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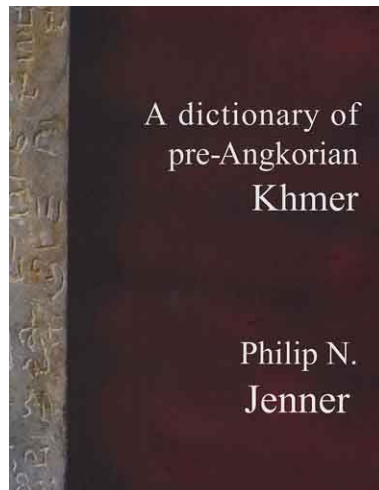
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A Dictionary of pre-Angkorian Khmer

A Dictionary of Angkorian Khmer

Philip N. Jenner, edited by Doug Cooper

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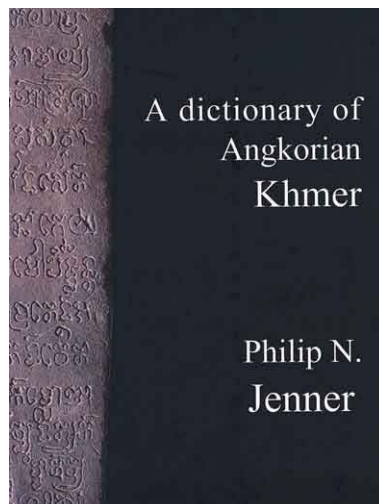
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**A Dictionary of
Angkorian Khmer**

Pacific Linguistics 598

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A Dictionary of Angkorian Khmer

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For Chhany

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Editor's note: It is inevitable that this dictionary will be extended and corrected as inscriptions continue to be unearthed, improved methods of reading weathered letters are devised, and new interpretations of the texts are offered. Fortunately, unlike the Angkorian scribes we are not constrained to writing in stone, and a regularly updated on-line edition of this Angkorian dictionary will be available via <http://purl.org/sealang/oldkhmer>. Please direct any comments and report all errata to this site.

Doug Cooper

Introduction

The present dictionary describes the lexicon of Old Khmer as a living language during the Angkorian period. This period encompasses the five centuries conventionally dated from A.D. 802 to the abandonment of Angkor in or around 1431. Some overlap with pre-Angkorian is seen at the beginning, and considerable overlap with Middle Khmer at the end, with a long transition setting in around the middle of the 14th century.

The work is based on a corpus consisting of all of the Angkorian inscriptions published down to 1966 together with such inscriptions recovered since that year as have come into my hands. Excluded with regret from what is reported here are four thousand and more proper nouns (toponyms and personal names including slavenames), which would have swollen the dictionary to twice its size. With this important exception the dictionary purports to be reasonably complete; needless to say, it will be found to be less complete as new inscriptions containing lexical items that are not accounted for here are recovered.

By its nature dictionary-making is a form of plagiarism. My work could not have been accomplished without the masterful prior labors of Aymonier, Finot, and Coëdès, pioneers in the field, and of Saveros Pou in the next generation. My debt to these four and others is acknowledged in the use I have made of their work as well as in my notes. A debt of another kind is owing to my ever-faithful colleague, Dr Chhany Sak-Humphry, whose interest and encouragement have constituted a challenge I could not fail to take up.

Plan

The plan of the dictionary is the same as its companion work on pre-Angkorian, save that here a dagger (†) before the etymological matter marks entries showing no equivalent in my pre-Angkorian corpus. For the sake of readers not having access to the pre-Angkorian dictionary, the plan's main points are recapitulated.

The main entry (headword, lemma) and its orthographic variants are cited first, and are followed by a postulated phonological realization.

The entry and the forms it represents are then followed by etymological matter enclosed in brackets ([.....]). First given are pre-Angkorian counterparts to the entries. Next come modern Khmer reflexes, with definitions taken from Headley's excellent bilingual dictionary.¹ After these, when the form is a derivative, the entry is broken down into its constituents: affixes are isolated and reference is made to cross-listed wordbases.

These etymological data conclude with such collateral forms as I have found: forms in modern Thai, possible Old Mon cognates, Indonesian (Old Javanese, Cham, Malay) or proto-Indonesian forms worthy of consideration. All this matter is useful, sometimes essential, to the extent that it serves as a control in defining the entry.

¹All definitions from Headley are enclosed in double quotation-marks ("....."). The glosses following Sanskrit and Pāli forms are given between single quotation marks and are taken chiefly from Monier-Williams, and from Rhys Davids and Stede, respectively.

Definitions following this bracketed matter reflect an effort to reconcile each entry as it occurs in specific contexts with its use in pre-Angkorian and modern Khmer, with its morphology, and with its use in collateral languages. This effort is sometimes successful, sometimes unsuccessful, and more often than not uncertain. Our understanding of epigraphic Khmer grows as new material comes to light and as old material is re-examined, but the time has not yet come when it can be fixed like a butterfly on a pin in the museum of dead languages.

The reader's attention is called to the frequency of the label '(Conjecturally)' heading my glosses. This label, for which I make no apology, is to be taken literally as a warning that the gloss given is in doubt. We can hope that in a future Old Khmer dictionary this doubt will be removed or my gloss will be corrected.

Definition of the entry is followed by references to the inscriptions in which it is found, in chronological order and arranged by each variant. In the case of entries showing specially high frequency, usually over twenty-five occurrences, references are replaced by '*passim*' to save valuable space. On the other hand, the many entries occurring only once are marked '*hapax*' to remind the reader of the plenitude of the epigraphic lexicon despite its decidedly incomplete representation of Angkorian Khmer.

Finally, the many entries that pose problems of interpretation as well as a few entries of particular grammatical interest are followed by citations illustrating their use. The scholarly interest of the entry may be judged by the number of these citations. My rendering of the fuller citations into English is deliberately close, either to show their structure or to emphasize the function of individual items. These close renderings should be freed up in any work intended for publication.

Orthography

The orthographic form of each entry is the datum from which its description begins. This form is no more than a symbolic representation, a mere shadow, of the item as it was current while Angkorian Khmer was a living language. To find the stable reality of the entry, its orthography must be interpreted and re-expressed in terms approximating its phonological form. This distinction is essential in any consideration of its morphology.

The incidence of variants may be disconcerting, but it is more to the point to recognize that Old Khmer orthography is admirably standardized and raises few problems of interpretation. Such problems as do occur are here marked. In the consonants ambiguity is confined to *t* and *p* before a vowel. It is impossible to know whether these were explosive /t/ and /p/ or implosive /ɗ/ and /ɓ/. In nearly all cases I have risked taking them as implosive, following the trend apparent in the modern language.

In the vowels ambiguity is pretty well limited to *a* /ɔ: ~ ɔ ~ a ~ a:/, to *ā* /a: ~ a/, to *o* /o: ~ ɔ: ~ ɔ/, and especially to *e* /e: ~ e; ε: ~ ε; ʎ: ~ ʎ/. The groups *ya* and *va*, normally /i:ə/ and /u:ə/, are occasionally used to represent /ja: ~ ja/ and /wa: ~ wa/ respectively.

Special features and the main idiosyncrasies of the orthography are discussed in the Introduction to the pre-Angkorian dictionary.

Phonology

Any expectation of reconstructing in all its details the spoken form of a language no longer living is illusory. On the other hand, it is certainly possible to identify the main features of Old Khmer with some hope of plausibility. For Angkorian I envisage a system based on nine vowels and nineteen consonants. These are given in a phonological transcription here marked off by slants (/...../) rather than the usual brackets, since a relaxed transcription may combine phonemic with phonetic features.

The vowel subsystem comprises the nine long monophthongues /i:, e:, ε:: ʊ:, ʁ:, a:, u:, o:, ɔ:/; two long diphthongues, /i:ə/ and /u:ə/; and nine short vowels, /ɪ, e, ε; ʊ, ʁ, a; ʊ, o, ɔ/. With these must be mentioned /ə/, the unstressed allophone of /ʁ/. Evidence for /ʊ, u:ə, uə, ɪə, ʊə/ is weak at best.

The consonant subsystem includes thirteen stops, namely the glottal /ʔ/, the labials /p, b, m/, the dentals /t, d, n/, the palatals /c, ʃ, ɲ/ and the velars /k, g, ŋ/, together with six non-stops, namely the liquids /r, l/, the sibilants /s, h/, and the semivowels /w, y/.

As has been said, before a vowel /t/ and /p/ show the implosive allophones /d/ and /b/ and are so transcribed. In final position the semivowels appear as shown but in initial or medial position are realized as /w/ and /j/ respectively.

Permitted finals are as in modern standard Khmer except that syllable-final /r/ is pronounced, while the voiceless stops in this position were presumably unreleased as now. Not permitted finally are the voiced stops /b, d, ʃ, g/ as well as /d/ and /b/. Final /s/ is replaced by /h/ throughout the period.

Initial consonant clusters occur in great variety, their combination being limited only by ease of articulation. In this connection the reader is reminded that the aspirated series of consonant symbols (*kh, gh, ch, jh, th, dh, th, dh, ph, bh*) before a vowel nucleus represent Khmer consonant clusters consisting of a stop + /h/, as in seen in derivation. This is not the case when the aspirated symbol is the prior member of a ligature (digraph).

One may anticipate that as in Modern Khmer, other initial clusters were pronounced variously with aspiration or a brief schwa after the first consonant. As an aid to the reader these purely epenthetic sounds are included in the broad phonetic representations with raised characters. In some cases there is an indication of these subphonemic sounds in the original spellings, while in others they are suggested by structural parallel with the modern language.

The realization of loanwords conforms to the above scheme insofar as possible. It cannot be expected that Khmer speakers would have long preserved the retroflex consonants (*t̄, th̄, d̄, dh̄, ɳ* and *ʂ*) or duplicated the Indian pronunciation of palatal *ś* and retroflex *ʂ* or been able to distinguish *ś* and *ʂ* from dental *s*.

Final *a* as well as Sanskrit suffixes such as *-ana* would normally be dropped in pronunciation: *sthita* /sthɪt/ ‘to stay’, *langhana* /lan/ ‘to violate’. Stressed *a* would have been [ɔ:] when followed by a single consonant (*kalaśa* ~ *klas* /k^hlɔ:h/ ‘ewer’), but [a] when followed by two or more consonants (*kadamva* /k^hdam/ ‘the tree *Mitragyna brunonis*’). Unstressed *a* appears both as [ə] and as [ɔ] (*daśami* /dɔsə’mi:/ ‘tenth (day)’). To set up rules for the other vowels would impose on the reader more detail than would be of practical value.

Morphology

The wordforms of vernacular Old Khmer are the same as in the modern language. The minimal word is the CVF monosyllable¹ (*le* /lɛ:/ ‘top’, *vāy* /wa:y/ ‘to beat’). The expanded monosyllable has the canonical form CCVF. This may be termed the subdisyllable on the ground that juncture between C₁ and C₂ may be close or open according to articulation, the resulting forms ranging on the phonetic level from monosyllabic (*sre* /srɛ:/ ‘ricefield’) to dissyllabic (*raloñ* ~ *rloñ* /rlɔ:ŋ/ [rɔːlɔ:ŋ ~ rɔːlɔ:ŋ/] ‘channel’).

The phonological dissyllable consists of a stressed CVF main syllable with an unstressed presyllable of either of two forms: CəN- (*lamñāc* /ləmˈŋa:c/ ‘withdrawal’) or Crə- (*trakāl* /trəˈka:l/ ‘to be high’).² A small number of dissyllables are found with analogic CəN- + a CCVF main syllable (*kaṃprvat* ~ *kaṃprvāt* /kəmˈpru:ət/ ‘one who cooperates’).

The CVF monosyllable serves as the primary wordbase in processes of derivation. It is here taken as a working hypothesis that all vernacular CCVF syllables are derivatives, and thus that syllable serves as the secondary wordbase. Affixes include infixes and prefixes.

The most conspicuous infixes are syllabic /-əN- ~ -əmn-/ and non-syllabic /-b-, -m-, -n-/, the latter two showing the allomorphs /-rəm-, -rən-/ in a small number of forms. An equally small number of forms show infixed /-r-, -ʔ-, -ŋ-, -h-/, none of which can be convincingly identified as yet. Examples: *tvañ* /dʉ:əŋ/ ‘coconut’, > *thpvañ* /tʰbʉ:əŋ/ ‘head’; *siñ* /sɪŋ/ ‘to officiate’, > *smiñ* /smɪŋ/ ‘officiant’; **kap* /kɔp/ ‘to hide in the ground’, > *khnap* /kʰnɔp/ ‘grave; cache’.

Prefixes include /p- ~ b-; t- ~ d-; c- ~ j-; k- ~ g-; r- ~ l-; s-; m-/. These have syllabic allomorphs /prə- ~ brə-; trə- ~ drə-; crə- ~ jrə-; krə- ~ grə-; srə-; mrə-/. Examples: *tal* /dɔl/ ‘to reach’, > *phtal* /pʰdɔl/ ‘to deliver’; **reñ* /re:ŋ/ ‘to be continuous’, > *breñ* /bre:ŋ/ ‘to be traditional’; *kap* ~ **kop* /kɔ:p/ ‘to be possessed of’, > *prakop* /prəˈkɔ:p/ ‘to put in possession of’.

A special type of prefix is analogic in that it combines one or the other of the above consonantal prefixes with infix /-əN-/: /bəN-, dəN-, cəN-, kəN-, rəN-, ləN-, səN-, ʔəN-/.³ Of these /kəN-/ is the most productive, being particularly common in slavenames. Derivation normally shows three degrees: *luñ* /luŋ/ ‘to hollow’, > *khluiñ* /kʰluŋ/ ‘hollow space’, > *kaṃluñ* /kəmˈluŋ/ ‘inner space’.

One type of analogic derivation develops from the primary wordbase but omits the primary derivative: *vau* /wɔw/ ‘to be youngest’, > *kaṃvau* /kəmˈwɔw/ ‘one who is youngest’; the mediating **khvau* /kʰwɔw/ probably never existed. Another type forms the third stage not with infix /-əN-/ (as in *kaṃluñ*) but with a compound prefix: *teñ* /dɛ:ŋ/ ‘servant’, > *steñ* /sdɛ:ŋ/ ‘ecclesiastic rank and title’, > *kaṃsteñ* /kəmˈstɛ:ŋ/ ‘ecclesiastic title of higher rank’ (instead of **saṃteñ* /səmˈdɛ:ŋ/).

¹C = any initial consonant, V = any vowel nucleus (monophthongue or diphthongue), and F = a permitted final consonant, which may or may not be present.

²The /ə/ = the short neutral allophone of /ɛ/; the /N/ = an irregularly assimilating nasal consonant (/ŋ, ɲ, n, m/).

³Voiced counterparts (/bəN-, dəN-, jəN-, gəN-/) of these analogic prefixes apparently do not occur.

With the prefixes may be grouped /R-/ , representing reduplication of the wordbase initial or of the entire following syllable, in the latter case usually with neutralization of the vowel: **kre*k /krɔ:k/ 'to move, stir', > *kakre*k /kə'krɔ:k ~ kkrɔ:k/ 'to shake, quake'; **cān* /caŋ/ 'to tap', > *cañcān* /cəŋ'caŋ/ 'to chop'.

If these affixes are readily isolable from the derivatives in which they occur, their function is enigmatic and will so remain until the affixational system of common Mon-Khmer is investigated thoroughly.

Syntax

The syntax of Old Khmer is nearly identical to that of modern Khmer. The major wordclasses are verbs and nouns, both divisible into subclasses. Minor wordclasses include the preposition, conjunction and adverb. All of these are defined exclusively by their syntactic function, though it must be admitted that grammaticalization raises questions as to whether that process is complete.

The sentence has the same structure as in the modern language: *subject + verb + optional object*. The noun phrase is normally *head (regent) + attribute (dependent)*, while the prepositional phrase is *preposition + complement*. Both the sentence and the noun phrase with demonstrative pronoun are liable to inversion for topicalization or other stylistic effect.

The difficulties of interpreting epigraphic texts are almost entirely of a lexical kind, and of these the majority center on the items *gi* and *ta*, both of high frequency. Such grammar as appears in the dictionary is confined to my definitions and the quotations given under specific entries.

In this connection it behooves the native speaker to bear in mind that Old Khmer is not modern Khmer. Indeed, it is a foreign language, and one which he should approach with studied objectivity. Without objectivity he lapses into overconfidence, a quality which has impaired more than one otherwise sound interpretation.

For example, as long as *ta* is seen as a case-marker the native speaker's interpretation is flawed. I hardly expect him to receive my analysis of *gi* without scorn or strong reservations, but his understanding of any text he works on will be imperfect until he recognizes its operation in the older language.

The trouble which these two items create for the specialist is owing in large part to the wrongful imposition on modern Khmer of western grammatical categories. It should be of some consolation that Anglophone and Francophone scholars encounter problems of this same order in working on Old English and Old French. The older languages cannot be understood if they are seen as modern.

I can only recommend, finally, that the scholar and student pay particular attention to the rôle of *gi*, to the 'headless *ta*' construction, to the grammaticalization of verbs and nouns into prepositions, and to the pervasive use of apposition.

In closing, I note my deep gratitude to my colleague Doug Cooper, who has labored long and hard to prepare a difficult manuscript for publication. All shortcomings in the body of the dictionary should of course be ascribed to myself alone.

Philip N. Jenner
Olympia, Washington

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Symbols and Abbreviations

†	not listed in <i>Dictionary of pre-Angkorian Khmer</i> .
~	in free variation with; or.
*	unattested; not listed in Sanskrit dictionaries.
°	minus a preceding or following constituent.
□	one-place lacuna.
=	separating a morpheme written in ligature with a preceding form.
→	develops into a later or simpler form.
←	develops from an earlier form.
K.****	K number has not yet been assigned.
▶	entry continues on the next page.
abl.	ablative.
adv.	adverb.
APK I	Cœdès, <i>Articles sur le pays khmer</i> , 1989.
APK II	Cœdès, <i>Articles sur le pays khmer</i> , 1992.
ASEMI	<i>Asie du Sud-Est et Monde Insulindien</i> (Paris).
BEFEO	<i>Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient</i> .
Bsm	Buddhism.
Bst	Buddhist.
C	Cœdès, <i>Inscriptions du Cambodge</i> , 8 vols.
cf.	<i>confere</i> = compare.
CJ ms	manuscript by Claude Jacques.
conj.	conjunction.
cs.	causative.
dem.	demonstrative.
dim.	diminutive.
fem.	feminine gender.
hapax	<i>hapax legomenon</i> , form occurs only once in the corpus.
ibid.	<i>ibidem</i> , in the place cited directly above.
id.	<i>idem</i> , the same.
i.e.	<i>id est</i> = that is (to say).
ifx	infix.
indef.	indefinite.

<i>interj.</i>	interjection.
<i>interr.</i>	interrogative.
<i>intr.</i>	intransitive.
<i>JA</i>	<i>Journal Asiatique.</i>
<i>JSS</i>	<i>Journal of the Siam Society.</i>
<i>LKM</i>	Jenner and Pou, <i>Lexicon of Khmer Morphology.</i>
<i>LS</i>	Long Seam, <i>Dictionnaire du khmer ancien.</i>
<i>MA</i>	<i>Mémoires Archéologiques de l'EFEO.</i>
<i>masc.</i>	masculine gender.
<i>MKS</i>	<i>Mon-Khmer Studies Journal.</i>
<i>mod.</i>	modern.
<i>MW</i>	Monier-Williams.
<i>n.</i>	noun.
<i>NIC</i>	Pou, <i>Nouvelles Inscriptions du Cambodge.</i>
<i>nom.</i>	nominative.
<i>NP</i>	noun phrase.
<i>nt.</i>	neuter gender.
<i>num.</i>	numeral.
<i>pfx</i>	prefix.
<i>pl.</i>	plural.
<i>Pou</i>	Saveros Pou, <i>Dictionnaire vieux-khmer.</i>
<i>pre-A.</i>	pre-Angkorian.
<i>prep.</i>	preposition.
<i>pro.</i>	pronoun.
<i>ps.</i>	passive.
<i>recip.</i>	reciprocal.
<i>S</i>	<i>Supplément</i> to Pou 2004 (pages 557-731).
<i>sc.</i>	<i>scilicet</i> (with following word understood).
<i>sfx</i>	suffix.
<i>sg.</i>	singular.
<i>Skt</i>	Sanskrit.
<i>SNR</i>	Stchoupak, Nitti et Renou.
<i>st.</i>	stative.
<i>tr.</i>	transitive.
<i>v.</i>	verb.

Alphabetical Order

Note that ' is the consonant /ʔ/ with its modifiable inherent vowel, that it comes after *ha*, and that it is dropped before initial independent vowels. *Anusvāra* (-ṃ) and *visarga* (-ḥ) are grouped with the vowel immediately before them, while the independent vowels are ordered after the corresponding conjunct vowel. The reference table below pertains to both the pre-Angkor and Angkorian dictionaries; however, not all vowels and vowel combination are found in Old Khmer.

Consonant symbols

ka, kha, ga, gha, ṅa;
ca, cha, ja, jha, ña;
ṭa, ṭha, ḍa, ḍha, ṇa;
ta, tha, da, dha, na;
pa, pha, ba, bha, ma;
ya, ra, la, va;
śa, ṣa, sa, ha;
 'a.

Vowel symbols

'a, 'aṃ, 'aḥ; 'ā, 'āṃ, 'āḥ;
 'i, 'iṃ, 'iḥ, i, iṃ, iḥ;
 'ī, 'īṃ, 'īḥ, ī, īṃ, īḥ;
 'u, 'uṃ, 'uḥ, u, uṃ, uḥ;
 'ū, 'ūṃ, 'ūḥ, ū, ūṃ, ūḥ;
 ṛ, ṝ, ḷ, ḹ;
 'e, 'eṃ, 'eḥ, e, eṃ, eḥ;
 'ai, 'aiṃ, 'aiḥ, ai, aiṃ aiḥ;
 'o, 'oṃ, 'oḥ, o, oṃ, oḥ;
 'au, 'auṃ, 'auḥ, au, auṃ, auḥ.

A Dictionary of Angkorian Khmer

k

ka ~ ***ko** /kɔː/. [Pre-A. *ka*; mod. *ṅ ka* /kaː/ “v. to build, construct, create, found; to base on; to commence, start up; to come into being”, also mod. *ṅ ka* /kaː/ “conj. marker of sequential or consecutive action ...”; cf. Thai *ṅ /kɔː/* ‘then, consequently, also, too’¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To come into being, come about, arise; to come to pass, take place, happen; to start up, begin. 2. *v.tr.* To bring into being, bring about, give rise to, create; to cause, effect, produce, engender; to take up, begin. 3. *conj. introducing a consequential main clause*.² See *raṅko*, *’aṅka*.

nau rū kule ta ’nak si man ka ’āc ti paryyan hoṅ ... (K.444B:9-10; K.868A:22; K.174S:4-5), ‘[You] shall bring members of the families of male servitors whom [you] may have occasion to teach ...’.

ka gi noḥ bhūmi noḥ ta srac ti jau hoṅ hetu man mān ’apavāda nu ’nak vraḥ thpall vyavahāra (K.348:2-3), ‘It turned out that the said land was eventually disposed of because there had been a dispute [over it] with the residents of Vraḥ Thpal, who had taken the matter to court’.

... mān iss yātana yāvat candrāditya ka mān ley ... (K.868B:4-5),³ ‘... shall suffer all torments for as long as the moon and sun shall happen to go on shining ...’.

neḥ ka gi prasir nā vraḥ dvāra ta vvaṃ srac ta roḥ (K.348:1), ‘This continues the text on the holy doorway, which was not finished as is (as it stands)’.

... leṅ santāna dhūli jeṅ vraḥ kamrateṅ ’aṅ śrī jayendrapandita ti māṭṭrakṣa gi nu ka ta mān bhūmyupāya noḥ phoṅ pradvaṅ (K.219:11-3), ‘... so that the *dhūli jeṅ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Jayendrapaṇḍita’s line on [his] mother’s side might come to be the one possessing the said landed property henceforth’.

neḥ ta ’aṃpāl neḥ caṃnyar dau man ka dai ti leṅ ’aṅ tyaṅ man ’āyatta ta kamrateṅ ’aṅ vraḥ guru nā do ta stap varttamana pradvaṅ dau ... (K.450:26-8), ‘All of these, [and] in addition [those] whom I do not happen to know, are [ones] who are to be under the authority of My High Lord the royal preceptor second-class who receives reports hereafter ...’.⁴

man ka chloṅ gi vraḥ kuti śrī yaśodharāśrama ... (K.349:11-2), ‘When [they] came to dedicate the holy cells of the Śrī Yaśodharāśrama ...’.

¹Haas, 1a.

²Probably by grammaticalization of ‘...’, it turns out that, it happens (as a consequence) that ...’. Long Siem, 60, defines the item as ‘particule conjonctive’; Pou, 59a: “Part. inchoative, marquant le début d’une action, comme résultat ou suite de ce qui précède.” In a few cases *ka* is a misreading of *ta*: for example, *’nak ta paṃre kaṃnuṅ ka vraḥ dvār ...* (K.415:7), ‘Individuals for service within the holy doors ...’.

³The parallel texts of K.444B:33, C:1 or K.175S:14 lack this *ka*.

⁴Cf. C III:114.

kak. See *kok*.

kakoh /k^əkəh/ ~ **krakuḥh** /krə^hkəh/. †[Mod. **ကကော**: *kakoh* /ka^hkah/ ~ **ကြကော**: *krakoh* /kra^hkah/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Nauclea orientalis* or *Sindura sumatrana*, or *S. cochinchinensis* ...)”]; analysis uncertain]. *n.* The tree *Sindora cochinchinensis* Baill. (Cæsalpinaceæ).¹

krakuḥh: K.262S:36, 44 (A.D. 983, C VII:160);

kakoh: K.190:4 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

sthalā krakuḥh (K.262S:36), toponym (‘knoll of the *Sindora* tree(s)’);²

sre ti utara krakuḥh (K.262S:44), ‘the ricefield north of the *Sindora* tree(s)’.

rlaṃ kakoh (K.190:4-5), toponym (?) (‘marshland by the *Sindora* tree(s)’).

kakrek /k^əkrɛ:k/. †[Mod. **ကကြက်** *kakræk* /ka^hkra:ək/ “*v.* to tremble, shake, shudder, vibrate; to fluctuate, oscillate; to rumble”]; pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’ + **krək* /krɛ:k/. *v.intr.* To shake, quake. Cf. *kamrek*, *carāp*, *prakampita*.

K.413B:53 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

ksaṇa noḥ phdai karom neḥ kakrek sap diṣa (K.413B:52-3), ‘At that instant this earth quaked in every direction’.

kagām /kə^hgam/. †[Prob. a reduction of **kragām* /krə^hgam/, pfx /krə- → kə-/ + **gām* /gam/]. *v.st.* To be grouped, bunched, clustered.

K.31:7 (A.D. 1019, C II:29), hapax.

saptaparna kagām (K.31:6-7), toponym (‘[the *sruk* of] the clustered *Alstonia scholaris* tree(s)’).

***kañ.** See **kāñ*.

kañkaṇa ~ **kañkana** /kəṇ^hkə:n/. †[Skt *kañkaṇa* ‘bracelet, ornament for the wrist; ring’]. *n.* Wristlet, bracelet.³ Cf. *kaṭaka*.

kañkana: K.262N:4 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.381:8 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255); K.194/383A:31, 48

(A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134-54); K.136:16 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:284);

kañkaṇa: K.669C:3 (A.D. 971, C I:159); K.263D:4 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

kañval /kəṇ^hwəl/. [Pre-A. *kañval*; mod. **ကန့်ဝဲ** *kañva^l* /kaṇ^hwəl/ “*adj.* to be concerned, apprehensive, anxious; *n.* anxiety, worry, unrest; stress; disturbance, trouble”; ifx /-əN-/ + *khval* /k^hwəl/ ‘to be roiled’]. 1. *n.* Act or result of roiling, troubling, stirring up, perturbing; trouble, disturbance. 2. *v.tr.* To cause trouble to, disturb, annoy, agitate, excite. Cf. *kravol*.

K.410/I:11 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10), hapax.

nau ruv ’anak ta cval sām pi tamaḥ tapovanāvāsa noḥ pi thve kañval ... (K.410/I:9-11), ‘Persons who make it a practice to enter with the object of damaging the dwellings in [this] *tapovana* [or] to cause disturbances ...’.

¹Martin, 99; Pou et Martin, 29 (item 66); Pou, 114. The transcription at C VI:90 reads *kaṇkoh* with a lacuna at the head of line 5. The lacuna probably represents an erasure by the lapicide or an imperfection in the stone. K.239S:34 (A.D. 966, C VII:128) has the form *kaṇoh*, which seems to have no connection with the form in question here.

²Cf. C IV:117, note 6.

³‘Wristlet’ is proposed to avoid confusion with *kaṭaka*. C I:181 renders it ‘brassard’ (= arm-guard, armlet), which rightly suggests a piece of body-armor.

kañsamaya /kaŋsə'mɔy/. †[Skt **kañsamaya*, < *kañsa* 'a metal: tutenague or white copper, brass, bell-metal', + *maya*]. *v.st.* To be made of *kañsa* or any of various alloys.

K.194/383B:3 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII" 134-54), hapax.

kañcan ~ **kañcān** /kəŋ'can/. [Pre-A. *kañcan* ~ *kañcann*; ifx /-ən-/ + *kcan* ~ **kcān* /k^hcan/]. *n.* Slavename.

kañcān: passim, 16 occurrences;

kañcan: passim, 16 occurrences.

kañjuh /kəŋ'juh/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **khjuh* /k^hjuh/]. *n.* That which is dropped: droppings, dung, manure.¹

K.420:21 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.587:8 (A.D. 1049/66, C III:122); K.208:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); Ka.87:23 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

vnur kañjuh taroñ (K.420:21) ~ *kañjuh vrañ* (K.587:8) ~ *sre kañjuh vrañ* (K.208:34), toponyms.

kañjuh mān (Ka.87:23), literally 'fowl droppings'.³

kañje /kəŋ'jɛ/. [Pre-A. *kañje*; mod. កញ្ជី *kañjæ* /kəŋ'cɛ:/ "n. k. of woven basket (about 12 in. in diameter) ..."; analogic pfx /kəŋ-/ + *je* /jɛ:/ 'basket, bushel']. *n.* Unidentified kind of basket.

K.809:22 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.347E:19, 23 (A.D. 979, C VI:183); K.158B:26 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.350:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

kañjrap ~ **kañjrep** /kəŋ'jrap/. [Pre-A. *kañjrap*; analogic pfx /kəŋ-/ + **jrap* ~ **jrep* /jrap/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) captive, prisoner of war. Cf. *phsok*.

kañjrep: K.814E:58 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404);

kañjrap: K.270N/2':35 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

sre kañjrap thmik (K.270N/2':35), 'ricefield (worked by) transported captives'.⁴

sruk kañjrep prasir (K.814E:58), 'sruk (peopled by) captives (cited) in a writ'.

kaṭaka ~ **kataka** /kɑːk/. [Pre-A. *kaṭaka*; Skt *kaṭaka* 'ring, hoop, link; (gold, shell) bracelet']. *n.* Bracelet. Cf. *kañkaṇa*.

kataka: K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

kaṭaka: K.262N:5, 7 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:3, C:7, 9, 11 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:4, 7 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.754B:19 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282).

kaṭāha ~ **kadāha** ~ **gadāha** /kɑːh/. †[Mod. ខ្នុះ *khdaḥ* /k^hteəh/ "n. large pan, frying pan, wok"; Skt *kaṭāha* 'frying-pan, saucepan (of a semi-spheroidal shape and with handles) ...'; cf. Thai กระทะ /kat^háʔ/ 'frying-pan, skillet', Old Javanese *kaḍāha*]. *n.* Round-bottomed metal pan for frying: wok.⁵ ▶

¹See NIC II/III:223, note 18.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

³Cf. mod. កញ្ជីស្រមៃ *kañjus mā'n* /kəŋcɔh 'moəŋ/ "n. k. of skin rash, prurigo, psoriasis, prickly heat".

⁴*Kañjrap thmik* and *kañjrep prasir* may be toponyms.

⁵NIC II/III:221: 'Chaudrons'.

kaḍāha: 21 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.415:6** (A.D. 877, C V:86);
kaṭāha: **K.958:35** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.263D:14** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.366B:25** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.450:9** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); **K.542:11** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221);
gaḍāha: **K.713B:3, 17** (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.192:5** (A.D. 956, C VI:128); **K.19:11** (A.D. 964, C VI:143); **K.843B:26** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.420:22** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); **Ka.87:16, 19** (*unassigned*, NIC II/III:219).

kaṇṭha. See *kaṇṭhī*.

kaṇṭhī ~ **kaṇṭhi** ~ **kaṇṭhi** ~ **kanthī** ~ **kanthi** /kan'thi:/ ~ **kaṇṭha** /kan/.
 †[Skt *kaṇṭhī* 'necklace, collar, ornament for the neck', < *kaṇṭha* 'throat, neck'].
n. Necklace. Cf. *nīlakantha*.

kaṇṭha: **K.88:11** (A.D. 1003, C VII:30);
kanthi: **K.291:7** (A.D. 910, C III:199);
kanthī: **K.262N:7** (A.D. 968, C IV:108);
kaṇṭhi: **K.194:31** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134);
kaṇṭhi: **K.669C:7, 9, 11** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.263D:7** (A.D. 984, C IV:118);
kaṇṭhī: **K.194/383A:31** (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

kaṇṭhī. See *kaṇṭhī*.

kat¹ /kət/. †[Mod. कट् *ka't* /kat/ "v. to mark, note, write down, take notes; to observe, remark ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To make a mark on: to mark, note (jot) down, enter, inscribe, register. 2. *v.tr.* To remark, note, observe, mind.¹

K.617:5 (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56; *NIC* II/III:224); **K.569:13, 23** (A.D. 1306, *MA* I, № 4:79, *NIC* II/III:166).

□ □ □ *kat cām vraḥ pāñjīy ...* (K.617:5), '... to record [and] keep the holy registers ...'.
'nak varṇna nā vraḥ kamrateñ 'aṅ kat us phtal ... (K.569:12-3), 'Members of the corporation attached to My Holy High Lady registered the firewood that was delivered ...'.
caturbhūtāsa gi ta kat phtal viñ ... (K.569:23-4), 'The four secretaries (are the ones who) registered [it] and once again delivered [it] ...'.

kat² ~ **kata** ~ **kāt** /kat/. †[Mod. कट् *kā't* /kat/ "v. to cut, slice, slit; to divide, detach; to penetrate, pass through, cut through / across, take a short cut; to interrupt; to solve, untangle; to settle (*a matter*); to decide (*a legal case*); v. to ignite, catch / start (*of a fire*); *adj.* to be hybrid, of mixed blood or ethnic origin ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To cut (*through*), slice; to divide (*up*); to cut off, cut short. 2. *v.tr.* To cut in, into, across; to pass through, cross. See *kaṃnat*, *khnāt*, *saṅkat*, *skat*.

kāt: **K.292:3** (A.D. 1011, C III:205);
kata: **K.299:23** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156);
kat: **K.258A:46** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.569:13, 23** (A.D. 1306, *MA* I, № 4:77, *NIC* II:174, II/III:166); **K.100:5** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); **K.991:11, 11 bis** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191);
K.299:23, 23 bis (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:441, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

kataka. See *kaṭaka*.

katuka /kḍuk/. †[Skt *kaṭuka* 'sharp, pungent', and name of several plants]. *n*.
 Toponym.

K.235D:38 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).
caṃnat katuka (K.235D:38), toponym ('the settlement of Kaṭuka').²

¹See *NIC* II/III:170, note 17.

²Referred to in the Sanskrit text of K.235B:29 as *kaṭukapura*.

katyān /kdi:əŋ/. †[Mod. កញ្ចឹង *kañtīn* /kan'dʒŋ/ “*n.* small bell, hand bell; door bell; bell jar”¹]. *n.* Small bell, chime.

K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

kathā /ka'tha: > kə'tha:/. [Pre-A. *kathā*; mod. កថា *kathā* /ka'tha:/ “*n.* speech, address; dialogue; discourse; topic; story, saying ...”; Skt *kathā* ‘conversation, speech, talking together; talk, mention; story, tale ...’; cf. Old Javanese *kathā*]. *v.tr.* To say, state, declare, announce; to tell, report; to inform, notify, advise.² See *thā*.

passim, 31 occurrences of which the earliest is K.181B:5, 6, 14 (A.D. 962).

grāmaṃṛddhi kathā man bhūmi vraī vraḥ ganloṅ ... (K.175E:2), ‘The village elders said that the forest land of Vraḥ Ganloṅ ...’.

kathor /ka'tho:r > kə'tho:r/. †[Mod. កន្ទោរ *kanthor* /kan'tha:or/ “*n.* spittoon; chamber pot, bedpan”; Skt *kaṭora* ‘kind of cup or vessel’, probably through an unidentified Prākṛta *kaṭṭora*;³ cf. Thai กะโถน /katʰōn/ ~ กระโถน /kratʰōn/ ‘spittoon’,⁴ ‘a spittoon; a cuspidor; a commode’⁵, ‘a spittoon; a cuspidor; a chamber pot’⁶]. *n.* A vessel of unidentified form and function, perhaps a cuspidor.⁷

K.89:6 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.470:8 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

kathor prak mvay (K.470:8), ‘one silver vessel’.

kadamva /kdam/. [Pre-A. *kadamva* ~ *kadam*; mod. ក្នុង *kdamb* /kʰtɔm/ “*n.* tree of paradise (prob. *Mitragyna brunonis* or *M. javanica*)”; Skt *kadamba*, name of several botanical species; cf. Old Javanese *kadamba*]. *n.* A tree species identified with modern *Mitragyna brunonis* (Wall. ex G. Don) Craib (Rubiaceae).⁸

K.957A:12, 13 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.153:5, 6 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.219:15 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:101 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

kadāha. See *kaṭāha*.

kadaḥ /kdaḥ/ (?). †[Not to be identified with *kaṭāha* ‘wok’]. *n.* Unidentified.⁹

K.206:37 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

... *vraḥ sabhā ta mān sruk maṅgalapura kadaḥ iss ...* (K.206:37), ‘... a member of the royal court who possesses the whole of *sruk* Maṅgalapura Kadaḥ ...’ (?).

kadāha. See *kaṭāha*.

¹I owe this identification to Pou, 66b.

²No nominal senses have been noted. In 19 cases *kathā* is followed by *man*.

³Cf. Hindi *kaṭorā* ‘big bowl’ (Tiwari, 112b).

⁴Haas, 9b.

⁵McFarland, 33a.

⁶Sethaputra, I:37a.

⁷Cf. C III:167, note 10. Pou, “Lexicologie,” 108: “Bol en métal, d’usage encore indéfini,” followed by argument against ‘crachoir’.

⁸Martin, 123; Pou, 66b.

⁹Cf. C III:16, note 2.

kadukah /kədu'kah > kdu'kah/ (?). †[Perhaps for Skt **kadrūka*, diminutive of *kadru* 'a brown Soma-vessel', < *adj.* 'brown, reddish-brown']. *n.* Unidentified article of *devadravya*, probably a cult utensil.

K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

kadukah prak 2 (K.669C:20), 'two silver *kadukah*'.

kadeñ /kde:ŋ/ ~ **kadyañ** /kdi:əŋ/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Toponym.¹

kadyañ: K.956:52 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:128);

kadeñ: K.989B:10, 11 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.938B:5 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121).

kamrateñ jagat kadeñ (K.989B:10, 11), 'the High Lord of the World at Kadeñ'.

vnur vrah kadyañ (K.956:52), toponym ('hill of the sanctuary at Kadyañ?').

kadyañ. See *kadeñ*.

kan ~ **kān** /kan/. [Pre-A. *kan* ~ *kān*; mod. **𑀓𑀭** *kā'n* /kan/ "v. to hold / carry in the hand, grasp, hang on to; to control, be in charge of, be responsible for; to withstand, support, sustain, bear; to hold to, believe in, keep / observe (e.g., a religion); (of a spirit) to possess ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To hold (*in the hand*), grip, grasp, clutch; to handle. 2. *v.tr.* To hold (*office*), wield (*power*), exercise (*control*). 3. *v.tr.* To hold, secure, make fast. 4. *n.* Personal name. See *phkan*.

kān: K.933:25 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

kan: K.99N:6 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.598C:12 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230);

K.350S:13 (978-1077, C VI:187).

kanaka /k^ənək/. [Pre-A. *kanaka*; Skt *kanaka* 'gold' and 'of gold, golden']. 1. *n.* Gold. 2. *v.st.* To be of gold.

K.270S/2^c:14 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.277N:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

kanakadaṇḍa ~ **kanakadanda** /k^ənəkə'dan/. †[Skt **kanakadaṇḍa* 'having a handle made of gold', < *kanaka*, + *daṇḍa*]. 1. *v.st.* To be gold-handled. 2. *n.* Gold-handled parasol.

kanakadanda: K.415:3 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.262N:9 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444B:6, 8 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.263D:16 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.175S:3, 4 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

kanakadaṇḍa: K.868A:20, 21 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.194/383A:30 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

kanakabhāga /k^ənəkə'bha:k/. †[Skt **kanakabhāga* 'region of gold' or 'having gold as one's lot or good fortune', < *kanaka*, + *bhāga*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.754:29 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:285), hapax.

kanakāṅga /k^ənəkā:ŋ/. †[Skt **kanakāṅga*, < *kanaka*, + *aṅga*]. *v.st.* To have a body of gold, be gold-bodied, made of gold.

K.276:5, 14, 15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

bhagavatī śrīy kanakāṅga (K.276:14), '[an image] of the blessed Śrī with a gold body'.

hemadolā mvāy 'ardhalo mvāy kanakāṅga (K.276:15), 'one gold palanquin; one *ardhalo* with a gold body'.

¹Cf. C VII:122, note 1.

kanarem ~ **kanareṃ** /kʰnə're:m/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified tree species.

kanareṃ: K.165N:21, 22 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

kanarem: K.165N:20 (*id.*)

kantāl ~ **kantal** ~ **kandāl** /kən'da:l/. [Pre-A. *kantāl*; mod. កណ្តាល *kanṭāl* /kanda:l/ “*n.* center, middle; mean, medium; *adj.* to be medium, average, intermediate; central; *prep.* between, in the middle of”; *ifx* /-ən-/ + **khtāl* ~ **ktāl* /kda:l/]. 1. *n.* Center, middle. 2. *v.st.* To be in the center or middle.

kandāl: K.158B:18 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);¹

kantal: K.105/1^o:14 (A.D. 912? C VI:183).

kantāl: *passim*, 67 occurrences.

kanteñ. See *kaṃṭyañ*.

kantem ~ **kantem** /kən'dɛ:m/. †[Analogic *px* /kən-/ + *tem* /dɛ:m/, q.v.]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) one who is first or original. 2. *n.* Slavename.

kantem: K.772:6, 12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.370:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

kantem: 28 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:41, 45 (A.D. 878-977, C I:37).

kantai ~ **kantaiy** /kən'dɛy/. [Pre-A. *kantai* ~ *kantaiy*; cf. mod. កន្សៃ *kansai* /kan'say/ “*n.* wife / consort (*esp.* of the Buddha)”; analogic *px* /kən-/ + *tai* /dɛy/]. 1. *n.* Female person, *esp.* commoner. 2. *n.* Wife.

kantaiy: K.956:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

kantai: K.548:3 (A.D. 802/77, C II:154 K.256C:51 (A.D. 979, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89);

K.262S:17 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.650B:20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.617:30 (A.D. 978-1077, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224).

kantol /kən'do:l/. †[Mod. កណ្តាល *kanṭol* /kan'da:ol/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Careya sphaerica* ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Botanical species identified with the small tree *Careya sphaerica* Roxb. (Myrtaceæ).²

K.572A:6, B:4 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:366); K.292/II^o, D:16 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.569A:6 (A.D. 1011, *MA*, I, № 4:77).

kantyañ. See *kaṃṭyañ*.

kantvan. See *kaṃṭvan*.

kanthi ~ **kanthī**. See *kaṃṭhī*.

kandan /kən'dɔn/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified, prob. a botanical species.

K.205:13 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.956:36, 37, 38 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

kandāl. See *kantāl*.

¹Surely an inadvertence for *kantāl*.

²Martin, 109; Pou et Martin, 27 (item 58); Pou, 71a.

kandin /kən'dɪn/ (?). [Pre-Angkorian *kandin*; cf. mod. ក្រដាស *kandin* /kən'tuən/ “n. large earthen pot used esp. for storing fish sauce”; analogic pfx /kən-/ + **din* /dɪn/]. *n.* A vessel, prob. earthenware, of unidentified form and use.¹

K.674:4, 5, 6 (A.D. 966?, C VII:89); K.669B:4, 12, 19, 30 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.105:26 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.467:19 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.468:5, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

kandel¹ /kən'de:l/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **khdel* /k^hde:l/]. *n.* That which is or can be spread out: mat, mattress.

K.329B:18 (A.D. 893, NIC II:75, II...II:76); K.413/II:35 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91).²

kandel slik 1 (K.329B:18), ‘four hundred mats’.

khney khnal kandel (K.41B:35-6), ‘pillows, cushions, mats’.

kandel² /kən'de:l/. †[Mod. ក្រដាស *kandēl* /kən'te:l/ “adj. to be stocky, heavysset, short and wide”,³ ifx /-ən-/ + **khdel* /k^hde:l/]. *v.st.* To be dense, massive, thick, thickset.

K.713B:27 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

sruk stuk kandel (K.713B:27), toponym (‘*sruk* of Stuk Kandel’ – ‘dense thicket’).

kandvāra ~ **kandvār** /kən'dwa:r/. [Pre-A. *kandvār*; analogic pfx /kən-/ + *dvāra*]. 1. *n.* A doored space or apartment, esp. a palace chamber reserved for special use, such as audiences or deliberations.⁴ 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) the college or faculty of experts for whom such a chamber is reserved.⁵

kandvār: K.950:3, 10, 16 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.165N:15 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.659:11 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.158D:6 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.843C:28 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

kandvāra: K.259S:9 (A.D. 952, C VII:50); K.205:19 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:7 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235C:63 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.91B:29 (A.D. 878-977, C II:126).

... *vāp pas khloñ kandvār cralo vyādhapura* ... (K.950:2-4), ‘... the *vāp* Pas, assistant director of the audience chamber in Vyādhapura ...’.

... *khloñ kandvāra pakṣa khnet* (K.205:18-9), ‘... chairman of the chamber for the fortnight of the waxing moon.’

... *nu vraḥ kaṃmrateri śrī samaravīravamma sruk stuk slut ta khloñ kandvāra bhṛtti pi oy nu thlai dravya noḥ* (K.206:7-8), ‘... with the Holy High Lord Śrī Samaravīravarma the *sruk* of Stuk Slut, the chairman of the chamber who furnished the means with which to defray the cost of the property in question’.

mān vraḥ śāsana *vvaṃ ’āc ti mān vriha viṣaya kandvār nu cañcūla phoñ o ta sruk gaṅgā devīgrāma pr* ○ (K.158d:3-8), ‘There was [issued] a royal directive prohibiting there being local *kandvār* rice, castor-oil, and the like in the *sruk* of Gaṅgā, Devīgrāma, [and] Pṛ’.⁶

¹Pou, 73a: “Petite jarre pour conserves.” See also her “*Lexicographie*,” 102 (item 120).

²For K.413 see also *JSS*, 61.1 (January 1973):142, and *BEFEO*, LXV (1978):352-3.

³Note the mod. variant ក្រដាស *kandhēl* /kən'the:l/.

⁴This first gloss is owing to Pou, 74b, and her “*Lexicographie*,” 102.

⁵Cœdès (C III:14, note 8) took the form as based on Skt *dvāra*, as above, but conjectured that it designated “un fonctionnaire qui était chargé des portes.” This interpretation may prove to be justified but the weight of the evidence is against it. Pou’s interpretation is to be preferred, but fails (as does the present interpretation) to meet the requirements of the various contexts. Cf. Pou, 74b, also “*Lexicographie*,” 102. See also C II:113, note 6, III:14; *BEFEO*, XLIII:107, note 1.

⁶Cf. C II:113.

kanpas. See **kaṃpas*.

kanmi ~ **kanmī** /kən'mi:/ . †[Ifx /-ən-/ + *khmi* /k^hmi:/]. *n.* Desire, wish; hope. Cf. *iṣṭi*.

kanmī: K.158B:30 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);

kanmi: K.958N:7 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.352N:38 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

... *leñ siddhi pradvān mok prajā roh kanmi steñ 'añ rudrā* (K.958N:6-7), '... let [it] be the exclusive property of [his] descendants in keeping with the wishes of the *steñ 'añ Rudrā*'.

kanmyañ /kən'mi:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *kanmeñ* ~ *kanmeñri*; ifx /-ən-/ + **khmyañ* /k^hmi:əŋ/]. 1. *n.* One who is young: child, young person, youth. 2. *n.* Young servant, page. See *myañ*.

passim, 61 occurrences.

kanmyañ paṃre ~ *paṃmre* ~ *paṃre*, 'youths in service, = pages', 25 occurrences.

kanmvāy ~ **kanmvay** /kən'mu:əy/. [Pre-A. *kanmoy*; ifx /-ən-/ + **khmvāy* ~ **khmvay* /k^hmu:əy/]. *n.* One who is one degree removed from one's parents' generation: nephew/niece.

kanmvay: K.235C:82 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.237:10 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.782:8 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.200B:9, 9 *bis* (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.956:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.566B:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.91B:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

kanmvāy: K.238B:12 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.157:24 (A.D. 953, C VI:123); K.262S:5, 40, 41 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.257N:2, 28 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.221N:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.206:32 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235D:24, 30, 35, 43 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.237:4 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293).

kanyāt /kən'ja:t/ or /k^hni:t/ (?). [Pre-A. *kanyāt*; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified, prob. a toponym.

K.124:8 (A.D. 803, C III:170).

... *jmaḥ kurek kanyāt* (K.124:8), '... named the *kurek* of *Kanyāt*' (?).

kanrāk /kən'rak/. [Pre-A. *kanrak*; ifx /-ən-/ + **krāk* ~ **krak* /krak/]. *n.* Personal name.¹

K.809N:9 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.270N/1^o:2 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.192:12 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.350S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

'aṃraḥ kanrāk ḡho klan (K.809N:8-9), 'warder *Kanrāk*, *ḡho Klan*'.

'aṃraḥ kanrāk ḡho kanruk (K.270N/1^o:2), 'warder *Kanrāk*, *ḡho Kanruk*'.

tai kanrāk k[v]an 2 (K.350S:13), presumably '*tai Kanrāk* [and her] two children'.

ḡho kanrāk (K.192:12), '*ḡho Kanrāk*'.

kanrau ~ **kanrauv** /kən'rɔw/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + *krau* ~ *krauv* /krɔw/]. 1. *n.* One who is (from the) outside: outsider, foreigner, alien. 2. *n.* Slavename.

kanrauv: K.780A:23 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150);

kanrau: K.886:7, 9 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.270N/1^o:11 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:5 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.99N:6, 13, 16 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.949:7, 10 (A.D. 937, RS IV, № 117:216); K.262N:26, 29 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669D:29 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.240S/1^o:4 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.263D:43 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.598C:4, D:6 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.215:13 (A.D. 1027, C III:34); K.650A:16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.218:34, 34 *bis*, 54 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.222:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

¹Pou, 76b., suggests a connection with pre-Angkorian *kurāk*.

kanlañ. See *kanlāñ*.

kanlah ~ **kanlahh** ~ **kanlāh** /kən'lah/. [Pre-A. *kanlah* ~ *kanlahh*; mod. **𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓** *kanlah* /kən'lah/ “*clf.* half a; *n.* half”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *khlah* /k^hlah/]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) part, portion. 2. *n.* Half.

kanlāh: K.216S:50 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

kanlahh: K.989C:3, 4, 5 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

kanlah: K.548:6 (A.D. 802/77, C II:154); K.669C:8, 10 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.257N:26 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.598D:10 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); K.33:29 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.207:52 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.956:32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.34:23, 24, 26, 29 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

vrah *vasana* *kroy* *vnek* *mās* *khse* *kanlah* 1 (K.669C:10), ‘a holy vestment, back and front in gold, [with] one half-chain’.¹

... *cancyan* *kanlah* 1 *nian* *mās* *liñ* 1 *thmo* *ta* *gi* 3 *nīlavarṇna* ... (K.374:13-4), ‘... one half-ring weighing one *liñ* of gold [with] three blue stones on it ...’.²

kanlāñ ~ **kanlañ** /kən'lañ/. [Pre-A. *kanlāñ* ~ *kanlañ*; mod. **𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓** *kaṃlāññi* /kam'lañ/ “*n.* power, strength, force, energy, vigor; (*military*) forces”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *khlāñ* ~ *klañ* /k^hlañ/]. 1. *n.* Strength, force, power. 2. *n.* One who is strong or powerful.

kanlañ: K.809:38 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.605:5 (A.D. 923, C IV:77);

kanlāñ: K.713:21 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270N/1°:11 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.949:8 (A.D. 937, *RS* IV, № 117:216); K.957A:15 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.669C:40 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.774:11 (A.D. 995, C IV:64); K.693B:10 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.832B:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

kanloñ /kən'lōñ/. [Pre-A. *kanloñ* ~ *kaṃloñ*; mod. **𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓** *kanlañ* /kan'la:ñ/; ifx /-ƏN-/ + **kloñ* /k^hlōñ/, pfx /k-/ + **loñ* /lōñ/ ‘to pass’]. 1. *n.* Lapse, duration, period, interval; excess, transgression, violation. 2. *v.intr.* To pass, cross, traverse; to pass (*over*), lapse, slip; to pass, go by, elapse; to cross *from life to the beyond*, pass away, expire, die. 3. *v.tr.* To surpass, exceed; to trespass, transgress, violate. 4. *v.st.* To be late, deceased, defunct; to be surpassing, exceeding, excessive.

passim, 68 occurrences, of which 30 are *kanloñ* *kaṃrateñ* ‘añ, ‘My High Lady the (late) queen’.

... *khloñ* *vala* *stuk* *dañdoñ* ‘*adhyāpaka* ‘āy *kanloñ* *kaṃmrateñ* ‘añ *rājaguhā* ... (K.221S:6), ‘... the commandant of Stuk Dañdoñ, instructor to My High Lady the late queen of the Royal Grotto ...’.

... *mok* *cār* *praśasta* *ta* *śīlāstambha* ‘āy *vnaṃ* *ta* *nā* *vrah* *kaṃmrateñ* ‘añ *śrī* *samaravīravarmmasvāmi* *vrah* *kaṃmrateñ* ‘añ *śrī* *samaravīravarmmeśvara* *kanloñ* *kaṃmrateñ* ‘añ *śrī* *samaravīravarmmajannaniśvarī* *saṃ* *gaṇa* *nu* *kaṃmrateñ* *jagat* *kanloñ* *ruñ* ○ (K.232N:3-7), ‘... to come [and] engrave an edict on a stele at the sanctuary where [were housed] My Holy High Lord Śrī Samaravīravarmmasvāmin, My Holy High Lord Śrī Samaravīravarmeśvara, [and] the late princess My High Lady Śrī Samaravīravarmajananiśvarī, joining [them] with the High Lord of the World in the main sanctuary’.

kanloñ. See *kaṃloñ*.

¹Or ‘half-cord’, possibly denoting one of a pair, as in Hungarian; see *saṃvāra*.

²Cf. C VI:253, note 2.

kansā /kən'saː/. †[Perhaps ifx /-ən-/ + *khsā /kʰsaː/]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) elevation, eminence, high hill. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who is elevated or eminent.

K.263D:29 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.235D:22, 24 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:35, 36 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:173); K.379:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:213).

steñ 'añ vnaṃ kansā (K.235D:22, 24), 'the *steñ 'añ* of mount Kansā'.

kansin̄ /kən'siŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. *kansin̄*; probably ifx /-ən-/ + *khsin̄ /kʰsiŋ/]. Unidentified.

K.105:23 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.292/II^o:C:28 (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

vnaṃ kansin̄ (K.105:23), toponym.

sruk dhalā kansin̄ (K.292/II^o: C:28), toponym.

kansev /kən'se:w/. †[Prob. analogic pfx /kən-/ + *sev /se:w/]. *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to be of irregular shape.

K.56C:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

sre kansev (K.56C:26), 'irregular ricefield' or toponym.

kanso /kən'sɔː/ ~ **kaso**¹ /kə'sɔː/ (?). [Pre-A. *kanso*; analogic pfx /kən-/ + *so* /sɔː/]. *n.* One who is white. 2. *n.* Slavename.

kaso: K.269:12 (A.D. 921, C IV:74);¹

kanso: passim, 50 occurrences.

kanhas ~ **kaṃhass** /kən'hah/ (?). †[Ifx /-ən-/ + *khas* /khah/ (?)]. 1. *n.* High rank; dignity. 2. *n.* One of high rank.²

kaṃhass: K.33:32 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

kanhas: K.153:17 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.879:29 (A.D. 1041, C V:235).

si kanhas (K.153:17) ~ *gho kanhas* (K.879:29), slavename.

... *vnaṃ 'āc ti 'āyatva ta kaṃloñ phoñ nu kaṃhass* ○ (K.33:32), '... [they] are not to be under the authority of sundry *khloñ* and [others] of high rank'.

kanheñ. See *kanhyañ*.

kanhyañ /kən'hi:əŋ/ ~ **kanheñ** /kən'he:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *kañheñ*; analogic pfx /kən-/ + *hyañ* /hi:əŋ/ ~ *heñ* /he:ŋ/]. 1. (Perhaps originally an epithet with titles) *v.st.* To be most holy or royal. 2. *n.* Female of royal descent: princess.³

kanheñ: K.124:3, 4, 5 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

kanhyañ: passim, 51 occurrences.⁴

tai kanyañ, passim:39 occurrences, in addition to which *lap kanyañ*, with sex unmarked, is found in K.270:9 and K.271:24 (both A.D. 921).

... *kanhyañ sdāñ ... kanyañ sdāñ karom ...* (K.705:6-7), toponyms.

gi nu kanheñ kamrateñ 'añ ta cpoñ kvan kanheñ kamrateñ 'añ śrī jayendravalabhā cau ▶

¹The form is likely to be a lapicide's error.

²The etymology and both glosses are owing to Pou, *loc.cit.* Cf. C III:152, note 3.

³See Au Chhieng, "Études de philologie indo-khmère, IV," in *JA*, 254 (1966):160-1.

⁴The form *kanhyañ* occurs in four garbled passages of no diagnostic value: K.809:13 (A.D. 878/87), K.175W:2 (A.D. 987), and K.206:3, 39 (A.D. 1042).

kanheñ [kamraten?] 'añ śrī nṛpendradevī cau dvot vraḥ kamraten 'añ śrīndraloka ... (K.124:3-6), 'It was in this year that the princess My High Lady, eldest of the children of the princess My High Lady Śrī Jayendravalabhā, granddaughter of the princess My [High Lady?] Śrī Nṛpendradevī, [and] great-granddaughter of My Holy High Lord Śrī Indraloka ... '.

khñuṃ vraḥ kamraten 'añ divākarabhaṭṭa nu khñuṃ kanhyañ kamraten 'añ indralakṣmī ... (K.669C:31-2), 'Slaves of My Holy High Lord Divākarabhaṭṭa and slaves of the princess My High Lady Indralakṣmī ... '.

jaṃnvan ... ta gī rūpa kanhyañ kamraten 'añ sruk vijayapura ... (K.669D:37-9), 'Offerings ... to the image of the princess My High Lady of the *sruk* of Vijayapura ... '.

nā khñuṃ jaṃnvan kanhyañ kamraten 'añ indralakṣmī (K.263D:39), 'Item: slaves offered up to the princess My High Lady Indralakṣmī: ...'

kan'u ~ **kan'ū** /kən'ʔuː ~ kən'ʔuːw/. †[Analogic pfx /kən-/ + ū /ʔuːw/]. 1. *n.* One who is like an ape. 2. *n.* Slavename.

kan'ū: K.238B:2 (A.D. 949, C VI:119);

kan'u: K.879:16 (A.D. 1041, C V:235).

si kan'ū (K.238B:2), slavename ('ape').

kap¹ ~ ***kop** ~ **kaup** /kɔp/. [Pre-A. *kop* ~ *kap*; mod. **𑀓𑀭 kap** /ka:p/ "v. to be in favorable circumstances, ... ; v. to possess; *adj.* to be endowed with, be in essence"]. 1. *v.tr.* To take possession of, possess oneself of, appropriate; to take, hold (fast), keep. 2. *v.tr.* To be possessed of, in possession of; to possess, own. 3. *v.st.* To be possessed of good fortune. See *ckop*, *prakop*.

kaup: K.489:6 (A.D. 1278-1477, C III:229); K.144:5 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, 70:101);

kap: K.255:26 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.33:7 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.258A:34 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.413A:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.229:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

kaup ra (K.489:6; K.144:5), 'possessed of, provided with; endowed with' (?).

tai kap (K.33:7) ~ *gho kap* (K.258A:34), slavename.

'nak ta kap ypar padaḥ travāñ ... (K.299:14), 'Those who appropriate fields, houses, reservoirs ... '.

□ □ *cval com cap kap dvāra ...* (K.413A:6), '□□ to draw near [and] invest [the capital], to take [and] hold the gates, ... '.

kap² /kɔp/. †[Mod. **ka'p* /kap/ 'to be happy, blessed'² and **𑀓𑀭 kap** /ka:p/ 'to be fortunate, blessed', allomorphs of **𑀓𑀭 gā'p** /koəp/ "v. to fit, suit, match; *adj.* to be pleasing, suitable; well-mannered; to be pleased, satisfied"]. 1. *v.st.* To please, be pleasing; to be pleased. 2. *v.st.* To agree, conform, be agreeable; to be good, right, fit, seemly, meet, favorable.

K.466:13 (A.D. 1015, C III:219).

ri ta kap = pi cāp nu vala ta daṃnep = ra gi chpāñ nu vi □ □ □ □ (K.468:13), 'What must mainly be done with troops is battle against vi□□□□ '.

kap³. See *kāp*.

¹Cf. JA, 1883.1:498.

²Cf. mod. **𑀓𑀭 ska'p** /skap/ 'to be content, pleased'.

***kap** /kəp/. †[Mod. កប់ *ka'p* /kap/ “v. to bury; to hide, conceal; to disappear; to get lost; *adj.* to be buried, hidden”]. v.tr. To hide in the ground, bury. See *khnep*¹.

kap kep. See *kapkep*.

kapata /kʰəɔ:t/. †[Mod. ក្បត់ ~ ក្បួន *kpa't* ~ *kpath* /kbat/ “v. to betray, deceive; *adj.* to be unfaithful”; Skt *kapāṭa* ‘fraud, deceit, cheating, circumventing’]. v.intr. To practice deception, play false, betray one’s trust, go back on one’s word.

K.292A:21 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.207:32 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

daha yeñ mān ta kapata pi vvaṃ phgat roḥ pratijñā ta roḥ neḥ ... (K.292A:21), ‘If any among us play false by not keeping to the terms of the aforesaid declaration, ...’.

yeñ vvaṃ kapata pi thve 'apavāda tyañ (K.207:32-3), ‘Know that we shall not play false by retracting [this our oath]’.¹

kapāla /kʰəɔ:l/. †[Mod. ក្បាល *kpāl* /kʰəɔ:l/ “n. head; beginning, source (e.g., of a stream); top, front (*part*); heading (e.g., of a document or letter); bow (of a boat) ...”; Skt *kapāla* ‘cup, jar, dish; alms-bowl; skull, cranium’]. n. Head. Cf. *karañka*, *thpvañ*.

K.238A:17 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.352S:25, N:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

thyāy kapāla vlah (K.238A:17), ‘a pair of *thyāy* [cloths] for the head’.

vrai kapāla (K.352S:25, N:18), toponym.

kapila /kʰəɔ:l'a:/. †[Skt *kapilā* ‘a brown cow; a fabulous cow celebrated in the Purāṇas’, < *kapila* ‘brown, tawny, reddish’]. n. A brown or reddish cow (*held to yield an endless supply of milk*). Cf. *piṅgala*.

K.449B:27 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII:6:27, APK I:48); K.258A:51, B:4, 5, 14, 20, 26 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194/383A:37 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

vraḥ go kapila (K.449B:27), ‘sacred brown cows’.

vraḥ kapila (K.258A:51, B:4, 5, 14, 20, 26), ‘sacred brown cows’.

... *taṃryya 'seḥ go kapilādi 'val* (K.194/383A:37), ‘... elephants, horses, all sorts of brown cows’.²

kapur /kʰəɔ:r/ ~ **karpūra** /kar'bu:r/. †[Mod. ក្បួន *karpūr* /kar'bu:r/ “n. camphor”; Skt *karpūra* ‘camphor (either the plant or the resinous exudation or fruit)’; cf. Old Javanese *kapur* ~ *kapura* ~ *karpura* ‘camphor (the tree and its product)’³; note also Middle Mon *gapuiw* /gəpəw/ ‘lime’⁴]. 1. n. Camphor.⁵ 2. n. Personal name. See *kampur*. ▶

¹The *tyañ* is problematic.

²See *ādi*.

³Zoetmulder, I:799a, 810a.

⁴Shorto, 73.

⁵The Sanskrit text of K.235C:20 (stanza CIII) mentions *karpurakattikāstisra* ‘three catties of camphor’. Note modern Malay *kapur* ‘Camphor; chalk, lime; lime eaten with sireh-leaf’ (Wilkinson, I:510a). Confusion of Skt *karpūra* ‘camphor’ with *karkara* ‘lime’ may account for the assignment of ‘lime’ to the term for ‘camphor’. Pou, *loc. cit.*, gives “la chaux” as her sole gloss of Angkorian *kapur* as well as *kampur* ~ *kampor*.

karpūra: K.32:15 (A.D. 1116, C II:137);

kapur: K.240S:7 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.214B:15 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.598C:9 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58).

teñ karpūra (K.32:15), personal name.

gho kapur (K.240S:7) ~ *si kapur* (K.214B:15) ~ *tai kapur* (K.598C:9), slavename.

kapkep ~ **kap kep** /kəp'kɛ:p/ (?). [Pre-A. *kapkep*; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.¹

kap kep: K.255:26 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85);

kapkep: K.809:16 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.949:12 (A.D. 937, JSS, 1944:73, RS IV, № 117:216); K.258A:37 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.352N:6 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

kapvas /k^hbu:əh/ (?). †[Presumably pfx /k-/ + *pvas* /bu:əh/]. Unidentified.

K.212A:3 (A.D. 1027, C III:29), hapax.

sre kapvas (K.212A:3), 'a ricefield at Kapvas' (?).

kamandalu ~ **kamandalū** ~ **kamaṇḍalu** ~ **kamaṇḍalū** /kəmandə'lu:/. †[Skt *kamaṇḍalu* 'gourd or vessel made of wood or earth, used for water (by ascetics and students), a water-jar']. *n.* Water-jar. See *rupyakamandalu* ~ *rūpyakamaṇḍalu*, *hemakamaṇḍalu*.

kamaṇḍalū: K.669C:15, 24, 25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:13, 15, 16, 44 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

kamaṇḍalu: K.1198B:34, 34 *bis*, 35 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

kamandalū: K.262N:10, 14, 15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.659:23 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.258A:39 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.450:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

kamandalu: K.349:22 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.200B:3 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.754B:20 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.470:9 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

kampit. See *kampit*.

kamyān. See *kamyān*.

kamrateñi ~ **kamrateññi**. Misreadings of *kamrateñ*, engraved with a flourish to the virāma. See further C III: 38, note 1, 220 (lines 4-7). Cf. *steñi*, *kaṁsteñi* ~ *kaṁsteññi*.

K.263D:38 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.466:7, 9 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.235D:24, 30, 46, 57 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

kamrek /kəm'ɾɛ:k/. [Pre-A. *kaṁrek*: mod. 𑀓𑀢𑀤𑀫 *kaṁræk* /kam'ra:ək/ "v. to become excited/aroused (*esp. sexually*); to shake, tremble; *adj.* to be upset, emotionally agitated"; ifx /-əN-/ + **kre*k /krɛ:k/]. 1. *n.* Slight movement or motion: stirring, quivering, quaking, trembling, twitching. 2. *v.cs.* To set in motion, initiate an order.² 3. *n.* Initiating order, charter. 4. *v.intr.* To stir, quiver, quake, shake, tremble, twitch. 5. *v.st.* To be agitated. Cf. *kakrek*, *carāp*, *prakampita*.

K.484:8, 9 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LXIII:91, APK I:91).

nau kamrek vnek yeñ ta 'asaru nau kamrek caṁceṁ ta 'asaru ... (K.484:8-9), 'From evil twitchings of our eye, from evil twitchings of the eyebrow, ...'.

¹Found only as a slavename. See Pou, 82b.

²Senses attested in pre-Angkorian only. Cf. BEFEO, XXXVI:4, note 2.

kamval ~ **kaṃval** /kəm'wɔ:l/. [Cf. pre-A. *kaṃval* ~ *kamval* ~ *kamvala*¹ ~ *kaṃval*; Skt *kambala* 'a woollen blanket or cloth or upper garment' and in compounds 'wool cloth, woollen garment']. 1. *n.* Woollen cloth. 2. *n.* A garment of woollen cloth. 3. *v.st.* To be woollen, made of wool.

K.814E:11 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404); K.1198A:14 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

canlyak kamval 4 (K.814E:11), 'four [yau] of woollen cloth for lower garments'.

kaṃval vlah vrahān śira vlah (K.1198A:14), 'two lengths of *kaṃval*, a pair of *vrahān* for the head' (?).

kamvu^o /kamwu:/. †[Skt *kambu* 'conch, shell', and name of a legendary ancestor of the Khmer people]. *n.* Kambu.

kamvuja^o /kamwɔ'ja:/. †[Skt **kambuja* 'descendant(s) of Kambu', < *kambu*, + *-ja* 'born or descended from']. *n.* The Kambuja or descendants of Kambu.

kamvujadeśa /kamwɔjə'de:h/. †[Skt **kambujadeśa*, < **kambuja*, + *deśa*]. *n.* The land or kingdom of the Kambuja.

K.235C:72 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.956:16 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128).

kamvujarāṣṭra /kamwɔjə'ra:h/. †[Skt **kambujarāṣṭra*, < *kambuja*, + *rāṣṭra* 'kingdom; people, nation, subjects']. 1. *n.* The kingdom of the Kambuja. 2. *n.* The Kambuja people, the Kambuja as a nation.

K.177:46 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112), hapax.

kamvuvanīśa /kamwɔ'wanʃ/. †[Skt **kambuvanīśa*, < *kambu*, + *vanīśa* 'the line of a pedigree or genealogy: lineage, race, family, stock']. *n.* The Kambu line, the line descended from Kambu.

K.380W/2^o:16 (A.D. 1037, *C* VI:257), hapax.

kamven̄. See *kaṃven̄.*

kamsteñ. See *kaṃsteñ.*

kamluñ ~ **kamlūñ.** See *kaṃluñ.*

°kara /kɔ:r/. [Skt *kara* 'doer, maker, causer']. *n.* One who makes, does, or causes. See *paḥṣakara*.

kar. See *kār.*

karañ¹. See *krañ.*

karañ². See *karañka*.

°karañka ~ **karañ**² /kɔ'raŋ/. †[Skt *karañka* 'skull, head; a cocoa-nut hollowed to form a cup or vessel']. *n.* Bowl, cup.¹ See *hemakarāñka*.

K.1198B:37 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

¹Identification of this *karañ* with *karañka* is conjectural.

°**karāṇa** /kə:r/. †[Skt *karāṇa* ‘making, doing; the act of doing, making, producing; instrument, means of action’]. See *dhūpakarāṇa*.

°**karāṇḍa** /kə'ran/. †[Skt *karāṇḍa* ‘a basket or covered box of bamboo wicker-work’]. *n.* Unidentified container, perhaps a box with lid. See *tāmrakarāṇḍa*.

karap ~ **krap**. See *garop*.

karuṇā ~ **karuṇa** ~ **karuṇā** /kəru'na:/. †[Mod. कर्णुण *karuṇā* /karu'na:/ ‘*n.* pity, compassion ...’; Skt *karuṇā* ‘pity, compassion’; cf. Old Javanese *karuṇā*].
1. *n.* Pity, compassion; mercy, clemency; (*royal disposition to love and protect*) favor, grace, goodwill; *vraḥ karuṇā*, His Grace, the royal person. 2. *n.* *Vraḥ karuṇā*, (an instance of) the royal grace, i.e. royal command. 3. *v.intr.* To be commanded by the sovereign, receive a command from the sovereign.¹

karuṇā: K.165N:6, 7, 9, 10, 34 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.125:21 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.237:15 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.754B:2 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.144:1 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

karuṇa: K.618:39 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.380W:22 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257);

karuṇā: K.873:2 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.444B:16 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:27 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.256W/2°:35 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:329, APK II:89); K.175S:8 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.158D:15 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:5, 8 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.720C:14 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.708:3 (A.D. 1019, C V:221); K.843A:24 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.230D:15 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.380E:13, 56 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.353N:9 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.393N:1, 3 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.782:9 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.830:7 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.258A:21, B:16 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194B:19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:114); K.453A:4 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.754:2 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.518B:11 (A.D. 878-977, C II:75); K.697B:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.780:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.277N:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.450:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.468:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225); K.617:7 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II/III:224); K.373C:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VI:219); K.736D:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

nu mān vraḥ karuṇā pandval ta pādāmūla giripura ri ... (K.216N/2°:14-5), ‘On this date was [issued] a royal command instructing the leading men of Giripura regarding ...’.

mān vraḥ karuṇā pre tāk pañjīya pi las 'arddhabhāga dau sap mūla neḥ ... (K.205:7), ‘There was [issued] a royal command bidding [him] enter [them] into the record in such a way as to deduct a half for each of these chiefs ...’.

vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ vraī kanloñ ta kanmvay sañjak ta vraḥ pāda kamateñ 'añ śrī harṣavarmmadeva karuṇā toy mantri ta mukhya (K.782N:7-9), ‘My Holy High Lord of Vrai Kanloñ, a nephew of a *sañjak* to His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Harṣavarmmadeva, received the royal command to attend the chief minister’.²

karuṇāprasāda /kəruṇaprasa:t/. †[Skt **karuṇāprasāda*, < *karuṇā*, + *prasāda*]. 1. *n.* Royal benefice. 2. *adv.* As a royal benefice.³

K.521:13 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.809N:2 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.61B:8 (A.D. 912, C VII:20); K.957B:4 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.174E:5 (A.D. 947, JA, 1914.1:644); K.958:5, 10, 12 (A.D.

¹*Karuṇā* ~ *karuṇa* ~ *karuṇā* is attested 102 times, in 92 cases preceded by *vraḥ* ~ *braḥ*.

²Cf. C I:226.

³Cœdès and others usually transcribe this item as two words, *karuṇā prasāda*. ‘The favor of a gift’ is not inadmissible, but the dependent compound, ‘a gift given out of (royal) compassion, gace, or goodwill’, is more likely. The term is regularly preceded by *vraḥ*.

947, C VII:141); **K.165N:6, 7, 9, 10** (A.D. 957, C VI:132); **K.181A:16** (A.D. 962, C VI:140); **K.239N:1** (A.D. 966, C III:79); **K.659:8** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.669B:6** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.257S:4, 25, 32, 39** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.175W:13** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.153:3** (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); **K.89:14** (A.D. 1002, C III:164); **K.158A:5, B:16, 29** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.693:4, 14** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.944:7** (A.D. 1003, C V:210); **K.598B:3, 5, 15** (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); **K.989B:30** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.933:5, 19** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.342E:49** (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); **K.702B:4** (A.D. 1025, C V:222); **K.843A:17, 22** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.230D:8** (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); **K.618:39** (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); **K.212A:9, 10** (A.D. 1027, C III:29); **K.380W/2:25** (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); **K.353N:36** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.521:13** (*post*-A.D. 1050, C IV:167); **K.235D:83** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.254B:9, 10** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.697B:10** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); **K.143A:4** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:18); **K.175E:5, W:13** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); **K.202:7, 10** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:40); **K.208:46, 60** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); **K.229:2, 5** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); **K.542:10** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221, 224).

karel. See *kryal*.

karoñ. See *kroñ*.

karom. See *karom*¹.

karol /kro:l/. †[Mod. ក្រាល *krol* /kra:ol/ ~ ក្រាល *grol* /kro:l/ “*n.* pen, enclosure; corral; barn, stable; herd (*of animals*); horde”; pfx /k-/ + **rol* /ro:l/]. 1. *n.* Compact mass, herd, flock. 2. *n.* Enclosure for domestic animals: pen, paddock, corral.

K.809N:12 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.383D:16** (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.299:20** (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

karom¹ ~ **karom** /kro:m/. [Pre-A. *karom* ~ *karomm*; mod. ក្រាម *krom* /kra:om/ “*adj.* to be located below, under; to be located to the south / downstream; to be lower; *prenp.* below, beneath, under”; pfx /k-/ + **rom* /ro:m/]. 1. *n.* Lower part, underside, bottom; south part. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) lowlying lands, bottomlands suitable for rice. 3. *v.st.* To be below, under, beneath; to be to the south.¹

karom: **K.873:8** (A.D. 921, C V:104); **K.868A:19** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.85:7** (A.D. 981, C VII:28); **K.299:1** (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

karom: **K.809N:34** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.349:10** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.262S:16** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.817:11** (A.D. 1002, C V:200); **K.720C:22** (A.D. 1006, C V:212); **K.467:26** (A.D. 1011, C III:217); **K.705:7** (A.D. 1012?, C V:198); **K.235C:82, D:98** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.594:6** (A.D. 878-1077, C III:120).

viṣaya karom (K.235D:98), ‘the *viṣaya* (district) of *Karom*’, presumably ‘South’.

kanhyañ sdāñ karom (K.705:7), ‘the princess of Lower *Sdāñ*’, contrasting with *kanhyañ sdāñ* ‘the princess of *Sdāñ*’ in line 6.

sruk vnur khvek karom (K.817:11), ‘the *sruk* of Lower *Vnur Khvek*’, contrasting with *sruk vnur khvek le* ‘the *sruk* of Upper *Vnur Khvek*’ and *sruk vnur khvek kantāl* ‘the *sruk* of Middle *Vnur Khvek*’ in lines 9-10.

caṃnat vnur karom (K.873:8), ‘the settlement of Lower Hill’, contrasting with *caṃnat vnur le* ‘the settlement of Upper Hill’ and *caṃnat vnur kantāl* ‘the settlement of Middle Hill’.

¹For *phdai karom* ~ *phdai karom* see *phdai*.

neḥ ti karom phlū naraka (K.299/1'), 'This [place] is south of the road to hell'.¹
gho karom (K.809N:34), slavename.

*nu vāp sadāsiva sanme ni nu teṅ tvan ta janāṅṅ pi oy damnap laṅloṅ veṅ mvay toy karom
 phoṅ jā parigraha ta kvan vāp sadāsiva ta jmaḥ tāṅ vrahma nu tāṅ umā ...* (K.720C:20-
 4), 'In this year the *vāp* Sadāsiva joined with the *teṅ tvan* [his] mother to give a
 certain dam at Laṅloṅ Veṅ which was adjacent to a set of ricefields as a gift to his
 daughters, named the *tāṅ* Brahmā and the *tāṅ* Umā ...'.

karom² /kro:m/. [Pre-Angkorian *karom* ~ *krom*; analysis undetermined²]. *n.*
 The tree *Xylia Kerrii* Craib et Hutch. (Mimosaceae).³

K.262S:16 (A.D. 983, C IV:108).

vnaṅ karom (K.262S:16), toponym.⁴

karṅābharāṅa /karna'bhō:r/. †[Skt *karṅābharāṅa* 'ornament for the ear', <
karṅa 'ear', + *ābharāṅa*]. *n.* Ear-ornament.

K.194/383A:31 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

karṅṅanāsikaccheda /karnənasikəc'che:t/. †[Skt **karṅṅanāsikaccheda*, <
karṅṅanāsika 'ears (*karṅṅa*) and nose (*nāsika*)', + *cheda* 'a cutting off']. *v.tr.* To
 cut off of the ears and nose of (*an offender*).

K.231A:9 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72), hapax.

cap si varuṅa karṅṅanāsikaccheda si varuṅa jvan ta kanloṅ kamraten 'aṅ rājaguhā ...
 (K.231A:9-10), '[They] caught *si* Varuṅa, cut off his ears and nose, [and] offered
 [him] up to the late queen My High Lady of the Royal Grotto ...'.

kartta /kar'da:/. †[Skt **kartā*, nom. sg. of *kartṛ* 'doer, maker, agent, author;
 one who acts in a religious ceremony, priest']. *n.* Founder (*of an endowment*),
 maker, creator, author.

K.152:21 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

... mān phala sme nu kartta roḥ vraḥ śivadharmma ta gi (K.152:21-2), '... which brings
 merit equivalent to [that of] the founder, as in the [following] *śivadharmma*
 thereon: ...'.

karttika. See *kārttika*.

karpūra. See *kapur*.

karmma /kar'ma: → kar/. [Pre-A. *karmma*, slavename; Skt *karmā*, nom. sg.
 and combining form of *karman* 'act, deed; action, activity, performance; work,
 labour; occupation, business, duty, office; any religious act or rite']. 1. *n.* Work,
 labor; occupation. 2. *n.* Rite, sacrifice. 3. *n.* Slavename. See *kāra*, *sakarmma*,
 'adharmakarmma.

¹Cf. JA, 1883.1:491.

²Martin, 95, as well as Pou et Martin, 31 (item 72), give the modern form as *suṅṅ sukraṅ*
 /so'kram/. If this has any connection with *karom*² it would be difficult to explain the *su*° and
 would necessitate postulating /krōm/ for the present entry.

³Martin, 95.

⁴Cf. C IV:116, note 2.

K.380W/2°:13 (A.D. 1037, *C VI:257*); **K.393S:37, 44** (A.D. 1055?, *C VII:63*); **K.413D:9** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.370:5** (A.D. 978-1077, *C VII:58*); **K.299:5, 22** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC II:161, II/III:156*).

tai kamma (K.370:5), slavename.

karmmakara /karmə'kə:r/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **कृष्ण** *kammakar* /kammə'ka:r/ “worker, laborer”; Skt *karmakara* ‘workman, hired labourer, servant of any kind (who is not a slave)’, < *karma*, + *karā*]. *n.* Workman, laborer; worker, servant.

K.258A:32 (*post-A.D.* 1107, *C IV:175*), hapax.

karmmakara paripālana kaṅmraten jagat liṅgapura ... (K.258A:32-3), ‘Servants to attend the High Lord of the World in Liṅgapura ...’

karmmadaya /karmədəy/. †[Skt **karmadaya*, prob. ‘sharing in work’, < *karma*, + *daya*, nominalization of √*day* ‘to partake’]. *n.* Slavename.

K.99N:22 (A.D. 932, *C VI:107*), hapax.

karmmadharma /karməd'har/. †[Skt **karmadharma*, < *karma*, + stem *dharman*, probably in sense of ‘ceremony, sacrifice’; cf. Old Javanese *kamma, dharmma*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) funeral rites, obsequies.¹

K.235D:62 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

karmmaśiddhi /karmə'si't'dhi:/. †[Skt *karmasiddhi* ‘accomplishment of an act, success’, < *karma*, + *siddhi*]. *n.* Success; proficiency, competence.²

K.413B:7 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

karmmāntara /karman'də:r/. †[Skt *karmāntara* ‘interval between religious actions, suspense of such an action’, but here an enigmatic term, perhaps < *karma* ‘rite’, + nominal *antara* ‘period, term; occasion’]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) a *varṇa* or clerical order responsible for funeral rites.³

K.444A:16, 19, 22, 25, B:17, 19 (A.D. 964, *C II:62*); **K.868A:10, 11, 14, 15, 27, 30, B:14** (A.D. 974, *C II:62, VI:170*); **K.175S:9** (A.D. 987, *C VI:173*); **K.221S:7** (A.D. 1011, *C III:54*); **K.235D:87** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.524:6** (A.D. 1117, *C III:134*); **K.194:8** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.475:2** (A.D. 1136, *BEFEO*, XV.2:107); **K.91C:2** (A.D. 1078-1177, *C II:126*).

... *vāp varmaśiva karmmāntara sruk thkvāl jōṅ ...* (K.221S:7-8), ‘... the *vāp* Varmaśiva, member of the Karmāntara Order of the *sruk* of Thkvāl Joṅ, ...’.

karmmāntaramūla karman'də:rə'mu:l/. †[Skt **karmāntaramūla*, < *karmāntara*, + *mūla*]. *n.* Head of the Karmāntara Order.

K.868A:10 (A.D. 974, *C II:62, VI:170*), hapax.

karyyal. See *kryal*.

kala. See *kalpa*.

¹Cf. *C IV:116*, note 2; *BEFEO*, XLIII:125, note 14; Chakravarti, 173, note 5.

²Cf. *BEFEO*, LXV:349, note 2.

³Cf. *C II:62*, note 8.

kal ~ **kall** /kəl/ ~ ***kval** /ku:əl/. †[Mod. कळ ka'l /kal/ “v. to make even, level; to place in an elevated position, elevate by means of a wedge; to support, block / chock (a wheel); ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To lift up, raise, elevate by placing a support underneath. 2. *v.tr.* To exalt, do honor to, venerate. Cf. *kamnal*, *kalkval*, *khmal*.

kall: K.831:20 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

kal: K.292:39 (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

... *cār ta praśasta sañ gol kall* (K.831:19-20), ‘... to record [this] in an edict [and] set up raised boundary-markers’.

... *sañ gol kall* ... (K.831:20), ‘... to set up boundary-markers [or] raise [them] up ...’.¹

kalañ. See *khlañ*.

kalamva /kə'lɔ:m/. †[Skt *kalama* ‘a sort of rice, sown in May and June and ripening in December or January’]. *n.* *Kalama*, a variety of rice.²

K.605:2 (A.D. 923, C IV:77), hapax.

kalaśa ~ **kalasa** ~ **kalāśa** ~ **kalās** ~ **kalaḥ** /kə'lɔ:h > kə'lɔ:h/. [Pre-A. *kalaśa*; mod. कल कलाś /k'lah/;³ Skt *kalaśa* ~ *kalasa* ~ *kalaśi* ‘water-pot, pitcher, jar; round pinnacle on top of a temple, esp. a Buddhist *caitya* or *stūpa*’].⁴ 1. *n.* Pitcher, ewer. 2. *n.* The pot-shaped pinnacle of a sanctuary. 3. *n.* Slavename. See *khlas*, *khlaś*², *rūpyakalaśa*, *suvarṇnakalaśa*.

kalaḥ: K.255:21 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK I:85);

kalās: K.298:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201);

kalāśa: K.393N:2 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

kalasa: K.366B:2, 26, C:5 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.754B:19 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

kalaśa: K.713B:24 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270N/2:32 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.239N:13 (A.D. 965, C III:79); K.262N:10 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:19, 23, 25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:11 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.989B:30, 32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:163); K.211:2 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.258A:39, 58, B:36, 67 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.32:18 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.453B:6 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.412:17 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.450:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.1198B:33, 34, 35, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

kalasa srañ mvay (K.754B:19), ‘one ewer for ablutions’.

vraḥ kalaśa (K.989B:30, 32; K.211:2) ~ *vraḥ kalāśa* (K.393N:2) ~ *vraḥ kalaḥ*

(K.255:21) ~ *vraḥ khlaś* (K.258B:52), ‘holy ewer’ or possibly ‘holy pinnacle’.

’nak sañjak kalās pryak ti hau kamrateñ ’añ śrī virāyudhavarmma ... (K.298:8), ‘The *’nak sañjak* of *Kalās Pryak*, who has been designated My High Lord Śrī Virāyudhavarman, ...’.

tai kalaśa (K.713B:24; K.270N/2:32), slavename.

kalā¹ /kə'la:/. †[Cf. mod. कल kalā /ka'la:/ “membrane”; Skt *kalā* ‘small or single part; atom; element, designation of the three parts of a sacrifice’]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) small part, portion. See *sakala*. ▶

¹The reference is to markers that have been buried or are otherwise hard to see.

²Cf. C IV:77, note 5.

³Cf. Headley, 122b, 518b.

⁴*Kalāśa* and *kalās* appear to be misspellings or misreadings.

K.872S:23 (A.D. 937, C V:97), hapax.

kalā toy 'agne vraḥh slik mvāy caturatra (K.872S:23), 'The portion on the southeast side of the sanctuary is four hundred [hat?] on all four sides'.

kalā². See *kralā*.

kalkval /kəl'ku:əl/. †[Prob. for **krakval*; pfx /kəl- ← krə-/ + **kval* /ku:əl/].
1. *n.* Pole, shaft (of litter, &c.). 2. *v.tr.* To lift or carry on poles (as a litter, *palanquin*).¹

K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

śivikā mās kalkval siṅha 5 (K.669C:13), 'five gold palanquins [with] lion shafts'.

kalpa ~ **kala** /kal/.² †[Mod. កាល *kalp* /kal/ 'n. age, long period of time, eternity'; Skt *kalpa* 'order, rule, ordinance; sacred precept; way, manner, practice, form, standard; a period of cosmic time equivalent to a day of Brahmā']. 1. *v.tr.* To enable, empower, authorize. 2. *n.* Sacred precept. 3. *n.* A *kalpa* or eon equivalent to a day of Brahmā or a thousand *yuga*, corresponding to 4,320 millions of years of mortals. See *'anantakalpa*.

K.61B:6 (A.D. 912, C VII:20); **K.173:4** (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); **K.342W:18** (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); **K.393S:38** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.352S:30** (A.D. 878-977); **K.376:4, 5** (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); **K.518D:5** (A.D. 878-977, C II:75).

... *roḥ ta vraḥh kala* (K.61B:6), 'in keeping with the sacred precept'.

... *jvan roḥ³ ta kalpa leñ 'āc mok pamre ta kamrateñ 'añ panlas vraḥ śarira* (K.61B:6), '... to offer [them] up by virtue of the sacred precept permitting [them] to come [and] serve My High Lord in the royal person's stead'.

... *svey vimāna nu santāna iss kalpa ket* □ □ ○ (K.342W:18-9), '... [they] shall enjoy heavenly palaces together with members of [their] families for an entire *kalpa* [and] be reborn □ □ '.

nau 'nak ta mān ta gi neḥ sruk syaṅ ti kalpa oy vnvāk ... (K.376:5), 'Persons dwelling in this *sruk* are authorized to give [it] to the staff ... '.

ri 'nak ta sok nicāya 'nak neḥ phoñ leñ kamrateñ jagat 'nak noḥ dau ta naraka lvaḥ kalpakoti nu santāna phoñ hetu lap kalpaṅā (K.518D:1-9), 'Individuals who induce this group of people to forsake the High Lord of the World, those individuals shall go to one of the hells [and there remain] for ten million *kalpa*, along with members of [their] families, for despoiling the endowment'.

kalpakoti /kalbəkō:dī/. †[Skt **kalpakoti*, < *kalpa*, + *koti* 'ten millions']. *n.* Ten million *kalpa*.

K.350N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187), hapax.

¹See C I:183, note 2.

²The identification of *kala* with *kalpa* was made by Coedès (C VII:22, note 7) and is almost certainly correct.

³The transcription reads *kala* and *rot*, surely misprints.

kalpanā ~ kalpaṇā ~ kālpanā ~ kālpaṇā /kalḅə'na:/ ~ **kalpana ~ kalpan** /kal'ḅə:n/ ~ **kalpe** /kal'ḅɪ:/ . [Pre-A. *kalpanā*; Skt *kalpana ~ kalpanā* 'act or fact of) bringing about or causing; making, creating; a fixing, settling, arranging; act, deed, work', nominalization of √*kḷp* 'to bring about, cause, produce, effect; to make, create; to fix, settle, prepare, arrange; to fit out, furnish; to carry out, execute, perform'¹]. 1. *n.* (Act or result of) creating or preparing: creation, work; establishment, institution, foundation, *esp.* a religious facility created by endowment; settlement, endowment. 2. *v.tr.* To cause, create, establish, found; to fix or settle (*maintenance*) on, secure or assign (*title, property*) to, endow.² See *caṃnām*.

kalpe: K.291:19, 27 (A.D. 910, C VI:300);

kalpan: K.258A:12 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

kalpana: K.464:4 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XI:396, LVII:57); K.558:5 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:363, LVII:57); K.255:17 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379);

kālpaṇā: K.88:7 (A.D. 1003?, C VII:30); K.720C:13 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

kālpāṇā: K.720B:17, 30, 33, C:25 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.31:11 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.175E:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.850:3, 8 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

kalpaṇā: *passim*, 18 occurrences;

kalpanā: *passim*, 140 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.878:11 (A.D. 898).

... *kalpanā santāna 'nak stuk ransi ... gi ta jā smiñ nā kamrateñ jagat ta rāja* (K.235C:57), '... caused (or appointed) a family of people in Stuk Ransi ... to be ones who served as officiants before the High Lord of the World'.

nau 'anak vvaṃ thve roḥ kalpanā neḥ ge dau ta naraka ... (K.878:14-5), 'Persons who fail to act in accordance with this endowment shall go to one of the hells ...'.

gi caṃnām roḥh kalpanā yajamāna (K.54A:33), 'The allowance are to be in conformance with the donor's endowment'.

caṃnām kalpanā sruk jāgrāma pramān 'moghapura ... (K.211:3), 'Provision of the endowment [made] to the *sruk* of Jāgrāma in the *pramān* of Amoghapura ...'³

kalpavṛkṣa /kalḅə'wɪk/. †[Skt *kalpavṛkṣa* = *kalpataru* 'one of the five trees of Indra's paradise fabled to fulfill all desires', < *kalpa*, + *vṛkṣa*]. *n.* The *kalpavṛkṣa* or wishing tree.⁴

K.125:13 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74), *hapax*.

kalpita /kal'ḅit/. [Pre-A. *kalpita*; Skt *kalpita* 'made, fabricated, composed, prepared, well arranged', ppl. of √*kḷp*]. *v.ps.* To be ordered, arranged, prepared.

K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

kalpe. See *kalpanā*.

kalmon. See *kalmvan*.

¹Cf. Thai *ຄຳປຸນາ* /kanlápānaa/ 'preparedness; forethought; accomplishment; a place, the owner of which dedicates to the upkeep of a temple, as a memorial to the dead ...' (McFarland, 88b), *adj.* 'dedicated to a temple' and *n.* 'a former government department having charge of church properties' (Sethaputra, I:90a).

²Cf. Pou, 97a, also "Lexicographie," 97. In K.235 the term is first mentioned in B:64 (stanza LXXVI); see BEFEO, XLIII:122, note 2; Chakravarti, 203, note 2; Bhattacharya, "Recherches," 18 and 37, № 97; and C II:62, note 8.

³Cf. C III:27.

⁴Cf. JS, 61.1:139, note 35.

kalmvan ~ **kalmvān** /kəl'mu:ən/ ~ **kalmon** /kəl'mo:n/. [Pre-A. *kalmon*; mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀮 *kramwn* /krɑ'mu:ən/ “*n.* wax; cosmetic; yellow flesh of a mollusc”; for **kramvan*, < pfx /krə- → kəl-/ + **mvan* /mu:ən/]. *n.* Wax. See *madhucchiṣṭa*.

kalmon: K.124:12, 20 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

kalmvān: K.257N:38 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.33:9, 27 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

kalmvan: K.271B:6 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.258A:52, C:12 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.913:6, 9, 13 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270).

kall. See *kal*.

kavaca /kə'wɔ:c > k^hwɔ:c/. †[Skt *kavaca* ‘armour, cuirass, coat of mail ...’]. *n.* Corselet, cuirass, or other costly garment (*for the upper body of images*). See *suvārṇṇakavaca*, *hemakavaca*.

K.262N:5 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:3 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

snāp kavaca (K.262N:5), ‘corselet, cuirass’, literally an ‘armorpiece in the form of a corselet or cuirass’.¹

vraḥ kavaca kroy vnek ... (K.669C:3), ‘a holy corselet over the back and front ...’.

kaṃ¹ /kəm/. [Pre-A. *kaṃ*; mod. 𑀓𑀲 *kuṃ* /kom/ “*pv̄p.* do not ... ; *v.* to condense; to crowd, swarm, bunch up, pile up; to be heaped / piled up”; prob. proto-Khmer ‘to be close-set, dense, impassable; to be closed, barred, forbidden’]. *adv.*, *prohibition marker*.²

K.521N:5 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.271:25 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.693:5, 7 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.232:36 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.205:19 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.380E:61 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.879:21 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.235C:72 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393N:4, 14, 19 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.32:19 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.523C:19 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.956:20 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.829:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43); K.484:5, 6, 6 *bis*, 6 *ter*, 7, 7 *bis* (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kaṃ². Abbreviation of *kaṃsteñ*.

K.105:27 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.374:19, 19 *bis*, 22 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.258A:40, 54, 62 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.249:6 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.254A:27 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.420:21, 22, 22 *bis*, 24, 32 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.208:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

***kaṃ**. See **kum*.

kaṃñān. See *kamyān*.

kaṃñva ñi /kəmɲu:əɲi/. †[Perhaps **kaṃñva* /kəmɲu:ə/, ifx /-əN-/ + *khñu* /k^hɲu:/ ~ **kñva* /k^hɲu:ə/, augmented by **ñi* /ɲi:/, alliterating with the main syllable to form an ‘expressive’]. *v.tr.* (*Conjec.*) to scorn, disdain, misprize.³

K.299:17 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... ‘*anak ta lvac sac* ○ *lvac bhāryyā ’anak* ○ *yok bhāryyā guru* ○ *kaṃñva = ñi ta guru* (K.277:17), ‘... those who steal flesh, who steal the wife of another, who take the wife of [their] *guru*, who scorn [their] *guru*’.

¹Cf. C IV:114. See *snāp*.

²The form occurs with a following *pi*, with the meaning ‘so that not, lest, in order not to’.

³I use data provided by Mme Pou (Pou, 84a; NIC II/III:162, note 28), but if the analysis is correct it would be difficult to justify her glosses (‘importuner, causer nuisance’).

kaṃṭyañ ~ **kantyañ** /kən'dī:əŋ/ ~ **kanteñ** /kən'de:ŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *kanteñ*; mod. **ကံ့တဲၣ်** *kaṃṭiāñ* /kan'dī:əŋ/ “*n.* sapphire; *n.* k. of grass with bright blue flowers”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Sapphire. 2. *n.* An aquatic plant with blue flowers, *Hydroles zeylanica* (Hydrophyllaceae).¹

kanteñ: passim, 34 occurrences, of which the earliest in **K.809N:41** (A.D. 878/87);

kantyañ: **K.809N:17** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

kaṃṭyañ: **K.178:7** (A.D. 994, C VI:192).

kaṃṭvan ~ **kantvan** /kən'du:ən/. [Pre-A. *kaṃṭon*; analogic pfx /kən-/ + *tvan* /du:ən/]. 1. *n.* One who is descended or related through a grandmother. 2. *v.st.* To be descended or related through the female line.² 3. *n.* One who is a grandmother or venerable lady. 4. *n.* Slavename. See *māṭṭpakṣa*.

kantvan: **K.291N:19** (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.270S:2**, **c:13** (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.832B:36** (A.D. 878-977, C V:91),³

kaṃṭvan: passim, 58 occurrences.

'ryāṃ ph'van kaṃṭvan (K.230c:7-8), ‘older [and] younger cousins in the female line’.

kaṃṭrateñ kaṃṭvan 'añ (passim), ‘My High Lord of the female line’.

kaṃṭvat ~ **kaṃṭvāt** /kən'du:ət/. [Pre-A. *kaṃṭot*; mod. **ကံ့တဲၣ်** *kandwt* /kan'tu:ət/; ifx /-əN-/ + **dvat* /du:ət/]. *n.* The myrobalan, *Phyllanthus emblica* L. (Euphorbiaceae).⁴

kaṃṭvāt: **K.269:12** (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.292/II^a:12** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.211:1** (A.D. 1037, C III:26); **K.206:8** (A.D. 1042, C III:11); **K.277S:5**, **N:12**, **13** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

kaṃṭvat: **K.843A:11** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.353N:48** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); **K.293C:2**, **3** (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

kaṃṭvāt dik (K.276:15-6; K.277N:12, 13, both in garbled contexts) ~ *kaṃṭvat dik* (K.293C:2, 3), a variety of myrobalan, probably a toponym in all four cases.⁵

'āgneya tarāp gol thmo nā kaṃṭvāt phoñ (K.206:8), ‘on the southeast [it] follows the stone boundary-markers along the *chérimbilliers*’.

kaṃṇat ~ **kaṃṇāt** /kəmṇat/. †[Mod. **ကံ့ဏံၣ်** *kaṃṇā't* /kam'nat/ “*n.* piece, portion, section; cutting, s.t. cut; log”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *kat*² ~ *kāt* /kat/]. *n.* Cutting, piece, section, part, fragment.

kaṃṇāt: **K.165N:37** (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

kaṃṇāt: **K.262N:16** (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.249:16** (A.D. 1109, C III:97).

¹This identification is owing to Pou, 71a. Pou, 70b, identifies it with mod. **ကံ့တဲၣ်** *kaṃṭeñ* /kan'de:ŋ/ “Terre glaise, argileuse” which Headley, 16a, defines as “*n.* sediment, residue, dregs; *n.* k. of small bee-like insect that produces a white or yellow resin”. Note also mod. **ကံ့တဲၣ်** *kaṃṭēñ* /kan'da:əŋ/ “to be forlorn, desolate, miserable”. Both mod. forms have resisted analysis. All but one occurrence of *kanteñ* are slavenames, which supports identification with *kaṃṭyañ* ‘sapphire’.

²The form is consistently attributive to Sūryavarman I.

³All three occurrences are slavenames. The form in K.291N:19 is *kaṃntvan*, but the lacuna probably represents an imperfection in the stone or an erasure by the lapicide.

⁴Martin, 158; Pou et Martin, 25 (item 53); Dastur, 105.

⁵See *Pou et Martin*, 26, item 54.

kaṃnal ~ **kaṃnāl** /kəm'nəl/. †[Mod. កំណល់ *kaṃna'l* /kam'nəl/ “*n.* support, prop, brace; crosspiece, slot; chock, block; *n.* dues, fee for service; offering to a sorcerer (*esp. from an apprentice*)”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *kal* /kəl/ ‘to lift up’]. 1. *n.* Means of support: prop, brace, strut. 2. *n.* That which is raised up: elevation. 3. *n.* Means of exalting or honoring: honorarium, offering.

kaṃnāl:¹ K.549:18 (*post*-1178-1277, C II:155);

kaṃnal: K.200IA:11 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

kaṃnal saṅkrānta cha'in ... (K.200/IA:11), ‘new year offering of boiled rice ...’

kaṃnuuñ ~ **kaṃnuuññ** /kəm'nūŋ/. †[Cf. mod. កំលុង *kaṃluñ* /kam'lŋŋ/; ifx /-əN-/ + **khnuuñ* ~ **knuuñ* /k^hnūŋ/ for *khluiñ*¹ /k^hlŋŋ/]. = *kaṃluñ*.²

kaṃnuuññ: K.933:12 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.71:8, 9 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54);

kaṃnuuñ: K.415:7 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.958:29 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.257S:17 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.933:5 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.380W:23 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257).

... *sāmanyajana nu khūuṃ vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ ta mān 'aṃve kaṃnuuññ vraḥ puliṅṅ* ...

(K.71:7-8), ‘... commoners and slaves of My Holy High Lord who have duties within (= on) the Sacred Islet ...’.

'nak ta paṃre kaṃnuuñ ka [= ta] vraḥ dvār ... (K.415:7), ‘Individuals serving within the sacred doors ...’. Perhaps ‘indoor serving-personnel’.

... *kaṃnuuñ caivāt neḥ* ... (K.257S:17), ‘... within these limits ...’.

... *thvai 'āśrama mvāy ... kaṃnuuñ bhūmi man steñ 'añ nandikācāryya dār vraḥ karuṅāprasāda* ... (K.933:4-5), ‘... presented an *āśrama* ... within (= on) the land which the *steñ 'añ* Nandikācāryya had received as a royal benefice ...’.

nau 'aṃpāll varṇnāśrama 'arigvay kaṃnuuññ bhūmi noḥ ... (K.933:12), ‘All inmates of the order’s *āśrama* who are settled within (= on) the said land ...’.

kaṃnet /kəm'nɛ:t/. †[Mod. កំណើត *kaṃnɛt* /kam'nɛ:t/ “*n.* birth, beginning, source, origin; profit; utility; success; *v.* to originate; *adj.* (*of kinship*) to be full-blooded”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *ket* /kɛ:t/]. 1. *n.* Birth. 2. *n.* Rebirth, existence.

K.230C:23 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.139B:17 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.393S:42 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.956:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.195/III:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

K.144:6 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

kaṃpañ ~ **kaṃpāñ** /kəm'baŋ/. [Pre-A. *kaṃpañ* ~ *kaṃpāñ*; mod. កំបាំង *kaṃpāññ* /kam'baŋ/ “*v.* to block, bar, shield; *adj.* to be hidden, covert, secret, mysterious; *n.* hidden thing, secret”; ifx /-əN-/ + **khpañ* ~ **khpāñ* /k^hbaŋ/]. 1. *n.* The act of hiding or concealing or being secretive. 2. *n.* That which or one who is hidden, covert, secret. 3. *v.st.* To be hidden, concealed.

kaṃpāñ: K.455:11 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);

kaṃpañ: K.713B:10, 19, 29 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

toy kaṃpañ (K.455:11), ‘secretly, surreptitiously’.

¹Misspelling.

²In the dated inscriptions *kaṃluñ* ~ *kaṃlūñ* has a lifespan of 451 years (A.D. 910-1361) while *kaṃnuuñ* ~ *kaṃnuuññ* has a lifespan of 160 years (A.D. 877-1037), the two co-existing for 127 years. I hesitate to speak of dialectal variants inasmuch as the correspondence /l : n/ has not yet been documented.

kaṃpañ ~ **kaṃpāñ** /kəm'baɲ/. [Pre-A. *kaṃpañ* ~ *kaṃpāñ*; ifx /-əN-/ + **kḥpañ* ~ **kḥpāñ* /kʰbaɲ/]. Unidentified.¹
passim, 54 occurrences.

kaṃpan ~ **kaṃpaṇ** /kəm'bɔn/ (?). †[Prob. analogic pfx /kəN-/ + **pan* /bɔn/]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) one who has made a vow: votary, devotee. 2. *n.* Personal name.

kaṃpan: K.270N/1°:15 (A.D. 921, C IV:68);

kaṃpan: K.178:14 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.33:3, 21 (A.D. 1017, C III:148).

***kaṃpas** ~ **kaṃpas** /kəm'bɔh/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) slavename.

kaṃpas: K.415:8 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

chatradhara kaṃpas | (K.415:7-8), 'parasol-bearer, Kaṃpas' (?).

kaṃpār ~ **kaṃpar** ~ **kampar** /kəm'bar/. [Pre-A. *kaṃpār*; cf. Old Javanese *kēmbār* 'twin, alike in appearance'²]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) twin. 2. *n.* Slave-name. Cf. *taṃpar*.

kampar: K.343N/I°:22 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

kaṃpar: K.270S/2°c:18 (A.D. 921, C IV:68);

kaṃpār: K.809N:23 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.270N/1°:28 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.832B:15 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

kaṃpit ~ **kaṃpitt** ~ **kampit** /kəm'bit/. [Pre-A. *kaṃpit*; prob. analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *pit* /bit/]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) one who is confined or oppressed. 2. *n.* Slavename.³

kampit: K.949:16 (A.D. 937, JSS, XXXV:73, RS IV, № 117:216); K.376:3 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60);

kaṃpitt: K.221N:4 (A.D. 1011, C III:57);

kaṃpit: passim, 100 occurrences.

kaṃpur ~ **kaṃpura** ~ **kaṃpūr** /kəm'bu:r/ ~ **kaṃpor** /kəm'bo:r/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀢𑀺 *kaṃpor* /kam'ba:or/ "n. lime, quicklime; plaster"; ifx /-əN-/ + *kapur* /kʰbur/ ~ **kapor* /kʰbo:r/; cf. mod. Malay *kapur* 'Camphor; chalk, lime; lime eaten with sireh-leaf'⁴]. *n.* Lime.⁵ See *kapur*.

kaṃpor: K.329:20 (A.D. 893, NIC II:75, II/III:76);

kaṃpūr: K.184:18 (A.D. 921, C I:50);

kaṃpura: K.255:8 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:370);

kaṃpur: K.809N:42 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:6, 18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.878:13 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.52:16 (A.D. 918, C VI:93); K.269:12 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2°c:15, N/1°:17, 24 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.605:3 (A.D. 923, C IV:77); K.192:14, 17, 17 bis (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.198B:5 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.262N:20 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.831:27 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.669C:54, D:4, 15, 23 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/II:27 (A.D. 974,

¹Found only as a slavename, possibly 'bowman, archer'.

²Zoetmulder, I:845b.

³Found only as a slavename. Pou, 85b: 'Un couteau'. The mod. term for 'knife', 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀢𑀺 *kāṃpit* /kam'bit/, is almost certainly a compound.

⁴Wilkinson, I:510a.

⁵The development from 'camphor' to 'lime' remains unexplained, as does the development in Khmer from *pur* to *por*. All occurrences are as slavenames.

C VI:156); K.263D:30 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.741:12 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.221N:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.650A:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.772:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.832B:23, 29 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.222:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

kaṃpeḥ /kəm'peh/. †[Mod. **កំប៉េ**: *kaṃpeḥ* /kəm'peh/ “*adj.* to be shallow; *n.* k. of shallow woven basket”]; analysis undetermined]. 1. *v.intr.* To widen out, flare. 2. *v.ps.* To be splayed, flared. 3. *v.st.* To be wide-mouthed, shallow.

K.353N:31 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

srāp kaṃpeḥ 'araddhacandra (K.353N:31), 'a wide-mouthed *śarāva* in the shape of a half-moon'.

kaṃpor. See *kaṃpur*.

kaṃpau ~ **kaṃpov** /kəm'boʷw/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified food, perhaps a rice gruel.

kaṃpov: K.99S:32 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

kaṃpau: K.99N:27 (*id.*).

kaṃpyat /kəm'bi:ət/. †[Mod. **កាំបិត** *kām pit* /kam'boʷt/ “*n.* knife ...”, as if a compound; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Any of various small bladed tools or weapons: knife, dagger, &c.

K.947A:19, 20, 20 bis, 21 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

kaṃpyat toṅ knāy rmmās tanliṃ mās vara saroma mās | tmo ta gi laiṅ = loṅ 40 5 maḥsikā 20 || kaṃpyat toṅ sphaṭika tanliṃ mās | (K.947A:19-20), '1 dagger with rhinoceros-horn hilt, elegant gold blade and gold scabbard, with gemstones on it: 45 *laiṅloṅ*, 22 *maḥsikā*; 1 dagger with quartz hilt and gold blade'.

aṃpyat toṅ vluk caṃlak tanliṃ mās || kaṃpyat toṅ slā tanliṃ mās | (K.947A:20-1), '2 daggers with carved ivory hilts [and] gold blades; 1 areca-nut knife [with] *tanliṃ* [and] gold blade'.

kaṃprat ~ **kaṃprāt** /kəm'prat/. †[Pfx /kəN-/ + **prat* ~ **prāt* /prat/]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) one whose skin is coarsened or leathery from exposure to sun and weather. 2. *n.* Slavename.

kaṃprāt: K.650A:21 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

kaṃprat: K.809:45 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

kaṃprot. See *kaṃprvat*.

kaṃprvat ~ **kaṃprvāt** ~ **kaṃprot** /kəm'pru:ət/. †[Analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *prvat* ~ *prvot* /pru:ət/]. 1. *n.* (*Conject.*) one who unites for a common purpose, cooperates. 2. *n.* (*Conject.*) one who is active, energetic. 3. *n.* Slavename.¹

kaṃprot: K.262N:22 (A.D. 968, C IV:108);²

kaṃprvāt: K.222:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

kaṃprvāt: passim, 16 occurrences;

kaṃprvat: passim, 40 occurrences.

¹Found only as a slavename. Pou, 86b: 'Espèce de grosse abeille'.

²*Kaṃprot* may be a misreading of **kaṃprvot*, for *kaṃprvat*.

kaṃmrateñ ~ **kammrateñ** ~ **kaṃrateñ** ~ **kamrateñ** ~ **kamrateña** /kəmmrə'dɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *kaṃmratañ* ~ *kaṃmratāñ* ~ *kaṃmratāñ* ~ *kaṃmrateñ* ~ *kaṃmrātāñ* ~ *kammratāñ* ~ *kamratāñ* ~ *kamratāñ*; cf. mod. ព័រ្តិ្ត្ត *gamṭēr* /kəm'dfa:ŋ/ “n. lord, master; supreme ruler; husband (*arch.*)”; analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *mratāñ* ~ *mrateñ*]. *n.* Title for divinities, royalty, and eminent ecclesiastics: High Lord.¹

kamrateña: K.997:17, 26 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109);

kamrateñ: passim, 1,121 occurrences;

kammrateñ: K.391W:8 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297);

kaṃrateñ: K.165N:11 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.257S:7 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.292:7 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.235D:14 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.237:17 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.258B:30, 40 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.290/1°:1 (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); K.414:5 (A.D. 878-1077, *Fournereau*:137); K.930:1 (A.D. 1178-1377, C V:315);

kaṃmrateñ: passim, 409 occurrences.

kaṃmrateñ 'añ, ‘My High Lord’, passim.

vrah kaṃmrateñ 'añ, ‘My Holy High Lord’, passim.

kaṃmrateñ kaṃtvan 'añ, ‘My High Lord of the female line’, passim.

kaṃmrateñ phdai karom, ‘the High Lord of Earth’, passim.

kaṃmrateñ jagat, ‘the High Lord of the World’, passim.

kaṃmrateñ 'añ jagat, ‘My High Lord of the World’: K.184:2, 15 and K.682A:2, B:15 (A.D. 921, C V:147); K.957A:4, 8, B:6 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.674:4, 9 (A.D. 966?, C VII:89); K.831:15 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.682C:6 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.177:50 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

kaṃmrateñ jagat śivaliṅga, ‘the High Lord of the World [immanent] in the *śivaliṅga*’, passim.

kaṃmrateñ jagat ta rāja, ‘the Sovereign High Lord of the World’, passim.²

kaṃyān /kəm'ja:n/ ~ **kaṃñān** /kəm'ɲa:n/ ~ **kaṃyār** /kəm'ja:r/.³ †[Mod. ក្រំ្ត្ត *kaṃñān* /kam'ɲa:n/ “n. k. of tree that produces an aromatic resin; gum benzoin (*used as incense*)”, from an Austronesian source;⁴ cf. Thai กำยาน /kamjaan/ ‘kind of incense; benzoin’⁵]. 1. *n.* Any of several species of genus *Styracex*. 2. *n.* *Styrax* ~ *storax*, known also as benzoin or gum benjamin, a reddish or brownish aromatic resin used as incense. 3. *n.* Slavenname. ▶

¹No Angkorian forms in °*tāñ* ~ °*tāñ* have been noted.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXXI.1-2:14, first paragraph, as an equivalent of Tribhuvaneśvara.

³The -r of *kaṃyār* may show overcorrection of the Thai form.

⁴Aymonier et Cabaton, 61b, cite Cham *kamōñan* (not in Moussay or Thurgood), Malay *kamiñan* (not in Wilkinson, I:502a or elsewhere), Makassar *kamañan* ~ *kamiñan*, and Batak *haminjon*. Note also Old Javanese *mēñan* (not listed by Juynboll or Wojowasito; = Aymonier et Cabaton’s *meñan*), ‘benzoin or gum benzoin, a (red) resin used for incense and obtained from the *Styrax benzoin*’ (Zoetmulder, I:1136b), ‘Benjoin, baume qui découle du *Styrax Benzoin Dry* [sic] (*Styracées*), arbre des Moluques et des îles de la Sonde ...’ (Aymonier et Cabaton, 61b), also Sundanese *miñan*. The mod. Javanese form is *menjan* ‘benzoë ...’ (Pigeaud, 273b). The Javanese and Sundanese forms suggest that the *ka-* of the Cham, Malay and Makassar forms is not original. Nothing of the sort is listed by Dempwolff.

⁵Haas, 33b.

kaṃyār: K.99S:29 (A.D. 922, C VI:107);
kaṃñān: K.397:3 (A.D. 1112?, BEFEO, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131);
kamyān: K.455:3 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);
kaṃyān: K.239N:11 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.235D:98 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XV.2:53, XLIII:56);
 K.200/1^a:10 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.721B:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).
kamyān tul 1 (K.455:3), 'one tula of storax'.
tai kaṃvaḥ oy kaṃyār (K.99S:29), 'tai Kaṃvaḥ, who gives out storax'.¹
tai kaṃyān (K.239N:11; K.235D:98) ~ *tai kaṃñān* (K.397:3), slavename.

kaṃrateñ. See *kaṃmrateñ*.

kaṃluñ ~ **kaṃlūñ** ~ **kamluñ** ~ **kamlūñ** ~ **kīṃluññ** /kəm'lɔŋ/. [Pre-A. *kaṃluñ*; mod. កំលុង *kaṃluñ* /kam'lɔŋ/ "n. period / interval of time; interior space; place, location; *prenp.* inside, within; among; during ..."; ifx /-əN-/ + *khluñ*¹ /k^hlɔŋ/]. 1. n. Inner space: inside, interior. 2. n. Contents, substance. 3. *prep.* Inside, within, in the interior of. See *kaṃnuñ*.

kīṃluññ: K.125:4 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140);
kuṃluñ: K.296E (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.1:226, 1962:255, BC, 1911:208);
kaṃlūñ: K.413B:15 (A.D. 1341, RS I, № IV:91);
kamluñ: K.262S:25 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.298:26 (A.D. 1078-1177, BEFEO, XXXII:15);
kaṃlūñ: K.413/IV:9, 15 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);
kaṃluñ: K.291N:22 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.99S:13 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.231:41 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.344:26 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.178:11 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.89:11, 12 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.598B:26, 33, 40, 41 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.989C:21, 22, 23, 25, 26, D:1, 3 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.410:20 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10); K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.207:66 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258B:3 (*post-A.D.* 1107, C IV:175); K.249:16 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.194B:20 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:17 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.352N:37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.229:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.369:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281); K.378:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62); K.412:9 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.91B:5, 21, 26, 28 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

gi roḥh kīṃluññ vraḥ praśasta 'anau nā kaṃmrateñ jagat śaṃmbhupura ... (K.125:4-5), 'This is the manner of the contents of the royal edict which remained with the High Lord of the World at Śambhupura ...'.

sre kaṃluñ vraḥ maṇḍira ... (K.291N:22), 'a ricefield within the temple', *i.e.* on the temple grounds, within the precincts of the temple.

nā drāvya man jvan kaṃluñ vraḥ guhā ... (K.231B:41), 'On (respecting) the goods which [they] offer up within the royal grotto, ...'.

kaṃluñ man, literally 'within [the limit] that', = 'provided that': *mān vraḥ karuṇā pre tāk pāñjiya pi las 'arddhabhāga dau sap mūla neḥ* ○ *kaṃluñ man ti 'nak prārthanā pi oy bhūmi noḥ guḥ* (K.205:6-8), 'There was [issued] a royal command bidding [him] deduct half for each of these chiefs, provided only that it was desired by these individuals to give the land in question'.

... *duk cval kaṃluñ vraḥ kralā glān* (K.207:66), '... deposited [it] in the royal treasure chamber'.

¹Cf. C VI:110, note 1.

kaṃloñ ~ kanloñ /kən'lo:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *kanloñ*; ifx /-əN-/ + *khloñ* /k'hlo:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* *Khloñ*-ship; the status of a *khloñ*, chiefdom. 2. *n.* The jurisdiction of a *khloñ*: direction, directorate. 3. *n.* Ones who are *khloñ*; *khloñ* collectively.¹

kanloñ: K.809:9 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

kaṃloñ: K.591A:3, 3 *bis* (A.D. 993, C III:132) K.819B:3 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.944:8 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.33:32 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.207:48 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.290/II:6 (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); K.277N:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.829:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43); K.913:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270); K.791:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VI:316).

kaṃloñ 'nak 'āy kamraten jagat (K.207:48), 'the directorate of personnel at the sanctuary of the High Lord of the World'.

... *vvaṃ 'āc ti 'āyatva ta kaṃloñ phoñ nu kaṃhass* ○ (K.33:32), '... [they] are not to come under the jurisdiction of sundry *khloñ* and persons of rank'.

... *vvaṃ 'āc ti 'āyatt ta kandvāra ta khloñ vvaṃ nu kaṃloñ gi vvaṃ mahendraparvata* ... (K.944:7-8), '... [it] shall not come under the jurisdiction of the *kandvāra*, of the sanctuary head, [or] the directorate of the sanctuary on Mahendraparvata ...'.

oy dāna sap smiñ nu kaṃloñ 'nak ta gi ... (K.277N:31-2), '[He] made gifts to all of the officials and to the directors of personnel there ...'.

... *thvāy samvatv svam vrah 'ālaksāṇa pi cār leñ kaṃ pi 'āyatta ta kaṃloñ 'nak phoñ nu 'nak vrah* (K.829:11-3), '... presented a petition requesting a royal rescript to be inscribed prohibiting [his] coming under the authority of the directorate of personnel and sanctuary staff'.

kaṃvañ /kəm'wəŋ/. [Pre-A. *kaṃvañ*; mod. កំពង់ *kaṃba'n* /kam'pʊəŋ/ "n. port, landing; river town; waterfront"; ifx /-əN-/ + **khvañ* /k'hwəŋ/; cf. Thai ท่าเรือ /kəmp'həŋ/ 'wharf; landing-place; district'²]. 1. *n.* Shallow place (*in river*), shoal; crossing-place, ford. 2. *n.* Bank, shore, beach; landing-place, river port.³

K.421:1, 6, 15 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.457:9 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13); K.291N:15 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.165N:23, 23 *bis*, 24, 24 *bis* (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.262S:29, N:31 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.105:28, 28 *bis* (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.88:2 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.206:19 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.56C:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.516:4 (A.D. 1078-1277, BEFEO, XX.4:1, APK II:57).

vraiṃ kaṃvañ khtār (K.412:15), toponym ('wood by the plank landing').

chdiñ kaṃvañ khtār (K.421:1), toponym ('river at the plank landing?').

... *dau lvaḥ kaṃvañ jhe* (K.56C:31), '... it runs to the wooden landing'.

kaṃvañ ryyap (K.88:2), toponym ('the improved landing?').

kaṃvañ vryaṅ (K.206:19), toponym ('landing-place by the *Syzygium* tree(s)').

jrām kaṃvañ tamrya (K.457:9), toponym ('muck of the elephants' crossing-place').

gi kaṃvañ oy canlyāk vās pvān pratisamvatsara ... (K.262S:29), 'The port is to give four vās of cloth for the lower garment annually ...'.

tai kaṃvai ti duñ nu prāk ta yvan kaṃvañ ta diñ (K.105:28-9), '*Tai Kaṃvai* was bought for silver from a Vietnamese from the opposite shore'.

kaṃvañ tvāñ (K.516:4), toponym ('bank or port by the coconut palm(s)').

¹See C III:152, note 3.

²McFarland, 104a, who wrongly attributes it to Javanese.

³The resemblance of mod. Khmer 'kompong' (កំពង់ *kaṃba'n* /kam'pʊəŋ/) to Malay 'kampong' has often been remarked. There appears to be no possibility of a connection between them. The Malay word is reconstructed as **kampuŋ* 'Versammlung' (Dempwolff, 75a), from a wordbase **puŋ* 'to collect, gather'. Wilkinson, I:503a, defines it as 'Grouping; gathering together; compound', adding that it "is used of a cluster of buildings making up a large homestead or a small hamlet ..."

kaṃvat ~ **kaṃvot** /kəm'wət/. [Pre-A. *kaṃvat*; ifx /-əN-/ + **khvat* /k^hwət/].
1. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who has been trained or tamed. 2. *n.* Slavename.

kaṃvot: K.366A:30 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

kaṃvat: K.218:41 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45).

kaṃval. See *kamval*.

kaṃvit /kəm'wit/ (?). [Cf. pre-A. *kaṃvit*; origin in doubt¹]. Unidentified.

K.1198A:16 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

kaṃvit khloñ cāñ dik ... (K.1198A:16), *unintelligible*.

kaṃvis ~ **kaṃviss** /kəm'wiḥ/. †[Prob. analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *vis* /wiḥ/]. 1. *n.*
That which stands or juts out. 2. *n.* One who stands out or is prominent.

kaṃviss: K.89:28 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

kaṃvis: K.713:22 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.269:6 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270/2^c:16 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.99S:15 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.343N/I^c:10 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.255:19 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.89:28 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.221N:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.352S:28 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.420:20 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.650A:19 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.218:15, 23, 44 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.350:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.67B:3 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

stuk kaṃvis (K.67B:3), toponym ('thicket or copse that juts out?').

kaṃvī ~ **kaṃvi** /kəm'wi:/ †[Mod. កម្ពីរ *gambīr* /kəm'pi:r/ "n. manuscript, treatise; scripture(s), sacred book; code of law, legal principles", Middle Khmer *kaṃvīy*, 'ouvrage religieux';² ifx /-əN-/ + **khvī* ~ **khvi* /k^hwi:/]. 1. *n.* A slip prepared for writing from palm leaves, commonly known as *lontar*, *ola* ~ *ollah*, or *talipot* ~ *taliput*. 2. *n.* A sheaf of such slips, bound together: manuscript; text, esp. sacred text; treatise; scripture. 3. *v.st.* To be in writing; written (*on*), inscribed.³

kaṃvi: K.175S:10 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

kaṃvī: K.444B:21, 25, 25 *bis* (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:30, 33, 33 *bis* (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175S:10 (A.D. 987, C VI:173).

vrah rikta kaṃvī mās (K.444B:20; K.868A:30) ~ *vrah rikta kaṃvī mās* (K.175S:10, 10 *bis*), 'a royal inscribed plate of gold'.

vrah rikta kaṃvī mās nu [*vrah rikta*] *kaṃvī prāk* (K.444B:25) = *vrah rikta kaṃvī mās nu vrah rikta kaṃvī prāk* (K.868A:33), 'a royal inscribed plate of gold and a royal inscribed plate of silver'.

vrah rikta kaṃvī prāk (K.444B:21; K.868A:30-1), 'a royal inscribed plate of silver'.

¹Pou, 90a: 'Aplati', referred to mod. កំព្រឹតកំព្រឹត *kaṃbūt kaṃbiav* /kəm'pʰi:əw/ "adj. to be battered, scarred" (Headley, 78a).

²IMA 30:13; IMA 31B:8; see BEFEO, LX:217, note 15. After 1684, the date of these two texts, the term was wrongly identified with Skt *gambhīra* 'deep, profound, grave, serious, solemn, sagacious; secret, mysterious, inscrutable', whence Thai คุ้มภัย /k^hamp^hii/ 'something profound: scripture; bible; textbook; treatise' (Sethaputra, I:236a). Mod. Khmer also has កម្ពីរ *gambhīr* /kəm'phi:/ "adj. to be meaningful, deep, profound".

³In addition to the citations the forms occur as a slavename: *kaṃvi* 6 times, *kaṃvī* 10 times. This may be a question of a different item.

kaṃveñ /kəm'wɛ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **កំពែង** *kambēñ* /kəm'pɛ:ŋ/ “n. fortress wall, rampart; fence, stone wall; fortress, fortification(s); precinct, enclosure”; ifx /-əN-/ + **khveñ* /k^hwɛ:ŋ/; cf. Thai **กำแพง** /kəmp^hɛŋ/ ‘wall (surrounding a town, a temple)’¹]. *n.* Enclosing wall, rampart.

kaṃveñ: K.89:12 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

kaṃveñ: K.165N:32 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.89:11, 12 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.933, 21, 21 *bis* (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.702B:7, 8 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.660:6 (A.D. 1041, C I:195); K.235D:20, 47 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194B:20 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.56A:26, B:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.650B:12 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.772:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.175N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.760:28, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.373C:34 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VI:279).

kaṃvai ~ **kaṃvaiy** /kəm'wɔy/. [Pre-A. *kaṃvai*; analogic pfx /kəN-/ + **vai* /wɔy/]. *n.* One who is quick or quick-witted.²

kaṃvaiy: K.206:3, 39 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.650B:14 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

kaṃvai: passim, 98 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:14 (A.D. 878/87).

kaṃvot. See *kaṃvat*.

kaṃvau /kəm'wɔw/. [Pre-A. *kaṃvau*; analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *vau* /wɔw/]. *n.* One who is the last-born.³

K.817:3 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.237:6 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.449B:30, 31, 31 *bis* (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.523D:2 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

kaṃvrah /kəm'wrah/. [Pre-A. *kaṃvrah*; analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *vrah* /wrah/].

1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) one associated with divinity or royalty. 2. *n.* Slavename. passim, 19 occurrences.

kaṃvrau ~ **kaṃvrau** /kəm'wɔw/. †[Analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *vrau*¹ ~ *vrau* /wɔw/]. 1. *n.* (*Conject.*) one who is good-looking or proper. 2. *n.* Slavename.⁴

kaṃvrau: K.143C:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

kaṃvrau: K.470:26 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

kaṃvrau: passim, 85 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:20 (A.D. 878/87).

kaṃsteñ ~ **kaṃsteñ** /kən'sdɛ:ŋ/. †[Analogic pfx /kəN-/ + *steñ* /sdɛ:ŋ/]. *n.* Ecclesiastic title ('High Venerable').⁵

kaṃsteñ: K.558:4 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, LVII:57); K.71:6 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.736:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306);

kaṃsteñ: passim, 283 occurrences, of which the earliest is in K.415:3 (A.D. 877).

kaṃsteñi ~ **kaṃsteñni**. Misreadings of *kaṃsteñ*, engraved with a flourish to the *virāma*. Cf. *steñi*, *kaṃrateñi*.⁶

kaṃsteñni: K.125:5, 15 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74);

kaṃsteñi: K.125:5, 6, 8, 11, 17 (*ibid.*); K.466:8 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380W:13, 22, 25, 26 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.380E:63 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

¹Haas, 33b.

²Found only as a personal name and slavename.

³Found only as a personal name and slavename.

⁴Found only as a slavename.

⁵Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:66.

⁶See C III:38, note 1, 220 (lines 4-7).

kaṃhass. See *kanhas*.

kaḷṣṭa. See *kḷṣṭa*.

***kā**¹. See *kār*.

***kā**² /ka:/. [Pre-A. **kā*; mod. **kā* /ka:/]. Unidentified. See *phkā, paṅkā*.

***kān** ~ ***kañ** /kaŋ/. [Cf. mod. **ṃḥ** *kāñ* /ka:ŋ/ [sic] “v. to spread / stretch / reach (out), extend (laterally)”]. v.tr. To bar (*the way*), block, obstruct. See **khāñ, khmāñ*.

***kāñ** /kaŋ/. [Mod. **ṃṭṭ** *kāñ* /kaŋ/ “v. to think, consider, ponder; to calculate (*arch.*); adj. to be frugal, use sparingly”]. v.intr. To count, reckon. See *khnāñ*.

kāñci /kaŋ'ci:/. †[Skt *kāñci* ‘girdle, esp. a woman’s zone or girdle furnished with small bells and other ornaments’]. n. Ornamented girdle.¹

K.194/383B:2 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

kāt. See *kat*².

kātikā /kad'r'ka:/. †[Cf. pre-A. *kaṭṭi* ~ *kaṭṭi* ~ *kaddi* and Ang. Skt *kaṭṭikā* (K.235C: 20); prob. of Dravidian origin]. n. Catty, a weight of 16 tael.

K.1218:1 (A.D. 1007/8, D. Soutif ms).

kān. See *kan*.

kāntārāddhā /kandarāt'dha:/. †[Skt **kāntārāddhā*, < *kānta* ~ *kanta* ‘wished or longed for, desired’, + *ārāddhā* ‘worship, adoration, propitiation of the deities’]. n. Longed-for worship.²

K.144:4 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

kānti /kan'di:/. †[Skt *kānti* ‘beauty, splendour; female beauty; embellishment’]. 1. n. Embellishment, ornamentation. 2. v.st. To be beautiful, elegant, exquisite, well-wrought.

K.669C:26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.393S:39 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.254d:21 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.226F:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:70).

śāṅkha 7 nu kānti (K.669C:26), ‘seven conches with ornament’.³

□ □ □ *gi rūpa kānti* □ □ □ (K.393S:39), ‘... well-wrought images ...’

vraḥ kānti kamrateñ 'aṅ śrī jayamahānātha ... (K.226F:1), ‘The holy splendor of My High Lord Śrī Jayamahānātha ...’.

ta vraḥ kānti kaṃmrateñ 'aṅ śrī cāmpesvara ... (K.254d:21-3), ‘To the holy splendor of My High Lord Śrī Cāmpesvara ...’.⁴

¹See BEFEO, XLIII:148.

²Coedès (C VII:35 and note 2) corrects this form to *kantā*° and renders *chlon leñ kāntārāddhā ti* [sic] *mahādurgama* as ‘franchir le chemin épineux et difficile à traverser’.

³But see C I:183, note 19, and 184, note 14, indicating that Coedès takes *kānti* as *sūryakanta* ‘sunstone’.

⁴See C III:192, note 3.

kāp ~ **kap** /kap/. †[Mod. **កាំប** *kā'p* /kap/ “v. to cut, hack (*with an ax or cleaver*); to stab, to strike / kill with pointed or sharp weapon; to slaughter ...”].
 1. *v.tr.* To chop, hack, slash, slice; to chop off; to dispatch with a bladed weapon, execute; to kill, slaughter. 2. *v.st. (Conject.)* (*of cloth for the lower garment*) to have free (unstitched) ends. Cf. *nivandha*. See *khmāp*, *pañkap*, **phkap*.

kap: K.229:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.413A:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

kāp: K.105/1^o:16 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.366B:9 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.91B:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

... *kap panlā chkā vraī cat sruk* ... (K.229:5), ‘... chopped down the thorns, cleared the wood, laid out a *sruk* ...’.

kāp thpvañ (K.105/1^o:16), ‘to behead, decapitate’.

... *pre phjal nu krapī jnaḥ kāp mvay toñ* ... (K.91B:14-5), ‘... gave order to pit [him] against a fierce water buffalo [and for him] to dispatch [it] at one blow ...’

canlyāk kāp yau 1 canlyāk nivandha yau 2 (K.989C:11-2), ‘one *yau* of free (unstitched) cloth; two *yau* of stiched cloth’.

***kāy** /ka:y/. [Mod. **កាយ** *kāy* /ka:y/ “v. to scratch / scrape (*the ground*); to dig (*up*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To scrape, scoop, hollow out; to grub, dig, burrow, unearth. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To scrape clean, clear (*of vegetation*). See *khnāy*, *khmāy*.

kāra ~ **kār** /ka:r/. †[Mod. **ការ** *kār* /ka:r/ “n. work, occupation; business, affair, matter”; Skt *kāra* ‘act, action; effort, exertion; religious austerity; act of worship’]. 1. *n.* Work, exertion, labor, production; act, action. 2. *n.* The work or occupation of an artisan or artist. 3. *n.* Worker, maker. See *kamma*, *patrakāra*, *bhūmipuruṣakāra*, *mālākāra*, *sakkāra*, *saṅghakāra*, *’ahānkāra*.

kār: K.158c:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.299:33¹ (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

kāra: K.56D:34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

chloñ kāra (K.56D:34), ‘director of labor’ (?).

kār ~ **kar** /ka:r/ ~ ***kā** /ka:/. †[Mod. **ការ** *kār* /ka:r/ “v. to protect, defend, prevent ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To make ready, prepare; to provide against.² 2. *v.tr.* To defend, protect; to cover, shield, screen, guard. See *khnar*, *chkā*, *camkā*.

kar: K.380E:11 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.227:10, 19, 28 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308);

kār: K.158c:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.299:33 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

nā stac nām ’anak khmer tampiñ pvañ chpañ ’anle bhai piy tap prampiy kar gañ iss (K.227:27-8), ‘When [His Majesty] was pleased to lead the Khmer, all four *tampiñ* fought in seventy-eight places to keep [him] safe from harm.’

... *ti oy rājakāryya kār ’nak vrīha phoñ* (K.158c:31-2), ‘... which was given as royal service to cover the people [furnishing levies] of rice’.³

... *leñ chpāñ kar kamrateñ jagat nu dravyopāya* ... (K.380E:11), ‘... may [they] fight to defend the High Lord of the World and [his] property ...’.

¹The connection of this occurrence with Skt *kāra* is moot.

²This sense, probably original, is justified by *chkār* /c^hka:r/ ‘to clear (*land*) for cultivation’, perhaps also by mod. **កាប** *pañkār* /bañ^hka:r/ ‘to take preventive measures against’.

³Cf. C II:113 and note 4.

'anak sañjak 'arjuna 'anak sañjak śrī dharadevapura chpañ kar samtac syaṅ ta tval toy vnek (K.277:10-1), 'The 'nak sañjak Arjuna [and] the 'nak sañjak Śrī Dharadevapura fought to defend His Majesty [but] (were ones who) were slain before [his] eyes'.

kāri ~ **kari** /ka'ri:/. †[Mod. **ករី** *kāri* /ka'ri:y/ "n. (male) operator, worker, doer"; Skt nom. sg. of *kārin* 'doing, making, producing, acting; action; mechanic; tradesman' and *kāri* 'artist, artificer, mechanic']. 1. n. Maker, producer; artisan, mechanic; artist, esp. dancer, actor. 2. (Conjecturally) n. Worker, workman, (agricultural) hand, laborer.

kari: K.705:7 (A.D. 1012, C V:198);

kāri: K.659:20 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.969C:15, 26, 26 bis (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.56A:31, B:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

chloñ kāri ta vyar ... (K.56A:31), 'the two directors of workers ...'

kārttika ~ **karttika** /kar'dik/ ~ **kattaka** /kat'dɔk/. [Pre-A. *kārttika*; mod. Pālicized **កតិក** ~ **កត្តិក** *kātik* ~ *kattik* /kat'dɔk/; Skt *kārttika*]. n. The twelfth lunar month, corresponding to October-November. See *candramāsa*.

kattaka: K.177:23 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37);

karttika: K.344:5 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.342W:2 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.989C:5 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.393S:1 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.237:1 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.391W:2 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.34:18, 23, 24, 26, 29 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

kārttika: K.231A:1 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.263D:55 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.249:2 (A.D. 1031, C III:97).

kāryya /kar'ja: → kar:/. [Pre-A. *kāryya*; mod. **ករ្យ** *kāry* /kar:/ "n. work, affair; that which has been done; achievement ..."; Skt *kārya* 'work or task to be done, duty; religious duties', < gerundive of *√kr* 'to make, do'; cf. Old Javanese *kāryya*]. 1. n. That which is to be done: task, duty, work. 2. n. (Public) work; duty (to the sovereign or administration), service, labor, esp. conscripted labor, corvée. 3. n. Religious duty or duties. See *kāryyastha*, *rājakāryya*.

passim, 26 occurrences.

khloñ kāryya, 'director of (public) works', 13 occurrences.

kāryyastha /karjə'stha:/. †[Skt **kāryastha*, < *kārya*, + *-stha* 'occupied with, engaged in, performing, practicing, devoted to']. v.st. To be occupied (with duties or service); to exercise administrative or religious functions.

K.569:8 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

ta rāja vraḥ pāda kamrateṅ 'aṅ parameśvarapada kāryyastha nu paṅgan svat manta (K.569:8-9), 'During the reign of His Majesty My Holy High Lord Parameśvarapada [he] was occupied with the royal distinction of reciting the *mantra*.'¹

kāryyādhipati /karjadhi'pdi:/. †[Skt **kāryādhipati*, < *kārya*, + *adhipati*]. n. Overseer of (public) works.

K.682C:9 (A.D. 901, C I:50).

¹Cf. NIC II/III:168.

kāla ~ **kāl** /ka:l/. [Pre-A. *kāla*; mod. **𑀓𑀭** *kāl* /ka:l/ “*n.* time; period / interval (of time); *conj.* when ...”; Skt *kāla* ‘(point in) time, period; time in general, season’; cf. Old Javanese *kāla*]. 1. *n.* Time, moment, period, season; occasion, opportunity, chance. 2. *prep.* At or in the time (days) of. 3. *conj.* At or in the time that, when.

kāl: K.843A:21, C:2, 5 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.413/II:30 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.420:47 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);¹

kāla: passim, 29 occurrences.

vraḥ pāda īsvaraloka oḃ vraḥ pāda paramaśivaloka kāla kanmyaṇi leya pre paryyan (K.235D:6-7), ‘His Majesty Īsvaraloka gave [him] to His Majesty Paramaśivaloka when [the latter] was still young [and] bade [him] instruct [him]’.

steṇ ’aṇ ’ātmaśiva slāp kāla vraḥ pāda paramavīraloka (K.235D:39), ‘The *steṇ ’aṇ* Ātmaśiva died in the time of His Majesty Paramavīraloka’.

man sruk bhadrappattana nu sruk stuk ransi nu caṃnat noḥ phoṇi syaṇi ta śūnya kāla vraḥ pāda nirvāṇapada kridā vala ... (K.235D:46), ‘When *sruk* Bhadrappattana and *sruk* Stuk Ransi and their [outlying] settlements were deserted when His Majesty Nirvāṇapada deployed his army, ...’.

... *ge pāta traitriṃśanaraka ’yat kāla ṇas ...* (K.245:32-3), ‘... they shall end in the thirty-two hells with no chance of being born again ...’.

***kāl** /ka:l/. [Mod. ***kāl** /ka:l/, long allomorph of **𑀓𑀭** *kal* /kəl/]. *v.tr.* To raise, lift up. See *taṅkāl*, **thkāl*.

kālaparvata /kaləbar'wɔ:t/.² †[Skt *kālaparvata* ‘black hill(s)’, < *kāla* ‘black, dark, dark-blue’, + *parvata*]. *n.* Toponym, probably an early name of the Núi Cam hills in Chau Doc province, known as Līngaparvata.

K.418:1 (A.D. 1166, BEFEO, IV:676; BEFEO, XXIX:305-6), hapax.

kamrateṇ jagat śrī kālapavvaka (K.418:1), ‘the High Lord of the World of Śrī Kālaparvata’.

kālahāna /kalə'ha:n/. †[Skt **kālahāna*, < *kāla*, + *hāna* ‘act of abandoning, relinquishing, giving up, escaping, getting rid of; want, lack; cessation’]. *n.* Surcease, remission, break, cessation, end.

K.277S:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

... *dau jāta dvātriṃśanaraka yamaloka nu ’yat kālahāna* ○ (K.277:15-6), ‘... [they] shall go to be reborn in the thirty-two hells [and] the world of Yama ceaselessly’.

kālpaṇā ~ **kālpanā**. See *kalpanā*.

kālyanasiddhi /kaljanə'sit/. †[Skt **kalyāṇasiddhi*, ‘fulfillment of prosperity’, < *kalyāṇa* ‘good fortune, happiness, prosperity’, + *siddhi*]. *n.* A rite for the achievement of prosperity or some other auspicious end. ▶

¹Some or all of these references may have to be reassigned.

²Finot (BEFEO, IV:677) reads *Kālapavvaka*, which Cœdès (BEFEO, XXIX:305) corrects to *kālapa[r]vata*.

K.956:15 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

man vraḥ pāda stac dau parameśvara stac 'āy ṛdval pandval ta mratāñ śrī prathivinarendra pre thve kālyanasiddhi leñ vvaṃ 'ampān vraḥ kamvujadeśa pi javā cāp ley ... (K.956:14-6), 'When His Majesty who was pleased to go to the Parameśvara was pleased to be at Ṛdval, [he] appointed the lord Śrī Pṛthivinarendra to perform a *kalyāṇasiddhi* to prevent the holy land of the Kambuḍā from being any longer held by Java ...'.

kāll /kal/. †[Mod. **កាល់** *kāl* /kal/ 'to cut close or flush']. 1. *v.tr.* To trim close to the root or flush with the ground. 2. *v.tr.* To graze, brush, touch lightly; to meet, join, abut on.

K.206:9, 10 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

... *iśāna tarāp gol thmo nā teṃ tañko nu ceñ prasap nu bhūmi sivā ta kāll bhūmi kantāl sre* (K.206:9-10), '... on the northeast [they] follow the stone boundary-markers along the *tañko* and *ceñ* trees [and] abut on land belonging to Sivā bordering the tract of Kantāl Sre'.

kāśikā /kasī'ka:/. †[Skt *kāśikā*, fem. of *kāśika* 'coming from Kāśī', < *kāśī* ~ *kāśī* 'Benares']. *v.st.* To be of or from Benares.¹

K.260/1°:1B (A.D. 1015, C III:231), hapax.

starā kāśikā (K.260/1°:1B), 'ordinary Benares rice'.

kāṣṭhadrava /kasthə'drə:p/. †[Skt **kāṣṭhadrava*, < *kāṣṭha* 'wood, timber; piece of wood, stick', + *drava*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) an unidentified essential oil obtained by distillation from wood.²

K.262N:17 (A.D. 968, C IV:108), hapax.

... *pan'en vikata 1 daup nu suma 1 kāṣṭhadrava 2 mañjūsa 2* ○ (K.262N:17), '... one [length of] extra-long *pan'en* [cloth]; one [length] of *dop* with *suma*; two [measures] of *kāṣṭhadrava*; two baskets'.

***kām** /kam/. [Mod. **kām* /kam/, allomorph of *kuṃ*, **kaṃ*, **guṃ*, &c.]. *v.st.* To be grouped, clustered, in a group or mass. See *lkām*, '*aṅkāṃ*'.

kinara. See *kinnara*.

kinnara ~ **kinara** /kinnə'ra: > kinə'ra:/. †[Skt *kiṇṇarā* 'kind of musical instrument';³ cf. *kiṇṇarī* 'the lute of the Caṇḍālas']. *n.* Unidentified string instrument.

kinara: **K.741:10** (A.D. 994, C V:160); **K.742:4** (A.D. 994, C V:160);

kinnara: **K.324A:21, B:9** (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62); **K.270S/2°:c:13** (A.D. 921, C IV:68);

K.669C:26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.374:13** (A.D. 1042, C VI:251).

tmñ kinnara (K.324A:21, B:9), '*kinnarā* players'.

¹See C III:232, note 3.

²Cf. C IV:115 and note 3.

³The word is associated with the *kiṇṇara*, mythical beings celebrated as musicians, a name usually explained by a folk-etymology. MW 283a cites *κινύρα*, another unidentified instrument, which is clearly related to *κινυρός* 'wailing, plaintive' and *κινύρομαι* 'to moan, lament, utter a plaintive sound'.

kila /kɪl/ ~ °**khila** /kɦɪl/. †[Mod. **किल** *kil* /kɪl/ “*n.* boundary stake / marker”; Skt *kīla* ‘a sharp piece of wood, stake, post’ and *khīla* ‘post’]. *n.* Boundary-marker. Cf. *gol*, *indrakhila*.

K.292/2°c:13 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

kīrāta /kiˈra:t/. †[Misspelling (and mispronunciation?) of Skt *kirat* ‘scattering, spreading, strewing, pouring (*out, over*), filling (*with*)’]. *v.tr.* To pour (*milk?*) out or over.

K.774B:16 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

kīrti /kirˈd̪i:/. [Pre-A. *kīrtti*; mod. **कीर्ति** ~ **केरि** ~ **कीर्ति** *ke(rti)* ~ *ker* ~ *ki(rt)* /ke:r/ “*n.* reputation, honor, glory”; Skt *kīrti* ‘good report, fame, renown, glory’]. *n.* Fame, honor, glory. See *yasakīrtti*.

K.380W/2°:16 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257), hapax.

... *likhita kīrti kamrateñ phdai karom* ... (K.380W/2°:16), ‘... archives relating to the glory of the High Lords of Earth ...’.

kīṃluññ. See *kaṃluñi*.

***ku** ~ **kū** /ku: ~ ku:w/ ~ ***ko** /kɔ:w/. [Mod. **kūw* /kɔ:w/, perhaps allomorph of **kus* /koh/ ~ **gus* /koh/ ‘to be pure’]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be pure. See *ska* ~ *sku* ~ **skū*, *sañku*.

kuñar /kʰɲa:r/. †[Mod. **कु** *kña* /kʰɲa:/ “*n.* white ibis with black beak and legs”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The Oriental ibis *Threskiornis melanocephala* (*Threskiornithidae*).¹

K.353N:16, 25 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

kuṭi ~ **kuṭi** ~ **kuḍi** ~ **kuti** ~ **kutiya** ~ **kutiy** /kuˈd̪i:/. [Pre-A. *kuṭi*; mod. **कुटी** *kuṭi* /kot/ “*n.* monk’s quarters”; Skt *kuṭi* ~ *kuṭi* ‘hut, cottage, hall, shop’]. 1. *n.* Cell (*of monk*). 2. *n.* Detached house, shelter. 3. *n.* Small shrine; chapel.

kutiy: K.349:7 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

kutiya: K.774:11 (A.D. 995, C IV:64);

kuti: K.349:6, 7, 11, 12, 17, 18 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.231:52 (A.D. 967, C III:72); K.221N:13 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.380W:32 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.353N:57 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235C:64, 68, D:3, 11, 25, 26, 26 *bis* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:17 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.241N:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77); K.350:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.521N:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.144:1, 11 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

kuḍi: K.873:9 (A.D. 921, C V:104);

kuṭi: K.713:15, 16 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.19:17 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.356N:5 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.195A:1 (A.D. 1041, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.235C:64, 68, D:3, 11, 25, 26, 55, 57 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194B:20 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.413B:15, 24 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.56A:33, C:37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.412:26 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.293B:1, D:1, E:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193);

kuṭi: K.415:5 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.713:2, 30, 31 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.571:10 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III 111); K.760:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.938:6 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121). ▶

¹Cf. Pou, 102a, and “Recherches ... (IX),” 353 (item 7).

sruk kuḍi (K.873:9) ~ *sruk kuti* (K.235C:64, 68, D:3, 11, 25, 26, 55, 57), toponym.¹
vraḥ kuṭi (K.713B:2), ‘the holy chapel’.²
kuti ruṅ (K.221N:13), ‘the Great Cell’, presum. the name of a temple in Amoghapura.
psamṅ nak vraḥ kuṭi toy uttara (K.713B:15), ‘Total personnel for the north shrine’.

kuḍi. See *kuṭi*.

kuṇi /ku'ni:/. †[Cf. Skt *kuṇi* ~ *kūṇi* ‘crooked-armed, having a crooked or withered arm or an arm without a hand or finger’, also Pāli *kuṇi* ‘deformed, paralysed’³]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) constituent of slavenamē.

K.832B:41, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C V:91), hapax.

kuṅḍala ~ **kuṅḍala** ~ **kundala** /kon'dɔ:l/. [Pre-A. *kuṅḍalā*; Skt *kuṅḍala* ‘ring: ear-ring, bracelet’]. *n.* Ring, (*probably*) ear-rings in the shape of hoops. See *hemakundala*.

kundala: K.262N:4, 7 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.194/383A:31, B:1 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.136:4, 6, 12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284);

kuṅḍala: K.235D:2, 7, 67 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

kuṅḍala: K.669C:7 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:2, 7 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

kuti ~ **kutiya** ~ **kutiy**. See *kuṭi*.

kudaṅḍa ~ **kudanda** /ku'dan/. †[Skt *kudaṅḍa* ‘unjust punishment’, < pfx *ku-* ‘reproach, contempt, &c.’, + *daṅḍa*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) toponym.

kudanda: K.219:25 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.67C:2, 4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23);

kudaṅḍa: K.67A:3 (*id.*)

vraḥ kudaṅḍa (K.67A:3) ~ *vraḥ kudanda* (K.219:25; K.67C:2, 4), ‘the sanctuary at Kudaṅḍa’ (?).

kudya /kot/. [Pre-Angkorian *kuḍya* ~ *kūḍya*; Skt *kuḍya* ~ *kūḍya* ‘wall’]. *n.* Wall.

K.523A:30 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.254B:11 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

kunti /kon'di:/. †[Mod. **ក្បឿ** *kuṅḍi* /kon'di:/ “*n.* k. of long-necked metal pitcher or ewer (*esp. used for holding holy water*)”; Skt *kuṅḍi* ‘bowl, pitcher, pot’, fem. of *kuṅḍa* ‘bowl-shaped vessel, basin, bowl, pitcher, pot, water-pot’]. *n.* Unidentified vessel.

K.258B:9 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

¹Defined as a *pura* founded by Śivakaivalya in the *viṣaya* of Pūrvadiśa (K.235B:5), defined also as a *grāma* (K.235B:23); defined as a *pura* again and as the object of Sadāśiva’s work and gifts (K.235B:77); defined as a *sruk* in Pūrvadiśa (K.235C:64, D:25, 55).

²See C I:28, note 2.

³MW 289b, 299c; RD&S, 220a.

kuntikā ~ **kuntika** /kundi'ka:/. †[Skt **kuṅṭikā*, dim. of *kunti*]. *n.* Unidentified vessel.¹

kuntika: K.258A:10, B:62 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366B:24 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);
kuntikā: K.830:4 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.194/383B:4, 10 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134);
 K.258A:15, 22, 27, B:18, 23, 43, 48, 51, 53, 54, 57, 65, 68, 72, 74, 77 (post-A.D. 1107,
 C IV:175); K.208:42 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122. VI:287).

kundaka /kun'do:k/. †[Skt *kuṇḍaka* 'pot; student's water-pot']. *n.* Water-pot.
 Cf. *kamandalu*.

K.697B:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94), hapax.

kundala. See *kuṇḍala*.

***kum** /kom/ ~ ***kaṃ** /kɔm/ ~ ***kvam** ku:əm/. [Mod. **ḱ** *kuṃ* /kom/ ~ **kaṃ* /kam/]. *v.st.* To be grouped, compacted. See *chkvam*.

kumāra /ko'ma:r/. [Pre-A. *kumāra* ~ *kumār*; mod. **ḱ** *kumār* /ko'ma:r/ "n. child, young boy"; Skt *kumāra* 'child, boy, youth, son']. 1. *n.* Boy, youth; son.
 2. *n.* Prince, heir-apparent, crown prince.²

K.270N/1°:23 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.958:21, 26 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.255:14 (A.D. 978,
 BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.879:9 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.420:46, 48 (A.D. 878-977,
 C IV:161).

kumūda /ko'mu:t/. †[Mod. **ḱ** *kumud* /ko'mu:t/ ~ **ḱ** *kramud* /kra'mu:t/; Skt *kumuda* 'the esculent white water-lily (*Nymphaea esculenta*); also the red lotus (*Nymphaea rubra*)']. *n.* Several species of *Nymphaea* (*Nymphaeaceae*): water-lily, lotus.

K.175E:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173), hapax.

kumbha /kum/. †[Cf. mod. **ḱ** *kumbha*: /kom'pheə?/ "February; *n.* water pot; pottery"; Skt *kumbha* 'pot, jar, pitcher, ewer, urn; water-pot, small water-jar; Aquarius']. 1. *n.* Water-pot. 2. *n.* The eleventh sign of the zodiac: Aquarius.
 See **rāśī*.

K.269:2 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2°a:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

kumbhalagna /kumbhə'lak/. †[Skt *kumbhalagna* 'that time of day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon', < *kumbha*, + *lagna*]. *n.* The intersection of Aquarius with the horizon.

K.260S/1°:5 (A.D. 921, C IV; 171), hapax.

kumbhipāka /kumbhi'pa:k/. †[Skt *kumbhipāka* 'the contents of a cooking vessel', < *kumbhī* 'small jar or pot; earthen cooking vessel', + *pāka* 'cooking; any cooked food']. *n.* Food cooked or cooking in a pot.

K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

¹See Bhattacharya, "Recherches," 38, № 104: 'Cruche'; BEFEO, XLIII:149: 'gargoulettes'; C V:279, note 1.

²Found only as a personal name, slavename, and toponym.

kur /kur/. [Pre-A. *kur*; mod. កុរ ~ កំ kur ~ ko /ka:o/ “n. year of the pig ...”].
n. The twelfth year of the duodenary cycle: the Boar (Hog, Pig). See **jūt*,
kurnakṣatra.

K.413A:1 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

kurababr̥kṣa /kurəbə'br̥k/. †[Skt **kurabavṛkṣa*, < *kuraba* ‘a kind of tree’, +
vṛkṣa]. *n.* Unidentified tree species.

K.294:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:197), hapax.

... *vrah mahābodhi kurababr̥kṣa* ... (K.294:1-2), ‘... the sacred tree of Enlightenment, the
kuraba tree; ...’

kuruñ /kruŋ > kə'ruŋ/. [Pre-A. *kuruñ*; mod. ក្រុង *kruñ* /kroŋ/ “*n.* city, town;
king, realm; *v.* to cover, protect, take care of; to lock up, confine, put (into a
cage); to catch s.t. by putting a net or other container over it”; pfx /k-/ + **ruñ*
/ruŋ/; cf. Thai កຸງ /kruŋ/ ‘city, capital, metropolis; city-state’¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To
rule, govern. 2. *n.* Ruler, regent; prince, king. 3. *n.* Head, chief, master.

K.124:7 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.735:2 (A.D. 934, C V:96); K.266:27 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213, M,
№ 96:220); K.181A:4, 6, 19, B:3, 7, 9, 11 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.171:3 (A.D. 969, C VI:165);
K.570:39 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.693B:4 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.380E:5, 58 (A.D. 1038,
C VI:257); K.235C:59, 61, 65, 69, 78, D:31, 36 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.966:2, 14, 20
(A.D. 1169, RS III, № 35:12); K.484:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kuruñ ni (K.235C:61, 65, 69, 78, D:31, 36), ‘to rule [and] hold sway’.

kuruñ bhavapura (K.235C:59), ‘the prince of Bhavapura’.

kuruñ tanmer (K.380E/1:5, 3:58), ‘regulator of travel’ (?).

kurek /kʰre:k/ (?). [Pre-A. *kurāk*; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Name or title of
an unidentified rank or function.²

K.124:7 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.165N:38 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.262S:38, 39 (A.D. 983,
C IV:108); K.175N:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.991:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191).

kurek kanyāt (K.124:7-8), ‘the *kurek* of Kanyāt’.

sre kurek javā □ □ □ (K.165N:38), ‘a ricefield belonging to the *kurek* of Javā - - - - -’.

sre kurek samreñ ... *sre kurek samreñ dai* ... (K.262S:38, 39), ‘a ricefield belonging to the
kurek of Samreñ ... another ricefield belonging to the *kurek* of Samreñ ...’.

... *sruk steñ śivācāryya* ‘āy jeñ tarāñ *sruk travāñ kurek mātariti* ‘āy ganloñ ○ (K.175N:7-8),
‘... the *sruk* of the *steñ Śivācāryya* in [the province of] Jeñ Tarāñ; the *sruk* [and]
reservoir of the *kurek* Mātariti in Ganloñ’.

kureñ /kre:ŋ/ (?). †[Correspondence with mod. ក្រែង *krēñ* /kra:ɛŋ/ is not
expected; meaning and derivation unknown]. Unidentified.

K.292/2:c:43 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

kurnakṣatra /kurnak'sat/. †[See *kur* /kur/, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The twelfth year
of the duodenary cycle: the Boar.

K.297:2 (A.D. 1278-1477?, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208), hapax.

¹Haas, 15a: ‘metropolis, city’; McFarland, 54a: ‘capital city, chief metropolis’; Sethaputra,
I:56b: ‘city, capital city, metropolis; city-state, state, country’.

²Pre-Angkorian *kurāk* occurs 15 times and appears to mean ‘civil and military governor’.
Kurek is found 6 times in Angkorian, apparently with devalued meaning.

kula /kʊl/ ~ **kulā** /kʊ'la:/ ~ **kule** ~ **kūle** /kʊ'ly:/. [Pre-A. *kula* ~ *kull* ~ *kule*; mod. **ꦏꦸ** *ku* /kʊl/; Skt *kula* ‘race, family, community, tribe, caste, set, company’; cf. Old Javanese *kula*]. 1. *n.* (Noble) family or house, *conceived as contemporaneous*. 2. *n.* Religious house or community. 3. *n.* Member of a noble house; member of the same family, kinsman. Cf. *gotra*, *santāna*. See *viṣṇukula*, *saptadevakula*.

kūle: K.958:6 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.659:12 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

kule: passim, 114 occurrences;

kulā: K.192:7 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.239S:24 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

kula: passim, 26 occurrences.

nau ru kula nu śiṣya nu 'nak sañjak ta śrāddhā ... (K.211:4-5), ‘Members of [my] family and [my] disciples and faithful *'nak sañjak ...*’.

kulagaṇa /kʊlə'gɔ:n/. †[Skt **kulagaṇa*, < *kula*, + *gaṇa*]. *n.* Family members collectively; one’s family and dependents.

K.153:21 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.380E:16 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

kulapakṣa /kʊlə'βak/. †[Skt **kulapakṣa*, < *kula*, + *pakṣa*]. *n.* Family group, *esp.* a family and its dependents. See *kulagaṇa*, *kulapakṣagaṇa*.

K.207:59 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.227:14 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308, LIV:117).

kulapakṣakara /kʊlə'βaksə'kɔ:r/. †[Skt **kulapakṣakara*, < *kula*, + *pakṣakara*]. *n.* Those constituting a family, family members.

K.466:14, *garbled* (A.D. 1015, C III:219), hapax.

daha mān kulapakṣakara vvaṃ noḥ lvah pi reḥ ... (K.466:14), ‘If there are family members who do not come to think so ...’ (?).

kulapakṣagaṇa /kʊlə'βaksə'gɔ:n/. †[Skt **kulapakṣagaṇa*, < **kulapakṣa*, + *gaṇa*]. *n.* Family circle, a family with its friends and dependents.

K.207:59 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

pradhāna thkval nu 'nak pralāy slā sapakṣa nu kulapakṣagaṇa phoṇ samayuga nu 'nak ta roḥ neḥh hoṇ (K.207:58-60), ‘The headman of Thkval and residents of Pralāy Slā together with sundry friends and clients of the family joined with the forementioned individuals’.

kulapati ~ **kulapatiy** ~ **kulapati** /kʊlə'pɔ:/. [Pre-A. *kulapati*; Skt *kulapati* ‘the head or chief of a family’, < *kula*, + *pati*]. *n.* The master of a religious community, abbot. Cf. *khloñ vnam*.¹

kulapati: K.842B:20, 26 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.571:1 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111);

kulapatiy: K.425:7 (A.D. 968?, C II:142);

kulapati: K.262N:3 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.153:21 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.340:10 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.56B:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.71:17 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.290/2^b:4, 6 (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); K.354S:36 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.152:9 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

khloñ vnaṃ khloñ kāryya guṇṇadoṣadarśi kulapati rakṣā 'nak vraḥ leṇ rddhi (K.340:9-11), ‘The sanctuary head, the director of works, the inquisitor, [and] the abbot will safeguard the servants of the divinity so that [they] prosper’.

¹The distinction, if any, between *kulapati* and *khloñ vnaṃ* is as yet unclear.

kulavṛṇḍopāya /kuləvṛṇḍo'pā:y/. †[Skt **kulavṛṇḍopāya*, but whether this is **kulavṛṇḍa* ‘family group, the aggregate of family members’ + *upāya* or *kula* ‘family, family members’ + *vṛṇḍopāya* ‘all assets’ is problematic]. *n.* Members of a family taken together with their possessions: household. Cf. *kulopāya*, *dravyopāya*.

K.380E/1°:7, 20 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

kulaśrīya /kulə'sri:/. †[Skt **kulaśrī*, < *kula*, + *śrī*]. *n.* The glory of one's family, family name or honor.

K.713B:14 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

kulasantāna /kuləsən'da:n/. †[Skt **kulasantāna*, < *kula*, + *santāna*]. *n.* Family as both lineal and contemporaneous; one's family, past, present and future.

K.343S:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.598B:47 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.380E:21, 27, W:25, 29 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:34 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

kulopāya /kulo'pā:y/. †[Skt **kulopāya*, < *kula*, + *upāya*]. 1. *n.* The means or resources by which a family is supported: family estate, assets of a religious community. 2. *n.* Family and dependents.¹

K.380E/1°:24 (A.D. 1028, C VI:257); K.380E:24 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:28 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

... *hau iss kulopāya noh phon mok śapatta bhaktiy ta kamrateñ jagat ukk* (K.380E/1°:24-5), ‘... [His Majesty] calls upon all of their families and dependents also to come and swear to [their] devotion to the High Lord of the World’.

kulrañ ~ kulrāñ /kul'rañ/. †[Mod. គល់រាំង *ga'l rāññi* /kuəl reəŋ/ “*n.* k. of fish (*Catlacarpio siamensis*)”]. *n.* Species of large carp, *Catlacarpio siamensis* (Cyprinidae).²

kulrāñ: K.327:39 (A.D. 893, NIC II:68, II/III:71);

kulrañ: K.467:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:217).

kusala /ku'sə:l/. †[Mod. កុសល *kusal* /ko'sal/ “*n.* merit; good deed; good fortune, the product of a meritorious act (*formal*); *adj.* to be fortunate, lucky”; Pāli *kusala* ‘good deeds, virtue, merit, meritorious conduct’,³ corresponding to Skt *kuśala* ~ *kusala* ‘right, proper, good; well, healthy, prosperous’ and ‘welfare, well-being, happiness; benevolence; virtue’]. *n.* Actions or conduct which earn merit. See *sarvvakusala*.

K.177:12 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

kusalapunyaḡaṇa /kusələpənjə'gə:n/. †[Skt **kuśalapunyaḡaṇa*, < *kuśala*, + *punya*, + *ḡaṇa*]. *n.* The (good) qualities of merit and righteousness.

K.144:14 (A.D. 1278-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

¹Cœdès (C VI:228, note 1), in connection with *kulavṛṇḍopāya*, surmises that ‘le terme *upāya* désigne peut-être les esclaves’.

²Pou, 105b.

³After RD&S, 223b.

kusumbha /ku'sum/ (?). †[Skt *kusumbha* ‘the water-pot of the student and Saṃnyāsin’¹]. *n.* Water-pot. Cf. *kamandalu*.

K.754B:22 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

kumluñ. See *kamluñ*.

***kuḥ**. See *krakuḥh*.

kūpa /ku:p/. †[Mod. **ṅū** *kūp* /ko:p/ ‘n. pool, pond’; Skt *kūpa* ‘pit, well’]. *n.* Toponym.²

K.211:9 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.235D:103 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

kṛta /kṛit/. †[Skt *kṛta* ‘act, deed; (service) done, kind action’, ppl. of *√kr* ‘to do, make’]. *v.ps.* To be done or made, to have been done or made.

K.393N:1 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413D:10³ (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

dep mān prasāda karuṇā oy jaṃnā ta dai ti bhai dai ta mān kṛta pamre ’āy ta ’añ samyak
... (K.393N:1), unintelligible.

kṛtakṛtya /kṛidə'kṛit/. †[Skt *kṛtakṛtya* ‘one who has done his duty’, < *kṛta*, + *kṛtya*]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.376:7, *garbled* (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60), hapax.

kṛtajña^o /kṛidə'jṇə^o/. [Pre-A. *kṛtajña*^o; Skt *kṛtajña* ‘mindful of past services, benefits, aid, favours: grateful’, < *kṛta*, + *jña* ‘knowing, acknowledging, remembering’]. *v.st.* Mindful of past favor or favors: thankful, grateful, appreciative.

kṛtajñabhakti ~ **kṛtajñabhaktiy** /kṛidəjṇəbhak'di:/. †[Skt **kṛtajñabhakti*, < *kṛtajña*, + *bhakti*]. *n.* Devotion or attachment owing to remembrance of former kindnesses: grateful devotion.

kṛtajñabhaktiy: K.125:4 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140);

kṛtajñabhakti: K.292:3, 9 (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

nau ’aṃpāl ’aṃve phala kṛtajñabhakti ta dhūli vraḥ pāda ... (K.292A:8-10), ‘All actions reflecting [our] grateful devotion to the *dhūli* His Majesty ...’.

kṛtajñavana /kṛidəjṇə'wə:n/. †[Skt **kṛtajñavana* ‘fountain of gratitude’, < *kṛtajña*, + *vana*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.124:7 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

kṛtaprayatna /kṛidəprə'jat/. †[Skt *kṛtaprayatna* ‘effort which has been made; one who makes effort; active, persevering’; < *kṛta* ‘done, made, accomplished’, + *prayatna*]. *n.* (Great) effort, (continued) exertion, active prosecution; perseverance, zeal. ▶

¹The proper meanings of *kusumbha* are ‘safflower’ and ‘saffron’. It appears to have developed the sense of ‘water-pot’ from its resemblance to *kumbha* ‘jar, pitcher, water-pot, ewer’ (MW 293a) and does not have this sense in Pāli (RD&S, 224b).

²Name of a community abutting on Bhadrāniketana on the southwest, delimiting on the west the *srūk* of Jāgrama in the *pramāna* of Amoghapura.

³Misreading (BEFEO, XVII.2:11) for *byat*.

K.356N:21 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:8), hapax.

vvaṃ 'āc ti 'nak pre ta kāryya cañcūla phoñ dai ti leñ kalpanā phle janapada gus pi thve nu kṛtaprayatna pratipakṣa (K.356N:19-22), 'No one must assign [them] to manual labor on *ricinus*, save only to generate revenue for Janapada by working zealously both fortnights of the month'.

°**kṛti** /kri'di:/. †[Skt *kṛti*, < √*kr* 'to do, make']. 1. *n.* Act of doing, &c.: action, activity, doing, making, working, performing, composing. 2. *n.* Act, deed, work, performance, creation. See *sthira***kṛti**.

kṛtikārṅkṣasaṅkrānta /kri'dikarksəsəŋ'kra:n/. †[Skt **kṛttikarkṣasaṅkrānti*, < **kṛttikārṅkṣa* 'the Pleiades' (*kṛttikā* 'the Pleiades', + *ṅkṣa* 'star, constellation'), + *saṅkrānti* 'passage into the next asterism']. *n.* A day on which the moon passes into the Pleiades.

K.391W:2 (A.D. 1082, C I:297), hapax.

kṛtikānakṣatra /kri'dikana'ksat/. †[Skt **kṛttikānakṣatra*, < *kṛttikā* 'the Pleiades', + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The third lunar mansion, *Kṛttikā*.

K.933:1 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47), hapax.

kṛs ~ **kṛṣ**. See *kṛṣṇa*.

kṛṣṇa ~ **kṛs** ~ **kṛṣ** /kriḥ/. [Pre-A. *kṛs*; mod. ក្រិស្ក *krisnā* /kru'sna:/ ~ ក្រិស្ក *krasnā* /kra'sna:/ "n. Krishna"; Skt *kṛṣṇa* 'black, dark, dark-blue; the dark half of the lunar month from full to new moon; *Kṛṣṇa*, avatar of *Viṣṇu*']. *n.* Personal name.¹

kṛṣ: **K.618:7** (A.D. 912, C VII:20);

kṛs: **K.400B:14** (A.D. 868, C VI:83); **K.269:6** (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.198B:6** (A.D. 966, C VI:147);

K.832B:41 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); **K.376:2** (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

kṛṣṇa: **K.61B:4** (A.D. 912, C VII:20); **K.956:53** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.34:10** (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

kṛṣṇaḡuṇa /krisnə'gun/. †[Skt **kṛṣṇaḡuṇa*, 'having the attributes of *Kṛṣṇa*', < *kṛṣṇa*, + *ḡuṇa*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.958:8, 11 (A.D. 947, C VII:141).

kṛṣṇadāsa /krisnə'da:h/. †[Skt *kṛṣṇadāsa* 'slave of *Kṛṣṇa*', name of various men, < *kṛṣṇa*, + *dāsa*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.291N:5 (A.D. 910, C III:199).

kṛṣṇapakṣa /krisnə'bak/. †[Skt *kṛṣṇapakṣa* 'the dark half of a month (fifteen days during which the moon is on the wane, time from full to new moon)'; < *kṛṣṇa*, + *pakṣa*]. *n.* The fortnight of the waning moon, second fortnight. Cf. *rñnoc*, *śuklapakṣa*.

K.207:43 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.374:10** (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); **K.208:66** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122).

¹Pou, 119b (*kṛs* ~ *kres*) takes *kṛs* and *kṛṣ* as the source of mod. ក្រិស ~ ក្រិ: *kris* ~ *krēh* /kriḥ ~ *kreh*/ "adj. to be short, dwarfed, stunted" (Headley, 113b). See *kres*, below.

kṛṣṇā /kr̥ʰsnaː/. [Pre-A. *kṛṣṇā*; Skt *kṛṣṇā*, fem. of *kṛṣṇa*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.383B/III^o:53 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.200C:6 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

kṛṣṇāvati /kr̥ʰsnəwə^odiː/. †[Skt **kṛṣṇavati*, fem. of **kṛṣṇavat*, ‘possessing (worshipping) Kṛṣṇa’, < *kṛṣṇa*, + sfx *-vat*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* Slavename.

K.713B:8 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

kḷṣṭa ~ **kaḷṣṭa** /kḷiḥ/ (?). †[Prob. for Skt *kṛṣṭa*,¹ ppl. of √*kṛṣ* ‘to draw, drag, pull; to lead or conduct (as an army); to obtain; to take away’]. 1. *v.tr.* To draw, induce. 2. *v.tr.* To take (away, off), remove.²

kaḷṣṭa: K.956:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

kḷṣṭa: K.956:42, 54 (*id.*).

... *teñ* ’yak jā devī *kaḷṣṭa* ’āy *bhavapura* ... (K.956:9), ‘... the *teñ* ’Yak, who as queen was removed to Bhavapura; ...’.

man lvaḥ lḍau kamrateñ vraḥ mūla kḷṣṭa teñ pavitra ta ’me teñ hyaṇ narendra ta ti praveṣa vraḥ pāda kamrateñ ’aṇ ta stac iśvaraloka (K.956:42-3), ‘When [he] got to Lḍau, the High Lord the *vraḥ mūla* removed the *teñ Pavitra*, mother of the *teñ hyaṇ Narendra*, who was taken into the service of His Majesty My High Lord who was pleased to [go to] the *Īśvaraloka*’.

... *kḷṣṭa vraḥ pāda kamrateñ ’aṇ ta stac dau iśvaraloka pandval* ... (K.956:54-5), ‘... [she] induced His Majesty My High Lord who was pleased to go to the *Īśvaraloka* to order ...’.

ket /kɛːt/. [Pre-A. *ket*; mod. कॆत *kæ̃t* /kaːət/ ‘v. to be born, created; to be, become; to come into existence, arise, appear; to rise (of the sun); to happen, occur; to give birth to; ... *n.* the east; *adj.* eastern; *n.* period (or day) of the waxing moon ...’]. 1. *v.intr.* To issue, emerge; to be born; (of sun) to rise. 2. *n.* The east. 3. *n.* Fortnight of the waxing moon (*śuklapakṣa*). See *kaṃnet*, *khnet*, *paṅket*, **phket*.

passim, 135 occurrences of which the earliest is K.713B:1 (A.D. 893).

thṇai ket (K.235D:86, 90, 98, 99), ‘the rising sun’, = ‘east’.

pi ket vaiśākha (K.713B:1), ‘[day] three of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Vaiśākha’.

843 *daśamī ket puṣya vuddhavāra* (K.270S/2^a:3), ‘[Śaka] 843, the tenth [day] of the fortnight of the waxing moon of [the month of] Puṣya, a Wednesday’.

keyūra ~ **keyura** /ke^ojurː/. †[Skt *keyūra* ‘bracelet worn on the upper arm’]. *n.* Armlet.

keyura: K.669C:7, 9, 11 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

keyūra: K.262N:7 (A.D. 968, C IV:109); K.263D:7 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.194/383A:31, B:1 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

¹Sanskrit has *kḷiṣṭa*, ppl. of √*kḷiṣ* [*sic*] ‘to molest, torment’, which fails to fit the contexts cited.

²Cf. C VII:132, note 4.

kevala /ke'wɔ:l/. †[Skt *kevalam* 'only, merely, solely', acc. of *kevala* 'alone, only, mere, sole']. *adv.* Only, solely.

K.933B:14 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47), hapax.

'*nak pvās kevala guh gi ta 'āc sām ta gi* ○ (K.933B:14-5), 'Only persons in holy orders are ones permitted to frequent these premises'.

kesara /ke'sɔ:r/. †[Mod. កេសារ *kesar* /ke'sa:r/ "n. pollen (*formal*); hair (*roy. & cler.*); mane; capillary"; Skt *kesara* ~ *keśara* 'mane, head hair'¹]. *n.* Slavename.

K.270N/1°:12, 17 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.237N:12** (A.D. 1067, C VI:293).

kesararājasīha ~ **kaisararājasīnha** /kesɔ:rəɾəʃə'siŋ/. †[Pāli **kesararājasīha* and Skt **kesararājasīṃha*, < *kesara*, + *rājasīṃha* 'king-lion'²]. *n.* Maned lion-king.

kaisararājasīnha: **K.144:8** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101);

kesararājasīha: **K.144:8** (*id.*)³

kaivartta /kɔy'war/. †[Skt *kaivarta* ~ *kevarta* 'fisherman']. 1. *n.* Fisherman. 2. (*Conject.*) *n.* Resort of fishermen: fishing-ground, place where people fish.

K.26S:33 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.263B:35** (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

kaisararājasīnha. See *kesararājasīha*.

***ko**. See *ka*.

kok ~ **kak** /kɔk/. [Pre-A. *kak*; mod. កក *ka'k* /kak/ "n. k. of reed (*Cyperus* or *Mariscus* sp.) used for making mats"]. *n.* The reed *Mariscus cyperoides* (L.) O. Kuntze (*Cyperaceae*).⁴

kok: **K.292:14** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.467:14** (A.D. 1011, C III:217); **K.684:4, 14** (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106);

kak: **K.56A:27** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

koñ /kɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *kaiñ*; mod. កង *kañ* /ka:ŋ/ "n. ring, circle; bracelet, necklace, anklet; circumference, periphery; n. group, team, crew, unit (*mil.*); v. to form a circle; to encircle; to carry (*with the arms held up to the chest*)"; cf. mod. កង *ka'ñ* /kaŋ/ "n. wheel; tire" and កង *gañ* /kɔ:ŋ/ "n. gong"]. 1. *n.* Ring, circle; hoop; wheel. 2. *v.st.* To be ring-shaped, circular.

K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

koñ panrum 6 (K.669C:25), 'six winding wheels' (?).⁵

koñgi. Unidentified.

K.1198A:35 (A.D. 1009, G. Gerschheimer ms).

curi 1 khan 1 koñgi 1 (K.1198A:34-5), '1 dagger; 1 sword; 1 koñgi'.

¹With *keśara*, the usual form in classical Skt literature, cf. both *keśa* 'head hair, mane' and Latin *cæsaries* 'Long, flowing, or luxuriant hair; the plume (of a helmet)' (T. Burrow, 97).

²*Rājasīṃha* is ambivalent: '(human) king who is a lion' or 'lion as king, lion king'. *Kesara* indicates that the latter is intended.

³*BEFEO*, LXX:104, note 2, indicates that the text reads *kesararājasīha*. I see no reason for Skt *kaisara*°, given in both transcriptions.

⁴Martin, 177.

⁵C I:185: "6 gongs enveloppés."

***koñ** /ko:ɲ/. [Perhaps mod. **kwñ* /ku:əɲ/, allomorph of **ក្បួន** *kwc* /ku:əc/ ‘to twist, knot’]. *v.tr.* (*Conjecturally*) to twist, coil. See *'ankoñ*.

koṭihoma ~ **kotihoma** /kodɪ'ho:m/. †[Skt *koṭihoma* ‘sacrifice of 10 million’, < *koṭi* ‘a Krore or ten millions’, + *homa*]. *n.* An unidentified form of sacrifice.¹ Cf. *kalpakoti*, *lakṣahoma*.

kotihoma: K.933:25 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

koṭihoma: K.194/383A:34 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.418B:2 (A.D. 1166, *BEFEO*, XXIX:305).

***kop**. See *kap*.

kośa ~ **koṣa** ~ **koṣaṇa** ~ **kosa** /ko:h/. [Pre-A. *kośa*; mod. **កោស** *kos* /ka:oh/ “... *n.* sheath, casing; prepuce”; Skt *kośa* ~ *koṣa* and Pāli *kosa*, generic term for *enclosures in which things are kept*: ‘store, storehouse, storeroom, granary, treasury; cupboard, drawer’; *containers*: ‘box, chest, coffer; (cinerary) urn; bowl, chalice’; *integuments*: ‘cover, covering, bag; case, sheath, scabbard; cocoon, membrane’; and *containers for liquids*: ‘tub, cask, keg, pail, bucket; drinking-vessel, cup’; cf. Old Javanese *kośa*, Thai **โกศ** ~ **โกษ** ~ **โกศ** /kòt/²]. 1. *n.* Chest, casket, coffer. 2. *n.* Cover, covering (*for a liṅga*). 3. *n.* Vessel, urn; chalice, goblet. See *mahākoṣa*, *yajñakośa*, *suvarṇakośa*.

kosa: K.754B:21 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282);

koṣaṇa: K.258A:38 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175),³

koṣa: K.741:9 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

kośa: K.265N:7 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.125:11 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74); K.136:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.450:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.1198B:30 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

koṣa. See *kośa*.

koṣaṇa. See *kośa*.

kosa. See *kośa*.

kaup. See *kap*.

kau su /kʰw su:/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified.

K.843B:26 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

□ □ □ □ *gadāha* 1 *jyañ* 4 *liñ* 5 *phnāñ kau su* □ □ *yo* 2 (K.843B:26-7), ‘□ □ □ □ one wok [weighing] four *jyañ* five *liñ*; a *kau su* screen; two *yau* of □ □ ...’.

kcan ~ ***kcān** /kʰcan/. [Pre-A. *kcan*; pfx /k-/ + **can* ~ **cān* /can/]. *n.* Slave-name. See *kañcan*.

kjo /kʰjʰw/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* An unidentified type of cloth.⁴

K.329E:6 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:76; *AIC*, I:541), hapax.

¹See discussion in *BEFEO*, XXIX:306.

²Zoetmulder, I:888b; Haas, 45b; McFarland, 134b; Sethaputra, I:138a.

³Cf. C IV:195, note 5.

⁴See *NIC* II/III:77, note 1.

kñuṃ. See *khñuṃ*.

***kñva**. See *khñu*.

***ktāl**. See **khtāl*.

kdañ /k^hdəŋ/. [Pre-A. *kdoñ*; cf. mod. ខ្នង *khda'ñ* /k^htəŋ/ “*n.* beam (of boat); crosspiece, transverse beam or girder”; pfx /k-/ + **dañ* /dəŋ/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* band, stripe. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* striped (silk) cloth.¹

K.238A:16 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

kdañ vār panlāy (K.238A:16), ‘extended [piece of] select striped silk’ (?).

knap. See *khnap*².

knar. See *khnar*.

knāy. See *khnāy*.

knet. See *khnet*.

kmau ~ kmauv. See *khmau*.

kmval /k^hmu:əl/. †[Mod. ខ្ពុល *khmwł* /k^hmu:əl/ “*adj.* to be dark, gloomy”; pfx /k-/ + **mval* /mu:əl/]. *v.st.* To be dark, dim, overcast, gloomy.

K.457:10 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65), hapax.

stuk kmval (K.457:10), toponym (‘the dark thicket’).²

kyap /ki:əp/. [Pre-A. *kep*; mod. កែប *kēp* /ka:əp/ “*n.* saddle; seat of a bicycle; cushion; small, soft, loosely stuffed pillow used for infants”]. *n.* Saddle.

K.245:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90), hapax.

kra ~ kro¹ /krɔ:/ ~ **krara**¹ /krɔ:r/. †[Mod. ក្រ *kra* /kra:/ “*adj.* to be poor, destitute; *adj.* to be rare, seldom encountered; hard-to-get; scarce, difficult, arduous ...”; pfx /k-/ + **ra* /rɔ:/]. 1. *v.intr.* To be hard to find, scarce, rare, wanting, in short supply, insufficient, deficient. 2. *v.intr.* To be in want, poor, indigent, destitute. 3. *v.intr.* To be hard, difficult, arduous; to be harsh, painful, severe. Cf. *krau*, *krara*².

krara: K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/156);

kro: K.343N/III:25 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

kra: K.192:13 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.144:4 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

'anak ti kamrateñ phdai karom pre ta kāryya pi krara ○ (K.299:22), ‘Persons given difficult commissions by the High Lord of Earth’.³

... *gi sañsārābartta neḥ ta kra pi chloñ* ... (K.144:4-5), ‘... this cycle of transmigration which is difficult to pass through ...’.

***krak**. See **krāk*.

krakuḥh. See *kakoḥ*.

¹See Pou, 110a, and “Lexicographie,” 110. Cf. C VI:121, note 14.

²Cf. BEFEO, XVIII.9:14.

³Cf. NIC II/III:162, note 34.

krān¹ ~ **krān** ~ **karañ** /kraŋ/. †[Mod. ក្រាំង *krāmñ* /kraŋ/ “n. elevated area on a plain or lawn, hill, knoll, hillock (*arch.*)”; pfx /k-/ + **rañ* ~ **rān* /raŋ/]. 1. n. Rise, eminence; steep-sided knoll. 2. n. Bluff overlooking a plain.

karañ: K.598B:4, 7, 8, 20, 21, 24, 27, 37, 47 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

krān: K.257S:39 (A.D. 979, C IV:140);

krān: K.206:12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.462H:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, 114).

krān². See *kron*.

kracap /krə'cap/. †[Mod. ក្រចាប់ *kracāp* /krə'cap/ “n. hairpin, pin; mounting (*claws*) for the stone of a ring; n. k. of aquatic plant (*Triceros cochinchinensis* or *Trapa nactans*)”; pfx /krə-/ + *cāp* ~ *cap* /cap/]. 1. n. That which grips, grabs, clutches: trap, *esp.* caltrop. 2. n. The water caltrop or water chestnut, *Trapa nactans*, *T. bicornis*, *T. cochinchinensis* (Onagraceae).¹

K.873:5 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.158B:19 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

kracān /krə'ca:ŋ/ (?). †[Pfx /krə-/ + **cān* /ca:ŋ/]. n. Unidentified; prob. the name of a *sruk*.

K.206:13 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

krap. See *karap*.

krapās /krə'ba:h/. †[Mod. ក្របាស *krapās* /krə'ba:h/ ~ កប្បាស *kappās* /kap'ba:h/ “n. cotton (*Gossypium arboreum* or *G. hirsutum*; the plant and fiber but not the thread)”; Skt *karpāsa* ‘the cotton tree; cotton, *Gossypium* herbaceum’; widespread in Austronesian (cf. Old Javanese and Malay *kapas*),² but not found in Old Mon or Thai; cf. ក្របាស [kəp̚aːsɔː]. 1. n. The cotton plant, *Gossypium arboreum* L. var. *arboreum* and G. aff. *hirsutum* L. (Malvaceae).³ 2. n. The fiber of the cotton plant; cotton cloth.⁴

K.124:10, 16, 19 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.165N:28, 31 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.258B:48 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.956:32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.222:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

krapi ~ **krapī** ~ **krapiy** ~ **krapiyy** ~ **krapiyy** /krə'ði:/. [Pre-A. *krapi* ~ *krapī*; mod. ក្របី *krapī* /krə'ɓɣ:y/ “n. water buffalo”; pfx /krə-/ + **pi* ~ **pī*; a connection with Austronesian⁵ remains to be shown; cf. Thai ក្របី *kràbui* ‘(eleg.) water buffalo’;⁶ cf. Biat *r̥pu*,⁷ presumably /rpu:/]. n. *Bubalus bubalis*, the water buffalo, carabao. ▶

¹Pou et Martin, 29 (item 65); Pou, 114b. The water chestnut used in Chinese cooking is defined as the corm of *Eleocharis dulcis*, an aquatic Asian sedge.

²Dempwolff, 75a: *kapat* ‘Baumwolle, Faden’.

³Martin, 73

⁴See Pou et Martin, “*Les noms de plantes ...*”, 30.

⁵Cf. Old Javanese *kēbo*, Malay *kērbau*; Dempwolff, 76b: *kəbav* ‘Büffel’. Thurgood, 322: “Despite its occurrence in various Malayic dialects, this words looks to be a MK borrowing.” The consonant [b] runs through Austronesian forms. The expected correspondence would be Austronesian [b] : Old Khmer [w], Austronesian [b] : Old Khmer [ɓ] being anomalous.

⁶Haas, 12a. Note the vowel of the Thai form, showing Angkorian /i:/ before development into mod. /ɣ:y/.

⁷Hoeffel, 25.

krapiiy: K.168:6, 10 (A.D. 972, C VI:168);
krapiiy: K.353S:17, 25 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);
krapiiy: K.617:30 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224);
krapī: K.950:13, 14 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.198B:19 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.659:23 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.257S:19, 37 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.572B:4 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.754:17 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.992B:3 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:194);
krapī: passim, 69 occurrences.

krama /krəm/. †[Mod. ក្រម *kram* /kram/ “*n.* (promulgated) law; royal decree; code of law, legal text”; Skt *krama* ‘movement forward, progression, procedure, course; way, manner, method; way, custom, rule sanctioned by tradition; progression, regular arrangement, series, succession, rank’; cf. Old Javanese *krama*,¹ Old Mon *kruṃ* ~ *krīm* ~ *kram* ~ *kraṃ* /krəm/ ‘gist, substance, circumstance(s) ...’²]. 1. *n.* Sequential order, arrangement, series: rank, grade (*within a hierarchy*). 2. *n.* Established order, traditional rule, custom, customary law; (*conjecturally*) decree, edict, ordinance, statute, law.

K.393S:41 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.227:14 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

is kulapakṣa phoñ stac prakop saṃpat nu krama ○ (K.277:14), ‘On all members of [their] families [His Majesty] was pleased to confer riches and rank’.

kramapāla /krəmā¹pa:l/. †[Skt **kramapāla*, < *krama*, + *pāla*]. *n.* Guardian of tradition, customs, rules: keeper of law and order.³

K.425:7 (A.D. 968, C II:142), hapax.

kramukaphala ~ **kramūkaphala** /krəmukə¹pho:l/. †[Skt **kramukaphala*, < *kramuka* ‘*Areca catechu*, the areca palm’, + *phala*]. *n.* Areca-nut.

kramūkaphala: K.659:16 (A.D. 1068, C V:143);

kramukaphala: K.235D:71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

krayā /krə¹ja:/ ~ **kriyā**¹ /krī¹ja:/. †[By apocope of Skt *krayāṇaka* ‘any purchasable object, ware’, the vowel of the presyllable perhaps influenced by that of < *√kri* ‘to buy’; not found in Old Javanese, but cf. Thai ក្រយា /krajaa/ ‘food, provisions’⁴, ‘food; provisions; victuals; articles; implements; utensils’⁵, ‘thing, article, stuff, used chiefly as a prefix in modern words ...’⁶]. 1. *n.* Object, article, thing; implement, utensil. 2. *n.* Article or item of food.⁷ ▶

¹‘Course, order; state, condition; conduct, behaviour, way of acting; esp. right way, traditional way, custom’ (after Zoetmulder, I:891).

²Shorto, 61.

³See C II:144.

⁴Haas, 13a.

⁵McFarland, 43a.

⁶Sethaputra, I:48a. See the useful discussion of ក្រយា by Christian Bauer in “Thai Etymologies,” in MKS, XVIII-XIX (1992):255-6. The author indicates that it is a reflex of Epigraphic Thai ក្រយា *karayā* (A.D. 1357).

⁷*Krayā* occurs in my corpus only four times, whereas *kriyā* ~ *kriya* occurs thirty-one times with meanings referable only to *krayā*.

kriyā ~ **kriya**: K.958N:14, *kriyāsthāpaka* (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.659:15, 22 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.353N:6, 16, 22, 28 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.257S:37 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.88:7, *kriyābhajana* (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.814A:67 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.234:16 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.572A:7, *kriyā* (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.353N:6 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:71, 71 *bis* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:30 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63); K.845:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); K.370:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58); K.391W:23 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:23, 57, 65, B:19, 35 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:44, 48, B:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.200B:2, 4 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.470:8 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.413B:27, 36 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII:2);

krayā: K.31:10 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.235D:17 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.450:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.366A:19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

krayā 'arccana (K.235D:17; K.450:4) ~ *kriyā 'arccana* (K.814A:67; K.234:16), 'cult objects'.

gaṇa tāmra ti saṃrap kriyā vraḥ ... (K.470:9), 'Articles of silver to be used as the divinity's implements: ... '.

krara² /krə:r/. †[Unidentified].

K.165N:32 (A.D. 952, C VI:132), hapax.

re kaṃveṇ man duñ nu krara ta vāp cāmpa ... (K.165N:32), 'The ricefield at Kaṃveṇ, which [he] bought from the vāp Cāmpa for a *krara* ... '.

kralā /krə'la:/ ~ **kalā** /kə'la:/. [Pre-A. *kralā*; mod. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺 *kralā* /krə'la:/ "n. open space (*place, location, court, yard*); square; rectangular design, checker-board pattern; (*tire*) tread"; pfx /krə-/ + *lā /la:/. 1. *n.* Open space, uncovered area; court, courtyard, ground. 2. *n.* Covered or enclosed space: court, hall, chamber; the inner chamber of a sanctuary; metal insert for a container.¹

kalā: K.774A:6 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64);

kralā: passim, 70 occurrences.

chdiñ kralā duk (K.774A:2), toponym ('river running [past] the boat area or moorage').

kralā tut sru (K.235D:89; K.1198A:4), 'paddy-burning ground'.²

sruk kalā dār tṛ (K.774A:6), toponym ('the *sruk* of the area which receives fish?').

kralā homa (K.235D:28), 'court of sacrifices, sacrificial ground'.

vraḥ kralā glāñ (K.207:66), 'the royal treasure chamber'.

rūpyabhājana kralā vāra hanira mvāy ṇan jyañ piy (K.207:5), 'one wrought-silver *bhājana* [with] *hanira* insert [and] lid weighing three *jyañ*'.

kraliñ /krə'lɪŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺𑀲 *kraliñ* /krə'lɪŋ/ "v. to revolve, rotate, encircle, go around (*and around*); to sharpen, grind; to turn (*on a lathe*)"; pfx /krə-/ + *liñ /lɪŋ/. 1. *v.intr.* To turn, revolve. 2. *v.tr.* To turn, revolve. 3. *v.st.* To be round.³

K.956:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

kraloñ /krə'lɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *kraloñ*; probably for **kalon* = *khlon* /kʰlɔ:ŋ/ 'to be high, elevated', pfx /krə- ~ k-/ + *loñ /lɔ:ŋ/. *n.* = *kanlon*.

K.89:19 (A.D. 1002, C III:164), hapax.

... *ti duñ ta loñ śaktiśiva paṃcām kraloñ* ○ (K.89:19), '... [she] was bought from the *loñ Śaktiśiva*, custodian of the sanctuary'.

¹See Pou, "Recherches ... (IX)," 350.

²Cf. NIC II/III:254, note 10.

³Cf. mod. 𑀭𑀸𑀓𑀾𑀢𑀺𑀲 *kraliñ* /crə'lɪŋ/ 'to be well-rounded but small'.

kralyak /krə'li:ək/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.329E:10 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); **K.947A:10** (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

kralyak slik 2 (K.329E:10), '800 *kralyak*'.

tanlap kralyak hanir tamve cina | (K.947A:9-10), '1 *kralyak* caddy in *hanira* of Chinese workmanship'.

kravāñ /krə'wa:ɲ/. †[Mod. ក្រវ៉ាញ *kravāñ* /kra'wa:ɲ/ "n. cardamom (*Elettaria cardamomum* or *Amomum Kravanh*)"]. *n.* The cardamom plant, *Amomum Kravanh* Pierre ex Gagnep. (Zingiberaceæ).¹

K.207:14 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

kravil /krə'wɪl/. †[Mod. ក្រវិល *kravil* /kra'wɪl/ "n. ring, link; loop, noose; circle; chain"; pfx /krə-/ + *vil /wɪl/]. 1. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* To be circular. 2. *n.* Circle, ring; any ring-shaped ornament: finger-ring, ear-ring, bracelet, wristlet, armlet, anklet.

K.669C:3, 18 (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.366C:6** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.136:40** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

krave /krə'wɔ:/. †[Mod. ក្រវើ *kravœ* /kra'pɔ:/ "n. crocodile"; pfx /krə-/ + *ve³ /wɔ:/; a connection with Austronesian² remains to be shown; cf. Biat *r'bu* 'crocodile'³]. *n.* Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris* or *porosus*).

K.158B:23, 26, 28, 32 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.31:5** (A.D. 1019, C II:29); **K.222:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

kravol /krə'wɔl/. †[Mod. ក្រវល់ *krava'l* /kra'wɔl/ "n. transmigration, cycle of rebirth; n. care, concern, worry"; pfx /krə-/ + *val ~ *vol /wɔl/]. 1. *n.* The act or fact of spinning, revolving. 2. *n.* Constant movement, stirring, bustling, agitation. 3. *n.* Anxiety, care, concern, worry. Cf. *kaival*.

K.292/2°d:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

kravos. See *khvas*.

krasāñ /krə'saɲ/. †[Mod. ក្រសាំង *krasāññi* /kra'saɲ/ "n. k. of small spiny tree (*Feroniella lucida* ...)"; analysis undetermined; cf. Thai កระสัง /krasǎŋ/ "Peperomia pellucida (Piperaceæ) ..." ⁴]. *n.* The tree *Feroniella lucida* ... Swingle (Rutaceæ).⁵

K.158B:19 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.292/2°c:48** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.843A:35** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.845:7** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186).

¹Martin, 162; Pou et Martin, 30 (item 70); Pou, 116a.

²Cf. Old Javanese *bwaya* ~ *buhaya* ~ *wuhaya*; Malay *buaya*. Dempwolff, 32b: *b[uh]aya' 'Krokodil'; Thurgood, 286, reconstructs *buqaya.

³Hoeffel, 46. In 1936 the Biat inhabited the Délégation du Haut-Chhlong in what is now Mondolkiri. If the form is accurately transcribed (the *b* is indifferently /b/ and /b/) the /b/ of /rbu:/ would indicate that it is not a borrowing from modern Khmer, though it could be a borrowing from Old Khmer.

⁴McFarland, 45b.

⁵Martin, 81; Pou, 116b.

***krāk** ~ ***krak** /krak/. [Pfx /k-/ + **rāk* ~ *rak* /rak/]. Unidentified. Attested in *kanrāk*.

krāñ. See *krañ*.

krāñ ~ **krañ** /krañ/ (?). [Cf. pre-A. *krāñ* and mod. ក្រាញ់ *krāñ* /krañ/ “n. k. of small freshwater fish, climbing perch (*Anabas scandens* or *A. testudineus*); k. of fish (*Pristolepis fasciatus*); *adj.* to be stubborn, persistent; long-suffering”; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

krañ: K.879:12, 13 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.584:5, 6 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126);

krāñ: K.206:27 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.468:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

krāy /kra:y/ (?). [Cf. pre-A. *krāy* and mod. ក្រាយ *krāy* /kra:y/ “n. k. of large tree (*Xylopia vielana* or *X. pierreii*; n. k. of fish (*Notopterus chitala*)”; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.352N:33 (A.D. 878-977, C III:102), hapax.

krāl /kra:l/. †[Mod. ក្រាល *krāl* /kra:l/ “v. to spread (*out*), cover, pave, floor, lay out, unroll; to display; *adj.* to be swollen, distended”; pfx /k-/ + *rāl* /ra:l/; cf. Thai กระจาย /kraan/ ‘to spread down (as a carpet)’¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To extend, lay down, spread. 2. *v.intr.* To distend, swell, increase in size.

K.374:21 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.413B:6, 26 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

krās /kra:h/. †[Mod. ក្រាស់ *krās* /kra:h/ “n. comb”; cf. mod. ក្រាស់ *crās* /cra:h/² “n. brush; v. to brush, clean with a brush; to brush / scrape against”; pfx /k-/ + **rās* /ra:h/; cf. Thai กระจาย /kràat/ ‘long-handled broom; curry-comb for dressing horses’³]. *v.tr.* To brush.

K.413B:22 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

dep pre pos krās jamrah braḥ rājamārgga ... (K.413B:22-3), ‘Next [he] bade sweep, brush [and] police the holy royal road ...’.

krās /krah/. †[Mod. ក្រាស់ *krās* /krah/ “*adj.* to be thick, dense; heavy-set; rotten (*of s.o.’s fate*)”; pfx /k-/ + **rās* /rah/]. Unidentified.

K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273), hapax.

kridā. See *krīdā*.

krimnicaya /krɪmmɪˈcɪy/. †[Skt **krimnicaya*, < *krimi* ~ *krmi* ‘worm, insect’, + *nicaya* ~ *nicāya*]. *n.* A heap, mass or multitude of worms.

K.299:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

kriya. See *kriyā*¹.

¹McFarland, 51b.

²The identification of *crās* is owing to Pou, 117a, and BEFEO, LXV:351, note 2.

³McFarland, 50b.

kriyā¹ ~ **kriya** /kri'ja:/. †[By confusion with *krayā*, the contrast between /krə-/ and /kri-/ being minimal or lost]. See *krayā*.

kriya: K.572:7 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);

kriyā:passim, 27 occurrences.

ri kriyā dāna parabara phoñ ta dai ti sot ayat gañanā 'anekaprakāra (K.413B:36-7),
'Other things given by [his] retinue, moreover, were beyond counting [and] of many kinds'.

kriyā² /kri'ja:/. †[Skt *kriyā* 'act, action; act of worship, religious act: rite, ceremony'; cf. Old Javanese *kriyā¹* and Thai กิริยา /kàrijaa ~ krijaa/ 'verb; behavior, manners'², 'a verb ...; action ...; conduct, manners; manual labour; business, work ...'³, 'a verb ...'⁴]. *n.* Rite, ceremony.

K.257S:37 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.413 B:27 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2).

kriyābhajana /krija'bho:c/. †[Skt **kriyābhajana*, < *kriyā¹*, + *bhajana*]. *n.* Food for rites or sacrifices: ritual food.

K.88:7 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30), hapax.

kalpanā vraḥ kriyābhajana ... (K.88:7), 'Allowance of holy ritual food: ...'.

kriyāsthāpaka /krija'sthap/. †[Skt **kriyāsthāpaka*, < *kriyā¹*, + *sthāpaka*]. *n.* The chief priest officiating at a rite or sacrifice.

K.958N:14 (A.D. 947, C VII:141), hapax.

steñ 'añ rudrā nām vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga nu kriyāsthāpaka phoñ dau sthāpanā jvan dravya 'val (K.958N:13-5), 'The *steñ 'añ Rudrā* conducted My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* and the chief priests officiating at the rite to set up the image [and] offer up all the costly goods'.

kriḍāparvvata ~ **kriḍāparvvata** /kriḍaβar'wɔ:t/. †[Skt *kriḍāparvata* 'play-hill or pleasure-hill, pleasure-mound or hillock in a garden', < *kriḍā*, + *parvata*]. *n.* Pleasure mount: presumably a low artificial hill raised within a pleasure for the diversification of the landscape.⁵

kriḍāparvvata: K.570:40 (A.D. 969, C I:144);

kriḍāparvvata: K.457:12 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13).

kriḍā ~ **kriḍā** /kri'da:/. †[Skt *kriḍā* 'sport, play, pastime, amusement', but here reflecting *kriḍayati* 'to bring into play', cs. of √*kriḍ* 'to play, sport, amuse oneself' (*ibid.*); cf. Old Javanese *kriḍā*]. *v.tr.* To bring into play, activate; to raise, muster, levy (*troops*), deploy (*an army*).⁶ See *kriḍāparvvata*, *vala*.

K.235D:40, 46 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

¹'Doing, business, act, action, work; religious rite or ceremony' (Zoetmulder, I:900a).

²Haas, 15a.

³McFarland, 52b.

⁴Sethaputra, I:55b.

⁵On the location of this feature see C I:147 and BEFEO, XVIII.9:14.

⁶It is surprising that neither Finot nor Dupont comment on this term in the relevant passages. In his glossary Finot (BEFEO, XV:102) represents *kriḍā vala* as an inversion of Sanskrit *balakriḍā*, which I take to mean 'troop deployment'. See *Chakravarti*, 146, note 4.

***krek** /krɛ:k/. †[Mod. ក្រែក *kræk* /kra:ək/ “v. to move, stir, budge”; pfx /k-/ + **rek* /rɛ:k/]. *v.intr.* To move slowly or slightly, stir, quiver. See *kakrek*, *kamrek*.

kres /krɛh/. †[Mod. ក្រីស ~ ក្រែ: *kris* /krɛh/ ~ *krēh* /krɛh/ “adj. to be short, dwarfed, stunted”; analysis undetermined]. *v.st.* To be stunted.

K.270S/2°c:9 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

krai /krɔy/. †[Mod. ក្រៃ *krai* /kray/ “adv. extremely, abundantly, exceedingly, very, to the highest degree”; pfx /k-/ + *rai* /rɔy/]. 1. *v.st.* To be terrible, terrific, formidable, enormous, extreme. 2. *adv.* Extremely.¹

K.144:12 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

kro. See *kra*.

kroñ² ~ **krañ** ~ **karoñ** /krɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *kroñ* ~ *krañ*; mod. ក្រាង *krañ* /kra:ŋ/ “v. to weave (*together*), braid, plait, twist together; to compose / compile (*a literary work*)”; pfx /k-/ + *roñ* ~ *rañ* /rɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To plait (*floral materials*), weave into garlands. 2. *n.* Garland.

karoñ: K.669C:4 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

krañ: passim.

kroñ: passim.

karoñ prāk 1 (K.669C:4), ‘one silver garland’.²

kroñ³ ~ **krañ** /krɔ:ŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ក្រាង *groñ* /kro:ŋ/ “adj. to be excessively high, towering, huge, enormous, immense”; pfx /k-/ + **roñ* ~ **rañ* /rɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be high, lofty, towering. 2. *v.st.* To be huge.

krañ: K.598:4 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.206:12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.462H:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107);

kroñ: K.165N:35 (A.D. 952, C VI:132).

sre slā kroñ (K.165N:35), ‘the ricefield [along] the high areca palms’.

krodha /kro:t/. †[Mod. ក្រោធ *krodha* /kra:ot/ “adj. to be angry (*formal, sometimes roy.*); n. anger, fury”; Skt *krodha* ‘anger, wrath, passion’]. *v.st.* To be angry.

K.484:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61), hapax.

kaṃ pi tamrya krodha pi vrac (K.484:7-8), ‘May the angry elephant not gore [thee]’.

kroy /kro:y/. [Pre-A. *kroy*; mod. ក្រោយ *kroy* /kra:oy/ “adj. to be next, behind, after; *prēnp.* after, behind, back; later, next; in the future”; perhaps pfx /k-/ + **roy* /ro:y/]. 1. *n.* (*In space*) hind part, back, rear. 2. *n.* (*In time*) time to come, later time, future. 3. *v.intr.* (*In space*) to come after, be next or later, follow, succeed; to be located behind, in back, to the rear. 4. *v.intr.* (*In time*) to come later, be in the future; to follow, ensue. ▶

¹Cf. C VII:36, note 6.

²C I:181: “1 cage en argent.”

K.263D:3, 3 bis, 4 (A.D. 981, C IV:118); **K.814B:19** (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); **K.466:36** (A.D. 1015, C III:114, 210); **K.207:33** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.247:4** (A.D. 1060, C III:94); **K.669B:3, C:3, 7, 9, 10, 12** (A.D. 1072, C I:159); **K.194/383B:20, 21** (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.413B:5** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.70:11** (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); **K.617:12** (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56).

... *pi leñ ta santāna ti kroy* (K.194/383B:21), ‘... for the purpose of releasing [them] to the line [of Śrī Divākarapaṇḍita] in the future’.

mān kamrateñ phdai karom toy kroy ta nu yok kulagaṇa yeñ cuñ leñ kamrateñ jagat yeñ phtām kulasantāna yeñ toy kroy leñ kaṃ pi yok bhūmi neñ cuñ leñ kamrateñ jagat (K.207:33-5), ‘Should there be a sovereign in the future who would take our family away from the High Lord of the World, we adjure our descendants of the future not to allow this land to be taken away from the High Lord of the World.’

krau ~ **krauv** ~ **kro**² /krɔw/. [Pre-A. *krau* ~ *krov* ~ *krohv* ~ *karohv*; mod. 𑀓𑀓𑀓 *krau* /kraw/ “adj. to be outer; external; foreign; prep. outside; out, apart (from)”]; probably pre-Khmer but analyzable as pfx /k-/ + **rau* /rɔw/. 1. *n.* Outside, exterior; outer territories. 2. *v.st.* To be on the outside, exterior, outer, external; to come from outside, be foreign, alien. 3. *adv.* (On the) outside. 4. *prep.* Outside of; beyond, apart from; not part of, not included in, not counting. See *kanrau*.

kro: **K.343N/3°:25** (A.D. 974, C VI:156); **K.413B:5** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91);¹

krauv: **K.291N:10** (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.933:22, 26** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.618:9** (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); **K.369:7** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

krau: passim, 52 occurrences including 41 as a slavename.

... *pantā vrah srū vija liḥ praṃ vyal ḥvar vyar krau ksetra krau vrah vnūk krau vrah ḥasvāra* ... (K.470:18-9), ‘... all of the holy paddy [with] seven *liḥ* two ḥvar of seed, not counting [that for] the sanctuary, the sanctuary staff [and] the sanctuary’s grooms; ...’.

krau bhakṣa (Ka.87:22), ‘deprived of food, cut off from sustenance’.²

krauv. See *krau*.

kryāñ ~ **kryāñ** /kri:əŋ/. Unidentified.

kryāñ: **K.843A:19**, *garbled* (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

kryāñ: **K.966:23, 25**, *garbled* (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132, RS III, № 35:12).

kryal ~ **kryāl** ~ **karyyal** /kri:əl/ ~ **karel** /kre:l/ (?). [Pre-Angkorian *kryel*; mod. 𑀓𑀓𑀓𑀓 *krial* /kri:əl/ “*n.* Sarus crane (*Grus antigone*)”]; prob. pre-Khmer, but possibly pfx /k-/ + **ryal*¹ ~ **ryāl* ~ **ryyal* /ri:əl/ ~ *rel* /re:l/ (?); cf. mod. Mon *kreat*³]. *n.* Crane (*Grus antigone*).

karel: **K.221N:10** (A.D. 1011, C III:57);

karyyal: **K.248:17** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);

kryāl: **K.187:1** (A.D. 930, C I:49);

kryal: **K.873:12** (A.D. 921, C V:104).

¹The identification of *kro* with *krau* is conjectural.

²Cf. NIC II/III:222, note 13.

³Luce, Chart B:87.

kryav ~ **kryāv** ~ **kryev** ~ **kryau** ~ **kryauv** /kri:əw/. †[Mod. ក្រៀវ ~ ក្រៀវ
kriav ~ *griav* /kri:əw/ “*v.* to castrate; to spay; to prune; *adj.* to be castrated”; pfx
/k-/ + **ryav* /ri:əw/]. 1. *v.tr.* To castrate, geld. 2. *v.st.* To be castrated, gelded.
3. *n.* Gelding, *esp.* ox.

kryauv: K.693B:5 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.933B:20 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47)

kryau: K.238A:5 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.33:28 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.845:18 (A.D. 878-
1077, C V:186);

kryev: K.347E/3:32 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.933B:19 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

kryāv: K.1198A:7 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.843B:32 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

kryav: K.720C:31 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.1198A:16 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.258B:30, 58
(*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.754B:17 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.208:42
(A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

pojā kryāv 2 (K.1198A:7), ‘two castrated [bulls] for sacrifice’.

kryav 2 (K.1198A:16), ‘two castrated [bulls]’.

kryāv ~ **kryev** ~ **kryau** ~ **kryauv**. See *kryav*.

krvac¹ /kru:əc/. [Pre-A. *kroc*; mod. ក្រូច *krūc* /kro:c/ “*n.* citrus fruit, orange”;
prob. pre-Khmer, analysis undetermined¹]. 1. *n.* Generic name of various trees
of genus *Citrus* (Rutaceae), including the orange (*C. sinensis* Osbeck), the
mandarin or tangerine (*C. reticulata* Blanco), the lime (*C. aurantifolia*), the
citron (*C. nobilis*), and the shaddock or grapefruit (*C. grandis* Osbeck).² 2. *n.*
The fruit of various *Citrus* trees.

K.165S:19 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.171:9 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.153:15 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194);

K.879:30 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.374:22 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.353N:45 (A.D. 1046,
C V:133); K.852:8 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.352S:24, N:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

krvac² /kru:əc/. †[Mod. ក្រូច *krwc* /kru:əc/ “*n.* quail (*Coturnix* sp.)”; analysis
undetermined]. *n.* Quail.³

krvas ~ **krvass** /kru:əh/. [Pre-A. *kross*; mod. ក្រវាស់ *krws* /kru:əh/ “*n.* pebbles,
crushed stone, gravel; ...”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Pebble, small stone.

krvass: K.760:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

krvas: K.292/2°d:13 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.383 *bis*, B, *column* 4:53 (A.D. 111, BEFEO,
XLIII:151).

klañ. See *khlāñ*.

klas. See *khlās*².

kluñ. See *khluiñ*².

kluv /k^hloy/. †[Mod. ខ្លុយ *khluy* /k^hloy/ “*n.* (*seven-holed*) flute”; analysis
undetermined]. *n.* Flute.

K.741:10 (A.D. 994, C V:160), hapax.

¹Possibly pfx /k-/ + **rvac* /ru:əc/ ‘to spill, be juicy’.

²Martin, 79-81; Pou et Martin, 31 (item 71); Pou, 118.

³Whether this item is attested in Old Khmer is moot. Some of the references to *krvac*¹ may belong under *krvac*².

kloñ /k^hlo:ŋ/. †[Probably the source of Thai โคลง /k^hlooŋ/ ‘a Thai verse form’¹, whence mod. ក្លង់ *ghloñ* /k^hlo:ŋ/ “*n.* rhyme, rhyming words; *adj.* to be rhymed ...”; pfx /k-/ + **loñ* /lo:ŋ/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Verse, elevated language structured by syllable-count and rhyme. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* A specific verse form used for Sanskrit; loosely, *śloka*.²

K.256W/2°:31-2 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:394), hapax.

klvān. See *khlvān*.

***kvat** /ku:ət/. [Mod. ក្អត់ *kwat* /ku:ət/ “*v.* to beat / scutch / rub down / card (*fiber*); to chafe, irritate”]. *v.tr.* To rub, chafe, irritate. See *khvat*, *chkvat*.

kvan ~ **kvān** ~ **kvana** ~ **kvann** ~ **kvañ** ~ **kvaññ** ~ **kven** /ku:ən/. [Pre-A. *kon* ~ *konn* ~ *kvan*; mod. កូន *kūn* /ko:n/ “*n.* child (*of someone*) ...; young (*of animals*) ...”]. *n.* Child: son, daughter.

kven: K.366B:13 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

kvaññ: K.143A:26 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

kvañ: K.989B:34 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

kvann: K.949:4, 6, 7 (A.D. 937, JSS, XXXV:73; RS IV, № 117:216); K.957A:15 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.216S:26, 28, 29, 30, 30 bis, 32, 33, 34, 34 bis, 41 (A.D. 1006, C III:37);

kvana: K.997:22 (A.D. 971?, RS III, № 56:109);

kvān: K.467:21 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.61B:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:20);

kvan: passim, 441 occurrences.

***kvar**. See *gvar*¹.

kvala /k^hwɑ:l/. †[Skt *kvala* ~ *kuvala* ‘the jujube tree (*Zizyphus Jujuba*); jujube fruit’, = *kuvalaya* ‘the water-lily; pearl’]. 1. *n.* The Indian jujube, *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceæ).³ 2. *n.* Water-lily.⁴

K.192:8, 9, 10 (A.D. 956, C VI:128).

kvala caṃlāk (K.192:10), ‘carven water-lily’.

***kval** ~ **kvāl** /ku:əl/. [Cf. mod. កាល់ *ka’l* /ka:l/, **kāl* /ka:l/, **kol* /ka:ol/, កាល់ *gāl* /koəl/, **gol* /ko:l/ ‘to rise, raise’]. *v.intr.* To rise. See *thkval*. Cf. *kal*.

kvas. See *khvas*.

***kvāñ** /ku:əŋ/. [Mod. **kwñ* /ku:əŋ⁵]. *v.tr.* To twist, bend, fold. See *khmvāñ*.

kṣaṇa ~ **ksaṇa** /ksɔ:n/. †[Mod. ក្សណៈ *ksaṇa*: /ksa’na?/ “*n.* moment, instant, short period of time”; Skt *kṣaṇa* ‘instant, moment, twinkling of an eye; leisure moment; suitable moment, opportunity; a certain day of a fortnight (*as the full moon, change of the moon, &c.*)’]. *n.* Moment, instant.

ksaṇa: K.413B:52 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

kṣaṇa: K.393N:4 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

¹Haas, 101b; McFarland, 217a; Sethaputra, I:263a.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII:395, note 4.

³Martin, 87.

⁴Pou, 122a.

⁵Attested in mod. ក្អុញ *karikwñ* /kaŋ’ku:əŋ/ ‘to clench (*fiſt*), coil (*trunk*)’.

kṣata ~ **ksat** ~ **khsat** /k^hsɔ:t/. [Pre-A. *kṣata*; mod. **ꠘꠞ꠆** *khsa't* /k^hsat/ “*adj.* to be poor, pitiable, destitute; miserable; sad, mournful; *adj.* to be lacking, without; to be scarce, hard to find”; Skt *kṣata* ‘hurt, wound, sore, contusion’].
1. *v.ps.* To be broken, injured, wounded, hurt. 2. *v.st.* To be poor, indigent, destitute, miserable. 3. *n.* Hurt, harm, injury.¹

khsat: **Ka.87:23** (unassigned, *NIC* II/III:219);²

ksata: **K.177:9** (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112);

kṣata: **K.1152B:14** (A.D. 977, *NIC* II/III:126), hapax.

... *pi thve kṣata pi dār drāvya* (K.1152B:14), ‘... [or] to do [them] harm, [or] deprive [them] of what is theirs.’

kṣatra /ksat/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ꠆** *ksatr* /ksat/ “*n.* king, sovereign, monarch; lord, noble, warrior” and *ksatrā* /ksa'tra:/ “*n.* prince”; Skt *kṣatra* ‘the military or reigning caste; a member thereof, warrior’]. *n.* Reigning monarch; prince. See *mahākṣatra*, *rājakṣatra*.

K.383D:3 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.956:56** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128).

kṣatrāndhara. See **kṣatrānvaya*.

***kṣatrānvaya** ~ **kṣatrāndhara** /ksatran'dhɔ:r/. †[Prob. misreading of *kṣatrānvaya* ‘belonging to the second or military caste’, < *kṣatra*, + *anvaya*]. *n.* (Long) line or succession of warrior princes.³

kṣatrāndhara: **K.956:24** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128), hapax.

man khloñ vala kamrateñ 'añ vrahma man ta pi kṣatrāndhara sahaja hoñ gi pi yeñ dau sam mūla nu mratāñ śrī prathivinarendra (K.956:23-4), unintelligible.

kṣamādāna. See **samādāna*.

kṣaya /ksɔy/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ꠆** *ksāy* /ksay/ “*v.* to die (*formal*); *v.* to suppress, stifle; to lose; to exhaust; to rid (*of*); *n.* ruin, loss, destruction, ridding, extinction”; Skt *kṣaya* ‘a wasting away, wearing out, decay; ruin, waste, loss; end, termination’].
1. *n.* Decay, obsolescence, ruin. 2. *v.intr.* To wear out (*from use*), fall into disrepair or ruin; to be no longer serviceable or fit for use.

K.71:19 (A.D. 878-977, *C* II:54); **K.143B:25** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:18).

velā gośāla neḥ ta vyar nu kṣaya ... (K.71:19), ‘When these two stables are no longer fit for use, ...’

kṣīra ~ **kṣira** /k^hsi:r/. [Pre-A. *kṣīra*; mod. **ꠘꠞ꠆** *ksīr* /k^hse:r/ “*n.* fresh milk; nectar”; Skt *kṣīra* ‘milk; thickened milk’]. 1. *n.* Cow’s milk, *esp.* thickened milk for sacrifice, one of the *pañcagavya*. 2. *n.* Mother’s milk.

kṣīra: **K.99S:32**, **N:27** (A.D. 932, *C* VI:107);

kṣīra: **K.659:15** (A.D. 968, *C* V:143); **K.207:17** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); **K.218:27** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:405).

