelve years before he can receive upasampada; on the other hand, if a man join the priesthood at or after twenty, if he be otherwise properly qualified, he may proceed at once to priest’s orders.” Childers.

Note 20, p. 152

“It is produced by Tanha (ooo), and is the immediate cause of continued existence (ooo). No part or parcel of the present existing
being passes over into the new state, but it is a new existence, having upadana, desire of, or cleaving to, existence, for the root or actual producing cause of the renewed existence." Childers.

Note 21, p. 152

"There are two properties inherent in all sentient beings except the Rahats (רוות), first, upadana, and secondly, kama. As it is the grand tenet of Buddhism, that all existence is an evil, it thus becomes consistent with right reason, to seek the destruction of upadana, which alone can secure the reception of nirvana or the cessation of being." M.B.

Note 22, p. 153

"Upeksha (ဗ်ပို့) is a power so called, because it includes freedom from all kinds of desire, as of uppatti, or birth; also because it has no paksha, or preference for one thing more than another. It is opposed to individuality, as it regards all things alike, and its principal attribute is indifference or equanimity. There are ten kinds." M.B.

Note 23, p. 163

On the seventh day after the birth of the child, the midwife boils the fruit of the soap acacia (creep), mixes it with the seven kinds of grewia, and washes the child's head; after the head is clean, the midwife takes the child up in a white cloth and presents it to the mother; after this the midwife and the assembled persons who have been invited, invoke a blessing;

Note 24, p. 169

"It (the priest's cloth) can not be received except by a chapter, which must be constituted of at least five priests; when the cloth is offered, the priests hold a consultation and inquire, Which of us stands in need of a robe? The priest who is most in need of a garment, ought now to make known his want, but this rule is not followed, as the priest who has read the sacred books, or expounded them during the performance of mass, whether the most destitute or not, usually receives the robe. The priest respectfully asks the rest of the chapter to partake of the merits produced by the offering. The assembled priests, assisted by the lay devotees, make the cloth into a robe, and
dye it yellow, the whole of which process must be concluded in sixty hours, or a natural day. It is not an ordinance of Buddha.” E.M.

Note 25, p. 170

"The Heritiera fomes of Symms, found in tidal creeks; a very tough wood, but not durable; when Rangoon teak broke with a weight of eight hundred and seventy pounds, soundree sustained one thousand three hundred and twelve pounds.” Mason.

Note 26, p. 170

There are six kinds of ဗီးဗီး which it is unlawful for rahans to use, viz., ဗီးဗီး ဗီးဗီး ဗီးဗီး ဗီးဗီး ဗီးဗီး ဗီးဗီး. When used by the royal family, these slips of bamboo or wood were termed ဗီးဗီး.

Note 27, p. 171

An apology of this sort is never offered to a person younger than one's self. In the event of an elder offending a younger person, he would say ဗီးဗီး, or ဗီးဗီး, please bear with me. In polite Burmese society, a Burman when describing anything connected with what he considers an inferior part of the body (the foot being considered as such), will always preface his description with ဗီးဗီး.

Note 28, p. 172

ဗီးဗီး, fowls, knowing that a period of famine is imminent, in an irregular and unnatural manner, leave their roosts before dawn and search for food. ဗီးဗီး.

Note 29, p. 174

Pongyis are forbidden to cut down trees or pull up weeds, in order that they may avoid taking the life of insects, etc.

Note 30, p. 176

ဗီးဗီး, when the conflagration of the world takes place, one has to cast down one's son and trample on him; an adage which teaches that in time of great trouble and perplexity, one is compelled to look out for one's self.

Note 31, p. 179

The ဗီးဗီး, deemed the king of birds, is often erected at the summit
of flagstaffs, in the neighborhood of religious edifices. The Burmese say that it lives in the Himalayas, and that it has a most melodious note.

Note 32, p. 183

"Kasino or Kasinam is the name of one of the divisions of the Kurmasasthana (ကြားစေတီ), and is a process by means of which mystic meditation may be induced. There are ten kinds, viz., earth, water, fire, wind, blue, yellow, red, white, light, and the sky seen through a narrow aperture. The word Kasino is Sanskrit, and this rite is, I think, so named because in practising it the mind is wholly absorbed or engrossed in one predominant idea." Childers.

Note 33, p. 185

"The Burmese say that their next Buddha, Arimataya (အရှေ့သား) will enter divine life while musing beneath its (the gangaw) hallowed shade." Arimataya is a term of great veneration. ဗောင်မှုတို့ မေးဗောင်မှုတို့ ဖြစ်သော ဗောင်မှုတို့ ဖြစ်သော Arimataya, the excellent Buddha, having been perfected (lit. blossomed) at the foot of the gangaw tree, will preach the law of deliverance to men, nats, Brahmas, and all rational beings.

Note 34, p. 186

if the words I speak are not true, let me be carried off by cholera. This fearful imprecation is made use of when a Burman wishes to remove all doubt of his truthfulness.

Note 35, p. 189

the King of Kappilawut (the birthplace of Gautama) being attacked with leprosy retired into the forest, and taking refuge under a kalarw tree, he ate the fruit and leaves thereof; when the leprosy disappeared he founded a country which he named Kawliya from the kalarw tree.

Note 36, p. 189

This timber was so highly prized by the Burmese that under their government it was more valuable than teak. This species of Acacia was one of the woods used in constructing the royal throne.

Note 37, p. 195
notwithstanding there was the influence of the crime of parricide against King Azatathat, for the murder of his father King Peinmathara, yet as the result of merit for being well-disposed towards, and for reverencing, the most excellent Buddha in past stages of existence, he did not suffer in \( \ominus \) (the lowest and most terrible of the hells).

Note 38, p. 197

In some parts of Upper Burma, the women adorn themselves with flowers and sing when doing this (transplanting rice); and in former days, it is said they were accustomed to play rough practical jokes on any stray members of the male sex, who might chance to come near them while this work was going on.

Note 39, p. 200

"A hundred years before the commencement of a Samvattakappa (ကြိုးကူးကူး), a deva (ဆောင်းရွေး) traverses all the cakkavalas (နှစ်ထိပ်) that are to be destroyed, proclaiming with a loud voice. This shout of warning is called Kappakolahalam (ကလောက်လောက်)." Childers.

Note 40, p. 200

the Burmese use this expression when upbraiding any one for ingratitude.

Note 41, p. 202

The Burmese are of opinion that mosquitoes lay eggs, and that their larvae are nourished in the flower of the kaing grass.

Note 42, p. 219

Formerly (in Upper Burma) anchors were often made of the heartwood of the tamarind tree.

Note 43, p. 220

The Burmese have a superstition that if any one's conversation turns upon elephants or horses, in the vicinity of the ruby mines, it causes the rubies to disappear.

Note 44, p. 228

Burmese women when teaching parrots to talk, often say to them, (pron. ?) \( \ominus \) (pron. ?) \( \ominus \) (pron. ?)
Note 45, p. 232

"...in any cycle in which no Buddha is to appear, the lotus has no flower; but in a cycle in which a Buddha is to appear, the lotus bears flowers equal in number to the number of the Buddhas (who are to appear)." Richardson.

Note 46, p. 232

Note 47, p. 239

...if one draws out the inner and outer sinews of a little sparrow, it is all gone. This saying is used metaphorically, when speaking of the powerful oppressing the weak.

Note 48, p. 251

(Uturukuru, in shape like a square seat and eight thousand yuzanas in extent, on the north of mount Meru; (Pyoppawideha, in shape like a half moon, and seven thousand yuzanas in extent, on the east of mount Meru; (Aparagawyan, in shape like a round mirror, and seven thousand yuzanas in extent, on the west of mount Meru; (Zambudipa, three-sided or angular, and ten thousand yuzanas in extent, on the south of mount Meru; of these ten thousand yuzanas, four thousand are covered by the ocean, three thousand by the forest of Himala, and three thousand are inhabited by men." M.B.

Note 49, p. 258

In the time of King Bodaw no one was allowed to address (or talk of) a rahan as pungi (..., as that monarch disputed their right to the title, and held that no one was except his royal self; hence the origin of ..."

Note 50, p. 266
by all the ministers, the eight Brahmins having put seven twigs of the *Eugenia* tree, and seven blades of the *myeza* grass into a (Brahminical) shell with water, perform the ceremony of anointing, pronouncing the words, Let the blessing of victory be to him who is worthy to vanquish.

Note 51, p. 277

After the *sw*t has been deposited, the children generally sing in chorus, the following, "We have given the lion seven twigs of the *Eugeia* tree, seven blades of the *myeza* grass into the (Brahminical) shell with water, perform the ceremony of anointing, pronouncing the words, Let the blessing of victory be to him who is worthy to vanquish."

Note 52, p. 279

A Burman is apt to be annoyed if called *maw na a ngawngaw*, or *na a ngawngaw*, as with this class, living far from water (river, etc.), implies a total lack of *nos*, etc. The English equivalent seems to be, lout, clodhopper, bumpkin, clown and other similarly significant epithets.

Note 53, p. 285

"The most striking peculiarity of the Chyin tribe is the practice of tattooing the faces of their women when young. They can afford no satisfactory reason for this custom. Among the many tribes which inhabit Burma and the bordering regions, it is the Chyins who most resemble the Burmans in language and physical features; a Chyin dressed in the garb of a Burman cannot be distinguished from the latter. The Burmans call the Arakanese their elder, the Chyins their younger, brother." Forchhammer.

Note 54, p. 301

The Burmese say that the *tina* lion eats grass, and resembles a speckled cow in appearance; that the *kala* lion eats *dvi* (i.e., is carnivorous) and resembles a black cow; that the *pandu* lion is the color of a sere and yellow leaf, and is also carnivorous; and that the *kethara* or *kethara* (the king of the wild beasts) also eats flesh; that its mouth and the tip of its tail are red, and from the head proceed three tawny lines down the back; and that the mane, and bristles which cover the body like a Chinese carpet, are worth a *lakh* of rupees.

Note 55, p. 324

...
regarding the situation of the eight-storied hells, the theinza is the uppermost; below that is kalathot, below that thingata, below that rawruruwa, below that maharawruruwa, below that tapanna. concerning the lowest, it is uwezi. "They are each ten thousand yojanas in length, breadth and height. The walls are nine yojanas in thickness, and of so dazzling a brightness that they burst the eyes of those who look at them, even from the distance of one hundred yojanas. Each hell is so enclosed that there is no possibility of escape from it. There are in all one hundred and thirty-six narakas, and the whole are situated in the interior of the earth." Spence Hardy.

Note 56, p. 366


surrendering one's children; surrendering one's property; surrendering one's life; surrendering one's wife; surrendering one's own self.

true, principle, industry and the giving of alms; these four things are the causes of victory over one's enemies (စီသမာသားဥပမာအကြး).

Note 57, p. 382

Some of the most famous Burmese pagodas are, သုံးပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ၊ သို့ပြောဆိုချင်သူ

Note 58, p. 407

In a party of adults, if any one sneezes when at a meal, one of those present says to him, ဝါးစေ့နေရာ၌အစ်စာ၍, to which the one who sneezes replies. ဝါးစေ့နေရာ၌အစ်စာ၍

Note 59, p. 407

When pongysis go on a journey, they are accustomed to take limpid oil with them, to apply to their feet, to prevent blistering.

Note 60, p. 413

The Burmese use the following expressions, စီသမာသာဥပမာအကြး, စီသမာသာဥပမာအကြး
Notes

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which signify the time required to bring to consistence a quid of betel, or for a pipe of tobacco to be consumed by smoking, i.e., from about ten minutes to a quarter of an hour.

Note 61, p. 414

When crime was rampant throughout the country, a sort of compromise was made with criminals. The She Thin Adzin Wun was deputed by the King to visit different disturbed parts of the country, and to tattoo those who had given trouble. The name of the bad character was tattooed on his lower left arm, e.g., ကြက်ကလေးစိုး ကလေးစိုး. After this was done, the person so tattooed was set at liberty, စိုးကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုး if convicted of committing any serious crime after being tattooed, the penalty was death.