¹Cf. *NIC* II/III:128, note 4.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

³Cf. *C* VII:133, note 7.

kṣīrāyata /k^hsira'jɔ:t/.¹ †[Skt *kṣīrāyatta, 'exertion for milk', < kṣīra, + āyatta]. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* To milk (cows, buffaloes).

K.754B:16 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

tai phsāy mvay kṣīrāyata mvay ○ (K.754B:15-6), 'One *tai* distributor [of milk?]; one [*tai*] milkmaid'.²

kṣe. See *khse*.

kṣetra /k^hset:/ [Pre-A. *kṣetra*; mod. ក្រុម *ksetr* /k^hset ~ k^hsa:et/ "n. (rice) field, farm (*formal*); place, space; area, region"; Skt *kṣetra* 'field, enclosed plot of ground; land, soil; landed property; place, region, country; place of origin or where anything is found; sacred place, place of pilgrimage; field or sphere of action, department ...']. 1. *n.* Field, enclosed land. 2. *n.* Sacred place, domain of a divinity; sanctuary. See *devatākṣetra*, *mahākṣetra*, *suvarṇakṣetra*.

K.291N:29 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.814B:37 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

K.470:18 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.259N:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:50); K.549:21 (*post*-A.D. 1277, C II:155); K.542N:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

kṣetrādhigama /k^hsetradh'gɔ:m/. †[Skt *kṣetrādhigama, < *kṣetra*, + *adhigama*, < *adhi*-√*gam* 'to go up to, approach']. 1. *n.* The act or practice of going to sacred spots or visiting places of pilgrimage. 2. *v.tr.* To make a pilgrimage to.

K.194/383A:20, 38 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

man vraḥ pāda kamrateñ 'añ śrī jayavarmmadeva stac kṣetrādhigama tīrtha [ta daṃnep ra] dau kamrateñ jagat śrī cāmpesvara ... (K.194/383A:19-20), 'When His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Jayavarmmadeva was pleased to visit places of pilgrimage, going [in particular] to the High Lord of the World Śrī Cāmpesvara, ...'.

man bhagavat pāda kamrateñ 'añ ta guru śrī divākarapaṇḍita thve kṣetrādhigama pi jvan dravya ta devatākṣetra phoñ ... (K.194/383A:37-8), 'When My High Lord the Most Venerable the *guru* Śrī Divākarapaṇḍita made pilgrimages to offer up costly goods to sundry sacred places, ...'.

kṣetrārāma /k^hsetra'ra:m/. [Pre-A. *kṣetrārāmādi*;³ Skt *kṣetrārāma, < *kṣetra*, + *ārāma*]. *n.* Fields and gardens, tracts of cultivable land and pleasure-gardens.

K.819B:18 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.235D:47, 48, 76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

kṣetropacāra /k^hsetroβə'ca:r/. †[Skt *kṣetropacāra, < *kṣetra*, + *upacāra* 'service, attendance']. *n.* Service to a sanctuary, attendance upon a divinity.

K.569:19 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

vraḥ pāñijy kṣetropacāra (K.569:19), 'the holy register of sanctuary service', presumably the written regulations governing service to a divinity.

¹Cœdès (BEFEO, XXXVI:17) reads *kṣīrāyata*, Pou (123b) *kṣīrātna*.

²BEFEO, XXXVI:20: "... une *tai* Phsāy — une tireuse de lait ; ..." *Ibid.*, note 4: "L'expression *kṣīrāyata*, dont je ne connais pas l'emploi en sanskrit, correspond très exactement à l'expression cambodgienne pour « traire » : *rīt tuk dōh*." The latter is simply 'to milk'.

³See °*ādi*.

kṣora /k^hso:r/. †[Skt *kṣora* ‘(act of) shaving’, < *kṣura* ‘razor’]. *n.* Shaving, barbering. Cf. *ksur*.

K.425:10 (A.D. 968, C II:142); **K.989B:21** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

khloñ vala vraḥ kṣora paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana man ... (K.425:10), ‘The commandant of royal shaving worshipfully informed His Majesty that ...’.

... *chloñ padārtha bhāgavata paṃre vraḥ kralā sroñ paṃre vraḥ kṣora ...* (K.989B:21), ‘... the venerable *chloñ* Padārtha, servant of the royal chamber of ablutions [and] servant of royal shaving, ...’.

ksa /k^hsa:/ (?). †[Prob. Skt *kṣāra* ‘sharp, keen (as the wind); caustic, biting, corrosive’]. *v.st.* To be sharp, keen.

khsa: **K.144:9** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34);

ksa: **K.144:9** (*id.*, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

ksur ksa (K.144:9), ‘keen blade, razor’s edge’.

ksamādāna. See **samādāna*.

ksiṅāsraba ~ **ksiṅāsraba** /k^hsina¹srō:p/. †[Skt *kṣiṅāsrava* ‘with sin gone’,¹ < *kṣiṅa* ‘gone, lost, removed, extinguished’, + Bst Skt *āsrava* ~ *āsrava* (Pāli *āsava*), three (or four) intoxicating ‘afflictions’ (ideas or influences) the extinction of which constitutes *arhant*-ship²]. *n.* One whose *āsrava* have been extinguished: an *arhant*, one who has achieved the fourth and last stage in religious development.³

ksiṅāsraba: **K.413B:14** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

ksiṅāsraba: **K.177:37** (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

... *ta mān śīlācāryya rū ksiṅāsraba phoñ breñ* ○ (K.413B:13-4), ‘... whose moral conduct was like [that of] the *arhant* of old’.

kamrateñ ’aṅ muggaliputta tissatthera karuñ śrī dharmmāsoka mvay ’anle nu kamrateñ ’aṅ ksiṅāsraba phoñ ta mvay bhay sahasra thve ṭṭiya saṅgāyanā ... (K.177:33-40), ‘My High Lord Muggaliputta Tissatthera [and] the king Śrī Dharmmāsoka, together with My High Lords *arhant* to [the number of] twenty thousand made up the Third Council, ...’

ksur ~ **khsur** /k^hsur/. †[Skt *kṣura* ‘razor; a razor-like barb or sharp blade attached to an arrow’]. 1. *n.* Razor. 2. *n.* Any razor-like blade. Cf. *kṣora*.

khsur: **K.144:9** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34);

ksur: **K.144:9** (*id.*, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

ksur ksa (K.144:9), ‘keen blade, razor’s edge’.

kse. See *khse*.

ksec. See *khsac*.

¹Pāli *khīṅāsava*.

²The term corresponds to classical Skt *āsrava* ~ *āsrāva* ‘pain, affliction’. The standard set is *kāmāsava* ‘desire, sensuality’, *bhāvāsava* ‘clinging to existence’, *avijjāsava* ‘ignorance’, and *ditthāsava* ‘sense perception’.

³See discussion in Edgerton, 111b, and RD&S, 114b.

kh

khadira /kha'di:r/. †[Skt *khadira* 'Acacia catechu']. *n.* The catechu or cutch tree, *Acacia catechu* Willd. (Leguminosæ).¹

K.190:6 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

chok khadira (K.190:6), 'the stand of catechu trees'.

khanana /khəno:n/. †[Skt *khanana* 'the act of digging or excavating; digging into the earth, burying']. *n.* Pit, excavation.

K.219:19 (A.D. 972, C VII:45), hapax.

khal. See *khāl*².

khas /khah/ (?). †[Cf. Old Mon *khas* ~ *khis* /khøs/ 'To be good, fine, well constructed'²]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be exalted, of high rank.³ See *kanhas*.

K.702B:16 (A.D. 1025, C V:222), hapax.

kha'val. See *kh'val*.

***khān** /khaŋ/. [Mod. ខ័រ *khāmri* /khaŋ/ 'v. to bar the way, block, obstruct, stop; to hold back, keep, restrain'; allomorphic ifx /-h-/ + **kān* ~ **kañ* /kaŋ/]. *v.tr.* To oppose, obstruct. See *khmān*.

khān /khan/. †[Mod. ខ័ន ~ ខ័ន *khā'n* ~ *khān* /khan/ 'sword', of uncertain origin;⁴ cf. Old Javanese *kaṇḍa* ~ *kaṇḍaga* 'sword, dagger'⁵]. *n.* Sword.⁶

K.669C:27 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.814B:45 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.1198B:34 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.618:34 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

... *cāmara vluk laṃveñ toñ tek 2 khān 2 srajan 10* (K.669C:27), '... an ivory chowrie; two lances with iron shaft; two swords; ten *srajan*'.

... *vāp nāgaśarma kanmyañ paṃmre vraḥ khān* ... (K.814B:44-5), '... the *vāp* Nāgaśarman of the Corps of Pages, keeper of (?) the sacred sword; ... '.

... *laṃveñ śira 2 khān 1* ... (K.618:34), '... two head-lances; one sword'.

khāri /kha:ri/. †[Skt *khāri* ~ *khāra* 'a measure of grain of about 3 bushels']. *n.* Triple-bushel.

K.605:2 (A.D. 923, C IV:77), hapax.

rañko kalamva tandula khāri 2 (K.605:2), 'two triple-bushels of milled *kalama* [and] *tandula* rice'.

¹Dastur, 3, item 5.

²Shorto, 69.

³The etymology and my gloss are both owing to Pou, 93b. C III:152, note 3.

⁴See Pou, 126a. The item is also written *khādḡ* as if from Skt *khādḡa* 'sword'.

⁵Zoetmulder, I:789b.

⁶Cf. BEFEO, I:185, note 16; APK II:114, note 1.

khārikā /kharɪ'ka:/. †[Skt **khārikā*, dim. of *khāri* ~ *khāra*]. *n.* Triple-bushel.¹
See *ṣaḍkhārikā*.

K.232:8 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228), hapax.

khāl¹ /kha:l/. †[Mod. ខ្មែរ *khāl* /kha:l/ “*n.* the tiger ...”]. *n.* The third year of the duodenary cycle: the Tiger. See *khālā*, **jūt*.

K.618:1 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224), hapax.

948 *śaka pūrṇamī ket caitra vṛhaspativāra khālnakṣatra* (K.618:1), ‘Śaka 948, day of the full moon of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Caitra, a Thursday, year of the Tiger.’

khāl² ~ **khal** /khal/. †[Cf. Old Mon *khal* /khəl/ ‘Small cup for ritual food-offerings’,² also Thai ฆวน /kʰǎn/ ‘bowl, basin’,³ ‘copper or brass basin; an utensil of brass for dipping water’,⁴ ‘bowl, cup, usually used to hold water like a jug ...’⁵].
n. Unidentified metal vessel.⁶

khal: **K.958:34** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.348:7, 11, 33, and K.349:21** (A.D. 954, C V:108);
K.33:8 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

khāl: passim, 50 occurrences.

khāl prāk mvāy nān liṅ praṃ vyal (K.212A:3-4), ‘one silver bowl weighing seven *liṅ*’.

°**khila**. See *kila*.

khe /khe:/. [Pre-A. *khe*; mod. ខែ *khē* /kha:ɛ/ “*n.* month; moon; season; menstrual period”; prob. pre-Khmer, analysis undeter.]. 1. *n.* Moon. 2. *n.* Month.

K.832B:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

***khoc** /kho:c/. [Mod. ខូច *khūc* /kho:c/ “*adj.* to be broken, ruined, damaged, spoiled; paralyzed (*as an arm or leg*); evil, wicked, naughty; *v.* to die (*col.*)”; pfx /k-/ + *hoc* /ho:c/]. 1. *v.intr.* To die. 2. *v.st.* To be dead, lifeless, inert, insensible; to be out of commission, useless, inoperative. See *khmoc*.

khcya ~ **khcye** /kʰci:ə/. †[Mod. ខ្ចី *khcī* /kʰcɪ:y/ “*v.* to borrow”; pfx /k-/ + *cya* /ci:ə/]. 1. *v.tr.* To ask for the loan of; to borrow, obtain on loan. 2. *v.tr.* To ask for the good offices of; to have the services of, depend or rely on.⁷

khcye: **K.164:15** (A.D. 922, C VI:96);

khcya: **K.950:4** (A.D. 949, C VI:115); **K.165N:2** (A.D. 952, C VI:132); **K.831:10** (A.D. 968, C V:147); **K.843A:2, B:29** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.205:6** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.247S:14** (A.D. 1060, C III:94); **K.366A:25** (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

... *vāp pas khloñ* ... *khcya mratāñ śrī ranavikhyāta paṅgam thpvañ nivedana vrah śāsana ta mratāñ śrī ranavikhyāta pre pandval* ... (K.950:2-7), ‘... the *vāp* Pas, ... solicited the services of the lord Śrī Raṇavikhyāta in worshipfully requesting of His Majesty a royal directive [addressed] to the lord Śrī Raṇavikhyāta, ordering [him] to transmit ...’⁸

¹The term is also found in the Sanskrit text of K.235C:21 (stanza CIV).

²Shorto, 68.

³Haas, 55b.

⁴McFarland, 150b.

⁵Sethaputra, I:165a

⁶See the discussion by Christian Bauer in “Thai Etymologies,” in *MKS XVIII-XIX:255*. The author takes exception to the vowel of Shorto’s /khəl/.

⁷See C V:148, note 4.

⁸Cf. C VI:117-8.

khjāy /k^hja:y/. [Pre-A. *kajāy* ~ *kjaiy*; mod. ខ្លាញ់ *khjāy* /k^hcie:y/ “*n.* k. of plant (*Alpinia Galanga*; ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Galangal.

K.366B:12 (A.D. 1139, C V:288), hapax.

***khjuh** /k^hʃu:h/. [Pfx /k-/ + *juh* /ʃu:h/]. *v.cs.* To let drop, discharge (*feces*), defecate. See *kañjuh*.

khjo /k^hʃo:/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.

K.374:14 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251), hapax.

khñu /k^hɲu:/ ~ ***kñva** /kɲuə/. †[Cf. mod. ខ្លឹមខ្លួន *khñiv-khñiv* /k^hɲiw-k^hɲɪ:w/ “*adj.* to be wrinkled, crumpled, twisted”, ខ្លុកខ្លួន *khñuk-khñiv* /k^hɲok-k^hɲɪ:w/ “*adj.* to be crumpled up (*esp. of laundry*),” and ក្រញុំ *krañiv* /kraɲɪ:w/ “*n.* scowl, angry expression; *adj.* to be frowning, displeased, unhappy; *v.* to frown / scowl”; pfx /krə-/ + *ñu* /ɲu:/ ~ **ñva* /ɲu:ə/]. *v.intr.* To knit one’s brows, frown, look displeased. See *kaññva ñi*.

K.214B:8 (A.D. 981, C II:202), hapax.

khñum ~ **kñum** /k^hɲom/. [Pre-A. *kñum* ~ *kñum̐m* ~ *kñum* ~ *kñumm* ~ *kñam* ~ *kñaum* ~ *kyum*; mod. ខ្ញុំ *khñum* /k^hɲom/ “*n.* servant, slave”; pfx /k-/ + **ñum*]. 1. *n.* Slave. 2. *n.* Person assigned to forced labor: slave, serf, bondsman. 3. *n.* Person assigned to (perhaps offering himself for) the service of divinities or sanctuaries: “slave,” servant.¹

khañum: K.269:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:74);

kñum: passim, 17 occurrences of which the earliest is K.124:6 (A.D. 803);

khñumma:² K.415:8 (A.D. 877, C V:86);

khñumm: K.105/1^o:4 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.105/3^o:25, 25 *bis* (A.D. 987, *ibid.*); K.352N:9, 27 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

khñum: K.949B (A.D. 937, JSS, 1944:73, RS IV, № 117:226); K.252:2 (A.D. 942, C III:102);

K.257S:42 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.105:30 (A.D. 987, C VI:183);

khñum: passim, 311 occurrences.

khñum vraḥ (passim), ‘sanctuary slaves, *devadāsa*’.

khtār /k^hɬa:r/. †[Mod. ក្តារ *kṭār* /k^hɬa:r/ “*n.* board, plank; floor(ing) ...”; pfx /k-/ + **tār* /ɬa:r/]. *n.* Board, plank.

K.421:1, 15 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272), hapax.

***khtāl** ~ ***ktāl** /k^hɬa:l/. [Pfx /k-/ + *tāl* /ɬa:l/]. *v.intr.* To spread out or start from a center. See *kantāl*.

***khteñ**. See *kanteñ*.

***khtol**. See *kantol*.

¹Slavelists distinguish various types of *khñum*, the most common being *ʼamraḥ*, *gho*, *si*, *tai*, *gvāl*, *si* ~ *tai rat*, *si* ~ *tai pau*, *si* ~ *tai ʼa*, *si* ~ *tai lap*, *si* ~ *tai lvan*. Some of these are occasionally qualified by *dyac*, *cañ*, and *ʼāgama*. Note also *tmon* and *phsok* ~ *phsak*.

²The restitution of this form is mine.

khtau /kʰdʰw/. [Pre-A. *kto*; mod. ក្តៅ *kṭau* /kʰdʰaw/ “*adj.* to be hot / warm / burning / fiery; *n.* heat, warmth; anger”; pfx /k-/ + **tau* /dʰw/. *v.st.* To be hot, warm.

K.760:29, 31 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

... *thve paṃre ta vraḥ ’āy oy caṃnāṃ pāy khtau dau piñ thmo* ○ (K.760:30-1), ‘... serve the divinity there [and] give out an allowance of hot rice from Piñ Thmo’.

***khtyañ** /kʰdʰi:əŋ/. †[Pfx /k-/ + **tyaṅ* /dʰi:əŋ/]. Unidentified. See *kantyañ*.

khdiñ /kʰdʰi:ŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. *kdiñ*; cf. mod. ខ្នុរ *khdiñ* /kʰti:ŋ/ “*n.* k. of tree (poss. *Calophyllum inophyllum* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified botanical species.

K.258A:36 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.397:3, 21** (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:245, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); **K.366A:26** (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

***khdel**. See *kandel*¹ and *kandel*².

khdyac /kʰdʰi:əc/. †[Pfx /k-/ + *dyac* ~ *dyāc* /dʰi:əc/]. *n.* An unidentified type of goad or prod.¹

K.720D:4 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

khnap¹ /kʰnəp/. †[Mod. ខ្នុរ *khnaṅ* /kʰnap/ “*n.* s.t. that has been buried; dug hole (*into which s.t. has been placed*), grave”; ifx /-n-/ + *kap* /kəp/]. 1. *n.* Place for hiding in the ground: pit, hole, grave, crypt. 2. *n.* That which has been hidden in the ground: cache, hoard, treasure.

K.366A:18, 22, 30 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.56C:28, 28 bis** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.760:16, 16 bis** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

khnap seḥ (K.366A:22) ~ *khnap ’seḥ* (K.366A:30), toponym (‘place where a horse was buried’).

khnap it (K.56C:29) ~ *khnap itt* (K.56C:28-9; K.760:16, 16 bis), ‘brick crypt’.

khnap kvan (K.343S:26, N:37), toponym (‘child’s grave’).

khnap² ~ **knap** /kʰnəp/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Slavename.²

knap: **K.809N:46** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

khnap: **K.99S:26** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.669D:14** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.343S/III:26, N/III:37** (A.D. 974, C VI:156); **K.216S:37** (A.D. 1006, C III:37); **K.352N:2** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.832B:21** (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

khnar ~ **knar** /kʰnar/. [Pre-Angkorian *knar*; mod. ខ្នុរ *khnār* /kʰnar:/ “*n.* automatically firing crossbow (*used in traps*); *n.* high land surrounding a natural pond”; ifx /-n-/ + *kār* ~ *kar* /ka:r/]. 1. *n.* Protection: barrier, earthen embankment, rampart. 2. *n.* Village or sanctuary protected by an embankment.

knar: **K.329W:1, 3** (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541).

khnar: **K.783/570:28, 29, 40** (A.D. 969, C I:143); **K.569:12, 17** (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166); **K.420:19** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); **K.617:9** (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:46).

knar bhadasannāha (K.329W:1), ‘the fortified village of Bhadrāsannāha’.

... *’anle 4 ta cām knar ’aṅgarakṣa nu prīti* (K.329W:3-4), ‘... [with] four points at which men in amor (?) defend the ramparts cheerfully’.

¹Cf. C V:215, note 6.

²Found only as a slavename.

khnal /k^hnəl/. †[Mod. ខ្នង *khna'l* /k^hnal/ “*n.* support, prop; cushion; ...”; ifx /-n-/ + *kal* /kəl/]. *n.* Cushion.

K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

khnas /k^hnah/ (?). [Cf. pre-A. *knas* and *knah*, both slavenames; analysis undetermined, perhaps pfx /k-/ + **nas* ~ **nās* ~ **nah* /nah/]. Alliterative complement of *khnvāll*, possibly ‘extremity, dire straits’ or ‘to be in dire circumstances’.

khnañ ~ **chnañ** /k^hnañ/. [Pre-A. *knañ*; ifx /-n-/ + **kāñ* /kañ/]. *num.* Ten *slīk*, = 4,000.

chnañ:¹ K.397:12 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XV:96, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131);

khnañ: K.31:11 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.235D:113 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

khnāt /k^hnat. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *kat*² ~ *kāt* /kat²]. *n.* Meaning in doubt: possibly ‘measure’, more likely ‘box, chest’.

K.843C:26 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

’añ oy mās prāk khnāt mvāy ñan līn 10 vvaṃ cañ vleñ ta loñ vrahma ukk ... (K.843C:25-6), ‘I also gave the *loñ* Brahma one fireproof chest (?) of gold [and] silver weighing ten *līñ*’.

khñāy ~ **knāy** /k^hna:y/. [Pre-A. *knāy*; mod. ខ្នាត *khñāy* /k^hna:y/ ~ ខ្នែក *khñai* /k^hnay/ “*n.* tusk (of a wild boar); spur (of a rooster)”; ifx /-n-/ + **kāy* /ka:y/]. *n.* Device for scraping, grubbing, &c.: tusk (of boar); (by extension) spur (of cock).

knāy: K.947A:19 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

khñāy: K.467:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:217), hapax.

kamṃpyat toñ knāy rmmās ... (K.947A:19), ‘a dagger [with] a rhinoceros-born hilt ...’.

sruk khñāy krā (K.467:18), toponym (‘the *sruk* of Khñāy Krā’, meaning unknown).

khnet ~ **khnett** ~ **knet** /k^hnet:t/. †[Mod. ខ្លីត *khncet* /k^hna:ət/; ifx /-n-/ + *ket* /kɛ:t/]. *n.* The fortnight of the waxing moon, first fortnight. Cf. *rñnoc*, *śuklapakṣa*.

knet: K.809N:3, 26, 29, 34 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

khnett: K.238B:1 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.231:39 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72);

khnet: passim, 61 occurrences.

’nak ’āgama toy knet (K.809N:26), ‘statutory servants for the fortnight of the waxing moon’.

khnvat /k^hnu:ət/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified measure for silver. See further NIC II/III: 228, note 3.

K.618:5 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224), hapax.

... pi jau bhūmi neḥ prāk khnvat mvāy □ □ □ (K.618:5), ‘... to purchase this tract for one *khnvat* of silver ...’

¹This form in *ch*^o is probably a misreading of *kh*^o, though Pou, 177a, takes it as a dialecticism.

²The form seems to correspond neither to mod. ខ្នាត *khñāt* /k^hna:t/ “*n.* size, magnitude, dimensions; limits, units of measurement, scale of measurement; model; *n.* ruler, measuring rod; level” nor to mod. កំណាត់ *kamṃāt* /kam'nat/ “*n.* piece, portion, section; cutting, s.t. cut; log; part (of day or night)”.

khnväll /k^hnu:əl/. †[Analysis undetermined; perhaps ifx /-n-/ + *kväl ~ *kval /ku:əl/]. Unidentified.

Ka.87:23 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).

khnväll khnas (Ka.87:23), unidentified.¹

***khpañ** ~ ***khpāñ** /k^hʔaŋ/. [Mod. **ក្រាំង** *kpāññ* /k^hʔaŋ/ “*n.* screen, barricade; shield (*for defense*); veil; diadem”; pfx /k-/ + *pañ ~ *pāñ /ʔaŋ/. *v.tr.* To cover, screen, conceal. See *kaṃpañ*.

khpac /k^hʔac/. †[Mod. **ក្រាប** *kpāc* /k^hʔac/ “*n.* drawing, carving, design, pattern; embellishment”; pfx /-k-/ + *pac /ʔac/; cf. Old Mon *luḅāc* /ləʔac/ “To adorn”²]. 1. *n.* Drawing, tracing, pattern, figure; design, decorative motif. 2. *v.st.* To be patterned, figured, decorated with motifs.³ Cf. *khpvar*.

K.669C:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

bhājana khpac 1 (K.669C:16), ‘one figured vessel’.

***khpañ** ~ ***khpāñ** /k^hʔaŋ/. [Pfx /k-/ + pañ ~ *pāñ /ʔaŋ/]. Unidentified.⁴ See *kaṃpañ*.

khpvar /k^hʔu:ər/. †[Mod. **ក្បូរ** *kpūr* /k^hʔo:r/, only in **ក្បូរក្បូរ** *kpāc kpūr* /k^hʔac k^hʔo:r/ “*n.* artistic technique; carving, sculpture; decoration ...”; ifx /-ʔ-/ + *kvar /ku:ər/]. 1. *n.* Graphic representation: drawing, sketch; plan, diagram; figure, motif. 2. *v.st.* To be executed with figures, motifs, carving, sculptured decoration. Cf. *khpac*.

K.470:22 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); **K.549:25** (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

... *sañ thma goll racanā khpvar viñ* (K.470:22), ‘... to restore the boundary-marking stones embellished with figures’.

khbas. See *khvas*.

khmañ. See *khmāñ*.

khman /k^hman/. [Pre-A. *khmann*; mod. **ខ្មាំង** *khmāñ* /k^hman/ “*n.* one who carries s.t. (*e.g.*, a *weapon*)”; ifx /-m-/ + kan ~ kān /kan/]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) that which is held: domain; authority, jurisdiction. 2. *n.* One who holds or exercises authority; one who bears (*weapon*): bowman, archer; spearman, &c.; one who keeps (*animal*), *esp.* elephant-keeper.

K.252:2 (A.D. 942?, C III:102), hapax.

... *jvan khñuṃ sruk □ sre ’āy khman yu□□□□□□* (K.252:2), ‘... offered up slaves, □ *sruk* [and] riceland in the domain of Yu□□□□□□’ (?).

khmāñ ~ **khmañ** /k^hmaŋ/. †[Mod. **ខ្មាំង** *khmāññ* /k^hmaŋ/ “*n.* enemy, opponent, antagonist; *adj.* to be hostile, opposing”; ifx /-m-/ + khañ /khaŋ/]. 1. *n.* Foe, enemy, adversary, opponent, antagonist. 2. *v.st.* To be hostile, inimical. 3. *v.tr.* To be hostile to, opposed to; to conflict with, rise up (*against*). ▶

¹Pou (NIC II/III:221) appears to gloss it “plongés dans une grande détresse”.

²Shorto, 337.

³See C I:183, note 14.

⁴Possibly ‘to shoot with a bow’.

khmañ: K.270N:20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.207:55 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);
khmāñ: K.292:7, 8 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.466:12 (A.D. 1015, BEFEO, XII.9:183); K.380E/1°:9
 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.237:6 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.258A:68 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);
 K.420:32 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

velā mān 'nak ta khmāñ ni sāhasika phoñ pi khmi 'ākrānta ... (K.380E/1°:9), 'When there are persons who are hostile to [him and] resort to violence to the point of wishing to attack [him], ... '.

yeñ vvañ pañgañ ta kaṃrateñ phdai karom ta dai ti ley vvañ khmāñ ni vvañ sañ nu khmāñ vvañ thve drohaprakāra phoñ (K.262:6-8), 'We shall not bow down to other High Lords of Earth under any circumstances; [we] shall not be in opposition to [him]; [we] shall not join with [his] opponents; [we] shall not commit any acts calculated to injure [him].'

daha mān 'nak ta khmāñ ni sāhasika vvañ tañgal bhakti ta vrah pāda kamrateñ kaṃtvan 'añ ... (K.466:12), 'If there be any who rise up against [him or] resort to violence [or] fail to give allegiance to His Majesty My High Lord of the female line, ... '.

ta gi man kaṃvau khmāñ ni ter cāp viṣaya phoñ ... (K.237:6-7), 'When Kaṃvau rose up in arms, marched forth, [and] seized sundry viṣaya, ... '.

... *vrah bhagavatī ti khmāñ tok dau 'āy stuk sramo ...* (K.258A:66-8), '... the holy Bhagavatī, which had been overthrown by enemies in Stuk Sramo ... '.

... *caṃnat hīramya nu caṃnat sit paryañ ti kaṃ hīramya saṃm ni nu vrah tirthaka khmāñ ni vrah pāda kaṃmrateñ kaṃtvan 'añ śrī sūryavermmadeva ...* (K.420:31-3), 'The settlement of Hīramya [sic] and the settlement of Sit Paryañ were joined by the kaṃsteñ Hīramya and the Vrah Tirthaka, [and] had risen up against His Majesty My High Lord of the female line Śrī Sūryavarmadeva ... '.

khmāp ~ **khmāpp** /k^hmap/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + *kāp* ~ *kap* /kap/]. *n.* One who cuts or chops; (*conjecturally*) executioner.

khmāpp: K.265S:23 (A.D. 959, C IV:102);

khmāp: K.265S:5, 23 *bis* (*id.*).

vargga khmāp ~ *vargga khmāpp* (K.265S:5, 23), 'the corporation (guild) of *khmāp*'.

khmāy /k^hma:y/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ខ្នាត *khmāy* /k^hma:y/ "adj. to be unfinished and abandoned", of uncertain derivation]. *v.st.* To be abandoned.¹

K.206:12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

vnañ krañ khmāy (K.206:12), 'mount Krañ Khmāy', presumably 'the abandoned knoll', conjecturally 'one no longer used as a redoubt'.

khmi ~ **khmī** /k^hmi:/ . [Pre-Angkorian *kmi* ~ *kmī*; mod. ខ្នាត *khmī* /k^hmɿ:y/ "adj. to be hasty, hurried; quick, prompt; diligent, careful; adv. immediately, soon; newly, recently (*formal*)";² pfx /k-/ + **mī* ~ **mī* /mi:/]. *v.tr.* To seek; to desire, wish for.³ ▶

¹If this entry has no connection with mod. ខ្នាត *khmāy* /k^hma:y/, it may mean 'scraped, digger' or 'to be scraped (*clean*), cleared (*of vegetation*)', < ifx /-m-/ + *kāy* /ka:y/.

²I have a record of an archaic mod. ខ្នាត *khmī* /k^hmɿ:y/ 'to try hard, strive, endeavor, exert oneself'.

³In his analysis of K.235 Finot (BEFEO, XV:102) renders *khmi* as 'promptement, sans retard'. Dupont (BEFEO, XLIII:114) makes no comment on it – perhaps because Coëdès had previously identified it (C II:18, note 2) as 'demandeur, réclamer'. Cf. Chakravarti, 113, note 11.

khmi: K.158B:22 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);

khmi: K.886:9 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.598B:6 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.380E:9 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:7 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:13, 73 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.139B:5 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.393N:3 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413D:7 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.204:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:41); K.352S:5 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.354S:42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.697B:11, 12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.566B:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

... *'nak noḥ lvaḥ ta siddhi man khmi ta lokadvaya* (K.139B:4-5), '... that person achieves the accomplishment of what [he] desires in the two worlds'.

velā mān 'nak ta khmān ni sāhasika phoṇ pi khmi 'ākrānta ... (K.380E/1^o:9), 'When there are persons who are hostile to [him and] resort to violence to the point of wishing to attack [him], ... '.

khmuk /k^hmuk/. †[Mod. **ꠄꠞ khmuk** /k^hmok/ "n. mixture of lacquer with burned banana leaves or cloth; v. to paint with such a mixture," but also "adj. to be smashed to little pieces; crushed, pulverized, broken"; perhaps pfx /k-/ + **muk* /muk ~ muuk/]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) a black undercoating applied to images before gilding. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) the artisan who applies this undercoating.¹

K.168:5 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.444A:16, 18, 21, 24, B:17, 19 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:10, 11, 13, 15, 27, 29 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.1152B:6 (A.D. 977, NIC II:126, II/III:126); K.175S:6, 8, 9 (A.D. 979/87, C VI:173); K.814A:67 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.1198A:45 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

... *duk mūla khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana 20 mūla karmmāntara 20 ...* (K.444A:16; K.868A:9-10), '... to appoint a chief [and] twenty *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship [and] a chief [and] twenty members of the Karmāntara Order ... '.

... *phle sruk sre bhūmyākara leṇ siddhi jā varṇṇa neḥ ta vyar nā khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana nu karmmāntara* (K.444A:17-9; K.868A:10-1), '... the produce of the *sruk*, the riceland, [and] land-revenues in full title as members of these two corporations, the parent departments (*nā*) of the *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship and members of the Karmāntara Order'.

... *phle 'anvaya neḥ nā khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana nu karmmāntara yāvat vraḥ candrāditya mān dau* (K.444A:21-3; K.868A:13-4), '... the yield [accruing] from these sources shall be for (*nā*) the *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship and members of the Karmāntara Order for as long as the sacred moon and sun shall shine'.

... *khloñ khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana nu khloñ karmmāntara ...* (K.444A:24-5; K.868A:15), '... the chief of the *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship and the chief of members of the Karmāntara Order ... '.

... *pandval vraḥ sāsana [ta] steṇ khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana ...* (K.1152B:6), '... to issue a royal directive to the *steṇ* of the *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship ... '.

steṇ 'añ 'ācāryya homa ta khmuk vraḥ kriyā [= kralā] 'arccana ... (K.814A:66-8), 'The *steṇ 'añ* the instructor of sacrifice, a *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship, ... '.

¹None of the quotations given is of diagnostic value. For the glosses I am indebted to Pou, 128b, S595b. See also her discussion in "Lexicologie ...," 117, and NIC II/III:256, note 37.

khmoc /k^hmo:c/. [Pre-A. *kmoc*; mod. ខ្មែរ *khmoc* /k^hma:oc/ “*n.* corpse; ghost, spirit; the late ..., the deceased”; prob. *ifx* /-m-/ + **khoc* /kho:c/. 1. *n.* One who has died, dead person; dead body, corpse, cadaver. 2. *n.* The spirit of a dead person; deceased ancestor, the dead collectively. 3. *n.* Apparition, specter, ghost, phantom.

K.262S:34, 36, 39 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.56C:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

... *ti paścima prasap sre pañcām tarāp phlū ti uttara is jaṇṇyak khmoc* ○ (K.262S:39), ‘... on the west [it] abuts on the warder’s ricefield, running along the road; on the north all [of it] is the cemetery.’ Similar wording in line 34.

khmau ~ **kmau** ~ **kmauv** /k^hmɔw/. [Pre-A. *kmau* ~ *mauhv* ~ *kmauh* ~ *khmau*; mod. ខ្មៅ *khmau* /k^hmaw/ “*adj.* to be black, dark (*colored*)”; *px* /k-/ + *mau* /mɔw/]. *v.st.* To be black, dark.

kmauv: K.374:18, 22 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251);

kmau: K.809N:42 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

khmau: K.184:6 = K.682A:6 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13, APK I:215); K.270S/2°c:20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:10 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.99S:25, 28, N:15, 23 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:18 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.262N:16, 25, 32 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:22, 37, C:22, D:15, 20, 24, 28, 41 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.220S:11 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.232:17, 36 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.221N:2, 3, 3 *bis* (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.380E:62, 62 *bis*, 63, 64, 65, 68 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.258B:41, 52, 63 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.383B/VII:54 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.353S:25 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133).

pās khmau. See *pās*.

***khmyañ** /k^hmi:əŋ/. [Mod. ក្មេង *kmeñ* /k^hme:ŋ/ “*n.* child, young person; page, servant; *adj.* to be young”; *px* /k-/ + *myañ* /mi:əŋ/]. 1. *n.* Child, youngster; youth. 2. *v.st.* To be young, younger. See *kanmyañ*.

***khmvay**. See **khmvāy*.

khmvāñ /k^hmu:əŋ/. †[*ifx* /-m-/ + **kvāñ* /ku:əŋ/]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) the tree *Diospyros mollis* Griff. (Ebenaceae).¹

K.235D:33 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

***khmvāy** ~ ***khmvay** /k^hmu:əy/. †[Mod. ក្មួយ *kmwy* /k^hmu:əy/ “*n.* child of one’s sibling, nephew, niece ...”; perhaps *px* /k-/ + *mvāy* ~ *mvay* /mu:əy/ ‘one’, referring to one degree of removal from one’s own generation]. *n.* Nephew/niece. See *kanmvāy*.

khyañ. See *khyoñ*.

khyal /k^hjəl/. [Pre-A. *kyol* ~ *kyel* ~ *kyell*; mod. ខ្យល់ *khyal* /k^hjəl/ “*n.* wind, breeze, air; breath; gas ...”; cf. Old Mon *kyāl* /kyal/ ‘Air; wind’²]. *n.* Wind.³ ▶

¹Martin, 129; Pou et Martin, 8; Pou, 128b (*khmoñ* ~ *khmvāñ*).

²Shorto, 60.

³To Mme Pou, “Recherches sur le vocabulaire cambodgien (VI): Les noms des points cardinaux en khmer,” *esp.* 137, is owing the sense of *le khyal* ‘over the wind, = south’, *kaṇnet khyal* ‘the rising of the wind, = south’, and *karom khyal* ‘under the wind, = north’ has been established. The relation of these terms to the prevailing winds remains to be explained. Cf. *thpvan tyak, jeñ tyak*.

K.192:19 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.292D:22 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.230C:23, 28 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.393N:11 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

bhāga le khyal (K.292D:22), ‘the south part’.

chpār le khyal (K.230C:28), ‘the plantation on the south’.

sre kaṃnet khyal (K.230C:23), ‘the ricefield on the south’.

... ‘āy jrai ṇan sruk khyal □ vrah kes nu caṃnat kantāl dai khyal vak travān thmo ... (K.393N:11-2), *unintelligible*.

khyoñ ~ **khyañ** /k^hjɔ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠗ** *khyañ* /k^hja:ŋ/ “*n.* mollusc, shellfish, snail”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Mollusk: any invertebrate having a calcareous shell, *esp.* the snail and conch.

khyañ: K.206:39 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

khyoñ: K.257N:25 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.207:57 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

... *vaudi virapura mvāy khyañ 6 canlyāk yo 10* ... (K.206:39), ‘... one Virapura *vaudi*; six *conches*; ten *yau* of cloth for the lower garment; ...’.

khlah /k^hlah/. [Pre-A. *klaḥ*¹; mod. **ꠘ**: *khlah* /k^hlah/ “*prenp.* some (*serves as a plural marker* ...); *pron.* some; *adv.* somewhat, to some extent”; pfx /k-/ + *lah* /lah/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be separated into parts; to be separate, several. 2. *n.* Parts of a whole: some, several, a number. See *kanlah*.

K.263D:40 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.235C:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

... *khñuṃ jaṃnvan vrah kamrateñ ‘añ khlah ra ti duñ ta vāp śrīdhara* ... (K.263D:40), ‘... slaves offered up by My Holy High Lord [Divākara**ḥaṭṭa**]: some were bought from the *vāp Śrīdhara* ...’

yok kule khlah ra mok ‘aṃvi sruk kuti paṅvay ta gi ... (K.235C:68), ‘[He] brought a number of members of [his] family from *sruk* Kuṭi [and] settled [them] in it ...’.

khlah /k^hloh/. †[Mod. **ꠘ**: *khluḥ* /k^hloh/ “*v.* to pierce (*the septum of an animal’s nose in order to run a cord through it*); to lead (*an animal*) around by the nose; to curb, restrain ...”; pfx /k-/ + **lah* /loh/]. 1. *v.tr.* To pierce, perforate, run (*needle, awl, &c*) through; to string (*beads, coins, flowers, leaves*). 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* String, strand; bundle, sheaf or bag made by stringing.¹

K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334); K.263D:42, *garbled* (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.370:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58).

... *mimvāy ‘nak dau srū vyar bhay khlah vyar bhay* ○ (K.263D:42), ‘... to each individual go forty (measures) of paddy in forty bags’.

... *rañko khlah vyar liḥ canlyak yauv mvāy* ... (K.370:10), ‘... two one-*liḥ* bags of milled rice; one *yau* of cloth for the lower garment ...’.²

... *slā par vyar ‘aṃlū khlah vyar bhay* ... (K.356N:16), ‘... two *par* of areca-nuts, forty strings of betel leaves ...’.³

¹This item, its derivation, and its glosses are hypothetical and liable to revision. See C IV:138, note 3; C VII:59, note 6; APK I:337, note 5.

²Cf. C VII:59: “... quatre *liḥ* de riz *khlah*, un *yau* de vêtements, ...”, with *loc.cit.*, note 6.

³See BEFEO, XLIII:11, note 5.

khlā /k^hla:/. [Pre-A. *klā*; mod. ខ្លា *khlā* /k^hla:/ “*n.* generic name for various, usually large, members of the cat family, tiger”; cf. mod. ក្អា *klā* /k^hla:/ “*adj.* to be ... brave, bold, audacious”; cf. Old Mon *kla* ~ *kla*’ /kla?/ ‘Tiger’¹. *n.* Tiger, *Panthera tigris*. See *khāl*¹.

K.158B:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.234:21 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.380E:17 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:119 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

khlañ ~ klañ ~ kalañ /k^hlaŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *klāñ* ~ *klañ* ~ *kalañ*; mod. ខ្លាំង *khlañ* /k^hlaŋ/ “*adj.* to be strong, vigorous; loud; firm, sturdy; serious ...”; pfx /k-/ + *lāñ*¹ ~ **lañ* /laŋ/]. *v.st.* To be strong, powerful, vigorous, robust; to be firm, sturdy.²

kalañ: K.99N:20 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

klañ: K.809N:9, 31 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

khlañ: K.99N:14 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.618:9, 45 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO+, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.374:18 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251).

khlañ /k^hlaŋ/. †[Mod. ខ្លាញ់ *khlañ* /k^hlaŋ/ “*n.* fat, grease, lard; oil”; pfx /k-/ + **lāñ* /laŋ/]. 1. *n.* Fat; grease. 2. *v.st.* (*Of animals*) to be fat.

K.1152A:16 (A.D. 963, NIC II:126, II/III:126); K.158B:16 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

kryav khlañ vyara thmur dnyam vyara (K.1152A:16-7), ‘two fat oxen, two pair of cows’.

khlay. See *khlai*.

khlas¹ /k^hlah/. †[Mod. ក្អាស់ *khlas* /k^hlah/ “*v.* to fasten (*with a nail, pin, clip, or clasp*), nail, pin together, tack (*on*); *n.* catch, clasp, fastener”; pfx /k-/ + **lās* /lah/]. *n.* Pin, clip, clasp, brooch, buckle.

K.669C:15³ (A.D. 972, C I:159);⁴ K.263D:9 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.158B:16 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); Ka.18:32 = K.1198B:32 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.258B:52, 77 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:17, 19, 25, 32, 37, B:2, 8 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.420:48 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.136:17, 28, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

khlas² ~ **khlas** ~ **khlass** ~ **klas** /k^hlah/. [Pre-Angkorian *klas*; mod. ក្អាស់ *khlas* /k^hlah/⁵]. *n.* Pitcher.⁶

klas: K.934S:13 (undated, D. Soutif ms).

khlas: K.342W:3, 8 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.412:17 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

khlass: K.256E/2:14 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89);

khlas: K.198B:17 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.262N:9 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:9 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.235D:17 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258B:52, 77 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:17, 19, 32, 37, B:2, 8 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.420:48 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.136:17, 20, 25, 28, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

khlas hanira camdoñ mukha vas mvāy ñan jyañ prām ○ (K.342W:8), ‘One pitcher in *hanira* [with] serpent-face spout weighing five *jyañ*’.

¹Shorto, 62.

²Found only as a slavenname.

³The references may contain *khlas*².

⁴For *khlas* 2 (C I:170) Coedès has “2 agrafes” (C I:183).

⁵Cf. Headley, 122b, 518b. Occurrence of *khlas* 1 *kalaśa prak* 1 in K.412:17 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:152) is reason enough not to take the former as a naturalization of the latter.

⁶Cf. Chakravarti, 118, note 9; BEFEO, XLIII:114, note 7.

khliñ /k^hliŋ/. [Pre-A. *kliñ*; mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭 *klīṅ* /k^hliŋ/ “*adj.* to be Indian”; Skt *kaliṅga* ‘name of a people and country in Dravidian India’,¹ also the name of four botanical species: *Cæsalpina Bonducella*, *Wrightia antidysenteria*, *Acacia Sirissa*, *Ficus infectoria*, L.]. 1. *n.* The kingdom of Kaliṅga; India generally. 2. *n.* A Kaliṅgan or Indian. 3. *v.st.* To be of or from Kaliṅga or India. 4. *n.* Name of one or more unidentified botanical species.

K.618:2 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.684:12 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106).

khluñ¹ /k^hluŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *klui*; cf. mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭 *knui* /k^hnoŋ/ “*prep.* in, inside; during...; *n.* room ...”; pfx /k-/ + **luñ* /luŋ/]. 1. *n.* Hollow space, cavity; inner space, interior. 2. *prep.* Inside, within. See *kaṃluñ*.

K.190:7 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.467:13, 15, 23, 23 *bis*, 23 *ter* (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

khluñ² ~ **kluñ** /k^hluŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭 *khluñ* /k^hloŋ/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* or *D. cordatus crispatus*; ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* *Dipterocarpus tuberculatus* Roxb. (Dipterocarpaceæ).²

kluñ: K.873:8 (A.D. 921, C V:104);

khluñ: K.190:7 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.467:13, 15, 23, 23 *bis*, 23 *ter* (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

khleñ /k^hle:ŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭 *khleñ* /k^hla:ŋ/ “*n.* generic term for various birds of prey, e.g. hawk, kite, eagle; *n.* kite (*the flying toy*); ...”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Raptor, *esp.* a kite (Accipitridæ). 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Kite, the flying device. 3. *n.* Lime pot.³

K.669C:27 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

toñ vluk 1 khleñ 5 vān vluk 3 ... (K.669C:27), ‘... one ivory staff; five lime pots; three ivory cups; ...’

khlēḥ /k^hle:h/. †[Naturalization of Skt *kleśa* ‘pain, affliction, distress’; cf. mod. Pālicized 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀲𑀭 *kiles* /ke’le:h/ “*n.* defilement, evil thoughts, morally defiling passions; dissoluteness, licentiousness, lust, depravity; suffering, pain, worry”⁴]. 1. *n.* Pain, suffering, affliction. 2. *v.tr.* To afflict, torment, cause pain and suffering.

K.144:8 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

khlai ~ **khlaiy** /k^hlai/ ~ **khlēy** /k^hlay/. †[Cf. mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭 *thlai* /t^hlay/ “*n.* an in-law of one’s own generation, the spouse of one’s sibling”; pfx /k-/ + **lai* /lai/]. *n.* Brother- or sister-in-law.⁵

khlēy: K.1198A:16 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

khlaiy: K.521:10 (A.D. 850, C IV:167);

khlai: K.956:18 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128). ▶

¹See *Hobson-Jobson*, s.v. *Kling*, 487b.

²Martin, 70; Pou et Martin, 32 (item 75); Pou, 129a.

³Originally or typically figured with a kite motif. See Pou, 129a, and “Lexicographie,” 116-7 (item 184).

⁴Cf. RD&S. 216b.

⁵See Coedès’s remarks in *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:8.

'ji 'aṅ khñuṃ paṃcyāṃ mvāy jmaḥ teṅ hyaṅ jā svāmiy loṅ las jā vraḥ khlayi toy vraḥ dnāy ... (K.521:9-11), 'A forebear of mine by the name of the teṅ Hyaṅ, who was the wife of the loṅ Las, who was a royal brother-in-law through a royal servant, ... '.1

dep nu loṅ vasudeva ta khlayi paṅgaṃ dep paṅgaṃ thpvaṅ nivedana ... (K.956:18), 'Then the loṅ Vasudeva, [her] brother-in-law, saluted and worshipfully addressed His Majesty, ... '.

mrataṅ khloṅ kaṃdvat dik ta khlayi vraḥ kaṃsteṅ 'aṅ kanlaḥ vnaṃ ... (K.1198A:15-6), 'the chief lord of Kaṃdvat Dik, brother-in-law of My Holy Kaṃsteṅ of Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ ... '.

khloṅ /k^hlo:ŋ/. †[Mod. ខ្មែង ~ ក្រែង *khloṅ* ~ *kloṅ* /k^hla:ŋ/ “*n.* chief, leader, most important person; *n.* frame (of a door), lintel; gate(way), arch, vault; porthole”; pfx /k-/ + **loṅ* /lo:ŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be high, elevated, eminent. 2. *n.* = *Khloṅ*. 3. *n.* Gate, gateway.

K.467:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:217), hapax.

khloṅ ~ **kloṅ** /k^hlo:ŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *kloṅ*; mod. ខ្មែង *khloṅ* /k^hla:ŋ/]. *n.* Chief, head, leader, director.²

kloṅ: K.124:8, 14 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.324A:23, 48, B:11 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

K.256B:31 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.809N:3, 14 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

khloṅ: passim, 673 occurrences.

mrataṅ khloṅ, ‘chief lord’, 138 occurrences.

khloṅ kāryya, ‘director of (public) works’, 13 occurrences.

khloṅ gāp, ‘managing director’ (?).

khloṅ glāṅ, ‘treasury director’, 23 occurrences.

khloṅ jnvāl, ‘director of trade’ (?), 19 occurrences.

khloṅ mukha, ‘head director’, 17 occurrences.

khloṅ vala, ‘chief of (armed?) forces, commandant’, 100 occurrences.

khloṅ viṣaya, ‘district governor’, 25 occurrences.

khloṅ vnaṃ, ‘head of a sanctuary, Superior’, 27 occurrences.³

khloṅ vrīhi, ‘commissioner of grains’.

khloṅ saṃtap, ‘superintendent of instruction’.

khloṅ sruk, ‘*sruk* headman’.

khloṅ 'nak (K.235D:116), ‘head of personnel, = head man, master, foreman’.

'nak khloṅ ‘wife, spouse’.

kaṃvit khloṅ cāṅ dik ... (K.1098A:16), unidentified.

... kathā man hetu vraḥ kaṃsteṅ 'aṅ khloṅ = ni gus pi yok bhūmi vraḥ vnvak ...

(K.1198A:33), ‘... asserting that just because My Holy Kaṃsteṅ was a chief on active duty [it resulted that he] took possession of a tract of land belonging to the holy clerical staff ... ’.

khlvān ~ **khlvān** ~ **klvān** /k^hlu:əŋ/. †[Mod. ខ្លួន *khlvān* /k^hlu:əŋ/ “*n.* body, soul, heart; (one)self ...”; analysis in doubt]. 1. *n.* Body, person. 2. *n.* Self. ▶

¹Cf. C IV:169.

²In her “Lexicologie”, 111, Pou accepted a connection with Old Mon *kloṅ* /kloŋ/ ‘To work (?), to cultivate, work as a cultivator’ (Shorto, 64). By the time of her dictionary (1992) this opinion had happily been abandoned.

³Cf. C I:184, note 19; 194, note 2; 260, note 2.

klvān: K.625:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:12, *APK* I:358);

khlvān: K.240S:2 (A.D. 968/77, *C* III:76);

khlvan: K.195/1°:1, 2 (A.D. 1041, *C* VI:247); K.484:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, *APK* I:61).

... *jvan thniṃ khlvān grap* (K.240S:2-3), ‘... offered up a full set of body accessories’.

rūpa vrah kamraten’ añ śrī dharaṇīndrapaṇḍita cār klvān (K.625:1-2), ‘Image of My Holy High Lord Śrī Dharaṇīndrapaṇḍita, graven by himself [= at his behest?].’

... *man steñ somapāli jā guru santāna khlvan dai* ... (K.194/1°:1), ‘... that the *steñ* Somapāli had served as spiritual preceptor to the family of someone else’.

khvakk /k^hwak/. [Pre-Angkorian *kvak*; mod. ខ្វាក់ *khvāk* /k^hwak/ ‘*adj.* to be blind’; pfx /k-/ + **vāk* ~ **vak* /wak/]. *v.st.* To be blind. See *khvokk*.

Ka.87:23 (unassigned, *NIC* II/III:219).¹

khvakk khvokk (K.87:23), ‘to be eyeless, sightless’.

***khvañ**. See *khvuñ*.

***khvat** /k^hwət/. [Pfx /k-/ + **vat* /wət/]. *v.ps.* To be bent, trained, tamed. See *kaṃvat*.

khvad /k^hwət/?). [Origin unknown; apparently neither Khmer nor Thai]. Unidentified, perhaps ‘betel leaf’, perhaps ‘cowrie’.

K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

... *mās jyañ 10 prāk jyañ 10 khvad lār 10 slā lār 2 cibara kse 4* ... (K.413B:34-5), ‘... ten *jyañ* of gold, ten *jyañ* of silver, ten million *khvad*, two million areca-nuts, four bundles of monk’s habits, ...’.

khval /k^hwəl/. †[Mod. ខ្វល់ *khva’l* /k^hwəl/ ‘*adj.* to be worried, troubled / concerned (*about s.t.*); to be involved / mixed up with; to be busy; to be exhausted ...; *adj.* (of water) to be muddy, unclear, polluted, turbid’; pfx /k-/ + *val* /wəl/]. 1. *v.st.* To be stirred up, agitated, disturbed, roiled. 2. *v.st.* To be upset, restless, nervous, jittery; to be confused, flustered; to be perturbed, excited, alarmed, in a panic. See *karival*, *kravol*.

K.258A:71 (post-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175), hapax.

... *thpal khval pi takk tok vrah noḥ dau* ... (K.258A:71), ‘... the herd became alarmed, so that [it] struck [and] overturned the said images ...’. *Freely*: ‘... the herd became so alarmed that it struck and overturned the images’.

khvas ~ **khvass** ~ **kvas** ~ **khbas** ~ **khvos** /k^hwəh/ ~ **kravos** /krə^hwəh/. [Pre-A. *kavos* ~ *kvas*; mod. ខ្ពស់ *khba’s* /k^hpuəh/ ‘*adj.* to be high, tall, elevated; eminent; stately, exalted; grand, pompous, arrogant’; pfx /k-/ + **vas* ~ **vos* /wəh/]. *v.st.* To be high, tall, lofty.

kravos: K.814B:32 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106);

khvos: K.292:26 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:205);

khbas: K.257S:21 (A.D. 979, *C* IV:140); K.262S:37 (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108);

kvas: K.348:21 (A.D. 954, *C* V:108);

khvass: K.380E:17 (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257);

khvas: K.521N:9 (A.D. 850/1, *C* IV:167); K.352N:20 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:126).

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

khvān /k^hwan ~ khu:ən/ (?). †[Cf. Thai ขวัญ /k^hwǎn/ ‘(one’s) guardian spirit, psyche’;¹ origin unknown]. *n.* (With Buddhists) the personal genius or vital spirit.²

... *nāṃ mahāpūrusa dau thve saṅghakāra thleñ khvān yok upasampada ...* (K.177:21-3), ‘... led the great man forth to perform the *saṅghakāra*, to raise [his] personal spirit, [and] to receive ordination ...’.

khvit /k^hwit/. †[Mod. ខ្នុរ *khvit* ~ ក្បិរ *kvitth* /k^hwɨt/ “*n.* k. of fruit with a thick rind and dark edible pulp”]; local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *kavittha* ~ *kapittha* ~ *kapittha*) and Skt *kapittha*, all ‘*Feronia elephantum*’³]. *n.* The elephant-apple or wood-apple tree, *Feronia elephantum* or *F. limonia* Linn. (Rutaceae).⁴

K.235D:99 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:73 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.956:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

... *bhūmi vraḥ temm cyak khvit tra’eḥ vraḥ pi svāy kraliñ vraḥ □ □ sleñ ...* (K.956:31), ‘... land along the sacred banana plant(s) [and] *tra’eḥ* elephant-apple tree(s), the three sacred *kraliñ* mango trees, [and] the sacred □ □ *Strychnos nuxvomica* ...’.

***khvī** ~ ***khvi** /k^hwi:/. [Pfx /k-/ + *vi*³ ~ **vi*³ /wi:/]. Unidentified. See *kaṃvī*.

khvuñ /k^hwuŋ/ ~ ***khvañ** /kwəŋ/. [Pre-A. *kvui*; mod. ខ្ពង់ *khbañ* /k^hpəŋ/ “*n.* ridge of a hill or mountain, shoulder of a hill, rise, eminence; ...”; pfx /k-/ + *vañ* /wəŋ/ ~ **vuñ* /wuŋ/]. 1. *n.* Bulge, swell, swelling; height, elevation; eminence, summit. 2. *v.intr.* To bulge, protrude. 3. *v.st.* To be swollen, high. See *kaṃvañ*.

K.855:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:314), hapax.

... *ta khvuñ vnaṃ* (K.855:3), ‘... to the top of the hill’.

khvek /k^hwɛ:k/. †[Mod. ខ្នែក *khvək* /k^hwa:ɛk/ “*n.* k. of heron (*Nycticorax griseus*)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Any of several species of nocturnal herons.

K.817:8, 10, 11 (A.D. 898, C V:88).

***khveñ** /k^hwɛ:ŋ/. [Mod. ខ្នែង *khveñ* /k^hwa:ɛŋ/ “*v.* to cross, intersect, crisscross; to place crosswise; *adj.* to be diagonal, slanting; to be upright, perpendicular, ...”;⁵ pfx /k-/ + *veñ* /wɛ:ŋ/]. *v.tr.* To go far around, encircle, enclose. See *kaṃveñ*.

khveh /k^hwɛh/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ខ្នែង *khveh* /k^hwɛh/ “*v.* to scratch out; gouge out; scrape with the index finger, scratch with a claw”, also ‘(of *carabao*, *elephant*, &c.) to gore’⁶]. *v.tr.* (Conjecturally) to gore, attack with the tusks.

K.966:26 (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132, RS III, № 35:12), hapax.

¹Haas, 50a; cf. McFarland, 144b.

²Cf. C VII:39, note 2.

³RD&S, 201a; MW 250c. The identification with Prākṛta is owing to Pou, 130a.

⁴Pou et Martin, 33 (item 79); Pou, 130a; Dastur, 109 (item 130).

⁵Cf. mod. ខ្នែង *chveñ* /c^hwa:ɛŋ/ “*v.* to make a wide swing around s.t.”.

⁶LKM, 352.

khvokk /k^hwɔk/ (?). Antiphonal doublet of *khvakk*.

khvos. See *khvas*.

khvyav /k^hwi:əw/. †[Cf. mod. **ꠄꠢ** *khvāv* /k^hwa:w/ “n. k. of tree (*Adina cordifolia* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified, prob. a botanical species.¹

K.397E:4, 5, 8 (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, № 61:131).

khsa. See *ksa*.

ksac ~ **khsāc** ~ **ksec** /k^hsac/. [Pre-A. *ksac* /k^hsac/; mod. **ꠄꠢꠠ** *khsā’c* /k^hsac/ “n. sand”; pfx /k-/ + **sac* ~ **sāc* /sac/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* to be loose, granular, sandy. 2. *n.* Sand.

ksec: K.413B:16 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

khsāc: K.257S:12 (A.D. 979, *C* IV:140); K.206:28 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:11);

ksac: K.255:25 (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:82); K.256A:17 (A.D. 979, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379);

K.393N:12 (A.D. 1055, *C* VII:63); K.32:20 (A.D. 1116, *C* II:137).

khsat. See *kṣata*.

***khsā** /k^hsa:/. [Pfx /k-/ + *sā* /sa:/.] (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be raised, uplifted, elevated. See *kansā*.

khsāy /k^hsa:y/. †[Cf. mod. **ꠄꠢ꠨** *khsāy* /k^hsa:y/ “ordinary (*rice*)” as opposed to glutinous; pfx /k-/ + *sāy* /sa:y/.] *v.st.* To be common, widespread, general, prevalent.²

K.291N:14 (A.D. 910, *C* III:199); K.99S:25 (A.D. 932, *C* VI:107); K.949:3 (A.D. 937, *JSS*, XXXV:73, *RS* IV, № 117:216); K.669C:47 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.347E:16 (A.D. 979, *C* VI:181).

***khsin** /k^hsm̩/. [Pfx /k-/ + *sin* /sm̩/]. Unidentified. See *kansin*.

khsur. See *ksur*.

khse ~ **kse** ~ **kṣe** /k^hse:/. †[Mod. **ꠄꠢ꠨** *khsē* /k^hsa:ɛ/ “n. string, cord, rope, wire, line; necklace; band, furrow; current; scroll; tome, volume (*esp. of palm-leaf manuscripts*); channel ...”; pfx /k-/ + **se* /se:/.] 1. *n.* Cordage: rope, line, cord, thread, &c.; (*metal*) chain. 2. *n.* Line, band; bundle, packet.³ 3. *n.* Slavename.

kṣe: K.523D:10 (A.D. 1118, *C* III:136);

kse: K.713B:10 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18); K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, *JSS*, 61.1:134; *BEFEO*, LXV:333);⁴

khse: K.262N:6 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.669C:7, 8, 10, 10 *bis*, 14, 14 *bis*, 14 *ter*, 18, 18 *bis*, 24 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.263D:8 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118).

gvāl kse (K.713B:10), slavename.

¹Cf. Pou, 130a.

²Found only as a slavename.

³See *C* III:141, note 4; *BEFEO*, LXV:352, note 9.

⁴This *kse* is not transcribed in *BEFEO*, XVII (1917).2:10 or *RS* I, (1924), № IV:93.

kh'yal /kʰʔi:əl/. †[Pfx /k-/ + *yal /ʔi:əl/]. 1. *n.* Unidentified tree species. 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.944:11 (A.D. 1003, C V:210), hapax.

steñ varmaśiva teṃ kh'yal pramān śreṣṭhapura (K.944:11-2), 'the *steñ* Varmaśiva of Teṃ Kh'yal in the *pramān* of Śreṣṭhapura'.

kh'val ~ **kh'vāl** ~ **kha'val** /kʰu:əl/. [Pre-A. *ka'ol* ~ *ka'oll*; pfx /k-/ + 'val /ʔu:əl/]. *n.* Granary.

kha'val: **K.158A:3** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.33:7, 11** (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

kh'vāl: **K.33:27** (A.D. 1017, C III:148); **K.420:11** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

kh'val: **K.168:11** (A.D. 972, C VI:168); **K.158B:29, C:27** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.944:11** (A.D. 1003, C V:210).

srū ta kh'val neḥ phoñ phle chpār ta noḥh phoññi syaṅ ti jvan ta vraḥ ... (K.168:11-2), 'The paddy in these granaries [and] the produce of those orchards are what is offered up to the divinity ...'.

g

gañ ~ ***goñ** /gɔŋ/. †[Mod. កាំង *ga'ñ* /kuəŋ/ 'v. to reside, live, stay, be located; to sit (*cler., roy.*); *adj.* to be safe, guarded, protected; invulnerable; firm, steadfast, durable ...']. 1. *v.intr.* To remain (*in one place*), stay; to dwell, abide, reside; to be left (over), remain, survive; to last, endure. 2. *v.st.* To be lasting, constant, durable, enduring; to be firm, steadfast, stalwart; to be safe from harm, indestructible, invulnerable. See *gañgoñ, gnañ, thgañ, phgañ*.

K.444D:3 (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.205:12** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.200/IB:6** (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); **K.413/II:10** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91); **K.152:16** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); **K.347/3':30** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:181); **K.34B:4, 13** (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); **K.850:10** (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); **K.227:21** (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

'anak samudāya trū phsyat iss gañ 'anak bhay mvay tap guḥ (K.227:20-1), 'The men of the rear-guard were all killed, only thirty men surviving'.

stac gañ taṃrañ svey rājavibhava ta śrī sajjanālaya sukhodaya nau chnām 22 lvaḥ ta ... (K.413/II:10-1), '[His Majesty], pleased to abide in righteousness, had exercised kingship in the Śrī Sajjanālaya of Sukhodaya for twenty-two years when in ...'.¹

sāra neḥ cār ta pantā vraḥ dvāra 'anle noḥ gañ 'avasāna ... (K.152:15-6), 'This instruction [they shall] inscribe on all the holy portals of that place, to endure to the end of the world'.²

nā stac nām 'anak khmer taṃpiñ pvañ chpañ 'anle bhay piy tap prampiy kar gañ iss (K.227:27-8), 'When [His Majesty] was pleased to lead the Khmer, all four *taṃpiñ* fought in seventy-eight places to keep [him] safe from harm'.

ri śiṣṭajana ta rakṣaṇa śrī mahidharendrāsrama gañ thve caṃnām dharmma noḥ ... (K.152:20-1), 'The remaining people who watch over the Śrī Mahidharendrāsrama [and] are steadfast in making allowances to the said pious work ...'.

¹Cf. BEFEO, LXV:349 and note 7 on *gañ taṃrañ*.

²Cf. C V:193.

gaṅgadhāra /gəŋgə'dha:r/. †[Skt *gaṅgadhāra* ~ *gaṅgadhara* ‘Ganges-receiver, = the ocean’, < stem of *gaṅgā* ‘the river Ganges’, + *dhāra* ~ *dhara* ‘bearing, supporting’]. *n.* Personal name.

K.235C:69 (A.D. 1042, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

gaṅgoṅ /gəŋ'gəŋ/ (?). †[Analogic pfx /gəN-/ or /R-/ ‘reduplication’, + *gaṅ* ~ **goṅ* /gəŋ/]. Unidentified.

K.125:17 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74), hapax.

gaṅgroṅ /gəŋ'grə:ŋ/. †[Mod. អង្គ្រង *'aṅgraṅ* /ŋəŋ'grə:ŋ/ “*n.* k. of thorny plant (*Zizyphus cambodiana*) ...”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The shrub *Zizyphus cambodiana* Pierre (Rhamnaceae).¹

K.158B:17, 28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

chok gaṅgroṅ (K.158B:28), toponym (‘dense stand of *Zizyphus*').

gaṅvāl /gəŋ'wa:l/. †[Mod. កង្វាល *gaṅvāl* /kəŋ'wi:əl/ “*n.* herdsman, guardian, guard, keeper”; ifx /-əN-/ + *gvāl* /gwa:l/]. 1. *n.* Herdsmen as a class, herdsmen collectively. 2. *n.* A member of this class.²

K.99S:27 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

gaṅvāl ◦ *si taṅker* ◦ (K.99S:27), ‘herdsman: *si* Taṅker’.

gajapura /gəjə'bu:r/. †[Skt *gajapura* ‘the town called after the elephant (*i.e.* *Hāstinapura*)’, < *gaja* ‘elephant’, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym: a *sruk* in Amoghapura.

K.215:18 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.221N:25 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.222:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

gajarūpa /gəjə'ru:p/. †[Skt **gajarūpa* ‘having the shape of an elephant’, < *gaja* ‘elephant’, + *rūpa*]. *v.st.* To have the shape of an elephant, be elephant-shaped.

K.628:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:115, *APK* I:361), hapax.

vraḥ viḥneṣa vraḥ gajarūpa (K.628:2), ‘The holy Gaṇeśa – the holy image in the form of an elephant’.

gaṇa ~ **gana** /gə:n/ ~ **gaṇā** ~ **ganā** /gə'na: → gna:/. [Pre-A. *gaṇa* ~ *gana* ~ *gan* ~ *gann*; mod. កណៈ ~ កណ្ត *gaṇa*: ~ *gaṇa* /kə'naʔ/ “*n.* group, faction, clan, sect; commander, chief, chairman”, also ក្នុង *gnā* /k'hni:ə/ “together”; Skt *gaṇa* ‘flock, herd; multitude; group, troop, class, number, series, company, party, body, sect; one member of a group, attendant’]. 1. *n.* Group, company, body; number, series or group of items. 2. *n.* One of a number or group of like beings or objects; all of one’s kinsmen. 3. *n.*, as final member of a compound, pluralizer. Cf. *gnā*, *vṛnda*. See *dravyagaṇa*, *vividhayatigaṇa*, *sagaṇa*, *'āśramayātrgaṇa*.

ganā: K.343S:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.221N:4 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.222:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.224B:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48);

gana: K.165N:13 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.254B:43 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

gaṇā: K.192:16 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.221N:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.843D:15 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.276:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

gaṇa: passim, 37 occurrences. ▶

¹Martin, 87; Pou et Martin, 19 (item 33); Pou, 131b.

²Cf. C VI:109, note 16.

... *oy tai thñe nu ganā tai thñe ta kaṃsteñ* ... (K.222:2-3), ‘... gave *tai Thñe* and her group to the *kaṃsteñ* ...’.

[*gaṇa*] *tek ... gaṇa trapu ... gaṇa mās ... gaṇa prāk ... gaṇa tāmra* ... (K.470:2-3, 3, 4, 7, 9), ‘articles of iron ... articles of tin ... articles of gold ... articles of silver ... articles of copper or brass ...’.

ri ta ’āc pariṇāḥana ge svey divyaloka ’aṃval nu gaṇa phoñ (K.705:10-1), ‘Those who are able to safeguard [it]. they shall know the celestial world together with all their kinsmen’.

gaṇanā /gɔnəˈnaː/. †[Mod. គណនា *gaṇanā* /kɔnəˈniːə/ ‘v. to calculate, estimate; n. calculation, counting; calculus’; Skt *gaṇanā* ‘reckoning, counting, calculation’]. 1. *n.* Count, reckoning, calculation. 2. *v.tr.* To count, add up, reckon; to calculate.

K.413B:28, 37 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

thve braḥ pūjā kriyā phoñ cren beg bvaṃ ’āc ti gaṇanā thā pi iss ley (K.413B:27-8), ‘[They] made offerings of food in such vast quantity that [one] could not count [it] all’.

gaṇapati /gɔnəˈpdiː/. [Pre-A. *ganapati* ~ *gaṇapati*; Skt *gaṇapati*, ‘lord of herds’]. 1. *n.* Epithet of Gaṇeśa. 2. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.680:2 (A.D. 937, C I:54), hapax.

gaṇabhāga /gɔnəˈbhaːk/. †[Skt **gaṇabhāga*, < *gaṇa* ‘body of followers or attendants’, + *bhāga* ‘part, side’]. *n.* One’s followers or associates collectively.

K.817:2 (A.D. 1002, C V:200)

gaṇeśvara /gɔneˈswɔːr/ ~ **gaṇiśvara** /gɔniˈswɔːr/. †[Skt *gaṇeśvara* ‘lord of herds’, Gaṇeśa, son of Śiva and Parvatī, god of wisdom, represented as having the head of a one-tusked elephant’, < *gaṇa*, + *iśvara*]. 1. *n.* Gaṇeśa. 2. *n.* Toponym: *sruk* in Amoghapura. Cf. *vighneśa*, *vināyaka*.

gaṇiśvara: K.216S:45 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

gaṇeśvara: K.235D:18, 53 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).¹

***gat**. See *’gat*.

gati /gɔˈdiː/. †[Mod. ក្តី *kti* /kʰɔːy/ ‘n. affair, case, matter; argument, debate, complaint; court action, trial, legal proceeding, lawsuit, litigation’; Skt *gati* ‘going, gait, movement, motion, progress, march, passage, course, path’]. 1. *n.* Progress, proceeding; course, path. 2. *n.* Case, matter, affair, business. 3. *n.* Case at law, legal proceeding, suit.

K.344:9 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.393S:41 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.233A:3 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.67C:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23); K.588:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:128).

gati vyavahāra (K.344:9; K.588:5), ‘case at law, case before the court’.

gi roḥh man ti sabhācare toy gati vyavahāra ... (K.344:8-9), ‘This is how the case was reconstructed by the court investigator: ...’

¹First mentioned in the Sanskrit text of K.235B:19 (stanza XLVII).

gadā /gə'daː > gdaː/. †[Mod. **गदा** *gadā* /kə'tiːə/;¹ Skt *gadā* ‘mace, club, bludgeon, ...’]. *n.* Cult object in the form of a mace.

K.713B:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.262N:4**, 6 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.669C:4** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.263D:3** (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

gadāha. See *kaṭāha*.

***gan** /gən/. [Presumably no connection with mod. **गण** *ga'n* /kuən/ “*v.* to examine, investigate; to calculate, consider; to watch, observe”]. *v.tr.* To set apart, select.² See *paṅgan*, *phgan*.

ganīśvara. See *gaṇeśvara*.

gangin /gaŋ'gim/. †[Perhaps not Skt, because of the first dental *n*, but unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified object.

K.276:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153), hapax.

gangin sarvvadanta suvaṅṅnaracita (K.276:21-2), ‘an all-ivory *gangin* inlaid with gold’.

gandī /gan'diː/. †[Perhaps Pāli *gaṇḍī* ‘gong’³]. *n.* Unidentified.⁴

K.754B:20 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

gandī trapū mvay (K.754B:20), ‘one tin *gandī*’.

gandha /gan/ ~ **gandhā** /gan'dhaː/ ~ **gandhaḥ** /gandhah/. †[Mod. **गन्ध** *gandh* /kuən/ “*n.* perfume, aroma, fragrance (*formal*)”; Skt *gandha* ‘smell, odour; fragrance, scent, perfume; fragrant substance’]. *n.* Any of various aromatics: fragrant woods such as sandalwood (*candana*) and eaglewood (*gharu*) or fragrant resins such as myrrh (*rasāla*), bdellium (*guggulu*), olibanum (*kundu*), and storax/benzoin (*kaṃṃān*).

gandhaḥ: **K.538B:18** (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369);

gandhā: **K.659:16** (A.D. 968, C V:143);

gandha: passim, 44 occurrences.

gandharvva /gan'dhar/. [Pre-A. *gandharvva*; Skt *gandharva* ‘one of a class of celestial musicians or heavenly singers in attendance at banquets of the gods’]. *n.* One of an unidentified class of musicians, presumably singers.⁵ See *caṃṃryyaṇ*.

K.324A:28, **B:9**, 17 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); **K.270S/2°c:20** (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.659:17** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.356N:18** (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK II:74).

gandharvva si ptaḥ | gvaḥ kaṃṃpit | (K.324A:28), ‘*gandharva*, *si Ptaḥ*, herdsman *kaṃṃpit*’.

gandhasamudga /gandhəsə'muṭ/. †[Skt **gandhasamudga*, < *gandha*, + *samudga* ‘round box or casket’]. *n.* A round box for aromatics.

K.150:33 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

¹Thanks to Pou, 132b.

²See Pou, 338b, s.v. *phgan* and NIC II/III:170, note 12.

³RD&S, 241b.

⁴Cœdès (BEFEO, XXXVI:20) takes it as ‘gargoulette’, i.e. water-cooler.

⁵See NIC II/III:66, Commentaire.

ganloñ /gəŋ'lɔːŋ/. †[Mod. កន្លង់ *ganlañ* /kəŋ'lɔːŋ/ “*n.* furrow, fissure; track, trace; trail, way, path, trajectory; orbit; procedure, rule, law, measure; tradition; *specif.* trail habitually used by animals”; ifx /-əŋ-/ + **ghloñ* ~ **gloñ* /glɔːŋ/]. *n.* Passage, route; way, path, track, trail; road.

K.175E:2, N:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173), hapax.

... *bhūmi vraī vraḥ ganloñ* (K.175E:2), ‘the forested land along the sacred way’.

gap. See *gāp*.

gambhīreśvara /gambhire'swoːr/. [Pre-A. *gambhīreśvara*; Skt **gambhīreśvara* ‘lord of the deep’, < *gambhīra* ‘deep, depth’, + *īśvara*]. *n.* (Conjecturally) epithet of Śiva.

K.752:1 (A.D. 1001, C V:59), hapax.

gamryañ ~ **gamryāñ**. See *gaṃryyañ*.

***gar** /gɔːr/. [Mod. ករ *gar* /kɔːr/, onomatopœia, attested in ក្រវ៉ា *phgar* /pʰkɔːr/ ‘thunder’]. Onomatopœia for dull, booming sounds. See *sgar*.

garahat /gɔrə'hat/. †[Local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *gahaṭṭha* ‘householder, layman’,¹ < *gaha* ~ *ghara* ‘house’²) corresponding to Skt *grhastha* ‘householder’ (*grha* ‘house’, + *stha* ‘standing, staying, abiding’)]. *n.* (Buddhist) householder, layman.

K.177:16 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37), hapax.

garuḍa ~ **guruḍa** /gə'rut/. †[Mod. ក្រុន *gruḍ* /krot/ “*n.* Garuda (*a mythical bird of Indian legends*) ...”; Skt *garuḍa* ‘name of a mythical bird...’; cf. Thai ក្រុន /kʰrút/]. *n.* Garuda, name of the mythical bird and vehicle of Viṣṇu, often represented with a human face.

guruḍa: K.262N:8 (A.D. 968, C IV:108);

garuḍa: K.270S/2°c:20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

garuḍavāhana ~ **guruḍavāhana** ~ **gurudavāhana** /kəruḍə'wa:h/. †[Skt **garuḍavāhana*, ‘having Garuda as one’s vehicle’, < *garuḍa*, + *vāhana* ‘vehicle, conveyance’]. *n.* Epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa.³

gurudavāhana: K.660:7 (A.D. 1041, C I:195);

guruḍavāhana: K.245:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90);

garuḍavāhana: K.634:x (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXVIII:113, APK I:359).

¹RD&S, 247b.

²RD&S, *loc.cit.* and 257a.

³Cœdès (C I:196-7) understands the term as “(image de Kṛṣṇa) monté sur Garuda.” As an avatar of Viṣṇu, Kṛṣṇa would use the same mount, but I see no textual basis for choosing one deity over the other.

garop ~ °**garopa** ~ **garaup** /grɔ:p/ ~ **karap** ~ **krap** /krɔ:p/. [Pre-A. *karap*; mod. ក្រប *grap* /krɔ:p/ “v. to close with a lid or cover, cover; n. lid, cover” and ក្រប *krap* /kra:p/ “n. cover; casing; framework; frame (of a picture)”; pfx /g-/ ~ /k-/ + **rop* ~ **rap* /rɔ:p/; cf. Middle Mon *grop* /grop/ ‘to cover’¹]. n. Top (of container): cover, lid.² Cf. *haniragaropa*.

krap: K.1198B:32 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

karap: K.124:9, 13 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

garaup: K.470:5 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), marked as a “Lecture douteuse” (*loc.cit.*, note 5).

garop: K.415:4 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.262N:14 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:15 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.136:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

vraḥ garaup padmaśiraḥ (K.470:5), ‘a holy lotus-head lid’.

rūpyabhājana karap gi (K.124:9), ‘a silver vessel [with] lid’.

karap prañāla yau 1 (K.124:13), ‘[for] drain cover, one *yau*’.

garaup. See *garop*.

gargyar³ /gər'gi:ər/ ~ **gragyar** /grə'gi:ər/. [Pre-A. *grager*; mod. ក្រើរ *gagīr* /kɔ'ki:r/ “n. k. of large hardwood tree (*Hopea* and *Shorea* sp. ...)”; analysis undetermined; cf. Thai ไม้กฤษภูมิ /kàkii/ ~ ไม้กระถิน /kràkii/⁴]. n. The timber tree *Hopea odorata* Roxb. and, probably, *Shorea robusta* Gaertn. F. (Dipterocarpaceae).⁵

gragyar: K.257S:20, 45 (A.D. 979, C IV:140);

gargyar: K.682/III:6 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.31:3, 8 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.235D:32, 33, 33 bis, 34, 104, 113 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.814B:40 (A.D. 1096?, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.72:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135);⁶ K.293C:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

chok gragyar (K.257S:20, 45) ~ *chok gargyar* (K.235D:33, 33 bis, 34); K.72:5; K.293C:5), toponym (‘the stand of *Hopea* or *Shorea*’), mod. កោះកេរ Koh Ker.⁷

chdiñ gargyar (K.235D:104, 113), toponym (‘the river of the *Hopea* or *Shorea*’, delimiting Bhadrāniketana on the northwest⁸).

vnur gargyar (K.31:8), toponym (‘the knoll of the *Hopea* or *Shorea*’).

garyyāk ~ **garyyak** /gri:ək/. †[Cf. mod. ក្រៀក ~ ក្រៀក *griak* ~ *kriak* /kri:ək/ “v. to brace up (with supports); to tie s.t. tightly, make fast (e.g., to a post); fig. to kill”; pfx /g-/ + **ryyāk* ~ **ryyak* /ri:ək/]. Unidentified.

garyyak: K.221:4 (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

garyyāk: K.449B:29 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.229:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

sruk jrai garyyak (K.221:4-5), toponym.

sruk garyyāk (K.229:1), toponym.

khloñ garyyāk (K.449B:29), ‘the headman of [*sruk*] Garyyāk’.

¹Shorto, 87.

²Cf. C III:172, note 8.

³Usually written and transcribed *gar gyar*.

⁴McFarland, 10, 69.

⁵Martin, 70; Pou, 141b. Cf. Dastur, 127 (item 155), 191 (item 232).

⁶K.72 is possibly pre-Angkorian.

⁷See BEFEO, XV.2:90 and note 3; XLIII:119 and note 3. In addition to designating the new capital of Jayavarman IV, the name applies also to a *viṣaya* or *pramān* – seeing that the *sruk* of Khmvāñ was founded in it (K.235D:33).

⁸Cf. K.235D:104.

***gal** /gəl/. [Mod. *ga'l /kəəl/; cf. Old Mon *kul* ~ *kil* ~ *kel* ~ *keil* /kəl/ 'to give, confer, assign'¹]. *v.tr.* To give. See *pragalbha*.

gal ~ **gāl** /gal/. [Perhaps pre-A. *gal;² mod. ពាល់ *gāl* /koəl/ "v. to attend, wait on, serve; to owe allegiance to; to present oneself (*at court*), to enter the presence of, have an audience (*cler., roy.*);" cf. **kval* /ku:əl/]. 1. *v.tr.* To raise, lift up, elevate; to recognize, distinguish; to exalt, honor; to owe fealty or allegiance to. 2. *v.tr.* To serve (*sovereign, divinity*), attend; to come into the presence of (*sovereign*), be present at court, have an audience with. 3. *v.intr.* To present oneself, be present. See *gmāl*, *thgal*, *phgal*, *sgal*, 'aṅgal.

gal: K.212A:4 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.227:25 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308);

gāl: K.258A:42 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194:5, 13 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.383:5 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.254B:2 (A.D. 1129, C III:130); K.91CB:17, C:2, 3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

gal dval mann chpañ pañ khlvān toy vnek (K.227:25-6), '[They] came before His Majesty to receive his command that [they] should fight, [and] threw themselves down before [him]'.
 ▶

galgul /gəl'gul/. †[Cf. mod. ពុក ពុក *gagul* /kə'kul/ "adj. to be wet and spongy; adj. to be red hot, incandescent (*as a bed of coals*); pfx /gəl-/ (either for /grə-/ or for /r-/ 'reduplication') + *gul /gul/]. Unidentified.

K.158D:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.292/II^o, H:12 (A.D. 1011, C III:216).

ga'añ ~ **ga'añ** /gʔaŋ/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Tree(s) of the species *Connarus*.³

ga'añ: K.393N:13 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

ga'añ: K.343N/I:13 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.221N:13 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.292/2^o:43 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.467:19 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.212C:2 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.206:2, 31, 31 *bis* (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:49 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.208:33, 47, 63 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

sruk ga'añ marāk (K.292/2^o:43), toponym ('the *sruk* of the emerald *Connarus*').

ga'añ marākata (K.393N:13), toponym (*id.*).

***gam** /gəm/. [Pre-A. *gam*; mod. **gam*, now written កម្ព *gumb* /kəm/ "n. tuft, clump ..., thicket; bush; group, gathering"]. 1. *v.intr.* To come together, be grouped, joined, united, bunched; to flock, swarm. 2. *v.st.* To be close-set, dense, concentrated. See **gum*, **phgam*, *paṅgam*.

gamryyañ ~ **gamryyāñ** ~ **gamryyāññ** ~ **gamṃryyāñ** ~ **gamryaṅ** ~ **gamryāñ** /gəm'ri:əŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **gryyañ* ~ **gryyāñ* /gri:əŋ/]. *n.* Toponym,⁴ a *sruk* probably in the *pramān* of Jeñ Tarāñ. ▶

¹Shorto, 42.

²Perhaps attested in 'aṅgal /ʔəŋ'gal/ 'plow' (= 'earth-raiser'), usually attributed to Pāli or another Prakṛta.

³Pou, 131a; Pou et Martin, 19 (item 32); Martin, 94.

⁴Pou, 134a, rightly opines, "Tout semble suggérer un n[om]. d'arbre."

gamryān: K.878:1 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.257N:7, 8, 9, 11, 17, 24 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.56C:27, 28 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);
gamryān: K.277S:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);
gamryān: K.257S:29 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.178:3 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.292/II.D:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:213);
gamryyān: K.760:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);
gamryyān: K.760:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);
gamryyān: K.271:2 (A.D. 921, C IV:75).

gāthā /ga'tha:/. †[Mod. **ਗਠੀ** *gāthā* /kiə'tha:/ “*n.* saying (*esp. of the Buddha*); axiom, truth; prayer; poem, stanza, verse; *specif.* a *gāthā*; ...”; Skt *gāthā* ‘verse, stanza’]. *n.* A verse from a Buddhist *sūtra*, *esp.* a *śloka* of four half-lines.¹

K.413D:13 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

gādhe /ga'dhɜ:/. †[Modern **ਗਠ** ~ **ਗਠ** *gādh* ~ *gāt* /ki:ət/ “*v.* to fasten / wrap securely (*esp. of the skirt*), tighten, roll up; *n.* silk threads tied together for dyeing”; Skt *gādha* ‘pressed together, tightly drawn, closely fastened; close, fast, thick, dense; strong, vehement, firm’]. 1. *v.st.* To be made fast or firm, be solidly built. 2. *v.tr.* To fix or fasten firmly, solidly; to construct, build.²

K.254B:10 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

gāp ~ **gap** /gap/. †[Mod. **ਗਾਂ** *gāp* /koəp/ “*v.* to fit, suit, match; *adj.* to be appropriate; to be good, proper, correct; to be pleasing, suitable; well-mannered; to be pleased, satisfied”; cf. Old Mon *gap* /gəp/ ‘To be fit for, fit to, pleasing’³]. 1. *v.st.* To be good, meet, fitting, suitable, proper, appropriate, pleasing, becoming, agreeable. 2. *v.tr.* To fit, suit, be agreeable to; (*conjecturally*) to find good or proper, define what is good or proper: to instruct, direct, manage.⁴ See *thgap*, *paṅgāp*, **phgāp*.

gap: K.165N:27 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.192:16 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.413D:11 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.143C:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273);

gāp: K.957B:10 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.259S:9 (A.D. 952, C VII:50); K.257N:3, 8, 12, 18, 20 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158D:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.232:10 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.221N:8 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.352S:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.420:2, 23 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.208:62 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.222:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

gāp paṅmre (K.208:62), perhaps ‘director of service’.

khloñ gāp (K.259S:9; K.158D:29; K.221N:8; K.420:2, 23; K.222:13), perhaps ‘directing head’.

khloñ gāp jnvāl (K.352S:17), ‘directing chief of trade’ (?).

mukha gāp jnvāl (K.957B:10; K.232:10), ‘directing head of trade’ (?).

’nak ta kat jhe ta vvaṃ gap = pi kat ... (K.299:23), ‘Those who cut down trees which they ought not to cut ...’.⁵

¹RD&S, 248b.

²Cf. C III:190, note 10.

³Shorto, 73.

⁴Cf. C III:14, note 1.

⁵JA, 1883.1:491 and BC, 1911:204 both read *tappi* while NIC II/III:157 reads *gappi*, with *loc.cit.*, 162, note 36.

gāyatrī ~ **gāyatriya** ~ **gāyatriya** /gajə'tri:/. [Pre-A. *gāyatrīya* ~ *gāyatriya*; Skt *gāyatrī* 'a hymn composed in the Gāyatrī meter' or *adj.* 'relating to the Gāyatrī meter']. *n.* An unidentified cult object.¹

gāyatriya: K.713B:2, 2 *bis* (A.D. 893, C I:18); Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

gāyatriya: K.713B:17 (*id.*);

gāyatrī: K.669C:18, 18 *bis* (A.D. 972, C I:159).

gāl. See *gal*.

***gās** /ga:h/. [Cf. mod. ព្រៃ *gā*'s /koəh/ "v. to dig / pry up, disinter (*a corpse*); to gouge / scoop out; to raise, lift up; ..."]. *v.tr.* To turn or lift up, raise. See 'aṅgās.

***gām** /gam/. [Mod. **gām* /koəm/, allomorph of **gum* /kum/]. *v.st.* To be grouped. See *kagām*, *vagām*.

gi ~ **gī** /gu:/. [Pre-A. *gi* ~ *gui* ~ *gūi*; mod. ព្រី *gī* /ku:/ "equative v. be / is / was (equal to); to consist essentially of, be by nature; that is; as follows, namely"; cf. Thai ใ้ *khui* /'to be (as follows, as defined), namely'³]. 1. *pro.*, *weak dem.*:⁴ It, this/that, he/she. 2. *pro.*, *loc.*: Here/hither, there/thither. 3. *def. art.*, *prepositive*: The. 4. *pro.*, *dem.*, + *zero copula*, *third-person (identificational)*: It, he, &c. (is, was, will be, etc.). 5. *v.*, *copula*, *third-person (identificational)*: (It, he, &c.) is, was, will be, &c.⁵

gi: passim, 30 occurrences;

gī: passim, 865 occurrences.

navaśukti 1 tmo ta gi₁ 7 (K.415:3), 'one *navaśukti* [with] seven stones on it'.

rūpyabhājana karap gi₁ (K.124:9), 'a silver vessel [and] its lid'.

nā kamrateñ jagat ta rāja daiya nau ruva nagara nā kamrateñ phdai karom stac ti nām dau ta gi₂ ukka (K.235C:80-1), 'The location of the High Lord of the World shifted with the royal city where the High Lord of Earth deigned to be, and [he] was taken thither as well'.

ta gi₃ rājya vraḥ pāda ... (passim), 'During the reign of His Majesty ... '.

... ta gi₃ 'aṣṭamī roc 'āśvayujya ... (K.340:1), '... on the eighth [day] of the fortnight of the waning moon of Āśvayuja ... '.

... man ket gi₃sthāna kanloñ kaṃmrateñ 'añ rājaguhā (K.231A:6-7), '... that [they] were born on the premises of the late queen My High Lady of the Royal Grotto'. ▶

¹Cf. C I:29, note 2. See Pou, 135a, and "Lexicographie ...," 90-1 (item 74); NIC II/III:222, note 10: "Gāyatrī ... a été rendu par « tunique ou cotte » des statues divines."

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

³Haas, 93b.

⁴Comparable to Latin *is*. Its commonest uses are (a) as subject of a sentence (including dummy subject of a cleft sentence) without an expressed copula and (b) as complement of a preposition.

⁵The shift of wordclass is owing to reanalysis of the subject pronoun without an expressed copula: 'he (is)' → '(he) is', &c. For linguist and historian alike *gi* is the most troublesome item in the Old Khmer lexicon. The interpretation offered here is a hypothesis distilled from attempts over many years to understand its function, and no native speaker of modern Khmer is expected to accept it without protest. The ambiguity of other occurrences of *gi* may be symptomatic of reanalysis and functional development as the pronoun of Old Khmer becomes the copula of modern Khmer, and goes far to explain the item's elusiveness.

... 'amvi ta gi₃ muṃ travāñ vraḥ svāy toy purvva gi₃ thnval travāñ veñ ... (K.105/1°:7-8),
'... from the corner of the reservoir by the sacred mango east to the bank of the long
reservoir ... '.

gi₄ ta nu poṣṇa vraḥ kuti taivāy steñ rudrācāryya pūroḥita (K.231C:52-3), 'He who shall
maintain the holy shrine [and] offerings [made to it] is the steñ Rudrācārya, the
chaplain'.

neḥ gi₅ jmaḥ dāsa ... (K.52:16-7), 'The following are the names of slaves: ... '.

neḥ gi₅ ge 'nak kamrateñ 'añ ta 2 (K.400B:13), 'These are servants of both My Holy High
Lords'.

... pi khlvan dai gi₅ ta thve taṃgal viñ pi paripālana (K.195/1°:2), '... so someone else is
the one who has resurrected [it] with a view to maintain [it]'.

giri /gɪ'ri:/. [Mod. गिरी giri /kɪ'ri:/ "n. mountain, hill"; Skt giri 'mountain, hill,
rock, elevation, rising ground']. n. Mountain; hill. Cf. piṇḍagiri.

K.549:25, 27, garbled (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

guṇa ~ **gun** /gʊn/. [Pre-A. guṇa; mod. गुण guṇ /kʊn/ "n. merit, good deed,
favor, kindness, virtue ..."; Skt guṇa '(a) string, bowstring, string of a musical
instrument, garland; (b) the single strand of twisted cordage; multiplier, (with
numerals) -fold, times; subdivision, subordinate part; (c) quality, property,
attribute; good quality, excellence, virtue, merit'; cf. Old Javanese guṇa, Thai
กุน /kʰun¹]. 1. n. Virtue, merit, good quality. 2. n. Interest, apparently
calculated by simple multiplication of value borrowed. Cf. doṣa. See
kusalapuṇyaguṇa.²

gun: K.173:3 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638);

guṇa: K.239S:28 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.257N:6, 10, garbled (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.153:9, 9
bis, 10, 11 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.353S:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.298 5 (A.D. 1078-
1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

kadāha mvāy nann jyañ 4 liñ 10 liñ 5 guṇa vyar (K.153:8-9), 'one wok weighing four
jyañ ten liñ – two times 5 liñ'.³

bhūmi ... ti vāp cit tamrvac nu vāp pavitra tamrvac nu vāp pū pradhāna sruk oy sñoñ krapī
ti pul guṇa vyar ○ (K.153:10-1), 'A tract of land ... which was given by the vāp Cit,
inspector, and the vāp Pavitra, inspector, and the vāp Pū, sruk headman, in
repayment of a water buffalo which was borrowed at interest – two guṇa'.

kāla ta gi chnām srac nirṇaya kaṃvai rlaṃ dyan lvoḥ guṇa dravya ta roḥh ○ (K.257N:6-
7), 'At year's end [they] sentenced Kaṃvai of Rlaṃ Dyan to pay the interest on the
said property'.

guṇakāra /gʊnə¹ka:r/. †[Skt guṇakāra 'productive of good qualities,
profitable', < guṇa, + kāra]. n. Profit, good, advantage.

K.173:7⁴ (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638), hapax.

guṇadoṣa ~ **gunadoṣa** /gʊnə¹do:h/. †[Skt guṇadoṣa 'virtue and vice', < guṇa,
+ doṣa]. 1. n. Virtues and vices, acts of merit and demerit. 2. n. = guṇadoṣa-
darśī. ▶

¹Zoetmulder, I:553b; Haas, 93b.

²Cf. C IV:149, note 1.

³My interpretation of this and the three following quotations from K.153 is conjectural.

⁴The transcription reads *gun na kāra*.

gunadoṣa: K.720C:10 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

gunadoṣa: K.347E:28 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.262S:9 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:37 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.374:2 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.353N:27 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.258A:17 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.569:15 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.224B:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48); K.67C:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23); K.298:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201); K.373C:22 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279); K.631:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:115, APK I:361).

gunadoṣadarśī ~ gunadoṣadarśi ~ gunadoṣadarśiy ~ gunadoṣadārśi ~ gunadoṣadarṣi ~ gunṇadoṣadarśi ~ gunadoṣadarśi /gunədosədar'si/. †[Skt stem **gunadoṣadarśin*, < *gunadoṣa*, + *darśin* 'seeing, observing, examining, finding']. *n.* Examiner of virtues and vices, inquisitor, inspector general.

gunadoṣadarśi: K.1152B:3 (A.D. 977, NIC II:126, II/III:126);

gunṇadoṣadarśi: K.340:10 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81);

gunadoṣadārśi: K.814E:52 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

gunadoṣadarśiy: K.425:7 (A.D. 968?, C II:142);

gunadoṣadarśi: K.158A:2 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814E:15 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.566B:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.67C:2, 3, 3 bis (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23);

gunadoṣadarśī: K.598B:11, 15, 17, 34 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.204:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42); K.233B:16 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

gunavijaya /gʊnəwiʃɤy/. †[Skt **gunavijaya*, 'victory of or by virtue', but possibly a play on words, 'victory by the bowstring', < *gūna*, + *vijaya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.291N:11 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

gun. See *gūna*.

gun na kāra. See *gunakāra*.

***guy.** See **gvy*.

guru /gʊ'ru/. [Pre-A. *guru*; mod. 𑀧𑀸 *grū* /kru:/ "n. teacher, instructor; expert; n. healer, folk doctor ..."; Skt *guru* 'any venerable or respectable person; spiritual parent or preceptor'; cf. Old Javanese *guru*, Thai คุรุ /kʰúru/ and คุรุ /kʰruu/¹]. *n.* Spiritual preceptor.

passim, 106 occurrences.

gurujana /gəruʃɔ:n/. †[Skt *gurujana* 'any venerable or elderly person, esp. father, mother, family elders', < *guru*, + *jana* creature, living being, person'].

1. *n.* Respected elders in general. 2. *n.* Family elders in particular, esp. parents.

K.886:10 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.255:14 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.89:15 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.194:12, 16 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

kḥñuṃ teṃ ti gurujana oy ta 'añ pi oy vraḥ ... (K.255:14), 'Former slaves who were given me by [my] elders to give to the divinity ...'.

neḥ vijayeśvara punya vraḥ kaṃmraten 'añ śri vijayendravarṃma ta gurujana vraḥ pāda sūryyā[ga]ta śivapada (K.89:15-6), 'This Vijayeśvara was the pious work of My Holy High Lord Śri Vijayendravarman, an elder kinsman of His Majesty who is gone to the Śivapada'.

¹Zoetmulder, I:561a; McFarland, 205b; Haas, 78b.

guruḍa. See *garuḍa*.

guruḍavāhana. See *garuḍavāhana*.

gurudroha /gəru'dro:h/. †[Skt **gurudroha*, < *guru*, + *droha*]. 1. *n.* Injury to, offense against, one's spiritual preceptor. 2. *v.intr.* To wrong one's spiritual preceptor.

K.580:27 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.254B:43 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

gurudrohi /gərudro'hi:/. †[Skt stem **gurudrohin*, < *gurudroha* + sfx *-in*, forming possessive derivatives]. *n.* One who wrongs or injures his spiritual preceptor.

K.449B:27 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.260S/2°:8 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171).

gurupāda /gəru'ḅat/. †[Skt **gurupāda*, < *guru*, + *pāda*]. *n.* Venerable spiritual preceptor.

K.462F:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353, 357, 360).

guruyāga /guru'jac/. †[Skt **guruyāga*, < *guru*, + *yāga* 'offering, oblation']. *n.* An offering to one's spiritual preceptor.

guruyāga: K.450:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

gurvvartha /gur'war/. †[Skt *gurvartha* 'a Guru's fee for instructing a pupil', < *guru*, + *artha*]. *n.* 'Guru-money': tuition, fee to one's *guru*.

K.958:23 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.235D:63 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

***gul** /gʊl/. [Mod. **gul* /gʊl/]. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* to reflect light, be shiny, glossy. See *galgul*.

gus ~ guss ~ gussa. See *guh*.

guhā ~ guha /gu'ha:/ ~ **guhe** /gu'hɣ:/. [Pre-A. *guhā* ~ *guha* ~ *gūha*; Skt *guhā* 'hiding-place; cave, cavern ...']. *n.* Cave, grotto. See *rājaguhā*.

guhe: K.257S:13 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.814B:26 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

guha: K.549:8 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

guhā: K.457:12 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65); K.173:1 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638,

M, № 90:179); K.174:2 (A.D. 947, JA, 1914.1:644); K.231:41 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72);

K.139B:11 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.549:13 (post-A.D. 1178-1277).

guhya /guh/. †[Skt *guhya* 'covered, concealed, hidden; secret; mystery'; cf. Old Javanese *guhya*]. *n.* Secret doctrine, mysteries.¹

K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194A:29 (A.D. 1119, C VI:311).

... *thve vrah̄ dikṣā ryyan iss siddhānta phoñ ta damnep ra vrah̄ guhya* ... (K.194A:28-9), '... performed [his] holy initiatory rites [and] learned all of the sciences, notably the Secret Doctrine ... '.

***gum̄** /gʊm̄/. [Mod. **gum̄* /kʊm̄/]. Allomorph of *gam̄*. See *gmum̄*.

gum̄. Misreading of *tum̄* (K.258B:43, 57, post-A.D. 1107).

¹See Dupont, BEFEO, XLIII:127, note 1; Chakravarti, I:131 and II:183, note 14.

guh ~ **gus** ~ **guss** ~ **gūs** /guh/. [Pre-A. *gus*]. 1. *v.st.* To be unmixed, pure. 2. *adv., phrase-final or clause-final.* Only, without another; alone, solely, exclusively, and nothing (no one) else; precisely, right, just; fully, completely;¹ without compensation or qualification, outright; (*with negative*) under no circumstances.² See *thguh*.

gūs: K.659:14 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

guss: K.235C:59 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.913:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

guh: K.878:12 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.165N:11 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.265N:12 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.343S:10 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.444A:19, B:5 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:12, 20 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.356N:21 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.175S:3 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.178:16 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.232:8 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.598B:7 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.933B:12 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.340:7, 9 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.56C:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.233A:18, B:11 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.352S:20, 22, N:32 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.576:2, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXV:307); K.580:28, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VI:154); K.690N:21, *garbled* (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91);

guh: K.591B:7, *garbled* (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819B:7, *garbled* (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.216S:50 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.933B:15 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.1198A:6, 6 *bis* (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.212A:28 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.205:8 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.211:6 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.235C:73, D:41, 42 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.139B:4 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.391W:30 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.194A:9, *garbled* (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.254B:17 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.413B:7, 51, D:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.277S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.450:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.521:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167).

vvaṃ 'āc ti hau 'anak vraḥ pi pre dai ti leñ jvan dik nu oy slā mahānavamī gus (K.878:12), 'Persons attached to the sanctuary will not be called upon for assignment [to any tasks] save only to offer up water and issue areca nuts on Mahānavamī'.

'āyatva ta steñ prabhāba gus pre thve pūjā vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'aṅ śivaliṅga 'āy rudrapada ... (K.352S:19-21), 'It is up to the *steñ* Prabhāva alone to order celebration of the worship of My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* at Rudrapada ...'.³

caṃṇāṃ ta dau kaṃmrateñ jagat kanloñ ruñ mvāt vvat mvāy chnāṃ ta gi māgha gus (K.232:7-8), 'Endowment going to the High Lord of the World at the main sanctuary once yearly, only in Māgha'.

... leñ 'āc = ti kamrateñ phdai karom mvāy guh ta jā cakravartti (K.235C:72-3). '... [and] would allow only one High Lord of Earth to be *cakravartin*'.

neh ti mratāñ khloñ nṛpendropakalpa caṃnat oy guss ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ 'aṅ śrī lakṣmipativarṃma ... (K.1098A:5-6), 'This [tract] was assigned by the chief lord Nṛpenropakalpa [and] given outright to My Holy *Kaṃsteñ Śrī Lakṣmipativarman* ...'.⁴

glaiñ guh (Ka.87:23),⁵ 'to be purely leprous', *i.e.* covered with leprosy.

man vraḥ kaṃsteñ 'aṅ vvaṃ khmi guss oy drāvyā ta vāp vrahmaśiva vāp mādhava vāp dharmma ... (K.1198A:6), 'Inasmuch as My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* did not wish [it] outright, [he] gave costly goods to the *vāp* Brahmaśiva, the *vāp* Mādhava [and] the *vāp* Dharma ...'.⁶

¹See *Chakravarti*, 148, note 10.

²*Gus* ~ *guss* is more archaic than *guh*. With a range of 137 years, the former is attested 56 years before the first occurrence of *guh*; it co-occurs with the latter for 21 years, being last seen in A.D. 1014, 347 years before the last occurrence of *guh*.

³Cf. C V:130.

⁴NIC II/III:247: 'Or, Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa s'est associé pour l'offrir exclusivement à Vraḥ Kaṃsteñ Aṅ Śrī Lakṣmipativarṃma'. I see nothing in the Khmer text corresponding to 's'est associé'.

⁵See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁶NIC II/III:247: 'Celuici ne voulant pas le recevoir ainsi, donna des biens à ces Vāp, ...'.

gūda /gut > gut:/ . †[Skt *guḍa* ~ *gula* ‘raw or unrefined sugar; first thickening of the juice of sugarcane by boiling, sugar which forms itself into lumps, dry sugar; molasses, treacle’]. *n.* Raw (cane) sugar; molasses.

K.659:16 (A.D. 968, C V:143), hapax.

gr̥ha ~ **graha**² /gr̥h/. [Skt *gr̥ha* ‘house, habitation, home’]. *n.* House, building.

graha: K.245:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90);

gr̥ha: K.158B:15 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.412:13 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.227:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:302, XLIV:117, APK I:181, 363, RS III, № 58:119).

gr̥hayantra /gr̥həˈjan/. †[Skt *gr̥hayantra* ‘an apparatus to which on festive occasions the flags of a house are fastened’, < *gr̥ha*, + *yantra* ‘any instrument for holding or restraining or fastening: prop, support; any instrument or apparatus, mechanical contrivance’]. *n.* A device for holding the flags of a house or other building.

K.832B:43 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:109), hapax.

gr̥haratna /gr̥həˈrat/. †[Skt **gr̥haratna*, < *gr̥ha*, + *ratna* ‘jewel, gem, precious stone’]. *n.* Name of a sanctum or cella (‘house-jewel, gem of a house’) at Bantāy Čhmār.¹

K.227:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

ge /ge:/. [Pre-A. *ge*; mod. 𑜀𑜂𑜆 *ge* /ke:/ “*pron.* they / them / their; one, someone; he, him, she, her ...”]. 1. *n.* Person, individual. 2. *pro.*, *third-person plural*. Ones, they.

passim, 48 occurrences.

neh gi ge ’nak kamrateñ ’añ ta 2 (K.400B:13), ‘These are the servant-persons of both My High Lords’.

nau ’nak ta yok neh sre ta roḥ nehḥ oy nai [= ta ’nak] dai ge dau naraka nuv gotra phoñ (K.190:31-3), ‘Anyone who takes these ricefields aforesaid [and] gives [them] to someone else, he shall go to the hells along with members of [his] line’.

go ~ **gau**¹ /go:/. [Pre-A. *go*; mod. 𑜀𑜂𑜆 *go* /ko:/ “*n.* cow, ox”; Skt *go* ‘ox, cow; (herd of) cattle, kine”; cf. Old Javanese *go*]. *n.* Domestic cattle of genus *Bos*: bull, or more commonly, cow. See *thmur*, ‘*anrok*’.

gau: K.421:12 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.241S:3 (A.D. 966, C III:77);

go: passim, 56 occurrences.

vrah go (29 occurrences), ‘sacred cow’.

gok /go:k/. †[Mod. 𑜀𑜂𑜆 *gok* /ko:k/ “*n.* ground, (*dry*) land (*Ch.*); *adj.* to be dry, arid; (*of food*) to be composed mainly of non-liquid ingredients; *n.* hill (*Siem Reap dial.*);” prob. of Chinese origin²]. 1. *n.* Hillock, knoll, monticle. 2. *n.* Solid (*dry*) ground, terra firma.

K.31:5 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.366:18 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.754B:11, 11 *bis* (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282).

¹Cf. Coedès’s comment in BEFEO, XXVIII:99.

²See Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese Loanwords ...,” 57 (item 193).

gotra /go:t/. [Pre-A. *gotra* ~ *gottra*; mod. ពោត្រូត្រ *gotr* /ko:t/ and Pālicized ពោត្រូត្រ *gott* /ko:t/ “*n.* family, kindred, lineage, clan”; Skt *gotra* ‘family, race, lineage, kin’]. *n.* Lineage including forebears and descendants. See *santāna*, *kula*.

K.190:33 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.957A:2, 7 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.843C:25 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.352N:27 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

nau 'nak ta yok neh sre ta roḥ nehḥ oy nai [= ta 'nak] dai ge dau naraka nuv gotra phoñ (K.190:31-3), ‘Anyone who takes these ricelands aforesaid [and] gives [them] to someone else, he shall go to the hells along with members of [his] line’.

... *bhūmi nu khūṃṃ man gotra oy phnek steñ mahendrāñiy* (K.352N:27-8), ‘... the tract of land and slaves which [his] family has jointly given the *steñ* Mahendrāñi’.

gotrakula /gotrəkul/. †[Mod. ពោត្រូត្រូល *gotrakul* /kotrəkul/ “*n.* lineage, kindred, related family”; Skt **gotrakula*, < *gotra*, + *kula*]. *n.* *Gotra* and *kula*: diachronic and synchronic family, lineage (past, present, future) as well as living kin. See *santāna*.

K.886:4 (A.D. 902, C V:151), hapax.

gotrakūlapādva /gotrəkulə'bat/ (?). †[Presumably Skt **gotrakulapadva*, < *gotrakula*, + *padva* ‘the earth; a road; a car’]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.997:25, 27 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109).

goparasa /gobə'rəh/. †[Skt *goparasa* ‘myrrh’, < *gopa* ‘herdsman’ (= Kṛṣṇa?), + *rasa* ‘sap, juice, elixir’]. *n.* Toponym. Cf. *gos*.

K.885:2 (A.D. 968, C V:150), hapax.

gobhikṣa ~ **gobhikṣa** /go'bhik/. †[Skt **gobhikṣa* ‘the boon of a cow’, < *go*, + *bhikṣa* ‘any boon obtained by begging (alms, food, &c.); hire, wages; service’]. *n.* Unidentified vessel, possibly in the form of a cow.

gobhikṣa: K.207:9 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

gobhikṣa: K.374:15 (A.D. 1024, C VI:251); K.381:8 (A.D. 1042, C VI:255).

gobhikṣa piy sme ṇan pāda mvāy (K.207:9-10), ‘three *gobhikṣa*, each weighing one *pāda*'.

gomaya /go'mɔy/ ~ **gomayā** /gomɔ'ja/. †[Skt *gomaya* ‘cow dung’, < *go*, + *maya*]. *n.* Cow dung, one of the *pañcagavya*.

gomayā: K.832B:42 (A.D. 978-977, C V:91);

gomaya: K.89:3 (A.D. 1002, C III:164).

gomayādhāra ~ **gomayadhāra** /gomɔ'ja'dha:r/. †[Skt **gomayādhara*, < *gomaya*, + *ādhāra* ‘vessel, container, receptacle’]. *n.* Receptacle for cow dung.

gomayādhāra: K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

gomayadhāra: K.947A:2 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms)

gol ~ **gola** ~ **goll** /go:l/. †[Skt *gola* ~ *golaka* ‘ball, globe’]. *n.* Boundary-marker.¹ Cf. *kil*.

goll: K.470:22 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

gola: K.235D:92, 93 (A.D. 1052, BEFO, XLIII:56);

gol: passim, 232 occurrences, in 79 cases preceded by *sañ*.

muḥ vnaṃ gol (K.212A:8, 8-9), ‘the spur of the hill [used as] a boundary-marker’.

¹See Bhattacharya, “Recherches,” 41, № 124; Chakravarti, 166, note 7.

goli /go'li:/. †[Skt **golī*, for *golā* ‘circle; sphere; large globular water-jar’, fem. of *gola* ‘ball’]. *n.* (Conjecturally) large water-jar.

K.878:10 (A.D. 898, C V:88).

gośāla /go'sai:/. †[Skt *gośāla* ‘cow-stall’, < *go*, + *śāla*]. *n.* Stable for cows.

K.235D:49 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:6 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.71:18, 19 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54).

gos /go:h/. †[Perhaps Skt *gosa* ‘myrrh’]. *n.* Slavename and constituent of toponym. Cf. *goparasa*.

K.809N:43 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.760:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

***gom̐** /gɔm/. [Mod. **gum̐* /kum/, allomorph of **gām̐* /koəm/]. *v.st.* To be grouped. See *vagam* = *vagom̐*.

gau¹. See *go*.

gau² /gɔw/. [Pre-A. *gau*; prob. allomorph of *nau* /ɲɔw/]. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* To be shining, bright; to be red. See *laṅgau*, **lgau*.

K.241S/1°:3 (A.D. 979, C III:77), hapax.

tai gau (K.241S/1°:3), slavename.

gaurīpatīśvara /gɔwripdī'swɔ:r/. †[Skt **gaurīpatīśvara* ‘the lord [who is] consort of Gaurī’, < *gaurīpati* ‘consort of Gaurī’ (*gaurī*, epithet of Pārvatī, + *pati*), + *īśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.1198B:2, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

gnañ ~ **gnoñ** /gnɔŋ/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *gañ* /gɔŋ/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) place to live, dwelling-place, residence.

gnoñ: K.256A:19 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89);

gnañ: K.843A:25, 29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.207:56 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:93, 98, 103, 106, 107, 114 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.298:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

sruk ta jmaḥ gnañ cranāñ vo (K.235D:106), toponym (‘the *sruk* named Gnañ Cranāñ Vo’).

gnā /gna:/. †[Mod. *gnā* /k^hni:ə/ “*adj.* together; mutually, reciprocally ...; *n.* assistant, helper, colleague; friend, companion; people”; by syncope of *gnān* /gɔ'na:/]. *adv.* Together with (*nu* ~ *ta*).¹

K.697B:15 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.248:15, 18, 18 bis (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

gnvar /gnu:ər/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *gvar*¹ /gu:ər/]. *n.* Number, figure; amount, total, quantity. Cf. *gnvar*.

K.254B:29, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, D:7, 17, 24, 30 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

sre vrah pūjā pakṣa khnet gnvar vroḥ thlvañ tapp pvan je mway liḥ tapp piy 'var mway

(K.254B:29-30), ‘Riceland [supporting] holy worship, fortnight of the waxing moon, number of *vroḥ*: fourteen *thlvañ*, one *je*, thirteen *liḥ*, one ‘*var* ...’

¹Cf. C VII:98, note 3.

gmāl ~ **gmāl** /gmal/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + gal ~ gāl /gal/]. 1. *n.* Court attendant, courtier; attendant, servant. 2. *n.* Supervisor.

gmāl: K.376:9 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60);

gmāl: K.262S:10, 12 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.178:15 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.989C:12, 12 bis, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.206:30 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.353N:50, 50 bis (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.450:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

... *kaṃsteṅ pralāy khlōñ gmāl ta jmaḥ loñ muk* ... (K.206:30), ‘... the *kaṃsteṅ* of Pralāy, chief of court attendants, the *loñ Muk* by name, ...’.

dmuk varṣā purohita 1 canlyak kāp yau 1 canlyāk nivandha yau 2 gmāl 2 sre vrah thlvañ 5 (K.989C:11-2), ‘Keepers of Lenten vestments: for 1 chaplain, 1 *yau* of *kāp* cloth for the lower garment, 2 *yau* of *nivandha* cloth for the lower garment; for 2 supervisors, from the temple ricefield, 5 *thlvañ*’.

vaiṣṇava dmuk varṣā 1 gmāl 1 canlyāk kāp vlah 1 nivandha yau 1 sre vrah thlvañ 5 (K.989C:12-3), ‘Vaiṣṇavites, 1 keeper of Lenten vestments [and] 1 supervisor:1 [*yau*] of double *kāp* [and] 1 *yau* of *nivandha* cloth for the lower garment; from the temple ricefield, 5 *thlvañ*’.

rājadvāra 2 gmāl 1 sme canlyāk kāp yau 1 sme 1 nivandha yau 1 sme sre vrah thlvañ 3 sme (K.989C:14-5), ‘For each of the 2 royal doorkeepers [and] 1 supervisor:1 *yau* of *kāp* cloth for the lower garment apiece, 1 *yau* of *nivandha* apiece, [and] from the temple ricefield 3 *thlvañ* apiece’.

kāri 6 gmāl 1 sme canlyak kāp vlah 1 sme nivandha yau 1 sme sre vrah thlvañ 2 sme (K.989C:15-6), ‘For each of the 6 workmen [and] 1 supervisor, 1 (length) of double *kāp* cloth for the lower garment apiece, 1 *yau* of the *nivandha* apiece, [and] from the temple ricefield 2 *thlvañ* apiece’.

mukhya ta 6 gmāl 1 sme pradhāna 1 gmāl 5 canlyāk nivandha yau 3 sre vrah thlvañ 5 pāy liḥ 5 ○ (K.989C:16-7), ‘For each of the 6 *mukhya*, 1 supervisor, 1 *pradhāna* [and] 5 supervisors: 3 *yau* of *nivandha* cloth for the lower garment, from the temple ricefield 5 *thlvañ*, [and] 5 *liḥ* of cooked rice’.

paṃnvās trvāc 3 gmāl 1 sme canlyāk nivandha yau 1 sme sre vrah thlvañ 2 sme (K.989C:17-8), ‘For each of the 3 clerics who inspect [and] 1 supervisor: 1 *yau* of *nivandha* cloth for the lower garment apiece, from the temple ricefield 2 *thlvañ* apiece’.

gmum¹ /gmum/. †[Pfx /g-/ + muṃ ~ mum /mum/]. 1. (Conjecturally) *n.* intersection, conjunction. 2. *n.* Juncture, point in time.

K.190:30 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

nauv noḥ ta mān prayoja ta gi neḥ bhūvana ta roḥ neḥ ’aṃvi gmum dau syaṅ nai vrah kaṃmrateṅ ’aṅ (K.190:27-31), ‘Those who are detailed to [work in] these fields aforesaid from [this] time on shall be chattels of My Holy High Lord’.

gmum ~ **gmum**² /gmum/. [Pre-A. *gmum*; mod. 𑄓 𑄓 *ghmum* /k^hmum/ “*n.* bee”; ifx /-m-/ + *guṃ* /gum/]. 1. *n.* Honey-bee (“the swarmer”). 2. *n.* Honey.¹

gmum: K.913:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

gmum: K.124:11, 17, 18 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.669B:9, 13, 14, C:2, 32 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.262S:47, 47 bis (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.257N:38 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.258A:52, C:12 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.143D:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.913:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270).

¹*Dik gmum* for ‘honey’ is not attested.

gmvar /gmu:ər/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + *gvar*¹ /gu:ər/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who figures, reckons, calculates, plans. 2. *n.* Act or result of figuring: calculation(s), computation, plan.

K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, C VI:132), hapax.

caṅlāk gmvar tem (K.165S:16), ‘records of original calculations’, in a land survey.

grap /grəp/. †[Mod. 𑄀𑄢𑄣 *graṅp* /krup/ “*prenp.* all of, every; *adj.* to be enough, complete; whole, entire”]; pfx /g-/ + **rap* /rəp/. 1. *v.st.* To be full, replete; to be complete, entire, perfect; to be unbroken, undiminished, intact. 2. *n.* Entirety, ensemble, totality, lot; whole, all.

K.239N:13 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.240A:2 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.868B:12 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.125:15 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.380E:15 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.413A:6 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91, BEFEO, LXV:333).

thniṅ grap (K.239N:13), ‘a full set of accessories’.

... *jvan thniṅ khivān grap* ... (K.240A:2-3), ‘...offered up a full set of body accessories...’.

graloṅ /grə'ləŋ/ (?). †[Pfx /grə-/ + **laṅ* ~ **loṅ* /ləŋ/; cf. Old Javanese *gēlaṅ* ‘bracelet, anklet’¹ and Malay *gēlang* ‘circuit, circlet; bracelet; bangle’²]. *n.* Ring, bracelet.³

K.257S:43 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.741/*central* 9, *tour nord* :3 and K.742:3 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.1198B:33 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.194A:32 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.383:32 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO XLIII:56); K.136:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

graloṅ tai (K.257S:43; K.741:9 (*sanct. cen.*), 3 (*tour nord*); K.194A:32; K.383:32;

K.136:7; K.1198B:33), ‘bracelet, armlet’.

graha¹ /grə:h/. †[Skt *graha* ‘planet’]. *n.* Planet.

K.70:12 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58), hapax.

... *yāvatt vraḥ candrāditya graha nakṣatra ka mān ley* (K.70B:12-3), ‘... as long as the holy moon and sun, the planets, [and] the constellations shall go on shining’.

graha². See *grha*.

grahi /grə'hi:/. †[Perhaps Skt *grahi* ‘anything that holds or supports’]. *n.* Toponym.⁴

K.504:2 (A.D. 1183, RS II, № XXV:29), hapax.

grān /gra:ŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. *grān* ~ *grān̄n*; cf. mod. 𑄀𑄢𑄣 *grān* /kri:əŋ/ ‘to be ill-formed, misshapen’⁵; pfx /g-/ + **rān* /ra:ŋ/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be ill-formed, misshapen, unshapely, shapeless.⁶

K.570:40 (A.D. 960, C I:144); K.538B:14 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.569:12, 17 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II/III:166).

¹Zoetmulder, I:508b.

²Wilkinson, I:338a. Cf. Dempwolff, 54a.

³See Pou, “Recherches ... (IX),” 334-5.

⁴Possibly the realm on the northernmost Malay Peninsula abutting on Khmer territory. See Paul Wheatley, *The Golden Khersonese* (Kuala Lumpur: University of Malaya Press, 1966), 298.

⁵Not listed by Headley, 201b.

⁶See NIC II/III:170, note 15.

°**grāma** /gra:m/. [Mod. ព្រៃម *grām* /kri:əm/ “n. region, district”; Skt *grāma* ‘inhabited place: village, hamlet, community’]. *n.* Village. See *traivinsatigrāma*, *daśagrāma*, *pañcagrāma*, *yogīśvaragrāma*, *śatagrāma*, *sukhagrāma*.

grāmapāla /gramə'ba:l/. [Pre-A. *grāmapāla*; Skt *grāmapāla* ‘village guardian’, < *grāma*, + *pāla*]. 1. *n.* Village guard. 2. *n.* Village guard post.

K.99S:13, N:3 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.71:18, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54).

grāmaṅṅddha ~ **grāmaṅṅddhi** ~ **grāmaṅṅdhi** /gramə'writ/. †[Skt **grāmaṅṅddha*, < *grāma*, + *ṅṅddha* ‘old man, elder’, < ppl. ‘grown up, full-grown, advanced in years’ (√*ṅṅdh* ‘to grow’)]. *n.* Village elder.

grāmaṅṅdhi: K.33:10 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

grāmaṅṅddhi: K.814B:58 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.353N:16, 25 (A.D. 1046, C V:153); K.175E:2, 4 (A.D. 989-977, C VI:173);

grāmaṅṅddha: K.957A:19 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.262S:10, 12, 13, 15, 21 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.814B:23 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.598B:27, 38, 40 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.258B:13 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.566A:17, B:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

greñ /grɛ:ŋ/. †[Mod. ក្រែង *grēñ* /kre:ŋ/ “n. k. of shellfish, clam, abalone ...”; pfx /g-/ + **reñ* /rɛ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Unidentified species of large marine mollusk; its shell. 2. *n.* A large spoon, scoop or ladle used in ritual, presumably made from or resembling the shell.¹

K.254B:70 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.754B:21 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282).

groñ /gro:ŋ/. †[Mod. ក្រែង *groñ* /kro:ŋ/ “v. to plan / draft, prepare in advance; *n.* structure, shape, form, frame, framework, network; *adj.* to be excessively high, towering, huge, enormous, immense”; pfx /g-/ + **roñ* /ro:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To raise, build up, erect. 2. *v.tr.* to draw up (*plans*), design, plot, prepare. 3. *v.st.* To be lofty, towering.

K.754B:16 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

***gryyañ** ~ **gryyāñ** /gri:əŋ/. [Pfx /g-/ + **ryyañ*² ~ **ryyāñ* /ri:əŋ/]. Unidentified. See *gamryyañ*.

glaññ /glɔŋ/. †[Mod. ឃ្នាំង *ghla'ñ* /k^hlɔəŋ/ “n. leprosy”; prob. pfx /g-/ + **lañ* /lɔŋ/ ‘to be light, bright’]. 1. *v.st.* To be leprosy, have leprosy. 2. *n.* Leprosy.

Ka.87:22, 23 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

... *dau jā chke glaññ daridra veg krau bhakṣa* ... (Ka.87:22), ‘... turn into leprosy dogs, utterly destitute [and] cut off from food, ...’.

glaññ guḥ (Ka.87:23), ‘to be all (completely) leprosy’, i.e. covered with leprosy.

¹BEFEO, XXXVI:21, note 2: “Il s’agit d’une louche plate à manche court.” Like Headley, the VK (1968), I:158b) makes no mention of ‘ladle’.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

glān ~ **glañ** /glaŋ/. [Pre-A. *glari*; mod. ហ្លាំង *ghlāmñ* /k^hleəŋ/ “*n.* store-house, warehouse, depot; storage space (*in general, such as a basement*); bank, treasury; cache, treasure”; pfx /g-/ + *lān*¹ ~ **lañ* /laŋ/;¹ cf. Thai คลัง /k^hlaŋ/ ‘treasury, storehouse’,² ‘a treasure house; a treasury’,³ ‘a storehouse; a treasury; a repository’⁴ and Cham *galan* ~ *galon* ‘Magasin royal, magasin public; citadelle’,⁵ *galon* [sic] /ḳalāŋ/ ‘grand grenier, magasin royal’⁶]. 1. *n.* Storehouse,⁷ repository. 2. *n.* Strongroom, treasury, both a repository for treasure and a government department.⁸

glañ: K.99N:3, 7 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

glān: passim, 32 occurrences.

khloñ glān, ‘head (director, superintendent) of treasury: treasurer’, 23 occurrences.

... *duk cval kaṅluñ vraḥ kralā glān pratipakṣa* (K.207:66), ‘... deposited [it] in the holy treasure chamber for each fortnight’.

...*khloñ vala tripaṭāka* [ta] *chmvañ nā vraḥ glān ruñ* ... (K.569:9-10), ‘... the commandant of Tripaṭāka, a merchant attached to the main royal treasury, ...’⁹

glok /glo:k/. †[Mod. ហ្លោក *ghlok* /k^hlo:k/ “*n.* generic name for several kinds of gourds; *specif.* the gourd *Lagenaria siceraria*”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The gourd *Lagenaria siceraria* (Molina) Standl. (Cucurbitaceae).¹⁰

K.158B:24 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

***gloñ** ~ ***ghloñ** /glɔ:ŋ/. †[Pfx /g-/ + **loñ* ~ **lañ* /lɔ:ŋ/; cf. Thai คลอง /k^hlɔ:ŋ/ ‘canal, watercourse’,¹¹ ‘channel, waterway, particularly a man-made canal in the central provinces, or a navigable stream or river in other parts ...’¹²]. 1. *n.* Way, passage. 2. *n.* Waterway, canal. See *ganloñ*.

***gvay** /gu:əy/ ~ ***guy** /guy/. †[Pre-A. *goy*; mod. **guy* /kuy/]. *v.intr.* To sit. See *paŋgvay*, *’aŋgvay*. Cf. *’guy*.

¹Pou, 143a, attributes this item to Dravidian without furnishing any particulars. Burrow and Emeneau list Kannada *gaḍariḡa* ~ *gaḍariḡu* ‘storeroom, godown’, which cannot be dismissed out of hand, but a vernacular derivation seems more likely. Some readers may wish to see what O.W. Wolters makes of the toponym *Glang Gui* ‘treasure chest of jewels’ in his *The Fall of Śrīvijaya in Malay History* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1970), Chapter 6:83 sq. A similar name, *Gelanggayu*, crops up in Ibrahim Syukri, *History of the Malay Kingdom of Patani*, Translated by Conner Bailey and John N. Miksic. Ohio University Monographs in International Studies, Southeast Asia Series, No. 68 (Athens, 1985), 7 and 81, note 15.

²Haas, 79b.

³McFarland, 185b.

⁴Sethaputra, I:219b.

⁵Aymonier et Cabaton, 102a.

⁶Moussay, 163.

⁷Perhaps in proto-Khmer a rice granary on piling.

⁸See C III:24, note 2.

⁹Cf. *NIC* II/III:168.

¹⁰Martin, 117; Pou et Martin, 20 (item 35); Pou, 143b.

¹¹Haas, 79a; McFarland, 184b.

¹²Sethaputra, I:217a.

gvar¹ /gu:ər/ ~ ***kvar** /ku:ər/. †[Mod. ក្បូរ *gūr* /ku:r/ “v. to draw, design, mark; to plot (*on a map*); v. to make a mathematical or astrological calculation; ...”¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To represent graphically: to draw, sketch, make a drawing (sketch, picture, painting, plan). 2. *v.tr.* To plot, plan, diagram, figure, calculate, do an arithmetical operation, compute. See *gnvar*, *gmvar*, *khvvar*.

K.262N:16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:21 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.413B:5, 6, D:10 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91).

phnān gvar nu dik mās 1 (K.262N:16-7), ‘one screen figured in gilt’.

gvar² /gu:ər/. †[Mod. ក្បូរ *gwr* /ku:ər/ “adj. to be correct, proper, suitable, fitting; favorable ...”; cf. Old Mon *gor* /gor/ ‘to be meet, fitting, good’²]. 1. *v.st.* To be good, right, proper, fitting, worth (*doing*). 2. *v.st.* To be necessary; to behoove.

K.413D:10 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:10, RS I, № IV:91, JSS, 61.1:132, BEFEO, LXV:333).

gvar pi janagaṇa phoñ byāyām □ □ □ (K.413/IV:10), ‘It behooves people to strive ...’

gvāl /gwa:l/. [Pre-A. *gvāl*; mod. ក្បាល *ghvāl* /kəwi:əl/ “v. to guard / tend (*animals*); to herd; to raise”; pfx /g-/ + **vāl* /wa:l/]. 1. *v.tr.* To tend or pasture (*domestic animals*). 2. *n.* One who tends or pastures domestic animals: herdsman, grazier, keeper. See *gaivāl*.

passim, 171 occurrences.

gvāl dyac ~ *gvāl dyāc* (K.713B:22, 23, 26, 30), ‘goading herder, = drover’.

gh

ghaṇa /gho:n/. †[Skt *ghana* ‘compact, solid, hard, firm, dense; coarse, gross; (*of colour*) dark, deep’]. *n.* Unidentified kind of cloth.

K.238A:17, 18, 19, 19 *bis* (A.D. 949, C VI:119).

ghṛta ~ **gr̥dha** /g^hrit/. †[Skt *ghṛta* ‘clarified butter or butter which has been boiled gently and allowed to cool’, whence Hindi *ghī* ‘ghee’³]. *n.* Ghee. Cf. *’ājya*.

ghṛdha:⁴ K.571:7, 17, 28, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111);

ghṛta: K.659:15 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.570:44 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.88:8 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.391W:27 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.383B/III^o:30 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

¹Cf. **gamnvar* /gəm^hnu:ər/, > Thai คำนวณ /k^hamnuan/ ‘to calculate; to compute; estimate by figuring’, ‘to calculate; to estimate; mathematics ...’, ‘to compute; to calculate; to figure’

²Shorto, 82.

³See *Hobson-Jobson*, 370a.

⁴MA I, № 2, reads *ghṛti* in all four cases.

***ghṛtāhāra** ~ **ghṛnāhāra**¹ /g^hṛɪdā^hha:r/. †[Skt **ghṛtāhāra*, < *ghṛta*, + *āhāra*].
v.st. To take *ghṛta* as one's (only) food, subsist on ghee.

K.91B:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

... *vraḥ kamrateṇ 'aṅ śrī kaviśvarapaṇḍita 'ji mātrpākṣa yeṇ mān śīla pañcarātra ghṛnāhāra
 jā guru tapovana pvan 'anle ...* (K.91B:18-9), '... My Holy High Lord Śrī
 Kaviśvarapaṇḍita, our maternal ancestor, who held to the principles of the
 Pañcarātra [and] subsisted on *ghṛta*, served as the *guru* of four *tapovana* ... '.

gho¹ /gho:/. †[Pre-A. *gho*; prob. by apocope of *ghoda*]. See *ghoda*.
 passim, 963 occurrences.

gho². Error for or abbreviation of *ghoṣaṇa*.²

ghoda /gho:t > gho:/ (?). [Pre-A. *ghoda*; origin in doubt³]. *n.* One of an
 unidentified category of male slaves.⁴ Cf. *gho*.

K.415:7 (A.D. 877, C V:86); **K.809:16, 28** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

sī rat ghoda 1 (K.809N:28), literally 'one male-slave running male', *i.e.* toddler.

tmoṅ sī ghoda 1 (K.809N:16), literally 'one male-slave male percussionist'.

tmoṅ ghoda 1 tmoṅ oṅ 1 (K.415:7), 'one male-slave drummer; one female-slave
 drummer'.

ghoṣaṇa /ghosə¹na: > gho:h/. [Pre-A. *ghoṣaṇa*; mod. **ଘୋଷଣା** *ghosanā*
 /khosə¹na: > kho¹sna:/ "v. to propagandize; to campaign, advertise, make an
 oral announcement; to publicize; *n.* propaganda; advertisement; (*political*)
 campaign"; Skt *ghoṣaṇa* ~ *ghoṣaṇā* 'proclaiming aloud, public announcement'].
n. Public announcement or notice; proclamation, pronouncement;
 promulgation.

K.598B:19 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58), hapax.

***ghloṅ**. See **gloṅ*.

¹Apparently a misspelling by the lapicide or a misreading. *Ghṛṇa* is 'heat, ardour; sunshine', which ill fit the context.

²*BEFEO*, XXVIII:76, note 5.

³Pou, 145a, not implausibly ascribes *ghoda* (and *gho*) to an unidentified Prakṛta *ghoḍa* 'chevaux' [*sic*] (cf. Skt *ghoṭa* 'horse' and Pāli *ghoṭaka* 'horse'). The matter is discussed in her "Lexicologie," 93, item 81. The hypothesis is called into question by the fact that the term is applied to musicians and young children.

⁴See C II:37, note 5, V:87, note 3.

ṅ

ṅan ~ **ṅann** /ŋɔn/. †[Mod. *ṅa'n /ŋɔən/ 'to be heavy']. *v.intr.* To have (a certain) heaviness: to weigh. See *dñan*, *damñan*.

ṅann: K.153:9 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.206:4, 5, 5 bis, 6 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258A:40, B:22, 23, 23 bis, 36, 37, 42 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.248:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.566B:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182);

ṅan: passim, 67 occurrences.

cancyān 1 ṅann mās pāda 1 (K.206:4-5), 'one finger-ring weighing one *pāda* of gold'.

vudī mvāy ṅan jyañ praṃ piy liñ 10 (K.212A:2-3), 'one *vaudi* weighing eight *jyañ* ten *liñ*'.

ṅamro. See *jamro*.

ṅarṅvar /ŋər'ŋu:ər/ ~ **ṅrañor** /ŋrəŋo:r/ ~ **rañvar** /rə'ŋu:ər/. [Pre-A. *ṅarṅo* ~ *ṅarṅor* ~ *ṅraño*; mod. 𑀓𑀲 *rañū* /rə'ŋu:/ "n. syrup (made through the evaporation of sugar palm juice)"; perhaps pfx /ŋər-/, by metathesis of /rəN-/ + *ṅor /ŋo:r/]. *n.* Palm syrup. Cf. *gūda*.

rañvar: K.99S:31, N:26 (A.D. 922, C VI:107);

ṅrañor: K.124:18 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

ṅarṅvar: K.933B:8 (A.D. 1012, C IV:47).

ṅam /ŋɔm/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Personal name.

K.598B:29 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230), hapax.

ṅā¹ /ŋa:/ . †[Mod. *ṅā /ŋi:ə/]. *v.st.* To be dear. See *vamñā*, *vñā*.

K.383B/V:39 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.566B:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

***ṅā²** /ŋa:/ . †[Possibly allomorph of *ñe* /ŋe:/ (?), *ṅor /ŋo:r/ ~ *ṅivar /ŋu:ər/]. *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to be dark. See *ramñā*, **rñā*.

ṅāc /ŋa:c/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Personal name.

K.181A:12 (A.D. 962, C VI:140), hapax.

vāp ṅāc (K.181A:12), 'the *vāp* ṅāc'.

ṅār /ŋa:r/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲 *nār* /ŋi:ər/ "n. function, profession; role, title; work, business, duty; n. usual amount of land that can be plowed during one morning, one afternoon or one day"]. 1. *n.* Work, esp. hard work, manual labor. 2. *n.* Forced labor, service conscripted for public works, *corvée*.

K.255:11 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.933:11, 13 (A.D. 1024, C IV:47); K.211:6 (A.D. 1037, C III:27); K.814B:5, 43 (BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.248:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

vvaṃ 'āc ti pre 'nak jāgrāma thve nār (K.211:5-6), 'The residents of Jāgrāma shall not be made to perform conscripted labor'.

***ṅāl** ~ ***ṅāll** /ŋa:l/. †[Mod. *ṅāl /ŋa:l/ ~ *ṅār /ŋa:r/]. *v.st.* To be open, exposed. See *rñāl*.

ñe /ɲe:/ (?). [Pre-A. **ñe*]. *v.st.* To be dark.¹ See *thñe*, *srañe*.

K.933:28 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.235D:52 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.383B/VI°:28, 33 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.34:21 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

pralāk kvan ñe (K.235D:52), toponym ('sullied by dark offspring?').

ñon. Misprint for *noñ* (K.263D: 47).

***ñor** /ɲo:r/ ~ ***ñvar** /ɲu:ər/. †[Mod. **ñwr* /ɲu:ər/ ~ *ḥñū* /ɲu:/]. *v.st.* To be dark. See *ñarñor*.

***ñau** /ɲɤw/. †[Pre-A. *ñau*; mod. *ḥñāu* /ɲɤw/ "adj. to be shining / bright / gleaming (of a mirror-smooth surface), highly polished", also 'to be dark (of hues of red)'²]. 1. *v.st.* To be bright, brilliant, lustrous. 2. *v.st.* To be dark-red. See allomorph **gau*, *lañgau*, **lgau*.

***ñya** /ɲi:ə/ ~ ***ñi** /ɲi:/ ~ ***ñe** /ɲe:/. [Pre-Angkorian **ñe* ~ *ñya*; mod. **ñī* /ɲi:/; cf. Old Mon *gñī* ~ *gñī* /gɲi:/ 'To be adorned, arrayed, embellished'³]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* to decorate. See *viya*.

ñrañor. See *ñarñvar*.

***ñvar**. See **ñor*.

ñvar. Misreading (K.571:3) for *dhvār*.

C

ca¹ ~ **co** /cɔ:/ . †[Mod. *ḥca* /ca:/ "n. the year of the dog ..."]. *n.* The eleventh year of the duodenary cycle: the Dog. See *chke*, **jūt*.

co: K.830:6 (A.D. 1106, C V:278);

ca: K.91D:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

ca². Abbreviation of *canlyak*.

K.258A:11, 16, 23, 28, 31, B:10, 18, 46, 51, 58, 66, 70, 75, C:11 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

K.721B:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).⁴

ca³. See *ya*.

¹Pou, 147b.

²LKM, 50.

³Shorto, 84. Thanks to Pou, *loc.cit.* See her "Recherches ... (VIII)," in *JA*, 1974:149 sq.

⁴See C IV:193, note 4.

cak¹ /cak/. †[Mod. ចាក់ *cāk* /cak/ “v. to pierce, stab, inject; to probe, pick (*the teeth*), thread (*a needle*); v. to crochet; to knit, weave, plait; to make a broom; to build a nest; v. to play (*a record or tape*)”]. v.tr. To dig or explore with a sharp point: to pick, poke, probe. 2. v.tr. To insert, make a hole with, a sharp point: pick, pierce, stab, puncture, prick. See *pañcak*, **phcak*.

K.299:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491; *BC*, 1911:204; *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

'*anak* = *ta* 'adeñ *vadha vandha* ○ *cak* = *ni* ○ 'adeñ *pidā para thve duhkha para nu 'aras* ○ (K.299:9), ‘Those who dare to strike [or] fetter, [or] threaten to stab, [or] dare to molest others [or] cause woe to others in exchange for [their] life’.¹

cak² /cak/. †[Mod. ចាក់ *cāk* /cak/ “v. to pour; to sprinkle (*esp. with holy water*); v. to deposit”]. 1. v.tr. To pour (*liquid, &c.*), scatter or distribute (*in drops or particles*), sprinkle. 2. v.tr. To lay down, place, deposit.

K.413B:16 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

cak³. See *chok*.

cak cok ~ **cakcok** /cak'cɔ:k/. †[Mod. ចាក ចាក *cacak* /ca'ca:k/ “n. wild dog (prob. *Cuon alpinus*)”]. n. (Conjecturally) the dhole or Asiatic wild dog, *Cuon alpinus* (*Cymocyoninae*),² possibly *Thos aureus* (*Caninae*), a variety of jackal.

cakcok: K.331B:19 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II:80, II/III:82);

cak cok: K.270N/1':15 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:68).

cakra /cak/. [Pre-A. *cakra*; mod. ចក្រ *cakr* /cak/ “n. wheel, circle; cycle; mystical circle; mythical disc of power ...; n. area, territory; group, array of troops; n. political power; law, rule (*formal*)”]; Skt *cakra* ‘wheel; potter’s wheel; discus, esp. the missile of Viṣṇu; circle, cycle; a number of villages, province, district’]. n. Discus.

K.262N:4 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.669C:9, 15 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.263D:3 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118); K.56C:35 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3); K.760:34 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* V:115).

... *kaṭaka 8 śaṅkha 1 cakra 1 jīvarakṣa 1* ... (K.669C:9-10), ‘... one bracelet; one conch; one discus; one *jīvarakṣa*; ...’.

... 'ardhamāṇika 100 vrah cakra 4 sūryakānti 1 ○ (K.669C:15), ‘... one hundred low-grade diamonds; four holy discuses; one crystal.’

cakrabattisampatti /cakrəbatd̪isəmbat̪d̪i:/. †[Skt **cakravartisampatti*, < *cakravartin*, + *sampatti*]. n. The wealth of a universal monarch.

K.413B:49 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

cakravartti /cakrəwar̪d̪i:/. [Pre-A. *cakkravarti*; cf. Pālicized mod. ចក្រពត្តិ *cakrabatti* /cakra'pat/ “n. imperialist; emperor, master of the universe; imperial”]; Skt stem *cakravartin* ‘ruler the wheels of whose chariot roll everywhere without obstruction: emperor, sovereign of the world’]. n. Universal and undisputed monarch.

K.235C:73 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

¹Cf. *NIC* II/III:158, also 161 note 16.

²Ivan T. Sanderson, *Living Mammals of the World* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1965), 197, 199. The dhole, says Michael Tweedie (*Animals of Southern Asia* (London: Hamlyn, © 1970), 48) are “the only members of the Canidae found in South East Asia, ...”

cakripura /cakrɪ'bu:r/. †[Skt **cakripura*, 'potters town', < stem *cakrin* 'potter; oil-grinder', < *cakra*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.206:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

cañcāñ /caɲ'caɲ/. †[Pfx /R-/ 'reduplication', + **cāñ* /caɲ/]. *v.tr.* To chop with quick, light blows; to chop with repeated blows.¹

K.238A:7 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

tiñ cañcāñ 1 (K.238A:7), 'one chopping ax, one chopper'.

cañvā /cəɲ'wa:/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) incense burner.²
Cf. *cañhvay* ~ *cañhvāy*, *cirā* ~ *carā*.

K.258A:65 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

cañvā dhūpa 10 (K.258A:65), 'ten incense burners'.

cañvāt ~ **cañvātt** ~ **cañvat** ~ **cañvatt** ~ **caṃvatt** ~ **canvat** ~ **cavat** /cəɲ'wat/. †[No mod. reflex recognized;³ ifx /-əN-/ + *chvāt* ~ *chvat* /c^hwat/; cf. Thai จังหวัด /caɲwət/ 'township',⁴ 'district; parish; boundary',⁵ 'province'⁶].
1. *n.* Act or fact of fixing the boundaries of terrain: bounding, delimiting, circumscribing. 2. *n.* Bounds, boundaries, limits. 3. *n.* Bounded (delimited) terrain or territory; circumscription. 4. *v.ps.* To be bounded (delimited).

cavat: K.178:8 (A.D. 994, C VI:192);⁷

canvat: K.353S:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

caṃvatt: K.178:6 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); Ka.87:25 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁸

cañvatt: K.702B:9 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.843A:28, 31 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

cañvat: K.873:12 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.702B:6, 11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.618:42, 43 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.754:23 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.697B:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.554:3 (unassigned, C II:14);

cañvātt: K.257S:12 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.158B:28, 31, 32, 32 bis (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.944:8, 10 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.720B:1 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.843C:20 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.208:33, 53 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.566B:8, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.736:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306);

cañvāt: K.257S:17 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.944:6 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.598B:33 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.843A:25, C:22 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.207:20 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.206:6 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.219:13 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.366C:8 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.248:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

***cacañ** ~ ***cacāñ** /c^ocaɲ/. †[Pfx /R-/ 'reduplication', + *cañ* ~ *cāñ* /caɲ/]. Unidentified. See *cañcañ*.

cacuḥ. See *babuḥ*.

¹Cf. C VI:121 and note 6.

²This item may prove to be a lapicide's error.

³Pou, 151a, cites a mod. *cañvā't*. The form is not listed by VK (1968), I:178a, or by Headley, 229a.

⁴Haas, 114b.

⁵McFarland, 238b.

⁶Sethaputra, I:294a.

⁷The lapicide's inadvertence for *cañvat*.

⁸See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

cañ ~ **cāñ** /caɲ/. [Pre-A. *cañ*; mod. 𑄎𑄓 *cāñ* /caɲ/ “v. to be overcome / beaten / defeated (by), to lose; to be unable to tolerate / withstand; to be sensitive / allergic to; *adj.* to be unhealthy / unwholesome (of a climate); v. to be less than, inferior to ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To yield to, be unable to stand up to, be unable to withstand or tolerate. 2. *v.tr.* To be overcome (defeated, bested, worsted) by, lose to. 3. (Conjecturally, as designation of certain slaves) *n.* One defeated in war, prisoner of war. See **cacañ*, *cañcañ*.

cāñ: K.184/682:16 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.99S:23 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.263D:65 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.233A:2, 5 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.690N:26 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91); K.450:25, 26 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.566A:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182);

cañ: K.809N:7, 18 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.99S:23, N:5 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.958:31, 33 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.425:9 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.178:9 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.843B:7, C:26 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.72:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.56B:29 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.34:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

cāñ pranidhāna (K.566A:3), ‘to be unable to keep one’s promise’.

prāk ta vvaṃ cañ vleñ jyañ 4 (K.178:9), ‘four *jyañ* of fireproof silver’ (?).

cañ sī kaṃpit (K.809N:7), ‘war prisoner: *sī* Kaṃpit’ (?).

cāñ ○ *si thgap* (K.99S:23) ~ *cañ si thgap* (K.99N:5), ‘war prisoner: *si* Thgap’ (?).

cañcañ ~ **cañcāñ** /cəɲ¹caɲ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **cacañ* ~ **cacāñ* /c^əcaɲ/]. Unidentified. See *ciñcāñ*, *cancan* ~ *cancān*.

cañcāñ: K.205:16 (A.D. 1036, C III:3);

cañcañ: K.205:1 (*ibid.*)

... *kaṃsteñ vraḥ vryañ mūla cañcañ vraḥ kralā l’vañ* ... (K.205:1-2), ‘... the *kaṃsteñ* of Vraḥ Vryañ, head of *cañcañ* of the royal chamber of diversions, ...’.

... *kaṃsteñ vraḥ jranyañ cañcāñ kaṃsteñ cām vraḥ pāñjiya* ... (K.205:16), ‘... the *kaṃsteñ* of Vraḥ Jranyañ, *cañcāñ*; the *kaṃsteñ* keeper of the holy registers, ...’.

cañcūla ~ **cañcula** ~ **cañculla** /cəɲ¹cu:l/, **cañcūli** ~ **cañcūli** /cəɲcu¹li:/. †[Presumably local Prākṛta forms of Skt *cañcu* ~ *cuñcu* ‘the castor-oil plant’, + a nonclassical sfx *-la* ~ *-li*¹]. 1. *n.* The castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis* L. (Euphorbiaceae).² 2. *n.* Castor oil.³

cañcūli: K.444A:21 (A.D. 974, C II:62), hapax;

cañcūli: K.659:12 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.178:15 (A.D. 994, C VI:192);

cañculla: K.913:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270), hapax;

cañcula: K.720C:27 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

cañcūla: K.265N:12 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.343S:14 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.868A:12 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.1152B:11 (A.D. 977, NIC II/III:126); K.356N:20 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.158D:6 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.933:11 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.211:6 (A.D. 1037, C III:27). ▶

¹See Whitney, 470 (§1227), 451 (§1189). None of the above forms is listed by Edgerton or RD&S.

²Martin, 158; Pou et Martin, 14 (item 15); Pou, 151b. C II:66, note 2: “*Cañcūli*, inconnu des lexiques, doit être un équivalent de *cañcutaila*.” The latter term is listed as ‘castor-oil’ (MW 382c), *taila* alone as ‘sesame oil, oil’ (MW 455b). This *taila* may explain Pou’s glossing *cañcūla* as ‘sesame’ in K.1152B:11 (cf. NIC II/III:128). I see no explanation for the *phon* usually found after *cañcūla* other than it may correspond to Skt *ādi*, though it is unclear why this qualification should be so regular. One citation below lacks *phon*.

³I am skeptical of both glosses.

... *vvaṃ jā thve kāryya cañcūla phoṇ* ... (K.343S:14), '... [they] shall not perform labor on castor-oil or other levies ...'.¹

vvaṃ 'āc ti 'nak pre ta kāryya cañcūla phoṇ dai ti leṇ ... (K.356N:19-20), 'No one shall assign [them] to labor on castor-oil and other levies except ...'.²

... *pi oy kalpanā sru thlvaṇ 2 nu vraḥ paryyaṇ 'nau vnaṃ ti jā yajña caturmāsa 'yat cañcula tadaṭi ti* ○ (K.720c:25-7), '... with a view to making an endowment of two *thlvaṇ* of paddy and holy oil in [the sanctuary of] Vnaṃ Ti as a quarterly offering, not including castor-oil [and] other [products]'.³

cat ~ **catt** ~ **cāt** /cat/. [Pre-A. *cat*; mod. **𑀓𑀲** *cā't* /cat/ "v. to arrange, sort; to assign, order, appoint, designate; to distribute; to manage, administer, control"]. 1. *v.tr.* To order, arrange, prepare; to parcel out, distribute, divide; to add to; to assign, appoint, designate; to direct, manage. 2. *v.tr.* (= *aménager*) To lay out, plan, found, establish, organize, develop. See *caṃnat*.

cāt: K.956:44 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.566B:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

catt: K.165N:29 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.393N:2, 44 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

cat: passim, 74 occurrences.

... *vraḥ curu liḥ 2 ti taṃtāṃ nu cat sneha* ○ (K.89:8), '... two *liḥ* of holy *caru* cooked by adding oil'.

catur^o /cə'dūr/. [Skt *catur*, weak form of *catvāras* 'four']. *num.* Four.

caturatra /cə'dū'rat/. †[Skt, prob. for *caturaśra* 'four-cornered, quadrangular', < *catur*, + *śra* = *śri* 'corner, angle; edge']. *v.st.* To be four-cornered, rectangular.

K.872S:24 (A.D. 937, C V:97), hapax.

kalā toy 'agne vraḥh slik mvāy caturatra (K.872S:24), 'The part on the southeast [side of] the sanctuary is four hundred [hat?] square'.⁴

caturācāryya /cə'dūra'ca:r/ ~ **catvarācāryya** /catwara'ca:r/. [Skt **caturācārya*, < *catur* ~ *catvar*-, + *ācārya*]. 1. *n.* College or faculty of four *ācārya*. 2. *n.* A member of this college.

catvarācāryya: K.831:11 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

caturācāryya: K.957A:5, 20 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.949:3 (A.D. 954, JSS, XXXV (1944):73, RS IV, № 117:216); K.231:16, 33 (A.D. 966, C III:72); K.464:4 (A.D. 958, BEFEO, XI:396, LVII:57); K.558:4 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:363, LVII:57); K.848:9 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.444B:1, 11 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:17, 23 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175S:1, 5 (A.D. 987, C VI:173).

... *steṇ 'añ 'ācāryya caturācāryya nā triṇi* ... (K.231B:32-3), '... the *steṇ 'añ* the *ācārya*, member third-class of the Four *Ācārya*'.

caturāśrama /cə'dūra'srə:m/. †[Skt **caturāśrama*, < *catur*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* (A group of) four *āśrama*.

K.277N:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

¹Cf. C VI:159.

²Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:11.

³Cf. C V:215.

⁴Cf. C V:103 and note 2.

catunjāta /cəɗur'ja:t/. †[Skt *catunjāta* ~ *cāturjāta* 'an aggregate of four substances', < *catur*, + *jāta* 'living being, creature; birth, origin; race, kind, sort, class']. *n.* The four castes; (*conject.*) all people, the whole of the population.

K.989C:4 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

raŋko yajña catunjāta khe kanlaḥh ... (K.989C:4), 'Milled rice for offerings from the four castes for the half-month: ...'.

caturthāṅsa /cəɗur'thaŋ/. †[Skt *caturthāṅsa* 'a 4th part', < *caturtha* 'fourth', + *aṅsa* 'share, portion, party; party; partition, share (of booty), inheritance']. *n.* A fourth part, a fourth.

K.842B:24, 25 (A.D. 968, C I:147).

caturthi /cəɗur'thi:/. †[Cf. pre-A. *catūthi*; Skt *caturthī* (sc. *tithi*) 'the fourth (day)']. *n.* The fourth [day].

K.1198B:48 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240; GG fichier).

caturthī /cəɗur'thi:/. [Pre-A. *catūthi*; Skt *caturthī* (sc. *tithi*)]. *n.* The fourth (day).

K.344:6 (A.D. 985, C VI:160), hapax.

caturthe /cəɗur'thɛ:/. †[Skt *caturtha*]. *num.* Fourth.¹

K.472:4 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186), hapax.

caturdiśa /cəɗur'diḥ/. †[Skt **caturdiśa*, < *catur*, + *diśa*]. *n.* The four cardinal points, the four quarters.

K.872S:24 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97), hapax.

caturddaśī ~ **caturddaśi** ~ **caturdaśī** /cəɗurɔ'si:/. [Pre-A. *caturddaśī*; Skt *caturdaśī* [sc. *tithī*, *ratrī*], fem. of *caturdaśa* 'the 14th']. *n.* The fourteenth [day].

caturdaśī: K.872N:16 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.343S/I:38 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.410/1°:1 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10);

caturddaśī: K.216S:42 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

caturddaśi: K.343S:8 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.105:17 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.682C:1 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.254:25 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.829:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

caturdvāra /cəɗur'dwa:r/. †[Skt *caturdvāra* 'having four doors or openings', < *catur*, + *dvāra*]. *n.* The royal palace in Yaśodharapura ('the four-gated').

K.158A:2 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.232:2 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.598B:30 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.933:2 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.829:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

***caturbhūtāśa** ~ **caturbhūtāsa** /cəɗurɔ'bhu'da:h/. [Skt **caturbhūtāśa*, < *catur*, + *bhūtāśa*]. *n.* Committee, faculty, or staff of four *bhūtāśa*.

K.569:15, 23 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:174, NIC II/III:166).

caturmāsa ~ **caturmmāsa** /cəɗur'ma:h/. †[Skt *caturmāsa* 'a period of 4 months', < *catur*, + *māsa*]. *n.* A period of four months.

caturmmāsa: K.89:10 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

caturmāsa: K.720C:26 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

¹The text cited also has '*aṣṭame* 'eighth', *navame* 'ninth' and *daśame* 'tenth' side by side with *ekādaśa* 'eleventh' and *dvādaśī* 'tenth'.

caturmukha ~ **caturmmukha** /cəḍʊr'mʊk/. †[Mod. ចតុរមុខ ~ ចតុមុខ *caturmukha* ~ *caturmmukha* /catḍo(r)mʊk/ “having four faces or parts; confluence of four rivers; Chattomukh (*junction of four rivers at Phnom Penh*)”; Skt *caturmukha* ‘four face; four-faced’, < *catur*, + *mukha*]. 1. *v.st.* To be four-faced.¹ 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) the Caturdvāra, on the *śilātataṭāka* in Śrī Jayendranagarī. Cf. *trimukha*.

caturmmukha: K.1198B:1, 43 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240; GG fichier).

caturmukha: K.204:2, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:42).

catusahasra /cəḍʊsə'hah/. †[Skt *catuḥsahasra* ‘4000’, < *catur*, + *sahasra*]. *num.* Four thousand. Cf. *khnāñ*.

K.34:18 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* III:152), *hapax*.

catussneha /cəḍʊ'sne:h/. †[Skt **catuḥsneha*, < *catur*, + *sneha*]. *n.* The four kinds of oil.

K.194/383B:7 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134), *hapax*.

catvar^o /cat'war:/ . [Skt *catvāras* ‘four’, strong form of *catur*]. *num.* Four.

catvarācāryya. See *caturācāryya*.

catvāri ~ **catvāri** ~ **catvarī** /catwa'ri/. †[Skt *catvāri*, nom. neuter of *catur*]. *num.* Four. Cf. *eka*, *do*, *triṇi*.

catvarī: K.265S:10 (A.D. 959, *C* IV:102); K.263D:62 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118);

catvāri: K.194A:13, B:19 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.631:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:115);

catvāri: K.105/2:18 (A.D. 986, *C* VI:183); K.598B:2 (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); K.292:2 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:205); K.843A:17 (A.D. 1025, *C* VII:109); K.219:24 (A.D. 1050, *C* VII:45); K.697B:13 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:94).

nā catvāri (6 occurrences), ‘of grade four, fourth-class’.

catvāritriṇinaba /catwa'riṇi'nə:p/. †[Skt **catvāritriṇinava*, < *catvāri*, + *triṇi*, nom. sg. nt. of *trayas* ‘three’, + *nava* ‘nine’]. *n.* (The year) nine three four, 934.

K.230C:18 (A.D. 1026, *C* VI:241), *hapax*.

cadoñ /c^hdo:ŋ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Toponym: a *sruk* presumably in Amoghapura.

K.221N:2 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:57), *hapax*.

***can** ~ ***cān** /can/. Unidentified. See *kañcan*, *kcan*.

cancān ~ **cancan** /can'can/. [Pre-A. *cancān*; pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’, + **can* ~ **cān* /can/]. *n.* Slavename. See *cañcañ* ~ *cañcāñ*, *ciñcāñ*.

cancan: K.269:10 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:74);

cancān: K.809N:11, 17, 22, 23 (A.D. 878/87, *C* I:37); K.713:7, 19 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18);

K.270S/2^c:11 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:68).

¹Cf. *NIC* II/III:252, note 1.

cancyān ~ **cancyan** ~ **cancyam** ~ **canvyān**¹ /cəŋ'ci:ən/. †[Mod. ចំព្រួន *cīñcian* /cəŋ'ci:ən/ “*n.* (finger) ring”, pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’, + **cyān* ~ **cyan* /ci:ən/, prob. < Chinese²]. *n.* Finger-ring.

cancyam: K.72:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114);

cancyan: K.706N:10 (A.D. 1019, C V:217); K.374:13 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.366C:6 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.136:13, 35, 38, 40, 42, 45 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.450:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

cancyān: K.415:3 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.262N:5, 8 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:4, 8, 9, 10, 14, 14 *bis* (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:4, 17 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.234:15 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.933:28 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.1198B:31 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.843B:16 (A.D. 1015, C VII:109); K.206:4 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.240S:8 (A.D. 878-977, C III:100); K.420:22, 39 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.947A:23 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

can cyān 10 8 (K.947A:23), ‘18 finger-rings’.

candana /can/ (?) ~ **candanā** /candə'na:/. [Pre-A. *candanā* ~ *candana*; cf. mod. ច្រូង *canda(n)* /can/ “*n.* sandalwood tree (*Cirium myrtifolium*) ...”; Skt *candanā* ‘a kind of creeper’ and *candana* ‘sandal (*Sirium myrtifolium*)’]. 1. *n.* (Possibly) trees of the genus *Santalum*, esp. sandalwood (*S. album* L.). 2. *n.* (Probably) trees of the genus *Aquilaria*, eaglewood, esp. *A. Bailloni* Pierre ex Lecomte and *A. crassna* Pierre ex Lecomte (Thymeleaceae).³

candanā: K.31:7 (A.D. 1019, C II:29);

candana: K.262N:16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.542N:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221);

candal /cən'dəl/. †[Mod. ចង្កូល *canda'l* /can'tuəl/ ~ ជង្កូល *janda'l* /cən'tuəl/ “*n.* support, supporting post / bar, prop, brace, strut, stilt, piling”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + **chdal* /c^hdəl/]. 1. *n.* Any piece for holding in place: prop, brace. 2. *n.* Any piece of holding up: support, post, pile; base, pedestal, plinth.

K.669C:4, 10 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

snāp candal 1 (K.669C:4), ‘one pedestal cover’ ~ *nā prākk snāp candal 2* (K.669C:10), ‘in silver: two pedestal covers’.⁴

candasvāratna /candəswa'rat/. †[Skt **candasvāratna*, analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified gemstone.

K.995:6 (A.D. 1429, RS III, № 36:19), hapax.

candāla /cən'dal/ (?). [Pre-A. *candāla*; mod. ចណ្ណាល *caṅḍāl* /candī:əl/ “outcast, person of low caste; pariah, vile person”; Skt *caṅḍāla* ‘outcast, man of the lowest and most despised of the mixed tribes’]. *n.* Outcast, pariah.

K.421:13 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272), hapax.

vraiṅ ṅak candāla (K.421:13), toponym (‘wood by or in front of the outcast’s veranda?’).

¹*Canvyān* (K.617:7, A.D. 978-1077) is a misreading of *cancyān*. Cf. NIC II/III:225 and 226, note 2. The dental /n/ of the presyllable is constant.

²Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese loanwords ...,” 44, item 144. Cf. Malay *chinchin* (Wilkinson, IL 226b), Middle Mon *lacin* (Shorto, 329).

³Martin, 40, 151; Pou et Martin, 14 (item 13); Pou, 154a; Dastur, 187 (item 227) and 31 (item 37), *Aquilaria agallocha* Roxb.

⁴The reference is presumably to the base on which the images of divinities are set.

candi ~ **candiya** /can'di:/. †[Old Javanese *caṇḍi* ‘temple, sactuary’, ‘tempel, graf’, ‘temple; holy grave’¹]. 1. *n.* Temple, sanctuary. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* a replica in metal of a sanctuary, of unknown purpose.

candiya: K.125:2 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140);

candi: K.91B:28 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

vrah kaṇṇmraten 'aṇ candiḍya (K.125:1-2), ‘My Holy High Lord of the sanctuary’.

... *sthāpanā vrah candi samrit 1 kaṇṇuṇ prāsāda kamraten jagat govinda* ... (K.91B:27-9), ‘... set up one holy bronze *candi* within the [precincts of] the temple of the High Lord of the World Govinda ...’.

candra /can/. [Pre-A. *candra*; mod. ᮊᮧᮒ *candr* and Pālicized ᮊᮧᮒ *cand* /can/ “*n.* the moon”]; Skt *candra* ‘the moon; the best of’]. 1. *n.* Moon. 2. *n.* = *Candravāra*. Cf. *'arddhacandra*.

K.669C:53m D:45 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343S/1°:34 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.843D:35 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.413B:21 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); K.697B:22 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.373A:2 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279).

candragrāsa /candrə'gra:h/. †[Skt **candragrāsa*, < *candra*, + *grāsa* ‘act of swallowing; eclipse’]. *n.* Eclipse of the moon.

K.538A:3 (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXV:369); K.989C:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.413B:4 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

candranila /candrə'ni:l/. †[Skt **candranila* ‘most excellent of sapphires’, < *candra*, + *nīla* ‘sapphire’]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) a rare, perfect sapphire.

K.393S:31 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

candrabhāva /candrə'bha:p/. †[Skt **candrabhāva* ‘having the appearance of the moon’, < *candra*, + *bhāva*]. 1. *n.* One having the beauty of the moon. 2. *n.* Slavename.

K.713B:27 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.344:13 (A.D. 985, C VI:160).

candramāsa /candrə'ma:h/. †[Skt *candramāsa* ‘lunar month’, < *candra*, + *māsa* ‘moon; month’]. *n.* Lunar month.² See *bhānumāsa*.

K.659:2 (A.D. 968, C V:143), hapax.

... *mvāy ket bhādrapada toy candramāsa vuddhavāra* ... (K.659:2-3), ‘... [day] one of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Bhādrapada, by lunar reckoning, a Wednesday ...’.

candravāra /candrə'war:/. †[Cf. mod. ᮊᮧᮒ ᮊᮧᮒ (*thñai*) *canda* /(*t^h*ṅay) can/ “Monday”]; Skt **candravāra*, = *somavāra* ‘Monday’, < *candra*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Monday.

K.415:8 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.105/1°:2 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.99N:9 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.872N:2, 17 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.192:1 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.231:30 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.885:1 (A.D. 968, C V:150); K.444A:2 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:1 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.240S:6 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.691:1 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); K.158C:18 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.342W:2 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.221N:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.206:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.353N:24 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.194:3 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.463:1 (*unassigned*, *BEFEO*, XII.9:186).

mahānāsa candravāra (K.415:8), ‘kitchener for Mondays’.

¹Zoetmulder, I:298b; Juynboll, 189a; Wojowasito, 186.

²The names of the lunar months are: *mārgaśira*, *puṣya*, *māgha*, *phālguna*, *caitra*, *vaiśākha*, *jyaiṣṭha*, *'āśāḍha*, *śrāvaṇa*, *bhādrapada*, *'āśvayuja*, *kārttika*.

candrāditya /candra'dit/. [Pre-A. *candrāditya*; Skt *candrāditya* 'name of a prince', here a *dvandva* = *candrasūrya* 'moon and sun', < *candra*, + *āditya*]. *n.* The moon and sun.

K.878:15 (A.D. 989, C V:88); **K.444A:23, C:1, 22** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:14, B:5, 6, 15** (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); **K.214B:18** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.720C:19** (A.D. 1006, C V:212); **K.342W:19** (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); **K.292:22** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.705:10** (A.D. 1012, C V:198); **K.449B:28** (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, M, № 158:411); **K.383C:6** (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.70:12** (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); **K.100:7, 8** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); **K.175S:13, 16** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); **K.204:20** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42); **K.352N:39, 44** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.580:27** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:154).

canpār /cəm'bar/. †[Anomalous form of **canpār* /cəm'bar/; ifx /-ən-/ + *chpār* /c^hbar/]. *n.* Area devoted to plantations, gardens, or orchards. Cf. *chpār*. **K.206:13** (A.D. 1042, C III:11); **K.571:4¹** (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111). ... *dakṣiṇa sot tarāp gol nā canpār jrai* v □ □ □ (K.206:13), 'Still on the south, [they] follow the boundary-markers along the gardens at Jrai V□□□'. *canpār raṃcyak* (K.571:4), toponym ('pandanus plantation').

canmat ~ **canmāt** /cən'mat/. [Pre-A. *canmat*; ifx /-ən-/ + **chmat* ~ **chmāt* /c^hmat/]. *n.* Uncastrated animal, esp. a bull.²

canmāt: **K.207:57** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.254B:3** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.966:9** (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132);

canmat: **K.52:18** (A.D. 918, C VI:93); **K.184:12, K.682A:12** (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:15, APK II:74, C I:50); **K.949:17** (A.D. 937, ISS, XXXV:73, RS IV, №117:216); **K.754B:17** (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); **K.152:12** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); **K.845:14** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186). *vrah canmāt* (K.207:57), 'sacred bull'.³

... *gāl ta varṇa nā vrah canmāt* (K.245B:3), '... [I] served in the corporation assigned to the sacred bulls'.⁴

... *'seh sata mṃay* ○ *canmāt sata mṃay* ○ (K.966/II:9-10), '... a hundred horses; a hundred bulls'.⁵

canlat tai /cənlat 'dɿy/. †[Mod. ជន្លាត់ *janlā't* /cən'loət/ "n. k. of cactus (*Euphorbia antiquorum* or *E. edulis*)" and ជន្លាត់ដៃ *janlā't tai* /cənloət 'dɿy/ "n. k. of cactus (*Euphorbia antiquorum*)"; analysis undetermined]. *n.* *Euphorbia antiquorum* L. (Euphorbiaceae),⁶ said to be the Malayan spurge tree.

K.190:10, 15 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.257S:33, 34** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.298:10** (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883/2:199, BC, 1911:201).

canlat tai (K.190:10, 15), toponym, '[the *sruk* of] Canlat Tai', situated on both banks of the river Saṃroy.

bhūmi canlat tai (K.257S:33, 34), 'land belonging to [the *sruk* of] Canlat Tai'.

vrah kamrateñ 'añ śrī mahīpatīndravarmma canlat = tai (K.298:10), 'My Holy High Lord Śrī Mahīpatīndravarmaṇ of Canlat Tai'.

¹The text reads *canpvār*, corrected in NIC II/III:114, note 5.

²Cf. C V:187, note 4.

³Cf. C III:23 and note 3.

⁴Cf. C III:190 and note 3.

⁵Cf. JA, 1958.2:134.

⁶Martin, 155; Pou et Martin, 14 (item 14); Pou, 157a; Headley, 316b; Gaudes, I:341. Guesdon, I:341, lists the pre-modern form *canlā't tai*. See the description in McFarland, 44a.

canlek. See *canlyak*.

canloñ ~ **caṃloñ** /cən'lɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *canlon*; mod. **ចំឡង** *caṃlañ* /cam'la:ŋ/ “v. to copy; to rewrite, recopy; to transcribe”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *chloñ* ~ *chlañ* /cʰlɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* The act of crossing, passing, transmitting, communicating; crossing-place, ferry. 2. *v.cs.* To let pass from one side to the other, connect, join. 3. *v.tr.* To transmit, communicate.¹ Cf. *samlañ*.

caṃloñ: K.464:4 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XI:396) and K.558:4 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:363), both in *BEFEO*, LVII:57);

canloñ: K.254B:16 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

... *sañ svān canloñ ta 'ādhvā* ... (K.254B:16), ‘... built a bridge to connect one road to another ...’.

... *pre caṃloñ vraḥ pañjīya ta gi vraḥ samphutikā vraḥ kalpanā toy vraḥ śāsana dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamraten 'añ śrī yašovarmmadeva* ... (K.464/558:4-5), ‘... ordering the transmission of the royal register of the royal records of the royal endowment made by the royal directive from the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Yašovarmadeva ...’

canlyak ~ **canlyāk** ~ **canlyākk** /cən'li:ək/ ~ **canlek** /cən'le:k/. [Pre-A. *canlek*¹ ~ *canlyak*; mod. **សំលៀក** *samliak* /sam'li:ək/ “*n.* clothing worn below the waist (e.g., *skirt*, *pants*), lower garment”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *chlyak* ~ **chlyāk* /cʰli:ək/ ~ **chlek* /cʰle:k/]. 1. *n.* The lower skirt-like garment corresponding to the modern **សំពត់** *samba't* /sam'pʊət/ or Malay sarong. 2. *n.* Cloth for the lower garment; a length of such cloth.²

canlek: K.124:10, 12, 18 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

canlyākk: K.257S:38 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.814B:11 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106);

canlyāk: passim, 56 occurrences

canlyak: passim, 48 occurrences.

canvyān. Misreading of *cancyān*.

canhvay ~ **canhvāy** /cən'hu:əy/. [Pre-A. *canhoy* ~ *canhvāy*; pfx /c-/ + **hvay* ~ **hvāy* /hu:əy/]. *n.* Incense burner, censer, thurible. See *canvā*, *cirā*.

canhvāy: K.713B:17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.669C:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.742:3³ (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.412:19 (A.D. 978-1077, *RS* II, № XXI:29);

canhvay: K.713B:3 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.258A:59, B:57 (*post* A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:32 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

canhvay prāk mvay pāda vyar (K.258B:57), ‘one silver incense burner [weighing] two *pāda*'.

canhvar ~ **canhvār** /cən'hu:ər/. [Pre-A. *canhor* ~ *canhvar*; mod. **ចង្កូវ** *canhūr* /caŋ'ho:r/ (cf. *can'ūr* /caŋ'o:r/) “*n.* small ditch, trench, channel, gutter; drain; groove, slit, furrow”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + **chvar* ~ **chvār* /chu:ər/]. 1. *n.* (*Man-made*) waterway: canal, channel, sluice, ditch, flume. 2. *n.* (*Natural*) watercourse, stream, creek, brook. ▶

¹On the orthography of *caṃloñ* see *BEFEO*, LVII:64, note 6.

²Cf. C IV:193, note 4.

³Misread *canhvār* (C V:163).

canhvār: K.239S:32 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

canhvar: K.192:20 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.257N:27 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.720B:27 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.467:25, 26, 26 bis (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.933:20, 20 bis (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.353S:21, N:5, 8, 15, 25, 26, 41, 42, 45, 49 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.56B:25, 26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.175E:8, 12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.34:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

sre jeñ canhvār ñyañ vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī sannidhāna (K.239S:32-3), 'the ricefield along the waterway near [the sanctuary of] My Holy High Lord Śrī Sannidhāna'.

cap. See *cāp*.

camasa /cə'mə:h/. †[Skt *camasa* 'a kind of flat dish or cup or ladle (generally of square shape, made of wood and furnished with a handle)']. *n.* Shallow wooden cup used in sacrifice.

K.450:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109), hapax.

... *camasa 1 cirā dhūpa 1 pañcagavyapātra 6* ... (K.450:5), '... one *camasa*; one incense burner; six bowls for the *pañcagavya* ... '.

camkā. See *caṃkā*.

camnām. See *caṃnām*.

campā ~ **campa** /cam'pa:/. †[Mod. ចំប៉ា *campā* /cam'pa:/ "n. Champa (the ancient Cham kingdom)"; Skt *campā* 'name of a town in Aṅga ...¹']. 1. *n.* Champa. 2. *v.st.* (= *cāmpa*) To be of or from Champa; to be Cham.²

campa: K.958:17 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.669C:44 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.598D:9 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230).

campā: K.341N/I:28 (A.D. 974, C VI:23).

camren. See *caṃren*.

camryañ ~ **camryāñ** ~ **camryyāñ.** See *caṃryyañ*.

car /cə:r/. [Pre-Angkorian *car*¹; mod. ចរ *car* /cə:r/ "v. to move, go, walk, drive, fly; to do s.t. (formal)"; Skt *cara* 'moving, locomotive' or a nominal derivative (*caraṇa*, *caryā*) of √*car* 'to move, go, travel; to go on, continue, follow; to undertake, set about']. *v.intr.* To move, go, make one's way, proceed, continue.

K.227:20 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

lvaḥ vnaṃ trayā car le vnaṃ noḥ (K.227:20), 'Reaching Mount Trayā, [he] proceeded up that mountain'.

caraṇaṃvuja /cə:rənə'w'ʊc/ (?).³ [Skt **caraṇabhujā*, < *caraṇa* 'foot/leg', + *bhujā* 'hand/arm']. *n.* The feet and hands, legs and arms.

K.376:7 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

¹Presumably named after a botanical species, *campa* 'Bauhinia variegata' or *campaka* 'Michelia Campaka' (MW 388c). Pou, 159b, gives the latter for *campa* while Headley, 271b, gives the latter for *campā*.

²Found only as a slavename.

³The form is preceded by a long lacuna and may not be complete.

carat¹ /crət/. †[Mod. គ្រាត *crat* /crat/ “v. to lean upon, support oneself with the hand(s) or a cane; to bear down on; n. crutch, staff, cane ...”; analysis undetermined]. 1. v.tr. To lean on for support. 2. n. Staff; walking-stick, cane.

K.669C:21 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.693B:6 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

carat drān prāk 1 (K.669C:21), ‘one silver-mounted latania staff’.

carat² /cə'rət/ (?). †[Origin in doubt¹]. (*Tentatively*) v.intr. To go on foot, walk; (of troops) to march.

K.413A:4, B:54 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *nām senābalabyūha phon'ambī śrī sajanālaiya mauk prat phgat phgañ fūn bala carat krau* □ □ *brah visaiya* (K.413A:3-4), ‘... led [his] army forth from Śrī Sajjanālaya, quickly consolidated [his] forces, [and] marched out □ □ of the royal dominion’.

'adhiṣṭhāna pvas they dep drān brah carat cuh'ambī subeṇaprasāda pādacāra dau vhaṭ ta brah brai svāy (K.413B:53-5), ‘Having made [his] vow [and] been ordained, His Majesty then directed the royal steps down from the Golden Tower [and] proceeded on foot to the sacred Mango Wood’.

carā. See *cirā*.

carāp /cra:p/. †[Mod. គ្រាប *crāp* /cra:p/ “v. to shudder (from fear), tremble, shiver”; pfx /c-/ + *rāp* /ra:p/]. v.intr. To quake, tremble, shudder. Cf. *kakrek*, *kamrek*, *prakampita*.

K.34B:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152), hapax.

toñ carāp (K.34B:25), toponym (‘trembling coconut palms’?).

caru ~ **carū** ~ **curu** ~ **curuv** /cə'ru:/. [Pre-A. *carū*; Skt *caru* ‘oblation of rice, barley and pulse boiled with butter and milk ...’]. n. *Caru*, the sole food offered to Śiva.² ▶

¹This form deserves attention. Thai has จรต /crət/ ‘(elegant) to touch, reach, join, abut’ (Haas, 110a), ‘to be touching or joining at the edge or boundary ; to be down on their marks (as contestants in a race) ; to place against a mark or line’ (McFarland, 231a). This corresponds to modern Khmer គ្រាត *crat* /crat/ “v. to demarcate, delimit, place boundary marks” (Headley, 285a), < pfx /c-/ + *rat* /rət/, perhaps ‘to mark, set on a mark’. These senses fail to fit the two contexts from K.413. Cœdès’s 1917 reading of K.413A:4 is □(4)*k crat phgat phgañ* □ □ *bala carat* □ □ *brah* □ *lai* □ □ *au*, left untranslated and unannotated. His 1924 reading is *mau(4)k prat phgat phgañ fūn bala carat krau . brah visaiya nau* ‘... rapidement organiser la marche de toutes ses troupes, en dehors du saint territoire (?)’. Seemingly, he takes *carat* as ‘marche’ but transposes it with *fūn bala*, which becomes its dependent. The 1973 reading of Griswold and Prasert repeats Cœdès’s second reading but their rendering is different: “[came up] rapidly, with all his troops prepared, (to a point) outside the capital”, which fails to account in any way for *carat*. Mme Pou’s 1978 reading is nearly identical: *mau(4)k prat phgat phgañ fūn bal carat krau . . brah visaiy // nau*, which she renders “... [amena son armée de Srisajjanālay,] l’organisa très rapidement [durant] la marche hors du saint domaine.” Like Cœdès, therefore, she takes *carat* as a noun meaning ‘march’. To this, however, she appends (BEFEO, LXV:346) note 5, in which she takes it as a verb: “*Carat*, « marcher », est un emprunt sk. (*carati*) dans le style littéraire ...” I doubt that we are to understand that *carat* is Sanskrit *carati* with the *i* dropped; what is probably meant is that *carat* is an unspecified form of √*car*. The only form corresponding to *carat* is the weak present participle *carat*, which is surprising inasmuch as we should expect either the past participle *carita* or nominal *carāṇa*. Under these circumstances the form is left in abeyance until new data come to hand.

²See C VII:185, note 4.

curuv: K.221S:5 (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

curu: K.89:4, 7, 8 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

carū: K.124:14, 20, 21 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

caru: K.124:17 (*id.*); K.125:18 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.89:8 (A.D. 1002, C III:164, APK II:74); K.989B:41, 43, 44, 46 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.366A:19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.195/3':12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.208:62 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287).

vraḥ caru (K.125:18; K.89:8; K.989B:41, 43, 46; K.366A:19; K.195C:12), 'holy *caru*'.

cām [= *tām*] *caru* (K.124:17) ~ *cām* [= *tām*] *carū* (K.124:20), 'to tend the *caru*'.

taṃtām carū (K.124:14, 21), 'to cook the *caru*'.

caruk ~ **carukk** /cruk/. †[Mod. ជ្រក់ *jra'k* /cruək/ "to pickle, to salt (*foods to preserve them*); *n.* pickled vegetables (*esp. carrots, cucumbers, and cabbage*)"; cf. Old Javanese *jruk* 'citrus fruits of various kinds ... ; pickled meat ...',¹ mod. Malay *jėrok* 'acid fruit; citrus-fruit; making fruits sour by artificial means; pickling in salt; ... a gen[eral]. name for fruits pickled in salt ...';² but a derivation from pfx /c-/ + **ruk* /ruk/ cannot be ruled out]. *n.* Vegetables or fruits preserved by pickling.

carukk: K.124:20 (A.D. 803/4, C III:170);

caruk: K.124:19 (*id.*).

... *duñ caruk śunthi je* □ *liḥ* 6 (K.124:19-20), '... purchased □ *je* six *liḥ* of pickled ginger'.

... *duñ slā nu carukk lio* (K.124:20), '... purchased areca-nuts and sesame preserve'.

***cal** /cal/. [Mod. ចាស់ *cā'l* /cal/ "v. to move in the opposite direction, go against, run counter to; *adj.* to be thwarted ..."]. *v.tr.* To go against, collide with, obstruct. See *chnal*.

calaya /cɔ'lyy/. †[Skt **calaya*, prob. deformation of *cala* 'agitation, shaking' suggested by *calayati* 'to move, shake, agitate, disturb', cs. of √*cal* 'to be moved, shaken, agitated']. *v.tr.* To disturb, trouble.

K.245:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90), hapax.

nau ge ta thve prakāra pi calaya pi sak vraḥ neḥ ta kvan 'añ ta pi 'nak ... (K.245:31-2), 'Those who act so as to disturb [or] to despoil these divinities of my three children ...'

calācala /cɔla'cɔ:l/. †[Mod. ចលាចល *calācal* /cala'cal/ "n. disturbance, turmoil, unrest, trouble, riot, rebellion; scandal"; Skt *calācala* 'movable and immovable, locomotive and stationary', < *cala* 'moving, fluctuating', + *acala* 'not moving, immovable']. 1. *n.* Mutability, impermanence. 2. *n.* (*Social, political*) unrest, instability, turmoil.

K.258A:44, B:40 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

... *pi svat calācala ta 'āśrama 'añ* (K.258A:44, B:40), '... to recite [the doctrine of] impermanence to my *āśrama*'.

cavat. See *caivat* (or *chvāt*).

¹Zoetmulder, I:750a.

²Wilkinson, I:408a.

cas ~ **cass** ~ **cās** ~ **cāssa** ~ **'cas** ~ **'cās** ~ **'acas** ~ **'acās** /cah/. [Pre-A. *cas* ~ *'cas* ~ *'cās* ~ *'acas* ~ *caḥ* ~ *cāḥ*; mod. **𑄓𑄢𑄣** *cā's* /cah/ “*adj.* to be old, mature; former; (*of colors*) to be intense / dark; (*of seasoning*) to be strong / excessive; *adj.* to be almost ripe (*of fruit*)”]. 1. *v.st.* To be old, aged, elderly, on in years; to be elder, senior; to be former, erstwhile. 2. *v.st.* To be experienced, proficient, skilled, adept. 3. *n.* Elderly person, *esp.* old man. See *chnas*.

'acās: K.33:13 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

'acas: K.33:13 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

'cās: K.221N:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:57);

'cas: K.192:4 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.831:11 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.669D:26, 38 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.356N:10 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.693B:21 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.380W:12 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.380E:3 (A.D. 1038, *ibid.*); K.782:3 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.366A:27 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.420:1, 17, 47 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

cāssa: K.235D:8 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

cās: K.598B:27 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.206:39 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.366A:24 (A.D. 1139, C C:288); K.208:47 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.521N:7, 7 *bis*, 7 *ter*, 9, 9 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167);

cass: K.344:38 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

cas: K.253S/2^o:1 (A.D. 912, C III:103); K.158B:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.206:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.420:30 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.293:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193); K.907F:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353).

... *nā dau 'muṃ cas sruk citraliñ ...* (K.253S/2^o:1), ‘... when [he] went to the former meeting-place in the *sruk* of Citraliñga ...’.

steñ 'añ śivasoma ti 'nak hau kamrateñ śivāśrama cāssa (K.235D:8), ‘The *steñ 'añ Śivasoma* was called by people the Elder High Lord of the Śivāśrama’.

***caṃ** /cəm/. †[Mod. **𑄓𑄢** *caṃ* /cam/ “*v.* to coincide (*precisely*) with; *adj.* to be exactly at / on; to be straight, precise, accurate, exact, direct, correct; to be effective; *adv.* precisely, exactly, directly, frankly; openly ... ; *v.* to bind (*the edge of s.t.*), hem, edge”]. *v.tr.* To bind the edges of. See *chnaṃ*², *sracaṃ*¹.

caṃkā ~ **camkā** ~ **cāṃkā** /cəm^hka:/. [Pre-A. *caṃkā* ~ *caṃkā*; mod. **𑄓𑄢𑄣** *caṃkā* /cam^hka:/ “*n.* farm (*where vegetables or fruit crops are grown*), truck-farm, market-garden, plantation, orchard; clearing, cleared field”; ifx /-əN-/ + *chkā* /c^hka:/]. 1. *n.* Cleared land, clearing, *esp.* field cleared for cultivation; dry (un-irrigated) field. 2. *n.* Land under crops other than rice: garden, farm, plantation.

cāṃkā: K.958:21 (A.D. 947, C VII:141);

camkā: K.457:8 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65);

caṃkā: K.252:3 (A.D. 942^o, C III:102); K.262S:15 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.467:22 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.235D:50 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.523B:15 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.353S:27 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.780:17 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.566A:2, B:8, 21 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

svaṃ prasāda bhūmi ta vrah pāda nirvānapada 'anle 1 'āy 'amoghapura jmaḥ caṃkā parimāna vroḥ śata mvāya (K.235D:50), ‘[He] sued His Majesty Nirvānapada for the gift of a tract of land in Amoghapura called Caṃkā, of an area of one hundred vroḥ² ... *toy pūrvva lvaḥ ta gi camkā hiñ huñ* (K.457:8), ‘... eastward as far as the cleared land of Hiñ Huñ’.

¹This item may not be attested in Angkorian. The form *caṃ* occurs in the corpus 24 times but in most if not all cases appears to be a variant of *cāṃ*.

²That *caṃkā* is here a toponym is shown by its occurrence in the Sanskrit text of K.235B:72.

caṃgā /cəŋ'ga:/ (?).¹ [Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified botanical species.

K.195/III:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247), hapax.

caṃñāy /cəṃ'ñay/. †[Mod. ចំងាយ *caṃñāy* /cəṃ'ñay/ “*n.* distance, separation; range; *adj.* to be distant (from)”]; ifx /-əN-/ + *chñāy* /c'hñay/; cf. Old Mon *jirñey* /jəŋŋəy/ ‘Distance’ and Middle Mon *jamñay* /jəmŋəy/ ‘distant point’²]. *n.* Distance.

K.262S:34, 37 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.235D:101, 102, 103, 103 bis, 104, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.56C:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

caṃñām. Lapicide’s error or misprint (K.249:16) for *caṃñāṃ*.

caṃcem /cəŋ'cɛm/. †[Mod. ចំញើម *ciñcem* /cəŋ'ca:əm/ “*n.* eyebrow; *n.* edge, border; *n.* curb, sidewalk, roadside”; pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’ + **cem* /cɛm/]. *n.* Eyebrow.

K.484:9 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61), hapax.

caṃdoṅ /cəṃ'doŋ/. [Pre-A. *caṃdoṅ*; ifx /-əN-/ + **chdoṅ* /c'hdoŋ/]. *n.* Spout (of ewer or the like).³

K.415:6 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.713:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.349:20 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.262N:13⁴ (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.342W:3, 8 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.989B:30, 32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.211:2 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.947:26, 27 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

... *vrah kalaśa mvay hanira caṃdoṅ mukha vas pi rvvat vakam* ... (K.211:2), ‘... one holy ewer in *hanira* [with] spout [consisting] of three serpent-faces one above the other in *vakam* ...’.

caṃnat ~ **caṃnatt** ~ **caṃnāt** /cəṃ'nat/. †[Mod. ចំណត់ *caṃnāt* /cəṃ'nat/ “*n.* designating, ordering; sending”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *cat* /cat/]. 1. *n.* Act or result of assigning, appointing, distributing: distribution, allowance, endowment. 2. *n.* Act or result of laying out, establishing: (*newly established*) settlement, development, colony. 3. *v.tr.* To designate or appoint for a particular purpose, assign.⁵

¹The reading is doubtful. See C V:248, note 1.

²Shorto, 123, 119.

³In all of its occurrences *caṃdoṅ* is attributive to *vaudi* and variants or to *kalaśa* and variant. Long Seam, *Dictionnaire*, 202, glosses pre-Angkorian *caṃdoṅ* ‘Bec, coupe (bec en forme de tête de serpent)’ but the part in parentheses represents *mukha vas*, as in my quotation. Cf. C II:74, note 3, III:27, note 2, VII:184, note 2.

⁴The transcription reads *cām dāñ*; cf. C IV:110, note 3.

⁵If the pre-Angkorian slavenam is indeed *caṃnat* /cəṃ'nat/ ‘one who is bitter’, my data do not include a pre-A. counterpart to this *caṃnat* /cəṃ'nat/. Note meanwhile that Pou, 159a and S606a, refers the latter not to mod. ចំណត់ *caṃnāt* /cəṃ'nat/, as I do, but to mod. ចំណត់ *caṃnat* /cəṃ'nat/ “*n.* stopping place, parking / mooring place, station, terminal” (Headley, 266b).

caṃnāt: K.475:4 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107);

caṃnatt: K.843C:25 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.208:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

caṃnat: passim, 84 occurrences.

caṃnat gi rañko thlvañ mvāy baṃṛyari go mās mvāy dyān mvāy jyañ mvāy vraḥ vasana yau mvāy ... (K.475:4-6), ‘The allowance is: one *thlvañ* of milled rice at regular intervals; one gold cow; one candle weighing one *jyañ*; one *yau* of [cloth for] holy vestments ...’

neh ti mratāñ khloñ śrī nṛpendropakalpa sruk cās varṇna ’nindittipura teṃ ’anumoda nu kule ta jmaḥ vāp mādḥava vāp vrahmaśiva vāp dharmma caṃnat oy guss ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’añ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma ... (K.1198A:5-6), ‘This [tract] was assigned by the chief lord Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa of the old *sruk* [and] of the Aninditapura order, with the assent of [his] kinsmen the *vāp* Mādḥava, the *vāp* Brahmaśiva [and] the *vāp* Dharma, [and] given outright to My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman ...’¹

caṃnār /cəmˈna:r/. †[Mod. **ចំណារ** *caṃṇār* /camˈna:r/ “*n.* inscribing, scratching; inscribed line; scratch; place which has been scratched”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *cār* /ca:r/. *n.* That which is incised, engraved, inscribed.

K.380E/3°:61 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

pre roḥh caṃnār ta vraḥ śilāstambha (K.380E/3°:61), ‘... bade [them] act according to what was engraved on the royal stele’.

caṃnām ~ **caṃnam** ~ **caṃnām** ~ **caṃṇām** /cəmˈnam/. [Pre-A. *caṃnam* ~ *caṃnām*; mod. **ចំណាំ** *caṃṇām* /camˈnam/ “*v.* to remember, recollect; to keep in mind; *n.* memory, recollection, remembering; reminder ... ; *v.* to notice, observe; to recognize; *n.* testimony, evidence; *n.* waiting, expectation; *n.* custom, tradition”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *cām* /cam/. 1. *n.* Act, fact or result of keeping: maintenance, upkeep, support; provision, allowance(s), benefits; fund (for support of divinity, temple, āśrama), endowment.² 2. *n.* Endowed facility, foundation. 3. *n.* Watch, guard; wait, expectation. 4. *n.* Observance, performance or celebration (of rite). 5. *n.* Remembrance, recollection; memory. See *kalpanā*.

caṃṇām: K.374:8 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251);

caṃnām: K.270N:25 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.351:6 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.572B:8 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);

caṃnām: K.184:14 and K.682:14 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:15, APK II:74); K.572A:8 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.618:37 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224);

caṃnām: passim, 150 occurrences.

caṃnām kalpanā sruk jāgrāma pramān ’moghapura (K.211:3), ‘Provision of the endowment [made] to the *sruk* of Jāgrāma, in the *pramān* of Amoghapura’.³

¹NIC II/III:247: ‘Or, Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa de Sruk Cās, appartenant à la corporation originelle d’Aninditapura, s’est associé avec joie à certains de ses parents dont Vāp Mādḥava, Vāp Vrahmaśiva, Vāp Dharma de Caṃnat, pour l’offrir exclusivement à Vraḥ Kaṃsteñ Añ Lakṣmīpativarman’. Taking *caṃnat* as a toponym (‘settlement’) is possible but not probable. The passive construction marked by *ti* calls for a following verb: *oy* alone would suffice, but *caṃnat oy* ‘assigned and given’ is preferable in such an involved sentence. I see nothing in the Khmer text corresponding to ‘s’est associé’.

²The collocation *caṃṇām kalpanā* (with variants) occurs 28 times in the Angkorian corpus, which entitles it to special attention. In it, *kalpanā* seems to keep its sense of ‘endowment’ while *caṃṇām* seems to keep its sense of ‘provision’.

³Cf. C III:27.

caṃnir. See *caṃnyar*.

caṃnek /cəm'nɛ:k/. †[Mod. ចំណែក *caṃṅēk* /cam'næ:k/ “n. part, portion, section, share, fragment; compartment; side; subdivision ...”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *cek* /cɛ:k/]. 1. n. Division, part, section. 2. n. Portion, share.

K.549:14 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155), hapax.

caṃnol /cəm'no:l/ (?).¹ [Ifx /-əmn-/ + **col* /co:l/]. n. (Conjecturally) income, revenue.

K.572A:8 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77), hapax.

vvaṃ hāc ti mān caṃnol dai ti ... (K.572A:8), ‘[He] is not to have any other revenues ...’

caṃnyar /cəm'ni:ər/ ~ **caṃnir** /cəm'nir:/. †[Mod. ចំណេរ *caṃṅer* /cam'ne:r/ “n. tomorrow, the future, the days following; adv. henceforth, afterwards”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *cyar* /ci:ər/ ~ *cer* /ce:r/]. 1. n. Continuance, sequel; later time, future. 2. v.intr. To go on or forward (*in space, time, degree*), proceed. 3. adv. Further on (*in time*) then, next, later, subsequently; afterwards, thereafter, hereafter.²

caṃnir: K.260N:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171);

caṃnyar: K.292A:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.933:15 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.380E:64, 65 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.195A:3 (A.D. 1041, C VI:247); K.206:10, 12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.523A:2, 3, D:5 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.383C:2 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.569/2:5 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.208:64 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.450:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.521N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.227:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, APK I:181, 363); K.177:4, 15 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

caṃnyar dau (K.380E:64, 65; K.450:27), ‘in the future, from now on; hereafter, henceforth’.

caṃnyar noḥ(h) (K.206, 10, 12; K.523A:2, 3, D:5), ‘hence, thence; in addition’.

tyaṅ caṃnyar dau pi kamrateṅ phdai karom nu pre trvac upāya 'nak pās khmau ...

(K.380E:64), ‘Know that hereafter the High Lord of Earth will have [his agents] monitor the revenues of the Pās Khmau people ...’.

... leṅ 'āc ti santāna paripālana caṃnyar leṅ kaṃ pi sūnya (K.195/1:3), ‘... let the family keep [it] from now on; let [it] not fall empty’.

caṃnyar noḥ mok paścima tarāp gol ... (K.206:10-1), ‘Proceeding from that point westward, [it] follows the boundary-markers ...’.

ta paripālana caṃnyar kula vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ janārddana ... (K.208:64-5), ‘The ones who are to keep [it] hereafter are members of the family of My Holy High Lord Janārdana, ...’

caṃnyar dvitīyā braṃ ta jā mahādharmmakathika rājapaṇḍita viśesa ... (K.177:6-8), ‘Subsequently [he] was consecrated as expounder of the Greater Dharma [and] king’s special paṇḍita ...’.

caṃnvat /cəm'nu:ət/. †[Cf. mod. ល្អិត *jhnwt* /c^hnu:ət/ “n. turban, headband; fig. crest, summit; ruler”; ifx /-əmn-/ + **cvat* /cu:ət/]. n. Headcloth, turban.

K.238A:17 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

caṃnvat srapāc 1 (K.238A:17), ‘one srapāc headcloth’.

¹Reading and meaning in doubt. Cf. MA, I:79, note 4.

²See BEFEO, XXIX:312, note 2.

campān /cəm'baŋ/. [Pre-A. *campān*; mod. **ចំបាំង** ~ **ចម្បាំង** *campānñ* ~ *campānñ* /cəm'baŋ/ “*n.* fighting, battle, war, warfare”; ifx /-ən-/ + *chpān* /c^hbaŋ/]. 1. *n.* The act of fighting, esp. in armed conflict: combat, battle. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who fights: combatant, warrior.

K.292A:10, 12, 12 *bis* (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

daha mān campān yeñ udyoga chpān nu sarvvātmanā ... (K.292A:10-1), ‘if there is conflict we shall strive to fight with our whole soul ...’.

cammriḥ /cəm'riḥ/ ~ **camraiḥ** /cəm'reh/ (?). [Cf. mod. **ចំរើន** *camreḥ* /cəm'reh/ ~ **ចំរើន** *camrēḥ* /camreh/ “*n.* crack, split, cleft, fissure”; ifx /-ən-/ + **criḥ* /criḥ/]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) land which has been dressed or leveled.

camraiḥ: K.873:9 (A.D. 921, C V:104);

cammriḥ: K.571:14 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111), hapax.¹

camṃren. See *camren*.

camren ~ **camṃren** ~ **camren** /cəm'rɛ:n/. [Pre-A. *camren*; mod. **ចំរើន** *camrɛn* /cəm'rɛ:ən/ “*v.* to advance, increase, make progress, prosper, thrive, improve; to perform (*a ritual*)”; ifx /-ən-/ + *cren*; cf. Thai **ຈົរເຮືອງ** /camrɛən/ ‘to progress, develop, grow, thrive, prosper’²]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to increase, make prosper; to magnify (*deity*), glorify, worship (*with offerings*); to celebrate (*rite*), practice (*religion*). 2. *v.tr.* To increase, enlarge, improve, develop, benefit; to offer up. 3. *n.* Act or result of increasing: increase, growth, development, prosperity.

camren: K.989C:5, 5 *bis*, 7 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.200B:2 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312);

camṃren: K.989C:3, 8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.376:8 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60);

camren: K.659:21 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.989C:5, 5 *bis*, 7, 20 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.241S/1:1 (A.D. 1267, C III:77).

raṅko vrah śucyanna camṃren ta gi tithviśeṣaṅa khe kanlahh liḥ 2 sme ... (K.989C:3), ‘Milled rice for the holy *śucyanna* offered up on the successive days of the half-month:2 *liḥ* each’.³

camryyañ ~ **camryyāñ** ~ **camryyāññ** ~ **camṃryyañ** ~ **camṃryeñ** ~ **camryaṅ** ~ **camryāṅ** ~ **camryyāṅ** /cəm'ri:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *camreñ* ~ *camṃreñ* ~ *camreñ*; mod. **ចំរៀង** *camriaṅ* /cəm'ri:əŋ/ “*n.* song, singing”; ifx /-ən-/ + *cryaṅ* /cri:əŋ/]. 1. *n.* (*Act or practice of*) singing. 2. *n.* One who sings: singer. 3. *n.* That which is sung: song.

camryyāñ: K.324A:16, 23, 27, B:5, 11, 16 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.194B:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

camryāṅ: K.693B:18 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989C:28 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.221N:16 (A.D. 1011, C III:57);

camryaṅ: K.412:10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

camṃryeñ: K.521:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167);

camṃryyaṅ: K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222);

camryyāññ: K.831:9 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

¹MA I, № 2:74 reads *cam priḥ*.

²Haas, 118b; cf. McFarland, 248b, Sethaputra, I:306b.

³Cf. C VII:187.

camryyān: K.270S/2°c:9 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.194:44, 48 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.56B:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);
camryyān: K.809N:5, 16 (A.D. 978/87, C I:37); K.270S/2°c:19 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.873:7 (A.D. 921, C V:104).

camryyān tai manoharā śrī | ... (K.324A:16-7), 'singers, *tai* Manoharā Śrī, ...' and twenty-one others.

camryyān stutiy (K.270S/2°c:19), 'singer of eulogies' ~ *camryyān stuti tai padmā* | *tai dharaṇī* | (K.324A:23, B:11), 'Singers of eulogies: *tai* Padmā, *tai* Dharaṇī'.

camryyān śikhārā (K.324A:27-8, B:16), 'Singers to [the accompaniment of] the *śikhara*'.

caṃlāk /cəm'lak/. [Pre-A. *caṃlak* ~ *canlakk* ~ *caṃlāk*; mod. ចំណាក់ *caṃlāk* /cam'lak/ "n. carving, sculpture, frieze"; ifx /-ən-/ + *chlak* ~ *chlāk* /c^hlak/]. 1. *n.* The act or process of cutting with a burin, chisel, or stylus: incising, engraving, chasing. 2. *n.* That which is so cut: incision, engraving, carving, sculpture. 3. *n.* Writing, written matter, text, document, record.¹

K.192:10 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, C V:114); K.232:17 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.1198B:32 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.374:20 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251).

kvala caṃlāk (K.192:10), 'carven water-lily'.

caṃlāk gmvar tem (K.165S:16), 'records of the original calculation' (in a land survey).

caṃloñ. See *canloñ*.

caṃlov. See *caṃlau*.

caṃlau ~ **caṃlauv** ~ **caṃlov** /cəm'lɔw/. [Pre-A. *caṃlau*; ifx /-ən-/ + *chlū* ~ *clau* /c^hlu: ~ c^hlɔw/]. 1. *n.* One born in the year of the Bull. 2. *n.* Slavename.

caṃlov: K.291N:9 (A.D. 910, C III:199);

caṃlauv: K.231:49 (A.D. 967, C III:72);

caṃlau: K.105/1°:10 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.214B:9 (A.D. 981, C II:202).

caṃvatt. See *caṃvāt*.

caṃ'in /cəm'ɨn/. †[Mod. ចំរិន *caṃ'in* /cam'ɨn/ "v. to cook, prepare (*food*)"; ifx /-ən-/ + *cha'in* /c^hɨn/]. 1. *v.tr.* To steam (*rice*), cook (*other foods*). 2. *v.intr.* To do the cooking, prepare food. 3. *n.* Cooked food, esp. rice.

K.754B:14 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.470:25 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

dāsa ta paṅgan pos chol caṃ'in vraḥ śivayajña ... (K.470:24), 'Slaves who are detailed to sweep up the remains of cooked food from holy offerings to Śiva: ...'

***cāñ**¹ /ca:ŋ/ (?). [Cf. mod. ចាង *cāñ* /ca:ŋ/ "v. to tune a drum by tightening the head; *n.* device for tuning a drum; *adv.* in a bossy way, proudly, arrogantly"]. Unidentified. See *kracāñ*.

***cāñ**² /caŋ/. [Mod. ចាង *cāñ* /caŋ/ "v. to hew, chop; to dress / square / trim / rough-hew (*wood*)"]. *v.tr.* To chop. See *cañcāñ*.

cāñ. See *cañ*.

***cān**. See **can*.

¹Because writing was incised on talipot leaves with a stylus.

cāp ~ **cāpp** ~ **cap** /cap/. [Pre-A. *cap*; mod. **ཅམྱ** *cāp* /cap/ “v. to catch, capture, seize, grasp, get; to receive (e.g., a radio or television broadcast); to select, ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To take (*in the hand*), lay hold of: to hold, grip, grasp, clutch, seize. 2. *v.tr.* To take, pick, select, help oneself to. 3. *v.tr.* To take (*as by force or conquest*), seize, capture; to take into custody, seize, arrest, apprehend (*a fugitive*). 4. *v.tr.* To take or have custody of, take over. See *kracap*, *chnāp*, *chmap*².

cap: K.809:27, 45 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.192:17 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.231/1':8 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.125:7 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.413A:6, 56, B:13 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.299:24, 24 *bis* (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.639B:31 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:109, APK I:355).

cāpp: K.99N:8 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.259S:9 (A.D. 952, C VII:50); K.880:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:153);

cāp: K.886:3 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.99N:4 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.957A:19 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.19:28 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.444B:27 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:34 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.693:16 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.342E:3 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.466:13 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.410:14 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.380E:20 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.237:7 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.453C:3 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.233A:18 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.352S:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.956:16, 39 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.175E:3, S:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.222:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.378:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62).

... *cap janma ta kaṃmraten jagat śaṃmbhupura* (K.125:7), ‘... to devote one’s life to the High Lord of the World at Śambhupura’.

cāmara /ca'ma:r/. †[Mod. **ཅམར** *cāmar* /ca'ma:r/ “n. large fan with a long handle carried in a royal procession; n. elephant’s tail (*poet.*)”; Skt *cāmara* ‘chowrie’]. *n.* Chowry.¹

K.669C:20, 27 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.989B:31, 32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.684:13 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106).

cāmaravāhi /camə'rə'vi/. †[Skt stem *cāmaravāhin* ‘chowrie-bearer’, < *cāmara*, + stem *vāhin* ‘carrying, bearing, wearing, having, possessing’]. 1. *n.* One who carries the chowry (*for a member of royalty*). 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) one who possesses the chowrie (*as emblem of royal authority*).

K.693B:3 (A.D. 1003, C V:202), hapax.

cāmpa /ca:m/. †[Mod. **ཅམ** ~ **ཅམཔྱ** *cām* ~ *cām(pa)* /ca:m/ “Cham ...”; Skt **cāmpa* ‘of or belonging to Campā’]. *n.* A Cham; the Cham.² See *campa*.

K.165N:32 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.262N:29 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.171:5 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.669D:35 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:23, 25 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.105:27 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.153:13 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.216S:29, 47 (A.D. 1006, C III:37); K.933:25 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.879:25 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.470:12, 17, 21 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.241S:2 (978-1077, C III:77); K.566A:10, B:10, 12 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.227:15, 16, 17, 17 *bis*, 20, 22, 25, 26 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, APK i:181).

¹Hobson-Jobson, 214b: “The bushy tail of the Tibetan Yak ..., often set in a costly decorated handle to use as a fly-flapper, in which form it was one of the insignia of ancient Asiatic royalty. ...” The form *cāmara* is from *camara* ‘the yak (*Bos grunniens*)’.

² Found only in slavenames and toponyms. Cf. BEFEO, XXIX:316, note 3.

cāy /ca:y/. [Mod. ចាយ *cāy* /ca:y/ “v. to spend; to disperse, scatter; to circulate”]. *v.tr.* To give out, scatter, disperse, dispose of. See *cicāy*, *camñāy*, *chnāy*.

K.194B:14 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.617:12 (A.D. 978-1077, *NIC* II/III:224).

cār¹ /ca:r/. [Pre-A. *car*; mod. ចារ *cār* /ca:r/ “v. to carve / inscribe (*on stone*), write with a stylus (*on palm leaves*); v. to build a low fence or border (*esp. around a tree or plant*), to plant a hedge”; cf. Thai จาร /*caan*/¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To make (draw, trace) a straight line. 2. *v.tr.* To plant in rows. 3. *v.tr.* To write or inscribe (*with a stylus*), incise or engrave (*with a burin*). Cf. **cārika*. See *canpār*, *camnār*, *chnār*, *chpār*.

passim, 39 occurrences.

cār² /ca:r/. †[Mod. ចារ *cār* /ca:r/ “n. k. of tree (*Butea frondosa* ...)”]. *n.* The flame-tree, *Butea frondosa* (Papilionaceae).²

K.216N/2°:17 (A.D. 1006, *C* III:37); K.292/II°:C:20, D:28 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:205); K.829:8 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:43).

jaroy cār (K.216N/2°:17), toponym (‘peninsula with flame-trees on it’).

***cārika** /ca'rik/. †[Mod. ចារឹក *cārik* /ca'rik/ “n. boundary marker; sign, marker” and ចារឹក *cārik* /ca'rik/ “v. to carve in stone, engrave, inscribe; *n.* carving, inscription, tablet with writing on it”;³ prob. Sanskritized nominalization of Khmer ចារ *cār* /ca:r/; cf. Thai จารึก /*caarūk*/⁴]. *v.tr.* To inscribe by engraving. Cf. *cār*. See *śilācārika*.

cāre /ca'ry:/. †[Skt *cara* ‘spy, secret emissary or agent’, < *adj.* ‘going, walking, wandering (*about*), traveling’; cf. Thai จาร /*caree*/ ‘inspector’,⁵ ‘spy; inspector, investigator’,⁶ ‘inspector; inspector-general’⁷]. *n.* Agent of a court of justice, investigator, inspector. See *sabhācāre*.

K.181C:2 (A.D. 962, *C* VI:140); K.774B:8 (A.D. 995, *C* IV:64); K.158A:6 (A.D. 1003, *C* II:97); K.233B:13, 15 (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); K.67D:4 (A.D. 978-1177, *C* VII:23).

cāre pi śuddha rat gi sre ti pre siddhi viñ ta vāp cū ... (K.181C:2-4), ‘The court investigator [sent] to validate the field was instructed to reassign [its] title to the *vāp Cū ...*’.

... oy bhūmi ta roḥh neḥh jā vraḥ karuṇāprasāda ta vāp sah roḥh cāre vraḥ sabhā (K.158A:5-6), ‘... to give the aforesaid tract as a royal benefice to the *vāp Sah* as [recommended by] the court investigator’.

¹McFarland, 245b: ‘to write with an iron stylus (as on palm leaves)’; Sethaputra, I:301b: ‘to write with a stylus *on palm leaves*, especially when copying the texts of sermons’.

²Pou, 163b.

³The earliest attestation in my data is post-Angkorian, namely K.261B:33 (A.D. 1578-1677, *BEFEO*, LXIV:151). In her “Recherches ... I: Mots kmers considérés à tort comme d’origine savante,” 129-31, Mme Pou proposes an original Khmer **cārik* having an interesting counterpart in Bahnar.

⁴Haas, 117b: ‘to engrave (on stone, metal or wood); to write (on anything)’; McFarland, 246a: ‘to engrave; to inscribe; to impress deeply; to infix’; Sethaputra, I:302a: ‘to record; to inscribe; to engrave’.

⁵Haas, 111a.

⁶McFarland, 232b.

⁷Sethaputra, I:286b.

cās ~ **cāss**. See *cas*.

cām¹ ~ **cāmm** ~ **cām** ~ **cam** ~ **cam** /cam/. [Pre-A. *cam* ~ *cām* ~ *cām*; mod. **𑀓𑀭** *cām* /cam/ “v. to wait (*for*), await, expect, lie in wait for; to watch over, guard, keep; v. to memorize, remember; to know well / by heart ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To keep, tend (*animals*, &c); to maintain, support, provide for; to be in attendance on, serve. 2. *v.tr.* to (keep) watch over, guard; be on guard against; to watch for, lie in wait for; to await, expect. 3. *v.tr.* To keep, be faithful to, observe (*rite*, &c), celebrate. 4. *v.tr.* To keep in mind or memory: to learn or know by heart; to remember, recall, recollect. 5. *v.tr.* To keep to, stay or remain in (a place). 6. *v.intr.* To keep watch, be vigilant; to wait, bide one’s time. Cf. **cyam*. See *chnām*, *chmām*, *paṃcām*, *pracām*.

cam: K.256A:14 (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379); K.216S:42, 50 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

cam: 24 occurrences, some of which may be /cəm/;

cām: K.831:25 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.380E:12 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257);

cāmm: K.216S:49 (A.D. 1006, C III:37);

cām: passim, 58 occurrences.

cam sandhyā (K.124:20), ‘to perform the *sam̐dhyā* service’.

... ‘*nak ti vraḥ pāda kamraten’ aṅ śrī udayādityavarmmadeva pre cām cār praśasta neḥ* (K.219:21-2), ‘... the persons who were bidden by His Majesty My Holy High Lord Śrī Udayādityavarmadeva attend to the engraving of this edict’.

cām². Misreading of *tām* in K.124:17, 20, 20 bis.

cām̐kā. See *cam̐kā*.

cāmm. See *cām*.

cik. See *cyak*.

cikcok /cik'cək/. †[Mod. **𑀓𑀭𑀭𑀭** *jīn ca'k* /ciŋ'cak/ “n. k. of small house gecko (*Hemidactylus maculatus*)”, presumably onomatopœic]. *n.* Gecko, house-lizard.¹

K.814E:44 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404), hapax.

cicāy /ci'ca:y/. †[Mod. **𑀓𑀭𑀭** *cacāy* /ca'ca:y/ “v. to spend, expend”; pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’ + *cāy* /ca:y/, with characteristic /ə > ɪ/ in environment of a palatal]. 1. *v.tr.* To scatter in different directions, strew, spend. 2. *v.tr.* To disperse, dissipate, attenuate, reduce the force or efficacy of, damage, impair. 3. *v.tr.* To disregard (*order*), flout, disobey, violate.

K.356N:25 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK* I:334, II:74); K.381:3 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255);

K.380W:37 (A.D. 1049, C VI:257); K.139B:15 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.260S/2':7 (A.D. 1094,

C IV:171); K.383C:4 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.254B:41, 42 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

K.350N:2, 5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

nau 'nak ta 'ahaṅkāra pī pīdā 'nak janapada pī cicāy neḥ dharmma neḥ jāta dvātriṃśanaraka lvaḥ saṅhāra nu santāna phoṅ (K.356N:24-6), ‘Anyone so willful as to interfere with the people of Janapada [or] to damage this pious work shall be reborn into [one of] the thirty-two hells [and there remain] to the end of time along with members of his line’.

¹See *BEFEO*, XXXVII:406, note 10.

ri 'nak ta cicāy praśasta neḥ dār rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra sapta kaṃnet ○ *ri ta paripālana svey vibhava* ○ (K.139B:15-7), 'Anyone who disregards this edict shall receive all manner of royal punishments for seven existences; those who keep [it] shall enjoy good fortune'.

nau ge ta paripālana dharmma neḥ varddhe śivapūjā vraḥ noḥ phon pi vvaṃ paṃpāt cicāy bhūmyākara khñuṃ vraḥ ta roḥh neḥ phon ge svey ... (K.350N:5-6), 'Whosoever safeguards this pious work [and] promotes the worship of its divinities in such a way as to keep the aforesaid land-revenues and sanctuary slaves from being lost [or] dispersed, he shall enjoy ...'

ciñcāñ /cəŋ'ca:ŋ/. †[For *cañcāñ; cf. mod. អញ្ជញ្ច 'añcāñ /ʔəŋ'ca:ŋ/ ~ រំចាញ្ច *raṃcāñ* /rəŋ'ca:ŋ/ "n. k. of thorny bush (*Gmelina asiatica*) ..."; analysis undetermined, but note /ə > ɪ/ replacement in environment of a palatal]. *n.* *Gmelina asiatica* L. (Verbenaceae).¹ See *cañcañ* ~ *cañcāñ*, *cancan* ~ *cancān*.

K.843A:2, 5, 8, 13, 14, 18, 23; B:21, 24, 35; C:7; D:2 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

cita. See *citta*.

cit /cɪt/. [Prob. Skt *citra* 'bright, clear; excellent']. *n.* Personal name.

K.153:10 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.353N:48 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

°**citta** ~ **cita** /cɪt/. [Pre-A. *citta*; mod. ចិត្ត *citt* /cɪt/ "n. heart (as the seat of emotions), feelings, emotions; mind, spirit, will (power); intention; thought, opinion; nature, disposition"; Skt *citta* 'thinking, thought, reason, intelligence; intention, aim; heart, mind, memory']. 1. *n.* Mind, spirit; heart, feeling; will. 2. *n.* Thought, opinion; aim, intention, wish See *prāyaścitta*.

cita: K.144:5 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

... *cita kaup ra bhayāntarāya* ... (K.144:5), '... [with] thoughts fraught with fears and obstacles ...'.

citrālīṅ /cɪtrə'lɪŋ/. †[Skt **citrālīṅga*, < *citra* 'bright, clear; excellent, distinguished; strange, wonderful', + *līṅga*]. *n.* Excellent *līṅga*.

K.253S/2:1 (A.D. 912, C III:103), hapax.

citrākṣa /cɪtra'ɾɪk/. †[Skt **citrākṣa*, < *citrā* 'the 14th lunar mansion', + *ṛkṣa*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Citrā.

K.752:1 (A.D. 1001, C V:59), hapax.

cina. See *cīna*.

cintā /cɪn'da:/. †[Mod. ចិត្ត *cintā* /cɪn'da:/ "n. consideration, observation, thought, idea; reason"; Skt *cintā* 'thought, care, anxiety; consideration']. *n.* Thought.

K.484:10 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61), hapax.

... *nau svapna ta 'asaru nau cintā ta 'asaru* ... (K.484:9-10), '... from evil dreams, from evil thoughts, ...'.

¹Martin, 142; Pou, 165a.

cibara /ci'bɔ:r/. †[Mod. **𑀓𑀢𑀤** *cībar* /cɪy'pɔ:r/ “*n.* Buddhist monk’s robe ...”; Skt *cīvara* ‘the dress or rags of a religious (*esp.* Buddhist or Jain) monk’]. *n.* The *cīvara*, worn over the left shoulder, one of three garments of Buddhist monks.¹

K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

cirā ~ **cīrā** /cɪ'ra:/ ~ **carā** /cə'ra:/ †[Origin unknown²]. *n.* An unidentified type of incense burner.³ Cf. *caṇvā*, *caṇhvay*.

carā: Ka.87:19 (unassigned, *NIC* II/III:219).⁴

cīrā: K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159);

cīrā: K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.258B:37 (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); K.366C:7 (A.D. 1139, *C* V:288); K.450:5 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:109).

cīrā dhūpa prāk 2 (K.669C:20), ‘two silver incense burners’.

carā dhūpa -- (Ka.87:19), ‘□ incense burners’.

ciḥ /ciḥ/. [Pre-A. *ciḥ*; mod. **𑀓𑀢** *ceḥ* /ceḥ/ “*initverb* to know (*how to do* s.t.), be able to; to be used to, accustomed to; to keep on doing s.t.; constantly, always, incessantly; *adj.* to be learned, intelligent, smart, cunning”]. 1. *v.tr.* To know, have knowledge of, be familiar or acquainted with. 2. *v.st.* To be knowing, learned, proficient.

K.260S:4 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:171); K.207:40 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); K.450:24 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:109); K.298:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

ṅak ciḥ (K.260S:4);⁵ K.207:40; K.450:24) ~ *ṅanak ciḥ* (K.298:14), ‘learned person, man of education; expert’.

cīna ~ **cīn** ~ **cina** /ci:n/. [Pre-A. *cīna*; mod. **𑀓𑀢** *cin* /cɪn/ “*n.* Chinese; China; *adj.* to be Chinese ... ”; Skt *cīna* ‘the Chinese’⁶]. 1. *n.* A Chinese; the Chinese. 2. *v.st.* To be of or relating to the Chinese. 3. *n.* China.

cina: K.222:5 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:61);

cin: K.157D:1 (A.D. 953, *C* VI:123);

cīna: K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.669C:19 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.263D:47 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118).

cīrā. See *cīrā*.

cuṅ /cuŋ/. [Pre-A. *cuṅ*; mod. **𑀓𑀢** *cuṅ* /coŋ/ “*n.* end, tip; extremity, farthest point, top, peak, apex; limit”]. *n.* Farthest (final, lowest, highest, outermost) point: end, tip, top, summit, &c.

K.61B:10 (A.D. 912, *C* VII:20); K.238A:3 (A.D. 949, *C* VI:119); K.239S:29 (A.D. 966, *C* III:79);

K.125:18 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74); K.158B:31 (A.D. 1003, *C* II:97);

K.814B:27 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106); K.221S:9 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:54);

¹The other two are mod. **𑀓𑀢𑀤** *spaṅ* /sɔŋ/, the lower undergarment, and the **𑀓𑀢𑀤** *saṅghāṭī* /saŋkhiə'fɔ:y/ or outer robe. Cf. *BEFEO*, LXV:352, note 9.

²No recognizable connection with Sanskrit *cīrā* (piece of cloth’ or *cīra* ‘long narrow strip of bark or cloth; rag, tatter; garment of a Buddhist monk’ (after MW 399c). Pou, 165b: “Une s.d. tissu (n. ident.)”, but in all five cases *cīrā* ~ *cīrā* is followed by *dhūpa*.

³Cf. *C* I:184, note 12; II:37, note 3.

⁴See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁵*C* IV:173, note 2: “La lecture de ces deux mots est très douteuse.”

⁶Or perhaps directly from a Chinese source instead. See Pou and Jenner, “*Some Chinese Loanwords ...*,” 43 (item 141).

K.467:27 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); **K.618:3** (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); **K.235C:74, D:95** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.128:3** (A.D. 1204, C II:87); **K.754:4, 29** (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); **K.208:60** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); **K.284D:1** (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:105); **K.293C:6** (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

mukha cuñ (K.235C:74), 'from first to last, beginning to end'.

cucyanna. See *śucyanna*.

cuñ /cʏŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀢 *ceñ* /cʏŋ/ "v. to go out, leave, emerge, exit; to issue, bring out, come out (of a publication); to emit, utter; adv. out, off, away"]. 1. *v.intr.* To go or come out, get (pass) out, issue, emerge, be discharged; to set out, leave, depart. 2. *v.tr.* To give (send) out, issue, release, emit, discharge; to take out or away, remove.

K.958:34 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.165N:22** (A.D. 952, C VI:132); **K.165S:19, 20** (A.D. 957, *ibid.*); **K.231:8** (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); **K.570:39** (A.D. 969, C I:144); **K.262S:23** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.693B:24** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.814B:14** (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); **K.598B:15, 17, 35** (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); **K.231:2** (A.D. 1011, C III:72); **K.1198A:35** (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); **K.410:14, 29** (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); **K.380E:57, 66** (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.207:34, 35** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.194B:18** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.366A:22** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.413B:30, 37, C.1** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.56C:37, 37 bis** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.556:5, 6, 7** (A.D. 878-977, C II:19); **K.245:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); **K.248:13** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); **K.91B:15** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); **K.850:3** (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

cuñ vyavahāra (K.1198A:35), 'to be party to a case at law'.

cuñ vrah 'ālakṣana ta kḥloñ vala jnvāl kanmyañ vrah kralā l'vāñ cuñ pandval ta vrah sabhā phoñ pre ... (K.216N/1':3-5), 'There was issued a royal rescript to the *kḥloñ vala jnvāl* of the royal chamber of diversions, which [he] sent out to members of the royal court, bidding [them] to ...'

mān kamrateñ phdai karom̐ toy kroy ta nu yok kulagaṇa yeñ cuñ leñ kamrateñ jagat yeñ phtām̐ kulasantāna yeñ toy kroy leñ kaṇ pi yok bhūmi neḥ cuñ leñ kamrateñ jagat (K.207:33-5), 'Should there be a sovereign in the future who would take our family away from the High Lord of the World, we conjure our descendants of the future not to allow this land to be taken away from the High Lord of the World'.

cun /cʊn/. †[Prākṛta *cuṇṇa*¹ (cf. Pāli *cuṇṇa* 'powder, dust, sand; plaster'²), corresponding to Skt *cūrṇa* 'powder, flour; aromatic powder, pounded sandal; chalk, lime']. *n.* Lime, as used with areca-nut and betel leaves.³

K.669C:17 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

tanlāp cun hanira pralvañ 2 (K.669C:17), 'two large *hanira* caddies for lime'.

cumvala /cʊm'wɔ:l/. †[Local Prākṛta *cumbala* ~ *cumbhala* (cf. Pāli *cumbaṭa* ~ *cumbaṭaka* 'coil, pad of cloth, pillow; wreath')⁴]. 1. *n.* Coil of cloth worn on the head to balance a burden. 2. *n.* Unidentified wreath or coil.

K.312:8 (A.D. 879, NIC II:26, II/III:30); **K.669C:6** (A.D. 972, C I:159).

¹Pou, 166a.

²RD&S, 270a.

³See Thurgood, 354. Cf. C I:184, note 1.

⁴RD&S, 270b. Coedès (C I:43, note 4, 182, note 1) cites a Sanskrit *cumbalā* ~ *cumbala* which I am unable to verify. See Pou, 166a.

cur ~ **cura** /cu:r/. †[Mod. **ꣳ** cūr /co:r/ “mild imperative or hortative marker place at the beginning of a phrase ...”]. *interj.* interjection, hortatory.

cura: K.484:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61);

cur: K.393N:4, 9 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

cura paṃpat noḥ (K.484:11), ‘Do put an end to them’.

cur pat bhrānti (K.393N:4), ‘Pray let error cease’.

cur tyañ samartha prayakṣa tyañ sot (K.393N:9), ‘Pray recognize [your] manifest abilities and know [them well]’.

curi ~ **curī** /cu'ri:/. †[Unidentified¹]. *n.* An unidentified bladed weapon such as a dagger, dirk, poniard or kris.²

curi: K.669C:4 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.262N:5 (A.D. 983, C IV:108);

curi: K.263D:5 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

... *cancyān 4 thmo ta gi 4 curi 1 naupura 1* ... (K.262N:5), ‘... four finger-rings [with] four gemstones on them; one *curi*; one anklet; ...’.

... *curi hañira toñ 1* ... (K.263D:5), ‘... one *curi* in *hañira* [and] handle ...’.³

curu ~ **curuv**. See *caru*.

cum. See *juṃ*.

cuḥ /coh/. [Pre-A. *cuḥ*; mod. **ꣳ** *cuḥ* /coh/ “v. to move downwards, descend, go down, get down, dismount; get off / out of; to go downstream; (of rain) to fall; (of fog / mist) to appear; to flow, run; to decrease, diminish; to submit, give up, comply; v. to register, sign; to make an entry, record; to formalize; v. to conduct, carry out (e.g., an investigation) ...”]; cf. Old Mon *cis* /cøs/ and Middle Mon *cuih* /cøh/ ‘to come, go, down, descend’⁴]. 1. *v.intr.* To go (come, move, get) down, descend, drop, fall; to lessen, reduce, decrease, diminish; to move (from a place of high status to one of lower status), return; to yield, give up, submit. 2. *v.tr.* To put (place, set, note) down, record, register; to yield, furnish, submit 3. *v.tr.* To bring down, reduce, subject to. 4. *n.* The act, fact or result of descending. See *juḥ*, *pañcuḥ*.

K.153:10 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.153:19 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.693A:16, B:4, C:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.720C:8 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.342W:11 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.989B:15, 15 bis, 17, 25, C:29, D:2 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.33:18 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.391W:14 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:76 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.413B:54, 55 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91); K.56A:30, B:29, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.277N:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.521N:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.760:20, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

yajña liḥ 2 cuḥ śāla pratidina (K.153:19), ‘An offering of 2 *liḥ* (of milled rice), furnished by the *śāla* daily’.

cuḥ 'aśūni (K.258A:76), ‘the falling of a thunderbolt, lightning strike’.

... *velā cuḥ 'aṃvi paṃre sa'ek = ra* (K.56D:37), ‘... when [they] come down (return) from the next day’s service’.

¹MW 400c, 400a, identifies a *curī* with *cuṅṭī* ~ *cuṅṭā* ‘a small well or reservoir near a well’.

²See Pou, “Recherches ... (IX),” 335-6.

³Is it possible that *toñ* in this string is a classifier? Its presence is otherwise hard to justify.

⁴Shorto, 102.

khñuṃ caṃṇāṃ kalpanā ta roḥh neḥh cuḥ viñ ta 'āśrama ... (K.391W:34-5), 'The aforesaid slaves [and] allowances shall revert to the *āśrama ...*'.

caṃṇāṃ rañko je mvāy pratidina ◦ *liḥ prām cuḥ ta vraḥ virāśrama* ◦ (K.342W:11), 'Allowances: one *je* of milled rice daily; five *liḥ* [of milled rice] furnished to the holy Virāśrama; ...'.

kaṃsteñ sāntilakṣmi cuḥ vraḥ pari-graha ta chloñ vrāhmaṇadātta rājapurohita ◦ *kaṃsteñ jāhnuvī cuḥ vraḥ pari-graha ta mratāñ khloñ sāmabhatta* ◦ (K.989B:15-6), '... the *kaṃsteñ* Sāntilakṣmī, who dropped down to the holy seraglio of the *chloñ* Brāhmaṇadatta, the royal chaplain, [while] the *kaṃsteñ* Jāhnuvī dropped down to the holy seraglio of the chief lord Sāmabhatta'.

cr̥s /cr̥h/. †[Mod. ក្រុស *cres* /cre:h/ "k. of tree ..."; origin unknown]. *n.* The tree *Albizia lebbek* (Mimosaceae).¹

K.165N:24 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.256/III:20 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.292B:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.383B *bis*, column 4:29 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.248:10, 11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

cek. See *cyak*.

cek /ce:k/. †[Mod. ចែក *cēk* /ca:ək/ "v. to divide, distribute, allot, dispense, issue"]. 1. *v.tr.* To divide (up), separate into parts. 2. *v.tr.* To give (deal, dole, parcel) out, issue, allot, apportion; to share. See *caṃnek*.

K.989B:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:27, 54 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.852:11 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.569:16, 23 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166).

ceñ¹ /ce:ŋ/ (?). †[Unidentified]. (Conjecturally) *n.* Unidentified type of jar.²

K.329W:9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); K.618:44 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:50³); K.966/II:7 (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132).

kaṃpor ceñ 110 (K.329W:9), '110 pots of lime'.

thās bhay byar ◦ *ceñ prāk bhay byar* ◦ (K.977/II:7-8), 'forty trays; forty jars'.⁴

ceñ² /ce:ŋ/. †[Mod. ផែន *sēn* /sa:ɛŋ/ "v. to carry (of two or more people, esp. on a pole which rests on the shoulders, e.g., as a litter)"⁵]. 1. (Conjecturally) *n.* Pole, shaft; stem (of fruit tree), esp. a fruit-bearing stem (of certain trees), régime. 2. *v.tr.* To carry on a pole or poles.⁶

K.878:11 (A.D. 898, C V:88), hapax.

slā ceñ mvāy toñ vyar (K.878:11-2), 'one régime of areca[nuts], two coconuts'.

¹Pou, 173b.

²Pou, 167a, who remarks: "Sens déduit du contenu, i.e. la chaux et la noix d'arec."

³The *ceñ* of the transcription in BEFEO, XXVIII:50 appears as *coñ* in Pou's transcription in NIC II/III:224.

⁴Cf. JA, 246.2:141, note 35.

⁵Cf. mod. ផែន *smēn* /sma:ɛŋ/ "n. & cf. stem / cluster / bunch (of fruit); the stems which attach fruit to the branch", also 'régime (of areca nuts, fruits of *Caryota urens* L.)'. In addition to *smēn*, note mod. ផ្លែ *dhlāy* /t^hli:ɛy/ 'régime of coconuts' and ផ្លែ *sdañ* /stɔ:ŋ/ 'régime of bananas' (cf. **chdorñ*). See *snel*.

⁶Cf. C V:90, note 1.

ceñ³ /ce:ŋ/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠄ ꠘꠄ** *cēñ* /ca:ɛŋ/ “*n. k. of tree (Niehburia decandra)*”]. *n.* Tree species, *Niehburia decandra* (Capparidaceæ).¹

K.206:9 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

... *gol thmo nā teṃ taiko nu ceñ* ... (K.206:9), ‘... stone boundary-markers along the *taiko* and *ceñ* trees ...’.

cedā /ce¹da:/. †[Prob. Skt **ceḍā* ~ **ceṭā*, fem. of *ceḍa* ~ *ceṭa* ‘servant, slave’]. *n.* Female servant or slave.

K.400B:16 (A.D. 868, C VI:83).

cedā yuvatī manohara manoharī ... (K.400B:16), ‘Female slaves: Yuvatī, Manoharā, Manoharī, ...’.

***cen** /ce:n/ (?). Unidentified. See *’añcen*.

***ceṃ** /cɤ:m/. [Mod. **cœm* /ca:ɛm/ ~ **cim* /cɤm/]. *v.intr.* To increase, go over or beyond. See *caṃceṃ*.

ceḥ /ceḥ/ (?). †[Cf. Cham *čaiḥ* ‘jarre, pot²’]. *n.* Jar.

K.669C:21, 21 bis (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.353N:32, 34** (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

ceḥ so tic nu mās 1 ceḥ so paribaṇḍha prāk 1 (K.669C:21), ‘one small white jar with gold [trim]; one white jar with silver ring’.

caitra /cɤyt > cɛ:t/ (?). [Pre-A. *caitra*; mod. **ꠘꠄ ꠘꠄ** *ceṭr* /ca:ɛt/ “*n. Cetra (name of the 5th lunar month, mid-March to mid-April)*”]; Skt *caitra*]. *n.* Caitra, the fifth lunar month. See *candramāsa*.

K.105/1^o:2 (A.D. 912?, C VI:83); **K.260S:1** (A.D. 921, C IV:171); **K.885:1** (A.D. 968, C V:150); **K.262S:27** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.989C:6** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.572A:1, B:1** (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); **K.618:1** (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); **K.374:1** (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); **K.353N:24** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.380W:34** (A.D. 1049, C VI:257); **K.472:5** (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

ca. See *ca* and *cau*.

cok¹ ~ cak /cɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *cok* ~ *cak*; mod. **ꠘꠄ** *cak* /ca:k/ “*n. small, shallow cup (Ch.)*”]; perhaps from Chinese³. 1. *n.* Small shallow cup. 2. *n.* A small topographic depression suggesting a cup or bowl.⁴ See *chok*.

cak: **K.347E:6, 10** (A.D. 979, C VI:181); **K.252N:16, 19, 21** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.353S:8, 9, 17, 19, 25, 28, 32** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

cok: **K.262N:11** (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.659:7, 27** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.263D:10, 12** (A.D. 969, C IV:118); **K.353N:37** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.194:32** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.290/I^o (2):D** (A.D. 878-977, C III:231).

... *vat khlās pratigraha cok chlyak khāl mās* (K.194:32), ‘... *vat*, ewers, cuspidors, lidded cups, golden bowls’.

¹Pou, 167a.

²Aymonier et Cabaton, 131b, and cited by Pou, 167b. Moussay, 44, gives the forms *caiḥ* and *cēḥ* ‘jarre’. Coedès (C I:185, note 15) remarks that the word is listed by Guesdon and marked ‘archaic’. See Guesdon, I:409b.

³Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese loanwords ...,” 46, item 150.

⁴Cf. C IV:114, note 8.

cok² /cɔ:k/. †[Mod. 𑄓𑄓 *cak* /ca:k/ “n. k. of aquatic plant”]. *n.* Lemna, duckweed: *Lemna minor* L. (Lemnacet).¹

K.214B:16 (A.D. 981, C II:202), hapax.

cok³. See *cak cok*.

coñ ~ **coññ** /cɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *coñ*; mod. 𑄓𑄓 *cañ* /ca:ŋ/ “v. to tie, bind, fasten, link, attach, connect; to unite; to establish a bond / relationship; to collect, compile; to knit (*one’s brows*); to catch up with ...; v. to harbor (e.g., *resentment*) ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To tie, bind, fasten, secure; to secure (*property*) to. 2. *v.tr.* To lay (*bricks, stone*), build with brick or stone; to build, construct, erect; to establish, found. Cf. *sañ, sãñ*. See *pañcoñ, *phcoñ*.

coññ: K.238B:11 (A.D. 949, C VI:119);

coñ: K.238A:9 (A.D. 949, *ibid.*); K.235D:20, 38, 47, 47 bis, 56, 76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:30 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.152:4 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.844:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.91B:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.144:10 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, 70:101).

vrah̄ neh̄ man̄ ’añ sthāpanā nu khñuṃ sruk sre nuv upāya ’añ coññ syañ ta ’āyatta jā nai vāp dhū nu chloñ ’āryabhadra ta kanmvāy ’añ (K.238B:11-2), ‘This image which I have set up as well as the slaves, the *sruk*, the ricefields and the means of subsistence which I have secured to it constitute what is under the authority of my nephews the *vāp Dhū* and the *chloñ* Āryabhadra as their property’.

... *tañhā tarññā phoñ ta coñ rum drasum jit* (K.144:10), ‘... the passions that bind [and] coil, [and] are rank [and] close-set’.

codita /coˈdit/. †[Skt *codita*, ppl. of √*cud* ‘to press, urge’]. 1. *v.tr.* To spur, drive, urge, prompt; to rouse, animate, inspire, incite. 2. *v.tr.* To press for, urge, demand; to ask for, request; to direct, enjoin.

K.523D:21 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

com ~ **com̄** /co:m/. [Pre-A. *com*; mod. 𑄓𑄓 *com* /ca:om/ “v. to cluster around, encircle, surround; to swarm; to trace”]. *v.tr.* To surround, encircle; to envelop, invest.

com̄: K.227:20 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

com: K.413:6² (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91, JSS, 61.1:132, BEFEO, LXV:333).

lvah̄ vnaṃ trayā car le vnaṃ noḥ cāmpa com̄ juṃ oy chvat thleñ (K.227:20), ‘Reaching Mount Trayā, [the Khmer forces] proceeded up that mountain. The Cham encircled [it] as with a turban [and] made their way up [it].’

... *stac pandval ta senābala phoñ* □ □ *cval com cap kap dvāra* ... (K.410A:5-6), ‘... His Majesty was pleased to order [his] forces □ □ to draw up [and] invest [it and] to ...’.

***col**. See *cval*.

com̄. See *com*.

¹Pou et Martin, 16 (item 21); Pou, 149b.

²Misread as *jhām* in BEFEO, XVII.2:10.

cau¹ ~ **cauv** ~ **co** /cɤw/. [Pre-A. *cau*; mod. 𑄑𑄢 *cau* /caw/ “*n.* grandchild ...”; cf. Old Mon *cow* /cɔw/ ‘Grandchild’¹]. 1. *n.* Grandchild. 2. *n.* Grandchildren and later descendants, progeny.

co: K.258A:14 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

cauv: K.957A:15 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.933:34, 34 *bis* (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.376:13 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); K.350:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

cau: passim, 128 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.124:4, 5 (A.D. 803, C III:170).

cau² /cɤw/. †[Mod. 𑄑𑄢 *cau* /caw/ “*n.* chief, boss, head; king ...”; cf. Thai 𑄑𑄢 /câw/²]. *n.* Chief, head.³

K.569:11 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166).⁴

cke. See *chke*.

cko. See *chko*.

ckop ~ ***chkop** /c^hkɔ:p/. [Pre-A. *ckop*; pfx /c-/ + **kap* ~ **kop* /kɔ:p/]. 1. *v.tr.* To collect, gather (in). 2. *v.tr.* To collect (*taxes*): to impose, levy, exact.

K.329W:12 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541), hapax.

dravya ta dai ti ruva ta prayojana ta vrah kamraten ’aṅ ckop yathāsakti ruva ta tel paṇṇvas kloñ ... (K.329W:9-13), ‘other goods of a kind useful to My Holy High Lord routinely collected as they can by clerics [and] *kloñ ...*’.

cdval. See *chdvāl*.

cnañ. See *chnāñ*.

cnap. See *chnāp*.

cnas. See *chnas*.

cnem̄. See *chnem̄*.

cpar ~ **cpār**. See *chpār*.

cpoñ. See *chpoñ*.

cmām̄. See *chmām̄*.

cmyat. See *chmyāt*.

¹Shorto, 108.

²Haas, 123a: ‘prince, ruler; holy being ...; McFarland, 257b: ‘a term indicating one of royal rank or kingly lineage; a lord; a master; a king; used as a prefix denoting one of high rank ...’; Sethaputra, I:318-9: ‘royalty, a prince, a lord, a potentate, a ruler; a supreme being; a god ...; a master; a chief; a governor; a director ...; owner ...; a master of a craft; an adept ...’.

³Cf. NIC II/III:170, note 13. The distribution of 𑄑𑄢 in Tai as well as its range of meaning argue that the Khmer form is a loan from Thai. On the other hand, 1306 seems early for a word of this meaning (for which Khmer has several synonyms) to be borrowed.

⁴Finot, MA I, № 4:79, reads *co*.

cya¹ ~ ***cye** /ci:ə/. †[Mod. ជី សិ /si:/ “v. to eat, consume ...”; cf. Old Mon *ca* /caʔ/ ‘To eat’¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To eat, consume, partake of. 2. *v.tr.* To partake of, have a share in, have the use or benefit of, enjoy. See *khcya*, *svey*.

K.415:5 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.19:29 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.257S:34 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.682C:6 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.205:19 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.207:54 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.299:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.484:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61);

... *saṃlāp tamrya sār nai kaṃsteñ vyar hetu cya srūv* ... (K.257S:33-4), ‘... who had killed two male elephants belonging to the *kaṃsteñ* for eating [his] paddy ...’

... *cya māṃsa ta ’aprokṣita* (K.299:11), ‘... eating unconsecrated flesh’.

cyak ~ **cyakk** /ci:ək/ ~ **cek** /ce:k/ ~ **cik** /ci:k/ (?). †[Pre-A. *cik*; mod. ចេក *cek* /ce:k/ “*n.* Banana (*Musa* sp.)”]. *n.* Any of several species of the banana plant, *Musa* (Musaceae).²

cik: K.165S:19 (A.D. 957, C VI:132);

cek: K.292C:40 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

cyakk: K.56C:32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

cyak: K.956:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.760:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

***cyak** ~ ***cyāk** /ci:ək/ ~ **sik** /si:k/ (?). Unidentified. See *cracyak*.

cyat /ci:ət/. †[Cf. mod. **cit* /cɔt/, allomorph of ជិត *jit* /cɪt/]. 1. *v.st.* To be near, close. 2. *v.st.* To be tight, close-set, dense.

K.257S:39 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.200B:7 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

cyar /ci:ər/ ~ **cya**² /ci:ə/. [Pre-A. *cer*; mod. ចេរ *cer* /ce:r/ ‘*v.st.* to be long, far, distant; *v.intr.* to occur later’³]. 1. *v.st.* To be long, far, distant *in space or time*. 2. *v.intr.* To occur later. 3. *adv.* Afterwards, subsequently, thereafter. 4. *v.tr.* To depart or deviate from, break (*rule*), go against, flout, disobey, transgress, violate. See *caṃnyar*, *pañcyar*.⁴

cya: K.484:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61);

cyar: K.720b:31, *garbled* (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.254B:14 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.144:5 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LVII:101).

cya thmā (K.484:5) ~ *cyar thmā* (K.144:5), ‘to be long in time; forever, for all time, at all times’.⁵

ti bol man gi sāsārābantt neḥ ta kra pi chloṅ cyar thmā ... (K.144:4-5), ‘It is said that this cycle of transmigration is one which is at all times difficult to pass through ...’.

... *prin khñuṃ vraḥ pi leṅ ta kule ta sruk svāy pañcaka thve nu gi cyar* ○ (K.254B:13-4), ‘... [and] to support the sanctuary’s slaves, with a view to leaving it up to members of [my] family in Svāy Pañcaka to deal with in the future’.⁶

***cyam** /ci:əm/. [Allomorph of *cām* /cam/]. 1. *v.intr.* To wait, watch. 2. *v.tr.* To keep. See *paṃcyam*.

¹Shorto, 90.

²Martin, 165.

³LKM, 63.

⁴See the discussion by Coëdès in BEFEO, XXIX:312, note 2.

⁵See the discussion by S. Lewitz in BEFEO, LVIII:96-7.

⁶Cf. C III:190, with note 13 referring to BEFEO, XIX:312, note 2.

cracyak ~ **cracyāk** /crə'ci:ək/ ~ **trasik** /trə'si:k/. †[Mod. ត្រាឡាក់ *traciak* /traci:ək/ “n. ear”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Ear, ears.

trasik: K.349:31 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

cracyāk: K.669C:14 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

cracyak: K.366C:4 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.947A:23 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

phkā trasik (K.349:31), ‘flower for the ear’.¹

pkā cracyak ruk 6 (K.947A:23), ‘6 flowers for pierced ears’.

cranāñ /crə'na:ɲ/ (?). [Prob. ifx /-rən-/ + *cañ* ~ *cāñ* /caɲ/]. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* to be overwhelmed, overgrown.

K.235D:106, 107 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

crapic /crə'pɪc/. †[Mod. ត្របិច *crāpic* /crə'pɪc/ “adj. to be a runt / the smallest member of a group or set; to be tiny”; pfx /crə-/ + **pic* /pɪc/]. *v.st.* To be tiny, puny, the smallest (of a set).

K.873:15 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

cramul /crə'mu:l/. †[Mod. ត្រមូល *cramūl* /crə'mo:l/ “adj. to be intertwined, interwoven, tangled, confused”; pfx /crə-/ + *mūl* /mu:l/]. *v.st.* To be intertwined, tangled.

K.200/IB:11 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312), hapax.

cramuḥ /crə'muḥ/. [Mod. ត្រមុះ *cramuḥ* /crə'moḥ/ “n. nose; snout”; pfx /crə-/ + *muḥ* /muḥ/]. *n.* Nose.

K.760:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115), hapax.

cralo /crə'lo:/ ~ **cramlo**. †[Pfx /crə-/ + perhaps **lo* /lo:/ ‘to come forward, advance’ (> mod. លា *lo* /lo:/ “v. to stoop, bow; to leap forward; to move in; adj. to be inclined (forward or backward), tilted; n. leap forward, bound ...”; cf. Thai ชะลอล ~ ชะลล /chʰalɔɔ/²]. Unidentified.³

cramlo: K.1152A:4 (A.D. 962, RS IV, № 109:140, NIC II:126, II/III:126); K.659:11 (A.D. 968, C V:143).

cralo: K.324B:39 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.950:3, 10, 16 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.165N:15, 19 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.444A:17 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.868A:10 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);⁴ K.352S:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126). ▶

¹Probably a metal ornament.

²Haas, 139b: ‘to slow down’; Sethaputra, I:355b: ‘to escort, accompany; to support while moving; to move with care; to slow down ...’; McFarland, 286b: ‘to cherish; to foster; to support carefully while being carried; to carry cautiously (as a piece of frail furniture); to move or transport with caution’.

³On morphological grounds the form *cramlo* is impossible unless taken as a compound; one supposes that an imperfection in the stone has twice been taken for an *anusvāra*. C V:145, note 2: “Dérivé de *cralo*; . . .” Pou, 172b, S610b, accepts *cramlo* as legitimate and glosses it “Perception de redevances.” As for *cralo*, C II:66, note 1: “*Oy cralo*, littéralement « donner conserver ». Le mot *cralo* n’existe pas dans la langue moderne. Mais il a été emprunté par les Siamois sous la forme *c’rālo* (var. *c’ālo*, *c’ālō*) « soutenir, conserver » ...” The notion of ‘slowness, care’ may be owing to the prefix, and the Thai senses might be reconciled with Khmer *lo* ‘to advance’ by postulating ‘*v.intr.* to edge forward cautiously; *v.tr.* to move or carry cautiously; to attend or accompany with solicitude’, which would vindicate Cœdès’s ‘conserver’. Pou, S610b (s.v. *cramlo*) glosses *cralo* ‘fournir des redevances’.

⁴The text of K.868A is nearly identical with that of K.444A, except that the former reads ... *oy cralo phle gi nu sruk sre bhūmyākara leñ siddhi*.

ruva kule vāp sarvvaśiva vraḥ śāsana oy jā craṃlo vāp sarvvaśiva nuv sruk sre bhūmi sramo em ... (K.1152A:4-5), 'As for the kinsmen of the *vāp Śarvaśiva*, the royal directive had [them] serve as *craṃlo* to the *vāp Śarvaśiva* [in connection] with the *sruk*, ricefields [and] lands of Sramo Em ...'.¹

vvaṃ jā pi svatantra ta kandvār craṃlo (K.659:11), '[These lands] are not to be under the authority of *kandvār craṃlo*' ~ *vvaṃ jā pi svatantra ta mūla ta khloñ kanmyaṅ paṃmre* ○ *ta khloñ sru* ○ *ta khloñ cralo* ○ ... (K.352S:16-7), '[These lands] are not to be under the authority of the chief of the directors of the corps of pages, of the commissioner(s) of paddy, of the *khloñ cralo*, ...'.²

cralo 'nak paṃre (K.324B:39), 'assistant (?) to service personnel'.³

vāp pas khloñ kandvār cralo vyādhapura ... (K.950:2-4, 9-11), 'The *vāp Pas*, chief of *kandvār cralo* of Vyādhapura, ...'.⁴

kandvār cralo (K.165N:15).⁵

... *syān ta ket ta santāna nai vāp pañ pradvānn mok cralo vāp pañ me nap neḥ* ...

(K.165N:19-20), '... [the foregoing] were born into the line of the *vāp Pañ* [and] have ever since come and *cralo* the *vāp Pañ* [and] the *me Nap* ...'.⁶

... *pre res paṃmvās 'āy ta neḥ saptavarṇa nu kule nai 'ācāryyapradhāna pradvan mok duk mūla khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana 20 mūla karmāntara 20 oy cralo phle sruk sre bhūmyākara leṅ siddhi* ... (K.444A:14-8), '... bidding [him] select clerics out of these seven *varṇa* and from among kinsmen of successive deans of *ācārya* [and] to come [and] appoint a chief of the 20 *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship [and] a chief of the 20 members of the Karmāntara Order, [and] to give [them] *cralo* over its produce and the *sruk*, ricefields, [and] revenues of the land in full title ...' (?).⁷

craṃlo. See *cralo*.

craḥ /crah/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.370:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58), hapax.

... *bhājana mvāy craḥ mvāy valaiya mvāy* ... (K.370:11), '... one *bhājana*; one *craḥ*; one ring; ...'

crāñ /cra:ŋ/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.393N:8 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

crās /cra:h/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.258A:83 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

***criḥ /crih/ ~ craiḥ /creh/**. [Mod. 𑀓𑀮: *creḥ /creh/* ~ 𑀓𑀮: *jrēḥ /crēh/* "v. to chop away at s.t., pick at"; pfx /c-/ + **riḥ /rih/* ~ *reḥ /reh/*]. 1. *v.tr.* To dress (wood) with light, careful strokes. 2. *v.tr.* To level (*ground*) by careful tamping. See *caṃmriḥ*.

¹Cf. *NIC* II/III:127.

²Cf. *C* V:145, V:130.

³Not translated at *NIC* II/III:66.

⁴Cf. *C* VI:117-8.

⁵Cf. *C* VI:138.

⁶Cf. *C* VI:138.

⁷Cf. *C* II:65-6; *NIC* II/III:133 and 135, note 10.

creñ /cre:ŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. *creñ*; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.233A:4, 8, 13, 15, 16, 19, B:6, 6 bis, 9, 18 (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); K.34:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

creñ. Misreading of *breñ*.

cren /crɔ:n/. [Cf. pre-A. **cren*; mod. 𑄢𑄢𑄢𑄢 *croen* /cra:ən/ “adj. to be many, much; ... adv. mostly, often; greatly”; pfx /c-/ + **ren* /rɔ:n/; cf. Thai เจริญ /carəən/ ‘to progress, advance, develop, grow, thrive, prosper; to pursue, cultivate, promote’,¹ ‘to increase; to expand; to grow greater or larger; to prosper, ...; to recite or chant; to offer sacrifice; to practice; to observe (as a rite) ...’²]. 1. *v.intr.* To grow, develop, increase; to prosper, proliferate, occur in great quantity or number. 2. *adv.* In great quantity or number: much, many. 3. *v.tr.* To improve, promote, practice, cultivate; to observe (*rite*), celebrate. See *camren*.

K.809:11 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.200B:6 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.413A:21, B:27 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91); K.376:7 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); K.938B:6 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121); K.34:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.227:26 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:308); K.627:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:115); K.628:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:115).

... *tiñ cāmpa thleñ cren* ... (K.227:25-6), ‘... [they] went in pursuit of the Cham, who were ascending in great numbers, ...’

cryañ /cri:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *creñ*; mod. 𑄢𑄢𑄢𑄢 *criañ* /cri:əŋ/ “v. to sing; to hum”; prob. pfx /c-/ + **ryañ* /ri:əŋ/]. *v.intr.* To raise the voice: sing, intone. See *camryyañ*.

K.659:17 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.350S:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

tūryya tiñ toñ rāṃ cryañ gandharvva hūdūka śikharā (K.659:17), ‘musicians: string [and] percussion instrumentalists, dancers, singers, *gandharva*, performers on the *hūdūka* [and] *śikharā*’.

crvat ~ **crvatt** /cru:ət/. †[Mod. 𑄢𑄢𑄢𑄢 *crūt* /cro:t/ “v. to harvest, reap, cut (*with a scythe*); to mow, trim”; pfx /c-/ + **rvat*² /ru:ət/]. *v.tr.* To reap with a sickle, harvest.

crvatt: K.181B:11 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.1198A:33 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240);

crvat: K.181A:8, B:1, 17 (*id.*).

gi pi mratāñ kuruñ tok gol praśasta crvat sru ta gi (K.181A:19-B:1), ‘Consequently, the lord prince removed the inscribed boundary-markers and harvested the paddy on it’.

vāp pit gi ta nām ’nak dau crvat sru pi ti stap vyavahāra □ □ □ (K.181B:16-C:1), ‘The *vāp* Pit was the one who took hands to harvest the paddy, with the result that the case was brought to trial ...’.

cloñ. See *chloñ*.

***cvañ**. See **jvañ*.

***cvat** /cu:ət/. [Mod. 𑄢𑄢𑄢𑄢 *jwt* /cu:ət/ “v. to wind / wrap around (*the head*); to wear a turban”]. 1. *v.tr.* To encircle or bind in a length of cloth in the manner of a turban. 2. *v.intr.* To wear a headcloth or turban. See *camnvat*, *chnvat*.

¹Haas, 122b.

²McFarland, 267a; cf. Sethaputra, I:316b.

cvar ~ **cvār** /cu:ər/. †[Cf. mod. ជ្រវ *jwr* /cu:ər/ “n. column, line, row; furrow; formation, rank; family line, lineage”]. *n.* Unidentified.¹

cvār: K.234:18, 21 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

cvar: K.467:19 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.235D:105 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.542:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

cval ~ **cvāl** /cu:əl/ ~ ***col** /co:l/. †[Mod. ចូល *cūl* /co:l/ “v. to enter, go in, penetrate; to approach; to reach; to begin, set in ... ; v. to enter into, subscribe / contribute (*to*); v. to take in (*as revenue*) ... ; v. to agree with”]. 1. *v.tr.* To come or go into: to enter, penetrate. 2. *v.cs.* To give entry to, admit; to put into, introduce, insert. 3. *v.tr.* To enter into, take part in, form part of; to possess. 4. *v.intr.* To draw near, approach, be admitted.² See *camnol*.

cvāl: K.33:14 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

cval: K.521N:10 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.266:20, 23 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908:2:213); K.848:4 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.444A:27 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:17 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.262S:25, 43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.175S:1, W:11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.89:13 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.158B:29, D:17 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:33, 41 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.933:14 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.410:9, 22 (A.D. 1022, 1025 RS II, № XIX:10); K.843B:16 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.205:5 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.211:8, 9 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.207:66 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:90, 94 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:21, 22 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.413B:30 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.71:4 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.354S:40 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.576:1 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXV:307); K.376:10 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); K.844:6 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.521:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.703A/II:4 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № 20:25); K.260N:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171).

riy man svāmi nivedana man sre dai mvāy jeñ cval kamluñ gol ukk ... (K.262S:25), ‘The owner informed His Majesty that another ricefield of one *jeñ* came within the boundary-markers ... ’.³

... kamraten’ añ vraḥ guru cval mel sruk ... (K.175W:11), ‘... My High Lord the royal preceptor came to view the *sruk* ... ’.

gi ta’ āc cval jā’ ācāryya homa’ ācāryya caturācāryyapradhāna (K.444A:27, B:2; K.868A:17-8; K.175S:1-2), ‘These (are ones who) shall be admitted to serve as instructors of sacrifice, *’ācāryya*, [and] deans of the Four *Ācārya*’.

bhūmi candranan ti teñ tvan vraḥ’ aṅkoñ oy dakṣiṇā man nām cval’ āy liṅgapura (K.89:12-3), ‘A tract at Candrananda was given by the *teñ tvan* of *Vraḥ’ Aṅkoñ* as an honorarium, which [I] took [and] made part of *Liṅgapura*’.

... yok ti ta gi bhūmi noḥ ... duk cval kaṃluñ vraḥ kralā glāñ pratipakṣa (K.207:65-6), ‘... brought some earth from the said land ... [and] deposited [it] in the holy treasure chambers for the two fortnights’.

... cancyān cval vnās ṇan liñ 1 pāda 1 ... (K.843B:16-7), ‘... a finger-ring made to measure, weighing one *liñ* one *pāda* ... ’.⁴

... syaṅ ta cuḥ mok sañ gol ta bhūmya’ āy viṣṇugrāma nu sruk ta cval ta kaṃmraten’ añ śrī vīralakṣmī phoñ ○ (K.521N:9-11), ‘... these comprising ones who came down [and] set up boundary-markers on the land at *Viṣṇugrāma* and the *sruk* on land belonging to My High Lady *Śrī Vīralakṣmī*’.

¹Found only in toponyms, the form is perhaps one of a set of allomorphs (*cār, cūr, ciar, cer; jar, jwr, jor, *jol; *sūl, swr, *swl, *sēr, siar, *ser*) designating straight lines and flowing water.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:346, note 7.

³Cf. C IV:116.

⁴Cf. C VII:116.

ch

°**cha** ~ **cha**° /chɔː/. [Local Prākṛta *cha* (cf. Pāli *cha*) ‘six’, corresponding to Skt *ṣaṣ*]. *num.* Six.

chak. See *chok*.

chaguṇa /chɔːḡon/. †[Prob. Skt **chaguṇa*, < *cha* ‘pure, clean’, + *guṇa*]. *v.st.* To be pure in quality: to be pure, unalloyed.¹

K.814E:45 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404), hapax.

thlāy bhūmi neḥ mās chaguṇa liṅ vyar 1² pāda 1 (K.814E:46-7), ‘The price of this piece of land was two *liṅ* one *pāda* of pure gold’.

chattradhāra. See *chatradhara*.

chatthi ~ **chatthī** /chatʰthiː/. [Pre-A. *chatthī*; local Prākṛta *chatthī* (cf. Pāli *chatthī*) ‘sixth’, corresp. to Skt *ṣaṣṭhī*; fem. of *chattha* (*ṣaṣṭha*)]. *num.* The sixth.

chatthi: K.957A:1 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.262S:1 (A.D. 983, C IV:108);

chatthi: K.353N:24 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

chatra ~ **chattra**° /chat/. †[Mod. 𑄠𑄢𑄢𑄢 *chatr* /chat/ “*n.* umbrella; parachute; halo, circle around the sun or moon”; Skt *chattra* ~ *chatra* ‘mushroom; parasol, umbrella’]. *n.* Parasol, *esp.* as emblem of royal status or derived prestige. See *mayūrachatra*, *sitacchatra*.

K.735:6 (A.D. 934, C V:96); K.265N:8 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.299:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

chatradhara /chatrəʰdhɔːr/ ~ **chatradhāra** ~ **chattradhāra** /chatrəʰdharː/. †[Skt *chatradhāra* ‘parasol bearer’, < *chatra*, + *dhara* ~ *dhāra*]. *n.* Parasol bearer.

chattradhāra: K.324A:26-27, B:15 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62); K.194:16 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134);

chatradhāra: K.270S/2°c:17 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.843A:13, 28, B:13, 16 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); *chatradhara*: K.415:7 (A.D. 877, C V:86).

chanda /chan/. [Pre-A. *chanda*; cf. mod. 𑄠𑄢𑄢 *chand* /chan/ “*n.* type of rhyme in Cambodian poetry”; Skt *chanda* ‘pleasing, alluring, inviting’]. 1. *v.st.* To be pleasing (*to the senses*), agreeable. 2. *n.* Unidentified kind of cloth.

K.754B:22 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282), hapax.

sgar mvay tāla chanda pansaṃ (K.754B:22), ‘one drum together with well-voiced gongs’.

chaśūnyaśūnyaeka /chɔːsunjəsunjəʔɛ:k/. †[Skt *ṣaṭśūnyaśūnyaika* ‘six (*ṣaṭ*), zero (*śūnya*), zero, one (*eka*)’]. *num.* (The year) one thousand and six.

K.258B:71 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

¹Cœdès et Dupont (*BEFEO*, XXXVII:412): “Le prix de cette terre fut 2 *liṅ* et 1 *pāda* d’or *chaguṇa* ...”; *ibid.*, 406, note 12: “*Chaguṇa* (skt. *ṣaḍguṇa*) indique probablement la proportion d’or entrant dans un alliage.” Pou, 175a, concurs. It may be asked why the author chose a Prākṛta form when *ṣaḍguṇa* ‘sixfold’ was readily available.

²*Sic* the *vyar 1* (*BEFEO*, XXXVII:406). The *1*, which makes no sense, is either a lapicide’s error or a misreading.

cha'in. See *ch'in*.

chāya ~ **chāy** /cha:y/. [Pre-A. *chāya*; mod. ឆាយ *chāy* /cha:y/ “*n.* shade, shadow; reflection; image; look, aspect”; Skt *chāya* ‘shadow, shade; shelter, protection; reflected image, reflection’; cf. Thai ฉาย /c^hāy/ ‘shadow, shade; shelter; reflection; looking-glass (used only for royalty)’¹]. 1. *n.* Shadow; shade, shelter. 2. *n.* Reflection. 3. *n.* Mirror, looking-glass.

chāy: K.234:16 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

chāya: K.1034D:15 (late A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, LVII:68).

chi'in. See *ch'in*.

chut /chut/. †[Mod. ឆុត *chut* /chot/ “*adj.* to be accurate, exact; unerring; effective”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *v.st.* To be active, effective, energetic, vigorous. 2. *v.st.* To be bold, assertive, aggressive, hostile, menacing.²

K.144:8 (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.³

... *pralyak pralāk 'ananta kesararājasīha ta khlēh bhismākāra audāryya pracanda chut vatt rañ ta phlu* ... (K.144:7-8), ‘... is forever teeming with maned king-lions which afflict [us], are of dreadful mien, enormous, violent, menacing, encircling [us, and] barring [our] way ...’.

cheñ /chɣ:ɲ/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ឆឺង *chiiñ* /chu:ɲ/ “*i.* tinkling / clanking sound (as when pieces of metal strike one another)”, perhaps from Chinese]. *n.* Cymbal, gong, chime, bell.

K.324A:21, B:9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.270S/2^c:13 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

chmap cheñ (K.324A:21, B:9), ‘cymbal player’.

cheda /chet/. [Skt *cheda* ‘a cutting off; cut, section, piece’]. *n.* Cutting off, amputation. See *karṇanāsikaccheda*, *pādahāstaccheda*, *śiraścheda*.

K.353S:9, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C V:133), hapax.

choka. See *chok*.

chok ~ **choka** ~ **chak** /chɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *chok*; prob. infix /-h-/ + *cok* /cɔ:k/⁴]. *n.* Stand or growth of trees or tall plants; grove.⁵ See *cok*, *stuk*. ▶

¹After McFarland, 269a. Haas, 131b, and Sethaputra, I:335b, list only verbal senses.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXX:110, note 27.

³C VII:35: *chattavatta rañ ta phlu* ... ; BEFEO, LXX:104: *ch[u]t vatt rañta phlu* ..., with *loc.cit.*, note 14.

⁴It is tempting to consider mod. ឆក *chak* /cha:k/ both in the sense ascribed to it by Guesdon, I:471a, ‘clairière, éclaircie’, and by Gaudes, I:319, ‘Lichtung, kahle Stelle’. It may represent a regionalism, but is surely the same word as standard ឆក *chak* /cha:k/ as defined by the VK (I:225b) and Headley (293b): “*adj.* to be bald on the front of the head (*above the temples*); *adj.* to be concave, sunken”. The latter would seem to presuppose the unattested sense of ‘to be clear of growth’, which would justify Guesdon and Gaudes. As far as Old Khmer is concerned, the weight of the evidence favors Coëdès’s understanding of the term.

⁵See Aymonier, *Le Cambodge*, III:465; Pou, “Toponymie khmère,” 420. In about half of its occurrences *chok* as generic is followed by the name of an identified botanical species.

chak: K.572A:6 (A.D. 1011, MA, I, № 3:77); K.523D:14 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);
choka: K.235D:31, 33, 33 bis, 34 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);
chok: 49 occurrences of which the earliest is K.190:9 (A.D. 895, C VI:89).
chok 'aṃvil (K.178:12), toponym ('the stand of tamarinds').
chok gaṅgrōṅ (K.158B:28), toponym ('the stand of *Zizyphus cambodiana*').
chok phlāṅ (K.817:1; K.353N:18; K.523D:6, 12-3; K.354S/N:42) ~ *chak phlāṅ*
 (K.523D:14), toponym ('the stand of *Imperata cylindrica*').
chok bnau (K.393N:12), toponym ('the stand of Malabar oranges').
chok kantol (K.569/1°:4) ~ *chak kantol* (K.572:6), toponym ('the stand of *Careya*
sphaerica').
chok daṅdrāṅ (K.467:13, 16) ~ *chok diṅdraṅ* (K.175E:8), toponym ('the stand of
Polygonum barbatum').
chok trapek (K.165N:9), 'the stand of *Lagerstroemia*'.
chok saṅke (K.344:6, 11), 'the stand of *Combretum quadrangulare*'.
chok vakula (K.397:1, 24; K.298/7°; K.954:1), 'the stand of *Mimusops elengi*'.

chol /chəl/. †[Cf. mod. **𑀓𑀭 sa'l** /sal/ 'to be left over']. *n.* That which is left over: remains, leavings.¹

K.470:25 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.67C:2, garbled (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).
dāsa ta paṅgan pos chol caṃ'in vraḥ śivayajña ... (K.470:25), 'Slaves who are detailed to sweep up the remains of cooked food from the holy offerings to Śiva: ...'.

***chau** ~ **chauv** /chɔw/. [Pre-A. *chau* ~ *chohv*; mod. **𑀓𑀭 chau** /chau/ "adj. to be raw (not cooked), undercooked; fig. immature; inexperienced"; analysis undetermined]. *v.st.* To be raw, uncooked.

chauv: K.570:37 (A.D. 969, C I:144).

chkā ~ **chgā** /c^hka:/. †[Mod. **𑀓𑀭 chkār** /c^hka:r/ "v. to clear virgin land; to build (a road)"; pfx /c-/ + *kā* /ka:/]. *v.tr.* To clear (*land*) for cultivation, prepare (*a field*). See *caṃkā*.

chgā: K.521:8 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167);
chkā: K.1152A:14 (A.D. 963, NIC II:126, II/III:126); K.344:15, 18 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);
 K.235D:60 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.229:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.736:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

chloṅ manovindu chkā vraī cat sruk sramo eṃ ... (K.1152A:13-4), 'The *chloṅ* Manovindu cleared the forest [and] laid out the *sruk* of Sramo Eṃ ...'.

neḥ bhūmya ta roḥḥ neḥ ta ti vappā steṅ 'aṅ vraḥ tannot chkā vraī ... (K.344:18), 'This land aforesaid, on which the forest had been cleared by the father of the *steṅ 'aṅ* of Vraḥ Tannot, ...'.

... *kap panlā chkā vraī cat sruk duk 'me kule ...* (K.229:5-6), '... cut down the brambles, cleared away the forest, laid out the *sruk* in which [he] settled [his] mother [and] family ...'.

¹Cf. C II:189, note 5.

chke ~ **cke** /c^hkɛː/. [Pre-A. *cke*; mod. ឡែក *chkē* /c^hkaːɛ/ “n. dog ...”; pre-Khmer].
n. Dog, cur.¹ See *ca*.

cke: K.400B:14 (A.D. 868, C VI:83); K.809N:9, 13, 20 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:18, 19, 25 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

chke: passim, 39 occurrences.

chko ~ **cko** /c^hkoː/?/. †[Origin unknown]. n. Unidentified string instrument.

cko: K.331:12 (A.D. 993, NIC II:80, II/III:82);

chko: K.324A:22 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.669C:27 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.741:10 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.742:5 (A.D. 994, C V:160).

tmñ chko (K.324A:22), ‘*chko* player’.

***chkum** ~ **chkvam** /c^hkom/. †[Pfx /c-/ + **kum* /kɔm/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*)
v.intr. To be grouped, in a group. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *adv.* Together with.²

chkvam: K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

... *duk hemadola prak chkvam pak nu camara ton mas* ... (K.989B:32), ‘... assigned [her] a golden roofed palanquin together with a *pak* and a gold-handled chowrie ...’.

chkvat /c^hkuːət/. †[Mod. ឡែក *chkwt* /c^hkuːət/ “*adj.* to be crazy, insane; drunk, intoxicated; foolish; rabid; in a frenzy ...”; pfx /c-/ + *kvat* /kuːət/]. 1. *v.st.* To be irritated, excited, agitated, in a passion. 2. *v.st.* To be crazed, frenzied; to be crazy, mad.

K.366B:18 (A.D. 1139, C V:288), hapax.

chkvam. See **chkum*.

chgā. See *chkā*.

chnāy /c^hɲaːy/. †[Mod. ឆ្ងាយ *chnāy* /c^hɲaːy/ “*adj.* to be far (away), distant, remote; separated”; prob. /-ɲ-/ allomorph of *ifx* /-n-/ + **cāy* /caːy/; cf. Middle Mon *janay* /jəŋəy/ ‘distance’³]. *v.st.* To be far, distant. See *camñāy*.

K.292A:16 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

daha mān vrah rājakāryya nā kamraten kamtvan ’añ pandval pi pre yeñ dau nā ta chriāy ... (K.292A:15-6), ‘If there be royal service for which My High Lord and Master orders us to go to far places, ...’.

***chdal** /c^hdəl/. [Pfx /c-/ + **dal* /dəl/]. *v.tr.* To hold in place; to hold up, support. See *candal*.

chdiñ ~ **chdiññ** /c^hdɨŋ/. [Pre-A. *cdiñ* ~ *cdiññ* ~ *chdiñ*; mod. ស្ទឹង *sdiñ* /stɨŋ/ “n. small river, stream”; analysis uncertain; cf. Thai สระที่ง ~ สระที่ง /sat^hɨŋ/ ‘river’⁴]. n. Watercourse: stream, river.

chdiññ: K.957A:11 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.56C:34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

chdiñ: passim, 61 occurrences.

chdiñ kamvan khtār (K.421:1), toponym (‘river [running past] the plank landing’).

¹Found only in slavenames.

²The form attested is *chkvam*, in which the conjunct *va* may be a misreading for *u*. Cf. mod. ចង្កៀម *canikam* /caŋ^hkam/ ‘ring, collar, ferrule’ and ចង្កៀម *canikom* /caŋ^hkaːom/ ‘cluster, bunch’.

³Shorto, 118.

⁴McFarland, 837a.

***chdoñ** /c^hdɔ:ŋ/. [Pfx /c-/ + *doñ /dɔ:ŋ/; cf. mod. **ស្នួង** *sdañ* /stɔ:ŋ/ “*n. & clf.* cluster, bunch, stem (of bananas); *adj.* to be disproportionately long, long, long and slim”]. 1. *v.intr.* To extend out. 2. *n.* Extension, stem, shaft. See *camdoñ*.

chdvāl ~ **cdval** /c^hdu:əl/. †[Pfx /c-/ + *dval* ~ *dvāl* /du:əl/]. 1. *n.* Eminence, high ground. 2. *v.tr.* To cut or engrave in relief, decorate with a raised or repoussé design, emboss. 3. *v.ps.* To be engraved in relief, embossed.

cdval: K.720B:10 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

chdvāl: K.669C:10, 17 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:11 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

khse chdvāl 1 (K.669C:10), ‘one embossed chain’, perhaps one with twisted links.

tanlāp chdvāl 3 (K.669C:17), ‘three embossed caddies’.

chnañ. See *chnāñ*.

chnañ. See *khnāñ*.

chnap. See *chnāp*.

chnama. See *chnām*.

chnal /c^hnal/ (?). [Perhaps mod. **ឆ្នាល** *chnāl* /c^hnal/ “*n.* spur (of rooster, peacock)”; ifx /-n-/ + *cal* /cal/]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.136:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.34:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

kamrateñ jagat chnal 1 *vudī prāk* 1 *puṣpabhājana* 1 *sphaṭikaliṅga ta gi* (K.136:21-3;

K.34:19), ‘The High Lord of the World: one *chnal*; one silver *vauḍi*; one flower container; a crystal *liṅga* for it’.

chnas ~ **cnas** /c^hnah/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *cas* ~ *cās* /cah/].¹ *n.* One who is experienced, proficient, masterly: expert, master, adept.

cnas: K.198B:12 (A.D. 966, C VI:147);

chnas: K.293D:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

kamrateñ jagat śrī bhaiṣajyaguru vaidūryaprabharāja chnas (K.293D:4-5), ‘the High Lord of the World the proficient Śrī Bhaiṣajyaguru Vaidūryaprabhārāja’.²

chnam¹. See *chnām*.

chnam² /c^hno:m/. †[Mod. **ឆ្នំ** *chnam* /c^hnam/ “*n.* border, edge; edging, binding”; ifx /-n-/ + **cam* /cɔ:m/]. *n.* (Bound) edge; edging.

K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.989B:30 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

śaṅkha chnam mās 1 (K.669C:15), ‘one conch with gilt edging’.

paṭigraha chnam mās (K.989B:30), ‘a gilt-edged cuspidor’.

¹Distinguish mod. **ឆ្នាំង** *chnās* /c^hna:h/ “to be quarrelsome, pugnacious”, < pfx /c-/ + *ṅā’s* ~ **ṅās* ~ **ṅah* /nah ~ nah/ ‘to surpass’.

²*Vaidūryaprabhārāja* ‘radiant king of Vidūra’. Bhaiṣajyaguru: a Buddha skilled (*chnas*) in medicine. See Coedès’s comment on *chnas* at C III:196.

chnāñ ~ **chnañ** ~ **cnañ** /c^hnañ/. [Pre-A. *cnañ*; mod. ផ្លាស់ *chnāñ* /c^hnañ/ “*n.* cooking pot, kettle, pan, casserole”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Generic term for metal cooking vessels.

cnañ: K.124:9 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.947A:17 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

chnañ: K.348:34 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

chnāñ: K.99N:20 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238B:3 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.347E:19, 33 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.158B:26 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.33:8 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.258A:14, 26, 28 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.345:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:156).

cnañ laṅgau (K.124:9-10), ‘a copper pot’.

cnañ prak | liñ 10 8 pāda ||| sliñ | (K.947A:17), ‘1 silver kettle weighing 18 liñ 3 pāda 1 sliñ’.

chnāp ~ **chnap** ~ **cnap** /c^hnap/. †[Pfx /-n-/ + *cāp* ~ *cap* /cap/]. *n.* Instrument for grasping, gripping, plucking, picking up: tongs, pincers, tweezers.

cnap: K.713B:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

chnap: K.254B:25 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

chnāp: K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:13 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

cnap 1 (K.713B:3) ~ *chnāp 1* (K.262N:12), ‘one pair of tongs’.¹

chnāp prāk 1 (K.263B:13), ‘one pair of silver tongs’.

chnār /c^hnar/. [Cf. pre-A. *cnar*; mod. ចំណារ *camṅār* /cam^hnar/ “*n.* fence, boundary; marker, stake; *n.* inscription, engraving; character, marking”; ifx /-n-/ + *cār* /car/]. 1. (Conjecturally) *n.* Any instrument for incising a line: stylus, graving tool (burin), cutter. 2. *v.tr.* To incise with such an instrument: engrave, inscribe, cut.²

K.238B:10b (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

svok chnār 1 (K.238B:10b), ‘one engraved tray’.

chnām ~ **chnam**¹ ~ **chnama** /c^hnam/. [Pre-A. *cnam*; mod. ឆ្នាំ *chnām* /c^hnam/ “*n.* year”; ifx /-n-/ + *cām* /cam/].³ *n.* Year. Cf. *saṃvatsara*, *śaka*.

chnama: K.997:1 (A.D. 941, RS III, № 56:109);

chnam: K.933:7 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.100:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214);

chnām: K.99S:12 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.957A:9, B:8 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.659:10 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.831:16 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.257N:6 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.989C:2, 2 bis, 4, 7 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.254B:2 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.413B:11 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.353S:15 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.650A:9, 13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.697B:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.412:15, 15 bis (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.177:32 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

kalpanā ta dau sap chnam paryyāñ 5 ṅarivar ’antvañ 4 (K.933:7), ‘Allowances for [it] each year: five [measures] of oil, four ’antvañ of palm syrup’.

¹Cf. C I:29, note 4, IV:114, note 9.

²Cf. C VI:122, note 7.

³Perhaps ‘wait, period of waiting’, for ‘season, harvest’.

chnem ~ **chnem** ~ **cnem** /c^hnɣ:m/. †[Mod. ឆ្មើម *chnæm* /c^hna:əm/ “adj. to be basic, fundamental, principal; marvelous, excellent, supreme; outstanding, remarkable; shrewd, clever”; cf. Thai เติม /c^halǝəm/ ‘to add to, increase, extend; to celebrate; to be excellent’;¹ ifx /-n-/ + **cem* /cɣ:m/]. 1. *n.* Increase; excellence.² 2. *n.* Unidentified cult object.

cnem: K.809N:5, 6 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

chnem: K.878:4 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.270S/2°c:14 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.669D:8 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.232S:29 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXXIV:423, C VI:228); K.366C:4 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.832B:37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

chnvat /c^hnu:ət/. †[Mod. ឈ្នួត *jhnwt* /c^hnu:ət/ “*n.* turban, headband; fig. crest, summit; ruler”; ifx /-n-/ + **cvat* /cu:ət/]. *n.* Headcloth, turban.³

K.227:20 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

cāmpa com jum oy chnvat thleñ (K.227:20), ‘The Cham encircled [it = Mount Trayā] in the manner of a turban [and] made their way up [it]’.

chpañ. See *chpāñ*.

chpāñ ~ **chpañ** /c^hɓaŋ/. †[Mod. ច្បាំង *cpāñi* /c^hɓaŋ/ “*v.* to fight, make war, to combat, do battle”; pfx /-c-/ + **pāñ* ~ **pañ* /ɓaŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To defend, protect. 2. *v.intr.* To engage in physical or armed combat: to fight, contend; to join battle. See *campāñ*.

chpañ: K.227:9 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308, XLIV:117);

chpāñ: K.292A:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.466:13, 17 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380E:11 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

stac thleñ chpañ (K.277:9), ‘[His Majesty] was pleased to rise up [and] join battle.’

chpār ~ **chpā** ~ **chpar** ~ **cpār** ~ **cpar** ~ **ypar** /c^hɓa:r/. [Pre-A. *cpar*; mod. ច្បារ *cpār* /c^hɓa:r/ “*n.* vegetable / flower garden, plot, flower bed; orchard; park”; ifx /-ɓ-/ + *cār* /ca:r/]. 1. *n.* A plot in which flowers, vegetables, shrubs or trees are planted in ordered rows: garden, orchard, plantation. 2. *n.* An expanse of enclosed, landscaped ground with cultivated trees, shrubs and flowers, for the enjoyment of royalty or nobility: pleasure-ground, pleasance, park. See *campār*.

ypar: K.153:6 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204);

cpar: K.324B:33 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.713:31 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.809N:8, 19 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.255:25 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379);

cpār: **cpār**: K.324A:44 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.258B:63 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

chpar: K.184:8 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13); K.682A:8 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.237:15 (A.D. 1067, C VI:203); K.258A:37 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.241N:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77); K.412:15, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XIX:10);

chpā: K.879:7, 35 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.254D:29 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

chpār: K.99S:27, N:16 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:19 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.168:12 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.257S:21 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.178:4 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.158C:1 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.88:7 (A.D. 1003?, C VII:30); K.814E:3, 3 bis, 16 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.843C:28 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.230C:21, 27, 27 bis, 28, D:2, 9

¹Haas, 133b.

²All occurrences are for *tai cnem* ~ *chnem* except K.366C:4

³Cf. BEFEO, XXIX:313, note 7.

(A.D. 1026, C VI:241); **K.258A:49** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.249:17** (A.D. 1109, C III:97); **K.205:19** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:3); **K.208:44, 54** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); **K.276:21** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); **K.277N:19** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **K.260N:8** (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171).

'*nak chpar* (K.258A:37), 'gardeners, grounds-keepers'.

cmām cpar si kanleñ (K.809N:8), 'park keeper: si Kanleñ'.

chpū. See *spū*.

chpoñ ~ **cpoñ** /^hɓɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *cpoñ*; mod. ឡង់ *cpañ* /^hɓɔ:ŋ/ "adj. to be older, senior, chief, superior; eldest; to take precedence; *n.* oldest child in a family"; pfx /c-/ + **poñ* /ɓɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Older or oldest child. 2. *v.st.* To be older (elder), senior.

cpoñ: **K.124:4** (A.D. 803, C III:170); **K.809N:29** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.713:4, 12, 24** (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.91B:25** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

chpoñ: **K.291N:21, 23** (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.184:8** (A.D. 921, *BEFEO*, XXXI:13); **K.269:4** (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.270S/2°c:12, 14, N:15, 18, 22** (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.271:3, 6** (A.D. 921, C IV:75); **K.682A:8** (A.D. 921, C I:50); **K.605:10** (A.D. 923, C IV:77); **K.99S:18, N:11, 24** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.157D:23** (A.D. 953, C VI:123); **K.241S:4** (A.D. 966, C III:77); **K.262N:25, 31** (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.669C:40, 42, D:22, 24** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.343N/III:24, 33** (A.D. 974, C VI:156); **K.214B:15** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.105:25, 25 bis** (A.D. 987, C VI:183); **K.352S:32, N:4** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.650A:26** (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); **K.376:12** (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

***chmat** ~ ***chmāt** /^hmat/. [Mod. ឡាត់ *chmāt* /^hmat/ "n. milch cow; *n.* reddish brown cow";¹ pfx /c-/ + **mat* ~ **māt* /mat/; cf. Old Mon *cmāt* /cmət/ 'to be true'²]. *v.st.* To be uncastrated. See *canmat*.

chmap¹ /^hmɔ:p/. [Pre-A. *cmāp*; mod. ឡូ *chmap* /^hmɔ:p/ "n. midwife"; ifx /-m-/ + **cap* /cɔ:p/]. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Midwife, accoucheuse.³

K.415:8 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

... *mahānasa candravāra 1 chmap ge devadāsa* □ *ma tai padmāpati 1* ... (K.415:8-9),
'kitchener: Candravāsa; midwife for slaves of the □ *ma, tai* Padmāpati; ... '.

chmap². See *chmāp*.

chmar. See *chmār*.

chmāc /^hmac/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.⁴

K.206:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

¹Cf. *kapila*. The shift of sex is unexplained.

²Shorto, 111.

³The form, transcribed *ch[ma]p* (C V:86), is rendered 'garden' (C V:87), but explained as "Littéralement « celui qui attrape » (de *cap* «saisir, attraper»)»" (C V:87, note 4). The existence of modern *chmap* justifies the analysis but not the gloss. Distinguish *chmāp*.

⁴Pou, 177b, 513a, suggests a relationship with *smac* /smac/ 'the shrub *Syzygium zeylanicum* (Myrtaceae)', mod. ឡង់ *smāc* /smac/.

chmāp ~ **chmap**² /c^hmap/. [Ifx /-m-/ + cāp /cap/]. 1. *n.* That which takes or holds: receptacle, container. 2. *n.* One who grips or manipulates: holder (of bells, gongs). Distinguish *chmap*¹.

chmap: K.324A:21, B:9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

chmāp: K.270S/2°c:13 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.194A:48, B:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

chmap cheñ (K.324A:21, B:9) ~ *chmāp cheñ* (K.270S/2°c:13), ‘cymbal (bell, chime, gong) player’.

chmāp vriya (K.194B:7), ‘container for arranged flowers’.

chmār ~ **chmar** /c^hmar/. [Pre-Angkorian *cmār*; mod. 𑄎𑄓𑄑 *chmār* /c^hmar/ “*adj.* to be fine, thin, very slender; sharp (of a voice); insignificant”; analysis in doubt]. 1. *v.st.* To be small, little. 2. *n.* Little person: child. Cf. *ruñ*.

chmar: K.470:27 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

chmār: K.348:25, 29 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.262N:10, 12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:8, 9, 11 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.207:56 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.844:14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.350N:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

phsaṃ stripuruṣa ruñ chmar tap piy (K.470:27), ‘Total females and males, adults [and] children: thirteen’.

chmām ~ **chmāmm** ~ **chmaṃ** ~ **cmām** /c^hmam/. [Pre-A. *cmam* ~ *cmām*; mod. 𑄎𑄓𑄑𑄓 *chmām* /c^hmam/ “*n.* guard, guardian, watchman”; ifx /-m-/ + cām /cam/]. *n.* Guard, keeper, watchman. See *lmām*.

cmām: K.809N:8, 19 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.324A:24, 24 bis, 29, 31, 32, B:12, 13, 17, 17 bis, 19, 21, 24, 36 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

chmaṃ: K.523B:24 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

chmāmm: K.570:44 (A.D. 969, C I:144);

chmām: K.324A:28 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.270S/2°c:17, 19, 19 bis (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.99S:27, N:16 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.425:8 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.262S:28, 42 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.257N:36, S:20, 33, 35, 44 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158A:3, B:15, 20, 24 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.814B:40 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.206:34 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.391W:20 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.523B:16 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.71:14, 16 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.580:24 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:154); K.684:17, 17 bis (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106); K.224B:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48).

cmām kanloñ (K.324A:29, B:17), ‘keeper of the sanctuary’.

cmām cpār (K.809N:8, 19; K.324B:33) ~ *cmām cpār* ... (K.324A:44) ‘plantation guard, park keeper, garden watchman’.

cmām tpał ... (K.324A:47, B:36), ‘keeper of the herd, herdsman: ...’.

cmām dvār (K.324A:31, B:19), ‘door keeper’.

cmām pjuḥ (K.324A:24, B:12), ‘keeper of service, duty guard’.

cmām mās prak (K.324A:24, B:13), ‘keeper of gold [and] silver’.

chmām vraḥ vleñ (K.324A:28, B:17), ‘keeper of the sacred fire’.

cmām śālā (K.324A:32-3, B:21), ‘Śālā keeper’.

cmām hajaya (K.324A:36-7, B:24-5), ‘house-keepers’, followed by four and six names respectively.

chmyāt ~ **cmyat** /c^hmi:ət/. †[Pfx /c-/ + *myāt* ~ *myat* /mi:ət/]. *n.* One given to dashing off or running away.

cmyat: K.713:9, 11 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

chmyāt: K.832:35 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

chmvañ. See **jhmvañ*.

chlañ. See *chlori*.

chlāk ~ chlak /c^hlak/. †[Mod. ឆ្លាក់ *chlāk* /c^hlak/ “v. to carve, sculpt; to engrave”; pfx /c-/ + *lāk ~ *lak /lak/]. *v.tr.* To incise, engrave, carve, chisel, chase. See *caṃlāk*.

chlak: K.296:3 (A.D. 1278-1477, *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208).

chlāk: K.397:11 (A.D. 1112, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, №61:131); K.194B:2 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.297:3 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* IV:235).

... *pre braḥ mahīdhara nā rājasilpi punaḥ chlak phen* ... (K.296:3), ‘... he bade the holy Mahīdhara, assigned to the royal artisans, to re-engrave the slab ...’.

... *hemavitāna ti chlāk padma tāṃ sarvvaratna* ... (K.194B:2), ‘... a gold canopy graven with lotuses [and] set with all kinds of jewels ...’.

chlū ~ chlu /c^hlu: > c^hlu:w/. [Pre-A. *clau* ~ *clauhv* ~ *clov*; mod. ឆ្លូវ *chlūv* /c^hlū:v/ “n. year of the Ox ...”; cf. Old Mon *jlow* /jlow/ ‘ox, bull, cow, cattle¹’]. *n.* The second year of the duodenary cycle: the Bull (Ox). See *caṃlau*, **jūt*.

chlu: K.413B:11 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

chlū: K.997:1 (A.D. 941?, *RS* III, № 56:109).

***chlek.** See *chlyak* ~ **chlyāk*.

chley /c^hlɛ:y/. †[Mod. ឆ្លើយ *chlœy* /c^hlɛ:əy/ “v. to answer, reply; to reverberate, resound; (*arch.* & *leg.*) to state, declare”; pfx /c-/ + *ley* /lɛ:y/]. *v.tr.* To answer, respond, reply.

K.231A:8 (A.D. 958/67, *C* III:72); K.262S:23 (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108); K.257N:21 (A.D. 994, *C* IV:140).

... *chley ’artha pi rat* ... (K.231A:8), ‘... stated why [he] had run away ...’.

vāp dharmma chley man sre neḥ ’āy taṃpol ... (K.262S:23), ‘The *vāp* Dharma replied that this field at *Taṃpol* ...’.

chlok /c^hlɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *clok*; mod. ឆ្លក់ *chlak* /c^hlɔ:k/ “n. weasel”,² analysis undetermined]. *n.* A small member of the Mustelidæ, probably *Martes flavigula* or the yellow-throated marten.

K.256E/2^o:12 (A.D. 979, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379), hapax.

chloñ ~ chloññ ~ chlañ /c^hlɔ:ŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *clon*; mod. ឆ្លង *chlañ* /c^hlɔ:ŋ/ “v. to cross, move across / through (*by land, water, or air*); to spread (*of a disease*); to communicate, transmit; to copy; v. to intersect; v. to celebrate; dedicate; inaugurate”; pfx /c-/ + *loñ ~ *lañ /lɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To pass from one side to the other, cross, pass, traverse. 2. *v.tr.* To carry across, pass on (*to*), transmit, communicate; to bring into effect (*through religious or magical means*). 3. *v.tr.* To mark the beginning of, to celebrate (*the New Year*), inaugurate; to consecrate, dedicate. Cf. **slañ*. See *canloñ*. ▶

¹Shorto, 130.

²VK, I:238a: ‘A species of animal of the *skār* /ska:r/ (weasel) family’; Guesdon, I:497b: ‘belette’ (weasel); Gaudes, I:332: ‘eine Marderart’ (= sp. of marten); Gorgoniev, 221b: ‘ласка’ (= weasel).

chlañ: K.206:42 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.194:6 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.229:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.703A/II:4 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № 20:25).

chloññ: K.349:11 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.56C:28 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

chloñ: K.878:2 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.349:29 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.239S:22 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.774B:10 (A.D. 995, C IV:64); K.158B:15 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.933:19 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.235D:62 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:29, 34 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.397:5, 9 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.413A:24, B:31, 51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.56C:37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.420:8, 10, 13, 26 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.521S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.760:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.144:4 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101); K.144:4 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... *lok řs jā phlu chloñ* (K.618:45), ‘... excavated a foundation into a passable road’.

riy phdai karom toy dakřina noñ chloñ yok ti jau ta vāp mit ... (K.349:28-9), ‘The land to the south of it which passed into [his] possession was acquired from the vāp Mit ...’.

nu chloñ it pi ... (K.239S:22), ‘On this date [certain brāhmaṇa] dedicated bricks for the purpose of ...’

... *dakřinā mratāñ khloñ rudra nā chloñ prāsāda vrañ kamrateñ ’añ řri yaśodharavřsadhvaja* (K.878:2-3), ‘... a fee to the lord *khloñ* Rudra on dedicating the *prāsāda* of My Holy High Lord Śrī Yaśodharavřsadhvaja’.

chloñ ~ **cloñ** /c^hlo:ŋ/. †[Pfx /c-/ + loñ /lo:ŋ/, as below]. *n.* Title of an unidentified rank or function.¹

cloñ: K.1151A:9, 10, B:1, 2 (A.D. 941, NIC II/III:109).

chloñ: K.99S:5, 12, N:1 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238B:12 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.239N:1, 3 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.125:10 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.989A:10, 11, 11 *bis*, 12, 12 *bis*, 12 *ter*, 13, 15, 16, 21, 21 *bis*, 21 *ter*, 21 *quater*, 22, 26, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.572A:11, B:9 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.843A:35, B:10, 19, 28, C:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:77, 78, 78 *bis*, 79, 81, 84, 86, 91, 95, 95 *bis*, 95 *ter* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:556); K.56A:31, 31 *bis*, B:29, 30, 31, 31 *bis*, D:30, 34, 37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.100:2 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.412:4 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.760:18, 19 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.91B:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

chlyak ~ ***chlyāk** /c^hli:ək/ ~ ***chlek** /c^hle:k/. [Mod. ស្លៀក *sliak* /sli:ək/ ‘v. to put on / wear clothing around the waist and below the navel (e.g., *skirts, trousers, but not belts*)’; pfx /c-/ + **lyak* ~ **lyāk* /li:ək/ ~ **lek* /le:k/]. 1. *v.tr.* To cover (*over*), hide, conceal; to clothe. 2. *v.tr.* To clothe the lower body; to put on or wear the lower garment.² See *canlyak*.

K.153:9 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.258B:44 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194:32 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

... *vat khlañ pratigraha cok chlyak khāl māś* (K.194:32), ‘... *vat*, ewers, cuspidors, lidded cups, golden bowls’.

canlyak chlyak (K.153:9-10), ‘cloth for wearing, cloth for the lower garment’.

chvañ ~ **chvāñ** /c^hwaŋ/ (?). †[Pfx /c-/ + vāñ ~ vañ /waŋ/, but meaning undetermined]. Unidentified.

chvāñ: K.292/II*, D:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

chvañ: K.205:22 (A.D. 1036, C III:3).

¹The co-occurrence of *khloñ* and *cloñ* in K.1151A:9 is a good indication that *chloñ* ~ *cloñ* is a distinct title. Within Angkorian the term has a range of only 120 years.

²Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:147, note 1.

chvat ~ **chvatt**. See *chvāt*.

***chvar** ~ ***chvār** /chu:ər/. [Mod. **chūr* /cho:r/; pfx /c-/ + **hvar* ~ **hvār* /hu:ər/]. *v.intr.* (Conjecturally) to drain (off). See *canhvar*.

chvāk /c^hwak/. †[Mod. ឆ្នាក់ *chvāk* /c^hwak/ ~ ឆ្នាក់ *svāk* /swak/ “*v.* to tie (around, e.g. with a cord), make a knot; *n.* magical attraction (e.g., of an elephant hunter’s lariat for an elephant)”; pfx /c-/ + **vāk* /wak/]. 1. *v.tr.* To tie, bind, fetter. 2. *v.tr.* To restrain, confine.¹

K.1198A:35 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

vrah sabbā pre chvāk vāp jū pi nu nūṇṇaya (K.1198A:35), ‘The royal court ordered [them] to confine the *vāp* Jū pending sentence’.

chvāñ. See *chvañ*.

chvāt ~ **chvātt** ~ **chvat** ~ **chvatt** /c^hwat/. [Pre-A. *chvātt*; mod. ឆ្នាត់ *chvāt* /c^hwat/ ‘to move in all directions’,² in *chvāt* *chvial* “(of a flock of birds) to circle around” and *chvāt* *chvēñ* “darting in and out”; pfx /c-/ + *vāt* ~ *vat* /wat/; cf. Thai ฉวัด(เฉวียน) /c^hawət/ ‘to wheel, circle; to dart in and out’³]. 1. *v.intr.* To move in a circle: to circle, wheel. 2. *v.tr.* To measure (*the circumference of*); to fix the boundaries of, delimit.

chvatt: K.958:9 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.175E:4 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.814B:22, 25 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.352S:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

chvat: K.344:37 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.697B:19 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.143A:17, D:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

chvātt: K.814B:64 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

chvāt: K.457:6 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:13, APK I:65); K.843A:22, 24 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.373C:35 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279).

... *pre chvāt bhūmisimā sañ gol praśasta pi oy ta vrah kamrateñ ’añ* ... (K.457:6-7), ‘... gave order to fix the limits of the land [and] set up boundary-markers [and] an edict to give [it] to My Holy High Lord ...’.

***chvay** ~ ***chvāy** /chu:əy/. [Pfx /c-/ + **hvay* ~ **hvāy* /hu:əy/]. *v.intr.* To rise as vapor. See *canhvay*.

chvek /c^hwɛ:k/. [Mod. ឆ្នែក *chvēk* /c^hwa:ek/ ‘to branch (out, off), fork, bifurcate’;⁴ pfx /c-/ + **vek* /wɛ:k/]. 1. *n.* Space, interval. 2. *v.st.* To be spaced, separated; (of forest) to be open.

K.421:1, 6 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272).

vrai chvek (K.421:1, 6), ‘open forest, gallery forest’.

¹See NIC II/III:256, note 34.

²Pou, 178b.

³After Haas, 130a, McFarland, 266b, Sethaputra, I:331b.

⁴LKM, 353; not listed by Headley, but note mod. ឆ្នែក *cañvək* /cañ^hwa:ek/ “interval, space; spec. the space between two fingers or toes”.

chveñ /c^hwe:ŋ/ ~ **chvyañ** /c^hwi:əŋ/. †[Mod. **ឆ្នើម** *chveñ* /c^hwe:ŋ/ “*adj.* left (*side*), left-handed; incorrect, unconventional, eccentric”; pfx /c-/ + *veñ* /we:ŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be situated on the far or off side: to be on the left side or hand. 2. *adv.* On the left (*side, hand*). 3. *n.* Left (*side, hand*). Cf. *staṃ*.

chvyañ: K.827:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:119, *APK* I:365);

chveñ: K.621:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:109, *APK* I:355).

chvyañ. See *chveñ*.

ch'in ~ **cha'in** ~ **chi'in** /c^hʔin/. †[Mod. **ឆ្អិន** *ch'in* /c^hʔɪn/ “*adj.* to be cooked; *fig.* mature; experienced, well-versed (*in a field of knowledge*); *adj.* to be bright (*red*); *adj.* to be pure / without impurities (*esp. of gold*)”; pfx /c-/ + *in* /ʔin/]. 1. *v.st.* To be cooked. 2. *v.st.* To be used for cooking. See *caṃ'in*.

chi'in: K.353N:55 (A.D. 1046, *C* V:133);

cha'in: K.200B:2, 12 (A.D. 1145, *C* VI:312); K.754B:27 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282); K.956:56 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128);

ch'in: K.200B:2, 12 (A.D. 1145, *C* VI:312); K.754B:27 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282); K.956:56 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128).

... *rañko je mvāy chi'in sañkrānta* ... (K.353N:59), ‘... one *je* of milled rice cooked for the New Year ...’.

thās cha'in (K.754B:27), ‘cooking-pot’.

j

***jak** ~ **jakk** ~ **jākk** /jak/. [Mod. **ជាក់** *jā'k* /ceək/ “*adj.* to be certain, clear, sure, obvious; true; exact, accurate”. *v.st.* To be certain, sure, worthy of confidence, dependable, beyond doubt or dispute; to be clear, distinct, definite.¹ See *sañjak*.

jākk: K.413B:36 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, XVII.2:12; *RS* I, № IV:95; *JSS*, 61.1:134);

jakk: K.413B:36 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:344).

rūv noh jakk (K.413B:36), ‘thus in fact, just as given’.²

jagat ~ **jagatt** ~ **jagad** ~ **jāgāt** ~ **jgat** /jɔ'gɔ:t/. †[Cf. mod. **តាត** *gā't* /koət/ “*pron.* he / him / his, she / her; they / them / their (*formal / polite 3rd person pronoun*); you / your (*intimate*)”;³ Skt *jagat* ‘people, mankind; (this) world, earth; the worlds, the universe; earth, ground’]. 1. *n.* World, universe, cosmos. 2. *n.* People.⁴ ▶

¹Cf. *BEFEO*, XVII.2:16, note 3, and Lexique at page 20.

²See *BEFEO*, LXV:353, note 1.

³For the semantic development cf. mod. pronominal **លោក** *lok* /lo:k/, < *loka* ‘world’.

⁴Cf. *NIC* II/III:223, note 17.

jgat: K.344:27, 28 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.374:8 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.554:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:14); K.850:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); K.963:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C VII:148); **jāgāt**: K.235C:83 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **jagad**: K.391W:24 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **jagatt**: K.158C:2 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.205:17 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.380E:21, 26, W:33 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.195/3':17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); Ka.87:23 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).¹

jagat: passim, 411 occurrences.

kaṃmrateñ jagat, 'the High Lord of the World', passim, 396 occurrences.

kaṃmrateñ 'añ jagat, 'My High Lord of the World'.²

kaṃsteñ jagat piñ thmo (K.56B:34), 'the *kaṃsteñ* of the world of Piñ Thmo'.

hai ta jā 'āśraya ta jagat phon ○ (K.484:4-5), 'O [thou] who art the refuge of mankind!'

... *pamre ta kaṃmrateñ jagad devāśrama* ... (K.391W:23-4), '... to serve the High Lord of the World of the *devāśrama*'.

jagati ~ **jagatiya** /jəgɔ'di:/. †[Skt *jagati* 'the site of a house', fem. of *jagat*]. *n.* The stone or brick foundation of a permanent building.

jagatiya: K.175N:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173);

jagati: K.238A:10 (A.D. 949, C VI:119).

jagara ~ **jagāra** ~ **jagar** /jə'gɔ:r/ (?). †[Cf. Skt *jagara* ~ *jāgara* 'armour']. *n.* Armor, piece of armor; cuirass.

jagar: K.947A:18, 18 bis (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

jagāra: Ka.87 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219);³ K.1198B:35 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

jagara: K.1198B:34, 34 bis (*id.*).

jagar prak | liñ 8 pāda || siñ || jagar prak | liñ 8 pāda || (K.947A:18), '1 silver breastplate weighing 8 *liñ* 2 *pāda* 2 *siñ*; 1 silver breastplate weighing 8 *liñ* 2 *pāda*'.

***jañ** ~ **joñ**¹ /jɔŋ/. [Cf. mod. ជ័រ *ja'n* /cɔəŋ/ "v. to pierce through, skewer, stab, puncture, perforate; to impale; *n.* noose; loop, snare (*esp. for birds*) ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To pierce, skewer, impale. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To snare. See *jnañ*.

joñ: K.425:2 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.570:45 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.221S:10 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.260S/2':12 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171).

jañgha /jaŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ជ័រ *jañgh* /cɔəŋ/ "n. lower part of the leg (*roy.*)"; Skt *jañgha* ~ *jañghā* 'shank (*from the ankle to the knee*); part of a bedstead or carriage']. *n.* Lower leg, shank; (*presumably*) the shins or shanks of an image. See *sthāvarajañgha*.

K.136:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284), hapax.

... *cancyan mās snāp vraḥ jañgha liñ 5* ... (K.136:15), '... a gold ring; greaves for the holy shanks [weighing] five *liñ* ... '.

jañjyañ. See *janjyañ*.

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²The addition of *'añ* and use of *kaṃsteñ* may be inadvertences of the lapicide.

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964). Cf. NIC II/III:221, note 1.

jana /jɔ:n/. [Pre-A. *jana*; mod. **𑂦𑂰𑂩** *jan* /cɔən/ “n. people, person, human being”; Skt *jana* ‘creature, living being; man, person; people, subjects; a common person, one of the people’]. 1. n. People, esp. the common people, commoners, subjects. 2. n. Person, man. Cf. *bahijana*, *mahājana*, *śiṣṭajana*, *sajanālaiya*, *sajjana*, *samādijana*, *sādhujana*, *sādhusajjana*, *sāmānyajana*, *strijana*.

K.89:6 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); **K.205:16** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.413A:16** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.697B:26** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); **K.144:10** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101).

janaka /jə'nɔ:k/. †[Mod. **𑂦𑂰𑂩𑂰** *janak* /cə'nɔk ~ ceə'nuək/ “n. father”; Skt *janaka* ‘progenitor, father’]. n. Father.

K.249:8 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); **K.453A:11** (A.D. 1206, C III:116); **K.413A:9**, **C:47** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.462C7:2** (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:107, *APK* I:353); **K.626:4** (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:43, *APK* I:358).

... *snoñ braḥ janaka braḥ jī viñ rvat* (K.413A:9), ‘... as the new successor to [his] royal father [and his] royal grandfather’.

janakule /jɔnəkʉ'lɣ:/. †[Skt **janakula* ‘group or family of people’, < *jana*, + *kula*]. n. Family members, family.

K.814W/2:62 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404), hapax.

janagaṇa /jɔnə'gɔ:n/. †[Skt **janagaṇa*, < *jana*, + *gaṇa*]. n. The multitude of living beings: people collectively, mankind.

K.413C:10, **D:4**, **10**, *garbled* (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

gvar pi janagaṇa phoñ byāyām □ □ □ □ (K.413B:10), ‘It behooves all mankind to strive to □ □ □ □’.

jananī ~ **janani** ~ **janaṇiy** /jɔnə'ni:/. †[Mod. **𑂦𑂰𑂩𑂰𑂩** *jananī* /cɔnə'ni:/ “n. mother (*roy.*)”]; Skt *jananī* ‘mother, queen-mother’, fem. of *janana*. 1. n. Mother, esp. queen-mother. 2. n. Female forebear, ancestress.

janaṇiy: **K.720C:21** (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

janani: **K.125:8** (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140);

janani: **K.453A:11** (A.D. 1206, C III:116); **K.626:4** (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:112); **K.907B:2** (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLVII:107).

neḥ kaṃmraten' añ ta pvan gi vrah janani kaṃmraten' añ (K.125:8), ‘These four My High Ladies were the holy forebears of My Holy High Lord’.

janeka /jɔ'ne:k/ (?). †[Skt **janaika* (?), ‘lone (one and only) person, first of men’, < *jana*, + *eka* ‘one’]. n. Unidentified toponym.

K.206:8 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

janjyañ ~ **jañjyañ** /jəŋ'ji:əŋ/. †[Pfx /r-/ ‘reduplication’, + *jyañ*¹]. n. Unidentified unit of weight.

jañjyañ: **K.263D:14** (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

janjyañ: **K.234:16** (A.D. 1007, C VI:234).

¹The dental and velar nasals of the pre-syllable are unexpected; no **jañjyañ* is attested.

janma /jan'ma:/. †[Skt, nom. sg. of *janman* 'life, existence; birth, rebirth; living being, creature, man']. *n.* Existence, life, lifepan.

K.125:7 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C III:63).

neh syaṅ rājakula vrah pāda parameśvara dau paṅmre cap janma ta kaṅmraten jagat śaṅmbhupura (K.125:6-7), 'These are royal kinsmen of His Majesty Parameśvara who went out to serve [and] devote [their] lives to the High Lord of the World in Śambhupura'.

jamro /jəm'ro:/. (?). [Unidentified]. *n.* Toponym.

K.571:1 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74,¹ NIC II:109, II/III:111), hapax.

vrah 'anrāy jamro (K.571:1), 'the holy parish of Jamro'.

jamvudvipa /jəmwu'dwi:p/. †[Mod. ជម្ពូធិប *jambūdvīp* /compu'twi:p/ "n. Jambūdvīpa (continent of rose-apple trees, the central continent of the seven continents surrounding Mount Meru); ancient name for a country in southern India"; Skt *jambudvīpa* 'the central of the 7 continents surrounding mount Meru', with Buddhists = the Indian subcontinent]. *n.* India.

K.177:45 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37), hapax.

sarac sthāpanā brah śrī ratnadhātu phoṅ praluṅ jamvudvipa ... (K.177:42-5), 'This done, [they] established most holy jewel-relics through the length and breadth of India ...'.

***jamvulī** ~ **jaṅmvulī** /jamwoli:/. [Pre-A. *jaṅvulī*; Skt *jambulī*, fem. of *jambula* ~ *jambūla* 'Pandanus odoratissimus' or 'Eugenia Jambolana']. *n.* The edible fruit (hence fem.) of *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels (Myrtaceae), also known as *Eugenia Jambolana* Lam. and *Myrtus cumini* L.²

K.99S:31 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

jamvū /jəm'wu:/. †[Mod. ជម្ពូ *jambū* /compu:/ "n. the rose-apple tree (*Syzygium Jambos*) ..."; Skt *jambu* ~ *jambū* 'the rose apple tree (*Eugenia Jambolana*)³ or another species); name of a river fed by juice of the fruit of an immense *jambu* tree growing on mount Meru', and = *jambudvīpa*]. 1. *n.* The rose-apple tree, *Syzygium Jambos* (L.) Alston, = *Eugenia Jambos* L. (Myrtaceae).⁴ 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.175N:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173), hapax.

jaya ~ **jai** /jɔy/. [Pre-A. *jay*; mod. ជ័យ ~ ជយ *jāy* ~ *jay* /cɔy/ "n. victory; prayer for victory"; Skt *jaya* 'conquest, victory, triumph' and 'conquering, winning']. 1. *n.* Victory. 2. *n.* Victor. 3. *interj.* Victory! See *devārīñjaya*, *sarvvañjaya*.

jai: K.56C:30 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.34:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

jaya: K.270S:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68; AIC, I:315); K.270N:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:70); K.444A:1 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.393N:3, 5 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.143A:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.298:12, 26 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

svasti jaya (K.270S/2':3, N/1':1; K.271:1; K.444A:1; K.143A:1), 'Well-being! Victory!'

¹The text reads *namro*.

²Martin, 111; Pou, 181b.

³Likewise in RD&S, 279a.

⁴Martin, 112; Pou et Martin, 22 (item 42); Pou, 182a. Dastur, 200 (item 242), states that the tree sacred to Hindus and Buddhists is the black (or Java) plum, *Syzygium cumini* (L.) Skeels = *Eugenia jambolana* Lamk., for which see Martin, 111, and cf. *jamvulī* above.

jayataraṅga ~ **jaitaraṅga** /jɔytə'raŋ/. †[Skt **jayataraṅga*, < *jaya*, + *taraṅga*]. *n.* Toponym.

jaitaraṅga: K.56C:30 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

jayataraṅga: K.760:27, 27 bis (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

jayendranagari /jɔyendrənəgə'ri:/. †[Skt **jayendranagari* 'royal city of conquering Indra (or victorious king)', < *jayendra* 'conquering Indra, victorious king' (*jaya*, + *indra*), + *nagari* = *nagara*]. *n.* Toponym.¹

K.1198A:1 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

***jar** /jɔ:r/. [Cf. mod. ជ័រ *jar* /cɔ:r/ "n. lace; open work design", also 'stripe, streak, ornamental line or streak'²]. *v.st.* To be straight. See *jhar*.

jarā /jə'ra:/. †[Mod. ជ័រ *jarā* /ceə'ri:ə/ "adj. to be aged, old; to be senile, decrepit; *n.* old age, senility (formal)"; Skt *jarā* 'the process of becoming old, old age']. *n.* Old age.

K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

jaroy /jɔ:ɔy/. †[Mod. ជ្រោយ *jroy* /cro:y/ "n. peninsula, cape, promontory, headland"; pfx /j-/ + **roy*² /ro:y/]. 1. *n.* Point, tip, spur. 2. *n.* Point, promontory, peninsula.

K.212C:1 (A.D. 978, C III:29); K.693A:17 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.216N/2':16 (A.D. 1007, C III:40); K.342W:14 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.221N:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.207:53 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.218N:9, 11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.222:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

lo jaroy siṅha vyar (K.342W:14), 'two pointed (?) *lo* [in the form of a] lion'.

jarjor /jə'rjɔ:r/. †[Either a metathesis of **jarjor* /jɔ'rjɔ:r/ or pfx /R-/ 'reduplication' + **jor* /jɔ:r/ with vowel neutralization]. Unidentified toponym.

K.175N:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173), hapax.

jala /ja:l/. †[Skt *jāla* 'net (for catching birds, fish, &c.); net, snare; hairnet; cobweb; any reticulated or woven texture: wire-net, mail coat, wire-helmet; lattice']. 1. *n.* Net, network. 2. *n.* Net (as a type of fabric).³

K.99S:9 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

jala śvetavastra yugala 2 (K.99S:9-10), 'two pairs of net for white vestments'.

***jal¹** /jɔ:l/. [Mod. ជ័រ *ja'l* /cɔəl/ "v. to collide, hit; to bump (*into*), butt; to fight one another; to peck (*of birds*) ..."]. *v.tr.* To hit, strike; to fight. See *phjal*.

***jal²** /jɔ:l/. [Mod. ជ័រ *ja'l* /cɔəl/ 'to plait' and ជ័រ *jul* /cɔ:l/ 'to plait, braid']. *v.tr.* To plait, braid. Cf. *jmal*.

jalavimāna /jɔləwɪ'ma:n/. †[Skt **jalavimāna*, < *jala* 'water', + *vimāna*]. *n.* Water-palace: a residence, mansion or temple located in a body of water.

K.412:15 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29), hapax.

¹Pou, NIC II/III:252, note 1, believes the name may refer to a monument or temple. To this it can only be objected that Skt *nagara* has the narrow sense of 'town, city'.

²LKM, 72.

³Cf. C VI:112, note 1.

javā ~ **java** /jə'wa:/. †[Local Prākṛta *javā, < Old Javanese or Old Malay *jawa*]. *n.* Java, with or without Sumatra; Śrī Vijaya.

java: K.366B:14 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

javā: K.165N:38 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.235C:61, 72 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.956:16 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.947A:26 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

man vraḥ pāda parameśvara mok 'amvi javā ... (K.235C:61), 'When His Majesty Parameśvara came from Java ...'.

... pi vraḥ pāda parameśvara 'aṅjeñ thve vidhi leha leñ kaṃ pi kamvujadeśa neḥ 'āyatta ta javā ley ... (K.235C:71-2), '... because His Majesty Parameśvara had invited [him] to perform a sublime rite which would let this Kambujadeśa not be subject to Java any longer ...'.

... pandval ta mratāñ śrī prathivinarendra pre thve kālyanasiddhi leñ vvaṃ 'aṃpān vraḥ kamvujadeśa pi javā cāp ley ... (K.956:15-6), '... appointed the lord Śrī Prthivinarendra to perform a *kalyāṇasiddhi* to keep the holy land of the Kambuja from being held by Java any longer ...'.

taṃve javā (K.947A:26), '(of) Malay or Javanese workmanship'.

javānātala. See **jīvanātala*.

javanikā /jəwəni'ka:/. †[Skt *javanikā* 'curtain, screen']. *n.* A type of screen or curtain; hanging.

K.754B:21 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.413B:25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91).

jaṃ /jəm/ (?). †[Cf. mod. *ជុំ* *juṃ* /cəm/ "n. round, turn, circuit, lap, orbit, revolution ..."]. *n.* Unidentified:¹ perhaps a unit of land measurement, perhaps a numeral classifier for ricefields.

K.754B:13 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

sre kamrateñ 'aṅ ta siñ pratipakṣa jaṃ praṃ piy kaṃluṅ sruk śrī śrindraratnagrāma (K.754B:12-3), 'Riceland for My High Lords in residence each fortnight: eight *jaṃ* within the *sruk* of Śrī Śrindraratnagrāma'.

jaṃnat. Lapidice's error or misreading of *jaṃnvan* (K.538A:6).

jaṃnā /jəm'na:/. †[Mod. *ជំនា* *jaṃnā* /cəm'ni:ə/ "n. prosperity, well-being"; ifx /-əmn-/ + *jā* /ja:/. 1. *n.* The state of being well, well-off, in good circumstances: well-being. 2. *n.* That which is good or beneficial: good, benefit, boon, gain. 3. *n.* That which is of (great) worth, desirable: bounty, largess; liberality, munificence.

K.393N:1 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63), hapax.

dep mān prasāda karuṇā oy jaṃnā ta dai ti ... (K.393N:1), 'Then there were gifts from His Majesty, who gave other largess ...'.

jaṃnum /jəm'nəm/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *juṃ* /jəm/]. 1. *n.* The act or fact of coming together. 2. *v.intr.* To come together, gather, rally.

K.1198B:19 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:243, GG fichier).

¹BEFEO, XXXVI:19, note 13: "Mesure (de superficie ?) que je n'ai encore jamais rencontrée. Ces 8 *jaṃ* correspondent au 8 *khetta* du pali (st. X)."

jaṃnau ~ **jaṃnauc** /jəm'nɔw/. [Pre-A. *jaṃnāhv* ~ *jaṃnohv* ~ *jaṃnau* ~ *jaṃnauhv*; mod. **ជំនាំ** *jaṃnāv* /cəm'ni:əw/ “*adj.* to be obtainable / buyable; *n.* buying, obtaining; selling”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *jau* /ɔw/]. 1. *n.* The act of acquiring by exchange: buying, purchasing. 2. *n.* That which is bought or sold by exchange: purchase, acquisition. 3. *n.* (= *jnau*) medium of exchange, barter price, value, equivalence. 4. *v.ps.* To be acquired by exchange.

jaṃnauc:¹ K.397E:3 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131);

jaṃnau: K.383B/1^o:24, 4^o:42 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

... *jvan bhūmi valaya jaṃnauc 'āgneya mat ta haraṇasthāna thmo jyak travāñ ...*

(K.397E:3), ‘... has offered up a piece of enclosed land which [he] had acquired southeast of the entrance into the stone quarry, [and] has dug a reservoir ...’

jaṃnyak /jəm'ni:ək/. †[Mod. **ជំនីក** *jaṃnik* /cəm'ni:k/ “*n.* (act of) digging; hole, pit, excavation; *adj.* to be excavated, dug”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *jyak* /ji:ək/]. 1. *n.* Act of digging, excavating. 2. *n.* Result of digging: excavation, pit, grave. 3. *v.ps.* To be dug (*out*), excavated.

K.873:13 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.262S:34, 37, 39 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.872S:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97).

jaṃnyak khmoc (K.262S:34, 39), ‘pits for the dead, graves; cemetery’.

... ‘*aṃvi thnval jaṃnyak 300 80 caṃñāy* (K.262S:37), ‘... from the bank excavated for a distance of 380 [*hat?*]’.

jaṃnvan ~ **jaṃnvann** ~ **jaṃnvān** ~ **jaṃnnat** /jəm'nu:ən/.² [Pre-A. *jaṃnnon* ~ *jaṃnvor*; mod. **ជំនួន** *jaṃnūn* /cəm'nu:n/ “*n.* present, gift; dowry (*preuptial gifts of man to his prospective bride's family*); offering; offer, presentation”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *jvan* /ju:ən/]. 1. *n.* The act of offering up. 2. *n.* That which is offered up. 3. *v.ps.* To be offered up.

jaṃnvān: K.957A:13 (A.D. 941, C VII:137);

jaṃnvann: K.202:7 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:40);

jaṃnvan: passim, 86 occurrences.

vraḥ jaṃnvan (K.291N:21, 24, 27, 28, 29; K.105/1^o:14), ‘royal offering’ or ‘holy offering’, *i.e.* one made to a divinity.

'nak jaṃnvan (K.809N:29), ‘persons offered up’ or ‘persons [forming part] of the offering, *i.e.* slaves given as part of an endowment’.

khñuṃ vraḥ kamraten 'añ śivaliṅga jaṃnvan kamsteñ śrī narapatīndravarmma (K.221N:1), ‘Slaves of My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* offered up by the *kamsteñ Śrī Narapatīndravarma*’.

sre samarāṇibartta jaṃnvan loñ sugata ... (K.239S:23-4), ‘A ricefield at Samarāṇivārttā, offered up by the *loñ Sugata*, ...’.

jaṃmvali. See **jamvulī*.

jaṃraḥ. See *jaṃrās*.

¹The °c of *jaṃnauc* is a lapicide’s error. Cf. BEFEO, XXIV:351, note 1.

²*Jaṃnnat* is either a lapicide’s error or a misreading (K.538A:6, A.D. 978).

jamrās ~ jamras ~ jamrah /ʒəm'rah/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *jrās ~ *jras ~ *jrah /jrah/]. 1. *n.* Clarification, elucidation; exposition, statement. 2. *n.* Settlement (of case at law), decision, judgment, verdict. 3. *v.cs.* To make clear or distinct, clear up, clarify; to clean (tidy) up, police.

jamrah: K.413/II:23 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

jamras: K.576:1 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXV:307);

jamrās: K.340:5 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.933:30 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47).

... *mān vrah sāsana ruv khñuṃ vrah ta nau nā vargga nu jamrās phoññ 'āy tem* (K.340:4-5), '... there was [issued] a royal directive relating to sanctuary slaves who are assigned to (*nau nā*) chapters under earlier decisions'.

jamrau /ʒəm'rɔw/. †[Mod. ជំរៅ *jamrau* /cəm'rɔw/ "n. depth, draft (of a ship); profundity; v. to delve into"; ifx /-əN-/ + *jrau* /ʒrɔw/]. 1. *n.* Deep place: (conjecturally) gully, ravine, gorge. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) personal name.¹

K.205:17 (A.D. 1036, C III:3), hapax.

kaṃsteñ jamrau śilpi nā kaṃmraten jagatt ○ (K.205:16-7), 'The *kaṃsteñ* Jamrau, artisan at [the sanctuary of] the High Lord of the World'.

jamhvat ~ jamhvatt /ʒəm'hu:ət/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *jhvat /chu:ət/]. *n.* Parcel (of land), plot.²

jamhvatt: K.741:16 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

jamhvat: K.238A:21 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.214B:11, 16 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.741:20 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.843B:4, 6, C:20, 30, 31, 32, D:6, 10 (A.D. 1012, C VII:109); K.933:22, 24, 25 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47); K.212A:6 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.205:4, 23, 24, 25 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.845:7, 8 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); K.938:9 (A.D. 978-1077?, C V:186).

sre dakṣināgneya sthalā lvoḥ dan 'ār jamhvat vyar (K.205:10-1), 'A ricefield on the south and southeast side of the knoll, extending to Dan 'Ār, two parcels'.

... *sre thvvañ tyak ti duñ ta loñ hem stuk cok ti samakṣa nu kule phoñ jamhvat vyar* (K.205:15-7), '... a ricefield to the south, purchased from the loñ Hem of Stuk Cok in the presence of members of [his] family, two parcels.'

sre jeñ vrah tatāka sot jamhvat pramvāy ti pūrvva noḥ ... (K.933B:24-5), 'Another field on the edge of the royal pool, six parcels to the east of it, ...'.

jam'yal /ʒəm'ʔi:əl/. [Pre-A. *jam'el*;³ cf. mod. សំអែល ~ សំឡែល *saṃ'əl* /sam'ʔa:əl/ ~ *saṃ'əl* /sam'ʔe:l/;⁴ ifx /-əN-/ + *j'yal ~ *ja'yal /ʒʔi:əl/]. *n.* One who is fat, pot-bellied, paunchy.

K.713:B:25 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

jah /ʒah/. †[Cf. mod. ជ័រ *jah* /ceəh/ "v. to pour (over), fling, toss / throw out (esp. liquids), splash; to scatter; v. to blow violently (of the wind) ..."]. Unidentified.

K.693A:14, 16 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

¹Presumably a clerical name, 'one who has deep knowledge'.

²At one point Cœdès (C II:206, note 3) took *jamhvat* as an orthographic variant of *caṃhvat*, from *chvat* 'to delimit'. This view was superseded in C III:8, note 1.

³Cf. pre-A. *jani'el* (K.561:30, A.D. 681) which, if not a misreading, may be meant to represent /ʒəm'ʔi:əl/.

⁴Headley, 1358a: "v. to stick the belly out; to have a beer belly ..."

***jah** ~ ***joh** /jɔh/. [Mod. **ଜାହ**: *joh* /cʊəh/ “v. to pick (s.t., e.g. a splinter) out (with a needle) ...; to dig / pry out; to probe for; v. to give a hypodermic injection, vaccinate; to lance (e.g., a boil), to prick”]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) v.tr. To nick, mark, score, blaze. 2. v.tr. To prick, probe. See *jmah*.

***ja’yal**. See **j’yal*.

jā /ja:/. [Pre-A. *jā*; mod. **ଜା** *jā* /ci:ə/ “*equative* v. to be (*equal / equivalent to, the same as*) ... ; *adj.* to be well, healthy; to recover, get better; to have recovered, be healed; *adj.* to be good, proper ... ”]. 1. v.intr. To be worth, equivalent to, the same as; to be (*in the form, manner, condition of*), serve as. 2. v.st. To be good, right, just, proper, suitable, meet, desirable; to be well, well-off, in good circumstances. 3. v.tr. To be worthy or deserving of, to merit. See *jaṃnā, pañjā*.

passim, 307 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.304:5** (A.D. 802/77).

jā pi ..., ‘it is good (right, proper) to ..., = should, ought, must’.

vvaṃ jā pi ... ‘it is not good (right, proper) to ..., = should not, must not, shall not’.

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap vvaṃ jā pi dār panlas ley (K.340:7-8), ‘If any among [us] runs away, goes into hiding, or dies, claiming [their] replacement shall not be permitted’.

daha yeṅ mān ta kapata pi vvaṃ phgat roḥ pratijñā ta roḥ neḥ leṅ yeṅ jā ta

dvātriṃśanaraka ... (K.292A:21-2), ‘If any among us plays false by not keeping to the terms of the aforesaid declaration, let us deserve one of the thirty-two hells ... ’.

jākk. See **jak*.

jāgāt. See *jagat*.

***jān** /ja:ŋ/. Unidentified. See *jnāriṅ*.

jāta /ja:t/. †[Mod. **ଜାତ** *jāt* /ci:ət/ “*adj.* to be born, have come into the world; to be grown, produced; destined for ...”; Skt *jāta* ‘born, brought into existence; arisen, caused, appeared’]. v.ps. To be born, reborn.

K.277S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **K.350N:4** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

... *dau jāta dvātriṃśanaraka yamaloka nu ’yat kālahāna* ○ (K.277S:15-6), ‘... shall go to be reborn ceaselessly in the thirty-two hells [and] the world of Yama’.

man ka slāp ge jāta dvātriṃśanaraka svey yātanā ta nānāprakāra is kalpakoti yugasahasra ○ (K.350N:4-5), ‘When [they] chance to die, they shall be reborn in the thirty-two hells [and] suffer all manner of tortures for a whole *koṭi* of *kalpa* [and] for a thousand *yuga*’.

jāti /ja’di:/. †[Mod. **ଜାତି** *jāti* /ci:ət/ “*n.* race; nationality; nation; *adj.* to be national, ...; *n.* birth, incarnation, rebirth, reincarnation, origin; life, existence; descent, lineage, family ...”; Skt *jāti* ‘birth, production; rebirth’]. 1. *n.* Birth. 2. *n.* Rebirth. See *hinajāti*.

K.144:6 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101), hapax.

kaṃnet jāti (K.144:6), ‘birth and birth, = birth and rebirth (?)’.

jātiphala /jadɪ'phɔ:l/. †[Skt *jātiphala* 'nutmeg', < *jāti* ~ *jati* 'mace, nutmeg', + *phala*]. *n.* Nutmeg.

K.455:2, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79), hapax.

jānuśriy /janu'sri:/. [Skt **januśri* 'splendor of descent', < stem *janus* 'birth, production, descent', + *śri*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.878:13 (A.D. 898, C V:88), hapax.

jānn /jan/. [Pre-A. *jān*; mod. ជាន់ *jā'n* /coən/ "v. to step on, trample on, walk on; ... to pound (*grain in a mortar using a foot-powered pestle*) ...; *n.* floor, story, level, stage, class, status; ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To stand on top of, step or tread on, trample. 2. *v.tr.* To set foot on, walk on or over. See *jnān*.

K.158B:23 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

... *nāṃ raivān pratyaya dau jānn bhūmi neḥ* ○ *sañ gol oy siddhi ta vāp sah* ... (K.158B:22-3), '... took a confidential investigator to walk over this tract, set up boundary-markers, [and] issue title to the *vāp* Sah ...'.

jāpātra /ja'ba:t/. †[Skt **jāpātra*, < *jāpa* 'muttered prayers' (*japa* 'muttering prayers, repeating in a murmuring tone passages from scripture or charms or names of a deity', < √*jaṇ* 'to utter in a low voice'), + *ātra* 'name of different *Sāmans*']. *n.* Recitant priest, one whose office it is to utter *sāman* and the like.¹

K.470:5 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

jār /ja:r/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya*.

K.669C:5, 6, 8, 11, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

... *vñya panlāy 8 ratna ta gī 20 3 snāp jār juṃ snāp praṇāla juṃ snāp vas 2 mātrā* (K.669C:5), '... eight extended flower arrangements [with] twenty-three gemstones on them; an enveloping cover for a *jār*, an enveloping cover for a drain, a serpent cover, [all] as a set'.

... *snāp jār juṃ snāp praṇāla juṃ mātrā 1* ○ (K.669C:6), '... an enveloping cover for a *jār*, an enveloping cover for a drain, as one set'.

... *snāp jār juṃ snāp praṇāka juṃ* ○ (K.669C:8, 12), '... an enveloping cover for a *jār*; an enveloping cover for a drain'.

... *snāp candal 2 snāp jār juṃ snāp praṇāla juṃ* ○ (K.669C:10-1), '... two pedestal covers, an enveloping cover for a *jār*, an enveloping cover for a drain'.

jāv. See *jau*.

jās /ja:h/. †[Mod. ជាន់ *jās* /ci:əh/ "n. k. of agamid lizard (prob. *Acanthosaurus*) about 3 feet long"]. *n.* Unidentified species of lizard.

K.89:25, 25 *bis* (A.D. 1002, C III:164).

jāhnavī ~ **jāhnuvī** /jahnə'wi:/. †[Skt *jāhnavī*, fem. of *jāhnavā*, patronymic from *jāhnu* 'father of the Ganges']. *n.* Personal name.

jāhnuvī: K.989B:15, 15 *bis*, 17 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

jāhnavī: K.376:11 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

ji¹. See *jih*.

¹Cf. C II:188, note 3.

ji² ~ **ji**. See *ji*.

jit /jit/. [Mod. **ଜିତ** *jit* /cit/ “*adj.* to be close, near; tight; close-set; dense, thick; *adv.* closely, tightly”]. 1. *v.st.* To be near, nearby, close. 2. *v.st.* To be close-set, dense, thick.

K.144:10 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34), hapax.

... *taṅhā tarṣṇā phoṇ ta coṇ rum drasum jit* (K.144:10), ‘... the passions that bind [and] coil, [and] are rank [and] close-set’.

jih /jih/ ~ **ji**¹ /ji?/. †[Mod. **ଜି**: *jih* /cih/ “*v.* to ride on; to get in / on (*some means of transportation*); to sit on; ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To straddle, sit astride on. 2. *v.tr.* To mount, get (*up*) on, ride. See **paṃjiḥ*.

ji:¹ **K.843A:31** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

jih: **K.989B:30** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.194:16, 30** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

... *vāyavya ta gi phlu ji ratha* (K.843A:31), ‘... on the northwest [it runs to] the cart-road’, *i.e.* the road on which one rides carts.

dhūli vraḥ pāda kamrateṇ kaṃtvan ’aṅ śrī sūryavarmmadeva vraḥ karuṇāprasāda oy śivikā mukha vas pi jih ... (K.989B:29-30), ‘His Majesty My Holy High Lord of the female line Śrī Sūryavarmadeva, as a royal benefice, gave [him] a serpent-face palanquin to ride in ...’.

jīva ~ **jīva** /ji:p/. [Pre-A. *jīva*; mod. **ଜିବ** *jīb* /ci:p/ “*n.* life, existence”; Skt *jīva* ‘life, existence’]. *n.* Life, existence.²

jīva: **K.291N:23** (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.879:36** (A.D. 1041, C V:235); **K.366A:28** (A.D. 1139, C II:288); **K.350:12** (A.D. 978-1077);

jīva: **K.809N:49** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.713:4** (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.269:5** (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.99N:10** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.669C:45** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.234:6** (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); **K.205:12** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.258B:31** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.383B/III:30** (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.200B:6** (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); **K.352S:30** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

***jīvanatala** ~ **jāvānatala** /jiwənə'dɔ:l/. †[Skt **jīvanatala*, < *jīvana* ‘life, manner of living; means of livelihood’, + *tala*]. *n.* Basis of livelihood, means of support.

K.192:21 (A.D. 956, C VI:128), hapax.

jīvarakṣa /jiwə'rak/. †[Skt **jīvarakṣa* ‘life-protector’, < *jīva*, + *rakṣa*]. *n.* An unidentified piece of armor for the upper body, (*presum.*) corselet, breastplate.

K.669C:7, 11 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

... *śaṅkha 1 cakra 1 jīvarakṣa 1 udaravandha 1 ...* (K.669C:9-10), ‘... one conch; one discus; one *jīvarakṣa*; one bellyband ...’.

juk /juk/. †[Mod. **ଜୁକ** *juk* /cuk/ “*adj.* to be thick, dense, close”]. 1. *v.st.* To be thick, dense, close. 2. *v.st.* To be tangled, confused, clouded, uncertain.

K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101), hapax.

pi bhāba neḥ sot ta yuk jūr ... (K.144:9), ‘Moreover, this uncertain [and] bitter world ...’

¹That *ji* is not a lapicide’s error or misreading is suggested by *paṃji* (perhaps /bəŋʃi?/) in the same text.

²Found only as a personal name.

***jut** /jut/. [Cf. mod. ជូត *jūt* /cut/ “v. to wipe (off), clean (off), dry (with a towel); to dust; to rub, polish”]. *v.tr.* To clean, cleanse. See *pañjut*, **phjut*.

jun. See *jvan*.

juṃ ~ **juṃm** ~ **cuṃ** /juṃ/. [Pre-A. *juṃ*; mod. ជុំ *juṃ* /cum/ “v. to surround, encircle; to assemble, unite, gather (together); n. round, turn, circuit, lap, orbit, revolution”]. 1. *v.tr.* To encircle, ring, surround; to circumscribe; to encompass, include, group together, embody, unite. 2. *v.intr.* To come together, gather, assemble, rally. 3. *adv.* Around, about.

cuṃ: K.598B:21 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58), hapax;

juṃm: K.814B:34 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.234:22 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

juṃ: K.262N:4 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:5, 6, 6 bis, 8, 8 bis, 11, 11 bis, 12, 12 bis (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:4 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.397:4, 12 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.1198C:3 (Ka.18A:3) (A.D. 1009, NIC II/III:240); K.194B:20 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.383D:23 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.224B:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48); K.227:20 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308, XLIV:117, APK I:181).

com juṃ ‘to surround around, = to surround, encircle’.

juṃ sāy (K.198/383B:10; K.450:3), ‘a tiered parasol with flounces’.¹

... *cuṃ pvān toy [sruk]* (K.598B:21), ‘... gathering four from each *sruk*’.²

bhūmi piñ khlā nai cvār mmo juṃm diśa ta 8 vap ta gol □ □ □ (K.234:21-2), ‘The tract at Piñ Khlā belonging to Cvār Mo, which encloses [it] on eight sides, extends to the boundary-marker(s) of ...’.

... *taṃ sgar juṃm bhūmi neḥ vnek ni ta puruṣapradhāna ta roḥ neḥḥ* (K.814E:34-5), ‘... beating a drum, [he] encircled this tract in the presence of the aforesaid leading men’.

syāñ mahāpaṇḍita ta juṃ damnep = ra vraḥ kamrateni ’añ vidyādhipaṇḍita vraḥ kamrateni ’añ vlok ta mok panlyāñ ta kāla noḥ uk ○ (K.1198C:3-4), ‘There were the great *paṇḍita* who also gathered – notably My Holy High Lord Vidyādhipaṇḍita [and] My Holy High Lord of Vlok – [and] came to set [it] up at that time’.

juṃm. See *juṃ*.

juṃsāy. See *juṃ*.

juh /juh/. †[Mod. ជុះ *juh* /cuh/ “v. to evacuate the bowels, defecate, have a bowel movement”; allomorph of ចុះ *cuh* /cuh → coh/]. 1. *v.cs.* To let fall, drop. 2. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* to let go, vent, release, discharge. Cf. **rāk*. See *kañjuh*, *pañjuh*, *phjuh*.

K.814A:62 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106), hapax.

***jūt** /jut/. [Mod. ជូត *jūt* /cut/ “n. the rat ...”]. *n.* The first year of the duodenary cycle: the Rat.³

¹After Pou, 190a.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:67, note 4, and K.598B:38, expressing the same idea as *pvān toy sruk*, without *cuṃ* ~ *juṃ*.

³The duodenary cycle, probably of east Asian origin, is represented in Angkorian Khmer by nine forms. The full set is **jūt* ‘Rat’, *chlū* ‘Bull’, *khāl* ‘Tiger’, *thoḥ* ‘Hare’, *roñ* ‘Dragon’, *masāñ* ‘Serpent’, *mami* ‘Horse’, **mame* ‘Goat’, *vak* ‘Ape’, **rakā* ‘Cock’, *ca* ‘Dog’, *kur* ‘Boar’. See Cœdès, “L’origine du cycle des douze animaux au Cambodge” and Ferlus, “Le cycle des douze animaux ...”. See *mañyanakṣatra* below, also C III:151, note 3.

jūr /ju:r/. †[Mod. ជួរ *jūr* /cu:r/ “*adj.* to be sour, bitter, tart; harsh, cross”]. 1. *v.st.* To be sour, bitter. 2. *v.st.* To be marked by pain or unpleasantness: bitter, harsh, hard.

K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

pi bhāba neḥ sot ta juk jūr ... (K.144:9), ‘Moreover, this uncertain [and] bitter world ...’.

je /jɛ:/. [Pre-Angkorian *je*]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Basket, bushel. 2. *n.* Unit of capacity equivalent to 15 *liḥ*, corresponding roughly to the *drona*.¹ See *kañje*.

Passim:112 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.124:11, 12, 19 (A.D. 803).

jeñ /jɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *jeñ*; mod. ជើង *jœñ* /cɛ:ŋ/ “*n.* foot, leg; base, bottom; edge, ... immediate vicinity, ...”; cf. Old Mon *juñ* /juŋ/ ‘Lower limb, leg, foot; foot, base’ and Middle Mon *joñ* ‘also edge, border, vicinity; stand’,² and Old Javanese *jōṅ* ‘foot (also of a mountain), leg; square’³]. 1. *n.* Lower limb: foot (*pāda*), leg. 2. *n.* *Jeñ* (sc. *tyak*) north. 3. *n.* Footing, foundation, base; bottom, lower extremity; stand, support. 4. *n.* Unidentified unit of land measure, probably a calque on Skt *pāda* ‘quarter’.⁴ See *uttara*. Cf. *karom*¹, *thpvañ tyak*, *diñ*, *dadīñ*.

passim, 254 occurrences.

dhūli jeñ (K.713B:1 and passim), ‘the dust of (under) the feet’, = *dhūli vraḥ pāda*, honorific constituent of titles of the sovereign and certain clerics. See *dhūli*.

... ‘*aṃvi ta noḥ dau lvaḥ ta gol thmo ti vāyavya toy jeñ tyak tel caṃnat vicakṣa* (K.178:5-6), ‘... from there [it] runs all the way to the stone boundary-markers northwest by north right at the settlement of Vicakṣa’.

... *pandval ta steñ ’añ śivācāryya pre mok duk jeñ it ta gi vraḥ kuti śri yaśodharāśrama ...* (K.349:4-6), ‘... directing the *steñ ’añ Śivācārya* to come [and] lay brick foundations for the holy cells at the Śri Yaśodharāśrama ...’.

rddeḥ jeñ (K.158B:28; K.720C:30), ‘foot-cart’, presumably a conveyance too small for riding.

tai lvan jeñ kres (K.270S/2°c:9), slavename (‘*tai* Lvan of the short leg’).

jeñ khter (K.221N:11), presumably, a *sruk* in Vyādhapura.

jeñ tarāñ (K.713B:7; K.878:1; passim), name of a *pramāna*.

jeñ dnāp (K.235D:56), *sruk* name.

jeñ vnaṃ (K.713B:22; K.878:13; K.235D:3; passim), name (alias Adripāda) of a *pramāna*.

bhājana laṅgau mvaḥ jeñ pansaṃ (K.754B:20-1), ‘one copper *bhājana* with stand’.

***jeñ** /jɛ:ŋ/. [Mod. **jœñ* /cɛ:ŋ/; cf. Thai เชิญ /cʰəŋ/ ‘to invite’.⁵ ‘to invite; to bid courteously to come; to entreat; to induce to come or go; to carry or transport (as an urn or coffin)’⁶]. *v.tr.* To meet, join. See *prajeñ*, *’añjeñ*.

¹Cf. C III:182.

²Shorto, 125, 127.

³Zoetmulder, I:739b; Juynboll, 208a; Wojowasito, 206.

⁴With practical sense compatible with Mme Pou’s “unité de labourage.” Cf. C III:36, note 3.

⁵Haas, 152b.

⁶McFarland, 301b. The Thai form is perhaps by aphæresis of Middle Khmer *’añjeñ*.

jey /jɛy/ (?). †[By aphæresis of *hajaya* /ha'jɛy/ (?)]. *n.* Dwelling, home.¹

K.299:29 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *peh viya ta sīvārāma* ◦ *duk jey sin* ◦ (K.299:29), '... who pick flowers for arrangements from Śiva's garden(s) [and] keep [them] in [their] homes' (?).

jeṣṭha ~ **jestha** ~ **jeṣṭhā**. See *jyeṣṭha*.

jai. See *jaya*.

jaitaraṅga. See *jayatarāṅga*.

jo ~ **jov**. See *jau*.

jon¹. See *jañ*.

jon² ~ **joññ** /jɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *jañ* ~ *joñ*; mod. ជង *jañ* /cɔ:ŋ/ "n. Chong (name of a Mon-Khmer ethnic group) ..."]. *n.* The Chong; a member of the Chong ethnic group.

joññ: K.669C:45 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

joñ: K.425:2, 10, 20, 22 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.570:45 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.669D:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.221S:10 (A.D. 1011, C III:54).

nā joñ (K.669C:45) ~ *nā joññ* (K.669D:16), heading lists of *gho* and *tai*, 'on Chong [land]' (?).

jour /jɔ:r/. †[Mod. ជ្រាវ *jour* /co:r/ "v. to flood; to overflow, spill; to well up (as tears); to rise (e.g., of water level) ..."; cf. allomorph *jwr* /cu:ər/ "column, line, row," also 'swift current, rapids'²]. 1. *v.intr.* To flow, pour; to rise, mount. 2. *v.st.* To be lined up, be in a straight line or row. See *jarjour*.

K.56C:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

... *dau paścima lvah ta gi ransi jour* (K.56C:27), '... westward as far as the aligned bamboo'.

***jol** /jɔ:l/. [Mod. **jol* /co:l/ (attested in ខ្លោល *khjol* /k^hco:l/ 'to well up, gush forth'³), allomorph of ជ្រាវ *jour* /co:r/ 'to rise, flow, spill']. (Conjecturally) *v.intr.* To ejaculate. See *jmol*.

jov ~ **jo**. See *jau*.

***joh**. See **jah*.

jau ~ **jauv** ~ **jov** ~ **jo** /jɛw/ ~ **jāv** /jɛ:w/. [Pre-A. *jau* ~ *jauhv* ~ *jāhv* ~ *johv* ~ *jo*; mod. ជ្រាវ *jāv* /ci:əw/ "v. to buy, order, subscribe; to acquire, get, obtain; to barter, deal"]. *v.tr.* To buy or sell by exchange, trade, barter; to buy, purchase. See *jaṃṃau*, *jṃau*, 'aṅjau. ▶

¹Pou, 191a: "Abri, case dans les jardins et plantations. Habitation." See her "Lexicographie...", 95 (item 87), "Habitation, demeure," and NIC II/III:163, note 43.

²LKM, 81.

³Headley, 141b: "adj. to be boiling vigorously; fig. to be thoughtless/said without thinking ..."

jāv: K.257N:15 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.814B:42 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);
jo: K.212A:1 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.235D:91 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.56C:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);
joy: K.257S:22 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.344:17 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.178:6, 8, 11 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.572A:6 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);
jauv: passim, 37 occurrences;
jau: passim, 46 occurrences.
bhūmya nu sre man jo ta vāp 'yak ... (K.212A:1), 'a tract and ricefield which [he] purchased from the vāp 'Yak ...'

***jau** /jɔw/. [Mod. ជ័រ *jau* /cɔw/¹ 'to be flavorful, savory']. *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to have a good taste or smell. See *jnau*.

jgat. See *jjgat*.

jñā ~ **jñā** ~ **jñi**² /jɲa:/. †[Prob. a by-form of Skt *jānu* 'knee'; cf. °*jñā* ~ *jñū*³]. *v.st.* (Of cloth for the lower garment) to reach to the knees, be of knee length.⁴

jñi: K.165N:31 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);
jñā: K.832B:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91);
jñā: K.238A:6 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.239S:26 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.257S:44 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.263B:421 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.257N:11, 11 *bis*, 12, 14, 14 *bis* (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158B:21, C:13 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.989B:44, 49, 50 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.843C:27 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.207:13 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258B:45 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

canlyak jñā yau vyar (K.207:13), 'two *yau* of knee-length cloth for the lower garment'.

canlyak jñā yau 5 (K.239S:26), 'five *yau* of knee-length cloth for the lower garment'.

jñi śira vlah 1 (K.165N:31), 'two lengths of knee-length [cloth] for the head'.⁵

jñā śira (K.263B:41; K.258B:45), 'knee-length cloth for the head' (!).

°**jñā** /jɲa:/. [Skt *jñā* 'knowing, familiar with', < √*jñā* 'to know']. See *sarvvajñā*.

jñāna /jɲa:n/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ញាណ *ñāṇ* /ɲi:ən/ "n. consciousness, mind, intellect, intelligence, knowledge, understanding"; Skt *jñāna* 'knowing, knowledge, esp. the higher knowledge; conscience']. *n.* Knowledge. See *mahājñāna*, 'ajñāna.

K.469/IV:1, *garbled* (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:228).

jñi. See *jñā*.

jnak /ɲɔ:k/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified.

K.693A:14, 16 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

sruk jah jnak (K.693A:16), toponym.

¹Cited by Pou, 193a, in mod. ជ័រជ័រ *jāti jau* /ci:ət cɔw/ "une bonne saveur, un goût relevé", unlisted by VK I:272b, Guesdon, I:546a, or Headley, 342a.

²Presumably a lapicide's error or misreading.

³MW 425b, 418c. Cf. *ūrdhvajñā* = *ūrdhvajñū* = *ūrdhvajānu(ka)* 'raising the knees (*in sitting*)', MW 222ab.

⁴See C III:20, note 3.

⁵Cf. C VI:139, note 3.

jnañ ~ **jnaññ** ~ **jnoñ** /ʃnɔŋ/. [Pre-A. *jnañ*; ifx /-n-/ + *jañ* ~ *joñ* /ʃɔŋ/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Instrument for piercing: skewer, stake, picket. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.intr.* To be held or contained in a noose or loop; to be enclosed (as by dikes). 3. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Weir.

jnoñ: K.292:25 (A.D. 1011, C III:214);

jnaññ: K.165S:16 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

jnañ: K.521S:9, N:4, 12 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.165S:17, N:23 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.570:45 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.168:14 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.262S:37, 39 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.814E:48 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404).

sre jnañ ~ *sre jnaññ* (K.164S:16, 17, N:23; K.168:14; K.262S:37, 39; K.814E:48), *conjecturally*, ‘enclosed ricefield’.

bhūmya jnañ prāñ (K.521N:4), *conjecturally*, ‘enclosed land of the *stūpa*’.¹

bhūmi Trey jnañ prāñ (K.521S:9), *conjecturally*, ‘enclosed riverine land of the *stūpa*’.

vrah ’anrāy jnañ joñ (K.570:45), ‘the holy enclosed parish’, *joñ* unidentified.

sruk jnoñ (K.292:25, *west piédroit of south window*), ‘enclosed *sruk*’.

... *toy pūrva iss piñ dakṣiṇa lvah canhvar prasap jnāññ* (K.56B:25-6), ‘... [it runs] east to all of the ponds, south to the canal, [and] abuts on the weir’.

jnaḥ /ʃnah/. †[Mod. ឡះ *jnaḥ* /c^hneəh/ “*v.* to win, vanquish; *adj.* to be successful, triumphant”; pfx /ʃ-/ + **naḥ* ~ **nās* /nah/; cf. Thai ชนะ /c^hanáʔ/ ‘to win, win out; to defeat, beat, conquer, overcome’,² also Old Mon *jnaḥ* /ʃnah/ ‘To win, be victorious’³]. 1. *v.tr.* To best (worst), beat, defeat, overcome, prevail or win over (*opponent, enemy*), conquer; to win (*battle, game*). 2. *v.intr.* To win out, prevail, be victorious. 3. *v.st.* To be fierce, fearless.

K.348:4 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.91B:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

’anak vrah thpal jnaḥ (K.348:4), ‘The Vrah Thpal people won out’.

vrah pāda paramaviraloka pre phjal nu krapī jnaḥ kāp mvay toñ ... (K.91B:14-5), ‘His Majesty Paramaviraloka bade pit [him] against a fierce buffalo [and] slaughter [it] with one blow ...’

jnāññ /ʃna:ŋ/. †[Mod. ឡាន់ *jhnāñ* /c^hni:əŋ/ “*n.* large rattan or bamboo fish trap in which the fish are scooped up ...”; ifx /-n-/ + **jāñ* /ʃa:ŋ/]. *n.* Any of various baskets or traps for catching fish.

K.56B:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

jnān /ʃnan/. †[Mod. ឡាន់ *jhnāñ* /c^hnoəŋ/ “*n.* pedal, treadle, stirrup, foot-rest; springboard, stepping-stone, means”; ifx /-n-/ + **jān* /ʃan/]. 1. *n.* Place to step on: step, tread; stepping-stone. 2. *n.* Place for the feet: foot-rest; stirrup. 3. *n.* Device operated by the foot: pedal, treadle.⁴

K.618:33 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

... *canlyak deśa vrah jnān vlah phnāñ deśa vlah ...* (K.618:33), ‘... imported (Indian) cloth for the lower garment; a pair of holy foot-rests (?); a pair of imported (Indian) screens; ...’.

jnoñ. See *jnañ*.

¹See C VI:139, note 3, and cf. Cf. 521N:12.

²Haas, 136a.

³Shorto, 128.

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:229, note 7.

jnau¹ /ʃnɔw/. [Ifx /-n-/ + *jau* /ʃɔw/ ~ *jāhv* /ʃa:w/]. *n.* Medium of exchange, barter price. Cf. *jamnau*.

K.184/682A:6 (A.D. 921, C I:50); **K.352N:6** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.87:14**, *garbled* (*unassigned*, NIC II/III:219).¹

tai jnau (K.184/682A:6; K.352N:6), slavename.

jnau² /ʃnɔw/. [Pre-A. *n̄nau* ~ *n̄nanau*;² ifx /-n-/ + **jau* /ʃɔw/]. 1. *n.* That which has a good flavor or smell: aromatics; spices.³ 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) name of an unidentified flower.⁴

K.313:6 (A.D. 879, *unpublished*);⁵ **K.352N:6** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

pamas jnau (K.313:6), 'grinder of aromatics'.

tai jnau (K.352N:6), slavename.

jnvann /ʃnu:ən/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *jvan* /ʃu:ən/]. 1. *n.* That which, or one who, is offered (*up*): offering. 2. *v.ps.* To be offered (*up*).

K.989B:34 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

pha'van kamrateñ 'añ n̄ṛpatīndralakṣmī vyar jā svāmi kvañ jnvann mratāñ khloñ śrī n̄ṛpatīndravarmma ... (K.989B:34), 'Two younger sisters of My High Lady

N̄ṛpatīndralakṣmī were consorts as children offered in marriage to the lord *khloñ Śrī N̄ṛpatīndravarmman ...*'.

jnval ~ **jnvall** ~ **jnvāl** /ʃ^hnu:əl/. †[Cf. mod. **ឡូឡ** *jhnwl* /c^hnu:əl/ "n. fee, rent; salary, pay; tip; monetary compensation; n. maid, servant, hired hand"; ifx /-n-/ + *jval* /ʃu:əl/]. 1. *n.* The act or occupation of selling; trade, commerce. 2. *n.* One engaged in selling: trader, merchant. 3. *n.* Medium of sale for services, use or occupancy: fee, pay, wages, remuneration. 4. *n.* One who is engaged for services: servant, employee, hireling.

jnvāl: **K.257N:3, 4, 8, 17, 20** (A.D. 994, C IV:140); **K.693B:27** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.232:10** (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); **K.598B:7, 29, 32** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58); **K.221S:10, N:25** (A.D. 1011, C III:54); **K.206:6** (A.D. 1042, C III:11); **K.843A:13, B:13** (A.D. 1025), **3, 3 bis, 7, 39** (A.D. 1042, C VII:109); **K.352S:17** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

jnvall: **K.913:10** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

jnval: **K.957A:17, B:10** (A.D. 941, C VII:137); **K.958:8** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.265S:23** (A.D. 959, C IV:102); **K.19:20** (A.D. 964, C VI:143); **K.168:2** (A.D. 972, C VI:168); **K.220S:9** (A.D. 1012?, C VI:225); **K.690S:y** (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91); **K.241N:15** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77); **K.566A:2** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

khloñ jnvāl (K.257N:3, 4, 17, 20; K.693B:27; K.598B:29, 32; K.221S:10, N:25; K.843B:13; K.206:3, 3 bis, 39) ~ *khloñ jnvall* (K.913:10) ~ *khloñ jnval* (K.958:8; K.168:2; K.105:20; K.220S:9; K.690S:y; K.241N:15; K.566A:2), 'director of trade or commerce' (?).⁶

¹Whether this is *jnau*¹ or *jnau*² cannot be determined. See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²Prob. misreadings of **jnau* ~ **janau*.

³Pou, 193a: "Substance aromatique, condiment, épice."

⁴This gloss is justified by pre-Angkorian data, which include *vañe jnau* (K.1028B:9, A.D. 614) 'jnau flowers' or 'sweet-smelling flowers' and *nakk pas jnau* (K.46:10, A.D. 578-677), 'grinder of aromatics', as well as *vñe n̄nau* (K.600N:3, A.D. 612) 'nom de plante' (Long Seam, 188) and the *n̄nanau* cited above.

⁵Cited by Mme Pou, *loc.cit.*

⁶Cf. C III:14, note 1. No consensus has been reached on the term *khloñ jnval*, attested 19 times. Hall, 171, takes it to designate a class of merchants who were 'resident vendors',

jmal /ʃmɔl/ (?). †[Presumably ifx /-m-/ + *jal /ʃɔl/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* That which is braided or plaited. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.ps.* To be braided, plaited.

K.190:9 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

chdiñ jmal (K.190:9), toponym ('braided river?').

jmas /ʃmah/ (?). [Pre-A. *jmas*; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified; prob. a botanical species.

K.713B:23 (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.52:7** (A.D. 918, C VI:93); **K.467:24** (A.D. 1011, C III:217);

K.832B:30 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

thpal jmas (K.467:23), toponym.

jmaḥ ~ **jmaḥḥ** ~ **jmah** ~ **jmoḥ** /ʃmɔh/. [Pre-A. *jmaḥ* ~ *jmaḥḥ* ~ *jmah* ~ *jmas* ~ *jamaḥ*; mod. ឈ្មោះ: *jhmoh* /c^hmɔəh/ "v. to be named, called; *n.* (first / given) name; reputation; subject (e.g., of an investigation)"; perhaps ifx /-m-/ + *jaḥ ~ *joḥ /ʃɔh/ in the sense 'to mark, designate'; cf. Old Mon *yamo* ~ 'imo' /hyəmɔʔ/ 'name; to be named'¹]. 1. *n.* Name, appellation; designation, style, title. 2. *v.ps.* To be named, bear a name; to be designated, styled.

jmoḥ: **K.774:11** (A.D. 995, C IV:64); **K.254:27** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.966:12** (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132, RS III, № 35:12); **K.412/III:50** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.245:7, 13** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); **K.350:5** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

jmah: **K.886:6, 7, 8, 8 bis** (A.D. 902, C V:151); **K.291S:27** (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.257N:26** (A.D. 994, C IV:140); **K.270B:3** (A.D. 1006, C IV:68); **K.989B:8** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.933:4** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.206:3** (A.D. 1042, C III:11); **K.258B:20** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.383D:17** (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.143A:7** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

jmaḥḥ: **K.192:11** (A.D. 956, C VI:128); **K.342E:3** (A.D. 1025, C VI:236); **K.207:23** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.956:56** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

jmaḥ: passim, 140 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.124:7, 8** (A.D. 803).

... *phsokk man cām jmaḥ* ... (K.886:5), '... prisoners of war whose name [they] recall ...'.

jmā. Lapidice's inadvertence (K.52:17) for *jmaḥ*.

jmol /ʃ^hmo:l/.² [Pre-A. *jmol*; mod. ឈ្មោះ *jhmol* /c^hmo:l/ "adj. to be male (*non-human*) ..."; ifx /-m-/ + *jol /ʃo:l/; cf. Old Mon *jmūr* ~ *jmur* /jmur/ 'subject to must, full-grown male (elephant)'³]. *n.* Male creature (*nonhuman*).

K.682A:12 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI.1-2:15); **K.168:6, 10** (A.D. 972, C VI:168); **K.178:11** (A.D. 994, C VI:192); **K.158B:28** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.1198A:9** (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); **K.391E:2** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.258A:25, 25 bis, B:21** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.754B:17** (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); **K.420:19** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

tamrya jmol 1 (K.1198A:9), 'one male elephant'.

jmoḥ. See *jmaḥ*.

contrasting with *khloñ jnval vanik* 'itinerant merchants'. The terms *khloñ gāp jnval* and *mukha gāp jnval* (see *gāp*) as well as *khloñ jnval khmāp* remain undetermined.

¹Shorto, 307, 18.

²The forms *jhmol* and *jamol* are unattested.

³Shorto, 129.

jyak /ji:ək/. †[Mod. **𑖇𑖅 jīk** /ci:k/ “v. to dig, excavate, unearth; to uncover; to drill, pierce”]. *v.tr.* To dig, excavate.

K.347E:14 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); **K.989B:9** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.702B:4** (A.D. 1025, C V:222); **K.235D:47, 48, 49, 76** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.258A:24, 25, 29, B:20, 21, 26, C:9** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.397:3** (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); **K.194A:18, 24, 42, 47, B:6** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.254B:11** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.754:7** (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); **K.956:35** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.617:9** (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II/III:224); **K.91B:8, 9, 12** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); **K.549:23** (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

jyañ ~ **jyāñ** ~ **jyeñ** /ji:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *jyañ* ~ *jir̥*; cf. mod. **jīn* /ci:ŋ/ ‘to weigh’, perhaps of Chinese origin¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To weigh. 2. *n.* Unidentified unit of weight, subdivided into *liñ*.

jyeñ: **K.124:11, 12, 19** (A.D. 803, C III:170);

jyāñ: **K.693B:1** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.276:9** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

jyañ: passim, 192 occurrences.

madhucchi bhāra 2 jyañ 10 5 liñ 10 (K.421:2), ‘two *bhāra*, fifteen *jyañ*, ten *liñ* of wax’.

jyānakṣatra /jjanak'sat/. †[Skt *jyānakṣatra*, < *iyā* ‘the earth’,² + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* Unidentified alternative name of one of the twenty-seven (or -eight) lunar mansions.³

K.369:1 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:281), hapax.

'aṣṭamī roc jeṣṭha jyānakṣatra 'arigāravāra ... (K.369:1-2), ‘The eighth [day] of the fortnight of the waning moon of Jyeṣṭha, lunar mansion of Jyā, a Tuesday: ...’.

jyeñ. See *jyañ*.

jyeṣṭha ~ **jeṣṭha** ~ **jestha** ~ **jeṣṭhā** /jɛ:h/. [Pre-A. *jyeṣṭha* ~ *jyeṣṭhaḥ* ~ *jeṣṭha*; mod. **𑖇𑖅 jesdh** /ce:h/ and Pālicized **𑖇𑖅 jeṭdh** /ce:t/; Skt *jyaṣṭha*]. *n.* The seventh lunar month, corresponding to May-June. See *candramāsa*.

jeṣṭhā: **K.997:1** (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109);

jestha: **K.257S:1** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.369:1** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

jeṣṭha: **K.231B:30** (A.D. 966, C III:72); **K.774B:8** (A.D. 995, C IV:64); **K.221S:1** (A.D. 1011, C III:54); **K.879:34** (A.D. 1041, C V:235); **K.413A:5** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

jyeṣṭha: **K.241S:10** (A.D. 966, C III:77); **K.262N:1** (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.944:1** (A.D. 1003, C V:210); **K.598B:1, 22** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); **K.205:1** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.449A:1** (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); **K.405:2** (A.D. 1317, C VI:321);

K.650A:1 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170).

jyotisāstra /jjoḍi'sa:h/. †[Skt *jyotisāstra* = *jyotirvidyā* ‘astronomy’, < *jyoti-*, stem of *jyotis* ‘light (of the sun, dawn, fire, lightning); the light of heaven, celestial world; the heavenly bodies, planets and stars; course or movements of the heavenly bodies, the science of these movements’, + *sāstra*]. 1. *n.* A treatise on astronomy. 2. *n.* The science of astronomy.

K.413B:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

¹See Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese loanwords ...,” 45 (item 148). Attested in *jañjīn* /cun'ci:ŋ/ ‘scales, balance’; cf. *jañjīn* /cun'cuŋ/ ‘to weigh in the mind’ and *sañjīn* /saŋ'cuŋ/ ‘to be absorbed in meditation’.

²Presumably not *iyā* ‘bowstring; the chord of an arc’.

³The same text, K.391:8, gives *madyanakasatra*, likewise unidentified.

jranyañ ~ **jranyañ** /ʒrə'ni:əŋ/. †[Mod. ជ្រន្រ្តា *craniañ* /cra'ni:əŋ/ ~ ជ្រន្រ្តា *jraniñ* /cra'ni:əŋ/ “n. k. of tree ...”; analysis undetermined; cf. Thai ๕๕๕๕ /c^haniaŋ/ ‘*Pithecolobium jiringa* (Leguminosae)’¹]. *n.* The tree *Canthium didyllum* Roxb/. var. *rostrata* Thw. (Rubiaceae).²

jranyañ: K.205:16 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.207:63 (A.D. 1042, C III:10);

jranyañ: K.809:45 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.702B:11, 11 bis (A.D. 1025, C V:222).

... *dakṣiṇa* □ □ □ □ *nāta travāñ noḥ nu teṃ jranyañ ta rmmāṃ caṃṃryañ vyar kaṃluñ carivat ṅyañ jranyañ* ... (K.702B:10-1), ‘... south of □□□□ the said reservoir and the two *jranyañ* trees belonging to the dancers and singers within the boundaries near the *jranyañ* ...’.

***jrāp** /ʒrap/ ~ ***jrēp** /ʒre:p/ (?). †[Pre-A. **jrāp*; pfx /ʒ-/ + *rap* /rap/ ‘to be low, flat’ (mod. រាប *rāp* /roəp/), with **rep* /re:p/ perhaps representing long *rāp* /ra:p/ ‘to be low, flat’ (mod. រាប *rāp* /ri:əp/)]. (Conjecturally) *v.ps.* To be conquered, subdued. Attested in *kañjrap* ~ *kañjrep*.

jrālēñ /ʒrə'le:ŋ/ ~ **jrālyāñ** /ʒrə'li:əŋ/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.

jrālyāñ: K.991:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191);

jrālēñ: K.369:4, 7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281).

khloñ vala jrālyāñ (K.991:32) ~ *khloñ vala jrālēñ* (K.369:9), ‘the commandant of *Jrālēñ*’.

jrālōñ /ʒrə'lō:ŋ/. †[Cf. pre-A. *jlañ* ~ *jalañ*; mod. ជ្រលង *jrālāñ* /cra'lō:ŋ/ “n. mountain pass, valley; gully, stream bed; vein / seam (of a mineral)”; pfx /ʒrə-/ + **lōñ* ~ **lañ* /lō:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Way, path, route; pass (over mountains). 2. *n.* (Of a stream) bed; watercourse.

K.292/II^c:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

uttara tarāp jrālōñ jeñ 'antvañ (K.292/II^c:14), ‘On the north [they] follow the stream bed near the well’.

jrālyāñ. See *jrālēñ*.

jrām /ʒrɔm/ ~ **jrūm** /ʒrum/. †[Mod. ជ្រំ *jrām* /crom/ “v. to break up, crush, pound; to chop into small pieces; to mash into a sieve”; pfx /ʒ-/ + **ram* /rɔm/]. 1. *v.tr.* To pound or ram repeatedly, as with a pestle. 2. *v.tr.* To stamp down with repeated movements of the feet: to trample.

jrūm: K.299:12 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204);

jrām: *Id.* (NIC II:161, II/III:156).

'anak ta jrām 'anak ... (K.299:12), ‘Those who ride roughshod over others, ...’

jrāh. See **jrās*.

jrān /ʒran/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ជ្រាន *crān* /cra:n/ “v. to push s.t. back / aside / out of the way (with the palm of the hand)”; pfx /ʒ-/ + **rān* /ran/]. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* To press forward, propel, drive.

K.393N:13 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

nā mān leñ kaṃ pi jrān ta soñ 'āryya pi thā nu sākṣāt (K.393N:13-4), unintelligible.

¹McFarland, 285b.

²Pou et Martin, 24 (item 47); Pou, 194b

***jrās ~ *jras** /jrah/. [Mod. ច្រាស់ *crā's* /crah/ “*adj.* to be clear, distinct, obvious; certain; right, correct, accurate, precise (*arch.*)”; pfx /j-/ + *rās ~ *ras ~ *rah /rah/. *v.st.* To be clear, distinct. See *jamrās*.

jrām /jram/. †[Mod. ជ្រាំ *jrām* /croəm/ “*n.* mixture of mud and garbage, waste water, sewer water”; pfx /j-/ + *rām /ram/]. *n.* Mud, esp. foul-smelling mud; muck.

K.457:9 (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:13, *APK* I:65), *hapax*.

jrām kamvan tamrya (K.457:9), toponym (‘muck of the elephant ford’).

jrūm. See *jrām*.

***jrep**. See **jrap*.

jrai ~ jrai /jɾɔy/. [Pre-A. *jrai ~ jray*; mod. ជ្រៃ *jrai* /crɔy/ “*n.* k. of fig tree (*Ficus bengalensis* or *F. hispida*)”; cf. Old Mon *jrey ~ jreai* /jɾɔy/, *Ficus* spp.¹ cf. Thai ไม้ /say/ ‘banyan (*Ficus benghalensis*)’²]. *n.* Generic name of various species of *Ficus* (Moraceae).³

jrai: K.178:4 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.956:38 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

jrai: K.873:5 (A.D. 921, C V:97); K.653:8 (A.D. 956, C V:114); K.570:37 (A.D. 969, C I:144);

K.598B:11, 14, 15, 16, 19, 20, 23, 30, 32, 34 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230);

K.221S:2, 4, 4 bis, 9, N:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.705:7 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.933:9 (A.D.

1014, C IV:47); K.215:15 (A.D. 1027, C III:34); K.879:5 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.206:13, 24

(A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:61 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.393N:11 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

K.258A:83 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.420:22 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.143C:23 (A.D.

978-1077, C VI:218); K.91C:3 (A.D. 1078-1177).

jrōn /jɾɔ:ŋ/. †[Mod. ជ្រុង *jrōn* /crɔ:ŋ/ “*v.* to smooth down (*one’s hair with one’s hand*); to run the fingers through (*hair, grass, etc.*); *adj.* to be bristling, sticking up, standing upright; ...”; pfx /j-/ + *rañ ~ *roñ /ɾɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To stand up, bristle. 2. *v.st.* To be upright, stiff.

K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

ga’an jrōn (K.229:7, 9), toponym (‘[the *sruk*] of the straight-standing *Connarus*’).

jrov. See *jrāu*.

jrāu ~ jrov /jɾɔw/. †[Mod. ជ្រៅ *jrāu* /crɔw/ “*adj.* to be deep, profound”; cf. Old Javanese *jro* ‘inner part, interior; inner part of the kraton ...; depth (within, inner ...)’,⁴ ‘binnenvertrek ..., diepte ...’,⁵ ‘depth; deep’,⁶ mod. Malay *jərau* ‘deep red; dark red’,⁷ Thai ธาร /c^haraw/ ‘ravine; deep gorge; mountain stream’⁸ and

¹Shorto, 130.

²Haas, 252b; McFarland, 429a.

³Martin, 160; Pou et Martin, 23 (item 46); Pou, 194b. Cf. (*tem*) *vo*.

⁴Zoetmulder, I:749b.

⁵Juynboll, 211b.

⁶Wojowasito, 210.

⁷Wilkinson, I:466a.

⁸McFarland, 301a.

metathesized Old Mon *rjuḥ* ~ *rjūḥ* /rjuḥ/ ‘To be deep’¹. 1. *v.st.* To be deep. 2. *n.* Depth; deep place. Cf. *jamrau*.

jrov: K.292/II°:D:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

jrau: K.467:25, 26, 26 *bis* (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.56A:34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.222:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

sruk kravol canhvar jrov (K.292/II°, D:15), toponym (‘the *sruk* of Kravol on the deep stream’).

jrvak ~ *jrvakk* /ʃru:ək/. [Pre-A. *jrok*; mod. ជ្រូក *jrūk* /cru:k/ ‘*n.* pig, hog, swine (*Sus scrofa*)’; pre-Khmer, analysis undetermined; cf. Old Mon *clik* ~ *clik* /clik/ ‘pig’²]. 1. *n.* Various wild members of the *Suidæ* (Artiodactyla), *esp.* the common wild boar: *Sus scrofa* or *S. cristatus*. 2. *n.* Various domesticated breeds of *Sus*: pig, hog.

jrvakk: K.348:13 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

jrvak: K.1198A:9 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.31:7 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.410:23 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10); K.353N:31 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.391W:32 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:23 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.966:26 (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132).

*jleñ*¹ /jlx:ŋ/. †[Cf. Thai ชะแลง /c^halæŋ/ ‘crowbar, lever’³, also Cham *jalen*⁴; etymologically ‘the digger’, with same derivation as *jleñ*², namely pfx /j-/ + *leñ* /lx:ŋ/]. *n.* Any of various implements for digging or lifting: spade, shovel, hoe; lever, crowbar.

K.158B:26, 27, C:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

jleñ śata 1 tiñ śata 1 ○ (K.158B:26), ‘one hundred hoes; one hundred axes’.

*jleñ*² /jlx:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *jleñ*; mod. ល្អិត *jhlœñ* /c^hlx:ŋ/ ‘*n.* water leech; parasite ...’; etymologically ‘the climber’, with same derivation as *jleñ*¹]. *n.* Water leech.

K.241S:4 (A.D. 966, C III:77); K.760:20, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.897:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C VI:320).

**jley* /jlx:y/.⁵ †[Mod. ល្អិត *jhlœy* /c^hlx:y/ ‘*adj.* to be impudent, insolent, impertinent; rude, disrespectful, uncouth, ill-bred; *n.* captive, prisoner (*of war*), hostage; war loot / booty; *adj.* to be strange, outlandish, odd, awkward; ...’; pfx /j-/ + **ley* /lx:y/; cf. Old Mon *jlūy* /jlyu/ ‘Captive carried off in course of military operations’⁶ and Thai ชะแลย /c^halæj/ ‘hostages of war; prisoner; captives’⁷]. *n.* One who is carried off: transportee, deportee, prisoner of war, captive.

¹Shorto, 324.

²Shorto, 113.

³Haas, 139b: ‘crowbar’; McFarland, 287a: ‘crowbar; iron rod used as a lever’; Sethaputra, I:356a: ‘crowbar; lever’. The Thai form suggests mod. **jhlēñ* /c^hlɛ:ŋ/ but reflects the Angkorian orthography rather than pronunciation.

⁴Aymonier et Cabaton, 148b: ‘Sorte de pioche, bêche, houe, serpe’; Moussay, 59: *jalen* /çalêng/ ‘houe’.

⁵This item is unattested in my corpus but is likely to turn up. The Thai spelling is evidence of the Old Khmer unaspirated initial.

⁶Shorto, 130.

⁷McFarland, 287a.

jlyak /jliək/. †[Mod. **ꨀꨣꨩ ꨁꨣꨩ** *jhlik* /c^hli:k/ “n. k. of tree (*Terminalia alata* ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The tree *Terminalia alata* Heyne ex Roth (Combrataceae).¹

K.221S:10 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); **K.353N:37** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.352N:20** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

jlvāñ ~ jlvañ /ʃlu:əɲ/. †[Cf. mod. **ꨀꨣꨩ ꨁꨣꨩ** *janlwñ* /cɔn^hlu:əɲ/ “n. stick / goad (with sharp iron tip, used to prod oxen)”; pfx /ʃ-/ + **lvāñ* ~ **lvāñ* /lu:əɲ/]. 1. *n.* (*Drover’s*) goad. 2. *n.* An analogous cult object or article of regalia.

jlvāñ: **K.262N:3**, 7, 9 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.669C:2**, 7, 9, 11, 25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.263D:2**, 7 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

jlvāñ: **K.947A:22** (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

jlvāñ ruk 6 (**K.947A:22**), ‘6 pikes’, literally ‘piercing *jlvāñ*’.

***jvañ** /ʃu:əɲ/ ~ ***cvañ** /cu:əɲ/. [Pre-A. *joñ*; mod. **ꨀꨣꨩ ꨁꨣꨩ** *juwñ* /cu:əɲ/ “v. to trade, carry on trade, deal in (*some commodity*), do business ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To trade, be in business. 2. *v.tr.* To trade (traffic, deal) in. See *chmvañ*.

jvan ~ jvann ~ jvanna ~ jvaṇ ~ jvān /ʃu:əɲ/ ~ **jun** /cu:n/. [Pre-A. *jon* ~ *jaun* ~ *jvan* ~ *jvann* ~ *jvān*; mod. **ꨀꨣꨩ ꨁꨣꨩ** *jūn* /cu:n/ “v. to give / present / offer to; *prenp.* to, for (*formal or polite var. of ꨀꨣꨩ*) ...”]. *v.tr.* To offer up (*to a divinity or sanctuary*).²

jun: **K.521N:3** (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.262S:5**, 13 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.397:15** (A.D. 1112, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, № 61:131); **K.34:10** (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

jvān: **K.523D:23** (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

jvaṇ: **K.99S:10** (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

jvanna: **K.774A:1** (A.D. 860?, C IV:64);

jvann: **K.56A:30**, **B:27** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.290/II^oD:3** (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); **K.872S:4** (A.D. 878-977, C V:97);

jvan: *passim*, 251 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.124:6** (A.D. 803).

phsaṃ khñuṃ ti jun dina vyar bhay mvāy praṃ mvāy □ □ □ (**K.397:15**), ‘Total of slaves offered up on [these] two days: twenty-six ...’.

nu ’ācāryya tribhuvanavajra samakṣa nu kule phoṇ pajvan khñuṃ ta vraḥ kamraten’ aṅ trailokyavijayāgīśvari ○ (**K.214B:6-8**), ‘On this date the *ācāryya* Tribhuvanavajra in the presence of members of [his] family offered up slaves to My Holy High Lady Trailokyavijayāgīśvari’.

***jval ~ jvāl** /ʃu:əl/. [Mod. **ꨀꨣꨩ ꨁꨣꨩ** *jwl* /cu:əl/ “v. to hire, employ; to rent; to rent out, let out for hire”; cf. Old Malay **juwal* (cf. mod. Malay *jual* ‘sale; selling’³)]. 1. *v.tr.* To engage the services of, hire, employ. 2. *v.tr.* To engage the use or occupancy of, rent. See *jval*.

¹Martin, 108; Pou et Martin, 23 (item 45); Pou, 195b.

²The usual verb for ‘to offer up (*to the sovereign or other royalty*)’ is **ꨀꨣꨩ ꨁꨣꨩ** *thvāy* /t^hwa:y/. Cf. C III:233, note 6.

³Wilkinson, I:480a. Pou, 193a, refers *jvāl* to Old Javanese *juwal* ‘sold’ (Zoetmulder, I:756b), which is a loan from Malay and not listed by Juynboll (211a) or Wojowasito (209); the Old Javanese cognate is *dwal* ~ *dol* ‘wares’ (Zoetmulder, I:446a), with derived forms listed by Juynboll (303a) and Wojowasito (284). Dempwolff, 48b: *d’u’al* ‘Verkaufen’. For mod. Javanese Pigeaud (88a) lists passivized *didjoewal* ‘verhandeld, verkocht’ and *didol* ‘te koop’.

ĵvāra /jwɑːr/.¹ †[Skt *jvara* ‘fever’; cf. Thai ไข้ /c^háwárá ~ c^huan/ ‘fever; affliction; grief; illness’²]. *n.* Fever and other illnesses.

K.523C:29 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

leñ ‘avaddhya ta parapakṣa roga ĵvāra vyādha phoñ (K.523C:28-9), ‘May [he] be invulnerable to enemies, diseases, fevers, [and] the plague’.

ĵvik /ʃuːək/.³ [Pre-A. *ĵvik* ~ *ĵvak*; cf. mod. ឈូក *jhūk* /chuːk/ “*n.* lotus (*Nelumbo nucifera*)”⁴]. *n.* The sacred lotus, *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn., *Nelumbium speciosum* Willd., or *Nelumbium nelumbo* Druce (Nymphaeaceae).⁵

K.809N:17 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.713B:8, 25** (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.190:5** (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.184:11** (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13); **K.270S/2°c:14, N:15, 16, 23** (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.682A:11** (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:15, APK II:74); **K.99N:17** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.949:14** (A.D. 937, JSS, 1944:73, RS IV, № 117:216); **K.192:9** (A.D. 956, C VI:128); **K.669C:57** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.263D:41** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.158B:16** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.292C:22** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.290/T°:2** (A.D. 1015, C III:231); **K.32:19** (A.D. 1116, C III:148); **K.143A:27** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

ĵveñ /jweːŋ/. †[Mod. ឆ្លើង *jhveñ* /c^hweːŋ/ “*adj.* to be clear, transparent, pure; *v.* to understand, know, realize, see through (e.g., a scheme) (*formal*; *roy.*); to picture or imagine clearly”; pfx /ʃ-/ + *veñ* /weːŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be visible for a long way, be clear. 2. *v.tr.* To see a long way, see or understand clearly. Cf. *chveñ*.

K.393S:38, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

***ĵ’yal** ~ ***ja’yal** /jʔiːəl/. [Pfx /ʃ-/ + ***’yal** /ʔiːəl/]. *v.st.* To be fat, pot-bellied, paunchy. See *jam’yal*.

¹The long *ā* may be taken as an inadvertence.

²McFarland, 283a.

³The orthography, inherited from pre-Angkorian, is presumably an aberrant representation of /uːə/. There is no evidence of a **vik* wordbase.

⁴The aspirated initial of the mod. form may reflect a spelling pronunciation based on the visual aspect of *ĵvik*, the *ĵv*^o being taken for /jw- > c^hw- /.

⁵Martin, 62; Pou et Martin, 24 (item 48); Pou, 195b.

jh

jhar /ʒhɔːr/. †[Mod. ឃរ *jhar* /chɔːr/ “*v.* to stand (*up*); ... *adj.* to be vertical, upright, straight; ...”; ifx /-h-/ + *jar* /cɔːr/]. 1. *v.intr.* To rise to or maintain an upright position on the feet: to stand. 2. *v.st.* To be upright, vertical.

K.413B:45 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

... *brah pāda kamrateñ 'añ śrī śūryabāṅśa rāma mahādharṃmarājādhiraṅja stac jhar thleñ lek 'añjali namaskāra* ... (K.413B:44-6), ‘... His Majesty My High Lord Sūryavaṃśa Rāma, Mahādharṃmarājādhiraṅja, was pleased to rise to his feet, raise his hands in the *añjali*, [and] make obeisance to ...’

jhām̃. Misreading of *com* (K.413A:6).

jhe /ʒhɛː/. [Pre-A. *jhe*; mod. ឃើ *jhœ* /chɛː/ “*n.* wood; tree; timber; piece of wood; *adj.* to be wooden”; pre-Khmer, cf. Old Mon *chu* ~ *chu*’ /chuʔ/ ‘Tree’¹]. 1. *n.* Wood (*as substance*), timber; piece of wood. 2. *n.* Woody plants (*perhaps excluding bamboos, palms, rattans, and the like*): tree, log.

K.521N:16 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.831:19** (A.D. 968, C V:147); **K.669C:21** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.125:13** (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74); **K.235D:112** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.393N:8** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.56C:31** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.229:4, 5** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); **K.760:29** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); **K.299:23, 23 bis** (A.D. 1078-1177, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156); **K.721H:4** (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295); **K.469:8** (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXXII:74).

jhe rlam (K.229:4) ~ *jhe rlām* (K.229:5), toponym (‘fallen log(s)’).

jhōñ /ʒhoːŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ឃោង *jhōñ* /choːŋ/ “*v.* to stretch out one’s arm(s) / hand(s), reach for (*s.t.*)”; analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.783/570:24 (A.D. 969, C I:144), hapax.

***jhmvañ** /ʒ^hmuːəp/ ~ **chmvañ** /c^hmuːəp/. †[Mod. ឃ្នក *jhmwñ* /c^hmuːəp/ “*n.* businessman, merchant, tradesman”; ifx /-m-/ + **jvañ* /ʒuːəp/]. *n.* Trader, merchant.

chmvañ: **K.569:10** (A.D. 1306, *MA* I, № 4:79, *NIC* II:174, II/III:166), hapax.

***jhvat** /ʒhuːət/. [Cf. mod. ឃ្នក *chūt* /choːt/ “*v.* to cross out, delete; to draw / scratch a line, score, make a mark / notch; to cut along a crease, make an incision”; pfx /ʒ-/ + **hvāt* /huːət/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To trace the lines of (*property*), plot or block out (*a piece of land*). See *jamhvāt*.

¹Shorto, 116.

ñ

ñak /ɲɑ:k/. [Mod. ញ៉ាក់ *ñak* /ɲɑ:k/ “*n.* projection of a house or mountain; spur (of a mountain range); cornice, ledge; (small) balcony / deck (of a house)”]. 1. *n.* Projection, extension. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) veranda, balcony, loggia.

K.421:13 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272), hapax.

***ñak** /ɲak/ ~ ***ñik** /ɲik/. [Mod. ញ៉ាក់ *ñā'k* /ɲak/ “*v.* to jerk, twitch, ... ; *v.* to tremble, quiver, shake, shiver ...”]. *v.intr.* To quiver, shiver, shake, shudder. See *sñak* ~ *sñik*.

ñas /ɲah/. †[Mod. ញ៉ាស់ *ñā's* /ɲoəh/ “*v.* to hatch (out of an egg), be hatched”]. 1. *v.intr.* (of birds, reptiles) to hatch, leave the egg. 2. *v.intr.* (prob. pejoratively) to be born or reborn.

K.245:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90), hapax.

... *ge pāta traitriṃṣanaraka 'yat kāla ñas ...* (K.245:32-3), ‘... they shall end in the thirty-two hells with no chance of being born again ...’.

ñam /ɲɑm/ ~ ***ñum** /ɲum/. †[Cf. Middle Khmer *ñom* /ɲo:m/ ‘emancipated slave assigned to monastery service’; mod. ញ៉ាម *ñom* /ɲo:m/ ‘term of address used by a monk to members of his congregation’¹]. 1. *n.* Slave, servant; (conjecturally) inferior or young (*person, animal*). 2. *v.st.* To be inferior, young. See *khñum*.

K.221N:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:57), hapax.

ñam thmur (K.221N:11), toponym (‘[the *sruk* of] the young of cows?’).

ñāñ. See *ñyani*.

ñāpta /ɲap/. †[Local Prākṛta *ñāpta* (cf. Pāli *ñatta*²), corresponding to Skt *jñāpta* ‘instructed’, ppl. of *jñāpayati*, cs. of √*jñā* ‘to know’]. *v.cs.* To have been taught: to be instructed (learned, versed) in.³

K.413B:2 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

saṃtec pavitra ñāpta beda sāstrāgama dharmma nyāya phoñ ... (K.413B:2-3), ‘The sacred sovereign had been instructed in the Veda, the sacred texts, the Dharma, [and] the rules ...’

***ñik**. See **ñak*.

***ñū** /ɲu: ~ ɲu:w/ ~ ***ñva** /ɲu:ə/. [Pre-A. *ñū*; Mod. **ñur* /ɲu:r/ ~ **ñul* /ɲul/ ~ **ñiv* /ɲu:w ~ ɲu:w/]. *v.tr.* To crumple. See *khñu*.

¹Note also mod. **ñam* in *brañam* /prɔ'ɲɑ:m/ ‘slave; knave’.

²RD&S, 287a: ‘the intellectual faculty, intelligence’, corresponding to Skt *jñāpti* ‘the exercise of the intellectual faculty, intelligence’.

³Cf. BEFEO, LXV:348 and note 4.

ñyān¹ ~ **ñān** /ɲaŋ/. †[Mod. ញ៉ាំង *ñān* /ɲaŋ ~ ɲeəŋ/ “v. to cause, make, compel, order”]. 1. *v.intr.* To strive, do one’s best or utmost, endeavor. 2. *v.tr.* To incite; to make, get, compel, order.¹

ñān: K.444C:6 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.70B:14 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58).

ñyān: K.521S:6, in *garbled passage* (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.1141B:20 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.868B:6 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.175S:14 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.682C:13 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.380E:20 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.139B:6 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.34B:29² (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

pre vrāhmaṇācāryya oy vara ge mān sraddhā bhakti ta gi dhamma pi ñyān paripāla puṇya neḥ roha rājaśāsana nu iṣṭi gi yajamāna ta mān dhamma ○ (K.1141B:19-21), ‘[He] bade the *brāhmaṇa* and *ācārya* to give [their] blessing to those having the faith [and] the devotion to the Dharma to strive to protect this pious work in compliance with the royal directive and the desire of the donor, who is possessed of the Dharma.’³

maha pi nu thā ley ta ’nak ta ñyān paṃre ... (K.139B:5-7), ‘Whosoever is of a mind to speak at all ill of those who are striving to serve [it = the *liṅga*], ...’.

nau sādhu sajjana ta ñān varddheya ’deṅ ta gi pi thve roḥ vraḥ kalpanā ge mān svargga nu santānāvaya phon ... (K.444C:4-20), ‘Good men [and] the virtuous who strive to promote [it or] aspire thereto in order to comply with the royal endowment they shall know heaven along with their line of descendants ...’⁴

nau ge ta vvaṃ lope ta ñān varddhe thve pūjā vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ lei roḥh kalpanā yajamāna ge dau siṅ ta gi [svargga] (K.70B:13-6), ‘They who, instead of robbing [it], strive to promote [it] by carrying out the worship of My Holy High Lord [and] venerating [him] in keeping with the donor’s endowment, they shall go to abide in [heaven].’⁵

ri ’nak ta nyān paṃre is khe pramvāy guḥ ... (K.139B:3-4), ‘Those who endeavor to serve [him] for only six months in all ...’.⁶

ñyān² ~ **ñyañ** /ɲaŋ > ɲeəŋ/ (?). [Pre-Ankorian *ñan*² ~ *ñen* ~ *ñin*; Middle Khmer *ñin*, mod. ឆឹង ~ ឆឹង *niñ* ~ *nin* /nuŋ/ ‘with, and; against; by means of’⁷; cf. Old Mon *ñan* /ɲɔn/ ‘To be near’⁸]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Side, flank. 2. *prep.* At the side of, beside, by, near.

ñyañ: K.239S:33 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.235D:11, 116, 116 *bis* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

ñyāñ: K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222).

sre jeñ canhvār ñyañ vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ śri sannidhāna ... (K.239S:32-3), ‘The ricefield at the foot of the channel by [the sanctuary of] My Holy High Lord Śri Saṃnidhāna ...’.⁹

... sruk bhavālaya ñyañ ’amarendrapura ... (K.235D:11), ‘... the *sruk* of Bhavālaya, near Amarendrapura, ...’.¹⁰

¹Cf. C II:61, note 5; 68, note 3; III:179, note 1. See *Chakravarti*, 112, note 4.

²The transcription reads *ñyāp*.

³Cf. NIC II/III:116.

⁴Cf. C II:68.

⁵Cf. C II:61.

⁶Cf. C III:179.

⁷Replacing Old Khmer *nu*.

⁸Shorto, 131.

⁹Cf. C III:83.

¹⁰Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:113.

'*āśrama dakṣiṇa thnal ṅyaṅ* 'aṅcan ... (K.235D:116), 'The *āśrama* south of the access road, near the moat, ...'.¹

'*āśrama ṅyaṅ pañcon* ... (K.235D:116-7), 'The *āśrama* near the wall ...'.²

ṅyāp. Lapidice's error (or misreading) of *ṅyāṅ*.

***ṅva.** See **ṅū*

ṭ

ṭikā /dī'ka:/. [Pre-Angkorian *ṭikā*; mod. ធិកា *ṭikā* /dʰy'ka:/ "n. order (verbal or written), decree, decision, law, mandate, warrant, writ, ..."; Skt *ṭikā* 'commentary', < *ṭikayati* 'to explain, make clear', cs. of √*ṭik* 'to move'³]. 1. n. Explanation, clarification; commentary. 2. n. Record (as of land survey), register, list. 3. n. Instruction, directive; order, decree.

K.754B:23 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

sre bhūmi caṅvat sruk roḥ ta ṭikā (K.754B:22-3), 'The ricefields [and] bounded lands of the *sruk* are according to the land-records'.

ṅ

ṅan /nɔ:n/ (?). †[Unidentified].⁴

K.393N:11 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.289C:Skt stanza 13 (A.D. 1066, IS, № XVIII:140, M, № 155:385); K.293, № 5:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.10:67, XXVIII:104, BC, 1913:81, C III:193).

ṅā. See *nā*.

ṅiyama. See *niyama*.

ṅirnaiya. See *nirṅaya*.

ṅu. See *nu*.

ṅau. See *nau*.

ṅnivāsa. See *nivāsa*.

¹Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:134.

²Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:134.

³MW 430a; Macdonell, 104c; Cappeller, 192b.

⁴Found only in the toponym *jrai ṅan*, presumably a species of fig.

t

ta /dɔː/. [Pre-A. *ta*; mod. 𑄢 *ta* /dɑː/;¹ cf. Old Mon *ta* /tə/²]. 1. *conj.*, subordinating, functioning as a ligature or general relator binding an attribute to its head.³ 2. *conj.*, with ellipsis of head (*khñum*, *ge*, *'nak*, etc.). One(s), he/they who.⁴

passim: 3,675 occurrences.

niy dravya ta₁ nohh ti jauv bhūmi 'anle ta vyar ... (K.618:36-7), 'In addition to the said costly goods, two tracts of land were purchased ...'.

paḥṣa khnet ta₁ pamre (K.235D:115), 'Half-month of the fortnight of the waxing moon of service'.

cat sruk noh viñ ta₁ sūnya (K.235D:55), '[He] laid out the said abandoned *sruk* anew'.

svaṃ bhūmi ta₁ vraḥ pāda ... (K.235C:67), '[He] sued for land of His Majesty ...'.

cat sruk jmaḥ kuti duk kule noh 'arigvay ta₁ gi ... (K.235C:64), '[He] laid out the *sruk* named Kuṭi [and] settled his family in it ...'.

ta₂ sañ gol khloñ vala khloñ viṣaya ... (K.221S:3-4), 'The ones who set up the boundary-markers were the commandant the district governor, ...'.

ta₂ jā sāksīya khloñ vala bharaṇi ... (K.221S:5-6), 'Those who served as witnesses were the *khloñ vala* of *Bharaṇi*, ...'.

mān ta₂ jā 'ācāryapradhāna (K.235D:27), '[They] included ones who served as deans of *ācārya*', *i.e.* 'Among them were deans of *ācārya*'.

tak ~ **takk**. See *tāk*.

tak. See *tok*.

tañ /dɑŋ/. †[Mod. 𑄢𑄢 *tāṃni* /taŋ/ "v. to establish, create; to place, set up, arrange, erect; to appoint, install; to decorate; to equip; ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To fix, set up, erect, install. 2. *v.tr.* To put in place, designate, appoint.

K.850:16 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268), hapax.

'nak ta tañ neḥ phoñ ... (K.850:16-8), 'These persons whom [he] has designated ...'.

tañkāl /dɔŋ'ka:l/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **thkāl* /t^hka:l/]. *n.* That which (or one who) is above all others, excellent, eminent.

K.194:43 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

tañkū ~ **tañku** ~ **tañkuv** /dɔŋ'ku: ~ dɔŋ'ku:w/. [Pre-A. *tañ ku* ~ *tañku*; mod. 𑄢𑄢𑄢 *tañkūv* /dɑŋ'ko:w ~ dɑŋ'kɔ:w/ "n. grub, larva, caterpillar; maggot, worm"; prob. pre-Khmer, but cf. *thkū*]. *n.* Maggot, grub; worm.⁵ ▶

¹Headley, 374a: "pre-adjectival particle used esp. in formal and literary styles to link an attribute or clause to a noun or a verb to its object; its use is not required, but when it occurs it seems to give the phrase somewhat more emphasis; *rel. pron.* who, which (arch.)."

²Shorto, 138: 'noun particle marking beneficiary of action, to, towards, for, on, before'.

³Note that *ta* does not mark case relations.

⁴Cf. Pou, 205a; also Pou in BEFEO, LXV:340, 346 note 1; also Martini, "La distinction du prédicat de qualité ...," esp. 297.

⁵Found only as a slavename.

tañkuv: K.344:14 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

tañku: K.713:9, 20 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.99S:29 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

tañkū: K.809N:7, 10, 14 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.291:3 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270S/2^c:9, 13, 15 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

tañker ~ **tañker** ~ **tiñker** /dɔŋ^hkɛ:r/ ~ **tañkel** /dɔŋ^hkɛ:l/. [Pre-A. *tañker*; mod. ដំក្តា *tañkē* /dɔŋ^hka:ɛ/ “n. flea, tick”; prob. pre-Khmer, but ifx /-əN-/ + **thker* /t^hkɛ:r/.] n. Flea; tick.¹ Cf. *tañgey*.

tañkel: K.343N/I^c:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

tiñker: K.741:12 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

tañker: K.780:22 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150);

tañker: K.809:7 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:20 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.269:9 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.99S:23, 27, N:16 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.669B:34 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.742:6 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.650A:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.832B:8 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.412:20 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

tañkel. See *tañker*.

tañko /dɔŋ^hko:/. †[Mod. ដំក្តា *tañko* /dɔŋ^hka:o/ “n. k. of fruit tree (*Diospyros chevalieri*; ...)”; analysis undetermined, perhaps ifx /-əN-/ + *thko* /t^hko:/.] n. Any of several species of *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae).²

K.184:6 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13); K.292/II^c, D:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.206:9 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

tañgal ~ **tañgāl**. See *tañgal*.

tañgey /dɔŋ^hge:y/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified, prob. toponym. Cf. *tañker*.

K.292/II^c, C:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

tañtāp. See °*dantap*.

tañtyañ /dɔŋ^hdɪ:əŋ/ ~ **tantyañ** ~ **tañtyañ** /dɔŋ^hdɪ:əŋ/. †[Mod. ដំណ្តឹង *tañtññ* /dɔŋ^hdɪ:əŋ/ “v. (of a parent) to ask for s.o.’s child’s hand (esp. a daughter) in marriage; to ask a question (arch.)”; prob. pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’³ + *tyañ* /dɪ:əŋ/.] v.tr. To seek to know or ascertain; to ask of, enquire of; to question, interrogate.

tañtyañ: K.344:33 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

tantyañ: K.598B:6 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58);

tañtyañ: K.878:7 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.831:7 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.262S:1, 11, 13, 21, 23 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.257N:17 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.153:28 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.693B:28 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.598B:38 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.208:53 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.566A:8, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

... *dau oy śapata ’anak ta sruk pvān toy tañtyañ ’aṃruñ bhūmi tañvōn ...* (K.878:7), ‘... to go out [and] administer the oath to the people of the four *sruk* to ascertain the size of the tract at Tamvōn ... ’.

¹Like mod. កៃ *cay* /cay/, the term prob. encompasses any minute parasitic animals, biting or bloodsucking, including ticks and mites (arachnids) and true insects such as fleas and lice.

²Pou, 207b; cf. Dastur, 96-100.

³Positing reduplication seems the best way of accounting for the velar nasal of the presyllable.

tañvāy /d̪əŋ^hwa:y/. [Pre-A. *tañhvāy*; mod. **តង្វាយ** *tañvāy* /taŋ^hwa:y/ ~ **ដង្វាយ** *tañvāy* /d̪əŋ^hwa:y/ “*n.* (religious) offering, oblation (*roy.*)”]; ifx /-əN-/ + *thvāy* /t^hwa:y/; cf. Old Mon *tumwāy* ~ *tumwāy* /təmway/ ‘Present, gift’,¹ also Thai **ดวงวาย** /doŋwaaj/ ‘to give; to present; to hand (*used only for princes or Buddhist monks*)’²]. *n.* Act or fact of presenting or offering. 2. *n.* That which is presented or offered: present, gift (*to a superior*), offering or oblation (*to a divinity*). 3. *n.* One who presents a gift or makes an offering. Cf. *jaṃṇvan*.

K.165N:14 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); **K.231:53** (A.D. 967, C III:72); **K.158B:24** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.342W:6** (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); **K.697B:8, 13** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); **K.175E:17** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); **K.224B:10** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48); **K.298:1** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

kalpanā tañvāy vraḥ bhoga (K.165N:14), ‘Allowance for oblations [and] sacred food ...’. *gi ta nu poṣṇa vraḥ kuti tañvāy steñ rudrācāryya pūrohita* ○ (K.231:52-3), ‘He who shall maintain the holy shrine [and] offerings [made to it] is the *steñ* Rudrācāryya, chaplain’.³

***tac** ~ ***tec**. See *tāc*.

taṭāka ~ **tatāka** ~ **tatāk** /d̪ə^hṭa:k/. †[Skt *taṭāka* ‘pool’]. *n.* Pond, pool; reservoir, *bàrày*. See *lakṣmīndratatāka*, *śīlātātāka*, *sajjanatātāka*.

tatāk: **K.598B:7** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230);

tatāka: **K.933:24, 25** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

taṭāka: **K.265N:5** (A.D. 959, C IV:102).

taṇḍula ~ **tandula** /d̪ən^hd̪ul/. †[Skt *taṇḍula* ‘grain (after threshing and winnowing), esp. rice’]. *n.* Milled (husked) rice. See *śvetatandula*.

tandula: **K.605:2** (A.D. 923, C IV:77); **K.680:3** (A.D. 937, C I:54); **K.957B:7** (A.D. 941, C VII:137); **K.570:27** (A.D. 969, C I:144); **K.256A:14, E/2^o:14** (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89);

taṇḍula: **K.99S:31** (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

taṇhā /d̪ən^hha:/. †[Mod. **តង្កា** *taṇhā* /tan^hha:/ “*n.* desire, passion, lust, craving, wish, thirst, anxiety”; Pāli *taṇhā* ‘drought, thirst; craving, hunger for’, corresponding to Skt *ṭṛṣṇā*]. *n.* Thirst, craving, passion. See *ṭṛṣṇā*.

K.144:10 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101), hapax.

... *brai branomya ltā panlā ta ’atighora ti bol man gi taṇhā taṭṣṇā phon ta coñ rum drasum jit* (K.144:9-10), ‘... a mountain forest of more than fearsome creepers [and] thorns which are the passions that bind [and] coil, [and] are rank [and] close-set’.

tatāka ~ **tatāk**. See *taṭāka*.

¹Shorto, 158.

²McFarland, 317b.

³C III:75: “L’entretien de la cellule est dû à la libéralité de Steñ Rudrācāryya, chapelain.”

tatodite /tətodɪ'te:/ (?). †[Local Prākṛta corresponding to Skt locative absolute¹ *tad udite* ‘that having been said’ (< *tad*, nom. sg. nt. of *ta* ‘that’, + *udite*, loc. sg. of *udita* ‘said, spoken’, ppl. of √*vad* ‘to say’)]. *conj.* That said; then, thereupon, thereafter. Cf. *uditodita*.

K.177:13 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

tatodite prayoja paṃbañ bodhisambhāra (K.177:13-4), ‘Thereupon [he] applied himself to fulfilling the conditions necessary for achieving enlightenment’.

tadiñ. See *diñ*.

tantyañ. See *tañtyañ*.

tandula. See *tañdula*.

tannot /dʌn'no:t/. [Pre-A. *tañnot* ~ *tuñnot*; ifx /-əN-/ + *thnot* /tʰno:t/²]. *n.* The sugar-palm, *Borassus flabellifer* L. (Palmæ).³ See *thnot*.

K.257S:23 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.344:6, 11, 15, 18, 30, 36 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.814B:31 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.720B:26 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.235D:103, 108 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.391W:9 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.571:6 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111); K.991:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191).

tanmer /dʌn'mɛ:r/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **thmer* /tʰmɛ:r/]. *n.* The act or fact of going on foot: march, hike; travel, journey, on foot.

K.380E/1°:5, 3°:58 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

kurui tanmer (K.380E/1°:5, 3°:58), ‘regulator of foot-travel’ (?).

tanlāp ~ **tanlāpp** ~ **tanlap** /dʌn'lap/. †[Mod. តន្តាប ~ តន្តាប្ប *tanlāp* ~ *tanlāp* /dʌn'lap ~ tan'lap/ “*n.* small round, wooden, ivory or metal covered container for keeping beeswax or ointments (*esp. a k. of ointment that has been blessed and is rubbed on the lips and eyebrows as a magical charm*)”]; ifx /-əN-/ + **thlāp* ~ **thlap* /tʰlap/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Application (of cosmetics, ointments, aromatics). 2. *n.* Caddy, small lidded container for aromatic substances or ointments.

tanlap: K.164:10 (A.D. 922, C VI:96); K.391W:26 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:14 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.128:5 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.412:19 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

tanlāpp: K.125:12 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140);

tanlāp: K.262N:11, 11 *bis*, 11 *ter* (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:14, 17, 17 *bis*, 17 *ter*, 17 *quater* (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:9, 10, 11, 11 *bis*, 11 *ter*, 45 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.1198B:33, 35, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.258A:26, B:22 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.450:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

tanlāp deśa 1 (K.669C:17), ‘one imported caddy’, prob. ‘one caddy from India’.

¹See Whitney, 102 (§303cd).

²The function of the infix is unclear. The form may originally have designated a group of *thnot* or possibly that palm as a species.

³Pou et Martin, 63 (item 173); Pou, 209a.

tanliṃ /dʌnˈlɪm ~ dʌnˈlɪum/. †[Analysis undetermined, presumably ifx /-ʌN-/ + *thliṃ /tʰlɪm/]. *n.* Unidentified part of a knife or dagger.¹

K.947A:19, 20, 21, 21 bis (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

kaṃpyat toṇ vluk caṃlak tanliṃ māś || kaṃpyat toṇ slā tanliṃ māś | (K.947A:20-1), ‘2 daggers with carved ivory hilts and gold *tanliṃ*; 1 areca-nut knife with gold *tanliṃ*’.

tanlvat /dʌnˈlu:vət/. †[Analysis undetermined, presumably ifx -ʌN-/ + *thlvat /tʰlvət/]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya* or cult object.

K.947A:16 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

tanlvat prak taṃve cīna | liṇ ||| pāda ||| (K.947A:16), ‘1 silver *tanlvat* of Chinese workmanship weighing 3 *liṇ* 3 *pāda*’.

tap ~ **tapp** /dʌp/. [Pre-A. *tap*; mod. **ᨧ᩵ᩁ ᩉ᩠ᩅ** /dʌp/ “*num. ten (Ch.)*”; prob. < Chinese;² cf. Thai **ᨧ᩵ᩁ** /sip/; contrast Old Mon *cas* /cʌs/]. *num.* Ten. Cf. *taṇtāp*, °*dantap*.

tapp: passim, 36 occurrences;

tap: passim, 127 occurrences.

***tap** /dʌp/. [Mod. ***ᩉ᩠ᩅ** /dʌp/ and ***ᩉ᩠ᩅ** /dʌ:p/]. *v.tr.* To enfold; to fold over. See *thnap*.

tap. See *tāp*.

tapayati /dʌbʌjʌdʌi/. †[Skt **tapayati*, < stem of *tapas*, + *yati*]. *n.* One who strives (for *emancipation*) by means of austerities: an ascetic. See *tapaḥ*.

K.258C:13 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175),³ hapax.

vrah pūjā devatā tapayati ta ’āśana kamraten jagat liṅgapura (K.258C:13), ‘[For] holy worship of the divinity by ascetics residing with the High Lord of the World in Liṅgapura’.

tapasvi ~ **tapassvi** ~ **tapaśvi** /dʌbʌˈswi:/ ~ **tapsvi** /dʌpˈswi:/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **ᨧ᩵ᩁᩉ᩠ᩅ** *tapassī* /tapahsɻ:y/ “*n. male ascetic ...; adj. to be ascetic*”; Skt, nom. sg. of stem *tapasvin* ‘pauper, ascetic’, < *adj.* ‘distressed, wretched, poor, miserable’; practicing austerities’ (*tapas*, + sfx *-vin*, forming possessive adjectives)]. *n.* Ascetic. See *tapaḥ*.

tapsvi: K.736:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306);

tapaśvi: K.366A:14 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

tapassvi: K.195/III:11, 14, 26, 27 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

tapasvi: K.410:5, 11, 19 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10); K.879:6 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.207:46 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.374:4 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.830:2 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.524:6, 8 (A.D. 1117, C III:134); K.523A:1, D:19, 22 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.413A:42, 54, B:2 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.195C:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.736:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

¹N.B.: A blade made of gold is conceivable in a ceremonial dagger but would be impractical in an areca knife. The only other parts of a dagger to merit special names would be (1) the *pommel* (*pummel*) or heavy knob at the upper end of the hilt and (2) the *guard* between blade and hilt, or even a cross-guard consisting of two quillons.

²Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese loanwords,” 37 (item 117).

³The transcription reads *tapa yati*, divided.

tapaḥ /dɔbɑh/. [Mod. ព្រះ ~ ព្រះ *tapa*: ~ *tapaḥ* /tapaʔ/ “*n.* asceticism, religious austerity, bodily mortification; discipline, self-control”; Skt stem *tapas* ‘warmth. heat; pain, esp. the heat suffered by mortification; the heat, glow or radiance generated by austerities’¹]. *n.* Ardor, the fervor of religious austerities. Cf. *tejaḥ*.

K.997:24 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109); K.752:1 (A.D. 1001, C V:59); K.410:7, 12 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.393S:38 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.194:9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.504:1 (A.D. 1261, RS II, № 25:30).

neḥ jaṃṃvan steṅ ’añ thve tapaḥ ta vraḥ kaṃṃrateṅ śrī gambhīreśvara (K.752:1), ‘The following are offerings from the *steṅ ’añ* who practices austerities on behalf of the Holy High Lord Śrī Gambhīreśvara’.

tapaḥśānti /dɔbɑhsan’di:/. †[Skt **tapaśśānti* ‘having absence of passion through austerities’, < *tapaḥ*, + *śānti*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.158B:33 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

tapaḥsakti /dɔbɑhsak’di:.² †[Skt *tapaśśakti* ‘power derived from austerities’, < *tapaḥ* ‘warmth, heat; religious austerity’, + *śakti* ‘power, might; regal power’]. 1. *n.* Supernatural power derived from austerities. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) the reign of a monarch conceived as a period in which he exercises supernatural power.

K.504:1 (A.D. 1183, RS II:29), hapax.

1105 śaka thoḥṅakṣatra ta tapaḥsakti kamrateṅ ’añ mahārāja śrīmat trailokyarājamaulibhūṣanabarmmadeva pi ket jyeṣṭha noḥ buddhabāra (K.504:1-2), ‘Śaka 1105, year of the Hare, in the reign of My High Lord the *mahārājā* Śrīmat Trailokyarājamaulibhūṣanavarmmadeva, [day] three of the fortnight of the waxing moon of [the month of] this Jyeṣṭha, a Wednesday’.

tapaḥsthāpanā /dɔbɑhsthapə’na:/. †[Skt **tapaḥsthāpanā*, < *tapas*, + *sthāpanā*]. *n.* The establishment (*of a religious foundation*) or the setting up (*of an image*) through one’s asceticism or austerities.

K.450:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

hetu man vraḥ kaṃṃrateṅ ’añ śrī rājendrapaṇḍita nu vraḥ kamrateṅ ’añ kṣitindrapaṇḍita ta pha’van thvāy tapaḥsthāpanā thvāy sukṛtaphala phoṅ nu mratāñ kḥloṅ śrī narendrārīmathana ta ’ryāṃ vraḥ kamrateṅ ’añ gi pi mān vraḥ karuṇā ta ’ampāll neḥḥ ○ (K.450:17-20), ‘Because of the fact that My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājendrapaṇḍita and [his] younger brother My Holy High Lord Kṣitindrapaṇḍita presented to the sovereign an endowment made by their own austerities [and] presented to the sovereign the merit of their good work, together with the elder brother of My Holy High Lords the lord *kḥloṅ* Śrī Narendrārīmathana, accordingly [His Majesty] had all this royal compassion’, *i.e.* granted all they petitioned for.’³

tapomaya /dɔbɔ’mɔy/. †[Skt **tapomaya* ‘made or formed by austerities’, < *tapas*, + *maya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.373C:38 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279), hapax.

¹After MW 437a.

²The transcription reads *tapaḥ śakti*, divided.

³Cf. C III:113.

tapovana ~ **tapovana** /dʌbʊ'wɔ:n/. †[Skt *tapovana* 'grove in which religious austerities are performed', < *tapas*, + *vana*]. *n.* Wood or grove reserved for the use of ascetics.

tapovana: K.736:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306);

tapovana: K.809:24 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.258A:41, 55, 56, 62, 66 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.32:12 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.91B:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

tapovanāvāsa /dʌbʊwɔ'nə'wa:h/. †[Skt **tapovanāvāsa*, < *tapovana*, + *āvāsa*]. *n.* Dwelling-place in a wood reserved for ascetics.

K.410/1°:10 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10), hapax.

tapovīrya /dʌbʊ'wi:r/. †[Skt **tapovīrya*, < stem *tapas*, + *vīrya* 'manliness, valor; strength, power, energy']. *n.* The energy (force, power) of one's austerities.

K.380E/3°:59 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

taptātma /dʌp'dat'ma:/ (?). †[Skt **taptātma*, < *tapta* 'heated, hot, molten; practiced (as austerities)' (ppl. of √*tap* 'to be or make hot'), + *ātma*]. *v.st.* (*Conjecturally*) to have the self inflamed by austerities.

K.393S:37 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

tapsvī. See *tapasvī*.

tamaḥ /dʌ'mah/. †[Skt *tamas* 'darkness, gloom, sorrow; the darkness of hell; hell or a particular division of hell; mental darkness, ignorance, illusion, error']. 1. *n.* Darkness, esp. ignorance. 2. *v.tr.* To darken, i.e. to disturb, distract, annoy, cause trouble to.

K.410:10 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10), hapax.

nau ruv 'nak ta cval sām pi tamaḥ tapovanāvāsa noḥ ... (K.410:9-10), 'Persons who enter [and] freely visit [and] disturb the said abodes in the ascetics' wood ... '.

tambūla /dʌm'bu:l/. †[Skt *tāmbūla* 'betel, esp. its pungent and aromatic leaf']. *n.* The leaves of the betel plant, *Piper Betle* L. (Piperaceae). Cf. 'amlū.

K.659:16 (A.D. 958, C V:143), hapax.

tammrak. See *taṃrek*.

tammriy. See *taṃmrya*.

tamrām /dʌm'ram/. †[Mod. **तम्रं** *taṃrām* /tam'ram/ ~ **तम्रं** *taṃrām* /dʌm'ram/ "n. s.t. which has been soaked; immersion, soaking, infusion; brewing; pickling; preparation of an infusion"; ifx /-ən-/ + *trām* /tram/]. 1. *n.* Act or process of soaking, pickling. 2. *n.* That which has been soaked or pickled: foods soaked in brine. 3. *v.st.* To be soaked, steeped, pickled.

K.989C:6 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

raṅko camren caitra pāy tamrām vraḥ 4 liḥ 3 mvāy vraḥ thñāy 1 ... (K.969C:5-6), 'Milled rice offered in Caitra: three *liḥ* of macerated cooked rice for the four divinities on each holy day ...'¹

¹Cf. C VII:187 and note 2.

tamruñ /dəm'ruŋ/ (?). [Ifx /-ən-/ + *truñ /truŋ/]. (Conjecturally) that which or one who is magnificent, glorious, preeminent.

K.462D:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353), hapax.

kamraten jagat tamruñ śivapura (K.462D:1), 'The High Lord of the World the Glorious One of Śivapura'.

tamrek. See *tamrek*.

tamrya ~ **tamryya**. See *tamrya*.

tamrvac ~ **tamrvāc** ~ **tamrvac** ~ **tamrvāc** ~ **tammrvac** ~ **tammrvāc** /dəm'ru:əc/. †[Cf. mod. ត្រួត *tamrwt* /tam'ru:ət/ "n. police, guard; one who controls", < Thai ตำรวจ /tamruət/ 'policeman; the police',¹ 'the police',² 'the police; a policeman; a police constable; a constable'³ (< Old or Middle Khmer);⁴ ifx /-ən-/ + *trvac* /tru:əc/]. 1. *n.* (The act or function of) inspecting, regulating, policing. 2. *n.* One who inspects or regulates: inspector of police, police officer. 3. *n.* Those collectively who inspect or regulate: police force.⁵

tammrvāc: **K.425:5, 7** (A.D. 968?, C II:142); **K.669B:16** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.205:18, 19** (A.D. 1036, C IV:102);

tammrvac: **K.158B:18, 24, C:24** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.814B:2, 21, 61** (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); **K.353N:21** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.352N:35** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.420:2, 4, 24, 27, 30** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); **K.690N:25** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:91); **K.521N:3** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); **K.829:18** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:42);

tamrvāc: **K.669B:19, 30** (A.D. 972, C I:159);

tamrvac: **K.324A:16** (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); **K.349:7, 12, 17** (A.D. 954, C V:108);

tamrvāc: **K.669B:19** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.347E:7, 11** (A.D. 979, C VI:181); **K.262S:43, N:17** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.263D:53** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.989C:28** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.292:2** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.71:6, 18, 20** (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); **K.224B:10** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48);

tamrvac: **K.809N:15** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.269:3** (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.99S:8** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.348:5** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.842B:18** (A.D. 968, C I:147); **K.347E:12** (A.D. 979, C VI:181); **K.257N:32** (A.D. 994, C IV:140); **K.153:7, 10, 11** (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); **K.618:3, 41** (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); **K.380W/3':33** (A.D. 1038, C V:257); **K.235D:16, 113, 113 bis, 114, 115, 116, 116 bis, 117, 117 bis, 118, 118 bis, 118 ter** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.391W:20, 38** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.258A:43** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.249:4** (A.D. 1109, C III:97); **K.254B:28** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.420:14, 22** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); **K.218:12, 12 bis** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); **K.412:4** (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); **K.617:8** (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II/III:224); **K.703A/II':2, 3** (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № 20:25).

'*anak pamre toy knett tamrvac tai kampit ...* (K.324A:15-6), 'Service personnel for the fortnight of the waxing moon: matron, *tai* Kampit; ...', followed by a list of *tai*.

¹Haas, 203a.

²McFarland, 365b.

³Sethaputra, I:493a.

⁴Headley, 412b, lists ត្រួត *tamrwc* /dəm'ru:əc/ "n. low level of the working / laborers' class", which I am unable to account for.

⁵The *tamrvac* are a class of civil servant whose function has never been clearly identified. The duties ascribed to them seem to indicate that they were charged with law enforcement and the maintenance of order, peace, and security. Their ubiquity and importance, taken in conjunction with the consistent glosses of the Thai form, suggest that they were the Angkorian counterpart of a police force or constabulary.

tamrvāc. See *tamrvac*.

°**taraṅga** /d̪ə¹raŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *taraṅga*; Skt *taraṅga* ‘wave, billow; a waving about, motion to and fro’]. *n.* Wave. Cf. *jayatarāṅga*.

tarañ. See *tarāñ*.

tarap. See *trāp*.

tarā. See *trā*¹.

tarāñ ~ **tarañ** /traŋ/. [Pre-A. *tarañ*; mod. ព្រាញ *trāñ* /traŋ/ “*n.* grass plot, lawn; glade, clearing (*arch.*)”; pfx /t-/ + **rāñ* ~ **rañ* /raŋ/]. 1. *n.* Expanse of *Imperata cylindrica* or the like: savanna, grassland. 2. *n.* Outland, outlying region(s), countryside.

tarañ: K.598B:10 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.467:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:217);

tarāñ: K.713:7 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.878:2 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.238A:8 (A.D. 949, C VI:119);

K.214B:11 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.466:5 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.843D:5 (A.D. 1025,

C VII:109); K.230C:22 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.205:14 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.207:45, 54

(A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:70 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.175N:7 (A.D. 978-1077,

C VI:173); K.566A:3, B:10, 15, 22 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

jeñ tarāñ (K.713:7; K.878:2; K.238A:8; K.466:5; K.235D:70; K.175N:7), toponym, unlocated *viṣaya*.

tarāp ~ **tarap** ~ **trāp** ~ **trap** /tra:p/. [Pre-A. *tarap* ~ *tarapp*, possibly *trap* ~ *trāp*; mod. ព្រាប *trāp* /tra:p/ “*v.* to model after; to mimic, copy, imitate”, more fully, ‘*v.tr.* to conform to, pattern upon, model after, follow; to imitate, copy, ape’;¹ pfx /t-/ + **rāp* ~ **rap* /rap/].² 1. *v.tr.* To count, reckon, take into account, consider, include. 2. *v.tr.* To trace, follow (*contour, road, azimuth*); to copy, imitate; to follow, continue, succeed; to go on to (*a point or destination*). 3. *adv.* As far as, up to, until; as long as. 4. *conj.* (= *yāvat*) for as long as. 5. *n.* Tracing, outline, limits (*of territory*).

trap: K.252:3 (A.D. 942, C III:102); K.175S:4 (A.D. 979/87, C VI:173); K.583C:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84);

trāp: K.444B:9 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:22 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

tarap: 20 occurrences;

tarāp: 39 occurrences.

gi tarāp bhūmi ’amvi ta gi praśasta dau pūrvva guduṅga ... (K.1152B:14-5), ‘The limits of the land are from the edict to the east of Guduṅga ...’.³

neḥ gi tarāp bhūmi sramo eṃ ... (K.1152B:18), ‘These are the limits of the land in Sramo Eṃ ...’.⁴

... vvaṃ ’āc ti trap dau nā mṛttakadhana ○ (K.175S:4; K.444B:9), ‘... [they] are not to be included in inheritance’.

¹LKM, 238.

²Mme Pou distinguishes *tarap* ~ *tarāp* (214b) “Durer tant, être de telle longueur. Etendue. Tout le long de, jusqu’à” from *trāp* (230a) “Prendre en considération, suivre un modèle”, but derives both from *rap* /rap/ ‘to count’ (394a). She identifies *tarap* ~ *tarāp* with mod. ព្រាប *tarāp* /d̪ə¹ra:p/ ‘forever, always’, which indeed appears to be a lengthened spelling-pronunciation of *tarāp*.

³Cf. NIC II/III:128.

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:128.

... *mān iss yātanā phoñ tarāp vraḥ candrāditya mān ley* ... (K.175S:13-4), ‘... shall know all the punishments of hell for as long as the holy moon and sun shall go on shining ...’.

taruṇī /d̥ɔʀuˈniː/. †[Skt *taruṇī* ‘young woman, girl’ and name of several plants, fem. of *taruṇa* ‘young, tender, juvenile; new, fresh’ and ‘youth’]. *n*. Unidentified (reference uncertain). Cf. *yuvatī*.

K.254:38 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

tareḥ. See *treḥ*.

taroṅ /trɔːŋ/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ព្រង់ *traṅ* /traːŋ/¹ “v. to filter, screen, strain, purify, decant; to collect, catch liquid (in a container)”; pfx /t-/ + *ron³ /rɔːŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To strain, filter. 2. *v.tr.* To refine, clarify, purify.

K.420:21 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161), hapax.

vnur kañjuḥ taroṅ (K.420:21), toponym.

tarkka ~ **tarka** /tarˈkaː > dar/ (?). [Pre-A. *tarkka* ~ *tarka*; cf. mod. Pālicized តក្កៈ *takka*: /takˈkaʔ/; Skt *tarka* ‘conjecture, speculation, reasoning’]. *n*. Reasoning.²

tarka: K.352N:36 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

tarkka: K.809N:35, 39 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.269:7 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.669D:20, 24 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

tala /d̥ɔːl/. †[Skt *tala* ‘surface, level; flat roof (of a house); the flat or palm of the hand, sole of the foot’]. *n*. Level, échelon, grade, degree.³ See **jivanatala*, *taladharmma*, *dharanītala*.

K.235D:28 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.254B:9 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.354S:38 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).

santāna ‘nak noḥ syaṅ ta jā ’ācāryya sappa tala vraḥ rājya mok ○ (K.235D:28), ‘The line of the said persons (were ones who) served henceforth as *ācārya* on all levels in the holy realm’, *freely*: ‘These men served the royal government as *ācārya* of all degrees’. *mān vraḥ karuṇāprasāda* ‘adhikāra sappa tala (K.254B:8-9), ‘[I] had royal benefices of offices of every degree’.⁴

tal ~ **tāl**² /d̥ɔːl/. [Pre-A. *tal*; mod. តាល់ *taˈl* /dal/ “v. to reach, attain; to arrive (at), get to”]. *v.tr.* To go or come as far as; to reach, gain, arrive at. See *thnal*. Cf. *dal*.

tāl: K.572B:10 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);⁵

tal: K.270N:32 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.397:5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11 (A.D. 1109, RS III, № 61:131);

K.470:22 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.413B:21, 23, D:1 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.350:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.227:21 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:117).

¹Identification with mod. ព្រង់ *traṅ* /traːŋ/ is speculative.

²Found only as a slavename.

³Readers interested in the question of **sappatala* (*sap tala*) will wish to review Finot’s interpretation in BEFEO, XV:73, 90; Dupont’s interpretation in BEFEO, XLIII:89, 118; Chakravarti’s interpretation in Chakravarti, 128-9; and Saveros Pou, “Recherches sur le vocabulaire cambodgien (IX),” 339. See in particular Cœdès’s comment in C III:190, note 9, involving ស៊ាប៊ុន /s̥apadon/, and Dupont’s comment in BEFEO, XLIII:118, note 6.

⁴Cf. C III:190.

⁵Identification of this *tāl* with *tal* is uncertain.

taladharmma /dɔlə'dhar/. †[Skt **taladharmma*, presumably < *tala*, + *dharma*]. Unidentified.

K.702B:7 (A.D. 1025, C V:222), hapax.

tavau. See *tvau*.

***tas** /dāh/. [Mod. **tā's* /dāh/, allomorph of **တံဆ** *tās* /dā:h/ “v. to spread out all over, to cover”]. v.tr. To cover. See *tnas*.

taskara /dɑ'skɔ:r/. †[Skt *taskara* ‘thief, robber’]. n. Thief, robber.

K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *vañ 'anak* ○ *taskara* ○ *dhūrta* ○ ... (K.299:7), ‘... [persons] who cheat others; thieves; rogues; ...’.

taṃ /dɔm/. †[Mod. **တံ** *taṃ* /dɑm/ “v. to strike / beat / hit (with a hammer or wooden mallet); to pound (into shape), hammer, flatten, mash”]. v.tr. To pound, beat.

K.814E:34 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404), hapax.

... *taṃ sgar jumṃ bhūmi neḥ vneḥ ni ta puruṣapradhāna ta roḥ neḥ* ... (K.814E:34-5), ‘... beating a drum, [he] encircled this tract before the eyes of the above notables ...’.

***taṃ**. See *tāṃ*.

taṃkal /dɔŋ'kɔl/. †[Mod. **တံကလံ** *taṃka'l* /tɑm'kɑl/ “v. to place / put (esp. in a high place); to raise by placing a support or wedge underneath, prop up; to mount, assemble; ...”; ifx /-əN-/ + **thkal* /tʰkɔl/]. 1. n. Act of raising up, elevating, supporting, exalting. 2. v.tr. To raise up, exalt. Cf. *taṃgal*.

K.177:11 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112), hapax.

... *taṃkal braḥ buddhasāsa parātha kusala bahijana phoṇ* (K.177:11-3), ‘... exalted the holy teachings of the Buddha, the welfare of others, [and] actions resulting in merit [among] unbelievers’.

taṃker. See *taiker*.

taṃgal ~ **taṃgall** ~ **taṅgal** ~ **taṅgāl** /dɔŋ'gal/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *tgāl* ~ *thgāl* /tʰgal/ ‘to be raised, elevated’]. 1. v.tr. To raise up, improve, develop. 2. v.tr. To exalt, venerate, worship; venerate by serving or celebrating: to serve, attend, wait upon; to owe fealty or allegiance to.¹

taṅgāl: K.580:24 (A.D. 994-1045, C VI:154);

taṅgal: K.1141B:14 (A.D. 972, *NIC* II/III:115); K.466:12 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.450:28, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.468:22, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225);

taṃgall: K.265N:3 (A.D. 959, C IV:102);

taṃgal: K.705:5 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.195A:2 (A.D. 1041, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.100:6, 7 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214).

... [*pī*] *pre thve pūjā leṇ taṅgal 'aṣṭādaśāṅgayajña* ○ (K.1141B:13-4), ‘... for the purpose of ordering [him] to perform worship by celebrating a sacrifice of eighteen parts’.

daha mān 'nak ta khmān ni sāhasika vvaṃ taṅgal bhakti ta vraḥ pāda kamraten kamtvan 'añ ... (K.466:12), ‘If there be any who rise up against [him or] resort to violence [or] fail to owe fealty [and] devotion to His Majesty My High Lord in the female line, ...’.

¹Cf. C III:114, note 3.

vrāṃ 'āc ti pidā leñ taṅgal nā maṅgalārtha nu sruk vraḥ dakṣiṇā leñ taṅgal dharmma man yeñ thvāy vraḥ pāda kamrateñ kaṃtvan 'añ ... (K.450:28-30), '[They] are not to be molested; let [them] be raised to the Maṅgalārtha order along with the *sruk* [given as] royal *dakṣiṇā*; let [them] promote the pious work which we have presented to His Majesty My Holy High Lord in the female line ...'.¹

ri ta śūnya ti pandval pre varddhe viñ pi vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ tapasvindrāpandita taṅgal sre vraḥ viñ ta tel ○ (K.704:4-5), 'It was ordered to rehabilitate those which were empty so that My Holy High Lord Tapasvindrāpanḍita might redevelop the sanctuary's ricelands as they were before'.²

pi khlvan dai gi ta thve taṅgal viñ pi paripālana (K.195/1°:2), 'Consequently, someone else has been the one who has been resurrecting [it] with a view to maintaining [it]'.

taṅgal. See *taṅgal*.

taṃṅnai /dəm'ŋɔy/.³ †[Ifx /-əN-/ + thñai /t'ŋɔy/]. Unidentified.

K.34B:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152), hapax.

taṃtām ~ **taṃtam** /dən'dəm/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀮𑀲𑀓 *taṃtām* /dan'dəm/ "v. to cook (rice)"; pfx /R-/ 'reduplication' + *tām /dəm/]. *v.tr.* To cook (*rice*) by boiling.

taṃtam: K.124:14 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

taṃtām: K.124:21 (*id.*); K.89:8 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.353N:32, 56 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

taṃtyañ. See *taṃtyañ*.

taṃnām ~ **taṃnam** /dəm'nam/. [Pre-A. *taṃnam*; mod. 𑀓𑀮𑀲𑀓 *taṃnām* /dəm'nam/ "n. crops, (cultivated) plants, vegetables"; ifx /-əmn-/ + tām /dəm/]. 1. *n.* (*That which is planted or sown*) plants, crop(s). 2. *n.* (*Land which is planted or sown*) land under crops, field, garden; plantation. See *'antām*.

taṃnam: K.206:2 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

taṃnām: K.299:18 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1882.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

nu vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śrī guṇapativarmma sruk ga'āñ lamṇoḥ duñ bhūmi lac lau taṃnam ... (K.206:1-2), 'On this date My Holy High Lord Śrī Guṇapativarman of the *sruk* of Ga'āñ Lamṇoḥ bought a tract of land in Lac Lau for a plantation ...'.

... *'anak ta lobha taṃnām ...* (K.299:18), '... persons who covet the crops [of others], ...'.

taṃnip /dəm'nɪp/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *tīp /dɪp/]. 1. *n.* (*Act or fact of following closely*) compliance, conformance. 2. *n.* (*That which is followed or to be followed*) custom, tradition, precedent.⁴

K.569:14 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166), hapax.

phṭyañ ni pre vicāraṇā saṃnvar satyāsatya roḥ ta taṃnip (K.569:13-4), 'His Majesty directed [them] to consider the question of the truth [of the matter] according to precedent'.⁵

¹Cf. C III:114.

²Cf. C V:199.

³C III:154, note 1: "Lecture douteuse."

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:170, note 18.

⁵Cf. NIC II/III:168.

tamnyal /dəm'ni:əl/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *tyal /dī:əl/]. 1. *n.* Act or practice of finding fault, condemning, abusing. 2. *n.* Result of finding fault: disdain, scorn, approbrium. 3. *n.* One who finds fault, condemns, abuses.

K.879:17 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.584:10 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

tampar /dəm'ba:r/. †[Mod. ដំបូរ *tampa* /dəm'ba:/ “*clf.* for groups of four (*esp.* pieces of fruit or vegetables)”, = *tampar* /dəm'ba:r/; ifx /-əN-/ + *thpar ~ *tpar /t^hbə:r/]. *n.* Two pairs, set of four.¹ See *par*, *kampār* ~ *kampar*.

K.171:8 (A.D. 969, C VI:165), hapax.

tampal ~ **tampol** /dəm'vəl/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *thpal* /t^hbəl/; cf. Thai ตำบล /tambon/ ‘tambon, a subdivision of an amphoe’,² ‘place; locality; district; commune; a group of houses’;³ > mod. Khmer តំបន់ *tampa'n* /tam'ban/ “*n.* region, locality, district, section, zone; parcel of land ...”]. *n.* Group of houses, hamlet, community.

tampol: K.262S:2, 4, 6, 12, 27 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263:38 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

tampal: K.713B:18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.843B:10 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

gi sruk tampal pramān malyān (K.713B:18), ‘the *sruk* [and] hamlets in the *pramān* of Malyān’.

tampin /dəm'bin/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *tpin /t^hbin/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Act or result of chasing: chase, pursuit. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who pursues: an unidentified element of the armed forces – prob. a class of warrior (*chasseurs*) and a branch of service.⁴

K.227:27 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

nā stac nāṅ 'anak khmer tampin pvan chpañ 'anle bhai piy tap prampiy kar gañ iss

(K.227:27-8), ‘When His Majesty was pleased to lead the Khmer, all four *tampin* fought in seventy-eight places to keep [him] safe from harm’.

tampun /dəm'buŋ/. (?). †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *thpun /t^hbun/]. Unidentified.

K.257S:25, 25 bis, 26 (A.D. 979, C IV:140).

tampeh /dəm'beh/. [Pre-A. *tampeh* ~ *tampeh*; ifx /-əN-/ + *thpeh ~ *tpeh /t^hbeh/]. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Gleaner.

K.809B:15, 18 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

tampeh si kanlap (K.809B:15-6), ‘gleaner: *si* Kanlap’.

tampvan /dəm'bu:vəŋ/ ~ **tampōn** /dəm'bo:vəŋ/. [Pre-A. *tampōn*; mod. ដំបូង *tampūn* /dəm'bo:vəŋ/ “*adj.* to be first (*of all*), original; initial; *adv.* at first, in the beginning; before, preceding; *n.* beginning, start, outset; source, origin”; ifx /-əN-/ + *thpvan* /t^hbū:vəŋ/]. 1. *n.* Head, start, beginning, outset; source, origin.

¹*Tampar* is the smallest of the quantifiers based on ‘four’. See *plon* (pre-A.), *slik*, *khñān*.

²Haas, 203a.

³McFarland, 365a.

⁴BEFEO, XXIX:315, note 4: “Les deux syllabes *tampin* semble bien former un seul mot. Je l’ai traduit d’une façon tout à fait hypothétique par « division (d’une armée) ». On sait que les armées comprenaient quatre divisions : infanterie, cavalerie, éléphants, chariots”. I follow Mme Pou’s lead (Pou, 212a) in referring the term to *tin* /dɨŋ/ ‘to pursue’.

2. *v.st.* To be at the head, outset, or source; to be first, initial, best, biggest. 3. *v.st.* To be round and of the size of a human head. 4. *n.* Unidentified species of large rattan, *Calamus* (Palmae).¹

tampon: K.207:51 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

tampvan: K.158B:26 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

vrai tampon (K.207:51), toponym ('the rattan wood').

... *ranko thlvan 2 kañje chnān tampvan 1* ○ (K.158B:26), 'two *thlvan* of milled rice; a basket [with] one round cooking-vessel'.

kriyā 'ārccana vyar tampvan (Ka.87:19), 'two round cult objects'.³

tammrek ~ tammyak. See *tamrek*.

tammrvac ~ tamrvāc. See *tamrvac*.

tamrañ /dām'raŋ/. [Pre-A. *tamrai*; mod. តំរង់ *tamra'ñ* /tam'raŋ/ "v. to straighten (*out*), make straight / true / right, rectify, correct; to go straight (*toward*); to point, direct, aim; to be pointed / aimed at; *adv.* directly"; ifx /-əN-/ + **trañ* /trəŋ/]. 1. *n.* State or quality of being straight: straightness, rectitude, righteousness, truth. 2. *v.st.* To be straight, direct, right, true.

K.413B:10 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

stac gañ tamrañ svey rājavibhaba ta śrī sajjanālaya sukhodaya nau chnām 22 ...

(K.413B:10-1), '[His Majesty], being pleased to abide in righteousness, had enjoyed kingship in the Sajjanālaya of Sukhodaya for twenty-two years ...'

tamrā /dām'ra:/ . †[Mod. តំរ តំរ *tamrā* /dām'ra:/ ~ តំរ *tamrā* /tam'ra:/ "n. summary, abstract; theorem, rule, formula; treatise, textbook"; ifx /-əN-/ + *trā*¹ /tra:/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of sealing or approving. 2. *n.* That which has been approved or promulgated: decision, resolution.

K.569:24 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

... *thve roḥ tamrā paṅgap* ○ (K.569:24), '... acting in accordance with the decision which had been reached'.⁴

tamrek ~ tamrek ~ tammrek /dām're:k ~ dām're:k/ ~ **tammyak** /dām'ri:ək/ ~ **tammrak** /dām'ra:k/ (?). †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **trek* /tre:k/ ~ **tryak* /tri:ək/ ~ **trak* /tra:k/, allomorphs of **trāk* /tra:k/; cf. Cham *tamrak* 'Plomb, étain, cuivre, laiton'⁵]. *n.* Lead (*plumbum*).⁶

tammrak: K.33:3 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

tammyak: K.33:10 (*id.*);

tammrek: K.125:17 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.33:12, 21 (*id.*);

tamrek: K.958:35 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.262N:16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.420:28 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

tamrek: K.958:35 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.262N:16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.420:38 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

¹Pou et Martin, 57 (item 153); Pou, 212a.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

³NIC II/III:221: "2 grands [réipients] d'accessoires de culte".

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:168.

⁵Aymonier et Cabaton, 164a; Moussay, 386: 'plomb'.

⁶Cf. C III:150, IV:165, note 2.

təmrel /dəm're:l/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *trel /tre:l/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) shapeless mass or pile.

K.956:53 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

vnur təmrel (K.956:53), toponym ('hillock of no definite shape').

təmrya ~ **təmrya** ~ **təmrya** ~ **təmryya** ~ **təmryya** /dəm'ri:ə/ ~ **tammriy** /dəm'ri:/ [Pre-A. *tamre* ~ *təmnr̥*; mod. **ជំរី** *təmri* /dəm'ri:y/ "n. elephant ..."; prob. 'the [trunk] swinger', < ifx /-əN-/ + *trya /tri:ə/ ~ *tri /tri:/, replacing a Mon-Khmer cognate¹]. *n.* The Indian elephant, *Elephas maximus*.

tammriy: K.654:19 (A.D. 802/77, C V:274);

təmryya: K.52:16 (A.D. 918, C VI:93); K.194:19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

təmryya: K.231:38 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.659:23 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.194A:17, 25, 37, B:2, 8 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.70:6 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58);

təmrya: K.457:9 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:13); K.349:20 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.257S:33 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.693B:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.381:9 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255); K.207:12 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.1198A:9 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.235D:69 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:30 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.966:8 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12); K.420:5 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.956:26, 34, 39 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.276:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277N:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.484:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61);

təmryya: K.192:5 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.19:11, 21 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.257S:34, 34 bis (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.356N:7 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.158B:20 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.1198A:9, 15, 15 bis (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.206:6 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258A:25, B:31 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366C:1 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.175E:3 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.352N:20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.420:2, 18, 23, 28, 39, 48 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.245:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.521:3, 3 bis, 6, 7 (A.D. 978-1077);

təmrya: K.420:43 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

təmrya jmol 1 (K.1198A:9), 'one male elephant' ~ *təmryya jmol 1 təmryya ye 1 'seh 1* (K.1198A:15), 'one male elephant, one female elephant, one horse'.

kaṃ pi təmrya kroḍha pi vrac (K.484:8), 'May the angry elephant not gore [thee]!'.

jrāṇ kaṃvaṇ təmrya (K.457:9), toponym ('muck of the elephant ford').

təmrvac ~ **təmrvāc**. See *təmrvac*.

təmrvān ~ **tamvān** /dəm'waŋ/. [Pre-A. *təmvaṇi*; mod. **ជំពាំង** *dambāṇi* /təm'peaŋ/ "n. shoot, sprout; specif. bamboo shoot; bud (of certain tall grasses)"; ifx /-əN-/ + *thvān /t^hwaŋ/]. 1. *n.* The act or process of sprouting. 2. *n.* Bud, sprout, shoot.

tamvān: K.383 bis, B:column 2:28 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:151);

təmrvān: K.374:21 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251).

təmrvūn. See *təmrvān*.

təmve /dəm'wv:/ [Pre-A. *təmve*; ifx /-əN-/ + *thve* /t^hwv:/]. 1. *n.* Act or process of doing, making, working, cultivating: act, deed, work, cultivation. 2. *n.* Make, work, workmanship, manufacture, fabrication. 3. *n.* One who makes, &c.: worker, cultivator. ▶

¹Contrast Old Mon *ciñ* ~ *cīñ* /ciŋ/ 'elephant' (Shorto, 98), Thai **ช้าง** /c^haaŋ/ 'elephant' (Haas, 144a).

K.393N:6 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.650A:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.947A:3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16, 26 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

taṃve cīna (K.947A:3, 4, 10, 11, 12, 13, 16), '(of) Chinese workmanship or manufacture'.

taṃve javā (K.947A:26), '(of) Malay or Javanese workmanship'.

taṃveh /dəm'we:h/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **thveh* /t^hwe:h/]. 1. *n.* Act, fact or result of forsaking, neglecting, or being careless. 2. *v.ps.* To be forsaken, neglected, deserted, abandoned.

K.760:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115), hapax.

... *toy nīṭiya cuḥ dau lvah kaṃveñ jhe sre taṃveh vrau* ○ (K.760:29), '... on the southwest [it] drops down to the wooden palisade [and] the abandoned ricefield of the Brao'.

taṃvon /dəm'wo:n/. †[Mod. ព្រៃនគរ *daṃbwn* /təm'pu:ən/ "n. Tampuon (another name for the Brao, an ethnic minority of northeastern Cambodia)"; perhaps 'those who are hidden (in the forest)', ifx /-əN-/ + **thvon* /t^hwo:n/]. 1. *n.* The Tampuon or Brao. 2. *n.* A Tampuon or Brao. See *vrau*².

K.878:5, 7 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.175E:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173).

vrai bhūmi taṃvoñ pramān pūrvvadiśa (K.878:5-6), 'forest [and] land of the Tampuon in the *pramān* of Pūrvvadiśa'.

'aṃmruñ bhūmi taṃvoñ (K.878:7), 'dimensions of the Tampuon land'.

tī vāyavya daksīṇa sre va prasap nu bhūmi taṃvoñ (K.175E:10-1), 'On the northwest, on the south side of the ricefield at Va, [it] abuts on Tampuon land'.

taṃvvañ /dəm'wu:əŋ/ ~ **taṃvūñ** /dəm'wu:ŋ/. †[Mod. ព្រៃឈើ *daṃbūñ* /təm'pu:ŋ/ "n. k. of wild tree (*Croton Joufra* ...)"; perhaps ifx /-əN-/ + **tvañ* /dū:əŋ/]. *n.* The tree *Croton Joufra* Roxb. (Euphorbiaceae).¹

taṃvūñ: K.207:56 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

taṃvvañ: K.215:3, 6, 17, 18 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.212A:6 (A.D. 1027, C III:29).

taṣṇā. See *ṭṣṇā*.