Note 62, p. 425

"The shape of Zambudipa is said to resemble a cart wheel; ကြက်ကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုး there is no perpetual limit to the lives of the inhabitants of the Zambudipa Island; sometimes they live ten years, sometimes an athinche, therefore there is no fixed limit or computation."

Note 63, p. 425

"In the same (Himalaya forest) there is a damba tree one hundred yojanas high, which has four branches, and the whole space that the tree covers is three hundred yojanas in circumference. From the trunk and the four branches large rivers continually flow. During the whole of the kalpa in which the world is renovated, it bears an immortal fruit resembling gold. This fruit falls into the rivers, and from its seeds are produced grains of gold that are carried to the sea. The gold is of immense value as there is no other equal to it in the world; from this damba or jambu tree, Dambadiwa, or Jambudwipa derives its name." M.B.

Note 64, p. 425

The Burmese append the nickname စိုးကလေးစိုး, to the names of talkative people, as စိုးကလေးစိုးစိုးကလေးစိုး: စိုးကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုးကလေးစိုး, in your house, the people in talking, made such a noise, it was like minas settling on a cotton tree.

Note 65, p. 428

When a man of thievish propensities is himself robbed, the Burmese say စိုးကလေးစိုးစိုး, in allusion to the common belief, B. D. 68.
that owing to the strong odor of the nutmeg, it is never attacked by insects. It is somewhat similar to the expression ถ้าจะส้มต้น.

Note 66, p. 429

กกกก is used by the Burmese in curries, the seeds being pounded and sprinkled on freshly-killed fish, game, etc. to diminish rankness of odor.

Note 67, p. 429

The nest is formed by a bird, known as Peale’s swiftlet. The birds build on islands in the Mergui Archipelago, in the Gulf of Siam, in the Malay Archipelago, and in Tongking. The collecting of these nests is effected three times a year. The collection is made when the birds have just finished building, and before any eggs are laid, for if this has happened the birds are said not to build again.

Note 68, p. 431

“Meditation, contemplation, religious meditation or abstraction of the mind, mystic or abstract meditation, ecstasy, trance; ถ้าจั่ว is a religious exercise productive of the highest spiritual advantage, leading after death to rebirth in one of the Brahma heavens, and forming the principal means of entrance into the four paths (ถ้าจั่วถ้าจั่ว); the four Jhanas are four stages of mystic meditation, whereby the believer’s mind is purged from all earthly emotions, and detached, as it were, from the body, which remains in a profound trance. The priest desirous of practising Jhana retires to some secluded spot, seats himself cross-legged, and shutting out the world, concentrates his mind upon a single thought. Gradually his soul becomes filled with a supernatural ecstasy and serenity, while his mind still reasons upon and investigates the subject chosen for contemplation. This is the first Jhana (ถ้าจั่วถ้าจั่ว); still fixing his thoughts upon the same subject, he then frees his mind from reasoning and investigation, while the ecstasy and serenity remain, and this is the second Jhana (ถ้าจั่วถ้าจั่ว); next, his thoughts still fixed as before, he divests himself of ecstasy, and attains the third Jhana, which is a state of tranquil serenity. Lastly, he passes to the fourth Jhana, in which the mind, exalted and purified, is indifferent to all emotions, alike of pleasure and of pain. Each of the first three Jhanas (ถ้าจั่ว) is subdivided into three, the inferior, the medial, and the perfect contemplation. Those who have exercised Jhana are reborn after death in one of the first eleven Rupabrahma heavens (ถ้าจั่วถ้าจั่ว), the particular heaven being determined by the degree of Jhana attained;
those who have only reached the initial contemplation of the first Jhana are reborn in the Brahmmaparisajja heaven (เนวัตถินิมานนันท์), while the medial contemplation of the same Jhana secures admission to the Brahmmapurohita heaven (เนวัตถินิมานนันท์), while the perfect contemplation is an introduction to the Mahabrahma heaven. Thus the three lowest Rupabrahmalokas (เนวัตถินิมานนันท์) are peopled by those who have attained the first Jhana, the next three are peopled by those who have attained the second Jhana, the next three are peopled by those who have attained the third Jhana, and the tenth and eleventh by those who have entered the third path, Anagamimagga (เนวัตถินิมานนันท์).” Childers.

Note 69, p. 444

Burmese mothers are always anxious to prevent young children from being subjected to such odors. The Burmese also suppose them to have a deleterious effect upon parrots.

Note 70, p. 448

“There is a complaint found in this country only, to which all people are subject at a certain age; it is called องค์อตม, a word signifying to mount, and takes its name from its commencing in the feet (องค์อตม), and ascending up through all the members of the body. It presents the appearance of a stupor or numbness, by which the patient is at last deprived of all feeling and even of speech. The Burmese attribute it to the wind, but its true cause seems to be congealing and torpor of the humors, particularly of the nervous fluid, from the want of exercise, as also from the intemperate use of viscous and acid meats. Its only cure seems to be a violent friction of all parts of the body, with the hands, to excite circulation.” Forbes.

Note 71, p. 456

They also jocosely say that when this bird utters its note, a dacoity is likely to take place, and as a preventive, one should say กะต้า. Another superstition is that if one hears this bird’s note when about to start on a journey, it betokens that the journey will be protracted.

Note 72, p. 480

“In the centre of the earth is the mountain called Maha Meru (เนวัตถินิมานนันท์), which from its base to its summit is one hundred and sixty-eight thousand yojanas in height; on its top is the devaloka called Tawutisa, of which Sekra (เนวัตถินิมานนันท์) is the regent or chief.” M.B.
Note 73, p. 483

\[ \text{int. used in calling dogs; } \text{in calling puppies; } \text{in calling cats; } \text{in calling ponies; } \text{in calling bullocks; } \text{in calling goats.} \]

"Suddenly about sunset, on a preconcerted signal, the ears of a stranger would be greeted with a most bewildering and deafening din, caused by every one, man, woman, and child, in every house, beating the house walls, the floors, tin pans, anything to make a horrible noise, which certainly it would take a deaf spirit to withstand." Forbes.

Note 75, p. 492

"The priest who keeps this ordinance (\textit{e}) cannot reside near a village, but must remain in the forest. If there be no boundary he must reckon from the place where the women of the last house are accustomed to throw the water, when they have washed their vessels." M.B.

Note 76, p. 494

The Burmese believe that the bite of the black (\textit{e}) is fatal, unless cured by smearing the tongue with petroleum, or with a powder made of the \textit{corypha} palm (\textit{e}). Burmese children when hearing the (\textit{e}) crow, often jocularly interrogate it by saying, \textit{e}. The interrogation which is followed by the last crow settles the important question.

Note 77, p. 517

Bad characters in some localities are said to wear the leaves of the (\textit{e}) when about to engage in any dangerous enterprise.

Note 78, p. 519

Stones for making grindstones are found in a creek a little west of Katha, Upper Burma.

Note 79, p. 540

In a \textit{damin} trap the side posts are called \textit{e}, the post planted in the ground and secured by a rattan, \textit{e}, the rattan itself, \textit{e}; the upper transverse bamboo is called \textit{e}, the lower one \textit{e}; the rattan fastenings in the upper parts and sides are called \textit{e}, \textit{e}, \textit{e}, and \textit{e}, and the lowest fastening securing the \textit{e} is called \textit{e}. The funnel-shaped part of the trap is termed \textit{e}, and the two-pronged driving implement, \textit{e}. The bamboo used for fixing the positions of the \textit{e},
and the large bamboo float, Doctrine. *Damin traps are made of Doctrine, and  Doctrine, bamboos.

Note 80, p. 547

"The devas or angels are superhuman beings of various classes or orders. But there are also devas who are tutelar deities to certain towns or families; some are tree nymphs, some reside in rocks, or are the genii of a particular locality; others make their home in the air or the clouds. The functions of the devas are of varied character, and in some instances inconsistent with the powers attributed to the three gems (Doctrine). They endeavor to prevent the acquisition of merit by those whom they fear will supplant them in the possession of the various pleasures and dignities they respectively enjoy. They take cognizance of the actions of men, as we learn from the legend of the guardian deities. They sympathize with those who act aright (except in the case of evil devas who do the opposite), as in the case of nobleman Wisakha, and punish those by whom they themselves are injured, or those who insult and persecute the faithful." M.B.

It was in the presence of a *deva that Gautama the Buddha delivered the thirty-eight beatitudes.

Note 81, p. 548

"Dewadatta made five requests of Gaudama Buddha, which were all refused. After this he rebelled against the authority of Gaudama, and as a punishment was swallowed up in the Awichi (Doctrine) or nethermost hell. In a future birth however, for repeating a stanza in praise of Buddha (by which he received the assistance of the three gems (Doctrine)), he will become the Pase Buddha (Doctrine) Sattissara (Doctrine). The five requests were, (1) that priests should be forbidden to live in viharas (Doctrine); (2) that priests should only eat such food as they received in the almsbowl (Doctrine); (3) that priests should be forbidden to make robes of anything besides what was taken from the cemetery (Doctrine); (4) that priests should be compelled to live at the root of a tree, never suffering them to enter a house covered with straw, or protected by a roof; (5) that priests should be forbidden to eat flesh of any kind."

Note 82, p. 553

"Before attaining to the state of a Buddha, Gaudama passed through five hundred and fifty different phases of existence, the history of which is contained in the jaticas, and as Dr. Forchhammer
has pointed out, the relics of Gaudama are not necessarily those of his last human existence, but may be remnants of the many stages of animal life he had previously passed through. Thus the many bovine tooth-relics ascribed to him, are accounted for by his having been four times born as a bull. The same applies to many other relics both in India and Burma: later generations forgetting the original nature of the sacred remnants, and the tradition connected with them, pronounced them to be relics of the body of Buddha in which he lived out his last existence."

Mr. Ortel's Note on a Tour in Burma (1893).

Note 83, p. 554

'There is, however, one division (of rules) called the Telesdhutanga (from teles, thirteen, dhuta, destroyed, and anga, ordinance), by which the cleaving to existence is destroyed, too important to be omitted. These ordinances enjoin the following observances on the part of the priest by whom they are kept: (1) to reject all garments but those of the meanest description (iyorikko); (2) to possess only three garments (tirikko); (3) to eat no food but that which has been received under certain restrictions (itikko); (4) to call at all houses alike when carrying the almsbowl (itorikko); (5) to remain on one seat when eating, until the meal is finished (itorikko); (6) to eat only from one vessel (inikko); (7) to cease eating when certain things occur (itorikko); (8) to reside in the forest (itorikko); (9) to reside at the foot of a tree (torikko); (10) to reside in an open space (torikko); (11) to reside in a cemetery (torikko); (12) to take any seat that may be provided (torikko); (13) to refrain from lying down under any circumstances whatever (torikko). The entire number may be kept by priests, eight by priestesses, twelve by novices, and two by the lay devotees called upasakas (upakko), whether male or female."

E.M.

Note 84, p. 558

'The dewas (i.e., nats) of Buddhism do not inhabit the dewalokas exclusively; there are also dewas of trees (tirito), rocks and elements. They resemble the saints of the Romanists, or the kindred dii minores of a more ancient faith, as they are beings who were once men, but are now reaping the reward of their prowess or virtue."

M.B. "The modern Burmans acknowledge the existence of certain
beings, which, for want of a certain term, we will call, 'almost spiritual beings.' They apply to them the name 'nats.' Now, according to Burmese notions, there are two distinct bodies or systems of these creatures. The one is a regularly constituted company, if I may say so, of which Thagya Ming is the chief. Most undoubtedly the body of nats was unknown to the Burmans until they became Buddhists; those are real dewa or dewata. But the sets of nats are the creatures of an indigenous system existing among all the wild tribes bordering Burma. The acknowledgment of those beings constitutes their only worship. On these grounds I consider that the Burmese acknowledged and worshipped such beings before they were converted to Buddhism. The people who believe in nats seldom use that word, but some honorific phrase. Some fishermen I knew, quarrelled about their shares in a pool of water. In the case they constantly referred to the share of the 'Ashingyi,' who was no other than the presiding nat of the said pool." Sir Arthur Phayre.