***tā** /dā:/. [Mod. តារ *tā* /dā:/ "n. boulder, slab of stone, rock"]. *n.* Mass; large quantity or number. See *phtā*, *pantā*.

***tā**. See *tāl*¹.

tāk ~ **tak** ~ **takk** /dāk/. †[Mod. តាក់ *tāk* /dāk/ "v. to put, place; to deposit; to add (*ingredients*); to set (e.g., a *trap*); to establish; to assign; to locate, settle, station; to lock up; to fasten; to use ... ; v.tr. to strike, hit hard ... ; v. to renounce (a *throne*); to put aside (*religious vows*) ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To put (set, lay) down, deposit, deliver; to note down; to set aside, renounce. 2. *v.tr.* To place, locate, establish. 3. *v.tr.* To hit, strike. Cf. *duk*. See *tranak*, *saṃtak*.

takk: K.258A:71 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175)

tak: K.569:10, 13, 17, 23 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.413B:8 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.617:5 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II/III:224);

tāk: K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.194:33 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134). ▶

¹Martin, 155; Pou et Martin, 57 (item 155); Pou, 213b

... *thpal khval pi takk tok vrah noḥ dau* ... (K.258A:71), ‘... the herd grew so restive that [it] struck [and] overturned the said images ...’.

... *khloñ vala tripaṭāka [ta] chmvañ nā vrah glāñ ruñ paṅgan tak laṅgau nā vrah glāñ* ... (K.569:9-10), ‘... the commandant Tripaṭāka, a merchant attached to the main royal treasury, had been selected to deliver copper to the royal treasury ...’.

tān /dɑ:ŋ/. †[Mod. *tān ~ *tān /ta:ŋ ~ dɑ:ŋ/]. *v.tr.* To lengthen, extend, prolong.

K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.208:34, 37, 41 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

tān tai (K.235D:89) ~ *tān taiy* (K.208:34, 37, 41), ‘to extend the hand or arm, reach out’.

tāc /dɑc/ ~ ***tac** ~ ***tec**. †[Mod. 𑄀𑄢𑄣 *tāc* ~ **tec* /dɑc/ “*adj.* to be broken (of string), disconnected, detached, separated, interrupted ...; *v.* (of time periods) to end; *adj.* to be ended, terminated ...”]. 1. *v.st.* To be broken off, cut, interrupted; to be ended, finished, no more. 2. *v.st.* To be complete and unconditional, absolute. See *saṃtac* ~ *saṃtāc*, *stac*, *sratāc*.

K.215:8 (A.D. 899, C III:34); K.230C:29 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.219:8 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.872S:21 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.956:33, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.143A:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.208:46 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122); K.91B:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

mratañ khloñ śrī madhurapaṇḍita tāc santāna ‘yat kule ley saṃ mūla nu kvan ‘nak khloñ ta roḥ neḥh (K.230C:28 - D:2), ‘The lord *khloñ* Madhurapaṇḍita, his family extinct [and] with no more living kin, merged [his] estate with [that of] the children of the aforesaid ‘nak *khloñ*’. Cf. C VI:245-6.

... *man tāc santāna yeñ hoñ* (K.215:8-9), ‘... when our line finally became extinct’.

tāñ. See *teñ*.

tāp ~ **tap** /dɑp/. [Pre-A. *tap* = *ra* and *tap* = *pi*; mod. 𑄀𑄢𑄣 *tāp* /dɑp/ “*v.* to follow closely; to touch lightly; *adj.* to be close-set; to be in order, arranged; to be ready ...” and allomorph **tāp* /dɑp/; a connection with mod. 𑄀𑄢𑄣 *diap* /ti:əp/ ‘to be near, close’ is likely]. 1. *v.tr.* To follow closely; to conform. 2. *v.st.* To be in (close) order, arranged; to be regular, proper.¹ See **tip*, *thāppa*, *laṃtāp*, **ltāp*, *santap*, *stap*.

tap = *ra*: K.124:15, *garbled* (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.329E:4, W:5 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); K.410:4 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10);

tāp = *ra*: (K.235C:79, D:5, 32, 35, 37, 39, 43, 64 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

ru ta tāp = *ra* (K.235, *passim*), ‘in the proper manner, in order, regularly, lawfully, duly; as in the past’.

vrtti ta tap = *ra cnām mvay* (K.329E:4-5, W:4-5), ‘Standard allowances for one year’.

... *pandval vrah niyama ru samācāra ta tap* = *ra pi bhuvana phoñ dval pi thev toy* ○ (K.410:3-5), ‘... handed down a royal injunction as a proper rule of conduct so that all men might humbly receive [it and] comply with [it]’.

¹Finot (BEFEO, XV.2) consistently transcribes *ru ta tā pra* but renders it accurately as ‘comme auparavant’, making no comment on it. Dupont (BEFEO, XLIII) with equal consistency transcribes it correctly *ru ta tāpra* but renders it ‘suivant l’ordre établi’. Cf. his comment on *ra* in *op.cit.*, 110, note 5. Chakravarti, for the first two occurrences of *ru ta tāpra* (‘*nau*) at C:79 and D:5, has ‘as already established’ but thereafter has ‘(which continued) as before’. See *his comment on 101, note 3*.

***tāp** /dāp/. [Mod. ព័ន្ធ *tā'p* /dāp/ “v. to chisel, drill, bore, gouge, cut out / into; to carve; to stab; to break / force one’s way into, penetrate”]. *v.tr.* To dig or scoop out, hollow out. See *thnāp*.

tāpasabesa /dābəsə'be:h/. †[Skt **tāpasaveṣa*, < *tāpasa* ‘relating to religious austerities or ascetics’ (< *tapas*), + *veṣa* ‘dress, apparel’]. *n.* The dress of an ascetic, monk’s raiment.

K.413B:40 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

jā tāpasabesa (K.413B:40), ‘in ascetic’s dress, in monk’s raiment’.

tāmra /dām'ra: → dā:m/. †[Skt *tāmra* ‘copper’]. *n.* Copper; brass.¹

K.470:9 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

gaṇa tāmra ti saṃraṇ kriyā vrah ... (K.470:9), ‘Articles of copper to be used as the divinity’s implements: ...’.

tāmra karaṇḍa ~ **tāmra karaṇa** ~ **tāmra karān** /dām'rəkə'ran/. †[Skt *tāmra karaṇḍa*, < *tāmra*, + *karaṇḍa*]. *n.* An unidentified receptacle made of copper or brass, presumably a box or basket.

tāmra karān: K.255:9 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:383);

tāmra karaṇa: K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108);

tāmra karaṇḍa: K.669C:26 (A.D. 962, C I:159); K.263D:14 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.158B:25 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

tāmra karān 1 ṇan jyan 5 (K.255:9), ‘one copper box weighing five *jyan*’.

tāmra kumbha /dām'rəkum/. †[Skt **tāmra kumbha*, < *tāmra*, + *kumbha*]. *n.* Copper or brass water-pot.

K.669C:24 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

tāmra drava /dām'rə'drə:p/. †[Skt **tāmra drava*, < *tāmra*, + *drava*]. *n.* Copper (or brass) runoff fixture (for altar, presumably to drain off ghee and water). See *praṇāla*.

K.349:22 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.742:1 (A.D. 994, C V:160).

tārā /dā'ra:/. †[Mod. ព័ន្ធ *tārā* /tā'ra: ~ dā'ra: / “*n.* star (formal)”]; Skt *tārā* ‘fixed star, asterism’, < *tara* ‘star’ and *adj.* ‘shining, radiant’]. *n.* Star.

K.413B:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *daṇṇep = ra jyotiśāstra ta gi tārā* ... (K.413B:3), ‘... in particular, astronomical treatises on the stars, ...’.

tāla /dā:l/. †[Skt *tāla* ‘cymbal’]. *n.* Cymbal, gong. See *kānsatāla*.

K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.754B:22 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.370:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58).

tāla 6 (K.669C:25), ‘six gongs’.

tāla saṃrit (K.370:11), ‘bronze gong’.

sgar mva y tāla chanda pansaṃ (K.754B:22), ‘one drum together with well-voiced gongs’.

¹Note *tāmra bhājana* ‘copper (or brass) vessel’ at K.235C:18 (stanza CI).

tāl¹ /dā:l/ ~ *tā /dā:/. [Mod. តាល *tāl* /dā:l/]. *v.intr.* To spread out, grow, increase. See **khtāl*, *tmāl*, *thnā*.

K.569/1°:10 and K.572:12 (both A.D. 1011, MA I:77).

tāl pradvān (K.569/1°:10) ~ *tāl pradvann* (K.572:12), ‘extending in continuous succession, forevermore, in perpetuity’.

tāl². See *tal*.

tās /dā:h/ ~ **tass** /dāh/. †[Mod. តាស *tās* /dā:h/ “*v.* to stretch skin or leather (e.g., on a drum); *adj.* to be stretched over s.t.; *v.* to spread out all over, to cover; ...”, and short allomorph **tās* /dāh/]. *v.tr.* To spread, lay out, spread over, cover. See *thiās*.

tass: K.413B:24 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

tās: K.194B:3, 4 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

... *tās prāsāda vraḥ prāṅgana phoṅ vraḥ thnal* ... (K.194B:4-5), ‘... which covered the temple-tower, the holy courtyards, [and] the holy access road ...’.

syāṅ tass nu vitāna ta vicitra (K.413B:24), ‘Over this [they] spread a bright-colored canopy’.

tām¹ ~ ***tam** /dām/. [Pre-A. *tām*; mod. តាំ *tām* /dām/ “*v.* to plant (single Seeds), to sow; to grow (*crops*); to erect, set up / install (e.g., a post or column), implant; to set (a gem); to inlay; to establish, found ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To plant, sow, set, grow. 2. *v.tr.* To implant, insert, set up; to set (*gemstone*). See *tamṅām*, *phtām*, *staṅ*, ‘*antām*’.

K.194B:1, 2 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, LIII:134); K.128:6, 7 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.56B:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.136:13, 15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

’nak ta tām ’amvau si 5 tai 5 (K.56B:27), ‘Hands to plant sugar cane: five *si*, five *tai*’.

kaṅkana tām padmarāga ta gi (K.136:16), ‘a wristlet set with rubies on it’.

vāhurakṣa ti tām ratna ta gi (K.136:13), ‘an arm-guard set with gems on it’.

pādūka ta tām sarvvaratna ta gi (K.195B:1), ‘sandals which are set with all kinds of gemstones on them’.

hemavitāna ti chlāk padma tām sarvvaratna (K.195B:2), ‘a canopy of gold, carved with lotuses [and] set with all kinds of gems’.

tām² ~ ***tam** /dām/. [Pre-A. *tām*; mod. តាំ *tām* /dām/ “*v.* to boil (*water*); to cook (*rice*)”]. *v.tr.* To boil (*water*), cook (*rice*, *caru*, *pañjut*). See *tamṅām*.

K.124:17, 20, 20 bis (K.803/4, C III:170).¹

tāmṅrakaran. See *tāmṅrakaṅḍa*.

tī¹ ~ **tī** /dī:/. [Pre-A. *tī*; mod. ទី *tī* /dī:y/ “*n.* earth, ground, land, soil, territory; ...”; cf. Old Mon *tī* ~ *tī* /tī?/ ‘earth, soil, ground, land’²]. 1. *n.* Earth, soil; ground, land, terrain, territory. 2. *n.* Place (*where*), location, site. 3. *conj.* In which place, where.

passim. ▶

¹In Cœdès’s transcription (C III:172) these three forms appear as *cām*.

²Shorto, 148.

... *syañ ta vātt ti bhūmi noḥ sañ gol ta gi* ... (K.207:63), '... [they] (were ones who) circumambulated the earth of the said tract [and] set up boundary-markers on it ... '.

... *yok ti ta bhūmi neḥ duk jā ti 'ācamana* ○ (K.814E:67-8), '... took up some earth from the said land [and] set [it] aside as sanctified earth'.

dep vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ phalapriya tok ti ta gi bhūmi noḥ mok ... duk cval kaṃluñ vraḥ kralā glāñ pratipakṣa (K.207:64-6), 'My Holy High Lord Phalapriya then brought [some] earth from the said land ... [and] deposited it in the royal treasure-houses for each fortnight'.

... *toy pūrva lvah ta ti prasap sre 'aṃlau ta vāññ* (K.56D:35-6), '... on the east [it] extends to the land abutting on the ricefield belonging to the house in the palace grounds'.

grāmavṛddhi kathā man bhūmi vrai vraḥ ganloñ ti dhūli vraḥ pāda ta stac dau viṣṇuloka stac cāp taṃmrya ta gi (K.175E:2-3), 'The village elders said that the forest land of Vraḥ Ganloñ is where the *dhūli* His Majesty who was pleased to go to the Viṣṇuloka was pleased to capture the elephant in it'.¹

neḥ punya 'ji steñ śivācāryya mok pradvann ti 'mā steñ śivācāryya ... 'aṅvay ta gi nu kule ... (K.175N:3-5), 'This is the pious work of the forebears of the *steñ Śivācāryya* which has endured down to the present time [and] where the *steñ Śivācāryya's* maternal uncle ... settled there with members of [his] family'.

ti² /dī: → dī/. [Pre-Angkorian *ti*; cf. Old Mon *ḍey* /ḍɔy/ 'in, on, at, into, to',² also proto-Austronesian *di* 'Lokativ-Partikel',³ Old Malay and Old Javanese *di*, Cham *di* ~ *dī*]. 1. *prep., directional*. In the direction of (*cardinal point*), to, toward, on. 2. *prep., benefactive or introducing a verb of purpose*. 3. *prep., contrastive, fused with dai and 'āc*. (Opposed) to, (differing) from, than. 4. *prep., ± agent + verb, forming the periphrastic passive*.

passim, 954 occurrences from which a few for **ti**¹ must be subtracted.

ti + compass points, 149 occurrences.

vvam 'āc ti, 'to be not allowed, prohibited (*from*)', 81 occurrences.

dai ti, 'to differ (*from*), be different', 10 occurrences.

dai ti leñ, 'to be other than; except', 21 occurrences.

gol ti₁ pūrva ... gol ti₁ dakṣiṇa ... gol ti₁ pāścima ... gol ti₁ uttara ... (K.878-8-9),

'Boundary-marker on the east ..., boundary-marker on the south ... boundary-marker on the west ... boundary-marker on the north ... '.

... *vyar 'antvañ dikk srac = ti₁ 'addharātra 'āy vnek 'ādityavāra ...* (K.324A:12-3), '... two elapsed *'antvañ dik* to (in the direction of) the midnight before Sunday ... '⁴

cpar 1 ti₂ bhāga ta vraḥ kuṭṭi 'anle 2 (K.713B:31), 'One garden for (the benefit of) the two holy cells'.

niy dravya ta noḥh ti₂ jav bhūmi 'anle vyar ... (K.618:36-7), 'The said goods were for acquiring (to acquire) two pieces of land, ... '.

nau ruv dravya nu khñuṃm sruk sre ta ti₄ mratāñ śrī vikramasannāha nu mratāñ khloñ mahāpuruṣa oy ta vraḥ (K.105/1^o:4-6), 'Costly goods together with slaves, *sruk* and riceland which were given to the divinity by the lord Śrī Vikramasannāha and the chief lord Mahāpuruṣa'.

¹The *ta gi*, redundant in English, is presumably needed in Khmer.

²Shorto, 137.

³Dempwolff, 40a.

⁴This interpretation is open to question.

nau ta yok neḥ ta roḥ neḥ ti₄ pre kāp thpvañ (K.105/1^o:16), ‘One who appropriates these things aforesaid shall be ordered to be beheaded’.

’nak vraḥ ti₄ pradāna ta mratāñ śrī satyāśraya (K.291N:11-2), ‘Sanctuary slaves who were given to the lord Śrī Satyāśraya’.

nu oy vraḥ supātra ta mratāñ śrī vikramasaṃnāha ti₄ pre dau sthāpanā ta gi sruk phdai ’āy vraī vyak ... (K.105/1^o:3-4), ‘On this date [one] issued a royal message to the lord Śrī Vikramasaṃnāha, who was ordered to go out [and] set up images in the [several] *sruk* [and] districts in Vrai Vyak ...’.¹

tiñ¹ /dɪŋ/ ~ *tiñ /dɪŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲 𑀲𑀸 /dɛ:ŋ/ “v. to chase, hunt, pursue; to expel, drive out / away, exorcize; to discharge / fire (*an employee*); to drive; to herd (*animals*); to urge on; to track down, pursue (*a matter*), enquire ... ; v. to play (*a stringed musical instrument*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To run after, go in pursuit of, give chase to; to chase, pursue. 2. *v.tr.* To play a string instrument. See *taṃpūñ*, **ṭpūñ*, *thmūñ*.

K.99S:15 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238B:5, 6, 7 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.659:17 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.205:4 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.227:25 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308); K.413:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91).

stac paṅgaṃ tiñ cāmpa thleñ cren ... (K.277:25-6), ‘His Majesty saluting [them, they] went in pursuit of the Cham, who were ascending in great numbers ...’.

si kaṃvis tiñ (K.99S:15), ‘*si* Kaṃvis, string instrumentalist’.

tai panhem tai kañe tiñ ... tai kañjā pas gandha [tai] chk tiñ ... tai kaṃphal tiñ sot ○ (K.238B:5, 6, 7), ‘*tai* Panhem; *tai* Kañe, string instrumentalist; ... *tai* Kañjā, to pound aromatics; *tai* Chk, string instrumentalist; ... *tai* Kaṃphal, another string instrumentalist’.

tūryya tiñ toñ (K.659:17), ‘string and percussion ensemble’.

tiñ² /dɪŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲 𑀲𑀸 /tɾŋ/ “adj. to be taut, tight, tense; firm, rigid; stuffed (*full*); tough, unyielding, inflexible; stern, strict; recalcitrant ...”]. 1. *v.st.* To be tight, tense, taut. 2. *v.st.* To be unyielding, unbending, inflexible, hard, tough; to be stern, strict, stubborn. 3. *adv.* With all one’s might.²

K.205:4 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.413A:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *stac pandval ta senābala phoñ* □ □ *cval com cap kap dvāra tiñ prahāra satru phoñ ...* (K.413A:5-7), ‘... His Majesty ordered [his] forces □ □ to draw near, invest [the capital], take [and] hold the gates, [and] to assail the enemy stubbornly ...’.

tiñ³ /dɪŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲 𑀲𑀸 /dɾŋ/ “n. adze”]. *n.* Any of various ax- or adze-like tools used for chopping or shaping wood or for felling trees.

K.238A:7 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.158B:26, 27, C:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.484:6 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kaṃ pi trū tiñ (K.484B:6), ‘May the ax not smite [thee]!’.

tiñ cañcāñ (K.238A:7), ‘chopper’, prob, a machete-like tool.

jeñ śata 1 tiñ śata 1 ... jeñ śata 3 tiñ sliḥ 1 śata 60 10 ... tiñ śata 1 ○ *jeñ śata 1* (K.158B:26, 27, 29), ‘one hundred hoes; a hundred axes ... three hundred axes; five hundred and seventy axes ... one hundred axes; one hundred hoes’.³

¹This rendering of *sruk phdai* is conjectural.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:346, note 9, and LKM, 108.

³Cf. C II:111, 113.

tiŋker. See *taŋker*.

tic /dɪc/ ~ **dic** /dɪc/. †[Mod. 𑄓𑄢 *tic* /tɪc/ “adj. to be few (in number), small (in size or extent), less”]. 1. *v.st.* To be little, small, not much. 2. *v.st.* To be few, not many.

dic: K.353N:46 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.383B/III:47 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XVIII:56); K.34:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

tic: K.669C:21 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

ceḥ so tic nu mās 1 ceḥ so paribhaṇḍa prāk 1 (K.669C:21-2), ‘one small white jar with gold [trim]; one white jar with silver ring’.

tithiviśeṣaṇa /dɪthɪwɪ'se:h/. †[Skt **tithiviśeṣaṇa*, < *tithi* ‘(lunar) day’, + *viśeṣaṇa* ‘distinction, particularization, specification’]. *n.* The first day of the lunar fortnight.

K.989C:3, 9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

raŋko vraḥ śucyanna caṃmren ta gi tithiviśeṣaṇa khe kanlaḥḥ liḥ 2 ... (K.989C:3-4), ‘Milled rice for holy *śucyanna* offered up on the first day of the half-month:2 *liḥ ...*’. *sūryyagrāsa candragrāsa saṅkrānta pañcotsava mahotsava tithiviśeṣaṇa kalpanā ta purohita ...* (K.989C:9-10), ‘On solar and lunar eclipses, the New Year, the Five Festivals, the Great Festival, [and] the first day of lunar fortnights: endowment for chaplains ...’.

***tip** /dɪp/. [Mod. **tɪp* /dɪp/,¹ allomorph of 𑄓𑄢 *tāp* /dɑ:p/ ~ **tā'p* /dɑ:p/]. *v.tr.* To follow closely. See *taṃnip*.

***tir** /dɪr/. [Mod. 𑄓𑄢 *ter* /dɛ:r/ “*v.* to sew, stitch”]. *v.tr.* To sew, stitch. See *thpir*.

tirtta ~ **tirtha.** See *tirtha*.

tirthaka /dɪr'thɔ:k/ (?). †[Skt *tirthaka* ‘sanctified’]. 1. *n.* = *Tirtha*. 2. *n.* *Tirthaka* ~ *tirthika*, an adherent or head of a creed other than one’s own.

K.420:32 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161), hapax.

tila /dɪl/. †[Skt *tila* ‘*Sesamum indicum*; sesame seed’]. 1. *n.* The sesame plant, *Sesamum indicum* L. (Pedaliaceae).² 2. *n.* Sesame seeds. See *lrio*.

K.99S:32, N:27 (A.D. 922, C VI:107).

tila moda (K.99S:32, N:27), ‘fragrant sesame’.

tisāna. See *(ti) isāna*.

***tiṃ** /dɪm/ ~ ***tyaṃ** /dɪəm/. [Mod. **dim* /tim/, attested only in 𑄓𑄢 *dhnim* /tʰnim/ ‘ornaments’]. *v.tr.* To adorn. See *thniṃ*.

tī. See *tī*¹.

¹Attested in 𑄓𑄢𑄢𑄢 *paṅtɪp* /bɑn'dɪp/ ‘order, instruction’.

²Martin, 141.

tīrtha ~ **tīrthā** ~ **tirtha** ~ **tirtta** /dīr'tha: → dī:r/.¹ †[Skt *tīrtha* 'passage, ford; place of pilgrimage', < √tī 'to cross, pass']. 1. *n.* Way across (a river): crossing, passage, *esp.* a ford; access to a watercourse, path or stairway for descent to a river; landing. 2. *n.* A place of spiritual crossing from the profane to the sacred: any sacred place or place of pilgrimage.

tirtta: K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

tirtha: K.878:10 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.238A:19 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.105:26 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.879:16 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.175E:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.220S:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45);

tīrthā: K.194:20 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

tirtha: K.270N:7 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.958:21 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.262N:22 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.831:26 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.669B:29, C:40, 46 D:5 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/1':29 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.262S:12, 40 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:25 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.88:11 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.232:32, 34 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.221N:11, 16, 24 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.706:15 (A.D. 1013?, C V:217); K.702B:14, 14 bis (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.258A:82 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254:35 (A.D. 1129, C III:180) K.218:33, 59 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.617:30 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

... *dau ta vraḥ kaṃmrateṇ 'añ vraḥ tīrtha ta kula ...* (K.374:14-5), 'For My Holy High Lord of the Holy *Tīrtha* [and his] family ...'.²

man vraḥ pāda kamrateṇ 'añ śrī jayavarmmadeva stac kṣetrādhigama tīrtha ta daṃnep = ra dau kamrateṇ jagat śrī cāpēśvara ... (K.194:19-20), 'When His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Jayavarmadeva was pleased to visit sacred spots [or] places of pilgrimage, such as going to the High Lord of the World Śrī Cāpēśvara, ...'.

sthāpanā 'āy vraḥ śrī narendragrāma vraḥ sruk gi pi duk tīrtha □ □ □ (K.277S:10-1), '[He] set up an image in the sanctuary of Śrī Narendragrāma, in the royal *sruk*, [and did] this to establish a place of pilgrimage □ □ □'.³

... '*anak = ta paṃpat tirtta 'anak ...* (K.299:14), '... those who take possession of the *tīrtha* [sacred objects?] of others ...'.

tīrthodyāna /dīrtho'dja:n/. †[Skt **tīrthodyāna*, < *tīrtha*, + *udyāna*]. *n.* A garden with stairs for descent into a river, park with a bathing-place in it.

K.139B:9 (A.D. 1054, C III:175), hapax.

kamrateṇ 'añ yogi ta pvās ta neḥḥ phye phlu pūrvottara tīrthodyāna puṣpārāma neḥ syaṅ dharmma kamrateṇ 'añ didai = ra ti 'añ parikalpa ... (K.139B:7-10), 'My High Lords the *yogin* who have entered holy orders here have given over [to the *liṅga*]: (a) the northeast road, (b) the *tīrtha* park, [and] (c) the flower garden, these being the pious work of the several My High Lords who have been ordained by myself ...'.⁴

tīrthā. See *tīrtha*.

tut ~ **tūt** /dūt/. †[Mod. **तुत** *tut* /dot/ "v. to burn, set fire to, set on fire, kindle (a fire), stoke (a stove); to cook over a fire, grill, barbecue; *adj.* to be scorched, roasted; v. to excite, inspire; to irritate; to anger"]. *v.tr.* To fire, set on fire; to burn, scorch. ▶

¹In all but four of its occurrences this item serves as a personal name or toponym, sixteen being for *tai tīrtha* alone.

²Cf. C VI:253.

³Cf. C IV:158.

⁴Cœdès's transcription (C III:177) has *tīrthodyānapuṣpārāma*, a needless collapsing of this entry with *puṣpārāma* 'flower garden'. Pou, 218a, follows him and glosses the whole "Jardin de fleurs, lieu de pèlerinage."

tūt: K.194B:4 (A.D. 1119, C VI:311);

tut: K.265N:7, 8 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.705:6, 8 (A.D. 1013, C V:198); K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.299:13, 13 bis, 20 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883, 1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.484:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kaṃ pi vraḥ vleñ tut ◦ (K.484:6-7), 'Let not holy Fire burn [thee]!'

tut srū (K.265N:7) ~ *tut srūv* (K.265N:8), 'to burn paddy'.

kralā tut srū (K.235D:89) ~ *kralā tūt srū* (K.194B:4), 'paddy-burning ground'.

***tur** /d̥u:r/. [Pre-A. *tur*, slavename; mod. **tur* /d̥u:r ~ d̥a:or ~ d̥a:ol/]. *v.tr.* To eat away at, nibble, gnaw. See *thmur*.

turañ. See **trañ*.

tula ~ **tul** /d̥ol/ ~ **tulā** /d̥oˈla:/. [Pre-A. *tul*; mod. តុល *tul* /d̥ol/ "n. scales, balance; equilibrium (*poet.*)" and *tulā* /toˈla:/ "n. scales, balance; n. October ..."; Skt *tula* = *tulā* 'Libra' and *tulā* 'balance, weight; a measure of weight (= 100 Palas) ...']. 1. *n.* Scales, balance; Libra. 2. *n.* An Indian unit of weight (20 *tula* = 1 *bhāra*).

tulā: K.618:32 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.470:3 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.542:11, 13, 13 bis (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221);

tul: K.124:10, 16, 19, 19 bis (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.165N:28, 31 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.344:41 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.158B:26, 27 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.342W:8 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.33:3, 12, 21 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.200B:1 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.504:3 (A.D. 1183, BEFEO, XVIII:6:33, RS II, № XXV:30); K.455:3 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);

tula: K.741:10, 10 bis (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.742:5 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.158B:25 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.206:6 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258A:10, 10 bis, 10 ter, 27, 27 bis, 30, B:8, 9, 23, 28, 43, 68 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.523D:5 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.470:3 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.421:5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 16, 18 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272).

madhucchi tula 4 liñ 2 (K.421:4-5), 'four *tula*, two *liñ* of wax'.

madhucchiṣṭa tula 5 (K.421:7), 'five *tula* of wax'.¹

tuvau ~ **tuvauv** /t̥ʰwɔw/. [Pre-A. *duvau*; mod. តាវ៉ៅ *tāvau* /taˈwaw/ "n. k. of black bird similar to the jay or cuckoo (*Eudynamis malayana*) ..."; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Unidentified species of black cuckoo. 2. *n.* Personal name.

tuvauv: K.843B:34, C:21 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

tuvau: K.669D:18 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.256A:20 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.352S:29, N:3 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

tum /d̥om/. [Pre-A. *tvam̐*; mod. តុំ *tum* /d̥om/ "n. pile; lump, tumor, mass, chunk, piece, part; block; cluster, bunch; packet, bundle; knot; hub (*of wheel*); category; group (*of people*)"]. 1. *n.* Mass, lump, block, ball; cluster, bunch; group, gathering, set. 2. *v.st.* To be massed, in a lump, bunch or cluster.

K.292/2˚d:16 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.467:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.219:16 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.258B:43, 57² (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

kantol tum sruk jalavandha (K.292/2˚d:16), 'the clumped *Careya sphaerica* of *sruk* Jalavandha'.

gol dnan̐ tum (K.219:16), 'boundary-markers [along] the clumped *Pterocarpus* trees'.

prāk tum vyar liñ tap praṃ piy (K.258B:57), 'two lumps of silver [weighing] eighteen *liñ*'.

¹Similar wording at K.421:8-9, 10-1, 14, 15-6, 17-8.

²The transcription reads *gum*, but is marked "Lecture douteuse".

tuḥ /dūh/ ~ **tvās** /dūəh/. †[Mod. **ᨗ**: *tuḥ* /doh/ “v. to grow, germinate, sprout ... ; to bud, put out shoots; ... ”]. 1. *v.intr.* To grow; to sprout. 2. *v.st.* To be fertile.

tvās: K.1152A:2 (A.D. 977, *NIC* II/III:126), hapax.

tūt. See *tut*.

tūryya ~ **turyya** /dūr:/ . †[Skt *tūrya* ‘musical instrument’]. 1. *n.* Musical instrument. 2. *n.* Instrumentalists, musical ensemble or troupe.

turyya: K.324B:20 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62);

tūryya: K.324A:31 (*id.*); K.270S/2^c:21 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:58); K.659:17 (A.D. 968, *C* V:143); K.356N:18 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK* I:334, II:74); K.702B:10 (A.D. 1025, *C* V:222); K.194A/383A:44, 48, B:8 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.991:18 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:191).

tūryya sī cpoñ | sī kaṃvraḥ | sī kñāṃ | gvāl kan’as | gvāl panlas (K.324A:31-2), ‘Instrumentalists, *si* Cpoñ, *si* Kaṃvraḥ, *si* Kñāṃ, herdsman Kan’as, herdsman Panlas’.

tūryyaṅgala /dūrjaŋ^go:l/. †[Local Prākṛta **tūryāṅgala*, < Skt **tūryāṅga* ‘member of an instrumental ensemble’ (< *tūrya*, + *aṅga*) + sfx *-la*, forming adjectives and nouns¹]. *n.* Member of a musical troupe.

K.558:13 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, LVII:57), hapax.

tr /tri:/. [Pre-A. *tr* ~ *try*; mod. **ᨗ** *trī* /trv:y/ “*n.* fish”; prob. ‘wiggler’, < pfx /t-/ + **rī* /ri:/, replacing a Mon-Khmer cognate;² note **trī* /tri:/ ~ **trya* /tri:ə/]. *n.* Fish.

K.774A:6 (A.D. 860?, *C* IV:64); K.19:29 (A.D. 964, *C* VI:143); K.353N:32 (A.D. 1046, *C* C:133).

trṭiya /trṭi:di:/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **ᨗ** *tatiya*^o /tatejeə?/; Skt *trṭiya* ‘third’ (< *tri* ‘three’)]. *num.* Third.

K.754:2 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:285); K.177:39 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112).

trṣṇā ~ **tarṣṇā** /trṣ'na: ~ trṣ'h'na:/. [Pre-A. *trṣa*; Skt *trṣṇā* ‘thirst; desire, avidity’]. 1. *n.* Ardent desire. 2. *v.tr.* To thirst for, desire ardently. See *taṇhā*.

tarṣṇā: K.144:10 (A.D. 1378-1477, *BEFEO*, LXX:104);³

trṣṇā: K.523C:18 (A.D. 1118, *C* III:136); K.413/II:49, 50 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

ri ta trṣṇā ta man ta bhakti kaṃ pi mān ta lmes noḥ nirvvaḥh (K.523C:18-9), ‘Those who thirst for [it], those who possess [it], those who are devoted to [it] – let there not be any who prevent [them] from being fulfilled’.

’añ bvaṃ trṣṇā cakrabartisaṃpatti indrasaṃpatti brahmasaṃpatti ’añ trṣṇā svaṃ leñ ’añ ’aṃpān jā braḥ buddha pi nāṃ satva phoñ chloñ traibhava neḥ guḥ (K.413/II:48-51), ‘I thirst not to have the riches of a universal monarch, an Indra, [or] a Brahmā; I thirst [and] beg only to get to be a holy Buddha in order to lead living beings through these Three Worlds’.⁴

¹See *Whitney*, 451 (§1189), 470 (§1227).

²Contrast Old Mon *ka* ~ *ka*’ /ka?/ ‘Fish’ (*Shorto*, 27), Vietnamese *cá*, &c.

³Correcting *mṛṣṇā* in *C* VII:35.

⁴For other interpretations see *RS* I, № IV:101; *JSS*, 61.1:142-3; and *BEFEO*, LXV:354.

tek /də:k/ ~ **tyak** /d̄i:ək/. [Pre-A. *tek*; mod. ដែក *tēk* /də:ək/ “*n.* ferrous metal, iron, steel; generic term for various metal tools”; cf. Thai เหล็ก /lèk/ ‘iron’¹]. *n.* Iron (*ferrum*).

tyak: K.989B:33 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

tek: K.669C:27 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.868B:11 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.158B:28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.470:3 (A.D. 1327, C II:157); K.352N:41 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

tek paṅgan (K.158B:28), unidentified.

... *vrah paṅgraha vāt mās tyak nu vrah thāna* (K.989B:33), ‘... a holy cuspidor, a gold [and] iron vat, and a holy thāna’.

***tek**. See **tyak**.

teñ /də:ɲ/ ~ **tāñ** /də:ɲ/. [Pre-A. *tāñ* ~ *tāñ* ~ *teñ*; mod. ទេវី *tēñ* /də:ɲ/;² allomorphs of តាំង *tāñ* /ta:ɲ/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To represent or serve (*one’s* king). 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* King’s representative or delegate; servant, retainer. 3. *n.* Title for women of rank:³ lady, wife. See *mratañ* ~ *mrateñ*, *kaṃmrateñ*, *steñ*, *kaṃsteñ*, *’aṃteñ*.

tāñ: passim, 70 occurrences.

teñ: passim, 432 occurrences.

teñ tvan (passim, 69 occurrences), title for an elderly woman of rank.

kaṃmrateñ ’añ teñ tvan pek dak dmuk canlyak ... (K.206:29), ‘My High Lady the *teñ tvan* Pek Dak, keeper of garments, ...’.

jaṃnvan chloñ vis nu tāñ steñ pañ nu tāñ steñ pit nu tāñ steñ rauv ta vrah kaṃmrateñ ’añ ... (K.99N:1-2), ‘Offerings of the *chloñ* Vis and the *steñ* Pañ’s lady and the *steñ* Pit’s lady and the *steñ* Rau’s lady to My Holy High Lord ...’.

nu vāp sadāsiva sanme ni nu teñ tvan ta janañy pi oy daṃnap lañloñ veñ mvay toy karom phoñ jā parigraha ta kvan vāp sadāsiva ta jmaḥ tāñ vrahma nu tāñ umā ... (K.720C:20-4), ‘In this year the *vāp* Sadāsiva joined with the *teñ tvan* [his] mother to give a certain dam at Lanloñ Veñ, adjacent to ricelands, as a gift to his daughters, named the lady Brahmā and the lady Umā ...’.

***teñ**. See **khteñ*.

***tec**. See *tāc*.

tejaḥ /dəˈjəh/. †[Mod. តេជ *tej* /də:ɛc/ ~ តេជៈ *teja*: /teˈca? ~ dəeˈceə?/ “*n.* power (*esp.* magical power); authority, acuity; fire; heat; might, force, strength”; Skt stem *tejas* ‘sharpness, sharp point of a flame; fiery energy (*as of the sun or latent in divinity*); vital or spiritual power’⁴]. *n.* Fiery energy, vital power. Cf. *tapaḥ*. See *śivatejaḥ*.

K.380E/3˚:60 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

... *piy gi vrah tejaḥ prādurbhāva pratyakṣa pi loka mel* (K.380E/3˚:59-60), ‘... so that [his] holy vital power is manifested [and] visible to the eye, for [all] the world to see’.

¹Haas, 591a. Contrast Old Mon *būrsey* /bərsɔj/ ‘iron’ (Shorto, 266).

²See Headley, 402a.

³Cf. C VII:20, note 5. As a title *teñ* ~ *tāñ* may mark males as well as females. That it designates females preponderantly is shown by its occurrence as *teñ hyañ* (15 occurrences) and *teñ tvan* (55), and with such female names as *indrāñi* (4), *sarasvatī* (4), *umā* (4), *śrī* (4) and others. The frequencies given here for *teñ* and *tāñ* may include homonyms. The quotation from K.720C:20-4 indicates that the forms were discriminated.

⁴After MW 454b.

ter /d̥ɔːr/. †[Mod. ធ្វើ *t̥æɪ* /d̥aːɪ/ “v. to walk, march, go; to travel; to proceed; to move (*forward*); to make progress, develop ...”; cf. Thai เดิน /d̥ɛn¹/. v.intr. To go on foot, walk, march, hike; to travel on foot, proceed. See *tanmer*, **thmer*.

K.237:7 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.413D:1 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

ta gi man kaṃvau khmān ni ter cāp viṣaya phoñ ... (K.237:6-7), ‘When Kaṃvau rose up in arms, marched out, [and] seized sundry viṣaya ...’.

... ter jeñ thleñ le thnal dau tal ... (K.413D:1), ‘... proceeded on foot [and] ascended up onto the road leading to ...’

tel /d̥ɛːl/. [Pre-A. *tel*; mod. ដែល *t̥ɛl* /d̥aːɛl/ “rel. pron. who, whom, which; where; when; of/to/in/at which/whom; the fact/reason that; adj. to be constant, unchanged, handed down, passed on, left over, used; n. leftover, second-hand/used article; pvp. ever, happened to, having done at least once, having been to; already; always, had occasion to, have ever”. Cf. mod. ដដែល *taṭɛl* /d̥aːd̥aːɛl ~ d̥d̥aːɛl/ “adj. to be identical, alike, same; adv. as before, over and over, in the same way”, prob. not pfx /r-/ ‘reduplication’, + *t̥ɛl* but by reanalysis of Angkorian **ta tel* /d̥ɔː d̥ɛːl ~ d̥ɔː d̥ɛːl/]. 1. v.st. To be the same: to be constant, unchanging. 2. pro., relative: Who, which. 3. adv. Constantly, always, ever; right, just, exactly. 4. v.st. To be unaffected, passed over; to be left (*over*).

K.958:25, 29 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.265N:4, 10 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.256/3^o:31 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.720C:13 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.705:5 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.618:32 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.380E:66 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:26, 61 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.413D:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.233B:13 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.175E:4, 4 bis (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.566A:15, B:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

... ’amvi ta noñh dau lvañ ta gol thmo ti vāyavya toy jeñ tyak tel₃ caṃnat vicakṣa (K.178:5-6), ‘... from the latter [it] runs all the way to the stone boundary-markers northwest by north right at the settlement of Vicakṣa’.

pratyaya nu grāmaṃvṛddhi chvatt bhūmi vraī ta vvaṃ tel₃ jā sruk ta vvaṃ tel₃ jā sreḃ ... (K.175E:3-4), ‘The king’s trusted servant and the village elders delimited the forested land which had never served as a *sruk* [and] never served as riceland ...’

... oy sre neḥ ta vāp vrahma siddhi vvaṃ tel₃ mān ’apavāda (K.566B:2-3), ‘... gave this ricefield over to the *vāp* Brahma in full right, [and] there was never a challenge [to his doing so]’.

ri bhūmi tel₄ sruk ta jmaḥ kaṃmnuñ sruk ... ta jā bhāga teñ so ... (K.957N:29-30), ‘The unaffected land in the *sruk*, called Kaṃmnuñ Sruk, ... which was the *teñ* So’s share, ...’.

teṃ ~ **teṃm** ~ **tem** /d̥ɔːm/. [Pre-A. *teṃ*; mod. ធ្មើ *t̥ɛm* /d̥aːɛm²]. 1. n. Trunk, stock; stem, stalk;³ classifier for trees and other plants. 2. n. Source, origin, genesis; cause; subject, topic, issue, matter, substance. 3. n. Base, basis, foundation; beginning, outset; anything newly made or fresh; initial capital investment. 4. prep. (= *nu*) On the basis of; in exchange for. 5. v.st. To be first, former, original. See *tnem*, *kantem*. ▶

¹Haas, 173b: ‘to walk, proceed’; McFarland, 334a: ‘to walk; to travel; to go or move by mechanical means’.

²See Headley, 395b.

³Cf. *mūla*.

tem: 14 occurrences;

teṃm: K.659:19 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

teṃ: 90 occurrences.

teṃ 'anumoda nu ... (K.1198A:5), 'on the basis of agreement with, = with consent of. *vyañjana ta jā tem thleñ 'amvi ta 'āśrama ti khloñ vala dharmmāvāsa nnu kula phoñ oy dakṣiṇā ...* (K.139B:12-4), 'Leftover food (?) sent up from the *āśrama* shall be given by the commandant Dharmāvāsa and members of [this] family as honoraria [to the officiating priests] ...'¹

it teñ lem nu kvan cau 'ninditapura teṃ teñ 'as nu kvan cau 'anindi ... (K.175E:21), 'Missing (not participating) were the *teñ* Lem and [her] children and grandchildren, originally of Aninditapura, [and] the *teñ* 'As and [her] children and grandchildren of Aninditapura ...'²

... mān vraḥ śāsana ruv khñuṃ vraḥ ta dau nā varga nu jaṃrās phoññ 'āy teṃ gi ta jā pi khloñ mukha hau pi pre ta gi vraḥ rājakāryya gus (K.340:4-7), '... there was [issued] a royal directive relating to sanctuary slaves who go to chapters by original court decisions: these are the only ones whom the *khloñ mukha* are to recruit [and] assign to royal service.'

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap vvaṃ jā pi dār panlas ley nau 'aṃpall 'āy teṃ gi ta jā pi pre ta rājakāryya gus (K.340:7-9), 'In the event that any flee, run off and hide, or die, [he] shall under no circumstances demand replacements from among the original number; these are the only ones to be assigned to royal service'.

... paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana ruv gi bhaktiy śrī sukarmā kaṃsteñ nā man jā teṃ ta gi karmma durgama phoñ nā kamrateñ jagat śrī śikhariśvara ... (K.380W/2°:12-4), '... worshipfully informed His Majesty of the *kaṃsteñ* Śrī Sukarmā's devotion, notably in the course of the arduous work on the sanctuary (*nā*) of the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhariśvara ...'.

nu man śapata tem bhaktiy mvāy vaddha nu vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī rājapativaromma ... (K.380W/2°:21), 'Inasmuch as a former oath of loyalty bound [him] to My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājapativarman ...'³

man vyavahāra nu vanik bhavapālli teṃ sre vave krapī ... (K.843B:30), 'When [he] was in litigation with the trader Bhavapālli over ricefields, goats, [and] water buffaloes ...'⁴

teṃm. See *teṃ*.

tai¹ /dʰy/. [Pre-A. *tai*; mod. តៃ *tai* /dʰay/ "n. arm, hand; handle, lever, crank; ... branch (of a tree, bamboo, or a river), offshoot, tendril; trunk (of an elephant); sleeve; steering wheel"; cf. Old Mon *tey* /tɔy/ 'Upper limb, hand, arm'⁵]. n. Upper limb: arm, hand.

taiy: K.258A:76 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.208:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

tai: passim.

pat = tān = taiy (K.208:34), 'to turn [and] reach to (*ta*)'.

... pat tān tai viñ ta gi thnval travāñ (K.235D:89), '... turns [and] reaches back to the bank of the reservoir'.

... dep sit dik ta taiy ... (K.258A:76), '... then [they] asperged water into [my] hands ...'. *galoñ tai 1* (K.136:7), 'one armlet'.

¹My interpretation is conjectural. Cf. C III:179.

²Face E of this text ends with *'nindi*, presumably for *aninditapura*.

³My interpretation is problematic. Cf. C VI:266 and note 4.

⁴Cf. C VII:116.

⁵Shorto, 163.

tai² ~ **taiy** /dʰy/. [Mod. *tāy /dʰa:y/¹]. *n.* Female person.² Cf. *si*. See *kantai*.

taiy: passim, 52 occurrences.

tai: passim, 2,331 occurrences, of which the earliest is **K.415:9** (A.D. 877).

tai padmāpati (K.415:9), ‘*tai* Padmāpati’.

tok ~ **tak** /dʰɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *tok*; mod. 𑄢𑄢 *tak* /dʰa:k/ “*v.* to pull out, extract, uproot; to stretch out; to subtract (*from*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To uproot; to pull, rip or wrench up (out); to extirpate, overthrow. 2. *v.tr.* To subtract.

tak: **K.413B:8** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

tok: **K.181A:7**, **B:7** (A.D. 962, C VI:140); **K.262S:16**, **17**, **17 bis**, **18** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.944:5** (A.D. 1003, C V:210); **K.196:1**, **1 bis** (A.D. 1005, C VI:224); **K.235D:41** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.237:7** (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); **K.258A:68**, **71** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

saṃtec pavitra ’āc tak ’āc lap ’āc lek nām □ □ (K.413B:8), ‘The sacred sovereign knows how to subtract, cancel, [and] carry [numbers] ...’.

man mratāñ kurui pre ’nak dau tok gol praśasta ta gi sre ... (K.181A:6-7), ‘For the lord *kurui* had had someone go out and uproot the inscribed boundary-markers on the ricefield ...’.

ton¹ /dʰɔ:ŋ/. †[Mod. 𑄢𑄢 *tañ* /dʰa:ŋ/ “*n.* time, occurrence, occasion”]. *n.* Time, turn; occasion.

K.413A:7 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

ton noḥ dep stac līlā cval svey braḥ rāj[y]a□day aiśvaryyādhipatya ta śruk sukhodaya neḥ ... (K.413A:7-9), ‘His Majesty was thereafter pleased to go into [the capital] and ...’.³

ton² /dʰɔ:ŋ/. †[Mod. 𑄢𑄢 *tañ* /dʰa:ŋ/ “*n.* pole, post; handle (*of an axe, shovel, knife*), neck (*of a musical instrument*); shaft, tongue (*of a plow*); yoke; body, torso, trunk; *n.* current, water course, stream flow, direction (*of flow of water, of road*); chain (*of mountains*); expanse (*of forest*)”]. 1. *n.* Shaft, shank, stock; handle, haft, grip; staff, pole; drumstick. 2. *v.tr.* To beat (*drum*), play (*a percussion instrument*). 3. *n.* Stretch, reach, extent; extension, prolongation; run, line, axis, direction, course, chain (*of hills*), range. See *thmoñ*.

K.239N:13 (A.D. 966, C III:70); **K.659:17** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.669C:27** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.263D:5** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.989B:32** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.205:4** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.844:16** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); **K.34B:25** (A.D. 1078-1177), C III:152); **K.91B:15** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

tūryya tiñ ton (K.659:17), ‘string [and] percussion ensemble’.

śarāva saṃrit 1 ton saṃrit 1 (K.239N:13), ‘one bronze *śarāva*; one bronze handle’.

ton³. See *tvaiñ*.

***ton** /dʰɔ:ŋ/. [Mod. 𑄢𑄢 *tañ* /dʰa:ŋ/ “*v.* to dip / scoop (*s.t. out of a liquid with a container*); to draw up (*e.g., water in buckets*)”; cf. Thai ตวง /tuaŋ/ ‘to measure the volume of *sth.* by dipping up’⁴]. *v.tr.* To dip up (*water*); to draw (*water*). See *thnoñ*.

¹In 𑄢𑄢 *mṭāy* /mḍa:y/ ‘mother’.

²This *tai* replaces pre-Angkorian *ku*.

³On *ton noḥ* see Mme Pou’s comment in *BEFEO*, LXV:346, note 10.

⁴Haas, 187b; McFarland, 346b.

***tot** /dɔ:t/. [Mod. ពោត *tot* /dɑ:ot/ “v. to skewer, pierce, impale, run through, put on a spit; to plant (e.g., a stick in the ground), to stick up; to (thread on a) string; ...”]. *v.tr.* To skewer, impale. See *tannot*, *thnot*.

***ton** /dɔ:n/ (?). [Perhaps mod. **tūn* /dɔ:n/, long allomorph of ត្រង់ *tun* /dɔn/ “v. to go backwards (used by mahouts to their elephants); to suffer a setback; to degenerate”]. *v.intr.* To move in reverse, fall back, ebb, be brought low, be in reduced circumstances. See *tmon*.

toy ~ toi /dɔ:y/. [Pre-A. *toy*; mod. ពោយ *toy* /dɑ:oy/¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To follow: to go or come after or on the heels of; to track, trace. 2. *v.tr.* To follow: to go or come by way of (a route), pass through. 3. *v.tr.* To follow: to go along with, accompany, escort, attend. 4. *v.tr.* To follow: to act or be in accordance with, comply with, conform to, obey; to give in to, yield to. 5. *v.tr.* To perform or accomplish by means of. 6. *v.ps.* To be accompanied by, attended by, provided with; to be attached or linked to, resident in. 7. *prep.* After; not counting, except for; by way of, through, via, along; by means of, with; because of, owing to, on account of; for the purpose of, in order to; following, in pursuance of, in accordance with, in conformity (compliance) with. 8. *adv.* In the manner of, as. 9. *conj.* Because, since, inasmuch as. See **tvay*, *pantoy*, **phtoy*, *stvay*.

toi: K.457:8, 9, 10 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65),²

toy: passim, 214 occurrences.³

nau 'nak ta vvaṃ thve toy vraḥ niyama ta roḥḥ neḥ mān nirṇaya toy uttamāsāha ...

(K.933; 16), ‘Persons who fail to act in accordance with the aforesaid royal regulation shall know judgment in the form of the highest punishments ...’.⁴

gi roḥḥ man ti sabhācare toy gati vyavahāra ... (K.344:8-9), ‘This is the way that the case was traced (= reconstructed) by the court investigator ...’.

vraḥ 'ājñā pre mratāñ śrī vikramayudha □ □ □ dau oy śapata 'anak ta sruk pvañ toy tañyañ 'aṃruñ bhūmi taṃvon sañ gol ... (K.878:6-7), ‘A royal order bade the lord Śrī Vikramayudha □□□ go out [and] administer the oath to the inhabitants of the four *sruk* for the purpose of ascertaining the dimensions of the tract at Taṃvon [and] to set up boundary-markers ...’.

... steñ vasumatī pañket santāna toy hemakāra ... steñ rau pañket santāna toy thpvañ rmmāñ steñ vuñ pañket santāna toy vraī vracc (K.989B:13-4), ‘... the *steñ* Vasumatī begat the family residing in Hemakāra ... the *steñ* Rau begat the family residing in Thpvañ Rmāñ, [and] the *steñ* Vuñ begat the family residing in Vrai Vrac’.

nā bhāga vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga nu khñuṃ bhūmyākara pley noḥ 'āyatta ta kvañ mratāñ kḥloñ toy bhāga kule steñ nandikācāryya ... (K.598B:56-7), ‘The section belonging to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* including its slaves, land-revenues [and] produce was placed under the authority of the son(s) of the chief lord, not counting the section belonging to the family of the *steñ* Nandikācāryya ...’.⁵

¹See Headley, 404b.

²BEFEO, XVIII:14, note 3: “Écrit to surmonté du signe de la voyelle *i*.”

³Of these 83 are with the name of a compass point, 22 are before the name of a fortnight.

⁴But cf. C IV:51.

⁵Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:79.

nu vāp sadāśiva sanme ni nu teṅ tvan ta janaṅṅi pi oy daṃṇap laṅloṅ veṅ mṅvay toy karom̄ phon̄ jā parigraha ta kvan vāp sadāśiva ta jmaḥ tāṅ vrahma nu tāṅ umā ... (K.720C:20-4), ‘In this year the *vāp* Sadāśiva joined with the *teṅ tvan* [his] mother to give a certain dam at Laṅloṅ Veṅ which was adjacent to a set of ricefields as a gift to his daughters, named the *tāṅ* Brahmā and the *tāṅ* Umā ...’.

toy pūrva (K.457:8), ‘going by way of the east, = eastward, to the east’.

... *’am̄vi ta gi muṃ travāṅ vrah svāy toy pūrva gi thnval travāṅ veṅ ti pūrva toy dakṣiṇa lvoḥ travāṅ itt ti uttara lvoḥ ta gi phluv ...* (K.105/1°:7-9), ‘... from the corner of the *travāṅ* Vrah Svāy eastward to the bank of *travāṅ* Veṅ on the east; southward as far as the *travāṅ* It on the north; [and on] to the road ...’

psam̄ ’nak vrah kuṭi toy uttara (K.713B:15), ‘Total personnel for the holy cell on the north’.

toy dakṣiṇa neḥ vnaṃ neḥ (K.190:3-4), ‘to the south of this sanctuary’.

’nak pam̄re toy khnet (K.809N:3), ‘persons for service during the first fortnight’.

... *vāp sadāśiva sanme ni nu teṅ tvan ta janaṅṅi pi oy daṃṇap laṅloṅ veṅ mṅvay toy karom̄ phon̄ jā parigraha ta kvan vāp sadāśiva ...* (K.720B:20-24), ‘... the *vāp* Sadāśiva joined with the *teṅ tvan* [his] mother to give a dam at Laṅloṅ Veṅ [and] adjacent bottomlands as a gift to his daughters ...’.

***tol**. See **khtol*.

toḥ /dɔh/. [Pre-A. *toḥ*; mod. 𑀓𑀲: *toḥ* /dɔh/ “*n.* breast(s), udder”]. *n.* Breast (mammal).

K.570:37 (A.D. 969, C I:144), hapax.

dik toḥ chauv (K.570:37-8), ‘raw milk’.

toi. See *toy*.

***tau** /dɔw/. [Mod. 𑀓𑀲 *tau* /dɔw/ “*v.* to burn, brand; *n.* a mark, marked place”]. *v.tr.* To burn. See *khtau*.

tkal. See **thkal*.

tkep ~ **tkyap** See *thkyap*.

tgal. See *thgal*.

tnal. See *thnal*.

tnas /t^hnah/. [Pre-A. *tnas*; ifx /-n-/ + **tas* /dɔh/]. *n.* Cover, lid.

K.124:13, 13 bis (A.D. 803, C III:170).

karap praṅāla yau 1 tnas □ □ *yau 1 tnas tnal yau* □ (K.124:13), ‘one *yau* for the outlet (drain) cover; one *yau* for the □□ lid; □ *yau* for the inlet cover’.

tnim̄. See *thnim̄*

tpal. See *thpal*.

***tpiṅ**. See **thpiṅ*.

***tpuṅ**. See **thpuṅ*.

tpeñ. See *thpeñ*.

***tpeh.** See **thpeh*.

tmat. See *thmat*.

tmāl /t^hma:l/ (?). †[Ifx /-m-/ + tāl¹ /ɗa:l/]. Unidentified.

K.956:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

... *loñ lakṣaṇa jā senāpati kantāl vala tmāl 'āy vrah caṃpak teṃ* ... (K.956:8), '... the *loñ* Lakṣaṇa, who served as general of the middle of the *tmāl* forces at Vrah Caṃpak Teṃ ... '.

tmiñ. See *thmiñ*.

tmur. See *thmur*.

tmoñ. See *thmoñ*.

tmon ~ tmonn /tmɔn/ (?). †[Pre-A. *tmon ~ tmonn*; perhaps ifx /-m-/ + **ton* /ɗɔn/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who is in reduced circumstances, debt-slave.

tmonn: K.124:9 (A.D. 803/4, C III:170);

tmon: K.124:10 (*id.*).

tyak¹ ~ tyāk /ɗi:ək/ ~ ***tek** /ɗe:k/. [Pre-A. *tek*; mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭 *tek* /ɗe:k/ "v. to lie down, recline; to sleep; to loaf, stand idle, to take a nap, rest"; cf. Old Mon *stik* /stik/ "To lie, sleep"¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To stretch oneself out, lie down, recline. 2. *v.intr.* To rest, repose, sleep. See **stek*, *santek*.

tyāk: K.158C:12 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);

tyak: K.99S:1, N:14, 19 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.19:30 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.214B:15 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.178:15 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.693B:14 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989B:33 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.205:3, 11, 24 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.353N:47 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:96, 100 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.449B:28, 31 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27); K.383B/IV:4, 39 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.241N:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77).

thpoñ tyak (K.99S:19, N:19; K.214B:15) ~ *thpvoñ tyak* (K.99N:14) ~ *thpvañ tyak* (K.693B:15; K.449B:31; K.235D:96, 100; K.241N:11), 'south'.

jeñ tyak (K.178:15; K.205:3, 11, 24; K.353N:47; K.383B/IV:39), 'north'.

leñ 'anak noḥ gi ta mān pāpa noḥ śarīra 'anak noḥ dau tyak = ta narak ... (K.449B:27-8), 'Of such persons as commit the said crimes, may their bodies go to lie in the hells, ...'

tyak². See *tek*.

¹Shorto, 391.

tyañ /dī:əŋ ~ d̪wəŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. *tīñ* ~ *teñ*; mod. **𑄀𑄁𑄃** *tīñ* /d̪wɛŋ/¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To know (*by experience, familiarity*), have knowledge of, be informed of or acquainted (familiar, conversant) with; to understand, comprehend. 2. *v.tr.* To recognize, acknowledge; to be aware of. 3. (*Conjecturally*) *interjection*, used *finally or initially*: be aware (that), know (that).² See *tañtyañ*.

K.659:13 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.356N:13 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.262S:19, 20 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.598B:33 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.292:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.843C:13 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.380E:10, 64, 65 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.393N:9, 9 *bis* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.523C:24 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.413B:4 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91); K.450:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); Ka.87:23 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).³

yeñ vvañ kapata pi thve 'apavāda tyañ (K.207:32), 'Know that we shall not go back on our word by making a retraction [of this our vow]'.
cur tyañ samartha pratyakṣa tyañ sot (K.393N:9), 'Pray recognize [your] manifest abilities and know [them well]'.

***tyañ** /dī:əŋ/. †[Unidentified]. See **khtyañ*.

tyal /dī:əl/. †[Unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.754B:21 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.
tyal vyar (K.754B:21), 'two *tyal*'.

***tyal** /dī:əl/. [Mod. **𑄀𑄁𑄃** *tial* /dī:əl/ "v. to ridicule, insult, ... make fun of; to criticize, find fault, blame; to rebuke; to accuse"]. 1. *v.tr.* To find fault with: blame, accuse, criticize, reproach. 2. *v.tr.* To abuse, revile, scorn. See *taṃnyal*.

***tyam**. See **tiṃ*.

***tyāñ**. See *katyāñ*.

tra. See *trā*¹.

***trañ** ~ **turañ** /trəŋ/. †[Mod. **𑄀𑄁𑄃** *trañ* /trəŋ/ "adj. to be straight, upright, vertical, perpendicular; to be direct, straightforward, frank, honest, just, fair; to be exact; to coincide; ..."; pfx /t-/ + **rañ* /rəŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be directed straight up or out: to be vertical, direct; to be upright, just, honest; to be forthright. 2. *n.* Goal, destination; point, spot. See *taṃrañ*.

K.221N:17, 17 *bis* (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.843C:2 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.222:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

tradvañ /trə¹du:əŋ/. †[Mod. **𑄀𑄁𑄃** *dradūñ* /trə¹tu:ŋ/ "v. to raise both arms straight over the head; ..."; pfx /trə-/ + **dvañ* /du:əŋ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To extend the arms upward. 2. *v.tr.* To uphold, support from below.⁴

K.177:10 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

dranāṃ tradvañ dharmma ... (K.177:10), '[He] supported [and] upheld the Law ...'.

¹See Headley, 390a. Note **tiañ* in mod. **𑄀𑄁𑄃** *phṭiañ* /p^hdī:əŋ/ 'to inform'.

²What I posit as an interjection (sense 3) agrees more with Headley's final particle than with Pou's *tyañ* (2) "Marque grammaticale du futur", to which she adds, "Étymologie à élucider."

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964). Cf. NIC II/III:223, note 17.

⁴Cf. BEFEO, LXX:115, note 6.

tranak /trə'nak/. †[Prob. ifx /-rƏN-/ + *tak* ~ *tāk* /dak/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) writ; note, memorandum.

K.393S:31, 44 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

trap¹ /trəp/. [Cf. pre-A. *trap*; mod. ព្រប់ *tra'p* /trap/ “*n.* generic name for the eggplant (*Solanum Melongena*) and related plants”;¹ analysis undetermined]. *n.* Eggplant, aubergine.

K.252:3 (A.D. 942?, C III:102).

camkā trap (K.252:3), ‘a field of eggplant’.

trap². See *tarāp*.

trapu ~ **trapū** /trə'bu:. †[Origin unknown].² *n.* Tin; lead.

trapū: K.374:17 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.258A:27, B:69 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.754:20, 21 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285);

trapu: K.618:6, 32, 32 bis (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.258A:31, B:9, 18, 44 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.453B:6 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.470:3 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

bhājana trapu vyar (K.618:6), ‘two tin *bhājana*’.

khāl trapū 1 nian jyan 2 (K.374:17), ‘one tin bowl weighing two *jyan*’.

pratigraha trapu nian tulā (K.618:32), ‘a tin cuspidor weighing a *tulā*’.

trapuliṅga /trə'bu'liŋ/. †[Skt **trapuliṅga*, < *trapu*, + *liṅga*]. *n.* (Tin or) lead *liṅga*.³

K.277S:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

... *vrah trapuliṅga trihasta maṅgala nu mās* ○ (K.277S:3-4), ‘... a holy lead *liṅga* of three cubits ornamented with gold’.

trapek ~ **trapekk** /trə'be:k/. †[Mod. ព្រប់ក *trapēk* /tra'ba:ek/ “*n.* guava (*Psidium Guajava*,” native to tropical America; analysis undetermined)]. *n.* Any of several species of *Lagerstroemia*, esp. *L. floribunda* (Lythraceae).⁴

trapekk: K.56A:35, 35 bis (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.249:5 (A.D. 1109, C III:97);

trapek: K.190:20 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.165N:9 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.720B:16 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.206:2, 12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.249:5 (A.D. 1109, C III:97).

°**traya** /trɔy/. [Skt *traya* ‘triple, threefold, consisting of 3’ and ‘triad’]. *n.* A set or group of three. Cf. *dvaya*. See *śivaliṅgatraya*.

trayodaśī /trajodə'si:/ ~ **triyodaśī** /trijodə'si:/. [Pre-A. *trayodaśī* ~ *triyodaśī*; Skt **trayodaśī* (sc. *tithi*), fem. of *trayodaśa* ‘thirteen; thirteenth’ (*trayas*, + *daśa*)]. *n.* The thirteenth (day) of a lunar fortnight.

K.848:1 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.221N:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.205:1 (A.D. 1036, C III:3);

K.258B:19 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.472:8 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

¹Martin, 139.

²The fact that the item is not attested in the 9th and 10th centuries suggests that it is a loan reflecting technological development.

³Presumably a stone *liṅga* with a tin sheath.

⁴Martin, 114; Pou et Martin, 61 (item 167); Pou, 228b.

trayvañ /trə'ju:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *trayoiñ*; mod. ព្រៃឫស្សី *trayūñ* /trə'jo:ŋ/ “*n.* flowering shoot of the banana tree, banana flower, banana flower pod”; pfx /trə-/ + **yvañ* /ju:əŋ/]. 1. *n.* Banana flower. 2. *n.* A cult object of metal, presumably in the form of a banana flower.¹

K.1198B:34, 34 *bis*, 35, 36 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240); K.200B:3 (A.D. 1145, *C* VI:312), hapax.

trayvañ = gamñ /trə'ju:əŋ 'gɔm/. [*Trayvañ*, + **gamñ* /gɔm/ ‘to be grouped together, bunched, clustered’]. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* A metal cult object in the form of a cluster of banana flowers.²

K.366C:3, 7 (A.D. 1139, *C* V:288); K.697B:7 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:94).

tralāva /trə'lɑ:w/ †[Analysis undetermined; a connection with Old Mon *trala*’ /tərlɑ?/ ‘lord, master’³ is not to be ruled out]. 1. *n.* Unidentified title, probably ecclesiastic.⁴ 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.1141B:12, 14, 14 *bis*, 15, 15 *bis*, 24 (A.D. 972, *NIC* II/III:115).

tralāva śrī dṛḍhabhaktisaṣṭāvarmma (K.1141B:12-3), ‘the *tralāv* Śrī Dṛḍhabhakti-śāstāvarman’.

tralau /trə'lɔ:w/. [Pre-A. **tralau* ~ *tallauhv*; mod. ស្រលៅ *sralau* /sra'law/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Lagerstroemia calyculata*, *L. angustifolia* or *L. duperreana*) ...”]. 1. *n.* The tree *Lagerstroemia calyculata* Kurz (Lythraceæ) and related species.⁵ 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.105:11 (A.D. 912?, *C* VI:183).

travāñ ~ travañ ~ trāvāñ /trə'vaŋ/. [Pre-A. *travañ* ~ *travāñ*; mod. ព្រៃព័ទ្ធ *trabāñ* /trə'peŋ/ “*n.* natural pond, swamp, lagoon”; pfx /trə-/ + **vāñ* ~ **vañ* /vaŋ/]. 1. *n.* Body of standing water: pond, pool. 2. *n.* Reservoir, tank.

trāvāñ:⁶ K.258A:50 (A.D. 972, *C* IV:175);

travañ: K.105/1':9 (A.D. 912?, *C* VI:183); K.266:24 (A.D. 960, *JA*, 1908.2:213); K.702B:5, 7, 7 *bis*, 7 *ter*, 8, 9, 9 *bis*, 10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 1025, *C* V:222); K.32:19 (A.D. 1116, *C* II:137); K.100:9 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:214); K.617:14 (A.D. 978-1077, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224);

travāñ: passim, 182 occurrences of which the earliest is K.457:12 (A.D. 893).

travonñ /trə'vɔ:ŋ/. †[Ifx /trə-/ + **vonñ* /vɔ:ŋ/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be oval, round, circular.⁷ See *thvonñ*.

K.989B:30 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164), hapax.

vrah thān travonñ (K.989B:30), ‘a holy round insignia’.⁸

trasik. See *cracyak*.

¹*C* VI:315, note 3: “Mod. *trayūñ*. Sans doute s’agit-il d’un vase ou d’un ornement.”

²Cf. *C* V:295, note 1.

³Shorto, 172.

⁴See *NIC* II/III:117, note 1.

⁵Martin, 114; Morizon, 135; Pou, 215a (*tallau*), 229a, and “Lexicographie ...,” 149.

⁶Probably a misprint in the transcription.

⁷Cf. *C* VII:184, note 5.

⁸Cf. *C* VII:184: “... un *thān* à balustrade ...”. Cf. Pou, 229b, citing a mod. *drabañ* /trə'pɔ:ŋ/ ‘egg’.

trasai /trə'sɔy/. †[Pfx /trə-/ + *sai /sɔy/ ~ *se /se:/]. *n.* Filament, fiber, hair.

K.165N:24 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.165S:20 (A.D. 957, *ibid.*).

tra'eh /trə'eh/. †[Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.¹

K.956:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

trā¹ ~ **tarā** ~ **tra** /tra:/. †[Mod. ព្រំ *trā* /tra:/ “*v.* to mark; to note, observe, jot down, record; to seal; *n.* seal, stamp; note ...”; analysis undetermined; cf. Thai ตรา /traa/,² also Malay *tĕra*³]. 1. *n.* Mark, *esp.* seal, stamp. 2. *v.tr.* To mark, make a mark on. 3. *v.tr.* To mark, remark, note, observe. 4. *v.tr.* To mark (note, jot) down, record, register; to draw up (*document*). 5. *v.tr.* To mark or seal as approved: to approve, order, promulgate; to hand down (*decision, verdict*). See *taṃrā*.

tra: K.165N:2 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.538B:6 (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXV:369); K.453B:3 (A.D. 1206, C III:116);⁴

tarā: K.262N:8 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:14 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:17 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

trā: K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.181B:12 (A.D. 962, C VI:140, *JA*, 1970, 11/2:149); K.742:2 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.125:1 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140); K.235C:66 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.260S/2':4, *garbled* (A.D. 1094, C IV:171); K.249:8 (A.D. 1109, C III:97).

daha 'apavāda trā soca nirṇaya (K.693d:13-4), ‘If an objection is made, order an investigation [and] issue a decision’.

vāp śrī ta ph'van mratāñ kuruñ ta ti pre crvatt sru ta gi ti trā nirṇaya prṣṭhatādāna 100 2 (K.181B:10-3), ‘The *vāp Śrī*, younger brother of the lord *kuruñ* who was ordered to harvest the paddy on it, was handed down a sentence of 102 lashes on the back’.⁵
nu trā praśasta neḥ (K.741:1, K.742:2), ‘On this date was issued this edict.’

... *trā nirṇaya praḥ snām siddhi gi sre jnañ ...* (K.165S:16-7), ‘... issued a decision to relinquish the marker (*snām*) of ownership of the ricefield at Jnañ ...’.

gi santāna ti vraḥ pre trā dau nā kanmyaṅ paṃre (K.235C:66), ‘The family was ordered by the sovereign to transfer to the Corps of Pages’.

nu vāp dīrgha hor oy saṃvat gi vraḥ 'ālakṣaṇa man karuṇā ti trā ta praśasta nā vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ candiya ○ (K.125:1-2), ‘In this year the *vāp Dīrgha*, astrologer, submitted a petition for a royal judgment which by the sovereign’s favor was issued in a directive (*praśasta*) to My Holy High Lord of the sanctuary’.⁶

... *mvat pi trā pāñjiya 'aṃpall khñuṃ nu bhūmipuruṣakāra khloñ vala dharmmaśīla ...* (K.249:8-9), ‘... joined together to draw up an inventory of all the commander Dharmmaśīla’s slaves and revenues ...’.

¹Cf. Pou, 227b.

²McFarland, 543b: ‘a seal; a stamp’; Haas, 186a: ‘brand (as indicated by a mark, stamp, etc.), trademark, seal’; Sethaputra, I:460b: ‘a mark; a seal; a stamp; a device ...’.

³Wilkinson, II:572b: ‘Royal seal, stamp, or impression; mint-mark’.

⁴These three occurrences of *tra* are in garbled passages which are of no evidential value and may be referable to *trā*².

⁵Cf. C VI:142.

⁶Cf. *BEFEO*, XXVIII:142.

trā² /tra:/ . †[Mod. 𑊒 trā /tra:/ “v. to intervene; to occur; v. to reach, arrive, to get to (*some place*); *prep.* up to, as far as, until; *adj.* to be widespread, found everywhere. scattered”; pfx /t-/ + *rā /ra:/ ‘to open, part, spread’]. 1. *v.intr.* To part, separate; to depart, leave, quit. 2. *v.intr.* To occur, intervene, supervene.¹

***trāk** /tra:k/. [Pre-A. *trāk*; mod. **trāk* /tra:k/;² pfx /t-/ + *rāk /ra:k/; cf. Cham *trak* ‘Pesant, pesanteur, lourde; excès, grave’³]. *v.st.* To be heavy. See *tamrek*.

trāc /tra:c/. [Pre-A. *trāc*; mod. 𑊒 trāc /tra:c/ “*Dipterocarpus intricatus* Dyer (Dipterocarpaceae)”⁴]. *n.* The tree *Dipterocarpus intricatus*.

K.190:25 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.158B:34 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

trāp. See *tarāp*.

trāvañ. See *travāñ*.

trām /tram/. †[Mod. 𑊒 trām /tram/ “v. to soak, steep, immerse; to pickle, be pickled; to dampen, moisten ...”; pfx /t-/ + *rām /ram/]. 1. *v.tr.* To soak, drench, saturate. 2. *v.tr.* To immerse or soak (*foods*) in brine, pickle; to soften (*rice*) by soaking, macerate. See *tamrām*.

K.467:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.229:4, 5, 8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

tri° /tri/. [Skt *tri* ‘three’]. *num.* Three.

triṇi ~ **triṇī** ~ **trini**. See *triṇi*.

tripañcaśatparvva /triβaŋcəśət¹βar/. †[Skt **tripañcāśatparvan*, < *tripañcaśat* ‘fifty-three’ (*tri*, + *pañcāśat* ‘fifty’), + *parvan*]. *n.* The fifty-third *parvan*. See *parvva*.

K.444A:9 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:6 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

tripāda /tri¹βat/. †[Skt **tripāda* = *tripada* ~ *tripādaka* ‘three-footed’, < *tri*, + *pāda*]. *v.st.* To have three feet or legs, be three-legged.

K.713B:3, 18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.453B:2 (A.D. 1206, C III:116).

jeñ tripāda 2 (K.713B:3, 18), ‘two three-legged stands, two tripods’.

tribhuvana° /tri¹βhup/. †[Skt *tribhuvana* ‘the three worlds’, < *tri*, + *bhuvana*]. *n.* The Three Worlds. Cf. *traibhaba*, *trailokya°*.

tribhuvanasvāmi /triβhʊwənəsʷa¹mi: → triβhʊpsʷa¹mi:/. †[Skt **tribhuvana-svāmī*, < *tribhuvana*, + *svāmī*]. *n.* Lord of the Three Worlds, epithet of Śiva or Viṣṇu.

K.269:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:74), hapax.

¹This *trā²* may not be attested in Angkorian but is included in view of the garbled passages cited under *trā¹*, some of which may be clarified in the future.

²Cf. mod. 𑊒 *kantrāk* /kan¹tra:k/ ‘to sag, droop, dangle’.

³Aymonier et Cabaton, 201b; Moussay, 406: ‘lourd’.

⁴Martin, 69; Pou et Martin, 62 (item 171); Pou, 230a.

tribhuvanaikanātha /trɪbhʊwənykə'na:t/. [Skt **tribhuvanaekanātha*, < *tribhuvana*, + *ekanātha* 'having one master', but here 'the one and only master' (*eka*, + *nātha* 'lord, master')]. *n.* The One Lord of the Three Worlds, epithet of Viṣṇu.¹

K.99S:5 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

trimukha /trɪ'mok/. †[Skt *trimukha* 'three-faced', < *tri*, + *mukha*]. *n.* Name or description of the image of an unidentified divinity. Cf. *caturmukha*.

K.702B:12 (A.D. 1025, C V:222), hapax.

triyamvaka /trɪjam'wɔ:k/. †[Skt *tryambaka* ~ *triyambaka*, epithet of Rudra and Śiva ('the three-eyed'), < *tri*, + *ambaka* 'Śiva's eye; an eye']. 1. *n.* Śiva (or Rudra). 2. *n.* A kind of cake sacred to Rudra Tryambaka; a ceremony in which such cakes are offered. Cf. *triyamvakapura*.

K.200/IA:7 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312), hapax.

triśira /trɪ'si:r/. †[Skt *triśira* ~ *triśiras* 'three-headed, three-pointed', < *tri*, + *śira*; cf. Old Javanese *triśiraḥ*]. *v.st.* To have three heads, peaks, or points, be three-headed.

K.235D:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

vraḥ hemadolā triśira (K.235D:68), 'a sacred or royal three-headed palanquin'.

triśūla /trɪ'su:l/. †[Mod. ព្រឹស្តុល្ល *trīsū(l)* /trɪy'so:l/ ~ ព្រឹស្តុរ *trīsūr* /trɪy'so:r/ "Shiva's trident; three-faced, having three peaks"; Skt *triśūla* 'a trident; Śiva's weapon', < *tri*, + *śūla*]. 1. *n.* Trident. 2. *n.* A three-pronged finial at the top of a temple tower. Cf. *pañcaśūla*.

K.669C:3 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.276:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

vraḥ triśūla laṅgau bhāra mvāy ... (K.277:9), 'a holy trident of copper [weighing] one *bhāra* ... '.

trisari /trɪsɔ'ri/. [Presumably Skt **trisari*, prob. fem. of *trisara* 'three-stringed', < *tri*, + *sara* 'string, cord']. *n.* Unidentified stringed instrument.

K.324B:11 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

tmiñ trisari tai kañau | (K.324B:11), 'Trisari player, tai Kañau'.

trihasta /trɪ'hah/. †[Skt **trihasta*, < *tri*, + *hasta*]. *v.st.* To be of three cubits, three cubits high.

K.277S:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

vraḥ trapuliṅga trihasta (K.277S:3), 'a holy lead *liṅga* three cubits high'.

***trī** /tri:/ ~ ***trya** /tri:ə/.² [Pre-A. **tr* /tri:/ ~ **tre* /tre:/]. *v.intr.* To move from side to side, wiggle, wag, wave, swing. See *tammrya*, *tr*.

¹Cf. C VI:108.

²If the analysis is valid **trya* would be a (dialectal) variant of **tre*.

trīṇi ~ **trīṇī** ~ **trīṇi** ~ **trīṇī** ~ **trīni** /tri¹ni:/. †[Skt *trīṇi*, neuter nom. of *trī* ‘three’]. *num.* Three. Cf. *eka*, *do*, *catvāri*.

trīni: K.231/2°:32 (A.D. 966, C III:72);

trīṇi: K.265S:9 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.262S:22 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:61 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.819B:8 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.843A:2 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.194B:19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

trīṇi: K.231/2°:33 (A.D. 966, C III:72); K.814E:22, 56 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:13 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.754:5 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285);

trīṇi: K.653:5 (A.D. 956, C V:114);

trīṇi: K.848:9 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.257S:33 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.693A:2, 6, B:24, C:5 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.292:2 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.230D:23 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.782:10 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.249:1 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.991:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191); K.67B:2 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

nā trīṇi and variants (18 occurrences), ‘of grade three, third-class’.

trīyodaśī. See *trayodaśī*.

tru. See *trū*.

***truñ** /truŋ/. [Pfx /t-/ + **ruñ* /ruŋ/]. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* To be splendid, glorious, preeminent. See *tamruñ*.

trū ~ **tru** /tru: ~ tru:w/. [Mod. 𑄓𑄖𑄚 *trūv* /trv:w/¹; pfx /t-/ + *ru* ~ *rū* /ru: ~ ru:w/]. 1. *v.st.* To be true, accurate, exact; to be good, right, proper. 2. *v.tr.* To hit (the mark), strike; to match, agree with. 3. *v.ps.* To be stricken by: to undergo, suffer, sustain.

tru: K.383B/6°:37 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

trū: K.227:21, 26 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308); K.484:6 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kaṃ pi trū tiñ (K.484:6), ‘May the ax not smite [thee]!’

’anak samudāya trū physat iss gañ ’anak bhay mvay tap guḥ (K.227:20-1), ‘The men of the rear-guard were all killed, only thirty men being left’ (*sic*).

cāmpa poḥ nu laṃveñ trū ta phdai syañ ta tval roḥ pratijñā ○ (K.277:26-7), ‘Thrusting with [their] lances, the Cham struck [them] in the belly, [and (they) were ones who] were slain according to [their] vow’.

trey /trv:y/. [Pre-A. *trey*; mod. 𑄓𑄖𑄚 *træy* /tra:əy/ ‘*n.* edge; bank, shore, beach; the other side, the far shore, opposite bank; place of sanctuary, Nirvana’; pfx /t-/ + **rey* /rv:y/]. 1. *n.* Shore, bank, side, edge. 2. *n.* The further shore, opposite bank, other side.

K.521:9 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.168:15 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.262S:28 (A.D. 983, C IV:108). *sre Trey ’āy gravel* (K.168:15-6), ‘the ricefield on the opposite bank at Gravel’.

***treḷ**. See **tryal*.

treḥ ~ **tareḥ** /trv:h/. †[Pfx /t-/ + **reḥ* /rv:h/]. *v.tr.* To pick, choose, select.²

tareḥ: K.70:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58);

treḥ: K.598B:25 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58). ▶

¹See Headley, 467b.

²Cf. C II:61, note 2.

... *ge dau tareh naraka* ... (K.70:99-10), '... they shall elect the hells ...'.

... *khloñ vala thvāñ treh velā* (K.598B:24-5), '... the commandant of Thvāñ, who determined the [propitious] hour'.

traitriṃṣanaraka /trɔytrɪŋsənɔˈrɔ:k/. †[Skt **trayastrīṃśadnaraka*, < *trayastrīṃśat* 'thirty-three', + *naraka*]. *n.* The thirty-three hells. Cf. *dvātrīṃśanaraka*. See *naraka*.

K.214B:18 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.245:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:190).

nau ge ta sakk kalpanā neḥ ge svey traitriṃṣanaraka yāvat candrāditya mān ley (K.214:18-9), 'Persons thieving from this endowment, they shall suffer the thirty-three hells for as long as the moon and sun shall shine'.

traipīṭaka /trɔyɓiˈdɔ:k/. †[Skt **traipīṭaka*, < *tripīṭaka* 'the 3 baskets or collections of sacred writings']. 1. *v.st.* To relate to the *Tripīṭaka* of Buddhist canon. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) scholar versed in the Buddhist canon.¹ Cf. *piṭakatraya*.

K.413D:12 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

mahāthera traipīṭaka ta mok 'amvi laṅkādvīpa ... (K.413D:11-2), 'The senior *bhikṣu* versed in the canon who came from the island of Laṅkā ...'.

traibhava /trɔyˈbhɔ:p/. †[Skt **traibhava*, < **tribhava* (*tri*, + *bhava*)]. *n.* The three states of existence.² Cf. *tribhuvana*, *trailokya*^o.

K.413B:51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *pi nām satva phoñ chloñ traibhava neḥ guḥ* ○ (K.413B:51), '... only to lead living beings through the three worlds'.

traimāsa /trɔyˈma:h/. †[Cf. Skt *traimāsī* ~ *traimāsyā* 'three months', < **trimāsa* 'three months' (*tri*, + *māsa*)]. *n.* A period of three months, *spec.* the three months of retreat during the rainy season.

K.413B:30 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *cval braḥ barṣā iss traimāsa* ... (K.413B:30), '... to enter holy retreat for the full three-month period ...'.

trailokya^o /trɔyˈlo:k/. [Pre-A. *trailokya*^o; Skt *trailokya* 'the 3 Lokas or worlds' (< *triloka*)]. *n.* The Three Worlds. Cf. *tribhuvana*, *traibhava*.

trailokyanātha /trɔylo:kjəˈna:t/. †[Skt *trailokyanātha* 'the Trailokya-lord', < *trailokya*, + *nātha*]. *n.* Lord of the Three Worlds, epithet of Viṣṇu.³

K.291N:1, 14 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270S/2^a:4, N:2, 26 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.238A:2 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.885:4 (A.D. 968, C V:150); K.230C:17 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241).

trailokyarāja /trɔylo:kjəˈra:c/. †[Skt **trailokyarāja*, < *trailokya*, + *rāja*]. *n.* King of the Three Worlds.

K.504:1 (A.D. 1183, BEFEO, XVIII.6:33, RS II, № XXV:30), hapax.

śrīmat trailokyarāja maulibhūṣanabarmmadeva (K.504:1), 'the sublime King of the Three Worlds Maulibhūṣanavarmadeva'.

¹For another interpretation see Mme Pou, BEFEO, LXV:355, note 3.

²Cf. BEFEO, XVII.2:17, note 1.

³Cf. C III:200, line 2 of note liminaire.

trailokyarājeśvara /trɣylokjəraʃe'swə:r/. †[Skt **trailokyarājeśvara*, < *trailokyarāja*, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Lord of kings of the Three Worlds.

K.462B:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107), hapax.

kamrateñ jagat trailokyarājeśvara (K.462B:1), 'the High Lord of the World Trailokyarājeśvara'.

trailokyavijaya /trɣylokjəwi'jɣy/. †[Skt **trailokyavijaya* 'gaining victory over the Three Worlds', < *trailokya*, + *vijaya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.397:1, 17, 19 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131).

traiviṅśati /trɣywiŋsə'di:/. †[Skt *trayoviṅśati* 'twenty-three', < *trayas*, + *viṅśati* 'twenty']. *num.* Twenty-three.

K.393N:7 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

ri sruk ta traiviṅśati ... (K.393N:7), 'The twenty-three *sruk* ... '.

traiviṅśatigrāma /trɣywiŋsədi'grɑ:m/. †[Skt **trayasviṅśatigrāma*, < *trayoviṅśati*, + *grāma*]. 1. *n.* A district comprising twenty-three villages. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) a village comprising twenty-three [households].¹

K.393S:28 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

traisaraṅāgama /trɣysərənə'gɑ:m/. †[Mod. ព្រៃសរណគមន៍ *traisaraṅāgama(na)* /traysarana'gɑ:m/ "n. acceptance / taking of the Three Refuges (*the Buddha, the Dharma and the Sangha*)"; Bst Skt **traisaraṅāgamana*, < **traisaraṅa* 'the three refuges' (*traī-*, secondary base of *tri* 'three', + *śaraṅa* 'place of shelter or refuge'), + *āgamana* 'act of coming or approaching']. *n.* Recourse to or acceptance of the Three Refuges.

K.413B:52 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

'adhiṣṭhāna roḥ noḥ lhey dep yok traisaraṅāgama (K.413B:51-2), 'Having thus made [his] vow, [he] then accepted the Three Refuges'.

trau /tra:w/.² [Pre-A. *trahv*; mod. ត្រាវ *trāv* /tra:w/ "n. Taro (*Colocasia antiquorum* or *C. esculenta*; ...)"; prob. from an Austronesian source]. *n.* The taro plant, *Colocasia esculenta* (L.) Schott var. *esculenta* (Araceae).³

K.705:6 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

***trya**. See **trī*.

tryamvakapura /tr(ɪ)jamwəkə'bu:r/. †[Skt **tryambakapura* 'town of the Three-Eyed (Śiva)', < *tryambaka*, as in *triyamvaka* above, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym. Cf. *triyamvaka*.

K.337:11 (A.D. 893, NIC II:84, II/III:87), hapax.

¹Cf. *daśagrāma*, *pañcagrāma*. *śatagrāma*.

²*Sic*. The orthography argues a short vowel nucleus.

³Cf. Ferlus, "Du taro au riz ...". Martin, 176; Pou et Martin, 60 (item 163); Pou, 229a; Merrill, 151, who mentions the plant's many varieties. Because of its widespread distribution, it cannot be taken for granted that mod. ត្រាវ *trāv* /tra:w/ 'taro' is the same species or variety as Old Khmer *trau*. The name appears to be as common in Austronesian as it is in Mon-Khmer.

***tryal** /tri:əl/ ~ ***trel** /tre:l/. [Cf. mod. ព្រួល *drel* /tre:l/ “v. to flow / run / leak / spread (out); n. pile, heap, conglomeration; adj. to be in a formless mass”; pfx /t-/ + **ryal*² /ri:əl/ ~ **rel* /re:l/]. 1. v.intr. To spread, flow; to run or leak out. 2. v.intr. To lie or rise in a shapeless mass, be of no definite form. 3. n. Shapeless mass or pile. See *taṃrel*.

trvañ /tru:əŋ/. †[Perhaps pfx /t-/ + **rvañ*² /ru:əŋ/]. n. (Conjecturally) container, receptacle; box, chest.

K.258A:65 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

trvañ 1 *samrit* (K.258A:65), ‘one bronze casket’.

trvac ~ **trvāc** /tru:əc/. †[Mod. ព្រួច *trvc* /tru:əc/ “adj. to be finished, completed”; pfx /t-/ + *rvac* /ru:əc/; cf. Thai ตรวจ /truat¹]. 1. v.tr. To examine, inspect, verify. 2. n. Examiner, inspector.² See *tamrvac*.

trvāc: K.989B:25, 28, 38, C:17, 24, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.221N:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.33:11 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.205:13 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.222:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.224B:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48);

trvac: K.99S:13, N:3 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.220S:1 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.693B:26, C:4 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.814B:55, E:19 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.212A:27 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.380E:64 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:49, 51, 53, 53 bis (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.374:5, 19, 22 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.353N:7, 15, 24 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.391W:21, 37 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:43, B:39 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.72:5, 9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.345:16 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:156); K.956:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.420:8, 11, 14, 15, 20, 21, 24, 26, 28, 31, 35, 39, 44, 45, 45 bis (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.684:15 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106); K.208:64 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.829:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

trvac vala (K.420:21; K.618:7; K.207:51, 53, 53 bis; K.374:19), ‘inspector of forces’, whether military or labor forces is uncertain.

tlonñ ~ **tlvoñ** See *thlvañ*.

***tvak** /du:ək/. [Mod. **tūk* /do:k/]. v.intr. To stretch out. See **stvak*.

tvañ ~ **tvāñ** /du:əŋ/ ~ **toñ** /do:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *toñ* ~ *tvañ* ~ *tvāñ*; mod. ផ្លែ គ្រឿង /do:ŋ/ “n. coconut (*Cocos nucifera*)”]. n. Coconut, the fruit of *Cocos nucifera* L. (Palmae).³ Cf. *nārikela*. See *taṃvvañ*, *thpvañ*.

toñ: K.878:11 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.34B:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

tvāñ: K.516:4 (A.D. 1078-1277, BEFEO, XX.4:1, APK II:57);

tvañ: K.659:18 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.125:12 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.88:1 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.933:8 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.31:5 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.235D:112 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.523B:28 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194B:6 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.455:12 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79); K.850:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

sruk tvañ mvāy tem (K.235D:112), toponym (‘*sruk* of the lone coconut palm’).

¹Haas, 185a: ‘to inspect, examine, check’; McFarland, 341b: ‘to examine; to verify; to confirm; to authenticate’; Sethaputra, I:458b: ‘to inspect; to survey; to examine’.

²The bridge between *rvac* ‘to put an end to’ and *trvac* ‘to inspect’ is precarious. There being no other wordbase from which the latter could be derived, one must suppose that the glosses for *rvac* are deficient or that the sense of *trvac* developed from ‘to complete (a piece of work) by final examination’.

³Martin, 173; Pou et Martin, 59 (item 160).

***tvāñ** ~ ***tvōñ** /d̪uːəŋ/. [Pre-A. *toñ*; mod. **တံ** *tañ* /d̪aːŋ/ “v. to dip / scoop (s.t. out of a liquid with a container); to draw up (e.g., water in buckets)”]; cf. Thai **ตวง** /tuaŋ/ ‘to measure the volume of sth. by dipping up’¹. 1. *v.tr.* To dip up (water); to draw (water). 2. *n.* Dipper, scoop, bucket. See *’antvañ*.

tvān /d̪uːəŋ/. †[Mod. **ตั่ว** *tūn* /d̪oːn/ “n. grandmother; old lady; female ancestor ...”]; possibly of Austronesian origin]. 1. *n.* Female ancestor, grandmother. 2. *n.* Venerable lady, dame.² See *kaṃtvān*.

passim, 75 occurrences.

teñ tvān (passim, 70 occurrences), title for an elderly woman of rank: dowager.

***tvay** /d̪uːəy/. [Prob. allomorph of *toy* /d̪oːy/. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* To follow; to conform to. See *stvay*.

tvar ~ **tvār** /d̪uːər/. [Pre-A. **tor*; mod. **တူ** *tūr* /d̪oːr/ “v. to change, exchange, trade, barter; to give change; n. change”]. *v.tr.* To trade, exchange, swap, barter; to acquire by exchange. See *thnvar*.

tvār: K.383S:42 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

tvar: K.255:3 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.105:25, 30 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.221N:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.235D:54, 101, 102, 103, 109 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.222:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

tai kaṃpur ti mratāñ khloñ ’cās tvar tai kansān (K.221N:24), ‘*Tai Kaṃpur*, traded by the elder lord *khloñ* for *tai Kansān*’.

tval ~ **tvāl** /d̪uːəl/. †[Mod. **တလ** *twl* /d̪uːəl/ “v. to fall over (of upright or standing objects); (fig.) to fail (of a business), go bankrupt, collapse (of a government); to fall in battle, be slain”]. 1. *v.intr.* To drop, fall (over, down, off); to fall in battle. 2. *tr.* (Conjecturally) to lower the level of (a pond), drain. See *thnval*, *phtval*.

tvāl: K.393N:18 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

tval: K.873:11 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.735:4 (A.D. 934, C V:96); Ka.50A:12 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); K.277:10 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

’anak sañjak ’arjuna ’anak sañjak śrī dharadevapura chpañ kar saṃtac syaṇ ta tval toy vnek (K.277:10-1), ‘The *’nak sañjak* Arjuna [and] the *’nak sañjak Śrī Dharadevapura* fought to defend His Majesty [but] (were ones who) were slain before his eyes’.

nau ge ta moha pi pralobha pi pat dharmma dvātrīṣṭatuṅganaraka śata ta gi nā tvāl (K.393N:17-8), ‘The thirty-two chief hells [or] the hundred [others] down there is where those shall fall who are so deluded as to lust after women [or] to forfeit the Dharma’.

... *dār vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’añ pi dau chyāñ ’āy vraḥ kaṃvañ pi tval piñ* ... (Ka.50A:11-2), ‘... received an order from My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* to go to *Chyāñ* on the royal riverbank in order to drain the ponds ... ’.

tvās. See *tuh*.

tvāñ. See *tvāñ*.

¹Haas, 187b; McFarland, 346b.

²Cf. C II:46, note 6.

tvāl. See *tval*.

tvau ~ **tavau** /t^hwɔw/. [Pre-A. *tvau*; mod. ច្រវៃ *thbau* /t^hpɔw/ ~ ឆ្កែ *sbau* /spɔw/ “n. sorghum”; pfx /t-/ + **vau* /wɔw/; cf. Old Mon *t̪əw* /t̪əw/, un glossed¹ but related to ‘sugarcane’]. 1. *n.* Millet, *Panicum miliaceum* L.² (Graminæ). 2. *n.* Common sorghum, *Sorghum vulgare*.³

tavau: K.258B:47, 52 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

tvau: K.124:11, 20 (A.D. 803, C III:170).

l̪əw t̪əw 1 je 1 tvau t̪əw 1 je 1 (K.124:11), ‘one *thlvañ* one *je* of sesame; one *thlvañ* one *je* of millet’.

th

thakep. See *thkyap*.

thac ~ **thacc** /thac/ (?). Unidentified.

thacc: K.393N:2 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

thac: K.879:20 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.584:13 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

gho thac (K.879:20; K.584:13), slavenam.

len ’yat pi thacc dai dau toy vraḥ kalāśa nitya ... (K.393N:2), unintelligible.

thap /thap/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.⁴

K.933:29 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47), hapax.

... *nu dop vlah 1 thap vlah 2* (K.933:29), ‘... in exchange for two [lengths] of *dop* (cloth), two [lengths] of *thap*’.

***thalā** /thə¹la:/ ~ **dhalā** /dhə¹la:/. [Pre-A. *thalā*; local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *thala* ‘dry or high ground’⁵) corresponding to Skt *sthalā* ‘heap of artificially raised earth, mound’]. *n.* Mound, hillock. See *sthalā*.

K.292/2°c:28, d:31, 34 (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

¹Shorto, 180.

²Martin, 52; Pou et Martin, 63 (item 174), *Setaria italica* Beauv.

³Martin, 52; Guesdon, I:753a, II:1876b. Speaking of Old World seed plants, Carl O. Sauer, *Seeds, Spades, Hearths, and Herds* (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1972), 74: “The basic grains were millets, a botanically meaningless but economically valid term. A millet is any small and many-seeded grass grown for its seed as human food. They were attractive for the multitude of seeds a plant produced, not for their size. Selection seems to have played little attention to increasing seed size, but rather the size of the seed head. Grasses with many branched seed heads or panicles were sought after, such as the sorghums or those that set numerous seeds all about the spike, such as foxtailed millet. The so-called great millets of travelers’ accounts are mostly sorghums, the lesser millets may be of various grass tribes, but are in many cases some panic grass. In any countries of Asia and Europe a particular millet has a special odor of antiquity as traditional food, in folk lore, or as an early beer grain.”

⁴Cf. Pou, 237a.

⁵After RD&S, 308a.

tha'uñ /tʰʔu:ɲ/. †[Mod. **𑖦𑖯𑖩** *t'uñ* /tʔo:ɲ/ “v. to complain, grumble”; pfx /t-/ + **uñ* /ʔu:ɲ/]. *v.tr.* To express feelings of disapproval, dissatisfaction or resentment: to complain or inveigh against, condemn.

K.299:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

'*anak ta tha'uñ doṣa 'anak* (K.299:11), 'persons who condemn the faults of others'.

tha'ek. See *th'yak*.

tha'oñ /tʰʔo:ɲ/. †[Unidentified]. *n.* Toponym.

K.184:3 and **K.682A:3** (A.D. 921, *BEFEO*, XXXI:15), hapax.

pramān tha'oñ (K.184:3; K.682A:3), 'the *pramān* of Tha'oñ'.

thā /tha:/. †[By aphæresis of *kathā*; mod. **𑖦𑖯** *thā* /tha:/ “v. to say, tell, pronounce; *specif.* to criticize, blame”]. 1. *v.tr.* (= *kathā*) to say, etc. 2. *v.tr.* To speak ill of, find fault with, blame, criticize, reproach. See *kathā*.

K.257N:19 (A.D. 994, *C IV*:140); **K.521:5** (post-A.D. 1050, *C IV*:167); **K.139B:5** (A.D. 1054, *C III*:175); **K.393N:3, 14** (A.D. 1055?, *C VII*:63); **K.523D:13** (A.D. 1118, *C III*:136); **K.413B:28** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

maha pi nu thā ley ta 'nak ta ñyān paṃre nu 'aṃveñ pi nu vvaṃ lvaḥ ta prayojana phoñ ta lokadvaya (K.139B:5-7), 'Whoso shall persist in finding fault with one who holds to [and] serves [it = the *liṅga*] will so err as not to attain [his] sundry aims in the two worlds.'

thāna ~ **thān** /tha:n/. †[Mod. **𑖦𑖯𑖩** ~ **𑖦𑖯𑖩** *thān* ~ *thān* /tha:n/ “place, location, spot, station; base (e.g., a military base or the base of a statue); region; country ...”; local Prakṛta (cf. Pāli *thāna*) corresponding to Skt *sthāna*, with concrete sense of ‘chamber, resting-place’]. 1. *n.* Place, station; rank, dignity, office; (*conjecturally*) insignia of office or dignity. 2. *n.* Resting-place, bed; (*conjecturally*) litter, palanquin.¹

thān: **K.989B:30** (A.D. 1008, *C VII*:164);

thāna: **K.989B:33** (*id.*); **K.754B:22**² (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282).

... *dhūli vraḥ pāda kamraten kamtvan 'añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva vraḥ karuṇāprasāda oy [śivikā] mukha vas pi jīḥ vraḥ kalaśa caṃdoñ mukha vas paṭigraha chnaṃ mās vāt mās vraḥ thān travoñ pak nu cāmara* (K.989B:30-1), '... His Majesty My High Lord of the female line Śrī Sūryavarmadeva gave [him] as a royal benefice a serpent-faced palanquin in which to ride, a holy ewer with serpent-faced spout, a gold-rimmed cuspidor, a gold *vāt*, a round royal insignia, [and the distinction of being] fanned with a chowrie'.³

... *vraḥ paṭigraha vāt mās tyak nu vraḥ thāna* (K.989B:33), '... a holy cuspidor, a *vāt* of gold [and] iron, and a royal insignia'.

thān ruñ vyar (K.754B:22), 'two large insignia'.

¹A development from ‘resting-place’ to ‘bed’ should not surprise us, but a further development to ‘litter, palanquin’ appears to be ruled out by the use of *śivikā* and (*hema*)*dolā*. The sense of ‘litter’ is supported neither by RD&S, 289a, nor by MW 1263a, and ill suits the two contexts of K.989B. My proposed sense of ‘insignia’ is likewise unsupported. Cf. *C VII*:184, note 5.

²Pou, 237b, reads *thān*.

³*C VII*:184: “...un *thān* à balustrade pourvu d'un chasse-mouches.”

thāppa /thap/ (?). [Cf. pre-A. *thāp*; perhaps ifx /-h-/ + *tāp* ~ *tap* /dap/]. 1. *v.st.* To be near, close to (*nu*), in the vicinity of, by. 2. *adv.* Near, close.

K.235C:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

thās /tha:h/. [Pre-A. *thās*; mod. ថាស *thās* /tha:h/ “*n.* disc, plate, platter, tray, discus; (*phonograph*) record”; cf. Middle Mon *thaḥ* /thah/ ‘large metal dish or bowl’¹; cf. Old Javanese *tahas* ‘metal bowl or salver’²]. *n.* (Metal) tray, platter, bowl, or pot.³

K.669D:39 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.216S:36, *taiy thās* (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.966/II:7 (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132); K.754:27 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁴

thās bhay byar (K.966/II:7), ‘forty trays’.

thās cha’in (K.754B:27), ‘tray [and] cooking pot’.

thun ~ **thuṅ** /thun/. †[Origin unknown]. *n.* (Conjecturally) flour, meal.⁵

thuṅ: K.99S:31 (A.D. 922, C VI:107);

thun: K.99N:26 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.220S:9 (A.D. 1002, C VII:45); K.989B:19, 24 (A.D. 1008, C VII:104).

thuṅ santeḥ (K.99S:31), ‘bean flour’.

naṃ thun (K.99N:26), ‘flour cakes’.

thera /ther:/ . †[Pāli *thera* ‘senior’,⁶ corresponding to Skt *sthavira*]. *n.* Senior *bhikkhu*.

K.754:9 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285), hapax.

therānuthera /theran^uther:/ . †[Mod. ថេរានុត្តេរៈ *therānutthera*: /theran^uthe^{ra}?/ “*n.* junior and senior *bhikkhus*”; Pāli *therānuthera* ‘senior [and] junior *bhikkhu*’, < *thera*, + *anuthera* ‘inferior (younger) *thera*’ (Skt **anusthavira*)⁷ < pfx *anu-*, expressing subordination, + *thera*]. *n.* Senior and junior *bhikkhu*. Cf. *mahāthera*.

K.413B:42 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *therānuthera bhikṣasaṅgha* ... (K.413B:42), ‘... the senior and junior members of the congregation of *bhikkhu* ...’

thoḥ^o /thoḥ/. [Mod. ថ្ងា: *thoḥ* /thah/ “*n.* the year of the Rabbit ...”; origin unknown]. *n.* Fourth year of the duodenary cycle: the Hare (Rabbit). See **jūt*.

thoḥnakṣatra /thoḥnak^osat/. †[*thoḥ*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The year of the Hare.⁸ See *nakṣatra*.

K.504:1 (A.D. 1183, RS II, № XXV:29); K.470:16 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

¹Shorto, 183.

²Thanks to Pou, 238a; Zoetmulder, II:1899a.

³NIC II/III:221: ‘Plateaux’.

⁴See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁵Cf. C VI:112, note 4. Two personal names cited may be referable to a homonym.

⁶RD&S, 310a.

⁷RD&S 310a, 36b.

⁸Both transcriptions give *thoḥ nakṣatra*, divided, which violates Khmer as well as Sanskrit word-order. A Middle Khmer text (K.261D:1) gives *thoḥ ’anakṣata*.

***thkal** ~ ***tkal** /tkəl/. [Mod. **ថ្កុល** *thka'l* /tʰkəl/ “v. to prop up; *adj.* to be immovable, steady, firmly in place; ...”; pfx /t-/ + *kal* /kəl/]. *v.tr.* To raise up, elevate; to exalt. Cf. *thgal*. See *taṃkal*.

***thkāl** /tʰka:l/. [Cf. mod. **ត្រកាល** *trakāl* /trə'ka:l/ “*adj.* to be special, exalted, elevated; to be dear, precious; to be different, particular, rare, unusual; to be new”; pfx /t-/ + **kāl* /ka:l/]. 1. *v.st.* To be high, elevated, exalted. 2. *v.st.* To be above (all) others, excellent, eminent. See *taṅkāl*.

thkū ~ **thku** /tʰku: ~ tʰku:w/. †[Mod. **ថ្កី** *thkūv* /tʰko: ~ tʰkɔ:w/ “*n.* k. of large fruit tree (*Anthocephalus cadamba* or *A. chinensis* ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The kadam tree *Anthocephalus cadamba*, *A. chinensis* (Lam.) A. Rich. ex Walp. (Rubiaceae).¹ Cf. *taṅkū*.

thku: K.705:7 (A.D. 1012, C V:198);

thkū: K.383D:20 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.293E:5, 6 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

bhūmi teṃ thkū (K.383D:20), ‘the tract by the kadam tree(s)’.

stuk thkū (K.293E:5), toponym (‘the kadam grove’).

***thker** /tʰkɛ:r/. [Pre-A. **tker*; pfx /t-/ + **ker* /kɛ:r/]. Unidentified. See *taṅker*.

thko /tʰko:/ (?). †[Reading (perhaps *phko*) and derivation uncertain]. *n.* Toponym. See *taṅko*.

K.235D:3 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

vnaṃ ta jmaḥ thko (K.235D:3), ‘a hill named Thko’, in the *viṣaya* of Jeṅ Vnaṃ; renamed Bhadragiri (K.235D:4).

thkyap ~ **tkyap** /tʰki:əp/ ~ **thkep** ~ **thakep** ~ **tkep** /tʰke:p/. [Pre-A. *tkep*; mod. **ថ្កីប** *thkiap* /tʰki:əp/ “v. to hold / pick up with the fingers / pincers / a pincer-like instrument”; pfx /t-/ + **kyap* /ki:əp/ ~ **kep* /ke:p/]. *v.tr.* To hold in tongs or between the fingers; to grip with pincers or a vise.²

tkep: K.809N:43 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

thakep: K.269:8 (A.D. 921, C IV:74);

thkep: K.291:5 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270S/2°c:9, N:17, 29 (A.D. 921, C IV:68);

K.343S/III:26, N/II:35 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.153:15 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.352S:37, N:2 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

tkyap: K.713B:10 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

thkyap: K.291N:19 (A.D. 910, C III:199).

¹Martin, 121; Pou et Martin, 64 (item 175); Pou, 238b; Dastur, 29 (item 35).

²Found only as a slavename, which, if the identification is correct, may be associated with a sense now lost.

thkval ~ **thkvāl** /t^hku:əl/. [Pre-A. *tkol*; cf. mod. ព្រៃឈូ *thgol* /t^hko:l/ “v. to rise up, billow up, loom up; to rise to the surface; to flare up”; pfx /t-/ + **kval* ~ **kvāl* /ku:əl/]. 1. *v.st.* To be raised, high, elevated. 2. *v.st.* To be exalted, eminent. 3. *n.* High ground, elevation, eminence. Cf. *thgal*.

thkvāl: K.425:2, 10, 15, 20, 22 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.598B:27 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.221S:7, 10 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.832B:36 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.684:4, 10 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106);

thkval: K.291:25 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.105/1^o:6 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.265N:6, 12 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.89:11 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.31:7 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.207:16, 17, 23, 25, 59 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.366A:13 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.421:10, 12 (A.D. 802-77, C V:272); K.100:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.143A:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.293:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

vrah thkval (K.265N:6, 12; K.366A:13; K.293:4) ~ *vrah thkvāl* (K.832B:36; K.684:4, 10), ‘the holy eminence (high ground)’ or ‘the holy exalted one’ or ‘the sanctuary on high ground’ or ‘the sanctuary of the exalted one’ or ‘the sanctuary in [the *sruk* of] Thkval’.

vrah thkvāl cās (K.598B:26-7), presumably ‘sanctuary of the senior exalted one’ (?).¹
sruk thkval (K.207:17, 25), toponym (‘the *sruk* on or near high ground’).

thgañ /t^hgəŋ/ (?). †[Pfx /t-/ + *gañ* /gəŋ/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* to be constant, firm, steadfast.

K.270S/c:11 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.222:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

si pau thgañ (K.270S/c:11) ~ *tai thgañ* (K.222:21), slavename.

thgap ~ **thgāp** /t^hgap/. †[Pfx /t-/ + *gāp* ~ *gap* /gap/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be pleasing, agreeable.²

thgāp: K.99S:14, 18, 23 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.669B:37, C:32, 42, D:44 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.376:11 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); K.143C:11, 18 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

thgap: K.270N:6, 10, 11, 18, 20, 27, 31 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:13 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.99S:5, 28 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.669D:40, 44 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343S/1^o:24, N/1^o:27 (A.D. 974, C VI:156).

thgal ~ **tgal** /t^hgal/. †[Pfx /t-/ + *gal* ~ *gāl* /gal/]. 1. *v.tr.* To raise up, exalt, venerate. 2. *v.tr.* To serve, attend, wait upon. See *tamgal*. Cf. *thkval*.

tgal: K.713B:11 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

thgal: K.271:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:75).

thgāp. See *thgap*.

thguh /t^hguh/. [Pre-A. *tguh*; pfx /t-/ + *guh* /guh/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be pure, untainted. 2. *n.* One who is morally pure.

K.257S:36 (A.D. 979, C IV:140), hapax.

snām thguh (K.257S:36), prob. toponym (‘[the *sruk* of?] the footprint of the Pure One’).

thñāy¹. See *thñai*.

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:77 and note 1.

²Found only as a slavename.

thñāy² /t^hŋa:y/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.¹

K.125:22 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74); **K.571:30** (A.D. 978-1077, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111).

’añ khñuṃ paṃcyam mññ vrah karunā ta paramapavitra ta gi rājya vrah pāda stac dau śivapada ti pre oy thñāy ta kaṃmrateñ jagat śaṃmbhupura nuv devatā pramān śaṃmbhupura phoñ ○ (K.125:21-2), ‘I enjoyed the royal favor of the Supremely Sacred One during the reign of His Majesty who was pleased to go to the Śivapada, [and by him] was ordered to give *thñāy* to the High Lord of the World at Śambhupura and to the divinities of the *pramān* of Śambhupura’.

parigraha paṃnvās ta oy thñāy ’nak paṃre mvāy vrah ’anrāy śrī gaṇita ’nak paṃre mvāy ... (K.571:30-1), ‘Gift to the clerics who give out *thñāy*: one servant; to the holy parish of Śrī Gaṇita: one servant ...’.

thñās /t^hŋa:h/. †[Mod. ផ្លាស់ *thñās* /t^hŋa:h/ “*n.* forehead; Mount of Venus, pubis”; perhaps *ifx* /-ŋ-/ + *tās* /ɗa:h/]. 1. *v.st.* To be open, bare, exposed. 2. *n.* Forehead.²

K.659:7 (A.D. 968, *C* V:143); **K.366A:30** (A.D. 1139, *C* V:288).

vrai thñās (K.659:7), toponym (perhaps ‘open forest’).

thñe /t^hŋe:/ (?). †[Pfx /t-/ + *ñe* /ŋe:/ (?)]. *v.st.* To be dark, of a dark color, somber, gloomy.³

passim, 55 occurrences.

vnaṃ thñe (K.524:6, 7; K.523B:21, D:24, 27), toponym (‘dark mount’).

thñai ~ **thñaiy** ~ **thñay** ~ **thñāy**¹ ~ **thñgaiy** /t^hŋy:/ [Pre-A. *tiñai* ~ *tiñaiy* ~ *tañai*; mod. ថ្ងៃ *thñai* /t^hŋay/ “*n.* day, daytime; daylight; *n.* sun”; pre-Khmer, but perhaps *pfx* /t-/ + *ñai* /ŋy:/; cf. Old Mon *tr̥ey* /t̥ɔy/ ‘Sun; day’⁴]. 1. *n.* Sun. 2. *n.* Day (of twenty-four hours); day of the week; day, hours of daylight. Cf. *dina*, *divasa*. See *tañai*.

thñgaiy: **K.850:2** (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* I:268);

thñāy: **K.99S:31**, **N:26** (A.D. 932, *C* VI:107); **K.831:15** (A.D. 968, *C* V:147); **K.356N:18**, **19** (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK* I:334, II:74); **K.178:4** (A.D. 994, *C* VI:192); **K.682C:2** (A.D. 1001, *C* I:50); **K.598B:48**, **49**, **49 bis** (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.989C:5**, **6**, **28** (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); **K.175E:10** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:173); **K.844:17** (A.D. 878-1077, *C* V:173); **K.208:56** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:287);

thñay: **K.256E:15** (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379); **K.693B:17** (A.D. 1003, *C* V:202);

thñaiy: **K.207:19**, **21** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16);

thñai: **K.291N:20**, **28** (A.D. 910, *C* III:199); **K.873:2** (A.D. 921, *C* V:104); **K.347E:34** (A.D. 979, *C* VI:181); **K.207:18** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); **K.353N:41**, **41 bis**, **50**, **54** (A.D. 1046, *C* III:103); **K.235D:72**, **89**, **96**, **98**, **99**, **99 bis** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.249:15** (A.D. 1109,

¹*BEFEO*, XXVIII:144, note 1: “Aymonier qui traduit ce mot par « prix » (?) semble l’avoir lu *thlāy*. La lecture *thñāy* est certaine, mais ce mot est inconnu, ce qui est d’autant plus regrettable que c’est justement le don *thñāy* qui avait été ordonné au Vāp Dirgha Hor par le roi Çivapada, et qui constitue le privilège dont il demande la confirmation.”

²The bare area between the eyebrows and the hairline. This entry is speculative.

³The sense is established by the correspondence between *vnaṃ thñe* ‘dark mount’ in K.524:6, 7 and *syāmādri* ‘dark mount’ in line 4 (stanza IV) of the same text: Skt *śyāma* ‘black, dark-coloured’, + *adri* ‘mountain’. Cf. *C* III:135, notes 1 and 2. All other occurrences of *thñe* are as a personal name, a slavename, or possibly a toponym.

⁴Shorto, 167.

C III:97); **K.194:33** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.405:4** (A.D. 1317, C VI:321); **K.413/II^o:33, 38, 41, III^o:1** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.248:5** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).
thñai ket (K.235D:98, 99), '[the direction of] the rising sun, = east' ~ *thñai luc* (K.235D:89, 96), '[the direction of] the setting sun, = west'.
ta diñ thñây (K.598B:48, 49), 'perpendicular to the sun, = running south to north'.
pantoy thñây (K.598:49), 'following the sun, = running from east to west'.
 ... *ti naiṛtiya prasap bhūmi travāñ kumūda nu īsvarapada sot phlū pantoy thñây* ... (K.175E:9-10), '... on the southwest [it] again meets land belonging to Travāñ Kumūda and Īsvarapada on the road running east to west ...'.
taṅdula ta jā yajña sapp thñây thloñ 2 (K.99S:31), 'milled rice serving for the daily sacrifice: two *thlvañ*'.
 ... *cām caṅṅnām yajña thñây vraḥh liḥ 2* ... (K.831:15-6), '... makes an endowment of two *liḥ* [of milled rice] for the sacrifice on holy days ...'.
neh thleñ mvāy vatt mvāy thñây ... *neh thleñ pi vatt mvāy thñây* ○ (K.356N:18, 19), 'These shall be on duty once a day ... these shall be on duty thrice a day'.

thnap ~ **thnapp** /t^hnɔp/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + **tap* /dɔp/]. 1. *n.* Cloth, fabric, material. 2. *n.* An unidentified type of cloth.¹

thnapp: **K.239S:28** (A.D. 966, C III:79);

thnap: passim, 37 occurrences.

thnal ~ **tnal** /t^hnəl/. [Pre-A. *tnal*; mod. 𑄓𑄣𑄭 *thna'l* /t^hnal/ "n. (raised) road / street / path; causeway; embankment"; ifx /-n-/ + *tal* /dɔl/]. 1. *n.* Means of access: access road, *esp.* causeway, road over an embankment. 2. *n.* Inlet (*aperture or channel for lustral fluids on altar*).

tnal: **K.124:13** (A.D. 803, C III:170);

thnal: **K.105/1^o:12** (A.D. 912, C VI:183); **K.873:13, 17** (A.D. 921, C V:104); **K.885:4** (A.D. 968, C V:150); **K.741:17** (A.D. 994, C V:160); **K.933:21, 22** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.843A:26, D:4** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.618:44** (A.D. 1026, C V:278); **K.258A:48, B:66, 79** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.194B:3, 9** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.254B:15** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.413D:1** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.56A:25, C:29** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.956:32** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.760:19** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); **K.844:4** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173).

karap prañāla yau 1 tnas □ □ *yau 1 tnas tnal yau* □ (K.124:13), 'one *yau* for outlet cover; one *yau* for □□ cover; □ *yau* for inlet cover'.

thnas /t^hnah/. †[Pre-A. *tnah*²; pfx /t-/ + **nas* /nah/]. 1. *v.st.* To be extreme, excessive; to be great, grand. 2. *adv.* Extremely, very.²

K.413B:6 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

thnā /t^hna:/. †[Mod. 𑄓𑄣𑄮 *thnāl* /t^hna:l/ "n. field where seeds are started (*esp.* for rice), nursery, seed bed; mound for a row of plants"; ifx /-n-/ + **tā* /da:/ ~ *tāl*¹ /da:l/]. *n.* A plot of banked land for the germination of rice seedlings: seed-bed, nursery.³

K.457:10 (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:13, *APK* I:65), hapax.

¹An unidentified *thnāp*, below, may be a variant and is so taken by Pou, 239b.

²See Mme Pou's illuminating comment in *BEFEO*, LXV:348, note 10.

³Cf. *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:14, note 11.

thnāp /t^hnap/ (?). †[Perhaps ifx /-n-/ + *tāp /dāp/]. *n.* Unidentified; perhaps a type of agricultural implement.¹

K.258A:25, 31 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

thniñ /t^hniŋ/. †[Mod. ថ្មីង *thniñ* /t^hniŋ/ “*n.* k. of vine (*Aganonerion polymorphum* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The liana (*valli*) *Aganonerion polymorphum* Pierre ex Spire (Apocynaceae).²

K.105/1°:14 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183), hapax.

thniṃ /t^hniṃ/ ~ **tniṃ** ~ **thnyam** /t^hniəm/³ (?). †[Mod. ថ្មីម *dhniṃ* /t^hniəm/ “*n.* raiment; clothing and decorations used by royalty in their public appearances”; ifx /-n-/ + *tiṃ /dīm/; cf. Thai ถนิม /thanīm/⁴]. *n.* Regalia, finery, ornaments (crown, jewels, attire, accessories) worn by a divinity, sovereign, or the like. See *damrañ*.

thnyam: K.843B:25 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

tniṃ: K.947A:22 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

thniṃ: K.239N:13 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.669C:2 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.342N:10 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194:49 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.754B:7 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.240S:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:76); K.276:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277N:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.542N:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

... *jvan thniṃ khlvān grap* ... (K.240S:2-3), ‘... offered up a full set of body ornaments ...’.

pre kamrateñ ’añ śrī māliniratnalakṣmī vraḥ thniṃ saṃrac vihāra saṃniñ ... (K.754B:6-7), ‘[His Majesty] bade My High Lady Śrī Māliniratnalakṣmī, [keeper of] the holy/royal regalia, complete [work on] the residential *vihāra* ...’

tniṃ rāṃ (K.947A:22), ‘accessories (ornaments) for dancing’.

thnoñ /t^hno:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *tnoñ*; mod. ថ្មីង *thnañ* /t^hna:ŋ/ “*n.* k. of fishing net, landing net, scoop net” and ‘scoop net, square dip-net’;⁵ ifx /-n-/ + *toñ /dō:ŋ/]. *n.* Dipper, scoop.

K.470:9 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

thnot /t^hno:t/. †[Mod. ត្នោត *tnot* /t^hna:ot/ “*n.* sugar-palm tree (*Borassus flabelliformis*)”]; ifx /-n-/ + *tot /dō:t/⁶]. *n.* The sugar palm, also known as the Palmyra palm, fan palm, and lontar, *Borassus flabellifer* Linn. (= *B. flabelliformis* Roxb.) (Palmæ).⁷ See *tannot*.

K.105:29 (A.D. 987, C VI:183), hapax.

¹Mme Pou, 239b, takes this item as a variant of *thnap* ‘cloth’. The identity of the two forms is rejected by Coedès, C IV:179, note 6, 194, note 3.

²Martin, 131; Pou et Martin, 64 (item 176); Pou, 239b.

³On the short interpretation of *thnyam* compare *syāñ* and *’vyaḥ*.

⁴Sethaputra, I:516b: ‘adornment, ornament’.

⁵LKM, 96. ‘decorative ornaments; jewelry’.

⁶Cf. mod. ត្រ្រោត *trañot* /tra’na:ot/ “*n.* skewer, spit ...” The palm is said to furnish wood used in making spits. This may be so, but the name *tnot* is more likely to have been inspired by the tree’s long, thin silhouette.

⁷Martin, 173; Pou et Martin, 63 (item 173); cf. Dastur, 48 (item 59) and Merrill, 173.

thnyam. See *thnīm*.

thnvar /t^hnu:ər/. [Pre-A. *tnor*; mod. 𑄎𑄓 *thnūr* /t^hno:r/ “n. trade, exchange, barter; purchase price, market price; object / goods acquired by barter; v. to exchange, trade for”; ifx /-n-/ + *tvar* /d̥u:ər/]. *n.* Medium of exchange, purchase or selling price; that which is given in exchange, property given or received in trade.

K.257S:18, N:27 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); **K.220S:8** (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); **K.235D:99** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.56C:35** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:3); **K.224B:13** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48).

thnval /t^hnu:əl/. [Pre-A. *tnol*; ifx /-n-/ + *tval* /d̥u:əl/]. *n.* Steep bank or slope: dropoff; bank (of river, pond).

K.291N:32 (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.61B:3** (A.D. 912, C VII:20); **K.105/1°:8** (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); **K.239N:8** (A.D. 966, C III:79); **K.262S:37** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.178:3** (A.D. 994, C VI:192); **K.33:4, 4 bis** (A.D. 1017, C III:148); **K.843A:34** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.235D:89** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.397:8, 9, 10** (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK 1:85, RS III, № 61:131); **K.61B:3** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:20).

... *toy purvva gi thnval travāñ veñ* ... (K.105/1°:8), ‘... east of the bank of the long reservoir ...’.

... *ti paścima ta gi thnval travāñ leñ* ... (K.843A:33-4), ‘... westward to the bank of the laterite reservoir ...’.

... *lvah tal ta gol silā uttara thnval chdiñ* ... (K.397:9), ‘... as far as the stone boundary-marker on the north of the riverbank ...’.

***thpar** ~ ***tpar** /t^hɓɔ:r/. [Pfx /t-/ + *par* /ɓɔ:r/]. *v.intr.* To occur in pairs. See *tampar*.

thpal ~ **thpall** ~ **tpal** /t^hɓəl/ ~ **thpāl** /t^hɓa:l/. [Pre-A. *tpal*; pfx /t-/ + **pal* /ɓəl/ ~ **pāl* /ɓa:l/]. 1. *n.* Group of animals: herd, flock. 2. *n.* Group of trees: grove, copse, cluster. See *tampal*.

thpāl: **K.467:15** (A.D. 1011, C III:217);

tpal: **K.206:26** (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

thpall: **K.348:3** (A.D. 954, C V:108);

thpal: **K.521N:9** (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.348:3, 4, 5** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.192:11** (A.D. 956, C VI:128); **K.165S:19** (A.D. 957, C VI:132); **K.19:20** (A.D. 964, C VI:143); **K.558:6** (A.D. 968, C II:19); **K.570:43** (A.D. 969, C I:144); **K.257S:25** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.262S:28** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.467:24, 26** (A.D. 1011, C III:217); **K.933:7** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.380E:23, 24** (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.353N:5, 8, 14, 16, 21, 21 bis, 25, 26** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.258A:70, 71, 73, B:46** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.71:14, 15, 16, 19** (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); **K.229:4, 5** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); **K.248:10, 11** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); **K.829:8** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

tpal ‘amvīl (K.206:26), ‘tamarind grove’.

thpāl. See *thpal*.

thpi. See *thpir*.

***thpiñ** ~ ***tpiñ** /t^hɓiŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *tpen* and *tpeni* mod. **tpeñ* /t^hɓe:ŋ/, possibly ‘chase, pursuit’, < ifx /-ɓ-/ + *tiñ* /d̥iŋ/]. Unidentified. See *tampin*.¹

¹I follow Pou, 212a, in ascribing *tampin* to *tiñ*, but the form must pass through a primary derivative, **thpiñ* ~ **tpiñ*.

thpīr ~ **thpīr** /tʰɔi:r/ ~ **thpi** /tʰɔi:/. †[Ifx /-b-/ + *tīr /ɔi:r/]. *n.* Anything stitched or sewn: stitched cloth.¹

thpi: K.235D:91 (BEFEO, XV:76, XLIII:92); K.470:13 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

thpīr: K.207:13 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

thpīr: K.693:31 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.207:13 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

***thpuñ** ~ ***tpuñ** /tʰbɔŋ/ (?). [Prob. pfx /t-/ + *puñ /bɔŋ/]. Unidentified. See *tampuni*.

thpeñ ~ **tpen** /tʰɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *tpen*; mod. 𑄀𑄁𑄂𑄃 *tpēñ* /tʰɛa:ŋ/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Dipterocarpus obtusifolius* ...)”; analysis undetermined³]. *n.* *Dipterocarpus obtusifolia* Teysm. (Dipterocarpaceae).⁴

tpen: K.292/2°c:36 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

thpeñ: K.352N/1°:19 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.347E:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:181); K.571:21 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74).

sruk vraī tpeñ (K.292/2°c:16), toponym (‘*sruk* by the dipterocarp wood’).

vrah thpeñ (K.571:21), ‘the sacred dipterocarp’.

***thpeḥ** ~ ***tpēḥ** /tʰɛh/. [Pfx /t-/ + *peḥ* /ɛh/]. *v.tr.* To gather (*paddy left by reapers*), to glean.

thpoñ. See *thpvañ*.

thpvañ ~ **thpvāñ** ~ **thpvoñ** /tʰbɔ:ŋ/ ~ **thpoñ** /tʰbɔ:ŋ/. †[Mod. 𑄀𑄁𑄂𑄃 *tpvāñ* /tʰbɔ:ŋ/ “*n.* head (*arch.*) ... ; *n.* south; *n.* gem, precious stone ...”; ifx /-b-/ + *tvañ* /ɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Head (*of humans, animals, &c*); numeral classifier for lump-like objects. 2. *n.* *Thpvañ* (*sc. tyak*), south. Cf. *dakṣiṇa*, *jeñ tyak*, *thpvañ tyak*, *diñ*, *dadiñ*, *le khyal*. See *tampvañ*.

thpoñ: K.99S:19, N:19 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

thpvoñ: K.99N:14 (*id.*); K.265S:3 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.239S:35 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

thpvāñ: K.266:18 (A.D. 960, *JA*, 1908.2:213, *M*, № 96:220);

thpvañ: *passim*, 96 occurrences.

kāp thpvañ (K.105/1°:16), ‘to behead, decapitate’.

vluk thpvañ I (K.238A:5-6), ‘one ivory tusk’.

thpvac /tʰbɔ:ɔc/. †[Ifx /-b-/ + *tvac /ɔ:ɔc/; cf. mod. 𑄀𑄁𑄂𑄃 *tampṛwc* /tam'nu:ɔc/ “*n.* smallness; meagerness; small creature, tiny person”]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) young (*of animals*). ▶

¹Cf. Pou, 240a; Chakravarti, 209, note 7. ‘Stitched cloth’ presumably designates lengths of cloth sewn end-to-end to form a “tube” ready for wear as the lower garment; one wonders why such cloth is not referred to as *canlyak*. See *nivandha*. Both Finot and Dupont read *thpi* at K.235D:91: *dravya nu duñ mās liñ 2 vudi 5 dop 5 thnap thpi 1 yau 5* (Finot, 76; Dupont, 92), “Prix d’achat :2 onces d’or, 5 vudi, 5 dop ; objets d’échange :1 thpi, 5 yau ; ...” (Finot, 95), “Biens ayant servi d’achat :2 liñ d’or, 5 vudi, 5 dop, 1 thpi, 5 yau de thnap, ...” (Dupont, 131). Chakravarti (207) reads *thpīr* and renders the same passage “Objects with which the purchase (was effected):2 liñ of gold, 5 vudi, 5 dop, 1 thpi, 5 yau of sewn coverings, ...” (207-8).

²But conceivably ifx /-b-/ + *tuiñ* /ɔ:ŋ/.

³Pou, 225a, sees a possible relationship with Malay *kētapang* ‘Indian almond-tree, *Terminalia catappa*’ (Wilkinson, I:585b). Dempwolff, 75a, reconstructs *katapanj* ‘Name eines Baumes’.

⁴Martin, 69; Pou et Martin, 59 (item 162); Pou, 225a.

K.693B:5, 18 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.1198A:7 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

bhūmi ti uttara ti duñ ... nu mās liñ 1 prāk jyañ 10 5 krapī 2 thpvac 1 kryauv 1 canlyāk yau 10 (K.693B:4-5), 'The property to the north was purchased ... for one *liñ* of gold, fifteen *jyañ* of silver, two water buffaloes, one a calf, [the other] a gelding, [and] ten *yau* of cloth for the lower garment'.

... *nu sru 40 canlyāk yo 10 5 thpvac 1 vroḥ 1* (K.693B:18), '... in exchange for forty [measures] of paddy, fifteen *yau* of cloth for the lower garment, one calf, one *vroḥ*'.

pojā kryāv 2 rdeḥ jeñ 1 thpvac 2 vaudi 1 (K.1198A:7-8), 'two castrated animals for sacrifice; one foot-cart; two young animals (?); one *vaudi*; ...'.

thpvāñ ~ thpvōñ. See *thpvañ*.

thbe. See *thve*.

thma. See *thmo*.

thmañ. See *thmoñ*.

thmat ~ tmat /^hmat/. [Pre-A. *tmat* ~ *tmāt*; mod. ព្រាត *tmāt* /^hmat/ "n. generic term for several kinds of vulture ..."; analysis undetermined]. 1. n. Vulture. 2. n. Slavename.

tmat: K.713:24 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

thmat: K.269:6 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270N:28 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.168:8 (A.D. 972, C VI:168).

thmar /^hmar/ (?). [Pre-A. *tmār* ~ *tmār*]. Unidentified.

K.158B:28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

... *rddeḥ jeñ 1 jmol parat 1 thmar 3 jeñ parass 4 o tek paigan 2 o* (K.158B:28), '... one foot cart (?), one racing elephant, three *thmar*, four *jeñ parass*, two *tek paigan*'.

thmā /^hma:/. [Pre-A. *tmā*; mod. ព្រាត *thmār* /^hma:r/ "n. time, moment; period of time"; analysis undetermined¹]. 1. n. Point in time: period, moment, instant. 2. n. Time.² 3. n. Point in space. 4. (Conjecturally) *prep.* At.

K.873:2 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.659:26, 27 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.682C:2 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.383D:4 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.405:4 (A.D. 1317, C VI:321, RS III, № 39:39); K.850:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); K.484:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61); K.144:5 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

bhūmya ti pūrvva prasap 'agrandhasāra ti dakṣiṇa prasap vraī sūbheta thmā gol ti paścima prasap jammala thmā phlū ta diññ o ti uttara thmā gol prasap cok svāy (K.659:25-7), 'The land: on the east [it] abuts on Agrandhasāra; on the south [it] abuts on Vrai Sūbheta at the boundary-marker; on the west [it] abuts on Jammala at the north-south road; on the north at the boundary-marker [it] abuts on Cok Svāy'.

cya thmā (K.484:5) ~ *cyar thmā* (K.144:5), 'to be long in time; forever, for all time, at all times'.³

hai ta oy phala cya thmā (K.484:5), 'O thou who givest fruit at all times!'

thmā thñai (K.873:2; K.405:4) ~ *thmā thñāy* (K.682C:2) ~ *thmā thñaiy* (K.850:2), 'time of day, watch, hour'.

yāma vyar thmā thñai (K.873:1-2), 'the second watch of daylight'.

¹But see Pou, 225b, postulating pfx /t-/ + Skt *√mā* 'to measure'.

²See JA, 1958:142, note 36 by R. Billard.

³See the discussion by S. Lewitz in BEFEO, LVIII:96-7.

thmi ~ **thmī** /t^hmi:/. [Pre-A. *tmi* ~ *tmī* ~ *damī*; mod. **𑀧𑀭 thmī** /t^hmɪ:y/ “adj. to be new, recent, modern; adv. again”; pfx /t-/ + **mi* ~ **mī* /mi:/; cf. Old Mon *tami* ~ *tumi* /təmi?/ ‘To be new’ and ‘To renew, restore’¹]. *v.st.* To be new, not old, of recent date.

thmī: K.705:6 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.56A:29, B:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

thmi: *passim*, 24 occurrences.

thmik /t^hmik/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + **tik* /dɪk/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who has been transported: transportee. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be a transportee.

K.270N/2°:35 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

sre kañjrap thmik (K.270N/2°:35), ‘a ricefield at Kañjrap Thmik’, presumably a *sruk* named after ‘transported prisoners of war’.

thmiñ ~ **thmiññ** ~ **tmiñ** /t^hmɪŋ/ ~ **thmiñ** /t^hmɪŋ/. [Pre-A. *tmiñ* ~ *tmīñ*; ifx /-m-/ + *tiñ* /dɪŋ/ ~ **tiñ* /dɪŋ/]. *n.* One who plays a stringed instrument, string instrumentalist. Cf. *śikharā*.

thmiñ: K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8);

tmiñ: K.809N:6, 18 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.324A:21, B:9, 10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

thmiññ: K.168:16 (A.D. 972, C VI:168);

thmiñ: K.270S/2°c:13 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.873:6 (A.D. 921, C V:104).

tmiñ tai krau (K.809N:6-7), ‘string player: *tai Krau*’.

tmiñ kinnara (K.324A:21, B:9) ~ *thmiñ kinnara* (K.270S/2°c:13), ‘player(s) of the *kinnara*’.

tmiñ vīna (K.324A:21-2, B:10), ‘*vīnā* players’ ~ *tmiñ lāv* (K.324A:22, B:10-1), ‘*lāv* player’ ~ *tmiñ chko* (K.324A:22), ‘*chko* player’ ~ *tmiñ trisari* (K.324B:11), ‘*trisari* player’.

thmur ~ **tmur** /t^hmu:r/. [Pre-A. *tmur* ~ *thmur*; prob. ‘the nibbler, the grazer’, ifx /-m-/ + **tur* /dʊr/]. 1. *n.* Domesticated animal of genus *Bos*: bull, cow.² 2. *n.* Cattle, kine.³ Cf. *go*, ‘*anrok*’.

tmur: K.52:8 (A.D. 918, C VI:93);

thmur: K.184:12 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13); K.682A:12 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.957A:15 (A.D. 941, CVII:137); K.192:5 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.265S:15, 19, 21 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.19:11, 26 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.198B:19, C:16 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.239S:24, 26, N:12 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.231:38 (A.D. 956/67, C III:72); K.659:23 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.168:7, 10 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.347E:18, 32 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.356N:7 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.214B:10 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.693B:12, 16, 17 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.720C:31 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.221N:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.70:6 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.71:13 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.352N:8 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.650B:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.780:7, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.143A:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.241N:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77); K.350:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.369:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281).

¹Shorto, 143, 158.

²Pou, 226b, takes *thmur* as prob. a loan from Austronesian and understands it as “Bœuf sauvage, *Bos sauveli*, capturé pour domestication et croisement.” See her full discussion in “*Lexicographie*,” 147-8.

³The dated inscriptions give *thmur* ~ *tmur* a range of exactly 400 years (A.D. 611-1011), after which it passes out of use.

***thmer** /tʰmɛːr/. [Mod. 𑄓𑄣𑄚 *thmǣr* /tʰmaːɛr/ “n. one who walks, traveler; that upon which s.o. walks”; ifx /-m-/ + **ter* /dʰrːr/]. *n.* One who goes on foot: walker, pedestrian; hiker, marcher; traveler; (possibly) foot-soldier. See *tanmer*.

thmo ~ **thma** ~ **tmo** ~ **thmā** /tʰmɔː/. [Pre-A. *tmo* ~ *thmo*; mod. 𑄓𑄣𑄚 *thma* /tʰmaː/ “n. rock, stone; concrete”; analysis undetermined; cf. Old Mon *tmo*ʼ /tmɔʔ/ ‘Stone, rock, hill’¹]. 1. *n.* Rock, stone. 2. *n.* Precious stone, gemstone.

thmā: K.659:26, 27 (A.D. 958, C V:143);²

tmo: K.415:3 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.331:7 (A.D. 893, NIC II:80, II/III:82); K.713:4, 18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.88:1 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30);

thma: K.277N:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.569:3 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166); K.470:22 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

thmo: passim, 54 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.184:11 (A.D. 921).

thmo ~ *tmo pi pas* (K.774A:4; K.713:4, 18; K.262N:16; K.263D:47), ‘stone for grinding, grinding-stone’.

... *ti dakṣiṇa prasap vraī sūbheta thmā gol ti paścima prasap jarmmala thmā phlū ta diṇṇi ti uttara thmā gol prasap cok svāy* (K.659:25-7), ‘... on the south [it] abuts on Vrai Sūbheta [and] the boundary stones; on the west [it] abuts on Jarmala [and] the stone on the north-south road; on the north, the boundary stones abutting on Cok Svāy’.³

... *sañ thma goll racanā khpvar viñ* (K.470:22), ‘... [he] reset figured boundary stones, ...’.

thmoñ ~ **tmoñ** ~ **thmañ** /tʰmɔːŋ/. †[Pre-A. *tmoñ*; ifx /-m-/ + *toñ* /dʰɔːŋ/]. *n.* Percussionist, drummer.

thmañ: K.356N:17, 19 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8);

tmoñ: K.415:7, 7 *bis* (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.809:16 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.324A:20, B:8 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

thmoñ: K.270S/2°c:12, 16 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.181A:9 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.412:11 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

tmoñ sī ghoda 1 (K.809N:16), ‘one *ghoda* male percussionist’.

tmoñ tai krau | tai kānti | ... (K.324A:20), ‘percussionists: *tai Krau*, *tai Kānti*, ...’ and two more names.

thmoy /tʰmoːy/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* An unidentified item figuring in the enumeration of offerings (including milled rice) to various divinities, presumably the name of a grain.

K.238B:8, 8 *bis* (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.356N:15 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334); K.989B:43, 45, 47 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

... *vrah bhojya rañko liḥ 3 pratidina thmoy liḥ vyar pratidina ...* (K.356N:15), ‘... holy food: three *liḥ* of milled rice daily, two *liḥ* of *thmoy* daily, ...’.

thyāy /thieːy/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.

K.238A:6, 17, 19 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.693B:31 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.814E:11 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.843B:8, 9, 11, 27 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

¹Shorto, 170.

²Misspelling or misreading of *thma*.

³Cf. C V:144-5 and 145 note 8.

thyām /thi:əm/ (?). [Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.¹

K.33:10 (A.D. 1017, C III:148), hapax.

... *kalmvān vi 10 tamnryak jyañ 10 thyām yau 'amval yau 3 ...* (K.33:9-10), '... ten vi of wax; ten *jyañ* of lead; (one?) *yau* of *thyām*; three *yau* of 'amval'.

thlañ /t^hlɔŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ធ្លាំង *thla'n* /t^hlaŋ/ "adj. to be deaf (of a person), hearing-impaired; noisy / deafening (of sounds)"; pfx /t-/ + **lañ* /lɔŋ/]. Unidentified.

Ka.87:25 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).

thlañ dnār (Ka.87:25), toponym (?).

***thlap**. See **thlāp*.

thlayy. See *thlai*¹.

thlā /t^hla:/. †[Mod. ថ្លា *thlā* /t^hla:/ "adj. to be clear, limpid, transparent (of liquids); pure, serene; excellent, perfect; precious"; pfx /t-/ + **lā* /la:/. *v.st.* To be open, bright; to be clear, transparent; to be clean, pure. Cf. **dhlā*, *danlā*.

K.206:39 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258B:17 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.56A:28, D:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

thlān /t^hlan/. [Pre-A. *tlann*; mod. ថ្លាន់ *thlā'n* /t^hlan/ "n. python (*Python reticulatus*)"; prob. pre-Khmer, analysis undetermined]. *n.* Python (*P. reticulatus*, *P. molurus*).

K.654:13 (A.D. 802/77, C V:274); K.56C:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

***thlāp** ~ ***thlap** /t^hlap/. [Pfx /t-/ + **lāp* ~ **lap* /lap/]. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* To apply (*cosmetics, ointments, aromatics*). Attested in *tanlāp*.

thlāy ~ **thlāyy**. See *thlai*¹.

thlās. See *phlās*.

***thlim** /t^hlim ~ t^hlum/. †[Analysis undetermined, presumably pfx /t-/ + **lim* /lim/]. Unidentified. See *tanlim*.

thluñ. See *thlvāñ*.

thleñ /t^hlɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *tleñ*; mod. ធ្លើង ~ ធ្លើង *thlɛñ* ~ *tlɛñ* /t^hla:əŋ/ "n. arrogant / impudent / insolent person, scofflaw; adj. to be arrogant, insolent, impudent, rebellious"; pfx /t-/ + *leñ* /lɛ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To rise up, climb, mount; to ascend (*the throne*). 2. *v.tr.* To raise, lift; to send up. 3. *v.intr.* To stand (get) up, bestir oneself; to be active, on duty; to set out, proceed.

K.356N:18, 19 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.153:29, *garbled* (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.235C:62 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.139B:13 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.413B:42, 45 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.760:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.227:8, 9, 20, 25 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, APK I:181, 363); K.296:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208); K.297:2 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208). ▶

¹Cf. C III:150, note 4.

... 'amvi stuk jleñ thleñ dau lvaḥ ta gi phlū bhadrapura sot (K.760:20-1), '... from Stuk Jleñ [it] ascends [and] proceeds as far as the road to Bhadrapura again'.

... luḥ thleñ rāj[ya] braḥ pāda ... (K.296:1-3), '... when His Majesty ascended the throne ...'.¹

thleñ khvān (K.177:22), 'to raise (invoke) one's personal spirit'.

nā bharata rāhu samvuddhi droha ta vrah pāda śrī yaśovarmmādeva pi thleñ cap vrah mandira ... (K.277:7-8), 'When the villain "Rāhu" knowingly wronged His Majesty Śrī Yaśovarman by rising up [and] seizing the royal palace, ...'.

man vrah pāda parameśvara thleñ mok 'amvi indrapura ... (K.235C:62-3), 'When His Majesty Parameśvara set out [and] came from Indrapura ...'.

... stac jhar thleñ lek 'añjali namaskara ... (K.413B:45-6), '...His Majesty was pleased to stand up, lift up [his hands and] make the añjali in homage to ...'.

thlem. See *thlem*.

thley. See *phley*.

thler /t^hlɛ:r/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Toponym.

K.262S:36, 43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108).

thlem ~ **thlem** /t^hlɛ:m/. [Pre-A. *tlem*; mod. ធ្មេម *thlæm* /t^hlɛ:æm/ "n. liver (regarded as a seat of emotions); fig. mind, spirit, soul"; prob. pre-Khmer, analysis undetermined]. *n.* Liver (*jecur*).²

thlem: K.271:22 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.538A:13 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.263D:25 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.235D:96 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.832B:15 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91);

thlem: passim, 36 occurrences.

thlai¹ ~ **thlaiy** ~ **thlāy** ~ **thlāyy** ~ **thlayy** /t^hlɔy/. [Pre-A. *tlai* ~ *tlaiy*; mod. ថ្លៃ *thlai* /t^hlɔy/ "n. cost, price; value; v. to cost, be worth; adj. to be expensive, dear, valuable, beloved"; prob. pfx /t-/ + **lai* /lɔy/. *n.* Value, equivalence; cost, price.

thlayy: K.256/III:51, 52, 52 bis, 53, 54 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89);

thlāyy: K.165N:36 (A/D/ 952, C VI:132);

thlāy: K.259S:9 (A.D. 952, C VII:50); K.255:2 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.262S:44 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.105:20 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.257N:9, 22 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158B:25, 26, C:13 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814B:7, 46 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.221S:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.843B:35 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.253A:16, B:7 (A.D. 878/977, JA, 1954:50);

thlaiy: K.212A:2 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.205:8 (A.D. 1036, C III:3);

thlai: K.206:8 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:27 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.420:5, 7, 9, 19, 23, 24 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

thlāy sre noḥ prāk līn 10 'so (K.221S:11), 'The price of the said land was ten *līn* of pure silver'.

thlai² /t^hlɔy/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* (Presumably) unidentified botanical species.

K.164:13 (A.D. 922, C VI:96), hapax.

¹Essentially the same wording in K.297:2.

²Found only as a slavename.

thloñ ~ **tloñ**. See *thlvañ*.

thlvañ ~ **thlvon** ~ **tlvon** /t^hlu:əŋ/ ~ **thluñ** /t^hlu:ŋ/ ~ **thlon** ~ **tloñ** /t^hlo:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *tloñ* ~ *thlon* ~ *thluñ*; pfx /t-/ + **lvañ* /lu:əŋ/]. *n.* Unit of measure for paddy and salt.¹ See *lyoñ*.

tloñ: K.124:11, 11 *bis*, 12, 21 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.809N:29 (A.D. 961, C I:37);

thloñ: K.99S:31, N:26 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.814B:72, 73 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

thluñ: K.570:45 (A.D. 969, C I:144);

tlvon: K.831:19 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

thlvon: K.165N:14 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.239S:33 (A.D. 966, C III:70); K.256W/3°:37 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.933:26 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.248:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);

thlvañ: K.259S:10 (A.D. 952, C VII:50); K.659:18 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.255:17 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.693:8 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.814B:77 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.720B:25, C:25 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.989C:2, 4, 6, 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 29 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.290/1°:1 (A.D. 1015, C III:231); K.618:9 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.211:3 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.206:32, 32 *bis* (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:51 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.353N:32 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.391W:29, 30, 31 (A.D. 1082, C V:297); K.258A:23, 51, 78, 79 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.249:14 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.523B:28, 29² (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.254B:30, 33, 34, 35, 46, 49, 77, D:7, 11, 18, 20, 25, 27, 31, 33 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.475:4 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107); K.56A:32, D:31, 33, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.175E:18 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.650A:8 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.571:7, 9, 14, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111); K.938:10 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121); K.455:3 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79); K.34:18 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

lio tloñ 1 je 1 tvau tloñ 1 je 1 (K.124:11), ‘one *thlvañ* one *je* of sesame; one *thlvañ* one *je* of millet’.

rañko thluñ pramvāy (K.570:45), ‘six *thlvañ* of milled rice’.

***thlvat** /t^hlu:ət/. †[Pfx /t-/ + **lvat* /lu:ət/]. Unidentified. See *tanlvat*.

thlvas /t^hlu:əh/. [Pre-A. *tlos*; mod. ផ្អែក *thlos* /t^hla:oh/ “*adj.* to be plump, chubby, husky; to be healthy, vigorous”; pfx /t-/ + **lvas* /lu:əh/]. 1. *v.st.* To be in good health or condition; to be vigorous, strapping; to be corpulent. 2. *v.st.* (*Of vegetation*) to be luxuriant, dense, thick.³

K.391E:3 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297), hapax.

...*seh pi neh mvay śveta neh vyar thlvas* ... (K.391E:2-3), ‘... of these three horses one is white, these two plump ...’.

thlvaḥ. See *thlvañ*.

***thvāñ** /t^hvaŋ/. [Pfx /t-/ + *vāñ* /vaŋ/]. *v.intr.* To bud, sprout. See *taṃvāñ*.

¹Cœdès (C III:182) calculates that the *thlvañ* corresponds to the *khāri* and contains 4 *je* or *drona*.

²The *thlvaḥ* at K.523B:29 is a misprint.

³Cf. C VI:299, note 7.

thvāy ~ **thvai** /t^hwa:y/. [Pre-A. *tvāy*; mod. ថ្វាយ *thvāy* /t^hwa:y/ “v. to give, offer (to royalty, clergy, or deities) ...; v. to worship, venerate, make obeisance to”; pfx /t-/ + *vāy /wa:y/;¹ cf. Old Mon *twāy* /tway/ ‘To present to a king’,² also Thai ถวาย /t^hawǎaj/³]. 1. *v.tr.* To make obeisance to, salute (*divinity, spirit, royalty, clergy*). 2. *v.tr.* To worship, adore, venerate. 3. *v.tr.* To make an offering to (*divine being etc.*); to present, make a gift to.⁴

thvai: K.933:4 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

thvāy: K.659:10 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.831:19 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.842B:22 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.256B:37 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.344:29 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.591A:10, B:9 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819A:10, B:10 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.89:2 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.693:7, 8 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.342W:2 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.292:3 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.933:9 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.33:17, 30 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.410:7, 12 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.702B:3 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.230C:19, D:7, 10 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.618:38 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.212A:14 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.380E:67 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.660:9 (A.D. 1041, C I:195); K.207:8, 15 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.968B:8 (A.D. 1044, C VII:150); K.353N:28 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:79 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:39 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.237:2 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.397:22 (A.D. 1109, RS III, № 61:131); K.524:8 (A.D. 1117, C III:134); K.254B:16 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.366A:19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.204:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42); K.290/II:85 (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); K.697B:5, 12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.152:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.195/III:11, 13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.222:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.277S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.450:18, 19, 22, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.524:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.542:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.829:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43); K.991:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191); K.67D:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23); K.736:4, 6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306); K.850:3, 6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); K.144:2 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

thvun ~ **thvunn** /t^hwun/ (?). †[Pfx /t-/ + *vun /wun/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be gathered together, grouped, clustered.

thvunn: K.56C:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

thvun: K.760:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

thve ~ **thbe** /t^hwɛ: ~ t^hbɛ:/. [Pre-A. *tve* ~ *thve*; mod. ធ្វើ *dhvœ* /t^hwɛ:/ “v. to do, make, work, carry out, perform; to prepare / fix (e.g., a meal); to repair (a car); to clean (fish); to build, compose; to work / cultivate (a field); to work / act / serve as; to pretend to be; v. to harm, cast a spell / put a curse on, enchant”; pfx /t-/ + *ve¹ /wɛ:/]. *v.tr.* To do, act, make; to work, cultivate. See *tamve*.

thbe: K.842B:27 (A.D. 968, C I:147);

thve: passim, 308 occurrences.

thve pūjā vraḥ (K.340:12-3), ‘to carry out worship of the divinities’.

ge noḥ ta vvaṃ thve toy dau dvātrīśanaraka ... (K.868B:4), ‘Those persons who fail to comply shall go to the thirty-two hells ...’.

¹In *LKM*, 345, and again in “Lexicon of the Dated Inscriptions”, 137, I proposed ‘to clap (*the hands*) in invoking a divinity’ as a semantic link between *vāy* ‘to beat’ and *thvāy* ‘to present, offer’. Despite the prevalence of this usage in other cultures I have found nothing to suggest that it was ever practiced by the Khmer and therefore provisionally assign *thvāy* to an unidentified **vāy*.

²Shorto, 178.

³Haas, 213b: ‘(roy.) to give, offer, present’; McFarland, 381b: ‘to give; to present (*used for the act of presentation to a Buddhist priest or royal personage*)’.

⁴Cf. C III:233, note 2.

***thveh** /t^hwe:h/. [Pre-A. *tveh* (cf. *tvis*); cf. mod. **ធុវេស** *dhves* /t^hwe:h/ “adj. to be careless, inattentive; v. to do s.t. carelessly”; pfx /t-/ + **veh* /we:h/]. 1. *v.tr.* To forsake, turn one’s back on, desert, abandon. 2. *v.st.* To be negligent, neglectful, careless. See *taṃveh*.

thvai. See *thvāy*.

thvoñ /t^hwɔ:ŋ/ (?). †[Cf. *travoñ* /trə^hwɔ:ŋ/; prob. pfx /t-/ + **voñ* /wɔ:ŋ/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be egg-shaped, oval. 2. *n.* Toponym.¹

K.158C:28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

***thvon** /t^hwo:n/. [Pfx /t-/ + *von* /wo:n/]. *v.intr.* To be hidden (*in the forest*). See *taṃvon*.

th’yak ~ **tha’yak** /t^hʔi:ək/ ~ **tha’ek** /t^hʔe:k/. †[Pre-A. *ta’ek*; pfx /t-/ + **yak* /ʔi:ək/ ~ *ek* /ʔe:k/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be slow, sluggish.² 2. *n.* One who is slow-moving, unhurried, languid, lagging.

tha’ek: K.99N:6, 6 *bis*, 21 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.933:29 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

tha’yak: K.291:23 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.269:8 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.262N:23, 25 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:26, 27, 29 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.105:27 (A.D. 987, C VI:183);

th’yak: passim, 78 occurrences.

¹Cf. C II:113 and note 3.

²But Pou, 206b (*ta-ek* ~ *tha-ek* ~ *tha-qyak*): ‘Avoir le hoquet’. Found only as a slavename.

d

dak. See **dāk*.

dakṣiṇa ~ **dakṣina** ~ **dakṣin** ~ **dakṣiṇa** ~ **dakṣiṇ** /dak'sim/.¹ [Pre-A. *dakṣiṇa*; mod. ទក្សិណ *dakṣiṇ* /teək'sɨn/ “*n.* the south; right hand direction (formal) ...”; Skt *dakṣiṇa* ‘right (*dexter*); to or on the south, southward, southern, southerly’ and ‘the right hand/arm or side; the south’]. 1. *n.* South. 2. *v.st.* To be located on or to the south. 3. *adv.* To or on the south, southward.² Cf. *khyal, jeñ, thpvañ*.

dakṣiṇ: K.845:10, 11, 12, 14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186);

dakṣiṇa: K.774A:5 (A.D. 860?, C IV; 64); K.413D:13 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, N^o IV:91);

dakṣin: K.845:10, 11, 12, 14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186);

dakṣiṇa: K.957A:12 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.165N:21 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.175E:10, 12, 13 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.178:7, 9 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.720B:20, 26 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.33:4 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.212A:8 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.845:15 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); K.195/III:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.378:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62);

dakṣiṇa: passim, 133 occurrences.

dakṣiṇā ~ **dakṣiṇā** ~ **dakṣiṇa** /daks'i'na:/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ទក្សិណ *dakṣiṇā* (only in compounds); Skt *dakṣiṇā* ‘fee or present to an officiating priest; donation to a priest; reward to one’s Guru; gift, donation’³]. *n.* Honorarium to a priest or *guru*, fee, recompense, offering. Cf. *gurvvartha*.

dakṣiṇa: K.470:12 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

dakṣiṇā: K.139B:14 (A.D. 1054, C III:175);

dakṣiṇā: passim, 46 occurrences.

dakṣiṇāgneya /daksimak'ne:/. †[Skt **dakṣiṇāgneya*, < *dakṣiṇa*, + *'āgneya*]. *n.* South and southeast.

K.214B:10 (A.D. 981, C II:202), hapax.

dakṣinottara /daksinot'do:r/. †[Skt **dakṣinottara*, < *dakṣiṇa*, + *uttara*]. *n.* South and north.

K.100:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214), hapax.

¹Note also *dakṣi*, lapicide’s error, at K.872S:25 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97) and K.945:18 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:123).

²In pre-modern times *dakṣiṇa* had important associations derived from *pūrva* and the fact that when one is ritually oriented (i.e. facing the east) one’s right side is on the south. Ancient ideas concerning the compass points were combined with equally ancient ideas concerning right and left as well as the head and feet. The most obvious expression of this combination is the orientation of the body during sleep: in traditional Cambodia the head was to the south, the feet to the north, ostensibly in order for the right side of the body to be on the east.

³Originally consisting of a ‘good milch-cow (*dakṣiṇā*)’.

dañ¹ ~ **doñ** /dɔŋ/. [Mod. **𑌔𑌃** *da'ri* /tɔəŋ/ “*n.* banner, flag”]. *n.* Banner, flag; ensign, standard.

dañ: K.232N:9 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.194A:45, *garbled*, B:4, 9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.369:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

doñ: K.713:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.669D:23 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.211:4 (A.D. 1037, C III:27); K.413B:21 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.352N:20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.195C:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).¹

... *sitacchatra mvāy doñ mvāy mimvāy śaka* (K.211:4), ‘... a white parasol [and] an ensign each year’.

dañ². See *doñ*.

dañdan ~ **dandon** ~ **diñdon** /dɔŋ'dɔ:ŋ/. †[Analysis undetermined²]. *n.* Unidentified, possibly a botanical species.³

diñdon: K.450:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

dandon: K.221S:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

dañdan: K.207:47 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

dañdeñ ~ **diñdeñ** /dɔŋ'de:ŋ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined⁴]. *n.* Unidentified, presumably a botanical species.

diñdeñ: K.99N:13, 14 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

dañdeñ: K.571:21 (A.D. 978-1077, MA, I, № 2:174).

dandon. See *dandani*.

dañdrāñ ~ **diñdrañ** /dɔŋ'draŋ/. †[Analysis undetermined⁵]. *n.* An aquatic reed, *Polygonum barbatum* L. or *P. flaccidum* Roxb. (Polygonaceae).⁶

diñdrañ: K.175E:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:173);

dañdrāñ: K.292/II^o, H:13 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.467:13, 16 (A.D. 1011, C III:217).

***dañḍa** ~ **ḍañḍa** ~ **danda** /dan/. [Pre-A. *dañḍa*; mod. **𑌔𑌃𑌃** *dand* /toən/ “club; stick, bat, cane (*as an instrument of punishment*); *n.* authority, power (*to punish*); order, command; *n.* punishment, penalty, fine (*formal*) ...”]; Skt *dañḍa* ‘stick, staff; cudgel, club; handle, grip; power, control, restraint, punishment’]. 1. *n.* Stick, cudgel. 2. *v.tr.* To punish, chastise. 3. *v.ps.* To be punished, chastised, receive punishment. See *kanakadañḍa*, *dandāgra*, *daradañḍa*.

danda: K.153:26 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194), hapax.

***dañḍāyatva** ~ **dāñḍāyatva** /danda'jat/. †[Skt **dañḍāyatva*, < *dañḍa*, + *āyatva*]. *n.* Recourse to punishment.

K.455:11, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79), hapax.

¹This last citation is marked “Lecture douteuse” and may be pre-A. ‘with, and’.

²The velar nasal of the presyllables argues reduplication.

³Pou, 243b: “Anguille.”

⁴The velar nasal of the presyllables argues reduplication.

⁵The velar nasal of the presyllables argues reduplication.

⁶Martin, 146; Pou et Martin, 17 (item 26); Pou, 244a.

datta /dat/. †[Skt *datta* ‘given, granted, presented’, *ppl.* of √*dā* ‘to give’]. *v.ps.* To be given, donated.

K.99S:8 (A.D. 922, C VI:107); **K.366A:23** (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

... *tamrvac ’amṛtakadhana datta dau ta vraḥ kamrateṇ ’añ śrī campeśvara* (K.99S:8-9), ‘... police inspector [responsible for] property given to My Holy High Lord Śrī Campevara’.

dadiṅ /ddiŋ/. †[Pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’ + *diṅ* /diŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To extend from side to side, be wide, broad. 2. *n.* Width, breadth. 3. *v.tr.* To lie perpendicular to the sun’s path, run from south to north. Cf. *ta diṅ*.

K.175N:3 (A.D. 978, C VI:173); **K.258A:49** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

chpār dadiṅ paścima travāṅ ’āyatta ta pakṣa khnet ◦ *chpār pantoy utara travāṅ ’āyatta ta pakṣa ṛṇnoc* (K.258A:49-50), ‘The plantation lying on a south-north axis, west of the reservoir, is assigned to the fortnight of the waxing moon; the plantation lying on an east-west axis, north of the reservoir, is assigned to the fortnight of the waning moon’.¹

dadhi /dɑːdhi/. †[Mod. ទ្រី *dadhi* /teəˈthi?/ “*n.* sour milk (*formal*)”; Skt *dadhi* ‘coagulated milk, thick sour milk (regarded as a remedy; differing from curds in not having the whey separated from it ...)’]. *n.* Coagulated milk, one of the *pañcagavya*.

K.659:15 (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.88:7** (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); **K.391W:28** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

dan¹ /dɑːn/ (?). [Unidentified]. Constituent of proper names.

K.214B:11 (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.257N:2, 3, 7, 8, 11, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21** (A.D. 994, C IV:140); **K.352N:16** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

dan². See *dān*.

***dan** /dɑːn/. [Mod. ទន់ *daˈn* /tʊən/ “*adj.* to be soft, supple, pliant, flexible; tender; gentle, kind; *adj.* to be weak, lifeless, worn out, discouraged ...”]. *v.st.* To be soft, pliant. See *pandan*, **phdan*.

°**dantap** /dɑːnˈdɑːp/² ~ °**tañtāp** /dɑːŋˈdɑːp/.³ [Mod. ដប់ប្រាំបី °*tañtaˈp* /dɑːnˈdɑːp/, forming numerals from eleven to nineteen, < pre-A. *dañ tap* ‘and ten’]. *num.* -teen.

tañtāp: **K.450:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

°**dantap**: **K.413A:51** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.⁴

... *śvetavastra yau 1 tañtap 1* ... (K.450:6), ‘... eleven *yau* of white raiment; ...’⁵

śaka chlu ◻ *dantap ket ’āśādha śukrabāra* ... (K.413A:51), ‘The year of the Ox, [day] ◻ teen of the fortnight of the waxing moon of [the month of] Āśādha, a Friday, ...’.

danda. See *daṅḍa*.

¹Cf. C IV:196.

²The form is preceded by a lacuna, to be filled by a numeral.

³Note the retention of the velar nasal. The long *ā* is an inadvertence.

⁴*BEFEO*, XVII.2:11 reads *modandap* ‘eleven’ but the reading is qualified by note 1: “*Ou pidandap.*” *RS* I, № IV:93, *JSS*, 61.1:132, and *BEFEO*, LXV:343 all read “◻ *dantap*”.

⁵Cf. C III:112 and note 7.

dandāgra /dan'da:k/. †[Skt **danḍāgra*, < *danḍa*, + *āgra*]. *n.* An ornamental crest or knob for the head of a staff.¹

K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:17 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

danden /dən'de:n/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Toponym.

K.235D:96 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.523B:20 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194B:5 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.195C:11, 28 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

danyim. See *dnyam*.

danlā /dən'la:/. †[Mod. 𑀩𑀭𑀸 *danlā* /tʷən'li:ə/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Crataeva nurvala*) ...”; ifx /-əN-/ + **dhlā* /dla:/. 1. *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to be open or clear of vegetation; to be broad, spreading. 2. *n.* The tree *Crataeva nurvala* Buch.-Ham. var. *nurvala* (Capparidaceæ).²

K.34B:13, 16 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152), hapax.

danle ~ **danley** /dən'le:/. [Pre-A. *danle* ~ *danley*; mod. 𑀩𑀭𑀸 *danle* /tʷən'le:/ “*n.* (large) river”; perhaps ‘that which turns or winds’, ifx /-əN-/ + **dhle* /tʰle:/. 1. *n.* Major river, large waterway. 2. *n.* Large body of water: pond, pool, tank, reservoir, lake, sea.

danley: K.143A:9, 11, 19, 21 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.277S:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **danle**: passim, 40 occurrences.

... *nu sthāpanā cat sruk jyak danle 'āy vraḥ kapila ta jmaḥ śrī śivayogīśvarāśrama* (K.258B:20), ‘... on this date [I] set up an image, laid out the *sruk*, [and] dug the reservoir at Vraḥ Kapila, which was named the Śrī Śivayogīśvarāśrama’.

danhum /dən'hʊm/. [Pre-A. *danhum* ~ *danhum*; ifx /-əN-/ + **dhum* /dhʊm/. 1. *n.* Smell, odor, scent; good smell: fragrance, aroma, perfume. 2. *n.* Fragrant substance: perfume, aromatic.

K.697B:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94), hapax.

***dap** /dɔp/. [Pre-A. *dap*; mod. 𑀩𑀸 *da'p* /tʊp/ “*v.* to block, close, cover; to obstruct; to hold back, bar, dam up; to stand up against, withstand; to support, sustain; to defend; to control”]. *v.tr.* To obstruct, block. See *damnap*, *pandap*, **phdap*.

***dap** ~ ***dapp** /dap. [Allomorph of **dip* /dɪp/. *v.st.* To be next to, up against. See *samḍapp*, **sdap*.

damrañ. See *damrañ*.

day ~ **daya** /dɔy/. [Cf. mod. 𑀩𑀸 *dāy* /tɔy/ “*n.* heart, mind, feelings, will (*roy*)”; cf. Skt *dayā*]. Unidentified. Cf. *dayā*.

daya: K.843C:11³, *garbled* (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

day: K.538B:7, *garbled* (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369).

¹Cf. C IV:114.

²Martin, 65; Pou et Martin, 17 (item 25); Pou, 244b.

³C VII:112, note 3: “Lecture incertaine.”

dayā /dɔˈjaː/. [Pre-A. *dayā*; mod. ទ្រព្យ *dayā* /teˈjaː/, variant of ទ្រព្យ *dāy* /tɔy/ “*n.* heart, mind, feelings”; Skt *dayā* ‘sympathy, compassion, pity’, < √*day* ‘to partake of, share in; to sympathize with, have pity on’¹]. 1. *n.* Sympathy, compassion, fellow-feeling, friendship. 2. *adv.* Out of fellow-feeling or friendship.

K.312:3 (A.D. 879, NIC II:26, II/III:30); K.843C:11 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

daradaṇḍa /darəˈdan/. †[Skt **dāraḍaṇḍa*, < *dāra* ‘tearing up, rending’, + *ḍaṇḍa*]. *n.* Rending punishments, those that rip or tear.²

K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34), hapax.

pi saṁsāra neḥ sot man gi kaṁnet jāti jarā byādhi maraṇā ta daradaṇḍa pracanda nirdvandva ... (K.144:6-7), ‘Moreover, this transmigration, which is birth, old age, sickness, [and] death entailing rending punishments [both] terrible [and] impartial, ...’.

darāpp /drap/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.³

K.257N:12, 13 (A.D. 994, C IV:140).

daridra /dɔˈrit/. †[Skt *daridra* ‘roving, strolling; poor, needy; beggar’]. 1. *v.st.* To be needy, in want, destitute, indigent, impoverished, poverty-stricken, dispossessed. 2. *n.* Pauper, starveling; beggar.

Ka.87:22 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁴

... *dau jā chke glaniṁ daridra veg krau bhakṣa ...* (Ka.87:22), ‘... turn into leprous dogs, utterly destitute [and] cut off from food, ...’.

darvī ~ **darvī** ~ **darvī** /darˈwiː/. †[Skt *darvī* ~ *darvi* ‘ladle’]. *n.* Ladle.

darvī: K.366C:7 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

darvī: K.366B:28 (*id.*);

darvī: K.258A:59 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

dala. Misreading for *phala* at K.152:21 (A.D. 878-1077).

dal ~ **dāl** /dal/. †[Mod. ទាញ *dāl* /toəl/ “*adj.* to be blocked, stymied, held in check; *v.* to run out of, exhaust; to bar, block, impede; *v.* to do all the way; to be through to the end ...”; cf. Old Mon *dal* /dɔl/ “To obstruct, bar the way”⁵]. 1. *v.ps.* To be stopped, blocked, held fast, powerless to move. 2. *v.intr.* (= *tal*) To go up to, as far as (but no farther). See *dnaḥ*, *sandāl*, **sdāl*.

dāl: K.774A:5, 6 (A.D. 860?, C I:256);

dal: K.216S:47 (A.D. 1006, C III:37), hapax.

... *toy paścima dāl ta* □ □ *sruk gaṇa dār tṛ toy uttara dāl ta sre vraḥ indrāni* (K.774:5-6), ‘... on the west [it] extends to □ □ the *sruk* of Gaṇa Dār Tṛ; on the north [it] extends to the ricefield of Vraḥ Indrāni’.

¹To which Cappeller, 219b, adds ‘to love’.

²Mme Pou (*BEFEO*, LXX:104) reads *dar daṇḍ*, taking *dar* as mod. ទ្រ *dar* /tɔːr/ “*v.* to hit, slap, strike, slam; to punish”.

³Cf. C IV:144, note 4, 149, note 3.

⁴See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁵Shorto, 188.

***dal** /dəl/. [Mod. **𑀩𑀭 da'l** /tuəl/ “v. to support (*from below*), prop up; to secure; to confront; to frame / cover / support (*with timbers*)”]. v.tr. To hold up. hold in place. See *candal*, **chdal*.

daldval /dəl'du:əl/. †[Prob. /dəl-/ for pfx /drə-/ (or /R-/ ‘reduplication’), + *dval* /du:əl/]. v.tr. To receive with ceremony, welcome.¹

K.413B:20 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

dalmāk ~ **dalmak** /dəl'mak/. †[Cf. pre-A. *dhmak* and mod. **𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓** ~ **𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓𑀲** *dramā'k* ~ *dramāk* /trə'meək/, considered variants of **𑀧𑀭𑀢𑀺𑀓** *damāk* /teə'meək/ “n. mahout, one who leads or drives an elephant; n. trapper”; for **dmāk* ~ **dmak* /dmak/, ifx /-rəm- → -ləm- ~ -əlm-/, + **dāk* ~ **dak* /dak/]. 1. n. Hunter, esp. one who captures game by trapping or snaring. 2. n. One who captures and tames elephants; elephant-keeper.

dalmak: K.1151B:1 (A.D. 942, NIC II/III:109); K.256E/2^o:53 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89);

dalmāk: K.105/3^o:29 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.178:5 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.158B:19 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); Ka.50A:13, B:6 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216).

daśa /dɔh/. †[Mod. **𑀩𑀭 das** /teə'sa?/ “num. ten (*formal*)”; Skt stem *daśan* ‘ten’]. num. Ten.

K.91B:30 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

daśagrāma /dɔsə'gra:m/. †[Skt *daśagrāma* ‘ten villages’, < *daśa*, + *grāma*]. 1. n. A district comprising ten villages. 2. (*Conjecturally*) n. a village comprising ten [households]. 3. n. = *daśagrāmapati*, chief of a *daśagrāma*. Cf. *traivīṣṣatigrāma*, *pañcagrāma*, *śatagrāma*.

K.598B:25, 26, 28 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.258B:13 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

khloñ sruk daśagrāma grāmavṛddha puruṣapradhāna ... (K.258B:13-4), ‘the *sruk* headman, the *daśagrāma* chief, the village elders, [and] the notables ...’.²

vāp sur daśagrāma sruk kaṃluñ laṃvān sot (K.598B:26), ‘also a *vāp* Sur, chief of a *daśagrāma* in the *sruk* of Kaṃluñ Laṃvān’.

daśadhita /dɔsə'dhit/. †[Skt **daśadhita*, < *daśa*, + *dhita* ‘put, placed, bestowed’, ppl. of *√dhā* ‘to put’]. n. One in charge of ten [persons]. See *daśādhikṛta*.

K.598B:19 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:75), hapax.

daśabhujā /dɔsə'bhuç/. †[Skt *daśabhujā* ‘ten-armed’, < *daśa*, + *bhujā*]. v.st. To have ten arms, be ten-armed.

K.276:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153), hapax.

vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī nātakeśvara daśabhujā (K.276:7-8), ‘My Holy High Lord the ten-armed Śrī Nātakeśvara’.³

¹Cf. BEFEO, LXV:350, note 13.

²Cf. C IV:199.

³Epithet of Śiva as ‘lord of the dance’.

daśamī /dɔsə'mi:/. [Pre-A. *daśamī*; Skt *daśamī* (sc. *tithi*), 'the tenth [day]', fem. of *daśama* 'tenth', ordinal of *daśan*]. *n.* The tenth [day].

K.269:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.270S/2^a:3** (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.885:1** (A.D. 968, C V:150); **K.256B:29** (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); **K.356N:1** (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); **K.214B:6** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.598B:22** (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); **K.989B:5** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.466:1** (A.D. 1015, C III:219); **K.843D:7** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.968B:3** (A.D. 1044, C VII:150); **K.449A:1** (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); **K.852:1** (A.D. 1107, C I:267); **K.569:19** (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); **K.245:1, 10** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

daśame /dɔsə'mɯ:/. †[Skt *daśama*]. *num.* The tenth.

K.472: K2 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186), hapax.¹

daśādhikṛta ~ **daśādhikṛtta** ~ **daśādhikṛtya** /dɔsadhɪ'krit/. †[Skt **daśādhikṛta*, < *daśa*, + *adhikṛta*]. *n.* One in charge of ten [persons], *dizenier*, squad leader, corporal.² Cf. *daśadhita*. Distinguish *diśādhikṛta*.

daśādhikṛtya: **Ka.50A:13, B:6** (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); **K.774:10** (A.D. 995, C IV:64); **daśādhikṛtta**: **K.105:20** (A.D. 986, C VI:183); **K.89:20** (A.D. 1002, C III:164); **daśādhikṛta**: **K.257S:20, 44** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.262S:12** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.933:27** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.233A:14** (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); **K.956:27** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.566A:4** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

daśādhikṛtya dvārapala (K.774B:10) ~ *daśādhikṛta dvārapāla* (K.933B:27), 'corporal of door-keepers'.

daśādhikṛtya dalmāk (Ka.50A:13, B:6), 'corporal of trappers'.

daśādhikṛta kanmyān paṃre (K.262S:12), 'corporal of the Corps of Pages'.

daśādhikṛta chmām vraḥ kralā phdam (K.257S:44), 'corporal of guards of the royal bed chamber'.

vāp sip khlōñ jnval nu daśādhikṛtta nu pratyaya (K.105:20), 'the *vāp* Sip (a *khlōñ jnval*) together with a corporal and a confidential servant'.

daha ~ **doḥ** /dɔh/ (?). †[Cf. pre-A. *dah* /dɔh/ 'to bar the way'; mod. ទ្រង់ *da's* /tuəh/ "v. to hamper, hinder, dam up (a stream)" and mod. ទ្រង់ *doḥ* /tuəh/ "conj. even (if), even though, though it were"]. 1. (Conjecturally) conj. Barring (except for, aside from) the fact that, were it not that. 2. conj. On condition that, in the event that, if. Cf. *yo*.

doḥ: **K.618:36** (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); **K.413B:28** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

daha: **K.521:5**, *garbled* (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.340:7** (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); **K.231B:39, 40** (A.D. 966, C III:72); **K.842B:25** (A.D. 968, C I:147); **K.344:34** (A.D. 985, C VI:160); **K.693B:28, D:13** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.196:1** (A.D. 1005, C VI:224); **K.216N/1^a:11** (A.D. 1005, C III:37); **K.598B:38, 53, 54, 60** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); **K.989B:10** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.292:10, 12, 13, 15, 18** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.466:14**, *garbled* (A.D. 1015, C III:219); **K.843C:13, 15, 23** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.380E/1^a:10, 10 bis**, *garbled* (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.453C:2**, *garbled* (A.D. 1206, C III:116); **K.208:66** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); **K.566A:18**, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); **K.373C:1**, *garbled* (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279). ▶

¹The text also has *caturthe* 'fourth', *aṣṭame* 'eighth' and *navame* 'ninth' side by side with *ekādaśa* 'eleventh' and *dvādaśī* 'twelfth'.

²Cf. Turkish *onbaşı* 'corporal', Greek *δεκάδαρχος*, *δεκάρχης* 'leader of ten'.

- daha mān campān* ... (K.292/1°:10, 12), 'In case of war, ...'.
- ... *daha mān gol vyat* (K.344:34), '... whether there were really boundary-markers [which had been set up]'.
- daha mān 'āpat ta gi devasthāna* ... (K.842B:25), 'Should misfortune befall the sanctuary ...'.
- daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap vvaṃ jā pi dār panlas ley* (K.340:7-8), 'If any among them run away, go into hiding, or die, [their] replacement shall not be called for'.
- daha mān 'nak ta khmān ni sāhasika* ... (K.466:14), 'If there are any who are hostile to [him and] rebel ...'.
- daha mān ta panhyat kalpanā neḥ pañcuḥ ti vyavahāra* ... (K.598B:60), 'Should there be anyone who violates this endowment, [he] shall be subject to prosecution ...'.
- daha 'yat kvan ta ket ta śarira noḥḥ viṇ* ... (K.843C:23), 'If there be no child issued from her body ...'.
- doḥ nu pryap mel brah rājamārgga noḥ prabai yvar stvargga rū hān phlū svargga* (K.413B:28-9), 'If a comparison be made: to see that royal road – excellent, long and straight – it was a veritable road in heaven'.
- ... *tañyañ daha 'āc vyavahāra nu vāp vrahmaputra* ... (K.693B:28), '... [and] asked [them] whether [they] were taking legal action against the vāp Brahmaputra, ...'.
- daha 'apavāda trā soca nirṇaya* (K.693D:13-4), 'If [they] make an objection, order an investigation [and] issue a decision'.
- daha vā noḥ tok gol noḥ 'añ pre vvaḥ drvañ* (K.196:1-2), 'If such miscreants do uproot the boundary-markers in question, I shall have [them] disemboweled'.
- daha 'āyuh yeñ 'āc dan ta vraḥ rājakāryya* ... (K.292/1°:13-4), 'If we live to be employed in holy royal service ...'.

***dam** /dəm/. [Mod. **ᱫ dam** /təm/ "v. to perch, roost; to sit, take a seat; to take up residence"]. 1. *v.intr.* To perch, roost, nest. 2. *v.intr.* To settle (*down*). See *dranam*, *phdam*.

damñan /dəm'ñɔn/. [Pre-A. *damñan*; mod. **ᱫᱟᱹᱨᱟᱹᱭ damña'n** /təm'ñɔn/ "n. weight, load; heaviness; *adj.* (*mān damña'n*) to be pregnant"; ifx /-əN-/ + *dñan* /dñɔn/]. 1. *n.* Heaviness, weight. 2. *n.* Weight, load, burden.

K.504:3 (A.D. 1183, RS II, № XXV:30); K.569:5 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166); K.354S:37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).

saṃtak damñan phdai karom ... (K.569:5), '[His predecessor] having renounced the weight of the earth, ...' *i.e.* having abdicated the throne.

damdām /dəm'dam/. [Cf. pre-A. *damdam*; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Toponym. K.205:18 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.754, 11, 28 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:41).

damnap ~ **damnapp** /dəm'nɔp/. [Pre-A. *damnap*; mod. **ᱫᱟᱹᱨᱟᱹᱭ damna'p** /təm'nɔp/ "n. dam, dike, barrier; obstruction, blockage; ..."; ifx /-əmn-/ + *dap* /dɔp/]. 1. *n.* That which obstructs: obstruction, blockage. 2. *n.* Barrage, dam.

damnapp: K.192:17 (A.D. 956, C VI:128);

damnap: K.457:11 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65); K.99S:21 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.570:39 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.175W:1 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.178:6 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.158B:16 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814E:41 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.720B:12 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.467:22, 28 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.705:6, 7, 8 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.235D:48, 48 bis, 49, 50, 55, 76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:34, N:10 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.782:11, 16 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.258B:73 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.420:8 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.845:9 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186).

daṃnuk /dəm'nuk/. †[Mod. **ទំនុក** *daṃnuk* /təm'nuk/ “*n.* lyrics (of a song); *n.* orderly arrangement”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *duk* /dɔk/]. 1. *n.* Act or result of putting down, setting in place: work, composition, arrangement; bundle, set, collection. 2. *n.* Act or result of setting aside: retention, preservation, protection. 3. *n.* Act or fact of relying: reliance, dependence; confidence, trust, faith. 4. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To set aside, keep (in a certain state).¹ Cf. *nuk*.

K.669C:14, 26, 26 bis (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.342W:12 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.258:52 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.697B:16 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94).

sñak daṃnuk prām (K.342:12), ‘five bundles of leaves’.

daṃnuñ /dəm'nɔŋ/. [Pre-A. *daṃnuñ*; mod. **ទំនិញ** *daṃniñ* /təm'nɔŋ/ “*n.* goods, merchandise, thing bought”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *duñ* /dɔŋ/]. 1. *n.* That which is bought: purchase. 2. *v.ps.* To be bought, purchased.

K.843C:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.254:30 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

... *dau uttara prasap sre daṃnuñ chloñ vidyāmaya* □ (K.843C:29-30), ‘... proceeding north, [it] abuts on the ricefield bought by the *chloñ* Vidyāmaya’.

daṃne /dəm'ne:/. [Pre-A. *daṃne*; mod. **ទំនេរ** *daṃner* /təm'ne:r/ (with non-historical /-r/) “*adj.* to be free, at liberty; empty, unoccupied, vacant; not busy, at leisure; *n.* emptiness, inactivity, leisure”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *de* /de:/]. *v.st.* To be empty, unoccupied, vacant.

K.397E:16 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345), hapax.

gi nu cat sruk ta bhūmi daṃne □ *noḥ* ... (K.397E:16), ‘It was on this date that [he] laid out a *sruk* on the said unoccupied land ...’.

daṃnep ~ **damnep** /dəm'nɛ:p/. [Pre-A. *daṃnep* = *ra*;² mod. **ទំនើប** *daṃnoep* /təm'nɛ:p/ “*adj.* to be modern, up-to-date; stylish; recent, newly created; *n.* mode, fashion; modern object, newly made object”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *dep* /dɛ:p/]. 1. *n.* That which is new or recent. 2. *n.* Fact of being new or recent: newness, recency. 3. *adv.* Recently, lately. 4. *adv.*, *daṃnep ra*: firstly, primarily, chiefly, notably, in particular.

damnep = *ra*: K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

daṃnep: K.56A:30, B:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

daṃnep = *ra*: K.19:21 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.153:26 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.817:2 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.598B:61 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.342W:13, 15 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.466:13, 14, 18 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380E:12, W:16 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:17, 20, 65, 66, 71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.449B:28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.249:5 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.523D:10 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194A:17, 18, 25, 29, 31, 38, B:15 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.413B:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.70:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.136:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.277S:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.350N:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.455:5 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

'nak 'āśrama nairṭi daṃnep jvan ta gi sruk pvānn ... (K.56A:30), ‘Hands for the southwest *āśrama* whom [I] have lately offered up from the four *sruk*: ...’

¹Cf. C VII:98, note 4.

²See *ra*.

damrañ ~ **damrañ** /dəm'rəŋ/. †[Mod. **𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀸** *damra'ñ* /təm'rəŋ/ “*n.* structure, appearance, form, shape; situation; formation; way to accomplish s.t.; *n.* king’s accoutrements (e.g., *jewelry, weapons*)”; ifx /-əN-/ + *drañ* /drəŋ/]. 1. *n.* That which is carried or worn: any article of accoutrement (e.g. *an ornament or weapon, esp. a ring*). 2. *n.* Form, shape; look, appearance, resemblance.¹ Cf. *thniṃ*.

damrañ: K.693B:6 (A.D. 1003, C V:202);

damrañ: K.470:3 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

damrañ māś pāda 1 (K.693B:6), ‘a gold ring [weighing] one *pāda*’.

[*gaṇa*] *tek damrañ nu*² *saṃrap sap mātrā bhāra vyar* (K.470:3), ‘Articles of iron: a set of all kinds of ornaments, [weighing] two *bhāra*’.

damriñ ~ **dammriñ** /dəm'rɪŋ/. [Pre-A. *damriñ* ~ *dammriñ* ~ *damriññ* ~ *damriññ* ~ *damriñ* ~ *damvriñ*; ifx /-əN-/ + **driñ* /driŋ/]. *n.* Land under crops other than irrigated rice: plantation, orchard, truck-garden.

dammriñ: K.241N:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77);

damriñ: K.240S:9 (A.D. 979, C III:76); K.256A:20 (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89).

sre 'āy sureñ prasap damriñ 'tā tuvau (K.256A:20), ‘The ricefield at Sureñ abuts on the plantation of 'tā Tuvau’.

damro /dəm'rɔ/. [Pre-A. *damro*; mod. **𑀢𑀺** *damra* /təm'rɔ:/ “*n.* support, holder, stand, any object used to support s.t.”; ifx /-əN-/ + **dro* /drɔ:/]. *n.* That which supports from below or retains: (*conjecturally*) embankment, retaining wall.³

K.897:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C VI:320), hapax.

nā damro travāñ jleñ (K.897:1), ‘[This marker is] on the embankment of Travāñ Jleñ’ (?).

damluḥ /dəm'luh/. †[Mod. **𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀸** *damluḥ* /təm'luh/ “*v.* to perforate, pierce, bore / drill (*a hole*) through, punch, puncture; to cause to break through; to pass / break through; to spoil, mar”; ifx /-əN-/ + **dluḥ* /dluh/]. 1. *n.* That which pierces: hole, perforation. 2. *n.* One who passes through or makes a hole.

K.809:14 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.99N:19 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.832B:14 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

***dah**¹ /dah/. [Pre-A. 'dah ~ 'adah; mod. **𑀢𑀺** *dah* /teəh/ “*v.* to strike with the palm of the hand, slap; *n.* width of a hand” and allomorph *dā's* /toəh/ “*v.* to oppose, go against; to thwart, obstruct, block; to contradict; to lie across; to differ; to quarrel, argue ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To go against, collide with, hit, strike. 2. *v.tr.* To go against, oppose, obstruct, stop. 3. *v.tr.* To stand opposite to (across from), be the counterpart of. 4. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) counterpart: mate, consort. Cf. *dmuk*. See *randah*, **rdah*.

***dah**². See *kadah*.

dā¹ /da/. [Meaning unidentified]. *n.* Personal name.

K.348:9, 20, 28 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.349:25 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.257S:36 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.56C:34, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.366A:24 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

¹Cf. C V:207, note 6.

²This *nu* is probably out of place.

³Cf. C VI:320, note 1.

dā². See *dār*.

dā³. By inadvertence for *dau* at K.956:29 (A.D. 878-977). The *pi dā* at K.204:6 (A.D. 878-977) is probably a mistranscription of *pidā*.

***dāk** ~ ***dak** /dak/. [Mod. ទាក់ *dāk* /teək/ “v. to snare, capture in a trap, to trap, catch; to entrap, entangle ...”. v.tr. To capture (*animals*) by trapping or snaring; to hunt. See *dalmāk*.

***dān¹** /da:ŋ/. [Mod. **dān* /ti:əŋ/. v.st. To stretch, be wide. See *sdān*.

***dān²** /daŋ/. †[Mod. **dāṇṇ* /teəŋ/. v.ps. To be stretched, strained. See *phdān*.

dān³. Lapidice’s inadvertence; *cām dān* at K.262N:13 (A.D. 968) is given for *camdon*.¹

dāna ~ **dān¹** /da:n/. [Pre-A. *dāna*; mod. ទាន *dān* /ti:əŋ/ “n. giving; gift, donation; alms, charity; favor”; Skt *dāna* ‘the act of giving, communicating, imparting, teaching; gift, donation; oblation’]. 1. n. Gift, present, donation; offering, oblation. 2. v.ps. To be given. Cf. *bhūmidāna*, *mahādāna*.

dān: K.192:14 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.598B:23 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.618:35, 45 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224);

dāna: K.260S:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.958:10 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.598B:4, 8, 9, 14, 32, 42, 48, 62, 62 bis (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.212A:7, 9 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.393S:35 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.258A:68, 76, 81 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:18, 25, 37, B:1 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366B:7 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.128:7 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.470:4 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.413A:21, B:34, 36 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.277N:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).²

ri kriyā dāna parabara phon ta dai ti sot ’ayat gaṇanā ’anekaparakāra (K.413D:36-7), ‘Other things given by [his] retinue, moreover, were beyond counting [and] of many kinds’.

dān² ~ **dāna** ~ **dan** /dan/. †[Mod. ទាន់ *dān* /toəŋ/ “v. to reach, attain; to catch up with, overtake; to be timely, appropriate”. 1. v.tr. To hit (*the mark, target*), strike (*home*); to reach, gain, attain (*goal, destination*). 2. v.tr. To come or catch up with, overtake, (re)join; to be in time for; to last as long as. 3. v.st. To be on time, timely, opportune, seasonable; to be to the point, appropriate, à propos. See *pandān*, **pdān*.

dan: K.292A:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

dāna: K.235D:42 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

dān: K.296A:1 and K.297A:1 (*JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208).

daha ’āyuh yeñ ’āc dan ta vrah rājakāryya ... (K.292A:13-4), ‘If our lives are able to last until [we perform some] service to our king, ...’.

vvaṃ dāna thve sruk nu caṃnat phon ta sūnya viñ guh slāp ra steñ ’añ śivācāryya ○ (K.235D:42-3), *closey* ‘Having not yet completely rebuilt the deserted *sruk* and settlements, the *steñ ’añ Śivācāryya* died’, i.e. he died before finishing the project.

¹Cf. C IV:110, note 3.

²In addition to the above references, *dān* is found as a personal name, as follows: K.262S:12, 13 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.691:1 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); K.158B:15, 33, D:32 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:28 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.933:31, 33 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47).

dāndāyatva. See **daṇḍāyatva*.

***dāp** /da:p/. [Mod. **𑀢𑀸** *dāp* /ti:əp/ “adj. to be low (in height or class), short; vile, base, vulgar, common, inferior”]. *v.st.* To be low. See *dnāp*.

dāy /da:y/. †[Mod. **𑀢𑀺** *dāy* /ti:ey/ ‘to foretell, presage, portend’]. 1. *v.tr.* To carry, bear. 2. *v.tr.* To hold up, support; to assist, attend. See *dnāy*, *phdāy*.

K.343N/I:33 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.32:20 (A.D. 1116, C II:137).

dār /da:r/ ~ **dā²** /da:/. [Pre-A. *dār*; mod. **𑀢𑀺** *dār* /ti:ər/ “v. to demand; to beseech; to request (re)payment, ask for s.t. which is owed; to reclaim; to crave”]. 1. *v.tr.* To come into possession of, get, obtain, receive; to receive an order to (*pi*).’ 2. *v.tr.* To ask for as one’s due, take as one’s own; to claim, demand, require, exact; to call or clamor for, urge, press.

dā: K.956:40, 43 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.245:33 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90);

dār: 61 occurrences of which the earliest is K.713:4 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

ri 'nak ta cicāy praśasta neḥ dār rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra sapta kaṃnet ○ (K.139B:15-7), ‘Those who flout this edict shall receive all manner of royal punishments for seven rebirths.’¹

ge dār rājabhaya 'aṃvi ihaloka lvoḥ paraloka leṇ nānāprakāra ○ (K.245:33-5), ‘They shall receive royal punishments from this world to the next of many different kinds’.²

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap vvaṃ jā pi dār panlas ley (K.340:7-8), ‘If there be any who flee, who hide, [or] who die, [their] replacements shall under no circumstances be called for’.³

gi mratāñ śrī satyāśraya gi ta dār jmah mratāñ khloñ śrī satyādhipativarman (K.291S:27-8), ‘The lord Śrī Satyāśraya (was the one who) received the name lord *khloñ Śrī Satyādhipativarman*’.⁴

vraḥ kamraten 'aṇ śrī jayendrapandita jā vraḥ guru ○ *dār dhūli jeṇ vraḥ kamraten 'aṇ śrī jayendravamma* (K.235D:64-5), My Holy High Lord Śrī Jayendrapaṇḍita, as royal spiritual preceptor, received [the name of] *dhūli jeṇ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Jayendrapaṇḍita.⁵

... *mratāñ śrī virendrārimathana dār vraḥ kaṃsteṇ 'aṇ pi dau chyāñ* ... (Ka.50A:11-2), ‘... the lord Śrī Virendrārimathana received an order from My Holy *Kaṃsteṇ* to go to *Chyāñ* ... ’.

***dār** /da:r/. 1. *v.intr.* To stretch, extend. 2. *v.st.* To be wide. See *dnār*.

dāl. See *dal*.

dāsa ~ **dās** /da:h/. †[Mod. **𑀢𑀺** *dās* /ti:əh/ ~ **𑀢𑀺** *dāsā* /tiə'sa:/ “n. male slave / servant; barbarian”; Skt *dāsa* ‘savage, barbarian; slave, servant’]. *n.* Slave; servant. Cf. *dāsī*. See *kṛṣṇadāsa*, *sādhudāsa*. ▶

¹Cf. C III:179.

²Cf. C III:93.

³Cf. C VI:82.

⁴Cf. C III:203.

⁵Cf. *BEFEO*, XV:93, XLIII:126, and Chakravarti, II:179 and note 7.

dās: K.158B:18 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);

dāsa: K.52:17 (A.D. 918, C VI:93); K.235D:69, 76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.470:23, 25 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

neḥ gi jmaḥ dāsa tai kañcin si sukhadāsa ... (K.52:17), ‘The following are the names of slaves: *tai* Kañcin; *si* Sukhadāsa; ...’.

dāsadāsī /dasəda'si:/. [Pre-A. *dāsadāsī*; Skt *dāsadāsī* ‘the female slave of a slave’, but here a *dvandva*, ‘male and female slaves’, < *dāsa* + *dāsī*]. *n.* Male and female slaves.

K.235D:69, 76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194A:37, 43, 43 bis, 47, B:8, 13 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

dāsadāsī sahasra (K.235D:69), ‘a thousand male and female slaves’.

dāsī /da'si:/. †[Mod. ទាសី *dāsī* /tiə'sɔ:y ‘*n.* maid (in the royal service); (female) slave’; Skt *dāsī* ‘female servant or slave’]. *n.* Female slave or servant.

K.194A:17 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

khñum nu dāsī (K.194A:17), ‘[male] and female slaves’.

dāha /da:h/. [Pre-A. *dāha*; Skt *dāha* ‘burning, heat; combustion, conflagration; internal heat, fever; glow, redness (of sky); cauterization; place of cremation’]. *n.* Burning, combustion.

K.467:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.229:4, 5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

***dām** /dam/. [Pre-A. *dām*; mod. ទាំ *dām* /toəm/ ‘*v.* to tire of, become bored with; to bear, suffer, endure, sustain; *adj.* to be chronic, long-lasting, persistent ...’]. 1. *v.tr.* To deal repeated blows, batter. 2. *v.ps.* To be battered, bruised by repeated blows. 3. *v.tr.* To suffer, undergo. See *dranām*.

dik¹ /dik/. [Pre-A. *dik* ~ *dikk*; mod. ទឹក *dik* /tuək/ ‘*n.* water; juice, liquid; *n.* round (of a fighting contest); *n.* temperament; *n.* quality of gold, silver or jewels’; pre-Khmer, cf. Old Mon *dāk* ~ *dek* /daik/ ‘Water, liquid’¹]. 1. *n.* Water; liquid, fluid; running water, watercourse, waterway. 2. (Conjecturally) *n.* hour or other interval of time measured by the regulated flow of water from a clepsydra.

passim, 40 occurrences.

dik phik (K.356N:16), ‘drinking water’.

... *cuñ 'añjeñ dik* (K.56C:37, 37 bis), ‘to go out [and] fetch water’.

dik sroñ (K.124:7, 16; K.231:47; K.356N:17-8; K.56B:35), ‘water for bathing, for ablutions’.

dik sroñ noñ vyar (K.125:12), ‘two gourds of water for ablutions’.

dik sroñ mvāy 'antvañ (K.556:12), ‘one *'antvañ* of water for ablutions’.

dik toḥ chauv (K.570:37-8), ‘raw milk’.

phnāñ gvar nu dik mās 1 (K.262N:16-7), ‘one screen figured in gilt’.

... *vraṃ dik ta vraḥ dāna ...* (K.598B:42), ‘... aspersed water on the royal grant ...’.

... *dep sit dik ta taiy ...* (K.258A:76), ‘... then [they] poured water into [my] hands ...’.

'antvañ dik mvāy (K.449A:2), ‘one *'antvañ* of water’, prob. designating the hour or other interval of time measured by a clepsydra.

'antvañ dik mvay pi srac madhyāhna (K.966:19-20), ‘one *'antvañ* of water after noon’.

¹Shorto, 134.

dik² /dik/. †[Skt *dik*, nom. sg. of *diś*, ‘direction, quarter, region, place, part’].
n. Side of a rectangular figure.

K.153:4 (A.D. 1001, C V:198), hapax.

ri dik ta pvānñ ta gi diśa ta pvānñ ... (K.153:4), ‘The four sides along the four cardinal points: ...’.

dik³ ~ **dikk** /dik/. [Cf. mod. 𑄢𑄣 *dūc* /tu:c/ ~ 𑄢𑄣 *tūc* /to:c/ “*adj.* to be small, tiny, young, minor, humble” and allomorphs; allomorph of 𑄢𑄣 *dic* /dɪc/ ~ 𑄢𑄣 *dwc* /du:ɛc/; cf. Old Mon *dik* ~ *ḍik* /ḍik/ ‘slave’¹]. 1. *v.st.* To be small, little, not much; to be lesser, minor, inferior. 2. *adv.* At least, in the least; only.² 3. *n.* Inferior: menial, servant, slave. See *phdik*.

dikk: K.165N:11 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

dik: K.233A:17 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

man dik ni ’arivenḥ gus pi tai kanhyañ rat ○ (K.233A:17-8), ‘It was only after this that *tai* Kanhyañ ran off’ (?).

dikṣā. See *dikṣā*.

diñ ~ **diññ** /dɪŋ/. †[Mod. 𑄢𑄣 *diñ* /tɪŋ/ ~ 𑄢𑄣 *diñ* /ti:ŋ/, relics in 𑄢𑄣𑄢𑄣 *diñ dāṃñ* /tɪŋ teŋ/ “*v.* to waddle, sway back and forth, totter” and in 𑄢𑄣𑄢𑄣 *diñ dāñ* /tɪŋ ti:əŋ/ “*v.* to rock, swing, sway; *adj.* to be tottering, awkward”]. 1. *v.intr.* To move from side to side, extend laterally. 2. *v.st.* To be wide, broad. 3. *v.tr.* To lie crosswise or sideways to; to lie at a right angle to, be perpendicular to.³ Cf. **deñ*. See *dadiñ* and *ta diñ*.

diññ: K.659:27 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

diñ: K.878:9 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.343S:20 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.105:29 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.598B:48, 49 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.843A:33, B:5, C:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.206:2 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:18, 21 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.208:56 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

vrai ta diñ (K.206:2), toponym (‘broad wood’).⁴

ruñ ta diñ thñai ... veñ pantoy thñai (K.207, 18-9, 21-2), ‘width from south to north ... length from east to west’.⁵

bhūmi vraḥ dāna ta diñ thñai ... pantoy thñai (K.598B:48-9), ‘The land of the royal grant, from south to north ... from east to west’.

phlū ta diñ (K.878:9) ~ *phlu ta diñ* (K.843A:33, B:5, C:29), ‘the road running from south to north’.⁶

¹Shorto, 136. Cf. Bahnar *dik* ‘Homme (ou femme) engagé à long terme, en servitude pour dettes’ (Guilleminet et Alberty, I:151a).

²Cf. C VI:138, note 2, and JA, 1954:64, note 4. This sense of *dik* is problematic because it is found only twice and in obscure contexts. Cœdès points out (C VI:138, note 2) that “Le mot *dik* est conservé en bahnar, où il a le sens de « seulement, ne... que », qui convient bien ici.” A Bahnar *dik* of this meaning is indeed listed both by Dourisboure, 68, and by Guilleminet et Alberty, I:151a. In both of the passages cited *dik* occurs redundantly (?) with *gus*. Cf. *phdik* ~ *dik*⁴ below.

³The references are to the *tadiñ* (for *ta tiñ*) of the transcriptions, which is equated with *dadiñ* but is morphologically inadmissible.

⁴Cf. C III:13.

⁵Cf. C III:20-1 and notes 9 and 10.

⁶Cf. C V:90, VII:115, 118.

dіндеñ. See *dañden*.

dіндеñ. See *dañdan*.

dіндеran. See *dañdrān*.

dic. See *tic*.

diṇa. See *dina*.

didai ~ **didai** /di'dɔy/. †[Mod. **ទិដ** *didai* /ti'tɔy/ “*adj.* to be different, individually separate, other, opposite, reverse”; for **dadaï* /tɔ'tɔy/, pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’ + *dai* /dɔy/]. 1. *v.st.* To be separate, distinct, individual, different. 2. *adv.* Separately, individually, severally, one by one. 3. *v.intr.* To differ or depart from; to forsake.

didai: K.277:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

didai: K.292A:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.380E:60, 66 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:28 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.139B:10 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.393N:7, 40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.455:9, 10 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79); K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, BC, 1911:204).

didai ra (K.292A:18; K.380E:60, 66; K.207:28; K.139B:10; K.393S:40; K.455:9, 10), ‘separately, individually, severally’.

... *sveñ pi tyañ vastu ta vyakta thve roḥ vaddhapratijñā didai ra* ○ (K.292A:17-8), ‘... shall seek to ascertain the true facts [and] act individually in keeping with [this] binding vow’.

... *pre 'nak ta yudha ta sduk paṅgāp didai ra phoñ bhita bhaya nuv bhrānta* (K.393S:40), ‘... to bid those who severally make war, [or] who plan [or] order [war], to be fearful of going astray’.

neḥ syaṅ dharmma kamraten 'añ didai ra ti 'añ parikalpa ... (K.139B:9-10), ‘These constitute the pious works of the several My High Lords who were ordained by myself ...’.

pre 'nak vraḥ 'āśrama phoñ didai ra syaṅ ta udyoga bhakti ta kamraten jagat śrī śikhariśvara (K.380E/3°:60-1), *literally* ‘[His Majesty] bade individual inmates of the holy *āśrama* (be ones who) show [their] devotion to the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhareśvara’.

... *pre phtām ta santāna didai ra pre cuñ thvāy saṃnvat ukk* (K.380E/3°:66-7), ‘... bade [them] instruct also [their] individual families to present petitions [to His Majesty]’.

dina ~ **diṇa** ~ **dīna** /dɪn/. [Pre-A. *dina* ~ *dinna*, and cf. *din*²; mod. **ទិន** *din* /tuɪn/ “*n.* day (*formal*)”; Skt *dina* ‘day’]. *n.* Day. Cf. *thñai*, °*divasa*. See *pratidina*.

dīna: K.470:19 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

diṇa: K.366A:19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

dīna: K.260S/1°:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.397E:15 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.254B:24 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.366A:20, 21 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.200B:12 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.754:12 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.413B:7 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *paṃre dīna rañko liḥ prām ...* (K.470:19-20), ‘... to serve out five *liḥ* of milled rice daily ...’.

***din** /dɪn/. †[Mod. **din* /dɪn/]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) unidentified kind of pottery.¹ See *kandin*.

¹See Pou, 250b.

***dip** /dɪp/. [Mod. **𑀢𑀺𑀢** *diap* /ti:əp/ “*adj.* to be near, close to; *pv.p.* nearly, almost, about to, on the point of”¹]. 1. *v.st.* To be near, close. 2. *v.tr.* To bring into contact: to join, affix; to touch, feel. See *samdip*, *samdapp*, **sdip*, **sdap*.

dibya /dɪp/. [Mod. **𑀢𑀺𑀢** ~ **𑀢𑀺𑀢** *diby* ~ *dibv* /tuɪp/ “*adj.* to be celestial, divine, heavenly”; Skt *divya* ‘divine, heavenly, celestial’]. *v.st.* To be divine. See *divyaloka*.

K.294:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:197), hapax.

... *nu pañcāṅgikatūryya phoṅ ta dibya* ○ (K.294:3), ‘... and a celestial five-member musical ensemble’.

***dil** /dil/. [Mod. **dil* /tɪl/]. *v.st.* To be unclean. See *’andil*.

divaṅgata /dɪwəŋgɔ:t/. †[Skt **divaṅgata* ‘gone to heaven’, *ppl.* of *divam*√*gam* ‘to go to heaven’; < *divam*, acc. of *div* ‘sky, heaven’, + √*gam* ‘to go’]. *v.intr.* To go to heaven, pass away, die.

K.523D:7 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

man khloñ vala chok phlāñ ’aṃvi lā śarira pi nu divaṅgata jvan ... (K.523D:5-7), ‘When the commandant of Chok Phlāñ was on the point of leaving his body to go to heaven, [he] offered up ...’.

°**divasa** /dɪp/. †[Skt *divasa* ‘heaven; day’]. *n.* Day. Cf. *thñai*, *dina*. See *parvadvivasana*, *pūrvadvivasa*, *’aṣṭamadivasa*.

K.444A:10 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:6 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

divyaloka /dɪwɔ:lɔ:k/. †[Skt **divyaloka*, < *divya* (see *dibya*), + *loka*]. *n.* The heavenly world.

K.705:11 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

ri ta ’āc paripālana ge svey divyaloka ’aṃval nu gaṇa phoṅ ○ (K.705:10-1), ‘Those able to safeguard [it], they shall enjoy the heavenly world with [their] families’.

diśa ~ **diṣa** ~ **diśa** /dɪh/. †[Mod. **𑀢𑀺𑀢** *dis* /tuɪh/ “*n.* direction; cardinal point; ...”]; Skt *diś* ‘quarter or region pointed at: direction, cardinal point’]. *n.* Direction, quarter; cardinal point, compass point; side. Cf. *dik*³.

diśa: K.413B:56, D:16 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

diṣa: K.413B:17, 53 (*id.*);

diśa: K.263D:5 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.153:4 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.234:22 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234).

snāp prāk pi diśa (K.263D:5), ‘a three-sided silver cover’.²

ri dik ta pvāñn ta gi diśa ta pvāñn ... (K.153:4), ‘The four waters in the four quarters: ...’.

bhūmi piñ khlē nai cvār mmo juṇṇm diśa ta 8 vap ta gol □ □ □ (K.234:21-2), ‘The tract at Piñ Khlē belonging to Cvār Mo, which encloses [it] on eight sides, extends to the boundary-marker(s) of ...’

... *thve uday prabai sap diśa rū brah̄ viṣṇukarṇma git nirmmān* (K.413B:16-7), ‘... gave [it] an appearance splendid on all sides, as if the holy Viśvakarman had conceived [and] made [it]’.

¹With allomorphs **tɪp* /dɪp/, *tāp* /dɔ:p/ ‘to follow closely, be close’, **dāp* /toəp/ ‘to be next to, (up) against’, and **dap* /tɔ:p/ ‘to place over or up against’. Cf. mod. **𑀢𑀺𑀢** *dip* /tuɪp/ ‘to paste gold leaf or gold paper on s.t., to gild’ (Headley, 521*b*); also archaic *dip-dip* /tuɪp/tuɪp/ ‘palpiter’ (Guesdon, I:791*b*).

²Cf. C IV:136, note 3.

diśādhikṛta /disadhɪ'krɪt/. †[Skt **diśādhikṛta*, < *diśā*, + *adhikṛta*]. *n.* Regional supervisor. Distinguish *daśādhikṛta*.

K.1152A:8, 16 (A.D. 963, NIC II/III:126).

diṣa. See *diśa*.

dih /dɪh/ ~ ***deh** /deh/. [Pre-A. *dih*; mod. **dih* /tɪh/, allomorph of **duh* /tɒh/ and **deh* /teh/, all 'to burst, shoot forth, exude'¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To burst, shoot forward. 2. *v.tr.* To propel, put in motion, set going, convey; to impel, press, urge, drive. 3. *v.tr.* To compel, oblige, require, order. See *rddeh*.

K.353S:19, 19 bis, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.354S:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).

man steñ nan slāp hoñ gi sru ta bhay pramvāy thlvañ prām diḥ siddhi dau ta cak svāy gi svok diḥ siddhi dau ta steñ nan gi sre diḥ siddhi dau ta steñ 'añ 'ācāryya iśānavyāpi ○ (K.353S:18-20), 'When the *steñ* Nan died, [they] assigned title to one hundred and twenty [measures plus] five *thlvañ* of paddy to Cak Svāy; [they] assigned title to a tray to the *steñ* Nan; [and they] assigned title to the ricefield to the *steñ 'añ* the *ācāryya* Iśānavyāpi'.

dikṣā ~ **dikṣā** /dik'sa/. †[Skt *dikṣā* 'preparation or consecration for a religious ceremony, initiation, dedication', < √*dikṣ* to consecrate oneself, esp. before the performance of a rite'; cf. Old Javanese *dikṣā*]. 1. *n.* A rite of initiation, purification or consecration in which the candidate prepares himself for ordination or coronation; initiation to brahmanic ritual, including purification and consecration. 2. *v.ps.* To be made ritually pure or consecrated.

dikṣā: K.521:8 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.235D:66 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:81 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194B:2 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

dikṣā: K.194/383A:28, B:3 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, 134); K.453/I:3 (A.D. 1206, C III:116).

dīdai. See *didai*.

dīna¹ /di:n/. [Skt *dīna* 'afflicted, miserable, wretched; sad, depressed']. *v.st.* To be afflicted, in miserable circumstances, poor.

K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *lvac dravya nai 'anak ta dīna* ... (K.299:22), '... who steal property belonging to poor people, ...'.

dīna². See *dīna*.

dīnānātha /dina'na:t/. †[Skt **dīnānātha*, < *dīna*, + *anātha* 'having no master or protector; widowed, fatherless; helpless, poor' (pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *nātha*)]. 1. *v.st.* To be wretched and alone, afflicted and unprotected, sad and poor. 2. *n.* One who is wretched and alone.

K.194/383A:19, 25 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

¹ Attested in 𑄓: *khdiḥ* /k^htɪh/ '(coconut) milk', 𑄓: *khduḥ* /k^htɒh/ 'pus', 𑄓: *radeḥ* /rɔ'teh/ 'cart', &c. Pou, 251b, cites Middle Khmer *randeḥ* 'exciter, inciter'.

dīpa ~ **dīp** /di:p/. †[Skt *dīpa* ‘light; lamp, lantern’]. 1. *n.* Light, illumination. 2. *n.* Lamp, lantern.

dīp: K.34:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

dīpa: K.425:4 (A.D. 968, C II:142); K.524:4 (A.D. 968, C III:134); K.659:16 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.277S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.34:18, 23, 26, 29 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

paryyaṅ dīpa (K.425:4), ‘lamp oil’.

dīpadhāra /dīpə¹dha:r/. †[Skt **dīpadhāra*, < *dīpa*, + *dhara* ~ *dhāra*]. *n.* A holder for a light, lamp stand.

K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

duk¹ ~ **dūk**¹ /dʊk/. [Pre-A. *duk*; mod. ꦢꦸꦏ *duk* /tʊk/ “*v.* to put, set, place, arrange; *v.* to set aside, keep, retain, save, preserve, maintain, conserve; to hold (*in reserve*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To place, put, set; to put in place, arrange. 2. *v.tr.* To place, locate; to set up, erect. 3. *v.tr.* To locate, station, assign; to give, confer. 4. *v.tr.* To put (set) down, deposit; to lay by, set aside or in reserve, leave; to keep, retain, reserve, save, preserve. 5. *v.tr.* To commit to (set down in) writing, inscribe. See *dmuk*, *phduk*, *sduk*.

dūk: K.33:5 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

duk: passim, 162 occurrences.

gi dravya nai steṅ nādānta syaṅ = ta jā rājadravaya vraḥ śāsana pre jvan = ta vraḥ kamrateṅ aṅ śivapura ti duk = ta gi vraḥ kuṭi namaśśivāya ○ (Ka.87:15-6), ‘The *steṅ Nādānta*’s property having become royal property, a royal order bade [him] offer [it] up to My Holy High Lord of Śivapura; [it] was kept in the holy cell of Namaśśivāya.¹

duk². See *dūk*².

duñ /dʊŋ/ ~ **dvañ** /du:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *duñ*; mod. ꦢꦸꦺꦤ *duñ* /tʊŋ/ “*v.* to buy”]. *v.tr.* To acquire possession of in exchange for money or goods: to buy, purchase. See *damnuñ*.

dvañ: K.255:3 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:383);

duñ: passim, 184 occurrences of which the earliest is K.124:18 (A.D. 803).

tai panheṅ ti dvañ nu canlyak yau 10 5 (K.255:3), ‘*Tai Panheṅ*, bought for fifteen *yau* of cloth for the lower garment’.

dut. Lapidide’s error for (or misreading of) *duk* (K.89:6, A.D. 1002).

dum. See *dum*.

***dur**. See **dul*.

durgga /dʊr¹ga: → dur:/ (?). †[Skt *durga* ‘difficult of access or approach’ and ‘citadel, stronghold’, < *du-*, + *-ga*, stem of √*gam* ‘to go’; Old Javanese *durga*²]. 1. *v.st.* To be hard-going, difficult to negotiate (= *durggama*). 2. *n.* Stronghold, fortress, citadel. ▶

¹But cf. *NIC* II/III:220.

²Inaccessible; inaccessibility; inaccessible place; stronghold, fortress; hard to overcome, hard to approach ...’ (Zoetmulder, I:436b).

K.227:15 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:308), hapax.

... *srac stac cap durgga ti kurui cāmpa ta jmoḥ śrī jayaindravarmma pre thve le vnaṃ cek kalān* ... (K.227:15-6), '... after [His Majesty] was pleased to capture the stronghold which had been ordered to be built on Mount Cek Kalān by the Cham prince named Śrī Jayendravarman, ...'.

durggati /durgɔ'di:/. †[Skt *durgati* 'misfortune, distress, poverty, want', < pfx *du-*, + *gati* 'going, moving']. *n.* Hard-going: misfortune, misery.

K.34B:31 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C III*:152), hapax.

... *ri 'nak ta paṃpāt dharmārambha neḥ leṅ 'nak noḥh dau ta durggati* ○ (K.34B:30-1), '... Those who despoil this pious work, may such persons fall into misery'.

durggama /dʊr'gɔ:m/. †[Mod. ទុក្ខម *durgam* /tʊrə'kʊm/ "adj. to be unattainable, impenetrable, profound, remote, difficult to find or reach"; Skt *durgama* 'difficult to be traversed or travelled over, impassable, inaccessible, unattainable', < pfx *du-*, + *gama* 'a going, course, march'; cf. Old Javanese *durgama*¹]. *v.st.* To be difficult of access: inaccessible; impassable, impenetrable. Cf. *mahādurggama*.

K.380W/2°:13 (A.D. 1037, *C VI*:257), hapax.

durbhikṣa /dʊr'bhik/. [Pre-A. *durbhikṣa*; Skt *durbhikṣa* 'scarcity of provisions, dearth, famine, want', < pfx *du-*, + *bhikṣa*]. *n.* Scarcity, want, famine.

K.239S:34 (A.D. 966, *C III*:79), hapax.

***dul** /dol/ ~ ***dur** /dur:/. [Allomorphs of *dval*]. *n.* Upper part; top, head. See *pradur*.

dulov. See *dulau*.

dulau ~ **dulov** /dʰlɔw/ (?). [Analysis undetermined, prob. pfx /d-/ + **lau* ~ **lov* /lɔw/]. *n.* Toponym.

dulov: **K.831:5** (A.D. 968, *C V*:147);

dulau: **K.374:21** (A.D. 1042, *C VI*:251).

duś /doh/. [Skt pfx *du-*, with morphophonemic variants *dur-*, *duṣ-*, *duḥ*, *dū*]. In Indic loanwords, inseparable pfx adding a negative aspect to the following constituent, often translatable as 'ill' or such related notions as 'bad, wrong, difficult, unkind, ugly, scarce, unfortunate, unsafe.' Cf. *su*°.

duṃ ~ **dum** /dom/. †[Mod. ទុំ *duṃ* /tom/ "adj. to be ripe, mature; to be old, decrepit; v. to ripen, mature"]. *v.st.* To be ripe, mature.

duṃ: **K.292/2°c:13** (A.D. 1011, *C III*:205);

duṃ: **K.933B:8**, **8 bis** (A.D. 1014, *C IV*:47).

tvaṅ duṃ 100 slā duṃ slik 1 (K.933B:8), 'one hundred ripe coconuts; four hundred ripe areca nuts'.

¹Of difficult access, hard to follow; an inaccessible place; malicious, wicked' (Zoetmulder, I:437a).

duḥkha /duh/ (?). †[Skt *duḥkha* ‘pain, sorrow, trouble, difficulty’; prob. pfx *dus-* + *-kha* for *sthā* (cf. *sukha*)]. *n.* Pain, affliction, woe. See *saṅsāradukha*.

K.713B:25 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

dūk² ~ **duk**² /du:k/ ~ **dvak** /du:ək/. [Pre-A. *dok* ~ *dvak*; mod. **𑄓𑄢 dūk** /tu:k/ “*n.* boat (*esp. boats without motors*), sampan, canoe”]. *n.* Boat.

dvak: K.143C:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

duk: K.774A:2 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64).

dūk: K.598B:26 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.33:5 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.857:3 (*unassigned*, C VII:120).

tai kaṃprvāt kvan 3 ti duñ nu srū nu khñuṃ nu dvak (K.143C:1-3), ‘*tai* Kaṃprvāt [and her] 3 children, purchased in exchange for paddy, a slave, [and] a boat’.

de /de:/. [Pre-A. *de*; mod. **𑄓𑄢 de** /te:/ “*fp. phrase final negative marker ...*”¹]. 1. *v.st.* To be empty, void. 2. *v.st.* To be vacant, unoccupied, idle. See *damne*.

K.318:2 (A.D. 879, NIC II:46, II/III:48), hapax.

deñ. See *’deñ*.

***deñ** /de:ŋ/. [Mod. **𑄓𑄢 deñ** /te:ŋ/ “*adj.* to be clear, easy to see; *v.* to defend”]. 1. *v.intr.* To extend laterally. 2. *v.tr.* To stand in the way of. Cf. *diñ*. See *phdeñ*.

dep /dɛ:p/. [Pre-A. *dep*; mod. **𑄓𑄢 dep** /tɛ:p/ “*conj. (and) then, next, then (and only then), only then; so, consequently*”]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be present, at hand, in attendance; to be current, existing or happening now; to be new, modern, recent.² 2. *adv.* Presently, now; immediately following, soon; next, then, afterward.

passim, 54 occurrences.

bhūmi ti uttara ti duñ ta vāp jyāditya smev dep nu mās liñ 1 (K.693B:4-5), ‘A tract to the north was bought from the *vāp* Jayāditya, a new (recently appointed) court attendant, for one *liñ* of gold’.

***del**. See **khdel*.

deva /de:p/. [Pre-A. *deva*; mod. **𑄓𑄢 deb** /te:p/ ~ **𑄓𑄢 dev** /te’weəʔ/ “*n.* deity, god, angel”; Skt *deva* ‘heavenly, divine’ and ‘deity, god’]. 1. *n.* Divine being: god, divinity, deity. 2. *n.* °*deva* = divine being: king, prince; brahmin. 3. *v.st.* *deva*° = to be heavenly, divine. See *devi*.

K.393S:40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

devakāryya /dewə’ka:r/. †[Skt *devakāryya* = *devakarman* ‘religious act or rite, worship of the gods; any matter concerning the gods, divine command’, < *deva*, + *kārya*]. *n.* Divine duty or duties: any act in the service of a divinity; holy service, rite.

K.262S:28 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.591A:9 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819B:9 (A.D. 993, C V:158);

K.391W:40 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.576:2 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXV:307).

¹Note mod. **de* /te:/ in **𑄓𑄢 dade** /tte:/ ‘to be empty, unoccupied’ and (with nonhistorical /r/) **der* /te:r/ in **𑄓𑄢 damner** /tom’ne:r/ ‘to be free, at liberty’ and **𑄓𑄢 phder** /p’hte:r/ ‘to empty (out)’.

²Cf. mod. **𑄓𑄢 damnæp** /tom’nɛ:p/, Headley, 540b.

devakāryyādhipati /dewəkərijadhɪ'pdi:/. †[Skt *devakāryādhipati, < devakārya, + adhipati]. *n.* Director or supervisor of holy service.

K.829:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43), hapax.

°devakula /dewə'kol/. †[Skt devakula 'deity-house, = temple', < deva, + kula]. *n.* Temple, sanctuary. See *saptadevakula*.

devatā ~ debatā /dewə'da: ~ debə'da:/. †[Mod. ទេព្ត *debtā* /tep'da:/ ~ ទេព្ត *debatā* /tepə'da:/ ~ ទេវិត្ត *devatā* /tewə'da:/ "deity; angel; supernatural being, benevolent spirit"; Skt *devatā* 'godhead, divinity; image of a deity, idol']. *n.* God, deity, divinity.

debatā: K.144:11 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34);

devatā: K.125:19, 22 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.258A:32, C:13 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.933:18 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.523C:25 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194B:13, 15 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.200B:1, 12 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.299:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

devatākṣetra /dewə'da'kse:t/. †[Skt *devatākṣetra*, < *devatā*, + *kṣetra*]. 1. *n.* Any place where the image of a divinity is housed: sanctuary. 2. *n.* Sacred place, place of pilgrimage.

K.342W:6 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.258B:15 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194/383A:18, 21, 40 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.254B:15 (A.D. 1121, C III:180).

devadāsa /dewə'da:h/. [Pre-A. *devadāsa*; Skt *devadāsa* 'servant of a monastery (Buddh.)', < *deva*, + *dāsa*]. 1. *n.* Slave of a divinity. 2. *n.* Slave or servant attached to a sanctuary.

K.415:8 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

devadravya /dewə'drap/. †[Skt *devadravya, < *deva*, + *dravya*]. *n.* Property belonging to a divinity, temple treasure.

K.262N:2 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.659:22 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.741:13 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.742:8 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.234:15 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.350N:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.450:1, 7, 8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

devapāricāra ~ devāparicāra /dewə'pəri'ca:r/. †[Skt *devapāricāra, < *deva*, + *paricāra* 'attendance, service, homage; assistant, servant']. 1. *n.* Service to, attendance upon, a divinity. 2. *n.* = *devapāricāraka*: Servant of a divinity, sanctuary attendant.

devāparicāra: K.344:7 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

devapāricāra: K.265S:11, 16, 20, 22, N:11 (A.D. 959, C IV:102);

K.425:7 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.344:13, 14, 17, 20 (A.D. 986, C VI:160); K.814B:28 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.690N:20, 31 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91); K.829:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

devapāricāraka /dewə'pəri'ca:r:k > dewə'pəri'ca:r/ (?). †[Skt *devapāricāraka, < *deva*, + *paricāraka* 'assistant, attendant; executor (of an order)']. *n.* Servant of a divinity, sanctuary attendant.

K.71:17, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54), hapax.

devapratyaya /dewə'prə'tjɣy/. †[Skt *devapratyaya, < *deva*, + *pratyaya*]. *n.* Sanctuary servant.

K.468:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225), hapax.

devayajña /dewə'jac/. †[Skt *devayajña* 'sacrifice to the gods (esp. the Homa or burnt sacrifice, one of the 5 great oblations)', < *deva*, + *yajña*]. *n.* Offering or oblation to a divinity.

K.814B:73 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.56B:29 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

devavyāpāra /dewəwja'βa:r/.¹ †[Skt **devavyāpāra*, < *deva*, + *vyāpāra*]. 1. *n.* Office or duties in the service of a divinity, divine service. 2. *n.* One employed in the service of a divinity.

K.569:11 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

devasthāna /dewə'stha:n/. †[Skt *devasthāna*, < *deva*, + *sthāna*]. *n.* The abode of a divinity, sanctuary, temple. Cf. *devālaya*.

K.950:12 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.842B:25 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.235D:58 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194B:14, 19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.299:20, 23 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.736:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

devāparicāra. See *devaparicāra*.

devāriñjaya /dewarɪ'ɲy/. †[Skt **devāriñjaya*, for *devārijaya* 'victor over enemies of the gods', < *devāri* 'foe of the god, an Asura' (*deva*, + *ari* 'enemy'), + *jaya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.56D:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

sre vraḥ kamrateṇ 'añ devāriñjaya (K.56D:35), 'a ricefield for (given to) My Holy High Lord Devārijaya'.

devālaya /dewa'lɔy/. †[Skt *devālaya* 'residence of the god: heaven; temple', < *deva*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Abode of a divinity, sanctuary. Cf. *devasthāna*.

K.413A:53 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

devāśrama ~ **devaśrama** ~ **devāsrama** /dewa'srɔ:m/ ~ **devāśrame** /dewasrɔ'mɔ:/. †[Skt **devāśrama*, < *deva*, + *āśrama*]. 1. *n.* Holy *āśrama*. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) an *āśrama* dedicated to a particular divinity. Cf. *devyāśrama*.

devāśrame: K.393N:6 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

devāsrama: K.177:50 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37);

devaśrama: K.344:8 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

devāsrama: K.391W:6, 24 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

devāsrama. See *devāśrama*.

¹The lapicide has dropped the *va* of *deva*^o. Both Finot (*MA* I, № 4:79) and Pou (*NIC* II:176, II/III:167) read correctly *devyāpāra*. Finot (*loc.cit.*, note 6) amends this to *devavyāpāra* while Pou follows it with a question-mark.

devī ~ **devīy** ~ **devi** /de'wi:/. [Pre-A. *devī*; mod. ទេវី ~ ទេវី *debī* ~ *devī* /te'pi:/ “*n.* goddess; *n.* princess (*official wife of a prince*)”; Skt *devī* ‘goddess; queen, princess, lady’, fem. of *deva*]. 1. *n.* Goddess. 2. *n.* Queen; princess, lady of high rank. See *’āgradevī*.

devi: K.538B:18 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369);

devīy: K.989B:14, 20 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

devī: K.923W:- (A.D. 802/77, C IV:40); K.353S:35 (A.D. 878-977, C V:122); K.956:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

... *teñ* 'yak jā *devī* kaḷṣṭa 'āy bhavapura ... (K.956:9), ‘... the *teñ* 'Yak, who was the queen brought to Bhavapura ...’.

□ □ *devī ta vraḥ pāda stac dau parameśvara* ... (K.353S:35), ‘... queen to His Majesty who was pleased to go to the Parameśvara ...’

***devyāpāra**. See *devavyāpāra*.

devyāśrama /dewja'srə:m/. †[Skt **devyāśrama*, < *devī*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) an *āśrama* dedicated to a particular female divinity. Cf. *devāśrama*.

K.205:15 (A.D. 1036, C III:3), hapax.

deśa /de:h/. †[Mod. ទេស *des* /te:h/ “*n.* country, land, settlement; place (*formal*); *adj.* ... to be foreign”; Skt *deśa* ‘point, spot, part, place, region; province, country, kingdom’]. 1. *n.* Land, country; other or foreign country, esp. India. 2. *n.* Part, region, province; the provinces, countryside, rural areas. 3. *v.st.* To be foreign, imported from abroad.¹ See *kamvujadeśa*, *paradeśa*.

K.842B:20 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.669C:17, 18 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.347E:23 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.351:12 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.292:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.1198A:16 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.618:33, 33 *bis* (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56); K.697B:23 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94).

tanlāp deśa 1 (K.669C:17), ‘one imported caddy’, probably ‘one caddy from India’.

pra'ap deśa 1 (K.1198A:16), ‘one Indian box’.

desanā /desə'na:/. †[Mod. ទេសនា ~ ទេស្ត្រ *desanā* ~ *desnā* /te'sna:/ “*v.* to preach, teach, lecture, recite scriptures; ... *n.* preaching, expounding (*esp. Buddhist law*)”; Pāli *desanā* ‘discourse, instruction, lesson’, corresponding to Skt *deśanā* ‘direction, instruction’]. *n.* Discourse on the Dharma; sermon.

K.177:8 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

***deḥ**. See *dih*.

¹See NIC II/III:255, note 25.

dai ~ **daiy** ~ **daiya** ~ **daiyi** /dɔy/. [Pre-A. *dai* ~ *daiy*; mod. **dai*]. 1. *v.intr.* To change, shift. 2. *v.st.* To be new, other, else, different; to be not the same, unlike.¹ See *didai* ~ *didai*.

daiyi: K.144:11 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34);

daiya: K.235C:81, 100 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

daiy: K.173:3 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); Ka.50A:9 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); K.262S:6 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.205:23 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.380E:63 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.391W:40 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.523D:18 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.956:47 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

dai: passim, 81 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:33 (A.D. 878/87).

dai ti (17 occurrences, with fossilized *ti*), ‘to be other, different’.

dai ti len (21 occurrences of which the earliest is K.878:12 (A.D. 898), ‘except, save’.

... *pi oy = ta vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śivaliṅga ’āy sruk kandvac nā vraḥ puṇya daiy* ○
(Ka.50A:8-9), ‘... for the purpose of giving [them] to My Holy High Lord of the śivaliṅga in the sruk of Kandvac as an additional royal pious work’.

ti oy dravya ta vraḥ kamsteñ kanlaḥ vnaṃ dai taṃmrya jmol 1 taṃmrya yet 1 ’seh 1
(K.1198A:15), ‘Costly goods also (?) given to My Holy Kamsteñ of Kantāl Vnaṃ: one male elephant, one female elephant, one horse’.²

nā kamrateñ jagat ta rāja daiya nau ruva nagara nā kamrateñ phdai karom stac ...
(K.235C:80-1), ‘The location of the Sovereign High Lord of the World shifted with the royal city in which the High Lord of Earth deigned to be ...’.

tai ’ras 1 ... tai ’ras dai 1 (K.809N:15, 33), ‘*tai* ’Ras ... a different *tai* ’Ras’.³

nau ’nak ta yok neḥ sre ta roh neḥ oy [ta ’nak]⁴ dai ge dau naraka nuv gotra phoñ
(K.190:30-1), ‘Persons who take these ricefields aforesaid [and] give [them] over to someone else, they shall go to the hells along with [all their] line’.

... *man santāna ’nak pās khmau syaṅ ta sāhasika sapp vraḥ rājya lvoḥ ta vraḥ kamsteñ pās khmau dai neḥ* ... (K.380E/3’:62-3), ‘... because the Pās Khmau people have (been ones who have) resorted to violence in every reign down to this new holy kamsteñ of Pās Khmau ...’.

... *steñ somapāli jā guru santāna khlvān dai* ... (K.195/1’:1), ‘... the steñ Somapāli had served as spiritual preceptor in someone else’s family ...’.

sruk bhadrāniketana dai ’nau ta bhūmi bhadrāpattana ti pūrvva bhūmi bhadrāpattana dai
(K.235D:100-1), ‘The new sruk of Bhadrāniketana is located on land belonging to Bhadrāpattana, east of the land [on which is located] the new Bhadrāpattana’.

***dai** ~ ***daiy** /dɔy/. [Pre-Angkorian **dai* ~ **daiy* ~ **dey*; mod. **dai* /tɔy/; cf. Old Mon *ḍey* /dɔy/ ‘in, on, &c.’⁵]. (Conjecturally) *n.* Innards. See *phdai*.

do /do/. [Pre-A. *do*; local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *dvi*) corresponding to Skt *dva* ‘two’]. *num.* Two. Cf. *eka*, *trīṇi*, *catvāri*.

K.878:7 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.349:4 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.265N:3 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.257S:35 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.262S:22 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.158C:20, D:8 (A.D. 1003,

¹The transcriptions commonly read *tadai* and *tadaiy*: (a) for *ta dai*, K.570:27 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.263D:44 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.720C:27 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.235C:58, D:17, 66 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63) and (b) for *ta daiy*, (K.161D:22 (A.D. 1002, BEFEO, IV:672).

²The head (regent) of *dai* is unclear. The recipient had been given nothing previously.

³Cf. *sī sam’ap 1 sī sam’ap sot 1* (K.809N:18), ‘*sī* Sam’ap; another *sī* Sam’ap’.

⁴The text reads *oy nai dai*.

⁵Shorto, 137.

C II:97); **K.598B:2, 13** (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.989B:34** (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); **K.205:15, 21** (A.D. 1036, *C* III:3); **K.206:18** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:11); **K.194B:19** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.594:10** (A.D. 878-1077, *C* III:120); **K.690N:24** (A.D. 878-1077, *C* VII:91); **K.450:28** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:109); **K.521N:9** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:167); **K.617:11** (A.D. 978-1077, *NIC* II/III:224); **K.67:2, 3, 4** (A.D. 978-1177, *C* VII:23).

nā do (18 occurrences), ‘of grade two, second-class’.

doñ ~ **dañ** /dɔːŋ/. [Pre-A. *doñ* ~ *doññ* ~ *dañ* ~ *dauñ*]. 1. *v.tr.* To bear, undergo, suffer. 2. *conj.* Including, with, and.

dañ: **K.194:2, 8** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:143-4); **K.369:11** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:281);¹

doñ: **K.195/III^o:22** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:247), hapax.

... *nirṇaya toy uttamasāha doñ rājabhayasaptaka* ... (K.195/III^o:22-3), ‘... shall be condemned to the severest penalties and shall suffer the seven royal punishments ...’.

***doñ** /dɔːŋ/. [Pre-A. *doñ* /dɔːŋ/; mod. **វ្រង់** *dañ* /tɔːŋ/ “*n.* stem (of a fruit), stalk, base, trunk; tendril ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To draw out, stretch, extend. 2. *n.* Stem. See *camdoñ*, **chdoñ*.

dop ~ **daup** /doːp/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.²

daup: **K.348:7, 11** and **K.349:31** (A.D. 954, *C* V:108); **K.262N:17** (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); **K.843B:29** (A.D. 1025, *C* VII:109);

dop: **K.933B:29** (A.D. 1014, *C* IV:47); **K.1198A:7, 9, 12** (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240); **K.953B:4** (A.D. 1041, *C* VII:124); **K.235D:91** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.258A:28, 31** (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); **K.194B:4, 10** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.370:10** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:58); **K.617:24** (A.D. 978-1077, *NIC* II/III:224).

dop yau 1 (K.1198A:7, 9), ‘one *yau* of *dop*’.

dravya nu duñ mās liñ 2 vudi 5 dop 5 thnap thpir yau 5 canlyak 300 (K.235D:91-2), ‘Property in exchange for the purchasing: two *liñ* of gold, five *vaudi*, five (pieces of) *dop*, five *yau* of stitched cloth, three hundred [lengths] of cloth for the lower garment’.

... *kadāha dlah’āñ svok dop phnāñ* ... (K.194B:4), ‘... pans of *dlah*, earthen jars, woks, (pieces of) *dop*, screens, ...’.

dopasdū /dɔbɑ'sduː/ (?). †[Probably a lapicide’s error or misreading]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.207:12 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16), hapax.

tamrya mvāy dopasdū vyar (K.207:12), ‘one elephant; two *dopasdū*’.

dol ~ **dola** /doːl/. †[Mod. **វ្រង់** *dol* /toːl/ “*adj.* to be single, isolated, separate, lonely, solitary”]. *v.st.* To be lone, solitary.

dola: **K.760:17** (A.D. 987-1077, *C* V:115);

dol: **K.56C:35** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3).

suñnāy dol (K.56C:35) ~ *sainnāy dola* (K.760:17), ‘the lone *Streblus asper* tree’.

dov. See *dau*.

¹These two cases are of questionable validity.

²The first and only instance in my corpus in which *dop* is clearly identified as a cloth is in K.1198A:7. All other occurrences are ambiguous. The reader will wish to consult the views of Pou, 257*b*, and of Chakravarti, 207 and note 6.

doṣa /do:h/. [Pre-A. *doṣa* ~ *dos*; mod. ទោស *dos* /to:h/ “*n.* Fault, error; blame, guilt; crime, offense; harm, damage, injury; *n.* punishment, penalty; *n.* hatred, hostility, anger”; Skt *doṣa* ‘fault, vice, deficiency, want; badness, wickedness, sinfulness; offense, transgression, crime; guilt; damage, harm; accusation, reproach’]. 1. *n.* Evil, wickedness, sinfulness. 2. *n.* (*act or instance of wickedness*) sin, crime, transgression, offense. 3. *n.* (*practice of wickedness*) vice, sin, evil. 4. *n.* Shortcoming, imperfection, defect, deficiency. 5. *n.* Blame, reproach, charge, accusation. 6. *n.* Detriment, evil consequence(s), harm, damage, injury. See *guṇa*.

K.85:6 (A.D. 981, C VII:28); K.33:35 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.194B:15, 18 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.71:14 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.298:5¹ (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:194, BC, 1911:201); K.299:11² (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:205, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

doh¹. See *daha*.

doh². [Cf. mod. សណ្តែកទេស *saṅṭēk des* /sandə:k te:h/ “*n.* k. of bean”]. Perhaps an error for **deh*, for *deśa*.

K.618:36 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224), hapax.

... *srū raiko liau santek doh* ... (K.618:36), ‘... paddy, milled rice, sesame, Indian beans (?) ...’.

dau ~ **dauv** ~ **dov** /dɔw/. [Pre-A. *dau*; mod. ទៅ *dau* /tɔw/³; cf. Old Mon *dow* /dɔw/ “To run away”⁴]. 1. *v.intr.* (Contrasting with *mok*) to go, move, proceed (*to, thither, on, ahead, forth, away*); (*clause-final*) to go on, continue. 2. *adv.* of *space and time*, to, toward, forth, onward; that way, thither; (*clause final*) from then on, thereafter.

dov: K.56B:29 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

dauv: K.56D:37 (*id.*);

dau: passim, 455 occurrences of which the earliest is K.774A:1 (A.D. 860?),

’aṅvi gmum dau (K.190:30), ‘from [this] juncture forward, from now on’.

... *ge dau naraka nuv gotra phon* (K.190:32-3), ‘... they shall go to the hells along with [their] line’.

vraḥ ’ājñā pre mratāñ śrī vikramāyudha ... dau oy śapata ’anak ta sruk pvan ... (K.878:6-7), ‘A royal order bade the lord Śrī Vikramāyudha ... to go out and administer the oath to the residents of four *sruk* ...’.

daup. See *dop*.

dñan /dɲɔn/. †[Mod. ធ្ងន់ *dhña’n* /t^hɲɔn/ “*adj.* to be heavy, not light; *adj.* to be serious, grave; important ...; *v.* to weigh ...”; pfx /d-/ + *ñan* /ɲɔn/]. *v.st.* To be heavy, weighty, heavily built. See *daññan*.

K.354S:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132), hapax.

... *nuv rddeḥ dñan ta 4* ... (K.354S:10), ‘... and four heavy ox-carts ...’.

¹Transcribed *dosha*.

²Transcribed *dosha*.

³See Headley, 537b.

⁴Shorto, 200.

dnāñ /dnəŋ/. [Pre-A. *dnāñ*; mod. ផ្កា *dhna'ñ* /tʰnəŋ/ “*n. k. of tree (Pterocarpus sp.: ...)*”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The tree *Pterocarpus cambodianus* (Pierre) Gagnep. (Papilionaceæ).¹

K.219:16² (A.D. 1050, C VII:43); K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194:8, 19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.383D:19, 23 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

dnal ~ **dnāl**¹ /dnal/. [Pre-A. *dnal*; ifx /-n-/ + *dal* ~ *dāl* /dal/]. 1. *n.* Barrier, obstacle, obstruction; boundary, border, limit. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To block, stop, halt, cut off, intercept.

dnāl: K.222:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

dnal: K.206:12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

tai gandha man kamsteñ dau dnāl cāp tai gandha jā phsok thvāy vraḥ oy prasāda viñ kamsteñ jvan ta vraḥ (K.222:3-4), ‘*Tai Gandha*: when the *kamsteñ* went out to stop [and] arrest *tai Gandha* as a war prisoner, [he] presented [her] to His Majesty, who gave [her] back [to him for] the *kamsteñ* to offer up to the divinity’

dnāp /dna:p/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + **dāp* /da:p/; cf. mod. ទំនាប *damnāp* /təm'ni:əp/ “*adj. to be low(-lying) (esp. of land), low and flat; n. lowlying land, low and flat place, depression, hollow; lowness*”]. *n.* Lowlying land.

K.235D:56 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

dnāy /dna:y/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *dāy* /da:y/; cf. Thai ทนาย /tʰanaay/ ‘representative; lawyer, attorney’]. 1. *n.* Attendance, support, service. 2. *n.* (royal) retainer, servant, agent.³

K.521S:11 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.254B:8 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

... *syañ nā srāc ta bhaktiy toy vraḥ dnāy prap 'ari vraḥ pāda kamraterñ 'añ* ○ (K.254B:7-8), literally ‘... [these] consistuting occasions for fulfilling [my] devotion by royal service [and] overcoming the enemies of Their Majesties My High Lords.’⁴

dnār /dnɑ:r/. †[Mod. ផ្លូវ *dhnār* /tʰni:əʀ/ “*n. public road / path, street; watercourse, waterway; airway*”; perhaps ifx /-n-/ + **dār* /da:r/]. *n.* Way, thoroughfare.

Ka.87:25 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁵

thlañ dnār (Ka.87:25), toponym (?).

¹Martin, 104; Pou et Martin, 18 (item 28); Pou, 258a.

²C VII:46, note 4: “La lecture *d* pour le caractère initial est douteuse.”

³See C III:190, note 8, and IV:169, note 5.

⁴C III:190: “... j’ai manifesté ma dévotion (envers eux) suivant ma destinée et vaincu les ennemis de Leurs Majestés.”

⁵See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

dnāl² /dnal/. †[Mod. **ငှာ** *dhna'l* /t^hnuəl/ “n. k. of large earthenware vessel (*dial.*)”; analysis undetermined; cf. Thai **กะลาม** /t^hanaan/ ‘a measuring bowl made of a coconut shell ...’ for rice, beans, &c.,¹ ‘a coconut shell capacity for milled rice’,² ‘a vessel *made of coconut shell for ladling rice; a unit of capacity for rice ...*’,³ cf. also Old Mon *dnāl* /dnal/ ‘Measure of rice’⁴]. *n.* Unidentified small measure for rice.

K.238B:7, 8 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); **K.214B:20** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.691:5** (A.D. 1002, C IV:151).

thve sre vraḥ vleṅ oy raṅko dnāl mvāy yajña vraḥ vleṅ pratidina (K.691:5-6), ‘[They are to] cultivate the ricefield [dedicated to] the Sacred Fire [and] furnish one *dnāl* of milled rice as an offering to the Sacred Fire daily’.

dneyam ~ **dneyam̐m** ~ **dneyām** ~ **dneyam** ~ **danyim** /dniəm/.⁵ [Pre-A. *dnem* ~ *dnem* ~ *dmem*; cf. mod. **နွယ်** *nīm* /num/ “n. yoke (*of a cart or plow*); pair, team, yoke (*of draft animals*)”, by aphthresis of **dhniim* /t^hniim/; ifx /-n-/ + **dyam* /diəm/]. 1. *n.* A shaped crossbar used as a collar for two draft animals: yoke. 2. *n.* A yoke or pair of draft animals.

danyim: **K.369:10** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

dneyam: **K.52:16** (A.D. 918, C VI:93); **K.845:14, 14 bis, 15, 18** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186);

dneyām: **K.192:19** (A.D. 956, C VI:128);

dneyam̐m: **K.754B:17, 17 bis** (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:285);

dneyam: **K.52:16** (A.D. 918, C VI:93); **K.949:17** (A.D. 937, *JSS*, XXXV:73, *RS* IV, № 117:216); **K.240S:9** (A.D. 979, C III:76); **K.105:19** (A.D. 986, C VI:183); **K.178:6** (A.D. 994, C VI:192); **K.352N:19** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.780:7, 34** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); **K.992B:3** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:194); **K.370:9, 9 bis** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58).

krapī dnyam̐ 1 (K.240S:9), ‘one yoke (pair) of water buffaloes’.

thmur piy danyim (K.369:10), ‘three pairs of cows’.

***dmak**. See **dmāk*.

dmaḥ /dmaḥ/. †[Cf. pre-A. *dnah*; ifx /-m-/ + **dah* /dah/]. 1. *n.* Opposite, counterpart. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) mate, consort.⁶

K.293B:4, 5 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

kamrateṅ jagat śrī sūryyagiri ◦ *kamrateṅ jagat śrī sūryyaśakti dmaḥ* ◦ *kamrateṅ jagat śrī bhaiṣajyaguru vaidūryyaprabharāja dmaḥ* ◦ (K.293B:4-5), ‘The High Lord of the World Śrī Sūryagiri. The High Lord of the World Śrī Sūryaśakti, opposite [him]. The High Lord of the World Śrī Bhaiṣajyaguru Vaidūryaprabhārāja, opposite [them]’.

***dmāk** ~ ***dmak** /dmak/. [Ifx /-m-/ + **dāk* ~ **dak* /dak/]. *n.* One who captures animals by trapping or snaring. See *dalmāk*.

¹Haas, 229b.

²McFarland, 406a.

³Sethaputra, I:552a.

⁴Shorto, 202.

⁵The vowel nucleus is probably short.

⁶Cf. C III:194.

dmuk /dmuk/. [Pre-A. *dmuk*; ifx /-m-/ + *duk*]. 1. *n.* One who keeps, preserves: keeper, custodian, conservator. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Writer, recorder, clerk.

K.324A:37, B:26 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62); K.99S:26, N:9 (A.D. 922, *C* VI:107); K.262S:20, 21, N:14 (A.D. 978, 983, *C* IV:108); K.342W:10 (A.D. 1008, *C* VI:236); K.989C:11, 12, 13 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); K.206:29 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:11).

dmuk varṣā (K.324A:37, B:26; K.99S:26, N:9), ‘keeper of garments for the rainy season’.

dmuk thniṃ (K.342W:10), ‘custodian of regalia’.

dyañ ~ **dyoñ** /di:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *deñ* ~ *dyoñ*; mod. 𑄓𑄓𑄓 *dian* /ti:əŋ/ “*adj.* to be accurate, correct, exact, precise, certain, honest, sure; *n.* Nirvana”]. 1. *v.st.* To be sure, certain. 2. *v.st.* To be true, real, correct.

dyoñ: K.293E:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, *C* III:193);

dyañ: K.229:6 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:273).

snāṃ dyoñ ◦ (K.293E:7), ‘the true footprint’ (?).

... *sthāpanā vrah kaṃmrateñ ’añ śivaliṅga 1 ekahasta kaṃluñ nagara dyañ* ◦ (K.229:6), ‘... set up an image one cubit high of My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* in the true royal city’.

dyac ~ **dyāc** /di:əc/. [Pre-A. *dyoc*; mod. 𑄓𑄓 *dic* /tu:c/ “*v.* to sting (e.g., of *scorpions, bees*), bite, pinch, prick”]. *v.tr.* To prick, goad. See *khdyac*.

dyāc: K.713B:23 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18);

dyac: K.713B:22, 26, 30 (*id.*).

gvāl dyac (K.713B:22, 26, 30) ~ *gvāl dyāc* (K.713B:23), ‘drover’, *literally* goading herdsman’.

dyan. See *dyān*.

dyal /di:əl/. †[Cf. mod. **del* /te:l/ ~ **dēl* /tē:l/ ‘to spread’¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To spread, extend. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* to be widespread, common, general.²

K.71:9 (A.D. 878-977, *C* II:54), hapax.

vvaṃ ’āc ti oy ’nak ta dyal kaṃnuññ vrah puliṅṅ ◦ (K.71:9), ‘Letting common people on the sacred isle is not permitted’.³

***dyam** /di:əm/.⁴ †[Cf. pre-A. **dem*; mod. 𑄓𑄓 *dim* /tu:m/ “*v.* To yoke, harness, hitch; to place side by side; to stand side by side / on the same level”]. *v.tr.* To yoke (*two draft animals*). See *dnyam*.

¹Attested in mod. 𑄓𑄓𑄓 *kandel* /kan'te:l/ ‘mat’ and 𑄓𑄓𑄓 *sdēl* /ste:l/ ‘to protrude’.

²Cf. *C* II:56, note 4.

³Cf. *sāmānyajana* in line 7 of the same text.

⁴The vowel nucleus is probably short.

dyān ~ **dyan** /di:ən/. [Pre-A. *den*; mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *dian* /ti:ən/ “n. candle”, prob. < Chinese¹]. *n.* Candle, taper.

dyan: K.271:7 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.258A:3, 4, 5, 18, 18 bis, 24, 48 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.413/II:19 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.938:3, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:121);

dyān: K.713B:4, 18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.669C:21 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.194A:44, 48, B:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.475:5 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107).

jeñ dyān 2 (K.713B:4), ‘two candlesticks’.

... *rañko paryyañ vraḥ vasana dyān dhūpa* ... (K.194A:44, 46, B:7), ‘... milled rice, oil, holy vestments, candles, incense ...’.

dyau /di:əw/ (?). [Origin unknown²]. Unidentified.

K.393N:7 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

slā dyau (K.393N:7), unidentified.

drakas /drə'kə:h/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.292/2°c:21 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

sruk kroñ chlañ ga'āñ drakas (K.292/2°c:21), toponym.

drañ /drəŋ/. [Pre-A. *drañ* ~ *dron*²; mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *drañ* /trəŋ/ “*honorific initiating verb used when the subject ... is a member of the royalty or has a very high status; v.* to accomplish, carry out, execute; to take measures; to regulate (*roy. & cler.*); *n.* form, shape, way, manner; *v.* to embody, have the form of ...”; pfx /d-/ + **rañ* ~ **ron* /rəŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To hold up, support; to carry, bear; to wear. 2. *v.tr.* To hold, have, possess; to be endowed with. 3. *v.tr.* To wear the look or appearance of, resemble. 4. *n.* Holding, possession, domain; bearing, carriage; look, appearance, resemblance. See *daṃrañ*, *dañ* ~ *doñ*.

K.238A:12 (A.D. 949, C IV:119); K.413A:56, B:53 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91); K.208:57 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

drañ viḡhna (K.238A:12), ‘to bear responsibility for interruption [of worship]’.

dranaṃ /drə'nə:m/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *dranaṃ* /trə'nə:m/ “*n.* bird’s nest, roost, perch; place where one is content; refuge, residence, home; ...”; ifx /-rən-/ + **daṃ* /də:m/]. 1. *n.* Perch, roost, nest. 2. *n.* Home, seat, residence.

K.256A:15 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89), hapax.

dranaṃ dvābhāṣa (K.256A:15), toponym (‘bilingual home’).

dranāṃ /drə'nə:m/. †[Cf. pre-A. *drāṃ* and mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *drāṃ* /troə:m/³ “*v.* to bear, endure, put up with, withstand, resist; ...”; prob. analogic ifx /-rən-/ + **dāṃ* /də:m/]. 1. *v.tr.* To bear, brook, endure, tolerate. 2. *v.tr.* To support, strengthen, aid.⁴

K.177:10 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

dranāṃ tradvañ dharmma ... (K.177:10), ‘[He] supported [and] upheld the Law ...’

¹Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese Loanwords ...,” 24 (item 73).

²Cf. mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *dīan* /ti:əw/ “*n.* k. of bird similar to a dove with multicolored feathers and a very loud call” (Headley, 532b).

³By this hypothesis pre-A. and mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀭 *drāṃ* /troə:m/ would derive from an analogic ifx /-r-/ , of which /-rən-/ would be a variant.

⁴Cf. BEFEO, LXX:115, note 6.

drapak /drə'ḅək/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.205:20 (A.D. 1036, C III:3).

dramvan¹ /drə'mu:əŋ/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺 *dramūn* /trəmu:ŋ/ “n. k. of small fruit tree (*Garcinia oliveri* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The tree *Garcinia* aff. *Poilanei* Gagnep. (Guttiferæ).¹ *2. n.* (Conjecturally) a *Garcinia* blossom fashioned from a precious metal.

K.669C:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.814B:19 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.342W:17 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.947A:3, 3 bis, 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 13, B:6 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms); K.91B:4, 4 bis (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

vrai dramvan (K.814B:19; K.91B:4, 4 bis), ‘the *Garcinia* wood’.

dramvan taṃve cīna | liṅ 5 dramvan caṃlak hanir taṃve cīna | liṅ 5 pāda 1 (K.947A:3-4), ‘1 *dramvan* of Chinese workmanship weighing 5 *liṅ*; 1 *dramvan* engraved in *hanira* of Chinese workmanship weighing 5 *liṅ* 1 *pāda*’.

'anda dramvan | liṅ ||| pāda ||| 'anda dramvan hanir | liṅ || (K.947A:4-5), ‘1 egg with *dramvan* weighing 3 *liṅ* 3 *pāda* 1 egg with *dramvan* in *hanira* weighing 2 *liṅ*’.

nū parivāra prak dramvan caṃlak hanir taṃve cīna | liṅ 6 pāda ||| (K.947A:6-8), ‘1 *parivāra* vessel in silver [with] engraved *dramvan* in *hanira* of Chinese workmanship, weighing 6 *liṅ* 3 *pāda*’.

dramvan parvat | liṅ 8 sliṅ || (K.947A:8), ‘1 (cluster of) stacked *dramvan* weighing 8 *liṅ* 2 *sliṅ*’.

tanlap dramvan hanir taṃve cīna | liṅ 10 ||| (K.947A:10-1), ‘1 *dramvan* caddy in *hanira* of Chinese workmanship weighing 13 *liṅ*’.

tanlap prak 'anda dramvan caṃlak | liṅ 8 (K.947A:13-4), ‘1 ovoid silver caddy with engraved *dramvan* weighing 9 *liṅ*’.

^o**drava** /drə:p/. [Skt *drava* ‘flowing, fluid, liquid, liquefied’ and ‘juice, essence, decoction’]. See *kāṣṭhadrava*, *tāmradrava*.

dravya ~ **drāvya** /drap/. [Pre-A. *dravya*; mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀢𑀺 *draby* /troəp/ “n. assets, wealth, property; valuables, possessions”]; Skt *dravya* ‘substance, thing, object; ingredient, material; possession, wealth, goods, money’]. *1. n.* Possessions, property; assets, wealth, means, substance *2. n.* Costly thing or goods, valuables, articles of worth. Cf. *devadravya*.

drāvya: K.231B:37, 38, 41 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.1198A:6, 7, 11 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.33:3 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.523D:8, 9 (A.D. 1118, C III:130);

dravya:passim, 120 occurrences of which the earliest is K.415:1 (A.D. 877).

dravyagaṇa /drawjə'gə:n/. †[Skt *dravyagaṇa* ‘a class of similar substances’, < *dravya*, + *gaṇa*]. *1. n.* Kinds of costly things. *2. n.* Things, property.

K.235D:69, 74, 74 bis (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

oy ratna māś prak dravyagaṇa phoṅ 'val (K.235D:68-9), ‘[He] gave [him] jewels, gold, silver, [and] all manner of costly things’.

vraḥ pāda kamraten 'añ oy vraḥ liṅga dvihasta nu dravyagaṇa phoṅ ta jā bhoga ta vraḥ noḥ nu dravyagaṇa phoṅ ta jā dakṣiṇā (K.235D:73-4), ‘His Majesty My High Lord gave [him] a holy *liṅga* of two cubits and sundry kinds of costly things for the use of the divinity together with sundry kinds of costly things as *dakṣiṇā*’.

¹Martin, 67; Pou et Martin, 18 (item 30); Pou, 260b.

dravyopāya /drawjo'ba:y/. †[Skt **dravyopāya*, < *dravya*, + *upāya*]. *n.* Property and means of subsistence.

K.380E:9, 11 (A.D. 1028, C VI:257); K.350D:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

drasum /drə'sum/. †[Mod. ព្រាំង *trasum* /tra'som/ “*adj.* (of vegetation) to be dense, thick, impenetrable; (of shade) to be deep / dense”; pfx /drə-/ + **sum* /sum/]. 1. *v.st.* To be rank, thick, impenetrable. 2. *n.* Material possessions and means of subsistence: property and support.

K.144:10 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34), hapax.

... *taṅhā taṅṣṇā phon ta coṅ rum drasum jit* (K.144:10), ‘... the passions that bind [and] coil, [and] are rank [and] close-set’.

drān /draŋ/. †[Mod. ព្រាំង *drān* /treəŋ/ “*n.* latania palm (k. of thorny palm tree, *Corypha Lecomtei*) ...”]. *n.* The latania palm, *Corypha Lecomtei* Becc. (Palmæ).¹

K.669C:21 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.814B:49 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379).

carat drān prāk 1 (K.669C:21), ‘one silver-mounted latania staff’.

drāy /dra:y/. †[Mod. ព្រៃ *drāy* /trie:y/ “*n.* k. of large deer; ...”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The hog-deer, *Axis porcinus* (Cervidæ).

K.235D:98 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

drāvya. See *dravya*.

drin /drɪŋ/. [Cf. mod. ទ្រាំង *drin* /truŋ/ “*adj.* to be silent a moment, to stop and keep silent, to stand stock-still; to be concentrating / listening hard”; pfx /d-/ + *rin* /rɪŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To plant firmly in the ground. 2. *v.st.* To be planted, under crops; (*fig.*) to be rooted to the ground; (*conjecturally*) to be firm, steady, steadfast. See *daṃrin*.

K.88:1² (A.D. 1003, C VII:30), hapax.

'āmātya drin (K.88:1), ‘the king’s faithful confidant’.³

***dro** /dro:/ [Mod. ទ្រ *dra* /tro:/ “*v.* to carry from underneath, support from below, hold by placing a hand under; to uphold; to bear; *v.* to hold back, restrain”; pfx /d-/ + **ro* /ro:/]. *v.tr.* To uphold, bear (*the weight of*), retain. See *daṃro*.

drok /dro:k/. [Pre-A. **drok*; mod. កន្ត្រាក់ *kandrok* /kan'tro:k/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Clausena excavata*, *C. lansium*) ...”; presumably pfx /p-/ + **rok* /ro:k/]. 1. *v.tr.* To cover, screen, shade. 2. *n.* The tree *Clausena excavata* Burm. (Rutaceæ).⁴ 3. *n.* Toponym.

K.258:77 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

... *oy dāna bhūmi man dai hau drok jā dakṣiṇā 'aṅ* (K.258:76-7), ‘... gave in gift a piece of land which others call Drok as my honorarium’.

¹Martin, 174; Pou et Martin, 19 (item 31); Pou, 261b.

²C VII:31, note 2: “Le caractère *dri* est douteux.”

³*Drin* might be a personal name.

⁴Martin, 81; Pou, 261b.

droṇa /dro:n/. †[Skt *droṇa* ‘wooden vessel, bucket, trough; a Soma vessel; a measure of capacity (= 4 Āḍhakas ...) ...’]. 1. *n.* Measure of capacity corresponding roughly to the local *je* of 15 *liḥ*. 2. *n.* Unidentified measure for land.¹ See *ekadroṇa*.

K.570:25 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.221S:5 (A.D. 1011, C III:54).

droha /dro:h/. †[Skt *droha* ‘injury, harm, wrong, offense; perfidy, treachery’]. 1. *n.* Wrong, injury; betrayal. 2. *v.tr.* To wrong, do wrong, harm, or injury to (*ta*). See *gurudroha*, *rājadroha*, *śivadroha*.

K.580:26 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.227:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

nā bharata rāhu saṃvuddhi droha ta vraḥ pāda śrī yaśovarmmadeva ... (K.227:7), ‘When the villain “Rāhu” knowingly wronged His Majesty Śrī Yaśovarmadeva ...’.

drohaprakāra /drohəprə'ka:r/. †[Skt **drohaprakāra*, < *droha*, + *prakāra*]. *n.* Kind or manner of offense or injury; forms of hostility or treachery.

K.292A:8 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

... *vvaṃ thve drohaprakāra phon* ○ (K.262A:8), ‘... [we] shall commit no form of perfidy’.

drohi /dro'hi/. [Skt stem *drohin* ‘hurting, harming; perfidious against, hostile to’, < *droha*]. 1. *v.tr.* To injure, offend against. 2. *v.tr.* To be hostile to. See *gurudrohi*, *rājadrohi*, *śivadrohi*.

drvaṅ /dru:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *drōn*¹; mod. ឆ្នាំង *drūn* /tru:ŋ/ “*n.* chest (of the body); *n.* center, middle”;² pfx /d-/ + **rvān* /ru:əŋ/ ~ **ruñ* /ruŋ/]. 1. *n.* Rib cage, thorax; chest, breast (*pectus*). 2. *n.* Innards, entrails, bowels, viscera.

K.809N:9 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.196:2 (A.D. 1005, C VI:224).

pre vvaḥ drvaṅ (K.196:2), ‘to have s.o. disemboweled’.

dlaḥ /dla:h/. †[Analysis uncertain: pfx /d-/ + **lah* /lah/]. *n.* Unident. vessel.³

K.353N:32, 34 (A.D. 1042, C V:133); K.258A:10, 15, 27, B:8, 17, 43, 48, 53, 57, 62, 65, 68, C:12 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194/383B:4, 4 *bis*, 10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366B:24 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

dlāy ~ **dlaiy** /dlay/. †[Mod. ធ្លាយ *dhlāy* /t^hlie:y/ “*v.* to break, shatter, burst, smash; to break open, breach, puncture; to reveal (s.t. *secret*); *adj.* to be torn, ripped open, shattered, punctured ...”; pfx /d-/ + **lāy* /la:y/]. *v.tr.* To burst, break open.

dlaiy: K.190:24 (A.D. 895, C VI:89);

dlāy: K.99S:16, 16 *bis*, 17, 20 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

mat dlaiy (K.190:24), toponym (perhaps ‘put-out eye(s), blind in one eye’)..

vnek dlāy (K.99S:16, 16 *bis*, 17, 20), toponym, perhaps, ‘blind in one or both eyes’.

¹Cf. C III:182.

²Cf. mod. ឆ្នាំង *drūn* /truŋ/ “*n.* cage, coop, pen, small enclosure, prison” (Headley, 550b).

³Cf. C IV:193, note 2. Pou, 262b, understands *dlaḥ* as ‘Marmite en métal’ on the basis of mod. ឃ្លៈ *ghlah* /k^hleəh/ “*n.* pottery cooking vessel”. None of the references cited is of value in determining its meaning. The most that can be inferred is that the word designates a vessel. Apart from the two occurrences of *dlaḥ* ‘ān (which may be ‘*dlaḥ* [and] earthen jars’) in K.194/383B, its material as well as its shape, size, and function are not in evidence.

***dluḥ** ~ **daluḥ** /dluḥ/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ**: *dhluḥ* /t^hluḥ/ “*adj.* to be pierced, worn through, torn; full of holes; *v.* to pass through; (*of a sound*) to reach one’s ears clearly; to pierce / hurt (*one’s ears*) ...”]; pfx /d-/ + ***luḥ** /luḥ/. *v.tr.* To pass (*all the way*) through, pierce, perforate. See *damluḥ*.

K.713:8 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

dlaiy. See *dlāy*.

dvak. See *dūk*².

dvañ ~ **dvoñ** /du:əŋ/. †[Unidentified]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) unidentified function.¹

dvoñ: K.1098A:25 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

dvañ: K.99S:23 (A.D. 822, C VI:107); K.312:11 (A.D. 879, NIC II:26, II/III:30); K.324A:44, B:33 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

cmām̄ cpār dvañ kañcan | *sī rucibhava* | ... (K.324A:44), ‘plantation keepers: *dvañ* Kañcan, *sī* Rucibhāva, ...’ and fourteen more names.

vraḥ sabhā ta mok sañ = gol kaṃsteñ ya nap guṇadoṣa nā trini nu dvoñ nā trini ○ (K.1098A:25), ‘A member of the royal council who came to set up the boundary-markers was the *kaṃsteñ* of Ya Nap, inquisitor third-class, with [several?] *dvañ* third-class’.

pīṇḍa dvañ 1 mu 4 sī 20 10 7 gvāl 10 3 tai 40 8 lap sī 10 ... (K.312:11), ‘Total: 1 *dvañ*, 4 *mu*, 37 males, 13 herders, 48 females, 10 male *lap* ...’.

***dvañ** /du:əŋ/. [Mod. **ꠘꠞ** *dūñ* /tu:ŋ/ ~ **ꠘꠞ** *dwñ* /tu:əŋ/ “*v.* to beat (*esp. a drum*), strike, hit with a club / mallet; ...”, allomorphs of *dañ* /tɔ:ŋ/ and *ṭañ* /ḍa:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Stick, shaft, pole; stem, stalk, shank. 2. *v.tr.* To beat with a drumstick. See *tradvañ*.

dvañ. See *duñ*.

***dvan** ~ ***dvān** ~ ***dvann** ~ ***dvānn** /du:ən/. [Mod. **dwn* /tu:ən/]. *v.intr.* To repeat, reiterate; to insist. See *pradvan*.

°**dvaya** /dvwɔy/. [Skt *dvaya* ‘twofold, double, of two kinds’, < *dvi* ‘two’]. 1. *v.st.* To be twofold, double. 2. *n.* Couple, pair; both. Cf. *traya*. See *pakṣadvaya*, *lokadvaya*, *śatadvaya*.

dval ~ **dvall** ~ ***dvāl** /du:əl/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ** *dwl* /tu:əl/ “*n.* hill, hump, mound, knoll” and **ꠘꠞ** *dūl* /tu:l/ “*v.* to carry or wear on the head; *v.* to address / inform / tell (*addressing royalty or clergy*)”]; cf. Old Mon *dal* /dɔl/ ‘mountain’ and Middle Mon *duiw* /dɔw/ ‘hill, hilltop’²]. 1. *n.* Head; head-shaped formation, low hill, hillock, eminence. 2. *v.tr.* To carry or wear on the head. 3. *v.tr.* To raise (*object or empty hands*) to the head in token of humility or reverence; (*by trope*) to receive (*order, instructions*) with humility; to address (*royalty, clergy*) with humility. Cf. **dul* ~ **dur*. See *chdvāl*, *pandval*, *ṛdvāl*. ▶

¹Cf. Pou, 262b, S632b; NIC II/III:31, comment.

²Shorto, 188.

dvall: K.256W/3°:35 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89);

dval: K.457:9, 10 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:13); K.958:12 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.265S:15, 19, 21 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.842B:19 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.125:20, 22 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.410:5 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.393S:44 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.830:7 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.194B:17 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:14, 16 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.256E:35 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.690S:x (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91);

gal dval mann chpañ pañ khlvān toy vnek (K.227:25), '[They] came into the sovereign's presence to receive his command that [they] should fight, and cast themselves down before [him]'

dvāc /du:əc/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲 *dūc* /tu:c/ "adj. to be small, tiny", allomorph of 𑀓𑀲 *tūc* /to:c/, 𑀓𑀲 *twc* /tu:əc/, 𑀓𑀲 *tic* /tɪc/, &c.]. *v.st.* To be small, little.

K.669B:39 (A.D. 972, C IV:175), hapax.

dvāt /du:ət/. [Pre-A. *dot*]. 1. *n.* Slavename. 2. *n.* Constituent of toponym. See *kaṃdot* ~ *kaṃdvat* ~ *kaṃdvāt*, *kdōt*.

K.669D:33 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.933B:30 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47).

tai dvāt (K.669D:33), slavename.

tai pandān tai sarac nu kvan noḥ ti duñ ta vraḥ dvāt jaṃrās sru 40 10 ... (K.933B:30), 'Tai Pandān, tai Sarac, and their children were bought from the sanctuary at Dvāt Jaṃrās [for] 50 (measures) of paddy ...' (?).

dvātriṃśa° /dwatɾiṃṣə-. [Skt *dvātriṃśa* 'consisting of 32', < *dvā* for *dvi* 'two', + *triṃśa* 'consisting of thirty']. *v.st.* To consist of thirty-two.

dvātriṃśatuṅganaraka /dwatɾiṃṣəduŋgə¹nrɔ:k/. †[Skt **dvātriṃśa*, + *tuṅganaraka* 'chief hell', < *tuṅga* 'high, lofty, prominent', + *naraka*]. *n.* The thirty-two main hells.

K.393N:17 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

dvātriṃśanaraka ~ **dvātriṃśanarakk** ~ **dvātriśanaraka** ~ **dvātriśanaraka** /dwatɾiṃṣənrɔ:k/. †[Skt **dvātriṃśanaraka*, < *dvātriṃśa*, + *naraka*]. *n.* The thirty-two hells. Cf. *traitriṃśanaraka*.¹

dvātriśanaraka: K.868B:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

dvātriśanaraka: K.933:17 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

dvātriṃśanarakk: K.741:14 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.205:21 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42);

dvātriṃśanaraka: K.444B:32 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.356N:25 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10); K.351:9 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.742:10 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.292:22 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.383C:6 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.277S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.350N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

dvādaśa° /dwa¹da:h/. [Skt *dvādaśa* 'twelve' and 'twelfth', < *dvā-* for *dva* 'two', + stem *daśan* 'ten']. 1. *num., cardinal.* Twelve. 2. *num., ordinal.* Twelfth.

¹Cf. pre-A. *ekāviśāniraya*.

dvādaśarātri ~ **dvādaśarātri** /dwad̪ośara'tri:/. [Skt **dvādaśarātri*, = *dvādaśa-rātra* 'a period of 12 nights (days)' and 'lasting 12 nights (days)', < *dvādaśa*, + *rātri* 'night']. 1. *n.* = *dvādaśi*, the twelfth day of the fortnight. 2. *n.* A funeral rite lasting twelve nights.¹

dvādaśarātri: K.669B:3 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

dvādaśarātri: K.669B:8 (*id.*).

dvādaśi ~ **dvādaśi** ~ **dvādaśiya** /dwad̪o'si:/. [Pre-A. *dvādaśi* ~ *dvādaśi*; Skt *dvādaśi* (sc. *tithi*) 'twelfth (day)', *fem.* of *dvādaśa*]. *n.* The twelfth day of the lunar fortnight.

dvādaśiya: K.256E/2^o:16 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89);

dvādaśi: K.653:1 (A.D. 956, C V:114); K.231/2^o:30 (A.D. 966, C III:72);

dvādaśi: K.52:16 (A.D. 918, C VI:93); K.175W:9 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.351:1, 7 (A.D. 992, BEFEO, XLIII:5, APK I:331); K.742:1 (A.D. 994, C C:160); K.207:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.100:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.56B:34, C:37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.472: K1 *et* K7 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.2:186).

***dvān** ~ ***dvānn**. See **dvan*.

dvābhāṣa /dwa^hbha:h/. †[Skt **dvābhāṣa*, < *dvā-* for *dvi-*, + *bhāṣa* 'speech, language']. *v.st.* To have or speak two languages, be bilingual.

K.256A:15 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89), hapax.

dranaṃ dvābhāṣa (K.256A:15), toponym ('bilingual home').

dvāra ~ **dvār** ~ **dhvār** /dwa:ɾ/. [Pre-A. **dvār*; mod. 𑀧𑀺 *dvār* /t^hwi:ɾ/ "n. door, entrance, opening, gate ..."; Skt *dvāra* ~ *dvār* 'door, gate, passage, entrance; opening, aperture ...']. *n.* Entrance, entry: portal, door, gate. See *kandvāra*, *caturdvāra*, *rājadvāra*.

dhvār: K.571:3 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74,² NIC II:109, II/III:111);

dvār: K.415:7 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.324A:31, B:19 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.412:15 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

dvāra: K.270S/2^oc:19 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.348:1 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.580:24 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.669C:24 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.944:7 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.205:19 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.413A:6, B:23 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.175W:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.152:16 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

chmāṃ dvāra (K.270S/2^oc:19), 'gate- or door-keeper'.

dvārapāla ~ **dvārapala** /dwarə^hpa:l/. †[Skt *dvārapāla* 'door-keeper', < *dvāra*, + *pāla*]. *n.* Door-keeper, gate-keeper.

dvārapala: K.774:10 (A.D. 995, C IV:64);

dvārapāla: K.933:26, 27, 28 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47).

dvāravatī ~ **dvāravati** /dwarəwə^hdī:/. †[Skt *dvāravatī* 'name of the capital of Kṛṣṇa', nom. sg. fem. of *dvārava(n)t* 'gated, having (many, imposing) gates', < *dvāra*, + sfx. *-va(n)t*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* Toponym, presumably capital of the Mon realm in the lower Menam basin.

dvāravati: K.89:22, 24 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

dvāravatī: K.165N:7, 13 (A.D. 952, C VI:132).

¹Cf. C I:179, note 1.

²The text reads *ṛvār*, for *dhvār*.

dvāl. See *dval*.

dvitīyā /dwɪdɪʃa:/ ~ **dvitiya** /dwɪdi: ~ dwɪdɪja:/. †[Skt *dvitīyā* (sc. *tithi*) ‘the 2nd day of a half-month’, fem. of *dvitiya* ‘second’]. 1. *num.*, *ordinal*. The second; the following, next.¹ 2. *n.* The second [day] of a lunar fortnight.

dvitiya: K.241S:10 (A.D. 966, C III:77); K.418B:2 (A.D. 1166, BEFEO, XXIX:305, APK 1:177); K.177:30 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37);

dvitīyā: K.177:6 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

sthāpaka ta 1189 śaka dvitiya jyeṣṭha (K.241S:10), ‘Set up in the Śaka year 1189, the second [day] of [the month of] Jyeṣṭha’.

caṃnyar dvitīyā braṃ ta jā mahādharma-kathika rājapaṇḍita visesa ... (K.177:6-8), ‘Subsequently [he] was consecrated as expounder of the Greater Dharma [and] king’s special *paṇḍita* ...’.

dvihasta /dwiʰhah/. †[Skt *dvihasta* ‘2 hands long’, < *dvi* ‘two’, + *hasta* ‘hand, cubit’]. *v.st.* To be two cubits (high). Cf. *ekahasta*.

K.235D:16, 74, 75 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.91C:1, D:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

dvīpa ~ °**dvīpa** /dwi:p/. †[Mod. 𑄓𑄞 *dvīp* /twi:p/ “*n.* continent”; Skt *dvīpa* ‘island, peninsula; division of the terrestrial world ...’; cf. Old Javanese *dwīpa*]. *n.* Land, country, territory.

K.227:15 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

nā stac dau dvīpa cāmpa ta pūrvvakāla srac ... (K.227:15), ‘When [His Majesty] was pleased to go into the Cham country on a former occasion, ...’.

dvot /du:ət/. †[Mod. 𑄓𑄞 *dwt* /tu:ət/ “*adj.* (of *kin*) to be of the third generation from ego (e.g., a great-grandchild or great-grandparent); a term designating a relative three generations from ego”]. *v.st.* To be of the third generation.

K.124:5 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

... *cau dvot vraḥ kamrateñ ‘aṅ śrīndraloka* (K.124:5-6), ‘...a great-granddaughter of My Holy High Lord Śrī Indraloka’.

dh

dhana ~ **dhan** /dhɔ:n/. [Pre-A. *dhan*; mod. 𑄓𑄞 *dhan* /thuən/ “*n.* wealth, riches; property, possessions; capital (*fin.*); finance”; Skt *dhana* ‘anything of value, valuable object; money, wealth, riches, treasure’]. *n.* Objects of price, goods, property, riches, wealth. See *mṛtakadhana*, *‘amṛtakadhana*.

dhan: K.383B/III:53, V:46 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:24 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

dhana: K.886:4 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.181:12 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.366B:10, 17 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

□ □ □ *phsok nu dhana siddhi* ○ (K.886:4), ‘□ □ □ transportees and [their] exclusive property’.

¹Cf. Latin *secundus*.

dhan. See *dhana*.

dhaniṣṭhanakṣatra /dhɔnisthəna'ksat/. †[Skt **dhaniṣṭhānakṣatra*, < *daniṣṭhā* 'name of the 24th lunar mansion', + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Dhaniṣṭhā.

K.380W:11 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257), hapax.

dhanuśara /dhɔno'sɔ:r/. †[Skt **dhanuśara*, < *dhanu* 'bow', + *śara* 'arrow, shaft']. *n.* Bow and arrows.

K.136:40 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284), hapax.

dhanuśara prak 1 (K.136:40-1), 'one silver bow and arrows'.¹

dham. See *dham*.

dhamāya /dhɔ'ma:y/. †[Skt **dhamāya*, unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified article of food.

K.99S:32, N:27 (A.D. 922, C VI:107).

kṣira dhamāya (K.99S:32), 'milk [and] *dhamāya*'.

dhara /dhɔ:r/ ~ °**dhāra** /dha:r/. [Skt *dhara* ~ *dhāra* 'bearing, carrying, holding, supporting']. *n.* One who or that which bears or holds. See *chatradhara*, *dīpadhāra*, *mahīdhara*, *yaśodharapura*.

K.270N/1°:20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.99N:9 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

dharaṇa. See *dharaṇi*.

dharaṇitala /dhɔrəni'dɔ:l/. †[Skt **dharaṇitala*, < *dharaṇi*, + *tala*]. *n.* The surface of the earth, ground.

K.413B:55 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

nā stac pratiṣṭhā brah̄ pāda cuḥ ta dharaṇitala prathavi neḥ prakampita viṅ sap disa sot ○ (K.413B:55-6), 'When [he] was pleased to set the royal feet down on the ground, this earth again quaked in every direction'.

dharaṇi ~ **dharaṇi** /dhɔrə'ni:/ ~ **dhāriṇi** /dhar'i:ni:/ ~ **dharaṇa** /dhɔ:r/. †[Skt *dharaṇi* 'the earth', *dhāriṇi* 'the earth', *dharaṇa* 'the world']. *n.* The earth.

dhāriṇi: K.809:30 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

dharaṇi: K.413B:27 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

dharaṇi: K.262N:9 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669D:24 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:4 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

dharmma ~ **dharma** ~ **dhārmma** /dhar'ma: > dhar/. [Pre-A. *dharmma* ~ *dharmme*; mod. **धर्म** *dharm* /tho:ər/ and Pālicized **धम्म** *dhamm* /thoəm/;² Skt *dharma* 'natural order, esp. law, justice; virtue, good works, religious merit; religious devotion', < √*dhṛ* 'to hold, bear, maintain, preserve']. 1. *n.* Established (natural, cosmic, social) order, the absence of imbalance: right,

¹Presumably 'silver-mounted'.

²Headley, 556b: "n. the Dhamma or Dharma, the ultimate reality / constituent (*according to Buddhist teachings*); right, virtue, righteousness, generosity; the (*natural*) order of things, cosmic law; law, doctrine; Buddhist law / doctrine; moral principles; nature".

justice, equity; law, rule; custom, tradition. 2. *n.* Adherence to or respect for order, prescribed conduct, virtue, morality. 3. *n.* Act of piety or devotion, good or pious works. 4. *n.* Ethical precepts (*of Buddhism*), the Buddhist doctrine or Law. See *māheśvarānvayadharmma*, *śivadharmma*, *'adharmakarmma*.

dhārmma: K.659:13 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.255:12 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85);

dharmma: K.413D:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

dharmma: *passim*, 136 occurrences of which the earliest is K.713B:11 (A.D. 893).

nau ru kula ... varḍdhe pariṭāḷana dharmma neḥ svey phala samabhāga nu vraḥ kamrateḥ 'añ śrī yogiśvarapaṇḍita (K.211:4-5), 'Members of my] family ... who promote [and] keep this pious work shall enjoy blessings in equal measure with My Holy High Lord Śrī Yogīśvarapaṇḍita'.

saṃtec pavitra ṅāpta beda sāstrāgama dharmma nyāya phoṅ ... (K.413B:2-3), 'The sacred sovereign had been instructed in the Veda, the sacred texts, the Dharma, [and] the rules ... '.

dharmmakathā /dharməkə'tha:/. †[Skt *dharmakathā* 'discourse upon law', < *dharmma*, + *kathā*]. 1. *n.* Legal enquiry, investigation, prosecution, judgment. 2. *v.st.* To be liable to legal enquiry, &c.

K.444B:30 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:3 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:13 (A.D. 978/87, C II:173), hapax in versions of same text.

nau ge ta vvaṃ thve roḥ vraḥ kalpanā ... dharmmakathā vyavahāra neḥ 'nak noḥ pi nirmaya leṅ ru 'nak ta sāhasika ukk (K.444B:28-31), 'They who fail to comply with the royal provisions ... are liable to this [form of] legal prosecution: such persons face condemnation even as rebels'.

dharmmadāsa /dharmə'da:h/. [Pre-A. **dharmmadāsa*; Skt *dharmadāsa* 'duty-slave', < *dharmma*, + *dāsa*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:26 (A.D. 878-977, C I:37), hapax.

dharmmapāla /dharmə'ba:l/. [Pre-A. *dharmmapāla*; Skt *dharmapāla* 'law-guardian', < *dharmma*, + *pāla*]. 1. *n.* Protector or upholder of order, law, or virtue. 2. *n.* Personal name.

K.231:48 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72), hapax.

***dharmmarāja** /dharmə'ra:c/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ធម្មរាជ *dharmmarāj* /thoəmməri:əc/ 'king of justice, king of all law (*epithet of the Buddha* ...)']; Skt *dharmmarāj* ~ *dharmmarāja* ~ *dharmmarājan* 'king of justice, just or righteous king; any king or prince', < *dharmma*, + *rāja*]. *n.* A righteous king, one who rules by justice and preserves the established order. See *mahādharmmarājādhirāja*.

dharmmarājya ~ **dhārmmarājya** /dharmə'ra:c/. †[Skt **dharmmarājya*, < *dharmma* + *rājya*]. *n.* Kingship or rule characterized by observance of the Dharma.¹

dhārmmarājya: K.956:48 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

dharmmarājya: K.444C:14 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.175W:10, S:15 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.817:16 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.292:5, 19, 26 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.230C:4 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.380E/3':59 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.219:2 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.782:2 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.194:13, 27 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.583B:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84); K.697:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94).

¹Cf. NIC II/III:217, note 2.

dharmmalābha /dharmə'la:p/. [Pre-A. *dharmmalābha*; Skt **dharmalābha* 'having found the Dharma', < *dharma*, + *lābha*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:48 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

dharmmavala /dharmə'wɔ:l/. [Pre-Angkorian *dharmmavala*; Skt *dharmabala* 'law-strength',¹ but also 'strong by virtue of the Dharma', < *dharma*, + *bala*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:48 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

dharmmasāstra /dharmə'sa:h/. †[Skt *dharmasāstra*, < *dharma*, + *sāstra*]. *n.* A treatise on justice or jurisprudence: text on law; code.

K.814B:53, 54 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:12 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.207:61 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.374:4 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.235D:66 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.569:16, 26 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.67:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23); K.843A:20 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:117, APK I:363).

dharmmahita /dharmə'hɪt/. [Pre-A. *dharmmahita*; Skt **dharmahita* 'disposed to the Dharma' or 'friend to the Dharma', < *dharma*, + *hita* 'well-disposed, favourable, friendly, affectionate' and 'friend, benefactor']. *n.* Slavename.

K.270S/2°c:20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

dharmmādhikaraṇa /dharmadhɪ'kɔ:r/. †[Skt *dharmādhikaraṇa* 'administration of justice; court of justice, law-court; judge, magistrate', < *dharma*, + *adhikaraṇa* 'magistracy, court of justice']. 1. *n.* Law-court, court of justice, magistracy, tribunal, bench. 2. *n.* Judge, justice, magistrate.

K.444B:21 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:31 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175S:10 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.466:6 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.71:4, 12, 14, 16 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54).

dharmmādhikaraṇapāla /dharmadhɪkɔrənə'ba:l/. †[Skt **dharmādhikaraṇapāla*, < *dharmādhikaraṇa*, + *pāla*]. *n.* Custodian of a law-court, bailiff.

K.814B:21 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106), hapax.

dharmmādhipati /dharmadhɪ'pɔ:/. †[Skt **dharmādhipati*, < *dharma*, + *adhipati*]. *n.* Master of the Law.

K.693A:14, 17, B:7 (A.D. 1003, C V:202), hapax.

bhūmi ta roḥh neḥh ti 'ācāryya dharmmādhipati ta 'ji vāp vrahmaputra jvan ta vraḥ kamraten 'añ śilāprathimā ○ (K.693B:7-8), 'The aforesaid land was offered up by the *ācāryya* Dharmādhipati, forebear of the *vāp* Brahmaputra, to My Holy High Lords [represented in] the stone images'.

dharmmārambha /dharmə'ram/. †[Skt **dharmarambha*, < *dharma*, + *ārambha* 'undertaking, beginning']. *n.* Pious enterprise or work. Cf. *prārambha*.

K.34B:30, 31 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152), hapax.

nau 'nak ta ñyān paripālana dharmmārambha caṇṇāṃ kalpanā ta roḥh neḥh mān svarggāpavargga ri 'nak ta paṃpāt dharmmārambha neḥ leṇ 'nak noḥh dau ta durggati ○ (K.34B:29-31), 'Those who strive to safeguard the aforesaid pious work [and] endowment shall know heaven [and] final emancipation; those who despoil this pious work, let such people fall into misery'.

¹MW 511c

dharmmikā /dharma'ka:/. [Cf. pre-A. *dharmmika* and mod. Pālicized ធម្មិក *dhammik* /thoəm'muək/ “*adj.* to be ideally good, righteous, virtuous; pious, just”; fem. of Skt *dhārmika* ~ *dharmika* ‘righteous, virtuous, pious, just’]. *v.st.* To be virtuous.

K.809:33 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

dhalā. See *thalā*.

dhaṃ ~ **dham** /dhəm/. [Mod. ធំ *dhaṃ* /thum → thom/ “*adj.* to be large, important, grand, imposing ...”; pfx /d-/ + **haṃ* /həm/]. *v.st.* To be big, large; to be great, grand.

dham: K.105/1°:6 (A.D. 912?, C VI:132); K.383B/V:39, 54 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

dhaṃ: K.207:26 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

dhātu /dha'du:/. †[Mod. ធាតុ *dhātu* /thi:ət/;¹ Skt *dhātu* ‘constituent part, element, primitive matter; (*with Buddhists*) the ashes of the body, relics’]. 1. *n.* Substance, matter, material. 2. *n.* (*Cremated*) remains, relics. Cf. *śarīradhātu*.

K.70:5 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58), hapax.

nau ruv dravya man mratāñ śrī nṛpendrāyudha jvan ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī nṛpendrāyudhasvāmi ◦ *mās prak dhātu ta dai ti taṃṛyya 'seḥ krapī thmur khñuṃ ...* (K.70:3-6), ‘Things which the lord Śrī Nṛpendrāyudha has offered up to My Holy High Lord Śrī Nṛpendrāyudhasvāmi: gold, silver, other substances, elephants, horses, water buffalos, cows, slaves, ...’.

°**dhāra**. See *dhara*.

dhāriṇī. See *dharaṇī*.

dhuli ~ **dhūli**. See *dhūli*.

dhūpa /dhu:p/. [Pre-A. *dhūpa*; mod. ធូប *dhūp* /thu:p/ “*n.* incense stick”; Skt *dhūpa* ‘incense, perfume, aromatic vapour or smoke from gum or resin’]. *n.* Incense.

K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.659:16 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.258A:52, 65, B:37, C:12 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:44, 48, B:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366C:7 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.413B:19 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.277S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.450:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.721B:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).

cirā dhūpa (K.262N:12; K.258B:37; K.366C:7; K.450:5) ~ *cirā dhūpa* (K.669C:20), ‘incense burner’.

dhūpakaraṇa /dhuə'kə:r/. †[Skt **dhūpakaraṇa*, < *dhūpa*, + *karaṇa*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) an implement for making incense.

K.947A:23 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

dhūpakaraṇa laṅgau | līn 10 8 pāda || (K.947A:23-4), ‘1 copper incense-maker weighing 18 līn 2 pāda’

¹See Headley, 560b.

dhūrta /dhu:r/. †[Skt *dhūrta* ‘rogue, cheat, deceiver, swindler, sharper’, < *adj.* ‘cunning, crafty, fraudulent’]. *n.* Rogue.

K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

dhūli ~ **dhūli** ~ **dhuli** ~ **dhuli** /dhu'li:/. [Pre-A. *dhūli* ~ *dhuli*; mod. ផ្ទៃ *dhūli* /thu'li:/ “*n.* dust”; Skt *dhūli* ~ *dhūli* ‘dust, dusty soil; powder, pollen’; cf. Old Javanese *dhūli*, Thai ฝุ่น /tʰúlii/¹]. *n.* Dust.² Cf. *pāda*.

dhuli: K.231:12, 12 *bis* (A.D. 958/67, *C* III:72); K.425:1, 14, 14 *bis* (A.D. 968?, *C* II:142);

dhuli: K.425:1, 13, 16, 16 *bis*, 18, 18 *bis* (A.D. 968?, *C* II:142);

dhūli: passim, 52 occurrences;

dhūli:passim, 214 occurrences, of which the earliest is K.809N:2 (A.D. 878/87).

dhūlivarṣa /dhuli'war/. †[Skt *dhūlivarṣa* ‘falling dust, rain of dust’, < *dhūli*, + *varṣa*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.205:22 (A.D. 1036, *C* III:3), hapax.

***dhum** /dhom/. [Mod. ផ្អែ *dhum* /thom/ “*v.* to smell (of), give off a smell; to smell s.t.; *adj.* to be fragrant ...”; pfx /d-/ + **hum* /hōm/]. 1. *v.st.* To smell, be odorous, redolent; to be fragrant, aromatic. 2. *v.tr.* To smell, get the odor of. See *danhum*.

dhṛti /dri'di:/. †[Skt *dhṛti* ‘holding, keeping; constancy; firmness, resolution; will, command’]. *n.* (Conjecturally) will, command, behest.³

K.913:10 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* V:270), hapax.

nauv 'nak □ □ □ *mādeśa syaṅ ta 'āyatta ta khloñ jnvall thve dhṛti* (K.913:9-10), ‘The residents of □□□mādeśa shall be under the authority of a *khloñ jnval* [and] shall do [his] bidding’.

***dhlā** /dla:/. [Pre-A. *dalā*; mod. ផ្ទៃ *dhlā* /tʰli:ə/ “*n.* large flat open area, clearing, lawn, grounds, (court)yard; main road, wide road”; pfx /d-/ + **lā* /la:/]. *n.* Expanse of open land, clear of vegetation. Cf. *thlā*. See *danlā*.

***dhle** /dle:/. [Perhaps pfx /d-/ + **le* /le:/; cf. Thai ทะเล /tʰalee/ ‘sea’⁴]. *v.intr.* To turn, wind. See *danle*.

dhvār. See *dvāra*.

¹Zoetmulder, I:429b; McFarland, 437a, Sethaputra, I:592a.

²*Dhūli* occurs exclusively as a constituent of the highest titles, in which it usually functions as the headword of an NP with a dependent meaning ‘feet’. Some readers may wish to be reminded that the feet are ritually as well as physically the lowest part of the body and that the sanctity of a divine being was so absolute that it could not be touched and in some contexts could neither be looked upon except at its feet nor referred to except as its feet. The focus on foreign matter adhering to the feet only strengthened the idea: *dhūli vrah pāda* ‘dust of (under) the divine feet’ and *dhūli jēn* ‘dust of (under) the feet’. Each expression occurs separately, but in full titles the two are found together, *dhūli vrah pāda dhūli jēn*, as if the second served to gloss the first. Note Thai ฝุ่นบนฝ่าเท้า /bàatt^háboŋ/ and ฝุ่นบนฝ่าเท้า /bàatt^hárát/, both ‘dust of the feet’, from *pāda* ‘foot’ with Pāli *raja* and *paṇsu*, both meaning ‘dust’. These point to an Indian model (**pādadhūli*) on which the two Khmer terms are calques.

³Cf. *C* V:271 and note 4.

⁴Haas, 230b; McFarland, 407a; Sethaputra, I:554a.

n

na. See *nā*.

nakk. See *'nak*.

°**nakṣatra** /na'ksat ~ nak'sat/. †[Pre-A. °*nakṣatra*; mod. នក្សត្រ *naksatr* /neək'sat/ “*n.* constellation”; Skt *nakṣatra* ‘star, the stars; a lunar mansion, i.e. a constellation or asterism through which the moon passes’]. 1. *n.* Lunar mansion, of which there are twenty-seven or twenty-eight.¹ 2. *n.* A year of the duodenary cycle. Cf. *ṛkṣa*. See *thoṅnakṣatra*, *revatinakṣatra*, *'aśvininakṣatra*.

nagara /nə'gə:r/. †[Mod. នរី *nagar* /nə'kə:r/ “*n.* kingdom, empire, country, state, nation; domain; realm; city, city-state”; Skt *nagara* ‘town, city’]. *n.* Place of the sovereign’s residence: royal city, capital.

K.444A:10, B:12 (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:6, 23** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.263D:20, 34** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.175S:5** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.989B:9** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.342E:48** (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); **K.380E:2** (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.235C:56, 61, 65, 65 bis, 66, 67, 70, 78, 80, 81, D:12, 12 bis, 31, 36, 70** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.523C:22** (A.D. 1118, C III:136); **K.413B:14** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.556:18** (A.D. 878-977, C II:19); **K.229:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); **K.299:20** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156); **K.293E:4** (A.D. 1178-1277?, C III:193); **K.177:4** (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

namaśśivādibhyo gurubhyaḥ /namah sɨwadrɨw^hjo gurub^hjah/. [Skt *namaśśivādibhyo gurubhyaḥ*, < *namas*, + *śivādibhyas* (dat. pl. of *śivādi* ‘divinities beginning with Śiva: Śiva and others’)², + *gurubhyas*, dat. pl. of *guru* ‘great, venerable’]. *interj.* Glory to the great [divinities] beginning with Śiva!³

K.206:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

namaśśivāya ~ nama śivāya /namah sɨ'wa:y/. [Pre-A. *namaśśivāya*; Skt *namaśśivāya*, < *namas*, + *śivāya*, dat. sg. of *śiva*]. *interj.* Glory to Śiva! praise be to Śiva!

nama śivāya: **K.85:1** (A.D. 981, C VII:28);

namaś = śivāya: **K.19:18** (A.D. 964, C VI:143); **K.705:11** (A.D. 1013, C V:198); **K.466:1** (A.D. 1015, C III:219); **K.391W:1** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.254B:1** (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

namaśśrī bhadreśvarāya /namah sɨ bhadreswə'ra:y/. †[Skt *namaś śrī bhadreśvarāya*, < *namas*, + *śrī bhadreśvarāya*, dat. sg. of *śrī bhadreśvara*]. *interj.* Glory to Śrī Bhadreśvara! praise be to Śrī Bhadreśvara!

K.809:1 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

namas° /na'mah/. [Skt *namas* ‘bow, obeisance, reverential salutation’]. *n.* Honor, glory, praise, homage.

¹Most published transcriptions divide *nakṣatra* from its designation, which violates both Sanskrit and Khmer word-order. For references see the specific *nakṣatra*.

²See °*ādi*.

³C III:13: “Hommage à Çiva et aux autres maîtres.”

namaskāra /namə'ska:r/. †[Mod. **समस्कार** *namaskār* /neəmə'ska:r/ “*n.* salutation, adoration, homage, respect; *v.* to pray; to worship; to bow, pay homage to ...”]; Skt *namaskāra* ‘adoration, homage’, < *namas*, + *kāra*]. 1. *n.* The making of a reverential salutation: obeisance; honor, reverence, veneration, worship. 2. *v.tr.* To make obeisance (to), venerate, worship.

K.504:4 (A.D. 1183, RS II:№ XXV:29); K.413B:41, 46 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91).

... *mahājana phoñ ta mān sarddhā ’anumodanā pūjā namaskāra nu neḥ* ... (K.504:4), ‘... [so that] all people who have faith might rejoice together, worship, [and] do reverence by this means ...’.

namaskṛta /namah'krit/. †[Skt **namaskṛta*, ppl. of *namas*√*kr* ‘to do homage’]. 1. *v.ps.* To be paid homage, honored, venerated, adored. 2. *n.* (= *namaskṛti*) Homage, veneration, adoration.

K.144:13 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

naya ~ **nay**¹ /nɔy/. †[Mod. **ज्ञान** *nāy* /nɔy/ “*n.* meaning; description, explanation, cause; guidance, conduct; allusion. hint”]; Skt *naya* ‘leading (*of an army*), leadership; conduct, *esp.* good conduct, behaviour; good management, (*civil, military*) government; reason, wisdom, prudence; principle, policy, doctrine; method, system’]. *n.* Management, administration, governance. Cf. *nāya*.

K.444B:22 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:32, B:15 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.194A/383A:43 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

pre duk prasāstasīlāstambha ta gi sruk naya neḥ varṇṇa ta vyar ... (K.444B:22-3; K.868A:31-2; K.175S:10-1), ‘[His Majesty] bade set up an inscription on a stone stele in [various?] *sruk* under the administration of these two corporations ...’.

dau nā karmmāntara nu sruk sre bhūmyākara nu vrah puṇya naya noḥ phoñ vvaṃ ’āc ti mān vakra tarāp candrāditya man ley ○ (K.868B:14-5; K.175S:14-5), ‘With respect to the Karmāntara Order and the *sruk*, ricefields [and] land as well as the said pious works under its governance, let there be no question for as long as the moon and sun shall go on shining’.

nay². See *nai*.

nara /nɔ:r/. †[Mod. **सि** *nara* /nɔ:r/ “*n.* person, man, human being (*formal*)”]; Skt *nara* ‘man, male; person’]. 1. *n.* Man, male person. 2. *n.* Human being.

K.194A:16 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

... *prasāda hemadolā pi jīḥ sitātapatra nara ti pre ’nak chattradhāra gi ta seṇ* (K.194A:16), ‘... conferred [on him] a golden palanquin to ride, a white parasol, men to be sent [on errands], parasol bearers, [and] those to carry [the palanquin]’.

naraka ~ **narak** ~ **narakk** /nɔ:rɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *naraka*; mod. **सि** *narak* /nɔ'rɔək/ “*n.* hell”]; Skt *naraka* ‘hell, place of torment’]. 1. *n.* Hell. 2. *n.* One of the hells, of which there are thirty-two or thirty-three. Cf. pre-A. *ekaviṃśaniraya*. See *traitriṃśanaraka*, *dvātriṃśanaraka*, *raurava*, *’avīci*.

narakk: K.204:21 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42);

narak: K.449B:28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27);

naraka: K.190:32 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.878:15 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.682C:12 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.153:26, 29 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.598B:61 (A.D. 1008, NIC II/III:230); K.342W:19 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.705:10 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.70:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.518D:5 (A.D. 878-977, C II:75); K.583A:23 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84); K.299:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

narāyana ~ **narāya** ~ **narāy**. See *nārāyaṇa*.

narttakeśvara. See **nātakeśvara*.

nala /nɔ:l/ (?). †[Skt *nala* ‘the reed *Amphidonax Karka*’ and name of various men]. *n.* (Presumably) constituent of personal name or title.

K.754B:5 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

nava /nɔ:p/. [Skt stem *navan* ‘nine’]. *num.* Nine.

K.158D:9 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

navagraha /nɔwə'grɔ:h/. †[Skt *navagraha* ‘the 9 planets’, < *nava*, + *graha* ‘planet’]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya*, presumably a cult object featuring the nine planets.

K.669C:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

navapatra /nɔwə'bat/. †[Skt **navapatra*, < *nava*, + *patra* ‘wing, feather; leaf, petal’]. *n.* A **novenifolium*, a vessel of gold figured with nine leaves.

K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.1198B:31, 37 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

navamī /nɔwə'mi:/. [Pre-A. *navamī* ~ *navami*; Skt *navamī* (sc. *tithi*) ‘the ninth (day)’, fem. of *navama* ‘ninth’]. *n.* The ninth day of a lunar month. See *mahānavamī*.

K.165N:1 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.231:1 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.257N:10 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.292:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.212A:22 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.383D:12 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.754:1 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.650A:1 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170).

navame /nɔwə'mɛ:/. †[Skt *navama*]. *num.* Ninth.¹

K.472: K2 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186), hapax.

navaratna /nɔwə'rat/. †[Skt **navaratna*, < *nava*, + *ratna*]. *v.st.* To have or consist of nine jewels.

K.194/383A:32 (A.D. 1119/1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

'aṅguliyaka navaratna (K.194/383A:31-2), ‘nine-jeweled finger-rings’.

navaśukti /nɔwəsok'di:/. †[Skt **navaśukti*, < *nava*, + *śukti* ‘pearl-oyster, oyster shell’]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya*, prob. a vessel (**novenibacatum*) set with nine mother-of-pearl inlays.

K.415:3 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

***nas** ~ ***nās** ~ ***naḥ** /nah/. [Mod. ណាស់ *nās* /nah/ “adv. very, greatly; very much”, with variants **nās* /na:h/ ~ **naḥ* /nah/]. *v.tr.* To surpass, outdo, exceed. See *jnaḥ*, *thnas*, *ranaḥ*.

¹The text cited also has *caturthe* ‘fourth’ and *'aṣṭame* ‘eighth’ and *daśame* ‘tenth’, side by side with *ekādaśa* ‘eleventh’ and *dvādaśī* ‘twelfth’.

naṃ /nəm/. [Pre-A. *naṃ*; mod. **𑀩** *naṃ* /num/ “n. generic term for sweet pastries; cake, cooky [*sic*], pastry, sweet, confection”]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) n. Mound, dome. 2. n. Small cake. See *vnaṃ*.

K.99N:26 (A.D. 932, C VI:107), hapax.

vraḥ saṃvey sap thñāy raṅko ta jā yajñā ○ *thloṅ* 4 ○ *naṃ thun* ○ ... (K.99N:26-7), ‘Holy victuals for one day: four *thlvaṅ* of milled rice for offerings; flour cakes; ...’.

***naḥ**. See **nas*.

nā ~ **nā** /na:/. [Pre-A. *nā*; mod. **𑀮𑀭** *nā* /na:/¹ and **𑀮𑀭** *nā* /ni:ə/²; cf. Old Mon *na* ~ *na'* /na?/,³ Thai **ณ** /ná?/⁴]. 1. n. (*Point in space*) place, position, site, location; destination. 2. n. (*Point in time*) time, moment, occasion. 3. (*Point of origin*) source, repository; person responsible. 4. (*Proper, assigned, or usual place*) (place) where; post, home, office, assignment. 5. n. (*Focus of attention*) matter, subject, topic. 6. *prep.* At, to, in, on; before, in the presence of, at the court of (*a sovereign*); in (for) which; in the rôle or capacity of, as; of or belonging to, attached or assigned to (*a given grade or rank*); on (the subject of), concerning, relating to; on the occasion of, at (*a stated event*), during. 7. *conj.* At the time or moment that, when.

nā: K.245:7, 7 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90);

nā: passim.

... *kamrateṅ phdai karom niraṇṇaya ta paraloka vraḥ yāma yāna nā₁ ta naraka ta daṃnep = ra* ‘*avici lvaḥ saṅsāra* (K.598B:60-1), ‘... [and] the High Lord of Earth shall condemn [him] to the other world of the holy Yāma, who will lead [him] to a place in one of the hells, the Avici for example, [where he shall remain] until the end of [his] cycle of rebirths’.

nā₁ kamrateṅ jagat ta rāja daiya nau ruva nagara nā₄ kamrateṅ phdai karom stac ti nāṃ dau ta gi ukka (K.235C:80-1), ‘The location of the Sovereign High Lord of the World shifted according to the royal city in which the High Lord of Earth was pleased to reside, [and] was taken thither as well’.

man vraḥ kaṃsteṅ ’aṅ kanlaḥ vnaṃ gi nā₃ dau pramāda ’nak ralā slut pi ... (K.1198A:14), ‘Now, My Holy *Kaṃsteṅ* of Kantāl Vnaṃ was one who tended to be so indifferent to the residents of Rlā Slut that ...’.

... *ti pre rok nā₄ mān khūuṃ vraḥ noḥ ta hyat* ... (K.235D:60), ‘... [He] was bidden seek the whereabouts of the said sanctuary’s slaves who had been driven out ...’.

vraḥ pre vraḥ kaṃsteṅ ’aṅ sthāpanā śivaliṅga viṅ = ta gi prāsāda noḥ nā₄ tel vraḥ vuddha ○ (K.1198A:24), ‘The royal one bade My Holy *Kaṃsteṅ* re-install a *śivaliṅga* in the said tower-temple where there had been a holy Buddha’.

¹Headley, 421a: “n. (*in questions*) where? (*in/at*) what place? (*in negative statements or indefinite clauses*) anywhere; (*in emphatic clauses*) wherever, anywhere; ...” and **𑀮𑀭** *nā* /ni:ə/ “*prep.* at, in, on, under (*of time or place*); concerning, with regard to (*formal*) ...”.

²Headley, 577b: “*prep.* at, in, on, under (*of time or place*); concerning, with regard to (*formal*).” See C III:167, note 7.

³Shorto, 209: ‘by, through, in order to; by means of, with, through the agency of, with the accompaniment of, in respect of’.

⁴Haas, 161a: ‘at, in, of (place or time)’; McFarland, 317b: ‘at; by; near; in; on; upon; within’; Sethaputra, I:409a: ‘in; at; on’.

- ... *khñuṃ vraḥ ta dau nā₄ varga nu jaṃrās phoññ 'āy teṃ* ... (K.340:4-5), '... sanctuary slaves going to assignments with *varga* under original court decisions ... '.
- daha mān vraḥ rājākāryya nā kamrateñ kaṃtvan 'añ pandval pi pre yeñ dau nā₁ ta chñāy* ... (K.292A:15-6), 'If there are [matters of] royal service for which My High Lord and Master desires us to go to distant destinations ... '.
- nau 'aṃpāll 'nak ta mān vyavahāra nā dharmmādhikaraṇa* ... (K.71:12-3), 'All persons having cases before the Court of Justice ... '.
- ... *vraḥ jaṃnvan ta vraḥ vleñ vraḥ vanlā nā thmo yol* (K.974/II), '... royal offering to the Sacred Fire in the holy pavilion at Thmo Yol'.
- iśāna tarāp gol thmo nā teṃ tañko nu ceñ* ... (K.206:9), 'On the northeast [they] follow the stone markers by the *tañko* and *ceñ* trees ... '.
- ... *lvah 'aivey chdññ saṃroy sre nā 'āsrama 'āy canlat = tai sot* ... (K.190:12-5), '... [they] extend across the river Saṃroy to the ricefield(s) on the grounds of the other *āsrama* at Canlat = tai ... '.
- ... *duñ us phtal nā vraḥ dakṣiṇa cau devavyāpāra vraḥ śakti kamrateñ 'añ śrī tribhuvanamaheśvara* ... (K.569:10-1), '... to purchase firewood [and] deliver [it] as holy *dakṣiṇā* to the chief of the servants of the holy consort of My High Lord Śrī Tribhuvanamaheśvara ... '.
- ... *chmvañ nā vraḥ glāñ ruñ* ... (K.569:10), '... a merchant attached to the main royal treasury ... '.
- □ □ □ *caṃnāṃ phoñ ta 'nau nā₄ pandval vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ jaroy cār* (K.212A:30, C:1), '... □ □ □ □ foundations located at places designated by My Holy High Lord of Jaroy Cār.'
- .. *vvaṃ 'āc ti mān nā₃ svatantra ta dai ti leñ khloñ khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arcana nu khloñ karmāntara pradvan dau* (K.444B:23-5; K.868A:14-5), '... shall henceforth have no source of authority other than the head of ascetics of the holy Chamber of Worship and the head of the Karmāntara order'.¹
- nā dravya man jvan kaṃluñ vraḥ guhā* ... (K.231B:41), 'As to the costly goods which [they] offer up inside the holy grotto, ...'
- mahāthera . . . duk braḥ gāthā sarser braḥ yasakirtti phoñ nā stac thve braḥ phnvas* (K.413/IV:11-5), 'The Mahāthera composed sacred verses celebrating the royal glory and renown on (the subject or occasion of) His Majesty's being pleased to be ordained'.²
- ... *pi kamrateñ 'añ vraḥ guru thve mahāddhvaravidhi nā vāgīsvariyāga* ... (K.444W:6-7; K.868A:3-4), '... in order for My High Lord the royal preceptor to perform a major sacrificial rite at an oblation to Vāgīsvarī ... '.
- ... *oy ... dakṣiṇā mratāñ khloñ rudra nā chloñ prāsāda vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī yaśodharavṛṣaddhvaja* ... (K.878:1-3), '... gave an honorarium to the chief lord Rudra on the occasion of [his] inaugurating the temple of My Holy High Lord Śrī Yaśodharavṛṣadhvaja ... '.

¹The NP *'nak nā 'āyatta* is found once in the Angkorian corpus (K.254D:45, A.D. 1129) while *nā 'āyatta* (with variants) is found eight times: K.369:12 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.165W:16 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.356N:13 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.819A:68 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.342N:13 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.33:33 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.235D:28 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.208:68 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287). Its sense appears to be 'one who administers or has jurisdiction over'.

²Compare the interpretations given in RS I:102, JSS, 61.1:144, and BEFEO, LXV (1978):355.

ta 'nau ta gi bhūmi noḥ nā₆ oy gi dravya ta roḥh neḥh dep saṅ gol ta gi (K.207:35-6),
 ‘Those who were present on the said land on the occasion of giving the foresaid
 costly things [and] then setting up the boundary-markers on it were: ...’.
 ... *cau ta jmoḥ me sok nā₆ saṃvaḥ ta 'aṅ hyet 'aṅ leṅ jā 'ādhipati graha ...* (K.245:7-8), ‘...
 [his] granddaughter named the *me* Sok, upon greeting me respectfully, urged me to
 become a householder ...’.
nā₇ bhārata rāhu saṃvuddhi droha ta vraḥ pāda śrī yaśovarmmadeva pi thleṅ cap vraḥ
mandira ... (K.227:7-9), ‘When the barbarian “Rāhu” knowingly wronged His Majesty
 Śrī Yaśovarmadeva by rising up [and] seizing the royal palace, ...’.
 ... *mrateṅ sānbarṇa bhābapura nā₇ dau 'muṃ cas sruk citraliṅga jvan bhūmi samaṅ ta vraḥ*
kaṃmrateṅ 'aṅ śivaliṅga (K.253S/2°:1), ‘... the lord Saṃvarṇana of Bhavapura, when
 [he] went to the old place of assembly in the *sruk* of Citraliṅga, offered up a piece of
 land in Samaṅ to My Holy High Lord of the Śivaliṅga’.

nāga° /na:k/. [Pre-A. *nāga*; mod. **नाग** *nāg* /ni:ək/;¹ Skt *nāga* ‘snake, serpent, esp. Coluber Naga; one of a race of beings inhabiting the underground regions and waters’]. *n.* A Nāga, a serpent-like creature associated with watery regions, endowed with supernatural powers and often irresistible beauty, arch-enemies of the Garuḍa.

nāgapātra /nagə'bat/. [Skt **nāgapātra*, < *nāga*, + *pātra* ‘drinking-vessel, goblet; bowl; any vessel or receptacle’]. *n.* (Conjecturally) a vessel decorated with a Nāga motif.

K.342:14 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

lo nāgapatra mvāy o lo jaroy siṅha vyar (K.342:14), ‘one *nāgapātra* vessel; two vessels with lion bosses’.

nāgapura /nagəbur/. [Skt **nāgapura*, < *nāga*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym: Nāgapura, a *sruk* presumably in Amoghapura.

K.222:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

nāgasundara /nagəsun'dɔ:r/. [Skt **nāgasundara*, < *nāga*, + *sundara* ‘a palace of a partic. form’, also ‘name of a serpent-demon’]. 1. *n.* The *nāga* Sundara. 2. *n.* Toponym (‘Nāga’s palace’), a settlement in Amoghapura founded by Jayendrapaṇḍita.

K.235D:21-2, 53 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

***nātakeśvara** ~ **narttakeśvara** /natəke'swɔ:r/. †[Skt **nātakeśvara* ‘lord of the dance’ and **nartakeśvara* ‘lord of dancers’, < *nātaka* ‘dancing’ and *nartaka* ‘dancer’, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

narttakeśvara: K.1198B:2, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

°**nātha** /nat/. [Skt *nātha* refuge, help; protector, patron; possessor, owner, lord’]. *n.* Lord. See *trailokyanātha*, *dinānātha*.

¹See Headley, 577b.

nānāprakāra /nanaprə'ka:r/. †[Skt *nānāprakāra* ‘various, manifold’, < *nānā* ‘many’, + *prakāra*]. *v.st.* To be of many kinds; to be various.

K.933B:17 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.139B:16** (A.D. 1054, C III:175); **K.245:34** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); **K.277S:15** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **K.350N:3, 4** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187)

... *mān yātana ta nānāprakāra* ... (K.933B:16-7), ‘... [they] shall know torments of many kinds ...’.

ri 'nak ta cicāy prasasta neḥ dār rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra sapta kaṃnet ○ (K.139B:15-7), ‘Persons who flout this edict shall suffer royal punishments of many kinds for seven generations’.

... *svey yātana ta nānāprakāra ta kalpakoti yugasahasra* (K.350N:4-5), ‘... shall undergo torments of many different kinds for ten thousand *kalpa* [and] a thousand *yuga*’.

nāma /na:m/. [Mod. នាម *nām* /ni:əm/ “*n.* name (*formal*); noun; *adj.* to be called; *v.* to name”; Skt stem *nāman* ‘name, appellation; personal name (as opposed to *gotra*)’]. *n.* Name, appellation, designation, style. Cf. *jmaḥ*.

K.241S:2 (A.D. 966, C III:77); **K.933:13** (A.D. 1013, C IV:47); **K.353N:17** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.782:3** (A.D. 1071, C I:221); **K.194:15** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.966/II²:2, 3** (A.D. 1167, *RS* III, № 35:12); **K.754:5** (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14); **K.413A:12, C:47** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.144:1** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101).

oy nāma (K.195:15; K.754:5; K.413A:12, C:47), ‘to give a name to, to name or designate’.

dār nāma (K.353N:17; K.782:3), ‘to receive a name, to be named or designated’.

leññ varṇāśrama noḥ gi ta nāma kalpanā ta roḥh neh dau liṅgapura ○ (K.933:13-4), ‘Let the said *varṇāśrama* be in the name (form) of the aforesaid endowment to Liṅgapura’.¹

nāmakara /namə'kə:r/. †[Skt *nāmakaraṇa* ‘name-giving, naming’, < *nāma*, + *karaṇa* ‘doing, making, &c.’]. 1. *n.* The act of conferring a name or title. 2. *n.* Name, appellation, title, designation.

K.177:24 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37), hapax.

... *dep mahārāja oy nāmakara mahāpurusa* ... (K.177:24), ‘... the *mahārāja* then conferred a title on the great man ...’.

nāya ~ **nāy** /na:y/. †[Mod. នាយ *nāy* /nie:y/ “*n.* chief, head, leader, commander ...”; Skt *nāya* ‘leader, guide; guidance, direction; policy, means, expedient’]. *n.* Leader, leading man. Cf. *naya*.

nāy: **K.262S:43** (A.D. 983, C IV:108);

nāya: **K.393S:32** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

nārayana ~ **nārayaṇi**. See *nārāyaṇa*, *nārāyaṇi*.

nārāya. See *nārāyaṇa*.

nārāyaṇa ~ **nārāyana** ~ **nārāya** ~ **nārayana** ~ **narāyana** ~ **narāyan** ~ **narāya** ~ **narāy** /na'ra:y/. [Mod. នារាយណ៍ ~ នរាយណ៍ *nārāya(ṇa)* ~ *narāya(na)* /niə'rie:y/ “*n.* *Nārāyana* (*epithet of Vishnu*)”; Skt *nārāyaṇa* ~ *narāyaṇa* ‘patronymic of the son of Nara (‘man, the original man’), identified with Viṣṇu and Kṛṣṇa’]. 1. *n.* *Nārāyaṇa*, epithet of Viṣṇu and Kṛṣṇa. 2. *n.* Personal name. ▶

¹Cf. C IV:50 and note 1.

narāy: K.157C:9 (A.D. 953, C VI:123); K.216S:40 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.230C:11 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.212A:5 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.449B:30, 32 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.956:27, 49 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.218:53 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45);
narāya: K.258A:34 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.353S:4 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.218:14, 33, 38 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45);
narāyan: K.598B:26 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);
narāyana: K.153:16 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.220S:4 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.221N:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.222:6, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);
nārayana: K.343N/III:5 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.256C:16 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);
nārāya: K.814B:27 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.237N:15, 16 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.721B:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295);
nārāyana: K.713B:6 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.878:3 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.260S:2 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.669C:48 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.257S:11 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.262S:41 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.351:8 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.817:5 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.598C:1 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.989B:40, 47 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:27 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843C:16, D:21 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.258A:45, 67, B:31, 40 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:21 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.245:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.91B:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);
nārāyana: K.598B:4, 24, 51 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.782:18 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.136:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.907:W5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:360).

nārāyaṇī ~ **nārāyaṇī** /narājə'ni:/. †[Skt *nārāyaṇī*, fem. of *nārāyaṇa*]. *n.* Epithet of Lakṣmī (Śrī), wife of Nārāyaṇa (Viṣṇu).

nārāyaṇī: K.629:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:115, APK I:361);

nārāyaṇī: K.226F:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:118, APK I:364, C III:70).

vraḥ bhagavatī nārāyaṇī (K.629:4), 'the holy Blessed Nārāyaṇī'.

nārāyana. See *nārāyaṇa*.

nārikela /narī'ke:l/. †[Skt *narikela* ~ *nārikera* ~ *nālikera* 'the coconut tree; the coconut']. 1. *n.* *Cocos nucifera* L. (Palmæ), the coconut palm.¹ 2. *n.* Coconut. Cf. *tvaṇi*.

K.659:16 (A.D. 968, C V:143), hapax.

***nās.** See **nas*.

nām /nam/. [Pre-A. *nām*; mod. **𑀭 nām** /noəm/ "v. to bring, lead, take to, guide, take along; to cause, bring about / produce (a result)"]. 1. *v.tr.* To lead, take, guide, conduct; to bring up (*troops*), deploy, advance. 2. *v.tr.* To carry, convey, transport. Cf. *paṃnām*, **phnām*.

passim: 58 occurrences of which the earliest is K.957A:19 (A.D. 941).

senāpati cāmpa daṃnep = ra krvay bhāyāṇi mahātāla nām cāmpa ... (K.227:16-7), 'The Cham generals, the *krvay bhāyāṇi* Mahātāla foremost among them, brought up the Cham forces ...'.

ni ~ **niy** /ni:/. [Pre-A. *ni* ~ *niy* ~ *nī* ~ *nni*; mod. **𑀭 nī** /ni:/ "prenp. concerning, with reference to (*arch.*)"]. 1. *v.intr.* To hold sway, exercise power, be in authority (office, service); to serve, function. 2. *v.tr.* To sway, move, actuate; to touch, reach, meet, join, encounter; to collide (clash) with, stand against, defy.

¹Martin, 173.

3. *v.tr.* To touch, affect, concern; to be directed toward, be intended or destined for, addressed or assigned to. 4. *prep.* Touching upon, concerning, regarding, as to; toward, with a view to, in order to. 5. *adv.* Forward, on, further, more; in addition, besides.

niy: K.814B:68 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* I:106); K.618:36 (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224);

ni: *passim*.

*kurui ni*₁ 'to rule [and] hold sway'. K.235C:61, 65, 69, D:31, 36 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

*paṃṃvās ni*₁ 'clerics in service, on (active) duty'. K.659:12-4 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.843C:15-7;, 17-8, 23-4 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

... *man kaṃsteñ khloñ vanik ni vanik oy tai thñe ta kaṃsteñ jvan ta vraḥ* (K.221N:13), '... since the *kaṃsteñ* was chief of trade, [he] persuaded the trader to give *tai Thñe* to him to offer up to the divinity'.

*khloñ ni*₁ 'incumbent head'. K.85:4-5 (A.D. 981, C VII:28); K.216N/1°:8-10 (A.D. 1005, C III:37); K.933B:10-1, A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.195/III:11-2, 18-24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

*sanme ni*₂ (*nu*) 'to act in concert [and] join: to join together, act jointly (*to do*)'.

*khmāñ ni*₂ 'to stand or rise up against'. K.292:6-8 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.466:12 (A.D. 1015, C III:210); K.380E:8-9 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.237:6-7 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.420:31-4 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

*phtyañ ni*₄ *pre* '(of a sovereign) to inform with a view to ordering', i.e. 'to instruct, direct' (cf. *pandval pi pre*). K.128:8 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.227:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:308); K.569:13 (A.D. 1306, *NIC* II:174, II/III:166); K.754B:29 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:285); K.470:14, 16 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

... *man loñ ñaṃ thmur nu loñ jeñ khter 'nak vyādhapura 'lā ni₄ dau sruk viñ ...* (K.221N:11-2), '... when the *loñ* of Ñaṃ Thmur and the *loñ* of Jeñ Khter, men from Vyādhapura, took leave to go home ... '.

*vnek ni*₅ '(as) the eyes are directed, face forward', with spatial and temporal applications: 'before one's eyes, in one's (very) presence; ahead, hereafter, in the future, to come', K.950:17 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.579E (*bas*):3 (A.D. 968, *M*, № 105:277); K.444B:15 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:25 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175S:7 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.814, *piédroit* V:35 (A.D. 1004? *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106); K.292:5 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.380E:27 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:29 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.380E:27-8 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.470:10-4, A.D. 1327); K.70B:12 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.195/III:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.245:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

***nik** /nik/ ~ ***lik** /lik/. [Mod. 𑄓𑄢 *nik* /nuik/ "v. to think of / about, imagine, visualize, conceive of, dream of, think up, get an idea; to consider, ponder; to reflect upon, meditate; to recall, remember; to miss (*s.o. or some place*) ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To think of, conceive of; to consider, think about. 2. *v.tr.* To recall, remember. See *paṃnikk*, **phnik*, *raṃlik*.

nikara /ni'ka:r/. †[Mod. 𑄓𑄢𑄢 *nikar* /ni'ka:r/ "n. group, crowd, troop; organization; herd, flock; association"; Skt *nikara* 'heap, pile; flock, multitude']. *n.* Group, aggregation. Cf. *nicaya*. See *satvanikara*.

K.152:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.144:3 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101).

nicaya /nɪ'cɪy/. †[Skt *nicaya* ~ *nicāya* 'heap; mass, quantity, collection; multitude, assemblage; store, provisions']. *n.* Group, lot, party; crowd, multitude. Cf. *nikara*. See *kriminicaya*.

K.518D:1 (A.D. 878-977, C II:75), hapax.

ri 'nak ta sok nicāya 'nak neḥ phoṇ leṇ kaṃmraten jaḡat ... (K.518D:1-4), 'Those who induce this group of people to forsake the High Lord of the World, ...'.

nitya /nɪt/. †[Mod. **និព្វ** *nitya* /nɪt/ and Pālicized **និច្ច** *nicc* /nuɪc/ "adj. to be eternal, permanent, invariable, perpetual, immutable; unceasing, continuous ...; adv. often, always, continuously"; Skt *nitya* 'continual, perpetual, eternal; ordinary, usual; invariable, fixed; necessary, obligatory']. 1. *v.st.* To be eternal, perpetual, constant. 2. *adv.* Always, forever (*after*), unceasingly.

K.221N:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.393N:2, 16 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:3); K.413A:54 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.352N:39 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.484:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

... *svey sukha nitya* ○ (K.352N:39), '... [and] shall enjoy felicity forever'.

hai ta nitya (K.484:3), 'O [thou] who art eternal!'

nindā /nɪn'da:/. †[Mod. **និទ្ទា** *nindā* /nɪn'ti:ə/ "v. to mock; to blame; slander, criticize...; adj. to be sarcastic; n. mockery; blame; criticism; slander"; Pāli *nindā* 'blame, reproach, fault-finding; fault, disgrace',¹ Skt *nindā* 'blame, censure']. 1. *n.* Criticism, censure, reproach. 2. *v.tr.* To criticize, censure, reproach.

K.299:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

nibandha. See *nivandha*.

nimaha /nɪ'mə:h/ (?). Unidentified.

K.19:19 (A.D. 964, C VI:143), hapax.

nimaha 'amvīy kīuṃ man 'nak oy dakṣiṇā ... (K.19:19), 'Nimaha from slaves whom people give as honorariums ...'.

niy. See *ni*.

niyama ~ **ṇiyama** /nɪ'jɔ:m/. †[Mod. **និយម** *niyam* /nɪ'jum/ "... *n.* principle, thesis; theory; law; certainty; nature; *v.* to establish, determine, fix; to conform (*to s.t.*)"; Skt *niyama* 'limitation, restriction; condition, reservation; any fixed rule or law, precept; necessity, obligation; contract, promise, vow, agreement, stipulation']. 1. *n.* Condition, rule, regulation, injunction; ruling, precept, principle, law. 2. *n.* Regulation, management. 3. *v.intr.* To rule, order, command.²

ṇiyama: K.682C:4, 8 (A.D. 1001, C I:50);

niyama: K.175S:13, 14 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.682C:14 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.410:3, 10 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.204:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42); K.208:52 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.913:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270).

nau ge ta vvaṃ the roḥ vraḥ niyama neḥ 'nak noḥ dau ta dvātriṃṣanarakk ...

(K.175S:13), 'Those who fail to obey this royal injunction, those persons shall go to the thirty-two hells ...'.³

¹RD&S, 359b.

²See NIC II/III:229, note 1.

³Not rendered at C VI:180, but cf. K.444B:28, K.868B:1-4.

... *pandval vraḥ niyama ru samācāra ta tap ra* ... (K.410:3-5), '... handed down a royal injunction as a fit rule of conduct ...'.¹

... *niyama sre 'aṅpall neḥ man ti kamrateñ jvan ta vraḥ* (K.164:14-5), '... the management of all these ricefields offered up to the divinity by the High Lord'.

... *ekānta thve pūjā vraḥ kamrateñ toy vraḥ niyama* (K.682C:7-8), '... carry out worship of the Holy High Lord following the holy rules in every respect'.

nirāja /ni'rɔ:c/. †[Skt *nirāja* 'water-lily, lotus', < *nīra* 'water', + *ja* 'born or descended from']. *n.* Water-lily, lotus.

K.291:31 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

nirṇaya ~ **nirṇaya** ~ **nirṇaya** ~ **nirṇaya** ~ **nirṇaya** ~ **nirṇaiya** /nir'nɔy/. †[Mod. **និរ័យ** *niranāy* /nir'nɔy/ "n. verdict, decision, resolution"; Skt *nirṇaya* 'settlement, determination, decision; (law) decision, sentence, verdict'].
1. *n.* Judgment, decision; sentence, verdict; conviction, condemnation. 2. *v.tr.* To decide (*case at law*), pass or pronounce judgment on; to sentence (*litigant*), convict, condemn. 3. *v.ps.* To be sentenced (condemned) to receive (*punishment*).

nirṇaiya: K.720c:11 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

nirṇaya: K.444B:30 (A.D. 974, C II:62);

nirṇaya: K.380E:63 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.195/III:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

nirṇaya: K.868B:3 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170);

nirṇaya: K.181B:12, 15 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.85:5 (A.D. 981, C VII:28); K.410:15 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.233B:12 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50);

nirṇaya: K.957A:21 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.181B:9, 12, 15 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.444B:60 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.257N:6 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.693D:14 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.598B:60 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.933:16 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47); K.410:15 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.843B:19 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.380E:63 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.233B:12 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.195/III:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

vraḥ 'ālaksana ta kaṃsteñ kaviśvaravarman ... pre nirṇaiya vāp sa ... (K.720c:8-11), 'A royal memorandum to the *kaṃsteñ* Kaviśvaravarman ... ordered [them] to condemn the *vāp* Sa ...'.

... *trā nirṇaya praḥ snām siddhi gi sre jnañ* ... (K.165S:16-7), '... issued a decision to relinquish the marker of ownership of the ricefield at Jnañ ...'.

ta ti sabhā nirṇaya mratāñ kurui mās liñ 10 vāp śrī ta ph'van mratāñ kurui ta ti pre crvatt sru ta gi ta trā nirṇaya prṣṭhatādana 100 2 vāp 'amṛt dai ta kathā man bhūmi dai ti 'añjav ti nirṇaya prṣṭhatādana 100 2 ... (K.181B:8-16), 'Those whom the court convicted were: the lord *kurui*, [to pay a fine of] ten *liñ* of gold; the *vāp* Śrī, the lord *kurui*'s younger brother, who was told to harvest the paddy on it, for whom [the court] handed down a sentence of 102 lashes across the back; [and] the other *vāp* Amṛta, who stated [that] it was a different piece of land in order to effect a sale, sentenced to 102 lashes on the back ...'.²

... *ti pre cāp pi nām cuiñ ta sabhā stap vyavahāra nirṇaya tou uttamasāha* ○ (K.410:14-6), '... it was ordered [that they] be seized in order to be brought before the court, which shall hear [their] case [and] pronounce judgment with the utmost severity'.³

... *lvoh ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ pās khmau daiy neḥ gi ruv ti kamrateñ 'añ pre nirṇaya dau hoñ* ○ (K.380E:62-4), '... down to this other holy *kaṃsteñ* Pās Khmau, who is likely to be ordered to be condemned by My High Lord'.⁴

¹Cf. RS II, № XIX:12.

²Cf. C VI:142.

³Cf. RS II, № 19:12.

⁴Cf. C VI:270.

nirdvandva /nir'dwan/. †[Skt *nirdvaṃdva* 'free of polar opposites (e.g., *heat and cold, pleasure and pain, joy and sorrow*)', < *nis-* 'out, away, without', + *dvaṃdva* 'pair, couple, esp. a pair of opposites; opposition, strife, antagonism']. 1. *v.st.* To be impassive, impartial, indifferent, unconcerned.¹

K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

nirṇaya. See *nirṇaya*.

nirmūla /nir'mu:l/. †[Skt *nirmūla* 'rootless (as a tree); baseless. unfounded', < pfx *nis-* 'out, forth, away', + *mūla*]. *v.st.* To have no owner, be without a proprietor.

K.598B:6, 34, 38, 39 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.566A:14, B:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

sre nirmūla (K.566A:14), 'a ricefield with no owner'.

... *grāmavṛddha kathā man sre nirmūla vyat* ... (K.566B:1), '... the village elders stated that the ricefield was indeed without an owner ...'.

vraḥ śāsana pre dau sveṇ pi tyaṇ nā mān bhūmi ta nirmūla pre oy snoṇ ○ (K.598B:33-4), 'A royal directive bade [him] go out [and] ascertain where there was a piece of unowned land which [he] could give in payment [for it]'.

nirmmāṇa ~ **nirmmāna** /nir'ma:n/. †[Skt *nirmāṇa* 'measuring; forming, making, creating; creation, building, composition, work']. 1. *n.* Building, construction; creation, execution; work. 2. *v.tr.* To create, build, construct.

nirmmāna: K.413B:17 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, BEFEO, XVII.2:1; RS I, № IV:91; JSS, 61.1:127, LXV:333);

nirmmāṇa: K.598B:31 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230).

vraḥ stāc 'āy vraḥ caturdvāra nā mel vraḥ vnaṇ ta ti pre thve nirmmāṇa ○ (K.598B:30-1), 'His Majesty was pleased to be at the royal [Palace of the] Four Portals, where [he] was viewing the holy mount the building of which had been ordered [by him]'.

... *thve uday prabai sap diṣ rū braḥ viṣṇukarma git nirmmāna* (K.413B:16-7), '... gave [it] an appearance splendid on all sides, as if holy Viśvakarman [himself] had devised [its] creation'.

nirvāṇa. See *nirvvāṇa*.

nirvvahḥ /nir'wah/. †[Skt *nirvāḥa* 'carrying on, accomplishing, performing, completion', < *nir-* + *vah* 'to bring about, accomplish, attain one's end']. 1. *n.* Successful conclusion: accomplishment, fulfillment. 2. *v.st.* To be brought to a successful conclusion; to be brought about, accomplished, fulfilled.

K.523C:20 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

ri ta ṛṣṇā ta mān ta bhakti kaṇ pi mān ta lmes noḥ nirvvaḥḥ (K.523C:18-9), 'Those who thirst for [it], those who possess [it], those who are devoted to [it], let there be none to keep them from fulfillment'.²

¹Cf. C VII:36, note 1.

²Cf. C III:140-1.

nirvvāṇa ~ **nirvāṇa** /nir'wa:n/. [Pre-A. *nirvvāṇa*; mod. និវ័ណ *nirvāṇ* /nir'wa:n/ and Pālicized និព្វាន *nibvān* /nir'pi:ən/ “*n.* Nirvana, the extinction of all suffering”;¹ Skt *nirvāṇa* ‘extinction, cessation’]. *n.* *Nirvāṇa*, final beatitude achieved through emancipation from the cycle of rebirth by extinction of the passions.

nirvāṇa: K.598D:8 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); K.391W:17 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297);

nirvvāṇa: K.258A:17 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

nirvvāṇapada ~ **nirvāṇapada** /nirwanə'bo:t/. †[Skt **nirvāṇapada*, < *nirvāṇa*, + *pada*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Sūryavarman I (reigned A.D. 1001-1050). Cf. *paramanirvvāṇapada*.

nirvāṇapada: K.235D:50, 53 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

nirvvāṇapada: K.235D:40, 43, 44, 46 (*id.*); K.91C:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

nirvvāpa /nir'wa:p/. †[Skt *nirvāpa* ‘offering, oblation (*esp. in honour of a deceased ancestor*); sacrificial rice; gift, alms’, < *nir-√vāp* ‘to offer, present (*esp. sacrificial food, the funeral oblation or libation to deceased relatives*)’]. *n.* The rite of offering food to deceased ancestors and relatives. 2. *v.intr.* To make an offering to departed relatives.²

K.215:16 (A.D. 949, C III:34), hapax.

... 'āyatta ta pādāmūla leṅ nirvvāpa neḥ dharmma yeṅ ... (K.215:16-7), ‘... it devolves upon the *pādāmūla* to sanction services to the dead in this pious work of ours ...’.

nila. See *nīla*.

nilakantha. See *nīlakantha*.

nivandha ~ **nibandha** ~ **nivandhana** /nir'wan ~ nr'ban/. [Pre-A. *nivandha* ~ *nivandana* [*sic*]; mod. និព្វន្ធ *nibandh* /nir'pəən/ “*n.* process of creation, writing, composing; *v.* to write (*a book*); to compose (*music*); to compile”; Skt *nibandha* ~ *nibandhana* ‘the act of binding on, tying, fastening; chain, fetter; bondage; grant of property, assignment of cattle or money’]. 1. *v.ps.* To be tied or bound; to be assigned, granted, conveyed, devoted, dedicated (*to a divinity or purpose*). 2. *n.* Assignment, grant, conveyance; levy, provision, purveyance.

nivandhana: K.56A:31, B:31, D:30, 34, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

nibandha: K.966/II:16, 22, 33 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 246:132);

nivandha: K.659:17 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.153:20 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.989C:12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.852:12 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.523B:28, 29 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.453B:14 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.650A:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:179).

pandval pre jvan bhūmi sre nibandha braḥ pūjā kamrateṅ jagat ○ (K.966/II:15-7), ‘[It] bade [him] offer up riceland dedicated to the holy worship of the High Lord of the World.’

¹Pāli *nibbāna*. See the discussion in RD&S, 362a.

²Cf. C III:36, note 8.

nivāsa ~ **ṇnivāsa** /nɪ'wa:h/. †[Mod. **निवास** *nivās* /nɪ'wi:əh/ “v. to reside, live; n. residence, dormitory, apartment, building”; Skt *nivāsa* ‘(act or fact of) dwelling, residing; dwelling, residence, abode, house, habitation’]. *n.* Dwelling, abode, residence. Cf. *’ālaya*, *’āvāsa*. See *rājanivāsa*, *’arinivāsa*.

ṇnivāsa: K.521S:14 (A.D. 850, C IV:169);

nivāsa: K.814:45 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.67D:4, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

nivedana ~ **nivedaṇa** /nɪ'we:t/. †[Mod. **निवेदन** *niveda(na)* /nɪ'we:t/ “*n.* ... notice, information”; Skt *nivedana* ‘(a) telling, informing, reporting, relating, communicating, announcing, proclaiming; information, report, communication, announcement, proclamation’ and (b) ‘giving, offering, presenting, delivering, entrusting, dedicating’; < *ni-√vid*, ‘to tell, communicate; to give, offer, deliver’]. 1. *v.tr.* To convey (*information to the sovereign*), communicate, report, make known; to declaim (*śloka*), recite, deliver, proclaim. 2. *v.tr.* To convey (*chattels*), transmit, deliver over, surrender; to give, present; to offer, dedicate (*to a divinity*).

nivedaṇa: K.353N:11 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

nivedana: passim, 107 occurrences of which the earliest is K.291N:3 (A.D. 910).¹

’nak ’āgama man nivedana ta vraḥ kamrateṇ ’aṅ ... (K.291N:2-3), ‘Bondsmen whom [he] has conveyed to My Holy High Lord ...’.²

riy man svāmi nivedana man sre dai mvāy jeṇ cval kaṃluṅ gol ... (K.262S:25), ‘The land-owner stated that another field of one *jeṇ* fell within the boundary-markers ...’.³

... nivedana śloka pi svam bhūmi vraḥ karuṇāprasāda ... (K.598B:2-3), ‘... declaimed verses to sue for a tract of land as a royal benefice ...’.

niṣkala /nɪh'kɔ:l/. †[Skt *niṣkala* ‘having no parts, being undivided’, < pfx *nis-* ‘without’, + *kalā* ‘small part’]. 1. *v.st.* To be indivisible, absolute. 2. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.583C:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84, BEFEO, LXIII:351), hapax.

niskāntaka /nɪ'ska:n/ (?). †[Skt **niṣkāṇṭaka*, < pfx *nis-* ‘out, forth, away’, + *kāṇṭaka* ‘consisting of thorns’, < *kaṇṭa(ka)* ‘thorn’]. *v.st.* To be devoid of thorns.

K.523C:27 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

leṇ niskāntaka (K.523C:27), ‘May [he] be without thorns’.⁴

niḥsandeha /nɪhsən'de:h/. †[Skt *niḥsaṃdeha* ‘not doubtful, certain’, < pfx *nis-* ‘out, forth, away; free from, without’, + *saṃdeha*]. 1. *v.st.* To be without doubt, uncertainty, suspicion or fear. 2. *v.st.* To be above suspicion, trustworthy, sure, certain. Cf. *sandeha*. ▶

¹All but 17 of these follow *pañgaṃ thpvaṇ* ‘to raise the joined palms to the head (*in token of reverence*)’. *Pañgaṃ thpvaṇ nivedana* may conveniently be rendered ‘to worshipfully inform His Majesty’ or words to that effect.

²Similar wording in lines 7-8. Cf. C III:203.

³Cf. C IV:116.

⁴Alluding to adversaries and impediments.

K.143D:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218), hapax.

nā gol ta pāt ta gi oy samvat vraḥ pre hau 'nak niḥsandeha sañ gol oy viñ ... (K.143D:1-3),
'Regarding the vanished boundary-markers there, [he] submitted a petition to His Majesty, who bade [him] recruit reliable persons to set up boundary-markers again ...'

niṛti ~ **niṛtiya**. See *nairṛti*.

nī ~ **niy**. See *nī*.

nirṇaya. See *nirṇaya*.

nila /nɪ:l/ ~ **nila** /nɪl/. †[Mod. **នីល** ~ **នីល nil** ~ **nil** /nu:l/ ~ **នីល nil** /ni:l/ "n. k. of black / dark blue gem, sapphire; *adj.* to be shiny black, dark blue, blue black"; Skt *nīla* 'of a dark colour: dark-blue, dark-green, black' and 'sapphire'].
n. Sapphire.

nila: **K.33:14, 25** (A.D. 1017, C III:148); **K.34:19** (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); **K.850:18** (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

nila: **K.669C:3** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.263D:1, 2, 2 bis, 5, 13, 47** (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

... *vraḥ sarā mās 1 nila 1 mānsarāga 1 śivikā 1 ...* (K.263D:13), '... one [length of] sacred gold chain; one sapphire; one flesh-colored [stone]; one palanquin; ...'.

nilakantha ~ **nilakantha** /nɪləkʰan/. †[Skt *nīlakaṇṭha* 'blue-necked', < *nīla*, + *kaṇṭha*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.380E/1°:15, *garbled* (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.697B:18**, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94).

... *'nak viṣaya nilakantha phoñ ...* (K.380E/1°:15-6), '... inhabitants of (or persons from) the *viṣaya* of Nilakaṇṭha ...'.

... *kamrateñ jagat nilakantha kamrateñ jagat śivaliṅga ...* (K.697B:18-9), '... the High Lord of the World Nilakaṇṭha [and] the High Lord of the World of the *śivaliṅga* ...'.

nilavarṇa /nɪlə'war/. †[Skt *nīlavarṇa* 'blue-coloured, blue', < *nīla*, + *varṇa*].
v.st. To be blue.

K.374:14 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251), hapax.

nu¹ ~ **nū** ~ **nuv** ~ **nūv** ~ **nuhv** ~ **ṇu** /nu: > nu/. [Pre-Angkorian *nu* ~ *nuv* ~ *nuhv* ~ *nuh*; mod. **ន្ត** *nūv* /nu: ~ nuw/ "prenp. with, and; and also, along with; by means of"]. 1. *prep.* Accompanied by, in the company of: with. 2. *conj.* In addition to; and, as well as. 3. *prep.* In opposition to; with, against; in exchange for: for, with. 4. *prep.* By means or use of; with. 5. *conj.* Means by which, how. 6. *prep.* For the purpose of.¹ 7. *Modal adv. marking hypoth. action* (= *doñ*). 8. *adv., following dateline.* Now, at this time; on this date, in this year.² ▶

¹The optionality of this use of *nu* is seen in strings like *canlek yau 2 duñ nirañor* (K.124:18-9), 'two *yau* of cloth to purchase palm syrup', where *nu* would be expected before *duñ*.

²But cf. *BEFEO*, XI.3-4:307. References to sense 7 are:

nū: **K.105/1°:1** (A.D. 912?, C VI:183);

nu: **K.124:3** (A.D. 803, C III:170); **K.774A:1, 3** (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); **K.415:1** (A.D. 877, C V:86); **K.809N:1** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.457:5** (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:13, *APK* I:65);

K.713B:1 (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.878:1** (A.D. 898, C V:88); **K.340:2** (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81);

K.886:1 (A.D. 902, C V:151); **K.291N:1** (A.D. 910, C III:199); **K.61A:10** (A.D. 912, C VII:20);

K.105/1° 2 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); **K.253S/2°:1** (A.D. 912, C III:103); **K.269:2** (A.D. 921, C IV:74); **K.270S/2°a:4, 1°:1** (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

nu: K.99S:7, 8 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);
nuhv: K.124:8, 9 (A.D. 803, C III:170);
nūv: K.88:2 (A.D. 1003?, C VII:30);
nuv: passim, 48 occurrences;
nū: passim, 15 occurrences;
nu: passim, 1,522 occurrences.

... *ge dau naraka nu₁ gotra phoñ* (K.190:32-3), '... shall go to the hells along with [their] line'.

neḥ syañ sruk vraḥ jaṃnvan ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ nu₁ khñuṃ vraḥ phoñ (K.105/1°:14-5), 'Such are the *sruk* of the royal offering to My Holy High Lord together with sanctuary slaves'.

sre vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śivapura nu₂ vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga ... (K.190:1-3), 'Ricefields [conveyed] to My Holy High Lord of Śivapura and to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga*: ...'

bhūmi ti yeñ oy thlāy dravya mratāñ khloñ nu₂ man mratāñ khloñ oy ... (K.257N:22-3), 'A tract of land given by us as the price of property [received] from the lord *khloñ* and which the lord *khloñ* has given ...'.

... *jā sāksī nā carivat bhūmi man ti oy prasāda nu₂ man ti jvan ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī bhadreśvara ...* (K.702B:5-6), '... as witnesses to the delimiting of the tract given as a benefice and which was offered up to My Holy High Lord Śrī Bhadreśvara ...'.

... *ta svey vraḥ dharmmarājya nu₃ sūnyanava'āṣṭa śakk* (K.444W:4-5, C:13-4; K.868A:2-3, B:7; K.175S:15-6), '... who acceded to the throne (Rule of Righteousness) in Śaka 890';

... *khñuṃ vraḥ ta dau nā varga nu₄ jaṃrās phoññ 'āy teṃ ...* (K.340:4-5), '... sanctuary slaves according to chapters under previous court decisions ...'.

gmuṃ 'antvoñ 1 māś 6 nu₅ duñ pareñ (K.124:18), 'one *'antvañ* six *māś* of honey for purchasing oil'.

gi ta nu₆ poṣna vraḥ kuti tañvāy steñ rudrācāryya pūrohita (K.231C:52-3), 'The one who shall maintain the holy shrine [and] offerings [made to it] is the *steñ* Rudrācāryya, the chaplain'.

pre kaṃ pi māñ ta sandeha man kaṃmrateñ kaṃtvan 'añ nu₆ pragalbha ta santāna 'nak pās khmau ley ... (K.380E/3°:61-2), '[He] bade [them] not to include [any in their number] who feared that My High Lord and Master would under any circumstances grant [this] to the Pās Khmau people, ...'.

8□4 *śaka nū₇ māñ vraḥ śāsana ...* (K.105/1°:1), 'Śaka 8□4: in this year was [issued] a royal directive ...'.

pañcaviñśottarasaptaśata śakaparigraha gi nu₇ kanheñ kamrateñ 'añ ... (K.124:3-4), 'Seven hundred and twenty-five of the Śaka dominion: it was in this year that the princess My High Lady ...'.

neḥ gi nu 'ji yeñ dau jā kanmyañ paṃre nā (10) pamak duk chloñ haripāla mūla ○ (K.989B:9-10), 'This is how our ancestor became a page in the capacity of chowrie-bearer [and] appointed the *chloñ* Haripāla as head'.

nu² ~ nū /nu:/. †[Origin unknown]. *n*. (Conjecturally) generic term for containers or vessels of various forms.¹

nū: K.713B:3 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.262N:9, 11 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:17, 21 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

nu: K.831:16 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.741:10 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.89:5, 6, 6 *bis* (A.D. 1002, C III:164). ▶

¹Cf. C III:167, note 7 with examples.

nu slā vluk 1 (K.741:10), 'one ivory areca-nut box'.¹

nu duk (K.89:5), 'a *nu* to keep things in, = a storage container'.²

nū vat hir 1 (K.713B:3), 'one gold *vat* vessel'.³

nū dik hanira 2 (K.262N:9-10), 'two water vessels in *hanira*' ~ *nū dik hañira 1* (K.263D:10), 'one water vessel in *hanira*'.⁴

nū veñ prāk 1 (K.669C:17), 'one long container in silver'.⁵

nuk /nok/ (?). †[Origin uncertain⁶]. *n.* Arrangement; set, pair.

K.843B:31 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.235D:94** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.420:39** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); **K.697B:13**, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); **K.136:4, 6, 12** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

'*aṣṭakona nuk 1* (K.843B:31), 'one set of octogons' (?)

... *dravya nu jāv vryat nuk 1 liñ 6 cancyān 2 liñ 2* ... (K.430:38-9), '... costly goods [given] in exchange for acquiring [it]: one pair of *vryat*⁷ [weighing] six *liñ*; two finger rings [weighing] two *liñ* ...'.

... *vudī prāk 1 kundala mās nuk 1* (K.136:3-4), '... one silver *vudī*; one pair of gold ear-rings'.

nuv ~ **nuhv**. See *nu*¹.

nū ~ **nūv**. See *nu*¹.

nūpura. See *naupura*.

neḥ ~ **neḥh** ~ **neh** /neh/. [Pre-A. *neḥ* ~ *neḥh*; mod. **ἱε:** *neḥ* /nɪh/ "dem. this, these ..."]. *pro.*, *dem.* This.

neh: **K.413D:6** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.100:7, 8** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); **K.970:7** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:153);

neḥh: passim, 105 occurrences;⁸

neh: passim, 515 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.190:4** (A.D. 895).

neḥ gi ta oy sñān vīnau mvāy sahasra ta gi māgha (K.878:13-4), 'These are (ones who) shall give one thousand Malabar orange leaves on Māgha'.

neḥ ta 'ampāll neḥh⁹ caṃnyar dau man ka dai ti leñ 'añ tyarñ ... (K.450:26), 'All of these, [and] in addition [those] whom I do not happen to know, ...'.

¹Cf. C V:162.

²Cf. C III:167.

³Cf. C I:29, 30. Cf. *vat hir 1* (K.713B:17) 'one gold *vat*'.

⁴Cf. C IV:114, 137.

⁵Cf. C I:183. Cf. *vat veñ hanira 2* (K.669C:16), 'two long *vat* in *hanira*'.

⁶Pou, 285a, explains it as a reduction of *daṃnuk* "Ce qui est placé, arrangé. Œuvre, composition, ensemble, paire. La confiance" (246a). Her interpretation is supported by the following passage: *jlvañ 10 dīpadhāra 1 vryāt pralvañ daṃnuk 10 vryāt chmār daṃnuk 10 tāmra-karaṇḍa 5 nu paricaraṇa phle gi* (K.669C:25-6), '... ten goads; one lamp stand; ten pairs of large *vryāt*; ten pairs of small *vryāt*; five copper baskets with their complement of fruits'. One wonders why *daṃnuk* would be so abridged in a document important enough to be cut in stone.

⁷See *vryat* ~ *vryāt*.

⁸*Neḥh* follows *roḥh* ~ *roḥ* ~ *roh* 68 times; it follows '*ampāll* ~ '*ampāll* ~ '*ampal* 8 times. In 20 remaining cases it follows various forms.

⁹This construction, in which *neḥ* and *noḥ* function as regents of a noun attribute, with or without a following (*roḥ*) *neḥ* or (*roḥ*) *noḥ* is first seen in the mid-9th century and becomes common in the 10th century.

nai ~ **naiy** ~ **naya** ~ **nay** /nɔy/. [Pre-A. *nai*; mod. **ṅs nai** /nɔy/ “*prenp.* of (*formal*); *fp.* of him / her / it / that (*with reference to a preceding noun*) (*arch.*); *prenp.* links verb and its object ...”]. 1. *n.* Thing owned: property, possession, belonging. 2. *v.st.* To belong to, be the property of.

nay: K.234:18 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

naya: K.444:22 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:15 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.466:11 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.194:43 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.352S:15 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

naiy: K.956:57 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

nai: *passim*, 78 occurrences of which the earliest is K.190:31 (A.D. 895).

nauv noḥ ta mān prayoja ta gi neḥ bhūvana ta roh neḥ ’amvi gmum dau syaṅ nai vraḥ kaṅmrateṅ ’aṅ (K.190:27-31), ‘Those who are detailed to these places aforesaid shall from [this] time on be the chattels of My Holy High Lord’.

bhūmi sruk cvar mmo nay vraḥ kamrateṅ ’aṅ śivaliṅga ... (K.234:17-8), ‘A tract in the *sruk* of Cvar Mo belonging to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga*: ...’.

... *punya nai mratāṅ śrī satyāśraya* (K.921N:2), ‘... the pious work of the lord Śrī Satyāśraya’.

nairṛti ~ **nairṛtiya** ~ **nairṛtiya** ~ **nairṛti** ~ **nairṛti** ~ **nairṛtiy** ~ **nairṛtiya** ~ **nairṛtiya** /nɔyrrɪˈdī: ~ nɔyrrɪˈdī:/ and **nirṛti** ~ **nirṛtiya** /nɪrˈdī:/. †[Mod. **ṅirṛī niratī** /nɪrəˈdɪ:ɣ/ “*n.* southwest (*formal*) ...”]; Skt *nairṛtya* ~ *nairṛteya* ‘of or belonging to Nirṛta, regent of the southwest quarter; southwestern’]. 1. *n.* The southwest. 2. *v.st.* To be on or to the southwest. 3. *adv.* On or to the southwest. See *vāyavya*.

nirṛtiya: K.234:19 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.258A:46 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.353S:32 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.760:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

nirṛti: K.260S:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.258B:79 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

nairṛtiy: K.212A:8 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.353N:36 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.844:10 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

nairṛtiya: K.754:24 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285);

nairṛtiya: K.262S:35 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.178:3 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.843A:26, 30, 33 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.219:18 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:102, 110 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.175E:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.56A:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.872S/E:25 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.208:40, 41 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.542:20, 24, 28 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221);

nairṛti: K.56A:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

nairṛtiya: K.56B:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

nairṛtiya: K.991:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191);

nairṛti: K.262S:36 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.702B:9 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.206:13 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.56C:33, 37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.248:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);

nairṛtiya: K.457:10 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:12, APK I:65); K.570:36 (A.D. 969, C I:144);

nairṛtiya: K.257S:15 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.720B:10 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.150:15 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191);

nairṛti: K.397E:6, 7 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.383B/1°:30, 4°:48, 6°:46 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.150:14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.760:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.227:5 (A.D. 1178, 1277, BEFEO, XXIX:309, XLIV:117).

naivedya /nɔyˈwɛt/. [Pre-A. *naivedya*; Skt **naivedya*, < *nivedya* ‘offering of food to an image (for *naivedya*)’, < *ni-√vid* ‘to offer, present, give, deliver’]. *n.* An offering of uncooked food to a divinity.

K.989B:41, 42, 44, 44 *bis*, 46, 46 *bis* (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

noñ /no:ŋ/. †[Mod. **នន្តោ** *nanoñ* /nɔ'no:ŋ/ “n. generic term for various kinds of luffa gourds”]. 1. *n.* Gourd, calabash.¹ 2. *n.* A metal vessel in the form of a calabash.

K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.263D:47**² (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.125:12** (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); **K.258B:36** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **Ka.87:16, 18** (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).³
noñ prak (Ka.87:16), ‘a silver calabash’.

noñ cina (K.262N:15; K.263D:47), ‘[metal vessel in the form of a] Chinese calabash’.

noñ laŋgau mway nann jyañ piy (K.258B:36), ‘one copper calabash weighing three *jyañ*’.

noḥ ~ **noḥh** ~ **noḥha** ~ **noh** /noḥ/. [Pre-A. *noḥ*; mod. **នេ្រះ** *noḥ* /nuḥ/ “*dem.* that, those; *often serves simply to emphasize s.t. already referred to or s.t. distant in time or space*”]. 1. *pro., dem.* that; of that kind, such. 2. *n.* The said, the one in question.

noh: **K.237:14** (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); **K.100:3** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); **K.34:20** (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); **K.91C:3** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

noḥha: **K.235D:83** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

noḥh: passim, 56 occurrences;

noḥ: passim, 379 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.774A:3** (A.D. 860?).

ge noḥ ta vvaṃ thve toy dau dvātriṃśanaraka ... (K.444B:31-2; K.868B:4; K.175S:13 reads only *ge ta*), ‘Such persons as do not obey shall go to the thirty-two hells ...’.

... gi dravya nu jauv noḥ bhūmi noḥ vaudi jyañ 6 ... (K.349:23-7), ‘... property [given] in exchange for acquiring the said tract: a *vaudi* [weighing] six *jyañ*, ...’.⁴

ka gi noḥ bhūmi noḥ ta srac ti jau hoñ hetu man mān ‘apavāda nu ‘nak vraḥ thpall vyavahāra (K.348:2-3), ‘It turned out that the said land was eventually disposed of because there had been a dispute [over it] with the inmates of Vraḥ Thpal, who had taken the matter to court’.

... vraḥ pāda kamraten ‘añ oy noḥ sruk bhavālaya viñ ... (K.235D:59-60), ‘... His Majesty My High Lord gave the said *sruk* Bhavālaya back [to him] ...’.

nau¹ ~ **'anau** ~ **'nau** ~ **nauv** ~ **ṅau** ~ **'nauḥ** /nɔw/. [Pre-A. *'nau* ~ *'anau* ~ *nau* ~ *nu*; mod. **នៃ** *nau* /nɔw/ “*v.* to be located; to stay / live / reside (*at*) ...; *ppv.* still, yet ...”]. 1. *v.st.* To be or continue to be (*in, at*). 2. *v.tr.* To stay (remain, abide) in or at; to reside (dwell, live) in or at, inhabit. See **lau*.

'nauḥ: **K.538/I:9** (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369);

ṅau: **K.99S:8** (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

nauv: **K.190:27** (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.843D:23** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.650B:18** (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); **K.350N:2** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); **K.369:5** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281); **K.412:6** (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); **K.913:9** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

'anau: **K.125:5** (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); **K.32:11** (A.D. 1116, C II:137); **K.350:9** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

'nau: **K.292:25** (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

nau: passim, 112 occurrences including *nau*².

¹Matras et Martin, 23 (item 47).

²The text reads *ñon*, for *noñ*.

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁴Note the doubling of *noḥ* in *noḥ bhūmi noḥ*.

nau² (ru ~ ruva ~ rū) ~ **nauv** (ruv ~ rūv ~ rūva ~ rūpa) /nɔw (ru:w)/. [Connection with *nau¹* problematic]. *conj.*, *clause-initial*, *topicalizing the subject*, *often marking a shift of subject*.

nauv rūpa: K.444A:25 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.868A:15 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

nau ruva: K.235C:81 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

nauv: K.190:27 (A.D. 895, C VI:89);

nau ruv: K.105:4 (A.D. 912, C VI:183); K.957A:18 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.682C:10 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.342W:19 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236, APK II:76); K.33:34 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.380E:22 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.254B:41 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.71:6, 21 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.175S:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.455:9, 9 bis (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);

nau rū: K.444B:9 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130);

nau ru: K.262S:46 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.235D:28 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.254B:9 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.195/III:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.277S:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.542N:35, *garbled*, 36 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.850:18 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

nau: *passim*.

nauv noḥ ta mān prayoja ta gi neḥ bhūvana ta roḥ neḥ ... (K.190:27-9), 'Those who are detailed to these places aforesaid ...'.

nau 'nak ta yok neḥ sre ta roḥ neḥh ... (K.190:31-2), 'Persons who appropriate these said ricefields ...'.

nau ge ta rakṣā neḥ ge ... (K.190:33), 'Persons who protect this [conveyance], they ...'.

nau ge ta ṅyān paripāla neḥ dharmma neḥ roha rājaśāsana ... (K.1141B:24-5), 'Those who strive to protect this pious work according to the royal directive ...'.

nau rūpa [= rūva] paṃnvās ta mān vidyā nu śila nu 'ācāra phoṇ res ta neḥ varṇṇa ta vyar (K.444B:25-7; K.868A:15-6; K.175S:1, in part), 'For these two corporations [you] shall select those in holy orders who are possessed of learning and virtue and good conduct'.¹

nau śisya loḥ santāna loḥ ta vaddheya neḥ dharmma neḥ mān phala 'arddhabhāga (K.356N:22-3), 'Both disciples and [their] families who cause this pious work to prosper shall receive a half-share of the merit [thereof]'.

naupura /nɔw'bu:r/ ~ **nūpura** /nu'bu:r ~ nuw'bu:r/. †[Skt *naupura* ~ *nūpura*, 'an ornament for the toes or ankles, an anklet']. *n*. Anklet.

nūpura: K.194/383B:2 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

naupura: K.262N:5, 8 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:4, 10, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:6, 8 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

nni. See *ni*.

nyāya /nja:y/. †[Cf. mod. **နိဿယ** *niyāy* /nɪ'jie:y/ "v. to speak, say, talk, relate, tell; to narrate; to talk over, discuss; ...",² prob. through local Prākṛta,³ Skt *nyāya* 'method, manner; rule; plan, system; model, likeness, analogy; logical argument or inference; a philosophical system expounded by Gautama']. *n*. Set of rules; system, method.

K.413B:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax. 348 and note 5.

¹Similar wording at K.444B:24-5, C:16-7, and K.868B:8.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:348, note 5.

³Distinguish Pāli *ñāya* 'method, truth, system, later = logic; ... right manner or conduct' (after RD&S, 288b).

P

pak¹ /bək/. †[Mod. ប៉ាក់ *pa'k* /bək/ “*v.* to blow (*of wind*); to fan, winnow; to blow out, extinguish; to agitate, stir, shake, rustle (*of leaves*); to wag, wave”].
v.tr. To wave (*fan*); to fan. See *pamak*.

K.190:11 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.171:8** (A.D. 969, C VI:165); **K.158B:19** (A.D. 1003, C II:97);
K.989B:31, 32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

... *vrah karuṇāprasāda oy* [śivikā] *mukha vas pi jiḥ vrah kalaśa caṇḍoṅ mukha vas paṭigraha chnaṃ mās vāt mās vrah thān travoṅ pak nu cāmara* (K.989B:30-1), ‘... as a royal benefice gave [him] a serpent-faced palanquin to ride in, a holy ewer with serpent-faced spout, a gold-rimmed cuspidor, a gold *vāt*, a round royal insignia, [and the dignity of being] fanned with a chowrie’.

... *duk mukuṭa kundala suvarṇṇavastra samastābhāraṇa duk hemadolā prak chkvaṃ pak nu cāmara toṅ mās yām* (K.989B:31-2), ‘... assigned [her] diadems, ear-rings, garments of gold, all manner of ornaments; [he] assigned [her] a roofed palanquin [and the dignity of being] fanned with a *yām* gold-handled chowrie’.

pak² ~ **pāk** /bək/. [Pre-Angkorian *pak* ~ *pāk*; mod. បាក់ *pā'k* /bək/ “*adj.* to be broken (*of s.t. long and rigid*), have a fracture; *v.* to break, shatter, come apart; to spoil, corrupt; to smash, rout (*an army*) ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To break (*in two, into pieces*), snap, fracture, shatter, collapse. 2. *v.st.* To be broken, smashed, damaged, ruined, impaired; (*of meat, &c.*) to be spoiled, decayed, rotten; (*of troops*) to be smashed, destroyed. 3. *v.tr.* To break, snap; to fold, crease.

pāk: **K.263B:23** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.467:22, 28** (A.D. 1011, C III:217); **K.690S** (y): (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91);

pak: **K.190:11** (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.171:8** (A.D. 969, C VI:165); **K.158B:19, 32** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.989B:32** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

travāṅ pak (K.171:8) ~ *travāṅ pāk* (K.690S:(y)), toponym (‘ruined reservoir’).

pak rvāt (K.158B:19, 32), toponym (‘having more than one level’).

damṇap pāk (K.467:22, 28), toponym (‘breached dam’).

pakṣa /bək/. [Mod. ប៉ាក់ *paks* /pak/ “*n.* party, group; pact; *n.* part, side; wing; *n.* fortnight, half a month, 15 day period”; Skt *pakṣa* ‘wing; flank, side or half of anything, wing (*of building*), flank (*of army*); half of a lunar month; side, party, faction; partisan, adherent, follower, friend’]. 1. *n.* Fortnight of a lunar month. 2. *n.* Side, party; partisan. See *parapakṣa*, *pitṛpakṣa*, *pratipakṣa*, *mātṛpakṣa*, *śapakṣa*.

K.1198A:17 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); **K.235D:114, 115, 116, 118** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.391W:13** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.258A:55, B:33** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.254B:25** (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

mratañ khloñ nu khloñ vala sañjak phoñ ta pakṣa vrah kaṃsteñ ’añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ ...

(K.1198A:17), ‘Chief lords and commandants of *sañjak* who were associates of My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* of *Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ ...*¹

¹NIC II/III:248: ‘Le Mratañ Khloñ ainsi que les *khloñ vala* et *sañjak* du clan de V.Ka.A. *Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ ...*’.

°pakṣakara /baksə'kɔ:r/. †[Skt *pakṣakara, prob. for pakṣaka 'partisan' (pakṣa, + sfx -ka, forming adjectives), otherwise 'side-maker', pakṣa, + kara (cf. pakṣakrt 'partisan, follower')]. *n.* Partisan, follower, member. See *kulapakṣakara*.

pakṣadvaya /baksə'dvɔy/. †[Skt pakṣadvaya 'both sides of an argument; a month (lit. 2 half months)', < pakṣa, + dvaya]. *n.* Both fortnights of the lunar month.

K.374:11 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251), hapax.

pañ¹ /bɔŋ/. [Pre-A. pañ; mod. **𑀧𑀸** pañ /baŋ/ "v. to put in, deposit (e.g., money); to spread / sprinkle (a granular substance such as salt) on; to cast / throw out (a net); to discard, abandon; v. to pay out, pay a tax or fee; v. to lose; to waste, squander, do (s.t.) in vain; to eliminate ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To throw, cast, fling, toss; to discard, throw out, away, aside; to reject, abandon, repudiate. 2. *v.tr.* To waste, squander; to lose.

passim.

gal dval mann cpañ pañ khlvan toy vnek (K.227:25), '[They] came into the presence of the sovereign to receive his orders that [they] should fight, [and] cast themselves down before [him]'

pañ² ~ pāñ /baŋ/. [Pre-A. pāñ; mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢** pāñ /baŋ/ "v. to conceal, cover, hide, mask, cloak; to block off, obstruct; to shield / protect ..., to defend, guard"]. 1. *v.tr.* To cover (from view), hide, mask, veil, screen, conceal, bury. 2. *v.tr.* To cover (from access), bar the way, block, obstruct, cut off (line of sight). 3. *v.tr.* To cover (from danger), shield, protect, guard, defend. See *kaṃpañ*, **khpañ*, *caṃpāñ*, *chpāñ*, *phnāñ*, *rapāñ*.

pāñ: K.413B:21 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

pañ: passim.

***pañ** /pɔ:ŋ/ (?). †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢** pañ /pa:ŋ/ "v. to want, wish, desire; to intend, purpose"]. 1. *v.tr.* To wish, desire, want; to hope, expect. 2. *v.tr.* To have as a purpose, mean, intend. See *paṃnañ*.

pañkap ~ pañkāp /bəŋ'kap/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *phkap ~ phkāp /p^hkap/]. *n.* Implement for chopping: chopper, machete.¹ Cf. *cañcāñ*.

pañkāp: K.238B:10 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

pañkap: K.659:23 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.569:16 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.947A:16 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

pañkap prak | jyañ | liñ 10 8 (K.947A:16-7), '1 silver machete weighing 1 *jyañ* 18 *liñ*'.

¹As used at K.659:23 the term may denote a ceremonial dagger.

paṅket /bəŋ'kɔ:t/. [Pre-A. *paṅket*; mod. **បង្កើត** *paṅkœt* /bəŋ'ka:ət/ “v. to create, found, establish; to produce; to invent; to give birth (*to*), beget; to set up; *adj.* to be related by blood; to be of one’s own (*flesh and blood*), to be native”; ifx /-ən-/ + **phket* /pʰkɔ:t/. 1. *n.* Act or fact of bringing forth: issuance, birth, production, creation. 2. *v.tr.* To bring forth, give birth to, beget, engender, produce, create, cause. 3. *v.st.* To be related by birth.

K.989B:11, 12, 12 *bis*, 13, 13 *bis*, 13 *ter*, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 19 *bis*, 21, 22, 23, 27, 27 *bis*, 27 *ter*, 28, 31 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.230C:11, 24, 25, 26 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.235D:26 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.956:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

paṅgat /bəŋ'gɔ:t/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + *phgat* /pʰgɔ:t/.] *n.* That which fastens, holds, secures: a sash worn around the waist.¹

K.164:11 (A.D. 922, C VI:96), hapax.

paṅgan ~ **paṅgana** /bəŋ'gɔ:n/. †[Mod. **បង្គុំ** *paṅga'n* /bəŋ'kuəŋ/ “*n.* toilet, rest room; receptacle (*such as a pit in the ground*) for use as a toilet, toilet bowl, latrine”; ifx /-ən-/ + *phgan* /pʰgɔ:n/.] 1. *n.* Result of being set apart for a particular purpose or of being selected for a particular duty: reservation, selection, assignment, duty. 2. *n.* That which is set apart or placed out of sight for a particular purpose. 3. *v.ps.* To be set apart or selected for a particular purpose; to be assigned, appointed, detailed.²

paṅgana: K.569:9 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79);

paṅgan: K.158B:28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.569:9, 10 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166); K.754B:10 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.470:23, 25 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

... *rddeḥ jeṅ 1 jmol parat 1 thmar 3 peṅ parass 4 o tek paṅgan 2 o* (K.158B:28), ‘... one foot cart; one racing bull; three *thmar*; four glass stands; two *tek paṅgan*’.³

ta rājya vraḥ pāda kamrateṅ ’añ paramēśvarapada kāryyastha nu paṅgan svat manta (K.569:8-9), ‘During the reign of His Majesty My High Lord Parameśvarapada [he] was occupied with being assigned to recite the *mantra*’.⁴

... *khloñ vala tripaṭāka [ta] chmvañ nā vraḥ glāñ ruñ paṅgan tak laṅgau nā vraḥ glāñ ...* (K.569:9-10), ‘... the commandant Tripaṭāka, a merchant attached to the main royal treasury, was assigned to stock copper in the royal treasury ...’.

sruk jaṅnvan ta paṅgan saṅrap vraḥ vuddhayajña ... (K.754B:10-1), ‘*Sruk* which [His Majesty] offered up [and] which were designated to furnish food for holy offerings to the Buddha: ...’.

neḥ dāsa ta paṅgan paiḥ vñi phlāñ ... dāsa ta paṅgan pos chol caṅ’in vraḥ śivayajña ... (K.470:23-5), ‘The following are slaves assigned to pick *phlāñ* flowers ... slaves assigned to sweep up food left over from sacrifices to Śiva ...’.⁵

¹See Uraisi Varasarin, “*Une tentative d’interprétation du mot « paṅgat » en vieux-khmer*,” in *JSS*, 61 (1973).2:139-42.

²All of my glosses are hypothetical and liable to revision as new data come to hand. The problem centers on finding a common thread from *paṅgan* back to *phgan* and from the latter back to **gan*. Cf. Pou, 292b, and her comment s.v. *phgan* (338b) and in particular at *NIC* II/III:170, note 12. See also *C* II:189, note 4.

³*Tek paṅgan* is unidentified. Cf. *C* II:111.

⁴Cf. *NIC* II/III:168.

⁵Cf. *C* II:189.

paṅgap. See *paṅgāp*.

paṅgam ~ **paṅgam̐m** ~ **paṅgam** /bəŋ'gəm/. [Pre-A. *paṅgam*; mod. **ပဏ္ဍိ** *paṅgam* /bəŋ'kum/ “v. to greet, pay respects / homage to, venerate, make an obeisance, salute; n. salutation, homage, reverence, respect”; ifx /-əN-/ + **phgam* /p^hgəm/]. 1. *n.* Act of making an obeisance or reverential salutation. 2. *v.tr.* To pay homage (*to gods, kings, monks, &c.*) by joining the palms and raising them to the head; to salute or greet with humility.

paṅgam: K.292:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.991:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191);

paṅgam̐m: K.957B:9 (A.D. 941, C II:137); K.56B:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

paṅgam: passim, 84 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.340:3 (A.D. 802/77).

paṅgam thpvañ, ‘to bring the joined hands to the head in token of humility or reverence’, or ‘with joined hands to the head, *i.e.* reverentially’.

paṅgam thpvañ nivedana, ‘to worshipfully inform the sovereign’, passim:72 occurrences.

... *paṅgam thpvañ nivedana neḥ vraḥ puṇya* ... (K.235X/A:4-5), ‘... worshipfully announced to His Majesty this the holy pious work of ...’.

stac paṅgam tiñ cāmpa ... (K.227:25), ‘His Majesty saluting [them], [they] went in pursuit of the Cham ...’.

paṅgāp ~ **paṅgap** ~ **paṅgap** /bəŋ'gap/. †[Mod. **ပဏ္ဍိ** *paṅgāp* /bəŋ'koəp/ “v. to (*give an*) order, command; to teach, instruct; n. command, order; lesson”; ifx /-əN-/ + **phgāp* ~ *phgap* /p^hgap/]. 1. *n.* Act, fact or result of instructing: instruction, teaching; direction, prescription, injunction, order, command. 2. *v.tr.* To instruct, direct, enjoin, order. 3. *v.cs.* To find (*sth.*) in agreement with (*nu*).

paṅgap: K.413B:26 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

paṅgap: K.774A:7 (A.D. 938?, C IV:64); K.374:7 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.569:24 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:177,¹ NIC II:174, II/III:166);

paṅgāp: K.393S:40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.254B:40, D:38 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.369:3, 5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281).

ṅak sliḥ 2 || ta paṅgap paṅre phsaṅ ni sruk ṣubarṅṅapura oy ta teñ hyaṅ (K.774A:7), ‘Eight hundred persons: [he] gives [them] to the *teñ* Hyaṅ [as] the one who shall direct [their] duties [and] assign [them] to *sruk* Suvarṅapura’.²

... *thve roḥ taṅrā paṅgap* ○ (K.569:24), ‘... acting in accordance with the decision which had been reached’.³

... *pre ṅak ta yudha ta sduk paṅgāp didai ra phoñ bhita bhaya nuv bhrānta* (K.393S:40), ‘... to bid those who severally make war, plan [or] order [war], to be fearful of going astray’.

... *nu yeñ samāyuga paṅgāp ta khloñ vala ta mūla vnur vinauv man kaṅsteñ vādyā bhūmyā ṅy jraleñ kaṅluñ gol* ... (K.369:2-5), ‘... On this date we jointly instructed the commandant the headman of Vnur Vinau that the *kaṅsteñ* had enclosed [certain] land at Jraleñ within boundary-markers, ...’.

¹Finot’s text, MA I:80, has *paṅkap*, a misreading.

²Cf. C IV:65.

³Cf. NIC II/III:168.

paṅvay /bəŋ^hgʷəy/. [Pre-A. *paṅgoy*; mod. បង្ហូរ *paṅguy* /bəŋ^hkʷy/ “*n.* seat; manner of sitting; session”; ifx /-əN-/ + **phgvay* /p^hgʷəy/]. 1. *n.* Act, manner, or place of sitting: seating, seat; sitting, session. 2. *v.cs.* To seat, settle, cause to take up residence. 3. *v.ps.* To be settled, fixed.

K.235C:68, D:60 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.397E:4 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.56C:31, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.299:12 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156).¹

***pañhey**. See *panhey*.

pac ~ ***pāc**. †[Mod. បាច់ *pāc* /bəc/ “*n.* bunch, bundle, sheaf”, also “to pack, press, squeeze”]. 1. *n.* Bundle, sheaf; pack. 2. *v.tr.* To pack, bundle.

K.329W:8 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541), hapax.

sñak srāl pi pac slik 4 (K.329W:7-8), ‘1600 leaves sorted and bundled’.

***pac** /bəc/. [Pre-A. *pāc*; mod. បាច់ *pāc* /bəc/ “*v.* to trouble, bother, worry, concern oneself; to be necessary, worthwhile, to one’s advantage ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To take trouble or pains in (*doing*), care about. 2. *v.st.* To be necessary, needful; to be of use, worthwhile. See *khpac*, ‘*aṃpac*’.

pajov. See **pajau*.

***pajau** ~ **pajov** /p^hʷjəw/. [Pre-A. **pajāhv* ~ **pajau*; pfx /p-/ + *jau* /jəw/]. *v.cs.* To cause to acquire by exchange: to put in possession of.

pajov: K.572:6 (A.D. 1011, MA I:77), hapax.

kraṇi vyar ti jvan ta vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śrī tribhuvanamaheśvara pajov bhūmi chak kantol [vrau] ... (K.572:4-6), ‘Two water buffaloes were offered up to My Holy High Lord Śrī Tribhuvanamaheśvara, whom [he] put in possession of a tract of land at Chok Kantol Vrau ...’.

pajvan. See *jvan*.

pañ /bəŋ/. [Pre-A. *pañ*; mod. បាញ់ *pāñ* /bəŋ/ “*v.* to shoot (*a gun or bow*), fire (*a weapon*) at; to kill by shooting; to hunt; to strike (*of lightning*); to aim at; to shoot / spurt up, to bubble / boil up”]. 1. *v.tr.* To loose, release (*arrow*), shoot, discharge. 2. *v.tr.* To aim or shoot at; (*of lightning*) to strike. 3. *n.* Personal name. See **khpañ*, *kampañ*, *pamañ*.

K.99N:1 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.165N:1, 5, 12, 17, 19, 19 bis (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.262S:41, 43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.175S:19 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.158A:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.230C:8 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.222:15, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.484:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:3, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kam pi randaḥ pañ kamrateñ ’añ (K.484:4), ‘May lightning not strike My High Lord’.
vāp pañ (K.165N:1, 5, 12, 17, 19, 19 bis; K.262S:41, 43; K.158A:3), personal name.²

pañca° /bəŋcə-/. [Mod. បញ្ច *pañc* /paŋcə? ~ bəŋcə?/ “five (formal)”; Skt stem *pañcan* ‘five’]. *num.* Five.

¹JA, 1883.1:491 and BC, 1911:204 read *pañvay*.

²Whether *pañ* as a personal name belongs with this entry is moot.

pañcaka /ʃaɲˈcɔ:k/ (?). †[Skt *pañcaka* ‘relating to or consisting of five, five days old, bought with five’, < *pañca*, + sfx *-ka*, forming adjectives]. *v.st.* To consist of five.

K.254B:14 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

... *sre vraḥ pūjā sre kalpanā ta smiṇ purohita priṇ khñuṃ vraḥ pi leṇ ta kule ta sruk svāy pañcaka thve nu gi cyar* ○ (K.254B:13-4), ‘... a ricefield for [supporting] holy worship, a ricefield to provide for officiants [and] the chaplain [and for feeding] the sanctuary slaves, to be left up to [my] five kinsmen in *sruk Svāy* to cultivate hereafter’.

pañcak /ʃaɲˈcak/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **phcak* /p^hcak/]. 1. *n.* Decorative work set into a surface: inlay. 2. *v.ps.* To be inlaid.¹

K.455:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79), hapax.

srajān pañcak mās 1 (K.455:4), ‘one *srajān* inlaid with gold’.

pañcagavya /ʃaɲcəˈgav/. †[Skt *pañcagavya* ‘the 5 products of the cow: milk, coagulated or sour milk, butter, urine, dung’; < *pañca*, + *gavya* of or belonging to cows’ (*gav-*, stem of *go* ‘cow’, + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectives)]. *n.* The five products of the cow.

K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.659:15 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.453/I:18, II:7 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.100:1 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.350S:7, N:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.703A/I:3 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № 20:25); Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

khal pañcagavya 6 (Ka.87:19), ‘six bowls for the *pañcagavya*’.

pañcagavyapātra /ʃaɲcəˈgavjəˈʃa:t/. †[Skt **pañcagavyapātra*, < *pañcagavya*, + *pātra* ‘any vessel or receptacle’]. *n.* A vessel or vessels to hold the *pañcagavya*.

K.450:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109), hapax.

... *camasa 1 cirā dhūpa 1 pañcagavyapātra 6* ... (K.450:5), ‘... one *camasa*; one incense burner; six *pañcagavya* vessels; ...’.

pañcagrāma /ʃaɲcəˈgra:m/. †[Skt *pañcagrāmi* ‘a collection of 5 villages’, fem. of **pañcagrāma*; < *pañca*, + *grāma*]. 1. *n.* A district comprising five villages. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* a village comprising five [households]. See *traivṇśatigrāma*, *daśagrāma*, *śatagrāma*.

K.221S:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:54), hapax.

pañcama /ʃaɲˈcɔ:m/. [Pre-A. *pañcama*; Skt *pañcama* ‘fifth’]. *num.*, *ordinal*. The fifth.

K.277N:31, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

pañcamī ~ **pañcami** /ʃaɲcəˈmi:/. [Pre-A. *pañcamī* ~ *pañcami*; Skt *pañcamī* [sc. *tīthi*], fem. of *pañcama* ‘fifth’]. *n.* The fifth [day] of a lunar fortnight.

pañcamī: K.240S:6 (A.D. 979, C III:76); K.219:3 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45);

pañcami: passim, 29 occurrences of which the earliest is K.52:16 (A.D. 918).

¹But cf. Pou, 293b.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

pañcayajña /bɑŋcə'jac/. †[Skt *pañcayajña* 'the 5 religious acts or oblations of a house-keeper', < *pañca*, + *yajña*]. *n.* The Five Rites or sacrifices prescribed for the householder.

K.262N:14, 14 *bis* (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:15 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.88:9 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.383D:22 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

khāl pañcayajña 5 'arghya 1 garop pañcayajña (K.262N:14), 'five bowls for the Five Rites; one water vessel [with] cover for the Five Rites'.

pañcaraṅga /bɑŋcə'raŋ/. †[Skt **pañcaraṅga*, < *pañca*, + *raṅga* 'colour, paint, dye, hue']. *v.st.* To have or be of five colors, be five-colored.

K.413B:26 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

paṃgəp 'antarāl krāl nu bastra pañcaraṅga ... (K.413B:26), '[They] ordered that [the ground] be spread with cloths of five colors ...'.¹

pañcarātra /bɑŋcə'ra:t/. †[Skt *pañcarātra(ka)* 'a period of five days (nights); name of the sacred books of various Vaiṣṇava sects', < *pañca*, + *rātra* = *rātri* 'night']. *n.* Name of a Vaiṣṇavite sect.²

K.91B:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

pañcaviṅśottarasaptaśata /bɑŋcəviŋsotdɔrəsapdə'sə:t/. [Skt **pañcaviṅśatottarasaptaśata* 'twenty-five (*pañcaviṅśati*) over (*uttara*) seven hundred (*saptaśata*)']. *num.* (The year) seven hundred and twenty-five.

K.124:3 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

pañcaśata /bɑŋcə'sə:t/. [Skt *pañcaśata*, < *pañca*, + *śata*]. *num.* Five hundred.

K.570:26 (A.D. 969, C I:144), hapax.

pañcaśira /bɑŋcə'si:r/. [Skt **pañcaśira*, < *pañca*, + *śira*]. *v.st.* To have five heads, be five-headed.

K.194:30 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

pañcaśūla /bɑŋcə'su:l/. †[Skt **pañcaśūla*, < *pañca*, + *śūla*]. 1. *n.* A weapon or other implement with five prongs, tines, spikes, or the like. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) a five-pointed finial (*for the top of a temple*). Cf. *triśūla*.

K.238A:10 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.276:22, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

pañcāṅgikatūryya /bɑŋcəŋgikə'du:r/. †[Skt **pañcāṅgikatūryya*, < **pañcāṅgika* 'consisting of five members' (*pañcāṅga* 'five members or parts', + sfx *-ika*, forming adjectives), + *tūryya*]. *n.* A musical ensemble consisting of five members.

K.294:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:197), hapax.

... nu pañcāṅgikatūryya phoñ ta dībya ○ (K.294:3), '... and a celestial five-member musical ensemble'.

pañcādhikāra /bɑŋcadhɪ'kar/. †[Skt **pañcādhikāra*, < *pañca*, + *adhikāra*]. *n.* Five inspectors, administrators or supervisors.

K.356N:10 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8), hapax.

¹Cf. BEFEO, LXV:351, notes 10 and 11.

²Cf. C I:105, note 2, II:132, note 2.

pañcām. See *pañcām*.

pañcu. See *pañcuḥ*.

pañcuḥ ~ **pañcu** /bʌɲ¹cʊh/.¹ †[Mod. **ᵛᵛᵛᵛ**: *pañcuḥ* /bʌɲ¹cʊh/ “v. to lower, let down, lay down; to depose; to purge; to force down, subdue, put down; to sink (a boat); to reduce, demote; to set up / fix / establish (e.g., a boundary marker) ...”; ifx /-ʌN-/ + **phcuḥ* /pʰcʊh/ ‘to cause to go down’]. 1. *n.* Act or result of putting or laying down; lowering, reduction; subjection, subjugation. 2. *v.cs.* To place in a lower position, put (set, lay, bring) down, lower, drop. 3. *v.cs.* To force down, bring under control, repress, humble, demean, debase; to subject, reduce; to bring into submission, subdue, subjugate.

pañcu: K.598B:60 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58);

pañcuḥ: K.298:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

pañcu ti vyavahāra (K.598B:60), ‘to bring to justice, subject to prosecution’.

... *stac nau vnaṃ śivapāda pi pañcuḥ vala* (K.298:2), ‘... His Majesty was pleased to be on Mount Śivapāda to receive the submission of [his] troops’.

pañcoṅ /bʌɲ¹cʊ:ŋ/. †[Ifx /-ʌN-/ + **phcoṅ* /pʰcʊ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* That which is built of bricks or stone, *esp.* a brick or stone wall. 2. *v.ps.* To be built of brick or stone. 3. *v.cs.* To secure (*property*) to.

K.1198C:23 (A.D. 1009, *new reading by G. Gerschheimer*); K.933:21 (A.D. 1013, *C IV*:47);

K.235D:117 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

kaṃveṅ pañcoṅ (K.933:21), ‘a rampart built of brick or stone’.

’āśrama nyān pañcoṅ (K.235D:116-7), ‘the *āśrama* near the brick wall’.

pañcotsava /bʌɲcot¹sʌ:p/. †[Skt **pañcotsava*, < *pañca*, + *utsava*]. *n.* The Five Festivals.²

K.124:18 (A.D. 803, *C III*:170); K.153:20 (A.D. 1001?, *C V*:194); K.989C:2, 9, D:1 (A.D. 1008, *C VII*:164); K.276:5, 14, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, *C IV*:153).

pañcyar /bʌɲ¹ci:ɛr/. †[Mod. **ᵛᵛᵛᵛ**: *pañcer* /bʌɲ¹ce:r/ “v. to lead (*by a rope*); to guide an animal such as an ox by pulling on reins which pass through its nose; *fig.* to conduct (*a ceremony*); v. to exorcize, drive out / chase away evil spirits or bad luck by throwing rice grains; v. to explain s.t. to s.o. so that he / she will go away”; pfx /bʌN-/ + *cyar* /ci:ɛr/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to move forward or proceed; to lead, guide, drive. 2. *v.cs.* To cause to depart: to drive out (off, away), expel, repel.

K.227:19 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:308), hapax.

stac pañcyar vala phoṅ stac viṅ chpaṅ kar (K.227:18-9), ‘His Majesty was pleased to order [his] troops forward, [and] was pleased to go back [and] join battle to defend [them]’.³

¹The form *pañcu* may not be an inadvertence but may represent the variant pronunciation, /bʌɲ¹cʊʔ/. Cf. *jih* ~ *ji* and **paṃjih* ~ *paṃji*.

²Cf. *C VII*:186, note 3.

³The ambiguity of *pañcyar* is resolved only by the context: *stac pañcyar vala phoṅ* is either ‘was pleased to cause [his own] troops to proceed’ or ‘was pleased to drive off the [Cham] troops’. Coëdès took it in a third sense, which I take to be inadmissible: “Le prince fit revenir toutes ses forces en arrière pour se porter au secours (de son arrière-garde)” (*BEFEO*, XXIX:313).

pañja. See *pañjā*.

pañjara /bɑŋʒɑ:r/. †[Mod. **បញ្ជារ** *pañjar* /bɑŋʒɑ:r/ “*n.* form, structure, shape, contour; *n.* circular window”; Skt *pañjara* ‘cage, aviary, dove-cot, net; skeleton, the ribs, ...’]. 1. *n.* Cage. 2. *v.tr.* To cage, place into a cage.

K.957A:19 (A.D. 941, C VII:137), hapax.

... *pre grāmaṅṅddha cāp pañjara nāṃ dau oy ta kaṃsteñ 'añ rājakula nu ...* (K.957A:19-20), ‘... ordering the village elders to arrest [him], cage [him, and] take [and] give [him] over to the *kaṃsteñ 'añ Rājakula* and ...’.

pañjal /bɑŋʒɑ:l/. †[Mod. **បញ្ជល់** *pañja'l* /bɑŋ'cɔəl/ “*v.* to cause / incite / allow (*animals such as water buffalos, crickets, cocks*) to fight, loose (*one animal*) against (*another*)”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *phjal* /pʰʒɑ:l/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to enter combat, pit (*one against another*). 2. *n.* Act of entering combat: fight, battle, strife.

K.158B:20, 21, 22 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

pañjā ~ pañja /bɑŋʒɑ:/ . [Pre-A. *pañjā*; mod. **បញ្ជា** *pañjā* /bɑŋ'ci:ə/ “*v.* to command, order, give instructions; to operate (*machinery*); to produce, cause, give rise to”; prob. analogic pfx /-ƏN-/ + *jā* /ʒɑ:/]. 1. *v.cs.* To bring into being, bring about, give rise to, cause, make, produce, establish. 2. *v.cs.* To find or deem good, right, proper: to desire (*of royalty, &c.*), order, command. 3. *n.* (*Royal*) desire, order, command.¹

pañja: **K.52:18**, *garbled* (A.D. 918, C VI:93);

pañjā: **K.444B:4** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:19** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.175S:2** (A.D. 979/87, C VI:173); **Ka.87:22**, *garbled* (unassigned, NIC II/III:219),²

vvaṃ 'āc ti 'nak ta hīnājāti yok (dau) pi pañjā 'nak khloñ ... (K.444B:3-4; K.868A:18-9; K.175S:2), ‘Persons of low birth shall not take [them to wife] in order to make [them] *'nak khloñ*.’

pañjiy ~ pañjiy ~ pañjiya ~ pāñji ~ pāñji ~ pāñjiy ~ pāñjiy /bɑŋ'ʒi:/ . [Pre-A. *pāñji*; Skt *pañji ~ pañji* ‘almanac, calendar, register’]. 1. *n.* Register, record-book, account-book; rolls, records, lists, documents, archives. 2. *v.tr.* To enter into a register, to record. 3. *n.* Recorder, registrar, archivist.

pāñjiy: **K.558:4** (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:363, LVII:57); **K.380W:14** (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); **K.617:5, 5 bis** (A.D. 978-1077, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224);

pāñjiy: **K.669B:17** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.205:16** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.374:18** (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); **K.380W:35** (A.D. 1049, C VI:257);

pāñji: **K.158A:3, B:15, 15 bis, 20** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.391W:20** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297);

pāñji: **K.538B:17** (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXV:369, M, № 112^A:297); **K.843C:19, 19 bis** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

pañjiy: **K.569:19** (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166);

pañjiy: **K.598B:13** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

pañjiya: **K.192:3** (A.D. 956, C VI:128); **K.262N:2** (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.464:4** (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XI:396, LVII:57); **K.205:5, 7** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.207:64** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.397E:17** (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); **K.194:44, 47** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.966:5, 22** (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132, RS III, № 35:12); **K.684:17** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:106); **K.703A/I:4** (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № 20:25). ▶

¹See C II:66, note 6; NIC II/III:223, note 16.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

... *sañ gol ta gi viśvadiśa prāṃ pi toy 'āyāma vistāra ta mān ta pañjiya* (K.207:63-4), '... set up boundary-markers on it in all eight directions by the lengths and breadths [given] in the records'.

man pāñciya cval nā sruk vraḥ vryaṃ phley mūla ta roḥh neḥh khcyā vraḥ kaṃmrateri 'aṅ śrī guṇapativarmma paṅgaṃ thpvaṃ nivedana (K.205:5-6), 'When the registrar had recorded [it] in the *sruk* of *Vraḥ Vryaṃ*, [which was] the benefice (*phle?*) of the aforesaid magnates, [he] delegated My Holy High Lord Śrī Guṇapativarman to worshipfully inform His Majesty'.

... *thpi psam tap nā vraḥ kralā pāñjiy thve rah phtyaṃ ni samnoṃ viṃ* ○ (K.470:13-4), '... a total of ten *thpi* (*sampot?*) for members of the royal Chamber of Records who were to do as His Majesty let [them] know of payments [to be made]'.¹

pañjut /bəɲˈjut/. [Pre-A. *pañjut*; ifx /-əN-/ + **phjut* /pʰjut/]. *n.* That which has been purified: food made ritually pure for offering to a divinity.² 2. *v.cs.* To render ritually pure.

K.124:20 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

... *tām pañjut tvau tām carū* ... (K.124:20), '... for preparing millet *pañjut* [and] for preparing the *caru* ... '.

°**paṭṭana**. See °*pattana*.

paṇḍita ~ **paṇḍita** ~ **pandita** /bənˈd̪it/. †[Mod. **पण्डित** *paṇḍit* /bənˈd̪it/ "n. scholar, wise man, learned man; former monk ..."; Skt *paṇḍita* 'scholar, learned man, teacher, philosopher']. *n.* Man of great learning. See *rājapaṇḍita*.

pandita: K.659:28 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.682C:20, *garbled* (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.158D:34 (A.D. 1003, C II:87); K.230C:4 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.206:16, 27 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

paṇḍita: K.410:25 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10);

paṇḍita: K.194:19, 25 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.254B:39 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.453C:1 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.569:15 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.298:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201); K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

pat¹ /bət/. [Mod. **पत** *pa't* /bət/ "v. to fold, bend, crease, pleat; to turn back / around, reverse direction; to veer; to bend / curve / wind (*as a road*); *adj.* to be winding, twisting; folding (*as a pocket knife*)"]. 1. *v.intr.* To turn (*back, around, over*), bend. 2. *v.tr.* To bend, fold, crease; to turn away, divert. See *phnat*.

K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.208:34, 37, 41 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.144:5 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

ti uttara samlvat kralā tut srū pat tāñ tai viṃ ta gi thnval travān ... (K.235D:89), '... on the north [it] runs as far as the paddy-burning ground, turns [and] reaches back to the bank of the reservoir; ... '.

□ □ □ □ *prasap ta sre kañjuḥ vraṃ pat = tāñ = taiy ta noḥ* ○ (K.208:34), '□ □ □ □ abuts on the ricefield at *Kañjuḥ Vraṃ*, [then] turns [and] reaches to it'. ▶

¹Cf. C II:188.

²The analysis is owing to Pou, 295b.

... *nair̥tiya pat t̥ān taiy lvoḥ ta gol kantāl pvār* ... (K.208:41), ‘... on the southwest [it] turns [and] reaches all the way to the boundary-marker(s) in the marshland ...’.

... *gī saṅsārābartta neḥ ta kra pi chloṅ cyar thmā pi ta kaup ra nu bhayāntarāya ta ’āc pat ti loka neḥ ta samudāya nu punyanisaṅsa phoṅ ta ’anekaprakāra* (K.144:5), ‘... this round of existences, which is hard to traverse, long in time, so as to be (one which is) attended by fears and obstacles which [one] must banish from this common world by means of numerous merits and blessings’.¹

pat². See *pāt*.

pataki. See *mahāpātaki*.

pati ~ **patī** /p^hdi:/. [Pre-A. *pati*; mod. ប័រិ ប័រិ *pati* /pate?/ “*n.* master, lord” and *pī* /p^hdi:ɣy/ “*n.* husband; *fig.* master”; Skt *pati* ‘master, owner, possessor; lord, ruler, sovereign; husband’]. 1. *n.* Lord, master; husband. 2. *n.* Owner, proprietor. See *gaurīpatiśvara*, *mahāsenāpati*, *yanapati*, *sabhāpati*.

patī: K.215:8 (A.D. 949, C III:34);

pati: K.298:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199; BC, 1911:201).

... *nu loṅ para ta patī teṅ hyaṅ* (K.215:8), ‘... with the *loṅ Para*, the *teṅ hyaṅ*’s husband’.

patita /bɔ^hdit/. †[Skt *patita* ‘fallen, sunken’, ppl. of √*pat* ‘to fall’]. *v.st.* To be fallen, sunken, brought low; to be sunk in iniquity, base, degraded, abandoned.

K.299:36 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

patula ~ **patulla** /pɔl/. †[Skt *paṭala* ‘roof, thatch; veil, cover; basket, chest, box’]. *n.* Box, chest, coffer. See *suvarṇapatula*.

patulla: K.374:15 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251);

patula: K.262N:9, 12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

patau /p^hɔw/. [Pre-A. *ptau*; mod. ប័រិ ប័រិ *pḥtau* /p^hɔw/ “*n.* rattan”;² analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Generic name for the rattan palms, members of the species *Calamus* and *Dtmonorops* (Palmæ). 2. *n.* Rattan, cane, whip. 3. *n.* Slave-name.

K.349:24 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.192:19 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.178:6 (A.D. 994, C VI:192);

K.212A:10 (A.D. 1027, C III:29).

°pattana ~ **°paṭṭana** /bat/. [Pre-A. *pattana* ~ *°paṭṭana*; Skt *pattana* ~ *paṭṭana* ‘town, city’; cf. Tamil *paṭṭi* ~ *paṭṭu* ‘hamlet, village’, &c.³]. *n.* Town, city.

patti. For *pat ti* (K.144:5).

¹On the *pat ti* see BEFEO, LXX:109, note 18.

²Cf. mod. ប័រិ ប័រិ *praṭau* /pra^hɔw/ “*v.* to discipline, teach manners to, lecture, admonish, educate, advise; to exhort, urge”.

³Burrow and Emeneau, 261b (item 3199).

patrakāra ~ **pattrakāra** ~ **pātrakara** /batrə'ka:r/. †[Skt **pattrakāra*, < *pattra* 'wing, feather, leaf; leaf (for writing), written leaf, leaf (of a book); paper, letter, document; any thin leaf or plate or metal with or for writing ...', + *kāra*]. 1. *n.* **Folifex* (**Φυλλουργός*) 'leaf-maker': one who prepares palm-leaves for writing. 2. *n.* Scribe.¹ See **suvanṇapatra*.

pātrakara: K.843A:7 (A.D. 1025, C VII:222);²

pattrakāra: K.324A:30, B:18-9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.99S:26 (A.D. 922, C VI:107);

patrakāra: K.291N:30 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270S/2°c:18 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.238B:6 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.263D:51, 54 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.569/1°:3 (A.D. 1011, MA I:78); K.572B:3 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.702B:10 (A.D. 1025, C V:222).

... *sthāpanā vraḥ kaṃmrateṇ 'añ śivaliṅga nu kanloṇ kaṃmrateṇ 'añ 'āy bhavakṣetra nu māś prāk pātrakara* ○ (K.843A:5-7), '... set up My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* with the late queen My High Lady at Bhavakṣetra in exchange for gold [and] silver [donated by ?] the leaf-makers'.³

khloṇ vala sindura khloṇ mukha patrakāra (K.569/1°:2-3), 'the commandant Sindura, *khloṇ mukha* of scribes'.

patrasākha /batrə'sa:k/. †[Skt **patrasākha*, < *pattra* 'leaf', + *sākha*]. *n.* Leaf-branch, a branch with leaves still on it.⁴

K.263D:53 (A.D. 984, C IV:118), hapax.

... *nu us nu sñak nu patrasākha pratidina* ... (K.263D:53), '... together with firewood, leaves, and leafy branches daily ...'.

pattrakāra. See *patrakāra*.

pada /bɔ:t/ ~ **padah** /p^hdah/. †[Mod. *ᵂ*: *phdah* /p^hteəh/ "n. house, residence; building; shop, store; establishment; fig. home, family"; Skt **padah*, nom. sg. of *pada* 'abode, house']. 1. *n.* Base, basis; object. 2. *n.* Dwelling-place: dwelling, residence, house, abode.⁵ 3. *n.* = *pada*, unit of measure for riceland. Cf. *pāda*. See *paramakaivalyapada*, *śivapada*.

padah: K.691:6 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); K.618:8 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56); K.299:12, 13, 14 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491 and BC, 1911:204);

pada: K.598C:15 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.989B:27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.194B:22 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.780:20⁶ (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.845:4 (A.D. 878-977, C V:186); K.195/III°:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

... *nu kuṭṭi pada kralā rām* ... (K.194B:22), '... as well as cells, houses, dancing halls, ...'.
gi padah sthāna jā 'āśraya vraḥ vlen ... (K.691:6-7), 'The residence shall serve as the abode of the Sacred Fire, ...'.

... *yok padah paṅvay sthāna 'anak* ... (K.299:12), '... took a dwelling-place [and] established a place for the people ...'.

¹See Louis Finot, "Le temple d'Iṅvarapura (Bantāy Srēi, Cambodge)," in *Mémoires Archéologiques* ..., Tome I:78, note 1.

²This *pātrakara* may be wrongly attributed. Coedès (*loc.cit.*) takes it as "les récipients (nécessaires au culte ?), as if it were from Skt *pātra* 'drinking-vessel, &c.' **Pātrakara* 'vessel-maker' might be a term for potter, but there is no evidence for it.

³Cf. C VII:114.

⁴It seems unlikely that Skt *patrasāka* 'vegetables consisting of leaves' is intended. Cf. C IV:138, note 6.

⁵See Pou, "Recherches ... (IX)," 350-1.

⁶C VI:151, note 1: "Lecture douteuse."

padamūla. See *pādamūla*.

padigaḥ ~ **padīgaḥ** ~ **padigaḥh** ~ **paddigaḥ** ~ **padigraha** /bədī'gəh/ ~ **paṭigraha** /bədī'grəh/. †[Local Prakṛta (cf. Pāli *paṭiggaha* 'receptacle for water etc.')] ¹ corresponding to Skt *pratigraha* ~ *pratigrāha* 'chamber-vessel (or any similar convenience for sick persons; spittoon)'. *n.* Spittoon, cuspidor. See *pratigraha*, *rūpyapatigraha*.

paṭigraha: K.989:30, 33 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

padigraha: K.344:41 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

paddigaḥ: K.198C:14 (A.D. 966, C VI:147);

padigaḥh: K.239S:31 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

padīgaḥ: Ka.87 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

padigaḥ: passim, 69 occurrences of which the earliest is K.415:6 (A.D. 877).

paddigaḥ. See *padigaḥ*.

padma /bat/ ~ **padmā** /bat'ma:/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **បុព្វ** *padum* /pa'tom/ "n. lotus, lotus flower (*form.*) ...";³ Skt *padma* 'lotus (*esp.* the flower of the lotus-plant *Nelumbium speciosum* ...)']. 1. *n.* The lotus plant, *Nelumbium speciosum* Willd., alias *Nelumbium nucifera* Gaertn. (Nymphaeaceae).⁴ 2. *n.* Lotus blossom.

padmā: K.263D:49 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.366A:30 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

padma: K.291N:16 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.343N/1^o:2, 30 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.263D:15 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.693B:12 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.194B:3 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

'*asthārikā padma* 1 (K.263D:15), 'one lotus ossuary'.

hemavitāna ti chlāk padma tām sarvvaratna ... (K.194B:3), 'a gold canopy graven with lotuses [and] set with all kinds of jewels ...'.

padmarāga /batmə'ra:k/. †[Skt *padmarāga* 'ruby (= lotus-hued)', < *padma*, + *rāga*]. *n.* Ruby.

K.669C:2 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:5 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.352S:30 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.136:13, 15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

makuṭa 1 *padmarāga le gi* 1 (K.669C:2), 'one diadem [with] one ruby on it'.

kaṅkana tām padmarāga ta gi (K.136:16), 'a wristlet set with rubies on it'.

padmavitāna /batməwī'da:n/. †[Skt **padmavitāna*, < *padma*, + *vitāna*]. *n.* A lotus canopy.⁵

K.470:2, 5 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

padmavitāna saikū phsam samrit (K.470:2), 'a lotus canopy of white-metal and bronze'.

padmaśiraḥ /batməsi'rəh/. †[Skt **padmaśiras*, < *padma*, + *śiras*]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) a head, crest or top in the shape of a lotus. 2. *v.st.* To be lotus-headed, be in the form of a lotus-head.

K.470:5 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

vraḥ garaup padmaśiraḥ (K.470:5), 'a holy lotus-head cover'.⁶

¹RD&S, 393b.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

³Pāli *paduma* 'the lotus *Nelumbium speciosum*' (RD&S, 410a).

⁴Martin, 62.

⁵Presumably a canopy decorated with lotus motifs.

⁶*Garaup* is a doubtful reading (C II:187, note 5).

padmāpati /batma'p^hdī:/. †[Skt *padmāpati* 'Hibiscus mutabilis L.', epithet of Lakṣmī and other goddesses, and name of various women]. *n.* Slavename.

K.415:9 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

padmāvati /batmawɔ'dī:/. †[Skt *padmāvati*, name of various women]. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:44 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

***pan** /bɔn/. [Mod. **ပၢ်** *pa'n* /ban/ "v. to pray, wish, hope; to vow, pledge; to petition"]. *v.intr.* To make a vow; to pledge. See *kampan*.

paneñ. See *pan'en*.

pantā /bɔn'da:/. †[Mod. ပၢ်တၢ် *pañtā* /ban'da:/;¹ ifx /-əN-/ + *phtā* /p^hda:/; cf. Thai บันด้า /bandaa/²]. *n.* That which is massed or grouped together: mass, aggregate; the whole, totality, entirety.

K.470:18 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.152:16 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

pantoy /bɔn'do:y/. †[Mod. ပၢ်တၢ်ဝၢ် *pañtoy* /ban'da:oy/ "n. length; *prenp.* along; v. to let go, release; to permit, let, allow; to give free rein (*to*); *adv.* directly, immediately"; ifx /-əN-/ + **phtoy* /p^hdo:y/]. 1. *n.* Act or result of following or taking the same path: path, line, course; longitudinal dimension, length. 2. *v.tr.* To follow, take the same path as (*the sun*). 3. *v.intr.* To lie on an east-west axis, run from east to west.

K.598B:49, 50 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.207:21 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258A:50 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.175E:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173).

pantoy thñāy (K.598B:49; K.175E:10) ~ *pantoy thñaiy* (K.207:21), 'to run east to west'.

chpār pantoy (K.258A:50), 'the plantation oriented from east to west'.

pandan /bɔn'dɔn/. [Pre-A. *pandan*; mod. **ပၢ်နၢ်** *panda'n* /ban'tuən/ "v. to soften, tenderize, make supple; to tame, make docile; *adj.* to be soft, weak in determination; to be inert, passive; v. to make little effort / less effort than required; to submit, give in, resign oneself; v. to alleviate, lessen, diminish"; ifx /-əN-/ + **phdan* /p^hdɔn/]. 1. *n.* That which or one who has been softened, made docile, or trained. 2. *v.st.* To have been made soft, docile, tame, trained. 3. *n.* Slavename.³

passim, 54 occurrences.

pandap /bɔn'dɔp/. †[Mod. **ပၢ်နၢ်ပၢ်** *panda'p* /ban'tup/ "n. room"; ifx /-əN-/ + **phdap* /p^hdɔp/]. 1. *n.* That which is enclosed or closed off: enclosed space, room, chamber. 2. *v.intr.* To be shut up, confined. ▶

¹Headley, 634a: "*prenp.* (out) of all, among all, all the ..., the (*whole*) group of ... (*indicator of plurality in constructions which single out one or more objects or people from a greater number; sometimes simply a marker of plurality*)".

²Haas, 281b: 'all, all of, the totality of'; McFarland, 468b: '(n.) whole; entire; total; (*adj.*) all; everyone; every'.

³The form is found only as a slavename.

K.381:5 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255), hapax.

... *nau* 'ampall *khñum* man 'nak oy *pandap* [ta] gi ... (K.381:4-5),¹ '... all of the slaves whom people cause to be confined here ...'.

pandān /bən'dan/. †[Mod. **បន្ទាន់** *pandā'n* /bən'toən/ "v. to hurry, make haste; to rush, speed up, hurry s.o. up; do with urgency; *adj.* to be pressing, urgent, immediate"; ifx /-ən-/ + **pdān* /p^hdan/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of being timely; making good time. 2. *n.* One who is timely or makes good time. 3. *v.st.* To be timely, make haste. 4. *n.* Slavename.²

passim, 36 occurrences.

pandita. See *paṇḍita*.

panduk /bən'duk/. †[Mod. **បន្ទុក** *panduk* /bən'tok/ "n. cargo, load; burden; responsibility, duty; function; sponsorship"; ifx /-ən-/ + *phduk* /p^hduk/]. 1. *n.* That which is loaded: load, burden; freight, cargo; (weight of) responsibility or function. 2. *n.* One who carries a load or burden; one who is responsible or in charge. 3. *v.tr.* To be responsible for, in charge of.

K.207:51 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

kaṃsteñ vo panduk khloñ bhūtāsa vraḥ jaṃnvan ○ (K.207:51-2), 'the *kaṃsteñ* Bo, in charge of the *khloñ bhūtāsa* of holy offerings'.

pandval /bən'du:əl/ ~ **pandūl** ~ **pandul** /bən'du:l/. [Pre-A. *paṃdul* /bən'du:l/; mod. **បន្ទុយ** *pandūl* /bən'tu:l/ "n. crown (of the head) (*arch.*); n. words, speech, language (*roy.*); royal command"; ifx /-ən-/ + **phdval* /p^hdu:əl/]. 1. *v.cs.* To place upon the head (*of someone*), to crown. 2. *v.cs.* To cause to receive with humility: to impose, hand down, issue (*an order to*); to order, command; to transmit (*royal command*); to speak to (*a subject*), notify, inform. 3. *n.* (That which is received with humility) divine or royal utterance, royal order. 4. *n.* (That which carries on its head) support, stand, pedestal.³

pandul: **K.414:5** (A.D. 878-1077, *Fournereau, Siam ancien*:137);

pandūl: **K.569:21** (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166);

pandval: passim, 117 occurrences.

pandval pi pre 'to cause to humbly receive [one's words] so as to order':⁴ **K.292:16** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.391W:6** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.913:15** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270); **K.580:3** (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIV:117, APK I:363).

pandval pre 'to hand down [and] order': **K.521N:6** (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.158B:30**, **D:16** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.598B:14** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); **K.705:4** (A.D. 1012, C V:198); **K.843C:9** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.618:39**, **43** (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); **K.380W/2':24**, **30** (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); **K.194B:7**, **18** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.966:15** (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132, RS III, № 35:12); **K.956:34** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.829:16** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43). ▶

¹For my *ta* the transcription has *nu*, a common misreading.

²The form is found only as a slavename.

³I carry this third sense of *pandval* over from pre-Angkorian. Cf. Pou, 299a, and esp. BEFEO, LXV:346, note 6.

⁴Cf. *phyañ ni pre*.

... *yap phdaṃ ta gi svaṃ pratyādeśa yol kaṃmrateṅ 'añ vaiṣṇava (?) mvāy pandval ta vraḥ pāda viṣṇuloka thā ...* (K.521S:4-5), '... [and] slept there [that] night [and,] having asked for guidance, saw My Holy High Lord Viṣṇu who spoke to His Majesty Viṣṇuloka, saying: ...'¹

vraḥ hau pandval vñya oy vara prasiddhi neḥ varṇṇa ta vyar ... (K.444B:18-9; K.868A:27-30; K.175S:9), 'His Majesty summoned [them], crowned [them] with chaplets, [and] gave [them his] blessing, confirming [them] in these two corporations ...'.

... *pi pre mok pandval vraḥ sāsana ta puruṣapradhāna ...* (K.231B:35-6), '... for the purpose of having [me] come transmit a royal directive to the leading men ...'.

... *caṃnām phoṅ ta 'nau nā pandval vraḥ kaṃrateṅ 'añ jaroy cār* (K.212A:30, C:1), '... foundations located at places which My Holy High Lord of Jaroy Cār designates'.

pratyaya ta mok pandval vraḥ sāsana mrateṅ paramācāryya ... (K.231B:42-3), 'The royal servant who came to transmit the royal directive to the lord Paramācāryya ...'.

nu mān pandval vraḥ pāda kaṃrateṅ kaṃtvan 'añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva ta vraḥ kaṃsteṅ śrī gauriśvarapaṇḍita ... (K.211A:22-4), 'On this date was [issued] an order from His Majesty My High Lord of the female line Śrī Sūryavarmmadeva to the holy *kaṃsteṅ* Śrī Gauriśvarapaṇḍita ...'.

pandval śivāspada man ... (K.195/1°:1), 'His Majesty [hereby] informs [My Holy High Lord of] Śivāspada that ...'.

panruṃ /bən'rum/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + *pruṃ /prum/]. *n.* Act or result of winding, coiling, rolling, wrapping.

K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

koṅ panruṃ 6 (K.669C:25), 'six winding wheels'.

panlas ~ **panlās** ~ **panlāss** /bən'lah/. [Pre-A. *panlas* ~ *panlass*; mod. **පණ්ණාස්** *panlā's* /bən'lah/ "n. change, replacement, substitute; transfer, move; change (of clothes, linens), set (e.g., of linens); spare (part); shift (e.g., of workers)"; ifx /-ən-/ + *phlās* /p^hlah/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of replacing another: substitution, change. 2. *n.* One who replaces or substitutes for another: replacement, substitute, successor; (*conjecturally*) representative, agent.

panlāss: K.233B:9 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50);

panlās: passim, 27 occurrences;

panlas: passim, 46 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:4 (A.D. 878/87).

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap vvaṃ jā pi dār panlas ley (K.340:7-8), 'If any among them run away, go into hiding, or die, [their] replacement shall not be called for'.

panlā /bən'la:/. [Pre-A. *panlā*; mod. **පණ්ණා** *panlā* /bən'la:/ "n. thorn, barb, spine"; ifx /-ən-/ + **phlā* /p^hla:/; cf. Old Mon *jīrla* /jər^hla?/ 'Thorn'²]. *n.* Thorn, spine, prickle; bramble.

K.843C:30 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.229:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

panlāy /bən'la:y/. †[Mod. **පණ්ණා** *panlāy* /bən'la:y/ "v. to lengthen, extend, make s.t. long, stretch out, elongate; to unroll, unwind, let out; to postpone, protract, procrastinate; to comment on"; ifx /-ən-/ + **phlāy* /p^hlay/]. 1. *n.* Act

¹Cf. C IV:169.

²Shorto, 124.

of lengthening, extending. 2. *n.* That which lengthens or is lengthened: extension, prolongation; addition, piece or part added on. 3. *v.st.* To be lengthened, extended. 4. *v.tr.* To stretch, extend.

K.238A:16 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.669C:5, 13 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.814E:11 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.413B:25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

kdañ vār panlāy (K.238A:16), ‘a [piece of] extra-long select striped silk’.

panlās. See *panlas*.

panliññ /bən'liŋ ~ bən'liŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **phliñ* /p^hliŋ/]. *n.* Balance: device for raising water, sweep, shadouf.

K.56B:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

... *uttara lvah canhvar muṃ panliññ* (K.56B:26), ‘... north to the waterway where the shadouf is located’.

panlyañ /bən'li:əŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **phlyañ* /p^hli:əŋ/]. *v.tr.* To set up, erect.¹

K.1198A:3, 4, 19 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

panlvañ /bən'lu:əŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **phlvañ* /p^hlu:əŋ/]. 1. *n.* That which is extended or lengthened: extension. 2. *v.tr.* To lengthen, make longer.²

K.413B:25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

pansam /bən'səm/. †[Mod. **ស្រុំ** *pansam* /bən'sam/ ‘*v.* to combine (*e.g.*, *ingredients*), blend; to fit / join (*two objects together*); to go with, be in keeping with; *n.* combining, putting together, mixing’; ifx /-əN-/ + *phsam* /p^hsəm/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of joining, uniting, combining. 2. *v.tr.* To join, unite, combine. 3. *adv.* In combination, together.

K.421:1, 6 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.754:12, 20, 22, 28 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.470:10, 15, 21, 26 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.152:6 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

panhem. See *panhem*.

panhey ~ ***panhey** /bən'hɛ:y ~ bəŋ'hɛ:y/. †[Mod. **បញ្ចប់** *panhœy* /bəŋ'ha:əy/ ‘*v.* to complete, finish, conclude; to use up, exhaust; ...’; analogic pfx /bən-/ + **hey* /hɛ:y/]. 1. *v.cs.* To bring to an end, reach the end of; to run out of, use up. 2. *v.intr.* To end, come to an end or close, be final. 3. *n.* End, close, finish, completion, conclusion, culmination. Cf. *they*.

K.152:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

□ □ □ *thvāy jā vraḥ rājadharmma nikara śiṣyappravandha ti duk caṃṇāṃ ta bhūmi śrī mahīdharendrāsrama coñ vraḥ go ta bhūmidāna panhey ti sruk teṃ svī ...* (K.152:2-5), ‘..... offered [it to His Majesty] as a royal *rājadharmma* from a group of successive disciples [by whom it] was made an endowment to the lands of the Śrī Mahīdharendrāsrama, [and who] secured sacred cows to the [now] finished land-grant in the *sruk* of Teṃ Svī, ...’³

¹The etymology and glosses are owing to Pou, NIC II/III:253, note 5.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:351, note 8.

³C V:193 treats *panhey* as a toponym. I take it to mean that the land grant had only recently been developed for rice cultivation. Certainty is ruled out by the lacuna.

panhem ~ **panhem** /bən'hɪ:m/. [Pre-A. *panhem*; ifx /-ən-/ + *phem* ~ *phem* /phɪ:m/]. 1. *v.st.* To be swollen; (of rice) to be ripe; to be big (with child). 2. *v.st.* To be big, great, enlarged, expanded.

panhem: K.105/3:25, 29 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.814E:59 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.216S:26 (A.D. 1006, C III:37, 40);

panhem: *passim*, 45 occurrences. mostly slavenames.

sruk phdeñ panhem (K.814E:59), toponym ('the *sruk* of Phdeñ Panhem' – 'of the enlarged fortifications').

... *prasap phdeñ panhem* (K.521N:13), '... abutting on [*sruk*] Phdeñ Panhem'.

panhyat /bən'hi:ət/. †[Pfx /bən-/ , performative, + *hyat* /hi:ət/]. 1. *v.cs.* To exert force on or against: to apply force or pressure to, use force or coercion against. 2. *v.tr.* To use force against, do violence to, violate.

K.598B:60, 60 *bis* (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58). hapax.

vvaṃ 'āc ti panhyat ○ *daha mān ta panhyat kalpanā neḥ* ... (K.598B:60), '[These provisions] are not to be violated. Should there be anyone who does violence to this endowment ...'.¹

pan'eñ ~ **pan'eñ** ~ **paneñ** /bən'ɛ:ŋ/ (?). †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **p'eñ* /p'ɛ:ŋ/ (?)]. *n.* Unidentified kind of cloth.²

paneñ: K.1198B:37 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

pan'eñ: K.754B:21 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

pan'eñ: K.124:13 (A.D. 803/4, C III:170); K.262N:17 (A.D. 968, C IV:108).

pamak /p^hmək/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + *pak* /bək/]. *n.* One who fans, who wields a fan or *cāmara*.

K.591B:8 and K.819A:9 (A.D. 993, C III:132, V:158); K.989B:10, 25, 26, 35 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

pamañ /p^hmaɲ/. †[Mod. ပြာမာဏှီ *pramā'ñ* /pra'maɲ/ "n. hunter"; ifx /-m-/ + *pañ* /baj/]. 1. *n.* One who launches a missile: bowman, archer; lancer, spearman, javelin-thrower. 2. *n.* Hunter, huntsman.

K.298:28 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:194, BC, 1911:201), hapax.

pamas ~ **pamos** /p^hməh/. [Pre-A. *pamas*; ifx /-m-/ + **pas* /bəh/]. *n.* One who grinds aromatics.

pamos: K.324A:29, B:18 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

pamas: K.124:7, 16 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.809N:5, 15 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.270S/2°c:21 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.850:9, 13 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

pamas vraḥ gandha (K.270S/2°c:21), 'grinder(s) of holy aromatics'.

striya pamas vraḥ gandha (K.850:9, 13), 'woman grinder of holy aromatics'.

pamas tai kaṃprvat (K.809N:15), 'grinder, *tai* Kaṃprvat'.

pamos gvāl kaṃpit | (K.324A:29), 'grinder of aromatics, herdsman Kaṃpit'.

pamas gandha yau 1 (K.124:16), 'for the grinder of aromatics, 1 *yau*'.

kñiṃṃ vnok muḥ dik sroñ pamas gandha (K.124:7), 'Slaves of the team to heat water for ablutions [and] grinder(s) of aromatics'.

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:80.

²On the form *pan'eñ* see BEFEO, XXXVI:17, note 4.

pamek /p^hmɛ:k/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + *pek* /b̄ɛ:k/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who issues provisions or supplies: storekeeper, dispenser, quartermaster.

K.809N:3, 14 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.324A:23, B:12 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.270S/2^c:17 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.230C:26 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.254B:26 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.56B:30 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.218:47, 53 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.584:14 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

pamet /p^hme:t/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.¹

K.693A:17, B:12, 13, 27 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

pamos. See *pamas*.

pampat ~ **pampāt**. See *pampāt*.

pamre. See *pamre*.

pamroḥh. See *pamroḥ*.

para /b̄ɔ:r/. †[Skt *para* ‘another’, < *adj.* ‘other, different, opposite’]. *n.* Another, someone other than oneself, someone else.

K.215:8 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.235D:87 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.299:9, 9 bis, 25 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *'anak ta 'adeñ pīdā para thve duḥkha para nu 'aras* (K.299:9), ‘... persons who dare molest others [or] cause woe to others in exchange for [their] lives’.

par /b̄ɔ:r/ (?). †[No direct connection with pre-A. *ver* /we:r/, Angkorian *vyar* /wi:ɛr/ ‘two’; cf. Churu, Boloven, Bahnar, &c., *bar*; but note Old Javanese *kĕmbar* ‘twin, alike in appearance’²]. *n.* Quantifier of undetermined value, prob. pair, couple. See *kampar*, *tampar*.

K.669C:3, 4, 8, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8).

... *dik phik slā par vyar* ... (K.356N:16), ‘... drinking water; two *par* of areca-nuts ...’.

kravil par 1 lā 3 (K.669C:3), ‘one *par* three *lā* of rings’.

naupura 2 ratna ta gī par 3 lā 2 (K.669C:4), ‘two anklets [with] three *par* two *lā* of gems on them’.

***par** /b̄a:r/. [Mod. 𑄓𑄢 *pār* /b̄a:r/ “*v.* to scoop / scrape / scour out, dig out; to empty (a container) by scooping; to remove, clear away”]. *v.tr.* To scrape, scuff, rake. See *sampar*, **spar*.

parat. See *prat*.

paradāra /b̄ɔ:rə'da:r/. †[Skt *paradāra* ‘another’s wife or wives’, < *para*, + *dāra* ‘wife’]. *n.* Another man’s wife, the wife of another.

K.299:16, 21 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

¹This form does not appear to be a misspelling or misreading. In two of its four occurrences it seems to denote the occupation of a *vāp*; in another case it appears to denote the occupation of a *me*. In the fourth case it occurs in the string *khloñ jnvāl pamet*.

²Zoetmulder, I:845b; Juynboll, 130b: ‘tweeling’; Wojowasito, 128: ‘two, pair, duo’.

paradeśa /bɔrə'de:h/. [Pre-A. *paradeśa*; Skt *paradeśa* 'another or a foreign or a hostile country', < pfx *para-* 'beyond', + *deśa*]. *n.* Another (foreign) land.

K.235D:77, 86 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

'*nak paradeśa* (K.235D:77, 86), 'person from another land: foreigner'.

parapakṣa /bɔrə'βak/. †[Skt *parapakṣa* 'the other side, the hostile party, the enemy', < pfx *para-* 'farther, beyond', + *pakṣa*]. *n.* Enemy, foe.

K.523C:28 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

leṅ 'avaddhya ta parapakṣa (K.523C:28), 'May [he] be invulnerable to [his] enemies'.

parapuṇyānupālana /bɔrəβuŋjanu'βa:l/. †[Skt **parapuṇyānupālana*, < *para-* 'farther, beyond, exceeding', + **puṇyānupālana* 'preserving good' (*puṇya*, + *anupālana* 'act of preserving, keeping')]. *n.* Supreme preserver of good.

K.569:26 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

... *vraḥ pāda kamrateṅ 'aṅ śrī śrīndravarmmadeva vraḥ bhagavati kamrateṅ 'aṅ śrī śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūḍā 'agramahiśi prajāpālana parapuṇyānupālana nu vraḥ dharmmaśāstra* (K.569:24-6), '... His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Śrīndravarmmadeva [and] the chief queen the holy blessed My High Lady Śrī Śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūḍā, defenders of [their] people [and] supreme protectors of the good by means of the holy Dharmaśāstra'.

parabara. See *parivāra*.

parama° /bɔrəmə/. [Skt *parama* 'most high (prominent, excellent, distant, remote), best', superlative of *para* 'far, distant, remote']. *v.st.* To be highest, supreme.

paramakaivalyapada /bɔrəməkɪywaljə'βo:t/. †[Skt **paramakaivalyapada* 'highest abode of beatitude', < *parama*, + *kaivalyapada* (*kaivalya* 'absolute detachment, exemption from transmigration, beatitude',¹ + *pada*)]. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman VI (reigned A.D. 1080-1107).

K.258A:21, 71, B:5, 16 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.34:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:172).

***paramacakravarttirāja** ~ **parmmacakrabarttirāja** /bɔrəməcakrəwardi'ra:c/. †[Skt **paramacakravarttirāja*, < *parama*, + **cakravarttirāja* 'king who is a universal monarch' (*cakravarti*, + *rāja*)]. *n.* Royal title: 'Supreme king who is a universal monarch'.

K.296C (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208), hapax.

paramanirvāṇapada ~ **paramanirvvāṇapada** /bɔrəmənɪrwanə'βo:t/. †[Skt *paramanirvāṇapada* 'highest abode of *nirvāṇa*', < *parama*, + *nirvāṇapada* (*nirvāṇa*, + *pada*)]. *n.* Posthumous name of Sūryavarman I (reigned A.D. 1001-1050). Cf. *nirvvāṇapada*, *mahāparamanirvvāṇapada*.

paramanirvvāṇapada: K.521N:1 (post-A.D. 1050, C IV:167); K.235D:57 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

paramanirvāṇapada: K.235D:79, 84 (*id.*); K.237:3 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.208:49 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.91C:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

¹Deivative of *kevala* 'disconnected, isolated, absolute'.

paramaniṣkalapada /bɔ̌rɔ̌məniskələ'ḅɔ̌:t/. †[Skt *paramaniṣkalapada* 'highest abode of Śiva', < *parama*, + *niṣkalapada* 'abode of Śiva' (*niṣkala*, + *pada*)]. *n.* Posthumous name of Dharaṇīndravārman I (died ca. A.D. 1113).¹

K.254B:6 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

paramapavitra ~ **parmmapavitra** /bɔ̌rɔ̌məḅ'wit/. †[Mod. បរមបពិត្រ *paramapabitr* /bɑ̌rɔ̌mḅɑ'pɪt/ "the king, great king"; Skt **paramapavitra*, < *parama* + *pavitra*]. *n.* The Supremely Sacred One, epithet of the sovereign and the Buddha.

parmmapavitra: K.297C (A.D. 1278-1477, *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208);

paramapavitra: K.256B:35 (A.D. 979, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89); K.125:4, 20, 21, 23 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74); K.817:15 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.158D:15 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.720C:14 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.380E/3':56 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.194B:17 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.754B:2 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282); K.245:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.468:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

***paramarājādhirāja** ~ **parmmarājādhirāja** /bɔ̌rɔ̌mərəjadhɪ'rɑ:c/. †[Skt **paramarājādhirāja*, < *parama*, + *rājādhirāja*]. *n.* Supreme overlord of kings.

K.296:C and K.297:C (A.D. 1278-1477 (?), *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208).

paramarudraloka /bɔ̌rɔ̌mərudrə'lɔ:k/. †[Skt *paramarudraloka* 'highest world of Rudra', < *parama*, + *rudraloka*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Īśānavārman (reigned A.D. 925).

K.831:13 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.989B:23, 36 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.380W:19 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.235D:29 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.237:4, 9 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.72:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:135); K.872S:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.468:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225); K.91:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

paramaviṣṇuloka /bɔ̌rɔ̌məviṣṇu'lɔ:k/. †[Skt *paramaviṣṇuloka* 'highest world of Viṣṇu', < *parama*, + *viṣṇuloka* 'the world of Viṣṇu' (*viṣṇu*, + *loka*)]. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman III (reigned A.D. 850-877).

K.298:2, 17 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

paramaviraloka /bɔ̌rɔ̌məvirə'lɔ:k/. †[Skt *paramaviraloka* 'highest world of Viṣṇu', < *parama*, + *viraloka* 'Viṣṇu's world' (*vira*, epithet of Indra, Viṣṇu, &c.), + *loka*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman V (reigned A.D. 968-1001).

K.158B:25 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693D:10 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989B:38 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:39, 39 bis, 77, 78 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.782:12 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.194B:12 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.143A:13, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.245:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.91B:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

paramaśivapada /bɔ̌rɔ̌məsivə'ḅɔ̌:t/. †[Skt *paramaśivapada* 'highest abode of Śiva', < *parama*, + *śivapada*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman IV (reigned A.D. 928-942).

K.158B:18 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.989B:20, 37 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.872S:21 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.450:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.91:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.67C:5 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23);

¹See Coedès, *Les États hindouisés*, 292 (English edition, 159).

paramaśivaloka ~ **paramasibaloka** /bɔrɔməsivə'lo:k ~ bɔrɔməsibə'lo:k/. †[Skt *paramaśivaloka* 'the highest world of Śiva', < *parama*, + *śivaloka*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Yaśovarman (reigned A.D. 889-900).

paramasibaloka: K.158C:9 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);

paramaśivaloka: K.886:2 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.291N:13 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.238A:13 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.425:17 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.774B:10 (A.D. 995, C IV:64); K.693:16 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989B:22, 35 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:6, 10, 12, 12 *bis*, 15, 16, 16 *bis*, 23 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.872S:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.956:60 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.91B:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

vrah̄ kaṃmrateri 'aṅ ta stac dau paramaśivaloka (K.886:2), 'My Holy High Lord who was pleased to go to the Paramaśivaloka'.

paramaśivācāryya /bɔrɔməsivə'ca:r/. †[Skt **paramaśivācāryya* 'supreme guide to Śiva', < *parama*, + *śivācāryya* 'spiritual guide to Śiva' (*śiva*, + *ācāryya*)]. *n.* Personal name.

K.143A:10, 21, 22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

paramācāryya /bɔrɔma'ca:r/. †[Skt **paramācāryya* 'supreme spiritual guide', < *parama*, + *ācāryya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.957A:5, 7 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.231:43 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.659:7 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.868B:10 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.144:12 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

paramāṇa ~ **paramāna** /bɔrɔma:n/. †[Skt *paramāṇna* 'rice boiled in milk with sugar (offered to gods or deceased ancestors)', < *parama*, + *anna*]. *n.* *Paramāṇna*, 'most excellent of foods' for divinities and the dead.

paramāna: K.99N:27 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

paramāṇa: K.99S:32 (*id.*).

parameśvara /bɔrɔme'swɔ:r/. †[Skt *parameśvara*, 'supreme lord', < *parama*, + *śvara*]. 1. *n.* Epithet of Śiva. 2. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman II (reigned A.D. 802-840).

passim, 43 occurrences of which the earliest is K.713B:2 (A.D. 893).

parameśvarapada /bɔrɔmeswɔrə'bɔ:t/. [Skt *parameśvarapada* 'abode of the Supreme Lord', < *parameśvara*, + *pada*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman VIII (reigned A.D. 1243-1295).

K.569:3 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

parameśvarī /bɔrɔmeswɔ'ri:/. [Fem. of *parameśvara*]. *n.* Epithet ('Supreme Lady') of a female divinity, presumably Durgā.

K.450:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109), hapax.

paraloka /bɔrə'lo:k/. [Pre-A. *paraloka*; mod. បរលោក *paralok* /bɑrə'lo:k/ "n. the next world, the afterworld"; Skt *paraloka* 'the other or future world', < pfx *para-* 'beyond', + *loka*]. *n.* The other world, the world beyond. Cf. *ihaloka*.

K.444C:3, 24 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:5, 9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:14, 17 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.153:26 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.598B:60 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.292:28 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.933:16, 18 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.352N:38, 43 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.245:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.350N:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.468:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

paras ~ **parass**² ~ **pāras** /prɔh/. †[Cf. mod. រូប វាស *rapa's* /rɔ'bah/'n. thing, object; goods; tool, instrument, utensil; property, wealth";¹ pfx /p-/ + *ras /rɔh/]. *n.* Thing, object, article.²

pāras: Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).³

parass: K.713B:4, 18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.158B:28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

paras: K.618:4, 35, 37, 45 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

jeñ parass 2 (K.713B:4), 'two stands for objects' ~ *jeñ parass 1* (K.713B:18), 'one stand for objects' ~ *jeñ parass 4* (K.158B:28), 'four stands for objects' ~ *jeñ pāras 2* (Ka.87:19), 'two stands for objects'.

paras ti jvan ta kamrateñ jagat ... (K.618:4-5), 'articles offered up to the High Lord of the World: ...'.

paras ta oy dān vrah go 10 ... (K.618:35), 'Items [he] gave in gift: ten sacred cows, ...'.

... nu paras ta 'ampall neñ ti jvan ta kamrateñ jagat (K.618:37-8), '... together with all these things which were offered up to the High Lord of the World'.

... oy dān paras 'val (K.618:45), '... gives in gift all [manner of] things'.

paraḥ /prah/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya*.⁴

K.669C:9 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

paraḥ kroy 5 (K.669C:9), unidentified.

parātha /bɔra:t/ (?). [Hybridization of Pāli *parattha* ~ *paraṭṭha* 'advantage for others'⁵ and Skt *parārtha* 'another's advantage or interest', < *para*, + *artha*]. *n.* The welfare or benefit of others.

K.177:12 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

... taṃkal braḥ buddhasāsa parātha kusala bahijana phoñ (K.177:11-3), '... exalted the holy teachings of the Buddha, the welfare of others, [and] actions resulting in merit [among] unbelievers'.

parikalpa /bɔr'kal/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized បរិក្កប្ប *parikapp* /pare'kap/ "n. speculation";⁶ Skt *parikalpa* 'illusion', = *parikalpana* 'fixing, settling, making, contriving, inventing; providing, dividing, distributing', < *pari*-√*kṛp* 'to fix, settle, determine, destine for; to perform, execute, accomplish']. 1. *v.tr.* To settle (*property*) on, assign to. 2. *v.tr.* To perform the rite of ordination for; to ordain.

K.19:19, *garbled* (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.207:32 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.139B:10 (A.D. 1054, C III:175).

nā bhūmi neñh man vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ phalapriya duñ ta yeñ nā nu sthāpanā 'āsana kamrateñ jagat nu thve caṃnām kalpanā ta jā 'aṅga paṃmre pratidina ta kamrateñ jagat pi parikalpa pre kule ta mūla gi ta paripālana pradvann (K.207:29-32), closely 'On this land which My Holy High Lord of Phalapriyā has bought from us is where [he] will establish the seat of the High Lord of the World, [and] will make an endowment of articles for daily service to the High Lord of the World to settle on [him; and he] bids

¹Note that mod. រូប វាស *rapa's* /rɔ'bah/ is not a metathesis of Angkorian *paras* but has a different derivation, namely ifx /-b-/ + *ra's* /rɔəh/ (< the above *ras).

²But cf. C I:29, note 8, taking this item for Skt *paraśa* 'gem'.

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁴Cf. C I:182, note 8, and Pou, 306b.

⁵Cf. RD&S, 23ab.

⁶Pāli *parikappa* 'preparation, intention, strategem; assumption, supposition, surmise' (RD&S, 422a).

the chief members of [his] family (be ones who) maintain [him on this land] henceforth’.

kamrateñ ’añ yogī ta pvās ta neḥ phye phlu purvvottara tīrthodyāna puṣpārāma neḥ syañ dharmma kamrateñ ’añ didai = ra ti ’añ parikalpa (K.139B:7-10), ‘My High Lords the *yogin* who have taken holy orders here have given over to [me] the northeast road, the *tīrtha* park, [and] the flower-garden, these constituting the pious work of the several My High Lords who were ordained at my hands’.

parigraha /bɔrɪ'grɔ:h/. [Pre-A. *parigraha*; Skt *parigraha*, ‘the act of grasping or holding on both sides’; nominalization of *pari-√grah* ‘to grasp or hold on both sides, embrace, enfold, envelop, fence or hedge round’, with broad development]. 1. *n.* Seizure (*in the two hands*), taking, grasping; receiving, acceptance; (*hospitable*) reception, admittance. 2. *n.* Seizure, capture; mastery, dominion. 3. *n.* A taking by the hand: help, assistance. 4. *n.* Anything taken or received: gift, present; choice, selection; the taking of a wife; wife; possession, acquisition, property, household, family; attendants, retinue; house, abode; seraglio (*of a prince*). See *śakaparigraha*.

K.570:41 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.1152A:12 (A.D. 977, NIC II:126, II/III:126); K.347E:29 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.216S:35, 38 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.720C:23 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.989B:15, 16 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.420:47 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.956:28, 32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.248:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.571:1, 11, 12, 15, 19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111).

oy parigraha (ta): ‘to give possession of (*to*); to give in gift’.

khūm man vapā oy parigraha ta teñ umā (K.216S:37-8), ‘Slaves of whom [her] father has given possession to the lady Umā’.

vāp ’ās vāp gāp oy parigraha ta me sā ... (K.1152A:11-2), ‘The *vāp* ’Ās [and] *vāp* Gāp gave possession [of it] to the *me* Sā ...’.

srukk vraḥ spaṃ vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śrī tribhuvanamaheśvara ta ti oy jā parigraha ta steñ ’añ ācāryyapradhāna ... (K.783/570:40-2), ‘The *sruk* [comprising] the holy community of My Holy High Lord Śrī Tribhuvanamaheśvara, which had been given in gift to the *steñ* ’añ the dean of *ācārya*, ...’.¹

... *ket kaṃsteñ jāhnuvī kaṃsteñ śāntilakṣmī cuḥ vraḥ parigraha ta chloñ vrāhmaṇadatta rājapurohita* ○ *kaṃsteñ jāhnuvī cuḥ vraḥ parigraha ta mratāñ khloñ sāmabhatta* ○ (K.989B:15-6), ‘... born [to him] were the *kaṃsteñ* Jāhnuvī [and] the *kaṃsteñ* Śāntilakṣmī, who went down to the holy seraglio of the *chloñ* Brāhmaṇadatta, the royal chaplain. The *kaṃsteñ* Jāhnuvī went down to the holy seraglio of the lord *khloñ* Sāmabhatta.’

paricaraṇa /bɔrɪ'cɔ:r/. †[Mod. ပုဂံဝန် *paricara(n)* /pare'ca:r/ ‘*n.* voyage, trip (*by ship*)’]; Skt *paricaraṇa* ‘assistant, servant’ and ‘serving, attending to, waiting upon’, < *pari-√car* ‘to move or walk about, circulate; to attend, wait on, serve, honour’]. 1. *n.* Servant, attendant. 2. *n.* Service; a serving or helping (*of food*); provision, complement.

K.669C:26 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

tāmra karaṇḍa 5 nu paricaraṇa phle gi (K.669C:26), ‘five copper baskets with their fruit content’.

¹Cf. C I:146: “Pays (*sruk*) de Vraḥ Spaṃ du Seigneur Çrī Tribhuvanamaheçvara donné comme prestation (*parigraha*) au Steñ añ Ācāryapradhāna ...”

pariṇi /bɔr'ni:/ (?). Unidentified.

K.393S:45 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

paripālaka /bɔr'ba:l/ (?). †[Skt *paripālaka* ‘guarding, keeping, maintaining; taking care of one’s property’]. *v.tr.* To guard, keep, maintain.

K.391W:38 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297), hapax.

paripālana ~ **paripāla** /bɔr'ba:l/.¹ †[Mod. បរិបាល *paripāl* /pare'ba:l/ “*n.* boss, employer, owner, patron; *v.* to administer”; Skt *paripālana* ‘the act of guarding; fostering, nourishing’]. 1. *n.* Guarding, protecting, defending; protection, defense; upkeep, maintenance. 2. *v.tr.* To guard, protect, defend; to keep, maintain, foster.

paripāla: K.659:13 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.255:18 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.691:8 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); K.814A:62 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.290:1 (A.D. 1015, C III:231); K.466:36 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.33:34, 36 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.843C:16, D:28 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.230D:14, 19 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.697B:6, *garbled*, 24 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.450:17, 23, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

paripālana: passim, 41 occurrences.

nau ru kula nu śiṣya nu 'nak sañjak ta śrāddhā varddhe paripālana dhamma neḥ ...

(K.211:4-5), ‘Members of [my] family and [my] disciples and faithful *'nak sañjak* who foster [and] protect this pious work ...’

paripūrṇa /bɔr'bu:r/. †[Mod. បរិបូណ៌ ~ បរិបូរ *paripūrṇ* ~ *paripūr* /bare'bo:r/ “*adj.* to be plentiful, abundant; to abound in, be rich in, teem with; to be sufficient, enough; to be full (*after a meal*)”; Skt *paripūrṇa* ‘quite full, completely filled or occupied with; whole, complete, perfect; fully satisfied, content’]. 1. *v.st.* To be full, completely filled or satisfied. 2. *v.st.* To be complete, whole, entire. 3. *adv.* Fully, completely, entirely.²

K.413A:50, *garbled* (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

paribandha ~ **paribhaṇḍa** /bɔr'ban/. †[Skt *paribandhana* ‘a tying around’, < *pari-√bandh* ‘to tie to, bind on, put on; to surround, encircle’]. 1. *v.ps.* To be bound on, fixed, fastened; to be bound (around), girt, wrapped, ringed, encircled. 2. *v.tr.* To surround, encircle, ring.

paribhaṇḍa: K.669C:21, 21 *bis* (A.D. 972, C I:159);

paribandha: K.713B:2 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

ceḥ so paribhaṇḍa prāk 1 'aṅrom paribhaṇḍa prāk saikū 1 (K.669C:21-2), ‘one white jar bound in silver; one white-metal *'aṅrom* bound in silver’.

paribara. See *parivāra*.

paribhāra. Misreading of *parihāra*.