Note 85, p. 559

"There are in all six dewa-lokas, (1) Chaturmaharajika (ोः ओः ओः ओः), in which one day is equal to 50 of the years of men, 30 of these days make a month, and twelve of these months a year; and as the dewas live 500 of these years, their age is equal to 9,000,000 of the years of men; (2) Tawutisa (ोः ओः ओः ओः), the dewa-loka of Sekra (ोः ओः ओः), or Indra (ोः), on the summit of Mount Meru, in which one day is equal to 100 of the years of men; and as they live 1,000 of these years their age is equal to 36,000,000 of the years of men; (3) Yama (ोः ओः), in which one day is equal to 200 years, and as they live 2,000 of these years, their age is equal to 144,000,000 of the years of men; (4) Tusita (ोः ओः ओः ओः), in which one day is equal to 400 years, and as they live 4,000 of these years, their age is equal to 576,000,000 of the years of men; (5) Nimmanarati (ोः ओः ओः ओः), in which one day is equal to 800 years, and as they live 8,000 of these years, their age is equal to 2,304,000,000 of the years of men; (6) Para-nirmita Wasawartti (ोः ओः ओः ओः ओः ओः), in which one day is equal to 1,600 years; their age is 9,216,000,000 of the years of men." M.B.

Note 86, p. 572

"In the Chulla Suttasoma and other similar births, he (Gautama) abandoned vast treasures of gold and silver and numberless slaves,
cattle, buffaloes and other sources of wealth, and thus fulfilled the 
naiskrama-paramita (सार्वसूत्रमेतम्) with retirement from the world." M.B.  

Note 87, p. 574  
"Whilst living in the midst of the full enjoyment of every kind 
of pleasure, Sidhارتta one day commanded his principal charioteer 
to prepare his festive chariot, and in obedience to his commands, 
four lily-white horses were yoked; the prince leaped into the chariot 
and proceeded towards a garden at a little distance from the palace, 
attended by a great retinue. On his way, he saw a decrepit old 
man with broken teeth, gray locks, and a form bending towards 
the ground, his trembling steps supported by a staff, as he slowly pro-
ceeded along the road. The prince enquired what strange figure 
it was that he saw, and he was informed that it was an old man. 
He then asked if he was born so, and the charioteer answered that 
he was not, as he was once young like themselves. 'Are there,' 
said the prince, 'many such beings in the world?' 'Your Highness,' 
said the charioteer, 'there are many.' The prince again enquired 
'Shall I become thus old and decrepit?' and he was told that it was 
a state at which all beings must arrive. Four months after this 
event, as Sidhارتta was one day passing along the same path, he 
saw a dewa under the appearance of a leper, full of sores, with a 
body like a water-vessel, and legs like the pestle for pounding rice, 
and when he learnt from the charioteer what it was he saw, he be-
came agitated, and returned at once to the palace. After the elapse 
of another period of four months, the prince, on his way to the gar-
den, saw a dead body green with putridity, with worms creeping out 
of the nine apertures, when a similar conversation took place with 
the charioteer, followed by the same consequence. At the end of 
the next four months, the day of the full moon, in the month एसाला, 
Sidhارتta saw in the same road a recluse, clad in a becoming man-
er, not looking further before him than the distance of a yoke, 
and presenting an appearance that indicated much inward tranquility. 
When informed by the charioteer whom it was that he saw, 
he learnt with much satisfaction that by this means successive exis-
tence might be overcome, and ordered him to drive on towards the 
garden." M.B.  

Note 88, p. 575  
A niba tree will yield about one viss of roots, sufficient to dye
one tenth viss of cotton; the root was dried, pounded to a powder and then steeped in hot water. Cotton thus dyed is now almost entirely superseded by imported, ready-dyed yarn.

Note 89, p. 579

"The disc of the sun is fifty yojanas in diameter, and one hundred and fifty in circumference; within, it is composed of coral, and its surface is of gold, so that both its surface and inner material are extremely hot." M.B.

Note 90, p. 609

"The Pase Buddhas are sages of wondrous power, who never appear at the same time as a supreme Buddha; yet in the kalpa in which there is no supreme Buddha, there is no Pase Buddha. They attain to their high state of privilege by their own unaided powers. Their knowledge is limited, but they never fall into any error that would involve the transgression of the precepts. In the five gradations of beings enumerated by Nagasena (osoph), the Pase Buddhas are placed between the Rahat (osoph) and the supreme Buddha. Their relative dignity may be learnt from the announcement that when alms are given to them, it produces greater merit by a hundred times, than when given to the Rahats (osoph), and that when given to the supreme Buddhas, it produces greater merit by sixteen times sixteen, than when given to them (Pase Buddhas). The supreme Buddhas reveal the paths leading to nirvana to all beings; but the Pase Buddhas can only obtain nirvana for themselves. They cannot release any other being from the miseries of successive existence." M.B.

Note 91, p. 610

"There was in Sewet a merchant called Migara, who had a son, Purnna-wardhana, a young man of excellent appearance. One day his parents said to him that he had arrived at a proper age to marry; but he said that he would never marry unless he could meet with a female possessed of the 'five beauties' (pancha kalyana, ooponoxo). His parents asked him what they were, and he said, (1) Kesakalyana (osoph, ooponoxo), hair that when spread out will be splendid as the feathers of the peacock's tail; (2) Mansakalyana (osoph, ooponoxo), lips that, whether betel has been eaten or not, will always be red as the Kem fruit; (3) Ashtikalyana (osoph, ooponoxo), teeth white, uniform, near each other, and of the same height; (4) Chawikalyana (osoph, ooponoxo)
the body of a uniform colour, without a single spot; (5) Wayakalyana (०००००००००००), though she should have twenty children, never to appear old; and though she should live to be a hundred years old, not to have a single gray hair.” M.B.

Note 92, p. 612

When birth is ruled by karma (ॐ, ॐ), and there is the possession of much merit, it causes the being to be born as a kshatriya-mahasala, brahmana-mahasala, or grahapati-mahasala, or as a dewa in one of the dewa-locas, sometimes by the oviparous (andaja (ॐऽऽ) birth, as Kuntraputra; at other times by the viviparous (jalabuja) (ॐऽऽ) birth, as men in general; or from the petal of a lotus, as Pokharasatiya; also the sedaja (ॐऽऽऽ) birth, as when insects are produced from perspiration or putridity; or by the apparitional opapatika (ॐऽऽऽ) birth (in which existence is received in an instant in its full maturity), as Ambapali.” M.B.

Note 98, p. 613

The following list includes the greater part of the books of Buddhist literature, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि, विनि.

Note 94, p. 617

The Burmese believe that the possession of a stake which has been driven into ground about to be built upon, wards off danger from the possessor; when such ground has been consecrated there is a strenuous effort made to secure these stakes. If one is suspended from the roof of a dwelling house, they believe that it will keep away bugs. They are also supposed to avert dangers, such as fire, etc. Burmese doctors use the scrapings of (or powders made from) these stakes to mix with their medicines, as a preventive against evil spirits.

Note 95, p. 627

“The practice of confession has been established among the Talapoins, and is up to this day observed, though very imperfectly, by every fervent, religious person. Some zealous patzins will resort to the practice once and sometimes twice a day. Here is what is prescribed on this subject in the Wini (ॐऽऽ) or book of scriptures, containing all that relates to the pongyis, the Patimauk being but a compendium of it; when a Rahan has been guilty of a violation of his rule, he ought immediately to go to his superior, and, kneeling
before him, confess his sin to him. Sometimes he will do this in
the thein, the place where the brothers assemble occasionally to speak
on religious subjects, or listen to the reading of the Patimauk in the
presence of the assembly. He must confess all his sins, such as they
are, without attempting to conceal those of a more revolting nature,
or lessening aggravating circumstances; a penance is then imposed,
consisting of certain pious formulas to be repeated a certain number
of times during the night; a promise must be made by the penitent
to refrain in future from such trespass. This extraordinary practice
is observed now, one would say, pro forma. The penitent approaches
his superior, kneels down before him, and having his hands raised
to his forehead says, 'Venerable superior, I do accuse (sic.) here all
the sins that I may be guilty of, and beg pardon for the same.' The
superior remains satisfied with telling him, 'Well, take care lest
you break the regulations of your profession, and henceforward en-
deavour to observe them with fidelity.' He dismisses him without
inflicting penance on him." Bigandet.

Note 96, p. 636

This bird is caught with a small net by children, who, when do-
ing so, generally call out, හැඳින්වෙන්නාන්තිකයකින් පැමිණීමට පැපයන්
සඳහාන්

Note 97, p. 640

The following is a true copy of a proclamation issued by two rebel
princes, shortly after the British annexation of Upper Burma: පොඩොල්
බොෂෝෂ්කියලිකයකින් පැමිණීමට පැපයන් පැපයන් තැන්කින් කෝඩුම පැප
බොෂෝෂ්කියලිකයකින් පැපයන් තැන්කින් කෝඩුම පැපයන් පැපයන් තැන්
බොෂෝෂ්කියලිකයකින් පැපයන් තැන්කින් කෝඩුම පැපයන් තැන්
බොෂෝෂ්කියලිකයකින් පැපයන් තැන්කින් කෝඩුම පැපයන් තැන්
බොෂෝෂ්කියලිකයකින් පැපයන් තැන්

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Note 98, p. 645

The expression signifies that a person who plants a palmyra palm, has as much merit (on account of the use made of its fronds) as one who prepares a novice to enter the priesthood. The Burmese say that when the palmyra palm once bears fruit, it dies, and when a female crow has progeny, it separates from its mate.

Note 99, p. 645

regarding the seven relics (of Buddha), though they should be placed on an anvil and hammered, they would not be cloven asunder; hence they are termed indestructible.

Note 100, p. 658

In Upper Burma women who are enceinte are not supposed to gather vegetables of any kind, as it is believed that their doing so attracts the to the plants.

Note 101, p. 670

"The pretas inhabit the Lokantarika naraka; in appearance they are extremely attenuated, like a dry leaf. There are some pretas that haunt the places near which they had formerly lived as men; they are also found in the suburbs of cities, and in places where four ways meet. ** The inhabitants of the Lokantarika naraka are pretas. Their bodies are twelve miles long, and they have very large nails. On the top of the head there is a mouth about the size of a needle's eye. In the world there is a preta birth called Nijhamatanha. The bodies of these pretas always burn. They continually wander about, never remaining in any one place a longer period than the snapping of a finger. They live thus an entire kalpa; they never receive food or water, and weep without intermission. All beings, except the Bodhisattas, receive this birth at some period or other of their existence." M.B.
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Note 102, p. 686

,..., a village four miles north-west of Ye-U, U.B., famous as the birth place of Bagyidawpaya, the notorious consort of Bagyidawpaya. From this village therefore, the fall of the Burmese Empire may be said to have originated. King Thibaw's chief Queen was a grand-daughter of Bagyidawpaya.

Note 103, p. 705

... In describing an absent-minded person the Burmese say... in the way of a water lizard or turtle falling precipitately into the water; applied to persons doing anything in a headlong, heedless manner.

Note 104. omitted.

Note 105, p. 711

"In the present grand period of time (945) four Buddhas have already appeared (93), namely, Kakusanda (94), Konagamana (95), Kasyapa (96), and Gaudama (97); the fifth, Arimataya (98)(Maitre) is yet to come; the Buddhas appear after intervals regularly recurring, in a series that knows neither beginning nor end. It is supposed by the Singhalese that all traces of the Buddhas previous to Gaudama have been lost." M.B.

Note 106, p. 712

"It is perhaps as well to mention here an epoch which has been at all times famous in the history of Buddhism in Burma. I allude to the voyage which a religious Brahmin of Thaton, named Buddhaghosa, made to Ceylon in the year of religion 943, or 400 A.D. The object of this voyage was to procure a copy of the scriptures. He succeeded in his undertaking. * * It is to Buddhaghosa that the people living on the shores of the gulf of Martaban owe the possession of the Buddhist scriptures. From Thaton the collection made by Buddhaghosa was transferred to Pagan 650 years after it had been imported from Ceylon." * * * The celebrated jurist Buddhaghosa lived at the close of the 15th century A.D. His career was similar to that of his still more renowned namesake Buddhaghosa, the commentator, who lived in the 4th century after Christ. Both went to Ceylon to study the scriptures, and both returned thence to Ramannadesa (99) (Burma). But at present the jurist has ceased to exist in the memory of the Burmans as a separate individual; he has been merged
with the theologian into one personality; and hence we find in native records that 'the great teacher Buddhaghosa went to Ceylon to study the scriptures and to write commentaries thereon; he brought not only the sacred books to Ramannadesa, but also the law book known as the Manu Dhammasattham (श्रीमान्मनु); he was learned in both the divine and secular law.' The jurist Buddhaghosa only translated the Talaing Manu into Burmese, but it has gained much in sanctity and importance by having become connected with the greatest divine of the Buddhist church who, however, antedates the said translation by eleven centuries." Forchhammer.

Note 107, p. 713

"The original Veda is believed by the Hindus to have been revealed by Brahma (the Buddhists say that the three Vedas were propounded originally by Maha Brahma, at which time they were perfect truth; but they have since been corrupted by the Brahmans, and now contain many errors), and to have been preserved by tradition, until it was arranged in its present order by a sage, who thence obtained the surname of Vyasa or Vadavyasa, that is, compiler of the Vedas. The sacred books were divided into four parts, which are severally entitled, Rich, from the verb rich, to laud; Yajush, from the verb yaj, to worship or adore; Saman, from the root sho, to destroy; and Atharvana. The Atharvana is regarded as of less authority than the other three." M.B.

Note 108, p. 714

Each Buddha is perfected under a different tree, though more than one Buddha is alleged to have been perfected under the same kind of tree. e.g., the Buddhs Mingala (မင့်ကာ), Thumana (ထာမန်), Yewata (ရုအသာ), and Thawbita (သာဝါသာ), and the coming Buddha Arimetteya (အရာမစ်သာသနာ) were, and will be perfected under the Mesua pedunculata (မရိပ်လိပ်သာသနာ); မမာရာစ်, မမာရာစ်, and မမာရာစ်, the three immediate predecessors of Gautama. were perfected under a kind of wild acacia, မြင်းဝါသာဖုန်း, a Ficus glomerata (ပျဉ်းသာဖုန်း), and a Ficus Indica (ပျဉ်းမြားဖုန်း), respectively. "Buddha sitting under this tree reached perfect wisdom, and therefore it is called the Tree of Knowledge." Cunningham. "The Buddhists look upon the Bo tree as most Christians look upon the Cross." Rhys Davids.

Note 109, p. 714

"These beings (Bodhisats) are numberless, but the name, in com-
mon usage, is almost exclusively confined to those who become avowed candidates for office. When many ages have elapsed without the appearance of a Buddha, there are no beings to supply the continued diminution in the brahma-lokas. This excites the attention of some compassionate Brahma, who, when he has discovered the Bodhisat in question, inspires him with the resolution that enables him to form the wish to become the teacher of the three worlds, that he may release sentient beings from the evils of existence.” M.B.

Note 110, p. 717

“Buddha replied by saying, Come priests, in order to be released entirely from sorrow, embrace the brahmachariya (the aggregate elements which constitute the body) of the Brahmās differs from that of men, and is one peculiar to themselves. They are insensible to heat and cold, and are entirely free from sexual passion. They have attained their present state of exaltation by the exercise of the rite called dhyana; and when the age allotted to them has passed away, they may be born as men, as animals, or in any other world. In some of the worlds they are self-resplendent, traverse the atmosphere and have purely intellectual pleasure. In the arupa ( worlds, four in number, they have no bodily form. In all the worlds except one they have a conscious state of being: in one they are unconscious, and in another they are in a state not fully conscious, nor yet altogether unconscious.”

Note 112, p. 717

“The archangel Brahma, also called Brahma sampati, Maha Brahma, is the ruler of the Brahma heavens, and therefore the greatest of all the devas (or angels. He holds the same place among the Brahma angels that Sakka (and Mara (hold among the angels of the Kamadeva-lokas. It is of the greatest importance not to confound the Buddhist Brahma with the Brahma of the Hindu triad. Maha Brahma is merely a powerful angel, and
vastly inferior in power to Buddha. Every Cakkavala has its Maha Brahma, so that in reality Maha Brahma is not one, but many, for the universe contains almost an infinite number of Cakkavalas, and consequently of Maha Brahmases." Childers.

Note 113, p. 727

"The yakshas (qiy[ô], products of witchcraft and cannibalism, are beings of magical power who feed on human flesh. The male yaksha occupies in Buddhist stories a position similar to that of the wicked Genius in the Arabian Nights; the female yakshini, who occurs more frequently, usually plays the part of Siren. * * * And he said 'Verily this is a yakshini (çèçôô) who took the child to eat it.' And they asked, 'O, Sire! how did you know it?' And he replied, 'Because her eyes were red, and she knew no fear, and had no pity, I knew it.' Fausboll's "Jataka Tales."

Note 114, p. 728

"The arrangements being all complete, a day was appointed at the sound of gongs for burning the corpse of the pious recluse. At noon of that day, the whole population of the town flocked to a vast and extensive plain beyond the old wall and ditch, in the north. Men and women, dressed in their finest attire, swarmed in every direction, selecting the most suitable and convenient situations for enjoying a commanding view of the fête. The funeral pile occupied nearly the centre of the plain; it was about fifteen feet high, of a square shape, encased with planks, which gave to it a neat appearance. It was large at the base and went on diminishing in size, in the upper part terminating in a square platform, where the coffin was to be deposited. A small roof, supported on four bamboo posts elegantly adorned, overshadowed the platform. A huge four-wheeled cart, decorated in the most fantastic manner, was descried at a distance; it was drawn by a great number of men and brought to the foot of the pile. Upon it was the coffin. Immense cheers, shouts of thousands, had announced the progress of the cart with its precious relics as it passed through the crowd. The coffin was forthwith hoisted on the platform. Mats were then spread round the pile, whereupon sat numbers of Talapoins, reciting aloud long formulas in Pali. The devotions being performed, they rose up and prepared to depart, attended with a retinue of their disciples, who loaded themselves with the offerings made on the occasion. These offerings consisted of plantains, cocoanuts, sugarcanes,
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rice, pillows, mats, mattresses, etc. Masters and disciples returned to their monasteries with their valuable collections.

The place being cleared, all eyes were riveted on two large rockets, placed horizontally, each between two ropes, to which they were connected by two side rings. One of the ends of the ropes was strongly fixed at posts behind the rockets, and the other was made as tight as possible at the foot of the pile. At a given signal, the rockets, emitting smoke, rushed forward with a loud hissing and irregular noise, tremulously gliding along the ropes, and in an instant penetrating into the interior of the pile, and setting fire to a heap of inflammable materials amassed beforehand for that purpose. In a short while the whole pile was in a blaze, and soon entirely consumed with the coffin and the corpse. The bones, or half-burnt bits of bones that remained, were carefully collected to be subsequently interred in a becoming place." Bigandet's "Life of Gaudama."

Note 115. p. 733

The following are some of the flexures in horses, considered to be lucky or unlucky by the Burmese:—

Note 116, p. 736

"Magatha, south of the Ganges, had for its capital, at first Radzagio (ရှေးဇော်), until Kalathoka, a hundred years after the death of Gaudama, transferred the seat of his empire to Pataliputra (ပတ္တမာ). The celebrated Weloowoon (ဝလာွ်ဝါ) monastery was situated in the neighbourhood of Radzagio, and was offered to Buddha by King Pimpathara (ပင်းဗိုးဗိ), Bimsara, the ruler of that country." Bigandet.

Note 117, p. 751

"The name of the dewa (nat) who contested with Gaudama for the possession of the Baudi tree (ဝဲဝါ), Wasawartti mara, is the ruler of the sixth dewa-loka (ဝဲဝါဝါး): no reason is assigned for his opposition to Buddha, but the fear that by his discourses many beings would obtain the blessedness of the Brahma-lokas and the privilege of nirvana, which would prevent the re-peopling of the inferior world in which he reigned, when the dewas then inhabiting B.D. 69.

Bigandet."
it had fulfilled their period of residence. There can be no doubt that the whole history of this battle was at first an allegorical description of an enlightened mind struggling with the power of evil.” M.B.

Note 118, p. 770
The Buddhists believe that a Buddha has the power to send forth different colored rays from different parts of his body, namely, a white ray from his teeth, a blue ray from his eyes, etc.

Note 119, p. 775
The gold leaf is made at सूक्ष्मयोग, near the Maha Myat Muni image of Buddha, in the city of Mandalay; persons engaged in the manufacture of the leaf are said to be prohibited from eating rice while it is hot, lest by so doing their hands become coarse.

Note 120, p. 785
The following are the different colors of horses:—लहोरी, गोल, राम, गुलाब, गुलाम, रागिनी, सुन्दरा, राजा, राजनीति, सुवर्ण, सुरक्षा, राक्षस, राप्ती, सुरष्टि, सुविदा, सुबोध, सुधित, सुकुमार, सुकुमारी. The following are the Burmese names for some of the diseases incident to horses:—शाम, श्राविष, श्रेष्ठ, शाक्त, शाक्ती, पशुविष, पशुविष, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुल, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले, कोलो, कुलकुले.

Note 121, p. 788
There are five main rivers(गंगा, अचिरावती, यमुना, सारदा, माही) which run southward in the great south island. अकाल, viz. गंगा (Ganga), अचिरावती (Achirawati), यमुना (Yamunna), सारदा (Sarabu), माही (Mahi).

“The river that runs to the south, flows sixty योजनास further through a cave, and is lastly divided into five streams, like five fingers, that are the great rivers, which after watering Jambudwipa, fall into the sea.” M.B. There are also five hundred small rivers,

Note 122, p. 814
"Towards the close of the rainy season, about August and September, when the surrounding country is nearly all under water, in many places several feet deep, the English Thoogyee, or proprietor of the fishery, proceeds to place a strong barrier across the main stream of his fishery, near its lower end. This consists of a screen-work of strips of bamboo (resembling the screens known as chick-
blinds, but stronger), well secured to stout posts, firmly planted in the bed of the creek; these posts have strong longitudinal pieces lashed to them, and that these yins (คะสิ) or weirs may the better stand the pressure of the current, long forked pieces of timber are secured as props against the front of the post. These yins are in many cases very formidable barriers, and indeed, without seeing them, one can form no idea of their size and strength. The lower part of the screen rests on the bottom, and the upper portion projects some three or four feet above the surface of the water to prevent the fish jumping over and escaping.* * *

These weirs or screens, known generally as yins (คะสิ) or haais (คะส) among the fishermen, are kept down till all, or nearly all, the water has drained off, leaving a number of shallow pools generally alive with fish. These pools if large, are divided by small low bunds into smaller sections, the water baled out, and the fish taken by nets, baskets, or by hand.”

*Seaton’s “Report on Fisheries in Burma,”’ (1883).

Note 123, p. 820

....; the four things not to be trusted, viz. a thief (คะสิ), the bough of a tree (คะสิ), a ruler (คะส), a woman (คะส).

Note 124, p. 839

“The fourth of the paths leading to nirwana is called คะส. The ascetic who has attained this is called Rahat (คะส). There are five great powers that the Rahat possesses; (1) Irdhi (คะส) or the power of working miracles; he can rise into the air, overturn the earth (คะส), or arrest the course of the sun; (2) the power to hear all sounds, from whatever being proceeding (คะส); (3) the power to know the thoughts of other beings (คะส); (4) the power of knowing what births were received in former ages (คะส); (5) the power of knowing what births will be received by any being in future ages. But all Rahats do not possess these powers in an equal degree of perfection. The Rahat is subject to bodily pain; nevertheless his mind is free from the usual accompaniments of pain, such as agitation, sorrow, or unsubmitiveness. The high state of privilege was sometimes received in an instant, as when the ascetic Nigrodha (คะส) became a Rahat whilst his hair was being cut (คะส) to prepare him for reception into the priesthood.
At his death, the Rabat invariably enters nirwana, or ceases to exist. To make a false profession of the attainment of rahatship is one of the four crimes that involve permanent exclusion from the priesthood.” M.B.