¹In the dated inscriptions *paripāla* is attested for only 58 years but occurs 24 years before the appearance of *paripālana*, which is attested for 129 years – A.D. 992 to 1121.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:347, note 4.

parimāna /bɔrɪ'ma:n/. †[Mod. **ปริมาณ** *parimāṇ* /pare'ma:n/ “*n.* quantity, amount, magnitude, number”; Skt *parimāṇa* ‘measurement (circumference, length, size, weight, number, value, duration, &c.), measure’]. *n.* Area (*in land*).¹

K.235D:18, 50, 51, 52, 94 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

oy sre parimāna vroh śata 2 ’āy gaṇeśvara ... (K.235D:18), ‘[He] gave [her] ricelands two hundred *vroh* in area at Gaṇeśvara ...’.

parivāra /bɔrɪ'wa:r/ ~ **parabara** /bɔrə'ba:r/. †[Mod. **บริวาร** *parivār* /barə'wa:r/ ~ **บริวาร** *paribār* /barə'pi:ə:/ “*n.* escort, entourage; lackey; hanger-on, stooge; attendant, companion; satellite”; Skt *parivāra* ‘cover, covering; sheath, scabbard; surroundings; followers, dependents, train, suite’, < *pari-√vr* ‘to cover, surround’]. 1. *n.* That which covers, encases, holds, &c.: receptacle, vessel.² 2. *n.* Dependents; suite, retinue.

parabara: K.413B:36 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

parivāra: K.831:17, 17 *bis* (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.263D:16 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.412:18 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XIX:10).

paryyaṇ parivāra 1 lṅo parivāra 1 pratidina (K.831:17), ‘one container of oil, one container of sesame, daily’.³

parivāra saṃrit 4 (K.263D:16), ‘four bronze containers’.⁴

śarāva 2 parivāra prak 2 (K.412:18), ‘two plates; two silver containers’.⁵

ri kriyā dana parabara phoṅ ta dai ti sot ’ayat gaṇanā ’anekaparakāra ○ (K.413B:36-7), ‘Also, other things given by [his] retinue were countless in number [and] of many kinds’.⁶

parihāra ~ **parihār** ~ **paribhāra** /bɔrɪ'ha:r/. †[Mod. **บริหาร** *parihār* /bare'ha:r/; Skt *parihāra* ‘the act of turning aside, removing from danger, of caring for, attending to, putting into effect; of turning away from; of putting aside, removing’; cf. Thai **บริหาร** /bɔrɪhāan/]. 1. *v.tr.* To have charge of, manage, administer. 2. *v.tr.* To desert, forsake, abandon.⁸ ▶

¹The interpretation of *parimāna* depends on the sense of *vroh*, which may or may not have been a standardized unit of land measurement. My gloss is hence tentative.

²In K.263D:16, K.412:18 and K.413B:36 Coëdès takes *parivāra* as ‘accessoires’, a sense accepted by Griswold and Prasert as well as Pou.

³Cf. C V:149, note 2.

⁴Cf. C IV:137.

⁵Cf. RS II:17.

⁶*BEFEO*, XVII.2:16; RS I:100: “Quant aux divers accessoires de l’offrande, ils furent innombrables et d’une variété infinie.” *JSS*, 61.1:142: “As for the different accessory offerings, they were innumerable and of great variety.” *BEFEO*, LXV:353: “Quant aux autres offrandes secondaires, elles étaient de diverses sortes et de quantité incalculable.”

⁷Haas, 282*b*: ‘to administer, carry out, execute, put into effect; to run (something)’; McFarland, 471*b*: to answer or refute (as a charge or indictment); to give attention or care; to guard, keep or preserve’; Sethaputra, I:635*b*: ‘to administer; to execute’.

⁸The semantic development of *parihāra* in Sanskrit, Pāli and Khmer is so ramified as to be barely digestible. The interested reader may wish to consult Headley, 662*b*; MW 605*a* (with particular attention to *pari-√hr*); and RD&S, 439*a*. Coëdès renders the form in three ways: ‘expliquer’ (C IV:150), ‘céder’ (*BEFEO*, XXXVII:411), and ‘faire part de ses préoccupations’ (C III:36). For his comments see C III:36, note 4, IV:150, note 4.

paribhāra:¹ K.299:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204);

parihār: K.318B 9 (A.D. 879, NIC II:46, II/III:48);

parihāra: K.215:7 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.257N:28, *garbled* (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.814E:6 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.230D:7 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.378:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62); K.299:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

cmām vraḥ vleñ sī Cancān 1 cmām kanloñ sī ptal 1 cmām parihār sī śrī 1 ... (K.318B:9), ‘warder of the Holy Fire, sī Cancān; warder of the residence, sī Ptal; warder in charge, sī Śrī; ...’²

dep teñ hyañ parihāra nu ’mā ta jmaḥ loñ madhyaśiva ... (K.215:6-7), ‘Thereafter the *teñ hyañ* administered [it] with her uncle, named the *loñ* Madhyaśiva, ...’.

... *kāla thve nār vraḥ hemaśṛṅgakiri nu nār vraḥ mandira vraḥ yaśovati* ◦ *neḥ vāp vis vāp may parihāra* ◦ *lak ta neḥ bhūmi ’ārāma ta kholñ vala travāñ vrāhmaṇa* (K.814E:5-7), ‘... while [they] were doing the construction of the holy Hemaśṛṅgagiri and construction of the Royal Palace of Vraḥ Yaśovati, this *vāp* Vis [and] *vāp* Mau, who were in charge of [it], sold these tracts in the pleasure garden to the commandant of Travāñ Brāhmaṇa, ...’

’anak ta thve bheda parihāra kamraten phdai karom ◦ *lobha ta dravya* ◦ (K.299:27), ‘Those who break with [and] forsake the High Lord of Earth [out of] lust for wealth’.

paren. See *paryyañ*.

paroñ /prɔːŋ/. †[Mod. ប្រុង *prañ* /praːŋ/ ‘cycad’; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Generic term for cycads, *Cycas* spp. (Cycadaceae).³
passim, 47 occurrences.

paroy /prɔːy/. [Pre-A. *paroy* and *pray*; pfx /p-/ ‘performative’, + **roy* ~ **ray* /rɔːy/]. 1. *v.intr.* (Conjecturally) to stand out, protrude. 2. *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to have a paunch or pot-belly. 3. *n.* Slavename.

K.270N:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.956:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.350N:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

parohita. See *purohita*.

parppajita /bapbɔːjɪt/. †[Mod. ប្រជិត *pabvajita* /bappɔːcut/ “*n.* ordained priest; *adj.* to be ordained”]; Pāli *pabbajita* ‘one who has gone forth’, ppl of *pabbajati* ‘to leave home and worldly life to become a mendicant, recluse, ascetic or monk’,⁴ corresponding to Skt *pravrajita* ‘[having gone forth and] become a monk’]. 1. *n.* One who has left worldly life. 2. *v.ps.* To be ordained as a monk.

K.177:17 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

parmmavavitra. See *paramavavitra*.

parmmarājādhirāja. See **paramarājādhirāja*.

¹Misreading or lapicide’s error.

²Cf. NIC II/III:52, first unnumbered note.

³Found only as a slavename. Pou et Martin, 37 (item 92); Pou, 308b.

⁴After RD&S, 414a.

paryyañ /pri:əŋ/ ~ **pareñ** /pre:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *pareñ*; mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀾** *preñ* /pre:ŋ/ “*n.* oil”; prob. pfx /p-/ + **ryyañ*² /ri:əŋ/ ~ **reñ* /re:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) that which is thick or viscous. 2. *n.* Oil; grease, fat; lubricant; (conjecturally) *ghṛta* ‘ghee’, clarified semifluid butter.

pareñ: K.124:18, 19 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

paryyañ: passim, 63 occurrences of which the earliest is K.165N:15 (A.D. 952).

paryyañ vinaya (K.71:13), literally ‘purified oil’, *i.e.* clarified butter.

paryyan ~ **paryyān** ~ **paryyann** ~ **paryyaṇ** /pri:əŋ/. †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀾** *prian* /pri:əŋ/ “*v.* to train, teach”; pfx /p-/ + *ryyan* /ri:əŋ/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to study, drill, practice, learn. 2. *v.tr.* To teach, instruct, inculcate.

paryyaṇ: K.868A:22 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

paryann: K.444B:10 (A.D. 974, C II:62);

paryyān: K.444B:11 (*id.*); K.868A:23 (*id.*);

paryyan: K.175S:5, 5 *bis* (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.235C:74, 75, D:7 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.194:9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

parvat. See *prvat*.

°parvva /bar/. †[Skt stem *parvan* ‘knot, joint (*esp. in cane*); division, section, break; step (*in staircase*); period, fixed time, *esp. one of the days of the 4 changes of the moon in each fortnight*; a sacrifice performed on these days¹]. *n.* A *parvan*, or day of a change in the moon. See *tripañcaśatparvva*.

parvvata /barwət/. [Skt *parvata* ‘mountain, mountain-range, height, hill’]. *n.* Mountain, hill. Cf. *giri*, *vnaṃ*. See *kālaparvvata*, *kriḍāparvvata*, *liṅgaparvvata*.

K.354S:38, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C V:132), hapax.

parvvati /barwədi/. †[Skt *parvati* ‘rock, stone’, but here prob. for *pārvati* ‘name of the consort of Śiva’]. *n.* Pārvatī.

K.216S:27 (A.D. 1006, C III:40), hapax.

parvvadivasana /barwədiwə:h/.² †[Skt *parvadvāsa* ‘the day of a periodic change of the moon’, < stem *parvan*, + *divasa*]. *n.* A day on which the moon changes into a new phase.

K.391W:27, 29 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

***pal** /bəl/ ~ ***pāl** /bɑ:l/. [Mod. **pal* /bəl/ ~ **pāl* /bɑ:l/]. *v.intr.* To group together. See *taṃpal*, *thpal*, **ampal* ~ **ampāl*.

palek ~ **paleka** /p^hlɛ:k/. †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀓𑀾** *plēk* /p^hlɑ:ɛk/ “*adj.* to be different, odd, strange; amazing; new; interesting”; pfx /p-/, performative, + *lek* /lɛ:k/]. 1. *v.ps.* To be set apart or off to one side. 2. *v.st.* To be odd, unusual, different, unlike others.

paleka: K.262N:22 (A.D. 968, C IV:108);

palek: K.240S:8 (A.D. 979, C III:76); K.598C:7 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230).

¹After MW 609b.

²The °*na* of the Angkorian form is an overcorrection.

pavitra /bɔʼwit/. [Pre-A. *pavitra*; mod. បពិត្រ *pabitr* /bɑʼpɪt/ “*n.* Lord ..., the Excellent / Revered / Venerable ... (*part of title of king, monk, or other highly respected person*)”; Skt *pavitra* ‘purifying, pure, holy, sacred, beneficent’, < √*pū* ‘to purify’, + sfx *-tra*, forming adjectives and instrumental nouns]. *n.* The Sacred One, epithet of the sovereign. See *paramapavitra*.

K.270N/1:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:9, 21 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.99N:4 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.173:1 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); K.262N:28 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.868B:14 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.240S:5 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.257N:31 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.153:10 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.158B:33 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.933:27 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.466:8 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.219:6 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.393S:45 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413A:20, B:2, 8, 12 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.352S:28 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.697B:22 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.956:12, 13, 27, 40, 42, 45 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.245:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.293 (Pl. CCXVII):7 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193); K.144:1, 1 *bis* (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101). *saṃtec pavitra* (K.413B:2), ‘the sacred sovereign’.

paścima ~ **pāścima** /bahʼcɪm/ ~ **pāścimā** /bahcɪ'ma:/. [Pre-A. *paścima*; mod. ប្រសិទ្ធិ *pascim* /bahʼcɪm/ “*n.* the west” and Pālicized ប្រសិទ្ធិ *pacchim* /patʼchɪm/ “*adj.* to be following, coming after, last, final, closing, concluding; declining (*e.g., years*); western”; Skt *paścima* ‘behind, in back, to the back (rear); western; last, latter, final’ and *pāścimā* ‘the west’]. 1. *n.* The west. 2. *v.st.* To be located on the west, western. 3. *adv.* On the west, to the west, westward. See *pūrvva*.

pāścimā: K.549:22 (*post*-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

pāścima: K.720B:11 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

paścima: *passim*, 91 occurrences.

paścimagneya /bahcɪmak'ne:/. †[Skt **paścimāgneya*, ‘west [and] southeast’,¹ < *paścima*, + *āgneya*]. 1. *n.* The west and southeast. 2. *v.st.* To be located on the west and southeast.

K.56A:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

paścimabhāga /bahcɪməbhɑ:k/. †[Skt *paścimabhāga* ‘the west side’, < *paścima*, + *bhāga*]. *n.* The western part, sector or side.

K.238B:8 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

paścimavāyavya /bahcɪməwajap/. †[Skt **paścimavāyavya*, < *paścima*, + *vāyavya*]. *n.* West and northwest.

K.208:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287), hapax.

pas. See *poḥ*.

***pas.** See *pās*.

paṃgap. See *paṅgāp*.

paṃcañ. Misreading (C VII: 38) for *paṃbañ*.

¹Contrasting with these *dvandva* compounds, Sanskrit has combinations of the compass points which are descriptive compounds not unlike our own but which seem to duplicate the intermediate compass points denoted by the traditional regents: *paścimadaḥṣiṇa* ‘southwesterly’ and *paścimottara* ‘northwesterly’, for example.

paṃcām ~ **paṃcāmm** ~ **pañcām** /bəɲ¹cam/. [Pre-A. *paṃcaṃ*; mod. **𑀧𑀢𑀤𑀓** *pañcām* /bəɲ¹cam/ “v. to give as collateral, pay a deposit; to pawn, to mortgage; to consign, entrust; *adj.* to be prepared, ready”; *ifx* /-əN-/ + **phcām* /pʰcam/].

1. *n.* One who keeps, tends or guards: keeper, guard, watch, warder, caretaker.
2. *n.* One who provides for, supports or serves: attendant, servant.¹ Cf. *paṃcyam*. See *caṃṇām*.

pañcām: K.91B:17 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

paṃcāmm: K.843B:4 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

paṃcām: K.774A:4 (A.D. 860); K.99S:6 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.958:23 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.262S:15, 39, 40 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.105:18 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.89:10, 19, 20 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.814B:19 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.989B:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.72:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135);² K.956:10, 27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

... *pi* 'abhiṣeka saptavarṇa pi cek dau jā paṃcām kanmyaṃ paṃre (K.989B:9), '... to consecrate the seven orders prior to dividing [them] up into servants of the Corps of Pages'.

vvaṃ jā pi mān vakra nu paṃcām (K.99S:6-7), 'Let there be no question respecting the (sanctuary) attendants'.

... *teñ indrani daśādhikṛta paṃcām* (K.956:27), '... the *teñ* Indrāṇi, in charge of ten attendants'.

... *loñ vās viragrāma paṃcām daśādhikṛta* (K.89:20), '... the *loñ* Vās of Viragrāma, servant in charge of ten'.

... *vāp bhīma mūla paṃcām sruk bhadrālaya* (K.262S:40), '... the *vāp* Bhīma, chief steward of the *sruk* of Bhadrālaya'.

... *vāp ḥṛdayaśiva paṃcām pratyaya nā catvāri* (K.105/2^o:18), '... the *vāp* Ḥṛdayaśiva, trusted servant fourth-class'.

paṃcyam ~ **paṃcyamm** /bəɲ¹ci:əm/. †[*ifx* /-əN-/ + **phcyam* /pʰci:əm/].
v.ps. To be kept, cared for, nurtured, fostered. Cf. *paṃcām*.

paṃcyamm: K.125:15 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140);

paṃcyam: K.125:2, 9, 14, 20, 21, 23 (*id.*); K.290/II:5 (A.D. 1015, C III:231).

'*añ khñuṃ paṃcyam* (K.125:2, &c.; K.290/II:5) ~ '*añ khñuṃ paṃcyamm* (K.125:14), first-person pronominal expression used in addressing a sovereign ('I, His Majesty's fostered slave').

***paṃjih** ~ **paṃji** /bəɲ¹jɪh/.³ †[Mod. **𑀧𑀢𑀤𑀓**: *pañjih* /bəɲ¹cih/ “v. to put s.o. on (a horse) / into (an automobile); to give a ride to; to carry (a child) on the shoulders; to load (cargo) on top”; *px* /p/ + *phjih* /pʰjih/]. 1. *v.cs.* To place on top of, put on (a vehicle), load. 2. *v.tr.* To carry (on a vehicle). 3. *v.tr.* To drive (a loaded vehicle).

paṃji: K.843A:27 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

... *ti dakṣiṇa phlu paṃji ratha sivat* ... (K.843A:26-7), '...on the south, the cart road on which [one] drives carts to Sivat'.

¹The citations suggest that *paṃcām* is the designation of a specific category of 'keepers' or 'servants' in the royal service, but its exact sense cannot be captured.

²In connection with K.72 see C VII:130, note 1.

³With *paṃji* cf. *jih* ~ *ji* and *pañjuh* ~ *pañju*.

paṃjuḥ /bəp̄jʊh/ (?). [Pre-A. *paṃjuḥ*; ifx /-ən-/ + *phjuḥ* ~ *pjuḥ* /p̄jʊh/]. 1. *n.* One who discharges duties, is on duty or in service; responsible official, officer or executive in charge. 2. *v.cs.* To place in charge. 3. *v.tr.* To be in charge of, responsible for.¹

K.814E:60 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379), hapax.

... *loñ yudhiṣṭhira purohita loñ nan paṃjuḥ loñ valadeva paṃcuḥ pradhāna vāp mādhava tamrvac* ... (K.814E:60-1), '... the *loñ* Yudhiṣṭhira, chaplain; the *loñ* Nan, servant; the *loñ* Baladeva, chief servant; the *vāp* Mādhava, [police] inspector ...'

paṃnañ /bəm̄nɑ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **បំណង** *paṃnañ* /bəm̄nɑ:ŋ/ "n. intention, wish, desire; prayer, vow; v. to want (s.t.), to want / plan (to do s.t)"; ifx /-əmn-/ + **pañ* /p̄ɑ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Act of wishing, desiring, wanting, intending. 2. *n.* Result of wishing, &c.: wish, desire; hope, expectation; purpose, intention. 3. *n.* One who wishes, hopes, intends. 4. *n.* Slavename.²

K.809N:35, 35 bis, 43 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:26 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.878:5 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.269:5 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270N/1':28 (A.D. 921); K.238B:4 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.262N:27 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.171:6 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.669C:41, 44, 53, D:9, 42 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/I:18, II:23 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.772:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.832B:15, 29 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.218:42 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45).

paṃnām /bəm̄nam/. †[Mod. **បំណិ** *paṃnām* /bəm̄nam/ "n. indifference, lack of concern, apathy"; ifx /-ən-/ + **phnām* /p̄hnam/]. 1. *n.* Self-control, conduct; carriage, bearing. 2. *n.* Impartiality, indifference.

K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... 'anak ta didai rūva paṃnām ○ ... (K.277:7), '... persons who lose self-control; ...' (?).

paṃnikk /bəm̄nik/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **phnik* /p̄hnik/]. 1. *n.* Act of bringing to mind, reminding. 2. *n.* Result of bringing to mind: reminder, memorial, monument.

K.190:16 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

... *sre nā 'āśrama 'āy canlat = tai sot lvah prasap paṃnikk* ○ (K.190:14-6), '... the other field on *āśrama* land at Canlat Tai runs on to abut on the memorial'.³

paṃneh /bəm̄neh/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *peḥ* /beh/, as below]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* That which is picked, plucked or detached: pinch, small amount. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Unidentified measure of weight for gold.

K.292N:8 (A.D. 968, C IV:108), hapax.

... *mās paṃneh 3 thmo 1* (K.292N:8), '... three *paṃneh* of gold; one gemstone'.

paṃnoḥ /bəm̄nɔh/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *poḥ* /bɔh/]. 1. *n.* Act of planting or sowing (*broadcast*). 2. *n.* One who plants or sows: planter, sower.

K.99N:20, 23 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

¹My glosses are inferred from the contexts in which *phjuḥ* is found and are liable to correction.

²The form is found only as a slavename.

³*Paṃnik* may be a toponym.

paṃnvas ~ **paṃnvās** ~ **paṃnvos** /bəm'nu:əh/. [Pre-A. *paṃnos*; ifx /-əmn-/ + *pvās* /bu:əh/; cf. Old Mon *puṃnos* /pəmnos/ 'Naked ascetic'¹]. *n.* One who has been initiated into holy orders, who has been invested, ordained, consecrated: monk, nun, cenobite, cleric.

paṃnvos: K.124:14 (A.D. 803, C III:170);²

paṃnvās: K.19:27 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.231:7 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.659:13 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.669B:39 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444A:14, 19, 25, B:12 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:11, 24 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.178:15 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.989C:24, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.843C:18, 19, 24 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:19 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.143B:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.571:19, 20, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111);

paṃnvas: K.124:14, 14 *bis*, 21, 21 *bis* (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.415:5 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.33:31 (A.D. 939, C III:148); K.659:17 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.868A:8, 15 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.85:4 (A.D. 981, C VII:28); K.175S:6, 6 *bis* (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.342E:3, W:13 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.410:6 (A.D. 1022, RS II, №XIX:10); K.583C:2 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84); K.844:1 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.566B:8, 15 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

paṃpāt ~ **paṃpat** /bəm'bat/. [Pre-A. *paṃpat*; mod. ပုံတင် *paṃpā't* /bəm'bat/ "v. to eliminate, abolish; to remove, cause to disappear; to allay (*hunger*); to stop, cease; v. to cheat, swindle, trick; v. to appropriate, seize, annex"; pfx /bən-/ + *pāt* ~ *pat* /bat/]. 1. *v.cs.* To bring to an end: to end, finish, be done with; to end, stop, halt, cease, quit; to dispel, remove, eliminate; to end, ruin, destroy. halt; to ruin, destroy. 2. *v.cs.* To cause to lose or forfeit: to deprive of, cheat out of, defraud; to take over, appropriate, seize.

paṃpat: K.153:25 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.523B:30 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.299:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.484:7, 11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, APK I:61, BEFEO, LVIII:91);

paṃpāt: K.33:35 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.650B:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.350N:2, 5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.34:31 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

nau kamrek vnek yeñ ta 'asaru nau kamrek caṃceṃ ta 'asaru ○ *nau svapna ta 'asaru* ○ *nau cintā ta 'asaru* ○ *nau maḥ ta 'asaru phoñ ta māt ta svargga ta manuṣya loḥ cura paṃpat noḥ* ○ (K.484:8-11), 'Deliver us from evil twitchings of our eye, from evil twitchings of [our] eyebrow, from evil dreams, from evil thoughts, from whatever of evil existing in heaven [or the world of] men. Pray put an end to them'.

nau ge ta paripālana dharmma neḥ varddhe śivapūjā vraḥ noḥ phoñ pi vvaṃ paṃpāt cicāy bhūmyākara khñuṃ vraḥ ta roḥh neḥ phoñ ge svey ... (K.350N:5-6), 'They who protect this pious work [and] promote the worship of Śiva [addressed] to the said divinities, so as not to dissipate [or] disperse the aforesaid land-revenues and sanctuary slaves, they shall enjoy ... '.

paṃprā /bəm'pra:/. †[Pfx /prə-/ + **prā* /pra:/]. Unidentified.

K.342:12 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

paṃprā khāl mimvāy sñak noḥ ○ (K.342:12), 'a *paṃprā* [for] each bowl of the said leaves' (?).

¹Shorto, 238.

²Followed in the same line by two occurrences of *paṃnvas*.

pam̄bañ /bəm'beɲ/.¹ †[Mod. **បំពេញ** *pam̄peñ* /bəm'peɲ/ “*v.* to complete, fill (*up*), fulfill; to accomplish; to satisfy”; pfx /bəN-/ + *bañ for *beñ* /beɲ/. 1. *v.cs.* To make full or complete: to fill, complete. 2. *v.tr.* To fulfill, accomplish, carry out, perform.

K.177:14 (A.D. 1278-1477, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

tatodite prayoja pam̄bañ bodhisambhāra (K.177:13-4), ‘Thereupon [he] applied himself to fulfilling the conditions necessary for achieving enlightenment’.

pam̄ye /bən'jɛ:/ †[Mod. **បញ្ជី** *paññæ* /bən'ɲa:ə/ “*n.* message, object sent to s.o. through a third person, object entrusted / temporarily given to s.o., token; package, parcel; shipment; consignment”; ifx /-əN-/ + *phye* /pʰjɛ:/]. *n.* That which or one who is entrusted (*to someone else*); (*conjecturally*) hostage.

K.713B:6 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

pam̄ruḥ /bəm'rʊh/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **pruḥ*¹ /prʊh/ or **pruḥ*² /prʊh/]. Unidentified, but prob. either ‘that which is demolished’ or ‘that which is radiant or brilliant’.

K.467:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:217), hapax.

pam̄re ~ **pam̄mre** ~ **pam̄re** /bəm'rɛ:/ [Pre-A. *pam̄re* ~ *pam̄mre*; mod. **បំរើ** *pam̄ræ* /bəm'ra:ə/ “*v.* to serve, wait on; to look after / care for (*e.g.*, *parents*, *guests*); *n.* serf; servant; service, duty; *n.* order”; ifx /-əN-/ + *pre* /prɛ:/]. 1. *n.* Act or result of assigning: assignment, appointment; dispatch (*on errand*), errand, commission. 2. *n.* Act or fact of bidding: charge, order, behest. 3. *n.* Act or fact of applying: application, use, employment; service, duty. 4. *n.* One who is assigned or employed: servant, employee. 5. *v.intr.* To attend on (*ta*), serve.

pam̄re: passim, 26 occurrences;

pam̄mre: passim, 22 occurrences;

pam̄re: passim, 110 occurrences.

'nak pam̄re toy rnoc ... (K.809N:14), ‘Service personnel for the fortnight of the waning moon: ...’.

'nak pam̄re āgama (K.270S/2°c:8), ‘statutory servant’.

'nak ta pam̄re kaṇṇuñ [t]a vraḥ dvār (K.415:7), ‘individuals for service within the royal gates’.

pam̄rai /bəm'rɛy/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **prai* /prɛy/]. *n.* That which is prepared with salt or in brine: pickled vegetables or fish.²

K.329W:6 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541), hapax.

pam̄rai 100 (K.329W:6), ‘100 (measures) of pickled vegetables (or fish)’.

pam̄roḥ ~ **pam̄roḥh** /bəm'rʊh/. †[Cf. mod. **បំរាស់** *pam̄ros* /bəm'ra:oh/ “*v.* to get rid of, discard, abandon; *adj.* to be discarded, thrown away, unwanted; *n.* discarded / unwanted object”; ifx /-əN-/ + *praḥ* ~ *proḥ* /prʊh/]. 1. *n.* That which is thrown out or discarded: refuse, trash, scraps, garbage.

pam̄roḥh: K.299:36 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156); **pam̄roḥ**: K.299:36 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204).

¹Item is read *pam̄cañ* in C VII:38 but corrected by Mme Pou in “Recherches ... (IX),” 352.

²See NIC II/III:77, note 7.

paṃvyat ~ paṃvyatt /bəm'wi:ət/. †[Pfx /bən-/ + vyat /wi:ət/]. 1. *v.cs.* To make out to be true, real, actual, genuine: to establish the truth of, confirm, corroborate; to verify, validate, authenticate. 2. *v.cs.* To attest to the truth or accuracy of: to affirm, certify.

paṃvyatt: K.181B:4 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.344:10 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

paṃvyat: K.257N:19 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.233A:12 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

vāp in vāp go vāp dan vāp 'yak vāp dan sot paṃvyat phon kathā mratāñ khloñ śrī narapativīravarmma ○ (K.257N:19-20), 'The *vāp* In, the *vāp* Go, the *vāp* Dan, the *vāp* 'Yak, [and] the other *vāp* Dan corroborated what the lord *khloñ Śrī* Narapativīravarman had stated'.

ta gi man ti stap vyavahāra man¹ mratāñ kuruñ paṃvyatt neḥ 'amve ta rohḥ neḥ pi kathā man hetu vāp 'amṛta kathā man bhūmi dai pi pre mratāñ kuruñ tok gol prasasta ta gi ○ (K.181B:2-8), 'When the case was heard, the lord Kuruñ affirmed the truth of these matters aforesaid by declaring that it was because the *vāp* Amṛta had said it was another tract of land [that he] had bidden [him] remove the inscribed boundary-markers on it'.

paṃhok /bəŋ'ho:k/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.153:22 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194), hapax.

***paḥ** /pah ~ bah/. [Mod. **ḥ**: *pāḥ* /pah/ "v. to mend, patch, fix; to fill (a tooth)", prob. < Chinese²]. *v.tr.* To mend (a garment, &c.), repair. See *pramaḥ*.

***pā** /ba:/ . [Mod. **ṭ**: *pā* /ba:/ "n. male (in contexts in which me is used for 'female' or 'mother') ...; father ..." and **ṭ**: *pā* /pa:/ "n. father"; cf. Old Mon 'ba ~ 'ba' ~ 'amba ~ 'amba' ~ mba' /'mba?/ 'Father'³]. *n.* Father. See *vappā*.

pāk. See *pak*².

***pān**. See *pañ*².

pāc See *pac*.

pāñji ~ pāñjiy ~ pāñji ~ pāñjiy. See *pañjiy*.

pāñi /ba'ni:/. †[Skt *pāñi* 'a place of sale, shop, market']. *n.* Market.

K.809N:8, 19 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

¹The *man* following *vyavahāra* is probably out of place. Cf. C VI:142.

²See Pou and Jenner, "Some Chinese Loanwords ...," 9 (item 19).

³Shorto, 26.

pāt¹ ~ **pāta** ~ **pat** /bat/. [Pre-A. *pat*; mod. ព្រាត់ *pāt* /bat/ “v. to disappear, vanish; to perish; to lose; *adj.* to be lost, gone, missing; to be ruined; v. to stop, cease; *adj.* to be finished ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To come to an end, cease, be over (finished, done); to be lost, gone, ruined; to disappear, vanish, perish. 2. *v.tr.* To lose, forfeit. See *pampāt*.

pat: K.393N:4, 17 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.208:41 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.298:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199);

pāta: K.245:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90);

pāt: K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91); K.956:53 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.143D:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

cur pat bhrānti (K.393N:4), ‘Pray let error cease!’.

... *ge pāta traitrīṃṣanaraka ’yat kāla ṅas ...* (K.245:32), ‘... they shall end in the thirty-two hells with no chance of being born again ...’.¹

pāt². See *pātra*.

pātra ~ **pāt** /bat/. [Pre-A. *pātra*; mod. ព្រាត្រ *pātr* /bat/ “n. begging bowl (of a Buddhist monk)”]; Skt *pātra* ‘bowl, pot, vessel, receptacle’]. *n.* Almsbowl. See *supātra*¹.

pāt: K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

pātra: K.393S:31, 33, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.277N:31, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

pātrakara. See *patrakāra*.

pāda ~ **pada** /bat/. [Pre-A. *pāda*; Skt *pāda* ‘foot (of men and animals); the foot or leg of an inanimate object; the foot or a hill at the foot of a mountain; bottom; foot as a measure (= 12 Aṅgulas); quarter, fourth part’]. 1. *n.* Foot. 2. *n.* The foot as emblematic of the person of sacred beings. 3. *n.* Quarter: unidentified unit of land measure. 4. *n.* (Of time) quarter of a *nāḍi* or 6 minutes.² See *gurupāda*, *pādamūla*, *śivapāda*.

pada: K.194A:19, B:20 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.913:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

pāda: *passim*, 427 occurrences.

vraḥ pāda (*passim*, 303 occurrences), ‘the sacred/royal feet’, conventionally ‘His Majesty’.

dhūli vraḥ pāda (*passim*, 81 occurrences), ‘the dust under the sacred/royal feet’, = *dhūli jeṇi*, constituent of royal titles.

pāda (K.194/383B:22), unit of time. See *vinādika*, *’antvaṅ dik*.

pādacāra /badəˈca:r/. †[Skt *pādacāra* ‘going on foot, walking’, < *pāda*, + *cāra* ‘going, motion, wandering about, travelling’]. *v.intr.* To proceed on foot, walk.

K.413B:54 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *dep draṅ braḥ carat cuḥ ’aṅbi subarṇaprāsāda pādacāra dau lvaḥ ta braḥ brai svāy* ○ (K.413B:53-5), ‘... [His Majesty] then royally descended (*draṅ braḥ carat cuḥ*) from the golden tower [and] proceeded on foot to the holy mango wood’.

¹Cf. C III:93 and note 4.

²Eade, 92 (§10.6).

pādamūla ~ **padamūla** /badə'mu:l/. [Pre-A. *pādamūla*; cf. mod. **បាទមូល** *pādamūl* /bateə'mu:l/ “*n.* area around the feet” and “at the feet (*of*)”; Skt *pādamūla* ‘the sole or heel (also as a polite designation of a person) ...’;¹ < *pāda*, + *mūla*; cf. Thai **บาทมูล** /bàatt^hámuun/, *id.*²]. *n.* Man of distinction, personage, honorable or eminent person, notable, worthy.

padamūla: K.258A:42, B:39 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.569:12, 17 (MA I, № 4:79);

pādamūla: K.349:8, 13, 18 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.231:7 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.153:7 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.618:42 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.215:16 (A.D. 1027, C III:34); K.380E:8 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:54 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.194B:14 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.966:5 (A.D. 1167, JA, CCXLVI (1958):132, RS III, № 35:12); K.569:12 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.376:9 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); K.684:8 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106, JKCA VIII:137); K.195/III:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

pādarakṣaṇa /badə'rak/. †[Skt *pādarakṣaṇa* ‘foot-covering, shoe’, but here in another sense; < *pāda*, + *rakṣaṇa* ‘protector; the act of guarding, watching’]. *n.* A guard of grounds or premises.³

K.152:12 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

... *pre vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ 'adhyāpaka vraḥ rudrāśrama gi ta vyāpāra pādarakṣaṇa 'āśrama canmat* ... (K.152:10-2), ‘... appointed My Holy High Lord the professor of the holy Rudrāśrama to manage the guards of the *āśrama* grounds [and keepers] of the bulls’.

pādali /badə'li/. †[Presumably Skt *pāṭali* ‘Bignonia Suaveolens, the tree bearing the trumpet-flower’,⁴ fem. of *pāṭala* ‘pale red, pink’]. *n.* Unidentified item in an inventory of *devadravya*.

K.262N:14 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:15 (A.D. 984, C IV:119); Ka.87:16, 18 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁵

pādahāstaccheda /badəhasdə'che:t/. †[Skt **pādahastaccheda*, < *pādahasta* ‘foot and hand, feet and hands’ (*pāda*, + *hasta*), + *cheda*]. *n.* A cutting off of a foot and hand (or the feet and hands), as a punishment.

K.720C:12 (A.D. 1006, C V:212), hapax.

pāduka /ba'duk/. †[Mod. **បាទុក** *pāduk* /ba'tok/ “*n.* slippers / shoes (*made of wood, rattan, or anything except leather*)”; Skt *pāduka* ‘going on foot’, whence *pādūkā* ‘shoe, slipper’, < *pādū* ‘shoe, slipper’ (*pāda*, + sfx -*ū*⁶)]. 1. *n.* Light footwear: sandal, slipper. 2. *n.* Foot-soldier; infantry.⁷

K.194/383B:2 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *pāduka ta tāṃ sarvvaratna ta gi* ... (K.194/383B:2), ‘...sandals set with all [manner of] gems on them ...’.

¹MW 617c; cf. Pāli *pādamūla* ‘the sole of the foot, the foot’ (RD&S, 452b).

²McFarland, 480a.

³Cf. C V:193, note 7.

⁴RD&S, 450a, gloss it as the trumpet-flower itself.

⁵See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁶Cf. Whitney, 445 (§1179, §1180e).

⁷This sense is proposed convincingly by Mme Pou, NIC II/III:163, note 38.

... 'anak ta lvac tamrya 'aseḥ yāna ◦ pāduka ◦ cap ta vrāhmaṇa nu jeṅ ... (K.299:24), '... persons who commandeered elephants, horses, vehicles, [or] foot-soldiers, who touch brāhmaṇa with [their] foot ...'.¹

pādyā /bɑ:t/. †[Skt *pādyā* 'relating or belonging to the feet; amounting to a quarter of anything; water used for washing the feet', < stem of *pāda*, + sfx -*ya*, forming adjectives]. *n.* A vessel used for washing the feet, foot-basin, foot-bath. Cf. 'arghya.

K.262N:11, 13 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.171:8 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.669C:19, 25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:12 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.1198B:33, 34, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.258A:39 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366C:6, garbled (A.D. 1134, C V:288); K.450:5, garbled (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

'arghya prāk 2 pādyā prāk 10 (K.669C:19), 'two silver arghya; ten silver pādyā'.

pāna /bɑ:n/. †[Skt *pāna* 'drinking, esp. of spirituous liquors; draught; drink, beverage']. *n.* Drink, beverage.

K.235D:71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

pān. See 'ampān.

pāpa ~ **pāp** /bɑ:p/. †[Mod. ព្រហ្ម *pāp* /bɑ:p/ "n. sin, evil; harm; *adj.* to be sinful, bad, evil; *v.* to stain with sin"; Skt *pāpa* 'evil, misfortune, trouble, mischief, harm; sin, vice, crime, guilt']. 1. *n.* Evil, misfortune. 2. *n.* Wrongdoing: sin, vice, crime; guilt, culpability.

pāp: K.650B:19 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

pāpa: K.997:20 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109); K.580:26 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.659:30 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.449B:27 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.260S/2':8 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171); K.413D:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.650B:20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.299:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

leṅ 'anak noḥ gi ta mān pāpa noḥ śarīra 'anak noḥ dau tyak = ta narak ... (K.449B:27-8), 'Such persons as commit the said crimes, may their bodies go to lie in the hells, ...'.

pāy /bɑ:y/. †[Cf. pre-A. *pāy*; mod. ព្រឹក *pāy* /bɑ:y/ "n. cooked rice; food, meal ..."]. *n.* Cooked rice.

K.989C:6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 24 bis, 24 ter, 25, 25 bis, 26, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.353N:32, 33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.350:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.760:29, 31 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.299:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1 491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

*pāy. See *pai.

°pāramitā ~ °pāramita /bɑ:rəmɪ'dɑ:/. †[Skt *pāramitā* 'complete attainment, perfection in; one of the six (or ten) transcendental virtues of Buddhism', < *adj.* 'gone to the opposite shore, transcendent (as spiritual knowledge)', ppl. of *param*√i 'to go to the other side']. *n.* Transcendental virtue, perfection. See *prajñāpāramitā*, 'abhīnesakramapāramita.

¹See NIC II/III:163, note 39.

°pāla /ʃa:l/. [Skt *pāla* ‘guard, keeper, protector’]. *n.* Guard, keeper, protector. See *kramapāla*, *grāmapāla*, *dvārapāla*, *dharmmādhikaraṇapāla*, *pūjāpāla*, *pratihārapāla*, *satyapāla*, *’agārapāla*, *’apāla*.

***pāl.** See **pal*.

pālana /ʃa:l/. [Skt *pālana* ‘the act of guarding, protecting, nourishing, defending; maintaining, keeping, observing’ and *adj.* ‘guarding, nourishing’]. 1. *n.* The act of protecting, defending, keeping. 2. *n.* One who protects, defends, keeps. 3. *v.tr.* To protect, defend, keep. See *paripālana*, *prajāpālana*.

K.523C:25 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

pāścima ~ **pāścimā.** See *paścima*.

pās ~ **pas** /ʃa:h/. [Pre-A. *pās*; mod. 𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺 *pās* /ʃa:h/ “*n.* k. of vine (*Coccinia indica*, ...)”]. 1. *n.* The vine *Coccinia cordifolia* (L.) or *Coccinia indica* (Cucurbitaceae).¹ 2. *n.* Personal name.

pas: K.950:2, 9 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.580:24, *garbled* (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154);²

pās: K.99N:13, 14 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:18, 19 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.221N:2, 3, 3 *bis* (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.380E/3°:62, 62 *bis*, 63, 64, 65, 65 *bis*, 68 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.258B:41, 52, 63 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

sruk pās khmau (K.192:18), toponym (‘the *sruk* of black *Coccinia cordifolia*’).

khloñ pās khmau (K.258B:41), ‘the headman of Pās Khmau’.

’nak pās khmau (K.380E/3°:62, 62 *bis*, 64, 65, 65 *bis*), ‘the people of Pās Khmau’.

vāp pas khloñ kandvār cralo vyādhapura (K.950:2-4, 9-11), ‘the *vāp* Pas, *khloñ kandvār cralo* of Vyādhapura’.

pi¹ ~ **piy** ~ **piya** ~ **pī** ~ **pīya** ~ **pīy** /ʃi:/. [Pre-A. *pi*; mod. 𑀧𑀺 *pī* /ʃɣ:y/; cf. Old Mon *pi* ~ *pi*’ /pi?/ ‘three’³]. *num.* Three.

passim.

pi ket vaiśākha ... (K.713B:1), ‘[day] three of the fortnight of the waxing moon of [the month of] Vaiśākha ...’.

rañko je pi mva y thñai (K.291N:19-20), ‘three *je* of milled rice daily’.

pi² ~ **piy** ~ **pī** /ʃi: > ʃi:/. [Pre-A. *pi*; mod. **pī* /ʃɣ:y/⁴]. 1. *v.tr.* To have in view (prospect, mind), intend; to face the prospect of, be liable to; to be fit or qualified to. 2. *v.intr.* To befall, come to pass, transpire. 3. *conj.* *introducing a clause of purpose.* In order to, for the purpose of. 4. *conj.* *introducing a clause of consequence.* So that, and then. 5. *prep., benefactive.* For (the sake of), on behalf of, in favor of.⁵

¹Martin, 117; Pou, 311b. See C II:12, note 5.

²K.343N/III:41 (A.D. 974, C VI:156) reads *tai vriya pas khnet*, where *pas* appears to be an oversight for *pakṣa*.

³Shorto, 230.

⁴See Headley, 681a. I asterisk mod. **pī* on the grounds that it is no longer a free form. Note mod. 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 *kumpī* /kom ʃɣ:y/ ‘do not’, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *tæmpī* /dɑ:əm ʃɣ:y/ ‘in order to’, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *doh pī* /tʉəh ʃɣ:y/ ‘even if’, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *pī tūc* /ʃɣ:y dɔ:c/ ‘like, similar to’, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *pī pæ* /ʃɣ:y ʃa:ə/ ‘to suppose’, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *pi ’adhik* /ʃɣ:y ʔathik/ ‘too much’, 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *sūmpī* /so:m ʃɣ:y/ ‘even if’. The restriction of *pī* to these fossilized expressions indicates that it no longer functions as it once did.

⁵See BEFEO, XXXIV:25.

passim, 523 occurrences.¹

*daha yo pi*₁ (K.449B:26, 28), perhaps closely ‘even if it is apt to’.²

*gi pi*₁ *mok rājya ’āy śrī śikhariśvara ...* (K.380E/3°:59), ‘He means to come [and] reign at [the sanctuary of] Śrī Śikhareśvara ...’ (?).

... *’nak noḥ pi*₁ *nirnnaya leñ ru ’nak sāhasika ukk* (K.175S:13; K.444B:28-31; K.868B:3), ‘... such persons face the prospect of being condemned as rebels’.

*maha pi*₁ *nu thā ley ta ’nak ta ñyāñ paṃre ...* (K.139B:5-7), ‘Whosoever is of a mind to speak at all ill of those who are striving to serve [it = the *liṅga*] ...’.³

*pādamūla nu ’nak ta khloñ ni pradvann dau vnek ni pi*₁ *vvam thve rohḥ vraḥ karuṇā neḥ nirṇaya toy uttamasāha doñ rājabhayasaptaka ...* (K.195/III:21-3), ‘Leading men and persons who are successive incumbent *khloñ* hereafter who have in mind not to obey this royal order shall be condemned to the severest penalties [and] shall undergo the seven royal punishments ...’.

*man lvoḥ ta 935 śaka pi*₂ *kaṃsteñ malvay viruddha nu vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’aṅ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma kathā man hetu vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’aṅ khloñ = ni gus pi*₂ *yok bhūmi vraḥ vvak ...* (K.1198A:32-3), ‘Now coming down to Śaka 935, it came to pass that the *kaṃsteñ* of Malvay had a dispute with My Holy *Kaṃsteñ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman*, stating that just because My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* was a chief on active duty it came about that [he] took possession of a tract of land belonging to the holy clerical staff ..’

*man lvaḥ ta gi 936 śaka ta gi khnet mārḡasira pi*₂ *vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’aṅ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma thve vrahmayajña māṭryajña ta gi bhūmi noḥ nu panlyan suvarṇnalīṅga ta vraḥ sureñ pi*₂ *vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’aṅ kanlaḥ vnaṃ mok samayajña sanme ni pi*₃ *jamnuṃ mahāpaṇḍita phoñ ...* (K.1198A:18-9), closely, ‘When it came down to Śaka 936, in the fortnight of the waxing moon of Mārḡasira, it came to pass that My Holy *Kaṃsteñ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman* celebrated the *brahmayajña* [and] the *māṭryajña* on the said tracts with a view to setting up the golden *liṅga* in the Sureñ sanctuary, [and] it came to pass that My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* of Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ came to hold a joint sacrifice with [him] so as to gather together sundry *mahāpaṇḍita ...*’.

*pandval pi*₃ *pre*, closely, ‘to hand down [one’s words] for the purpose of ordering’.⁴

*sveñ pi*₃ *tyaṅ* (K.292A:17), ‘to seek (in order) to know, investigate’.

*ri ta kap = pi*₃ *cāp nu vala ta daṃnep = ra gi chpāñ nu ...* (K.468:13), ‘What it is meet to undertake with troops is chiefly to do battle against ...’.

*kaṃ pi*₃ *tve ’gāra le guhā* (K..724:1), ‘It is forbidden to erect buildings over the grotto’.⁵

*jā pi*₃ (K.340:5, 9) ‘it is good (proper) to ...’ (= should, must).

vvam (*vvam ~ vvom*) *jā pi*₃ (33 occurrences), ‘it is not good (proper) to ...’ (should not, must not).

*vvam jā pi*₃ *oy pi ’nak vādhā ...* (K.340:11-2), ‘It is not proper to allow others to interfere with [them]’.

*thmo ~ tmo pi*₃ *pas* (K.774A:4 (A.D. 860); K.713:4, 18 (A.D. 893); K.262N:16 (A.D. 968); K.263D:47 (A.D. 984), ‘stone to grind with, stone for grinding (substances), grinding stone’.

¹This number may include a small number of *pi* ‘three’.

²The *yo* in this string has not been identified and the sequence must remain in abeyance despite its correspondence with mod. ទោះបីជា *doḥ yo pi* “if, even if, although, no matter” (Headley, 545b). See *daha*.

³Cf. C III:179.

⁴See *pandval*.

⁵Cf. C V:13, and see *kaṃ*.

... *nivedana śloka pi₃ vvaṃ bhūmi vraḥ karuṇāprasāda leṅ jā vraḥ dāna pi₃ jvan ta vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ nārāyaṇa ...* (K.598B:3-4), '... addressed śloka to His Majesty for the purpose of suing for the royal benefice of a tract of land as a royal gift for [him] to offer up to My Holy High Lord Nārāyaṇa'.¹

gi ta vvaṃ iṣṭi pi₃ 'āyatta ta 'nak pās khmau ley ○ (K.380E/3°:68), 'He (is one who) has no desire for [them] to be under the authority of the Pās Khmau people under any circumstances'.²

vvaṃ 'āc ti pre ta kāryya cañcūla phoṅ dai ti leṅ kalpanā phle janapada gus pi₃ thve nu kṛtaprayatna pratipakṣa (K.356N:19-21), '[They] are not to be assigned to manual labor on [the production of] castor-oil, except only to generate revenues for Janapada by working with zeal during both fortnights of the month'.

daha yeṅ mān ta kapata pi₃ vvaṃ phgat roḥ pratijñā ta roḥ neḥ ... (K.292A:21), 'If any among us plays false by not keeping to the terms of the aforesaid declaration ... '.

yeṅ vvaṃ kapata pi₃ thve 'apavāda tyaṅ ... (K.207:32-3), 'Know that we shall not go back on our word by making a retraction [of this our oath]'.

... *pandval vraḥ niyama ru samācāra ta tap = ra pi₃ bhuvana phoṅ dval pi thve toy* ○ (K.410:3-5), '... [His Majesty] handed down a royal injunction as a rule of proper conduct, so that people might humbly receive [it] [and] obey [it]'.³

... *vāp le daśagrāma pul mās ch'in liṅ 2 ta vraḥ kaṃsteṅ 'aṅ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma pi₃ oy rājakāryya man guṇa mās liṅ 4 pi₂ 'yat mās pi₃ oy pi₃ oy bhūmi 'āy trāc* ○ (K.1198A:27-8), '... the vāp Le of Daśagrāma borrowed two liṅ of refined gold to devote to royal service, on which the interest was four liṅ of gold. [It happened] that [he] lacked gold to give [him], with the result that [he] gave [him] a tract of land at Trāc'.

dep vraḥ kaṃsteṅ 'aṅ kanlaḥ vnaṃ vol nu satya vnek vraḥ maṅḍala pi₃ oy iss bhūmi rlā slut dau ta vraḥ kaṃmrateṅ 'aṅ śivaliṅga 'āy madhyadeśa ... (K.1198A:21-2), 'My Holy Kaṃsteṅ of Kantāl Vnaṃ then solemnly declared before a sacred maṅḍala his intention to give the entire tract at Rlā Slut to My Holy High Lord of the śivaliṅga at Madhyadeśa ... '.

nau 'nak ta 'ahaṅkāra pi₃ pīdā 'nak janapada pi₃ cicāy neḥ dharma neḥ jāta dvātriṅśanaraka ... (K.356N:24-6), 'He who is impious to the point of harming the people of Janapada [or] to the point of damaging this pious work shall be reborn in the thirty-two hells ... '.

daha 'yat caṃpān pi₃ yeṅ slāp nu svayaṃvyādhi muh ni ... (K.292N:12-3), 'If there be no fighting, so that we die of natural causes first, ... '.

gi ta jā pi₄ kholṅ mukha hau pi₃ pre ta gi vraḥ rājakāryya gus (K.340:5-7), 'It is proper only for the kholṅ mukha to call upon [them] in order to assign [them] to holy royal service'.

... *velā vhoḥ ta kāla nau prakāra leha yeṅ slāp hetu bhakti gi pi₄ yeṅ thve* ○ (K.292A:13-6), '... when [it] comes to the point that we die in any manner whatsoever because of [our] devotion, [it] shall be for us to do [so]'.

śṅak srāl pi pac slik 4 (K.329W:7-8), '1600 leaves sorted and (then) bundled'.

¹Vraḥ karuṇāprasāda functions as an NP dependent on bhūmi. Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:75.

²Cf. C VI:270.

³Cf. RS II, № XIX:12.

pi³ /bi: ~ pi:/ (?). †[Mod. **ប៊ី** *pī* /pɿ:y/ “n. k. of reed wind-instrument, flute; oboe”; perhaps < Chinese]. *n.* A type of wind instrument of the flute family.

K.181:9 (A.D. 962, C VI:140), hapax.

... *vāp nāc upādhyāya thmoñ pi* (K.181:8-9), ‘... the *vāp Nāc*, instructor in percussion and wind instruments’.

***pi** ~ ***pī** /bi:/. Unidentified.¹ See *krapī*.

pik /bik/ (?). [Pre-A. *pik*]. Unidentified.

K.538B:18 (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXV:369); **K.158B:23, 26, 28, 32** (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

pik krave (K.158B:23, 26, 28, 32), toponym.

piñ /bɿŋ/. [Pre-A. *piñ*; mod. **បឹង** *piñ* /bɿŋ/ “n. lake, pond, pool; swamp, marsh, bog; lagoon”²]. *n.* Pond, pool.

K.653:9 (A.D. 956, C V:114); **K.234:21** (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); **K.221N:7** (A.D. 1011, C III:57); **K.235D:119** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.393N:10** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.966:29** (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 1958:132, *RS* III, № 35:12); **K.352N:21** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.353S:7, 12, 22** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); **K.56B:25, 34** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.760:31** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

bhūmi toy pūrvva iss piñ (K.56B:25), ‘the land east of all the ponds’.

piṅgala /bɿŋ'gɔ:l/. †[Skt *piṅgala* ‘reddish-brown, tawny; yellow, gold-coloured’]. *v.st.* To be reddish-brown, gold-colored. Cf. *kapila*.

K.192:8 (A.D. 956, C VI:128).

***pic** /pɿc/. [Mod. **ប៊ិច** *pic* /pɿc/]. 1. *v.st.* To be pinched or compacted (*into a small mass*). 2. *v.intr.* To bud. See *crapic*.

piṭakatraya /bɿdɔkə'trɿy/. †[Skt **piṭakatraya*,³ < *piṭaka* ‘basket, box; collection of writings’, + *traya*]. *n.* The Tripiṭaka or three major divisions of the Buddhist canon: the Sūtrapiṭaka, the Vinayapiṭaka, the Abhidharmapiṭaka.

K.413A:56 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

piṅḍa ~ **pinda** /bɿn/. [Pre-A. *piṅḍa* ~ *pinda*; mod. **បឹង** *piṅḍ* /bɿn/;⁴ Skt *piṅḍa* ‘any roundish mass; lump of food; ball of rice or the like offered to deceased ancestors; quantity, sum, total amount’]. *n.* Lump-sum, total.⁵ Cf. *phsaṃ*.

pinda: **K.958:30** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.248:17** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);

piṅḍa: **K.713B:6, 14, 21, 26, 29** (A.D. 893, C I:18); **K.270N/1°:8, 13, 19, 25, 2°:29** (A.D. 921, C IV:68); **K.271:10, 18, 26** (A.D. 921, C IV:75).

piṅḍagiri /bɿndəgɿ'ri:/. †[Skt **piṅḍagiri* ‘hill or mountain having the shape of a rounded mass’, < *piṅḍa*, + *giri*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.571:8 (A.D. 978-1077, *MA* I, № 2:74, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111), hapax.

¹If *krapī* is not a loan from Austronesian, as is likely, this wordbase is surely pre-Khmer. The case of *krave* /krə'wɿ:/ ‘crocodile’ seems to be similar.

²*VK* I:573a; Guesdon, II:1006a: ‘Lac, étang, marais’; Gaudes, II:656: ‘Teich; Sumpf; flaches, zeitweilig überschwemmtes Gelände’; Gorgoniev, 423a: ozero (‘lake’).

³Doublet of *tripiṭaka* (Pāli *tipiṭaka*) ‘the three collections of sacred writings’.

⁴See Headley, 678b.

⁵Attested in Angkorian over a span of only 28 years.

pit ~ **pitt** /bit/. [Pre-A. *pit*; mod. **𑀧𑀲** *pid* ~ **pit* /bit/ “v. to shut, close; to cover, seal; to attach (*to*), fasten (*on*), place close to, ...”;¹ cf. Old Mon *pat* /pət/ ‘to press, stroke’²]. 1. *v.tr.* To press down on, seal; to close, shut; to cover. 2. *v.st.* To be sealed, closed, shut, covered; to be close, attached; to be confined.³ See *kampit*, *cpit*, *tpit*.

pitt: K.215:4, 8 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.650A:4 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.588:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:128);

pit: K.809N:22 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.291:6 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.99N:1 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.348:6, 8, 21, 25 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.349:26 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.181B:16 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.240S:6 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.814B:21, 45, 64 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:29 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.989B:13, 18, 18 bis, 19, 37 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.705:8 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.466:9 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.230C:12 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.194B:20, *garbled* (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.200B:8 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.650A:4, 7, 14, B:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.956:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

pitara ~ **pittara** ~ **pitra** /bit/ (?). †[Mod. **𑀧𑀲𑀸** ~ **𑀧𑀲𑀸𑀓** *pitara* ~ *piṭara* /be'da:ɾ/ “*n.* father (*formal*); ...”; Skt *pitara*s, nom. pl. of *pitṛ*]. *v.* Forefathers, ancestors.

pitra: K.453/I:7 (A.D. 1206, C III:116);

pittara: K.218:13, 35, 43 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45);

pitara: K.70B:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58).

pitṛ^o /bit'ri/. †[Cf. mod. **𑀧𑀲𑀸** *pitā* /bɾy'da:/ “*n.* father (*roy. and formal*”]; Skt *pitṛ* ‘father, parent; forefather’]. *n.* Forefather, *esp.* deceased ancestor. See *pitara*.

pitṛpakṣa /bitri'bak/. †[Skt *pitṛpakṣa* ‘the paternal side or party or relationship’ and ‘being on the father’s side’, < *pitṛ*, + *pakṣa*]. 1. *n.* The father’s side (of one’s family or family line). 2. *v.st.* To be in the paternal line. Cf. *māṭṛpakṣa*.

K.383N:18 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:61 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

pitṛyajña ~ **pitṛyājñ** /bitri'jac/. †[Skt *pitṛyajña* ‘oblation made to deceased ancestors’]. *n.* Sacrifice or offering to the dead.

pitṛyājñ: K.216S:51 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

pitṛyajña: K.194/383A:34 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

pitai ~ **pītai** ~ **pitay** /bi'dɾy/. Unidentified.

pitai: K.324A:27, B:16 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

lmām vrah pitai (K.324A:27, B:16), ‘keeper of holy *pitai*'.

pidā ~ **pīdā** ~ **pidana** ~ **pīda** /bi'da:/ ~ **pīde** /bi'dɾa:/. †[Skt *piḍā* ‘pain, suffering; distress, affliction; annoyance, harassment, molestation; hurt, harm, injury, damage’]. 1. *n.* Harm, injury; interference, annoyance, molestation, harassment; damage, devastation; (*legal*) encumbrance, lien or claim. 2. *v.tr.* To harm, distress, afflict; to annoy, molest, harass; to interfere with, cause trouble to. ▶

¹Distinguish this entry from mod. **𑀧𑀲** *pit* /bit/ “to sharpen with a knife; to whittle.”

²Shorto, 222.

³Found largely as a personal name and slavename, perhaps with the sense of ‘confined’.

pidē: K.340:12 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.650B:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);
piḍa: K.299:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204);
pidana: K.353S:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);
pidā: K.693A:5, 7 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.277S:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);
pidā: K.933:15, 17 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.235D:58 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.450:28
 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

vvaṃ jā pi oy pi 'nak vādhā vvaṃ jā pi pide thve pūjā (K.340:11-2), '[One] must not allow others to interfere with [them]; [one] must not keep [them] from performing worship'.

... *pre thve roḥ kaṃ pi mān pidā* ○ (K.693A:5-7), '... instructing [him] to act so that there should be no claim [on the land]'.

pile. See *phle*².

pī. See *pi*¹.

piḍa. See *pidā*.

pidā ~ **pide**. See *pidā*.

pīya ~ **pīy**. See *pi*¹.

pitay. See *pitai*.

pitai ~ **pītai** ~ **pitay** /bɪ'dʲy/ (?). [Pre-A. *pitai*; origin unknown¹]. (*Conjecturally*) *n*. An unidentified kind of cake presumably offered to the dead.²

pitay: K.227:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308);

pītai: K.327S:30, N:16 (A.D. 893, NIC II:68, II/III:71);

pītai: K.315S:12, N:8 (A.D. 879, NIC II:38, II/III:41); K.318S:12 (A.D. 879, NIC II:46, II/III:48);
 K.324S:27, N:16 (A.D. 893, NIC II:59, II/III:62); K.330S:34, N:19 (A.D. 893, NIC II:77,
 II/III:78); K.331S:36, N:19 (A.D. 893, NIC II:80, II/III:82).

... *is vala nagara phoṅ paṅ pitay kantāl matt vā rarāt* ... (K.227:8-9), '... all of the royal city's troops threw *pitai* in his face [and he] fled ...'.³

***pīṭha** ~ **pīthā** /bɪ'tha:/. [Skt *pīṭha* ~ *pīṭhā* 'stool, seat']. *n*. Seat, throne. See *rūpyapīthā*.

pīthā: K.617:30 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224);

pītai. See *pitai*.

pīle. See *phle*².

pujā. See *pūjā*.

pujāpāla. See *pūjāpāla*.

¹I am unable to demonstrate a connection with Skt *pitṛ* 'deceased ancestor' or *pitṛya* 'ancestral'. The only ground for assuming a reference to 'cakes' is the occurrence of *naṃ pitai* in K.44B:2 (A.D. 674) and *pitay* in K.227:8 (A.D. 1178-1277).

²See Aymonier, *Le Cambodge*, II:465, or JA, 1883.1:473, and Coëdès in BEFEO, XXIX:311, note 2.

³Cf. BEFEO, XXIX:310-1.

puṇḍarikākṣa ~ **pundarikākṣa** /bʊndəriˈka:k/. †[Skt *puṇḍarikākṣa*, ‘lotus-eyed’, < *puṇḍarika* ‘white lotus’, + stem *akṣan* ‘eye’]. *n.* Epithet of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa. See *puṣkarākṣa*.

pundarikākṣa: K.256E/1˙:11 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:391);
puṇḍarikākṣa: K.56A:34, B:28, 31, 31 bis, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

puṇya ~ **punya** ~ **pūnya** /bʊn/.¹ [Pre-A. *puṇya* ~ *punya*; mod. पुण्य *puṇy* /bʊn/ “*n.* ceremony, celebration, festival; holiday; *n.* good deed, meritorious act, merit; the good, goodness, charity; dignity, rank, grade; promotion (*in rank*); power (*esp. supernatural power*); influence”; Skt *puṇya* ‘good, right; virtue, (moral or religious) merit; meritorious act, good work’]. 1. *n.* Good, righteousness, virtue; merit. 2. *n.* Good deed or work, pious act calculated to make merit; endowment or foundation made for a religious purpose. See *kusalapuṇyagūṇa*, *puṇyaphala*, *rājapuṇya*, *sthiraṇya*.

pūnya: K.659:29 (A.D. 968, C V:143);
punya: K.809:40 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.878:3 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.291N:2 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.99S:5 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.957A:2, 7, B:5, 11 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.238A:4, B:3 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.19:10 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.263D:19, 35 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.175S:11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.89:15 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.292:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.705:4 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.413B:48, D:5, 5 bis, 7, 9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.844:1 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.350:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.352S:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:126).
puṇya: K.124:13, 17 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.997:24 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109); K.659:30 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.842B:19, 20, 23, 24, 24 bis, 26 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.171:3 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.669B:9 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444B:24 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:33, B:15 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173).

neḥ puṇya ‘*ji steñ śivācāryya mok pradvann ...* (K.175N:3-4), ‘This has been the pious work of the *steñ Śivācārya*’s forebears down to the present time ...’.

puṇyaphala /bʊnjəphɔ:l/. †[Skt *puṇyaphala* ‘the fruit or reward of good works’, < *puṇya*, + *phala*]. *n.* The fruit of meritorious acts or good works.

K.842B:24, 25, 26 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

putra ~ **pūtra** /bʊt/. †[Mod. पुत्र *putr* and Pālicized पुत्र *putt* /bʊt/ “*n.* son, child (*formal*)”; Skt *putra* ‘son’]. *n.* Son. Cf. *vrahmaputra*.

pūtra: K.248:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);
putra: K.206:35 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.237:8 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.475:1 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107); K.354S:39 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).
 ... *nu loñ svate pūtra* ○ (K.248:12-3), ‘... and the *loñ Svate*, [my] son’.

punar^o /bʊnar/ ~ **punaḥ** /bʊnaḥ/. †[Skt *punar* ‘back, in an opposite direction; again, once more’]. *adv.* Again.

punaḥ: K.296:3 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208), hapax.
 ... *pre braḥ mahidhara nā rājasilpi punaḥ chlak phen ...* (K.296:3), ‘... bade the holy Mahidhara, assigned to the royal artisans, to engrave the slab again ...’.

punarbhāva /bʊnarˈbha:p/. †[Skt *punarbhāva* ‘new birth’, < *punar*, + *bhāva* ‘being, existence; becoming, coming into existence; birth, origin’]. 1. *n.* Rebirth. 2. *v.intr.* To be reborn. ▶

¹In the dated inscriptions *puṇya* spans a period of 171 years (A.D. 803 to 974), while *punya* spans 474 years (A.D. 887 to 1361).

K.380E/1°:4 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

... *man kamrateñ jagat śrī bhadreśvara liṅgapura mok punarbhava 'āy śrī śikhariśvara ...*
(K.380E/1°:3-4), '... that the High Lord of the World Śrī Bhadreśvara of Liṅgapura
had come to be reborn in Śrī Śikhareśvara ... '.

punarvasūṛkṣa /bunarwəsur'ksa/. †[Skt **punarvasvṛkṣa*,¹ < *punarvasū*, +
ṛkṣa]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Punarvasū.

K.413/II:38 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:1, RS I, № IV:91), hapax.

punarvasunakṣatra /bunarwəsuna'ksat/. †[Skt **punarvasūnakṣatra*, <
punarvasū, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Punarvasū.

K.873:1 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

punaḥ. See *punar°*.

punya. See *puṇya*.

punyakarma /bunjə'kar/. †[Skt stem *puṇyakarman* 'acting right, virtuous,
pious', < *puṇya*, + stem *karman*]. *n.* Good or pious work.

K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

ri sādhusajjana kaṃ lmes ti nu punyakarma ... (K.393N:14), 'Let the righteous not
desecrate the ground and the pious work ... '.

punyatraya /bunjə'trɔy/. †[Skt **puṇyatraya*, < *puṇya*, + *traya* 'triad, set of
three', < *adj.* 'consisting of three, triple' (< *tri* 'three')]. *n.* A threefold pious
work or endowment.

K.450:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109), hapax.

... *loñ svuk diṅdoñ jā 'ātmaśiṣya ti pre paripāla punyatraya panlās śarira vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ*
śrī rājendrapañdita ○ (K.450:23-4), '... the *loñ Svuk* of *Diṅdoñ*, who was his disciple,
was assigned to the custody of the three pious works on behalf of My Holy High Lord
Śrī Rājendrapañdita'.

punyanisaṅkyana /bunjani'saŋ/. [Bst Skt **puṇyānisaṃsa*, < *puṇya*, +
**ānisaṃsa*, corresponding to Pāli *ānisaṃsa* 'profit, advantage; good result, merit,
blessing'²]. *n.* Merit and blessings.

K.144:6 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

punyaśrama /bunjə'srɔ:m/. †[Skt *puṇya* + *āśrama*]. *n.* For *puṇya* 'āśrama'.³

K.19:17 (A.D. 964, C VI:143), hapax.

nau 'aṃpall punyaśrama kuṭi sruk sre bhūmyākara kṛuṃ dravya phoñ ... (K.19: 17), 'All
of the pious works (*puṇya*), *āśrama*, cells, *sruk*, ricefields, harvests, slaves, [and]
costly goods ... '.

punyaśraya /bunjə'srɔy/. [Pre-A. *puṇyaśraya*; Skt **puṇyāśraya*, < *puṇya*, +
āśraya]. *n.* Protection (shelter, refuge) in the form of good works.

K.814W/2°:65 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404), hapax.

¹For the *saṃdhi* see Whitney, 44, §129.

²RD&S, 101a.

³Cf. C VI:144, note 9.

pura /bʊr:/ ~ **pure** /bʊ'rɜ:/. †[Cf. mod. **पुँ** *purī* /bʊ'rɜ:y/ “*n.* (large) city; country; province (*formal*)”]; Skt *pura* ‘fortress, castle; city, town; house, abode, residence; the sanctuary or asylum of a temple’ and *purī* ‘fortress, castle, town’].
1. *n.* (*Chief*) town or city. 2. *n.* The abode of a divinity, *esp.* the innermost sanctum in which his or her image is lodged. See *gajapura*, *cakripura*, *yaśo-dharapura*, *liṅgapura*, *vyādhapura*, *’aninditapura*, *’amarendrapura*, *’amoghapura*.

pure: K.397E:4 (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *RS* III, № 61:131).

pura: K.239S:31 (A.D. 966, *C* III:79); K.72:5 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:114, VII:135).

puran. Abbreviation of *purandarapura*.

K.256B:33, 33 *bis* (A.D. 878-977, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89).

purandara° /bʊran'dɔ:r/. [Skt *purāṇḍara*, ‘destroyer of strongholds’, < *puram*, acc. sg. of *pura*, + *dara* ‘cleaving, breaking’]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva and Indra.

purandaraparvvata /bʊrandɔrəbɔr'wɔ:t/ (?). †[Skt **purāṇḍaraparvata* ‘hill of Śrī Purāṇḍara’, < *purāṇḍara*, + *parvata*]. *n.* Śrī Purāṇḍaraparvata, modern Phnom Dey in Siem Reap province.¹

K.457:7 (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:13, *APK* I:65), hapax.

purandarapura /bʊrandɔrə'bʊr:/. [Pre-A. *purandarapura*; Skt *purāṇḍarapura* ‘Śiva’s (or Indra’s) town’, < *purāṇḍara*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.464:6 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XI:396, LVII:57), hapax.

puraskṛta /bʊrah'kɾit/. †[Skt *puraskṛta* (*puras-√kṛ* ‘to place first, attend to, be occupied with’), by confusion with *punaḥkṛta* ‘made or done again’ (*punar-√kṛ* ‘to make or do again’)]. *v.tr.* To make or do over, rebuild.

K.71:21 (A.D. 878-977, *C* II:54), hapax.

velā gośāla neḥ ta vyar nu kṣāya ○ *gi khloñ vnaṃ kulapati khloñ kāryya devapariçāraka grāmapāla tamrvāc gi ta puraskṛta viñ sot* ○ (K.71:19-21), ‘When these two stables shall be no longer usable, the sanctuary head, the Superior, the director of works, the servants of the divinity, the village guards, [and] the [police] inspectors shall (be the ones who) rebuild [them] again’.²

purākṛta /bʊrah'kɾit/. [Pre-A. *purākṛta*; Skt *purākṛta* ‘done formerly or long ago; an action performed long ago’, < *purā* ‘before, formerly, of old’, + *kṛta*, ppl. of *√kṛ* ‘to do, make’]. *n.* Slavename.³

K.809N:24 (A.D. 878/87, *C* I:37), hapax.

purīṣotsarga /bʊrisot'sar/. †[Skt *purīṣotsarga* ‘the voiding of excrement’, < *purīṣa* ‘feces, excrement’, + *utsarga* ‘emission, excretion’]. 1. *n.* Defecation. 2. *v.intr.* To defecate. Cf. *mūtra*.

K.299:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, *BEFEO*, LXV:333),⁴ hapax.

¹Its coordinates from the meridian of Paris as well as its elevation (295 meters) are given in *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:13.

²Cf. *C* II:57.

³The name is presumably an allusion to past actions (*karma*) as accounting for present circumstances.

⁴The form is misread as *pura mot* in *JA*, 1883.1:491 and *BC*, 1911:204.

puruṣa /bʊ'roh/. [Pre-A. *puruṣa*; mod. បុរិស *puras* /bo'rah/ “*n.* man, male person (*formal*); *n.* soul / will / mind (*of a person*)” and *prus* /proh/ “*n.* man, male; *adj.* to be male (*of humans*)”; Skt *puruṣa* ‘man, male person; human being, person; officer, functionary, attendant, servant; the soul, spirit or animating principle in men and other beings; the Supreme Being’]. 1. *n.* Adult male person, man. 2. *n.* Person, human being, individual. 3. *n.* Puruṣa (cf. *Nārāyaṇa*), primal Man as soul or source of the universe: the Supreme Being identified with Śiva, Viṣṇu, Brahmā. 4. *n.* An adult male having the qualities of manhood: manly or valiant man, hero. 5. Man, worker, hand, subordinate, servant. See *bhūmipuruṣakāra*.

K.598B:40 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); K.989B:10 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); K.618:41 (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:59, *NIC* II/III:224); K.235C:63, D:71 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.194B:5, 10 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.850:10, 14 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C*I:268).

puruṣapura /bʊrʊsə'bur/. †[Skt *puruṣapura* ‘the capital of Gāndhāra, mod. Peshawar’; interpretation in doubt, perhaps ‘Śiva’s town’, < *puruṣa*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.105/1:11 (A.D. 912?, *C* VI:183), hapax.

puruṣapradhāna /bʊrʊsəprəd'ha:n/. †[Skt **puruṣapradhāna*, < *puruṣa*, + *pradhāna*]. *n.* Leading man, local notable, man of distinction.

K.231:36 (A.D. 958/67, *C* III:72); K.425:21 (A.D. 968?, *C* II:142); K.848:6 (A.D. 969, *C* I:187); K.814B:23, 26, 32, 35, 58 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379); K.989D:1, 2 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); K.879:6 (A.D. 1041, *C* V:235); K.258A:17, B:13 (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); K.143D:12 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:218); K.736:8, 8 *bis* (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* V:306).

puruṣādhikāra /bʊrʊsadhɪ'ka:r/. †[Skt *puruṣādhikāra* ‘manly office or duty’, < *puruṣa*, + *adhikāra*]. 1. *n.* Supervisor of functionaries or servants. 2. (*Probably*) functionaries and supervisors.

K.195/383B; 6, 11 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

pure. See *pura*.

purohita ~ purohite ~ purohitta ~ pūrohita ~ pūrohitta ~ parohita /bʊro'hɪt/. [Pre-A. *purohita*; mod. បុរោហិត *purohit* /bʊra:o'hɪt/;¹ Skt *purohita* ‘family priest, domestic chaplain’]. *n.* Chaplain. See *rājapurohita*, ‘*ācāryapurohita*.

parohita: K.89:26 (A.D. 1002, *C* III:164);²

pūrohitta: K.231:53 (A.D. 967, *C* III:72);

pūrohita: K.19:9 (A.D. 964, *C* VI:143);

purohitta: K.989C:10 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164);

purohite: K.376:6, 6 *bis* (A.D. 878-1077, *C* VII:60);

purohita: passim, 32 occurrences.

purohitācāryya /bʊrohɪtə'ca:r/. †[Skt **purohitācāryya*, < *purohita*, + *ācāryya*]. *n.* Chaplains and spiritual preceptors.

K.842B:18 (A.D. 968, *C* I:147), hapax.

¹See Headley, 691b.

²Lapicide’s error.

purṇṇamī ~ **purṇṇamī** ~ **purṇṇamī**. See *pūrṇṇamī*.

purvāśādharkṣa. See *pūrbāsādharkṣa*.

purvva. See *pūrvva*.

purvvaphalgunīnakṣatra. See *pūrvvaphālgūṇīnakṣatra*.

purvvapaścimadaḥṣiṇottara /bʊrʋəbʌhɔɪmɔdʌksɪnɔtˈdɔ:r/. †[Skt *pūrva°, < *pūrva*, + *paścima*, + *dakṣiṇa*, + *uttara*]. *n.* East, west, south and north.

K.697B:20 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94), hapax.

purvvāpara. See *pūrvvāpara*.

pul /bʊl/. †[Mod. **पुल** *pul* /bʊl/ “*v.* to borrow (*esp. goods for return at double rate, not usually used for money*) (*rural*)”]. *v.tr.* To borrow or lend at high (usually 100%) interest.

K.105/2ː19 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.257N:5 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.153:8 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.353N:6, 27 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.233A:15 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.420:5, 7, 9, 12, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

... *hetu pul krapīy dnyam 1 duñ thmo ʼleñ nu thve vraḥ vnam* (K.105/2ː19), ‘... because [he] had borrowed at high interest a yoke of buffaloes with which to buy laterite to make a holy sanctuary’.

puliṇṇ /bʊˈlɪn/. †[Skt *pulina* ‘sandbank; small island or bank in the middle of a river, islet; sandy beach, bank of a river’]. *n.* Islet.¹

K.71:4, 8, 9 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54).

vraḥ puliṇṇ (K.71:4, 8, 9), ‘the holy (or royal) islet’.

puṣkarākṣa /bʊhɔˈrɑ:k/. [Pre-A. *puṣkarākṣa*; Skt *puṣkarākṣa* ‘lotus-eyed’, < *puṣkara* ‘the blue lotus, *Nelumbium speciosum* or *Nymphæa nelumbo*’,² + stem *akṣan* ‘eye’]. *n.* Epithet of Viṣṇu. See *puṇḍarikākṣa*.

K.52:13 (A.D. 918, C VI:93), hapax.

puṣpa° /bʊh/. [Mod. **पुष्प** *pusp* /bʊh/ “*n.* flower (*formal*)”; Skt *puṣpa* ‘flower, blossom’]. *n.* Flower.

puṣpakaratha /bʊhɔkəˈrat/. †[Skt **puṣpakaratha*, < *puṣpaka* ‘the self-moving aerial car of Kubera’, + *ratha*]. 1. *n.* The *puṣpaka* chariot. 2. *n.* A miniature of Kubera’s chariot, prob. in gold or silver.

K.258A:40 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.³

... *śarāva 6 ṇann jyañ 1 liñ 10 puṣpakaratha 1 jyañ 2 liñ 10* ... (K.258A:40), ‘... six *śarāva* weighing one *jyañ* ten *liñ*; one *puṣpaka* chariot [weighing] two *jyañ* ten *liñ* ...’.

¹Cf. C II:55, note 1.

²Martin, 62: *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertn. (Nymphaeaceae).

³The transcription (C IV:180) reads *puṣakaratha*, corrected to *puṣ[p]aka* in the translation (C IV:196) and followed by note 1: “Sans doute une réduction en métal d’un palais volant.”

puṣpabhājana /bʊhβə'bhɑ:c/. †[Skt *puṣpabhājana* 'flower-basket', < *puṣpa*, + *bhājana*]. *n.* Container for flowers.

K.136:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284), hapax.

puṣparāga ~ **puṣyarāga**¹ /bʊhβə'ra:k/. †[Skt *puṣparāga* 'topaz', literally 'flower-hued', < *puṣpa*, + *rāga* 'colour']. *n.* Topaz.

puṣyarāga: K.263D:5 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);²

puṣparāga: K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

puṣpahara /bʊhβə'hɑ:r/. †[Skt **puṣpahara*, 'bringer or offerer of flowers', < *puṣpa*, + *hara* 'bearing, bringing, conveying, wearing']. *n.* Slavename.

K.291N:4 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.168:6 (A.D. 972, C VI:168).

puṣpārāma /bʊhβə'ra:m/. †[Skt *puṣpārāma* 'flower-garden', < *puṣpa*, + *ārāma*]. *n.* Flower-garden.

K.139B:9 (A.D. 1054, C III:175), hapax.

puṣya /bʊh/. [Pre-A. *puṣya*; cf. mod. Pālicized បុស្ស *puss* /bʊh/; Skt *puṣya*]. 1. *n.* The eighth lunar mansion. 2. *n.* The second lunar month, corresponding to December-January. See *candramāsa*.

K.269:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2'a:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.238A:1 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.192:1 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.165S:15 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.653:1 (A.D. 956, C V:114); K.231:44 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.444A:2 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.868A:1 (A.D. 974, C VI:179); K.380W:11 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.235D:86, 90 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.397E:1, 16 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.383D:2 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.754:1 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.175W:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.260N:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171).

puṣyanakṣatra /bʊhβə'nɑ'ksat/. [Pre-A. *puṣyanakṣatra*; Skt **puṣyanakṣatra*, < *puṣya*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Puṣya.

K.257S:2 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.989B:5 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.206:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

puṣyarāga. See *puṣparāga*.

pūjā ~ **pujā** /bʊ'ja:/. [Pre-A. *pūjā*; mod. បូជាំ *pūjā* /bo'ci:ə/;³ Skt *pūjā* 'honour, worship, respect, reverence, veneration, homage to superiors or adoration of the gods']. 1. *n.* Worship, veneration. 2. *n.* Act of worship (*by offerings or sacrifice*). 3. *v.tr.* To worship; to offer, present. Cf. *śivapūjā*.

pūjā: K.291N:26, 32 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.204:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42); K.844:3 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

pūjā: passim, 55 occurrences.

... *ta gi paraloka devatā phoñ pūjā nu sukhaiśvaropabhoga phoñ 'āy svargga 'anantakalpa* ○ (K.933:17-8), '... in the other world the gods shall favor [them] with the enjoyment of ease and might in heaven to the end of time'.

¹Lapicide's error. Cf. C IV:127, note 2.

²Lapicide's error. Cf. C IV:127, note 2.

³See Headley, 692b.

pūjāpāla ~ **pujāpāla** /boʒa'ba:l/. †[Skt **pūjāpāla*, < *pūjā*, + °*pāla*]. *n.* (Conjecturally) monitor of worship, proctor.

pujāpāla: K.989C:28 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

pūjāpāla: K.464:14 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, LVII:57).

pūtra. See *putra*.

pūnya. See *puṇya*.

pūrṇṇamī ~ **pūrnnamī** ~ **pūrṇamī** ~ **pūrṇamī** ~ **purṇṇamī** ~ **purṇṇamī** ~ **purṇnamī** /burnə'mi:/. [Pre-A. *pūrṇṇamī* ~ *purṇṇamī* ~ *purnnamī*; mod. ပူရ်ဏံဗီ *pūrṇamī* /bornə'mɔ:y ~ borə'mɔ:y/ “*n.* day of the full moon”; Skt **pūrṇamī*, = *pūrṇamā* ‘full-moon (day)’]. *n.* The night (or day) of the full moon.

purṇṇamī: K.220N:1 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225);

purṇṇamī: K.296E:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

purṇṇamī: K.33:29 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

pūrṇamī: K.413B:34 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

pūrṇamī: K.618:1 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.150:26 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.350:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

pūrnnamī: K.297E (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

pūrṇṇamī: K.262N:1 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:1 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.966:17 (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132); K.850:1 (A.D. 1078, 1177, C I:268).

pūrbba. See *pūrvva*.

pūrbbāsādhaṛkṣa ~ **purvāsādhaṛkṣa** ~ **pūrvāsādhaṛkṣa** ~ **pūrvaśādhaṛikṣa** /burbasadhəri'ksa: ~ burwasadhəri'ksa:/. †[Skt **pūrvāsādhaṛkṣa*,¹ < *pūrvā-śādha* ‘prior Āśādha’, + *ṛkṣa*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Pūrvāsādha.

pūrvāsādhaṛikṣa: K.413A:51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:11);

pūrvāsādhaṛkṣa: K.413A:51 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:93; JSS, 61.1:132);

purvāsādhaṛkṣa: K.413A:51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:343);

pūrbbāsādhaṛkṣa: K.966:18 (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132).

pūrvadiśa. See *pūrvvadiśa*.

pūrvva ~ **purvva** ~ **pūrva** ~ **pūrbba** /bu:r/. [Pre-A. *pūrvva*; cf. mod. Pālicized ပုဂ္ဂ *pubv* /bop'peə?/; Skt *pūrva* ‘before, in front, to the front; eastern; first, initial; earlier, former; old, ancient’]. 1. *n.* The east.² 2. *v.st.* To be located on the east, eastern. 3. *adv.* On or to the east, easterly, eastward. Cf. *paścima* ▶

¹All four of the references cited transcribe *pūrvāsādha ṛkṣa* despite the fact that the form is clearly a dependent compound.

²In ritual orientation and for other formal purposes *pūrva* is the primary reference point. Metes and bounds are regularly enumerated clockwise from *pūrva* unless terrain features intervene. Recognition of the rising sun as the source of productivity and mystic power is of global distribution, dating from neolithic times if not before. In this case we see the overlap and reinforcement of an indigenous idea by one imported from India.

pūrbba: K.966:24, 28, 30 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 1958:132, *RS III*, № 35:12);

pūrva: K.845:8 (A.D. 878-1077, *C V*:186);

purvva: K.774A:5 (A.D. 860?, *C IV*:64); K.105/1^o:8, 8 bis (A.D. 912?, *C VI*:183); K.165S:19 (A.D. 957, *C VI*:132); K.814B:64 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK II*:106); K.234:18 (A.D. 1007, *BEFEO*, XV.2:53, *XLIII*:56, *APK II*:167); K.100:9 (A.D. 878-977, *C VI*:214); K.378:10 (A.D. 978-1077, *C VII*:62);

pūrvva: passim, 104 occurrences.

toy pūrvva (K.457:8), ‘going by way of the east, = eastward, to the east’.

gol ti pūrvva (K.878:8), ‘the boundary-markers on the east side’.

pūrvvakalpanā /burwəkəlbə'na:/. †[Skt **pūrvakalpanā*, < *pūrva*, + *kalpanā*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) a former endowment.

K.256C:49 (A.D. 878-977, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK II*:89), hapax.

khñum ta gi saṅkrāntapada ta pūrvvakalpanā 'añ ... (K.256C:49), ‘Slaves for the [*āśrama* of] Saṅkrāntapada under my former endowment: ... ’.

pūrvvakāla /burwəkə'ka:l/. †[Cf. Pālicized mod. *បុរ្យកាល* *pubvakāl* /boppə'ka:l/ “ancient times”; Skt *pūrvakāla* ‘a former or previous time’, < *pūrva*, + *kāla*; cf. Old Javanese *pūrvakāla* ‘(of) olden times’¹]. *n.* A former time, a previous occasion.²

K.227:15 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:308), hapax.

nā stac dau dvīpa cāmpa ta pūrvvakāla srac ... (K.227:15), ‘When [His Majesty] was pleased to go into the Cham country on a former occasion, ... ’.

pūrvvadiśa /burwədīp/. †[Skt **pūrvvadiśa*, < *pūrva*, + *diśa*]. *n.* Forenoon, morning.³ See *pūrvvāhna*.

K.953B:6 (A.D. 1041, *C VII*:124), hapax.

caṃnāṃ pratidina pūrvvadiśa ran̄ko □ □ □ (K.953B:6), ‘Daily allowance: [for] the forenoon, [x *liḥ*] of milled rice ... ’.

pūrvvadiśa ~ **pūrvadiśa** /burwədīh/. [Pre-A. *pūrvvadiśa*; Skt **pūrvadiśa*, for *pūrvadiś* ‘the eastern region, east quarter’, < *pūrva*, + *diś* ‘direction: quarter, region; compass point’]. *n.* Pūrvadiśa (‘the East’), name of a territory⁴ east of the Great Lake.

pūrvadiśa: K.353N:45 (A.D. 1046, *C V*:133);

pūrvvadiśa: K.878:5 (A.D. 898, *C V*:88); K.669B:5 (A.D. 972, *C I*:159); K.235C:64, D:11, 25, 55, 62 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.175N:6 (A.D. 978-1077, *C VI*:173).

pūrvvadvāra /burwədwa:r/. †[Skt **pūrvvadvāra*, < *pūrva*, + *dvāra*]. *n.* Front (east) gate, door or entrance.

K.258C:14, 16 (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C IV*:175).

¹Zoetmulder, II:1459a.

²*BEFEO*, XXIX:312, note 4: “... Au lieu de « autrefois » qui est assez plat et en somme inutile, les événements relatés étant nécessairement des événements passés, on pourrait peut-être traduire « la première fois » : l'épisode se serait passé lors d'une première campagne du prince au Champa.” See *pūrva*.

³Cf. *C VII*:126.

⁴Designated a *pramān* (K.878:5; K.669B:5; K.235D:97) and a *viśaya* (K.235B:5, D:25, 55, 64).

pūrvvapaścima /ḅurwəbāh'cim/. †[Skt *pūrvapaścima* ‘directed from the east to the west’, < *pūrva*, + *paścima*]. 1. *v.st.* To run from east to west. 2. *v.st.* To be located in the east and west.

K.125:9 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140), hapax.

pūrvvaphālgūṇinakṣatra ~ **purvvaphalgunīnakṣatra** /ḅurwəphalgunīna'ksat/. †[Skt **pūrvaphalgunīnakṣatra*, < *pūrvaphalgunī*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Pūrvaphalgunī.

purvvaphalgunī: K.885:1 (A.D. 968, C V:150);

pūrvvaphālgūṇī: K.659:3 (A.D. 968, C V:143).

pūrvvaśrama. See *pūrvvāśrama*.

pūrvvasthāna /ḅurwə'sthā:n/. †[Skt **pūrvvasthāna*, < *pūrva*, + *sthāna*]. *n.* A place located on the east.

K.413B:33 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

... *pratiṣṭhā duk kantāl sruk sukhoday neḥ toy pūrvvasthāna brah mahādhātu noḥ* ○
(K.413B:32-3), ‘... which [they] set up [and] located in the center of this *sruk* of Sukhoday in a place east of the said sacred Great Relic’.

pūrvvāgneya /ḅurwag'ney:/ . †[Skt **pūrvvāgneya*, < *pūrva*, + *āgneya*]. *n.* East and southeast.

K.348:17 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.350:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

pūrvvāpara ~ **pūrvvapara** ~ **purvvāpara** /ḅurwa'ḅo:r/. †[Skt *pūrvvāpara* ‘before and behind, directed forward and backward; eastern and western; first and last, ...’, < *pūrva*, + *apara* ‘posterior, later, latter; western; inferior; distant, opposite, different, ...’]. 1. *v.st.* To be directed forward and backward; to run from east to west, from beginning to end, from one end to the other. 2. *n.* Proof of title (*tracing ownership down to the present*).

purvvāpara: K.814B:14 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106); K.1198C:34 (= *Ka.18:34*) (A.D. 1009, *NIC* II/III:240);

pūrvvapara: K.153:28 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.829:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43);

pūrvvāpara: K.158B:29, D:14 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693B:23 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.814E:14 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:404); K.1198A:34 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

... *thvāy saṃnvat roḥḥ purvvāpara leha vraḥ kaṃsteṇ 'añ mān bhūmi noḥḥ* ○
(K.1198A:34), ‘... presented a petition in the form of proof of title [to allow?] My Holy *Kaṃsteṇ* to have the land in question’.

man pūrvvāpara ta roḥḥ neḥḥ svaṃ leṇ vraḥ karuṇāprasāda ○ *pi saṇ gol praśasta* ○
(K.158B:29), ‘When there was proof of title in this manner, [he] sued to grant royal permission to set up inscribed boundary-markers’.

... *tī vāp vrahmaputra oy saṃnvatt pi vatt is pūrvvāpara* ... (K.693B:23-4), ‘... a petition was submitted by the *vāp* Brahmaputra for enclosing all [of it] from one end to the other ...’.

pūrvvāśrama ~ **pūrvvaśrama** /ḅurwa'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **pūrvvāśrama*, < *pūrva*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* The east *āśrama*.

pūrvvaśrama: K.205:21 (A.D. 1036, C III:3);

pūrvvāśrama: K.206:43 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:60 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

pūrvvāśramādhipati /burwasrɔmadhɪ'pɔi:/. †[Skt **pūrvvāśramādhipati*, < *pūrvvāśrama*, + *adhipati*]. *n.* Master (superior) of the east *āśrama*.

K.206:40 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

pūrvvāhna ~ **pūrvvāḥhna** /bur'wa:h/. †[Skt *pūrvvāhna* 'the earlier part of the day, forenoon', < *pūrvva*, + *ahna*]. *n.* Forenoon, morning. Cf. *pūrvvadivasa*. See *madhyāhna*, *'aparāhna*.

pūrvvāḥhna: K.89:7 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

pūrvvāhna: K.989B:41, 43, 45 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.207:41 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

pūrvveśāna /burwe'sa:n/. [Pre-A. *pūrvveśāna*; Skt **pūrvveśāna* 'east [and] northeast', < *pūrvva*, + *iśāna*]. *n.* The east and northeast.

K.783/570:39 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.397E:9 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131);

K.353S:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133).

pūrvvottara /burwot'dɔ:r/. †[Skt *pūrvvottara* 'northeastern; the preceding and following', < *pūrvva*, + *uttara*]. *n.* The east and north.

K.239N:8 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.139B:8 (A.D. 1054, C III:175).

pr. See *prī*.

pr̥thivindreśvara /pr̥thiwindre'swɔ:r/. †[Skt **pr̥thivindreśvara* 'lord of earthly kings', < *pr̥thivindra* 'lord of the earth' (*pr̥thivi* 'earth, world; land, ground, soil', + *indra* 'the lord Indra; lord, chief'), + *iśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of the unidentified divinity, *prob.* Śiva.

K.713B:17 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

pr̥ṣṭhatādana /pr̥sthəɗa'dɔ:n/. [Skt **pr̥ṣṭhatādana*, < *pr̥ṣṭha* 'back (*dorsum*)', + *tādana* 'striking, beating, whipping, chastising ...']. *n.* Blow or lash on the back (*with length of rattan*).

K.181B:12, 15 (A.D. 962, C V:140); K.67D:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).¹

... *vāp śrī* ... *trā nirṇnaya pr̥ṣṭhatādana 100 2 vāp 'amṛt dai* ... *ti nirṇnaya pr̥ṣṭhatādana 100 2* (K.181B:10-4), '... for the *vāp Śrī* [the court] handed down a sentence of 102 lashes on the back ... [and] the other *vāp Amṛt* was sentenced to 102 lashes on the back'.

pe. See *'pe*.

pek¹ /bɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *pek*; mod. ប៊ែក *pœk* /bæ:ək/ "v. to open, uncover; to free, release; to issue, distribute; to get, receive; to withdraw (e.g., *money from a bank*) ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To open, loose, turn loose, release. 2. *v.tr.* To issue, give or hand out, dispense, distribute, allocate. See *pamek*, *rpek*.

K.99S:13, N:4 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238B:4 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.158A:3, B:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.989D:1, 3 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.221N:19, 19 *bis* (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.206:29, 36 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:28 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.391W:21 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

si kamvrau pek (K.99S:13), 'si Kamvrau, who dispenses [provisions]'.
 ... *je 3 pek ta 'nak pamre* (K.989D:1 and 3), '... three *je* to be distributed to service personnel'.

¹The garbled text reads *pr̥ṣṭha* □ □.

pek² /bɛ:k/. [Mod. **បែក** *pĕk* /bɑ:ɛk/ “v. to break, burst, crack; to go flat (of a tire); to break apart; to break up, branch off, separate, divide; *adj.* to be broken, cracked; ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To come apart, separate, break (*apart*); to separate, divide, branch. 2. *v.ps.* To be broken (*off*), separated. See *phnek*, *rpek*.

K.158B:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

kh'val pek (K.158B:29), ‘broken-down granary’ (?).¹

peñ /bɛ:ŋ/. [Mod. **បែន** *pĕn* /bɑ:ɛŋ/ “v. to divide s.t., parcel out s.t., share; to separate, detach; to multiply (*increase in number*)”]. 1. *v.intr.* To break off (*up, apart, in two*). 2. *v.tr.* To break off, snap, separate, detach. See *'ampeñ*.

K.878:8 (A.D. 898, C V:88), hapax.

***pen** /bɛ:n/. [Pre-A. *pen*; mod. **បែន** *pĕn* /bɑ:ɛn/ “v. to thresh / trample (*rice with the feet*)”]. *v.tr.* To thresh. See *'ampen*.

peh ~ **pĕh** ~ **paiḥ** /bɛh/. [Pre-A. **peḥ*; mod. **បែ** *peḥ* /bɛh/ “v. to pick / pluck (*fruit, flowers*) ...”; cf. Old Mon *bas* /bɔs/ “To pick, pluck²”]. 1. *v.tr.* To pick (*off*), pluck, detach in bits. 2. *v.tr.* To gather, collect. See *tampeḥ*, **thpeḥ*, *paṃneḥ*.

paiḥ: K.470:23 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

pĕh: K.754B:14 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

peḥ: K.299:29 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

'anak ta lvac vriya ◦ *peḥ vriya ta śivārāma* ◦ (K.299:29), ‘Persons who steal flowers [or] pick flowers in gardens dedicated to Śiva’.

pĕh. See *peḥ*.

***pai** /bɔy/ ~ ***pāy** /bɑy/. [Mod. **pai* /bɑy/, with allomorphs **pāy* /pɑ:y/, **ពាយ** *bāy* /pie:y/]. *v.intr.* To hang loose, dangle. See *spai*.

paiḥ. See *peḥ*.

po. See *pau*.

***poñ** /bɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *poñ*; mod. **ប្អូន** *pañ* /bɑ:ŋ/ “n. elder sibling” and **ប្អូន** *poñ* /bɑ:ɔŋ/ “n. older sibling (*arch.*)”]. *n.* Elder brother or sister. See *chpoñ*.

poñ /pɔ:ŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. **poñ*; mod. **ប្អូន** *pōñ* /pɑ:ɔŋ/ “*adj.* to be inflated, swollen, puffed up with air; *v.* to swell up”]. 1. *v.intr.* To swell, bulge. 2. *v.st.* To be swollen, distended; to be pregnant. 3. *n.* Pregnant animal. Cf. *poṃ*.

K.238A:5, 17 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.239S:24 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.669B:19 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.347E:19 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.693B:12 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.720C:30 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.843B:25 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

... *ti duñ nu krapi 2 poñ 1 thmur 3* ... (K.239S:24), ‘... was purchased in exchange for two buffaloes [including] one pregnant [and three cows ...]’.

pojā /bɔ'ja:/ (?). †[Presumably a *guṇa* derivative³ of *pūjā*]. *n.* (Conjecturally) an animal destined for sacrifice. ▶

¹Taken as a toponym at C II:112.

²Shorto, 405.

³See Whitney, 81 (§235), *sq.*

K.1198A:7 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

pojā kryāv 2 (K.1198A:7), ‘two castrated animals for sacrifice’.¹

poṣna /bo:h/. [Pre-A. *poṣanā* and *poṣa*; Skt *poṣana* and *poṣa* ‘(act of) fostering, nourishing; rearing, keeping, supporting’]. 1. *n.* Upkeep, maintenance, support. 2. *v.tr.* To keep up, maintain, support.

K.231C:52 (A.D. 967, C III:72), hapax.

pos /bo:h/. [Pre-A. **pos*; mod. ប្រាស *pos* /ba:oh/ “v. to clean up, sweep out, scrub; to sweep clean ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To clean or tidy with a broom or brush: to sweep (*up, out, off, away*), brush (*up, &c.*). 2. *v.tr.* To clean or tidy with water and a rag: to wipe (*up, &c.*); to scrub, scour.

K.207:57 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.470:25 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.413B:22 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91).

dāsa ta paṅgan pos chol caṃ'in vraḥ śivayajña (K.470:25), ‘Slaves detailed to sweep up the remains of cooked food from holy offerings to Śiva’.

poṃ /bo:m/ (?). [Pre-A. **poṃ* ~ **poṃ*]. Unidentified.²

K.158B:23, 25, 28, 32 (A.D. 1003, C II:97).

poḥ ~ **pas** /bo:h/. [Pre-A. *pas* ~ *poḥ*; mod. ប្រា: *poḥ* /bah/ “v. to throw (*away*), cast, fling; to scatter; to broadcast / sow (Seed); v. to thrust (*down*) into, force in, insert, drive / fix (*a stake in the ground*); v. to implant, set up, locate, station, pitch a camp; v. to crush, grind, gin (*cotton*); to imprint / impress (*a seal*), stamp, affix; to publish ... ” and mod. ប៉ះ *puḥ* /boh/ “v. to thrust / drive a pointed instrument into s.t. or s.o. violently; to stick into / pierce (*of a sharp object such as a splinter*); v. to hit with a stick; to injure, wound, hurt, cut; ... ”; cf. Old Mon *pis* /pøs/ ‘to pound’³]. 1. *v.tr.* To pound (*as rice in a mortar*), stamp; to crush, grind (*as aromatics on a stone*); to stamp, impress (*as a seal*), affix. 2. *v.tr.* To thrust or drive (*as a dibble*) down into the ground; to thrust (*with a weapon*); to implant (*as a post*) in the ground, fix, set up; to force, compel. 3. *v.tr.* To plant, sow; to cast (Seed), sow broadcast; to throw, fling, scatter; to pay out, spend, expend, disburse; to spin (*thread*). 4. *n.* Personal name. See *tpas, pamas, paṃnoḥ, ’aṃpas*.

pas: K.774A:4 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); K.713:4, 18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.238B:6, 6 *bis* (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.262N:16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:47 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.105:25 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.221N:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.832B:37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91);

poḥ: K.420:16, 17, 18 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.227:26 (A.D. 1178-1277), BEFEO, XXIX:308, APK I:181).

pas gandha (K.238B:6, 6 *bis*; K.832B:37; K.105:25; K.221N:20), ‘to grind aromatics’.

thmo pi pas ~ *tmo pi pas* (K.774A:4; K.713B:4, 18; K.262N:16; K.263D:47), ‘grinding stone’.

cāmpa poḥ nu lamven trū ta phdai syaṅ ta tval roḥ pratijnā ○ (K.227:26-7), ‘The Cham, thrusting with [their] lances, struck [them] in the belly, [and they] (were ones who) were slain according to [their] vow’.⁴

¹NIC II/III:248: ‘... 2 animaux châtrés pour le culte ; ... ’.

²See Pou, 320a.

³Shorto, 233.

⁴Cf. BEFEO, XXIX:315.

pau ~ **po** /bɔw/. [Pre-A. *pau*; mod. ប្រាំ *pau* /baw/ “v. to nurse, suck at the breast (of an infant)”; cf. Old Mon *bow* /^mbɔw/ ‘To suck’¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To suck at the breast. 2. *n.* Suckling.

po: K.713B:16, 16 *bis* (A.D. 893, C I:18);

pau: passim, 156 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:7 (A.D. 878/87).

si po 6 tai po 6 (K.713B:16), ‘six suckling males; six suckling females’.

tai pau (K.713:10), ‘suckling female’.

pau tai (K.397:22), ‘female suckling’.

paurāna /bɔw'ra:n/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ប្រាណ វិទ្យា /bɔw'ra:na:/ “n. ancients, ancient authorities / writers”;² Skt *pauraṇa*, < *purāṇa* ‘of or belonging to ancient times’]. *n.* Ancient authorities.

K.144:12 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

... *braḥ buddha braḥ dharmma braḥ saṅgha 'aṅga paurāna paramācāryya paramārtha* ... (K.144:12), ‘... the holy Buddha, the holy Dharma, the holy Saṅgha, the ancient authorities, [and] the great teachers of the highest truth ... ’.

pjuḥ. See *phjuḥ*.

ptal. See *phtal*.

***pdān** /p^hdan/. [Pfx /p-/ , performative, + *dān* /dan/]. 1. *v.tr.* To reach, gain; to be in time, on time (*for*). 2. *v.st.* To be timely, in good time. See *pandān*.

pdai. See *phdai*.

pnos. See *phnvas*.

pyah ~ **pyaḥ**. See *phyah*.

prak. See *prāk*.

prakat. See *prākat*.

prakampata. See *prakampita*.

prakampita ~ **prakampata** /prəkam'bit/. †[Skt *prakampita* ‘trembling or violent motion’ and ppl. of *pra-√kamp* ‘to tremble, shake, quiver’]. *v.intr.* To shake, shudder, tremble, quake.

prakampata: K.413B:56 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

prakampita: K.413B:56 (BEFEO, XVII.2:1;³ RS I, Nṓ IV:91; JSS, 61.1:127).

nā stac pratiṣṭhā braḥ pāda cuḥ ta dharaṇitala prathabi neḥ prakampita viṇ sap dis sot ○ (K.413B:55-6), ‘When [he] was pleased to set the royal feet down on the earth’s surface, this earth again quaked on all sides’.

¹Shorto, 27; cf. *pubow* /pə^mbɔw/ ‘To suckle’ (237), corresponding to mod. Khmer ប្រាំប្រាំ *paṃpau* /bɔm'baw/ ‘to suckle’.

²RD&S, 475a: *porāṇā*.

³BEFEO, XVII.2:12: *prakamp[i]ta*. RS I, Nṓ IV:95 and JSS, 61.1:134: *prakamp(i)ta*.

prakāra /prə'ka:r/. †[Mod. ប្រការ *prakār* /pra'ka:r/ “*n.* kind, type, sort; manner, way”; Skt *prakāra* ‘kind, nature, class, species; way, mode, manner’]. 1. *n.* Kind, type, sort. 2. *n.* Way, manner. See *drohaprakāra*, *nānāprakāra*, *’anekaprakāra*.

K.153:26 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.292A:14, 20 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.245:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

rī ta paṃpat dharmma neḥ nu kalpanā ta roḥh neḥh ihaloka kamrateñ phdai karom oy danda ta vvaṃ mvāy prakāra ... (K.153:25-6), ‘On those who do injury to this pious work and the aforesaid endowment, in this world the High Lord of Earth shall administer punishments of more than one kind ...’.

... *leñ oy rājabhaya ta yeñ vvaṃ mvāy prakāra* ○ (K.292:20), ‘... may [he] inflict punishments upon us of more than one kind’.

nau ge ta thve prakāra pi calaya pi sak vraḥ neḥ ta kvan ’añ pi ’nak ge pāta traitriṃśanaraka ’yat kāla ṅas (K.245:30-3), ‘Those who act so as to disturb [or] despoil these divinities of my three children, they shall fall into [one of] the thirty-three hells before having the chance to be reborn’.¹

... *lvoh ta kāla prakāra leha yeñ slāp hetu bhakti gi pi yeñ thve* ○ (K.292A:13-5), ‘... when [it] comes to the point that we die in whatsoever manner because of [our] devotion, it shall be for us to do [so]’.

prakāse /prəka'sɛ:/. †[Mod. ប្រកាស *prakās* /pra'ka:h/ “*v.* to announce, proclaim, declare; *n.* statement, announcement, declaration, proclamation ...”; Skt *prakāśa* ‘shining, bright; clear, visible, manifest; open, public’]. *v.tr.* To give out, offer up.

K.523D:11 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

rī drāvya ta śeṣa nu go srū drāvya ta dai ti yathāśakti ta daṃnep = ra kṣe ’aneka ti prakāse ta vraḥ śivaliṅga ○ (K.423D:8-11), ‘The rest of the property as well as cows, paddy [and] other things to the utmost of [his] ability, including many chains, were presented to the holy *śivaliṅga*’.²

prakṛta /prə'krɪt/. †[Skt *prakṛta*, ppl. of *pra-√kr* ‘to make, produce; to perform, effect; to put forward, proffer; to serve, honour, worship’]. 1. *v.tr.* To make, create, bring about. 2. *v.tr.* To establish, found.

K.380E/3':67 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

prakop /prə'kɔ:p/. †[Mod. ប្រកប *prakap* /pra'ka:p/ “*adj.* to be endowed with, possessed of, combined with; *adj.* to be successful, prosperous; *v.* to be occupied / busy with / involved in; to exercise, practice”; pfx /prə-/ + *kap* ~ **kop* /kɔ:p/]. *v.cs.* To put in possession of, give, grant, confer, bestow.

K.227:14 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308); K.569/2':4, 5 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

is kulapakṣa phoñ stac prakop saṃpat nu krama (K.227:14), ‘On all the members of [their] family groups [His Majesty] was pleased to confer riches and honors’.

... *’abhiseka jā yuvarāja prakop vraḥ bhagavatī kamrateñ ’añ śrī śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūdā ...* (K.569:3-4), ‘... was consecrated as crown prince [and] was given [to wife] the blessed My Holy High Lady Śrī Śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūdā ...’.

... *caṃnyar ’abhiseka prakop rājavibhava ...* (K.569:5-6), ‘... [he] was then consecrated [and] given royal power ...’.

¹Cf. C III:93.

²C III:141: “Les biens restant, bœufs, paddy, et autres biens, suivant ses moyens, à commencer par les innombrables - - -, ils ont été attribués publiquement au Saint Çivaliṅga.”

pragalpa. See *pragalbha*.

pragalbha ~ **pragalpa** /prə'gɔl/. †[Mod. **ប្រកាស** *praga'l* /prakəəl/ “v. to hand over, deliver into s.o.’s hands, remit; to give, present, entrust (*to*); to confer (*on* s.o.) ...”; pfx /prə-/ + **gal* /gɔl/¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To confer, bestow, present; to surrender, hand over, deliver. 2. *v.ps.* To be conferred; to be surrendered.²

pragalpa: K.164:3 (A.D. 922, C VI:96);

pragalbha: K.262N:3 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.538B:13, *garbled* (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.344:36 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.693B:29 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.216N/1:8 (A.D. 1005, C III:37); K.933B:9 (A.D. 1012, C IV:47); K.380E:62 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.233B:13 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.143A:9, 21 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.222:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.617:6 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

... *nirṇaya mukhasphālana 40 10 tai kṃpit pragalbha ta steñ* □ □ *pre paṃre ta vraḥ ruv ta tel* □ (K.233B:12-3), ‘... [they] were sentenced to fifty slaps in the face, [while] *tai kṃpit* was to be handed over to the *steñ* □ □ [and] ordered to serve the divinity as before’.

steñ khloñ vnaṃ kathā man pre steñ candanagiri dau sañ gol 'yvaḥ nu gol ta mān pragalbha ta steñ vraḥ tannot (K.344:34-6), ‘The *steñ* head of the sanctuary declared that [he] had already bidden the *steñ* of Candanagiri go out [and] set up boundary-markers with the boundary-markers delivered to the *steñ* of Vraḥ Tannot’.

vraḥ sāsana pragalbha 'āsrama noḥ ta kṃsteñ 'añ śrī vāgīśvarādhipativarṃma □ (K.933B:9-10), ‘A royal directive awarded the said *āsrama* to the *kṃsteñ 'añ Śrī Vagīśvarādhipativarman*’.

... *mok śrāl 'aṃpāl upāya steñ vraḥ jrai nuv khñuṃ sruk sre vraḥ kuti vraḥ śrī rajendrāsrama nu vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śaṅkara pragalbha ta kulo steñ vraḥ jrai 'yat vakra* ... (K.216N/1:4-9), ‘... to come [and] inventory the entire estate of the *steñ* of Vraḥ Jrai together with slaves, *sruk* [and] ricefields belonging to the holy cell(s) of the holy Śrī Rājendrāsrama and to My Holy High Lord Śaṅkara, [and] to surrender [them] without fail to the family of the *steñ* of Vraḥ Jrai ...’.

pracanda /prə'can/. †[Mod. **ប្រចាណ** ~ **ប្រចំណ** *pracand* ~ *pracāṅd* /pra'can/ “adj. to be jealous, envious, put out; n. envy, jealousy”; Skt *pracanda* ‘impetuous, furious, fierce, terrible, violent’³]. *v.st.* To be furious, fierce, terrible, violent. Cf. *minapracanda*.

K.165N:30 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.299:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204; NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... *jarāmaṇā ta daradaṅḍa pracanda* ... (K.144:7), ‘... death from old age [heralding] terrible rending punishments ...’.

pracāṃ /prə'cam/.⁴ †[Mod. **ប្រចាំ** *pracāṃ* /pra'cam/ “v. to be stationed at, assigned to, attached to, accredited to ...; v. to be kept / reserved for, be for the use / service of; to have reference to ...; v. to settle, fix”; pfx /prə-/ + *cāṃ* /cam/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.cs.* to cause to wait: to keep, hold in reserve. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.ps.* to be kept, held, reserved (*for a purpose or post*).

K.944:4 (A.D. 1003, C V:210), hapax.

¹No connection with Skt *pragalbha* ‘bold, brave, resolute’.

²Cf. C III:39, note 3.

³Cf. *pracāṅḍā*, epithet of Durgā (‘the terrible’).

⁴This form is suspect. The syllable *cāṃ* occurs after a long lacuna and before another of five places. Cœdès (C V:210, note 3) indicates that the syllable before it is either *pra* or *mra*. The ruined context rules out speculation as to its meaning.

prajā /prə'ja:/. †[Mod. ប្រជាន់ *prajā* /pra'ci:ə/ “*n.* people, population; humanity, human being(s), mankind; crowd; race, nation”; Skt *prajā* ‘offspring, posterity; creature, mankind, people, subjects’]. 1. *n.* Offspring, descendants, posterity. 2. *n.* People, subjects.

K.958N:6 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.393S:35 (A.D. 1035?, C VII:63).

... *leñ siddhi pradvān mok prajā* ... (K.958N:6), ‘... let [it] henceforth be the exclusive property of [his] descendants ...’.

prajāpati /prəja'pdi:/. †[Skt *prajāpati* ‘lord of creatures’, name of various male deities, and *prajāpati* ‘matron, lady’, name of various women, < *prajā*, + *pati*].
n. Slavename.

K.270S/2'c:10 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

prajāpālana /prəja'ba:l/. †[Skt *prajāpālana* ‘the protection of subjects’, < *prajā*, + *pālana*]. *n.* Defender or protector of one’s people.

K.569:26 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

prajeñ /prə'jɛ:n/. †[Pfx /prə-/ + **jeñ* /jɛ:n/; cf. Thai ปรเจญ /prac'həɲn/¹]. 1. *v.recip.* To join one another; to meet, run into, collide; to face, confront. 2. *v.cs.* To join (*two things*), put together, unite, combine.

K.221N:12 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.72:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.222:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

tai kañjū tai kaṃvai tai tīrtha tai nārāyana man loñ ñaṃ thmur nu loñ jeñ khter 'nak vyādhapūra 'lā ni dau sruk viñ prajeñ ta kaṃsteñ oy khñuṃ neḥ ta kaṃsteñ jvan ta vraḥ (K.221N:11-2), ‘*Tai Kañjū, tai Kaṃvai, tai Tīrtha, tai Nārāyaṇa*: when the *loñ* of Ñaṃ Thmur and the *loñ* of Jeñ Khter, men of Vyādhapura, took leave to go back home, [they] met with the *kaṃsteñ* [and] gave him these slaves to offer up to the divinity’.
... *pi pre dau prajeñ ta khloñ chok garyar ta trvac* □ □ □ (K.72:5), ‘... to bid [him] go [and] meet with the headman of Chok Garyar who inspects □ □ □’.

prajñā /prə'jɲa:/. †[Mod. ប្រាជ្ញា *prājñā* /pra:c'ɲa:/ “*n.* intelligence, mind, intellect; *adj.* to be clever, intelligent”; Skt *prājñā* ‘wisdom, intelligence, knowledge, discrimination, judgment’ and *prājñā* ‘intelligence, understanding’]. 1. *n.* Wisdom, understanding, sagacity, judgment, discernment, discretion, discrimination. 2. *n.* Intelligence, wit, intellect. 3. *n.* Intellectual attainments: knowledge, learning, erudition.

K.413B:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *braḥ prājñā ta olārika* (K.413B:5), ‘... the royal knowledge being vast’.

prajñāpāramitā /prə'jɲapa:rəmi'da:/. †[Skt *prajñāpāramitā* ‘the attainment of wisdom’, < *prājñā*, + *pāramitā*]. 1. *n.* The perfection of wisdom, wisdom as one of the six (or ten) transcendental virtues of Buddhism. 2. *n.* Title of a class of *sūtra* on this subject.

K.453A:7, 14 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.696C:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:117).

¹McFarland, 498b: ‘to collide; to hit; to strike; to bump; to encounter (*as friends*); to join the edges of cloth together’; Sethaputra, II:688a: ‘to face; to confront; ...’.

praṇaya /prə'nɪy/. †[Skt *praṇaya* 'guidance, conduct; display of love, affection, attachment, favor; expression of desire, request, entreaty, solicitation']. 1. *n.* (Royal) favor. 2. *n.* (Royal) desire, order, command.

K.414:8 (A.D. 878-1077, *Fournereau*, 137).

praṇāla ~ **pranāla** ~ **prānala** /prə'na:l/. [Pre-A. *pranāla*; Skt *praṇāla* ~ *pranāla* 'channel from a pond, watercourse; drain']. *n.* Drain, gutter, runoff channel (*on an altar, for collection of water or oil*). See *tāmradrava*.

prānala: K.453A:18 (A.D. 1206, C III:116);

pranāla: K.831:1 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

praṇāla: K.124:13 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.262N:6 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:5, 6, 8, 11, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.200B:1 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

... *praṇāla samrit tul piy* ... (K.200B:1), '... a bronze gutter [weighing] three *tul* ...'.

prat ~ **parat** /prət/. †[Mod. **ပြန်** *pra't* /prat/ "adj. to be fast, quick; adv. quickly (*arch.*)"; pfx /p-/ + *rat* /rət/]. 1. *v.intr.* To race, dash. 2. *v.st.* To be quick, fast, swift, fleet. 3. *adv.* Quickly, swiftly.

parat: K.178:11 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.158B:28 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.258B:10, 45, 66 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

prat: K.413A:4 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

jmol parat (K.178:11; K.158B:28), 'racing bull'.¹

vrah go parat (K.258B:10, 45, 66), 'sacred racing cow'.

... *prat phgat phgañ fūñ bala carat krau* □ □ *brah visaiy* (K.413A:4), '... quickly consolidated [his] forces [and] marched out □ □ to the royal capital'.

***prat** ~ ***prāt** /prat/. †[Mod. **ပြာန်** *prā't* /prat/ "adj. to be weatherbeaten, have dry skin; v. to dry out"; pfx /p-/ + **rat* ~ **rāt* /rat/]. 1. *v.intr.* To dry (*up, out*). 2. *v.st.* (*Of skin*) to be coarsened by exposure, crack, peel, flake. See *kamprat*.

pratāp ~ **pratap** /prə'dap/. †[Mod. **ပြင်ဆင်** *pratā'p* /pra'dap/ "v. to prepare, get ready, set up; to fit out, equip; to regulate, adjust, put right, put in good order; to arrange; to decorate, adorn; *n.* tool, instrument, implement, utensil, device; *n. & clf.* (*complete*) set"; pfx /prə-/ + **tāp* ~ **tap* /dap/]. 1. *v.cs.* To put in order, arrange; to make ready, prepare; to dress (*up*), fix up, decorate. 2. *n.* That which puts in good order: tool, implement, instrument; utensil (*for worship*), accessory.

pratap: K.413B:47 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, XVII.2:1, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91);

pratāp: K.258A:14 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

khloñ ta vera sa'āñ pratāp (K.258A:14), 'head of those employed in fabricating accessories for worship' (?).

¹Francis Garnier, *Voyage d'exploration en Indo-Chinese* ... (Paris: Hachette, 1885), 173: "Je congédia les gens d'Oubôn qui m'avaient conduit jusquelà, et je demandai aux autorités du lieu quatre chars à bœufs¹ pour continuer ma route par terre dans la direction d'Angkor. Il me fallut attendre ces chars pendant un jour entier." Footnote 1: "Ces chars sont des voitures fort légères, traînées par une race de bœufs particulière à cette partie de l'Indo-Chine et que l'on appelle *bœufs coureurs*. Il y a eu en 1866 des courses de chars à bœufs à Saïgon, où ces animaux, surtout ceux qui venaient du Cambodge, ont été fort remarquables. (*Note de l'auteur*)."

prati° /prədī/. [Skt *prati-* ‘back, again, in return, against, in proportion to, according to’, often with distributive force (‘each, every, severally’)].

pratigraha /prədī'grə:h/. †[Skt *pratigraha* ~ *pratigrāha* ‘spittoon’]. See *padigah*, *rūpyapratigraha*.

K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.618:32 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.194A:17, 19, 25, 32, 37, B:9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

pratiññā /prədī'ñna: > prədīc'ña:/. †[Cf. hybrid mod. ប្រតិជ្ជា *ptejñā* /p^hɗac'ña:/ “v. to be determined / committed (to s.t.); to vow; n. determination, commitment; treaty, contract, agreement”;¹ Skt *pratiññā* ‘admission, acknowledgment, agreement; promise, vow, affirmation; declaration, statement, assertion’]. 1. *n.* Declaration, affirmation, commitment; promise, pledge, vow, oath. 2. *v.intr.* To declare, affirm; to pledge, take an oath. Cf. *pranidhāna*. See *vaddhapratijñā*.

K.292:21 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.227:23, 27 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

daha yeñ mān ta kapata pi vvaṃ phgat roḥ pratiññā ta roḥ neḥ ... (K.292:21), ‘If any of us is deceitful to the point of not being true to the terms of the aforesaid oath, ...’.

cāmpa poḥ nu lamveñ trū ta phdai syaṅ ta tval roḥ pratiññā ○ (K.227:26-7), ‘The Cham, thrusting with [their] lances, struck [them] in the belly, [and they] (were ones who) were slain according to [their] vow’.

pratidina ~ **pratidinn** ~ **pratidiṇa** /prədī'dim/. [Pre-A. *pratidina*; Skt *pratidina* ‘day by day; daily, every day’, < pfx *prati-*, + *dina*]. 1. *adv.* Daily, every day. 2. *v.st.* To be of or for every day.

pratidiṇa: K.344:30 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.572B:5 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);

pratidinn: K.216S:44, 50 (A.D. 1006, C III:37);

pratidina: passim, 57 occurrences.

pratipakṣa /prədī'bak/. †[Skt *pratipakṣa* ‘the opposite side, hostile party, opposition, adversary’, but here ‘each fortnight’, < pfx *prati-*, + *pakṣa*]. 1. *n.* Both fortnights of the lunar month. 2. *adv.* Each fortnight.

passim, 23 occurrences.

... *duk cval kaṃluñ vraḥ kralā glān pratipakṣa* (K.207:66), ‘... deposited [it] in the royal treasure chambers for the two halves of the month’.

pratimā /prədī'ma:/. †[Mod. ប្រតិមា *pratimā* /praɗv'ma:/ and Pālicized ប្រតិមា *paṭimā* /paɗe'ma:/ “*n.* statue, idol, image, figure, icon”; Skt *pratimā* ‘image, likeness, symbol; picture, statue, figure, idol’]. *n.* Image, figure, effigy. See *vuddhapratimā*.

K.235D:16, 47 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII” 56); K.782:16 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.504:2, 3 (A.D. 1183, BEFEO, XVIII.6:33, RS II, № XXV:30).

pratiṣedha /prədī'set/. †[Skt *pratiṣedha* ‘act of disallowing: repulsion, prohibition, interdiction; refusal, denial, contradiction’]. 1. *n.* Rejection, denial, refusal. 2. *v.tr.* To reject, deny, refuse.

K.233A:11, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:49), hapax.

¹Cf. Pāli *paṭiññā* ‘acknowledgment, agreement, promise, vow ...’ (RD&S, 395a).

pratiṣṭhā ~ pratiṣṭha ~ pratiṣṭhā ~ pratisthā /prədī'stha:/. [Pre-A. *pratiṣṭhā*;¹ Skt *pratiṣṭhā* 'standing-place, stand, ground, base, foundation; a setting up (as of an image), establishment; dedication, consecration (of an image, temple, monument)', < *prati-√sthā* 'to stand firm, be established']. 1. *n.* Act of setting up an image or founding a temple; the rite of dedicating an image or temple. 2. *v.intr.* To set up an image. 3. *v.tr.* To set up (an image, stele, &c). See *supratiṣṭha*.

pratisthā: K.413B:40, D:4 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:1, RS I, №IV:91, JSS, 61.1:131, BEFEO, LXV:333);

pratiṣṭhā: K.413B:55 (*id.*);

pratiṣṭha: K.997:26 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109); K.523D:24 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

pratiṣṭhā: K.997:2 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109); K.235C:56, 73 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393N:15 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.449B:26, 26 bis (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.383C:3 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.413A:52, B:32 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.995:2 (A.D. 1429, RS III, № 36:19); K.276:5, 13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.350:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.542N:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

man vraḥ pāda paramēśvara pratiṣṭhā kamrateṇ jagat ta rāja 'nau nagara śrī māhendraparvata ... (K.235C:56), 'When His Majesty Parameśvara set up the High Lord of the World in the royal city of Śrī Mahendraparvata, ... '.

... ai bnek braḥ subarnaṇpratimā ti pratisthā le rājamandira ... (K.413B:40-1), '... under the eyes of the holy golden image which had been set up on the royal palace ... '.

pratisaṃvatsara /prədīsəm'vat/. [Pre-A. *pratisaṃvatsara*; Skt *pratisaṃvatsaram* 'every year, yearly', < pfx *prati-*, + *saṃvatsara*]. *adv.* Each or every year: yearly, annually.

K.783/570:26, 45 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.262S:29 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.591A:12 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819B:12 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.342W:9 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236).

pratisthā. See *pratiṣṭhā*.

pratihāra /prədī'ha:r/. †[Skt *pratihāra* 'door, gate; door-keeper, porter', < *prati-√hr* 'to keep shut']. 1. *n.* Door, gate. 2. *n.* = *pratihārapāla*.²

K.324A:29, B:17 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.342E:48, garbled (A.D. 1015, C VI:236).

pratihāra sī tanḱer | (K.324A:29), 'door- or gate-keeper, sī Tanḱer'.

pratihārapāla /prədīharə'ba:l/. †[Skt **pratihārapāla*, < *pratihāra*, + *pāla*]. *n.* Door-keeper, gate-keeper, porter.

K.720C:16 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.618:40 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

pratyā. See *pratyāya*.

pratyakṣa /prə'tjak/. †[Mod. ប្រតិក្ស *pratyaks* /pra'tjak/ "adj. to be clear-cut, precise, definite, obvious; actual, real"; Skt *pratyakṣa* 'present before the eyes, visible, perceptible; clear, distinct, manifest; direct, immediate, actual, real', < pfx *prati-*, + stem *aḱṣan* 'eye']. 1. *v.st.* To be before one's eyes, in (full) view, visible, perceptible, observable. 2. *v.st.* To be apparent, evident, obvious, manifest; to be immediate, actual.

K.380W/2':15 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.380E/1':4, 3':60 (A.D. 1038, *loc.cit.*); K.393S:34, N:9 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63). ▶

¹Cf. mod. ប្រតិក្ស *pratiṣṭhān* /pra'də'stha:n/ "v. to set up, build, establish ...".

²Presumably contrasting with *cmām dvār* in K.324A:31.

cur tyañ samartha pratyakṣa tyañ sot (K.393N:9), ‘Pray recognize [your] manifest abilities and know [them well]’.

pratyaya ~ **pratyaiya** ~ **prātyaya** ~ **pratya** /prə¹tjɔy/. †[Skt *pratyaya* ‘confidence, trust, faith, ...’]. 1. *v.st.* To be trustworthy, trusted. 2. *n.* Trusted or confidential servant or minister; confidant. Cf. *’amātya*, *’āptabhṛtya*. See *devapratyaya*, *rājapratyaya*, *rṣipratyaya*.

pratyā:¹ K.175E:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173);

prātyaya: K.231B:42 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72);

pratyaiya: K.1152A:20 (A.D. 963, RS IV, № 109:140);

pratyaya: K.957A:6, B:3 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.872S:27, N:10 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.238A:19 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.231B:35 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.831:5 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.848:6 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.669B:18 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.356N:4 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74, M, № 117:303); K.263D:62 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.105:18, 20 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.89:16 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.158B:15, 23 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:27 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.71:5 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.780:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.373A:1, B:4 (*unassigned*, C VI:279).

vāp vai pratyaya mṛtakadhana ○ (K.669B:18), ‘the *vāp* Vai, trustee of estates’¹

vāp dān pratyaya glān (K.158B:15-6), ‘the *vāp* Dān, trusted servant of the treasury’.²

... *pandval vraḥ śāsana ta pratyaya mrateñ śivapāda dulov* ... (K.831:4-5), ‘... handed down a royal directive to [his] trusted servant the lord of Śivapāda Dulov ...’.

’nak ta roḥh neḥ ○ *nāṃ raivān pratyaya dau jānn bhūmi neḥ* ○ *sañ gol* ... (K.158B:22-3), ‘The aforesaid persons brought a trusted investigator to set foot on the land [and] set up boundary-markers ...’.

pratyādeśa /prətjə¹de:h/. †[Skt *pratyādeśa* ‘order, command, injunction, direction ...’, < *prati-ā-vdiś* ‘to enjoin, direct, advise ...’]. 1. *n.* Direction, instruction, guidance, advice. 2. (*Probably*) *n.* Omen, token, sign.

K.521:4 (*post*-A.D. 1050, C IV:167), hapax.

svaṃ pratyādeśa yol kaṃmrateñ ’añ vaiṣṇava mvāy ... (K.521:4-5), ‘[He] sued for a sign [from on high, and] saw a My High Lord (messenger) from Viṣṇu ...’.

pratyeka /pra¹tje:k ~ prat¹je:k/. †[Cf. Pālicized mod. **ប្រតិទិនៈ** *pacceka*: /patce¹ka?/ “*adj.* to be different, foreign; separate, alone, individual; *adv.* differently; separately”;³ Skt *pratyeka* ‘each (single) one, every (single) one; one by one, one at a time, singly’, < pfx *prati-*, + *eka* ‘one’]. 1. *pro.* Each one. 2. *adv.* Individually, singly, separately, severally.

K.1141B:18 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.843:19 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.393N:6 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.760:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

... *pi kalpanā ta vraḥ kaṃmrateñ ’añ ta vyar nu bhūmibhāga bhṛtyavargga pratyeka* ... (K.1141B:17-8), ‘... in order to endow the two My Holy High Lords each with tracts of land [and] a staff of servants ...’.⁴

’aṃruin simā neḥ vraḥ ta prāṃm ’yat pratyeka □ □ □ □ (K.760:35-6), ‘length of the boundaries of these five sanctuaries, taken together ...’.⁵

¹Cf. C I:180 and note 2.

²Cf. C II:109, note 6.

³Cf. Pāli *pacceka* ‘each one, single, by oneself, separate, various, several’ and *paccekabuddha* ‘one enlightened by himself’ (RD&S, 385b).

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:116.

⁵The interpretation is in doubt because of the lacuna. C V:118: “... dimensions des limites des ces cinq dieux sans distinction ...”. I take *’yat pratyeka* as ‘not singly’.

pradāna /prə'da:n/. [Pre-A. *pradāna*; mod. ប្រទាន *pradān* /pra'ti:ən/ “v. to give; to allow; *prep.* to, for; *adj.* to be given (*cler. and roy.*); *n.* gift (*cler. and roy.*)”]; Skt *pradāna* ‘giving, bestowal, presentation; gift, donation’. 1. *n.* Gift, present, donation, grant; offering 2. *v.tr.* To give, present, grant; to offer. See ‘*ātmapradāna*’.

K.291N:12 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

‘*nak vraḥ ti pradāna ta mratāñ śrī satyāśraya* (K.291N:11-2), ‘sanctuary hands given to the lord Śrī Satyāśraya: ...’.

pradur /prə'du:r/. [Cf. pre-A. *pradul* and mod. ផ្ទះ *phdur* /p^htur/ “roof, canopy (of cart)”; pfx /prə-/ + **dur* /du:r/. (Conjecturally) *n.* Roof.

K.165N:27 (A.D. 952, C VI:132), hapax.

pradyumna ~ **pradyum** /prə'dju:m/. †[Skt *pradyumna* ‘having exceptional power’, < pfx *pra-* ‘forth, away’, + *dyumna* ‘splendour, glory, majesty, power’]. *n.* Epithet of Kāma, god of love.

pradyum:¹ K.252:4 (A.D. 942?, C III:102);

pradyumna: K.588:1, 1 *bis* (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:128).

pradvan ~ **pradvann** ~ **pradvān** ~ **pradvānn** /prə'du:ən/. †[Cf. mod. ផ្ដុំ *phdwn* /p^htu:ən/ “*adj.* to be doubled, repeated, redoubled; *adv.* two by two, again and again, repeatedly; once more; *n.* repetition, doubling”; pfx /prə-/ + **dvan* /du:ən/. 1. *v.recip.* To repeat one another, duplicate. 2. *v.recip.* To follow one another in regular succession, be continuous. 3. *adv.* Occurring in regular succession, repeatedly; in continuous succession, from now (then) on.

pradvānn: K.165N:16, 19 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.444A:15, 25 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.868A:9, 15 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.207:32 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.175N:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173);

pradvān: K.958N:6 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.125:14, 23 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.569/1^o:10 (A.D. 1011, MA I:77); K.572B:10 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.843C:12 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.697B:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.684:14 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106); K.450:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

pradvann: K.950:17 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.572A:12 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.235C:57, 82 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:41 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63); K.195/III:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.350:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

pradvan: K.693:15 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.342W:21 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.219:13 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.412:4 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

neh punya 'ji steñ śivācāryya mok pradvann ... (K.175N:3-4), ‘This is the pious work of the ancestors of the *steñ Śivācāryya* down to the present ...’.

vraḥ pāda paramēśvara kalpanā santāna 'nak sruk ransi o bhadrappattana gi ta jā smiñ nā kamraten jagat ta rāja pradvanna dau o (K.235C:56-8), ‘His Majesty Parameśvara appointed a family of persons in Stuk Ransi in Bhadrappattana to serve as officiants before the High Lord of the World from then on’.

tāl pradvān (K.569/1^o:10) ~ *tāl pradvann* (K.572:12), ‘extending in continuous succession, forevermore, in perpetuity’.

¹Perhaps a misreading, conjunct *-na* being obliterated.

pradhāna /prə'dha:n/. †[Mod. ប្រធាន *pradhān* “*n.* chairman, leader, president (of an organization); the essential, that which is most important; subject (of a sentence), topic (of a conversation); *adj.* to be supreme, highest, most important”; Skt *pradhāna* ‘chief thing or person; the most important or essential part of anything; the first companion or attendant of a king; courtier, noble’]. 1. *n.* Chief, head, leader. 2. *n.* (= *puruṣapradhāna*) local notable, man of distinction.¹ See *puruṣapradhāna*, *’ācāryapradhāna*.

passim, 48 occurrences of which the earliest is K.842B:25 (A.D. 968).

pranarbva ~ **pranarvva** /prə'nɔ:p/ (?). †[Perhaps for Skt **pranava*, < pfx *pra-* ‘excessively, very, much’, + *nava* ‘new, fresh, recent’].² *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to be brand-new; to be recently made or done.

pranarvva: K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34); **pranarbva**: K.144:9 (*id.*, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

pi bhava neḥ sot ta juk jūr ksur ksa pranarbva ta brai branomy lā panlā ... (K.144:9), ‘Moreover, this world is uncertain [and] bitter, [as dangerous as] a keen blade freshly honed, a mountain forest of creepers [and] thorns ...’.

pranaṃ /prə'nɔ:m/. †[Mod. ប្រណម ~ ប្រណម្យ *pranaṃ* ~ *pranamy* /pra'nəm/ “*n.* greeting made by placing the palms together with the fingers pointing up and raising the hands up from the chest to the forehead”; Skt *pranāmana* ‘bowing before, salutation, reverence’, < *pra-√ṇam* ‘to bend or bow down before, make obeisance to’]. 1. *n.* The act of bowing or making obeisance. 2. *v.intr.* To bow down, make obeisance.

K.144:2 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... *thvāy paṅgaṃ pranaṃ ...* (K.144:2), ‘... presents an *añjali* [and] makes obeisance ...’.³

pranāsa /prə'na:h/ (?). †Unidentified.

K.125:13 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140), hapax.

... *vraḥ gandha mvāy tanlāpp dik sroṇ noṇ vyar viya snāp vraḥ pranāsa mvāy ...* (K.125:13), ‘... one caddy for holy aromatics; two gourds of water for ablutions; flowers; one cover for a holy *pranāsa*; ...’.⁴

pranidhāna /prən'dha:n/. †[Mod. ប្រណិធាន *pranidhān* /prən'thi:ən/ “*n.* vow, oath; *v.* to swear, promise, declare”; Skt *prañidhāna* ‘vehement desire; vow’]. *n.* Vow, oath, pledge.⁵ Cf. *pratijñā*.

K.566A:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182), hapax.

cāñ pranidhāna (K.566A:3), ‘to be unable to keep one’s promise’.

¹Cf. C III:56, note 5.

²The *r* before *’bva* is surely extraneous. Mme Pou, BEFEO, LXX:110, note 30: “Je rapproche *pranarbv* /prənəp/ de khm. mod. *khnāp*’ /knap/ « très serré, compact ».” Reanalysis of the latter (which I take to be ifx /-n-/ + *kāp* /kap/ ‘to hold’) is not out of the question, but pfx /prə-/ + **nāp* /noəp/ (to which no meaning can be assigned) is not easy to accept.

³Cf. BEFEO, LXX:106, notes 5 and 6.

⁴BEFEO, XXVIII:143: “... une boîte de parfum, deux noṇ d’eau lustrale, une coupe de fleurs pour répandre sur le saint *pranāsa*, ...”, with note 6: “Autre mot inconnu, de physionomie sanskrite.”

⁵Cf. C V:184, note 1.

prapvan /prə'bu:ən/. †[Mod. ប្រពន្ធ *prabandh*¹ (for **praba'n*) /prapuən/ “n. wife”; cf. Malay *pĕrĕmpuan* [prəm'puan] ‘woman; feminine, womanly’, originally connoting high status,² < pfx /pər-/ + *ĕmpuan* ‘lady’ (*ĕmpu* ‘master’, = Old Javanese *mpu*)³]. *n.* Wife.

K.956:47 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

teñ hyañ gi ta dau prapvan daiy mahānasa pramān sanduk ○ (K.956:46-7), ‘The *teñ* Hyañ (is the one who) went [as] another wife of a kitchener from the *pramān* of Sanduk’.

prabandha /prə'ban/. †[Mod. ប្រព័ន្ធ *prabāndh* /pra'puən/ “n. system, network, order; cycle; *v.* to write poetry, compose; *v.* to braid, plait, twist, weave, intertwine; to tie / tighten a knot”; Skt *prabandha* ‘connection, band, tie; continuous series; (*literary*) composition’]. 1. *n.* Bond, fastening, link, tie. 2. *v.tr.* To bind, tie, attach, connection, link.⁴

K.886:9 (A.D. 902, C V:151), hapax.

prabai. See *pravai*.

prabhāba. See *prabhāva*.

prabhāva ~ **prabhāba** /prə:bha:p/. †[Mod. ប្រធាន *prabhāb* /pra'phi:əp/ “n. power, authority, force; influence, prestige (*roy.*)”; Skt *prabhāva* ‘strength, power, might, efficacy; supernatural power; beauty, splendour, majesty’]. 1. *n.* (*Supernatural*) power. 2. *n.* Strength, efficacy, influence.

prabhāba: K.352S:20, N:46 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

prabhāva: K.139B:3 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.353S:29 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133).

neḥ gi roh prabhāva vraḥ liṅga neḥ (K.139B:3), ‘Such is the power of this holy *liṅga*’.

prabhutva. See *prabhūtva*.

prabhū /prə'bhu:/. †[Mod. ប្រធាន *prabhū* “n. boss, proprietor, chief, head ...”; Skt *prabhū* ‘master, lord, king; chief or leader of a sect ...’]. 1. *n.* Head, chief, master. 2. *v.tr.* To be chief of, be in charge of, responsible for. Cf. *prabhutva*, *saṃvaraprahū*.

K.124:8 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.449B:26 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

... *ta prabhū viṣaya* (K.229:4), ‘... from the governor of the *viṣaya*’.

prabhūta. Erroneous transcription of *prabhū ta* (K.449B:26, A.D. 1068).

¹As if ‘bound (to a man)’.

²Wilkinson, II:252b.

³Wilkinson, I:302a; Zoetmulder, I:1149a. Cf. pre-A. *pu*¹ ~ *po*¹, ‘*ampū*’.

⁴Cf. C V:151.

prabhūtvā ~ **prabhutva** /prəːbhu:t/. †[Skt *prabhūtvā* ‘lordship, sovereignty, high rank, might, power over’, < *prabhū*, + sfx *-tva*, nominalizer¹]. 1. *n.* One with power or authority: head, chief. 2. *v.st.* To be in authority, in charge, responsible.

prabhutva: K.258A:41, 55, B:38, C:15 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.249:6 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.966/II:14 (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132, RS III, № 35:12);

prabhūtvā: K.258B:38 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... *duk smiñ prabhutva pratipakṣa* ... (K.258A:41), ‘... [and] appoint the officiant in charge for each fortnight ...’.

... *damñep ra khloñ vala ’se dharmmaśīla ta prabhutva* ... (K.249:5-6), ‘... notably the commandant ’Se of Dharmmaśīla, who is in charge, ...’.

... *nām śāsana rājādhirāja mok ta kuruñ sunat ta prabhutva nā dhānyapura* ○ (K.966/II:13-5), ‘... brought the *rājādhirāja*’s directive to the *kuruñ Sunat*, the one in authority in Dhānyapura’.

pram¹ /pram/. †[Pfx /p-/ + **raṃ* ~ **rām* /ram/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to dance: to teach dancing; to lead in dancing. 2. *n.* Leading dancer.

K.99N:6 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

... *si thleṃ si tha’ek* ○ *pram tai kanrau* ○ *tai thmās rām* ○ *tai tha’ek* ... (K.99N:5-6), ‘... *si Thleṃ; si Tha’ek*; leading dancer *tai Kanrau*; dancers *tai Thmās, tai Tha’ek* ...’.

pram². See *praṃ*.

pramaḥ /prəˈmah/. [Pre-A. *pramaḥ*; ifx /-rəm- ~ -m-/ + **paḥ* /pah/]. *n.* One who mends garments: mender, seamstress.

K.270S/2°c:15 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.1198B:55 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.222:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

pramaḥ tai vraḥ lāñ 1 tai tañkū ... (K.270S/2°c:15), ‘menders of garments: *tai Vraḥ Lāñ, tai Tañkū, ...*’.²

pramāṇa. See *pramāna*.

pramāda /prəˈmat/. †[Mod. ប្រមាទ *pramād* /praˈmat/ “*n.* carelessness, negligence, indolence, inattention; *v.* to ignore, disregard, neglect, forget; *adj.* to be absentminded, careless”; Skt *pramāda* ‘negligence, carelessness’]. 1. *n.* Neglect, negligence, forgetfulness, inattention; unconcern, indifference, disregard. 2. *v.tr.* To neglect, overlook, ignore, pass over; to underrate, dismiss, misprize.

K.1198A:14 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.413D:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *pre prabai puṇya pāpa rvvat thve puṇya* ... [*bvaṃ*] *mān pramāda sap ’anak ley* (K.413D:5-6), ‘... bidding [them] be alert to distinguish Good and Evil, moreover to do Good without misprizing anyone’.

man vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ gi nā dau pramāda ’nak ralā slut phoñ pi ...

(K.1198A:14), ‘Now, My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* of *Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ* was one who had come to be so indifferent to the residents of *Rlā Slut* that ...’ (?).

¹Whitney, 477 (§1239).

²Note *pamas vraḥ gandha* ‘grinders of holy aromatics’ in line 21 of the same text.

pramāṇa ~ **pramāna** ~ **pramān** /prə'ma:n/. [Pre-A. *pramāṇa* ~ *pramān*; Skt *pramāṇa* 'measure, scale, standard; measurement, size, extent, circumference'¹].

1. *n.* Measure, size, extent (length, distance, weight, &c.). 2. *n.* An unidentified circumscription or territory. Cf. *viṣaya*.

pramāṇa: K.569:3 (A.D. 1011, *NIC* II:174, II/III:166);

pramāna: K.105/1:4 (A.D. 912, *C* VI:183); K.235D:97, 97 bis (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

pramān: K.713:7, 18, 22, 27 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18); K.878:1, 5, 13 (A.D. 898, *C* V:88); K.184/682A:3, 8 (A.D. 921, *C* I:50); K.270N/1:14 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:68); K.680:2 (A.D. 937, *C* I:54); K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, *C* VI:132); K.464:6 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XI:396, LVII:57); K.558:6 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:363, LVII:57); K.669D:39 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.257S:39, 41 (A.D. 979, *C* IV:140); K.125:19, 22 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140); K.693A:14, B:26 (A.D. 1003, *C* V:202); K.989B:8, 26 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); K.211:3 (A.D. 1037, *C* III:26); K.380E:22 (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257); K.235D:18 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.393N:11 (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63); K.175W:7 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:173); K.956:47 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128); K.594:7 (A.D. 878-1077, *C* III:120); K.218:9 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:45); K.455:5 (A.D. 978-1177, *C* VII:79).

pramvāy ~ **pramvay** /prə'mu:əy/. [Pre-A. *pramoy*; mod. ព្រំមួយ *prām mwy* /pram'mu:əy/ 'six'; < *pram*, + *mvay*]. *num.* Six. See *pram mvay*.

pramvay: K.470:7 (A.D. 1327, *C* II:187);

pramvāy: *passim*, 25 occurrences.

prayatna /prə'jat/. †[Mod. ប្រយ័ត្ន ~ ប្រយ័ត្ន *prayātn* ~ *prayāt* /pra'jat/ "adj. to be attentive, careful, cautious, serious, hard-working; to be persistent; *v.* to take care, watch out, beware, pay attention; to take care of; to try hard, to concentrate (*on s.t.*); *n.* persistence"; Skt *prayatna* 'persevering effort, continued exertion or endeavour; activity, action, act; great care, caution']. *n.* Unremitting effort, active prosecution, diligence, zeal. Cf. *yatna*. See *krtaprayatna*.

K.173:2 (A.D. 947?, *JA*, 1914.1:638; *M*, № 90:179), *hapax*.

prayoja /prə'jo:c/. †[Skt *prayojya* 'to be fixed or placed in or on; to be directed, ordered, selected to or for; to be assigned or appointed to; to be used or employed on or in', with nominal senses 'dependent, servant, slave'; gerund of *pra-√yuj* 'to yoke, join, unite to']. 1. *n.* Assignment to (*ta*). 2. *v.tr.* = *prayojana*.

K.190:27 (A.D. 895, *C* VI:89), *hapax*;² K.177:14 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112).

nauv noḥ ta mān prayoja ta gi neḥ bhūvana ta roh neḥ (K.190:27-9), 'Those who are detailed to these places aforesaid ...'.

tatodite prayoja pambañ bodhisambhāra (K.177:13-4), 'Thereupon [he] applied himself to fulfilling the conditions necessary for achieving enlightenment'.

prayojana /prə'jo:c/. †[Mod. ប្រយោជន៍ *prayoja(na)* /pra'ja:oc/ "n. benefit, use-(fulness); importance; fruits, good result, consequences; purpose; utility; interest"; Skt *prayojana* 'purpose, use: object, end, aim; profit, benefit, service, need; motive, intention; cause, occasion, opportunity']. 1. *n.* Objective, object, end, aim, goal; useful purpose, benefit, profit, use. 2. *v.tr.* (cf. *prayoja*) To purpose, resolve (*to do*), apply oneself. ▶

¹Sahai, *Institutions politiques*, 71: "Le *pramān* des textes khmèrs correspond, sans nul doute, au terme *pramāṇa* employé comme synonyme de *pradeçaka* dans un texte sanskrit." See also *ibid.*, 77, note 5.

²Pou, 328b, reads this form *prayojn* and therefore identifies it with *prayojana*.

K.139B:7 (A.D. 1054, C III:175), hapax.

maha pi nu thā ley ta 'nak ta ñyāñ pamre nu 'ariveñ pi nu vvaṃ lvaḥ ta prayojana phoñ ta lokadvaya (K.139B:5-7), 'Whoso shall persist in finding fault with those who strive to serve [the *liṅga*] will go astray, with the result that [he] will not attain [his] sundry aims in the two worlds'.

pralak ~ **pralāka** /prə'lak/. †[Mod. ប្រឡាក់ *pralāk* /pra'lak/ "adj. to be dirty, soiled, stained, coated"; pfx /prə-/ + *lak ~ *lāk /lak/]. 1. *v.ps.* To be covered, concealed; to be coated, smeared. 2. *v.st.* To be covered with, teeming with.¹ Cf. *pralyak*.

pralāka: K.449B:31 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48);

pralak: K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

pi sañsāra neḥ sot pralyak pralak 'ananta kesararājasīha ta khlēḥ bhismākāra audāryya pracanda ... (K.144:6-8), 'Moreover, this transmigration is forever teeming with maned king-lions which afflict [us], are of dreadful mien, enormous, violent; ... '.

pralāy /prə'la:y/. †[Mod. ប្រឡាយ *pralāy* /pra'la:y/ "n. small waterway, ditch (esp. a drainage ditch alongside a road or path), creek, channel, canal that links one pond to another for irrigation purposes, trench, gutter, ..."; pfx /prə-/ + *lāy /la:y/]. *n.* Channel, waterway, canal.

K.221S:3, 9 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); **K.205:17** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.206:30** (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

K.207:16, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 57, 59 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.56C:30** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.222:7** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); **K.760:13, 20** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

... *ti dakṣina gī pralāy ta dau subhava* ○ (K.56C:30), '... south of the canal running to Subhava'.

... *lvah ta gi pralāy ta cuḥ 'amvi stuk jleñ thleñ dau lvah ta gi phlū bhadrapura sot* ○ (K.760:20-1), '... as far as the canal which comes down from Stuk Jleñ, [then] runs back up to the road to Bhadrapura'.

praluñ /prə'lɔŋ/ ~ **pralūñ** /prə'lu:ŋ/ ~ **pralvañ** /prə'lu:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *praluñ*; archaic mod. ប្រឡុន ~ ប្រឡុវ *praluñ* ~ *praluñ* /pra'lɔŋ/ 'n. extent, area; expanse; clearing';² pfx /prə-/ + *luñ /lɔŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be big, large, great, sizable, considerable, extensive. 2. *prep.* All over, throughout, for the whole length and breadth of.

pralvañ: K.669C:15, 16, 17, 19, 26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.413B:31 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:1, RS I, № IV:91, BEFEO, LXV:333);

pralūñ: K.178:10 (A.D. 994, C VI:192);

praluñ: K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.780:15** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); **K.566B:16** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); **K.177:44** (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

sarac sthāpanā braḥ śrī ratnadhātu phoñ praluñ jamvudvipa ... (K.177:42-5), 'This done, [they] located the most holy jewel-relics throughout India ... '.

pralūñ. See *praluñ*.

¹See BEFEO, LXX:110, note 23.

²Cf. Guesdon, II:1100a, 1111a.

pralobha /prə'lo:p/. †[Skt *pralobha* 'allurement, seduction; desire, cupidity', < *pra-√lubh* 'to lust after, seduce']. *v.intr.* To lust after women.

K.393N:17 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

nau ge ta moha pi pralobha pi pat dharmma ... (K.393N:17), 'Those who are so deluded as to lust after women [or] to forfeit the Dharma ...'.

praloḥ /prə'lɔh/. †[Mod. **ប្រឡោះ** ~ **ប្រឡោះ** *pratoh* ~ *praloḥ* /pra'ləh/ "n. interval, gap, space between two limits / poles; fissure"; pfx /prə-/ + *loḥ* /lɔh/]. 1. *v.recip.* To separate one from another, space, set at intervals. 2. *n.* Gap, cut, trench, ditch; distance apart, interval, space.

K.814E:44 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404), hapax.

pralyak /prə'li:ək/. †[Pfx /prə-/ + **lyak* ~ *lyāk* /li:ək/]. *v.tr.* To cover, hide, conceal. Cf. *pralak*.

K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

pralyak pralak (K.144:7), 'to be covered with, teeming with'.

pralvañ. See *praluñ*.

pravaca ~ **pravac** ~ **pravec** /prə'wac/. †[Mod. **ព្រៃពេច** *brabec* /prə'pec/ 'species of warbler';¹ Skt *pravacana* 'speaking, recitation, eloquence; oral instruction; interpretation of sacred knowledge']. *n.* (Conjecturally) exposition of holy writ or doctrine.

pravec: K.549:18 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

pravac: K.256E/1^o:15 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.549:15, *garbled* (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

pravaca: K.257S:19, 43 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.814E:39 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404).

pravaraṅḍyā /prəwə'rəwɪ'dja:/. †[Skt **pravaraṅḍyā*, < *pravara* 'most excellent, best; chief, principal', + *ṅḍyā*]. *n.* Most excellent knowledge or learning.

Ka.87:25 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

pravāñ /prə'waɲ/. †[Mod. **ប្រវាំង** *pravāñc* /pra'waɲ/ "v. to flatter; to dupe, swindle, deceive, cheat, trick"; pfx /prə-/ + *vañ* ~ **vāñ* /waɲ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To go astray, err. 2. *v.cs.* To deceive, cheat.

K.523B:30, 31, 32 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

neh sme 'nak ta nu pravāñ va paṅpat □ □ □ □ *vrah noḥ* ○ *ri 'nak ta nu pravāñ va vināśa bhūmi vrah noḥ* ○ *ri 'nak ta nu pravāñ va 'antāṅ noḥ phon pi vvaṅ thve hita vrah noḥ nu gi* ○ *ri 'nak ta nu* (K.523B:30-2), 'The following are like persons who would err by disrupting [and] destroying □□□□ the said sanctuary: persons who would err by disrupting [and] ruining the said sanctuary's land; persons who would err by disrupting its plantations to the detriment of the said sanctuary thereby; [and] persons who would'.

pravāla /prə'wa:l/. †[Skt *pravāla* 'coral']. *n.* Coral.

K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *śaṅkha pravāla marakaṭa nu mukta ta dai* ... (K.393S:32), '... conches, coral, emeralds, and assorted pearls ...'.

¹Pou, 329a; unlisted by Headley, 850b.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

pravāha /prə:wə:h/. †[Skt *pravāha* ‘running water, current; stream, river’]. *n.* Watercourse: creek, stream, river.

K.262S:33 (A.S. 983, C IV:108); K.263B:23, 31, 35 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.843C:31 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

pravibhāga /prəwɪ'bha:k/. †[Skt *pravibhāga* ‘separation, division, distribution, classification; part, portion’]. *n.* Apportionment; portion, part.

K.277S:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

nau ru jagat ta varddhe camnām kalpanā neḥ svey phala sama pravibhāga ○ (K.277S:14), ‘Folk who promote this endowment shall reap merit equivalent to a share’.

pravīci. See *'avīci*.

pravṛtti /prə'writ/. †[Mod. ប្រវ័ត្តិ *prabr̥tti* /pra'pruut/ “*n.* action, act, deed, accomplishment; implementation, application, practice; ...”; Skt *pravṛtti* ‘activity, function; application, use, employment’; < *pra-√vṛt* ‘to set in motion, proceed; to apply, use, employ’]. 1. *n.* Activity, function; operation, application. 2. *v.tr.* To use, make use of.

K.235D:72 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

... *svaṅ 'aṅga vraḥ kriyā paṃre 'āy le [ta] dhūli jeṅ vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ pravṛtti [ta] gi sappa thṅaiy* (K.235D:71-2), ‘... these being items of the holy things for service to [the one] on high which the *dhūli jeṅ* My Holy High Lord made use of every day’.

pravec. See *pravac*.

praveṣa /prə'we:h/. †[Skt *praveśa* [sic] ‘act of entering: entrance, entry; engagement, employment, use, utilization’]. 1. *n.* Entrance, entry. 2. *v.tr.* To engage; to employ.

K.956:43 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

... *'me teṅ hyaṅ narendra ta ti praveṣa vraḥ pāda kamrateṅ 'aṅ ta stac [dau] īśvaraloka ...* (K.956:42-3), ‘... the mother of the *teṅ hyaṅ* Narendra, who was employed by His Majesty My Holy High Lord who was pleased to go to the *Īśvaraloka ...*’.

pravai ~ **prabai** /prə'wɔy ~ prə'bɔy/. †[Mod. ប្រវៃ *prabai* /pra'pɔy/ “*adj.* to be excellent, worthy; correct, proper, sincere; improved; pleasant, easy”; pfx /prə-/ + *vai* /wɔy/]. 1. *v.st.* (= *vai*) To be quick, prompt; to be alert, vigilant. 2. *v.st.* To be surpassing, excellent, superlative; to be estimable, of great worth; exalted, noble, sublime.

prabai: K.413B:17, 29, D:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

pravai: K.393S:33 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

... *pre prabai punya pāpa ...* (K.413D:5), ‘... bidding [them] be quick to distinguish Good and Evil ...’.

... *thve uday prabai sap diṣ ...* (K.413B:16-7), ‘... produced a work magnificent on all sides ...’.

... *marakaṭa nu mukta ta dai sauvarṇa rupya ta pravai* (K.393S:32-3), ‘... emeralds with assorted pearls and superb [objects] of gold and silver’.

pravaiṇi ~ **pravaini** /prəwɔy'ni:/. †[Mod. **ប្រពៃណី** *prabaiṇi* /prəpɔy'ni:/ “n. tradition, custom”; local Prakṛta **pravaiṇi* ‘custom, usage, wont, tradition’,¹ < *pra-√ve* ‘to weave on, attach to’;² cf. Thai **ประเพณี** /praweēnii/ ~ **ประเพณี** /prap^heenii/ ‘custom, tradition’,³]. n. Custom, tradition.

pravaini: K.352S:21 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

pravaiṇi: K.354S:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).

pravyakta /prə'wjak/. †[Skt *pravyakta* ‘evident, apparent, manifest’, ppl. of *pra-vy-√añj* ‘to cause to appear: to manifest, display’]. v.st. To be evident, apparent.

K.393S:37 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63), hapax.

praśasta¹ ~ **praśastha** ~ **praśaṣṭa** ~ **prasaṣṭha** /prə'sah/.⁴ [Pre-A. *praśasta*; Skt *praśasta* ‘praised, commended’, ppl. of *pra-√śams* ‘to proclaim, declare; to praise, laud, extol’; cf. Old Javanese *praśasta*⁵]. 1. (= *praśasti*) proclamation, official public announcement; edict, decree. 2. (= *praśasti*) eulogistic (metrical) inscription, praise, glorification. 3. v.ps. To be written, inscribed, in written form, stated in writing. See *praśastaśilāstambha*, *śilāpraśasta*.

prasaṣṭha: K.873:2 (A.D. 921, C V:104);

praśaṣṭa: K.956:58, 60 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.913B:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

praśastha: K.572A:3 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);

praśasta: K.457:6, 7 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13); K.831:20 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.125:5 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.381:4 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255); K.569:19 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166); K.352N:30 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.690N:29 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91).

... *pre duk ta rikta praśasta nau roḥ kalpanā* ... (K.381:4-7), ‘... who ordered [them] to be listed on inscribed plaques in accordance with [his] endowment ...’. Cf. C VI:256.

... *nu sāra śloka praśasta vraḥ pāñjīy kṣetropacāra* (K.569:19), ‘... and in compliance with the verses written in the holy register on service to the divinity’.

... *pre chvāt bhūmīsīmā sañ gol praśasta pi oy ta vraḥ kamraten' añ* ... (K.457:6-7), ‘... gave order to fix the boundaries of the tract, set up boundary-markers [and] a proclamation with the object of giving [it] to My Holy High Lord ...’.⁶

¹No *pravaiṇi* is listed in my Skt sources, and my gloss is borrowed from one sense of Pāli *paveṇi* (RD&S, 445a). This sense is not assigned to Skt *praveṇi*; Pāli *paveṇi* therefore corresponds to a nonclassical **pravaiṇi* – the *vṛddhi* ablaut is otherwise hard to explain. The two Thai forms seem to confirm that **pravaiṇi* is a local development.

²Whence also classical Skt *praveṇi* ‘a braid of hair worn by widows and by wives in the absence of their husbands’. The idea common to ‘tradition’ and ‘braid’ would be ‘line, sequence, concatenation’.

³Haas, 306a; McFarland, 502b.

⁴With variants, this form is attested 66 times but its distribution between *praśasta*¹ and *praśastha*² remains to be determined.

⁵Zoetmulder, II:1403b: ‘renowned, famous, proclaimed, generally known’.

⁶Cœdès (BEFEO, XVIII.9:14) understands this *praśasta pi oy* as “qu’il convient de donner,” claiming (*loc.cit.*, note 7) that it corresponds exactly with mod. *gā’p pi oy*.

praśasta² /prə'sah/. †[Skt *praśasta* 'wrong reading for °śasta',¹ ppl. of *pra-√śās* 'to teach, instruct, direct; to order, command']. 1. *n.* Instruction, direction; order, command. 2. *v.tr.* To instruct, direct; to order, command.

K.125:2, 4, 9, 13 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74).

neḥ ti praśasta ta santāna 'añ ... (K.125:13-4), 'This was ordered of my family: ... '.

... vāp dirgha hor oy saṃvat gi vraḥ 'ālakṣina man karunā ti trā ta praśasta nā vraḥ kaṃmraten 'añ candiya (K.125:1-2), 'The astrologer *vāp* Dirgha submitted a petition for a royal judgment which by the royal favor was to be issued in a directive to My Holy High Lord of the *candi*'.²

gi rohḥ kiṃluṇṇi vraḥ praśasta 'anau nā kaṃmraten jagat śaṃmbhupura ... (K.125:4-5), 'This is the substance of a royal instruction regarding the High Lord of the World at Śambhupura ... '.

praśastaśilāstambha /prəsasdāsila'sdam/. †[Skt **praśastaśilāstambha*, < *praśasta*¹, + *śilāstambha*]. *n.* Inscribed stone pillar, stele bearing an inscription.

K.444B:26 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.175S:10 (A.D. 987, C VI:173).

praśasti /prəsa'sdī: > prə'sah/. †[Skt *praśasti* 'praise, fame, glorification; instruction, guidance, warning; edict; (metrical) eulogistic inscription', nominalization of *praśasta*; cf. Old Javanese *praśasti* 'charter, inscription, edict'³]. 1. *n.* = *praśasta*¹. 2. *n.* = *praśasta*².

K.91D:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

praśastha. See *praśasta*.

prasap ~ **prasapp** ~ **prasāp** /prə'səp/. [Pre-A. *prasap*; mod. ប្រសាប *prasabv* /prasap/ "v. to meet, join, converge, merge (*together*), fuse; to agree, cooperate; to live together; to share (*emotions, opinions*); *adj.* to be convergent, adjacent"; pfx /prə-/ + **sap*² /səp/]. 1. *v.recip.* To touch one another, meet, join. 2. *v.tr.* To be contiguous to, abut on, reach. 3. *v.st.* To be touching, next to one another, contiguous, adjacent.

prasāp:⁴ K.878:8 (A.D. 898, C V:88);

prasapp: K.235D:92 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.378:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62);

prasap: passim, 154 occurrences of which the earliest is K.774A:3 (A.D. 860?).

gol ti pūrva prasāp peñ ○ (K.878:8), 'The boundary-markers on the east run to Peñ'.

prasam /prə'sə:m/. †[Pfx /prə-/ + *sam* /sə:m/]. *v.recip.* To join one another, rejoin, regroup.

K.227:19 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

... mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ 'anak samudāya 'ayatt prasam ley (K.227:18-9), '... the vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard, who were unable to regroup'.

¹This is a misstatement. This sense of 'instruction, guidance, warning' which Monier-Williams gives under *praśasti* (MW 695a) must come from *pra-√śās* 'to teach, instruct, direct', not from *pra-√śams* 'to proclaim, praise'.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:142.

³Zoetmulder, II:1404a.

⁴The long *ā* is either a lapicide's error or a misreading.

prasaṣṭha. See *praśasta*.

prasā /prə'sa:/. [Pre-A. *prasā*; mod. ប្រសា *prasā* /pra'sa:/ “*n.* in-law of a descending generation, son / daughter-in-law”; pfx /prə-/, + *sā* /sa:/.] *n.* Son- or daughter-in-law.

K.269:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.262S:41, 41 *bis* (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.125:11 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74).

kvan prasā (K.262S:41; K.125:11), ‘son-in-law’.

kanmvāy prasā (K.262S:41), ‘husband of one’s niece, wife of one’s nephew’.

prasāda /prə'sa:t/. [Pre-Angkorian *prasāda*; mod. ប្រសាទ *prasād* /pra'sa:t/ “feeling, sensation; serenity”; Skt *prasāda* ‘serenity of disposition, good humour; graciousness, kindness, favor, aid; gift, gratuity’]. 1. *n.* Grace, graciousness; kindness, favor; (royal) gift. 2. *v.tr.* (Of a sovereign) to grant, bestow, confer (royal) gifts. See *karuṇāprasāda*, *rājaprasāda*.

passim, 114 occurrences in Angkorian of which the earliest is in K.774A:1 (A.D. 860?).

1230 *śaka śṭhāpaka vraḥ vuddha kamrateñ 'añ śrī śrīndramahādeva prasāda ta mahāsvāmī thera śrī śrīndramaulīdeva jā saṅkalpa paṃre ta kamrateñ 'añ bhikṣusaṅgha phoñ* (K.754B:7-10), ‘In [this same] Śaka year of 1230, My High Lord Śrī Śrīndramahādeva, who had set up an image of the Buddha, made holy gifts to the Mahāsvāmī Thera Śrī Śrīndramaulīdeva in fulfillment of a vow to serve My High Lords of the congregation of *bhikṣu*’.

prasān /prə'sa:n/. [Pre-A. *prasanna* ~ *prasān*; prob. Skt *prasanna* ‘clear, bright, pure; placid, tranquil; gracious, favourable’]. *n.* Constituent of personal and place names.

K.380E/1:5 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.397E:24 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:348, APK I:85).

prasāp. See *prasap*.

prasiddhi /prə'sit/. [Pre-A. *prasiddhi*; mod. ប្រសិទ្ធិ *prasiddhi* /pra'syt/ “*n.* effectiveness; blessing” and ប្រសិទ្ធិ *prasiddhī* /pras'yt'thi:/ “*n.* decorating, equipping; causing to be successful; *v.* to devote, dedicate; to equip, decorate; to congratulate”; Skt *prasiddhi* ‘accomplishment, attainment’]. 1. *n.* Fulfillment, accomplishment, perfection, completion, success; good effect, effectiveness. 2. *n.* Effective or full right, sole title, title in perpetuity; assignment to the exclusive use of. 3. *v.intr.* To fulfill, accomplish; to mark the success of, confirm, congratulate; to assign in perpetuity. 4. *v.intr.* To have good effect or outcome, succeed.

K.444B:18, 24 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:13, 28 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);¹ K.235D:84 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.780A:23 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150).

vraḥ hau pandval vñya oy vara prasiddhi neḥ varṇṇa ta vyar siddhi nā khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana nu karmāntara (K.444B:18-9; K.868A:27-9 with interpolation; K.175S:9 with interpolation), ‘His Majesty summoned [them], crowned [them] with flowers, gave [them his] blessing, [and] confirmed [them] as members in full right of these two corporations in the post (*nā*) of *khmuk* of the holy chamber of worship and of the Karmāntara Order’.

¹Where K.444 and K.868 have *prasiddhi* K.175S:9 has *siddhi*.

prasir /prə'si:r/. †[Pfx /prə-/ + *sīr /si:r/]. 1. *n.* Written matter: text; writ, enabling act.¹ 2. *v.tr.* To commit to writing, document.

K.348:1 (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.257N:36** (A.D. 994, C IV:140); **K.814E:58** (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); **K.206:36** (A.D. 1042, C III:11); **K.470:14, 15** (A.D. 1327, C II:187); **K.150:6** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); **K.152:6, 17** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

ta srasir samrāp prasir neḥ phoñ ta kāla noḥ ... (K.206:36), 'The ones who wrote [them] down for documenting these [matters] on the said occasion were: ...'.

prastha /prah/. [Pre-A. *prastha*; Skt *prastha* 'a particular weight and measure of capacity (= 32 Palas or = ¼ of an Āḍhaka ...)']. *n.* Unidentified unit of weight or capacity.

K.164:9 (A.D. 922, C VI:96); **K.187:9** (A.D. 930, C I:49); **K.680:3** (A.D. 937, C I:54); **K.232:8** (A.D. 1006, C VI:228).

prahāra /prə'ha:r/. †[Mod. ប្រហារ *prahār* /prə'ha:r/ 'v. to kill, execute, destroy, annihilate; to strike, stab; to punish; *n.* slaughter, carnage; punishing; slapping, spanking'; Skt *prahāra* 'striking, hitting, dealing blows, beating; fighting; stroke, blow', < *pra-√hr* 'to strike, assail']. 1. *n.* Assault, attack. 2. *v.tr.* To assail, attack.

K.697B:3, 4, 12, 14, 17, 19 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); **K.413A:6** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

pra'ap /prəʔəp/. †[Mod. ប្រអប់ *pra'a'p* /praʔəp/ 'n. (small) box'; pfx /prə-/ + *ʔap /ʔəp/]. 1. *n.* Cavity, receptacle. 2. *n.* Container, case, box.²

K.1198A:16 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); **K.219:23** (A.D. 1050, C VII:45).

pra'ap deśa 1 (K.1198A:16), 'one Indian box'.

praṃ ~ praṃm ~ pram ~ pramm ~ prām ~ prāmm ~ prāṃ ~ prāṃm /pram/. [Pre-A. *praṃ*; mod. ប្រាំ *prām* /pram/ 'num. five']. *num.* Five.

prāṃm: **K.215:14** (A.D. 949, C III:34); **K.872S/E:14** (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); **K.760:35** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

prāṃ: passim, 16 occurrences;

prāmm: **K.949:17** (A.D. 937, JSS, 1944:73, RS IV, № 117:226);

prām: passim, 54 occurrences;

pramm: **K.256A:14** (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379);

pram: **K.99N:6** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.348:36** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.258B:8** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

praṃm: **K.255:2** (A.D. 978, C III:180);

praṃ: passim, 95 occurrences.

praṃ pi ~ praṃ piy ~ praṃ piy ~ prām pi /pram 'bi:/. *num.* Eight.

prām pi: 1 occurrence;

praṃ piy: 3 occurrences;

praṃ piy: 25 occurrences;

praṃ pi: 2 occurrences.

praṃ pvan ~ praṃ pvan /pram 'bu:ən/. *num.* Nine.

praṃ pvan: 1 occurrence;

praṃ pvan: 10 occurrences.

¹C II:189, note 1: "Ce mot doit désigner un acte, concernant l'exécution de l'ordre royal."

²See NIC II/III:255, note 25.

praṃ mvay ~ **praṃ mvāy** ~ **praṃm mvāy** ~ **pramvāy** ~ **pramvay** /pram¹mu:əy/. *num.* Six. Cf. *pramvāy*.

pramvay: 1 occurrence;
pramvāy: 25 occurrences;
praṃm mvāy: 1 occurrence;
praṃ mvāy: 5 occurrences;
praṃ mvay: 11 occurrences.

praṃ vyal /pram¹wi:əl/. *num.* Seven. Cf. *vyar*.
 34 occurrences.

praḥ ~ **proḥ** /prəh/. [Pre-A. *pras* /prəh/; mod. 𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀫: *proḥ* /prəh/ ‘to sprinkle ...’;¹ pfx /p-/ + **roḥ* /rəh/ ‘to spread, scatter’]. 1. *v.tr.* To throw out or away; to sprinkle (*water*) with the fingers; to scatter. 2. *v.tr.* To discard, give up, relinquish, forsake, abandon; to reject, repudiate. Cf. *pros*. See *paṃroḥ*.

proḥ: K.299:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *NIC* II/III:156);
praḥ: K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, *C* VI:132); K.650A:13 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:170).
 ... *trā niraṇaya praḥ snāṃ siddhī gi sre jnañ* ... (K.165S:16-7), ‘... [he] issued a decision to relinquish the markers of ownership to the ricefield at Jnañ ...’.
 ... *oy rañko thlvañ 1 mimvāy chnāṃ pi praḥ ta vraḥ it kamrateñ jagat riāl* (K.650A:12-4), ‘... [she] gave one *thlvañ* of milled rice annually to be scattered over the holy bricks of [the sanctuary of] the High Lord of the World in Riāl’.²
 ... *’anak ta proḥ ta vanyat* ... (K.299:8), ‘... those who reject the truth ...’.

prāk ~ **prākk** ~ **prak** /prak/. [Pre-A. *prak* ~ *prāk*; mod. 𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀫𑀲 *prāk* /prak/ ‘“*n.* silver; money”; cf. proto-Austronesian *piḷak* ‘Silber’³ and widespread reflexes].

prak: *passim*, 27 occurrences;
prākk: K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.669C:5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.257S:38 (A.D. 979, *C* IV:140);
prāk: *passim*, 164 occurrences.
jvan māś prak (K.713B:1), ‘to offer up gold [and] silver’.
chmāṃ māś prak (K.270S/2°c:17), ‘keepers of gold [and] silver’.
 ... *sarāvana prāk 1* ... (K.366C:6),⁴ ‘... one silver *śarāvana*; ...’.

prākat ~ **prakat** /pra¹kə:t/. †[Mod. 𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀫𑀲𑀸𑀢𑀫𑀲 *prākaṭ* /pra¹ka:t/ “*adj.* to be exact, certain, true, real; clear; reliable; famous, celebrated; *adv.* clearly, certainly, without fail; precisely”; local Prākṛta **prākata* (cf. Pāli *pākata* ~ *pākaṭa*) corresponding to Skt *prākata* ‘evident, clear, manifest, open, plain, public’]. 1. *v.st.* To be clear, plain, evident, manifest. 2. *v.cs.* To make clear, make manifest, give evidence of, explain, justify.

prakat: K.742:6 (A.D. 994, *C* V:160);
prākat: K.413B:9 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.
braḥ karma sap mātrā prākat śri yasakirtti byat ... (K.413B:9), ‘Indeed, [his] royal doings of all kinds explained [his] fame and glory ...’.

¹But note the vowel change in mod. 𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀫𑀲𑀸𑀢𑀫𑀲 *paṃros* /ḍam¹ra:oh/ ‘that which is thrown out’.

²Cf. *C* V:172 and note 1.

³Dempwolff, 119a.

⁴The text (*C* V:291) reads *sarāvana prāl* and the translation (*ibid.* 295) reads ‘1 plat d’argent’.

prān¹ /praŋ/. [Pre-A. *prañ*¹ mod. ព្រាំង *prāṃñi* /praŋ/ “*adj.* to be arid, (*hot and*) dry, ... ; *n.* dry season”; pfx /p-/ + *rañ* /raŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be rainless, dry, arid. 2. *n.* Dry season.

K.262S:28 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.521N:4, S:9 (post-A.D. 1050, C IV:167).

sre prān (K.262S:28), ‘dry ricefield’.

bhūmya jnañ prān (K.521N:4), ‘enclosed dry land’ (?).

bhūmi trey jnañ prān (K.521S:9), ‘enclosed dry land along the river’ (?).

prān² ~ **prānga** ~ **prāngana**¹ /pra:ŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *prañ*² mod. ព្រាំង *prāṅg* /pra:ŋ/ “*n.* high tower, pyramidal / conical monument; stupa”²; pfx /p-/ + *rañ* ~ **rāñ* /raŋ/; cf. Thai ปรียงค์ /praŋ/ ‘stupa’³]. *n.* Sanctuary in the form of a high tower: stupa.

prāngana: K.194B:9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.352N:37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

prānga: K.344:27 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

prān: K.366A:18 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

... *sthāpanā vraḥ śaṅkaranārāyana kaṃluñ vraḥ prān* ○ (K.366A:17-8), ‘... [he] set up an image of the holy Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa in the holy *stūpa*’.

prānga ~ **prāngana**. See *prān*².

prāngana² /pra:ŋ/. †[Mod. ព្រាំងណ៍ *prāṅga(ṇa)* /pra:ŋ/ “*n.* wide-open space, yard, lawn, plaza, courtyard (*formal*); Skt *prāṅgaṇa* ‘court, yard; courtyard’]. *n.* Fore-court; court, courtyard. Cf. *’aṅgaṇa*.

K.194/383B:5, 10 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

prāngadāsa /praŋəˈda:h/. †[Skt **prāṅgaṇadāsa*, < *prān*¹ or *prān*², + *dāsa*]. 1. *n.* Slave assigned to a sanctuary courtyard (*prāngana*). 2. *n.* Slave assigned to a *stūpa* (*prān*).

K.99N:8 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

prājña /pra:c/. †[Mod. ព្រាជ្ជ *prājñ* /pra:c/ “*adj.* to be clever, wise, intelligent; eloquent; *n.* cleverness, intelligence, intellect; wise / clever / intelligent person”; Skt *prājña* ‘intelligent, wise, clever’]. 1. *v.st.* To be wise, penetrating, acute, intelligent, astute. 2. *v.st.* To be informed, instructed, knowledgeable, learned, scholarly, lettered, erudite.

K.356N:8 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334); K.235C:62, 71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

K.91B:23 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

prāṇa ~ **prāna** ~ **prān** /pra:n/. [Pre-A. *prāṇa* ~ *prāna* ~ *prān*; mod. ព្រាណ *prāṇ* /pra:n/ “*n.* body; living being; self, soul; life; breathing; energy, strength”; Skt *prāṇa* ‘breath of life: breath, respiration; spirit; vitality’]. *n.* Life-breath, life, vitality, spirit.

prān: K.693B:9 (A.D. 1003, C V:202);

prāna: K.157D:12 (A.D. 953, C VI:123);

prāṇa: K.269:5 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.99S:12, 27, N:12 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.262N:26 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:43 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.257N:32 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.684:8 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106); K.855:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:314).

¹It is unclear whether pre-Angkorian *prañ* is *prān*¹ or *prān*².

²Wrongly attributed to Skt *prāṅgaṇa* (see below).

³Haas, 309a; McFarland, 507a; Sethaputra, I:702b.

***prāt**. See **prat*.

prātyaya. See *pratyaya*.

prādurbhāva /pradur'bha:p/. †[Skt *prādurbhāva* ‘a coming forth, becoming visible, appearance’, < *prādur* ‘forth, into view or light, in sight’, whence *prādur-√bhū* ‘to come forth, out into the open’]. *v.intr*. To come into view, appear, be manifested.

K.380W/2°:15 (A.D. 1037), K.380E/3°:60 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

... *kāla vrah śivatejaḥ kamrateṇ jagat śrī śikhariśvara ta yal pratyakṣa prādurbhāva ta nu jā vrah yaśasthirāvasāna* (K.380W/2°:14-5), ‘... when the *śivatejaḥ* (holy fiery energy of Śiva) of the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhareśvara, visible to the eye, is manifested as the glorious final end [of existence]’.¹

prānala. See *praṇāla*.

prāp ~ **prap** /pra:p/.² †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺** *prāp* /pra:p/ “v. to defeat, subjugate, suppress, pacify; v. to level, make even / smooth” and **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺** *priap* /pri:əp/ “v. to compare with one another, match (*up with*)”; pfx /p-/ + *rāp* /ra:p/]. 1. *v.cs*. To order, regularize; to smooth, even out, level, flatten; to bring low, reduce, subdue. 2. *v.tr*. To place side by side, make even or on the same level. 3. *v.tr*. To be placed at the side of; to be next or close to; to attend, serve.

prap: K.254B:8 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

prāp: K.413B:16 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *prap 'ari vrah pāda kaṃmrateṇ 'aṅ* ○ (K.254B:8), ‘... [and I] subdued the enemies of His Majesty My High Lord’.

prāp rāp cak ksec sanme thve uday prabai sap diṣ ... (K.413B:16), ‘[They] leveled [it] flat, covered [it] with sand, [and,] in effect, gave [it] an appearance splendid on all sides, ...’.

prām ~ **prāmm**. See *praṃ*.

prāyaścitta ~ **prāyaścita** /prajh'cit/ ~ **prāyaścitti** /prajh'cit'di:/. †[Skt *prāyaścitta* ~ *prāyaścitti* ‘atonement, expiation’,³ < *prāyas* ‘mostly, largely’, + *citta*]. 1. *n*. Expiation, propitiation; a rite to avert evil. 2. *v.intr*. To perform a rite to avert evil.

prāyaścitti: K.277N:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155, APK II:71).

prāyaścita: K.258A:76 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

prāyaścitta: K.195/III:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

... *'aṅjeṇ 'aṅ prāyaścita phle cuḥ* □ *'aśūni ta prāsāda* □ (K.258A:75-6), ‘... invited me to perform a rite to avert the effects (*phle*) of a lightning strike on the temple’.⁴

¹Cf. C VI:266.

²*Prap* is probably a misreading of *prāp*.

³Explained as ‘predominant thought’.

⁴The two lacunæ probably correspond to defects in the stone.

prārambha /pra'ram/. †[Skt *prārambha* ‘commencement, beginning; undertaking, enterprise’]. 1. *n.* Beginning, commencement, inception; undertaking, enterprise. 2. *v.tr.* To begin, start; to undertake. Cf. *dharmmārambha*.

K.277N:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

man prārambha samrac vraḥ prāsāda duñ thma □ □ *nu tamrya* ○ (K.277N:30-1), ‘When [he] undertook to finish the holy temple-tower [he] bought stones, □ □, and elephants’.

prārthanā ~ **prārthanā** /prarthə'na:/. †[Mod. ព្រាថ្នា *prāthnā* /pra't'hna:/ “*v.* to desire, intend, wish, pray for; *n.* hope, wish, desire; aim, intention”; Skt *prārthana* ~ *prārthanā* ‘wish, desire, request, entreaty, solicitation, petition or suit for’]. 1. *n.* Wish, desire, hope; request, entreaty, petition, solicitation, suit. 2. *v.tr.* To wish, desire, hope for; to request, pray or sue for, solicit.

prārthanā: K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3);

prārthanā: K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.254B:17 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.202:10, *prārtha*□□ (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:40); K.489:8 (A.D. 1278-1477, C III:229).

... *kaṃluñ man ti 'nak neḥ prārthanā pi oy bhūmi noḥ guḥ* ... (K.205:7-8), ‘... with the sole provision that [it] was desired by these individuals to give the land in question.’

ri phala svāmībhakti gi pi prārthanā guḥ (K.254B:16-7), ‘Merit from devotion to [my] lord is all [I] hope for.’¹

prāl. Misprint (K.366C: 6) or other error for *prāk*.

prāvata /pra'wɔ:t/. †[Skt *prāvaṭa* ‘barley’²]. *n.* Barley.

K.989B:49, C:1 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

yajña prāvata liḥ 3 (K.989B:49, C:1), ‘offering of barley, 3 liḥ’.

prās /pra:h/. †[Mod. ព្រាស *prās* /pra:h/ “*v.* to fling; to abandon; to run away, depart in a hurry; to part (from), separate”; Skt *prāsa* ‘casting, throwing’, < *pra-√as* ‘to throw or hurl forth, cast, discharge (*a missile*)’]. 1. *v.tr.* To cast, hurl, launch, discharge. 2. *v.tr.* To throw off, give up, relinquish, forsake, renounce.

K.393N:17, 19 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.194/383A:13 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

... *pi prās* □ □ □ *sarvayogyā ta jā vraḥ guru* ... (K.194/383A:13-4), ‘... resolved to abandon [austerities and devote himself to] all exercises worthy of a royal preceptor ...’.

prāsāda /pra'sa:t/. [Pre-A. *prāsāda*; mod. ព្រាសាទ *prāsād* /pra'sa:t/ “*n.* ancient temple, monument, ruins; fortress; tower; palace with minarets”; Skt *prāsāda* ‘lofty seat or mansion; palace, temple’³]. *n.* A temple or sanctuary having a high pinnacle. Cf. ‘*arddhaprasāda*’.

K.878:2 (A.D. 989, C V:88); K.235D:20, 38, 56 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:76 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194B:2, 3, 9, 19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.420:26 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.956:51 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.277N:30, 30 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.91B:5, 21, 28, D:4 (A.D. 1077-1177, C II:126); K.177:41 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

¹C III:191: “... et je ne désire que le fruit de ma dévotion à mon maître.”

²Cf. Skt *pravaṭa* ‘wheat’ and *praveṭa* ‘barley’.

³After MW 709c.

prām ~ **prāmm**. See *praṃ*.

prīñ /prɪŋ/. [Pre-A. *prīñ*; modern 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *prīñ* /prɪŋ/ “*initverb* to try (*hard*) to, strive to, do one’s utmost; *v.* to be seriously involved in s.t., ready with”; pfx /p-/ + **rīñ* /rɪŋ/]. 1. *v.cs.* To stiffen, toughen, harden, solidify. 2. *v.st.* To be dried out, hard. 3. *v.cs.* To make firm or fast: to fasten, strengthen. 4. *v.tr.* To keep, support, sustain.

K.254B:13, 35 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

... *sre kalpanā ta smīñ purohita prīñ khñuṃ vraḥ* ... (K.254B:13), ‘... ricefields for allowances to officiating priests [and] the chaplain [and] to support the sanctuary’s slaves ...’.

prih. See *caṃmriḥ*.

pri ~ **pr** /pri:/. †[Mod. 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *pri* /prɪ:y/ “*n.* k. of high grass used for making thatched roofs and walls”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The aquatic plant *Scleria potformis* Retz (Cyperaceae).¹

pr: K.175W:3 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.158B:3, 16, 31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97);

pri: K.178:9 (A.D. 994, C VI:192).

pṛīti /pri'di:/. [Pre-A. *pṛīti*; Skt *pṛīti*]. 1. *n.* Pleasure, delight, gratification; gladness, joy. 2. *n.* Pleasure, good feeling; kindness, grace, amity.

K.329W:4 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541).

... ‘*anle 4 ta cām knar ‘aṅgarakṣa nu pṛīti* (K.329W:3-4), ‘... [with] four points at which men in armor (?) defend the ramparts cheerfully’.

pruk /pruk/. [Pre-A. *pruk*; cf. mod. 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *kaṃpruk* /kam'prok/ “*n.* squirrel”; prob. pre-Khmer, but pfx /p-/ + **ruk* /rɔk/]. *n.* Squirrel.

K.206:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

***pruṃ** /prum/. [Pfx /p-/ ‘performative’, + **ruṃ* /rɔm/]. *v.tr.* To wind, coil. See *panruṃ*.

***pruḥ**¹ /pruh/. [Pfx /p-/ , performative, + **ruḥ*¹ /rɔh/]. *v.ps.* To be wrecked, ruined, demolished. Cf. *paṃruḥ*.

***pruḥ**² /pruh/. [Mod. 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *pruḥ* /proh/ “*adj.* (of many lights or jewels) to be bright, twinkling, sparkling, glittering”; < pfx /p-/ + *ruḥ*² /rɔh/]. *v.st.* To be bright, radiant, luminous. Cf. *paṃruḥ*.

pre /prɛ:/. [Pre-A. *pre*; mod. 𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *praē* /pra:ə/ “*v.* to use; to make use of s.o.; to order / command (*s.o. to do s.t.*); to assign, commission; to send (*on an errand*); to persuade”; pfx /p-/ + **re* /rɛ:/.]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to move, stir, budge, shift; to move, activate, actuate. 2. *v.cs.* To cause (make), have, let (*do*); to assign, appoint, delegate, send (*on an errand or assignment*), commit; to bid, charge, order, enjoin. 3. *v.tr.* To apply, use, make use of, employ. See *paṃre*. ▶

¹Pou et Martin, 40 (item 101); Pou, 333a.

passim, 329 occurrences of which the earliest is K.457:6 (A.D. 893).

ti pre kâp thpvañ (K.105/1°:16), ‘to be ordered to be beheaded’.

sabhā pre ’nak vraḥ thpal śuddha ’anak [sic] *vraḥ thpal jnaḥ* (K.348:3-4), ‘The court declared the people of Vraḥ Thpal innocent, [and] the people of Vraḥ Thpal won the case’.

gho saṃvār ti kaṃsteñ pre khlōñ vnvak (K.221N:18), ‘Gho Saṃvār was appointed team leader by the *kaṃsteñ*’.

vraḥ ’ājñā pre mratāñ śrī vikramāyudha vyāpāra nā do dau oy śapata ... (K.878:6-7), ‘A royal order bade the lord Śrī Vikramāyudha, a second-class official, to go out [and] administer the oath to ...’.

gi nu dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śrī yaśovarmmadeva pre chvāt bhūmisīmā sañ gol ... (K.457:5-7), ‘It was in this year that the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Yaśovarmmadeva gave order to delimit the bounds of the tract [and] set up boundary-markers ...’.

vvaṃ ’āc ti hau ’anak vraḥ pi pre dai ti leñ jvan dik nu oy slā mahānavamī gus (K.878-12), ‘Members of the sanctuary staff are not to be recruited to assign [them] to [any tasks] except only offering up water and giving out areca nuts during the Mahānavamī’.

preññ /pre:ŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ប្រេង *breñ* /pre:ŋ/ “*adj.* to be ancient, antique, old, primordial, legendary; *n.* the past, antiquity; tradition”; pfx /p-/ + **reñ* /re:ŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be traditional, handed down from the past, ancient. 2. *n.* The past, antiquity; tradition. 3. *adv.* Anciently, long ago, in the (distant) past.¹

K.256W/2°:32 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:393), hapax.

... *ruv ta tel roḥh kloñ praśāsta man yajamāna paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana preññ pi duk ’anrāy vraḥ kaṃmrateñ ’añ śrī campeśvara vvaṃ svatantra ta khlōñ vvaṃ puran ...* (K.256W/2°:31-3), ‘... according to the verses of the eulogy which the donor long ago worshipfully communicated to His Majesty to place the parish of My Holy High Lord Śrī Cāmeśvara outside the authority of the sanctuary head in Purandarapura ...’.

preta /pre:t/. †[Mod. ប្រេត *pret* /pre:t ~ pra:t/ “*n.* ghost / evil spirit ...; *adj.* to be damned”; Skt *preta* ‘the spirit of a dead person (*esp. before obsequial rites are performed*); ghost, evil being’, < *adj.* ‘dead, departed’ (ppl. of *pra-vi* ‘to go out or away, depart this life’)]. *n.* The spirit of a dead person, *esp.* evil spirit.

K.99S:16 (A.D. 932, C VI:107), hapax.

***prai** /prɔy/. †[Mod. ប្រៃ *prai* /pray/ “*adj.* to be salty, salted; saline; pickled; to be savory; *fig.* to be strong, powerful, dominating, eloquent”; pfx /p-/ + **rai* /rɔy/]. 1. *v.st.* To be strong, corrosive. 2. *v.st.* To be salty, brackish; to be salted, prepared with salt, pickled. See *paṃrai*.

prok /prɔk/. †[Mod. ប្រក់ *pra’k* /prak/ “*v.* to cover (a roof), to roof (a house); *adj.* to be covered / roofed (*with*) ...”; pfx /p-/ + **rok* /rɔk/]. 1. *v.tr.* To roof, cover with a roof. 2. *v.st.* To be roofed, covered (*with*).

K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

... *duk hemadolā prok ...* (K.989B:32), ‘... assigned [her] a golden roofed palanquin ...’.

¹The identification with mod. ប្រេង *breñ* /pre:ŋ/ is conjectural. Corresponding to the latter we should expect **vreñ*, but our two cases of this form in the corpus do not appear to be the same item, while its occurrence in the one-line K.297F (A.D. 1278-1477) is poor evidence and equally ambiguous.

pros /pro:h/. [Pre-A. *pras*; mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀓** *pros* /pra:oh/ “v. to revive (*a victim*); to spare, show mercy, be kind to; to give aid, save, rescue; v. to abandon; to exile, banish”; pfx /p-/ + **ros* /ro:h/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to be alive or vigorous: to let live, keep alive or in (full) vigor, revive; to spare, save, deliver, rescue, redeem. 2. *v.tr.* To free, set (turn) free, let go; to acquit, pay (*debt*). Cf. *praḥ* ~ *proḥ*.

K.299:36 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

... *vvaṃ pros ṛṇa* ‘*anak* (K.299:36), ‘... who fail to pay debts to others’.

proḥ. See *praḥ*.

pryap /pri:əp/. †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀓** *priap* /pri:əp/ “v. to compare with one another, match (*up with*); n. comparison, analogy; advantage”; pfx /p-/ + *ryyap* ~ *ryap* /ri:əp/]. 1. *v.tr.* To set (*two objects*) side by side: to compare, weigh (*one against another*). 2. *n.* Comparison, analogy.

K.413B:28 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

doḥ nu pryap mel braḥ rājamārgga noḥ prabai yvar stvargg rū hān phlū svargg ○

(K.413B:28-9), ‘If [one] would make a comparison, to view that holy royal way – magnificent, long [and] straight –, [it] was like a road in heaven’.

pryal /pri:əl/. †[Perhaps pfx /p-/ + **ryal*² /ri:əl/]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) extension, spread, extent; limits, confines, vicinity.¹

K.366A:17 (A.D. 1139, *C V*:288), hapax.

... *sthāpanā vraḥ śivaliṅga bhagavati mahiṣāsūramardanī vraḥ viṣṇu jeṇ pryal ta kūtī bhavēśvarāśrama* ... (K.366A:16-7), ‘... set up a holy *śivaliṅga*, an image of Bhagavati Mahiṣāsūramardanī, [and] an image of Viṣṇu on the confines of the Bhavēśvarāśrama cells ...’.

prvat ~ **prvātt** ~ **prvot** ~ **parvat** /pru:ət/. †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀓** *prwt* /pru:ət/ “v. to join together, unite efforts; to gang up on; to strengthen by combining”; pfx /p-/ + *rvat* /ru:ət/]. 1. *v.tr.* To pile one on top of another, pile up, stack; to add to, multiply, combine, consolidate. 2. *v.intr.* To unite for a common purpose, join together, combine, cooperate.² See *kaṃprvat*.

prvot: K.878:5 (A.D. 898, *C V*:88);

prvātt: K.240S:7 (A.D. 979, *C III*:76);

prvat: K.265S:24 (A.D. 959, *C IV*:102); K.158B:34 (A.D. 1003, *C II*:97); K.91D:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C II*:126).

parvat: K.947A:8 (A.D. 878-977, *D. Soutif ms*).

... *prvat gol ta bhūmi sap ’anle* ... (K.91D:3), ‘... added more boundary-markers on each tract of land ...’.

dramvaṇ parvat | liṇ 8 slīṇ || (K.947A:8), ‘1 (cluster of) stacked *dramvaṇ* weighing 8 *liṇ* 2 *slīṇ*’.

prvot. See *prvat*.

plass. See *phlās*.

¹Pou, 334*b*, takes this as the source of mod. *brāl* /pri:əl/ ‘the tree *Colona auriculata* (Baill.) Craib (Tiliaceae)’.

²See Pou, 334*b*, and *kaṃprrot*.

ple ~ **pley**. See *phle*².

pleñ. See *phlen*.

pvan ~ **pvana** ~ **pvanñ** ~ **pvān** ~ **pvāna** ~ **pvānn** /bu:ən/. [Pre-A. *pon* ~ *ponn*; mod. 𑜋𑜧 *pwn* /bu:ən/ “num. four”; cf. Old Mon *pan* /pɔn/ ‘four’¹]. num. Four.

pvānn: K.153:4, 4 *bis* (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.207:12, 12 *bis*, 19 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.56A:30, 31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.71:11 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.224B:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48); K.276:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

pvāna: K.173:4 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638);

pvān: passim, 31 occurrences;

pvan: K.348:35 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.391W:33 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297);

pvana: K.774A:2 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); K.298/5°:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201);

pvan: passim, 48 occurrences.

pvar ~ **pvār** /bu:ər/. †[Archaic mod. 𑜋𑜧 *pw* /bu:ə/, in 𑜋𑜧𑜉𑜤𑜃𑜫 *piñ pw* /bɔŋ bu:ə/ “(small) lakes / ponds, marsh”²]. n. (Conjecturally) seasonally inundated terrain, wetland.³

pvār: K.56C:32, 32 *bis*, 33, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.208:41 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.222:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.760:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

pvar: K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

... *lvoḥ ta gol kantāl pvār* ... (K.208:41), ‘... all the way to the boundary-markers in the middle of the flooded land ...’.

... *lvah ta gi pvār paścimaka* ... (K.56C:33), ‘... all the way to the flooded land on the west ...’.

... *toy vāyavya chloñ pvār subhava lvah ta gi khnap itt* (K.760:15-6), ‘... on the northwest [it] crosses the marsh in Subhava [and] runs all the way to the place where the bricks are buried’.

pvas ~ **pvās** /bu:əh/ ~ ***pos** /bo:h/. [Pre-A. *pos* ~ *pvās*; mod. 𑜋𑜧𑜉𑜤 *pws* /bu:əh/ “v. to become a monk, be ordained, enter the priesthood”; cf. Thai 𑜋𑜧𑜉𑜤 /bùat/ ‘to enter the priesthood (as a novice or as a priest, be ordained)’⁴]. 1. v.intr. To be initiated into holy orders; to be consecrated, ordained, invested. 2. v.intr. To enter holy orders, become a monk or nun. 3. v.st. To be in holy orders. See *kapvas*, *paṃnvas* ~ *paṃnos*, *phnvas* ~ *phnos*.

pvās: K.989B:11 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:14, 15 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.33:31 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.353N:57 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:3 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.139B:8 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.208:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287);

pvas: K.410:7 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.830:2 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.32:11 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.413B:43, 44, 48, 53 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.420:36 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.462L:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353); K.177:2 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

¹Shorto, 224.

²The form 𑜋𑜧 *pw* /bu:ə/ is listed in the VK, I:586b, but is merely referred to 𑜋𑜧𑜉𑜤 *piñ pw* /bɔŋ bu:ə/. Guesdon, II:1025a, 1024a, lists *pwr* as a variant, defining it as ‘Étang confluent, marais’. Gaudes, II:666 (*pw*): ‘kleiner See; Teich; Weiher’; Gorgoniev, 423a (*piñ pw*): *озеро*, *озерцо* ‘lake, pond’.

³Cf. C V:117, note 1; Pou, 335b.

⁴Haas, 283a.

psam ~ **psaṃ**. See *phsaṃ*.

psok. See *phsok*.

psaṃ ~ **psaṃm**. See *phsaṃ*.

***p'ēn** /pʔɛ:ŋ/ (?). [Pfx /p-/ + **ēn* /ʔɛ:ŋ/]. Unidentified. See *pan'ēn*.

ph

phatal /pʰdɔ:l/ (?). †[Prob. Skt *paṭala* 'heap, mass, multitude']. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Mass (*of troops*), host. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be massed, concentrated.

K.292/2°c:45 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

sruk kantāl vala ta phatal (K.292/2°c:45), toponym ('*sruk* in the midst of the massed army' ?).

phala¹ /phɔ:l/. [Pre-A. *phala*; mod. ཕལ *phal* /phal/;¹ Skt *phala* 'fruit, esp. of trees; fruit, consequence, result, effect; reward, compensation, retribution (*good or bad*); profit or loss, advantage or disadvantage']. 1. *n.* Fruit. 2. *n.* Product, yield, return; outgrowth, result, consequence, effect. 3. *n.* Merit or deserts as the moral result of one's actions; reward, compensation, recompense, retribution. See *kramukaphala*, *jātiphala*, *puṇyaphala*, *phalakarma*, *sukṛtaphala*.

K.580:25 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.842B:24, 26 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.356N:23 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.153:24 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.598B:32 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.292:8, 13, 27 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.211:5 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.968B:8 (A.D. 1044, C VII:150); K.397:22 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131); K.254B:16, 16 bis (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.413B:48, D:9 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91); K.352N:38 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.152:21² (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.277S:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.412:6 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXII:29); K.542:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.484:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

nau ru kula ... varddhe paripālana dharmma neḥ svey phala samabhāga nu vraḥ kamrateṇ 'aī śrī yogīśvarapaṇḍita (K.211:4-5), 'Members of [my] family ... who promote [and] maintain this pious work shall enjoy rewards in equal measure with My Holy High Lord Śrī Yogīśvarapaṇḍita'.

phala² /phɔ:l/. †[Skt *phala* ~ *phāla* 'ploughshare', and epithet of Śiva (MW 716c, 717c)]. *n.* Śiva.

phalakarma /phɔ:ləkər'ma:/. †[Skt **phalakarmā* 'work bearing fruit' or 'karma as fruit [of past actions]', < *phala*¹, + *karman*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:31 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

¹See Headley, 769a.

²The transcription reads *dala*. Cf. C V:193, note 1, 194, note 1.

phaladeva /phələdə:p/. †[Skt **phaladeva*, ‘having Śiva as one’s deity’, < *phala*², + *deva* ‘god, deity’]. *n.* Slavename.

K.713B:25 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

phalapriya /phələprijə:/. †[Skt *phalapriyā* ‘Aglaiia odorata’, literally ‘dear to Śiva’, < *phala*², + *priyā*, fem. of *priya* ‘dear, beloved’]. *n.* The tree *Aglaiia odorata* (Meliaceae).¹

K.230D:22 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.380E:25 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:2, 30 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.67:7 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

phalodaka /phəlɔ'dɔ:k/. †[Skt **phalodaka*, < *phala*¹, + *udaka* ‘water’]. *n.* Fruit juice.

K.391W:28 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297), hapax.

... *ghṛta pāda vyar dadhi pāda vyar madhu pāda vyar phalodaka 'var vyar ...* (K.391W:27-8), ‘... two *pāda* of ghee; two *pāda* of coagulated milk; two *pāda* of honey; two ‘*var* of fruit juice; ...’.

phalguṇa ~ **phalguna**. See *phālgūṇa*.

phavn. See *ph'van*.

pha'un. See *ph'van*.

pha'em ~ **pha'em** ~ **ph'em** /p^h?ɛ:m/. [Pre-A. *pa'em*; mod. ផ្អែម *ph'em* /p^h?a:ɛm/ “*adj.* to be sweet; to be pleasant; to have a good time”; pfx /p-/ + *em* /?ɛ:m/]. *v.st.* To be sweet, sugary, honeyed, dulcet.²

ph'em: K.221N:5 (A.D. 1011, C III:57);

pha'em: K.879:20 (A.D. 1041, C V:235);

pha'em: K.262N:29 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669D:4 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.221N:23, 25 (A.D. 1011, C III:57).

phālgūṇa ~ **phalguṇa** ~ **phalguna** /phal'gun/. †[Mod. ផ្សំផ្សំ *phalgun* /phal'kun/ and Pālicized ផ្សំផ្សំ *phaggun* /phak'kon/; Skt *phālgūṇa* ~ *phalgūṇa*³]. *n.* The fourth lunar month, corresponding to February-March. See *candramāsa*.

phalguna: K.208:62 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

phalguna: K.265S:1 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.258A:51, C:11 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:44, D:20, 27, 33 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.297E:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, BC, 1911:208);

phālgūṇa: K.669B:1 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:31 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.989B:5 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:1 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843D:7 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.219:1 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.254:25 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.850:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

phālgūṇānta /phalgu'nɑ:n/. †[Skt **phālgūṇānta*, < *phālgūṇa*, + *anta* ‘end, term’]. *n.* The end of the lunar month of Phālgūṇa.⁴

K.413B:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:1; RS I, № IV:91; JSS, 61.1:127; BEFEO, LXV:333).

¹Pou, 337b.

²Found only as a slavename.

³*Sic*, the dental *n* in both forms.

⁴BEFEO, XVII.2:13, note 3: “Aymonier, *Cambodge*, t. II, p. 87, traduit ce terme par « Fête du printemps ».” See JSS, 61.1:138, note 26.

phik /phɨk/. [Pre-A. *phik*; mod. ផឹក *phik* /phɨk/ “v. to drink, swallow a liquid”]. *v.tr.* To drink.

K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334), hapax.

phuri phurā /phuriphu¹ra:/ (?). [Origin unknown]. *n.* An unidentified prepared food.¹

K.99S:32 (A.D. 932, C VI:107), hapax.

phuru /phu¹ru:/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya*.

K.669C:21 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

phuru jhe snāp prāk ti gvar nu mās 1 (K.669C:21), ‘one wooden *phuru* [with] silver cover figured with gold’.

fūn /fu:ŋ/. †[Mod. Thai ฝูง /fūŋ/ ‘group, multitude, mass’²]. *n.* Group, multitude, mass.³

K.413A:4 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2 (1917):1, RS I (1924), № IV:91; JSS, 61.1 (1973):71; BEFEO, LXV (1978):333), hapax.

... *prat phgat phgañ fūn bala* ... (K.413A:4), ‘... quickly consolidated [his] forces, ...’.

phen /phɛ:n/. [Mod. ផែន *phēn* /pha:ɛn/ “*n.* piece, sheet, disc; flat surface, board, slab”; cf. Thai แผ่น /phɛn/;⁴ perhaps < Chinese⁵]. *n.* Flat surface, board, slab.

K.413D:1 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.296B:3 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235).

... *pre brah mahidhara nā rājasilpi punaḥ chlak phen* ... (K.296:3), ‘... he bade the holy Mahidhara, assigned to the royal artisans, to engrave the slab again ...’.

***phem** ~ ***phem** /phɨ:m/. [Pre-Angkorian *phem*; mod. ផើម *phœm* /pha:ɛm/ “*adj.* to be / become pregnant (*vulg.*); to be large; (*of rice*) to be ripe / swollen ...”; pfx /p-/ + *hem* ~ *hem* /hɨ:m/]. 1. *v.st.* To be swollen, bulging; to be big (*with child*), pregnant; (*of rice*) to be ripe. 2. *v.st.* To be big, large. See *panhem*.

phon ~ **phoña** ~ **phoññ** ~ **phoñ**⁶ /pho:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *phon* ~ *phoññ*; mod. ផ្អែម *phañ* /pha:ŋ/;⁷ ifx /-h-/ + *poñ* ~ *pañ* /bɔ:ŋ/; cf. Thai พวง /phwɔŋ/⁸]. 1. *n.* Fullness, completion: full set, lot, quantity, number. 2. *n., plural marker:* more than one, various, sundry. 3. *adv.* More, further, on. ▶

¹See Pou, 338a, and “Lexicographie ...”, 131 (item 246).

²See Haas, 353b; McFarland, 556b; Sethaputra, II:785b, all of whom cite various collectivities.

³None of the four sources cited comments on this intrusive *fūn*. The photograph (No. 5 Face I) accompanying JSS, 61.1 shows to advantage the early Thai form corresponding to Khmer ផ.

⁴Haas, 348a: ‘classifier for thin, flat objects, e.g. sheets of paper, boards, phonograph records, plates of glass, etc.’; McFarland, 551b: ‘the surface; a designatory particle for flat, thin objects (as sheets of paper, planks, tilese, etc.)’.

⁵See Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese loanwords ...”, 14 (item 35).

⁶Lapicide’s error.

⁷Headley, 768a: “*fp.* also, too, as well; even though; *fp. marker* indicating *entreaty* or a *polite request*; *fp. marker* indicating that the *extent* or *limit* stated in the sentence is not as far, long, or great as it could be or might have been; *adv.* simultaneously; *prenp.* of, belonging to (*col.*); *prenp.* (*together*) with ...; *postnp.* all”.

⁸Haas, 339a: ‘all’; McFarland, 542a: ‘all; complete; total (amount or number)’; Sethaputra, II:761a: ‘all, in general, at large’.

phoṅ: K.139B:7 (A.D. 1054, C III:175);

phoññ: passim, 27 occurrences;

phoña: K.997:17 (A.D. 941?, C VII:162);

phoñ: passim, 369 occurrences of which the earliest is K.415:1 (A.D. 877).

... *pi nu vvaṃ lvaḥ ta prayojana phoṅ ta lokadvaya* ○ (K.139N:6-7), ‘... so as not to achieve [their] goals in the two worlds’.

... *caṃnyar noḥ dau uttara phoñ* ... (K.206:12), ‘... from thence proceeding still northward ...’.

... *ge dau naraka nnuv gotra phoñ* (K.190:32-3), ‘... they shall go to the hells along with members of [their] family’.

... *nuv khñuṃ vraḥ phoñ* (K.105/1^o:15), ‘... together with sanctuary slaves’.

... *khñuṃ vraḥ ta dau nā varga nu jaṃrās phoññ āy tem* ... (K.340:4-5), ‘... sanctuary slaves who are assigned to a chapter under original court decisions ...’.

phkan /p^hkan/. †[Cf. mod. បង្កាន់ដៃ *pañkāñ tai* /baŋ^hkan day/ ‘*n.* railing, handrail, banister; *n.* receipt, sales slip; invoice; memorandum; affidavit; deed’; pfx /p-/ + *kan* ~ *kān* /kan/]. 1. *v.cs.* To place in charge of, assign to the authority of. 2. *v.cs.* To cause to hold fast, secure; to make certain, confirm.

K.470:12 (A.D. 1307, C II:187), hapax.

... *phkan sruk cāmpa ta vraḥ kamrateni ’añ vrāhmaṇa* ... (K.470:12-3), ‘... to secure *sruk* Cāmpa to the authority of My Holy High Lord the *brāhmaṇa* ...’.

***phkap** ~ ***phkāp** /p^hkap/. [Pfx /p-/ ‘performative’ + *kāp* ~ *kap* /kap/]. *v.tr.* To chop. See *pañkap*.

phkā /p^hka:/. [Pre-A. *pkā*; mod. ផ្កា *phkā* /p^hka:/ ‘*n.* flower’; cf. Old Mon *pkāw* ~ *pakāw* /pkaw/ ‘flower, floral ornament’¹]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) edible plant product, vegetable.² 2. *n.* Flower. See *pañkā*.

K.99S:27 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.349:31 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.669C:14 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.366C:4 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

phkāy /p^hka:y/. [Pre-A. *pkāy*; mod. ផ្កាយ *phkāy* /p^hka:y/ ‘*n.* star, planet, constellation’; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Heavenly body, star. 2. *n.* Slave-name. Cf. *tārā*.

K.383B, column 7:46 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

***phket** /p^hkr:t/. [Pre-A. **pket*; pfx /p-/ + *ket* /kr:t/]. *v.cs.* To cause to emerge or issue; to produce, create. See *pañket*.

phko. See *thko*.

¹Shorto, 243.

²See the useful note by Pou, 292a, s.v. *pañkā*.

phgañ /p^hgəŋ/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠢꠦ phga'ñ** /p^hkuəŋ/ “v. to cause to remain, leave s.t. for s.o. else to use; v. to grant, supply, provide; to entertain (*with a feast*); to take care of”;¹ pfx /p-/ + **gañ** /gəŋ/]. 1. v.cs. To make firm or fast, fix, strengthen, support; to confirm; to make safe from harm, protect. 2. v.cs. To leave (*in place*), keep; to cause to last or endure: to keep up, maintain, preserve; to keep (*precepts*, &c), adhere to, follow, observe, practice. 3. v.tr. To care for, take care of, provide for, supply.

K.105:28 (A.D. 1008, C VI:183); **K.879:14** (A.D. 1041, C V:235); **K.366A:30** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.200B:8** (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); **K.413A:4, 16** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.218:38** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); **K.584:7** (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

phgat phgañ (K.413A:4), ‘to make strong and secure, consolidate’.

phgat ~ **phgot** /p^hgət/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠢꠦ phga't** /p^hkuət/ “v. to take care of, support, shelter; to secure; to supply; to adjust ...”; pfx /p-/ + ***gat** /gət/]. 1. v.cs. To make true or accurate: to true up, adjust, regulate; to correct, rectify. 2. v.cs. To make firm or solid: to firm up, confirm, consolidate, secure; to support, hold up; to keep or hold to, be true to. 3. v.cs. To make complete or whole: to complete. Cf. *phgañ*. See *pañgat*.

phgot: **K.216S:28** (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

phgat: **K.292/1°:21, 2°:12** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.413A:4** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.144:14** (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, 1970:101).

phgat phgañ (K.413A:4), ‘to make strong and secure, consolidate’.

daha yeñ mān ta kapata pi vvaṃ phgat roḥ pratijñā ta roḥ neḥ ... (K.292/1°:21), ‘If any among us play false by not keeping to the terms of the aforesaid declaration, ...’.

... ti saṃsaṃ kusalapunyaḡaṅa gi nu viryyabrata phgat [o] (K.144:14), ‘... [to which] were added the good qualities of merit and righteousness, these being [practiced] with firm and energetic devotion’.

phgan /p^hgəŋ/. †[Pfx /p-/ ‘performative’, + ***gan** /gəŋ/]. 1. v.tr. To set apart for a particular purpose: to reserve. 2. v.tr. To select for a particular duty: to detail, assign, appoint.² See *pañgan*.

K.569:17 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

... sarvvābhīmata pañgap nu vraḥ dharmasāstra pre lek us noḥ cek phgan ta 'nak nā vraḥ vnvak tak cis (K.569:16-7), ‘... were unanimous in finding [it] in agreement with the holy Dharmaśāstra to have [them] remove the said firewood, divide [it] up [and] reserve [it] for members of the holy clerical staff of Tak Cis’.

***phgap**. See **phgāp*.

phgal ~ **phgāl** /p^hgal/. †[Pfx /p-/ ‘performative’, + **gal** /gal/]. 1. v.tr. To owe fealty to; to serve or attend one’s sovereign, come into the presence of or have an audience with one’s sovereign. 2. n. Fealty, allegiance; service to or attendance on one’s sovereign or a divinity. ▶

¹Cf. *LKM*, 29: “(tr.) to keep, provide for, preserve, take care of, look after, maintain; to supply; (tr.) to keep, adhere to (*precepts* ...), observe, follow, practice.”

²My glosses are hypothetical. Cf. Pou, 338b, esp. her useful comment at NIC II/III:170, note 12.

phgāl: K.258A:42, B:39 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

phgal: K.271:18 (A.D. 921, C IV:75).

gi ti 'añ pre paripālana dharmma 'añ panlas śarīra 'añ gāl phgāl padamūla ta 'nak sañjak ta trvac vrah rājakāryya 'āy kaṃmraten jagat liṅgapura ... (K.258B:38-9), 'He has been bidden by me to tend my pious work in my stead [and] to present himself to serve the worthy 'nak sañjak who inspect royal service at [the sanctuary of] the High Lord of the World in Liṅgapura ... '.

***phgāp** ~ **phgap** /p^hgap/. †[Mod. ផ្កាប្រ *phgāp* /p^hkoəp/ "v. to please / satisfy s.o., to apple-polish, ... ; to try to please s.o., worm oneself into s.o.'s good graces"; pfx /p-/ + *gāp* ~ *gap* /gap/]. 1. v.cs. To find good or best, represent as good or proper: to instruct, direct, order. 2. v.cs. To cause to deem good, proper, agreeable: to please. See *paṅgāp*.

phgāl. See *phgal*.

***phgaṃ** /p^hgəṃ/. †[Mod. ផ្កា *phgaṃ* /p^hkəṃ/ "v. to group, assemble, bind / join together, connect, unite; to make up, comprise"; pfx /p-/ + *gaṃ* /gəṃ/]. v.cs. To cause to be joined: to unite, group. See *paṅgaṃ*.

phgot. See *phgat*.

***phgvay** /p^hgu:əy/ ~ ***phguy** /p^hguy/. [Pre-A. **pgoy*; pfx /p-/ + **gvay* /gu:əy/]. 1. v.intr. To sit, settle. 2. v.cs. To seat, settle. See *paṅgvay*.

***phcak** /p^hcak/. [Pfx /p-/ + *cak* /cak/]. 1. v.cs. To set ornamental work into a surface: to inlay. 2. (Conjecturally) v.tr. to cover (an inferior metal) with a precious metal; to fill, overlay. See *pañcak*.

***phcām** /p^hcam/. [Pfx /p-/ 'performative' + *cām* /cam/]. 1. v.tr. To keep, tend, guard. 2. v.tr. To provide for, serve. See *paṃcām*.

***phcyam** /p^hci:əm/. [Pfx /p-/ 'performative' + **cyam* /ci:əm/]. v.tr. To keep, nurture. See *paṃcyam*.

phcik /p^hcik/. †[Mod. ផ្កិក *phcik* /p^hcyk/ "n. k. of tree (*Shorea obtusa*) ..."; analysis undetermined]. n. The hardwood tree *Shorea obtusa* Wall. ex Bl. (Dipterocarpaceae).¹

K.292/II^c, C:39, D:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.907P:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107).

***phcoñ** /p^hcə:ŋ/. [Pfx /p-/ 'performative', + *coñ* /cə:ŋ/]. v.tr. To build of brick or stone. See *pañcoñ*.

phjal /p^hʒəl/. †[Mod. **phja*ʔ² /p^hcuəl/; pfx /p-/ , performative + **jal* /ʒəl/]. 1. v.intr. To engage in fighting, enter combat. 2. v.tr. To strike, smite, deal (give, deliver) a blow to. Cf. *pañjal*.

K.91B:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.227:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

stac phjal muḥ phival bhārata rāhu (K.227:11), '[His Majesty] was pleased to deal a blow to [his] face and slay the barbarian "Rāhu" '.

¹Martin, 71; Pou, 339a; Pou et Martin, 40, item 102.

²Cited by Pou, 339a, as varying with ផ្កាជ័រ *pañja*ʔ /bap^hcuəl/.

***phjih** ~ **phji** /p^hjiḥ/. [Pfx /p-/ + *jih* /jiḥ/]. *v.cs.* To cause to sit astride or straddle. See **paṃjih*.

***phjut** /p^hjuṭ/. [Pfx /p-/ + *jut* /juṭ/]. *v.cs.* To make clean or pure, purify. See *pañjut*.

phjuḥ ~ **pjuḥ** /p^hjuḥ/ (?). [Pre-A. *pajuḥ* ~ *pjuḥ*; pfx /p-/ + **juḥ* /juḥ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To serve, attend. 2. *v.intr.* To be in service, on duty; to serve as. 3. *n.* Service, duty.¹

pjuḥ: K.124:14, 21 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.324A:24 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

phjuḥ: K.989B:10, 11 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.391W:21 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.56B:31 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

paṃnvas ta pjuḥ ~ *paṃnvas ta pjuḥ* (K.124:14, 21), ‘clerics in service, on duty’ (?).

cmāṃ pjuḥ (K.324A:24, B:12), ‘keeper of service (duty guard)’.

chloṅ ta phjuḥ krau ta vyar nivandhana mimvāy ’nak srū thlvaṅ 10 □ (K.56B:29-31), ‘the two directors in service outside [the sanctum] shall each furnish 10 □ *thlvaṅ* of paddy’²
... *chmām vraḥ pāñji trvac mās prāk pek cām phjuḥ cām glāṅ* ... (K.391W:20-1), ‘... the keeper of the holy records shall manage the gold [and] silver, distribute [it], oversee service, be in charge of the treasury ...’.

vraḥ śāsana pre santāna steṅ rau ta phjuḥ purohita kamrateṅ jagat kadeṅ ○ (K.989B:10), ‘A royal directive bade the line of the *steṅ* Rau (be the ones who) serve as chaplains to the High Lord of the World of Kadeṅ’.

daha ’yat santāna ta puruṣa ley strijana ta ’vyaḥ mān ṛtusnāta laḥ ta vvaṃ ṛtusnāta ley laḥ pvās bhāgavatī pre phjuḥ kamrateṅ jagat kadeṅ ○ (K.989B:10-1), ‘If there be no more male descendants, females, whether already menstruating or not, shall enter holy orders as *bhāgavatī* [and] be assigned to serve the High Lord of the World of Kadeṅ’.

phñauv /p^hṇɔw/. [Pre-A. *pñau*; mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺** *phñiav* /p^hṇi:əw/ “*n.* k. of tree (*Baccaurea sapida* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The tree *Baccaurea sapida* Muell.-Arg. (Euphorbiaceae).³

K.760:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115), hapax.

phtal ~ **ptal** /p^hṭal/. †[Mod. **𑀧𑀸𑀢𑀺** *phṭaṭ* /p^hṭal/ “*v.* to provide, supply; to fulfill, add to / supplement, complete”]; pfx /p-/ + *tal* /ṭal/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to reach or arrive: to send, dispatch, forward, deliver; to furnish, provide, supply. 2. *v.tr.* To bring to an end: to complete, bring to fruition, fulfill, realize.

ptal: K.809:6 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:8, 25 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

phtal: K.184:5 = K.682:5 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.271:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.995:27 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.569:11, 13, 17, 24 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77,⁴ NIC II/III:166); K.832B:25 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

... *duṅ us phtal nā vraḥ dakṣiṇa cau devvavyāpāra vraḥ śakti kamrateṅ ’aṅ śrī tribhuvanamaheśvara* ... (K.569:10-1), ‘... purchase firewood [and] deliver [it] as a holy *dakṣiṇā* to the chief of the servants to the holy consort of My High Lord Śrī Tribhuvanamaheśvara ...’.

caturbhūtāsa gi ta kat phtal viṅ ... (K.569:23-4), ‘The four secretaries were the ones who registered [it and] delivered [it] again ...’.

¹My glosses are inferred from the contexts and are liable to correction.

²Cf. C VII:17.

³Martin, 154; Pou et Martin, 39 (item 98); Pou, 321a.

⁴MA I, № 4:77 reads *phgal*.

phtā /p^hdaː/. [Pre-A. *ptā*; mod. ផ្កា *phtā* /p^hdaː/;¹; pfx /p-/ , performative + **tā* /daː/; cf. Thai ฆะดา /p^hàdaa/²]. 1. (*Conject.*) *v.tr.* To mass, group together, join or add on; to strengthen, reinforce. 2. *v.tr.* To assign, consign; to commit (*to the custody of*), hire out, lease; to deposit or surrender (*as security*), pawn, pledge.³

K.598B:33, 47 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.233A:8, B:11 (A.D. 878-977, JA 1954:50).

steñ 'añ danle jrai paṅgam thpvañ nivedana man mān bhūmi ta ti khloñ jnvāl 'anin lak phtā ta 'nak ta cval kaṅluñ cañvat gol noḥ pi 'nak vol vāda (K.598B:32-3), 'The *steñ 'añ* of Danle Jrai worshipfully informed His Majesty that there was a tract of land which had been leased out by the *khloñ jnvāl* of Aninditapura to someone else, which lay within the limits of his boundary-markers, with the result that the person had lodged a complaint'.⁴

leñ vvaṃ 'āc ti kulasantāna mratāñ khloñ yok bhūmi neḥ pi lak phtā ta 'nak (K.598B:47-8), 'The kinsmen and descendants of the chief lord are not to take this tract with a view to leasing [it] to another party'.⁵

phtāt. See *phtā* and note 5.