Note 125, p. 846

“The Rupakkhando are 28 in number, viz., Pathawidhatu (ဗား ဓာတ်), earth; Apodhatu (ဓာတ် ဓာတ်), water; Tejodhatu (ဓာတ် ဓာတ်), fire; Wayodhatu (ဓာတ် ဓာတ်), wind; Chakkhun (ဓာတ်), the eye; Sotan (ဓာတ်), the ear; Ghanan (ဓာတ်), the nose; Jihwa (ဓာတ်), the tongue; Kayan (ဓာတ်), the body; Rupan (ဓာတ်), the outward form; Saddan (ဓာတ်), the sound; Gandhan (ဓာတ်), the smell; Rasan (ဓာတ်), the flavour; Pottabban, (ဓာတ်), the substance, or whatever is sensible to the touch; Itthattan (ဓာတ်), the womanhood; Purisattan (ဓာတ်), the manhood; Hadayawatthun (ဓာတ်), the heart; Jiwitindriyan (ဓာတ်), vitality; Akasadhatu (ဓာတ်), space; Kayawinnyati (ဓာတ်), the power of giving or receiving information, by gestures or signs; Wachiwinnyati (ဓာတ်), the faculty of speech; Lahuta (ဓာတ်), the property of lightness or buoyancy; Muduta (ဓာတ်), softness or elasticity; Kammannyata (ဓာတ်), adaptation; Upachayan (ဓာတ်), aggregation; Santati (ဓာတ်), duration; Jarata (ဓာတ်), decay; Anichata (ဓာတ်), impermanency.” M.B.

Note 126, p. 866

“It is an almost universal custom among the Burmese and Siamese to cause boys who have attained the age of puberty, or even before that time, to enter for a year or two, some of the many Talapoinic houses, to put on the yellow dress, for the double purpose of learning to read and write, and of acquiring merit for future existences. When a young lad is to make his first entrance into a house of the Order, he is led thereto riding on a richly caparisoned pony, or sitting in a fine palankeen. He is allowed to use one or several gold umbrellas, which are held opened over his head. During the triumphal march he is preceded by a long line of men and women, attired in their richest dresses, carrying a large quantity of presents destined for the use of the inmates of the kyaung (such is the general name given to all the houses of the brotherhood in Burmah) the young postulant is to reside in. The procession in this stately order, attended with a band playing on various musical
The Shwe Tigon Pagoda, as we now see it, was completed by the successor of Alompra (Naungdawgyi) about the year A.D. 1770. The pyramid rises from the carefully levelled surface of this artificial terrace to a height of 321 feet. The inscriptions were engraved by order of the Talaing King Dhammaceti (등고대비) in the year of the Burmese era 847 (A.D. 1485). * * * The original name of the Shwe Tigon Pagoda was Singutaraceti (신터라자비). For many centuries after its foundation nothing is recorded in native histories of this sanctuary. In the 13th century a town, apparently a Hindu settlement, is mentioned as lying on the two hillocks, one now crowned with the elephants' sheds, and the other by a small Tamil settlement: they form, with the elevation on which the Shwe Tigon Pagoda stands, a complex of three hillocks, which are shaped like the frontal bone (kumbha, 케) of an elephant. Kumbha is frequently used in the sense of a small, round-topped hill, and Trikumbhanagara (삼isbury) means the three-hill city. * * * The name Tigon (티곤) is of modern date, and, as an appellation for the stupa did not come into general use till the beginning of the 16th century.” Forchhammer.

"In the reign of King Bodaw Phra a most complete record of the population and resources of the whole of the Burmese Empire was made. Every official, however petty, was then required to make a statement on oath, of the extent, boundaries, and population of his jurisdiction. The settlement of 1145 forms a great epoch in the rural annals of Burma" (과석고비도리사). Col. Horace Brown's "Statistical and Historical Account of the District of Thayetmyo." To this day this record is referred to, e.g., 과석고비도리사. There was another settlement, it is said, in 1164 B.E.
Note 129, p. 884

In the Burmese Kings' time there were clerks who may be compared to the Indian toshakhana clerks; they made lists of all gifts presented to the King, and read them out, at durbars.

Note 130, p. 894

"After thus speaking, he proceeded to examine whether the signs of a supreme Buddha were to be found upon his person, namely, the two hundred and sixteen mangalya-lakshana (မိုင်းရုံလားလားသူ), the thirty-two mahapurusha-lakshana (မသောစိုးလားလားသူ), and the eighty anuwyana-jana-lakshana (အနီးဝန်းချစ်လားသူ); and when he saw that they were all present, smiling with joy like a full water-vessel, he declared that the prince (Sidharttha) would most certainly become Buddha." M.B.

Note 131, p. 908

"The 'leippyja,' or butterfly, may be temporarily separated from the body without death ensuing. Thus when a person is startled by some sudden shock, and is for the moment unconscious, they say the 'leippyja,' or butterfly, is startled (စားရည်ရည်ကြည့်၍). In deep sleep it leaves the body and roams far and wide. A sleeping wife dreams of her absent and distant husband; their two 'butterfly' souls have met during their wandering in the land of dreams. If a mother dies leaving a little sucking baby, the two souls are supposed to be so intimately united that the 'leippyja' of the child has followed the departed one of the mother, and, if not recovered, the child also must die. For this purpose a woman who has influence with the nats (not a witch) is called in. She places a mirror near the corpse, and on the face of it a little piece of the finest, fleeciest, cotton down. Holding a cloth in her open hands at the bottom of the mirror, with wild words she entreats the mother not to take with her the 'leippyja' of her little one, but to send it back. As the gossamer down on the smooth face of the mirror trembles and falls off into the cloth below, she tenderly receives it, and then places it with some soothing words on the bosom of the infant. The same ceremony is sometimes observed when one of two young children, brothers or sisters, who have been constant playmates and companions, has died, and, as is thought, attracts the soul of the survivor to follow along the dark path to the land of spirits." Forbes.
Note 132, p. 927

"The sakwalas ( sakwalas) are scattered throughout space in sections of three and three; all the sakwalas in one section touch each other, and in the space between the three is the Lokantarika ( Lokantarika). In this world there is above neither sun, moon, nor light, and below there is water, extremely cold. The darkness is incessant, except in the time of a supreme Buddha, when occasionally the rays proceeding from his person, and filling the whole of the 10,000 sakwalas, are seen, but this appearance is only for a moment, like the lightning, no sooner seen than gone. The Pretas ( Pretas) inhabit the Lokantarika naraka." M.B.

Note 133, p. 949

"The Burmese ministers were of two classes, whose duties and position were in old times quite distinct, though they latterly more or less merged into each other. The one class consisted of those whose authority and responsibility were confined to the palace: originally, no doubt, they were officers of the household. The other class consisted of administrative officers properly so called, and as these were the more important, it will be best to deal with them first. This second class constituted a great council of state called in Burmese the Lhut Taw in which all administrative power was vested. The Lhut or council thus discharged at once the functions of a house of legislature, a cabinet, and a supreme court of justice. It met literally at the king's gate, in the building situated in the esplanade or courtyard between the Red ( Red) or main gate and outer gate of the palace enclosure. The various ministers had small offices of their own, not far from it, within the same space. The President of the Lhut was nominally the King himself, or, in his absence, the Heir Apparent, or some other member of the Royal Family. Practically, the Prime Minister usually presided. The officers who composed the council did not seem to be divided by any sharply defined line as superior and ministerial, though their functions sufficed to designate them as such. There were in all fourteen grades. Eleven of these grades comprised four, or not less than four, officers each. They were as follows: first, the Wungyis or Mingyis. The term 'Wun,' by which many kinds of officials in Burma are designated, means literally a 'burden,' and metaphorically a 'burden of affairs' or the bearer of it. Wungyi is hence 'a great official.' If the
title had to be translated into English, ‘Secretary of State’ would probably express it best. Each of these chief ministers had his own department or departments, but the distribution of work was a personal matter and was never unalterably fixed. Indeed, though the Wungyis always had territorial as well as a host of other titles, even these were not attached to their office, or hereditary, but were given from time to time by the king.” Pilcher.

Note 134, p. 975

“The path Sakradagami is so called because he who enters it will receive one more birth. He may enter this path in the world of men, and afterwards be born in a dewa loka, or he may enter it in a dewa loka, and afterwards be born in the world of men. It is divided into 12 sections. * * * There is the being that has entered the path Sakradagami (from sakrat, once, and agami, came), so called because he will once again receive birth in the world of men; he has rejected the three errors overcome by the man who has entered Sowan (ကဝန်), and he is also saved from the evils of Kamaraga (ကဝန်) and the wishing evil to others.”

Note 135, p. 975

“In the Malayalam language ‘shakalathu,’ a corruption of the Portuguese word escarlatto, signifies a blanket of scarlet material. The Burmese word is more likely, in the opinion of the compiler, to be a corruption of the Malayalam word than of the English word ‘thick cloth.’ It is, however, probable that the Portuguese word ‘escarlatto’ is but a corruption of the Persian ‘saqalat,’ ‘sigalat,’ or ‘suqlat,’ meaning ‘scarlet cloth.’ It seems to have been the name of a stuff which was frequently of a scarlet color, and hence to have become the name of that color.” Skeat’s “Etymological Dictionary of the English Language.” Even to this day the ကဝန် used by Burmans is more frequently scarlet than any other color.

Note 136, p. 978

“The precepts given in the Patimokhan relative to the dress of the priest of Buddha are numerous. He is permitted to have three robes, called respectively Sanghatiya (ကဝန်), ကဝန်, Uttarasanggaya (ကဝန်), ကဝန်, and Antarawasakaya (ကဝန်), ကဝန်.” E.M. “The Thingan or Tsiwaran (ကဝန်) is composed of three parts, viz., the ‘thinbaing,’ resembling an ample petticoat, bound up to the waist
with a leathern girdle and falling down to the heels; the 'kowut' \(\text{ Languages}\), which consists of a sort of cloak of a rectangular shape, covering the shoulders and breast and reaching below the knee; and 'dugot' \(\text{ Languages}\), which is a piece of cloth of the same shape, folded many times, thrown over the left shoulder when going abroad, and used to sit upon when no proper seat has been prepared. The colour of these three pieces is invariably yellow, the jack-tree supplies the material for dyeing the cloth; thingans are also dyed with the flower of the roselle plant \(\text{ Languages}\), the leaf of the \(\text{ Languages}\), the bark of the \(\text{ Languages}\), the leaf of the \(\text{ Languages}\), and with \(\text{ Languages}\) (alum).

In order to maintain a spirit of perfect poverty among the members of the order of recluses, the Wini \(\text{ Languages}\) prescribes that the siwaran \(\text{ Languages}\) ought to be made up with rags picked up here and there and sewed together; the rule in this respect, at least as far as its spirit goes, is thoroughly disregarded and has become almost a dead letter.

Baudet's "Life of Gaudama."

Note 137, p. 980

"For the establishment of the Pitakas it is said that three several convocations were held. The first was at Rajagaha \(\text{ Languages}\), at that time the capital of Magadha, in the eighth year of Ajasat \(\text{ Languages}\), sixty-one days after the death of Buddha, or B.C. 543. The whole of the Pitakas were then rehearsed, every syllable being repeated with the utmost precision, and an authentic version established, though not committed to writing. As the whole of the persons who composed this assembly were rahats \(\text{ Languages}\), and had therefore attained to a state in which it was not possible for them to err on any matter connected with religion, all that they declared was the truth; every doctrine was correctly delivered, and in the repetition of the words of Buddha, and of the other interlocutors, the ipsissima verba were faithfully declared. The rahats did not possess inspiration, if we consider this power to mean a supernatural assistance imparted \text{ ab extra}; but they had within themselves the possession of a power by which all objective truth could be presented to their intellectual vision. They therefore partook of what in other systems would be regarded as divinity. The second convocation was held at Wesali \(\text{ Languages}\), at that time the capital of Kalasoka \(\text{ Languages}\), in the tenth year of his reign, one hundred years after the death of Buddha, or B.C. 443, in consequence of the prevalence of certain
usages among the priesthood that were contrary to the teachings of Buddha. The text of the Pitakas was again rehearsed, without any variations whatever from the version established by the former convocation. The third convocation was held at Pataliputra (पाटलिपुत्र), near the modern Patna, in the seventeenth year of Asoka (भगवान असोक), also called असोक, 235 years after the death of Buddha, or B.C. 308. The Pitakas were again rehearsed, without either retrenchment or addition."

Note 138, p. 985

The Burmese have a superstition that this scaly ant-eater has the power of mimicking the human voice, and calls human beings by name; if any one so called answers, doing so causes almost instant death. Instead of answering, the Burmese advise that the person called should shout out, राम बनवी, one basket of Bengal quinces, one basket of sesamum.

Note 139, p. 989

"The four sublime truths which Buddha apprehended by the light of Buddhagnyana (बौद्धगन्याण) when the same had dispelled the darkness of awidiya (अविद्य) were; (1) Dukha-satya (दुःखात्मक), the reality of misery, which has been explained as inherent in the system of the Panchas-khandas; (2) Samudayasatya (समुद्रात्मक), the reality of aggregation, or the progressive accumulations of evil by the agency of Kama-tanha (कामोत्तर), Bhawa-tanha (भावोत्तर), and Wibhawa-tanha (विभावोत्तर); Kama-tanha signifies lust, avarice, and love; Bhawa-tanha signifies the pertinacious love of existence induced by the supposition that transmigratory existence is not only eternal, but felicitous and desirable; Wibhawa-tanha is love of the present life under the notion that existence will cease therewith, and that there is to be no future; (3) Nirodha-satya (निरोद्धात्मक) or the reality of destruction, signifies the destroying of the desires above mentioned, and thereby the causes which perpetuate the misery of existence, and this is also the signification of the nirwana (निर्वाण); (4) Marga-satya (मार्गात्मक), the reality of means, signifies the efficiency of the exertions and operations whereby those desires are destroyed and their concomitant miseries extinguished." M.B. "The four excellent truths; (1) There is sorrow or misery in life. (2) It will be so with every birth. (3) But it may be stopped. (4) Right knowledge will make an end to all miseries. Ignorance is the source of
almost every real or fancied misery, and right knowledge of the nature of things is the true way to emancipation; therefore, they who desire to be freed from the miseries of future transmigrations, must acquire true knowledge.” - Csoma Korosi.

Note 140, p. 994

“The yugandara rocks are 84,000 yojanas (කාෂකාකා) high, half of this measurement being under water: isadhara rocks are in the same way 42,000 yojanas high, each circle diminishing one half in height; the outer circle, or aswakarana rocks being 1,312 yojanas, 2 gowes (කාෂූමි) high. The circumference of the entire sakwala is 3,610,350 yojanas.” - M.B.

Note 141, p. 1016

“If this land was mortgaged on account of having to provide money for the King, the thugyi’s successor was bound to redeem it. If mortgaged for his own private debts, the children of the thugyi were bound to redeem it, either for themselves, if one of them should succeed his father in office, or for their father’s successor. Sale of this kind of land was ipso facto void. Thugyis in Upper Burma were appointed by the king direct, in most instances. Those thus appointed were styled ටුගෝ කොභි. They took the oath of allegiance and could only be dismissed by the king. They were supposed to be included as a class in the ‘80,000 petty nobles,’ ටුගෝ කොභි කොභශුමි. Some thugyis were occasionally appointed on the demise of an hereditary one (and in the absence of any hereditary successor to take his place) by the Divisional or Kayaning Wun. These were styled ටුගෝ කොභි කොභි, and were removable by the Divisional Wun.
APPENDIX B

BURMESE PROVERBS AND QUAIN T SAYINGS

In a forest of shrubs (lit. a forest of trees without heartwood), the castor oil plant is king. Eng. Among the blind the one-eyed man is king.

A fire originating from rubbish may burn a graduated tower, i.e., a spark is sufficient to kindle a great fire, or great effects are produced by small causes.

It does not do for people who are unlike to become inmates of the same house (usually applied to married couples). Eng. Birds of a feather flock together.

 Desire for haste is delay. Eng. More haste, worse speed.

As the master’s position is exalted, the servant’s conduct becomes decorous.

He who comes from the awisi (the nethermost hell), fears not hot ashes, i.e., those who have experienced great trouble, or perils, are not moved by small ones.

In journeying at an improper time, one step; in eating improper food, one mouthful (is sufficient to cause mishap).

The son is a month older than the father (ironical).

Great love, great resentment.

When the neighborhood is good the corpse is beautiful.

From good neighbors one gets a good husband.

One cannot purchase a good reputation with gold. Eng. A good name is better than riches.

If unskilful in picking up, it is theft; if skilful in theft, it is picking up. Eng. One man may steal a horse while another may not look over a hedge.

It is only when there is an elevation that a shadow is cast.
Uncomely speech cometh from an uncomely appearance.

If mother beats me let her save me; if father beats me let him save me (said of a person who throws himself entirely upon the mercy of the one he has sinned against).

Taking shelter under the shade of a tree, and breaking off its branches (said of ungrateful persons).

The cooking pot is not hot, the cover is hot. c[\textit{c}] is anxious instead of the king.

Should the front of the house be hot, the back part will not be comfortable (i.e., when the chief persons in a household disagree, discomfort extends to all in the house).

As the oil lamp gives light when the universe is on fire.

The pestle talks (wisely) of mat-wall weaving.

Send him who likes betel nut to Toungoo; as in humorizing the wishes of another; usually implying that it is done unintentionally.

Play a lute near a buffalo; as an example of wasting one's time and energy on a fruitless undertaking, or on that which will not be duly appreciated. En\text{g}. Casting pearls before swine.

When two buffaloes fight, the myeza grass (between them) is unable to withstand them. En\text{g}. Ground between the upper and nether millstones.

Though the centipede have one of its legs broken, his power of motion is not destroyed. Similar in meaning to "\textit{\textit{c}}\text{c}" (applied to interfering, officious women).

Not being able to vanquish the \textit{kula}, he terrifies the Arakanese.

One does not see his own ugliness, but wishes to laugh at that of another.
When cutting down the reed do not let as much as its stump remain; i.e., destroy your enemies root and branch.

The crow pheasant respects the crow, and the crow respects the crow pheasant; i.e., neighbors must respect one another.

In the presence of a bold tiger, it is not easy to blame one's law of fate; signifying that he who runs willingly into danger, can blame only himself.

With fowls, it is the hereditary strain with men, the lineage.

Do not rescue the two-legged (i.e., human beings), nor salve the boat of an official when it floats down the stream; i.e., do not officiously offer help to those who are able to help themselves.

Thridding the crooked tail of a dog through a tube (when it is withdrawn it will be as crooked as ever); signifying the hopelessness of trying to reclaim an incorrigible scoundrel.

Place acid fruit and salt together, and acid fruit will become salt. Both these proverbs teach that if a person associates with depraved people, he will become depraved.

When a healthy dog and a mad dog bite each other, the healthy dog will have his ear bitten off; teaching that persons of position and respectability should not enter into rivalry with disreputable people.

Though the dog flea may jump, it raises no dust; as an insignificant person when trying to encompass the ruin of a great man; similar in meaning to though the elephant should shrina...
in size, one has still as much as a buffalo left; applied to those who have had large pecuniary losses, but, notwithstanding, are far from being ruined; similar to the Greek proverb, The camel even when mangy, bears the burden of many asses.

When the forest is on fire, the wild cat slaps its (upper) arm; meaning that bad, turbulent characters take advantage of a time of general anarchy and confusion, to commit excesses; *see* რმელი ღვთის ამოცანი.

Though the hen may cackle all day, she can lay but one egg. One must yield to the inevitable.

When a person has once died he understands the price of boards. *Eng.* Experience is the best teacher.

Making two severances with one cut. *Eng.* Killing two birds with one stone.

Remaining silent is worth a thousand pieces of gold. *Eng.* Silence is golden.

Owing to the jailer's helping him he was imprisoned. *Eng.* Save me from my friends.

Let not those who are alike hare-lipped blow the fire. *Eng.* People who live in glass houses should not throw stones.

The plough protrudes itself in front of the ox. *Eng.* The cart before the horse.

If you do not believe me, ask my wife; as a person making an appeal to an intimate friend for confirmation of a doubtful statement.

Teach the king of the crocodiles the water business. *Eng.* Teach an eagle to fly.

Though a river be fine, its shoals destroy it. Though a ruler be good, his dependents ruin him.

Cherishing a viper in one's bosom.

After Siam has been vanquished, the tattooing on him appears in bold relief. *Eng.* Lions in peace, deer in war.

The King's puhsə is pure silk. *Noblesse oblige.*
Every bird is as beautiful as the vulture.

It cannot be later than midnight; signifying that a man cannot suffer greater misery than he has already undergone.

The thief shouts this being the cry raised by Burmans, when in pursuit of a thief.

Men pay no heed to a dog that is always barking.

Owing to there being many physicians the son died. Eng. Too many cooks spoil the broth.

Iron destroys and rusts itself; signifying that a man is often his own worst enemy; similar to ဗောင်ကြက်ကလေးကြက်တို့ကြက်တို့.
# APPENDIX C

FORMAL AND COLLOQUIAL PHRASEOLOGY CONTRASTED

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>before, prep. or adv.</td>
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B. D. 70
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**Formal and Colloquial Phraseology Contrasted**

| Unfinished, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Unremitting, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Unsightly, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Large, v. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Urine, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Vaunt, v. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Vengeful, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Verbose, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Very, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Wag, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Wall, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Wayworn, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Wedding, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| When, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| While, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Whitherward, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Wickedly, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Wileful, a. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Yes, true, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Yesterday, 1, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Yesterday, 2, adv. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Yestereve, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Yestermorn, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| Yesternight, n. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |
| You, pron. | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ | မူလများစွာလျှော်စရာ |