***phtoy** /p^hdoːy/. [Pre-A. **ptoy*; pfx /p-/ + *toy* /doːy/]. *v.cs.* To cause to follow (*after, along*) or take the same path as. See *pantoy*.

phtām ~ **phtām** ~ **ptam** /p^hdam/. †[Mod. ផ្កា *phtām* /p^hdam/ "v. to remind, give advice / instructions, send / leave a message, tell s.o. to do s.t.; to warn; to pass on (*e.g., oral instructions*) ..."; pfx /p-/ 'performative', + *tām* /dam/]. 1. *v.tr.* To implant or inculcate (*values*), teach, instruct; to advise, recommend, prescribe, warn. 2. *v.tr.* To lay down (*law*), order, command.

ptam: K.230c:24 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241);

phtām: K.380E:27, 66 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:34 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.455:7 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);

phtām: K.254B:42 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.470:18 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

phtyak ~ **phtyāk** /p^hdiːək/. †[Mod. ផ្ក្ក្ក *phtyak* /p^hdiːək/ "n. k. of large tree with valuable wood (*Anisoptera scaphula*)"; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The tree *Anisoptera costata* Korth. (Dipterocarpaceæ), known also as *A. robusta* Pierre, *A. cochinchinensis* Pierre, and *A. oblonga* Dyer.⁶

phtyāk: K.158C:12 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.222:11, 11 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

phtyak: K.376:12 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

vraḥ phtyāk (K.158C:12; K.222:11, 11 *bis*), toponym ('the sacred *Anisoptera*').

¹See Headley, 781a.

²McFarland, 542b: 'to prop; to support; to uphold or render assistance'.

³Cf. Pou, 321a, and her discussion in JA, 1986:382-3. See Cœdès, "La stèle de Tūol Rolom Tim ...," 56-7.

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:236: "Le Khloñ Jnvāl d'Aninditapura avait prélevé un terrain à l'intérieur du périmètre des bornes et l'avait vendu pour acquérir une garantie, ce pour quoi les gens ont porté plainte." See *op.cit.*, 238, note 17. In this and the following passage, where Cœdès (BEFEO, XXVIII:68) has *phtāt*, Pou (NIC II/III:232-3) reads *phtā*. The former must be taken as a misreading.

⁵Cf. NIC II/III:236: "... aucun membre de sa famille ne s'emparât de cette terre pour la revendre en guise de garantie d'autre chose."

⁶Martin, 69; Pou et Martin, 41 (item 104); Pou, 339b; Merrill, 80.

phtyañ /p^hdī:əŋ/. †[Mod. ផ្អែក *phtiañ* /p^hdī:əŋ/ “v. to tell, inform; to complain about, sue orally (*without filing a written complaint*)” and *ptiñ* /p^hdʲvŋ/ “v. to complain, bring suit, sue; to denounce, inform against; to report, notify...”; pfx /p-/ + *tyañ* /dī:əŋ/]. v.cs. To cause to know, let (*someone*) know: to inform, advise, notify, announce, bring to the attention of.¹

K.128, 8, 9 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.227:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308); K.569:13 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.754B:27, 28, 29 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.470:11, 14, 16 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

phtval /p^hdū:əl/. †[Mod. ផ្អួល *phtwl* /p^hdū:əl/ “v. to fell, bring about the fall / collapse (*of standing objects, businesses, governments*), overthrow, defeat, upset, knock down, lower; to slay”; pfx /p-/ + *tval* /dū:əl/]. 1. v.cs. To fell, bring down, overthrow, topple. 2. v.cs. To fell (*in battle*), slay.

K.227:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

stac paigam tin cāmpa thleñ cren ti phtval sal taiy (K.227:25-6), ‘His Majesty saluting [them, they] went in pursuit of the Cham, who were ascending in great numbers, [but they] were felled with only [their] arms left [as weapons]’.

***phdan** /p^hdən/. [Pre-A. **pdan*; pfx /p-/ + **dan* /dən/]. v.cs. To make soft or pliant; to wear out, weaken, lessen. See *pandan*.

***phdap** /p^hdəp/. [Mod. ផ្អុំ *phda’p* /p^htəp/ “v. to focus on, concentrate (gunfire on some point), converge in order to besiege, to stabilize / hold (in position) with a support; v. to close tightly, bar (the way)”; pfx /p-/ ‘performative’ + *dap* /dəp/]. v.tr. To close off, block, bar (the way); to occlude, enclose. See *pandap*.

phdam ~ **phdam** /p^hdəm/. †[Mod. ផ្អំ *phdam* /p^htəm/ “v. to sleep (*roy.*)”; pfx /p-/ ‘performative’, + *dam* /dəm/]. 1. v.intr. (*Of the sovereign*) To repose, sleep. 2. n. (*By ellipsis*, = *chmām vraḥ kralā phdam*) chamberlain.

phdam: K.814B:40 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

phdam: K.521S:4 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.231A:3 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.425:5, 19 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.842B:19 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.669B:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.538B:15 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.257S:20, 33, 35, 44 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.262S:42 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.682C:24 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.158B:15, 24 (A.D. 1003, C II:87); K.693:2 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.221S:3, N:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.72:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114); K.556:2 (A.D. 878-977, C II:19); K.91B:17 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

vraḥ kralā phdam, ‘the royal bedchamber’, 18 occurrences.

vāp ’yak sruk pralāy phdam ek (K.221S:3), ‘the *vāp* ’Yak of *sruk* Pralāy, chamberlain first-class’.

vāp vraḥ jrai khloñ vraḥ kralā phdam eka jvan ... (K.221N:20), ‘the *vāp* Vraḥ Jrai, chief first-class of the royal bedchamber, offered up ...’ ▶

¹In all but one of the occurrences cited the form occurs in the collocation *phtyañ ni pre* ‘to announce with a view to (as a way of) ordering’. The exception is K.128:9, where the text comes to an abrupt end with *phtyañ*. See *ni*.

vrah karuṇā oy jmaḥ vrah kamrateñ 'añ śrī vīraparākrama oy prasāda bhūmi chmām phdaṃ ai vnur (K.91B:16-7), 'His Grace gave [him] the designation My Holy High Lord Śrī Viraparākrama, [and] gave him the gift of a tract of land as chamberlain at Vnur'.

mann taṃryya rat cval ta vraī neḥ ta jmaḥ viṣṇugrāmma yap phdaṃ ta gi ... (K.521S:3-4), 'When the elephant ran off into this forest called Viṣṇugrāma, [the sovereign that] night slept there ... '.

phdān /p^hdaŋ/. †[Mod. ផ្ទាំង *phdāmñi* /p^hteəŋ/ "n. large flat surface, sheet, panel, slab; tablet, disc; flat piece; ..."; pfx /p-/ + **dān* /daŋ/]. n. Any broad, flat surface (of stone, brickwork, wood, fabric) or expanse of water.¹

K.756:1 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VI:55); K.297:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208).

phdāy /p^hda:y/. †[Pfx /p-/ 'performative' + *dāy* /da:y/]. 1. v.tr. To support or base oneself on, to depend or rely on. 2. v.tr. To resort to, have recourse to, take refuge or asylum in.²

K.566B:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182), hapax.

vrah sabhā phdāy toy kathā vāp vrahma pi yugapat roḥh neḥh ○ (K.566B:13-4), 'The royal court relied on what the vāp Brahma had stated, with the result that [it] decided unanimously as follows: ... '.

phdik /p^hdik/. †[Pfx /p-/ + **dik*⁴ /dik/; cf. Thai บัญชี /bant^hʰi/ 'to shorten, summarize']. v.cs. To make smaller: to lessen, reduce, shorten.³

K.413B:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

phduk /p^hdok/. †[Mod. ផ្ទុក *phduk* /p^htuk/ "v. to load, overload; to carry a load to its destination; fig. to turn over responsibility"; pfx /p-/ 'performative', + *duk* /dok/]. 1. v.tr. To put (*burden*) into or onto: to load, burden. 2. v.tr. To carry a burden or load. See *panduk*.

K.380E/1^o:17, *garbled* (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

phdeñ /p^hde:ŋ/. †[Pfx /p-/ + **deñ* /de:ŋ/]. (Conjecturally) n. defensive works, fortifications; rampart, palisade, moat.

K.521N:13 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.814E:59 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.227:27 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107).

... *trū ta phdeñ* ... (K.227:27),⁴ '...touching (meeting) the defensive works ... '.

¹Cf. C VI:319, note 2.

²Cf. mod. បន្ទាយ *pandāy* /ban^htie:y/ 'refuge, enceinte, stronghold, fortress'.

³See Lewitz, "Recherches sur le vocabulaire cambodgien (VIII)," 168.

⁴This passage is owing to Pou, *loc.cit.* I have not been able to examine the text.

phdai ~ **phdaiy** ~ **pdai** /p^hdɔy/. [Pre-A. *pdai* ~ *pdaiy* ~ *pdey*; mod. ផ្ទៃ *phdai* /p^htɔy/ “*n.* belly, stomach; pregnancy; *n.* territory, land; space, area; (*flat*) surface”; pfx /p-/ + **dai* /dɔy/; cf. Old Mon *pdey* /pɔy/ ‘inside; in, within, &c.’¹].
 1. *n.* Belly, stomach, abdomen; womb; (*perhaps*) innards, intestines, viscera. 2. *n.* The belly or flat surface of the earth: land, earth; territory, country; domain, realm.²

phdaiy: K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

phdai: K.348:16, 20, 24, 29 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.868A:19 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.349:14 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.153:25 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.598B:44 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.342W:21 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.292:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.569:5 (A.D. 1011, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.380W:16 (A.D. 1037/8, C VI:257); K.413D:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

kamrateñ pdai ta karom: K.85:6-7 (A.D. 981, C VII:28);

kamrateñ phdai karom: K.444B:5 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.380E:12 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.143B:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

kamrateñ phdai karom: K.842B:23, 23 bis, 24, 26 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.175S:3 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.598B:60 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.342W:20 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.292:7, 19 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.380E:64 (A.D. 1037/8, C VI:257); K.207:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235C:73, 81 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.523C:21 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194B:16 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.350:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.299:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.484:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

phdai karom (passim, as above), ‘the lower surface’, *i.e.* the earth, this world.

kamrateñ phdai karom (passim, as above), ‘the High Lord of Earth’, *i.e.* the sovereign.

phdaiy prāk 1 (K.669C:13), ‘1 plaque d’argent’.³

saṃtak daṃṇian phdai karom ... (K.569:5), ‘[His predecessor] having renounced the burden of the earth, ...’, *i.e.* abdicated the throne.

cāmpa poḥ nu laṃveñ trū ta phdai syaṅ ta tval roḥ pratijñā (K.227:26-7), ‘The Cham, thrusting with [their] lances, struck [them] in the belly, [and they] (were ones who) were slain according to [their] vow’.

riy phdai karom toy dakṣiṇa vraī patau ti jau ta vāp ḥṛdaya ... (K.349:23-7), ‘The land south of Vrai Patau was acquired from the *vāp* Ḥṛdaya ...’.

... *oy dakṣiṇā phdai karom* ‘āy svāy ryyap ta steñ śivācāryya (K.349:9-11), ‘... [they] gave a piece of land in Svāy Ryap as an honorarium to the *steñ* Śivācārya’.

dravya nu jauv phdai karom noḥ ... (K.349:19-20), ‘Goods [given] in exchange for the said tracts of land: ...’.

phdaiy. See *phdai*.

***phdval** /p^hdu:əl/. [Pre-A. **pdūl*; cf. mod. ផ្ទៃ ~ ផ្ទៃ *phdūl* ~ *phdul* /p^htu:l ~ p^htu:l/, variants of ផ្ទៃ *phdur* /p^htu:r/ “*n.* the roof of an oxcart ...”; pfx /p-/ + **dval* /du:əl/]. 1. *v.tr.* To carry or wear on the head. 2. *v.tr.* To carry or raise to the head. See *pandval* ~ *pandūl*.

¹Shorto, 244.

²See Pou, “Recherches ... (IX),” 345-8.

³Cf. C I:183.

phnat /p^hnət/. †[Mod. ផ្កាភ្នំ *phna't* /p^hnat/ “*n.* fold, crease, pleat, tuck, wrinkle, line; attitude, habit, way”; ifx /-n-/ + *pat* /bət/]. *n.* A palm-leaf manuscript consisting of leaves folded over one upon another.

K.598B:46 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230).

... *leñ 'ác ti duk ta phnat nā pañre vrañ kralā sroñ* ... (K.598B:46), ‘... that [it] be written out in a manuscript [to be kept] with the servants of the royal chamber of ablutions ...’.

phnāñ ~ **phnañ** /p^hnañ/. [Pre-A. *panañ* ~ *pnañ* ~ *pnāñ*; ifx /-n-/ + **pañ* ~ **pāñ* /bɑŋ/]. *n.* Screen, (movable) partition or panel; blind.

phnañ: K.735:6 (A.D. 934, C V:96); K.618:33 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56);

phnāñ: K.263D:46 (A.D. 954, C IV:118); K.262N:16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.347E:32 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.843B:26 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.194B:3, 8 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.450:5, 8, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

phnāñ gvar nu dik mās 1 (K.262N:16-7), ‘one screen figured in gilt’.

***phnām** /p^hnam/. [Pfx /p-/ , performative, + *nām* /nam/]. *v.intr.* To control or comport oneself, exercise self-control. See *pañnām*.

***phnik** /p^hnik/. [Pfx /p-/ + *nik* /nik/]. *v.cs.* To cause to think of, bring to mind, remind. See *pañnikk*.

phnek /p^hne:k/. †[Mod. ផ្នែក *phnēk* /p^hna:ək/ “*n.* part, fragment; section, division, branch, sector; category; portion; faculty / department (of a school)”; ifx /-n-/ + **pek* /bɛ:k/]. 1. *n.* (Broken-off) part, portion, fragment, piece. 2. *n.* Branch, division, section.¹

K.262S:6 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.352N:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:126).

... *gi ta oy bhūmi neñ 'āy tañpol phnek daiy ta vrañ kamraten 'añ dvijendrapura kāla ta gi 902 śaka* ○ (K.262S:5-6), ‘... [that] they had given this tract at Tāmpol [and] another piece to My Holy High Lord of Dvijendrapura in Śaka 902’.

bhūmi nu khñumman man gotra oy phnek steñ mahendrāñy ○ (K.352N:27-8), ‘The land and slaves of which the family gives a part to the *steñ* Mahendrāñi, ...’.

phnos. See *phnvas*.

phnvas /p^hnu:əh/ ~ **phnos** ~ **pnos** /p^hno:h/. [Pre-A. *pnos*; mod. ផ្នួស *phnws* /p^hnu:əh/ “*n.* religious orders, priesthood, monkhood”; ifx /-n-/ + *pvas* /bʉ:əh/]. *n.* The state of being in holy orders, priesthood.²

pnos: K.809N:33, 46 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:6, 19, 24, 27, 28 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

phnos: K.269:10, 11 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.271:15 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.231/3':50 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.262N:24 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:29, C:32, 35, 42, D:14, 45 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:43 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.352N:7 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.832B:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.218:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45).

phnvas: K.444:23, *garbled* (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.413D:14 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

mahāthera ... *duk brañ gāthā sarser brañ yasakirtti phoñ nā stac thve brañ phnvas* (K.413D:11-5), ‘The Mahāthera ... has composed verses celebrating [His majesty’s] glory [and] renown on the occasion of [his] being pleased to take holy orders’.

¹Cf. C IV:115, note 7.

²The forms *pnos* and *phnos* are found only as a slavename.

phyah ~ **pyah** ~ **pyaḥ** /p^hjaḥ/. †[Attributed¹ to a Prākṛta form corresponding to Skt *sphyā*² (nom. sg. *sphyāḥ*) ‘scapula, shoulderblade; shoulder’]. *n.* (Tentatively) shoulder.

pyaḥ: K.713B:2 (*id.*).

pyah: K.713B:17 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

phyah: K.188:4 (A.D. 929, C I:50); K.669C:18 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

spai pyaḥ (K.713B:2) ~ *spai pyah* (K.713B:17) ~ *spāy phyah* (K.669C:18), ‘unidentified type of long scarf, shawl or stole’.

phye /p^hjɛ:/ . †[Mod. *ṷṷ phñæ* /p^hɲa:ə/ “v. to send, deliver; to store; to confide; to entrust, leave (*s.o. or s.t.*) for a time in *s.o.* else’s care; to trust (*s.o. to do s.t.*); to express (*e.g., faith*); ...”]; pfx /p-/ + **ye* /jɛ:/;³ cf. Middle Mon *phyuih* /phyoḥ/ ‘to take, put, down; to fix, set, [mind] on, ...’⁴. 1. *v.tr.* To send, forward, dispatch, transmit. 2. *v.tr.* To deliver (up, over) to, give into the hands of, entrust to, leave in the care or custody of. See *paṃye*.

K.255:22, 26, *garbled* (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.139B:8 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.523C:23 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.569:6 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166).

... *caṃnyar* ‘*abhiṣeka prakop rājavibhava phye vrāhmaṇācāryya mantri rāṣṭha phoṇi* (K.569:5-6), ‘... [he] was later consecrated [and] given royal power, which [he] entrusted to the *brāhmaṇa*, the *ācārya*, [his] ministers, [and] the common people’.⁵

kaṃrateṇ ‘*aṅ yogi ta pvās ta neḥh phye phlu purvvottara tīrthodyāna puṣpārāma* ... (K.139B:7-9), ‘My high Lords the *yogin* who have taken orders here have given over to [me] the northeast road, the *tīrtha* park, [and] the flower-garden, ...’

man ‘*aṅ jā vrahmarṣiy nau ru kaṃrateṇ phdai karom ta svey rājya ta nagara śri yaśodharapura gi nā* ‘*aṅ phye vrah noḥ leṅ ti sralāṅ tyaṅ varttamāna pālana devatā neḥ* ... (K.523C:20-5), ‘As a *brahmarṣi*, I have given the said divine one over to the care of sovereigns who [shall] reign in the royal city of Śrī Yaśodharapura to let [it] be loved [and] know what is taking place, [and] to safeguard this divinity ...’⁶

phlaṅ. See *phlāṅ*.

***phlā** /p^hla:/ . [Pfx /p-/ ‘performative’ + *lā* /la:/]. *v.intr.* To extend outward, protrude. See *panlā*.

¹Pou, 340a, and “Lexicographie,” 140 (item 288).

²MW 1271b: ‘implement used in sacrifices (described as a flat piece of wood shaped like a sword, for stirring offerings of boiled rice); such an implement used for trimming the mound used as an altar’, also in marine senses ‘spar, boom; a kind of oar’. I find no comparable forms in RD&S (476b, 480b, 727a) or Edgerton (356a, 397b, 614a).

³Mod. *phñæ* appears to reflect a reanalysis starting from a derivative **panye* /bən^hjɛ:/ (cf. slavename *paṃye* /bən^hjɛ:/) foreshadowing mod. *ṷṷ paññæ* /bən^hɲa:ə/ “*n.* message, object sent to *s.o.* through a third person ...”, in which the /jɛ:/ of the main syllable has captured the /n/ of the presyllable; whence *phñæ* by back-formation. Confirmation of this may be seen in the Middle Mon cognate *phyau* /phyaw/ ‘to take home, send back’ (Shorto, 256).

⁴Shorto, 256.

⁵NIC II/III:167-8: “... il reçut l’onction et obtint la fortune royale, la charge des maîtres brahmanes, des *mantri* et de tout le royaume.”

⁶The *nau ru* heads the displaced indirect object of *phye*; *gi* is the main verb, followed by anaphoric *nā – gi nā* ‘it is to them [that] ...’.

phlān ~ **phlañ** /p^hlaŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *plañ* and *plān*; mod. ភ្លាំង *bhlāmñi* /p^hleəŋ/ “k. of coarse grass with large leaves (*Imperata cylindrica* or *Rottboelia exaltata*, used for thatching roofs)”; pfx /p-/ + *lān*¹ ~ **lañ* /laŋ/. *n.* The grass *Imperata cylindrica* P. Beauv. (Graminæ)¹ or similar species.

phlañ: K.580:23 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154);

phlān: K.817:1 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.523D:6, 13, 15 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.754B:19 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.470:6, 23 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.353N:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.354S:42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.293D:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

chok phlān (K.817:1; K.523D:6; K.353N:18; K.354S:42), toponym.

teṃ phlān (K.754B:19; K.470:6), ‘thatch grass plant’.

viya phlañ (K.580:23) ~ *vñi phlān* (K.470:23) ~ *viya ya phlān* (K.754B:14), ‘floral materials consisting of thatch grass’.

sahasrādhāra teṃ phlān ta gi (K.470:6), ‘a Viṣṇu discus [with] a *phlān* plant on it’.

***phlāy** /p^hla:y/. [Mod. ព្រាយ *plāy* /p^hla:y/ “v. to be a little more than / over / more than”; pfx /p-/ + **lāy* /la:y/. *v.cs.* To lengthen, extend. See *panlāy*.

phlās ~ **plass** ~ **hlās** /p^hlah/ ~ **thlās** /tlah/. [Pre-A. *plas*; mod. ផ្លាស់ *phlās* /p^hlah/ “v. to transfer, exchange, change; to replace, substitute for, relieve; *adj.* to be transferred, replaced, changed”; pfx /p-/ + **las* ~ **lās* /lah/; cf. Thai ផ្លាស់ /phlāt/² and ផ្លាស់ /palāt/³]. 1. *v.tr.* To shift, change, transfer; to replace, take the place of, substitute for. 2. *n.* Substitute, replacement; compensation, equivalence, indemnity. 3. *n.* Unidentified unit of length, apparently a division of the hat (cubit) equivalent to the Indian *aṅgula* of about 1.9 centimeter.⁴ See *panlas*.

thlās: K.872N:21 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.349:32 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.814E:49 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.206:40, 43 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:18, 19, 21, 22 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.353N:31 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.872S:13, 15 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.208:57 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

hlās:⁵ K.618:44 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56);

plass: K.91C:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);⁶

phlās: K.989C:10, 11 (A.D. 937, JSS, XXXV:72, RS IV, № 117:216); K.238A:16 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.1098A:18 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.618:44 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.235D:104, 113 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:22 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.245:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

mratañ khloñ nu khloñ vala sañjak phoñ ta pakṣa vraḥ kamsteñ ’añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ ta mok hvap pāy noḥ ukk ti oy phlās sap phlu canlyāk 10 (K.1098A:17-8), ‘Chief lords and *sañjak* commandants who were associates of My Holy *Kamsteñ* of *Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ* [and] who also came to partake of the said repast were given ten lengths of cloth for the lower garment to defray the cost of all [their] travel’.

¹Martin, 179; Pou et Martin, 40 (item 103); cf. Matras et Martin, 66 (item 215); Dastur, 128 (item 157); Merrill, 68. Thurgood, 343, reconstructs **plaj* ‘citronella grass’ with six reflexes in Chamic.

²Haas, 338b: ‘to change, replace; relief, shift; change’.

³Haas, 311b: ‘administrative assistant, deputy’.

⁴Cf. C VI:121, note 13. As units of measure *phlās* and *thlās* are hopelessly confused in the epigraphy. While both forms are justifiable on morphological grounds, the legitimacy of *thlās* is less certain than *phlās*. See Sak Bun, *The Sdok Kak Thom Inscription*, 173, note 137, and 213, note 126. The confusion is so general that the above references are to both forms together.

⁵Misreading of *phlās* or *thlās*.

⁶Marked as a lecture douteuse (C II:130, note) but taken as ‘remplacer’ (C II:133, note 1).

***phliñ** /p^hliŋ ~ p^hliwŋ/. [Cf. mod. ផ្កិត *thliñ* /t^hliŋ/ “v. to weigh; to ponder, consider, examine; n. k. of device for irrigation consisting of a bucket attached to a long boom”; pfx /p-/ + *liñ* /liŋ/]. v.tr. To raise against a counterweight. See *panliñi*.

phlu ~ **phluv**. See *phlū*.

phlū ~ **phlu** ~ **phluv** /p^hlu: ~ p^hlu:w/. [Pre-A. *plu* ~ *plū*; mod. ផ្លូវ *phlūv* /p^hlu:w/ “n. road, street, path; way; style; cause, matter; chance, opportunity, possibility”; pfx /p-/ + **lū* /lu:/]. n. Road, way.

phluv: K.105:9 (A.D. 912, C VI:183);

phlu: K.165N:22, 23 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.659:26 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.885:3 (A.D. 968, C V:150); K.178:4 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.158B:29 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.1198A:18 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.843A:26, 27, 27 bis, 31, 33, B:5, C:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.212C:1 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.353N:34, 37, 38 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.219:20 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.139B:8 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.353S:32 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.844:6, 6 bis, 6 ter, 7, 15, 17, 19 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.248:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.144:8 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

phlū: K.878:9, 9 bis (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.957A:12 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.570:34, 37 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.262S:39, 45 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.178:7, 10 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.257N:26 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.153:5 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.693B:15 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.31:9 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.618:45¹ (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:45, 48, 83 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.413B:29 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.56A:28, C:25, 26, 26 bis, 27, 33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:13, 14, 20, 22, 22 bis, 27, 32, 32 bis, 33 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.175E:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.299:1, 2 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.857:1 (*unassigned*, C VII:120).

sap phlu (K.1198A:18), ‘every journey, all travel’.

mratañ khloñ nu khloñ vala sañjak phon ta pakṣa vraḥ kaṃṣṭeñ a’añ kanlah vnaṃ ta mok hvap pāy noḥ ukk ti oy phlās sap phlu canlyāk 10 (K.1098A:17-8), ‘Chief lords and *sañjak* commandants who were associates of My Holy *Kaṃṣṭeñ* of Kanlah Vnaṃ [and] who also came to partake of the said repast were given ten lengths of cloth for the lower garment to defray the cost of all [their] travel’.

phle¹ ~ **phley** ~ **ple** ~ **pley** /p^hle:/ . [Pre-A. *ple*¹; mod. ផ្លែ *phlē* /p^hla:ε/ “n. fruit; fig. outcome, result; v. to bear fruit ... ; n. wart; blister, boil”; pfx /p-/ + **le*² /le:/]. 1. n. Fruit, esp. tree-fruit. 2. n. Offspring, descendants, posterity. 3. n. Product, outgrowth, result; yield, harvest; amount, quantity; profit, gain, earnings, revenue. 4. v.ps. To be gathered in (*as fruit, harvest, revenue*). 5. v.tr. To provide revenue to. 6. n. Constituent of slavename.

²**pley**: K.598B:57 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230);

ple: K.713:15, 30 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

phley: K.1087A:18³ (A.D. 937, NIC II:104, II/III:106); K.669B:8 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.868A:13, B:2 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.598B:32 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.843A:8 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.205:6 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.195/III²:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.229:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273);

phle: passim, 48 occurrences. ▶

¹Misread *hlvā* in BEFEO, XXVIII:56.

²These references may include a few instances of *phle*². See C I:28, note 1.

³My interpolation.

... 'añjeñ 'añ prāyaścita phle cuh □ 'asūni ta prāsāda □ (K.258A:75-6), '... invited me to perform a rite to avert the effects of a lightning strike on the sanctuary'.¹
sre ple gi (K.774A:4), 'a ricefield [with] its yield'.
 ... *nu 'antām phle gi* (K.238B:9-10), '... and a garden [with] its produce'.
 ... *sru phle khe 4 10 2* (K.989C:4), '... paddy produced in four months:12 (measures)'.
 ... *vrah kamraten 'añ śri jayavarmmadeva phley māheśvarānvaya* (K.444B:28-9; K.868B:2-3), '... My Holy High Lord Śri Jayavarmadeva, scion of a long line of Śaivites'.

phle² ~ **ple** ~ **pley** ~ **pile** ~ **pīle** /p^hlɛː/. [Doublet of *pre* /prɛː/,² pfx /p-/ + **le* /lɛː/, allomorph of **rœ* /rɔː/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* to use, employ. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who is used: employee, servant, conscript, worker.

pile: K.324A:24, B:13 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62);

pile: K.56B:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

pley: K.713B:1 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

ple: K.713B:15 (*id.*);

phle: K.380E/3°:57 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

pile sī tmyañ (K.324A:24), 'servant, *si* Tmyañ'.

... *rmām 2 camryyāñ 5 pile 1 uḥ dik sroñ mahānasa* ... (K.56B:35), '... two dancers, five singers, one servant to heat water for ablutions, a kitchener, ...'.³

psam 'nak vrah kuṭi toy utara ple sruk 'anle 2 ... (K.713B:15), 'Total hands for the holy north cell, workers from the two *sruk*: ...' Similarly at K.713B:30.

'nak ple sruk samroñ sot (K.713B:15), 'Additional workers from the *sruk* of Samroñ'.

... *jvan mās prak 'nak pley* (K.713B:1-2), '... offering up gold, silver, [and] servants'.

... *hau vrah kamraten 'añ rudrā pre cuñ pandval ta 'amcas 'nak nu pradhāna phoñ phle vrah 'āśrama 'āy prasān vrai rmyat thyeñ kāñcanapura kurun tanmer 'āy mattavāraṇa* (K.380E/3°:57-8), '... calling upon My Holy High Lord Rudrā to issue an order (*pre cuñ*) requiring of elders of the people and notables servitors for the holy *āśrama* at Prasān in Vrai Rmyat, Thyeñ in Kāñcanapura, Kurun Tanmer, [and] at the *mattavāraṇa*'.

phleñ ~ **pleñ** ~ **phlyāñ** /p^hlɛːɲ/. †[Mod. ភ្លៀង *bhlian* /p^hliːɲ/ 'n. rain; *v.* to rain'; pre-Khmer]. 1. *n.* Rain; rainwater. 2. *v.intr.* To rain.

phlyāñ: K.183:VIII (A.D. 928, unpublished);⁴

pleñ: K.618:44 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224)

phleñ: K.353N:56 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

vrañ pleñ (K.618:44), 'kennels for rainwater [runoff]'.

phler /p^hlɛːr/ (?). †[Analysis in doubt, prob. pfx /p-/ + **ler* /lɛːr/]. *n.* Toponym.

K.263D:50 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.370:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58); K.293D:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

phlyāñ. See *phleñ*.

¹The two lacunæ probably represent defects in the stone.

²The senses of *pre* include 'to use, make use of', while those of *psamre* include 'to serve', and 'servant; service, duty'.

³Cf. C VII:17.

⁴This reference is from Pou, 340b.

***phlyañ** /p^hli:əŋ/. †[Pfx /p-/ + **lyañ* /li:əŋ/]. *v.cs.* To sink, drive or thrust down, insert or implant (in the ground). See *panlyañ*.

***phlvañ** /p^hlu:əŋ/. [Pfx /p-/ + *lvañ* /lu:əŋ/]. *v.cs.* To extend, lengthen. See *panlvañ*.

phlvas /p^hlu:əh/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified, prob. a botanical species.

K.350S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187), hapax.

chok phlvas (K.350S:14), toponym.

phsak. See *phsok*.

phsan = **ni**. See *phsam̄*.

phsam̄ ~ **phsam** ~ **phsam̄m** ~ **phsam̄ma** ~ **psam̄** ~ **psam̄m** ~ **psam** /p^hsəm/.¹ [Pre-A. *psam̄*; mod. **𑜋𑜃𑜫** *phsam̄* /p^hsəm/ “*v.* to assemble, connect, join / unite (*into a single whole*); to fasten, secure; to adjust, adapt; to mix ...”; pfx /p-/ + *sam̄* /səm/]. 1. *v.cs.* To put or bring together: to join, unite, combine; to assemble; to add, sum up, total. 2. *v.intr.* To join or unite in (doing), act in concert or combination, do jointly. 3. *n.* Combination; total. See *pansam̄*.

psam: K.713B:27 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

psam̄m: K.713B:6, 12, 30 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

psam̄: K.713:9, 14, 15, 16, 21, 23, 26, 31 (id.); K.393S:30 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.470:13 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.650A:6 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

phsam̄ma: K.266:25, 27 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213, M, № 96:220);

phsam̄m: K.99S:29 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.258A:59, B:32, 44 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.774B:16, 18 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.650B:8, 8 *bis*, 8 *ter* (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.571:10, 11 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111);

phsam: passim, 35 occurrences;

phsam̄: passim, 66 occurrences.

phsāy /p^hsa:y/. †[Mod. **𑜋𑜃𑜫** *phsāy* /p^hsa:y/ “*v.* to issue, publish; to diffuse, spread, broadcast, propagate, disseminate; to announce; to tell; *n.* diffusion, spread, distribution”; pfx /p-/ + *sāy* /sa:y/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to scatter or be scattered: to scatter, spread, distribute. 2. *v.intr.* To gush, well (*up, out*), spill.

K.754B:16 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

tai phsāy mway kṣīrāyata mway (K.754B:15-6), ‘One *tai* distributor [of milk?]; one [*tai*] milkmaid’.²

phsik /p^hsɪk/. †[Mod. **𑜋𑜃𑜫** *phsik* /p^hsɪk/ “*v.* to force out of the priesthood, defrock, excommunicate; ...”; pfx /p-/ + **sik* /sɪk/]. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to retire from holy orders. 2. *v.intr.* To retire from holy orders.

K.235D:44 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

¹Additionally, *phsan* = *ni* (for *phsam̄ ni* /p^hsəm ni: → p^hsən ni:/) is found in K.774:7 (A.D. 995, C IV:64).

²Cœdès (BEFEO, XXXVI:20): “une *tai* Phsāy ...”, but adds (*ibid.*, note 3): “*Phsāy* désigne peut-être une fonction.”

phsok ~ **phsokk** ~ **phsak** ~ **psok** /p^hsək/. †[Pfx /p-/ + *sok, variant of sak /sək/]. *n.* One who has been removed: prisoner of war, transportee.¹

psok: K.337:8, 11 (A.D. 893, NIC II:84, II/III:87);

phsak: K.263D:21 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.235D:106 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.420:29 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.218:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45);

phsokk: K.886:5 (A.D. 902, C V:151);

phsok: K.886:4 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.669C:36, D:9, 10, 29 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.420:24, 26 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.650A:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.832B:28, 37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.218:45 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.222:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.1036A:29 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:153, II/III:149).

tai gandha man kamṣteñ dau dnāl cāp tai gandha jā phsok thvāy vraḥ oy prasāda viñ kamṣteñ jvan ta vraḥ (K.222:3-4), ‘*Tai Gandha*: when the *kamṣteñ* had gone out to intercept [and] apprehend *tai Gandha*, who was a transportee, [he] presented [her] to the sanctuary, which gave [her] back [to him]; the *kamṣteñ* [then] offered [her] up to the divinity’.

khñum ta gi si kañcān trvac tai 4 phsok 1 (K.420:23-4), ‘Slaves in it: *si Kañcān*, inspector; four *tai*; one transportee’.²

phsyat /p^hsi:ət/. †[Cf. mod. បញ្ជីត *pansiat* /bən’si:ət/ “*v.* to insert; (*arch.*) to kill”];³ pfx /p-/ + *siat /si:ət/. *v.cs.* To cause to die: to kill, slay.⁴

K.227:21 (A.D. 1178-1277), hapax.

’anak samudāya trū phsyat iss gañ ’anak bhay mway tap guḥ (K.227:20-1), ‘The men of the rear-guard were all [*sic*] killed, only thirty men remaining.’

ph’em. See *pha’em*,

ph’van ~ **pha’van** ~ **phavn** /p^hʔu:ən/ ~ **ph’ün** ~ **pha’ün** /p^hʔu:n/. [Pre-A. *pa’on*; mod. ប្អូន *p’ün* /p^hʔo:n/ “*n.* younger sibling”]; pfx /p-/ + *van* /ʔu:ən/. *n.* Younger brother, younger sister; younger cousin.

pha’ün: K.782N:4 (A.D. 1071, C I:221);

ph’ün: K.660:4 (A.D. 1041, C I:195);

phavn:⁵ K.235D:22 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XV.2:72, XLIII:89; Chakravarti, 127);

pha’van: K.192:13 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.262S:5 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.105:28 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.989B:24, 33, 39 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.956:26, 29 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

K.450:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.91B:29 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

ph’van: passim, 47 occurrences.

¹The etymology and glosses are owing to the work of Pou. See Pou, 336b, and NIC II/III:88, note 1, 155, note 6. In K.235D:106 I took *phsak* as pfx /p-/ + *sak ‘to lodge, take shelter’ (mod. *sā’k* /sak/) and meaning ‘household, ménage’. The weight of the evidence confirms Mme Pou’s interpretation.

²Nearly the same wording in line 26 of the same text.

³The two senses given are from different wordbases; cf. mod. បញ្ជីត *siat* /si:ət/ ‘to insert’.

⁴See Pou, “Recherches ... (IX),” 336-8.

⁵*Sic*.

b

***bañ**. See **beñ*.

babuḥ /b^əbuh/. [Pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’, + **buh* /buh/]. 1. *n.* Foam, froth. 2. *n.* (For *babuḥ dik*) unidentified clayey or mineral substance.¹

K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

bargga. See *vargga*.

barṇa ~ **barṇṇa**. See *varṇṇa*.

barṇanā /barnə'na:/. †[Mod. **တဝိနာ** *barṇanā* /pəʊnə'ni:ə/ “*v.* to describe, depict; to tell, explain; to report; *n.* description”; Skt *varṇanā* ‘colouring, painting; delineation, description, explanation’, < √*varṇ* ‘to colour, paint, depict’]. 1. *n.* Depiction, description; explanation, exposition. 2. *v.tr.* To depict, describe; to explain, expound.

K.413B:10 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

leḥh nu barṇanā pi sānvartha ley ○ (K.413B:10), ‘Whatever [he] would expound, [he did so] so as to follow the true sense in all cases’.²

bartamāna ~ **barttamān**. See *varttamāna*.

barddhasimā /bardhəsi'ma:/. †[Skt **vardhasimā*,³ < *vardha* ‘act of cutting, dividing’, + *simā*]. 1. *n.* Limits, confines. 2. *n.* Bounded area, one set off by boundaries; enclosed space, enclosure.

K.413D:15 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

srac cār sīlā duk kaṅlūn barddhasimā nā brai svāy ... (K.413D:15-6), ‘Having done [so, he] inscribed [them] on stone, which [he] placed within a marked-off area in the mango wood ...’.⁴

barṣa ~ **barṣā**. See *varṣā*.

bala. See *vala*.

bastra. See *vastra*.

¹See Mme Pou’s plausible analysis in *BEFEO*, LXV:352, note 10.

²Cf. *BEFEO*, LXV:349 and note 6.

³Or, as Griswold and Prasert propose (*JSS*, 61.1:144, note 68), Skt **baddhasimā*, < *baddha* ‘bound, fettered, chained, confined, obstructed, girt with’.

⁴See *BEFEO*, XVII.2:17; *RS* I, № IV:102; *JSS*, 61.1:144 and note 68; *BEFEO*, LXV:355 and note 9.

bahijana /bɔhɨ'jɔ:n/. †[Local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli **bahijana*) corresponding to Skt **bahirjana*, < *bahis* 'outside', + *jana*]. *n.* Outsider, *i.e.* non-Buddhist.¹ See *vahiṣkrta*.

K.177:13 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37), hapax.

baṃryyañ /bəm'ri:əŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **bryyañ* ~ **vryyañ* /bri:əŋ ~ wri:əŋ/].
1. *n.* Continuity, contiguity, adjacence. 2. *n.* Regularity, steadiness, constancy.
3. *adv.* Regularly, at regular intervals.

K.475:4 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107), hapax.

caṃnat gi rañko thlvañ mvāy baṃryyañ go mās mvāy dyañ mvāy jyañ mvāy vraḥ vasana yau mvāy ... (K.475:4-6), 'The allowance is: one *thlvañ* of milled rice at regular intervals; one gold cow; one candle [weighing] one *jyañ*; one *yau* of [cloth for] holy vestments; ...'²

bibhaba. See *bhaba*.

bir. See *vyar*.

buddha. See *vuddha*.

buddhapāda /bʊdʰə'pɑ:t/. †[Skt **buddhapāda*, < *buddha*, + *pāda*]. *n.* Buddha-feet, *i.e.* the holy feet of a high-ranking *bhikṣu*.³

K.413B:26 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

buddhabāra. See *vudhavāra*.

buddhasāsa /bʊdʰə'sa:h/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ពុទ្ធសាសនា *buddhasāsanā* "Buddhism", corresponding to Skt **buddhasāsana* (*buddha*, + *sāsana*)]. *n.* The teachings of the Buddha.

K.177:12 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

buddhānubuddha /bʊdʰhanʊ'buʔ/. †[Pāli *buddhānubuddha*, < *buddha*, + *anubuddha* 'lesser Buddha'⁴]. *n.* The Buddha and lesser Buddhas.⁵

K.144:3 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

***buḥ** /bʊh/. [Mod. ពុះ *buḥ* /puh/]. *v.intr.* To boil, seethe; to foam, froth. See *babuḥ*.

°**br̥kṣa**. See *vṛkṣa*.

br̥haspati. See *vṛhaspati*.

br̥haspatibāra. See *vṛhaspativāra*.

¹Cf. C VII:39, note 1.

²To Finot goes credit for working out, as early as 1915, the sense both of *baṃryyañ* and of *caṃnat*.

³See BEFEO, LXV:351, note 13.

⁴RD&S, 40a.

⁵See BEFEO, LXX:106, note 8.

***beñ** ~ ***bañ** /beɲ/. †[Mod. **ពេញ** *beñ* /peɲ/ “*adj.* to be full, filled to the brim; to be complete, sufficient; to be satisfied, fully meeting (*a criterion or condition*); to be whole, entire; *v.* to fill up, cover / fill completely ...”]. 1. *v.st.* To be full, complete. 2. *v.tr.* To fill, complete. Cf. *pambañ*.

beda. See *veda*.

bai. See *vai*.

baśākha. See *vaiśākha*.

***boñ.** See *vañ*.

bodhisattva /bodhr̥'sat/. †[Mod. **ពោធិសត្វ** *bodhisattva* /poθr̥'sat/;¹ Skt *bodhisattva* ‘a Buddhist saint when he has only one birth to undergo before obtaining the state of a supreme Buddha and then Nirvāṇa’, < *bodhi*, + *sattva* ‘a living or sentient being’]. *n.* An ‘enlightened being’ who foregoes nirvāṇa in order to lead others to salvation.

K.294:2 (A.D. 1178-1277?, C III:197), hapax.

bodhisambhāra /bodhr̥səm'bhar̥r/. †[Pāli *bodhisambhāra*, < *bodhi*, + *sambhāra* ‘requisites, materials, conditions’]. *n.* The state or condition necessary for achieving enlightenment.

K.177:15, 26 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

tatodite prayoja pambañ bodhisambhāra (K.177:13-4), ‘Thereupon [he] applied himself to fulfilling the conditions necessary for achieving enlightenment’.

bol. See *vol*.

bnāk. See *vnāk*.

bnau. See *vinau*.

bnam̐. See *vnam̐*.

byat ~ byatta. See *vyat*.

byar. See *vyar*.

byādhi. See *vyādha*.

byāyāma ~ byāyām /b^hja'ja:m/. †[Mod. **ព្យាយាម** *byāyām* /p^hjiə'ji:əm/ “*v.* to persist; to persevere; to try hard; *n.* perseverance, effort, endeavor, diligence, zeal”; Skt *vyāyāma* ‘strife, struggle; exertion, physical exercise, practice, training’]. 1. *n.* Striving, exertion, sustained effort. 2. *v.intr.* To strive, struggle, endeavor, persist, persevere.

byāyām: K.413/IV:10 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:33);

byāyāma: K.177:4 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

gvar pi janagaṇa phoñ byāyām □ □ □ □ (K.413/IV:10), ‘It behooves mankind to strive to □ □ □ □’.

¹See Headley, 843b.

byūha. See *vyūha*.

brata. See *vrata*.

branomya /brə'nɔm/. †[Sanskritization of *bhnam* /b^hnɔm/,¹ with pfx /brə- ← b-/ and sfx -ya]. *n.* See *vnam*.

brah. See *vrah*.

brahaspatibāra. See *vṛhaspativāra*.

brahma. See *vrahma*.

brahmasampatti /brahməsəmbat'di:/. †[Skt **brahmasampatti*, < *brahma*, + *sampatti* (see *sampatti*)]. *n.* The wealth of Brahmā.

K.413B:50 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

braṃ. See *vraṃ*.

braḥ. See *vrah*.

brāhmaṇa. See *vrahmaṇa*.

breñ /bre:ŋ/.² [Pre-A. *vreñ*; mod. ប្រេន *breñ* /pre:ŋ/ “adj. to be ancient, antique, old; primordial; legendary; *n.* the past, antiquity; tradition; ...”; pfx /b-/ + **reñ* /re:ŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted. 2. *v.st.* To be traditional, ancient, handed down from ancient times.³

K.413B:14 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

brai ~ braiy. See *vrai*.

brya /bri:ə/. †[Unidentified]. Prob. a lapicide’s error for *braḥ*.

K.177:20 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37), hapax.

ta masañnakṣatra [g]i sañgharāja nu brya sañgha phon nām mahāpuruṣa dau ...

(K.177:19-21), ‘In the year of the Serpent the Sañgharāja and the holy Congregation led the Mahāpuruṣa forth ...’.

***bryyañ.** See **vryyañ*.

blaḥ. See *vlah*.

bvam ~ bvaṃ ~ bvaṃm. See *vvaṃ*.

¹Pou, 344b.

²In 1917 Cœdès read this form as *creñ* (*BEFEO*, XVII:11) but in 1924 corrected his reading to *breñ* (*RS* I, № IV:94); the latter was followed by Griswold and Prasert ្រ Nagara in 1973 (*JSS*, 1973:133) and by Mme Pou in 1978 (*BEFEO*, LXV:343).

³See *BEFEO*, LXV:350, note 2.

bh

bha¹. Abbreviation of *bhagavat*.

K.347W/1°:21 (A.D. 979, C VI:181), hapax.

bha². See *bhā*.

bhakti ~ **bhaktiy** ~ **bhaktiya** /bhak¹di:/. †[Mod. **भक्ति** *bhaktī* /pheək¹ɖr̥y:/ “*n.* loyalty, devotion, respect; *adj.* to be devoted, faithful, loyal”; Skt *bhakti*, ‘fondness, attachment; homage, worship; devotion, piety; faith, trust’]. 1. *n.* Faith, devotion. 2. *v.st.* To be devoted. See *sthirabhakti*, *svāmībhakti*.

bhaktiya: K.234:14 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.352S:25 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

bhaktiy: K.347E:22 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.380W:13, 21 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.380E:16, 18, 20, 23, 24, 25, 27 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.254B:7 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.580:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:154); K.880:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:153); K.521S:6 (A.D. 850, C IV:167);

bhakti: K.292:11, 15 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.466:11, 12, 15, 27 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380E/1°:8, 3°:60 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.782N:2 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.523C:19 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.143C:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.299:68 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

bhakṣa /bhak/. †[Skt *bhakṣa* ‘food (and drink)’]. *n.* Food, sustenance.

Ka.87:22 (unassigned, *NIC* II/III:219).¹

krau bhakṣa (Ka.87:22), ‘deprived of food, cut off from sustenance’.

bhagava /bhagə¹wa:/. †[Mod. **भगवा** *bhagavā* /pheəkə¹wa:/; Skt **bhagavā*, nom. sg. m. of *bhagava(n)t*]. *n.* = *Bhagavat*.

K.194:27 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.450:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

bhagavat /bhogə¹wat/. [Pre-A. *bhagavat*; modern **भगवत्** *bhagavāt* /pheəkə¹wəoɪ/ “*adj.* to be victorious; powerful; honorable; fortunate, blessed; (*of the Buddha*) to have reached fulfillment; *n.* wise man, scholar; savior; winner”; Skt *bhagava(n)t*, ‘glorious, illustrious, divine, venerable, holy’, < *bhaga* ‘good fortune, happiness, welfare, prosperity; dignity, majesty, distinction, excellence, ...’, + sfx *-va(n)t*, forming possessive adjectives]. 1. *n.* One in possession of *bhaga*: one who is blessed, divine, holy, venerable. 2. *n.* The divine one: Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa.

K.124:15 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.523A:1, D:19, 25 (A.D. 1118, C III:126); K.194A:5, 11, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22, 33, 33 *bis*, 45, B:13, 16 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.254B:19, 22 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.352N:40 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.152:9 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.571:3 (A.D. 978-1077, *MA* I, № 2:74, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111).

bhagavati ~ **bhagavatiy** ~ **bhagavatiy** /bhagəwə¹di:/. [Pre-A. *bhagavati* ~ *bhagavati*; Skt *bhagavati*, fem. of *bhagavat*]. 1. *n.* One who is holy, blessed, divine. 2. *n.* Epithet of Lakṣmī and Durgā. See *bhāgavati*. ▶

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

bhagavatiy: K.352S:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);
bhagavatiy: K.263D:6 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.352N:26 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);
bhagavati: K.168:4, 15 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.669C:11 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.257S:8, 9, 29, 30, 38, 45, N:16 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.105:19, 21 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.105:23 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.220S:13 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.989B:41, 41 bis, 45, 49 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.569:4 (A.D. 1011, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.235D:42, 55 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:18, 20 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.453A:5, 16, 17 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.569:25 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.56D:28 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.352N:37, 43 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.353S:3, 7, 30 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.780:10, 20, 23 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.208:58 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.276:6, 14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277S:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.91B:9, 20, 25 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.226F:2, 2 bis (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:70); K.293D:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193); K.629:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:115, APK I:361); K.635:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:113, APK I:359); K.637:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:114, APK I:360).

bhagavan ~ **bhagavān** /bhagə'wan/. [Pre-Angkorian *bhagavan* ~ *bhagavan*; mod. ភ្នំភ្នំ *bhagavānt* /pʰeəkə'woən/ “*adj.* to be happy, successful, lucky; *n.* happy / lucky man, epithet of the Buddha”; Skt *bhagavan*, vocative sg.¹ of *bhagavat*]. *n.* Term of address for a *bhagavat*.

bhagavān: K.684:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106, JKCA, III:137);
bhagavan: K.194:7, 23, 38, 42, 48 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.89:1 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.221S:9 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.933:33 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.879:5 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.207:40, 40 bis, 41, 47 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.391W:15, 17, 35 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:69 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.684:16 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106).

°bhaṅga /bhaŋ/. †[Skt *bhaṅga* ‘act of breaking or bending; break, breach, fracture; piece, fragment; bend, fold; way, course; watercourse, channel’]. See *°asthibhaṅga*.

bhajana. See *bhājana*.

°bhaṭṭa ~ **°bhatta** /bhat/. [Skt *bhaṭṭa* ‘my lord’ (< *bhartr̥* ‘lord, master’), an element ‘affixed or prefixed to the names of learned Brāhmins ... or any learned man’]. *n.* Constituent of personal names. See *someśvarabhāṭṭa*.

bhatdrā. See *bhadra*.

bhadra¹ /bhat/ ~ **bhatdrā** /bha'dra:/. [Pre-A. *bhada*; Skt *bhadra* ‘fortunate, prosperous, blessed, happy, auspicious, good, excellent; gracious, fair, beautiful, pleasant’]. 1. *n.* Epithet of Śiva. 2. *n.* Personal name. 3. *n.* Constituent of toponyms.

bhatdrā: K.720B:9, 16 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);
bhadra: K.878:4, 13 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.741:12 (A.D. 916, C V:160); K.269:9 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.958:26 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.192:7 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.669D:5, 23 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343S:1 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.262N:24 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:27 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.105/3:27 (A.D. C VI:183); K.153:15, 18 (A.D. 1001?, C V:104); K.234:1 (A.D. 1007, BEFEO, XV.2:53, APK II:167, RS III, № 57:115); K.989B:28 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.843B:15 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.879:14 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.366A:23 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.376:12 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); K.584:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

¹Whitney, 168, §453.

bhadrapada. See *bhādrapada*.

bhadrāśrama /bhadra'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **bhadrāśrama*, < *bhadrā*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* A Śaivite *āśrama*, one dedicated to Bhadra. Cf. *bhadreśvarāśrama*.

K.206:31 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

bhadreśvara /bhadre'swɔ:r/. [Pre-A. *bhadreśvara*; Skt *bhadreśvara* 'the fair (blessed, auspicious) lord',¹ < *bhadra*, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.958:28, 37 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.842B:21 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.175E:15, 16, W:15 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.944:2 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.702B:6 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.380E:4, 58 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.194A:39 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:14, 15 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.721H:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).

bhadreśvarāśrama /bhadreswɔra'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **bhadreśvarāśrama*, < *bhadreśvara*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* A Śaivite *āśrama*, one dedicated to Bhadreśvara. Cf. *bhadrāśrama*.

K.89:2 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.852:2, 5, 5 bis (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.258A:54 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

bhadreśvarāspada /bhadreswɔra'sbɔ:t/. †[Skt **bhadreśvarāspada* 'abode of Bhadreśvara', < *bhadreśvara*, + *āspada*]. *n.* Sanctuary name.

K.475:1 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV:2:107), hapax.

bhaba ~ **bhava**. /bhɔ:p/. [Pre-A. *bhava* ~ *bhap*; mod. ភ័ប *bhab* /phɔp/ "n. world; universe; birth; existence; progress (*formal*)"; Skt *bhava* 'becoming, being; existence, life; worldly existence, the world']. *n.* Life, worldly existence; world. See *traibhaba*.

bhava: K.735:10 (A.D. 934, C V:96);

bhaba: K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

pi bhaba neḥ sot ta juk jūr ksur ksa pranarbva ta brai branomya ltā panlā ta 'atighora ...

(K.144:9-10), 'For this uncertain [and] bitter world is a razor's edge newly honed, a mountain forest of most dreadful creepers [and] thorns, ...'²

¹Conceivably, 'lord of Bhadrā', < *bhadrā* (fem. of *bhadra*), epithet of Durgā (Devi). Cf. *gaurīpaśvara*, also C VI:65, note liminaire.

²Cœdès reads ... *bībhaba neḥ sot ta juk jūr khsur khsa pranarvva ta brai branomya ltā panlā atighora...*, (C VII:35), '... ce monde étreint (les êtres) dans cette forêt de lianes et d'épines extrêmement redoutables ...' (C VII:36). Pou (BEFEO, LXX:105): 'Enfin, le monde humain est dense, hérissé de pointes, couvert de montagnes avec leur jungle de lianes, d'épines des plus terribles, ...'. Cœdès's *bībhaba*, almost certainly a misreading, evokes mod. ប៊ីប៊ាប *bībhāb* /pɿ'phɔp/ without regard to its meaning. Mod. Khmer has the doublets វិប៊ាប *vībhāp* /wɿ'phɔp/ and ប៊ីប៊ាប *bībhāb* /pɿ'phɔp/. The first appears to be a late learned borrowing from Skt *vībhava* 'development, power, wealth; emancipation from existence', while the second appears to be an earlier borrowing from the same form but with the unexpected sense of "n. the universe, the world" (Headley, 825b). Both Bst Skt and Pāli narrow the meaning of *vībhava* to '(wished-for) cessation of existence, escape from the cycle of rebirth', corresponding to mod. Khmer វិប៊ាប *vībhāp* /wɿ'phɔp/. As far as I know, the altered sense of mod. ប៊ីប៊ាប *bībhāb* /pɿ'phɔp/ can only be explained as by confusion with Skt and Pāli *bhava* 'being, existence, life; worldly existence, the world'. Mme Pou's reading clarifies the passage in question and avoids the problem of mod. ប៊ីប៊ាប *bībhāb* /pɿ'phɔp/.

bhaya /bhɿy/. †[Mod. ភ័យ *bhāy* /phɿy/ “*adj.* to be scared, afraid; *n.* fear, fright, terror, dread”; Skt *bhaya* ‘fear, alarm, dread, apprehension’]. 1. *n.* Fear, fright. 2. *v.st.* To be fearful, afraid, frightened. Cf. *bhita*.

K.393S:40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

bhay. See *bhai*.

bhayāntarāya /bhɔjandə'ra:y/. †[Skt **bhayāntarāya*, < *bhaya*, + *antarāya* ‘obstacle, impediment’]. *n.* Fears and obstacles, apprehensions and impediments.

K.144:5 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

... *cita kaup ra nu bhayāntarāya* ... (K.144:5) ‘... [with] thoughts fraught with fears and obstacles ...’.

bharāṇī ~ **bharāṇi** /bhɔrə'ni:/. [Pre-A. *bharāṇiya*; mod. ភរណី *bharāṇi* /pheərə'ni:/ “*n.* *Bharāṇī* (*name of a constellation*)”; Skt *bharāṇi* ‘name of the 7th [*sic*] Nakshatra’, fem. of *bharāṇa* ‘bearing, maintaining’]. *n.* The second lunar mansion.

bharāṇi: K.221S:2 (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

bharāṇi: K.221S:6 (*id.*).

bharāṇinakṣatra ~ **bharāṇinakṣatra** /bhɔrəninak'sat/. †[Skt **bharāṇinakṣatra*, < *bharāṇi*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of *Bharāṇi*.

bharāṇinakṣatra: K.196:3 (A.D. 1005, C VI:224);

bharāṇinakṣatra: K.232:1 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228).

bhava. See *bhava*.

***bhavana**. See *bhavana*.

bhavya /bhap/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ភ្នំ *bhabv* /phoəp/ “*adj.* to be lucky, fortunate, successful; happy; *n.* good fortune, luck; existing, living; deserving; fitness”;¹ Skt *bhavya* ‘becoming, about to be, likely to be, future; (*what*) ought to be, suitable, fit, proper, right, good; auspicious, fortunate’; gerundive of √*bhū* ‘to be’]. 1. *v.st.* To be good, fit, proper, right, suitable; to be destined (*for*), meant or intended (*for*), reserved (*for*). 2. *v.st.* To be righteous; to be fortunate, prosperous.

K.270S/2'c:14 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.950:15 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.198C:8 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.254B:33, 34 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.350:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.617:29 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56).

sre ta bhavya ta smiṅ gnvar vroḥ thlvaṅ piy je vyar liḥ tapp pvan 'var mvay o ta bhavya ta purohita gnvar vroḥ thlvaṅ piy liḥ praṅ 'var mvay o (K.254B:33-5), ‘The ricefield intended for the officiant(s), number of *vroḥ*: three *thlvaṅ*, two *je*, fourteen *liḥ*, one *'var*; the one intended for the chaplain(s), number of *vroḥ*: three *thlvaṅ*, five *liḥ*, one *'var*’.

¹Cf. Pāli *bhabba* ‘able, capable, fit for; possible’ (RD&S, 498b).

**bhā ~ bha² /bha:/. [Pre-A. *bhā ~ bha*; Skt *bhā* ‘light, brightness; splendour’].
n. Personal name.**

bha: K.669C:48 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.843b:15, d:4 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.366C:8, *garbled* (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

bhā: K.291N:4 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270S/2°c:8 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.366b:2 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

bhāga /bha:k/. [Pre-A. *bhāga*; mod. ភាគ *bhāg* /phi:ək/ “*n.* part, portion, share; section, division; *n.* success, victory, prosperity, well-being; glory”; Skt *bhāga* ‘part, portion; division, share, allotment, inheritance; lot, fortune; part, place, region’]. 1. *n.* Part, section, division. 2. *n.* Lot, portion, share; fortune, *esp.* good fortune. 3. *n.* Part, place, region. Cf. *kanakabhāga*.

passim, 59 occurrences.

cpar 1 *ti bhāga ta vraḥ kuṭi* ‘*anle* 2 (K.713B:31), ‘one garden as the share of the two shrines’.

bhāgavata ~ bhāgavat ~ bhāgavatta /bhagə'wɔ:t/. [Pre-A. *bhāgavata*; Skt *bhāgavata*, < *bhagavat*]. 1. *v.st.* To relate to or derive from Bhagavat (Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa); to be divine, sacred, holy. 2. *n.* A devotee of Viṣṇu, a Vaiṣṇavite.

bhāgavatta: K.175S:6 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

bhāgavat: K.194B:14 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134);

bhāgavata: K.957A:6 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.165N:2, 7, 10, 20 (A.D. 952, C VI:13); K.579B *bas*:1 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:366); K.868A:24 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.257S:17 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.263D:64 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.598B:18, 36, 53, 58 (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); K.989B:7, 16, 26 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.100:1 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.143B:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

bhāgavatī /bhagəwɔ'di:/. † [Skt *bhāgavatī*, fem. of *bhāgavata*]. *n.* = *Bhagavatī*.

K.989B:11 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), *hapax*.

bhāgavān. See *bhagavan*.

bhāgya /bha:k/. [Pre-A. *bhāgya*; mod. ភាព្យ ~ ភាគ *bhāgya ~ bhāga* /phi:ək/, “*adj.* to be powerful, successful, have authority”; Skt *bhāgya* ‘entitled to a share; lucky, fortunate’; gerundive of √*bhaj* ‘to divide, distribute, allot’]. 1. *v.st.* To be fortunate, blessed. 2. *n.* Good fortune. See *sthirabhāgya***.**

K.809:30 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.234:10 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.32:14 (A.D. 1116, C II:137);

K.383B/III°:36, IV°:32 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:58); K.366A:25 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

K.34:28 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.484:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:31, *APK* I:61).

hai ta bhāgya veg (K.484:4), ‘O thou who art most blessed!’

bhāja. See *bhājana*.

bhājana ~ bhajana ~ bhāja /bha:c/. [Pre-A. *bhājana ~ bhājana*; mod. ពាន្រៈ *bhājana*: /phiəcə'neə?/ ~ ពាន្រៈ *bhāja(n)* /phi:əc/ “*n.* basin, plate, dish, bowl (*formal*)”; Skt *bhājana* ‘recipient, receptacle, pot, plate, cup, &c.’]. *n.* Unidentified type of vessel.¹ See *rūpyabhājana*, *suvarṇabhājana*. ▶

¹Pou, 353a: “Grands plateaux en métal, prob. à pied, dans lesquels l’on dépose d’autres plats.”

bhāja: K.99S:6, 15 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:6 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.831:16 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.353N:30 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);
bhajana: K.370:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58); K.412:17 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);
bhājana: 43 occurrences, of which the earliest is K.124:9 (A.D. 803).

bhājanadhāra /bhaʃənaˈdha:r/. †[Skt **bhājanādhāra*, < *bhājana*, + *ādharma* ‘support; vessel, receptacle’]. *n.* A stand for a *bhājana*.

K.263D:8 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

bhāṇī ~ **bhan ni** /bhaˈni:/. †[Presumably Skt **bhāṇī*, fem. of *bhāṇa* ‘recitation (esp. of the Buddhist law); name of a sort of dramatic entertainment’]. *n.* Name of an unidentified percussion instrument.

bhan ni: K.99N:8 (A.D. 922, C VI:107);

bhāṇī: K.270S/2°c:16 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

thmoñ bhāṇī (K.270S/2°c:16), ‘*bhāṇī* percussionist(s)’.

bhādra ~ **bhadra**² /bha:t/. †[Skt *bhādra* ‘the month Bhādra’]. *n.* = *Bhādrapada*.

bhadra: K.343S:1 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

bhādra: K.222:8, 22 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

svasti 896 śaka mvāy ket bhadra śukravāra ... (K.343S:1), ‘Well-being! Śaka 896, [day] one of the fortnight of the waxing moon of [the month of] Bhādra, a Friday: ...’¹

bhādrapada ~ **bhadrapada** ~ **bhadrapadda** /bhadrəˈbɔ:t/. †[Mod. ព្រហ្មវិហារ *bhadrapad* /phoətrəˈbət/ “*n.* Bhadrapad ...”; Skt *bhādrapada*]. *n.* Bhādrapada, the tenth lunar month. Cf. *candramāsa*. See *bhādra*.

bhadrapadda: K.296:5 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

bhadrapada: K.831:2 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.693:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.292:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.410:1 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.843A:1 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

bhādrapada: K.105/2°:17 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.659:2 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.221N:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.352S:3 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

bhānumāsa /bhanuˈma:h/. †[Skt **bhānumāsa* (= *sauramāsa*), < *bhānu* ‘sun’, + *māsa*]. *n.* Solar month. Cf. *candramāsa*, *māsa*.

K.842B:17 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

toy bhānumāsa (K.842B:17), ‘by solar reckoning’.

bhāra /bha:r/. †[Mod. Pālicized ភារ: *bhāra*: /phiəreə?/ “*n.* load, burden; duty, responsibility”; Skt *bhāra* ‘burden, load, weight; a particular weight (= 20 *tulā* = 2000 *pala* of gold) ...’]. *n.* An Indian unit of weight equivalent to 20 *tulā*.

K.421:2, 14 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.504:3 (A.D. 1183, BEFEO, XVIII.6:33, RS II, № XXV:30); K.470:2, 3 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.276:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277S:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

vraḥ trīśūla laṅgau mvāy bhāra (K.276:4) and *vraḥ trīśūla laṅgau bhāra mvāy* (K.277:9), ‘a copper trident [weighing] one *bhāra*’.

madhucchi bhāra 2 jyañ 10 5 liñ 10 (K.421:2), ‘two *bhāra*, fifteen *jyañ*, ten *liñ* of wax’.

padmavitāna saṅkū phsam saṃrīt nu saṃrāp bhāra praṃ pvan (K.470:2), ‘a lotus-canopy of white-metal and bronze with accessories [weighing] nine *bhāra*’.

¹Cf. C VI:157, note 1.

bhāryyā ~ bharyyā /bha'rja:/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ភរិយា *bharyiā* /pʰeəɾ'ji:ə/ “*n.* wife (*formal*)”; Skt *bhāryā* ‘wife’]. *n.* Wife.

bharyyā: K.393:18 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

bhāryyā: K.299:16, 17, 17 bis, 21 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

bhāva /bha:p/. †[Mod. ភាព *bhāb* /phi:əp/ and ភវិ *bhāv* /phi:əw/ “*n.* state (of *affairs*), condition, status, state of being, nature, aspect; character; form, manner, way”; Skt *bhāva* ‘being, manner of being; state, condition, rank; nature, temperament, character, state of mind, disposition; becoming, continuance, continuity; passion, emotion, love, affection, attachment’; cf. Thai ภาวะ /pʰaawá?/¹]. 1. *n.* Manner of being, state, condition; nature, character, disposition; aspect, appearance. 2. *n.* Form, figure, configuration, motif.² See *candra-bhāva*, *svabhāvavikāra*, *haribhāva*.

K.263D:45 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.741:12 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.352S:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.376:12 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

bhāvamanuṣya /bhawə'mnʊh/. †[Skt **bhāvamanuṣya*, < *bhāva* ‘being, existing’, + *manuṣya*]. *n.* Living man or human being.

K.947A:14 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

tanlap prak bhāvamanuṣya | liñ 7 (K.947A:14), ‘1 silver caddy (in the form of) a living man, weighing 7 liñ’.

bhikṣā ~ *bhikṣa /bhik'sa:/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ភិក្ខុ *bhikkhā* /phik'kha:/ “*n.* entreaty, supplication, begging, requesting; rice; food (*formal*)”; Skt *bhikṣa* ‘(act of) begging, asking; any boon obtained by begging (alms, food, &c.)’]. 1. *n.* Act or practice of mendicancy, begging. 2. *n.* Food and the like furnished a mendicant as alms; food, provisions. 3. *n.* Anything wished for: desiderata, necessities. See *gobhikṣa*, *durbhikṣa*, *subhikṣa*.

K.89:9 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.258A:79 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... *bhikṣā 'ācāryya ta 'aṅvay ta 'āśrama liḥ 1* ... (K.89:9), ‘... food for the [one or more] *ācārya* residing in the *āśrama*: one *liḥ* [of milled rice]’.

bhikṣu /bhik'su: > bhik'/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ភិក្ខុ *bhikkhu* /phik'khu? > phik' “*n.* ordained Buddhist monk”; Skt *bhikṣu* ‘beggar, mendicant; Buddhist mendicant or monk’, < √*bhikṣ* ‘to ask for (*alms*, &c), beg’]. *n.* Buddhist monk.

K.598B:41 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.410:6 (A.D. 1022 (RS II, № XIX:10).

bhikṣusaṅgha /phiksu'saŋ > phik'saŋ/ (?). †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ភិក្ខុសង្ឃ *bhikkhusaṅgh* /phik'khu'saŋ/ “gathering of at least four Buddhist monks”; Skt **bhikṣusaṅgha*, < *bhikṣu*, + *saṅgha*]. *n.* Congregation of *bhikṣu* or monks.

K.754B:10 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.413B:18, 42 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91).

¹Haas, 389a: ‘state, condition, situation’; Sethaputra, II:852a: ‘condition; state; estate; position; circumstances’.

²Cf. C IV:138, note 4.

bhita /bhi:t > bhit/. †[Mod. ភ្នំ *bhit* /phut/ “*adj.* to be afraid, fearful”; Skt *bhīta* ‘frightened, terrified, afraid, timid, anxious, alarmed’]. *v.st.* To be frightened, afraid.

K.393S:40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *bhita bhaya nuv bhrānta* (K.393S:40), ‘... to be fearful of going astray’.

bhismākāra /bhisma'ka:r/. †[Skt **bhīsmākāra*, < *bhīṣma* ‘terrible, dreadful’, + *ākāra* ‘form, figure; appearance, aspect, expression of the face’]. *v.st.* To be of terrible aspect or appearance, of dreadful mien.

K.144:8 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

bhīma ~ **bhīma** /bhi:m/. [Mod. ភ្នំ *bhim* /phim/ “*n.* epithet of Shiva”; Skt *bhīma* ‘fearful, terrible, awful, formidable, tremendous’]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

bhīma: K.843A:16, 16 *bis*, B:23, 28 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:91 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.650A:15 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.229:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273);

bhīma: K.241S:2 (A.D. 966, C III:77); K.669C:42, D:28 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.262S:40, 41 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:54 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.89:11 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.352S:27 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.218:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.222:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.350:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

bhīmapura /bhimə'bu:r/. †[Skt *bhīmapura* ‘Śiva’s town’, < *bhīma*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.270N/1°:14 (A.D. 921, C IV:63); K.257S:41 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.206:20 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.353N:51 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.276:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.938:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:121).

pramān bhīmapura (K.270N/1°:14; K.257S:41; K.206:20), ‘the *pramān* of Bhīmapura’.

viṣaya bhīmapura (K.938:16), ‘the *viṣaya* of Bhīmapura’.

vraḥ sruk bhīmapura (K.276:23), ‘the holy (or royal) *sruk* of Bhīmapura’.

bhīmālaya /bhima'lɔy/. †[Skt **bhīmālaya* ‘abode of Śiva’, < *bhīma*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Name of a sanctuary.

K.340:3 (A.D. 802/77, C V:81), hapax.

bhuktabhoga /bhukdə'bho:k/. †[Skt *bhuktabhoga* ‘made use of, used, enjoyed’ and ‘one who has enjoyed an enjoyment’, < *bhukta* ‘enjoyed, eaten, made use of’, ppl. of √*bhuj* ‘to enjoy, &c.’, + *bhoga*]. 1. *v.intr.* To have enjoyed or possessed an object of enjoyment. 2. *n.* An object which has been enjoyed or is to be enjoyed.

K.1141B:24 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

... *dau jā bhuktabhoga vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ gus* ○ (K.1141B:24), ‘... [they = revenues and servants] shall go to serve as objects of enjoyment for My Holy High Lords only.’

°**bhuja** /bhuc/. [Skt *bhuja* ~ *bhujā* ‘arm, hand’]. *n.* Arm. See *caraṇaṃvuja*, *daśabhujā*.

bhumi. See *bhūmi*.

bhuvana ~ **bhūvana** /bhup/ (?). †[Skt *bhuvana* ‘living being; man, mankind; the world, earth; place of being, abode, residence, house’]. 1. *n.* (Place of being) world, earth. 2. *n.* Dwelling-place, house, abode. 3. *n.* (Beings collectively) living creatures, men. 4. *n.* (= *bhavana*) field.¹

bhūvana: K.190:28 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.410:4 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10);

bhuvana: K.469/IV (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:228).

nauv noḥ ta mān proyoyja ta gi neḥ bhūvana ta roḥ neḥ ... (K.190:27-9), ‘Those who are detailed to these fields aforesaid ...’.

... *pandval vraḥ niyama ru samācāra ta tap ra pi bhūvana phoṇi dval pi thve toy* (K.410:2-5), ‘... handed down a royal injunction for proper conduct, that all men might receive [it and] comply with [it]’.

bhūtapati /bhudəp^hdi:/. †[Skt *bhūtapati* ‘lord of beings (*esp.* of evil beings)’, < *bhūta* ‘any living being (divine, human, animal, vegetable); the world’, + *pati*]. 1. *n.* Epithet of Śiva (‘lord of the world’). 2. *n.* Personal name.

K.909E:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:103), hapax.

vraḥ bhūtapati kamraten ’aṅ gi ta sthāpa (K.909E:2), ‘The holy Bhūtapati, My High Lord, is the one who set up [this image]’.²

bhūtāsa ~ **bhūtāsaḥ** ~ **bhūtāsa** /bhu’dā:h/. †[Skt **bhūtāsa*, perhaps ‘fact-finder, examiner’, < *bhūta* ‘occurrence, fact’, + *āsa* ‘obtaining’ (< *√as* ‘to arrive at, get, gain’); cf. Thai ฤๅ๓ /p^huudàat/ ‘a clerk or writer; an amanuensis’³]. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Clerk, secretary.⁴ See **caturbhūtāsa*.

bhūtāsa: K.258B:13 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.569:8⁵ (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79);

bhūtāsaḥ: K.930:7 (A.D. 1178-1377, C V:315);

bhūtāsa: K.99S:7 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.538A:11 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.262S:15 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:33 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.205:22 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:28, 32 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:51, 52, 52 *bis* (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:20 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.249:5 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.71:5 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.143A:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ śrī kṣitindrapanditta vraḥ sabhāsat bhūtāsa catvāri sruk vraḥ kudanda (K.219:24-5), ‘My Holy High Lord Śrī Kṣitindrapaṇḍita, assessor of the court of justice [and] secretary fourth-class, of the *sruk* of Vraḥ Kudanda’.

¹Skt *bhavana* ‘place of abode: house, home, dwelling; mansion, palace; a coming into existence, birth, production; site, receptacle; the place where anything grows, field’ (after MW 749a).

²This displacement of *kamraten ’aṅ* is unprecedented.

³McFarland, 616b; not listed by Haas, 390a, or Sethaputra, II:854a.

⁴See Finot’s comment at MA I:81, note 2; Coëdès’s comment at C II:56, note 1, including a communication from R. Lingat on the Thai office; and Pou’s comment at NIC II/III:170, note 11.

⁵Pou, NIC II:176, II/III:167, transcribes *bhūtās*.

bhūmi ~ **bhūmiy** ~ **bhumi** /bhu:m/. [Pre-A. *bhūmi* ~ *bhumi*; mod. ភ្នំ *bhūmi* /phu:m/ “*n.* village; country, place, region; earth, land”; Skt *bhūmi* ‘earth, soil, ground; territory, country, district; place, site, situation’]. 1. *n.* Land as solid ground: earth, terrain; soil, ground; territory, country, land, realm. 2. *n.* Land as real estate: landed property; a tract (lot, plot, piece) of land. See *bhūmya*.

bhumi: K.257S:20 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.814B:25, 35, 37, 46, 48, 64, 67, 68 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.216S:48 (A.D. 1007, C III:40); K.258A:61 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.690S:w (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91).

bhūmiy: K.844:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

bhūmi: passim, 517 occurrences.

bhūmidāna /bhumidā:n/. †[Skt *bhūmidāna* ‘donation of landed property’, < *bhūmi*, + *dāna*]. *n.* Land-grant.

K.152:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

... *coñ vraḥ go ta bhūmidāna panhey ti sruk teṃ svī* (K.152:4-5), ‘... [and] who secured sacred cows to the [now] finished land-grant to the *sruk* of Teṃ Svī’.

bhūmipuruṣakāra /bhumipurusəkɑ:r/. †[Skt **bhūmipuruṣakāra*, < *bhūmi*, + *puruṣakāra* ‘human effort’ (*puruṣa*, + *kāra*)]. *n.* Human production from land, exploitation of land; land revenues. Cf. *bhūmyākara*.

K.249:8 (A.D. 1109, C III:97), hapax.

... *mvat pi trā pāñjiya ’aṃpall khñuṃ nu bhūmipuruṣakāra khloñ vala dharmmaṣīla* ... (K.249:8-9), ‘... joined together to draw up an inventory of all of the commandant Dharmmaṣīla’s slaves and land revenues ...’.

bhūmibhāga ~ **bhumibhāga** ~ **bhūmyabhāga** /bhumibhɑ:k/. †[Skt *bhūmi-bhāga* ‘a portion or plot of land; place, spot’, < *bhūmi*, + *bhāga*]. *n.* Section, tract or piece of land.

bhūmyabhāga: K.1141B:22 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax;

bhumibhāga: K.257S:20 (A.D. 979, C IV:140);

bhūmibhāga: K.1141B:17 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.257S:20 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.843C:11 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.524:6 (A.D. 1117, C III:134).

bhūmiyupāya. See *bhūmyupāya*.

bhūmiśākha /bhumisɑ:k/. †[Skt **bhūmiśākha*, < *bhūmi*, + *śākha*]. *n.* The history of (the title to) a tract of land, abstract of title (*to land*).

K.566B:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182), hapax.

bhūmisīmā /bhumisi'mɑ:/. †[Skt **bhūmisīmā*, < *bhūmi*, + *sīmā*]. *n.* Boundaries of a tract of land.

K.457:6 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:13, APK I:65), hapax.

... *pre chvāt bhūmisīmā sañ gol praśasta pi oy ta vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śaṅkaranārāyana* (K.467:6-7), ‘... gave order to fix the boundaries of [this] tract [and] to set up inscribed boundary-markers with a view to giving [it] to My Holy High Lord Śaṅkaranārāyana.’

bhūmya ~ bhumya ~ bhumyā /bhu:m → bhum'ja:/.¹ †[Overcorrection of *bhūmi*; cf. Skt *bhūmya* 'belonging to the earth, terrestrial']. *n.* = *bhūmi*.

bhumyā: K.369:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

bhumya: K.369:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

bhūmya: K.521N:1, 4, 10, 12, 14 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.659:25 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.344:11, 11 bis, 14, 18, 21, 23, 27, 37, 39, 42 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.178:6, 10, 12, 13, 16 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.212A:1 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.100:2, 8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214);

□ □ □ *pūrvva prasap bhūmya vraḥ rūpa* ... (K.521N:13-4), '□ □ □ on the east [it] abuts on land belonging to the holy image; ... '.

bhūmya prasāda ti pūrvva prasap chok 'aṃvil ... (K.178:12), 'The tract given [by His Majesty]: on the east [it] abuts on Chok 'Aṃvil; ... '.

... *man kaṃsteṇ vādya bhumyā 'āy jrālēṇ kaṃluṇ gol* ... (K.369:4-5), '... that the *kaṃsteṇ* had enclosed a [certain] tract at Jrālēṇ within boundary-markers ... '.

bhūmyākara ~ bhūmyāka /bhumja'kɔ:r/. †[Skt *bhūmyākara*, < *bhūmi*, + *ākara*]. 1. *n.* Income accruing from land, land-revenues. 2. *n.* Landed property: land, soil.

bhūmyāka: K.262N:2 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.598B:55, 57 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

bhūmyākara: K.873:3 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.872N:13 (A.D. 946, C V:97); Ka.50A:4, 13 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); K.265N:9 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.262N:2 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.659:6 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.831:7 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.848:4 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.444A:17, B:24 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:10, 32, B:15 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.356N:7 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.175S:11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.153:2 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.598B:55, 57 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:68, NIC II/III:230); K.957A:17, B:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:137); K.350S:5, N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.450:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.352S:23, N:9, 12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:126).

riy bhāga nā vraḥ kaṃrateṇ 'aṅ nārāyaṇa nu bhūmyāka khūṃ phle noḥ 'āyatta ta kula mratāṅ śrī kavīndravijaya [bhāga nā] vraḥ kaṃrateṇ 'aṅ śivaliṅga nu khūṃ bhūmyāka pley noḥ 'āyatta ta kvan mratāṅ khloṅ ... (K.598B:55-7), 'The section at [the sanctuary of] My Holy High Lord Nārāyaṇa as well as the land-revenues, slaves [and] the harvest thereof shall be under the authority of the lord Śrī Kavīndravijaya's family; [that] at [the sanctuary of] My Holy High Lord of the śivaliṅga as well as the slaves, land-revenues [and] the harvest thereof shall be under the authority of the lord *khloṅ*'s son ... '.

... *man neḥ bhūmyākara sruk sre cnās khtār śunyamūla* ... (Ka.50A:4-5), '... that these revenues of the *sruk* [and] ricefields of Cnās Khtār, which had been without a proprietor, ... '.

... *dār vraḥ kaṃsteṇ 'aṅ pi dau chyāṅ 'āy vraḥ kaṃvaṅ pi tval piṅ t[a] vāp bhāva daśādhitṛtya dalmāk dau sit bhūmyākara sruk cnās khtār* ... (Ka.50A:11-4), '... had received an order from My Holy *kaṃsteṇ* to go to Chyāṅ, on the royal riverbank, to drain the ponds where a *vāp* Bhāva, corporal of *dalmāk*, had gone to clear the land in the *sruk* of Cnās Khtār; ... '.

bhūmyāśrama /bhumja'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **bhūmyāśrama*, < *bhūmi*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* Land and *āśrama*.

K.152:15 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

¹*Bhumyā* probably represents a spelling-pronunciation, while *bhūmya* ~ *bhumya* (to be distinguished from the Sanskrit adjective) is inspired by *bhūmyo* before a vowel.

bhūmyupāya ~ **bhūmyūpāya** ~ **bhūmiyupāya** /bhumju'ḅa:y/. †[Skt **bhūmyupāya*, < *bhūmi*, + *upāya*]. 1. *n.* Land and revenues. 2. *n.* Landed property. 3. *n.* Revenues or subsistence from the land.

bhūmiyupāya: K.219:7 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45);

bhūmyūpāya: K.254B:38 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

bhūmyupāya: K.219:5, 12 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45).

... *leñ santāna dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī jayendrapandita ti māṭṭrakṣa gi nu ka ta mān bhūmyupāya noḥ phoñ pradvan* (K.219:11-3), '... so that the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Jayendrapaṇḍita's line on [his] mother's side might come to be the one owning the said landed property henceforth ... '.

bhūvana. See *bhuvana*.

bhṛti ~ **bhṛtti** /b^hri'ti: → b^hrit/. †[Skt *bhṛti* 'bearing, support, maintenance; nourishment, food; wages, hire; hired labor']. 1. *n.* Means of support, maintenance. 2. *v.intr.* To furnish means of support.

bhṛtti: K.206:7 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

bhṛti: K.258A:28, 31, B:25, 29 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... *ta khloñ kandvāra bhṛtti pi oy nu thlai dravya noḥh* (K.206:7-8), '... the head of chamber (?) who furnished the means given for the cost of the goods in question'.

***bhṛtya** ~ **bhṛtya**^o /b^hri'ty/. [Skt *bhṛtya* 'dependent, servant', gerundive ('one who is to be maintained') of √*bhr* 'to bear, carry']. *n.* Servant, attendant, agent. See 'āptabhṛtya.

bhṛtyavargga /b^hri'tjə'war/. †[Skt *bhṛtyavarga* 'servant-class, the whole number of one's servants, household', < *bhṛtya*, + *varga*]. *n.* Staff of servants or attendants.

K.1141B:18 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

bhṛtyākara /b^hri'tka'kɔ:r/. †[Skt **bhṛtyākara*, < *bhṛtya*, + *ākara*]. *n.* A multitude of servants, large servant staff.

K.1141B:22 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

bhṛtyopāya /b^hri'tyo'ḅa:y/. †[Skt *bhṛtyopāya*, < *bhṛtya*, + *upāya*]. *n.* Means of support or subsistence.

K.31:3 (A.D. 1019, C II:20), hapax.

... *jvan chloñ 'so chok gargyar nu teñ hyañ nu bhṛtyopāya phoñ ...* (K.31:3), '... offered up the *chloñ* 'So of Chok Gargyar and the *teñ* Hyañ together with [their] means of support ... '¹

bhe /bhe:/. [Pre-A. *bhe*; mod. 𑀧𑀺 *bhe* /phe:/ "n. otter (*Lutra nair*)"; cf. mod. Mon *phe* /phe?/ 'Otter, *Lutra nair* F. Cuvier'²]. *n.* Otter.

K.343S:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:156), hapax.

¹Cf. C II:29.

²Shorto, 158b.

bheda /phe:t/. †[Mod. ប្រែ *bhed* /phe:t/ “*n.* gender, sex; species, variety, kind; aspect; *n.* separation, division, difference; breaking, splitting”; Skt *bheda* ‘breaking: breach, separation, interruption; rupture, dissension, discord, schism; disturbance’]. 1. *n.* Division, separation. 2. *n.* Dissension; disturbance.

K.299:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III” 156), hapax.
 ‘*anak ta thve bheda pariḥāra kamrateñ phdai karom* ◦ *lobha ta dravya* ◦ (K.299:27),
 ‘Persons who break with [and] forsake the High Lord of Earth [out of] lust for wealth’.

bhai ~ **bhay** /bhɔy/. [Pre-A. *bhai* ~ *bhaiy* ~ *bhay*; mod. ប្រែ *mbhai* /m^əphɔy/ “*num.* twenty”, morphologically ‘one score’, < pfx /m-/ ‘one’, + *bhai*]. 1. *Collective quantifier*: score, set of twenty. 2. *num.* Twenty.

bhay: K.521N:15 (A.D. 850/1, *C* IV:167); K.958:23 (A.D. 947, *C* VII:141); K.348:12 (A.D. 954, *C* V:108); K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:10); K.214B:17 (A.D. 981, *C* II:202); K.263D:42, 42 *bis* (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118); K.817:13 (A.D. 1002, *C* V:200); K.618:9, 44 (A.D. 1026, *NIC* II/III:224); K.953B:4 (A.D. 1041, *C* VII:124); K.391W:33 (A.D. 1082, *C* VI:297); K.830:5 (A.D. 1106, *C* V:278); K.258A:16, 28, 29, 32, 32 *bis*, 38, 62, 74, 78, B:25, 29, 30, 30 *bis*, 35, 45, 53, 70, C:12 (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); K.397E:6, 7, 7 *bis*, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 19 (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, № 61:131); K.254B:32 (A.D. 1129, *C* III:180); K.966:7, 8, 11 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 1958:132, *RS* III, № 35:12); K.353S:10, 11, 11 *bis*, 12, 13, 19 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:133); K.938A:9, 11, 12, 14, 15, B:11 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:121); K.930:11 (A.D. 1178-1377, *C* V:315); K.177:55 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37);

bhai: K.872N (*face* E):13, 21, 23 (A.D. 946, *C* V:97); K.348:34 (A.D. 954, *C* V:108); K.349:28 (A.D. 954, *C* V:108); K.256E/2^o:13 (A.D. 979, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89); K.598B:49 (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); K.33:27, 28 (A.D. 1017, *C* III:148); K.207:14, 19, 21, 22 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); K.393N:1 (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63); K.872S:15 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:97); K.224B:11 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:48); K.350:14 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* V:187); K.571:2, 2 *bis*, 10, 11, 11 *bis*, 13, 16, 18, 18 *bis*, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 31 (A.D. 978-1077, *MA* I, № 2:74, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111).

bhoga /bho:k/. [Pre-A. *bhoga*; mod. ប្រែ *bhog* /pho:k/ “*n.* goods, property, wealth; prosperity; comfort; food”; Skt *bhoga* ‘enjoyment, pleasure, delight; use, enjoyment, possession;¹ anything enjoyed; property, wealth, revenue; use, utility’]. 1. *n.* Use, enjoyment. 2. *n.* Any object of use or enjoyment: possession, property. 3. *n.* Anything enjoyed, *esp.* food as offered to a divinity.²
 See *miśrabhoga*.

K.165N:14 (A.D. 952, *C* VI:132); K.659:10 (A.D. 968, *C* V:143); K.831:19 (A.D. 968, *C* V:147); K.842B:22 (A.D. 968, *C* I:141); K.1141B:17 (A.D. 972, *NIC* II/III:115); K.256W/3^o:37 (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379); K.591A:10 (A.D. 993, *C* III:132); K.819B:10 (A.D. 993, *C* V:158); K.693A:7, 8 (A.D. 1003, *C* V:202); K.235D:17, 68, 74 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.393N:16 (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63); K.175E:18 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:173); K.276:8 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:153); K.277S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:155).

¹MW 767b includes ‘usufruct’, *i.e.* the right to use and enjoy something belonging to another, which is sometimes used by Cœdès for *bhoga*. I doubt that this sense has any application to Old Khmer. MW, *loc.cit.*, also includes ‘fruition’, *i.e.* enjoyment derived from use or possession, which is to the point but liable to misinterpretation.

²The form is preceded by *vrah* in all but 5 cases: K.1141B:17; K.235D:17, 68; K.393N:16; and K.276:8.

bhojana /bho:c/. †[Mod. ហោជន៍ *bhoja(n)* /pho:c/ ~ ហោជន *bhojan* /phocəən/ “*n.* food; meal (*formal*)”; Skt *bhojana* ‘act of eating; a meal, food’]. *n.* Food, victuals. Cf. *kriyābhojana*.

bhojanādi:¹ K.842B:26 (A.D. 968, C I:147);

bhojana: K.72:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.391W:27 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

bhojya /bho:c/. †[Skt *bhojya* ‘anything to be enjoyed or eaten, *esp.* food’; gerundive of √*bhuj* ‘to enjoy, use, possess’]. *n.* Food, victuals.

K.356N:14 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8), hapax.

bhnāk. See *vnāk*.

bhrātā /b^hra'ḍa:/. †[Skt *bhrātā*, nom. sg. of *bhrātr* ‘brother’]. *n.* Brother.

K.393N:18 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

bhrānta /b^hra:n/. †[Skr *bhrānta* ‘wandering or roaming about; moving about unsteadily: rolling, reeling, whirling; perplexed, confused’]. 1. *v.intr.* To wander, go astray, err.

K.393S:37, 40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

... *bhīta bhaya nuv bhrānta* (K.393S:40), ‘... to be fearful of going astray’.

bhrānti /b^hran'di:/. †[Skt *bhrānti* ‘(act of) wandering or roaming about, moving to and fro, quivering, staggering, reeling; perplexity, confusion, error, false opinion’]. *n.* (*Doctrinal*) error, confusion, departure from orthodoxy, heresy.

K.393N:4 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

cur pat bhrānti (K.393N:4), ‘May error cease’ or ‘Let us have done with heresy’.

bhval /bhu:əl/. †[Mod. ភ្លុប *bhul* /phul/, onomatopœia, and ផ្អុវ *phur* /phol/ “*v.* (of liquids) to overflow, brim over, boil up; (of thread) to come unwound”; prob. pfx /b-/ + **hval* /hu:əl/]. *v.intr.* To rise up, come into sudden view.

K.682A:11 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:15), hapax.

bhvās /bhu:əh/. †[Analysis in doubt, prob. pfx /b-/ + **hvās* /hu:əh/]. Unidentified.²

K.291N:32 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

¹See °*ādi*.

²Marked (C III:202, note 1) as a lecture douteuse.

m

makaraddhvaja /mkərədʰwə:c/. †[Skt *makaradhvaja* ‘having the *makara* as one’s sign’, < *makara* ‘a kind of sea-monster; Capricorn, the tenth zodiacal sign’, + *dhvaja* ‘banner, flag, standard, ensign, emblem, sign’]. *n.* Personal name, prob. of one born under Capricorn. Cf. °*vṛṣaddhvaja*.

K.713B:24 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

°*amraḥ makaraddhvaja* (K.713B:24), slavename.

maḷuṭa /mɔˈkʊt/ ~ **mukuṭa** /mʊˈkʊt/. [Pre-A. *maḷuṭa*; mod. မုနုမ္မ *maḷuṭ* /meəˈkʊt/ “*n.* crown”; Skt *mukuṭa* ~ *maḷuṭa* ‘tiara, diadem, crown; crest’]. *n.* Diadem.

mukuṭa: K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

maḷuṭa: K.262N:3, 7 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:2, 7, 9, 11 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:1, 6 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.194:31, 49 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

maḷṣikā /maksɪˈka:/. †[Cf. Skt *maḷṣikā* ‘fly, bee’]. *n.* An unidentified gemstone.

K.947A:20 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms), hapax.

kaṃpyat toṇ knāy rmmās tanliṇ mās vara saroma mās | tmo ta gi laṇ loṇ 40 5 maḷṣikā 20
|| (K.947A:19-20), ‘1 dagger with rhinoceros-horn hilt, superb gold blade, [and] gold sheath, [with] gemstones on it: 45 *laṇloṇ*, 22 *maḷṣikā*’.

maṅgala /maŋˈgɔ:l/. †[Mod. မန္ဂလ *maṅgal* /muŋˈkʊəl/ “*n.* good fortune, happiness, prosperity, success”; Skt *maṅgala* ‘happiness, felicity, bliss; anything auspicious or tending to a lucky issue’]. 1. *n.* Happiness, bliss; well-being, prosperity, success, good fortune. 2. *n.* That which promotes felicity, success, *esp.* a solemn ceremony or a festival. 3. *v.ps.* To be made festive, finished off, ornamented.

K.735:7 (A.D. 934, C V:96); K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8); K.229:3, *garbled* (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.277S:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.144:13 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101)

... *vraḥ trapuliṅga trihasta maṅgala nu mās* ○ (K.277S:3-4), ‘... a holy tin (or lead) *liṅga* of three cubits, ornamented with gold’.

maṅgalapura /maŋgɔləˈbu:r/. †[Skt *maṅgalapura* ‘city of prosperity’, < *maṅgala*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.205:18 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:37 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

... *vraḥ sabhā ta mān sruk maṅgalapura* ... (K.206:37), ‘... the royal court with jurisdiction over the *sruk* of Maṅgalapura ...’.

maṅgalārtha /maŋgəˈlar/. †[Skt **maṅgalārtha*, < *maṅgala*, + *ārtha*]. 1. *n.* Prosperity and wealth; a cause of prosperity. 2. *n.* Name of a *varṇa* (corporation) responsible for instruction.¹

K.450:14, 20, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

maṅgalārthavargga /maŋgəlarthəˈwar/. †[Skt **maṅgalārthavarga*, < *maṅgalārtha*, + *varga*]. *n.* Name of a clerical corporation.

K.450:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109), hapax.

¹See C III:113, note 2.

mañyanakṣatra /mañjəna'ksat/. †[*Mariya*, unidentified, + Skt *nakṣatra*]. *n.* Unidentified alternative name of a year of the duodenary cycle.¹

K.33:15 (A.D. 1017, C III:148), hapax.

mañjūṣa /mañju'sa/. †[Skt *mañjūṣā* ~ *mañjuṣā* 'box, chest, case; basket']. 1. *n.* Box, chest. 2. *n.* Basket.

K.262N:17 (A.D. 968, C IV:108), hapax.

mandala ~ °**maṇḍala** ~ °**mandala**. [Mod. មណ្ឌល *maṇḍal* /mɔn'tuəl/;² Skt *maṇḍala* 'any round figure: circle, ring, wheel, circumference; the path or orbit of a heavenly body; disk, esp. of sun or moon; district, territory, province, country; the sphere of a king's interest and influence; ball, globe, orb']. 1. *n.* Circle, orbit, circumference. 2. *n.* Sphere, territory, domain. 3. *n.* A *maṇḍala* or diagram of the cosmos. Cf. *raṃvaṇi*. See *rājyamandala*.

K.1198A:22 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

dep vrah kamsteñ 'añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ vol nu satya vnek vrah maṇḍala pi oy iss bhūmi rlā slut dau ta vrah kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga 'āy madhyadeśa (K.1198A:21-2), 'My Holy *Kamsteñ* of *Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ* then solemnly declared before a sacred *maṇḍala* his intention to give the entire tract at *Rlā Slut* to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* in *Madhyadeśa*'.

maṇḍira. See *mandira*.

mat ~ **matt** /mat/. [Pre-A. *mat*; mod. មាត់ *mā't* /moət/ "n. mouth ...; opening ...; passageway; n. edge, rim, border, bank, shore ...; n. voice; speech; utterance, word ..."³]. 1. *n.* Mouth, maw; face.⁴ 2. *n.* Opening, aperture; entry, entrance; edge, rim.⁵

matt: K.227:9 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308);

mat: K.713B:24 (A.D. 893, C I:8); K.190:24 (A.D. 895, C II:89); K.212C:2 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.205:14 (A.D. 1036, C IV:3); K.206:42 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:54, 62 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:93, 98 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.397E:3 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345).

... *jvan bhūmi valaya jaṃnauc 'āgneya mat ta haraṇasthāna thmo jyak travāñ ...*

(K.397E:3), '... has offered up a tract of enclosed land which [he] acquired on the southeast side of the entrance into the stone quarry and has dug a reservoir ...'.⁶

mat chlañ (K.206:42), toponym ('bank where one crosses [the river]?).

¹See C III:151, note 3.

²See Headley, 900b.

³Cf. Old Mon *mat* /mɔt/ 'eye' (Shorto, 285). Despite the shift of reference, a connection with proto-Austronesian *mata* 'Auge' (Dempwolff, 106a) seems worthy of consideration, both 'mouth' and 'eye' being openings.

⁴Khmer appears to have no vernacular term expressly for 'face'. The modern language uses មុខ *mukh* /mɔk/ and មុខមាត់ *mukh mā't* /mɔk moət/. មុះ *muḥ* /mɔh/ 'nose' may have had the secondary sense of 'face', as in K.277:11.

⁵Cf. Pou, 361a, who adds "yeux". Most of the occurrences of *mat* are in personal names and toponyms, which are of limited use in establishing its range of meaning.

⁶Cf. BEFEO, XXIV.3-4:35, and see note 1 on 'jaṃnauc'.

***mat** ~ ***māt** /mat/. [Cf. Middle Khmer *ma't* /mət > muət/ 'to be firm, strong']. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be firm, solid, sure; to be real, authentic. See **chmat*, *canmat*.

mattavāraṇa ~ **matavarana** ~ **mattavāra** /matdə¹wa:r/. †[Skt *mattavāraṇa* 'turret, pinnacle, pavilion', also = *mattalamba* 'fence or hedge around the house of a rich man', explained as 'elephant barrier', < *matta* 'rutting elephant',¹ + *vāraṇa* 'obstacle, impediment']. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) veranda, balcony; terrace.²

mattavāra: K.930:8 (A.D. 1178-1377, C V:315);

matavarana: K.224B:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48);

mattavāraṇa: K.693B:27, 29 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.380E/3^o:58 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257);

K.194/383B:3 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.373B:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VI:279).

maday. Misreading (BEFEO, XVII.2: 11) of *uday*.

°**maddhya** ~ **maddhya**°. See °*madhya* ~ *madhya*°.

madya /mat/. †[Skt *madya* 'any intoxicating drink, vinous or spirituous liquor', < √*mad* 'to rejoice; to intoxicate', + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectives]. *n.* Any alcoholic beverage. Cf. *surā*.

K.299:16 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

madyanakasatra /madjəna¹ksat/. †[Skt **madyanakṣatra*, < *madya*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* Unidentified alternative name of one of the twenty-seven or twenty-eight lunar mansions.³

K.369:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281), hapax.

madhu ~ **madhū** /ma¹dhu:/. †[Mod. ម្កុំ *madhu* /meə¹thoʔ/ "n. honey, syrup"; Skt *madhu* 'anything sweet (*esp.* if liquid), mead; honey']. *n.* Honey. Cf. *gmuṃ*.

madhū: K.659:15 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

madhu: K.421:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.391W:28 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

madhucchiṣṭa ~ **madhucchi** /madhū¹chih/ (?). [Skt *madhuśiṣṭa* 'wax', < *madhu*, < *śiṣṭa* 'remains, remnant, residue'⁴]. *n.* Beeswax, measured in *bhāra*, *jyaṇi*, *tula* and *liṇi*. See *kalmvan*.

madhucchi: K.421:2, 4 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272);

madhucchiṣṭa: K.421:7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 17 (*id.*).

madhuparkka /madhū¹bar/ (?). †[Skt *madhuparka* 'honey-mixture', < *madhu*, + *parka*, nominalization⁵ of √*prc* 'to mix']. 1. *n.* An oblation of honey and milk. 2. *n.* An offering made to a guest or bridegroom of honey with equal parts of ghee and curds.⁶

K.356N:14, 15 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8).

¹Cf. *matta* 'mad; in rut'.

²Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:150, note 9; C V:209, note 2; Pou, 361a.

³The same text, K.369:1, gives *jyānakṣatra*, likewise unidentified.

⁴With *madhucchiṣṭa* for *madhuśiṣṭa* cf. *cucyanna* for *śucyanna*. On /c > ch/ and the doubling of the latter see Whitney, 78 (§227).

⁵Listed at MW 606a but unglossed and referred to this compound.

⁶After MW 780a.

madhura ~ **madhūra** /madhu:r/. [Pre-A. *madhūra*; mod. មធ្យ្រ *madhur* /meəθu'reəʔ/ “*adj.* to be sweet, pleasing to the ears, eloquent; *n.* delicious taste; eloquent speech (*poet.*)”]; Skt *madhura* ‘sweet, pleasant, charming, delightful; sounding sweetly, melodious, mellifluous’. *n.* Personal name and toponym.

madhūra: K.400B:17 (A.D. 868, C VI:83);

madhura: K.913:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270).

madhurapura /madhurə'bu:r/. †[Skt **madhurapura*, < *madhura*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.221N:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:57), hapax.

madhurā /madhu'ra:/. [Skt *madhurā*, fem. of *madhura*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.400B:14 (A.D. 828, C VI:83); K.878:10 (A.D. 898, C V:88).

madhusūdana ~ **madhuṣūdana** /madhu'su:t/. †[Skt *madhusūdana*, epithet of Viṣṇu-Kṛṣṇa (‘destroyer of [the demon] Madhu’), < *madhu*, + *sūdana* ‘killing, destroying’]. *n.* Viṣṇu-Kṛṣṇa.

madhuṣūdana: K.263D:19 (A.D. 970, C IV:118);

madhusūdana: K.263D:33 (*id.*); K.200B:9 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

madhya ~ °**maddhya** ~ **maddhya**° /mad^hjə/. [Skt *madhya* ‘middle’]. *n.* Middle. See *ādīmaddhyāvāsāna*.

K.393N:6 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

madhyadeśa ~ **maddhyadeśa** /mad^hjə'de:h/. †[Skt *madhyadeśa* ‘the midland country, between the Himālayas on the north, the Vindhya mountains on the south, ...’, < *madhya*, + *deśa*]. 1. *n.* The Indian midlands, = India. 2. *n.* Toponym. Cf. *madhyamadeśa*.

maddhyadeśa: K.989B:24 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

madhyadeśa: K.206:31 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.237:3, 8 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293).

madhyamadeśa /mad^hjəmə'de:h/. †[Skt **madhyamadeśa*, < *madhyama* ‘midmost, middle, central’, + *deśa*]. *n.* Toponym. Cf. *madhyadeśa*.

K.873:10 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.194:43 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

madhyastha /mad^hjə'stha:/ ~ **madhyasthaḥ** /madjə'sthah/. †[Skt *madhyastha* ‘standing or being in the middle, between or among’, < *madhya* ‘middle’, + *-stha* ‘standing’]. *v.intr.* To stand or be in the middle, be or lie between.

madhyasthaḥ: K.523A:30 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

madhyastha: K.523B:15 (*ibid.*).

madhyāhna ~ **maddhyāhna** /ma'd^hja:h/. †[Skt *madhyāhna* ‘midday, noon’, < *madhya* ‘middle’, + *ahna*]. *n.* Midday, noon. See *pūrvvāhna*, *'aparāhna*.

maddhyāhna: K.89:8 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.989B:42, 44, 46, 48, 50 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

madhyāhna: K.380W/2':11¹ (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.879:5 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.207:42 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.393W:17 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63); K.391W:16 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.966:20 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12).

¹The transcription reads *madhyāha*.

man¹ ~ **mann** /mɔn → mən/ (?). [Cf. Old Javanese *mon* ‘If ..., even if ..., be it ...; whether ... or, when ...’¹]. 1. *n.* Time, occasion, case. 2. *conj.*, At the time that, when. 3. *conj.*, during the time that, while, as. 4. *clause conj.* Seeing that, inasmuch as, for, because, since.

mann: K.521S:3 (A.D. 850, C IV:167).

man: passim.

ta gi man kaṃvau khmān ni ter cāp viṣaya phoñ ... (K.237:6-7), ‘At the time that Kaṃvau rose up in arms, marched out, [and] took possession of sundry viṣaya, ...’.

man neḥ ’nak vraḥ ’āśrama tel ti santāna dai [ti]² pariṣāna pre phtām ta santāna didai ra pre cuñ thvāy saṃvat ukk (K.380E/3°:66-7), ‘In this case inmates of the holy āśrama maintained by other families shall have [those] several families also issue orders to present petitions [to His Majesty]’.

tai kaṃpit sruk cadoñ khñuṃ kaṃsteñ śrī virendravamma sruk vasantapūra ti oy ta teñ tvan pās khmau ta ’nak khloñ kaṃsteñ man teñ tvan pās khmau mān saṃvandhi nu kaṃsteñ śrī narapatīndravamma (K.221N:2-3), ‘Tai Kaṃpit of sruk Cadoñ, a slave of the kaṃsteñ Śrī Virendravarman of sruk Vasantapura, was given to the teñ tvan of Pās Khmau, wife of the kaṃsteñ [Śrī Virendravarman], because she had a relationship by marriage with the kaṃsteñ Śrī Narapatīndravarman’.³

man² ~ **mana** ~ **maṇ** /mɔn/ (?). [Cf. Old Mon *mun* ~ *min* ~ *man* ‘attributive particle ... whom, which, that’⁴]. 1. *pro.*, *relative (usually accusative)*. Whom; which, that. 2. *conj. introducing indirect discourse*: that.

maṇ: K.99S:12 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

mana: K.266:19 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213);

man: passim.

khñuṃ maṇ chloñ prāṇa oy ta vraḥ kamrateñ ’aṅ ... (K.99S:12), ‘Slaves whom the chloñ Prāṇa has given to My Holy High Lord ...’.

man hir ~ **mana hir**. Unidentified.

mana hir: K.934S:19 (undated, D. Soutif ms);

man hir: K.934S:9, 17, 22 (*id.*).

manahḥ /mnaḥ/. †[Skt *manas* ‘mind, intellect, understanding’]. *n.* Mind.

K.277S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

nau ru jagat ta pīdā □ □ □ lvaḥ pi nu manahḥ guḥ svey rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra ... (K.277S:14-5), ‘Persons who harm [this endowment], even in thought alone, shall suffer royal punishments of many kinds ...’.

manuṣya /mnuḥ/. †[Mod. မနုဗ္ဗိယ *manusy* and Pālicized မနုဗ္ဗိယ *manuss* /mnuḥ/ ‘*n.* human being, person; mankind’; Skt *manuṣya* ‘human’ and ‘human being, man; man (male), husband’]. 1. *n.* Human, man; humankind, mankind. 2. *n.* The world of men, the human world (*manuṣyaloka*). See *bhāvamanuṣya*.

K.484:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

nau maḥ ta ’asaru phoñ ta mán ta svargga ta manuṣya loḥ ... (K.484:10-1), ‘Deliver [us] from whatever is of evil in heaven [and] the world of men, ...’.

¹Zoetmulder, I:1147b; Juynboll, 443a; Wojowasito, 434.

²Where I interpolate *ti* the transcription reads *gi ta*.

³The same inscription has nine other cases of this *man* in lines 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 15, 17, 23, 24.

⁴Shorto, 297.

mantra ~ **manta** /man/. †[Mod. ម្បន្ត ~ មន្ត *mantr* ~ *mant* /mʊən/ “incantation, (*magic*) spell / formula”; Skt *mantra* ‘sacred text or sacrificial formula; prayer or sacred formula; mystical verse or incantation’]. *n.* Formulaic verses addressed to a deity.

manta: K.569:9 (A.D. 1306, *NIC* II:175, II/III:166);¹

mantra: K.410:12 (A.D. 1022, *RS* II, № XIX:10).

mantri ~ **mantri** /mantri:/. †[Mod. មន្ត្រី *mantri* /mʊən'tri:y/ “*n.* civil servant, bureaucrat, official; minister, counselor; wise man”; Skt stem *mantrin* ‘king’s counsellor, minister’²]. *n.* King’s counsellor, minister. See °*mahāmantri*.

mantri: K.569:6 (A.D. 1011, *MA* I, № 4:77, *NIC* II:174, II/III:166; K.227:6 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, *APK* I:181, 363);

mantri: K.235D:74 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.782:9 (A.D. 1071, *C* I:221); K.413B:20 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); K.91C:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* II:126).

pre mantri dau cat sruk jmah bhadraniketana ... (K.235D:74-5), ‘[He] bade a minister go forth [and] lay out the *sruk* named Bhadrāniketana ...’.

°**mandala**. See °*maṇḍala*.

mandira ~ **maṇḍira** /man'di:r/. †[Mod. មន្ទីរ *mandir* /mʊən'ti:r/ “*n.* (*office*) building, establishment; (*public*) office, department, bureau”; Skt *mandira* ‘habitation, dwelling, house; palace; temple’]. 1. *n.* Palace. 2. *n.* Temple, sanctuary.

maṇḍira: K.291N:22 (A.D. 910, *C* III:199);

mandira: K.291N:25 (*id.*); K.99N:24 (A.D. 932, *C* VI:107); K.157D:5 (A.D. 953, *C* VI:123); K.255:7, 11, 16 (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:85); K.814A:64, B:6, 43 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106).

sre kamluñ vraḥ maṇḍira veñ slik 2 200 ruñ slik 1 100 (K.291N:22), ‘The ricefield within the holy sanctuary is 1,000 [*hat?*] long, 500 [*hat?*] wide’.

mandirapāla /mandirə'ba:l/. †[Skt **mandirapāla*, < *mandira*, + *pāla*]. 1. *n.* Palace guard. 2. *n.* Temple guardian, warder, custodian.

K.605:9 (A.D. 923, *C* IV:77), hapax.

mann. See *man*.

mami° /mʰmi:/ . †[Mod. មី *mami* /mʰmi:/ “*n.* horse ...”]. *n.* The seventh year of the duodenary cycle: the Horse. Cf. **jūt*, ‘*seḥ*’.

maminakṣatra /mʰminak'sat/. †[Khmer *mami*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The year of the Horse.

K.296E (A.D. 1278-1477?, *BC*, 1911:208, *JA*, 1962:235), hapax.

***name** /mʰmɛ:/ . †[Mod. មីម *mamē* /mʰmɛ:/ “*n.* the year of the goat ...”]. *n.* The eighth year of the duodenary cycle: the Goat (Sheep). Cf. **jūt*, *vave*.

¹Pou, *loc.cit.*, transcribes the form *mant*. Finot, *MA* I:79, reads *man ta*.

²Prob. originally ‘reciter of *mantra*’, whence ‘versed in sacred texts, wise man’.

°**maya** /mɔy/ ~ °**mayā** /mɔ'ja:/. [Skt **maya*, prob. < stem of √*mā* ‘to measure; to fashion, form, make’, + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectives¹]. *v.st.* Constituent of compounds meaning ‘made of’.² See *kaṛisamaya*, *gomaya*, *tapomaya*, *vidyāmaya*.

mayāñ /mɔ'ja:ŋ/ (?). Unidentified.

K.855:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:314), hapax.

mayūra /mɔ'ju:r/. †[Mod. ມາຍູຣາ *mayūr* /mɛə'ju:r/ “*n.* peacock (*poet.*)”; Skt *mayūra* ‘peacock’]. 1. *n.* Peacock. 2. *n.* Fan made of peacock feathers. See *māyūra*.

K.415:4 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

mayūrachatra ~ **mayūrachātra** /mɔ'jurə'chat/. †[Mod. ມາຍູຣາຈຳຕຣາ *mayūrachatr* /mɛə'jurə'chat/ “*n.* ceremonial umbrella made of peacock feathers”; Skt **mayūrachatra*, < *mayūra*, + *chatra*]. *n.* Peacock parasol, *i.e.* one made of peacock feathers.³

mayūrachātra: K.342W:15 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236);

mayūrachatra: K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:17 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

mar /mɔ:r/. [Pre-A. *mar*; mod. ມາ *mar* /mɔ:r/ “*v.* to die; *n.* death”; Skt *marā* ‘dying, death; the world of death, *i.e.* the earth’]. Unidentified.

K.393N:4 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

kaṃ pi mān 'arivīryya pi mar man 'val 'aścaryya ta thve vadhuvidha ... (K.393N:4-5), *unintelligible*.

marakaṭa /mɔrə'kɔ:t/ ~ **marākata** /mɔrə'kɔ:t/ ~ **marāk** /mɔ'ra:k/ ~ **'amrakaṭa** /ʔəmɔrə'kɔ:t/. †[Mod. ມາຣາກັຕ *marakat* /mɔrə'ka:t/ “*n.* emerald”; Skt *marakata* ‘emerald’]. *n.* Emerald.

'amrakaṭa: K.523B:22 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

marāk: K.292/2°c:43 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

marākata: K.393N:13 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

marakaṭa: K.263D:10 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

'aṅgulīyaka thpvañ 'amrakaṭa (K.523B:22), ‘finger-ring [set with] an emerald stone’, *i.e.* an emerald ring.

maraṇā /mɔrə'na:/. †[Mod. ມາຣາຣາ *maraṇā* /mɔrə'na:/ “*n.* death”; Skt *maraṇā* ‘the act of dying, death’]. *n.* Death.

K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

marāk. See *marakaṭa*.

¹Whitney, 450 (§1187), 461 (§1212).

²Whitney, 470 (§1225).

³In its first two occurrences Cœdès takes *mayūrachatra* to mean a kind of fan but corrects himself in its third occurrence.

marica /mric/ ~ **marīca** /mri:c/. [Pre-A. *maric*; mod. រម្រិច *mrec* /mrec ~ mruuc/ “*n.* black pepper (*Piper nigrum*)”; Skt *marica* ~ *marīca* ‘the pepper shrub’]. 1. *n.* The pepper plant, *Piper nigrum* L. (Piperaceae).¹ 2. *n.* The cured berries of *Piper nigrum*.

marica: K.258A:23 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

marica: K.207:14 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258A:29, B:19, 30 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

marīca ‘var 2 (K.258A:23), ‘two ‘var of black pepper’.

marggaśira. See *mārggaśira*.

marjada /marjə'da:/ (?). †[Skt, prob. **mārijada* ‘one who gives purity’, < *mārja* ‘cleansing, purification’, + *-da* ‘giving, producing’]. *n.* Personal name.

K.420:22, 24 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

malayaparvata /mələjəbər'wət:/ (?). †[Skt *malayaparvata* ‘the Malaya mountain’, < *malaya* ‘name of a mountain range on the west of Malabar’]. 1. *n.* The Malaya mountains (*in Malabar*). 2. *n.* Malayaparvata (*in Cambodia*).²

K.968B:7, *garbled* (A.D. 1044, C VII:150); K.136:43 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

□ □ □ *ṅga ta jmaḥ malayaparvata kantāl vraī* □ □ □ (K.968B:7), ‘□ □ [li]ṅga called “of Malayaparvata” in the middle of the forest □ □ □’.

malyān /m^əli:əŋ/ ~ **maleñ** /m^əle:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *maleri*; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Name of a territory west of the Great Lake.

maleñ: K.105:27 (A.D. 987, C VI:183);

malyān: K.713B:18 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.329E:4 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); K.257S:39 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.693B:26 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.218:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45).

sruk tampaḥ pramān malyān (K.713B:18), ‘the *sruk* of Tampil in the *pramān* of Malyān’.

masāñ[°] /m^əsaŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *mrasañ*; mod. ម្សាញ់ *msāñ* /msaŋ/ “*n.* snake (*the 6th year of the 12 year-cycle*)”]. *n.* The sixth year of the duodenary cycle: the Serpent (Snake). Cf. **jūt*, *vas*.

masāñnakṣatra /m^əsaŋnak^lksat/. †[Khmer *masāñ*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The year of the Serpent.

K.953B:3 (A.D. 1041, C VII:124, RS III, № 59:125); K.177:19 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

maha. See *maḥ*.

mahā ~ **mhā** /m^əha:/. [Pre-Angkorian *mahā*[°]; mod. មហា *mahā*[°]; combining form of Skt *maha(n)t* ‘great’]. As prior member of compounds, great.

mhā: K.370:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

mahā: K.685:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:206).

mahākoṣa /m^əha'ko:h/. †[Skt *mahākośa* ‘a large sheath’, < *mahā*, + *kośa*]. 1. *n.* A large chest, casket or coffer. 2. *n.* A large sheath (*for a liṅga*). 3. *n.* A large vessel, urn, chalice.

K.258C:14 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

¹Martin, 148; Pou et Martin, 35 (item 85); Pou, 365a.

²See Pou, 365a, comment.

mahākṣatra /m^əha'ksat/. †[Skt **mahākṣatra*, < *mahā*, + *kṣatra*]. *n.* Great king or prince.

K.413A:9¹ (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

mahākṣetra /m^əha'kse:t/. †[Skt **mahākṣetra*, < *mahā*, + *kṣetra*]. *n.* Place of great sanctity, great sanctuary.

K.413A:53 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

mahājana /m^əha'jɔ:n/. †[Mod. **មហាជន** *mahājan* /mɔ'ha'cɔən/ “*n.* the public, the people”; < *mahā*, + *jana*]. *n.* The great mass of people.

K.393S:42, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

mahājñāna /m^əha'jɲa:n/. †[Skt **mahājñāna*, < *mahā*, + *jñāna*]. *n.* Great knowledge or learning.

K.299:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

vṛāhmaṇa mahājñāna (K.299:6), ‘*vṛāhmaṇa* of great knowledge’.

mahāthera /m^əha'the:r/. †[Mod. **មហាថេរ** *mahāther* /mɔ'ha'the:r/ “*n.* senior monk (*one who has at least 10 years of seniority*)”; Pāli **mahāthera*, < *mahā*, + *thera* ‘senior’]. *n.* Title and rank of a senior *bhikkhu*. Cf. *therānuthera*.

K.413B:18, D:11 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

mahādāna /m^əha'da:n/. †[Skt *mahādāna* ‘great gift’, < *mahā*, + *dāna*]. *n.* Great or lavish gift(s).

K.413B:31 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

mahādurgama /m^əhadur'gɔ:m/. †[Skt **mahādurgama*, < *mahā*, + *durgama*]. *v.st.* To be altogether impassable, outright impenetrable.

K.144:4 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

mahādevī /m^əhade'wi:/. †[Skt *mahādevī* ‘the chief wife of a king’, < *mahā*, + *devī*]. *n.* Chief queen.

K.380W/2^o:18 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257), hapax.

kaṃmrateñ 'añ śrī vīralakṣmī mahādevī 'āy vrac (K.380W/2^o:18), ‘the chief queen My High Lady Śrī Viralakṣmī at Vrac’.

mahāddhvaravidhi /m^əhadhwɔrəwɪ'dhi:/. †[Skt **mahāddhvaravidhi*, < *mahā*, + *adhvaravidhi* ‘sacrificial rite’, < *adhvara* ‘sacrifice, esp. the Soma sacrifice’, + *vidhi*]. *n.* Name of an unidentified rite or sacrifice.

K.444A:6 (A.D. 974, C II:72); K.868A:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

mahādharmakathika /m^əhadharməka'thik/. [Skt **mahādharmakathika*, < *mahādharma* ‘the greater Dharma’ (*mahā*, + *dharma*), + *kathika* ‘narrator, relater, story-teller’ (*kathā*, + sfx *-ika*, forming agentival nouns)]. *n.* Expounder of the greater Dharma.

K.177:7 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

¹The place of *mahā*^o is occupied by a three-place lacuna.

mahādharmarājādhirāja /m^əhadharməraʒadhɪ'ra:c/. [Skt *mahādharmarājādhirāja, < mahā, + dharmarājādhirāja 'overlord of righteous kings' (dharmarāja, + adhirāja)¹]. *n.* Great overlord of righteous kings. See mahārāja, mahārājādhirāja, *dharmmarāja.

K.413A:13, 33, 48, 56, B:39, 45 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

mahādhātu /m^əhadha'ɗu:/. †[Skt mahādhātu 'great metal or element, = gold', but here 'great relic', < mahā, + dhātu]. *n.* Great relic (of the Buddha).

K.413B:33 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

mahānavamī /m^əhanəwə'mi:/. [Pre-A. mahānavamī; Skt mahānavamī 'the Great Ninth', < mahā, + navamī]. 1. *n.* The ninth day of the fortnight of the waxing moon of the month Āśvina (Āśvayuja). 2. *n.* The last of the nine days of the Durgāpūjā.²

K.878:12 (A.D. 898, C V:88), hapax.

mahānasa ~ **mahānasa** /m^əha'nə:h/. [Pre-A. mahānasa; Skt mahānasa 'a heavy wagon or cart; kitchen', < mahā, + anas 'cart']. 1. *n.* Cook-house, kitchen. 2. *n.* (Male) kitchen worker, kitchener, cook.

mahānasa: K.99S:15, N:4 (A.D. 932, C IV:107);

mahānasa: K.415:8 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.809:15 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.324A:29-30, B:18 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.291N:24 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270/2°c:18 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.99S:5 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238B:3, 4, 5 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.262S:42 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:51, 53 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.56B:30, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.352S:7 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.956:47 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.208:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

'nak mahānasa (K.291N:24), 'kitchener, kitchen worker'.

mahānasi /m^əhanə'si:/. †[Skt mahānasi 'cook, kitchen-maid', fem. of mahānasa]. *n.* Female kitchen worker or cook.

K.291N:30 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

mahāpadma /m^əha'bat/. †[Skt *mahāpadma, < mahā, + padma]. *n.* Great lotus.

K.299:28 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

mahāparamanirvāṇapada /m^əhaβəɾəmənɪrwanəβə:t/. †[Skt *mahāparamanirvāṇapada, < mahā, + paramanirvāṇapada]. *n.* Augmented posthumous name of Sūryavarman I (reigned 1001-1050). See paramanirvāṇapada.

K.906:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:111), hapax.

¹The analysis could equally well be mahādharmarāja + adhirāja 'overlord of great righteous kings'.

²After MW 796c. Cf. C V:90, note 2.

***mahāparamasaugatapada** /m^əhābɔrɔməsɻwgdə'ɔ:t/. †[Skt **mahāsaugata-pada*, < *mahā*, + *paramasaugatapada* 'the highest abode of the Buddha', < *parama*, + *saugatapada*, < (*saugata*, + *pada*)]. 1. *n.* The great Highest Abode of the Buddha. 2. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman VII (A.D. 1181-1220).¹ See *saugata*.

mahāpātaki /m^əhābədə'ki:/. †[Skt **mahāpātakī*, nom. sg. of *mahāpātakin* 'guilty of a great crime', < *mahāpātaka* 'great crime or sin' (*mahā*, + *pātaka* 'sin, crime; loss of caste'), + sfx *-in*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* One who has committed a great crime or sin.

K.299:30, 30 *bis* (A.D. 1078-1177, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).²

mahāpurusa ~ **mahāpūrūṣa** /m^əhābʊ'roh/. †[Skt *mahāpuruṣa* 'great or eminent man; great saint, sage or ascetic' and epithet of Viṣṇu and the Buddha;³ < *mahā*, + *puruṣa*]. *n.* Ecclesiastic title ('great sage').

mahāpūrūṣa: K.105/1^o:6 (A.D. 912?, *C* VI:183);

mahāpurusa: K.177:21, 24, 27 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37).

mahābodhi. See *mahāvodhi*.

°mahāmantri /m^əhāman'tri:/. †[Skt stem *mahāmantrin* 'chief counsellor, prime minister; great statesman ...', < *mahā*, + *mantrin*]. *n.* Prime minister, chief counsellor. See *rājakulamahāmantri*.

mahāyāna /m^əhā'ja:n/. †[Skt *mahāyāna* 'the great vehicle', name of the later system of Buddhism, < *mahā*, + *yāna* 'vehicle of any kind; way, path, course']. *n.* The Mahāyāna.

K.410:6 (A.D. 1022, *RS* II, № XIX:10), hapax.

nā sthāna tapasvi phoṇi nu vraḥ paṃnvas bhikṣu mahāyāna sthavira ... (K.410:5-7), 'In the status of ascetics and holy clerics, [whether] Mahāyāna [or] Theravāda *bhikṣu*, ...'.

mahāratha /m^əhā'rat/ (?). †[Skt **mahāratha* 'great champion', < *mahā*, + *ratha*]. *n.* Great warrior or champion.

K.235D:51 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

mahārāja /m^əhā'ra:c/. †[Mod. **មហាព្រះ** *mahārāj* /m^əhā'ri:ɛc/ "emperor"; Skt *mahārāja* 'great king, reigning prince, supreme sovereign', < *mahā*, + *rāja*]. *n.* Great king or prince, supreme monarch.

K.504:1 (A.D. 1183, *RS* II:29); K.177:23 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37, *BEFEO*, 70:112).

... *ta tapaḥsakti kamrateṇ 'aṇ mahārāja śrīmat trailokyarājamaulibhūṣaṇabarmmadeva ...* (K.504:1), '... in the reign of My High Lord the *mahārāja* Śrīmat Trailokyā-rājamaulibhūṣaṇavarmadeva ...'.

¹Not attested in my corpus.

²*JA*, 1883.1:491 and *BC*, 1911:204 read *maha pataki*.

³Cf. Pāli *mahāpurisa* 'great man, hero, man born to greatness, man destined by fate to be a Ruler or Saviour of the World' (RD&S, 526b).

mahārājādhirāja /m^əharəʒadhɪ'ra:c/. †[Skt *mahārājādhirāja* 'paramount sovereign, emperor', < *mahārāja*, + *adhirāja*]. *n.* Overlord of paramount sovereigns, emperor.

K.966/II:1 (A.D. 1167, *JS*, 246:132, *RS* III, № 35:12), hapax.¹

vraḥ jaṃṇvan mahārājādhirāja ta braḥ nāma kurui śrī dharmmāsoka (K.966/II:1), 'Holy offerings from the *mahārājādhirāja* of the holy name of *kurui Śrī Dharmāsoka*'.

mahāviṣṇuloka ~ **mahāviṣṇuloka** /m^əhawɪsnu'lo:k/. †[Skt **mahāviṣṇuloka* 'the great world of Viṣṇu', < *mahā*, + *viṣṇuloka*]. *n.* Augmented posthumous name of Jayavarman III (reigned 850-877).

mahāviṣṇuloka: K.296:1 (A.D. 1278-1377, *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208);

mahāviṣṇuloka: K.297:1 (*id.*).

mahāvihāra /m^əhawɪ'ha:r/. †[Skt *mahāvihāra*, < *mahā*, + *vihāra*]. *n.* Great or main *vihāra*.

K.370:4, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:58), hapax.

mahāvodhi ~ **mahābodhi** ~ **mhāvodhi** /m^əhawo'dhi:/. †[Skt *mahābodhi* 'great enlightenment or awakening', < *mahā*, + *bodhi*]. 1. *n.* The Great Enlightenment (*of Gautama*). 2. *n.* The tree of the Great Enlightenment. See *vo*, *vodhi*. Cf. *kurababr̥kṣa*.

mhāvodhi: K.995:4 (A.D. 1429, *RS* III, № 36:19);

mahābodhi: K.294:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, *C* III:197);

mahāvodhi: K.484:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, *APK* I:61).

... *vraḥ mahābodhi kurababr̥kṣa* ... (K.294:1-2), '... the sacred tree of Enlightenment, the *kuraba* tree; ...'.

hai vraḥ mahāvodhi ○ *hai ta mān teṃ ta gi vraḥ vrahma* ... (K.484:1), 'O sacred tree of the Great Enlightenment! O thou whose trunk is holy Brahṃā! ...'.

mahāvrihi ~ **mahāvrihi** /m^əhawri'hi: → m^əha'wrih/ (?). †[Skt *mahāvrihi* 'large rice', < *mahā* + *vrihi*]. *n.* (*Presumably*) large- or long-grain rice.

mahāvrihi: K.324A:33-4 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62);

mahāvrihi: K.324B:22 (*id.*); K.270S/2^c:23 (A.D. 921, *C* IV:68).

mahāvrihi (K.324A:33-6), '[Sorters of] large-grain rice', following four *rmes raṅko* 'sorters of milled rice' and followed by twelve names.

mahāsāmi. See *mahāsāmi*.

mahāścaryya /m^əhah'ca:r/. †[Skt **mahāścaryya*, < *mahā*, + *āścaryya* 'wonder, marvel, prodigy, strange appearance']. *n.* Great marvel or wonder.

K.413C:11, D:3 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

mahāsānhāra ~ **mahāsāṃhāra** /m^əhasəŋ'ha:r/. †[Skt **mahāsāṃhāra*, < *mahā*, + *sāṃhāra* 'end, conclusion; destruction']. *n.* The Great Dissolution, *i.e.* the destruction of the universe at the end of a Kalpa. Cf. *yaśasthirāvasāna*.

mahāsāṃhāra: K.542:36 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:221);

mahāsānhāra: K.153:27 (A.D. 1001?, *C* V:154); K.720C:6 (A.D. 1006, *C* V:212); K.1198B:2 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240); K.450:30 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:109).

¹In the same text, line 15, *mahā*^o is dropped and *rājādhirāja* is used.

mahāsāmi ~ **mahāśāmi** /m^əhasa¹mi:/. †[Pāli **mahāsāmi* (Skt *mahāsvāmī*), < *mahā*, + *sāmi*, nom. sg. of *sāmin* (see *svāmī*)]. *n.* Title of a Buddhist dignitary.

mahāśāmi: K.413B:12 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

mahāsāmi: K.413B:42 (*id.*).

mahāsenāpati /m^əhasena¹pdī:/. †[Skt **mahāsenāpati*, < *mahāsenā* ‘great army’ (*mahā*, + *senā*), + *patī*]. *n.* The commander of a great army: general officer.

K.504:2 (A.D. 1183, *BEFEO*, XVIII.6:33, *RS* II, № XXV:30); K.298:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

mahimā ~ **mahmā** /m^əhi¹ma:/. †[Skt *mahimā*, nom. sg. of *mahīman* ‘greatness, majesty, glory; power, might’]. 1. *n.* Majesty, might. 2. *v.st.* To be great, majestic, mighty.

mahmā: K.144:11 (A.D. 1378-1477, *C* VII:34);

mahimā: K.393S:29, 32 (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63).

vajra mahimā (K.393S:32), ‘great diamonds’.

mahiśāsura /m^əhisa¹su:r/. †[Skt *mahiśāsura* ‘the demon Mahīṣa’, < *mahiśa* ‘great, powerful’, + *asura* ‘demon’]. *n.* The demon Mahīṣa. See *mahiśāsuramardani*.

K.257S:30 (A.D. 979, *C* IV:140), hapax.

... *sthāpanā bhagavatī mahiśāsura ’āsana kanloṅ* ... (K.257S:30), ‘... set up an image of Bhagavatī, [slayer of] Mahīśāsura, at the residence of the late queen ...’.

mahīdhara /m^əhi¹dhɔ:r/. †[Skt *mahīdhara*, ‘earth-bearer, supporter of the world’, < *mahī* ‘earth, world’, + *dhara*]. *n.* Epithet of Viṣṇu.

K.252:5 (A.D. 942?, *C* III:103); K.296:D (A.D. 1278-1477, *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208).

brah mahīdhara (K.296:D), ‘the holy Mahīdhara’.

mahiśāsuramardani /m^əhisasurə¹mardə¹ni:/. †[Skt **mahiśāsuramardani* ‘she who destroyed the demon Mahīṣa’, < *mahiśāsura*, + *mardani*, fem. of *mardana* ‘crushing, grinding, destroying’]. *n.* Epithet of Durgā, consort of Śiva.

K.366A:16 (A.D. 1139, *C* V:288), hapax.

bhagavatī mahiśāsuramardani (K.366A:16), ‘Bhagavatī, slayer of the demon Mahīṣa’.

mahendra /m^əhe:n/. †[Skt *mahendra* ‘great Indra’, < *mahā*, + *indra*]. 1. *n.* Great Indra. 2. *n.* Epithet of Viṣṇu and Śiva.

K.713B:22 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18); K.192:15 (A.D. 956, *C* VI:128).

mahendraparvata /m^əhendrə¹par¹wɔ:t/. [Skt **mahendraparvata* ‘mount Mahendra’, prob. referring to Śiva; < *mahendra*, + *parvata*]. 1. *n.* Phnom Kulen (*bhnam gūlən*).¹ 2. *n.* The royal city of Jayavarman II on Mahendraparvata.

K.944:8 (A.D. 1003, *C* V:210); K.235C:70 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

maheśvara /m^əhe¹swɔ:r/. [Skt *maheśvara* ‘the Great Lord’, < *mahā*, + *iśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva. See *māheśvara*.

K.91B:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* II:126); K.260N:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* IV:171).

¹About 50 kilometers northeast of Siem Reap.

maheśvararūpa /m^əheswərə¹ru:p/. †[Skt **maheśvararūpa*, < *maheśvara*, + *rūpa*]. *n.* An image of Maheśvara.

K.413A:52 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

maheśvarālaya /m^əheswərə¹lay/. †[Skt **maheśvarālaya* ‘abode of Śiva’, < *maheśvara*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.467:27 (A.D. 1011, C III:217).

mahotsava /m^əhotsə:p/. †[Skt *mahotsava* ‘a great festival, any great rejoicing’, < *mahā*, + *utsava*]. *n.* Great festival.

K.989C:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.391W:30 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.56C:37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

mahopakāra /m^əhəbəkə:r/. †[Skt *mahopakāra* ‘great aid or assistance’, < *mahā*, + *upakāra* ‘help, assistance; service, favor; use, benefit’]. 1. *n.* Great service or favor. 2. *n.* One who renders a great service or favor: great benefactor.

K.460/IV:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLVI:116, APK I:362), hapax.

maḥ ~ **maha** /məh/ ~ **muh**¹ /muh/. [Pre-A. *mah*; mod. 𑀯𑀸𑀢𑀺: *moḥ* /mʊəh/ “conj. namely, to wit, that is, which is (*arch.*)”]. 1. *pro.* He who; that which. 2. *pro.* Whoever, whoso(ever); whatever, whatso(ever).¹

muh: K.354N:14, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C V:132);²

maha: K.139B:5 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.299B:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

maḥ: K.393S:41, *garbled*, N:3 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.299B:33 (*id.*); K.484:10 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91).

maha pi nu thā ley ta 'nak ta ñyāñ paṃre nu 'arveñ pi nu vvaṃ lvaḥ ta prayojana phoñ ta lokadvaya (K.139B:5-7), ‘Whosoever shall speak ill of those striving to serve [the *liṅga*] will go astray, with the result that [he] shall not achieve [his] sundry aims in the two worlds’.

... *'anak ta yok maha ti 'anak vvaṃ oy o lvac pāy ...* (K.299B:19), ‘... persons who take whatever is not given them by others, who steal cooked rice ...’.

'añ vñā khmi maḥ pi thā 'añ karuṇā leñ khñuṃ ta dai ti ... (K.393N:3), ‘I hold dear [and] wish [well] of anyone for saying I had the compassion to release other slaves ...’ (?)

... *'anak ta lvac maha nu kār raṃñā phoñ o* (K.299B:33), ‘... persons who steal whatever protects from cold’.

nau kamrek vnek yeñ ta 'asaru nau kamrek caṃceṃ ta 'asaru o nau svapna ta 'asaru o nau cintā ta 'asaru o nau maḥ ta 'asaru phoñ ta mān ta svargga ta maṇṣya loḥ cura paṃpat noḥ o (K.484:8-11), ‘From evil twitchings of our eye, from evil twitchings of [our] eyebrow, from evil dreams, from evil thoughts, from whatever is evil in heaven [or] the world of men deign to deliver [us]. Pray do away with them’.

¹Middle Khmer *moḥ* is defined by Pou as a “particle of assertion which affirms or accentuates or explains, depending on the context” (BEFEO, LXIV:193, note 1) and possibly a predicate modifier (*id.*, note 3). She defines it elsewhere as a “declarative particle used mostly to accentuate or explain a statement, but also with adversative force” (BEFEO, LXX:174, note 2) and as an “emphatic particle” also serving (with *gī* and *ṛ*) a disjunctive function (*Études sur le Rāmakerti*, 123). Cf. NIC II/III:162, note 30. With the foregoing cf. C III:209, note 2, on *muh*.

²Identification of this *muh*¹ with *maḥ* ~ *maha* is conjectural and liable to be superseded.

māgha¹ /ma:k/. [Pre-A. *māgha*; mod. មាឃ *māgh* /mi:ək/ “*n.* Māgha (*third month of the Cambodian lunar calendar ...*)”; Skt *māgha*]. 1. *n.* Māgha, the third lunar month, corresponding to January-February. 2. *n.* = *Māghotsava*, the festival celebrated in Māgha. See *candramāsa*.

K.878:14 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.165N:1 (A.D. 952, C CI:132); K.168:1 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.262S:1 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.682C:1 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.691:3 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); K.196:2 (A.D. 1005, C VI:224); K.232:8 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.221S:7 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.706:1 (A.D. 1013, C V:217); K.33:9, 12, 25 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.410:18 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10); K.380W:11 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.207:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.383B:50, 51, D:12 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.254:41 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.966:18 (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:132, RS III, № 35:12); K.222:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.245:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

neh gi ta oy sñak vinau mvāy sahasra ta gi māgha (K.878:13-4), closely ‘These (are ones who) shall give out one thousand Malabar orange leaves during the festival of Māgha’.

māgha² /ma:k/. †[Skt *māghya* ‘the flower of *Jasminum Multiflorum* or *Pubescens* L.’¹]. *n.* Jasmine flower.

K.125:13 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74), hapax.

bhājana jhe māgha mvāy (K.125:13), ‘one wooden vessel for jasmine flowers’.

māṅsa /maŋ/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized ម្ហា: *māṅsa*: /meəŋ'sa?/ ~ ម្ហា: *māṅsaŋ* /meənsaŋ/ “*n.* flesh, meat”; Skt *māṅsa* ‘flesh, meat; pulp (*of fruit*) ...’]. *n.* Flesh, meat.

K.299:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

māṅsarāga /maŋsə'ra:k/. †[Skt **māṅsarāga*, < *māṅsa*, + *rāga*]. 1. *v.st.* To be flesh-colored. 2. *n.* Unidentified gemstone.²

K.263D:13 (A.D. 984, C IV:118), hapax.

māṅ. See *mān*.

***māt**. See **mat*.

mātāpitā /maɖaβi'da:/. [Mod. មាតាបិតា *mātāpitā* /miə'da: βɔy'da:/ “*n.* parents (*formal*)”; Skt *mātāpitā* (nom. sg.) ‘mother and father, parents’, < *mātā*, + *pitā*]. *n.* Mother and father.

K.350:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

mātā /ma'da:/. †[Mod. មាតា *mātā* /miə'da:/ “*n.* mother (*formal & roy.*)”; Skt *mātā*, nom. sg. of *mātr* ‘mother’]. *n.* Mother.

K.237N:8 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293), hapax.

... *vraḥ mātā ta jmaḥ kaṇṇurateṇ 'añ deva□lakṣmī* ... (K.237N:8-9), ‘... [his] mother, called My High Lady Deva□lakṣmī ... ’.³

mātrpakṣa /matrɪ'βak/. †[Skt *mātrpakṣa* ‘belonging to the mother’s side or maternal line’, < *mātr* ‘mother’, + *pakṣa*]. 1. *n.* The mother’s side (*of a family or family line*). 2. *v.st.* To be in the maternal line. Cf. *pitṛpakṣa*. ▶

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:143 and note 7.

²Cf. C IV:137.

³The lacuna is prob. a pock in the stone.

K.693:13 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.598B:5** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); **K.933:3** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.660:6** (A.D. 1041, C I:195); **K.219:12** (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); **K.194:26** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.956:8, 36, 45** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.208:47** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); **K.450:11** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); **K.91B:10, 11, 13, 14, 18, D:1** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

mātrā /ma'tra:/. †[Mod. មាត្រា *mātrā* /miə'tra:/;¹ Skt *mātrā* 'material, substance; property, goods; money, wealth; ear-ring; jewel, ornament']. 1. *n.* Article, thing, (piece of) property; accessory; thing, matter. 2. *n.* Any small but costly article: ornament, jewel.²

K.262N:6 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.669C:5, 6** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.466:27** (A.D. 1015, BEFEO, XII:9:183, C III:212); **K.470:3, 10** (A.D. 1327, C II:187); **K.413B:9** (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91); **K.412:18** (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

mātrā neḥ syaṅ prākk ... (K.669C:5), 'The following articles are of silver: ...'.

[*gaṇa*] *tek daṃraṅ nu samrap sap mātrā bhāra vyar* (K.470:3), 'Articles in iron: an ornament together with a set of all [kinds of other] ornaments, [weighing] two *bhāra*.'

kriyā homa sap mātrā pansaṃ (K.470:10), 'sacrificial implements with all kinds of accessories'.

braḥ karma sap mātrā prākat śrī yasakirtti byat ... (K.413B:9), 'Indeed, the royal actions in all matters made plain [his] fame and glory ...'.

mān /ma:n/. [Pre-A. *mān* ~ *man*; mod. មាន *mān* /mi:ən/ "v. to have, possess, own; to exist; there is, there are; *adj.* to be rich, own property; *initverb* indicates the accomplishment of an action, to happen to, to have occasion to"]. 1. *v.intr.* To exist, be. 2. *v.tr.* To have, possess; to get, receive. 3. *v.ps.* To be issued, handed down, published.³ See 'ampān.

māna: **K.466:14** (A.D. 1015, C III:219);

māṅ: **K.872N:17** (A.D. 946, C V:97);

mān: passim, 354 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.124:15** (A.D. 803).

... *yāvat candrāditya mān* (K.878:15), '... as long as the moon and sun shall shine'.

mān prayoja ta (K.190:27-30), 'to have assignments to, be assigned or detailed to'.

mān vraḥ śāsana dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeṅ kamrateṅ 'aṅ ta stac dau paramaśivaloka (K.291N:12-3), 'There was issued a royal directive from the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeṅ* My Holy High Lord who was pleased to go to the *Paramaśivaloka*'.

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap ... (K.340:7), 'Should any among us run away, go into hiding, [or] die, ...'.

māy /ma:y/. [Pre-A. *māy*; cf. mod. មេម៉ាយ *me māy* /me'ma:y/ "widow; divorcée; widowed, divorced ..."; cf. mod. Mon *kmāy* /mai/ 'Widow, unmarried mother'⁴]. *n.* Woman without a husband: widow or unwed mother.

K.315:3 (A.D. 879, NIC II:38, II/III:41), hapax.

tai māy proṅ (K.315:3), 'widow *tai* Proṅ'.

¹See Headley, 918a.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:349, note 5.

³This third sense is arguable but can be defended from numerous contexts in which an agent is clearly implied.

⁴Shorto, 166.

mās¹ /ma:h/. [Pre-A. *mās* ~ *mas*; mod. មាស *mās* /mi:əh/ “*n.* gold; *adj.* to be gold (*colored*), golden; made of gold; gold-plated”; cf. proto-Austronesian **amat* « ‘Gold’¹ and numerous reflexes]. *n.* Gold.

passim, 150 occurrences, from which *mās*² must be deducted.

... *jvan mās prak* ... (K.713B:1), ‘... offering up gold [and] silver ...’.

chmām mās prak (K.270S/2°c:17), ‘keeper of gold and silver’.

mās² /ma:h/. [Pre-A. *mās*; origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified unit of weight or capacity.

K.124:11, 18 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.421:2, 4, 8 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272), &c.

madhu ’antvañ 60 10 5 mās 10 2 (K.421:2), ‘75 ’*antvañ* 12 *mās* of honey’.

māheśvara^o /mahe'swə:r/. †[Skt *māheśvara* ‘of or relating to Śiva’ and ‘a Śaivite or devotee of Śiva’, < *māheśvara*]. *n.* Śaivite, votary of Śiva.

māheśvarānvaya /maheswəran'wɔy/. †[Skt **māheśvarānvaya*, < *māheśvara*, + *anvaya*]. *n.* A (*long*) line of worshippers of Maheśvara, a line of Śaivites, a lineage (*for many generations*) devoted to Śiva.

K.444B:30 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:2-3 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

māheśvarānvayadharmma /maheswəranwɔy'dhar/. †[Skt **māheśvarānvaya-dharma*, < *māheśvarānvaya*, + *dharma*]. *n.* The way espoused by a long line of Śaivites.

K.175S:16 (A.D. 987, C VI:173), hapax.

... *pi thve rohḥ vraḥ niyama nai dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śri jayavarmmadeva ta svey vraḥ dharmmarājya nu ekanava’asṭa śaka phley māheśvarānvayadharmma* ○ (K.175S:14-6), ‘... so as to comply with the royal injunction of the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śri Jayavarmadeva, who acceded to the Dharmmarājya in Śaka 891 as heir to the way espoused by a long line of votaries of Maheśvara’.

***mi**¹ ~ ***mi**¹ /mi:/. Unidentified. See *khmi*.

***mi**² ~ ***mi**² /mi:/. Unidentified. See *thmi*.

mina /mm/ (?). †[Unidentified²].

K.393S:35, 39 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

... *yajña mina thve pre ’nak nu yatna* ... (K.393S:35), *unintelligible*.

minapracanda /minəprəcan'da:/ (?). †[Skt **minapracandā*, ‘fish-Durgā, Durgā as fish’, < *mīna* ‘fish; Pisces’, + *pracaṇḍā* ‘a form or Śakti of Durgā’, fem. of *pracaṇḍa*]. *n.* Name of an unidentified corporation (*varṇa*).³

K.933:24 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47), hapax.

... *ti duñ ta vāp dharmma vāp vām vāp ’ap varṇa minapracanda* ... (K.933:23-4), ‘... was bought from the *vāp* Dharma, the *vāp* Vām, [and] the *vāp* ’Ap of the Minapracanda corporation ...’.

¹Dempwolff, 50a.

²Not listed by Pou, 374a, S667a.

³Cf. C IV:51, note 4.

mimvāy ~ **mimvay** ~ **mīmṽāy** ~ **mīmṽāya** /m¹mu:əy/. [Pre-A. *mimoy* ~ **mimoy*; for **mamvāy* /m^amu:əy/, pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’¹ + *mvāy* ~ *mvay* /mu:əy/]. *n.* and *pro.* Each one, every one.

mimvāya: K.1087A:10 (A.D. 937, *Carik nai praḥdeśa dāyī*, III:37);

mīmṽāy: K.659:20, 21, 21 *bis* (A.D. 1068, C V:143);

mimvay: K.249:14 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.475:6 (A.D. 1136, *BEFEO*, XV.2:107); K.966:10 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 1958:132, *RS* III, № 35:12);

mīmṽāy: K.99N:25 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.263D:42 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.342W:12 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.211:4 (A.D. 1037, C III:27); K.249:14 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.475:6 (A.D. 1136, *BEFEO*, XV, 2:107); K.56A:32, B:31, 32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.650A:9, 13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.450:31, 31 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

... *cām caṃnām tandula thlvañ 3 paryyañ mās 3 mīmṽāya śaka* (K.1087A:9-10), ‘... to fix an allowance of three *thlvañ* of rice [and] three *mās* of oil each and every year’.

miśrabhoga /mɪsrə¹bho:k/. [Pre-A. *miśrabhoga*; Skt **miśrabhoga*, < *miśra* ‘mixed, combined’, + *bhoga*]. 1. *n.* Joint use or consumption. 2. *n.* Object of joint use; articles to be held in common. 3. *v.ps.* To be used jointly or shared.

K.415:2 (A.D. 877, C V:86), hapax.

... *jvan dravya phoñ ta vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ śrī vindhyeśvara miśrabhoga nuv ’āśrama ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’añ* (K.415:1-3), ‘... offered up costly goods to My Holy High Lord Śrī Vindhyeśvara which are to be held in common with the *āśrama* of My Holy *Kaṃsteñ*’.

***muk** /muk ~ muuk/ (?). †[Cf. mod. 𑄢𑄦 *mik* /muuk/ “*n.* squid (*Sepia esculenta*) (*Ch.*)” and 𑄢𑄦𑄢𑄦 *dik mik* /tuk¹muuk/ “ink”; prob. < Chinese²]. *n.* Black liquid; ink. See *khmuk*.

mukuṭa. See *makuṭa*.

mukutaveni /mukudəwe¹ni:/. †[Skt **mukutaveni* ‘crest-braid, head-braid’, < *mukuṭa*, + *veni* ~ *veñi* ‘braided hair, braid of hair’³]. *n.* Unidentified ornament presumably worn on the head.

K.235D:67 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

mukta /muk¹da:/ ~ **mukti** ~ **mukti** ~ **muktiy** /muk¹dī:/. †[Mod. 𑄢𑄦 *muktā* /muk¹da:/ “*n.* pearl”; Skt *muktā* ‘pearl (as loosened from the shell)’ and **mukti*, whence *muktikā* ‘pearl’, both < *mukta* ‘loosened, let loose’]. *n.* Pearl.

muktiy: K.669C:18 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

mukti: K.669C:4, 4 *bis*, 8, 8 *bis* (*id.*);

mukti: K.262N:4 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:4 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

mukta: K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

mukti juṃ suvarṇṇakavaca 1 thmo ta gi 9 (K.262N:4), ‘one pearl in a gold jacket [with] nine gemstones on it’.

mukti vnāk 1 100 40 10 8 (K.669C:4), ‘one set of 158 pearls’.

mukti khse 5 mukti dai 100 60 (K.669C:8), ‘five strings of pearls; 160 other pearls’. ▶

¹Or, what amounts to the same thing, pfx /m-/ ‘one’, as a reduction of *mvāy*. Note also mod. 𑄢𑄦𑄢𑄦 *nīmwy-nīmwy* /nimuəy ni¹mu:əy/ “each (*one*)” and 𑄢𑄦𑄢𑄦 *mwy mwy* /muəy¹mu:əy/ “one at a time, one by one; slowly, gradually, deliberately”.

²See Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese Loanwords ...,” 20 (items 58 and 59).

³Cf. the etymology of *pravaiṇi*.

khse 3 nu muktīy vrahma ta gi ratna 5 (K.669C:18), ‘three strings of *brahma* pearls [with] five gemstones on them’.

śaṅkha pravāla marakaṭa nu mukta (K.393S:32), ‘conches, coral, emeralds and pearls’.

muktiśība /mukdī'sip/. †[Skt **muktiśīva*, < *mukti*, + *śīva*]. *n.* Pearl-Śīva, i.e. precious Śīva.

K.158D:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97), hapax.

muktihāra /mukdī'har/. †[Skt **muktihāra*, < *mukti*, + *hāra* ‘garland of pearls; necklace’]. *n.* String of pearls, pearl necklace.

K.669C:14 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

mukha /muk/. †[Mod. *មុខ mukh* /muk/;¹ Skt *mukha*]. 1. *n.* Face, visage, countenance. 2. *n.* Mouth, beak, snout, muzzle; (*by trope*); entrance, opening, aperture, orifice; spout (*of vessel*); mouth (*of cave, river*). 3. *n.* Top, head, summit; tip, point, pinnacle; chief, principal, best. 4. *n.* Front, façade, forepart; beginning, introduction; source, origin, occasion, means. See *caturmukha*, *ekādaśamukha*.

passim, 32 occurrences.

khloñ mukha ‘principal head, chief director’: K.263D:61 (A.D. 984, C IV:115);

K.989B:29 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.572B:3 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.205:14,

14 *bis* (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.207:52 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.374:7, 22 (A.D. 1042,

C VI:251); K.391W:20, 38 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.340:6 (A.D. 778-877, C VI:81);

K.352S:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.956/2':26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

K.566A:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.991:30, 31, 32 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191).

... *mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ 'anak samudāya* ... (K.227:18-9), ‘... the vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard ...’.

□ □ □ □ □ □ *krapi pi oy mukha*² *stvay sandigdha* ○ (K.353S:10), ‘... water buffaloes, so as to give [them] misleading [and] falsified faces’.³

mukhadvāra /mukhə'dwa:r/. †[Skt **mukhadvāra*, < *mukha*, + *dvāra*]. *n.* Front door or gate, presumably of a palace.

K.425:11 (A.D. 968?, C II:142), hapax.

pre mratāñ śrī narendrasīṅha senāpati vraḥ mukhadvāra dau sañ gol ta gi bhūmi ○

(K.425:11-2), ‘[A royal directive] bade the lord Śrī Narendrasīṅha, general [charged with defense] of the royal front gate, to go out [and] set up boundary-markers on the tract’.

mukhasphālana /mukhə'spha:l/. †[Skt **mukhasphālana*, < *mukha*, + *sphālana* ‘flapping or flopping or striking against, slapping’]. 1. *n.* Act of slapping in the face. 2. *n.* Slap in the face.

K.233B:13 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50), hapax.

... *nirṇaya mukhasphālana 40 10* (K.233B:12-3), ‘... [they] were sentenced [to receive] fifty slaps in the face’.

¹See Headley, 932b.

²C V:135, note 2: “Douteux.”

³See C V:138, note 3. My rendering is less than certain.

mukhya /muk/. †[Skt *mukhya* ‘first, principal, chief, eminent’ and ‘leader, guide’, < *mukha*, + sfx -ya]. *v.st.* To be chief, principal, head.

K.868A:19 (A.D. 896, C II:61); K.175S:3 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.153:20 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.814B:26 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.989C:13, 16, 21, 21 bis, 25, 25 bis (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.569:21 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 4:77); K.782:9 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.56A:31, D:37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

nivandhana chloñ ta mukhya ta pvānn (K.56A:31), ‘To be furnished by the four principal chloñ: ...’.

mudga /müt/ (?). [Pre-A. *mudgā*; Skt *mudga* ‘Phaseolus Mungo’]. *n.* The mung bean, *Phaseolus aureus* Roxb. (Papilionacet).¹

K.88:10 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30), hapax.

mun /mon/. †[Cf. mod. မှီ *mun* /mun/ ‘adv. previously, formerly, before; first; prep. before’]. *adv.* Before, earlier, previously.

K.413D:8 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *ruv neñ ilū khmi ru ta mān ’ambe punya dharmma phoñ mun bvañ tel yeñ yal ruv neñ* (K.413D:7-8), ‘... as nowadays [we] aspire to a condition in which there are good actions [and] respect for the Law, in the past we never saw the like’.

mum. See *mum̄*.

mula. See *mūla*¹.

muliḥ ~ **mūliḥ** /muliḥ/. [Pre-A. *muliḥ*; mod. မွီး: *muliḥ* /mliḥ/ ‘*n.* jasmine (*Jasminum sambac*)’; prob. through Austronesian,² < Skt *malli* ‘*Jasminum sambac*’]. *n.* Jasmine, *Jasminum sambac* (L.) Alt. (Oleacet).³

mūliḥ: K.258A:19 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

muliḥ: K.319:6 (A.D. 879, NIC II:51, II/III:53).

muṣṭiyuddha /musṭiˈjūt ~ muḥṭiˈjūt/. †[Skt *muṣṭiyuddha* ‘pugilistic encounter’, < *muṣṭi* ‘clenched hand, fist’, + *yuddha*]. *n.* Pugilism, boxing; boxing match.

K.239S:35 (A.D. 966, C III:79), hapax.

muṣṭiyudha /musṭiˈjūt ~ muḥṭiˈjūt/. †[Skt **muṣṭiyudh*, < *muṣṭi* ‘fist’, + *yudh* ‘fighter; warrior, hero’]. *n.* Pugilist, boxer.

K.257S:30, N:2, 3, 4, 4 bis, 8, 8 bis, 15 (A.D. 994, C IV:140).

mum̄ ~ **mum** ~ **’mum̄** /móm/. [Pre-A. *mum̄*; mod. မုမ ~ မုံ *mum* ~ *mum̄* /mum/ ‘*n.* angle, corner’]. 1. *v.intr.* To bend, turn; to break. 2. *n.* Bend; angle, corner; turn, bend (*in road, river, &c.*). 3. *n.* Meeting-point, intersection. See *gmum*¹.

’*mum̄*: K.253S/2ː1 (A.D. 912, C III:103);

mum: K.297F (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

mum̄: K.105/1ː7 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.873:4 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.958A:60 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.165N:22 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.570:39 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.105:7 (A.D.

¹Martin, 104.

²Cf. Malay *mali*, Cham *moliḥ*.

³Martin, 130; Pou, 376a.

972?, C VI:183); **K.933:20, 26** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.843A:30** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.258A:60** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.397:5, 10, 11** (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131); **K.56A:36, C:27, 28, 30, 32** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.150:14** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); **K.844:9, 15, 18** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); **K.760:15, 28** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).
 ... *uttara lvah canhvar muṃ panliññ* (K.56B:26), '... north to the waterway at the shadouf', i.e. where the shadouf is located.
muṃ cas (K.253S/2°:1), 'the old meeting-place'.

muḥ ~ **muḥh** ~ **muh**² /moh/. [Pre-A. *muḥ*; cf. mod. 𑄢𑄣𑄤: *cramuḥ* /cra'moh/ "n. nose; snout" and Old Mon *moh* ~ *moh* /muḥ/ 'nose' and *moh* /moh/ 'end, tip'¹]. 1. *n.* Nose, snout; beak. 2. *n.* Forepart, forepiece, front, face; protuberance, projection; tongue (*of land*), point, promontory, spur.

muḥ: **K.348:18** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.292:13** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.353S:17** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); **K.354S:14**, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C V:132);

muḥh: **K.353S:16** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

muḥ: **K.212A:8, 8 bis** (A.D. 1027, C III:29); **K.830:3** (A.D. 1106, C V:278).

vraḥ vraī muḥ vnaṃ gol (K.212A:7-8), 'the sanctuary in the wood on the spur of Vnaṃ Gol'.

muḥ thnal (K.830:3), 'a short branch off a causeway'.

muḥh ni (K.353S:16) ~ *muh ni* (K.348:18; K.292:13; K.353:17), 'ahead; before, earlier, previously, beforehand, already'.²

man steñ nan slāp dep steñ 'añ 'ācāryya īśānavyāpi kathā man sre noḥ ti jau muḥh ni hoñ nu krapīyy vyar ta cak svāy man ti stāp vyavahāra □ □ □ *ti jau muḥ ni vyat* (K.353S:16-7), 'When the *steñ* Nan died, the *steñ 'añ* the *ācāryya* *īśānavyāpi* stated that the ricefield in question had been purchased previously for two water buffaloes from Cak Svāy [and] that a case had been heard [which established that it] had indeed been purchased previously'.³

... *phdai karom man oy ta muḥ ni ta vraḥ kamraten 'añ śivaliṅga siddhi et 'apavāda* (K.348:14-9), '... a tract which they had earlier given My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* outright [and] without contest'.⁴

daha 'yat campān pi yeñ slāp nu svayamvyādhi muḥ ni leñ phala 'nak ta svāmibhakti mān ta yeñ (K.292:13-4), 'If there be no fighting, so that we die of natural causes first, let the rewards of those who are loyal to their lord be ours'.⁵

mūḍha /mu:t/. †[Cf. mod. 𑄢𑄣𑄤: *mūḥa*: /mu'lha?/ "adj. to be ignorant, stupid, primitive, backward";⁶ Skt *mūḍha* 'bewildered, driven out of one's course, gone astray or adrift; confused, perplexed, uncertain; stupid, silly']. *v.st.* To be confused, bewildered, gone astray, in error.

K.299:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

¹Shorto, 300.

²Literally, 'face forward'.

³Cf. C V:139 and note 2.

⁴Cf. C V:112 and note 7.

⁵Cf. C III:209 and note 2.

⁶Pāli *mūḥa* 'gone stray, erring, having lost one's way' (RD&S, 540a).

mūtra /mut/. †[Mod. **मुत्र** *mūtr* /mut/ “*n.* urine (*formal & med.*)”]; Skt *mūtra* ‘urine’. 1. *n.* Urine.¹ 2. *v.intr.* To urinate. Cf. *purīṣotsarga*.

K.299:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

... ‘*anak ta mūtra purīṣotsarga ta devasthāna* (K.299:20), ‘... persons who urinate [or] defecate [within the precincts of] sanctuaries’.

mūrtti /mur'di:/. †[Skt *mūrti* ‘embodiment, manifestation, incarnation’]. *n.* Embodiment. Cf. ‘*aṣṭamūrtti*.

K.173:3 (A.D. 947?, *JA*, 1914.1:638); **K.174:1** (A.D. 947, *JA*, 1914.1:644).

mūla¹ ~ **mūl**² ~ **mula** /mu:l/. [Pre-A. *mūla*; mod. **मुल** *mūl* /mu:l/;² Skt and Pāli *mūla*³]. 1. *n.* Root; stock, butt. 2. *n.* Base, bottom, foot, sole; basis, ground, foundation. 3. *n.* Beginning, source, origin, genesis. 4. *n.* Stock (*of chattels*), force, store, fund, capital; substance, wealth, estate, property; worth, value. 5. *n.* Principal, chief, leader, leading member; landowner, landed proprietor. See *nirmūla*, *pādamūla*.

mula: **K.374:21** (A.D. 1042, *C* VI:251); **K.369:7, 8** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:291);

mūl: **K.262S:42** (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108); **K.598B:53, 54** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58); **K.258A:13** (post-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); **K.956:13** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128);

mūla: passim, 124 occurrences.

daha kule mratāñ khlōñ mūl ta kule mratāñ śrī kavīndravijaya 'āc daha kule mratāñ śrī kavīndravijaya mūl ta kule mratāñ khlōñ 'āc (K.598B:53-5), ‘If the lord *khlōñ*’s family is owner of the lord Śrī Kavīndravijaya’s land, so be it; if the lord Śrī Kavīndravijaya’s family is owner of the lord *khlōñ*’s land, so be it’.⁴

mratāñ khlōñ śrī madhurapaṇḍita tāc santāna 'yat kule ley saṃ mūla nu kvan 'nak khlōñ ta roḥ neḥḥ (K.230c:28 to d:2), ‘The chief lord Śrī Madhurapaṇḍita, [his] family extinct [and] with no more kinsmen, joined [his] property with the children of the aforesaid wife’.

mūl¹ ~ **mūla**² /mu:l/. †[Mod. **मुल** *mūl* /mu:l/ “*adj.* to be round, spherical; to be whole, entire; to be compact, solid, ... ; *v.* to assemble, gather, unite; to concentrate; to sum up ...”]. 1. *v.st.* To be round, spherical, globular; to be dense, compact; to be full, complete, whole. 2. *v.tr.* To gather together, mass, concentrate. 3. *n.* Entire or close-knit group. Cf. *cramul*.

K.598B:53, 54 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58); **K.450:22** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:109);

mvāy mūl(a) nu (K.598B:53), ‘[to form] one group with, *i.e.* join or combine with’.

maṅgalārthavargga ta mvāy mūla nu vraḥ kaṃmraten 'añ śrī rājendrapaṇḍita ... (K.450:22-3), ‘The Maṅgalārtha corporation, which joined My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājendrapaṇḍita, ... ’.

saṃ mūla nu (K.1198B:45) ‘to join (together) with’

gi nu yeṅ saṃ mūla nu mratāñ śrī pṛthivīnarendra ... (K.956:23), ‘He and we joined with the lord Śrī Pṛthivīnarendra ... ’.

¹Cf. *siṅhamūtra* ‘lion’s urine’ = sal ammoniac, in K.235C:24 (stanza CVII).

²See Headley, 938b.

³My glosses are based on MW 826b; Cappeller, 516b; Macdonell, 232c; Edgerton, 436b; RD&S, 539b.

⁴Cf. *BEFEO*, XXVIII:79.

mūlasthāna /mulə'stha:n/. [Pre-A. *mūlasthāna*; mod. មូលស្ថាន *mūlasthān* /mulə'stha:n/ and Pālicized មូលដ្ឋាន *mūlaṭṭhān* /mulət'tha:n/ “*n.* base (*military, philosophical and physical*), basis, foundation; place”; Skt *mūlasthāna* ‘foundation, base; principal place’, < *mūla*, + *sthāna*]. *n.* (Conjecturally) main sanctuary.¹

K.693B:22, C:15 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ ta mūlasthāna (K.693B:21-2, C:15-6), ‘My holy High Lord of the main sanctuary’.

mūliḥ. See *muliḥ*.

mṛgaśīranakṣatra /mr̥gəśirəna'ksat/. †[Skt *mṛgaśira* ~ *mṛgaśiras*, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The (fifth) lunar mansion of *Mṛgaśiras*.

K.569:20 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

mṛṇa. Misreading (*JA*, 1883.1: 491, *BC*, 1911: 204) of *ṛṇa*.

mṛta ~ **mṛtt** /mr̥t/. [Pre-A. *mṛta*; mod. ម្រិត *mr̥it* /mr̥ut/ “*n.* death, mortality; dead person; *adj.* to be dead”; Skt *mṛta* ‘dead, deceased; deathlike, torpid, rigid’ and ‘death’]. *v.st.* To be dead. Cf. *'amṛta*.

mṛtt: K.420:31 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

mṛta: K.99S:14 (A.D. 932, C IV:107).

mṛtakadhana ~ **mṛttakadhana** ~ **mṛttakadhanna** /mr̥tɔkə'dhɔ:n/. †[Skt **mṛtakadhana*, < *mṛtaka* ‘death, decease; dead man, corpse’, + *dhana*]. *n.* Death-wealth: legacy, patrimony, inheritance. Distinguish *'amṛtakadhana*.

mṛttakadhanna: K.1152A:20 (A.D. 963, NIC II/III:126);

mṛttakadhana: K.444B:9 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.175S:4 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

mṛtakadhana: K.291N:11 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.669B:18, 19 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.868A:22 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.257S:18, 31 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.262S:4 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:20, 33, 34, 58, 61 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.380W:23 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.208:60 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.218:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.412:16 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.468:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

'nak mṛtakadhana mratañ śrī guṇavijaya (K.291N:11), ‘legatees of (inheritors of the estate of) the lord Śrī Guṇavijaya’.

sruk jaroy cār □ □ *mṛtakadhana pramān 'amoghapura* (K.218N:9), ‘The *sruk* of Jaroy Cār [is my] inheritance in the *pramān* of Amoghapura’.

mṛdaṅgavādikā /mr̥daṅgəwadi'ka:/. †[Skt **mṛdaṅgavādikā*, < *mṛdaṅga* ~ *mṛdaṅga* ‘kind of drum, tabour’,² + **vādikā* for *vādakā*, fem. of *vādaka* ‘musician; a partic. mode of beating a drum’ (cf. *vādayati* to sound, strike, play (*an instrument*))]. *n.* Female *mṛdaṅga* player.

K.464:9 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, LVII:57), hapax.

¹Cf. C V:208, note 6.

²Attested in the Sanskrit text of K.235C:30 (stanza CXIII).

mṛḍu /mri'du:/. [Pre-A. *mṛdū*; Skt *mṛḍu* 'soft, delicate, tender, pliant, mild, gentle; slight, moderate']. *n.* Personal name.

K.400B:14 (A.D. 828, C VI:83), hapax.

mṛdubhāva /mriḍu'bha:p/. †[Skt *mṛdubhāva* 'softness, tenderness', < *mṛḍu*, + *bhāva*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.265S:20 (A.D. 959, C IV:102), hapax.

mṛṣṇā. Misreading (C VII: 35) of *tarṣṇā*.

me ~ **'me** ~ **'ame** /me:/. [Pre-A. *'me* ~ *'ame* ~ *me*; mod. **𑀓𑀭** *me* /me:/ "female animal (*that has given birth*); mother; *term of address to a younger woman or to a woman of lower status; n. chief, commander (mil., company level and higher), leader, head, master, owner, ...*"]. 1. *n.* Mother; courtesy title for commoner women. 2. *n.* Head, chief. 3. *n.* Generic head for large rivers.

'ame: K.449B:27 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.299:68 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

'me: passim, 32 occurrences;

me: passim, 50 occurrences.

'ame vappā (K.449:27; K.299:68), 'mother and father, parents'.

chdiṃ me rena (K.175E:7, 13), 'the river Me Reṇā' (?).

mek /mɛ:k/. †[Mod. **𑀓𑀭𑀸** *mēk* /mɛ:k/ "n. branch, bough; n. family lineage, family tree"]. *n.* Branch, bough. Cf. *śākha*.

K.420:43 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.484:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

hai ta mān mek ta gi vraḥ viṣṇu (K.484:2-3), 'O thou whose boughs are holy Viṣṇu!'

mekhalā /mekhə'la:/. †[Skt *mekhalā* 'girdle, belt, zone, esp. one worn by men of the first three classes; a sword-belt, baldric']. *n.* Girdle, belt.

K.255:4 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85).

si thīe tī duñ nu mekhalā mvāy ... (K.255:4), 'Si Thīe was bought for one baldric; ...'.

mel /mɛ:l/. [Pre-A. *mel*; mod. **𑀓𑀭𑀸** *mæl* /mɛ:l/ "v. to look at, watch; to read (*to oneself*); to examine, survey, inspect; to observe ..."; cf. Old Mon *mey* /mɔy/ "To look at"¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To turn one's eyes on, turn one's gaze (glance, attention) to: look at, view, observe. 2. *v.intr.* To look, watch, expect.

K.175W:11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.598B:31 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.380E:60 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.413B:28 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.690N:26 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91); K.829:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

... kamrateñ 'añ vraḥ guru cval mel sruk ... (K.175W:11), '... My High Lord the royal preceptor came to view the *sruk*, ...'.

mo. See *mau*.

¹Shorto, 299.

mok ~ **mokk** /mɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *mok*; mod. មក *mak* /mɔ:k/;¹ cf. Old Mon *mok* /mɔk/ ‘to appear’²]. 1. *v.intr.* (Contrasting with *dau*) to come (*to, towards, hither, forth*), move this way, approach; to come into view, appear, arrive. 2. *v.intr., clause-final.* To continue, go on (*doing*). 3. *adv. of space or time.* To, toward, this way, hither. 4. *adv., clause-final.* From here on, hence; from now on, hereafter, henceforth.

mokk: K.380E:20 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257);

mok: passim, 104 occurrences of which the earliest is K.774A:1 (A.D. 860?).

moñ /mo:ŋ/.³ [Cf. pre-A. *moñ*; mod. ម៉ាង *moñ* /mo:ŋ/ “*n.* long stick, large club”]. *n.* Club, cudgel, truncheon, bludgeon, mace.

K.293 (№ 24b, Pl. CCXIX) :7 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193); K.539:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.10:67, XXVIII:110).

moda /mo:t/. †[Skt *moda* ‘joy, delight, gladness, pleasure; fragrance, perfume’]. 1. *n.* Fragrance, aroma. 2. *v.st.* To be fragrant, aromatic.

K.99S:32, N:27 (A.D. 922, C VI:107).

tila moda (K.99s:32, N:27), ‘aromatic sesame’.

modarī /modə'ri:/ (?).⁴ Unidentified.

K.754B:19 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282).

kaṭaka modarī prāk samrap mvay (K.754B:19-20), ‘one set of silver *modarī* bracelets’.

moy ~ **moyy**. See *mvāy*.

***mol** /mo:l/ ~ ***mval** /mu:əl/. [Pre-A. **mol*; mod. **mol* /mo:l/ ~ **mwl* /mu:əl/ ~ **mwr* /mu:ər/]. *v.st.* To be dark, dim. Cf. *mau*. See *kmval*.

moha /mo:h/. †[Skt *moha* ‘loss of consciousness; stupefaction, delusion, error, esp. delusion of mind, ignorance as one of the three roots of vice’]. 1. *n.* Delusion, ignorance. 2. *v.st.* To be deluded, ignorant.

K.393N:17 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

nau ge ta moha pi pralobha pi pat dharmma ... (K.393N:17), ‘Those who are so deluded as to lust after [women and] forfeit the Dharma ...’.

mau ~ **mauv** ~ **mo** ~ **mmo** /mɔw/. [Pre-A. *mau* ~ *mo*; mod. **mau* /mɔw/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be dark, black.⁵ Cf. **muk*, **mol*. See *khmau*.

mmo: K.234:18, 21 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

mo: K.353N:39 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:105 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

mauv: K.165N:27 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

mau: K.291N:6 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.214B:11 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.814B:3, 6, 12, 16, 21, 25 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.989B:19 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.380W:29 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257).

¹See Headley, 896a.

²Shorto, 299.

³The form may be a misreading of *phoñ*.

⁴BEFEO, XXXVI:17, note 5: “La lecture du premier caractère est douteuse. On peut lire aussi, *co, vo, he*.”

⁵The forms are found only in personal names and toponyms.

mmo. See *mau*.

myañ /mi:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *meñ* ~ *myañ*; mod. ម៉ែង *mīñ* /mi:ŋ/ “n. aunt (younger sister of either parent ...)”]. *v.st.* To be young, younger.¹

K.239S:27 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.383B/5:46, /7:27 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.697B:2 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.831:8, 8 bis (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:114).

me myañ (K.239S:27), ‘younger mother, i.e. aunt’.

***myāt** ~ ***myat** /mi:ət/. [Mod. ម៉ឺត *mīt* /mūt/ ~ ម៉ឺត *mīt* /mūt/ “v. to dash off, run away (in great haste), rush along as fast as one’s legs will go”]. *v.intr.* To dash off, run off. See *chmyāt*.

mra. Abbreviation of *mratāñ* ~ *mrateñ*.

K.99S:23 (A.D. 922, C VI:107); K.344:9 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.420:19 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

mratāñ ~ **mratañ** /mrə'da:ŋ/ ~ **mrateñ** /mrə'dɛ:ŋ/ ~ **mrateñ** /mrə'dɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *mratāñ* ~ *mratāñ*; pfx /mrə- ~ m-/ , with singularizing or particularizing function, + *tāñ* ~ *teñ*]. *n.* Lord. Cf. *'amteñ*, *kaṃmrateñ*.

mrateñ: K.415:1 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.809:1 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.253S/2*:1 (A.D. 912, C III:103); K.184:1 (A.D. 921, BEFEO. XXXI:13, APK I:215); K.682A:1 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.231:43 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.831:5, 11 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.257S:33 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.819B:5 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.71:11, 17 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.594:6 (A.D. 878-1077, C III:120); K.690N:30 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91); K.378:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62); K.571:1 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111);

mrateñ: passim, 177 occurrences.

mratañ: K.231:46 (A.D. 967, C III:72); K.344:10 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.591/1*:5 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.693B:4, 25 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.380W:23 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.235D:78, 86, 90 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

mratāñ: passim, 369 occurrences.

mratāñ khloñ, prob. ‘chief lord’, 138 occurrences.²

gi mratāñ śrī satyāśraya gi ta dār jmah mratāñ khloñ śrī satyādhīpativarman (K.291S:27-8), ‘The lord Śrī Satyāśraya is the one who received the appellation chief lord Śrī Satyādhīpativarman’.

mrateñ. See *mratāñ*.

mvat¹ /mu:ət/. †[Mod. ម្នុត *mwt* /mu:ət/ “n. group, band, troop” and ម្នុត *mūt* /mūt/ “v. to take part (in), associate, participate, unite (arch.)”]. 1. *v.intr.* To join (in, with), unite, band together. 2. *v.ps.* To be joined, grouped or combined (with).³

K.258A:12, B:11 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.249:8 (A.D. 1109, C III:97).

bhūmi noḥ nu vrañ vnur mvat 'āc ti vroḥ śata 1 (K.258A:12), ‘The said tract with the wood [and] knoll(s) associated [with it] yields one hundred vroḥ’.

¹Cf. C III:83, note 3.

²Whether *khloñ* is attributive to or coordinate with *mratāñ* cannot be determined except on weak grounds of plausibility. Since *mratāñ* is a rank, *mratāñ khloñ* is probably ‘chief lord’ or ‘lord-in-chief’. Pou, 379b, takes *khloñ*, as here, as modifying *mratāñ*: “Des ‘mratāñ’ de grade supérieur.”

³Cf. C III:98, note 5.

mvat² /mu:ət/. [Middle Khmer *mūt* /mu:t/]. 1. *v.st.* To be very small, tiny. 2. *adv.* A little, the least (slightest) bit.¹

K.413B:25 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

syān tass nu vitāna ta vicitra bvaṃ leñ rrvac raśmiy = āditya mvat ... (K.413B:24-5),
‘[This] they covered over with a bright-colored canopy [so as] not to let in the least ray of the sun strike [it]’.

***mvān** ~ ***mvān** /mu:ən/ ~ ***mon** /mo:n/. [Pre-A. **mon*; mod. **mwn* /mu:ən/]. *v.st.* To be solid, hard. See *kalmvan*.

mvay. See *mvāy*.

***mval**. See **mol*.

mvās /mu:əh/. [Cf. pre-A. *mus*;² mod. **ឃ្លុស** *mūs* /mu:h/ “*n.* mosquito”³]. *n.* Mosquito.

K.1034C:8 (A.D. 878-977, *BEFEO*, LVII:68); **K.571:27** (A.D. 978-1077, *MA* I, № 2:74, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111).

mvāy ~ **mvay** ~ **mvāya** ~ **mvāyy** /mu:əy/ ~ **moy** ~ **moyy** /moy/. [Pre-A. *moy* ~ *moyy*; mod. **ឃ្លុ** *mwy* /mu:əy/ “*num.* one”; cf. Old Mon *moy* /moy/ ‘one, a’⁴]. *num.* One.

moyy: **K.415:5** (A.D. 877, *C* V:86);⁵

moy: **K.415:5** (A.D. 877, *C* V:86); **K.238B:8** (A.D. 949, *C* IV:119); **K.356N:15** (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK* I:334, II:74); **K.989B:43** (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164); **K.61B:3**⁶ (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:20);

mvāyy: **K.949:6** (A.D. 937, *JSS*, XXXV (1944):73, *RS* IV, № 117:216); **K.165N:8, 28** (A.D. 952, *C* VI:132); **K.256E/2’:54** (A.D. 979, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89); **K.153:8, 9** (A.D. 1001?, *C* V:194);

mvāya: **K.173:3, 4** (A.D. 947?, *JA*, 1914.1:638);

mvay: passim, 178 occurrences;

mvāy: passim, 390 occurrences.

... *sñak vīnau mvāy sahasra* (K.878:13-4), ‘... one thousand Malabar orange leaves’.

rañko je pi mvay thñai (K.291N:19-20), ‘three *je* of milled rice daily’.⁷

¹Cf. *BEFEO*, LXV:351, note 7.

²The pre-Angkorian form may correspond to Skt *mūs* ‘mouse’.

³Cf. Skt *maśa* ‘gnat, mosquito’ and *maśaka* ‘mosquito, gnat; any fly that bites or stings’ and metathesized Pāli *makasa* ‘mosquito’. It is hard to believe that Khmer **ឃ្លុស** *mūs* /mu:h/ is not a loan but its source eludes me.

⁴Shorto, 299.

⁵This *moyy* is my amendment of Cœdès’s reading ‘*āyoga moy ti ta gi kuṭi paṃnvas cya slā* (K.415:5) “1 ornement pour la cellule où les religieux mâchent l’arec” (*C* V:87). After *ti* he has (*C* V:86) note 5: “Le caractère *ti* combiné avec *y* n’est pas net.” Since *ti* makes no sense in this context, I can only suppose the *y* of *moy* is doubled.

⁶K.61B:3 has *moy* while K.61B:4 has *mvāy*.

⁷Cf. in line 31 of the same text *rañko liḥ 4 pratidina*, ‘four *liḥ* of milled rice daily’.

y

ya¹ ~ **yā** /ja:/ ~ **yī** /ji:/ ~ **ye** /je:/. [Pre-A. *ya* ~ *yī* ~ *ye*; mod. ញី *ñī* /ɲi:/ “adj. to be female (*non-human*) ...”]; cf. Old Mon *ya* /yə/ (?) ‘female onomastic prefix’, perhaps honorific in classical Old Mon¹. 1. *n.* Headword or courtesy title for female humans. 2. *n.* Female (*of animals*). Cf. *jmol*.

ye: K.184:12 and K.682A:12 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:15, APK II:74, C I:50); K.1198A:15 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.100:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214);

yī: K.754B:17 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

yā: K.192:4 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.257:9, 29, 40 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.263D:49 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.89:29 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.216S:47 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.1198A:48 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.353N:44, 51, 52, 53, 54 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

ya: K.558:5 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:363, LVII:57); K.220S:15 (A.D. 1002?, C VI:225).

krapī ye 21 jmol 9 (K.184:12; K.682A:12), ‘twenty-one female water buffaloes, nine males’.

krapī yī jmol (K.754B:17), ‘female [and] male water buffaloes’.

taṃmrya jmol 1 taṃmrya ye 1 ’seh 1 (K.1198A:15), ‘one male elephant, one female elephant, one horse’.

... *khloñ vala ’vās ’āy kaṃdvat dol nu teñ tvan ta yā khloñ vala ta mūla ’āy kaṃdvat dol ...* (K.1198A:48), ‘... the commandant ’Vās of Kaṃdvat Dol and the *teñ tvan* [and] grandmother of the commandant who was headwoman of Kaṃdvat Dol ...’.

ya² /ja:/ ~ **ca** /ca:/. †[Thai หญ้า /jâa/,² occasionally realized in Khmer as *ca* /ca:/]. *n.* Generic headword for grasses and similar plants.³

K.754B:14 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285), hapax.

ya phlān (K.754B:14), see *phlān* ~ *phlān*.

ya nap /ja: nɔ:p/ (?). †[Presumably *ya*¹, + personal name *nap* /nɔ:p/]. *n.* Toponym.

K.221S:8 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.205:15 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:42 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:62 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

kaṃsteñ ya nap vrah sabhā nā do (K.205:15), ‘the *kaṃsteñ* of Ya Nap, member second-class of the royal court’.

yajamāna ~ **yājamāna** ~ **yājamāṇa** ~ **yajjamāna** /jɔjə¹ma:n/. [Pre-A. *yajamāna* ~ *yajamāṇa* ~ *yajamān* ~ *yajamānaṃ*; Skt *yajamāna*, nominalization of present participle of *yajate* ‘to make an offering (*on* one’s own account)’, middle voice of √*yaj* ‘to worship with sacrifice; to offer’]. 1. *n.* The lay person sponsoring a sacrifice, who employs a priest (or priests) to perform it and bears the costs; (*loosely*) one who makes an offering or endowment to a divinity or

¹Shorto, 305.

²Haas, 554b: ‘grass’; McFarland, 897a: ‘grass or low herb ...’; Sethaputra, II:1175a: ‘general name for grass ...’.

³Cf. BEFEO, XXXVI:20, note 1. See *ca*.

religious foundation; donor, patron.¹ 2. *n.* The priest by whose knowledge of ritual the offerings of another are made over to a divinity; sacrificer, sacrificing priest.²

yajjamāna: K.831:21 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

yājamāṇa: K.99S:30 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

yājamāna: K.178:16 (A.D. 994, C VI:192);

yajamāna: K.260S:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.265N:9, 12 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.659:14, 28 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.256B:32, 36 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.347E:20 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.207:43 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.56A:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.70:9, 15 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.352S:15, 22 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.290/II:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:231).

yajña /jac/. [Pre-A. *yajña*; mod. យ្យ *yajñ* /jec/ and Pālicized យញ្ញ *yaññ* /jan/ ~ យញ្ញៈ *yañña*: /jan¹neəʔ/ “*n.* offering, sacrifice (*esp. in Brahman religious rituals*)”; Skt *yajña* ‘worship, devotion, prayer; act of worship or devotion, offering, oblation, sacrifice’; cf. Old Javanese *yajña*³ and Thai ย์ญญ ~ ย์ญญะ /janjájəʔ/ ‘(Brahmanical) sacrifice’⁴]. 1. *n.* Sacrifice; offering, oblation. 2. *n.* Worship. Also found in *mātryajña*, *vrahmayajña*. See *pañcayajña*, *vuddhayajña*, *samayajña*.

passim, 56 occurrences.

yajñakośa /jaɲnəkə:h/. †[Skt **yajñakośa*, < *yajña*, + *kośa*]. *n.* Libation cup or chalice.⁵

K.188:5 (A.D. 929, C I:50); K.262N:10 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:17 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

K.263D:12 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.256E/1:14 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:379).

yajñaśeṣa /jaɲnəʃe:h/. †[Skt *yajñaśeṣa* ‘what is left (to be performed) of a sacrifice’, < *yajña*, + *śeṣa* ‘remainder, leavings, residue’]. *n.* That which is left over from a sacrifice; leavings from an offering.

K.523B:26 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.684:15 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106).

yajñopakarāṇa /jaɲnəpəkə:r/. †[Skt *yajñopakarāṇa* ‘an implement useful or necessary for sacrifice’, < *yajña*, + *upakarāṇa*]. *n.* Implement(s) used in sacrifice.

K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

yati /jə¹di:/. †[Skt *yati* ‘one who has restrained his passions and abandoned the world: ascetic, devotee’]. *n.* Ascetic. See *tapayati*, *vividhayatigaṇa*.

K.173:1 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638).

¹Bhattacharya, *Religions brahmaniques*, 58 and 149: *sacrifiant, officiant*.

²Cf. Old Javanese *yajamāna*. Zoetmulder, II:2354b: ‘offerer, sacrificer. In Skt the person paying the cost of a sacrifice; in OJ the priest ...’; Wojowasito, 436: ‘the person giving a religious offering feast; the priests who carry out a religious offering feast’; Juynboll, 444a: ‘degeen die laat offeren’. Inscriptions in Sanskrit use the form *yajvan* ‘worshipper, sacrificer, offerer’, which has no voice but is < √*yaj* + sfx *-van*, forming agentival derivatives (see Whitney, 439 (§1169)).

³Zoetmulder, II:2354b.

⁴McFarland, 669b.

⁵Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII:391, note 2.

yatimat /jɔdɪ'mɔ:t/. †[Skt **yatimat*, < *yati* 'restraint, control; stopping, ceasing', + sfx *-ma(n)t*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who has restrained his passions: lay devotee.¹

K.239S:29, 31 (A.D. 966, C III:79).

...*ta vāp lak nu vāp dhi yatimat nu bargga phoñ* (K.239S:29), '... from the *vāp* Lak and the *vāp* Dhi, lay devotees and members of the order'.

yatna /jat/. †[Skt *yatna* 'will, volition, aspiration; trouble, pains, care; effort, exertion, endeavour, zeal']. *n.* Striving, endeavor, zeal. Cf. *kṛtaprayatna*, *prayatna*.

K.393S:28, 35 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

mān yatna (K.393S:28), 'to strive, endeavor, go to great pains'.

yathā° /jatha:/. †[Skt *yathā* 'in proportion as, in which manner, according as']. *adv.* In proportion to, to the extent of, according to, in keeping with.

yathāvidhi /jathawɪ'dhi:/. †[Skt *yathāvidhi* 'fitly, suitably, according to the merit of', < *yathā*, + *vidhi*]. *adv.* In conformity with the rites, according to established method: duly, suitably.

K.736D:3, *garbled* (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306), hapax.

yathāvibhava /jathawɪ'bhɔ:p/. †[Skt *yathāvibhava* 'according to property or resources', < *yathā*, + *vibhava*]. *adv.* To the extent of one's power, according to one's resources.

K.276:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153), hapax.

... *ta kamrateñ jagat kaṃdvāt dik ti jau bhūmi bhadrāvidyāvira caṃ caṃnām śvetatandulādi yathāvibhava* ○ (K.276:15-6), '... For the High Lord of the World of Kamdvāt Dik: land at Bhadrāvidyāvira was purchased [by him = Śrī Yogīśvara paṇḍita, and he] makes an allowance of white rice, etc., according to his resources'.

yathāśakti /jathasak'di:/. †[Skt *yathāśakti* 'according to one's power or ability, to the utmost of one's power', < *yathā*, + *śakti*]. *adv.* To the extent of one's power, to the best of one's ability.

K.329W:12 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); K.523D:9 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

dravya ta dai ti ruva ta prayojana ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ ckop yathāśakti ruv ta tel paṃnvas kloñ ... (K.329W:9-13), 'other goods of a kind useful to My Holy High Lord routinely collected as they can by clerics [and] *kloñ* ... '.

ri drāvya ta śeṣa ley nu go srū drāvya ta dai ti yathāśakti ta daṃnep ra kṣe 'aneka ti prakāse ta vraḥ śivaliṅga ○ (K.523D:8-11), 'The remaining property – together with cows, paddy, [and] other costly things to the utmost of his ability, notably countless chains – was offered up to the holy *śivaliṅga*'.

yanapati /janə'pdi:/. [Perhaps Skt **yānapati* 'owner of a carriage or other vehicle', < *yāna*, + *pati*]. *n.* (Conjecturally, as title of an ecclesiastic function) master of the vehicle to salvation.² ▶

¹In the passage cited as well in lines 30-1 Coedès takes *yatimat nu bargga (vargga) phoñ* as "d'accord avec leur groupe," as if *yatimat* were synonymous with *yugapat*, but adds (C III:83, note 6) that his rendering is "entièrement conjecturale." Pou, 382a, follows him.

²My analysis and gloss are necessarily hypothetical. See *Ka.64B:3* and *NIC II/III:202*, note 2.

K.521N:6 (post-A.D. 1050, C IV:167); **K.850:2** (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

... *paṅgam thpvaṅ nivedana svaṃ sabhā pandvaḥ pre sabhāpati ta pvan ta jmaḥ vraḥ yanapati cās* ... (K.521N:5-7), ‘... worshipfully petitioned the court to instruct the four chief justices designated Holy Elder *Yānapati*, ...’ and three others.

yap ~ **yapp** /jɔp/. †[Mod. យប់ *ya’p* /jɔp/ “*n.* night, evening”]. *n.* Night, the hours of darkness.

yapp: **K.56B:30** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

yap: **K.521:4** (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.989C:21, 21 bis, 22, 22 bis, 23, 23 bis, 25, 26, 26 bis** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

liḥ 2 dov ta pamek nu mahānasa yapp (K.56B:29-30), ‘two *liḥ* for the night storekeeper and (night) kitchener’.

yama ~ **yaṃ** /jɔ:m/. [Pre-A. *yama*; mod. យម *yam* /jom/ “*n.* death; Satan, the devil”; Skt *yama* ‘restraint; Yama (‘the Restrainer’), the god who presides over and judges the ancestral dead as ruler of Yamapura’]. *n.* Judge, *esp.* chief justice, minister of justice.

yaṃ: **K.393N:18** (A.D. 1055?, C CII:63);

yama: **K.958N:9** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.598B:61** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); **K.208:52** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); **K.299:3** (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

vraḥ yama (K.598B:61; K.299:3), ‘the holy Yama’.

... *saṅ yama gi khūṃṃ man loṅ so oy dāna oy jā vraḥ karuṅāprasāda ta steṅ ’aṅ rudrā* (K.958N:9-11), ‘... [and it] set the ruling [that] the slaves whom the *loṅ* So had given in gift should be given as a royal benefice to the *steṅ ’aṅ Rudrā*’.

yamaloka /jɔmɛˈlo:k/. †[Skt *yamaloka* ‘Yama’s world’, < *yama*, + *loka*]. *n.* The underworld of Yama.

K.277S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

yal ~ **yol**¹ /jɔl/. †[Mod. យល់ *ya’l* /jɔl/ “*v.* to understand, comprehend; to learn; *v.* to see, perceive, recognize, know ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To see, perceive. 2. *v.tr.* To recognize, know; to learn, find (*out*), determine.

yol: **K.521S:4** (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167);

yal: **K.444B:13, 15** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:25** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.175S:7** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.380E/1°:4, 20, garbled, W/2°:15** (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.393S:38** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.413D:6, 9** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.233B:7** (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

kamrateṅ ’aṅ vraḥ guru res nāṃ yal dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeṅ vraḥ kamrateṅ ’aṅ nāṃ yal vneḥ ni ta vraḥ vleṅ ... (K.444B:13-5), ‘My High Lord the royal preceptor selected [students and] brought [them] to see the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeṅ* My Holy High Lord, [and] brought [them] to see with [their] own eyes the sacred fire, ...’¹

... *man kamrateṅ jagat śrī bhadreśvara liṅgapura mok punarbhāva ’āy śrī śikhariśvara piy gi vraḥ tejaḥ ta yal pratyakṣa prādurbhāva* (K.380E/1°:3-5), ‘... that the High Lord of the World Śrī Bhadreśvara of Liṅgapura had come to be reborn in Śrī Śikhareśvara with the result that his fiery energy, visible to the eye, is manifest’.

yal man neḥ tai kanhyaṅ ti vāp rau oy thlāy krapī □ □ □ (K.233B:7), ‘[He] found that this *tai* Kanhyaṅ had been given by the *vāp* Rau as the price of a water buffalo ...’.

¹Similar wording in K.868A:24-6 and K.175S:6-7.

yava /jɔ:p/. †[Skt *yava* barley, barleycorn; any grain yielding flour or meal'].
n. Grain.

K.421:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.88:9 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30).

yaśa /jɔ:h/. †[Mod. **ਯਸ਼** *yas* /jʊəh/ “*n.* honor, fame, glory; prestige; dignity; wealth, prosperity; power, authority, influence; rank, title”; Skt *yaśas* ‘beauty, splendour, worth; honour, glory, fame, renown’ and ‘splendid, worthy, honoured, venerated’]. 1. *n.* Glory, honor, fame. 2. *v.st.* To be glorious, honored. Cf. *yasakirtti*.

yaśa: K.933:17 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47), hapax.

... *ta gi ihaloka mān sukha nu yaśa ...* (K.933:17), ‘... in this world shall enjoy felicity and glory ...’.

yaśasthirāvasāna /jɔsəsthɪrəwə'sa:n/. †[Skt *yaśasthirāvasāna*, < *yaśas*, + *sthirāvasāna*]. *n.* A glorious fixed residence.¹ But see *sthirāvasāna*.

K.380W/2:15 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257), hapax.

yaśahkirtyādikarma /jɔsahkirtyadɪ'kar/. †[Skt **yaśahkirtyādikarman*, < *yaśahkirtyādi* ‘glory, fame, and so forth’² (*yaśas*, + *kirti*, + *ādi*), + *karman*]. *n.* Acts or works promoting glory, fame, and the like.

K.277S:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

neh gi 'ampāll jaṃnvan yaśahkirtyādikarma vraḥ kamrateṇ 'aṅ śrī yogīśvarapaṇḍita ...
 (K.277S:4-5), ‘The following are all of the offerings [and] works promoting [His Majesty’s] fame, glory, and the like, [made] by My Holy High Lord Śrī Yogīśvarapaṇḍita ...’.

yaśodharapura /jɔsodhərə'bu:r/ ~ **yaśodharapuri** /jɔsodhərə'bu:ri/. †[Skt **yaśodharapura* ~ *-puri*, < *yaśodhara* ‘maintaining or preserving glory’ (*yaśas*, + *dhara*), + *pura* ~ *puri*]. *n.* Royal capital founded by Yaśovarman (Paramaśivaloka).

yaśodharapuri: K.598B:2 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

yaśodharapura: K.235D:12, 31, 36 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.523C:22 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

nagara śrī yaśodharapura (K.523C:22), ‘the royal city of Śrī Yaśodharapura’.

yaśodharavṛṣadhvaja /jɔsodhərəwɪsat'dʰwɔ:c/. †[Skt **yaśodharavṛṣadhvaja* ‘glory-bearing Śiva’, < *yaśodhara*, + *vṛṣadhvaja*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.878:2, 11 (A.D. 898, C V:88).

yasakirtti /jɔsəkɪr'di:/. †[Skt **yaśakirtti*, < *yaśas*, + *kirti*]. *n.* Glory and honor.

K.413D:14 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *duk braḥ gāthā sarser braḥ yasakirtti phon ...* (K.413D:14), ‘... set down holy verses praising the royal glory and honor ...’.³

¹Perhaps a pun on *sthirāvasāna* suggesting ‘the glorious end of existence’.

²See °*ādi*.

³Cf. BEFEO, LXV:355, note 6.

yam̐. See *yama*.

yā. See *ya*.

yāga /ja:k/. †[Skt *yāga* ‘offering, oblation; sacrifice; any ceremony in which offerings are made’]. *n.* Sacrifice.

Ka.87:25 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).¹

kralā yāga (Ka.87:25), ‘chamber or area of sacrifice’.

yācanā /jacə'na:/. †[Skt *yācanā* ‘act of asking, soliciting; request, petition, entreaty’]. 1. *n.* Request, petition. 2. *v.tr.* To request, solicit, petition.

K.524:8 (A.D. 1117, C III:134), hapax.

yājaka /jaɔ:k/ (?). [Local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *yājaka* ‘sacrificing; one who sacrifices, a priest’²), corresponding to Skt **yājaka*, < stem of *yajeti*, cs. of *vyaj*, + sfx *-ka*, forming adjectives]. *v.intr.* To sacrifice, perform sacrifices.

K.571:19, 21, 32 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111); K.91B:3, 4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

paṃṃvās yājaka ṛṇoc (K.571:20-1), ‘clerics sacrificing during the fortnight of the waning moon’.

yājamāna. See *yajamāna*.

yātanā /jadə'na:/. †[Skt *yātanā* ‘punishment inflicted by Yama’]. *n.* The pains of hell: acute pain, torment, agony.

K.444B:33 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:4 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175S:13 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.933B:16 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.350N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

... *ge mān is yātanā yāvat candrāditya mān dau ...* (K.444B:33), ‘... they shall suffer all the pains of hell for as long as the moon and sun shall shine ...’.

nau 'nak ta vvaṃ thev toy vraḥ niyama ta roḥh neḥh ... ta gi paraloka mān yātanā ta nānāprakāra ta dvātriṃśanaraka 'anantakaḥpa ○ (K.933B:16-7), ‘He who fails to act in keeping with the aforesaid royal injunction, ... in the world beyond [he] shall know agonies of many kinds in the thirty-two hells to the end of time’.

yātra /ja'tra:/. †[Skt *yātrā* ‘act of going, moving, walking, proceeding: journey, march, expedition; going on a pilgrimage; festive train, procession; festival’, < *√yā* ‘to go, move’, + sfx *-tra*, forming nouns³]. 1. *n.* Religious procession. 2. *v.intr.* To take part in a religious procession.

K.277N:33 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

□ □ □ *vraḥ kamraten' aṅ śrī tribhuvanañjaya jā vraḥ ta yātra stac pañcotsava* ○ (K.277N:33-4), ‘... My Holy High Lord Śrī Tribhuvanañjaya, who is the divine one participating in the processions of [and] presiding over⁴ the Five Festivals’.

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²RD&S, 552b.

³Cf. Whitney, 448 (§1185).

⁴A small liberty to express *stac*.

yāna /ja:n/. †[Mod. **याण** *yān* /ji:ən/ “*n.* vehicle (*formal*) ...”; Skt *yāna* ‘going, proceeding, moving; (*of a road*) leading, conducting’ and ‘way, path, course; moving, travel, journey; vehicle ...’, < √*yā*, collateral form of √*i* ‘to go, move’].
1. *v.intr.* To go, move, lead (*to*). 2. *n.* Way, path, road. 3. *n.* Vehicle, conveyance. Cf. *yanapati*. See *mahāyāna*.

K.598B:61 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58); **K.299:24** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

... *kamraten phdai karom nirṇaya ta paraloka vrah yāma yāna nā ta naraka ta daṃnep ra ’avici lvaḥ saisāra* ○ (K.598B:60-1), ‘... [and] the High Lord of Earth shall condemn [him] to the other world of holy Yāma, who will lead [him] to a place in one of the hells, the Avīci in particular, [where he shall remain] until the end of [his] cycle of rebirths’.

’anak ta lvac tamrya ’aseḥ yāna ... (K.299:24), ‘Persons who steal elephants, horses, vehicles, ...’.

yāvat ~ **yāvatt** /ja'wɔ:t/ (?). [Pre-A. *yāvat*; Skt *yāvat* ‘as long (great, much, often, far) as’]. *adv.* (For) as long as.

yāvatt: **K.70:12** (A.D. 878-977, *C* II:58);

yāvat: **K.878:15** (A.D. 898, *C* V:88); **K.444A:22**, **B:33**, **C:20** (A.D. 974, *C* II:62); **K.868A:14** (A.D. 974, *C* VI:170); **K.214B:18** (A.D. 981, *C* II:202); **K.342W:19** (A.D. 1008, *C* VI:236); **K.352N:39**, **44** (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:126).

... *ge dau ta naraka saptapuruṣāntara yāvat candrāditya mān* (K.878:15), ‘... they shall go to the hells [and there dwell] for seven existences [or] for as long as the moon and sun shall shine’.

yī. See *ya*.

yukti /juk'di:/. †[Skt *yukti* ‘union, junction, connection; fitness, propriety, correctness’; cf. Pāli *yutti* ‘right construction, correctness of meaning’¹]. 1. *n.* Connection, relationship, association. 2. *v.intr.* To belong or appertain (*to*).

K.381:5 (A.D. 1024, *C* VI:255); **K.393S:33** (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63).

nau ’ampall khñuṃ man ’nak oy pandap [ta] gi mān nu vastu ta yukti phoṇ siddhi ta vrah kamraten ’añ (K.381:5), ‘All of the slaves whom people have given to keep on these premises, [and] being with effects belonging [to them], are assigned permanently to My Holy High Lord’.

yuktidharmma /juk'di'dhar/. †[Skt **yuktidharma*, < *yukti*, + *dharma*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) the law rightly interpreted.

K.393S:41, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63), hapax.

gi gati ta yuktidharmma vol □ □ □ □ (K.393S:41-2), ‘The argument of the law as correctly understood states ...’.

yuga° /juk/. †[Mod. **युग** *yug* /ju'keə?/;² Skt *yuga* ‘yoke (for oxen); pair, couple; team; one of the four *yuga* or ages of the world’].

¹RD&S, 557a.

²See Headley, 975b.

***yuganiyata ~ yyuganiyata** /jugəniˈjɔ:t/. †[Skt **yuganiyata* ‘harnessed to a yoke’, < *yuga*, + *niyata* ‘held back or in, restrained, checked’]. *v.st.* To be yoked, hitched to a yoke.

yyuganiyata: K.71:13 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54), hapax.

nau ’ampāl ’nak ta mān vyavahāra nā dharmmādhikarāna ta tāp oy paryyañ vinaya ta kamrateñ jagat o dār syañ thmur yyuganiyata toy doṣa ’nakk o pi duk jā thpal o (K.71:12-4), ‘Of all persons who have cases before the court as a consequence of giving clarified butter to the High Lord of the World what [we shall] exact in the event of condemnation is a yoke of cows for assignment to the herd’.

yugapat /jugəˈbɔ:t/ ~ **yugapāt** ~ **yugapāda** /jugəbɑ:t/. †[Skt *yugapat* ‘together, at the same time, simultaneously’,¹ < *yuga*, + *pad* ‘foot, step’²]. 1. *v.intr.* To act together, in concert, unanimously. 2. *v.tr.* To join. 3. *adv.* Together, jointly, in concert; at the same time, simultaneously.

yugapāda: K.221S:8 (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

yugapāt: K.205:2 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.258A:20, 81, B:15 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

yugapat: K.260S:5 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.693B:26 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.598B:21 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.466:6, *garbled* (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.830:9 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.475:2 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107); K.128:7, 9 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.470:20 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

vraḥ sabhā phdāy toy kathā vāp vrahma pi yugapat roḥh neḥh o (K.566B:13-4), ‘The royal court accepted what the *vāp* Brahma had stated, with the result that [it] decided unanimously as follows: ...’.

... *yajamāna ti yugapat nu vraḥ kaṃmrateñ ’añ ta guru* ... (K.260S/2°:4-5), ‘... the donor was joined by My Holy High Lord the spiritual preceptor ...’.

vraḥ kaṃmrateñ ’añ guṇadoṣa yugapāt sañ gol thve ’avadhi bhūmi noḥ ... (K.258A:20-1), ‘My Holy High Lord the inquisitor joined in setting up boundary-markers [and] fixing the limits of the said land ...’.

yugapāda. See *yugapat*.

yugala /juˈgɔ:l/. [Pre-A. *yugala* ~ *yogalla*; mod. យុគល *yugal* /juˈkuəl/ ‘n. pair, couple’; Skt *yugala* ‘pair, couple, brace’, < *yuga*, + sfx *-la*, forming adjectives and nouns³]. 1. *n.* Pair, couple. 2. *v.st.* To be double or doubled.

K.99S:10 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

yugasahasra /jugəsəˈhah/. †[Skt **yugasahasra*, < *yuga*, + *sahasra*]. *n.* A thousand *yuga*.

K.350N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187), hapax.

¹Explained as ‘being in the same yoke or by the side of each other’. A closer rendering might be ‘in step with one another’.

²The strong cases show the form *pād*. The Angkorian forms in *˚pāt* and *˚pāda* may reflect variants within Sanskrit.

³Cf. Whitney, 451 (§1189), 470 (§1227).

°yuddha ~ **yudha** /jut/. [Skt *yuddha* ‘fought, conquered’ and ‘battle, fight, war’, ppl. of √*yudh* ‘to fight, wage war; to overcome in battle’]. 1. *n.* Fight, combat; battle, war. 2. *v.intr.* To (wage) war, engage in combat. See *vāhuyuddha*, *muṣṭiyuddha*.

yudha: K.393S:40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *pre ’nak ta yudha ta sduk paṅgāp didai ra phoñ bhita bhaya nuv bhrānta* (K.393S:40), ‘... to bid those who severally make war, who plan [or] order [war], to be fearful of going astray’.

yuvatī /jowə¹di:/ . †[Skt *yuvati* ~ *yuvatī* ‘girl, young woman’, fem. of *yuvan* ‘youth, young man’]. *n.* Personal name. Cf. *taruṇī*.

K.400:16 (A.D. 828, C VI:83); K.383B/IV°:39 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

yucarāja /jowə¹ra:c/. †[Skt *yucarāja* ‘heir-apparent associated with the reigning sovereign in the government, crown prince’, < stem *yuvan* ‘young’, + *rāja*]. *n.* Heir-apparent, crown prince.

K.258:75 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.569:4 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166).

... *’abhiṣeka jā yucarāja ...* (K.569:3-4), ‘... was consecrated as crown prince ...’.

ye. See *ya*.

***ye** /jɣ:/ . [Mod. **ñæ* /jɣ:/; allomorph of **ī** *rœ* ~ **rœr* /rɣ:/]. *v.tr.* To move, shift. See *phye*.

yeñ /jɣ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **យ៉េង** *yeñ* /jɣ:ŋ/ “*pro.* we / us / our; ...”]. *pro.*, first-person *pl.*

passim, 66 occurrences.

yer /je:r/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Constituent of toponym, perhaps designating a part of the plow.

K.421:17 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272), hapax.

yo¹ /jo: ~ jɣw/ (?). †[Mod. **យោ** *yo* /jo: ~ jɣw/, unidentified, in *doḥ yo pi* “if, even if, although, no matter”]. Unidentified.¹

K.449B:26, 28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48).²

daha yo pi ’ayat yeñ ta piya upāya khloñ garyyāk dau ta kvan teñ tvan lamvāñ ...

(K.449B:28-9), ‘If we three are no more, the property of the headman of Garyyāk shall go to the children of the *teñ tvan* of Lamvāñ ...’.

yo². See *yau*.

¹Pou, 387a, lists this *yo* and glosses it “Si, au cas où. / If.” The form is attested only in the two passages cited, in both of which it is immediately preceded by *daha*, glossed the same way (248a). This duplication, together with the rarity of *yo*, gives reason to suspect that the form is not understood. Doubt grows even stronger when the function of *pi* in this expression is considered. Pou (*loc.cit.*) alludes to Old Mon: Shorto, 311, registers “*yo¹ /yo/ ps.* [sentence particle] *Relative question particle ...*” and “*yo² /yo/ ps.* *Particle of emphatic assertion ...*” The latter may relate to Headley’s interjection.

²*Doḥ yo pi* is also registered in Middle Khmer: K.261B:11, 27, C:15 (A.D. 16th century, BEFEO, LXIV:151).

yok ~ **yoka** ~ **yokk** ~ **yauk** /jɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *yok*; mod. យក *yak* /jɔ:k/ “v. to take (*in one’s hand or with oneself*), hold; to take (*away*); to steal; to bring; to borrow; to get, obtain, achieve; to accept”]. 1. *v.tr.* To take (*in hand*), take or pick up, hold, grip, grasp. 2. *v.tr.* To take away, remove; to take unlawfully.

yauk: K.348:15 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.19:22 (A.D. 964, C VI:143);

yokk: K.105/1^o:16 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.814E:36 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.843B:34 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

yoka: K.997:21, 22 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109);

yok: passim, 91 occurrences of which the earliest is K.190:31 (A.D. 895).

nau ta yokk neḥ ta roḥ neḥ ti pre kâp thpvañ (K.105/1^o:16), ‘He who unlawfully takes these [things] aforesaid shall be ordered to be beheaded’.

yogiśvara^o. See *yogiśvara*^o.

yogiśvaragrāma /jogiswərə¹grɑ:m/. †[Skt **yogiśvaragrāma* ‘village of *yoga* masters’, < *yogiśvara*, + *grāma*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.212A:27 (A.D. 1027, C III:29), hapax.

yogiśvarālaya /jogiswərə¹lɑy/. †[Skt **yogiśvarālaya* ‘home of *yoga* masters’, < *yogiśvara*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Sanctuary name.

K.212A:26 (A.D. 1027, C III:29), hapax.

yogiśvarāvāsa /jogiswərə¹wa:h/. †[Skt **yogiśvarāvāsa* ‘home of *yoga* masters’, < *yogiśvara*, + *āvāsa*]. *n.* Sanctuary name.

K.212A:27 (A.D. 1027, C III:29), hapax.

yogiśvarāśrama. See *yogiśvarāśrama*.

yogī ~ **yogi** /jo¹gi:/. †[Mod. យោគី *yogī* /jo¹ki:/ “*n.* pious / devout person, hermit, yogi ...”; Skt *yogī*, nom. sg. of *yogin* ‘follower of *yoga*’, < *yoga* ‘the Sāṃkhya system of abstract concentration’, + sfx *-in*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* *Yogī*, a practitioner of *yoga*.

yogi: K.410:11 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10);

yogi: K.257N:30 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.139B:8 (A.D. 1054, C III:175).

... *pi thve kañval pi vvaṃ ’ampān pi tapasvi yogi phoñ svat mantra* ... (K.410:10-2), ‘... to cause disturbances so as to keep the ascetics [and] *yogī* from reciting [their] *mantra* ...’.

yogiśvara^o ~ **yogiśvara**^o /jogi¹swə:r/. †[Skt *yogiśvara* ‘lord of *yogin*’,¹ < stem *yogin* (see *yogī*, below), + *īśvara*]. *n.* *Yoga* master.

yogiśvarāśrama ~ **yogiśvarāśrama** /jogiswərə¹sɾɑ:m/. †[Skt **yogiśvarāśrama* ‘*āśrama* of *yoga* masters’, < *yogiśvara*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* Name of an *āśrama*.

yogiśvarāśrama: K.212A:26 (A.D. 1027, C III:29);

yogiśvarāśrama: K.258D:8 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

yogiśvarāsana /jogiswərə¹sɑ:n/. †[Skt **yogiśvarāsana* ‘abode of *yoga* masters’, < *yogiśvara*, + *āsana*]. *n.* Name of a sanctuary.

K.817:4 (A.D. 1002, C V:200), hapax.

kamraten jagat yogiśvarāsana (K.817:4), ‘the High Lord of the World at the *Yogiśvarāsana*’.

¹Cf. Skt *yogeśvara* ‘master of or adept in *yoga*’, < *yoga*, + *īśvara*.

yodhikā /jodhɪ'ka:/. [Pre-A. *yūdḥikā*; Skt *yūthikā* 'kind of jasmine, *Jasminum riculatum*']. *n.* Slavename.

K.832B:44 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91), hapax.

yol¹. See *yal*.

yol² /jo:l/. [Pre-A. *yol*; mod. យល *yol* /jo:l/ "v. to swing back and forth (as a *pendulum*), rock, sway; to dangle, suspend; ..."]. *v.intr.* To swing, sway, rock, teeter, wobble.

K.974/II:2 (A.D. 1201, C VII:155), hapax.

thmo yol (K.974:2), toponym ('teetering rock').

yau ~ **yauv** ~ **yo**² /jɤw/. [Pre-A. *yau* ~ *yo* ~ *yohv*; origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified measure of length for cloth.

yo: passim, 40 occurrences;

yauv: K.370:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

yau: passim, 98 occurrences.

yauk. See *yok*.

ypar. See *chpār*.

yyuganiyata. See **yuganiyata*.

yvañ /ju:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *yoñ*¹]. *n.* Unidentified botanical species.

K.370:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58), hapax.

teñ tvañ teñ yvañ (K.370:8), 'the *teñ tvañ* of *Teñ Yvañ*'.

***yvañ** /ju:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *yoñ*; mod. **yūñ* /ju:ŋ/ ~ **yuñ* /juŋ/ ~ **yoñ* /jo:ŋ/]. *v.intr.* To hang down, dangle. See *trayvañ*.

yvan /ju:ən/. [Cf. pre-A. *yon*; mod. យវន *ywn* /ju:ən/ "adj. to be Vietnamese (somewhat pejorative ...)"; origin in doubt¹]. 1. *n.* Vietnam. 2. *v.st.* To be Vietnamese.

K.105:28 (A.D. 987, C VI:183), hapax.

tai kaṃvai ti duñ nu prāk ta yvan kaṃvañ ta diñ (K.205:28-9), 'Tai Kaṃvai, bought for silver from a Vietnamese of Kaṃvañ ta Diñ'.

yvar /ju:ər/. †[Mod. យវរ *yūr* /ju:r/ "adj. to be long (of time); slow, late"]. *v.st.* To be long (in space or time).

K.413B:29 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *braḥ rājamārgga noḥ prabai yvar stvargga rū hān phlū svargga* ○ (K.413B:28-9), '... this royal way – splendid, long, straight – was like a road in heaven'.

¹The usual attribution to Skt *yavana* ~ *yāvana* (cf. MW 848a, 852c) is unconvincing, though it may be that *yavana* was extended to gloss Khmer *yvan*. Cf. Cham *yuoñ* ~ *yuan* 'Annam, Annamite' (Aymonier et Cabaton, 401b, with similar forms in Bahnar, Rhadé, and Stieng), *yuoñ* /yōñ/ 'Viêtnam, Viêtnamien' (Moussay, 468). All of these are probably referable to some Vietnamese syllable (perhaps *nguyên*) or term in local use.

r

***ra**. See *rok*.

ra /ra:/ → ra/. [Pre-A. *ra*; mod. រ៉ា *r̥ā* /ra:/;¹ cf. Old Mon *da* (Middle Mon *ra*)²].
*adv. signaling the form before it.*³

miscellaneous: K.124:15, *garbled* (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.263D:40 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.410:4 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.235C:68, 79, D:5, 32, 35, 37, 39, 43, 64 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.56B:28, D:37, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

damnep=**ra**: K.19:21 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.153:26 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.817:2 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.598B:61 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.342W:13, 15 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.466:13, 14, 18 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380E:12, W:16 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:17, 20, 65, 66, 71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.449B:28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.249:5 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.523D:10 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194A:17, 18, 25, 29, 31, 38, B:15 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.413B:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.70:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.136:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.277S:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.350N:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.455:5 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

... *khñum jamnvan vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ khlah ra ti duñ ta vāp śrīdhara* ... (K.263D:40), '... slaves offered up by My Holy High Lord [Divākarabhaṭṭa]: some were bought from the *vāp Śrīdhara*, ...'.

yok kule khlah ra mok 'amvi sruk kuti paigvay ta gi ... (K.235C:68), '[He] brought a number of members of [his] family from *sruk* Kuṭi [and] settled [them] in it ...'.

ru ta tāp=*ra* (K.235, *passim*), 'in the proper manner, as is proper; in order, regularly, lawfully, duly; as in the past'.

... *pandval vraḥ niyama ru samācāra ta tap*=*ra pi bhuvana phoñ dval pi thve toy* ○ (K.410:3-5), '... handed down a royal injunction as a proper rule of conduct, so that all men might humbly receive [it and] comply with [it]'.

yajña sa'ek=*ra liḥ 1 dau ta cañ vanḥ śucyanna liḥ 1 ta chloñ ta pūjā* (K.56B:28-9), 'Offerings for the following day: 1 *liḥ* [of milled rice] for the daytime *cañ*, 1 *liḥ* of ritually pure food for the *chloñ* carrying out worship'.

vvaṃ dāna thve sruk nu caṃnat phoñ ta śūnya viñ guḥ slāp ra steñ 'añ śivācāryya (K.235D:42-3), 'The *steñ 'añ Śivācāryya* died before he could finish rebuilding the deserted *sruk* and settlements'.

***rak**. See **rāk*.

***rakā**. See *rkā*.

¹Headley, 1042a: "*fp. mild emphatic, imperative or hortative particle; occurs particularly at the end of commands and more often in poetry (at the end of verses) than in prose*". Pou, 389a: 'Particule emphatique, a) soit notée après le mot déterminé, b) soit graphiquement reliée à lui.' LS, 479: 'mot euphonique; part. démarcative'.

²Shorto, 184.

³Cf. C IV:147, note 3.

raktapata /rakdā'ḅa:t/. †[Skt *raktapaṭa* 'red (crimson) cloth', < *rakta* 'coloured, dyed, reddened; red, crimson', + *paṭa* '(woven) cloth, blanket, garment']. *n.* Red or crimson cloth.

K.239S:26 (A.D. 966, C III:79), hapax.

°rakṣa /rak/. †[Mod. 𑌕𑌆 *raks* /reək/ "n. guard, keeper, custodian ...; duty officer, person on duty ..."; Skt *rakṣa* 'watcher, keeper', < *adj.* 'guarding, protecting']. *n.* Guard, keeper, watchman. Cf. *rakṣā*. See *jivarakṣa*.

rakṣaṇa /rak/. †[Skt *rakṣaṇa* 'act of guarding, watching, protecting']. *v.tr.* To guard, protect, watch over, keep.

K.152:20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:191), hapax.

ri śiṣṭajana ta rakṣaṇa śrī mahīdharendrāśrama ... (K.152:20), 'The remaining people who watch over the Śrī Mahīdharendrāśrama ...'.

rakṣā /rak'sa:/. [Pre-A. *rakṣā*; mod. 𑌕𑌆𑌆 *raksā* /reək'sa:/ "v. to take care of, protect; to keep, maintain; to observe, pay attention to, watch"; Skt *rakṣā* 'act of protecting or guarding: protection, care, preservation, security; guard, watch, sentinel']. *v.tr.* To protect, safeguard. Cf. °*rakṣa*.

K.190:33 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.340:11 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81).

nau ge ta rakṣā neḥ ge ... (K.190:33), 'Those who preserve this [conveyance], they ...'.
khloñ vnaḥ khloñ kāryya guṇṇadoṣadarśi kulapati rakṣā 'nak vraḥ leñ rddhi (K.340:9-11),
'The sanctuary head, the director of works, the inquisitor, [and] the Superior are to protect the inmates of the sanctuary [and] allow [them] to thrive'.

rañ ~ **rāñ** ~ **rāññ** /raŋ/. [Pre-A. *rañ* ~ **rāñ*; mod. 𑌕𑌆𑌆𑌆 *rāññ* /reəŋ/ "v. to block, close off, bar the way, barricade; to lock; v. to cease / let up (of *rain*, *menstruation*); to hold back, bring to a stop, restrain, detain; to strain, filter ... ; v. to protect ..."]. 1. *v.tr.* To stop, bar, block. 2. *v.intr.* To rise up; to stop, cease. See *prāñ*¹, *prāñ*², *rapañ*, *raṇṇai*.

rāññ: K.566B:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182);

rāñ: K.353S:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.229:7, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.34:16 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

rañ: K.556:5, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C II:19); K.144:8 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... vatt rañ ta phlu ... (K.144:8), '... enfold [us and] bar [our] way ...'.

***rañ**¹ /rɔ:ŋ/. [Cf. mod. 𑌕𑌆𑌆 *rañ* /rɔ:ŋ/ "gutter (under eaves, for leading off rainwater)"]. See *vrañ*.

***rañ**² ~ ***roñ** /rɔ:ŋ/. [Mod. 𑌕𑌆𑌆 *rañ* /rɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To hold up or upright. 2. *v.intr.* To rise up, stand up. See *jron*.

***rañ**³ ~ ***roñ**³ /rɔŋ/. [Mod. **ra'n* /rɔəŋ/ 'to hold, bear, carry; to hold up, support']. *v.tr.* To hold up, support. See *taṇṇai*, **trañ*, *turai*, *drañ*, *daṇṇai*.