APPENDIX D

ANTONYMS

abide, v. နှောင်ကြည့်
ability, n. ရရှိနေသော
abound, v. နိုင်ငံရေး
above, prep. အထိကို
absent, a. ကြိုးမရှိ
abstain, v. ကြုံရှုံး
accelerate, v. ကြော်ငြင်း
accept, v. ကျော်ကြား
accord, v. လိုအပ်စေ
accumulate, v. လိုအပ်စေ
accurate, a. သိရှိနေသော
acquit, v. ကျော်ကြား
actor, n. ရောင်စီး
add, v. ထည့်
admire, v. လိုအပ်စေ
admit, 1, v. ကျော်ကြား
admit, 2, v. ကြုံရှုံး
adopt, v. ကျော်ကြား
advance, v. ကြော်ငြင်း
adventurous, a. ကြောင်းသွားမှု
advisable, a. လိုအပ်စေ
agree, v. ကျော်ကြား
agreeable, a. လိုအပ်စေ
aid, v. ကြုံရှုံး
ally, n. ကြုံရှုံး
amuse, v. ကြုံရှုံး
gain, n. ရရှိနေသော
antecedent, n. သိရှိနေသော
appear, v. ရရှိနေသော
approach, v. ရရှိနေသော
appropriate, a. သိရှိနေသော
arrive, v. ရရှိနေသော
artless, a. မရရှိနေသော
ascend, v. ရရှိနေသော
attach, v. သိရှိနေသော
vanish, နှောင်ကြည့်
incapacity, ကြုံရှုံးမှု
lack, ကြုံရှုံး
below, အထိကို
present, လိုအပ်စေ
indulge, ကျော်ကြား
retard, ကြော်ငြင်း
reject, ကျော်ကြား
disagree, ကျော်ကြား
scatter, ကျော်ကြား
inexact, လိုအပ်စေ
accuse, ကျော်ကြား
actress, ရောင်စီး
subtract, ကျော်ကြား
detest, ကျော်ကြား
deny, ကျော်ကြား
exclude, ကျော်ကြား
reject, ကျော်ကြား
retreat, ကျော်ကြား
cautious, ကျော်ကြား
objectionable, ကျော်ကြား
differ, ကျော်ကြား
offensive, ကျော်ကြား
oppose, ကျော်ကြား
antagonist, ကျော်ကြား
amoy, ကျော်ကြား
fiend, ဂျီ
consequent, ကျော်ကြား
vanish, ကျော်ကြား
recede, ကျော်ကြား
inappropriate, ကျော်ကြား
depart, ကျော်ကြား
crafty, ကျော်ကြား
descend, ကျော်ကြား
alienate, ကျော်ကြား
attract, v. နေထိုင်သည်
augment, v. တိုးမြင်သည်
bachelor, n. သူတိုး
base, n. ပြည်ဖောက်
beautiful, a. အလျောက်
before, 1. adv. ပြီး
before, 2. adv. အကြမ်း
begin, v. စ၍ရန်
beginning, n. မှစ်မှစ်ကြီး
believe, v. သို့
believer, n. သို့သူ
benefit, v. ကြာသော်တွေ
benevolent, a. အမြင်မြန်
blame, v. ပိုးမှု့
blessing, n. ပိုးမှု
bliss, n. ပိုးမှု
boar, n. သားတော်
bold, a. သားချောင်း
brother, n. သူဖြူ
brother-in-law, n. သူဖြူသူဖြူ
buck, n. ကျမ်း
bull, n. ကျွန်း
busy, a. မိုးမိုး
calm, a. ကျား
capable, a. မိုးမိုး
care, n. ကျား
cause, n. ကျား
cautious, a. ကျား
censure, v. ကျား
certain, a. ကျား
chaste, a. မိုး
cheap, a. အနည်းငယ်
cheerful, a. ပိုးမှု
cherish, v. ပိုးမှု
choice, n. မိုး
civilized, a. ကျား
clear, a. ကျား
clever, a. ကျား
repel, ကျား
diminish, ကျား
maid, ကျား
apex, ကျား
ugly, ကျား
behind, ကျား
after, ကျား
complete, ကျား
end, ကျား
doubt, ကျား
skeptic, ကျား
injure, ကျား
malevolent, ကျား
exculpate, ကျား
curse, ကျား
misery, ကျား
sow, n. ကျား
timid, ကျား
sister, ကျား
sister-in-law, ကျား
doe, ကျား
cow, ကျား
idle, ကျား
agitated, ကျား
incompetent, ကျား
neglect, ကျား
effect, ကျား
rash, ကျား
vindicate, ကျား
doubtful, ကျား
impure, ကျား
dejected, ကျား
abandon, ကျား
necessity, ကျား
savage, ကျား
turbid, ကျား
stupid, ကျား
clothed, a. နီးနီးချင်းဝတော်
cloudy, a. မိုးကြီး
cock, n. ကြက်
colleague, n. အတည်သည်းသူ
collect, v. ဆောင်ရွက်
comedy, n. စိတ်ကူးစိတ်ပြိုင်
comfortable, a. အကျွေးကျွေး
comical, a. အမောက်လှမ်းလှမ်း
commend, v. ကြီးမှူးရန်
conceal, v. နီးနီးထွက်မှု
concise, a. အကြားအကြားတွင်
concord, n. ကျော်ကြား
confederate, n. စီစိုးသူ
confess, v. ဗိုးလျော်ရန်
confide, v. ထိုက်ရှံးရန်
congregate, v. လာရောက်စွာစွာ
conjointly, adv. အတွင်းအဖြစ်
conquer, v. ကျော်ကြန်ရန်
consider, v. ကြားလွန်စွာ
consolation, n. အစားအစား
constant, a. နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
convene, v. စွာစွာစွာ
cooked, a. အဝိုင်းဝိုင်း
cool, a. လှောင်
copious, a. ကျောင်းနေရာ
create, v. ဖန်တီးရန်
credit, n. မှတ်စု
cultured, a. လျှပ်စစ်သွား
day, n. ကြယ်နာရွာ
deep, a. ဝိုင်းဝိုင်း
defend, v. တိုးတွင်ရန်
delicate, a. အနောက်တောက်
delightful, a. အလွယ်ပြုသွား
dense, a. ဝိုင်းဝိုင်း
determined, a. ပြောင်းလဲသွား
diligent, a. အများသီးသန်း
discreet, a. အများသီးသန်း
distinct, a. နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
naked, အဝိုင်းဝိုင်း
clear, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
hen, ကြက်
opponent, နိုင်ငံရေးလုပ်ငန်းမှု
distribute, စိတ်ပြိုင်
tragedy, မျက်နှာပြောင်း
miserable, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
serious, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
censure, မျှော်လင်းရန်
divulge, ဖန်တီးရန်
diffuse, အစားထိုးရိုက်
discord, ကျော်ကြားကျော်ကြား
adversary, နိုင်ငံရေးလုပ်ငန်းမှု
deny, မယ်လိုရန်
distrust, မယ်လိုရန်
segregate, စိတ်ပြိုင်စိတ်ပြိုင်
separately, ဖျင်ဖျင်
yield, ချိုးရန်
ignore, လိုရန်
affliction, မှန်ကန်လိုရန်
fickle, မယ်လိုရန်
dismiss, ဖျင်ဖျင်
raw, မယ်လိုရန်
hot, မယ်လိုရန်
skanty, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
destroy, ဖျင်ဖျင်
debt, ကျောက်ငွေ
iliterate, မယ်လိုရန်
night, ကျောက်ငွေ
shallow, မယ်လိုရန်
attack, မယ်လိုရန်
hardy, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
abominable, ကျောက်ငွေ
rare, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
irresolute, မယ်လိုရန်
slothful, နောက်ဆိုင်ရာ
reckless, မယ်လိုရန်
confused, မယ်လိုရန်
Antonyms

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distinguished, a. နှင့်ပြောင်းထန်းသည်
divine, a. နိုင်ငံရောင် သင်္ချောင်း
docile, a. ဗျားထွတ် မဖျင်တော်
dog, n. ကိုက်
domestic, a. အခြေခံသော သင်္ချောင်း
droll, a. ကြက်ကလေး
eager, a. ကြားဝန်း သင်္ချောင်း
early, a. မျက်နှာသော သင်္ချောင်း
easy, a. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
ebb, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
economize, v. နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
clated, a. စိတ်ချောင်း
elevate, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
embark, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
 enact, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
encourage, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
endear, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
 endemic, n. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
energetic, a. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
engage, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
enjoyment, n. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
enlarge, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
enter, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
entity, n. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
entrance, n. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
escape, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
establish, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
estem, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
eternal, a. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
excellent, a. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
exhibit, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
exorcise, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
extend, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
extend, v. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
easy, a. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
expose, a. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
fact, n. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း
faith, n. ကြားဝန်းသင်္ချောင်း

obscure, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
human, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
obstinate, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
bitch, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
foreign, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
solemn, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
indifferent, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
late, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
difficult, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
flow, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
squander, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
dejected, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
depress, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
arrive, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
abolish, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
discourage, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
estrange, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
epidemic, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
slothful, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
dismiss, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
pain, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
reduce, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
leave, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
nonentity, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
exit. နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
encounter, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
subvert, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
despise, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
temporal, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
mean, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
conceal, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
bewitch, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
contract, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
delay, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
cheap, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
secrete, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
fiction, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
doubt, နှင်းလှိုင်စွဲခြင်း
Antonyms

fall, v. ပှိုင်
fast, a. အိမ်း
fat, a. လှည့်
father, n. မုန်း
fidelity, n. မိခိုင်
fill, v. ကြိုက်
find, v. တွေ့
fine, 1, a. ကြီး
fine, 2, a. ကြီး
firm, a. ပြောင်းလဲ
first, a. ပထမ
flexible, a. လျူးလျူး
flow, v. များစွာ
for, prep. အတွင်း
forcible, a. သရားသတာ
forgive, v. မပိုးလျှင်
forgiveness, n. မပိုး
fortunate, a. မိရိုး
freedman, n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
freedom, n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
fresh, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
friend, n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
friendly, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
friendship, n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
frugal, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
full, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
gain, n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
gander, n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
gather, v. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
gay, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
general, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
generosus, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
gentle, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
genuine, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
give, v. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
gladness. n. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
go, v. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
good, a. ကြီးဖြစ်ခြင်း
rise, ပြောင်း
loose, ပြောင်း
lean, ပြောင်း
mother, ပြောင်း
treachery, ပြောင်း
empty, ပြောင်း
lose, ပြောင်း
course, ပြောင်း
course, ပြောင်း
wavering, ပြောင်း
last, ပြောင်း
rigid, ပြောင်း
ebb, ပြောင်း
against, ပြောင်း
weak, ပြောင်း
punish, ပြောင်း
revenge, ပြောင်း
unfortunate, ပြောင်း
slave, ပြောင်း
slavery, ပြောင်း
stale, ပြောင်း
foe, ပြောင်း
hostile, ပြောင်း
hostility, ပြောင်း
prodigal, ပြောင်း
empty, ပြောင်း
loss, ပြောင်း
goose, ပြောင်း
scatter, ပြောင်း
sad, ပြောင်း
specific, ပြောင်း
niggardly, ပြောင်း
vignt, ပြောင်း
spurious, ပြောင်း
take, ပြောင်း
sorrow, ပြောင်း
remain, ပြောင်း
bad, ပြောင်း
graceful, a. ကြားခြင်း
grant, v. ပြောင်းခြင်း
greed, n. သူ့ချင်းခြင်း
greet, v. ကြွင်းခြင်း
guardian, n. ကြေညာခွင့်
guide, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
handsome, a. အမြင်ခြင်း
happiness, n. အမြင်ခြင်း
harden, v. အမြင်ခြင်း
harmony, n. အမြင်ခြင်း
hasten, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
heal, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
health, n. ကြည့်ခြင်း
heed, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
heir, n. ကြည့်ခြင်း
help, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
high, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
holy, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
honest, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
honorable, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
hope, n. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
hopeful, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
hot, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
humane, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
humble, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
humorous, a. တွေ့ရှိခြင်း
husband, n. ကြည့်ခြင်း
immortal, a. ကြည့်ခြင်း
import, n. ကြည့်ခြင်း
important, a. ကြည့်ခြင်း
include, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
income, n. ကြည့်ခြင်း
increase, v. ကြည့်ခြင်း
industrious, a. ကြည့်ခြင်း
infinite, a. ကြည့်ခြင်း
initial, a. ကြည့်ခြင်း
innocent, a. ကြည့်ခြင်း
instructor, n. ကြည့်ခြင်း
uncouth, ကြည့်ခြင်း
refuse, ကြည့်ခြင်း
liberality, ကြည့်ခြင်း
shun, ကြည့်ခြင်း
ward, ကြည့်ခြင်း
mislead, ကြည့်ခြင်း
hideous, ကြည့်ခြင်း
sorrow, ကြည့်ခြင်း
soften, ကြည့်ခြင်း
discord, ကြည့်ခြင်း
delay, ကြည့်ခြင်း
wound, ကြည့်ခြင်း
sickness, ကြည့်ခြင်း
disregard, ကြည့်ခြင်း
heiress, ကြည့်ခြင်း
hinder, ကြည့်ခြင်း
lowness, ကြည့်ခြင်း
profane, ကြည့်ခြင်း
decent, ကြည့်ခြင်း
disreputable, ကြည့်ခြင်း
despair, ကြည့်ခြင်း
despondent, ကြည့်ခြင်း
cold, ကြည့်ခြင်း
brutal, ကြည့်ခြင်း
haughty, ကြည့်ခြင်း
sorrow, ကြည့်ခြင်း
serious, ကြည့်ခြင်း
wife, ကြည့်ခြင်း
mortal, ကြည့်ခြင်း
export, ကြည့်ခြင်း
trivial, ကြည့်ခြင်း
exclude, ကြည့်ခြင်း
expense, ကြည့်ခြင်း
diminish, ကြည့်ခြင်း
idle, ကြည့်ခြင်း
finite, ကြည့်ခြင်း
final, ကြည့်ခြင်း
guilty, ကြည့်ခြင်း
pupil, ကြည့်ခြင်း
interesting, a. နိမိုင်ပူးရဟင်းနွဲ့သော်
internal, a. အတုအနေအထားသော်
introduction, n. ကျော်ကျားသော်
inward, adv. အနေရာအထားသော်
joyful, a. ဗျာလျာနွဲ့သော်
joyous, a. ဗျာလျာနွဲ့သော်
just, a. ချိုးနွဲ့သော်
kind, a. ချိုးမှုသော်
kindie, v. ကယူကယူစေသော်
king, n. သူဖြစ်သော်
large, a. မြောက်ကွယ်သော်
laugh, v. ရက်ရက်စေသော်
layman, n. သြားသော်
learning, n. ဖော်ရေးသော်
legal, a. ဗျာလျာနွဲ့သော်
liberate, v. ကယူစေသော်
license, v. ကယူကယူစေသော်
life, n. ပြြားသော်
light, 1, a. လွန်ခံသော်
light, 2, n. ပြြားသော်
live, v. ကယူကယူစေသော်
long, a. ကယူကယူစေသော်
longing, n. ကယူကယူစေသော်
lord, n. သူဖြစ်သော်
love, v. ကလေးကလေးစေသော်
loyalty, n. ကလေးကလေးစေသော်
male, n. သူဖြစ်သော်
man, n. သူဖြစ်သော်
many, a. ကယူကယူစေသော်
master, n. 1. သူဖြစ်သော်
master, n. 2. သူဖြစ်သော်
mature, a. ကယူကယူစေသော်
meet, v. ကယူကယူစေသော်
melodious, a. ကယူကယူစေသော်
mental, a. ကယူကယူစေသော်
mercyful, a. ကယူကယူစေသော်
merit, n. ကယူစေသော်
tedious, နိမိုင်ပူးရဟင်းနွဲ့သော်
tedious, နိမိုင်ပူးရဟင်းနွဲ့သော်
external, အတုအနေအထားသော်
external, အတုအနေအထားသော်
conclusion, ကျော်ကျားသော်
conclusion, ကျော်ကျားသော်
outward, အနေရာအထားသော်
doleful, အတုအနေအထားသော်
doleful, အတုအနေအထားသော်
gloomy, ကယူကယူစေသော်
gloomy, ကယူကယူစေသော်
unjust, အတုအနေအထားသော်
dull, အတုအနေအထားသော်
cruel, ကယူကယူစေသော်
cruel, ကယူကယူစေသော်
extinguish, ကယူကယူစေသော်
queen, ကယူကယူစေသော်
queen, ကယူကယူစေသော်
small, အတုအနေအထားသော်
cry, ကယူကယူစေသော်
cry, ကယူကယူစေသော်
lay woman, ကယူစေသော်
ignorance, ကယူကယူစေသော်
illegal, ကယူကယူစေသော်
illegal, ကယူကယူစေသော်
capture, ကယူကယူစေသော်
capture, ကယူကယူစေသော်
prohibit, ကယူစေသော်
prohibit, ကယူစေသော်
death, ကယူစေသော်
death, ကယူစေသော်
heavy, ကယူစေသော်
darkness, ကယူစေသော်
die, ကယူစေသော်
die, ကယူစေသော်
short, ကယူစေသော်
loathing; ကယူစေသော်
servant, ကယူစေသော်
servant, ကယူစေသော်
hate, ကယူစေသော်
treason, ကယူစေသော်
treason, ကယူစေသော်
female, ကယူစေသော်
woman, ကယူစေသော်
few, ကယူစေသော်
mistress, ကယူစေသော်
mistress, ကယူစေသော်
endeavor, ကယူစေသော်
endeavor, ကယူစေသော်
scholar, ကယူစေသော်
scholar, ကယူစေသော်
immature, ကယူစေသော်
immature, ကယူစေသော်
part, ကယူစေသော်
discordant, ကယူစေသော်
discordant, ကယူစေသော်
physical, ကယူစေသော်
ruthless, ကယူစေသော်
demerit, ကယူစေသော်
mild, a. မြီး နိုးမြီး
mindful, a. ခေါ်ချိန်မြီး
modern, a. ချိန်မြီး
modest, a. စိုးရိမ်မြီး
moist, a. မြီးကွား
mounk, n. မြီးကွား
mysterious, a. အသေးစိတ်မြီး
natural, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
near, a. နောက်မြီး
neat, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
nephew, n. နောက်မြီး
new, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
nimble, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
nobility, n. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
noble, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
obey, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
offer, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
often, adv. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
open, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
opportune, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
optimist, n. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
order, n. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
own, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
pacify, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
pardon, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
particulat, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
past, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
patient, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
peace, n. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
peaceable, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
permanent, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
permit, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
perpetuate, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
pious, a. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
plant, v. ကမ်းခြေမြီး
harsh, မြီးကွား
regardless, မြီးကွား
antique, မြီးကွား
boastful, မြီးကွား
dry, မြီးကွား
nun, မြီးကွား
obsdous, မြီးကွား
artificial, မြီးကွား
remote, မြီးကွား
slovenly, မြီးကွား
niece, မြီးကွား
old, မြီးကွား
clumsy, မြီးကွား
commonality, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
abject, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
transgress, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
violate, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
seldom, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
shut. မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
unseasonable, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
pessimist, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
confusion, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
disown, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
exasperate, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
condemn, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
universal, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
futur, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
irritable, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
war, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
quarrelsome, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
transient, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
refuse, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
abolish, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
impious, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
uproot, မစိတ်စပ်မြီး
play, v. ရောင်းသွင်း သင်္ချာ
please, v. မျိုးသော လိုချက်ပြော
pleased, a. သင်္ချာပါသည်
plentiful, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
polished, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
powerful, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
practical, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
practice, n. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
praise, v. မျိုးသော လိုချက်ပြော
preceeding, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
precious, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
prince, n. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
princely, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
proceed, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
profit, n. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
profound, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
promote, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
promulgate, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
prosperity, n. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
protect, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
prove, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
prudent, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
public, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
publish, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
pull, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
pure, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
purify, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
pursue, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
question, n. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
quick, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
quiet, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
rare, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
real, a. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
reassure, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
receipts, n. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
receive, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
recognize, v. သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
work, ရောင်းသွင်းသင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
vex, မျိုးသော လိုချက်ပြော
grieved, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
scarce, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
rude, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
weak, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
speculative, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
thought, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
blame, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
succeeding, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
worthless, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
princess, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
beggarly, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
recede, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
loss, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
superficial, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
frustrate, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
suppress, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
adversity, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
betray, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
refute, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
indiscreet, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
private, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
conceal, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
push, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
unclean, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
contaminate, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
flee, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
answer, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
slow, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
agitated, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
common, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
fictitious, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
terrify, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
expenses, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
reject, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
ignore, သင်္ချာစိုက်ပျို
reconciliation, n. reconciliation
refined, a. refined
rejoice, v. rejoice
release, v. release
relief, n. relief
remarkable, a. remarkable
remember, v. remember
remit, v. remit
repay, v. repay
resolve, a. resolve
restore, v. restore
reveal, v. reveal
reverence, v. reverence
reward, v. reward
rich, a. rich
riches, n. riches
right, a. right
righteous, a. righteous
ripe, a. ripe
rise, v. rise
robbed, a. robbed
ruler, n. ruler
sacred, a. sacred
safe, a. safe
sagacity, n. sagacity
save, v. save
savory, a. savory
screen, v. screen
seek, v. seek
sensible, a. sensible
serious, a. serious
sharp, a. sharp
sheltered, a. sheltered
shrewd, a. shrewd
similar, a. similar
simple, a. simple
sincere, a. sincere
smooth, a. smooth
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estrangement, estrangement
uncouth, uncouth
lament, lament
capture, capture
distress, distress
ordinary, ordinary
forget, forget
exact, exact
defraud, defraud
irresolute, irresolute
destroy, destroy
conceal, conceal
despair, despair
punish, punish
poor, poor
poverty, poverty
wrong, wrong
wicked, wicked
unripe, unripe
sink, sink
nude, nude
subject, subject
secular, secular
perilous, perilous
stupidity, stupidity
spend, spend
insipid, insipid
expose, expose
shun, shun
silly, silly
frivolous, frivolous
blunt, blunt
exposed, exposed
stupid, stupid
diverse, diverse
complex, complex
hypocritical, hypocritical
rough, rough
sober, a. အလေ့ရှိ ဆောင်ချောင်း
soft, a. သေါင်း အချောင်း
softly, adv. သေါင်းအိုး
solid, a. အစိမ်း ရှိသော
son, n. မုန်း
son-in-law, n. အိုးပေါင်း
soothe, v. အိုးပေါ်ရန်
soul, n. စိုးရိမ်
sound, a. စိတ် ရှိသော
speed, n. အားလျား
spend, v. ကျော်ကျင်း
spirit, n. စိုးရိမ်
spirited, a. စိုးရိမ်ချောင်း
spiritual, a. စိုးရိမ်တော်
stag, n. စိုးရိမ်တော်
start, n. စိုးရိမ်တော်
stiff, a. စိုးရိမ်တော်
straight, a. စိုးရိမ်တော်
strong, a. စိုးရိမ်တော်
submission, n. စိုးရိမ်တော်
success, n. အားသတ်ထွန်း
superior, a. အားသတ်
survive, v. ကျော်ကျင်း
sweet, a. သေါင်း
swell, v. သေါင်း
swift, a. သေါင်း
taciturn, a. စိုးရိမ်ချောင်း
tall, a. ကျော်ကျင်း
tame, a. ကျော်ကျင်း
teacher, n. ကျော်ကျင်း
thankfulness, n. အလိုလွန်
thin, a. လွန်
thoughtful, a. ကျော်ကျင်း
thrive, v. ကျော်ကျင်း
tight, a. ကျော်ကျင်း
tolerate, v. ကျော်ကျင်း
tough, a. ကျော်ကျင်း
transparent, a. ကျော်ကျင်း
intemperate, ကျော်ကျင်း
hard, ကျော်ကျင်း
loudly, ကျော်ကျင်း
hollow, ကျော်ကျင်း
daughter, ကျော်ကျင်း
daughter-in-law, ကျော်ကျင်း
provoke, ကျော်ကျင်း
body, ကျော်ကျင်း
diseased, ကျော်ကျင်း
delay, ကျော်ကျင်း
hoard, ကျော်ကျင်း
matter, ကျော်ကျင်း
dull, ကျော်ကျင်း
carnal, ကျော်ကျင်း
hind, ကျော်ကျင်း
finish, ကျော်ကျင်း
pliant, ကျော်ကျင်း
crooked, ကျော်ကျင်း
weak, ကျော်ကျင်း
rebellion, ကျော်ကျင်း
failure, ကျော်ကျင်း
inferior, ကျော်ကျင်း
perish, ကျော်ကျင်း
sour, ကျော်ကျင်း
shrink, ကျော်ကျင်း
slow, ကျော်ကျင်း
loquacious, ကျော်ကျင်း
short, ကျော်ကျင်း
wild, ကျော်ကျင်း
pupil, ကျော်ကျင်း
ingratitude, ကျော်ကျင်း
thick, ကျော်ကျင်း
negligent, ကျော်ကျင်း
fail, ကျော်ကျင်း
loose, ကျော်ကျင်း
forbid, ကျော်ကျင်း
tender, ကျော်ကျင်း
opaque, ကျော်ကျင်း
true, a. များ မဖျင်
trust, v. ကြားစေ ရှိနိုင်
truth, n. သုံးစွဲချင်
uncle, u. အမျိုးအစား ကျင်းပါ
unconcerned, a. ကျင်းပါ ဗိသွားမှု 
union, n. ကျင်းပါသည်
unique, a. စီမံချင်
unite, v. အားကျင်းပါ
unity, n. များစွာ အစိတ်အပိုဒ်
urge, v. ပြင်းထန်းခြင်း 
useful, a. အသက်ရှိ
utilize, v. များစွာ သုံးရန်
vacant, a. များစွာ သုံးရန်
vigilant, a. ကျင်းပါ ခံစားရန်
vigorous, a. စီမံချင်
virgin, n. ကျင်းပါသည်
virtue, n. ကျင်းပါသည်
virtuous, a. စီမံချင်
warm, a. စီမံချင်
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weak, a. စီမံချင်
wealth, n. စီမံချင်
well, a. စီမံချင်
whisper, v. စီမံချင်
white, a. ကျင်းပါ
wide, a. စီမံချင်
widow, n. ကျင်းပါ
win, v. စီမံချင်
wisdom, n. စီမံချင်
wise, a. စီမံချင်
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work, v. စီမံချင်
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