***rañā**. See **rñā*.

rañka. See *rañko*.

rañkā /rəŋ¹ka:/ . †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified species of thatch grass.¹

K.469/IV (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:228).

chok rañkā sapur (K.469/IV), toponym ('stand of *rañkā* [and?] *spū*').²

rañko ~ **rañka** /rəŋ¹ko:/ . [Pre-A. *rañko*; mod. អង្ករ *'añkar* /ʔəŋ¹ka:r/ "n. uncooked, husked rice"; ifx /-əN-/ + **rko* ~ **rka* /r^əko:/; cf. Old Mon *sno* /sŋwʔ/ 'Husked rice'³]. 1. The act or fact of processing (*rice*): rice-milling. 2. *n.* That which is processed: milled (husked) rice. Cf. *'añka*. See *śvetatandula*.

rañka: K.214B:20 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.754:12, 30 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14); K.152:13, 14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.850:8, 12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

rañko: 154 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.291N:19 (A.D. 910).

rañko je pi mvay thñai (K.291N:19-20), 'three *je* of milled rice daily'.

rañgau /rəŋ¹gəw/. [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.760:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115), hapax.

rañvar. See *ñarrivar*.

rañvāñ ~ **rañhvañ** /rəŋ¹waŋ/. †[Cf. pre-A. *rañhvañ*; ifx /-əN-/ + *rvvāñ* ~ **rvāñ* ~ **rhvañ* /r^əwaŋ/]. 1. *n.* Patrol; guard, sentinel. 2. *n.* Investigator, examiner.⁴ Cf. *rañvañ*.

rañhvañ: K.165S:19 (A.D. 957, C VI:132);

rañvāñ: K.653:6 (A.D. 956, C V:114); K.165S:19 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.239N:6 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.262S:17, 19 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.158B:23 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814E:22, 56 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:19, 20, 20 bis, 36, 37 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.697B:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.143A:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.521N:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.566A:13, B:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.67B:2 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

... *vāp deva mūla rañvāñ nā triṇi* ... (K.216N/1^o:6), '... the *vāp* Deva, chief investigator third-class ...'.

rac ~ ***rāc** /rac/. †[Mod. រួច *rec* /rec/ "adj. to be worn (*out*), threadbare; to be uneven / chipped / jagged (*of an edge*); to be deteriorated, battered; to be bare (*of a tree*); to be cropped short (*of grass*)"]. 1. *v.intr.* To come to an end or point; to be at an end, bare. 2. *v.ps.* To be worn, ground down.⁵ See *vrac*¹, *srac*, *sañrac*.

K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *lvac dravya nai 'anak ta dīna* ○ *nai 'anak ta rac* ○ *nai śrotiya* ○ (K.299:22), '... who steal property belonging to the afflicted, to the poor, [or] to learned *brāhmaṇa*'.

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXXII:74, comment.

²Two species of thatch grass? Or perhaps *sapur* is attributive to *rañkā*.

³Shorto, 390.

⁴See BEFEO, XXVIII:76, note 4.

⁵Cf. NIC II/III:162, note 35.

racanā /rɔcə'na:/. †[Mod. 𑀲𑀭𑀢𑀺 *racanā* /reəca'na:/ “v. to shape, design, make a pattern; to decorate, adorn; n. (artistic) decoration / composition; decor; fine art(s); handicraft”; Skt *racanā* ‘arrangement, disposition, composition, production’; cf. Thai ราว 𑀲𑀭𑀢𑀺 /rɔtɕānaa/¹ and Old Javanese *racana* ~ *racanā*²]. 1. n. Art, craft, skilled workmanship; ornamentation, decoration, embellishment, adornment. 2. v.tr. To produce a piece of skilled workmanship; to ornament, embellish.

K.470:22 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

sañ thma goll racanā khpvar viñ (K.470:22), ‘to restore the boundary-marker stones embellished with figures’.

raja. See *rāja*.

***rañ**. See **rāñ*.

raṇamarddana ~ **raṇamarddaṇa** ~ **raṇamardda** /rɔnə'mart/ (?). †[Skt **raṇamardana* ~ **raṇamarda*, < *raṇa* ‘fight, combat, conflict, battle, war’, + *marda* ~ *mardana* ‘crushing, grinding, smashing’]. 1. n. War club, bludgeon, mace. 2. n. (Ecclesiastic) mace.

raṇamardda: K.450:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

raṇamarddaṇa: K.262N:3, 7 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:1, 6 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

raṇamarddana: K.164B:9 (A.D. 922, C VI:96); K.669C:2, 7, 9, 11, 25 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

K.947A:22 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

rat ~ **ratt** ~ **rāt** /rɔt/. [Pre-A. *rat*; mod. 𑀲𑀸 *ra't* /rɔt/ “v. to run (away), flee, escape; to run / function well; to coincide; to work out; to work as a runner; adj. to be fast; to be fluent”]. 1. v.intr. To move swiftly on foot: to run, dash, sprint, &c. 2. v.intr. To run off or away, flee, escape. 3. v.st. Designating an age-bracket of slave children beyond the toddler and presumably capable of running or moving briskly.

rāt: K.266N:29 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213);

ratt: K.340:7 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81);

rat: passim, 146 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:18 (A.D. 878/87).

kvan rat (K.669D:35, 35 bis, 35 ter, 35 quater, 36, 36 bis, 37, 43, 43 bis, 44, 45, 45 bis;

K.263D:26, 26 bis, 27, 28; K.352S:32), ‘running child’, 17 occurrences.

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap ... (K.340:7), ‘If any [among us] run away, go into hiding, [or] die, ...’

man tai kanhyañ rat ... (K.233A:7), ‘When *tai* Kanhyañ ran away, ...’.

***rat** ~ ***rāt** /rat/. †[Mod. 𑀲𑀸𑀢𑀺 *rā't* /roət/ “v. to rip / tear out; to break apart violently”]. 1. v.tr. To sunder, separate, scatter. 2. v.st. To be sundered, separated, scattered, in disorder. 3. v.intr. To come or work loose. See **prat* ~ **prāt*, *kamprat* ~ *kamprāt*.

¹McFarland, 386b.

²Zoetmulder, II:1471b.

ratna ~ **rātna** /rat/. †[Mod. រត្ន ~ រត្ន *ratn* ~ *rātñ* /rəət/ and Pālicized រត្ន: *ratana*: /rəət'naʔ/ “n. jewel, gem, crystal, precious stone”; Skt *ratna* ‘jewel, gem, precious stone’]. *n.* Jewel, gem.

rātna: K.231B:38 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72);

ratna: passim, 35 occurrences.

ratnapura /ratnə'bu:r/. †[Skt *ratnapura* ‘jewel-town, town of jewels’, < *ratna*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.391W:2 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297), hapax.

ratnabhūmi /ratnə'bhū:m/. †[Skt **ratnabhūmi* ‘land of jewels’, < *ratna*, + *bhūmi*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.391W:31 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297), hapax.

velā kambrateñ jagat stac dau ratnabhūmi rañko thlvañ vyar jrvak mvañ thve vali 'āy ratnapura (K.391W:30-2), ‘When the High Lord of the World is pleased to go to the Ratnabhūmi: two *thlvañ* of milled rice, one pig, to make an offering in Ratnapura’.

ratha /rat/. [Mod. រថ *rath* /rəət/ “n. vehicle; car, carriage, cart, chariot ...”; Skt *ratha* ‘chariot, car, esp. a two-wheeled war-chariot; any vehicle or equipage or carriage; waggon, cart’, also, by metonymy, ‘warrior, hero, champion’]. 1. *n.* Two-wheeled chariot. 2. *n.* Cart, wagon, esp. a two-wheeled cart. See *puspakaratha*, *mahāratha*.

K.843A:27, 31 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

... *ti daksīna phlu pañji ratha sivat* ... (K.843A:26-7), ‘... on the south, the cart road to Sivat ...’.

***radah**. See **rdah*.

ranah /rə'nah/. †[Cf. mod. រនៈ *ranah* /rə'neəh/ “n. edge of a forest; field or clearing at the edge of a forest ...”; prob. pfx /r-/ + **nas* ~ **nās* ~ **nah* /nah¹]. *n.* Ricefield adjacent to a wood or forest.²

K.255:22 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379), hapax.

randah /rən'dah/. †[Mod. រន្ទៈ *randah* /rən'teəh/ “n. lightning, thunderbolt; peal of thunder ...”; ifx /-əN-/ + **rdah* ~ **radah* /rə'tah/]. *n.* That which strikes: lightning.

K.484:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61), hapax.

kaṃ pi randah pañ kamrateñ 'añ ○ (K.484:5), ‘May lightning not strike My High Lord!’.

ranlvas ~ **raṃnlvas** /rən'lu:əh/. †[Mod. រល្អស *ralws* /rə'lu:əh/ “n. coral tree (*Erythrina orientalis*)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The coral tree, *Erythina orientalis* (L.) Merr. (Papilionaceae).³

raṃnlvas:⁴ K.344:16, 19 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

ranlvas: K.344:7 (*id.*).

¹Cf. mod. រ្ន វ្ន *thnās* /t^hna:h/ ‘to be on the verge or brink of, about to’.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII:386, note 1.

³Martin, 102; Pou, 394a. Cf. Dastur, 107 (item 127).

⁴The *anusvāra* is probably a dent in the stone in both cases.

ransi ~ **ransi** /rən'si:/. [Pre-A. *ransi*; mod. **ᠷᠰᠢ** *rasi* /reaʔsɻ:y/ ~ **ᠷᠰᠢ** *rssī* /ruh'sɻ:y/ “*n.* generic term for bamboo, esp. species of the genus *Bambusa*; ...”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Any of various species of bamboo, *Bambusa* (Graminæ).¹

ransi: K.257N:27 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158C:1 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.56C:27, 27 *bis* (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

ransi: passim, 38 occurrences.

rap¹ ~ ***rāp**¹ /rap/. †[Pre-A. **rap* ~ **rāp*; Mod. **ᠷᠠᠫ** *rāp* /roəp/ “*v.* to count, enumerate; to calculate, figure; to rate, value; to examine; to appreciate, esteem, consider ...”. 1. *v.tr.* To order, arrange. 2. *v.tr.* To tell, enumerate; to count, number, tally. 3. *v.tr.* To figure, reckon, calculate, compute. See **srāp*, **jrap*.

K.393N:7 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.391W:18 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

ri sruk ta traiviṅṅsati rap pi hā ruv ... (K.393N:7), ‘[He] enumerates the twenty-three *sruk* so as to ...’, the *hā* being unidentified.

khloñ vala ta rap hora (K.391W:18), ‘The commandant who tells the hour: ...’.

***rap**² /rəp/. [Mod. **raʔp* /rəp ~ rəəp/, allomorph of **ᠷᠠᠫ** *rāp* /roəp/]. *v.tr.* To order, arrange, make ready. See *grap*.

***rap**². See **rop*.

rapan /rəʔbaŋ/. †[Mod. **ᠷᠠᠫᠠᠨ** *rapān* /rəʔbaŋ/ “*n.* barrier, obstacle; fence, hedge; partition, screen; backing, support; shelter; protective device”; either pfx /r-/ + **pañ* /baŋ/ or ifx /-b-/ + *rañ* ~ *rāñ* /raŋ/, prob. the latter]. 1. *n.* Fence, barrier. 2. *n.* Enclosure, pen. Cf. *raṃnañ*.

K.344:38 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.256E/1°:21 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:389).

rapu ~ **rapū** /rəʔbu:/. [Ifx /-b-/ + *ru* ~ **rū* /ru: ~ ru:w/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) way, manner, air, tone, address, bearing, character.² See *raṃpu*.

K.713B:20 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

tai sam = rapū (K.713B:20), slavename.

ramya. See *rāmya*.

ral ~ **rāl**² /ral/. †[Mod. **ᠷᠠᠯ** *rāl* /ri:əl/ “*v.* to spread, expand, develop, increase, extend; *adj.* to be spread, propagated”. 1. *v.intr.* To diffuse, disperse, thin out; to spread, extend. 2. *v.ps.* To be spread, extended, enlarged, increased. See *krāl*, *vrāl*, *śrāl*².

ral: K.348:18 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

rāl: K.380E/3°:64 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:94 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56). ▶

¹Martin, 178; Pou et Martin, 42 (item 110); Pou, 394a; cf. Dastur, 41 (item 48), Merrill, 171.

²Not listed by Pou, 394b, or by LS, 483.

... *syāñ ta sanme ni nuv khloñ oy phdai karom ti pūrvvāgneya ral nuv phdai karom man oy ta nuh ni ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga siddhi et 'apavāda ...* (K.348:17-9), '... joined with the commissioner in giving [him] the land to the east and southeast, extended by the land which [they] had previously given My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* as a permanent assignment [and] without contest ...'

tyaṅ caṃnyar dau pi kamrateñ phdai karom nu pre trvac upāya 'nak pās khmau pi nu rāl nu 'nak vraḥ 'āśrama ... (K.380E/3^o:64), 'Know [that] hereafter the High Lord of Earth shall have the assets of the Pās Khmau people monitored to ensure that [they] increase at the same rate as [those of] the *āśrama* inmates'.

ralom. See *rlom*.

ralmās. See *rmās*.

***ravañ.** See **rvan*¹.

***raśmi** ~ **raśmiy** /ra'smi:/ . †[Mod. រាស្មី *rasmī* /reə'smɨy/ "n. beam / ray of light; radiation; fig. success, happiness"; Skt *raśmi* 'ray (of light), beam']. n. Ray, beam (of light).

K.413B:25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

syāñ tass nu vitāna ta vicitra bvaṃ leñ rvvac raśmiy = āditya mvat ... (K.413B:14-5), '[All this] was overspread with a bright-colored canopy [so as] not to let the least ray of the sun strike [it]'.

raśmivāra /rasmi'war:/ . †[Skt **raśmivāra*, < *raśmi*, + *vāra* 'anything which covers, surrounds, restrains, obstructs, wards off']. 1. n. Blind (against the sun), screen. 2. n. (Conjecturally) parasol.

K.262N:9 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:13 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

rasa /rə:h/. †[Mod. រាស *ras* /rəh/ "n. flavor, taste; sense of taste; essence; juice, sap, nectar ..."; Skt *rasa* 'sap of plants, juice of fruit or sugarcane, syrup; liquid, fluid, water, drink, draught; potion, elixir; essence, taste, flavor']. 1. n. Juice, sap, nectar; fluid. 2. n. Essence, flavor.

K.72:6 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114); K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

vraiṅ man hām rasa (K.72:6), toponym ('the wood of nectar-bleeding fowl' (?).¹
... 'anak ta paṃpat rasa ○ (K.299:7), '... persons who spoil pleasures' (?).

ras. See *'ras*.

rah. See *roh*.

***raṃ** /rə:m/. [Mod. **raṃ* /rə:m/, allomorph of រាំ *rām* /rə:m/]. v.intr. To beat, pulsate, repeat. Cf. *rām*. See *vraṃ*.

raṃṅā /rə:m'ŋa:/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **rṅā* ~ **raṅā* /r'ŋa:/.]. n. Cold, low temperature, chill.

¹Perhaps an allusion to a local legend.

raṃcyak ~ **raṃcyāk** ~ **raṃcyek** /rəm'ci:ək/. †[Mod. រ៉ាម៉េក *raṃcek* /rəm'ce:k/ “n. k. of shrub, the screw-pine (*Pandanus Pierrei* ...)”]; analysis undetermined].
n. The pandanus or screw-pine, *Pandanus Pierrei* Martelli (Pandanaeae).¹

raṃcyek: K.850:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

raṃcyāk: K.571:5 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111);

raṃcyak: K.315S:39 (A.D. 879, NIC II:38, II/III:41); K.366A:26 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

*canpār*² **raṃcyāk** (K.571:4), toponym (‘pandanus plantation’).

raṃtyaṅ /rəm'di:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *raṃteṅ*; mod. រ៉ាម៉េង *raṃteṅ* /rəm'de:ŋ/ ~ រ៉ាម៉េង *mteṅ* /mde:ŋ/ “n. galanga (*Alpinia galanga* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Galangal, *Alpinia galanga* Swartz (Zingiberaceae).³

K.291:25 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.143A:6, 8, 14, B:18, 25, D:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

K.91C:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

raṃtyal /rəm'di:əl/. †[Mod. រ៉ាម៉េល *raṃtel* /rəm'de:l/]. *n.* The tree *Protium serratum* (Wall. ex Colebrooke) Engler (Burseraceae).⁴

K.383B/IV:49 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

raṃtval /rəm'du:əl/. †[Mod. រ៉ាម៉េវ *raṃtvl* /rəm'du:əl/ “n. k. of tree (*Popowia aberrans* or *P. diospyrifolia*) with fragrant beige flowers that bloom at night ...”].
n. The tree *Popowia aberrans* Pierre ex Finet et Ganep or *Popowia diospyrofolia* (Annonaceae).⁵

K.383 bis, B, column 1:28, 29-30; column 3:46; column 4:49 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:151).

raṃnaṅ ~ **raṃnāṅ** /rəm'naŋ/. †[Cf. mod. រ៉ាណាំង /rɔ'neəŋ/ “n. curtain, screen”.
 Ifx /-əmn-/ + *raṅ* ~ *rāṅ* /raŋ/]. *n.* Screen, blind, curtain; shutter. 2. *n.* Fence, hedge. Cf. *rapaṅ*.

K.255:6 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:383), hapax.

tai kan'in ti duṅ nu raṃnāṅ □ □ (K.255:6), ‘*Tai Kan'in*, bought in exchange for a screen ...’.

raṃnoc /rəm'no:c/. [Pre-A. *raṃnoc*; ifx /-əmn-/ + *roc* /ro:c/]. 1. *n.* The act of withdrawing, declining, extinguishing. 2. *n.* Extinction, salvation (*from rebirth*).⁶

K.809N:43, 48 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.270N/1:24 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:24 (A.D. 921,

C IV:75); K.99S:25, N:7, 11 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.669C:46 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.650A:20

(A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.832B:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

raṃnos /rəm'no:h/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + **ros* /ro:h/]. *n.* Act of sparing, saving, delivering, rescuing.

K.393N:19 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

¹Martin, 176; Pou et Martin, 41 (item 105); Pou, 395a; cf. Dastur, 163 (item 197), *P. tectorius* Sol., and Merrill, 188 (also 28, 33, 56).

²The text reads *canpār*. See NIC II/III:114, note 5.

³Martin, 162; Pou et Martin, 41 (item 106); Pou, 395a.

⁴Pou et Martin, 42 (item 108); Pou, 395a.

⁵Martin, 61; Pou et Martin, 41 (item 107); Pou, 395a

⁶Found only as a slavename.

raṃnlvas. See *ranlvas*.

raṃlik /rəm¹lik/. †[Mod. រំលឹក ~ រំលឹក *raṃlik* ~ *raṃlik* /rəm¹luk/ “v. to make (s.o.) remember, remind, refresh one’s memory; to think of, feel the loss of, miss”; ifx /-ən-/ + *lik ~ *nik /lik ~ nik/]. 1. *n.* That which reminds: reminder, memorandum, memorial. 2. *v.cs.* To remind, call to mind. 3. *v.tr.* To submit a memorandum to (*ta*), send a (formal) request to (*ta*).

K.521N:3 (A.D. 928/9, C IV:167); K.239:3 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.425:9 (A.D. 968?, C II:143); K.344:30 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.212A:25 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.215:15 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.381:4 (A.D. 1042, C VI:255); K.354S:39 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).

raṃlik ta kaṃmrateñ vraḥ jrai pre cār ta praśasta ... (K.215:15-6), ‘[They] sent a request to the High Lord of Vraḥ Jrai to have a proclamation engraved saying that ...’.

raṃlik ta vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ ri ’āśrama vraḥ kamrateñ ’añ ta pvān ta jmaḥ ... ’āyatva ta ’nak ta trvac vraḥ rājakāryya guḥ (K.212A:25-8), ‘Reminder to My Holy High Lord: My Holy High Lord’s four *āśrama*, namely ... , come only under the authority of inspectors of the royal service’.

dep chloñ bhadrātiśaya raṃlik ta mratāñ śrī kṛtajñavikhyāta ... man mān sre ti mratāñ śrī □ □ *svāmi jvan ta braḥ* (K.239N:3-5), ‘The *chloñ* Bhadrātiśaya then brought to the attention of the lord Śrī Kṛtajñavikhyāta ... that there was a field which had been offered up to the sanctuary by the lord Śrī □ □ □ *svāmi*’.

raṃvañ /rəŋ¹wəŋ/. †[Mod. រង្វង់ *raṃvañ* /rəŋ¹wəŋ/ “*n.* circle, round / circular marking, round opening / frame; cycle, circuit; curve; edge, brim; interior side (of a round object or container)”; ifx /-ən-/ + *rvañ¹ ~ *rvañ /rəwəŋ/]. *n.* That which is round, globular, circular: round, disc; loop, circle; circuit, orbit. Cf. °*maṇḍala*, *raṃvāñ* ~ *rañhvañ*.

K.235D:109 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

sruk vraī raṃvañ candrāy (K.235D:109), toponym (‘*sruk* of the wood of the moon’s path’?).

raṃvyal /rəŋ¹wi:əl/. †[Mod. រង្វៀល *raṃvial* /rəŋ¹wi:əl/ “*n.* trivet, stand (e.g., for a pan); cushion (for fragile objects, usually made of straw or cloth)”;¹ ifx /-ən-/ + *rvyal /rwi:əl/]. *n.* That which is circular: ring, circlet.

K.413B:25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

raṃvyal vñiy (K.413B:25-6), ‘circlets of flowers’.

***rah**¹ /rah/. [Mod. **rā*’s /roəh/ ‘to cover’]. *v.tr.* To close, cover, bar the way. See *srah*².

***rah**². See **rās*².

***rah**³. See *ras*.

***rāk**¹ /ra:k/. [Mod. រាក់ *rāk* /ri:ək/ ‘to discharge from the body’; cf. រាក់ *rāk* /reək/ ‘to let fall, drop’]. 1. *v.tr.* To drop. 2. *v.intr.* To droop. Cf. *juh*. See *taṃrek*, **trāk*.

***rāk**² ~ ***rak** /rak/. Unidentified. Attested in **krāk*, *kanrāk*.

¹LKM, 352: ‘Small ring-shaped coil or cushion to support legless pot or jar carried on head’.

rāga /ra:k/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *rāga* /ri:ək/ ~ 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺: *rāga*: /riə'keə?/ ~ 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *rāgā* /riə'ki:ə/ “n. passion, lust, sexual attraction, sexual desire; ecstasy”; Skt *rāga* ‘colour, hue, tint, dye; the color red, redness, inflammation; feeling, passion, desire; love, affection; delight, joy; beauty; mode (*in music*), melody; seasoning, condiment; ...’]. 1. n. Color, esp. red. 2. n. Heat, desire, passion. 3. n. Beauty, delight. See *mānsarāga*, *padmarāga*.

K.270S/2°c:11 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.157D:6 (A.D. 954, C VI:123); K.352N:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133).

rāgadeva /ragəde:p/. †[Skt **rāgadeva*, perhaps ‘[devoted to] the god of love, Kāma’, < *rāga*, + *deva*]. n. Slavename.

K.713B:14 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

rāgya. Misspelling (K.989B:14) of *rājya*.

rāñ. See *rañ*.

***rāñ** /ra:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *rāñ*; mod. **rāñ* /ri:əŋ/]. n. Form, figure, shape, body build. See *grāñ*.

***rāc**. See **rac*.

rāja ~ **raja** /ra:c/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *rāj* /ri:əc/;¹ Skt *rāja* ~ *rājan* ‘king, sovereign, prince, chief’]. 1. n. King, potentate, paramount chief, prince. 2. v.st. To be paramount, sovereign. See *rājā*, *trailokyarāja*.

rāja: K.989B:23, 26, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

rāja: passim, 59 occurrences.

kamrateñ jagat ta rāja, ‘the Sovereign High Lord of the World’, = *devarāja*: passim, 32 occurrences including 29 in K.235 (A.D. 1052).²

rājakarūṇā /raʒəkəru'na:/. †[Skt **rājakarūṇā*, < *rāja*, + *karūṇā*]. 1. n. Royal mercy, compassion, grace, favor, or an instance thereof. 2. n. Royal command.

K.873:15 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

... *vāyavya travāñ crapicuttara rājakarūṇā iśāna svetaḥhadra tai khnor 'anle vyar 1*

(K.873:15-6), ‘... on the northwest [it extends] to Travāñ Crapic, on the north to the royal benefice, on the northeast to Śvetabhadra [and] Tai Khnor, two places’.

rājakāryya ~ **rājyakāryya** /raʒə'ka:r/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀺𑀺 ~ 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀺𑀺 *rājakār* ~ *rājakāry* /riəcə'ka:r/ “royal civil service / government / administration”; Skt *rājakārya* ‘a king’s duty or business, state affairs’, < *rāja*, + *kārya*]. n. Royal service, anything done in the sovereign’s service.

rājyakāryya: K.298:28 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201);

rājyakāryya: passim, 53 occurrences, of which 38 are preceded by *vraḥ*.

rājakula /raʒə'kul/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀺𑀺 *rājakul* /riəcə'kol/; Skt *rājakula* ‘a king’s race, royal family ...’, < *rāja*, + *kula*]. 1. n. Royal family. 2. n. Member of the royal family. ▶

¹See Headley, 1043b.

²Cf. *kamrateñ jagat ta rājya*, s.v. *rājya*.

K.957A:20 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); **K.125:6** (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); **K.380W:18** (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); **K.237:4** (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); **K.194:4** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.413B:20** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91); **K.697B:5** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); **K.880:5** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:153).

... *pre grāmanvṛddha cāp pañjara nām dau oy ta kamsteñ 'añ rājakula nu ...* (K.957A:19-21), '... ordering the village elders to seize [and] cage [them] and hand [them] over to a *kamsteñ 'añ* of the royal family and a ...'.

rājakulamahāmantri ~ **rājakulamahāmantri** ~ **rājakullamahāmantri** /rājəkuləmhaman'tri:/. †[Skt **rājakulamahāmantri*, < *rājakula*, + *mahāmantri*].
n. Prime minister or high counsellor of the royal family.

rājakullamahāmantri: **K.231:31** (A.D. 958/67, C III:72);

rājakulamahāmantri: **K.957A:4** (A.D. 941, C VII:137); **K.266:22** (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); **K.842B:18, 25** (A.D. 968, C I:147);

rājakulamahāmantri: **K.872N:9** (A.D. 946, C V:97); **K.653:4** (A.D. 956, C V:114); **K.198A:9** (A.D. 966, C VI:147); **K.674:3** (A.D. 966, C VII:89); **K.231:14** (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); **K.464:3** (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XI:396, LVII:57); **K.558:4** (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:363, LVII:57); **K.659:5** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.831:4** (A.D. 968, C V:147); **K.85:5** (A.D. 981, C VII:28); **K.71:6** (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); **K.352S:9** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.350:2** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

rājakṣatra /raʒə'ksat/. †[Skt **rājakṣatra*, < *rāja*, + *kṣatra*]. *n.* A *kṣatriya* as member of the royal family, royal member of the warrior class.

K.380E/1':17 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

rājaguru /raʒəgu'ru:/. †[Skt *rājaguru* 'king's minister or counsellor', < *rāja*, + *guru*]. *n.* Royal spiritual preceptor.

K.842B:22 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

rājaguhā /raʒəgu'ha:/. †[Skt *rājaguhā*, < *rāja*, + *guhā*]. *n.* Royal grotto.

K.231A:6-7, 9-10, B:36-7, C:50-1 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); **K.221S:6** (A.D. 1011, C III:54).

... *'adhyāpaka 'āy kanloñ kamrateñ 'añ rājaguhā ...* (K.221S:6), '... instructor to the late queen My High Lady of the Royal Grotto ...'.

rājadrabya. See *rājadravya*.

rājadravya ~ **rājadrāvya** ~ **rājadrabya** /raʒə'drap/. †[Mod. រាជទ្រព្យ *rājadraby* /riəcə'troəp/ "n. king's wealth"; Skt **rājadravya*, < *rāja*, + *dravya*]. 1. *n.* Crown property. 2. *n.* Royal treasury.

rājadrabya: **K.413B:34** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

rājadrāvya: **K.521N:1** (A.D. 850, C IV:167);

rājadravya: **K.19:12** (A.D. 964, C VI:143); **K.425:16** (A.D. 968?, C II:142); **K.262S/2':38, 38 bis** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.380W/2':22** (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); **K.71:6** (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); **K.450:15** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

... *neḥ bhūmya rājadrāvya ...* (K.521N:1), '... this land [which was part] of the royal wealth, = this royal property'.

rājadrāvya. See *rājadravya*.

rājadroha /raʒə'dro:h/. †[Skt *rājadroha* 'oppression, tyranny; rebellion', < *rāja*, + *droha*]. 1. *n.* Injury, offense, or hostility to one's sovereign, treachery. 2. *v.intr.* To injure, offend, or be hostile to one's sovereign; to rebel.

K.580:26 (A.D. 916-76, C VI:154); **K.449B:27** (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48).

rājadrohi /raʒəd̪roːhiː/. †[Skt *rājadrohi*, nom.sg. of *rājadrohin* ‘rebel, traitor’, < *rājadroha*, + sfx *-in*, forming possessive adjectives]. 1. *n.* One who wrongs one’s sovereign. 2. *v.intr.* To wrong one’s sovereign, be hostile or a traitor to one’s king; to rise up or rebel against one’s king.

K.260S/2ː9 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171), hapax.

rājadvāra /raʒəd̪waːra/. †[Skt *rājadvāra* ‘the king’s gate, gate of a royal palace’, < *rāja*, + *dvāra*]. 1. *n.* Portal, gate, door of a royal palace. 2. *n.* Royal porter or gate-keeper.

K.262S:43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.814B:27 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.989C:14, 22 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.56D:32, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.71:11, 17 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.571:22, 23 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74).

rājadhara /raʒəd̪hɔːra/. †[Skt **rājadhara* ‘king-preserving’, < *rāja*, + *dhara* ‘bearing, supporting, sustaining, preserving’]. *n.* Slavename.

K.713B:28 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

rājadharmma ~ **rājadhārmma** ~ **rājyadharmma** /raʒəd̪dhar/. †[Mod. រាជធម៌ *rājadharm* /riəcəθoːə/ ‘laws which bind a king’; Skt *rājadharmma* ‘king’s duty; rules or laws relating to kings’, < *rāja*, + *dharmma*]. 1. *n.* Kingly duty or justice. 2. *n.* Work of royal piety or devotion, *esp.* a royal endowment or foundation. Cf. *rājapunya*.

rājyadharmma: K.523C:27 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

rājadhārmma: K.212A:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:29); K.850:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

rājadharmma: K.933:9 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.33:30 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.230D:11, 19 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.618:38 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56); K.32:13 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.254B:16 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.453C:2 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.152:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.450:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

phoñ neh̄ syañ man jvan ta vraḥ kamraten̄ añ śivaliṅga thvāy ta vraḥ pāda kamraten̄ añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva jā rājadhārmma sagaṇa nu kamraten̄ jagat śrī jayakṣetra (K.212A:12-7), ‘These are what [he] offered up to My Holy High Lord of the śivaliṅga [and] presented to His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Sūryavarmadeva as a royal endowment jointly with the High Lord of the World of Śrī Jayakṣetra’.

rājadhūli /raʒəd̪huːliː/. †[Skt *rājadhūli*, < *rāja*, + *dhūli* ‘dust’]. *n.* Royal dust (of the royal feet).

K.1152A:10 (A.D. 977, NIC II:126, II/III:126), hapax.

... *vraḥ rājadhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamraten̄ añ ta stāc dau rudraloka*

(K.1152A:10-1), literally ‘the holy royal dust of the royal feet, (to wit), the foot-dust, of My Holy High Lord who was pleased to go to the Rudraloka’, *i.e.* Harṣavarman I.

rājanivāsa /raʒəniːwaːh/. †[Skt **rājanivāsa*, < *rāja*, + *nivāsa*]. *n.* Royal residence.

K.143B:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218), hapax.

rājapaṇḍita ~ **rājapaṇḍita** /raʒəpanˈd̪it/. †[Skt **rājapaṇḍita*, < *rāja*, + *paṇḍita*]. *n.* Royal *paṇḍita*, one in the service of a king.

rājapaṇḍita: K.413B:12 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.177:7 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

rājapaṇḍita: K.569:7 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

rājapunya. See *rājapunya*.

rājaputra ~ **rajaputra** /raʒə'but/. †[Skt *rājaputra* 'king's son, prince', < *rāja*, + *putra*]. *n.* Prince.

rajaputra: K.583B:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84);

rājaputra: K.521:1 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.192:4 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.256/II:34 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.194:4 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.516:3 (A.D. 1078-1277, BEFEO, XX, 4:1, APK II:57); K.592:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:117).

***rājaputrī** /raʒəbu'tri:/. †[Skt *rājaputrī* 'king's daughter, princess', fem. of *rājaputra*]. *n.* Princess. See *'agrārājaputrī*.

rājapunya ~ **rājapūnya** ~ **rājapūnya** /raʒə'buŋ/. †[Skt **rājapūnya*, < *rāja*, + *pūnya*]. 1. *n.* Royal pious work, any meritorious act on the part of a sovereign, including endowments. 2. *n.* Any rite or ceremony sponsored by a sovereign, including obsequies. Cf. *rājadharmma*.

rājapūnya: K.175N:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173);

rājapūnya: K.227:27 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308);

rājapūnya: K.19:12, 14, 18 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.171:2, 4 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.852:2 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.162S:30 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:101); K.277N:32 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

pandval 'ampal rājapūnya (K.277:27), 'His Majesty issued orders for an entire royal obsequy [for them]'.¹

rājapurohita /raʒəbu'ru'hit/. †[Skt **rājapurohita*, < *rāja*, + *purohita*]. *n.* Royal chaplain, one in the service of a sovereign.

K.598B:52 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.989B:15 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.207:37 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235C:62, D:45 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.956:29, 41 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.143B:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

rājapratāiya. See *rājapratyaya*.

rājapratyaya ~ **rājapratāiya** /raʒəprə'tjɣy/. †[Skt **rājapratyaya*, < *rāja*, + *pratyaya*]. *n.* Royal servant, trusted or confidential agent of a king or prince.

rājapratāiya: K.913:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270);

rājapratyaya: K.165S:18¹ (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.229:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273).

rājaprasāda ~ **rājyaprasāda** /raʒəprə'sa:t/. †[Skt *rājaprasāda* 'royal favour', < *rāja*, + *prasāda*]. *n.* Royal gift or benefice. Cf. *karuṇāprasāda*.

rājyaprasāda: K.342W:4 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

rājaprasāda: K.342W:8 (*id.*).

rājabhaya /raʒə'bhɣy/. †[Skt *rājabhaya* 'danger from or fear of a king', < *rāja*, + *bhaya* 'fear, dread']. *n.* Royal punishment(s), punishments by a king's order.

K.292:20 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.139B:16 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.245:33 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.277S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.350N:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

ri 'nak ta cicāy prasāsta neḥ dār rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra sapta kaṃnet (K.139B:15-7), 'He who disregards this edict shall receive royal punishments of manifold kinds over seven existences'.

¹And probably K.165S:16 as well.

rājabhayasaptaka /raʒəbhɔysap'dɔ:k/ (?). †[Skt **rājabhayasaptaka*, < *rāja-bhaya*, + *saptaka* 'collection of aggregate of 7' (< *sapta*, + *sfx -ka*)]. *n.* Series of seven royal punishments.

K.195/III:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247), hapax.

pādamūla nu 'nak ta khloñ ni pradvann dau vnek ni pi vvaṃ thve roḥh vraḥ karuṇā neḥ nirṇaya toy uttamasāha doñ rājabhayasaptaka ... (K.195/III:21-2), 'Leading men and those who are incumbent *khloñ* hereafter (*pradvann dau vnek ni*) who have in mind to disobey this royal command shall be condemned to the severest penalties [and] shall undergo the seven royal punishments ...'

***rājamaṇḍala**. See *rājyamandala*.

rājamandira /raʒəman'di:r/. †[Skt *rājamandira* 'a king's palace, royal mansion', < *rāja*, + *mandira*]. *n.* Royal palace.

K.413B:43, 47 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

rājamārgga /raʒə'ma:r/. †[Skt *rājamārga* 'the king's highway, a royal or main road, principal street (passable for horses and elephants); ...', < *rāja*, + *mārga* 'road, path, way']. *n.* Royal way, avenue, road.

K.413B:23 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

rājavināyaka /raʒəwɪ'na:y/. †[Skt **rājavināyaka*, < *rāja*, + *vināyaka*, epithet of Gaṇeśa ('remover of obstacles')]. *n.* A royal Vināyaka, an image of Gaṇeśa erected at a sovereign's behest or for the prosperity of his reign.

K.366A:18, 21 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

... *sthāpanā vraḥ rājavināyaka 'aṣṭabhūja ...* (K.366A:18), '... [he] set up a holy eight-armed royal Vināyaka ...'.

rājavibhava ~ **rājavibhab** /raʒəwɪbhɔ:p/. †[Skt **rājavibhava*, < *rāja*, as above, + *vibhava*, as below]. *n.* Royal power, the right to rule; sovereignty.

K.569:5 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

... *caṃnyar 'abhiṣeka prakop rājavibhava ...* (K.569:5-6), '... [he] was later consecrated [and] invested with royal power ...'.

rājaśilpi ~ **rājasilpi** /raʒəsil'bi:/. †[Skt **rājaśilpi*, < *rāja*, + *śilpi*]. *n.* Royal artist: artisan, architect or master craftsman in a king's employ.

rājasilpi: K.296D (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

rājaśilpi: K.526:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:116, APK I:362).

rājaśriya ~ **rājaśriy** ~ **rājaśrī**. See *rājyaśrī*.

rājasampatti /raʒəsəmbat'di:/. †[Skt **rājasampatti*, < *rāja*, + *sampatti*]. 1. *n.* The wealth of a king. 2. *n.* Royal property.

K.413C:49 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

rājasiddhāya /raʒəsɪt'dha:y/. †[Skt **rājasiddhāya*, < *rāja*, + **siddhāya* 'the gaining of royal supernatural power' (*siddha*, + *āya* 'gain, profit')]. (*Conject.*) *n.* A rite by which the sovereign acquires or maintains his supernatural power.

K.207:44 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

rājasilpi. See *rājaśilpi*.

rājahṛdaya /raʒəhrɪ'dɔy/. †[Skt **rājahṛdaya*, < *rāja*, + *hṛdaya*]. *n.* The royal heart or mind.

K.413A:8 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:10), hapax.¹

rāja'onkāra /raʒəʔoŋ'ka:r/. †[Skt **rājaonkāra*, < *rāja*, + *onkāra*]. *n.* Royal *omkāra*.

K.296:1 and K.297:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208).

rājā /ra'ja:/. †[Mod. រាជា *rājā* /riə'ci:ə/ “*n.* king ...; *adj.* to be royal ...”; either the nom. sg. of *rājan* or a local lengthening of °*ja*]. See *rāja*.

K.549:12, 22 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

rājādhirāja /raʒadhɪ'ra:c/. †[Mod. រាជាធិរាជ *rājādhirāj* /riəcathɪ'ri:c/ “high king, king who rules other kings, emperor”; Skt *rājādhirāja* ‘king of kings, paramount sovereign’, < *rāja*, + *adhirāja*]. *n.* Overlord of kings. Cf. **paramarājādhirāja*.

K.966/II:15 (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132, RS III, № 35:12).

... *śrī bhūvanāditya īśvaradvīpa nāṃ śāsana rājādhirāja mok ta kurūṇ sunat* ...

(K.966/II:15-6), ‘... Śrī Bhuvanāditya of Īśvaradvīpa brought the *rājādhirāja*’s directive to the *kurūṇ* Sunat ...’.

rājābhīṣeka /raʒabhɪ'se:k/. †[Skt *rājābhīṣeka* ‘consecration of a king’, < *rāja*, + *abhīṣeka*]. *n.* The rite of consecrating or inaugurating a sovereign, royal unction.

K.194/383A:23, 28 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

rājābhīṣekahoma /raʒabhɪsekə'ho:m/. †[Skt **rājābhīṣekahoma*, < *rājābhīṣeka*, + *homa*]. *n.* A sacrifice or oblation made at the consecration of a sovereign.

K.194/383A:14, 15, 23 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

rājya ~ **rāgya** /ra:c/. [Pre-Angkorian *rājya*; mod. រាជ្យ *rājy* /ri:c/ “*n.* dynasty; period of reign of a king; kingdom, power, sovereignty, authority; wealth, property (of a king), anything that pertains to a king”; Skt *rājya* ‘royalty, kingship, sovereignty, empire; kingdom, realm’]. 1. *n.* Kingship; reign. 2. *n.* Kingdom, realm. 3. *v.intr.* To rule, reign. Cf. *dharmmarājya*.

rāgya: K.989B:14 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);²

rājya: passim, 99 occurrences.

kamrateñ jagat ta rājya:³ K.682A:2, B:15 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.184:2, 15 (A.D. 921, IS, № LXIV:555, BEFEO, XXXI:13, APK I:215, 217, M, № 80:165); K.356N:9 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334); K.682C:6 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.175E:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173).

rājyakāryya. See *rājakāryya*.

rājyadharmma. See *rājadharmma*.

rājyaprasāda. See *rājaprasāda*.

¹The reading is in doubt: RS I, № IV:93 and JSS, 61.1:132 have *rāja* . *daya* while BEFEO, LXV:342 has *rāja* . *day*.

²Misspelling.

³The form *rājya* is suspect and probably a misspelling of *rāja*.

rājyamandala ~ ***rājamaṇḍala** /raʃəman'dɔ:l/. †[Skt **rājamaṇḍala*, < *rāja*, + *maṇḍala*]. 1. *n.* Royal territory or domain. 2. *n.* A sovereign's sphere of interest and influence.

K.466:15, *garbled* (A.D. 1015, C III:219), hapax.

rājyaśrī ~ **rājyaśriya** ~ **rājaśrī** ~ **rājaśriya** ~ **rājaśriy** /raʃjə'sri:/. †[Skt *rājyaśrī* 'the fortune or prosperity of a king (personified as a goddess); royal majesty or sovereignty', but also *rājaśrī* 'the good fortune of a kingdom, glory of a sovereign', < *rājya* and *rāja*, + *śrī*]. *n.* A rite by which the glory (prosperity, good fortune) of a sovereign or his realm is assured.

rājaśriy: K.831:18 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

rājaśriya: K.412:23 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

rājaśrī: K.99S:10 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.842B:22 (A.D. 968, C I:147);

rājyaśriya: K.56B:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

rājyaśrī: K.453A:9 (A.D. 1206, C III:116).

***rāñ** ~ ***rañ** /raɲ/. [Mod. **rā'ñ* /rɔəɲ/]. *v.intr.* To stand upright, be stiff. See *tarāñ*.

***rāt**. See **rat*.

rātna. See *ratna*.

rān /ra:n/. [Pre-A. *rān*; mod. **𑀢𑀸 rān** /ri:ən/ "v. to open up (*virgin land*), clear (*land*); v. to invade; to overrun; to encounter (*the enemy in battle*)"]. 1. *v.tr.* To occupy (*territory*), seize, invade. 2. *v.tr.* To open up (*land for settlement and cultivation*).

K.207:55 (A.D. 1041, C III:16), hapax.

***rān** /ran/. [Mod. **𑀢𑀸 rā'n** /rɔəɲ/]. *v.tr.* To drive (*an animal*), urge on. See *jrān*.

***rāp**¹. See *rap*¹.

rāp² /ra:p/. [Pre-A. **rap*⁴ ~ **rāp*; mod. **𑀢𑀸 rāp** /ri:əp/ "adj. to be flat, level, even, smooth; adj. to be obedient, submissive, pacified; tame; gentle; calm, quiet; polite"]. 1. *v.st.* To be low, flat, level, even, plain, smooth; to be orderly, regular. 2. *v.st.* To be flattened, reduced, tamed, pacified, subdued. 3. *v.st.* To be submissive, obedient. See *prāp*.

K.257N:14 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.413B:16 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

jña rāp yo tapp (K.257N:14-5), 'ten *yau* of smooth knee-length [cloth]' (?).

prāp rāp cak ksec ... (K.413B:16), '[They] leveled [it] flat, covered [it] with sand, ... '.

***rām** /ra:m/. [Mod. **𑀢𑀸 rām** /ri:əm/ "n. thick, bushy jungle that grows along stream banks"]. *n.* Inundated forest along a watercourse. See *sarāma*.

rāma. See *'ryām*.

rāmya ~ **ramya** /ra:m/. †[Skt *rāmya* 'enjoyable, pleasant, delightful, beautiful', gerundive of *√ram* 'to delight']. *v.st.* To be pleasing, gratifying, pleasant, agreeable, delightful. ▶

ramya: K.393N:16 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

rāmya: K.393S:31 (*id.*).

... *vrah* oy *tranak ta leñ vrah sthira rāmya sampat oy candranila nu sumila pusparāga vaidūryya vajra mahimā* ... (K.393S:31-2), ‘... the holy one issued a writ permitting the holy ones who were steadfast, pleasant and wealthy to give gleaming sapphires and *sumila*, topazes, cat’s-eyes, [and] great diamonds ...’.

rāya /ra:y/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.99S:32 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

rāya vaka (K.99S:32), unidentified item in a list of foodstuffs.

***rāy** /ra:y/. [Mod. 𑜋𑜧 *rāy* /rie:y/ “*v.* to scatter, disseminate, spread (*out*); to divide up, distribute; to change (*currency*); *adj.* to be divided up, apportioned, scattered; ... to stretch, extend”]. 1. *v.tr.* To undo, break up (down, apart). 2. *v.tr.* To divide, parcel, deal out; to strew, scatter, spread. See *vṛāy*, *saṃrāy*, **srāy*, **anrāy*.

rāl /ra:l/. [Pre-A. **rāl*; mod. 𑜋𑜧 *rāl* /ri:əl/ “*v.* to spread, expand, develop, increase, extend; *adj.* to be spread, propagated; ... ”]. *v.intr.* To increase, develop.

K.380E/3°:64 (A.D. 960, C VI:257).

***rāl** /ral/. [Short allomorph of mod. 𑜋𑜧 *rāl* /ri:əl/ “*v.* to favor, be inclined toward”]. *v.tr.* To take, pick, choose. See *śrāl*¹.

***rāśi** /ra'ʃi:/. [Cf. pre-Angkorian *raśi*; mod. 𑜋𑜧 *rāsī* /riəʃv:y/ “*n.* sign of the zodiac ...”; Skt *rāśi* ‘sign of the zodiac’]. *n.* Sign of the zodiac.¹

rāṣṭra ~ **rāṣṭha** /rah/. †[Mod. 𑜋𑜧 *rāstr* /ri:əh/ “*n.* the people of a country, subjects, population”; Skt *rāṣṭra* ‘kingdom, realm, empire, dominion; district, country; subjects, people, nation’]. 1. *n.* Kingdom, realm; country. 2. *n.* Subjects, (common) people.

rāṣṭha: K.569:6 (A.D. 1306, *NIC* II/III:166);²

rāstra: K.682C:8, 9 (A.D. 1001, C I:50);

rāṣṭra: K.171:3 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.569:6 (A.D. 1306, *MA* I, № 4:79).

... *caṃnyar ’abhiṣeka prakop rājavibhava phyē vrāhmaṇācāryya mantrī rāṣṭra phoñ* (K.569:5-6), ‘... [he] was later consecrated [and] invested with royal power, which [he] entrusted to the *brāhmaṇa*, the *ācārya*, [his] ministers, [and] the common people’.

¹The zodiacal cycle, probably of Mesopotamian origin, consists of the names of twelve constellations. Of these only two, *vṛṣa* ‘Taurus’ and *kumbha* ‘Ewer’, are represented in my corpus. I cite the full set in expectation that new data will include others. Their Sanskrit forms are *meṣa* ‘Aries (ram)’, *vṛṣa* ‘Taurus (bull)’, *mithuna* ‘Gemini (twins)’, *karkaṭa* ‘Cancer (crab)’, *siṃha* ‘Leo (lion)’, *kanyā* ‘Virgo (virgin)’, *tula* ‘Libra (balance)’, *vṛścika* ‘Scorpio (scorpion)’, *dhanu* ‘Sagittarius (archer)’, *makara* ‘Capricornus (goat)’, *kumbha* ‘Aquarius (ewer)’, *mīna* ‘Pisces (fish)’.

²Finot (*MA* I:79) reads *rāṣṭra* while Pou (*NIC* II:176, II/III:167) reads *rāṣṭh* [sic] despite her remarking (*op.cit.*, 175, 167) that “Le *virāma* n’est plus usité dans ce texte, ce qui est conforme à l’évolution générale de l’écriture au Cambodge. Dans mon présent texte, je note le -a final des mots sanskrits mais l’enlève des mots khmers.”

rāṣṭha. See *rāṣṭra*.

***rās**¹ /ra:h/. [Mod. **rās* /ri:əh/, long allomorph of *rā's* /roəh/]. *v.tr.* To scrape, scratch, scuff. See *krās*.

***rās**² ~ ***ras** ~ ***rah**² /rah/. [Mod. **ꦱ** *rah* /reəh/ “*v.* to shine, become visible; to appear, rise (of heavenly bodies) ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To shine, appear, rise. 2. *v.st.* To be bright, light, clear. See *jaṃrās*, **jrās*, *ranaḥ*, *vraḥ*, *sraḥ*¹.

***rās**³ /rah/. [Mod. **ꦱ** *rā's* /roəh/]. *v.tr.* To close, cover, bar the way. See *krās*.

rām /ram/. [Pre-A. *raṃ*; mod. **ꦱ** *rām* /roəm/ “*v.* to dance”]. 1. *v.intr.* To beat, pulsate, repeat. 2. *v.intr.* To move rhythmically, dance. Cf. allomorph *raṃ*. See *ṃraṃ*.

K.99N:6 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.659:17 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.158B:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.194A:46, B:22 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.462J:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107).

***rām** /ram/. [Mod. **rām* /roəm/ ~ **lām* /loəm/]. *v.st.* To be wet. See *jrām*, *tamrām*, *trām*, *rnnām*.

ri ~ **rī** ~ **riy** ~ **riy** ~ **riya** /ri:/. †[Mod. **ꦱ** *rī* /ri:/ “*prep.* as for, concerning, with regard to; well then, now then”; cf. Old Javanese *ri* ~ *i*¹]. 1. *prep.*, *topicalizer*, often marking a new subject or a displaced direct object NP. 2. *prep.* Of, on, about, concerning, in connection with. Cf. *ru*².

riya: K.292:19, 27 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

riy: K.444A:1 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.254B:29 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.366B:21 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

riy: passim, 39 occurrences;

rī: K.270N:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.262N:23 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.153:24 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.298:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201);

ri: passim, 38 occurrences.

riy neḥ bhumi ta roḥḥ neḥḥ phoḥ ... (K.814B:68-9), ‘Regarding these the aforesaid tracts of land, ...’.

nu mān vraḥ karuṇā pandval ta pādāmūla giripura ri caṃnat vraḥ kaṃsten jaroy cār nu caṃnat śāṅkhañ man ... (K.216N/2^o:14-6), ‘On this date was issued a royal order to the leading men of Giripura regarding the holy *kaṃsten*’s settlement at Jaroy Cār and the settlement at Śāṅkhañ, [to the effect] that ...’.

raṃlik ta vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ ri ’āsrāma vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ ta pvan ta jmaḥ ... ’āyatva ta ’nak ta trvac vraḥ rājakāryya guḥ (K.212A:25-8), ‘A reminder to My Holy High Lord: My Holy High Lord’s four *āsrāma*, namely ... , come only under the authority of inspectors of the royal service’.

¹Old Javanese *rī*, ‘particle with prepositional function, – *i*’ (Zoetmulder, II:1548b). The latter is defined as ‘a particle with a prepositional function before nouns, ... We find it before nouns which in the sentence function as grammatical subject (esp. before place-names), as grammatical object either primary or secondary, as qualification of another noun ... It is used as preposition with the meaning “in”, “on”, ..., “by”, “through”, “with”, ...’ (*id.*, I:664a).

ri 'nak ta ñyāñ paṃre is khe pramvay guh ... (K.139B:3-4), 'One who strives to serve [it, the *liṅga*] for only six months in all ...'.

ri 'nak ta cicāy praśasta neḥ ... ri ta paṛipālana svey vibhava (K.139B:15-7), 'Anyone who disregards this edict ... ; anyone who observes [it] shall know good fortune'.

daha yeñ ta 'aṃpāl neḥ mān ta nu vvaṃ thve roḥ vaddhapratijñā neḥ riya kamrateñ phdai karom ta svey vraḥ dharmmarājya camnyar svaṃ leñ oy rājabhaya ta yeñ vvaṃ mvāy prakāra (K.292A:18-20), closely 'If we of this group include ones who fail to act in keeping with this binding vow, [we] beg the High Lord(s) of Earth who shall enjoy the royal Dharmmarājya hereafter to let royal punishments be administered to us of more than one kind'.

riya phala 'nak ta svāmibhakti leñ mān ta yeñ 'aṃvi ihaloka dau lvoḥ paraloka

(K.292A:27), 'Let the fruits of those who are true to their lord be ours from the world here below to the world beyond'.

rikta ~ **rik** /rɪk/. †[Cf. mod. 𑀓𑀲 *rīt* /ruut/ "n. dry latania leaf used as writing paper and for making sacks", < local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *ritta* 'devoid, empty, free'),¹ corresponding to Skt *rikta* 'empty, hollow']. 1. *v.st.* To be empty, vacant; to be blank. 2. *n.* = *riktapattra*, blank leaf or plate prepared for writing.²

rik: K.956:57 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

rikta: K.669B:13, 18 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444B:20, 21, 25 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:30, 33 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.347E:9 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.175S:10 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.598B:45 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.381:5 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255); K.380E:26, W:20 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

rikta praśasta (K.381:5-6), 'inscribed plate'.

rikta kaṃvi (K.175S:10) ~ *rikta kaṃvi* (K.444B:21, 25, 25 bis; K.868A:30, 33, 33 bis), 'inscribed plate'.

vraḥ pre duk ta vraḥ rikta kaṃvi māś 'āy kanloñ vraḥ pre duk ta vraḥ rikta kaṃvi prāk 'āy ta vraḥ dharmmādhikaraṇa (K.444B:19-21), 'The royal one bade inscribe [them] on a gold plate in the residence; [he] bade inscribe [them] on a silver plate in the royal court of justice'.

mratañ khloñ paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana sot leñ 'āc ti duk ta vraḥ rikta 'āy vraḥ sabhā ... (K.598B:45), 'The chief lord also worshipfully requested that [these matters] be recorded on holy plates [deposited] in the royal court ...'.

***riñ** /rɪŋ/. [Mod. 𑀓𑀲 *rīñ* /ruŋ/ "adj. to be hard, firm, tough, stiff; stubborn; difficult, insensitive"]. 1. *v.st.* To be firm, fast, fixed. 2. *v.st.* To be stiff, tough, hard, solid. See *daṃriñ*, **driñ*, *priñ*.

***rit** /rɪt/. [Mod. 𑀓𑀲 *rīt* /ruut/ "v. to press, squeeze; to tighten, stretch"]. *v.tr.* To press, squeeze, wring, tighten. See *saṃrit*, **srit*.

***riḥ** /rɪh/ ~ ***reḥ** /reh/. [Mod. 𑀓𑀲 *reḥ* /reh/ ~ 𑀓𑀲 *rēḥ* /reh/ "v. to chop / shave off, break off, cut off (with short careful strokes), wear away; to chip / chisel out; to tamp down (e.g., earth)"]. 1. *v.tr.* To cut or tap (wood, stone) with short strokes. 2. *v.tr.* To tamp down (earth). See *caṃmriḥ*, **criḥ*.

¹RD&S, 571a.

²See C VI:256, note 3; also Saveros Pou, "Mots sanskrits considérés comme khmers," 250.

ru¹ ~ **ruva** ~ **rū** ~ **rūv** ~ **rūva** /ru:/ ~ ru:w/ ~ **rau** /rɔw/. [Pre-A. *ru* ~ *rū*; mod. ʃ *rū* /ru: ~ ru:w/ “v. to be like, similar to; prep. like, as (*formal*); adv. rapidly, quickly, fluently, well (*of manner of speaking*)”¹]. 1. *n.* Way, manner, mode. 2. *v.st.* To be good in way or manner: to be good, well, proper, just, right; to be fair, fine, winsome, comely, handsome. 3. *prep.* In the manner of, as, like; as to, on, regarding, concerning. See *krau*, *tru*, *drau*, *rū hāna*, *vrau*¹, **saru*, **asaru*.²

ruv: K.99N:2 (A.D. 952, C VI:107); K.989B:8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

rau: K.165N:30 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.814B:29 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:370, APK II:106); K.989B:10, 11, 13, 14, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.233A:7, 7 bis, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, B:8 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.684:7 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106);

rūva: K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax;

rūv: K.413D:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91);

ruva: K.598B:6, 39 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:230); K.235C:81 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

ruv: K.340:4 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.105/1^o:4 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.957A:18 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.231/2^o:37 (A.D. 966, C III:72); K.868A:22 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.256B:31 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.262S:27, 46 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.175S:4 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.682C:10 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.342W:19 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.33:34 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.221S:5 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.410/1^o:9 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.380W:13, E:22, 23 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.393S:38, N:7 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.254B:41 (A.D. 1129, C V:180); K.413B:49, D:6, 7 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.70:3 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.71:6, 21 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.233B:13 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.352N:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.202:6 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:40); K.208:67 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.412:9 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.455:9, 9 bis (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

ruva: K.329W:10 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541).

rū: K.444B:9 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.413B:17 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, № IV:91); K.259N:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:50).

ru: passim, 47 occurrences.

ru ta tap = *ra*. See *tap* ~ *tāp*.

nau ru ‘in the way (matter) of, as to’: passim. 22 occurrences excluding *nau* and *rau*.

nau rūpa paṃnvās ta mān vidyā nu śīla nu ’ācāra phoñ res ta gi³ neḥ varṇṇa ta vyar ... (K.444B:25-7; K.868A:15-6), ‘For these two corporations [you] will select those in holy orders who are possessed of learning and virtue and good conduct’.

... *mān vraḥ śāsana ruv khñuṃ vraḥ ...* (K.340:4), ‘... there was issued a royal directive relating to sanctuary slaves ...’.

... *pañgam thpvañ nivedana ruv gi bhaktiy śrī sukarmmā kamsteñ ...* (K.380W/2^o:12-3), ‘... worshipfully informed His Majesty regarding the devoted services of the *kamsteñ Śrī Sukarmmā ...*’.

... *vraḥ śāsana ... ruv drāvya man ’nak jvan ta kanloñ kamrateñ ’añ* (K.231B:35-8), ‘... a royal directive ... having to do with property which folk offered up to the late queen My High Lady’.

... *ta siñ = nau lañkādvīpa ta mān śīlācāryya rū kṣiṇāśraba phoñ breñ* (K.413B:13-4), ‘... who lived on the island of Lañkā, which had teachers of moral conduct like the *arhant* of old’.

¹Note also mod. **rūv* ~ **rau* in 𑀲𑀸𑀢𑀺 *rān rau* /ri:əŋ rɔw/ “form, figure, shape, body”, in which *rān* is “form, shape, image”.

²Two distinct items may be involved in this entry and the above may have to be amended. In her “Lexicologie vieux-khmère,” 134 (item §259), and again in her dictionary, 406a, Pou ascribes *rūva* ~ *ru* ~ *rau* to an unidentified Prākṛta *rūva* corresponding to Skt *rūpa*.

³This demonstrative *gi* is found in K.868A:16 and K.175S: 1, but not in K.444B:27.

... *ruv neḥ ilū khmi ru ta mān 'aṃbe punya dharmma mun bvaṃ tel yeñ yal ruv neḥ* (K.413D:7-8), '... as nowadays [we] aspire to a condition in which there are good actions [and] respect for the Law, in the past we never saw the like'.

vāp rau (K.165N:30; K.814B:29; K.233A:7, 7 bis, 9, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 19, B:8), personal name.

steñ rau (K.99N:2; K.989B:8,10, 11, 13, 14, 27), personal name.

loñ rau (K.684:7), personal name.

dravya ta dai ti ruva ta prayojana ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ kcop yathāśakti ruva ta tel paṃnvas kloñ ... (K.329W:9-11), 'other goods of a kind useful to My Holy High Lord routinely collected as they can by clerics [and] *kloñ ...*'.

ru² ~ **ruv** ~ **ruva**. †[Allomorph of, or by confusion with, *ri* ~ *riy*]. *prep.*, *topicalizing an NP*.

K.1152A:4 (A.D. 977, RS IV, № 109:140; NIC II/III:126; AIC, II:982).

ruva kule vāp sarvvaśiva vraḥ śāsana oy jā craṃlo vāp sarvvaśiva ... (K.1152A:4-5), 'A royal directive gave members of the *vāp Sarvaśiva's* family to serve as his assistants ...'.

ruk /ruk/. [Mod. រុក *ruk* /ruk/ "to push / thrust / shove in (*esp. with force into a narrow space*); to penetrate forcibly, invade, break into, force one's way into ..."; cf. **luk* /lok/]. 1. *v.tr.* To thrust or force into, ram, cram. 2. *v.tr.* To penetrate, pierce; to invade. See **saṃruk*, **sruk*.

K.947A:22, 23, 23 bis (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

jlvañ ruk 6 (K.947A:22), '6 pikes', literally 'piercing *jlvañ*'.

pkā cracyak ruk 6 (K.947A:23), '6 flowers for pierced ears'.

toñ ruk 6 (K.947A:23), '6 prods', literally 'piercing staves'.

***ruk** /ruk/. [Mod. **ruk* /ruk/¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To take cover or shelter. 2. *v.tr.* To lay by or cache in a secret place. See *pruk*, *sruk*.

ruñ ~ **rūn** ~ **'ruñ** ~ **'aruñ** /roŋ/. [Pre-A. *ruñ*; mod. រួន *ruñ* /roŋ/ "adj. to be large, imposing, important; magnificent, splendid; prosperous"]. 1. *v.st.* To be big, large; to be grown up, mature, adult; to be great, grand, stately. 2. *v.st.* To be main, chief, principal, most important. 3. *n.* Lateral dimension: width, breadth. Cf. **luñ* ~ **lūn* ~ **lvañ*. Cf. *chmar*. See *tamruñ*, **truñ*, *'aṃruñ*.

'aruñ: **K.348:33** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.353N:21** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.449B:21** (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48);

'ruñ: **K.262N:10** (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.263D:9, 9 bis, 11** (A.D. 984, C IV:118); **K.953B:4** (A.D. 1041, C VII:124); **K.206:6** (A.D. 1042, C III:111); **K.420:2** (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); **K.208:42** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

rūn: **K.470:27** (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

ruñ: passim, 32 occurrences.

sre kaṃluñ vraḥ maṇḍira veñ slik 2 200 ruñ slik 1 100 (K.291N:22), 'The ricefield inside the sanctuary: length, 1,000 (units); width, 500 (units)'.

phsaṃ stripuruṣa rūn chmar tap piy (K.470:27), 'Total females and males, adults [and] children: thirteen'.

... *canlyāk 'ruñ yau 3 ...* (K.208:42), '... three *yau* of long cloth for the lower garment ...'.

¹LKM, 248. Cf. រួក *ruk* /ruk/ 'shelter, refuge, asylum, sanctuary' and derivative រួករួក *rukruk* /rukruk/ 'storehouse, granary; storeroom, loft'.

***ruñ** /ruŋ/ ~ **rvañ** /ru:əŋ/. [Mod. **ruñ* /ruŋ¹]. *v.tr.* To cover, shield, screen, protect. See *kuruiñ*, *drvañ*.

***rut** /rot/. [Pre-A. *rut*; mod. **ṛṇ rut** /rot/ “*v.* to trap fish with the ‘*anrut*”²]. *v.tr.* To sink, lower, drop; to cover from above, catch (*fish*) with a basket-trap. See *saṃmrut*, **srut*.

rudra /rot/ ~ **rudrā** /rʊ'dra:/. [Pre-A. *rudra*; Skt *rudra* ‘older name of Śiva’]. *n.* Personal name.

rudrā: K.958:7, 11, 13, 14, 32, 38 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.349:3 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.19:8 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.831:11 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.467:12 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.212C:1 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.380E/3':57 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.350:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

rudra: K.878:2, 5, 11 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.174:3 (A.D. 947, JA, 1914.1:644); K.702B:14 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.258A:63 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.352S:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

rudraloka /rʊdrə'lo:k/. †[Skt *rudraloka* ‘the world of Rudra’]. *n.* Posthumous name of Harṣavarman I (A.D. 900 to *post*-922).

K.425:19 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.989B:36 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.466:37 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380W:19 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.206:20 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235D:29 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.237:4, 9 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.72:1, 4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.468:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225); K.91:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

rudrasvāmi /rʊdrəswa'mi:/. †[Skt stem *rudrasvāmin* ‘the lord Rudra’, < *rudra*, + *svāmin*]. *n.* Name of an aspect of Śiva.³

K.878:3, 6, 8 (A.D. 898, C V:88).

rudrāñi ~ **rudrāṇi** ~ **rudrāni** /rudra'ni:/. †[Skt *rudrāñi* ‘Rudra’s wife, the goddess Durgā’, fem. of *rudra*]. *n.* Personal name.

rudrāni: K.523A:3 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

rudrāṇi: K.989B:13 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

rudrāni: K.61B:7 (A.D. 912, C VII:20); K.235D:100 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.200C:5 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

rudrāśrama /rudra'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **rudrāśrama*, < *rudra*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* Name of an *āśrama* dedicated to Rudra.

K.152:10, 11 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.684:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106).

rupa. See *rūpa*.

rupya. See *rūpya*.

rupyakamandalu. See *rūpyakamaṇḍalu*.

rupyapratigraha. See *rūpyapatigraha*.

rupyabhājana. See *rūpyabhājana*.

¹Attested in **ṛṇ druñ** /truŋ/ ‘cage, coop’.

²LKM, 251: ‘*v.tr.* To cover from above, put (*fish trap*) down upon’.

³The divinity in question was set up by a chief lord Rudra and named after himself.

rum /rum/. †[Mod. 𑜏 𑜎 *rum* /rom/ “v. to bandage, wrap; to dress (a wound); to wind around, coil; to turn (s.t. round)”, short allomorph of 𑜏𑜢 *rom* /ro:m/]. v.tr. To encircle, entwine, twist, coil, wrap. See *panrum*, **prum*.

K.144:10 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34), hapax.

... *taṅhā taṅṅā phoṅ ta coṅ rum drasum jit* (K.144:10), ‘... the passions that bind [and] coil, [and] are rank [and] close-set’.

ruva ~ **ruv**. See *ru*.

***ruh**¹ /roh/. [Mod. 𑜏 𑜎 *ruh* /ruh/ “v. to fell, topple; ...”]. v.tr. To knock down, wreck, demolish. Cf. *paṃruh*, **pruh*¹.

***ruh**² /roh/. [Mod. **ruh* /roh/]. v.tr. To disperse; to shine. Cf. *paṃruh*, **pruh*².

***ruh**³. See **roh*.

rū. See *ru*.

rūñ. See *ruñ*.

rūpa ~ **rūppa** ~ **rupa** /ru:p/. †[Mod. 𑜏𑜢 *rūp* /ru:p/ “n. form, shape, image, figure; representation, picture, photograph; statue”; Skt *rūpa* ‘form, shape, figure; likeness, image, reflection; mode, manner, way’]. 1. n. Form, shape, build. 2. n. Figure, representation, image, effigy.

rupa: K.393S:39 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.956:55 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

rūppa: K.521:8 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167);

rūpa: passim, 83 occurrences of which the earliest is K.886:10 (A.D. 902).

... *ta rūpa gurujana ’aṅ* (K.886:10), ‘... to the images of my venerable forebears’.

rūpya ~ **rupya** /ru:p/. †[Skt *rūpya* ‘well-shaped, beautiful’, also ‘silver, wrought silver or gold’]. 1. n. Wrought silver. 2. v.st. To be made of silver. Cf. *raupya*.

rupya: K.393S:33 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

rūpya: K.412:18 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

mātrā rūpya (K.412:18), ‘a large silver drinking-vessel’.

rūpyakamaṅḍalu ~ **rupyakamandalu** /rupjəkəmandə’lu/. †[Skt **rūpya-kamandalu*, < *rūpya*, + *kamandalu*]. n. Silver water-jar.

rupyakamandalu: K.276:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

rūpyakamaṅḍalu: K.1198B:36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

rūpyakaraṅka ~ **rupyakaraṅka** /rupjəkə’raŋ/. †[Skt *rūpyakaraṅka*, < *rūpya*, + *karaṅka*]. n. Silver water vessel.

rupyakaraṅka: K.276:9, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

rūpyakaraṅka: K.164:10 (A.D. 922, C VI:96); K.211:3 (A.D. 1037, C III:26).

rūpyakaraṅka mvāy ṅan jyaṅ vyar liṅ 10 5 (K.211:3), ‘one silver water vessel weighing two *jyaṅ* fifteen *liṅ*’.

rūpyakalaśa ~ **rupyakalaśa** /rupjəkələ’h/. †[Skt *rūpyakalaśa*, < *rūpya*, + *kalaśa*]. n. Silver ewer.

rupyakalaśa: K.276:10, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

rūpyakalaśa: K.660:8 (A.D. 1041, C I:195).

rūpyapatigraha /rupjəpdigrə:h/ ~ **rūpyapatigraha** ~ **rupyapatigraha** /rupjəprədi'grə:h/. †[Skt **rūpyapatigraha* ~ **rūpyapatigraha*, < *rūpya*, + *patigraha* ~ *pratigraha*]. *n.* Silver cuspidor. Cf. *padigaḥ*.

rupyapatigraha: K.276:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

rūpyapatigraha: K.660:7 (A.D. 1041, C I:195);

rūpyapatigraha: K.262N:11 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.1198B:32 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

rūpyapādyā /rupjə'pā:t/. †[Skt **rūpyapādyā*, < *rūpya*, + *pādyā*]. *n.* Silver foot-basin.

K.1198B:35 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240), hapax.

rūpyapithā /rupjə'pitha:/. †[Skt *rūpyapithā*, < *rūpya*, + *pītha* 'stool, seat, chair, bench; royal seat, throne']. *n.* Silver seat or throne.

K.235D:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

rūpyapatigraha. See *rūpyapatigraha*.

rūpyabhājana ~ **rupyabhājana** /rupjə'bhā:c/. †[Skt *rūpyabhājana*, < *rūpya*, + *bhājana*]. *n.* Silver *bhājana*.

rupyabhājana: K.276:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

rūpyabhājana: K.124:9 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.1198B:32, 32 bis, 34, 35, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.207:5 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.207:5 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

rūpyabhājana karap gi svok laṅgau ... (K.124:9), 'a silver *bhājana* [with] its lid; a copper tray; ...'.

rūpyabhājana kralā vāra hanira mvāy nān jyañ piy (K.207:5), 'one silver *bhājana* [with] *hanira* insert [and] lid, weighing three *jyañ*'.

rūpyārghya /ru'p'hja:r/. †[Skt **rūpyārgha*, < *rūpya*, + *arghya*]. *n.* Silver *arghya* or water-vessel for guests.

K.1198B:35, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

rūva ~ **rūv**. See *ru*.

***re**¹ /rɛ:/ ~ ***le**¹ /lɛ:/. [Mod. **ræ* /rɛ:/]. *v.intr.* To move, change position, shift. See *paṃre*, *pre*, *phle*². Cf. **ye*.

***re**² /re:/ ~ ***rya** /ri:ə/ ~ ***rī** /ri:/.¹ [Mod. *ɹ re* /re:/ "v. to vacillate, fluctuate; to flicker; to toss and turn"]. *v.intr.* To move, shift, stir, come and go. See *taṃrya*, *ṛ*, **trī*.

***rek**¹ /rɛ:k/. [Pre-A. **rek*²; mod. *𑀧𑀸𑀢 rēk* /rɛ:k/ "v. to carry by means of a yoke or pole across the shoulders with things suspended from both ends; to carry on a yoke; *fig.* to take on two tasks at the same time; to take charge of a difficult matter; *adj.* to be impartial, unbiased; ..."]. 1. *v.intr.* To divide. 2. *v.tr.* To divide (*a burden*), carry (*a divided burden, normally on a yoke or shoulder-pole*). See *vrek*.

***rek**² /rɛ:k/. †[Mod. *𑀧𑀸𑀢 ræk* /rɛ:k/ "adj. to be slow, move slowly"]. *v.intr.* To stir, move slightly. See *kamrek*, **krek*.

***ren**¹ /re:ŋ/. [Mod. **ren* /re:ŋ/, allomorph of *rēn* /re:ŋ/ 'to do regularly']. *v.st.* To be ordered, continuous, unbroken. See *preñi*, *breni*.

***reñ**². See **ryañ*² ~ **ryāñ*.

rena /re¹na:/. †[Cf. Skt *reṇā* ‘woman’s name’]. *n.* River name.

K.175E:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173), hapax.

chdiñ me rena (K.175E:7), ‘the river Me Reṇā’.

***ren** /rɤ:n/. [Mod. **rœn* /rɤ:n/]. *v.intr.* To progress, advance. Attested in *cren*, *camren*.

***rep**. See **jrep*.

***reṃ** /re:m/ (?). [Cf. mod. **riam* /ri:əm/ ‘to be solid, hard’¹]. *v.st.* (Of soil) to be hard, dry. See *’anreṃ*.

***rey** /rɤ:y/. [Mod. **rœy* /rɤ:y/, allomorph of 𑜋𑜢𑜤 𑜃𑜫 *rāy* /ri:ɤy/ and 𑜋𑜢𑜤 𑜃𑜫 *roy* /rɔ:y/]. *v.st.* To be separated, spread apart. See *trey*.

***rel** /re:l/. See **ryal*¹, **ryal*².

revatinakṣatra ~ **revatinakṣatra** /rewɔdina¹ksat/. [Cf. pre-A. *revatī*; Skt **revatīnakṣatra*, < *revatī*, ‘name of a lunar mansion’, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The twenty-seventh lunar mansion, Revatī.

revatinakṣatra: K.852:1 (A.D. 1107, C I:267);

revatinakṣatra: K.598B:22 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230).

revatīrkṣa /rewɔdir¹ksa:/. †[Skt **revatīrkṣa*, > *revatī*, as above, + *rkṣa*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Revatī.

K.165S:15 (A.D. 957, C VI:132), hapax.

res ~ **reḥ**¹ /rɤ:h/. [Mod. 𑜋𑜢𑜤 𑜃𑜫 *rœs* /rɤ:h/ “*v.* to select, choose; to find; to pick (*up*); to lift, raise; to gather, collect, compile”]. 1. *v.tr.* To pick up, find. 2. *v.tr.* To pick, gather, collect, cull; to sort, select, choose. 3. *v.tr.* To pick off, pluck, detach. See *treḥ*, *rpes*, *rmes*.

reḥ: K.263D:44 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.466:14 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.353S:24, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

res: K.444A:26, B:13 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:8, 16, 24 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:1, 6 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.89:28 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.989B:8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.143A:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

reḥ² /reh/. [Mod. 𑜋𑜢𑜤 𑜃𑜫 *riḥ* /ri:h/ “*v.* to think / reflect (*deeply about s.t.*), ponder; ...”]. *v.intr.* To use or exercise the mind: to think, consider, ponder; to entertain an idea, harbor a thought.

K.299:36 (A.D. 1178-1277, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.466:14, *garbled* (A.D. 1015, C III:219).

... *’anak ta ’aras nu paṃroḥh* ◦ *hāra dāna ta reḥ ta hoc* ◦ (K.299:36), ‘... those who live on refuse, who steal alms, who think ignoble thoughts’.

daha mān kulapaḥsakara vvaṃ noḥ lvah pi reḥ ... (K.466:14), ‘If there are family members who do not come to think so ...’ (?).

¹Attested in mod. 𑜋𑜢𑜤 𑜃𑜫 *kriam* /kri:əm/ ‘to be dried up, parched’.

***rai** /rɔy/. [Mod. **rai* /rɔy/]. 1. *v.tr.* To pain, afflict. 2. *v.st.* To be fearsome, dreadful. See *krai*, **prai*, *paṃrai*.

***ro** /rɔ:/ ~ ***rara** /rɔ:r/. [Mod. **ra* /rɔ:/ ‘to hold up, support’, allomorph of *ṛā* *rañ* /rɔ:ŋ/ ‘*v.* to support (*from below*); to bear, endure, undergo; to protect, defend (*oneself*) ...’]. *v.tr.* To hold up, support. See *krara*², *damro*, **dro*.

rok /rɔ:k/ ~ ***ra** /rɔ:/ ~ ***rara** /rɔ:r/. [Cf. pre-A. *rok*; mod. *ṛā* *rak* /rɔ:k/ ‘*v.* to look / search for, seek; to look up; to see, to visit; to request, ask for, ask s.o. to do s.t.; to try; to think about, plan / intend to’]. 1. *v.tr.* To seek, search (look, hunt) for. 2. *v.tr.* To try, attempt (*to do*). See *kra* ~ *krara*¹.

K.444B:6, 8 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:20, 21 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:3, 4 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.235D:60 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.233A:3, 5, B:3, 4, 5, 8, 11, 12 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.352S:19 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

***rok** /rɔk/. [Mod. **ra*’k /rɔk/]. *v.tr.* To cover from above, roof. See *prok*.

roga /ro:k/. †[Mod. *ṛā* *rog* /ro:k/ ‘*n.* disease / illness ...; pain, wound’; Skt *roga* ‘disease, infirmity, sickness’]. *n.* Physical disorder: disease, illness.

K.523C:29 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.350N:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

... *leñ* ’*avaddhya ta parapakṣa roga jvāra vyādha phoñ* ... (K.523C:28-9), ‘... May [he] be invulnerable to enemies, sicknesses, fevers, [and] plague’.

rogyaśāla /rojəsa¹/. †[Skt **rogyaśāla*, < *rogya* ‘related to disease’ (*roga*, + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectives), + *śāla*]. *n.* Hospital, clinic, dispensary. Cf. *’ārogyaśāla*.

K.973:2 (A.D. 1192, C VII:154), hapax.

roñ¹ /ro:ŋ/. †[Mod. *ṛā* *roñ* /ro:ŋ/ ‘*n.* year of the dragon ...’]. *n.* The fifth year of the duodenary cycle: the Dragon. See **jūt*.

K.351:2 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.383:26 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.463:1, 2 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186);

roñnakṣatra (K.351:2), ‘the year of the Dragon’.

roñ² /ro:ŋ/. †[Mod. *ṛā* *roñ* /ro:ŋ/ ‘*n.* hall, building, factory; pavilion, roofed structure; open shed’; cf. Thai *โรงแ* /rooŋ/ ‘hall, building; shelter, shed’]. *n.* A roofed structure serving as a shelter, hall, or shed.

Ka.87:25 (*unassigned*, NIC II/III:219).¹

***roñ¹** /ro:ŋ/. [Mod. **roñ* /ro:ŋ/]. *v.st.* To be high, tall.² See *saṃroñ*, **sroñ*.

K.989B:27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.843B:15 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.353N:53 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.383B/3^o:26 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:151).

***roñ²** ~ ***rañ** /rɔŋ/. [Pre-A. **roñ*⁴; mod. **ra*’ñ /rɔŋ/, short allomorph of *ṛā* *rañ* /rɔ:ŋ/ ‘to be clear, clear up’; cf. Middle Mon *’arāñ* /əɾɔŋ/ ‘to glitter’³]. 1. *v.st.* To be or become clear. 2. *v.cs.* To clear, clean, clarify, refine (*by precipitation or filtration*). See *taroñ*, *sroñ*.

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²Found only as a personal name.

³Shorto, 11.

***roñ**³. See *rai*.

***roñ**⁴ ~ ***rai** /rɔ:ŋ/. [Mod. **roñ* ~ **rai* /rɔ:ŋ/]. *v.tr.* To braid, plait. See *kroñ*.

roc /ro:c/. [Pre-A. *roc*; mod. រក រក *roc* /ro:c/ “*v.* to pull out, extract, withdraw, remove; *n.* days of the waning moon (*in lunar dates*)”]. 1. *v.intr.* To move back or out, withdraw, retire; (*of moon*) to wane, decline. 2. *v.tr.* To pull back or out, withdraw, remove; to put out (*fire*), extinguish. 3. *n.* The fortnight of the waning moon. Cf. *ket*, *kṛṣṇapakṣa*. See *raṃnoc*, *រៀន*.

passim, 51 occurrences of which the earliest is K.340:1 (A.D. 802/77).

ekādaśī roc caitra candravāra ... (K.105/1^o:2), ‘The eleventh [day] of the fortnight of the waning moon of [the month of] Caitra, a Monday: ...’.

rot. Error (K.61B:6) for *roh*.

***rop** ~ ***rap** /rɔ:p/. [Mod. **rop* ~ **rap* /rɔ:p/]. *v.tr.* To cover. See *garop*.

rom ~ ***rom** /ro:m/ ~ ***rvam** /ru:əm/. [Pre-A. *rom*; mod. រម រម *rom* /ro:m/ “... *v.* to encircle, surround; to cluster around, swarm all over ...; to mass, beset from all sides”, allomorph of រុំ *rum* /rum/]. 1. *v.tr.* To mass around, envelop, surround. 2. *v.intr.* To flock together, swarm, mass, concentrate. See *karom*², *srom*, *'anrom*.

K.868A:19 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.263D:6 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

***rom** /ro:m/. [Mod. **rom* /ro:m/]. 1. *v.intr.* To go down, sink. 2. *v.st.* To be low, located below. See *karom*¹.

***roy**¹ /ro:y/. [Mod. រយ រយ *roy* /ro:y/ “*v.* to scatter, sprinkle, sow; to spray; to pour; to sift, winnow; *v.* to fade, wither; to droop; to fall (*of flower petals*)”]. 1. *v.intr.* To scatter, be or become sparse or scarce. 2. *v.intr.* To dwindle, recede, fade (*away*). See *kroy*.

***roy**² /ro:y/. [Allomorph of mod. រយ រយ *lay* /lɔ:y/]. *v.intr.* To jut, protrude. See *jaroy*.

***rol** /ro:l/. [Mod. **rol* /ro:l/]. *v.st.* To be dense, solid, compact. See *karol*.

roṣaṇa /ro:h/ (?). †[Mod. រត រត *ros* /ro:'sa?/ “*n.* anger, indignation, fury (*formal*)”; Skt *roṣaṇa* ‘angry, wrathful, enraged’ (< √*ruṣ* ‘to be vexed, cross, angry’)]. 1. *n.* Anger, wrath, rage, fury. 2. *v.intr.* To be angry with (*ta*)¹.

K.1198A:34 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

vraḥ roṣaṇa ta kaṃsteṇ malvāy pre stap vyavahāra ○ (K.1198A:34-5), ‘The royal one, angry with the *kaṃsteṇ* Malvāy, ordered the case to be tried’.

ros /ro:h/. [Mod. **ros* /ro:h/, allomorph of រត រត *ra's* /ruəh/]. 1. *v.st.* To be alive, vigorous. 2. *v.intr.* To live, dwell. See *pros*, *raṃnos*.

K.373B:2 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279), hapax.

¹See NIC II/III:256, note 32.

rohiniṛkṣa /rohmi'rɪk/. [Cf. pre-A. *rohini*; Skt **rohiniṛkṣa*, < *rohini*, + *ṛkṣa*].
n. Name of the fourth lunar mansion, Rohinī.

K.165N:1 (A.D. 957, C VI:132), hapax.

roḥ ~ **roḥh** ~ **roh** ~ **roha** ~ **rah** /rɔh/. [Pre-A. *roḥ* ~ *roḥh* ~ *roh*]. 1. *n.* Form, shape, figure. 2. *n.* Way, manner, method, mode; tenor, purport. 3. *adv.* In the manner indicated. in the same way, so, likewise. 4. *prep.* In the manner of; as, like.

rah: **K.569:24** (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166); **K.470:14** (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

roha: **K.598E:23, 37** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

roh: **K.190:29, 32** (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.52:10** (A.D. 918, C VI:93); **K.958:13** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.848:7** (A.D. 969, C I:187); **K.255:1** (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); **K.85:3** (A.D. 981, C VII:28); **K.342W:1** (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); **K.572B:3** (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); **K.139B:3** (A.D. 1054, C III:175); **K.100:11** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); **K.259N:28** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:50); **K.880:2, 3** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:153); **K.970:7** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:153);

roḥh: passim, 163 occurrences.

roḥ: passim, 82 occurrences.

roḥ man ~ *roḥh man* ~ *roh man*, *conj.* In the (same) way that, in the manner in which, as, how.¹

... *oy bhūmi ta roḥh neḥḥ jā vraḥ karuṇāprasāda ta vāp sah roḥh cāre vraḥ sabhā* ◦ (K.158A:5-6), '... to give the aforesaid tract as a royal benefice to the vāp Sah[adeva] as [recommended by] the royal court's investigator'.

nau 'anak vvaṃ thve roḥ kalpanā neḥ ge dau ta naraka ... (K.878-14-5), 'Those who fail to act in accordance with this endowment shall go to one of the hells ...'.

neḥ gi roḥh vraḥ 'ālakṣaṇa (K.212A:24-5), 'This is the tenor of the royal directive'.

... *oy ta vraḥ kamraten 'aṅ śrī vāgindrapandita roḥh vraḥ 'ālakṣaṇa* (K.736D:10), '... to give [them] to My Holy High Lord Śrī Vāgindrapaṇḍita in compliance with the royal directive'.

'aṅjeṅ thve roḥh iṣṭi vraḥ kaṃmraten 'aṅ (K.212A:28-9), 'Be pleased to act in conformance with My Holy High Lord's desire'.

... *jvan roḥ ta kalpa² leṅ 'āc mok pamre ta kamraten 'aṅ panlas vraḥ śarira* (K.61B:6-7), '... to offer [them] up in keeping with the precept permitting [them] to come and serve My High Lord in the royal person's stead'.

mān vraḥ śāsana ... *jā roḥh kanmī vāp sah* ◦ (K.158:30), 'There was [issued] a royal directive ... in conformance with the vāp Sah[adeva]'s wishes'.

... *thvāy samṇvat roḥ purvāpara leha vraḥ kaṃsteṅ 'aṅ mān bhūmi noḥh* ◦ (K.1198A:34), '... presented a petition, in the form of proof of title, [to let?] My Holy *Kaṃsteṅ* have the land in question'.

... *pi dār roḥ man steṅ 'aṅ 'ācāryya khloṅ vvaṃ* ... (K.354S:11), '... with a view to claiming [it] as [had] the *steṅ 'aṅ* the *ācāryya* [and] the sanctuary superior ...'.

nau ruv upāya nu khñuṃ santāna dai phoṅ dār hau is 'yat vakra 'āyatva ta dai thve kuti noḥ roḥ man oy samṇvatt (K.216N/1°:12-3), 'The assets and slaves of other families shall all without fail be claimed [and] placed under the authority of the others who have built the said cells, as [they] may petition'.

¹*Roh man*: K.216N/1°:13 (A.D. 1005, C III:37); *roḥh man*: K.233A:4 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.566B:2, 7 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); *roh man*: K.354S:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.263D:63 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

²The transcription reads *rot* and *kala*, presumably misprints, misreadings, or inadvertences by the lapicide.

vāp jinendrānanda pandval vrah sāsana ta vāp vrahma roḥh man ti kaṃsteñ pandval...

(K.566B:1-3), ‘The *vāp* Jinendrānanda transmitted the royal directive to the *vāp* Brahma as [it] had been transmitted by the *kaṃsteñ* ...’.

vāp vrahma oy roḥh man mratāñ śrī rājendrasīṃha paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana ○ (K.566B:7-8), ‘The *vāp* Brahma gave [it just] as the lord Śrī Rājendrasīṃha had requested of His Majesty’.

***roḥ** /rɔh/ ~ ***ruḥ** /ruh/. [Mod. **roḥ* /rɔh/ ~ **rus* /ruh/]. *v.tr.* To spread, strew, scatter; to intersperse, space. See *vroḥ*.

rau. See *ru*.

raupya /rɔwp/ (?). †[Skt *raupya* ‘made of silver, or resembling silver, silvery’, < *rūpya*]. *v.st.* To be made of silver.

K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

patigraha raupya 2 (K.669C:15), ‘two silver cuspidors’.

raurava /rɔw'ɔ:p/. [Pre-A. *raurava*; mod. Pālicized 𑀢𑀣𑀤 *rorab* /ro'rup/ ‘*n.* Raurava (*name of one of the hells*); *adj.* to be noisy, filled with noise / screaming’]; Skt *raurava* ‘name of one of the hells; with Buddhists, one of the 8 hot hells’]. *n.* Raurava, one of the lower hells. Cf. *mahāraurava*, ‘*atiraurava*’.

K.70:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.299:36 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

rkā¹ ~ ***rakā** /rɔ'ka:/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀣 *rakā* /rɔ'ka:/]. *n.* The tenth year of the duodenary cycle, the Cock (Rooster, Fowl). See **jūt*.

K.995:1 (A.D. 1213?, RS III, № 36:19), hapax.

rkā² ~ **rkkā** /rɔ'ka:/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀣 *rakā* /rɔ'ka:/ ‘*n.* the wild kapok tree (*Bombax ceiba*)’]. *n.* The wild kapok tree, *Bombax ceiba* L. (Malvaceae).¹

rkkā: K.34:16 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

rkā: K.206:2 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.650B:11 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:170).

***rko** ~ ***rka** /rɔ'kɔ:/. [Pfx /r-/ + *ka* ~ **ko* /kɔ:/]. *v.ps.* To be worked, processed. See *raiko*.

rkkā. See *rkā*.

***rñā** ~ ***rañā** /rɔ'ɲa:/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀣 *rañā* /rɔ'ɲi:ə/ ‘*adj.* to be chilly, cold; to feel cold; *n.* cold (*of temperature*); ...’]; analysis uncertain, prob. pfx /r-/ + **ñā* /ɲa:/]. *v.st.* To be cold.² See *ramñā*.

rñāl ~ **rñāl** /rɔ'ɲa:l/. †[Mod. 𑀢𑀣𑀤 *rañāl* /rɔ'ɲi:əl/ ‘*adj.* to be scarlet, crimson, blood red’]; pfx /r-/ + **nāl* /ɲa:l/]. 1. *v.ps.* To be exposed, open. 2. *v.st.* (*of head*) to be bald; (*of wound*) to be open, bloody. 3. *v.st.* To be blood-red.

rñāl: K.650A:7 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

rñāl: K.420:1 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.650A:14 (*id.*).

¹Martin, 72; Pou et Martin, 44 (item 114); Pou, 408b.

²If the analysis is tenable, the original sense may have been ‘to turn cold’, referring to the drop in temperature after dark.

rṇaṃ /r^onam/ (?). †[Ifx /-n-/ + *rāṃ* /ram/]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) *n.* dance, dancing; dancer. 2. *n.* Name of a guild or order (*varṇa*). Cf. *rmāmāṃ*.

K.222:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61), hapax.

man tāñ pañ varṇna rṇaṃ ti kaṃsteñ pre khloñ snaṃ ... (K.222:15), ‘When the *tāñ* Pañ of the *rṇaṃ* guild was assigned by the *kaṃsteñ* to be director of palace women, ...’.

rṇoc. See *rṇnoc*.

rṇnoc ~ **rṇnoc** ~ **rṇoc** ~ **rnnoc** ~ **rnoc** /r^ono:c/. [Pre-A. *raṇoca* ~ *raṇoca* ~ *rnoc*; mod. **ᱫᱷᱟᱨ** *ranoc* /r^ono:c/;¹ ifx /-n-/ + *roc* /ro:c/]. *n.* The fortnight of the waning moon. Cf. *śuklapakṣa*, *khnet*. See *kṛṣṇapakṣa*.

rnoc: **K.809:14, 28, 32** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

rnnoc: **K.258C:15** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.397E:21** (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, №61:131); **K.809:14** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

rṇoc: **K.231:40** (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); **K.572A:1, B:1** (A.D. 1011, *MA* I, №3:77); **K.391W:15, 18** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.383B/IV^o:1** (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.254B:27, 31** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.832B:2** (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); **K.571:21, 23, 27** (A.D. 978-1077, *MA* I, №2:74, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111);

rṇnoc: **K.238B:1** (A.D. 949, C VI:119); **K.343N/III^o:40** (A.D. 974, C VI:156); **K.817:7** (A.D. 1002, C V:200); **K.598C:1, D:2** (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.705:7** (A.D. 1012, C I:7); **K.207:53, 53 bis** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.374:22** (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); **K.205:14** (A.D. 1036, C III:3); **K.258A:36, 49, 50, 55, B:33, 60** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.413B:56** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.175E:14** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); **K.143C:18** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); **K.350:12** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

rṇnoc: **K.99S:12, 29, 32** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.231:40** (A.D. 966, C III:72); **K.691:4** (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); **K.843C:16** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.618:4** (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224); **K.235D:113, 117** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.852A:8, 11, 12** (A.D. 1107, C I:267); **K.71:18** (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); **K.256B:22, C:50** (A.D. 878-977, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89); **K.580:15, 23, 24** (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); **K.218:12** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); **K.241N:13** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:77); **K.850:12** (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

ṇak paṇre toy rnoc (K.809N:14), ‘persons for service during the fortnight of the waning moon’.

rdeṣ. See *rddeḥ*.

***rdaḥ** ~ ***radah** /r^odah/. [Pfx /r-/ + **dah* /dah/]. *v.tr.* (Of lightning) to strike. See *randah*.

rddeḥ ~ **rdeḥ** ~ **rdeṣ** /r^odeh/. [Pre-A. *radeḥ* ~ *rddeḥ*; mod. **ᱫᱷᱟ** *radeḥ* /r^otih/ “*n.* cart, chariot, vehicle; wagon ...”; pfx /r-/ + **deḥ* /deh/]. *n.* Vehicle, conveyance, esp. two-wheeled ox-cart.

rdeṣ: **K.206:6** (A.D. 1042, C III:11); **K.542N:12** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221);

rdeḥ: **K.1198A:7** (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240);

rddeḥ: **K.347E:19** (A.D. 979, C VI:181); **K.158B:27, 28, 29** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.720C:30** (A.D. 1006, C V:212); **K.235D:89** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.354S:10** (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); **K.845:18** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); **K.248:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

taṃmrya 1 'seḥ 1 rdeṣ 1 ... (K.206:6), ‘one elephant; one horse; one ox-cart; ...’.

rddeḥ jeñ (K.158B:28; K.720C:30), ‘foot-cart’ ~ *rdeḥ jeñ 1* (K.1198A:7), ‘1 foot-cart’.²

¹See Headley, 1009b.

²Presumably a cart too small to accommodate a driver.

rnnām /r^onam/. †[Cf. mod. រន្ទ រ៉ាម /ri:əm/ “*n.* thick, bushy jungle that grows along stream banks”; ifx /-n-/ + *rām /ram/]. *n.* Inundated forest; dense forest in lowlying areas along watercourses and marshes.

K.165N:21, 23 (A.D. 952, C V:132).

rnnoc. See រន្ទុក.

rpek /r^oɓɛ:k/ (or /r^oɓɛ:k:k/). †[Analysis uncertain: pfx /r-/ + prob. *pek² /ɓɛ:k/ ‘to separate, divide’ but possibly pek¹ /ɓɛ:k/ ‘to open, loose, free, release¹’]. *v.ps.* To be detached, separated.

K.872S:4, garbled (A.D. 878-977, C V:97), hapax.

rpes /r^oɓɛ:h/. †[Mod. រើស រ៉ាប៉េស /r^oɓa:əh/ “*n.* public property; abandoned property that becomes the property of the government” and “foundling; foster child, adopted child, delinquent child”; ifx /-ɓ-/ + *res* /rɛ:h/]. 1. *n.* That which is found, picked up or collected: land which has reverted to royal ownership; crown land. 2. *n.* One who is found, picked up or collected: foundling, stray animal.² Cf. *rmes*.

K.168:2 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.566B:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

... *nu khloñ valla va□ta khloñ jnval rpes jvan jaṃṃvan ta vraḥ kaṃṃrateri ’aī ekādaśamukha* (K.168:1-3), ‘... On this date the commandant Va□ta [and] the *khloñ jnval* of crown lands offered up [the following] offerings to My Holy High Lord Ekādaśamukha’.

... *pūrva prasap nu sre rpes dakṣiṇa prasap nu vraḥ rāñ ...* (K.566B:8-9), ‘... on the east [it] abuts on the crown’s ricefield; on the south it abuts on Vraḥ Rāñ ...’.

rmām. See *rmām*.

rmes /r^omɛ:h/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + *res* /rɛ:h/]. *n.* One who sorts or selects (*grain*, &c.).³

K.318b:12 (A.D. 879, NIC II:46, II/48); K.324A:33, B:21 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.374:19 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251).

rmes rañko (K.324A:33, B:21), ‘sorters of milled rice’ ~ *rmes rañko tai pnos 1* (K.318b:12), ‘... *tai Pnos*, sorter of milled rice; ...’.

... *dau ta kaṃṃteñ khloñ rmes vraḥ go 1 ...* (K.374:19), ‘...; for the *kaṃṃteñ* [who is] the head of sorters, one sacred cow; ...’.

rmyat. See *rmmyat*.

rmmañ /r^omɔ:ɲ/. [Pre-A. *ramañ* ~ *rmañ* ~ *rmmañ*, < Old Mon *rmeñ* /r^omɔ:/ ‘Mon’⁴ and Pālicized *rāmañā*;⁵ mod. មន ម៉ាណ /mɔ:n/ “*n.* Mon”]. *n.* Mon.

K.1152B:16 (A.D. 962/77, NIC II/III:126), hapax.

... *ta rāp phlu rmmañ nā gola ti paścima ...* (K.1152B:16), ‘... as far as the Mon road along the boundary-markers on the west ...’.

¹Cf. mod. រើស រ៉ាប៉េក /r^oɓa:ək/ ‘to be opened; to be detached, dislocated’.

²These glosses are particularly liable to amendment.

³Cf. C VI:253, note 6.

⁴Shorto, 325.

⁵Shorto, 317.

rmmāñ /r^əmaŋ/. [Pre-A. *ramañ*; mod. រម៉ាង *ramāññi* /rɔ¹meəŋ/ “*n.* spotted deer (*Cervus aristotelis*)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Species of deer, prob. the sambar (*Cervus unicolor*), possibly the thamin (*C. eldi*).

K.158A:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814:55 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.989B:8, 14 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.221S:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.221N:21 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.219:4, 8, 10 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:72, 90, 92 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

rmmās ~ **ralmās** /r^əma:h/. †[Mod. រមាស *ramās* /rɔ¹mi:əh/ “*n.* rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*)”; analysis undetermined, but the form *ralmās* is suspect]. *n.* Rhinoceros.

ralmās: K.571:7 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74; NIC II:109, II/III:111);

rmmās: K.947A:19 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

kampyat ton knāy rmmās ... (K.947A:19), ‘a dagger [with] a rhinoceros-born hilt ...’.

rmmām ~ **rmām** /r^əmam/. [Pre-A. *ramaṃ*; ifx /-m-/ + *rām* /ram/]. *n.* Dancer. Cf. *ṃam*.

rmām: K.99N:8 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

rmmām: K.809N:16 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.270S/2°c:8, 15 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.831:6, 8, 24, 28 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.989C:28 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.221N:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.702B:11 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.194B:7, 44, 48 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.56B:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.276:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277N:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.412:10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

rmām nak si (K.270S/2°c:15), ‘male dancers’.

rmmyat ~ **rmyat** /r^əmi:ət/. †[Mod. រមៀត *ramiat* /rɔ¹mi:ət/ ~ លៀត *lmiat* /lmi:ət/ “*n.* turmeric or Indian saffron (*Curcuma longa* ...)”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* The wild liana *Coscinium usitatum* Pierre (Menispermaceae).¹ 2. *n.* Turmeric, *Curcuma longa* L. (Zingiberaceae).²

rmyat: K.352N:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

rmmyat: K.380E/1°:5, /3°:58 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

***ryañ** /ri:əŋ/. [Mod. **riañ* /ri:əŋ/, prob. allomorph of *leñ*³ /lɛ:ŋ/]. *v.tr.* To raise, lift. See *cryañ*.

***ryap**. See *ryap*.

***ryal**¹ /ri:əl/ ~ ***rel** /re:l/. Unidentified. See *kryal* ~ *karel*.

***ryal**² /ri:əl/ ~ ***rel** /re:l/. [Mod. **rial* /ri:əl/ and **rel* /re:l/, allomorphs of រាល *rāl* /ri:əl/]. *v.intr.* To spread, extend. See *taṃrel*, **trel*, *pryal*.

***ryav** ~ **ryāv** ~ ***ryev** ~ ***ryau** ~ ***ryauv** /ri:əw/. [Mod. រៀវ *riav* /ri:əw/ “*v.* to decrease (*in size*), diminish, reduce; to taper (*off*); *adj.* to be slender, slim, willowy; streamlined, tapering; concical”]. *v.tr.* To lessen, diminish. See *kryav*.

ryān. See *ryān*.

¹Martin, 61; Pou et Martin, 45 (item 116); Pou, 410a.

²Martin, 163; Pou, 410a; Dastur, 89 (item 104).

*ryev. See *ryav.

*ryau ~ *ryauv. See *ryav.

*ryyañ¹ /ri:əŋ/. [Mod. *riañ /ri:əŋ/]. *v.intr.* To be ordered, in series; to be continuous, consecutive; to be regular, steady, constant. See *vryyañ.

*ryyañ² ~ *ryyāñ /ri:əŋ/ ~ *reñ /re:ŋ/. [Cf. mod. *rēñ /rē:ŋ/, allomorph of រឹង *riñ* /ruŋ/ “*adj.* to be hard, firm, tough, stiff, stubborn; difficult, insensitive ...”]. 1. *v.st.* To be firm, stiff, thick. 2. *v.st.* To be hard, unyielding. See *gamryyañ, greñ, *gryyañ, paryyañ ~ pareñ.*

ryyan ~ ryyaṅ ~ ryyān ~ ryān /ri:əŋ/. †[Pre-A. *ren; mod. រៀន *rian* /ri:əŋ/ “*v.* to study, practice; *initverb* to learn (*how to do s.t.*), master, become proficient (*in*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To apply the mind to: to study, drill, practice. 2. *v.tr.* To acquire knowledge of: to learn by applying the mind. See *paryyan.*

ryān: K.868A:5 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

ryyān: K.444A:8 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.235D:65 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

ryyaṅ: K.413A:56, B:1, 13 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII:11, RS I, N^o IV:94,¹ JSS, 61.1:132, BEFEO, LXV:343); K.177:5 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112);

ryyan: K.258A:41, 55 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.342W:14 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.249:7 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.523D:15, 16 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194:9, 29 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:14 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.453C:1 (A.D. 1206, C III:116).

*ryyāk ~ *ryyak /ri:ək/. Unidentified. See *garyyāk.*

ryyāp ~ ryyap ~ *ryap /ri:əp/. [Mod. រៀប *riap* /ri:əp/ “*v.* to organize, put in order, arrange; ... *initverb* to prepare / get ready to; ...”]. *v.tr.* To order, arrange, set out in order, dispose; to prepare, make preparations or arrangements, make ready. See *pryap.*

ryyap: K.349:10 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.88:2 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30);

ryyāp: K.957A:11 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.206:16 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

rlam¹ ~ rlām¹ ~ rlam ~ rlām ~ rllam /r^əlam/. [Mod. រលាំ *ralām* /r^əloəm/ “*adj.* to be soaked, saturated, drenched; wet through and through”; pfx /r-/ + *lām ~ *lam /lam/]. 1. *v.st.* To be soaked, saturated, drenched. 2. *n.* Drowned land, seasonally inundated terrain; wetland, swamp, marsh.

rllam: K.353N:36 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

rlām: K.691:7 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151);

rlam: K.343S:20 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

rlām: K.229:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273);

rlam: K.190:4, 5 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.257S:35, N:6 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158B:17, 20, 21, 22 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.720B:26 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.258A:3, 4, 5, 18, 18 bis, 24, 48 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

candrapura rlām (K.691:7), ‘flooded [part of] Candrapura’ (?).

rlam jvik (K.190:5), ‘lotus marsh’.

rlam² ~ rlām². See *rlom.*

¹ K.413A:56 (RS I, N^o IV:94) reads *ryyai*, surely a misprint.

rlāp /r^əla:p/. †[Mod. **ရလံပ** *ralāp* /rɔ̃^li:əp/ “*adj.* to be remaining only in a small amount; *adj.* to be faded, faintly colored, dull, lusterless”; pfx /r-/ + **lāp* /la:p/]. 1. *v.ps.* To be thinly coated or surfaced. 2. *v.st.* To be close to or flush with the surface. 3. *v.ps.* To be thinned or watered down, diluted, faded.

K.34B:13, 16 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152), hapax.

rlām ~ **rlam**. See *rlom*.

rlīk /r^əlik/. †[Mod. **ရလီက** ~ **ရလိက** *ralīk* ~ *ralik* /rɔ̃^lluk/ “*v.* to remember, recollect, recall; to think (*about*); to long for, to miss (s.o. or s.t.), feel nostalgic; to wake up, become aware, come to one’s senses”; pfx /r-/ + **lik* /lik/]. 1. *v.tr.* To focus the mind on, think of; to recollect; to long or yearn for. 2. *v.intr.* To bring the mind into focus, recover consciousness, wake up.

K.221N:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:57).

rlēk /r^əlɛ:k/. †[Mod. **ရလဲက** *ralēk* /rɔ̃^lɛ:k/ “*v.* to divide into groups, apportion; to go off in different directions, disperse; *adj.* to be divided up, separated”; pfx /r-/ + **lēk* /lɛ:k/]. *v.ps.* To be divided up, broken up, separated.

K.380W/2^o:30 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.235D:18 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

rlom ~ **ralom** ~ **rlām**² ~ **rlām**² /r^əlom/. [Mod. **ရလံ** *ralam* /rɔ̃^llom/ “*v.* to collapse, fall down; fall from a position of power or authority; to be overthrown, completely destroyed, ruined”; pfx /r-/ + **lom* /lom/]. 1. *v.st.* To have fallen down, been knocked down. 2. *v.intr.* To fall down, tumble down, come down; to fall in, cave in, sink, slump, collapse, subside; to break down, crumble.

rlam: K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273);

rlām: K.229:5 (*id.*);¹

ralom: K.270N/1^o:20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68);

rlom: K.235D:112 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

jhe rlam (K.229:4) ~ *jhe rlām* (K.229:5), toponym (‘fallen log(s)’).

rlām. See *rlam*.

***rvañ**¹ ~ ***ravañ** /r^əwəŋ/. [Pre-A. *rhvañ*; pfx /r-/ + **vañ* /wəŋ/]. *v.st.* To be round, circular, spherical. See *ramvañ*.

***rvañ**² /ru:əŋ/. [Mod. **rwañ* /ru:əŋ/, allomorph of **ရဝံ** *rañ* /rɔ̃^əŋ/ and **ra’ñ* /ru:əŋ/]. *v.tr.* To hold up, support. See *trvañ*, *sanrvañ*, **srvañ*.

rvac ~ **rvvac** /ru:əc/. †[Mod. **ရဝ်** *rvac* /ru:əc/ “*v.* to finish, end; to achieve, complete; to be finished, completed; to free oneself, escape, break away, run away; to be released from”. 1. *v.intr.* To come to an end or point: to be ended, done, finished, completed. 2. *v.tr.* To reach (*a goal*), attain; to put an end to, rid oneself of; to be released or freed from. 3. *adv.* Until. See *tamrvac*, *trvac*. ▶

¹This *rlām*² is a misspelling or misreading.

rvvac: K.347E:31 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.413B:22, 25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);
rvac: K.809:15 (A.D. 978/87, C I:37); K.269:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.153:10, 11 (A.D. 1001,
 C V:194); K.618:41 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.352N:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).
syāñ tass nu vitāna ta vicitra bvaṃ leñ rrvac raśmiy = āḍitya mvat (K.413B:24-5), ‘This
 [they] covered over with a bright-colored canopy [so as] not to let the least ray of
 the sun strike [it]’.¹

***rvac** /ru:əc/. [Pre-A. *roc; mod. *rūc /ru:c/]. 1. *v.intr.* To spill. 2. *v.st.* To be juicy. See *krvac*¹.

rvat ~ **rvāt** ~ **rvātt** ~ **rvvat** /ru:ət/. †[Mod. រុវ រវ *rwt* /ru:ət/ “*adj.* to be stacked up, piled up; to be in layers; *n.* layer, stratum; pile, stack; class, rank; tier; story, floor; step; protuberance, projection; ledge ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To be disposed one above another, be placed one on top of another; to be layered, stepped, tiered; to be repeated, recur. 2. *n.* Pile, stack; layer, level, tier; step, tread; stage, rank; degree, generation; (*recurrent*) time, instance. 3. *adv.* Moreover, in addition. See *prvat*.

rvvat: K.158B:32 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.211:2 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.413B:22, D:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);
rvāt: K.70:11, 11 *bis* (A.D. 878-977, C II:58);
rvāt: K.158B:19 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.845:11 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186);
rvat: K.413A:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *nu pitara ta tap rvāt dau kroy ta tap rvāt dau vnek ...* (K.70:10-1), ‘... together with [their] forebears ten generations in the past [and their descendants] ten generations in the future ...’.²

travāñ rvāt (K.845:11), ‘reservoir on (two or more) different levels’ (?).³
pak rvāt (K.158B:19, 32), toponym (*sruk* ‘broken into different levels’?).⁴

... *vrah kalaśa mvay hanira caṃdoñ mukha vas pi rrvat vakam ...* (K.211:12), ‘... one holy ewer in *hanira* [with] three serpent-faced spouts in *vakam* one above the other ...’.⁵

... *snoñ brah janaka brah ji viñ rvat* (K.413A:7-9), ‘... [as] the successor of [his] royal father [and his] royal grandfather in the next generation’.⁶

... *pre prabai punya pāpa rrvat thve punya ... [bvaṃ] māñ pramāda sap ’anak ley* (K.413D:5-6), ‘... bidding [them] be quick to distinguish Good [and] Evil [and,] moreover, to do good ... without misprizing anyone’.

***rvat** /ru:ət/. [Mod. រុវ រវ *rūt* /ru:t/ “*v.* to slide, pull (*a curtain*), draw (*back*); to glide”]. *v.tr.* To slide, glide, swish. See *crvat*.

***rvam**. See *rom*.

***rvāñ**. See *rvvāñ*.

¹Pou (BEFEO, LXV:344) reads *bvaṃ leñ raśmyāḍity mvat*, omitting *rrvac* presumably by oversight.

²Cf. C II:61.

³Cf. C V:187.

⁴Cf. C II:110, 112.

⁵Cf. C III:27.

⁶*Viñ rvat* ‘turning a generation, a new generation occurring’. But see BEFEO, LXV:347, note 1.

***rvyal** /r^əwi:əl/. †[Mod. រវៀល *ravial* /r^əwi:əl/ ‘to make rounds’ and រវិល *rawil* /r^əwil/ ‘to be constantly turning’; pfx /r-/ + **vyal* /wi:əl/]. 1. *v.intr.* To turn, go round. 2. *v.st.* To be circular. See *ramvyal*.

rvyāñ ~ **rvvyañ** /r^əwi:əŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ល្បឿង *lvian* /lwi:əŋ/ “n. k. of shrub or tree of the buckthorn family (*Rhamnus tinctorius*)” and mod. រៀង *rvian* /r^əwi:əŋ/ ‘*Randia dasycarpa*’;¹ analysis undetermined]. *n.* The shrub *Randia tomentosa*² or *Randia dasycarpa* (Kurz) Bach (Rubiaceae).³

rvvyañ: K.462H:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353);

rvyāñ: K.257S:28 (A.D. 979, C IV:140).

rvvac. See *rvac*.

rvvāñ ~ ***rvāñ** ~ /r^əwaŋ/. †[Pre-A. *rhvāñ*; mod. រវាំង *ravāñ* /r^əweəŋ/ ‘to go round, make one’s rounds, patrol, stand or be on guard’⁴ and “v. to look after, watch over, guard; to care for; to be watchful ...”; pfx /r-/ + *vāñ* ~ *vañ* /waŋ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To go round, make one’s rounds. 2. *v.tr.* To investigate, look into (a matter), examine. See *raivāñ*.

rvvāñ: K.467:14, 20 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.366B:18 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

rvvau /r^əwɔw/. †[Mod. ល្បៅ *lbau* /lɔw/ ~ រពៅ *rabau* /r^əɔw/ “n. pumpkin (*Cucurbita Pepo*, *C. maxima*)”; pfx /r- ~ l-/ + **vau* /wɔw/]. 1. *n.* Shrubs of species *Connarus* (Connaraceae).⁵ 2. *n.* *Cucurbita maxima* Duch. (Cucurbitaceae), the pumpkin.⁶

K.690N:28, 30 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91).

rvvyañ. See *rvyāñ*.

¹Mod. រវាំង *ravian* is cited in Martin, 124.

²Pou, 411a

³Martin, 124; Pou et Martin, 46 (item 120); Pou, 411a.

⁴LKM, 356.

⁵Pou et Martin, 46 (item 119); Pou, 411a.

⁶Martin, 117; Pou et Martin, 46 (item 119); Matras et Martin, 23 (item 45); Vidal, Martel, et Lewitz, 193 (item 73).

L

lak¹ ~ **lakk** /lɔk/. [Pre-A. *lak*; mod. លាក់ *la'k* /lɔək/ “v. to sell; v. to fine (*leg.*)”].
v.tr. To exchange for property of equivalent value: to sell. See *lmak*.

lakk: K.171:3 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.207:23 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.523B:23 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

lak: K.239S:29, 32 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.158B:20 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814B:12, 17 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.598B:33, 47 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.22S:10 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.258A:19, 20, B:14, 15 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194B:14 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.254B:41, 42 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.256C:52, 52 *bis*, 53, 54 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.650B:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.617:12 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56).

... *pi lak sre thkvāl joñ ta kamsteñ śrī narapatīndravarmma* (K.221S:10-1), ‘... for the purpose of selling a ricefield in Thkvāl Joñ to the *kamsteñ Śrī Narapatīndravarma*’.

lak². See *lāk*.

***lak** ~ ***lāk** /lak/. [Mod. លាក់ *lā'k* /leək/ “v. to hide, conceal, keep s.t. secret; *adj.* to be hidden; to be secretive, furtive”]. 1. *v.tr.* To cover, conceal. 2. *v.ps.* To be covered, concealed. See *pralak*.

lakṣa /lak/. †[Mod. លក្ខ *laks* and Pālicized លក្ខ *lakkh* /leək/ “n. establishment, setting, determination, definition, limitation, marking point; mark, note, sign; chip (*used in gambling*); n. (*good*) luck; num. one hundred thousand (*formal*)”];¹ Skt *lakṣa* ‘mark, sign, token; target, butt, aim, object; prey, prize; appearance, show, pretence; a lac, one hundred thousand’]. 1. *n.* Unidentified. 2. *n.* Slave-name.

K.393N:6 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.258A:34 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

riy lakṣa tamve ta madhya devāsrame gi nā cār leñ ’āryya □ñ sgal (K.393N:6-7), unintelligible.

gho lakṣa (K.258A:34), slavename.

lakṣahoma /laksə'ho:m/. †[Skt *lakṣahoma* ‘sacrifice of 100 thousand’, < *lakṣa*, + *homa*]. *n.* Name of an unidentified sacrifice. See *koṭihoma*.

K.194/383A:34 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

lakṣmīndratatāka /laksminḍrəḍə'ḍa:k/. †[Skt **lakṣmīndratatāka*, < *lakṣmīndra*, prob. epithet of Viṣṇu (‘lord of Lakṣmī’), + *taṭāka*]. *n.* Name of a pool or reservoir dedicated to Viṣṇu.

K.702B:5 (A.D. 1025, C V:222), hapax.

travāñ jmaḥ lakṣmīndratatāka (K.702B:5), ‘a reservoir called the Lakṣmīndratatāka’.

¹Cf Pāli ‘mark; target; stake at gambling; a high numeral ...’.

lagna /lak/. †[Skt *lagna* ‘meeting, intersection, esp. the point at which the path of a planet intersects the horizon; auspicious ...’]. 1. *n.* The intersection of the horizon with a zodiacal mansion. 2. *v.st.* To be of good omen, auspicious, propitious.

K.269:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2°a:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.393S:30 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.542:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

lagna ’āy *kumbha* (K.269:1-2; K.270S/2°a:3-4), ‘the horizon being in Aquarius’.
...*duk sulakṣa nuv lagna pi coi* ... (K.393S:30), ‘... having fixed a propitious and auspicious day to erect ...’.

lañ. See **loñ*².

***lañ**¹ ~ ***loñ** /lɔŋ/. [Mod. **la’ñ* /lɔəŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To fill a hole, plug (up). 2. *n.* Hole, pit; ring, circle. See *graloñ*, *thlañ*, *lañlañ*.

***lañ**². See *lāñ*¹.

lañkā ~ **lāñkā** /laŋ’ka:/. †[Mod. **ලාභ්‍ය** *lañkā* /laŋ’ka:/;¹ Skt *lañkā* ‘Ceylon’]. *n.* Toponym.

lāñkā: K.177:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37);

lañkā: K.549:17 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

lañkādvīpa /laŋka’dwi:p/. †[Skt **lañkādvīpa*, < *lañkā*, + *dvīpa*]. *n.* The island of *Lañkā*.

K.413B:13, D:12 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

lañgau /lɔŋ’gɔw/. [Pre-A. *lañgau*; ifx /-əN-/ + **lgau* /lgɔw/].² *n.* Copper. *passim*, 44 occurrences.

svok lañgau mvāy ñan jyañ prām (K.207:5-6), ‘one copper tray weighing five *jyañ*’.

lañghana /laŋ/. †[Skt *lañghana* ‘transgression, violation; insult, injury, wrong’]. 1. *n.* Wrong, transgression, violation, desecration. 2. *n.* Disturbance, violence, hurt, injury.

K.393S:34 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.³

lañlañ ~ **lañloñ**² ~ **liñlañ** /lɔŋ’lɔŋ/. †[Mod. **හඳුන්** *’anla’ñ* /ʔan’lɔəŋ/ ‘*n.* ditch, hole, pit, foxhole; pool; gulf, abyss; deep spot / hole in the bed of a body of water; *fig.* misery, despair’; prob. pfx /R-/ ‘reduplication’, + **lañ* ~ **loñ* /lɔŋ/]. 1. *n.* Hole, pit. 2. *n.* Hole or pit containing water: pool, pond.

liñlañ: K.178:7 (A.D. 994, C VI:192);

lañloñ: K.720C:22, 28 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

lañlañ: K.239S:28 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.158B:16 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.374:22 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.352N:17, S:24 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

¹See Headley, 1090a.

²The etymology, excluding **lgau*, is owing to Pou, 414b.

³The form *lañgha* occurs directly before a one-place lacuna.

lañloñ¹ /ləŋ'lo:ŋ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* An unidentified kind of gemstone.

K.947A:19 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms), hapax.

kaṃpyat toñ knāy rmmās tanliṃ mās vara saroma mās | tmo ta gi lañ loñ 40 5 makṣikā 20
|| (K.947A:19-20), '1 dagger and rhinoceros-horn hilt, superb gold blade, [and] gold sheath, with gemstones on it: 45 *lañloñ*, 22 *makṣikā*'.

lañveñ. See *laṃveñ*.

***lac.** See **lāc*.

lac lau /lac lɔw/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified.

K.206:2 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

nu vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śrī guṇapativarmma sruk ga'āñ laṃpoḥ duñ bhūmi lac lau taṃnam
○ *vrai ta diñ* ○ *vrai rkā stuk 'vāy ...* (K.206:1-2), 'On this date My Holy High Lord Śrī Guṇapativarman of the *sruk* of Ga'āñ Laṃpoḥ bought land, *lac lau*, [and] plantations at Vrai ta Diñ [and] Vrai Rkā in Stuk 'Vāy ...'.

laclvac /lac'lu:əc/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified botanical species.

K.352N:22 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126), hapax.

sre teṃ laclvac jeñ jañ ti jau ta steñ □n (K.352N:22-3), 'A ricefield by the *laclvac* tree(s) [and] Jeñ Jañ was acquired from the *steñ* □n' (?).

***lañ** ~ ***lāñ** /laŋ/. [Mod. **lā'ñ* ~ **lā'ñ* /ləəŋ ~ laŋ/]. *v.st.* To be smooth, creamy; to be rich, pleasing. See *khlāñ*, *sralañ*, **slāñ*.

lañjāy /laŋ'jɔy ~ laŋ'jay/. †[Prob. for **lañ jay*, corresponding to mod. លាំងជ័យ ~ លាំងជី *lāṃñ jāy* ~ *lāṃñ jai* /ləəŋ cɔy/ "n. k. of small tree (there are two species, *Buchanania reticulata* and *B. siamensis* ..."; cf. mod. លាំង *lāṃñ* /ləəŋ/ "n. k. of large tree valued for its wood", + *jāy* ~ *jai* /cɔy/ (see *jaya* /jɔy/)]. *n.* *Buchanania reticulata*, found in open forests, or *Buchanania siamensis* Miq., found in secondary forests, both of the family Anacardiaceæ.¹

K.56B:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

lap¹ /lɔ:p/. [Pre-A. **lap*²; allomorph of *lap*²; mod. លាប *lap* /lɔ:p/ "v. to sneak around, spy upon; to do s.t. secretly / stealthily / furtively; adv. secretly, stealthily, furtively"]. 1. *v.intr.* To lie or move under cover, act covertly; to sneak, skulk, steal. 2. *v.tr.* To watch by stealth, spy upon.

passim.

... *mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ 'anak samudāya 'ayatt prasam ley* (K.227:18-9), '... the vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard, who were quite unable to regroup.'

¹Martin, 91-2; Pou et Martin, 33 (item 80); Pou, 415b.

lap² ~ **lapp** ~ ***lāp** /lap/. [Allomorph of *lap*¹; mod. 𑀭𑀸𑀓 *lāp* /loəp/ ‘to cover, darken, smear; to return, repeat; to have a relapse, grow worse, fail; to fall, topple, succumb’;¹ cf. Thai ลับ /láp/²]. 1. *v.tr.* To cover over, fill. 2. *v.tr.* To smear, wipe out, erase, delete, cancel, expunge, obliterate; to efface, despoil; to settle (*debt*). See *tanlāp*, **thlāp*, *slāp*².

lapp: K.351:8 (A.D. 992, C V:191); K.342W:19 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.353S:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

lap: K.697B:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.542:36 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.413/II:8 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV (1978):349), all three garbled.

nau ta lapp kalpanā noḥ sak sre khñuṃ noḥ ... (K.351:8-9), ‘Those who despoil the said endowment [or] plunder the said ricefields [and] slaves ...’³

... *’nak noḥ dau ta naraka lvaḥ kalpa koti nu santāna phoṇ hetu lap kalpanā* (K.518D:5-9), ‘... such persons shall go to hell for ten thousand *kalpa*, together with their descendants, for despoiling the endowment’.⁴

’nak dār sru vyar bhay lapp krapī ta vyar (K.353S:10), ‘The folk demand forty [measures] of paddy to pay for the two water buffaloes’.⁵

vāp gas oy sre piṇ lap ta gi sru ta bhay praṃ mvāy thlvān prām ley ta steñ nan (K.353S:12-3), ‘The *vāp* Gas gave the ricefield by the pond in payment for 120 [measures] of paddy and 5 *thlvān* more to the *steñ* Nan’.⁶

lap³ /lɔ:p/ (?). †[Unidentified].⁷ Marker of an unidentified class of slave children of both sexes,⁸ presumably of an age to engage in light work such as tending cattle.

passim, 57 occurrences.

piṇḍa ’amraḥ 3 nu ’amraḥḥ gho 10 7 gvāl 6 tai 20 8 lap 10 si rat 6 tai rat 5 si pau 6 tai pau 6 tai ’a 5 psam 80 9 (K.713B:14-5), ‘Total:3 warders and 17 warders of *gho*; 6 herders; 28 females; 10 *lap*; 6 running males; 5 running females; 6 suckling males; 6 suckling females; 5 *tai* ’a. All told, 89.’

lapp. See *lap*².

lamak. See *lmak*.

lamlyat /ləm’li:ət/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **lalyat* /li:ət/]. Unidentified.

K.421:10 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272), hapax.

laya¹ /lɔy/. [Skt *laya* ‘rest, repose; place of rest, residence, house, dwelling’].
n. Dwelling-place.

K.455:9 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79), hapax.

nau ruv laya nā ’aṅvay didai ra ... (K.455:9), ‘The various dwellings in which [they] are settled ...’.

¹Cf. long allomorph 𑀭𑀸𑀓 *lāp* /li:əp/.

²Haas, 481a: ‘to be secret, hidden; to disappear’.

³Cf. C VI:191.

⁴Cf. C II:76.

⁵Cf. C V:138.

⁶Cf. C V:138.

⁷Whether this item is to be identified with *lap*¹ or *lap*² or with neither cannot be determined.

⁸K.270S/2^c mentions three female *lap* (lines 9-10, 22, 23), though the sex of these children is usually not indicated.

laya² /lɔ:y/ (?). Unidentified.

K.258D:5 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

bhūmi noḥ 'āc ti vroḥ thlvañ tap 'āyata ta gho śrīvandha ta thve vraḥ pūjā vraḥ noḥ liḥ laya liḥ vyar ... (K.258D:3-5), 'The said tract has a yield of ten *thlvañ* [and] is under the authority of the *gho Śrībandha*, who shall carry out the worship of the said divinity [with] *liḥ laya* [and] two *liḥ* [of milled rice], ... ¹

***lay**. See **loy*.

***lalyat** /lli:ət/. [Pfx /R-/ 'reduplication', + **lyat* /li:ət/]. Unidentified. See *lamlyat*.

***lavāñ**. See **lvāñ*.

***las** ~ ***lās** /lah/. [Mod. **lā's* /loəh/]. 1. *v.tr.* To move, shift. 2. *v.tr.* To shake, agitate. See *panlas*, *phlās*.

lah. See *lah*.

la'avañ ~ **la'avañña** ~ **la'vañ**. See *l'vañ*.

***lam**. See **lām*.

lamñāc /ləm'ŋa:c/. [Pre-A. *lamñāc*; mod. លំនាច *lamñāc* /ləm'ni:əc/ "ebbing, falling (e.g., of the tide)"; ifx /-əN-/ + *lñāc* /ŋa:c/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of withdrawing, receding, retiring, declining: withdrawal, decline. 2. *n.* That which recedes: ebb-tide. 3. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who retires or has retired (from the world).

K.713:28 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

lamtāp ~ **lamtap** /ləm'dap/. †[Mod. លំដាប់ *lamtāp* /ləm'dap/ "n. order, sequence; rank, level, stratum, class; succession; space of time; way, method; conj. then, after that"; ifx /-əN-/ + **ltāp* ~ **ltap* /ldap/]. 1. *n.* Order, sequence, series; succession, arrangement. 2. *v.intr.* To follow in order, come next, succeed. 3. *v.tr.* To arrange, prepare, undertake (a rite).

K.380W/2°:20 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.393S:31 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413B:15 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

nu man gi ta lamtāp vraḥ likhita pi duk ta vraḥ rikta pi duk nā kamrateñ jagat śrī śikhariśvara ... (K.380W/2°:19-20), 'Inasmuch as [he] had been the one who so ordered the royal records as to set [them] down in manuscript [and] deposit [them] in the sanctuary of the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhareśvara ... ¹

srac man ti lamtap nu vidhi ta 'agra vraḥ oy tranak [ta] leñ ... (K.393S:31), 'After [it] was undertaken with the best of rites, the holy one issued a writ permitting ... ¹

... dep pre silpi lamtap sañ braḥ kuṭi vihār kamlūñ brai svāy ... (K.413B:14-5), '... [he] then bade artisans arrange to build cells [and] a *vihāra* in the mango wood ... ¹

¹C IV:205, note 4: "Le texte *liḥ laya liḥ vyar* semble corrompu."

laṃpeñ /ləm'ḅe:ŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *lpeñ* /lḅe:ŋ/, perhaps 'renunciation, refusal'; ifx /-ḅ-/ + *leñ* /le:ŋ/ 'to leave, quit, forsake, abandon, renounce; to refuse, decline, reject, repudiate']. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who had retired or has renounced (*the world*).

K.254B:19, 23 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

guru sthāpaka bhagavat pāda kaṃmrateñ 'añ ta guru rudrā laṃpeñ jā 'ācāryyapradhāna ○ (K.254B:22-3), 'The founding guru was the *bhagavat pāda* My High Lord the guru Rudrā, retired, who was serving as dean of *ācārya*.'

laṃpon /ləm'ḅo:n/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified, possibly the name of a botanical species.

K.190:23 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

vrai laṃpon (K.190:23), toponym ('the *laṃpon* forest?').

laṃpoḥ /ləm'ḅoḥ/. †[Mod. **ᩣᩣ᩠᩵ᩁ᩠᩵ᩁ** *rabuḥ*¹ /rə'pəuḥ/ "n. k. of shrub (*Connarus cochinchinensis*)"; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Shrub, *Connarus cochinchinensis* (Baill.) Pierre (Connaraceæ).²

³K.212C:2 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.206:2 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:49 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.208:33, 47, 63 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

laṃvān¹ /ləm'wa:ŋ/. †[Cf. mod. **ᩣᩣ᩠᩵ᩁ᩠᩵ᩁ** *ravān* /rə'wi:əŋ/ "*prenp.* between, among; during; approximately, about ... ; *n.* space, interval, gap; duration, span / period (of *s.t.*); *n.* height of side, depth / draft ..."; ifx /-əN-/ + **lvān* ~ *lavān* /l'wa:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Distance between (*two points in space*): gap, space, span, interval. 2. *n.* Distance between (*two points in time*): interval, period, moment. 3. *n.* Point in time: period, time, occasion.⁴

K.470:12 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.208:61 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.245:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

... *nā laṃvān 'apaṅkodaka dakṣiṇa* ... (K.470:11-2), '... at the time of making a libation of pure water as an offering ...'.⁵

... *jvan laṃvān noḥ jā 'āsrama nu caṃnat noḥ ta jmaḥ rājendrapura* (K.208:61), '... offered [it] up at that time to serve as an *āsrama* together with its [outlying] settlement named Rājendrapura ...'.

... *nu mratāñ śrī sarvādhikāra hau 'añ cuñ 'aṃvi le dau laṃvān dai nā neḥ cau ta jmoḥ me sok nā sa[ṃ]vaḥ ta 'añ hyet 'añ leñ jā 'ādhīpati graha oy 'seḥ kyap 1 vat 1 ta 'añ* ○ (K.245:5-9), '... on this date the lord Śrī Sarvādhikāra appealed to me to step down from on high. On another occasion⁶ [his] granddaughter named the *me* Sok, greeting me respectfully, urged me to become a householder [and] gave [me] a horse and saddle and a *vat*'.

¹The index to Martin, 246, gives the mod. form **ᩣᩣ᩠᩵ᩁ᩠᩵ᩁ** *raboḥ*, expressing /rəpəuḥ/. Pou, 416b, gives **ᩣᩣ᩠᩵ᩁ᩠᩵ᩁ** *laṃboḥ* /ləmpəḥ ~ rəpəḥ/ as the mod. form.

²Martin, 94; Pou, 416b.

³In all six of its occurrences the form is preceded by *ga'ān*.

⁴Cf. C III:92, note 2.

⁵Cf. C III:92, note 2.

⁶*Laṃvān dai nā neḥ* 'on an occasion different from this one'.

laṃvān² /ləm'waŋ/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *lvān ~ *lavān /l'waŋ/]. 1. *n.* Circumference; circumscribed territory, circumscription, district. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) royal precincts, palace compound.

Ka.50A:2 (A.D. 959, *NIC* II/III:216); **K.153:16**, **16 bis** (A.D. 1001, *C V*:194); **K.598B:26**, **26 bis**, **41** (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.449B:29** (A.D. 1069, *BEFEO*, XIII.6:27, *APK* I:48); **K.249:6** (A.D. 1109, *C III*:97); **K.194A:5** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.72:2** (A.D. 878-977, *C VI*:114, *VII*:135); **K.233A:2** (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); **K.420:6** (A.D. 878-977, *C IV*:161); **K.208:61** (A.D. 978-1077, *C III*:122, *VI*:287); **K.245:6** (A.D. 978-1077, *C III*:90); **K.566B:11** (A.D. 978-1077, *C V*:183).

khloñ vala laṃvān (K.249:6), 'territorial commandant'.

sruk kaṃluñ laṃvān (K.598B:25-6, 41), toponym ('sruk within the territory?').

vraḥ laṃvān (K.233A:2; K.566B:11; K.72:2), 'royal territory' (?).¹

... *tāñ kamratēñ 'añ pārvvatidevī vraḥ laṃvān* ... (Ka.50A:2), '... the *tāñ* My High Lady Pārvvatidevī of the palace compound ... '.

... 'nak sañjak *khloñ vraḥ laṃvān phoñ* (K.194A:5), '... 'nak sañjak [who are] heads of royal territories'.

laṃvān³ /ləm'wa:ŋ/ (?). [Unidentified]. *n.* Personal name.²

K.153:16, **16 bis** (A.D. 1001?, *C V*:194); **K.449B:29** (A.D. 1069, *BEFEO*, XIII.6:27, *APK* I:48).

laṃvi ~ **laṃvī** /ləm'wi:/ . †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *lvi ~ *lvī /lwi:/]. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who teds paddy, tedder.

laṃvī: **K.270N:27** (A.D. 921, *C IV*:68);

laṃvi: **K.878:3**, **10** (A.D. 898, *C V*:88); **K.352S:27** (A.D. 878-977, *C V*:126).

laṃveñ ~ **lañveñ** /lən'wɛ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **លំពែង** *laṃbēñ* /lom'pɛ:ŋ/ "n. lance, pike, spear"; ifx /-əN-/ + *lveñ /lwɛ:ŋ/]. *n.* Lance, spear, javelin.

lañveñ: **K.262N:26** (A.D. 983, *C IV*:108);

laṃveñ: **K.669C:27** (A.D. 972, *C I*:159); **K.618:34** (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56); **K.277:26** (A.D. 978-1077, *C IV*:155); **K.227:26** (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:308).

cāmpa poḥ nu laṃveñ trū ta phdai syañ ta tval roḥ pratijñā (K.227:26-7), 'The Cham, thrusting with [their] lances, struck [them] in the belly, [and they] (were ones who) were slain according to [their] vow'.

¹Cf. *JA*, 1954:63, note 3; *C V*:185, note 2.

²I hesitate to assign this to *laṃvān*¹ or *laṃvān*².

lah ~ **lah** /lah/ ~ **loh** /lɔh/. [Pre-A. *lah; cf. mod. **𑜋**: lah /leəh/ ‘to separate into parts, dismember, detach’,¹ “v. ... to break, split; to separate into parts ...”; cf. Thai **๙** /láʔ/² and Old Mon lah /lah/³]. *conj., distributive.* Either ... or ...⁴
See *khlah, vlah*.

loh: K.356N:22 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.484:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61);

lah: K.842B:23, 24, 24 bis (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.989B:11, 11 bis (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

lah: K.19:20, 20 bis, 20 ter, 20 quater, 21 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.393S:34 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

nau śīṣya loh santāna loh ta varddheya neḥ dharmma neḥ ... (K.356N:22), ‘Both disciples and [their] families who cause this pious work to prosper ...’.

... mān caturthāṅśa lah ṣaṭthāṅśa lah kamraten phdai karom ta paripālana mān puṇyaphala ’arddhāṅśa ○ (K.842B:22-4), ‘... [he] shall have either a fourth or a sixth part, [while] the High Lord of Earth who preserves [it] shall have half of the reward of [this] good work’.

daha ’yat santāna ta puruṣa ley strijana ta ’vyaḥ mān ṛtusnāta lah ta vvaṃ ṛtusnāta ley lah pvās bhāgavatī pre phjuḥ kamraten jagat kadeṅ (K.989B:10-1), ‘In the event that there are no more male descendants, females, whether already nubile or not yet nubile, shall be ordained as *bhāgavatī* [and] assigned to serve the High Lord of the World of Kadeṅ.’

lā¹ ~ **’lā** /la:/. †[Mod. **𑜋** lā /li:ə/ “v. to leave, say goodbye; to quit, retire, depart; v. to unroll, unwind, unfold, unpack, spread out; to unclench (*a fist*); to open (*of a flower*); *adj. (of kin)* to be of the fifth generation from ego ...; *n.* term designating a relative five generations from ego ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To part, open, separate. 2. *v.intr.* To part, extend; to depart, (take one’s) leave. See *kralā, thlā, danlā, *dhlā, panlā, *phlā, vlā* and *vanlā*.

’lā: K.221N:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.222:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

lā: K.669C:3, 4, 8, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.523D:6 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

... man loñ nāṃ thmur nu loñ jeñ khter ’nak vyādhapura ’lā ni dau sruk viñ ... (K.221N:11-2), ‘... since the *loñ* of Nāṃ Thmur and the *loñ* of Jeñ Khter, natives of Vyādhapura, were leaving to go back home, ...’.

man khloñ vala chok phlān ’amvi lā śarira pi nu divaṅgata jvan khñuṃ ta pvan sot (K.523D:5-8), ‘When the commandant of Chok Phlān was about to leave [his] body to go to heaven [he] offered up four more slaves’.

¹LKM, 339.

²Haas, 478b: ‘per (as in per day, per year, etc.)’.

³Shorto, 341: ‘*noun suffix. Enumerative suffix, either ... or, whether ... or, both ... and ...*’. Christian Bauer. “Thai Etymologies,” in *Mon-Khmer Studies*, XVIII-XIX (1992):254-6, № “5. /láʔ/ ๙. The precise origin of Thai ๙ cannot be determined except that it is either Khmer or Mon; in both languages it has become obsolete. Its paucity in Pre-Angkor Khmer, and the fact that Old Khmer is likely to have borrowed a limited number of Mon particles during the 9th to 11th centuries AD . . . suggests that it may ultimately be an Old Mon word, borrowed by both Khmer and Thai . . .” A connection with Old Javanese and Malay *lah* should not be dismissed without examination.

⁴C V:51, note 9.

lā² /laː/. [Pre-A. *lā¹*; mod. លា *lā* /liːə/ “*n.* donkey, ass ...”, prob. < Chinese¹].
n. Donkey, burro (*Equus asinus*), the domesticated ass.

K.754B:17 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

... *krapī yī jmol dryaṇṇm vyar lā mvay* ○ (K.754B:17-8), ‘... two yoke of female [and] male water buffaloes; one ass’.

lā³ /laː/ ~ **lār** /laːr/. †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified quantifier, smaller than a *par*.

lār: K.413B:35 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

lā: K.669C:3 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

kravil par 1 lā 3 (K.669C:3), ‘one *par* three *lā* of rings’.

***lāk** ~ ***lak** /lak/. [Pre-A. **lak* ~ **lāk*; mod. លាក់ *lāk* /leək/ “*v.* to cut a notch, groove, make an incision; to hollow out (e.g., a tree); to trim, clip”]. 1. *v.tr.* To cut into: to scratch, score, groove, mark. 2. *v.tr.* To incise, engrave; to gouge, chisel. See *caṃlāk*, *chlāk*.

lān¹ ~ ***lan** /laŋ/. [Pre-A. *lān¹* ~ *lan²* ~ ‘*alan* ~ ‘*alān*’; mod. **lān* /leəŋ/, allomorph of រាំង *rān* /reəŋ/ ‘to bar the way’]. 1. *v.intr.* To bar the way, block, oppose; to rise up, bristle; to rebel against. 2. *v.st.* To be stiff, rigid, strong; (*conjecturally*) to be full-grown. 3. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) young adult (*as category of slaves*). See *khlān*, *kanlān*, *glān*, *phlān*.

K.521:3 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.270N:6, 15 (A.D. 921, C IV:68; K.523D:13, 15 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).²

lān² /laːŋ/. [Pre-A. *lān³*; mod. លាង *lān* /liːəŋ/ “*v.* to wash (*dishes, hands, face, clothes*); to rinse; to clean, wipe off; ... to purify; to absolve, expiate, wash away (e.g., *sins*), clear (*of charges*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To wash; to wash or sweep away. 2. *v.tr.* To clean, cleanse, clear (*of blame, guilt, charges*), wash away (*evil, contamination*). 3. *v.st.* To be clean, pure, purified. 4. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) wash, eroded place; débris.³

K.270S/2ːc:15, N/1ː6 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

lānkā. See *lankā*.

lāc /laːc/. [Pre-A. **lāc* ~ **lac* ~ **rāc*; mod. **lāc* /liːəc/, **lāˈc* /loəc/, **rāc* /riːəc/]. 1. *v.intr.* To retreat: (*of sun*) to sink, set, decline; (*of water*) to fall back, ebb, withdraw. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) land exposed by retreating floodwaters: floodland. See *lamnāc*, *lnāc*. Cf. *lic*.

K.178:6 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.158A:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.216S:48 (A.D. 1006, C III:140);

K.376:10, 13, *garbled* (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

ti lic lāc (K.376:10, 13), ‘periodically flooded land’, literally ‘land flooded and drained’.

***lāc** ~ ***lac** /lac/. [Short allomorph of *lāc* /laːc/]. *v.intr.* To fall back, withdraw. See *slāc*.

¹See Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese Loanwords ...,” 73 (item 248).

²These references are subject to re-examination.

³This fourth sense is carried over from pre-Angkorian.

lāja /la:c/. †[Mod. លាជ *lāj* /li:əc/ “*n.* popped grains (e.g., of corn, rice)”; Skt *lāja* ‘fried or parched grain (esp. rice grain)’. *n.* Parched rice.

K.88:9 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.413B:19 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.195/III:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247).

***lāñ**. See **lañ*.

***lān** ~ **lār** /la:n/. †[Mod. លាន *lān* /la:n/ “*num.* million”; cf. Thai ล้าน /láan/ ‘million’¹]. *num.* Million.

lār: K.413B:35, 35 *bis* (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.
slā lār 2 (K.413B:35), ‘two million areca nuts’.²

***lāp** /la:p/. †[Mod. លាប *lāp* /li:əp/ “*v.* to cover a surface with a liquid / paste / powder; coat, paint, smear, spread, plaster; ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To cover, overlay, overspread. 2. *v.tr.* To cover, coat, smear; to cover over, hide, obliterate. See *rlāp*, *slāp*².

lābha /la:p/. [Pre-A. *lābha*; mod. លាភ *lābh* /li:əp/ “*n.* good fortune, good luck; success; benefit, profit”; Skt *lābha* ‘getting, obtaining: gain, acquisition; profit, advantage; attainment, knowledge’]. 1. *n.* Success, fulfillment. 2. *n.* Stroke of good luck, windfall; good luck. 3. *n.* Gain; benefit, profit.³

K.1198B:1 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

***lāy** /la:y/. [Mod. លាយ *lāy* /li:ey/ “*v.* to mix, blend, stir together, combine; to mix up, confuse; to scatter; to melt, dissolve; *adj.* to be blended, mixed; to be liquid ...”⁴]. 1. *v.tr.* To thin, dilute, make less concentrated by adding liquid or other substance; to add to, extend. 2. *v.intr.* To flow, run. See *panlāy*, *pralāy*, **phlāy*.

lār. See *lā*³ and **lān*.

***lām** ~ ***lam** /lam/. [Allomorph of **rām* /ram/]. *v.st.* To be wet. See *rlām*.

***li** /li:/. [Unidentified]. See **vali*¹.

***lik** /lɪk/. [Mod. **lik* /lɪk/ ~ **lik* /lɪwk/]. *v.intr.* To fall, drop. See *slik*.

***lik**. See **nik*.

likhita /lɪ'khit/. †[Mod. លិខិត *likhit* /li'khit/ “*n.* document, notice, certificate, letter (esp. one written by a monk); ticket; *v.* to write; *adj.* to be written, inscribed”; Skt *likhita* ‘writing; written document, scripture’, < ppl. ‘scratched, written, drawn’]. 1. *v.ps.* To be written (down, out), inscribed, engraved. 2. *n.* Writing, anything written: document, record.

K.380W/2:15, 16, 20 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257).

¹Haas, 483a.

²I reluctantly follow Pou (BEFEO, LXV:352, note 8) but am suspicious of the identification with *lān*, ‘two million’ areca nuts being an excessive number.

³See NIC II/III:257, note 1, last paragraph.

⁴Cf. Old Mon *rlāy* /rlay/ ‘to have loose, unbound’ (Shorto, 325) and mod. Khmer រលាយ *ralāy* /rli:ey/ ‘to melt, dissolve’.

liñ /liŋ ~ luŋ/. [Pre-A. *liñ*; mod. **liñ* /luŋ/].¹ 1. *v.intr.* To be in balance or equilibrium, counterpoised, stable. 2. *v.tr.* To weigh. 3. *n.* Unidentified unit of weight used for gold, silver, wax, and other commodities. See *panliñ*, **phliñ*, *sliñ*.

passim, 134 occurrences.

madhucchiṣṭa tula 5 liñ 5 (K.421: 8-9), ‘five *tula*, five *liñ* of wax’.

liṅga /liŋ/. [Pre-A. *liṅga*; Skt *liṅga* ‘mark, sign, emblem, evidence; an emblem of sex or grammatical gender; the genitalia, esp. the phallus of Śiva’]. *n.* Phallus (usually in stone). See *citraliñ*, *śivaliṅga*.

K.843C:22 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.968B:6, 8, *garbled* (A.D. 1044, C VII:150); K.235D:13, 16, 34, 47, 56, 58, 74, 75, 107 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.139B:3, 12 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.237:12 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.583C:1 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:84); K.91B:9, 22, 25, C:1, D:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126). Except in K.583, all occurrences are preceded by *vrah*.

liṅgaparvata /liŋgəbar¹wə:t/. †[Skt **liṅgaparvata* ‘hill or mountain of the *liṅga*’, < *liṅga*, + *parvata*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.418B:2 (A.D. 1166, BEFEO, IV:676, XXIX:305, APK I:177); K.136:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284).

liṅgapura ~ **liṅgapūra** /liŋgə¹bʊ:r/. [Pre-A. *liṅgapura* ~ *liṅgapurvva* ~ *liṅgapurvā*; Skt **liṅgapura* ‘sanctum housing a *liṅga*’, < *liṅga*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.²

liṅgapūra: K.605:2 (A.D. 923, C IV:77); K.659:9 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.831:15, 20 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.347E:34 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.89:3, 13, 15 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);
liṅgapura: passim, 53 occurrences.

liñloñ. See *lanlani*.

¹Cf. mod. ធ្លឹង *thliñ* /¹hliŋ/ ‘*v.* to weigh; to ponder, consider, examine; *n.* k. of device for irrigation consisting of a bucket attached to a long boom’ and តាំឃ្លឹង *taṃliñ* /¹tam¹liŋ/ ~ ដំឡឹង *ḍaṃliñ* /¹dam¹liŋ/ ‘*n.* *taṃliñ* (unit of weight equivalent to 10 *jī* or about 1.3 oz.; it is used for weighing precious metals); *n.* *taṃliñ* (ancient monetary unit)’.

²See C III:97, VI:24, note 3. The senses of **pura* would allow *liṅgapura* to denote any sanctuary housing a *śivaliṅga*, or the inner sanctum of any sanctuary in which the image might be lodged, but there is no shred of evidence that this is the sense intended. From the perspective of language there is no reason that the name or term could not be applied to more than one sanctuary or religious center, but the evidence at hand does not allow the question to be settled. The form is found 58 times in the Old Khmer corpus: 3 times in pre-Angkorian, 55 times in Angkorian. In 39 cases it occurs in the phrase *kaṃsteñ jagat liṅgapura*, to which may be added one (perhaps inadvertent) instance of *kaṃsteñ jagat liṅgapura* (K.780:16). These 40 occurrences carry no weight in interpreting the name or term: it may designate a single religious center or more than one of the same name. Among the remaining 18 occurrences (one of which is garbled) three bits of evidence favor *liṅgapura* as referring to a single center. First, in two inscriptions from Siem Reap (K.842B:21, K.257S:10) mention is made of that ‘*anrāy liṅgapura*’ ‘the parish (or district) of *Liṅgapura*’, probably referring to the seat of that ‘*anrāy*’. Second, K.235D:99 speaks of a female slave as ‘coming from *Liṅgapura* (*dau ‘aṃvi liṅgapura*)’. In both cases it can be inferred that the location of *Liṅgapura* was so well known as to need no qualification. Third, 15 of the 17 usable occurrences of *liṅgapura* are from areas north, northeast, east and southeast of the Tonlé Sap; only two are from Batdambang and adjacent Sa Kaew provinces, west of the lake, and these are ambiguous.

lic ~ **luc** ~ **lucc** /lɪc ~ luɪc/. [Pre-A. *luc*; mod. **𑀮𑀺𑀢𑀺** *lic* /lɪc/ “v. to sink, disappear (*into*); to set (e.g., *of the sun*); to dwindle; to submerge / sink s.t., immerse; to flood, cover with water; *adj.* to be submerged”]. 1. *v.intr.* To sink (*out of sight*), set. 2. *v.tr.* To sink, submerge. 3. *v.ps.* To be covered (*with water*), flooded, submerged. Cf. *lāc*.

lucc: K.844:17 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

luc: K.178:4 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.353N:41, 54 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:89, 96, 99 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

lic: K.376:10, 13 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

ti lic lāc (K.376:10, 13), ‘periodically flooded land’, literally ‘land flooded and drained’.

thñai luc (K.353N:41, 54; K.235D:89, 96, 99) ~ *thñāy luc* (K.178:4) ~ *thñāy lucc* (K.844:17), ‘[direction of] the setting sun: west’.

lilā /liˈlaː/. [Pre-A. *lilā*; mod. **𑀮𑀺𑀢𑀺** *lilā* /liˈli:ə/;¹ Skt *līlā* ‘play, sport, diversion, amusement, pastime; ease or facility in doing anything, child’s play; grace, charm, beauty, elegance’]. *v.intr.* To move with elegance or grace, proceed in a stately manner.²

K.413A:7 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

toṅ noḥ dep stac lilā cval ... (K.413A:7-8), ‘His Majesty was thereafter pleased to go into [the capital] ...’.

***lim** /lɪm ~ lum/. †[Unidentified]. See **thlim*, *tanlim*.

lih /liḥ/. [Pre-A. *lih*; origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified unit of capacity (for rice and ginger).³

passim, 173 occurrences.

raṅko lih 4 pratidina (K.291N:31), ‘four *lih* of milled rice daily’.

li /liː/. †[Mod. **𑀮𑀺** *li* /liː/ “*n.* measure of weight (= about 38 milligrams; used esp. for precious metals and drugs)”]; perhaps < Chinese]. *n.* Unidentified unit of weight for metals.

K.255:2, 8 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:383).

vaudi mvāy ṅan jyaṅ praṅṅm mvāy li 10 (K.255:2), ‘one *vaudi* weighing six *jyaṅ* ten *li*’.

vaudi 1 ṅan jyaṅ 5 li 10 (K.255:8), ‘one *vaudi* weighing five *jyaṅ* ten *li*’.

***li** ~ **l̥** /liː > luː/ (?). [Pre-A. *li* ~ **li*; mod. **l̥i* ~ **𑀮𑀺** /luː/]. *v.tr.* To mark, remark. See *vl̥*.

***luk** /lɒk/. [Mod. **𑀮𑀺𑀢𑀺** *luk* /lɒk/ “v. to enter / penetrate forcibly; to invade, trespass; to assail; to attack by surprise”; cf. *ruk* /rɒk/]. *v.tr.* To pierce, penetrate. See *vluk*.

luṅ¹ /luŋ/. [Pre-A. *luri*; mod. **𑀮𑀺𑀢𑀺** *luṅ* /luŋ/ “v. to dig a hole, drill, bore, hollow out, chisel, gouge / dig out, excavate”]. *v.tr.* To hollow out, make a hole, pit or cavity, excavate. See *khlun*¹, *kaṃluṅ*, *kaṃnuṅ*.

K.206:9 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

¹See Headley, 1101b.

²Cf. BEFEO, LXV:346, note 11.

³Identified by Coedès (C III:182) with the Indian *prastha* and as consisting of 4 ‘var.

luñ² /lɔŋ/ ~ ***lūñ** /lu:ŋ/ ~ ***lvañ** /lu:əŋ/. [Allomorphs of *ruñ* /rɔŋ/]. *v.st.* To be big, large. See *praluñ*.

K.206:9, 44 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

vāñ luñ (K.206:9, 44), toponym ('the big enceinte').

luc. See *lic*.

lun /lɔn/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified.¹

K.239S:25, 28 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.207:56 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.754B:27 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285).

ludha /lɔp/. †[Skt *lubdha* 'greedy, covetous, avaricious, desirous of or longing for', < √*lubh* 'to desire greatly or eagerly']. *v.tr.* To long for, be greedy for.

K.299:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

'anak ta ludha ta 'āmiṣa (K.299:15), 'Persons who are greedy for flesh'.

***luḥ**. See *lvoh*.

le /lɛ:/. [Pre-A. *le*; mod. **lœ** /lɛ:/ "adj. to be on, over, above, located on top; adv. from above, from the top, above, overhead; prep. up, on, over, above; in regard to, concerning, toward, for, against"]. 1. *n.* Top, upper part or surface. 2. *prep.* On top of, on, upon; over, above.² 3. *adv.* Overhead, above. See *'anle*.

passim, 53 occurrences.

vrvak ta gi sruk sindūra le 'anle vyar (K.270N/1²:2), 'team from *sruk* Sindura [working] on two sites'.

vraḥ kriyā paṃre 'āy le (K.235D:72), 'holy requisites for service to [the One] on high',³ i.e., the *kaṃmraten jagat ta rāja*.

... *nu mratāñ śrī sarvādhikāra hau 'añ cuñ 'aṃvi le dau* ... (K.245:5-6), '... On this date the lord Śrī Sarvādhikāra called upon me to step down from [my position] on high ...'.⁴

***le**¹ /le:/. [Mod. **le* /le:/,⁵ allomorph of **re** /re:/]. *v.intr.* To turn, wind. See *danle*, **dhle*.

***le**² /le:/ ~ ***ler** /lɛr/ ~ *lɛr*/. [Cf. mod. **lēr* /lɛr/ ~ **lēl* /lɛ:l/, allomorph of **lœ** /lɛ:/⁶]. *v.intr.* To come out, appear. See *phle*¹, *phler*.

***le**³ /lɛ:/ . [Pre-A. **le*³]. Allomorph of **re*¹ /rɛ:/ . See *phle*².

¹Cf. C III:83, note 1; Pou, 420a.

²Cf. C III:92, note 1.

³In *excelso*.

⁴Presumably, as a palace functionary.

⁵As in **lœ** /rle:/ 'to snake, move sinuously'.

⁶In **lœ** ~ **lœ** *dhlē* ~ *dhlē* /t^hlɛ:/ ~ t^hlɛ:l/, variants of **lœ** *tlē* /t^hlɛ:/ "v. to bulge / pop out (of the eyes); to stand out, protrude."

lek /lɛ:k/. [Pre-A. *lek*; mod. **លើក** *lœk* /lɛ:k/ “v. to lift, raise, elevate, boost, hoist; to erect, build, establish, create; to form; to levy/raise (*troops*); to perform/celebrate (*a ritual or ceremony*); to exalt; to rouse; to transport; to exhume, dig up; to postpone, adjourn, cancel ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To lift, raise, heighten, elevate; to set up, erect, build, establish. 2. *v.tr.* To carry off or away, remove.

K.397:16 (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO* XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, № 61:131); K.194:7 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.569:16, 23 (A.D. 1306, *MA* I, № 4:79, *NIC* II/III:166); K.413B:8, 46 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, XVII.2, LXV:333, *RS* I, № IV:91).¹

***lek**¹ /lɛ:k/. [Mod. **lœk* /lɛ:k/ “v. to levy, set apart; to deduct a share / commission; to divide up, apportion” and **ខ្ពែក** *lœk* /la:ek/ “adj. to be separate, apart, isolated; to be special, specific; *n.* separate section / piece / place”]. 1. *v.tr.* To set apart or off to one side; to separate, divide, apportion. 2. *n.* Part, portion, share; parcel, plot. See *palek*, *rlek*.

lek. Unidentified.

K.1198B:32 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

***lek**². See **lyak* ~ **lyāk*.

leñ¹ /le:ŋ/. †[Mod. **លេង** *leñ* /le:ŋ/ “v. to play; to do s.t. for fun or pleasure; to act in a play; to joke, flirt; to show off, to deceive; to act rashly; *fig.* to happen, occur; v. to visit”; perhaps the source of Thai เล่น /lên/ [*sic*] ‘to play’²]. *v.intr.* To pass time in amusing or entertaining activities; to act without serious purpose, for the sake of pleasure or amusement; to engage in recreation or diversion, to play, amuse oneself.

passim, 147 occurrences including *leñ*² and *leñ*³.

leñ² ~ **leññ** /le:ŋ/. †[Mod. **លេង** *leñ* /le:ŋ/ “v. to give up; to allow; to let go, release, not to hold; to acquit; to abandon, forsake, leave, divorce; to reveal; *initverb* to quit / stop (*doing s.t.*) ...”]; possibly the source of Thai แล้ง /lêŋ/ [*sic*]³]. 1. *v.tr.* To let go, loose, release, discharge; to let, allow, permit. 2. *v.tr.* To leave (behind), abandon, forsake; to reject, except; to leave off, quit, stop, cease. 3. *v.intr.*, *optative*. Let, may. 4. *Adverbializer*. 5. *Conj.*, in comparison or contrast with, than. Cf. **lyañ*. See *sralen*.

leññ: K.125:23 (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140); K.933:13 (A.D. 1012, C IV:47).

leñ: passim.

dai ti leñ ‘other than, except’. 21 occurrences; the earliest is in K.878:12 (A.D. 898).

leñ ’āc, ‘to let [and] enable, = to authorize, empower’. 13 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.61B:6 (A.D. 912).

... *nivedana śloka pi svaṃ bhūmi vraḥ karuṇāprasāda leñ jā vraḥ dāna* ... (K.598B:3-4), ‘... address *śloka* to His Majesty for the purpose of suing for the royal benefice of a tract of land as a royal gift ...’.⁴

ri ’nak ta sok nicāya ’nak neḥ phoñ leñ kaṃmrateñ jagat ... (K.518D:1-4), ‘Anyone who induces this group of people to forsake the High Lord of the World, ...’.

¹K.997:17 (A.D. 941?, *RS* III, № 56:109), to which I do not have access, has a garbled passage in which the form *leka* occurs. This may or may not be a variant.

²Haas, 490b.

³Haas, 496a: ‘to split, break’; McFarland, 757a: ‘to split, divide’.

⁴Cf. *BEFEO*, XXVIII:75.

leññ varṇnāśrama noḥ gi ta nāma kalpanā ta roḥh neḥh dau liṅgapura ○ (K.933:13-4), ‘Let the order’s *āśrama* come under¹ the aforesaid endowment to Liṅgapura’.

... *pre ’nak ’āśrama noḥ oy leñ grap vvaṃ ’āc ti vvaṃ mān pamre thve kalpanā* ... (K.380E/1°:13-5), ‘... ordered that all inmates of the said *āśrama* must not fail to serve in executing the endowment ...’.

... *pre syaṅ ta mok śapata bhaktiy ta kamrateṅ jagat śrī śikhariśvara leñ sarvvaparakāra* ○ (K.380W/1°:15-7), ‘... have [them] come [and] take the full² oath of allegiance to the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhariśvara’.

... *rakṣā ’nak vraḥ leñ rddhi* (K.340:9-11), ‘... shall protect sanctuary workers so that [they] may prosper’.

... *pandval ta mratāñ śrī prathivinarendra pre thve kālyanasiddhi leñ vvaṃ ’aṃpān vraḥ kamvujadeśa pi javā cāp ley* ... (K.956:14-6), ‘... deputed the lord Śrī Pṛthivinarendra to order the performance of a *kalyānasiddhi* to end Java’s continuing to hold the sacred land of the Kambujā ...’.

leñ³ ~ leññ /lɛ:ŋ/. †[Mod. លើង *leñ* /lɛ:ŋ/ “v. to dig up, uproot” and លើង *leñ* /la:əŋ/³]. 1. *v.intr.* To go or move upward, rise, mount, ascend; to increase. 2. *v.tr.* To dig up, uproot; to raise, lift (up), elevate; to exalt, honor, venerate; to perform or celebrate (*an act of worship*). See *ljen¹* and *ljen²*, *vleñ*.

leññ: K.175S:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:173).

leñ: passim.

... *pre thve pūjā leñ taigal ’aṣṭādaśayajña* ○ (K.1141B:13-4), ‘... for the purpose of ordering [him] to carry out worship by celebrating a sacrifice of eighteen parts’.

vraḥ hau pandval vñya oy vara leññ neḥ varṇna tar vyar siddhi ... (K.175S:9), ‘His Majesty summoned [them], presented [them with] flowers, gave [them his] blessing, [and] raised [them] as full members of these two corporations ...’.⁴

neḥ gi roḥh kalpanā kaṃsteṅ śrī narapatīndravarmma ta vraḥ kamrateṅ ’añ ta 4 pi leñ ta santānavardhe ○ (K.989D:3-4), ‘Such is the *kaṃsteṅ* Śrī Narapatīndravarmman’s endowment to the four My Holy High Lords, in the hope that [it] may redound to [his] family’s prosperity.’⁵

nau ge ta vvaṃ lope ta nān varddhe thve pūjā vraḥ kamrateṅ ’añ leñ roḥh kalpanā yajamāna ge dau siṅ ta gi [svargga] ... (K.70B:13-6), ‘They who, instead of robbing [it], strive to promote [it] by carrying out the worship of My Holy High Lord [and] venerating [him] in conformance with the donor’s endowment, they shall go to abide in heaven ...’.⁶

lepana /le:p/. †[Skt *lepana* ‘act of smearing, anointing, plastering, spreading on; ointment, plaster, mortar; olibanum, incense’]. 1. *n.* Ointment, unguent. 2. *n.* Olibanum, incense.

K.659:16 (A.D. 968, C V:143), hapax.

neḥ gi roḥ kalpanā yajamāna ... gandha nū lepana ○ *dīpa dhūpa tambūla kramūkaphala* ○ ... (K.659:14-6), ‘The following are the items of the donor’s endowment: ... aromatics and olibanum; lamps, candles, betel-leaf, areca-nuts; ...’.

¹*Gi ta nāma* ‘be in the name of’.

²*Leñ sarvvaparakāra* ‘in all ways, completely’.

³See Headley, 1465a.

⁴The corresponding text in K.868A:28-9 has *leñ*, while the corresponding text in K.444B:18-9 has neither *leñ* nor *leññ*.

⁵Cf. C VII:189.

⁶Cf. C II:61.

ley /lɔ:y/. [Pre-A. *ley*; mod. ឡើយ *ləy* /la:əy/ “fp. (not) ... at all ..., ever, any more; absolutely (*intensifying particle, generally used with the negative particles ...*)”; cf. Thai เลย /ləy/¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To go on, beyond, further; to continue; to pass, surpass, exceed. 2. *v.ps.* To be carried on or off. 3. *adv.* On, onward, further, (and) more; (*not*) any more, any longer; (*not*) in any way, to any extent, (*not*) at all, in the least, under any circumstances; quite, altogether, utterly, completely; positively, absolutely. See *chley*, **jley*.

passim, 71 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.340:8 (A.D. 802-77).

leḥh nu barrānā pi sānvartha ley (K.413B:10), ‘Whatever [he] would expound [he expounded] so as to follow the true sense in all cases’.

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap vvaṃ jā pi dār panlas ley nau ’ampāll ’āy teṃ (K.340:7-8), ‘In the event that any flee, run off and hide, [or] die, [their] replacements it shall positively not be permitted to call for [their] replacement from among the original number’.

daha ’yat santāna ta puruṣa ley ... (K.989B:10), ‘If there be no more male descendants, ... ’.

yeñ vvaṃ paṅgaṃ ta kaṃrateñ phdai karom ta dai ti ley ... (K.292A:6-7), ‘Under no circumstances shall we pay homage to another High Lord of Earth ... ’.

... *mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ ’anak samudāya ’ayatt prasam ley* (K.227:18-9), ‘... the [Cham] vanguard followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] surprised the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard, who were utterly unable to regroup’.

... *gi ta mān bhūmyākara sruk stuk rmmān noḥ pi ’yat kvan cau ley syaṅ ta tāc santāna dau hoñ* (K.219:7-8), ‘... [they] (were the ones who) owned the said property in the *sruk* of Stuk Rmān until there were no more children or grandchildren [and their] line had died out’.

cāmpa srom saṃtac ’ayat ’anak mvay ta ’āc cḥpañ ley (K.227:22), ‘The Cham hemmed His Majesty in, [and] there was not a man able to fight any longer’.

gi ta vvaṃ iṣṭi pi ’āyatta ta ’nak pās khmau ley ○ (K.380E/3°:68), ‘He (is one who) has no desire for [them] to be under the authority of the Pās Khmau people under any circumstances’.

***ler**. See **le*².

***les** /lɔ:h/. [Mod. លើស *ləs* /lɔ:h/ “v. to pass / go beyond, exceed, surpass”]. *v.tr.* To go beyond, exceed; to trespass, violate. See *lmes*. Cf. *leh*².

leha /le:h/ (?). Unidentified.

K.1198A:34 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’aṅ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma thvāy saṃvat roḥh purvavāpara leha vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’aṅ mān bhūmi noḥh ○ (K.1198A:34), ‘My Holy *Kaṃsteñ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman* presented a petition, in the form of proof of title, [to let?] My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* have the land in question’.

leh¹ ~ **leha** ~ **leḥh** /leḥ/. †[Mod. តែង *lēḥ* /leḥ/ “n. little bit, trifling amount, little thing” and “conj. and (arch.)”]. 1. *pro., inter.* What? 2. *pro., indef.* Whatever, any; however (much). ▶

¹Haas, 491b: ‘to go beyond; (utterly) and then some, exceedingly; at all (after a negative); on, onward, further; so, then, consequently’.

leḥh: K.413B:10 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

leha: K.292A:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

leh: K.354S:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132).

leḥh nu barṇanā pi sānvartha ley ○ (K.413B:10), ‘Whatever [he] would expound [he did so] so as to follow the true sense in all cases’.

...*velā lvoḥ ta kāla nau prakāra leha yeñ slāp hetu bhakti* ... (K.292A:14-5), ‘... when [it] comes to the point that we die in any manner whatsoever because of [our] devotion ...’.

leh² ~ **leha** /lɤ:h/. †[Perhaps mod. លើស *læs* /lɤ:h/ ‘v. to pass/go beyond, exceed, surpass; adv. more, too (*much*), over; in addition, more than necessary; the most, more than all (*others*)’].¹ 1. *v.tr.* To go beyond, surpass, exceed; to trespass. 2. (*Conject.*) *v.st.* To be high, grand, lofty or exalted in character, sublime.

leha: K.879:31 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.235C:72 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

leh: K.569:24 (A.D. 1306, *NIC*, II:174, II/III:166).

... *vraḥ pāda parameśvara ’añjeñ thve vidhi leha leñ kaṃ pi kambujadeśa neḥ ’āyatta ta javā ley* ... (K.235C:71-2), ‘... His Majesty Parameśvara had invited [him] to perform a sublime rite which would let this Kambujadeśa be no longer subject to Javā ...’²

gi rah leha vraḥ pāda ... *śrī śrīndravarmmadeva vraḥ bhagavatī* ... *śrī śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūdā* ... *prajāpālana parapuṇyānupālana nu vraḥ dharmmaśāstra* (K.569:24-6), ‘This is the sublime way of His Majesty ... Śrī Śrīndravarmmadeva [and] of the holy blessed ... Śrī Śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūdā, ... defenders of [their] people, supreme protectors of good by means of the holy Dharmaśāstra’.³

***lai** /lɤy/. †[Mod. លៃ *lai* /lɤy/ ‘v. to estimate (*e.g.*, *the amount of materials needed for a job*), calculate; to consider; to divide, apportion, subdivide; to share; to manage, work out; to adjust, reconcile; to manipulate, scheme ... ; *adj.* to be tall and slim; to be long and drawn out’]. 1. *v.tr.* To add on, enlarge by addition, lengthen by extension; to add to, put together, mix, dilute, reduce, solve (*problem*), balance, reconcile. 2. *v.st.* To be mixed; to be long and thin. See *khlai*.

¹This entry is owing to the insight of Mme Pou with respect to K.569, but must be understood as provisional until further data come to hand. It is to be regretted that in her commentary (*NIC* II/III, 171, note 21) Mme Pou chose not to speculate on the source or modern reflex of this form. Speaking of her exhaustive review of the data, she finds Finot’s ‘officiel’ plausible but in her own text renders it ‘solonnel’. Whether we define it as ‘executed in full ceremony’ or as ‘invoking the force of religion’, ‘solemn’ comes closer to capturing the meaning probably intended than does ‘official’. But, with K.235 brought into the problem, what is needed is a sense appropriate to both texts. ‘Solemn’ is better suited to K.235 than to K.569. If *leha* indeed corresponds to modern *læs*, moreover, postulating ‘solemn’ from it is hard to justify. Provisionally, I take ‘sublime’ as the most likely sense.

²I have previously taken this *leha*² as *leha*¹ and understood the passage to mean ‘... to perform *whatever* rite would release Kambujadeśa from being any longer subject to Javā’. In this case one interpretation seems as good as the other and the choice is difficult. I lean toward *leha*² on the strength of Mme Pou’s exposition of the *leha* in K.569:24.

³Finot, *MA* I, № 4:82: “Et ils firent un ordre officiel, portant que S.M. Çrī Çrīndravarmmadeva [et] Vraḥ Bhagavatī kamrateñ añ Çrī Çrīndrabhūpeçvara Cūdā, première reine, [assurent] la protection des sujets, la conservation du mérite d’autrui et le [maintien du] droit.” Pou, *NIC* II/III:168: “Voilà donc un acte solonnel émanant de V.P.K.A. Śrī Śrīndravarmmadeva et de la bienheureuse K.A. Śrī Śrīndrabhūpeśvaracūdā, protecteurs des êtres et garants des mérites des autres, conformément au saint Dharmaśāstra.”

lo¹ /lo:/ . †[Mod. **𑀭𑀸𑀢𑀺** *lo* /lo:/ “v. to stoop, bow; to leap forward; to move in; *adj.* to be inclined (*forward or backward*), tilted; *n.* leap forward, bound”]. 1. *v.intr.* (*Conjecturally*) to move forward, advance, stand out, emerge, protrude. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.intr.* to lean or bend forward, bow.¹ See *cralo*.

K.188:3 (A.D. 929, C I:50); **K.255:10** (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379); **K.125:9** (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140); **K.292/II:A:14, 15, C:44, D:30** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.31:4** (A.D. 1019, C II:29); **K.383B/VII:41** (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

lo² /lo:/ (?). †[Unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified vessel.

K.342W:14, 14 bis(A.D. 1008, C VI:236).

lo nāgapātra mvāy ○ *lo jaroy sīṅha vyar* ○ (K.342W:14), ‘one *nāgapātra lo*; two *lo* with lion bosses’.

loka ~ **lok**¹ /lo:k/. †[Mod. **𑀭𑀸𑀢𑀺** *lok* /lo:k/;² Skt *loka* ‘world: earth, heaven; the inhabitants of the world; region, country’]. 1. *n.* Earth, this world of men; mankind, people. 2. *n.* A world or abode of one of the gods, heaven. See (*parama*)*śivaloka*, (*parama*)*rudraloka*, (*parama*)*viṣṇuloka*, *paramaviraloka*, *paraloka*, *ihaloka*, &c.

lok: **K.421:8** (A.D. 802/77, C V:272);

loka: **K.720B:33** (A.D. 1006, C V:212); **K.380E/3:60** (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.144:5** (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101).

... *gi pi mok rājya ’āy śrī śikhariśvara piy gi vraḥ tejaḥ prādurbhāva pratyakṣa pi loka mel* (K.380E/3:59-60), ‘... with the result that [he] had come to reign at [the sanctuary of] Śrī Śikhareśvara, so that [his] holy fiery energy is manifested before [our] very eyes for [all] the world to see’.

lok² /lo:k/. †[Mod. **𑀭𑀸𑀢𑀺** *lak* /lo:k/ “v. to dig a canal / ditch / trench”]. 1. *v.tr.* To scratch, score, cut into. 2. *v.tr.* To dig, excavate.

K.618:45 (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224), hapax.

... *thve thnal* *con vran pleṅ vrai ti chkā lok ṛs jā phlu chloṅ* ... (K.618:44-5), ‘... made an access road [and] constructed rain kennels; the forest was cleared, [and he] excavated a foundation into a negotiable road ... ’.

lokadvaya /lokə¹dwɔy/. †[Skt *lokadvaya* ‘both worlds (heaven and earth)’, < *loka*, + *dvaya*]. *n.* The two worlds.

K.139B:5, 7 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); **K.32:19** (A.D. 1116, C II:137).

ri ’nak ta ṅyāṅ paṃre is khe pramvāy guḥ ’nak noḥ lvaḥ ta siddhi man khmi ta lokadvaya ○ (K.139B:3-5), ‘Those who strive to serve [it] for only six months in all, such persons shall attain fulfillment of what [they] desire in both worlds’.

... *kaṃ pi mān siddhi ta lokadvaya* ○ (K.32:19), ‘... may [they] have no successes in the two worlds’.

¹Except in the case of *cralo* ~ *craṃlo*, this item is found only in proper names where its meaning is in doubt.

²See Headley, 1116a.

lokācāryyakṛtyā /lokacarjəkri'tja:/. †[Skt **lokācāryyakṛtyā*, < *lokācārya* 'world teacher' (*loka*, + *ācārya*), + *kṛtyā* 'act, performance, achievement']. *n.* The works or texts of universal spiritual guides.

K.413B:1 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

ryyaṅ braḥ vinay braḥ 'abhidharma toy lokācāryyakṛtyā (K.413B:1), '[He] studied the holy Vinaya [and] the holy Abhidharma from the works of universal spiritual guides'.

lokuttaradharmma /lokūtɔ̃rə'dhar/. †[Skt **lokuttaradharmma*, < *lokuttara* 'beyond the world, transcendental' (*loka*, + *uttara*),¹ + *dharma*]. *n.* The transcendental law (*of the Buddha*).

K.144:3 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

lokeśvara /loke'swə:r/. †[Mod. លោកេស្វរៈ *lokesvara*: /lokeswa'ra?/ "n. Lord of the World (*epithet of the Buddha*)"; Skt *lokeśvara*,² epithet ('lord of the world') of the Buddha and of Avalokiteśvara, < *loka*, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of the Buddha.

K.168:3, 11, 13 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.240S:7 (A.D. 979, C III:76); K.158C:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.230C:16 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241).

loñ /lo:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *loñ*; mod. **loñ* /lo:ŋ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To stand upright. 2. *v.st.* To be high, elevated, lofty; to be outstanding, prominent, eminent. 3. *n.* Title of unidentified rank or function. See *khloñ*, *kanloñ*, *kraloñ*, also *loñ*, *khloñ*.

K.157d:24 (A.D. 953, C VI:123); K.235D:11, 85, 90, 92, 95, 95 *bis* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.383B/1°:43, 44 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.352N:35 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.420:12 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

loñ vira ... *loñ dhani* (K.383B/1°:43-4), 'the *loñ* Vira ... the *loñ* Dhani'.

loñ haṅsa (K.352N:35), 'the *loñ* Haṅsa'.

***loñ**¹ ~ ***lañ** /lɔ:ŋ/. [Allomorph of *loñ* /lo:ŋ/ above]. *v.st.* To be high, lofty. See *vloñ*.

***loñ**² /lo:ŋ/. [Allomorph of **loñ*³]. *v.tr.* To cross, span. Attested in *kloñ* [sic].

***loñ**³ ~ **lañ** /lɔ:ŋ/. [Allomorph of **loñ*²; mod. **lañ* /lɔ:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Way, path. 2. *v.tr.* To cross, pass. See *ganloñ*, **gloñ*, *camloñ*, *chloñ*, *jraloñ*, *saṅlañ*, **slañ*.

K.393S:44 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *pi mok lañ ni catt gi 'ariveni* ... (K.393S:44), '... to come [and] cross [it] to measure [its] dimensions ...' (?).

loñ /lo:p/. [Pre-A. *loñ*; mod. លោង *loñ* /lo:p/].³ 1. *v.st.* To be outstanding, eminent. 2. *n.* (= *loñ*) title of an unidentified rank or function. See *kanloñ*, *khloñ*, *chloñ*.

passim, 420 occurrences.

¹See the brief discussion in RD&S, 588, s.v. *lokiya*.

²Cf. Pāli *lokissara*.

³The palatalization of the final nasal (/lo:ŋ → lo:p/) characterizes a small set of titles including *tāñ* ~ *teñ* > *tāñ* ~ *teñ*, *mrātāñ* > *mrātāñ*, *steñ* > *steñ*, also pre-Angkorian *poñ* /bɔ:ŋ/ > modern *vñ pañ* /bɑ:ŋ/ 'elder brother/sister'.

lope /lo'ɖɾ:/ ~ **lopeya** /lo'ɖe:/.¹ [Mod. **𑌕𑌃𑌱** *lop* /lo:p/ “*n.* eliminating, removing, cutting off”; pre-A. *lope*; Skt *lopa* ‘breaking, hurting, injury, destruction; violation, transgression; robbing, plundering’]. 1. *v.tr.* To commit violence against: to damage, injure, destroy. 2. *v.tr.* To rob, steal, plunder.

lopeya: K.741:14 (A.D. 994, C V:100); K.742:9 (A.D. 994, C V:100); K.70:7 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58);

lope: K.659:29 (A.D. 1068, C V:143); K.70:14 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58).

nau ge lopeya neḥ dravya ta rohḥ neḥh ... (K.70:7-8), ‘They who plunder these costly goods aforesaid ...’.

nau ge ta vvaṃ lope ta nān varddhe thve pūjā vraḥ kamrateṇ a’ñ ... (K.70:13-4), ‘They who refrain from plundering [and] who strive to promote [and] worship My Holy High Lord ...’.

lobha /lo:p/. †[Mod. **𑌕𑌃𑌱** *lobh* /lo:p/ “*n.* envy, greed, desire, longing, ambition; *adj.* to be greedy, ambitious, envious”; Skt *lobha* ‘eager desire for, longing after; covetousness, cupidity, avarice’]. 1. *n.* Greed, avarice, cupidity. 2. *v.tr.* To covet, be greedy for.

K.299:18, 18 bis, 27 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

’anak ta lobha ○ *taṃnāṃ ta lobha ’anak ta mān svabhāvavikāra* (K.299:18), ‘Persons who covet the crops [of others], who are envious of persons with birth impairments’.

’anak ta thve bheda pariḥāra kamrateṇ phdai karom ○ *lobha ta dravya* (K.299:27), ‘Persons who break with [and] foresake the High Lord of Earth [out of] lust for wealth’.

***loy** ~ ***lay** /lo:y/. [Cf. pre-A. **loy*; mod. **loy* /lo:y/, allomorph² of **𑌕𑌃𑌱** *lay* /lo:y/ “*v.* to bulge, protrude; *adj.* to be projecting, protruding ...”]. *v.intr.* To go too far; to jut, stand out, protrude. See *vloy*. Cf. **roy*².

***lov**. See **lau*.

***lom** /lom/. [Mod. **lam* /lum/]. *v.intr.* To fall, drop. See *rlom*.

loh¹ ~ **lohḥ** /loh/ ~ **las** /lɔh/ ~ **lvoh** /lɔəh/. [Pre-A. *loh*; mod. **𑌕𑌃𑌱** *loh* /lɔəh/ “*v.* to buy back, redeem (*things in pawn*), ransom; to repay; (*arch.*) to buy slaves; *v.* to fire, shoot; *v.* to blame, reproach, condemn; *v.* to skip (*e.g.*, *to skip a day*); to suspend, stop momentarily; *adj.* to be intermittent”]. 1. *v.tr.* To loose, release, free, deliver. 2. *v.tr.* To loosen, slacken, relax, ease, relieve. 3. *v.tr.* To detach, separate; to take off or away, dock, deduct, subtract, except; 4. *v.tr.* To release, discharge, launch (*missile*). 5. *v.tr.* To buy back, redeem, ransom; to pay off, discharge (*debt*); to reclaim (*land*). 6. *v.st.* To be detached, (*wide*) apart, intermittent. See *praloḥ*.

las: K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.67D:5, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23);

lohḥ: K.780:4, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150);

loh: K.348:22 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.380E:10, *garbled* (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.194B:16 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.254B:11 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.617:12, 23, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II/III:224); K.455:8, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79); K.484:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61);

lvoh: K.257N:6 (A.D. 994, C IV:140). ▶

¹The form *lopeya* reveals /lo'ɖe:/ as a spelling-pronunciation.

²Attested in **𑌕𑌃𑌱** *dhloy* /t^hlo:y/ ‘to miscalculate, go wrong, err’.

... *pre tāk pāñjiya pi las 'arddhabhāga dau sap mūla neḥ* (K.205:6-7), '... bidding [him] enter [them] into the record in such a way as to deduct a half for each of these chiefs'.

... *sre man loḥ ta vāp saññ nuv sre nā mān* (K.348:22-3), '... a ricefield which [he] bought back from the *vāp* [and] paid for with one which [he] owned'.

bhāgavat pāda kamrateñ 'aṅ ta guru śrī divākarapaṇḍita loḥ iss viñ thve devasthāna ... (K.194B:15-6), 'My High Lord the Most Venerable the *guru Śrī Divākarapaṇḍita* bought [them] all back [and] restored the sanctuary ... '.

nau ru dravya ta mān nu vraḥ karuṇāprasāda 'ātmapuruṣakāryya ○ *gāḍhe vraḥ duñ khñuṃ duñ bhūmi loḥ bhūmi sañ gol thve vnāñ semāvadhi sañ kudya jyak 'añcan travāñ* (K.254B:9-12), '[With] property which [I] owned, together with royal benefices [and] the labors of my own people, [I] built a sanctuary, bought slaves, bought land, reclaimed land, set up boundary-markers [and] enclosed [their] peripheries, built walls, dug moats [and] reservoirs'.

ri khñuṃ vraḥ vnaṃ vrāhmaṇa gi 'nak lak cāy kroy ta vraḥ kamsteñ loḥ viñ ... (K.617:11-2), 'The slaves of the holy temple of *brāhmaṇa*¹ were individuals who had been sold off [but] who were subsequently bought back by the holy *kamsteñ* ... '.

nau kamrek vnek yeñ ta 'asaru nau kamrek caṃcem ta 'asaru ○ *nau svapna ta 'asaru* ○ *nau cintā ta 'asaru* ○ *nau maḥ ta 'asaru phoñ ta mān ta svargga ta manuṣya loḥ cura pampat noḥ* ○ (K.484:8-11), 'From evil twitchings of our eye, from evil twitchings of [our] eyebrow, from evil dreams, from evil thoughts, from whatever of evil that exists in heaven [or the world of] men deign to deliver [us]. Pray do away with them'.

kāla ta gi chnām srac nirññaya kaṃvai rlaṃ dyan lvoḥ guṇa dravya ta roḥh (K.257N:6-7), 'When the year ended, [the court] sentenced *Kaṃvai* of *Rlaṃ Dyan* to pay off the interest on the aforesaid property'.

loḥ² ~ **loh**. See *lvoh*.

loḥ³. See *lah*.

***lau**¹ /lɔw/. [Prob. allomorph of **lɔi** *nau* /nɔw/²]. *v.intr.* To stay, dwell. See *'amlau*.

***lau**² ~ ***lov** /lɔw/. Unidentified. See *dulau* ~ *dulov*.

lauy. See *lvay*.

laur /loɪr/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified; prob. the name of a musical instrument.

K.669C:27 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

śāṅkha 7 nu kānti ○ *vīṇa 20 mvāy vluk kinnara 10 mvāy snāp mās laur 4 chko 2* ○ (K.669C:26-7), 'Seven conches with ornament; twenty *vīṇā*, one in ivory; ten *kinnara*, one with gold cover; four *laur*; two *chko*'.

¹*Vraḥ vnaṃ vrāhmaṇa* is likely to be a proper name.

²Cf. mod. *lɔi* *lamnau* /lɔm'nɔw/ 'dwelling-place', the derivation of which is ambiguous.

lkai /lkɔy/. †[Prob. Cham *lakēi* /lakēy/ ‘garçon, homme, mâle’¹]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) man, boy.

K.566A:10, B:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

... *uttara prasap nu bhūmi cāmpa lkai* ... (K.566B:10), ‘... on the north [it] abuts on land belonging to Cāmpa Lkai,² ...’.

lkām /lkam/. [Pre-A. *lkām*; cf. mod. **𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫** ‘*ankām*’ /ʔaŋ^h‘kam/ “*n.* bead”; prob. pfx /l-/ + **kām* /kam/]. 1. *v.ps.* (*Conjecturally*) to be grouped into a set. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) bead necklace. Cf. ‘*ankām*’.

K.183:17 (A.D. 928, C I:53/VI); **K.263D:16** (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

... *kamaṅḍalū saṃṛit 7 lkām 1 vaudi saṃṛit 1* ... (K.263D:16), ‘... seven bronze water pots; one bead necklace; one bronze *vaudi*; ...’.

***lgau** /lgɔw/. [Pfx /l-/ + **gau* /gɔw/]. *v.st.* To be bright-red. See *laŋgau*.

lñāc /lɲa:c/. [Pre-A. *lanāc*; mod. **𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫** *lñāc* /lɲi:əc/ “*n.* evening, late afternoon (*usually around 5:00 – 6:00, but occasionally later*)”; ifx /-ɲ-/ + *lāc* /la:c/]. *n.* Decline, setting (*of sun*), sunset. See *laṃñāc*.

K.413B:38 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.760:32** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

lño ~ **lñau** /lɲɔ: ~ lɲɔ:w/. [Pre-A. *lño*; mod. **𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫** *lña* /lɲɔ:/ “*n.* sesame (*Sesamum orientale*)”; cf. Middle Mon *lanau* /ləŋaw/ ‘*sessamum, Sesamum indicum* L.’,³ Thai **งา** /ŋaa/ ‘sesame’⁴]. 1. *n.* The sesame plant, *Sesamum indicum* L. (Pedaliaceæ). 2. *n.* Sesame seed. See *tila*.

lñau: **K.618:36** (A.D. 1026, *NIC* II/III:224);⁵

lño: **K.124:11, 20** (A.D. 803, C III:170); **K.99S:30, N:25** (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.831:17** (A.D. 968, C V:147); **K.89:4** (A.D. 1002, C III:164); **K.618:36** (A.D. 1026, *NIC* II/III:224); **K.277S:12** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **K.571:14** (A.D. 978-1077, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111); **K.721B:7** (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).

lño tloñ 1 je 1 (K.124:11), ‘one *thlvañ* one *je* of sesame’.

... *nu carukk lño cām pañjut tvau cām carū* ... (K.124:20), ‘... together with sesame conserve for preparing millet *pañjut* [and] for preparing *caru* ...’.

lñau. See *lño*.

ltā /lda:/. †[Mod. **𑜀𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫** *latā* /leə^h‘da:/ “*n.* vine, creeper (*formal*)”; Skt *latā* ‘creeper, any creeping or winding plant or twining tendril’]. *n.* Creeper.

K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101), hapax.

... *brai branomya ltā panlā* ... (K.144:9), ‘... a mountain forest of creepers [and] thorns ...’.

¹The etymology is owing to Pou, 423b; see Aymonier et Cabaton, 429b; Moussay, 183. Cf. Malay *laki* ‘husband’, *laki-laki* ~ *ləlaki* ‘male’ (Wilkinson, II:6a, 38a), Old Javanese *laki* ~ *laki-laki* ‘male; man, husband’ (Zoetmulder, I:957b).

²This may not be a toponym.

³Shorto, 329.

⁴Haas, 104a; McFarland, 222b.

⁵The same item is transcribed *lño* by Finot in *BEFEO*, XXVIII:57.

***Itāp** ~ ***Itap** /ɗap/. [Pfx /l-/ + *tāp* ~ *tap* /ɗap/]. *v.intr.* To occur one after another. See *lam̄tap*.

ldau /ɗw/. †[Analysis undetermined¹]. *n.* Toponym.

K.569:3 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:174); K.956:42, 43, 46 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:128); K.298:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

lboñ /lwəŋ/ (?). †[Cf. mod. លំពង់ *lamba'ñ* /lum'puəŋ/ “*n.* young sprout, shoot growing from a tree that has been trimmed, sucker”]; pfx /l-/ + **van̄* ~ **bon̄* /bəŋ/]. *n.* Sprout, shoot.

K.909H (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:103), hapax.

lmak ~ **lamak** /lmək/.² †[Ifx /-m-/ + *lak* /lək/]. 1. *n.* Seller, vendor. 2. *v.tr.* To alienate (*property*), i.e., to override rights of inheritance by transferring to the ownership of another.

lamak: K.814E:46 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

lmak: K.299:23 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *duñ sre praloḥ cikcok ta vāp nāgaśarmma kanmyañ pañmre vraḥ khān vāp śrīnivāsa vāp pit kanmyañ pañmre nā lamak* (K.814E:44-6), ‘... purchased a ricefield at Praloḥ Cikcok from the vāp Nāgaśarman (page of the Vraḥ Khān) [and] the pages vāp Śrīnivāsa [and] vāp Pit, as sellers’.

tālavṛkṣavana ◦ ‘*anak ta kat jhe ta vvaṇ gap pi kat* ◦ *kat jhe ta devasthāna* ◦ *lamak devasthāna* ◦ (K.299:23), ‘The grove of palm trees: persons who cut down trees which are not to be cut down; who cut down trees belonging to a sanctuary; who sell [the property of] sanctuaries’.³

lmām /lmam/ (?). †[Not amenable to analysis]. *n.* Probably an inadvertence for *cmām*.⁴

K.324A:27, B:16 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

lmām vraḥ pitai (K.324A:27, B:16), ‘keeper of holy pitai’.

lmuñ /lmuŋ/. †[Cf. mod. ខ្លាឃ្មុំ *khla lmuñ* /k^hla: ^hlmuŋ/ “leopard”; cf. Austronesian forms⁵]. *n.* Leopard.

K.235D:104 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

sruk lmuñ (K.235D:104), toponym (‘the *sruk* of leopards’, abutting on Bhadrāniketana).

¹Cf. Pou, 424a.

²Both Cœdès (BEFEO, XXXVII:412) and Pou (416a) identify these forms with mod. *lma^k* /lmuək/ ‘excrement’, < /-m-/ + mod. **la^k* /lək/ ‘to fall, drop’.

³Cf. NIC II/III:160, also 162, note 37.

⁴NIC II/III:64: ‘*Lmām vraḥ pitai* est une très curieuse substitution à *cmām vraḥ pitai*, rencontré dans des textes émanant d’autres endroits, les deux noms étant encore obscurs de sens.’

⁵See Thurgood, 361, and cf. Old Javanese *moñ* ‘tiger’ (Zoetmulder, I:1148b).

lmes /lmɔ:h/. †[Mod. **ଲ୧ମ୍‌ସ** *lmœs* /lmɔ:h/ “v. to violate (*the law*), transgress, trespass, go against, disobey; *adj.* to be disobedient”; *ifx* /-m-/ + *les* /lɔ:h/]. 1. *n.* One who violates (*sanctity, law, order*): desecrater, transgressor, lawbreaker. 2. *v.tr.* To violate (*sanctity, law, order*), profane, desecrate. 3. *v.tr.* To go or work against, keep or prevent from.

K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.523C:19 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); Ka.87:23, *garbled* (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).¹

ri sādhusajjana kaṃ lmes ti nu punyakamma ... (K.393N:14), ‘Let the righteous not desecrate the ground and pious work ...’.

ri ta tṛṣṇā ta mān bhakti² kaṃ pi mān ta lmes noḥ nirvvaḥh (K.523C:18-20), ‘Among those who thirst [and] have faith let there be none who keep this from being fulfilled’.

***lyak** ~ ***lyāk** /li:ək/ ~ ***lek** /le:k/. [Mod. **liak* /li:ək/; allomorph of **lak* ~ **lāk* /lak/]. *v.tr.* To cover, hide, conceal. See *canlyak, chlyak, pralyak*.

***lyañ** /li:əŋ/. [Pre-A. **leñ¹* ~ **lyañ*; allomorph of *leñ²* ~ *leññ* /le:ŋ/]. *v.intr.* To let go, release. See **phlyañ, panlyañ*.

***lyat** /li:ət/. Unidentified. See *lamlyat, *lalyat*.

lyoñ. Misreading (K.683A:8) of *thlvañ*.

***lvak** /lu:ək/. [Cf. mod. **lūk* /lu:k/ ~ **la’k* /luək/]. *v.intr.* To fall, drop. See *vlvak*.

lvañ /lu:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *lori*; mod. **ଲୱା** *lwn* /lu:əŋ/ “v. to comfort, console, calm, cheer up”]. *v.tr.* To cheer, amuse, entertain, divert. See *l’vañ*.

K.270S/2°c:9 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.198b:20 (A.D. 966, C VI:147).

vraḥ kralā lvañ (K.198b:20), ‘royal chamber of diversions’.³

***lvañ** /lu:əŋ/. [Cf. mod. **loñ* /lo:ŋ/ ‘to cross, go beyond’]. *v.st.* To be extended, lengthened. See **phlvañ*.

lvac ~ **lvāc** /lu:əc/. [Pre-A. *lvāc*; mod. **ଲୱା** *lwc* /lu:əc/ “v. to steal; to do s.t. in a sneaky / underhanded manner; *adj.* to be sneaky, stealthy ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To move furtively, surreptitiously, by stealth; to sneak, steal. 2. *v.tr.* To take by stealth: to steal, make off with, purloin, rob, &c.; to take possession of, appropriate, commandeer, usurp.

lvāc: K.353S:8 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

lvac: K.352N:40 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.299:16, 17, 17 *bis*, 19, 22, 22 *bis*, 24, 25, 29, 33, 34 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

man vāp gas dau lvāc krapī nā tāñ kaṃmrateñ ’añ kīrttilakṣmī □ □ □ (K.353S:8), ‘When the *vāp* Gas went out [and] made off with buffaloes on the property of the *tāñ* My High Lady Kīrttilakṣmī, ...’.

nau ’nak ta lvac □ *ta sak* □ □ □ (K.352N:40), ‘Persons who steal, who commit theft ...’.

... *’anak ta lvac tamrya ’aseḥ yāna . pāduka . cap ta vrāhmaṇa nu jeñ ...* (K.299:24), ‘... those who commandeer elephants, horses, vehicles [or] foot-soldiers, who touch *brāhmaṇa* with [their] foot, ...’.⁴

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²The transcription reads *ri ta tṛṣṇā ta man ta bhakti ...*

³Cf. C VI:149 and note 2. I see no reason to take this as an error for *l’vañ*.

⁴See NIC II/III:163, notes 38 and 39.

***lvac** /lu:əc/. [Mod. **lvca* /lu:əc/, allomorph of 𑜋𑜧 *ruc* /ru:əc/]. *v.intr.* To come to an end or point. See *vlvac*. Cf. *rvac*.

***lvāñ** ~ ***lvāñ** /lu:əɲ/. [Mod. **lvñ* /lu:əɲ/]. *v.st.* To be pointed. See *jlvāñ*.

***lvat**¹ /lu:ət/. [Mod. **lwt* /lu:ət/ ‘to get taller and longer’]. 1. *v.intr.* To stretch, extend. 2. *v.st.* To be long and thin, high or tall. See *slvat*.

***lvat**² /lu:ət/. [Cf. pre-A. **lot*, Ang. **lvat*]. Unidentified. See **thlvat*, *tanlvat*.

lvān¹ ~ **lvann** /lu:ən/. †[Mod. 𑜋𑜧 *lūn* /lu:n/ “v. to creep, crawl on one’s belly, slither”]. 1. *v.intr.* To move slowly with the body close to the ground, as on hands and knees or on one’s belly: to creep, crawl, slither. 2. *v.intr.* To slip or steal away, escape.

lvann: K.354:42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132);

lvān: K.340:7 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81).

... *khmi vraī ’anlom lvann pi oy ta vraḥ kaṃmratenī ’añ* □ □ □ (K.354:42), ‘... desires the wood of ’Anlom Lvan to give to My Holy High Lord ...’.

daha mān ta ratt ta lvan ta slap ... (K.340:7), ‘If any among us run away, escape, [or] die ...’.

lvān² /lu:ən/. †[Identification in doubt]. *n.* Marker of an unidentified class of slaves or slave children of both sexes.¹

passim, 75 occurrences.

si rat lvan kanrām (K.270N/1°:5), slavename.

lvay /lu:əy/ ~ **lauy** /lo:y/. †[Mod. 𑜋𑜧 *luy* /luy/ “v. to wade, ford, walk through shallow water or vegetation; v. to run by or through, pass by, cross into”]. 1. *v.tr.* To wade across, breast. 2. *v.tr.* To cross into, pass through, trespass.²

lauy: K.950:15 (A.D. 949, C VI:115);

lvay: K.913:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270).

... *vvaṃ jā pi oy krapī lauy ta bhavya ta khloñ kandvār cralo du* □ □ □ *pradvān dau vnek ni* (K.950:14-7), ‘... do not let water buffaloes wander into [areas] reserved for the

khloñ kandvār cralo du □ □ □ hereafter’ (?).

lvah ~ **lvah**. See *lvoh*.

¹Representative lists of slaves and slave children are given in K.270N and K.271 (both A.D. 921, C IV:68 and 75). Since the totals given in these lists show no uniformity in the ordering of slave markers it is not possible to infer from them the relative age of any of the slave children included except the *si pau* and *tai pau*, which are usually given last. The case of *lvan* is particularly obscure. On the one hand, it is found as *gho lvan*, *gvāl lvan*. On the other hand, it is found as *si lvan* and *tai lvan*, of no diagnostic value, and as *si rat lvan*, *tai lvan*, *lap lvan*. In K.270S/2°c:16-20, moreover, five *si lvan* are cited as participating in adult functions: *thmoñ bhāñi* (line 16), *chatradhāra* (line 18), *chmām sāla* (line 19), and two *caṃryyañ stutiy* (line 20).

²Cf. C VI:118, note 1.

lvā /lwa:/. [Pre-A. *lvā*; mod. **လှ** *lvā* /lwi:ə/ “n. k. of fig tree (*Ficus carica*, *F. glomerata*, or *F. racemosa*)”; cf. Old Mon (*lw*)i /lwiʔ/ ‘fig tree’¹]. *n.* Species of fig tree, *Ficus racemosa* L. = *F. glomerata* Roxb. (Moraceae).²

K.254D:24 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

***lvāñ** ~ ***lavāñ** /l^əwaŋ/. [Pre-A. *lvāñ*; pfx /l-/ + **vañ* /waŋ/]. *v.intr.* To go around, describe a circle. See *lamvāñ*.

lvāc. See *lvac*.

***lvāñ**. See **lvañ*.

***lvi** ~ ***lvi** /lwi:/. [Pfx /l-/ + **vi*² ~ **vi*² /wi:/]. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* To tend (paddy). See *lamvi*.

lve /lwe:/. [Pre-A. *lve* ~ *lahve*; mod. **လှေ** *lve* /lwe:/]. *n.* The tree *Dillenia pentagyna* (Dilleniaceae).³

K.353N:50 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

loñ thñai lve (K.353N:50), ‘the *loñ* Thñai (Thñe) of *Lve*’.

lvek /lwe:k/. †[Mod. **လှေက** ~ **လှေက** *lvēk* /lwe:k/ ~ *lavēk* /loŋ^hwē:k/ “n. time interval, period; break, gap, space, distance, interstice”; pfx /l-/ + **vek* /wē:k/]. 1. *v.ps.* To be opened (*up*), parted, separated. 2. *n.* Opening; eye (*vnek*); section, division.

K.850:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); K.144:11 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... *thvāy camnām kālpanā nu bhūmi ti jāv cuñ ’amvi nā lvek ta khloñ travāñ raṃcyek ...* (K.840:2-4), ‘... presented to His Majesty an endowment and land which he had acquired by detaching [it] from a section (*nā lvek*) belonging to the headman of Travāñ Raṃcyek, ...’.

jana pi ’ayat sandha nā mān lvek phnek yaṃal ’āy brah kuti byatta ... (K.144:10-1), ‘Unbelievers, if [they] have eyes with which to truly see the holy cell(s), ...’.⁴

lveñ /lwe:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *lveñ*; mod. **လှေခံ** *lvēñ* /lwe:ŋ/ “n. bay ..., compartment, section, partitioned-off section of a room; apartment, row house ...; n. section of the zodiac, (astrological) house / mansion; (time) zone”; pfx /l-/ + *veñ* /we:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Length, breadth, distance, span, stretch; gap, interval. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) row, line, series. 3. *v.st.* To be long, broad.

K.329E:9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); K.88:1 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.158B:17 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.756:1 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VI:319).

sampur lveñ vnās 40 (K.329E:9-10), ‘40 measures of long (?) *sampur*’.

lveñ tvañ (K.88:1-2), toponym (‘row of coconut palms’).⁵

lveñ vryañ (K.158B:17), toponym (‘line of *Syzygium* trees’).

¹Shorto, 343.

²Martin, 160; Pou et Martin, 34 (item 82); Pou, 424b; Dastur, 111 (item 132)

³Pou et Martin, 34 (item 83); Pou, 425a; Dastur, 96 (item 113)

⁴See Mme Pou’s exegesis of this difficult passage in BEFEO, LXX:111, notes 32 and 33.

⁵C VII:31, note 7: “« Compartiment des cocotiers ».”

***Iveñ** /lwe:ŋ/. [Mod. **lbēñ* /lpe:ŋ/; pfx /l-/ + **veñ* /we:ŋ/]. *v.tr.* To throw overhand (?). Attested in *lamveñ*.

lvo /lwo:/. [Pre-A. *lavo*; cf. Thai *ละโว้* /lawóo/]. *n.* Toponym: Lavo, the ancient name of Lopburi.

K.817:9 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); **K.780:6**, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); **K.298:16, 26** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

khloñ vala lvo (K.817:9), ‘the commandant of Lavo’.

sruk lāñ pramān lvo (K.292:16), ‘the *sruk* of Lāñ in the *pramān* of Lavo’.

lvoh. See *lvoh*¹.

lvoh¹ ~ **lvohh** ~ **lvoh** ~ **lvah** ~ **lvahh** ~ **lvah** /lʋəh/ ~ **loh**² /loh/ ~ **luh** /loh/. [Pre-A. *loh* ~ *loh* ~ *lvoh* ~ *lvāh*; mod. **ŋ:** *luh* /loh/ “*conj. & prep.* when (and only when), by (the time that), until, then”]. 1. *v.tr.* To reach (a point in space or time), to pass through, run (all the way) through to, last until. 2. *prep.* Until. 3. *conj.* To the extent that; up (down) to the time that, until, as long as. See *damluh*, **dluh*.

luh: **K.296** and **K.297** (A.D. 1278-1377, *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:208);

loh: **K.878:9** (A.D. 898, C V:88); **K.598B:59** (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.350N:3** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

lvah: passim, 47 occurrences;

lvahh: **K.235C:64, D:21** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.352N:43** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.844:4** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

lvah: passim, 88 occurrences;

lvoh: **K.886:8** (A.D. 902, C V:151);

lvohh: **K.989C:20** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

lvoh: passim, 64 occurrences.

daha mān kulapaksakara vvaṃ noh lvah pi reh ... (K.466:14), ‘If there are family members who do not come to think so ...’ (?).

... *toy isāna kriḍāparvata lvah ta gi guhā viṣṇu vināyaka* (K.457:12), ‘... to the northeast of the pleasure-mount as far as the grotto of Viṣṇu [and] Vināyaka’.

gol ti uttara lvoh ta phlū prasap sādhpalliya (K.878:9), ‘The boundary-markers on the north extend to the road leading to Sādhpalli’.

neh kalpanā ta rohh neh nau nu kula mratāñ khloñ kula ’nak neh ta vyar loh ta mān bhakti paripālana leñ rohh neh (K.598B:58-9), ‘This aforesaid endowment shall remain with the lord *khloñ*’s family [and] the families of these two persons as long as [they] have the devotion to safeguard [it] as it stands’.

nau ’nak ta ’ahaṃkāra pi pidā ’nak janapada pi cicāy neh dharmma neh jāta dvātriṃśanaraka lvah sañhāra nu santāna phoñ (K.356N:24-6), ‘Anyone who is so impious as to molest the people of Janapada [or] to do hurt to this pious work shall be reborn in the thirty-two hells [and there remain] until the destruction of the world, along with members of [his] line’.

nauv ge ta paṃpāt cicāy dharmma neh damnep ra khñuṃ bhūmyākara devadravya ta dai ti loh ta neh ihaloka ge svey rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra ... (K.350N:2-3), ‘Those who injure [or] damage this pious work – [its] slaves, [its] land revenues, [or] other property of the divinity – shall suffer royal punishments of many different kinds as long as [they are] in this world ...’

lvoh². See *loh*¹.

lhañ /lhə:ŋ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified, prob. a botanical species.¹

K.944:9 (A.D. 1003, C V:210), hapax.

lhey /lhɛ:y/. †[Pfx /l-/ + *hey* /hɛ:y/]. *v.ps.* To have been done or made, ended, finished, concluded.² Cf. *panhey*.

K.413B:41, 52, 53 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

lhey dep 'añjeñ mahāsāmi saṅgharāja therānuthera bhiksasaṅgha phoñ thleñ le hemaprāsāda rājamandira ... (K.413B:41-3), '[All this] having been done, [he] then invited the *mahāsāmi saṅgharāja* [and] the senior and junior members of the congregation of *bhikkhu* to ascend up onto the golden tower of the royal palace, ...'.

'adhiṣṭhāna roḥ noḥ lhey dep yok traisaraṅgama (K.413B:51-2), 'The said declaration having been made, [he] then accepted the Triple Refuge'.

'adhiṣṭhāna pvas lhey dep drañ braḥ carat cuḥ 'aṃbi subarṇaprāsāda ... (K.413B:53-4), 'The vow of ordination having been made, [he] then proceeded (*drañ braḥ carat*) down from the golden tower ...'.

l'vañ ~ la'vañ ~ la'avañ ~ la'avañña /lʔu:əŋ/. †[lfx /-ʔ-/³ + *lvañ* /lu:əŋ/]. *n.* Amusement, entertainment, diversion.⁴

la'avañña: K.1152B:10, 14 (A.D. 962/77, NIC II:126, II/III:126);

la'avañ: K.1152A:4, 13, 19, B:10 (*id.*);

la'vañ: K.292/II^c:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.219:7 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45);

l'vañ: K.175E:7, 12 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.693B:17, 31 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.205:2 (A.D. 1036, C III:3).

kanmyañ vraḥ kralā l'vañ (K.175E:11-2), 'pages of the royal chamber of diversions'.

... *mūla kanmyañ vraḥ kalā la'avañ* (K.1152A:3-4, 13, 19, B:10), '... head of the pages [assigned to] the royal chamber of diversions'.

... *prasap bhūmi kanmyañ vraḥ kralā l'vañ* (K.175E:7), '... abuts on land belonging to the pages [assigned to] the royal chamber of diversions'.

... *duñ ta vāp go kanmyañ vraḥ kralā l'vañ* (K.693B:16-7), '... bought [it] from the *vāp* Go, page [assigned to] the royal chamber of diversions'.

... *kaṃsteñ vraḥ vryañ mūla cañcañ vraḥ kralā l'vañ* (K.205:1-2), '... the *kaṃsteñ* of *Vraḥ Vryañ*, chief of *cañcañ* [assigned to] the royal chamber of diversions'.

¹Cf. Pou, 425b.

²Cf. NIC II/III:353, note 8.

³The status of this infix is moot and, if valid, would be an allomorph of another. The analysis of this entry is of particular interest in that no wordbase of the shape **vañ* /ʔuəŋ/ is known while *ḥwñ* /hu:əŋ/ 'to be hollow' appears to be irrelevant. Coëdès (C III:7, note 2) identifies this *l'vañ* with a mod. form (*laón* 'poussière') corresponding to *ḥñ* *l'añ* /ʔa:ŋ/ "n. dust, powder"; Pou, 413a, likewise glosses it 'poudre'.

⁴The form occurs only in *vraḥ kralā l'vañ*. Cf. *vraḥ kralā lvañ* in K.198b:20 (A.D. 966, C VI:147), which does not appear to be a misprint.

V

va¹ /wɔː/. †[Mod. វ៉ា *var* /wɔːr/ “v. to be in trouble or confusion; to suffer failure, go wrong; to annoy, disturb”, prob. allomorph of វ៉ា *vār* /wiːr/ “to go around, circle, revolve”]. 1. *v.st.* To be confused, giddy. 2. *v.intr.* To go astray, err. 3. *v.tr.* To throw into confusion, stir up, disturb, trouble; to disrupt, interfere with.

K.523B:30, 31, 32 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

pravāñ va (K.523B:30, 31, 32), ‘to err by causing trouble’.

va². See *vā*.

vaka /wɔːk/ (?). †[Cf. Skt *vaka* ~ *baka* ‘crane’]. Unidentified.

K.99S:32 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

rāya vaka (K.99S:32), unidentified item in a list of foodstuffs.

vak. See *vāk*.

***vaknakṣatra** ~ **vauknakṣatra** /wɔknaˈksat/. [Mod. វ៉ាក *vak* /wɔːk/ “n. the monkey ...”]. *n.* The ninth year of the duodenary cycle: the Ape (Monkey). See **jūt*.

K.988:1 (A.D. 1380, C VII:163), hapax.

1302 *śaka vauknakṣatra ṣaṣṭhi ket śrāvaṇa* ... (K.988:1), ‘Śaka 1302, year of the Ape, the sixth [day] of the fortnight of the waxing moon of [the month of] Śrāvaṇa ...’.

vakam /wɔːkɔːm/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified; perhaps a metal alloy.¹

K.211:12 (A.D. 1037, C III:26), hapax.

... *vrah kalaśa mvay hanira caṃdoñ mukha vas pi rvvat vakam* ... (K.211:12), ‘... one holy ewer in *hanira* with spout [in the form of] three serpent faces one above the other in *vakam* ...’.

vakula /wɔːkol/. [Pre-A. *vakula*; mod. ពុល ~ ផុល *bkul* ~ *phkul* /p^hkol/ “n. k. of large tree with small, highly aromatic yellow flowers used to make wreaths, necklaces, or bracelets”; Skt *bakula* ~ *bākula* ~ *vakula* ‘*Mimusops elengi*’]. *n.* The Indian medlar, *Mimusops elengi* L. (Sapotaceæ).²

K.291N:27 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.397E:1 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.397W:24 (A.D. 1112, *ibid.*); K.754B:11 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

K.352N:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.298:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201);

K.954:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VII:126, RS III, № 60:129).

¹Not listed by Pou, 427b, S686a.

²Pou et Martin, 65; Dastur, 150-1 (item 180); Pou, 427b.

vakoñ /wə'ko:ŋ/.¹ †[Prob. < Austronesian²]. *n.* The lily *Crinum asiaticum* (Amaryllidaceae).³

K.809:22 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.843B:3** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.1034C:26**, later addition (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, LVII:86); **K.844:6**, 7 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173).

vakra /wak/. †[Skt *vakra* 'bent, curved; crooked, twisted, tortuous; curled, curly; oblique, dishonest, cunning, fraudulent, evasive, devious, ambiguous; inauspicious; hostile, malignant, cruel']. 1. *n.* Doubt, uncertainty, ambiguity; misunderstanding, mistake. 2. *v.st.* To be in doubt, uncertain, vague. 3. *n.* Dishonesty, falsehood, deceit, duplicity; fraud, sharp practice. 4. *v.st.* To be dishonest, false, deceptive, fraudulent.

K.99S:6, 7 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); **K.653:10** (A.D. 956, C V:114); **K.231:11**, 51 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); **K.831:21** (A.D. 968, C V:147); **K.868B:15** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.143B:18**, 25 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

... *pragalbha ta kulo steñ vraḥ jrai 'yat vakra ...* (K.216N/1^o:6-9), '... shall without fail surrender [them] to the *steñ* of Vraḥ Jrai's family ... '.

vvaṃ jā pi mān vakra siddhi ta kanloñ kamrateñ 'añ (K.231C:51-2), 'There must be no questioning [the fact that these] are the exclusive property of the late queen My High Lady'.

... *oy caṃnām nau liṅgapura et vakra roḥh kalpanā yajjamāna* (K.831:20-1), '... to make an allowance in Liṅgapura without fail, in keeping with the donor's endowment'.

... *oy śāpa 'nak ta thve vakra pi thve kṣaya bhūmi vraī raṃtyañ ...* (K.143B:24-5), '... pronounced a curse on those who commit fraud so as to bring ruin to the land at Vrai Raṃtyañ ... '.

vagam = **vagoṃ** /w^hgam w^hgɔm/ (?). †[Reduplication of *vagām*, with variant **vagoṃ* /w^hgɔm/, pfx /w-/ + **goṃ* /gɔm/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Various kinds of strung beads. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* A string or rosary of mixed beads.⁴

K.470:6 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

... *nu saṅkū vraḥ garaup padmaśiraḥ padmavitāna vagam = vagoṃ saṃrap mvaḥ ...* (K.470:5-6), '... a white-metal container [with] holy lotus-head lid; a lotus canopy; one set of rosaries ... ' (?).

vagām ~ **vagām** /w^hgam/. †[Mod. វ័រ វ័រ *phgām* /p^hkoəm/ "n. (*string of*) beads ..."; pfx /w-/ + **gām* /gam/]. *n.* String or strand of beads; chaplet, rosary.

vagām: **K.669C:12** (A.D. 972, C I:159);⁵

vagām: **K.168:15** (A.D. 972, C VI:168); **K.669C:8** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.1034D:12** (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, LVII:68).

vraḥ vagām (K.168:15), 'Vraḥ Vagām', presumably the name of a sanctuary ('of the holy rosary?').

***vagoṃ**. See *vagam* = *vagoṃ*.

vañ. See *vāñ*.

¹Thought to be the source of mod. Bakong (បាកុង *pāgañ* /ba'ko:ŋ/), the temple complex in the Roluos group.

²See Pou, "Recherches sur le vocabulaire cambodgien (VIII)," 147-9.

³The form is found only in toponyms. Pou, 427b; Pou et Martin, 65 (item 180).

⁴Cf. C II:188, note 5.

⁵Possibly a misprint for *vagām*.

***vañ** ~ ***boñ** /wəŋ/. [Mod. **វ៉ា** *ba'ñ* /pʊəŋ/ “*v.* (of birds) to fluff up (the feathers); to rise up; to throw one’s chest out, to strut, swagger”]. 1. *v.intr.* To swell up, rise. 2. *n.* Ball, globe; ring, loop, circle; round, disc. See **khvañ*, *kaṃvañ*, *raṃvañ*, **rvañ*¹, *lboñ*.

vañā. See *vñā*.

vañvāy /wəŋ'wəy/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* An unidentified item of *devadravya* or a cult object.

K.947A:25 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms), hapax.

vañ vāy laṅgau | tul | (K.947A:25), ‘1 copper *vañvāy* weighing 1 *tul*'.

vañsa /wəŋ/. †[Mod. **វ៉ា** *vañs* /wʊəŋ/ ~ *bañs* /pʊəŋ/ “*n.* family; relatives; genealogy, pedigree, line of descent; circle, arena; *n.* bamboo (*formal*)”; Skt *vaṃśa* ‘bamboo; any cane; pedigree, lineage; family, stock, esp. a noble family or dynasty’]. 1. *n.* Bamboo. 2. *n.* Family line or succession, lineage. Cf. *kula*, *gotra*, *santāna*.

K.852:6 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.350:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

vacā /wə'ca:/. †[Skt *vacā* ‘a kind of aromatic root’]. *n.* Unidentified aromatic root.¹

K.89:4 (A.D. 1002, C III:164), hapax.

vajra /wac/. †[Mod. **វ៉ា** *bejr* /pec ~ *pic*/ “*n.* diamond” and Pālicized **វ៉ា**: *vajira*: /wəcɪ'reəʔ/ “*n.* diamond; bolt of lightning; thunderbolt (*weapon of Indra*) ...”]; Skt *vajra* ‘thunderbolt, esp. the thunderbolt as the weapon of Indra; diamond’]. 1. *n.* (Indra’s) thunderbolt, the *vajra*; a small stylized representation of the *vajra*, usually in bronze. 2. *n.* Diamond. See *somavajra*.

K.809N:45 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.366C:7 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.200B:3 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.453A:8, *garbled* (A.D. 1206, C III:116).

... *oy candranila nu sumila puṣparāga vaidūryya vajra mahimā* ... (K.393S:31-2), ‘... gave rare sapphires and *sumila*, topazes, cat’s-eyes, [and] great diamonds ...’.

... *nu darvī 1 ka□□□□gaṇa samrit vajra 1 trayvañ = gaṇ 3* ... (K.366C:7), ‘... and one ladle; a bronze *ka□□□□gaṇa*; one *vajra*; three *trayvañ gaṇ* ...’.

kamandalu samrit mvāy trayvañ prām vajra vyar (K.200B:3), ‘one bronze water-jar, five *trayvañ*, two *vajra*'.

vañ ~ ***vāñ** /wəŋ/. [Mod. **វ៉ា** *vañc* /wəŋ'caʔ/ “*v.* to trick, cheat, deceive”; Skt *vañcana* ‘cheating, deception, fraud; illusion, delusion, hallucination’, < √*vañc* ‘to go crookedly, totter; to go furtively, sneak’, > *cs.* *vañcayati* ‘to cause to go astray, mislead, deceive’]. *v.tr.* To mislead, take in, trick, dupe, outwit; to take by surprise.² See *pravāñ*.

K.383B/III:53 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.299:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.227:18 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308).

mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ 'anak samudāya 'ayatt prasam ley (K.227:18-9), ‘The vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the rear-guard, who were utterly unable to regroup’.

¹Cf. C III:167, note 4.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXIX:313, note 4.

vat ~ **vata** /wat/ (?). †[Origin unknown¹]. *n.* Unidentified metal vessel.

vata: K.1198B:31 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

vat: K.713B:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.349:20 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.262N:12, 12 *bis* (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:16, 16 *bis* (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:9 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.741:9 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.742:4 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.342W:3, 7, 15 (A.D. 1008, C V:236); K.989B:30, 33 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.843B:24 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:17 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194/383A:17, 25, 37, B:3, 9 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.420:48 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.136:7, 11, 33 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.245:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.455:1 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

vat 1 vaudi camdon prak 1 (K.349:20-1), 'one *vat*; one silver *vaudi* with spout'.

vat praluñ 1 vat chmār 1 (K.262N:12), 'one large *vat*; one small *vat*'.

vat veñ hanira 2 vat 'amval 4 (K.669C:16), 'two long *vat* in *hanira*; four 'amval *vat*'.

vata v[e]ñ camlāk hanira 2 ñan jyāñ 4 (K.1198B:31-2), '2 long engraved *vat* in *hanira* weighing 4 *jyāñ*'.

vat mās vyar (K.342W:3), 'two gold *vat*'.

nū vat hūr 1 (K.713B:3), 'one *vat* vessel in *hanira*'.

***vat** ~ ***vot** /wət/. [Mod. **वात** *ba't* /poət/ 'v. to bend / turn / twist s.t.; to straighten (*by bending*); to stretch oneself; ...']. *v.tr.* To twist, turn, bend. See *kaṃvat*, **khvat*.

vatt ~ **vatta** ~ **vāt** ~ **vātt** ~ **vvat**² ~ **hvat** ~ **hvatt** ~ **vādyā** /wat/. [Pre-A. **vat*² ~ *vatt* ~ **vāt* ~ *hvat*; mod. **वात** *vā't* /woət/ 'to go around, turn, spin, whirl' and Indianized **वाट** *bāddh* (for **bā't*) /poət/ 'to encircle, surround, hem in, besiege; to turn in a circle ...';³ cf. Thai **วัด** /wát/ 'to measure'⁴]. 1. *v.intr.* To move in a circle, go round; to turn, rotate, revolve, gyrate. 2. *v.tr.* To go around, make a tour or circuit of; to surround, encircle; to enclose, enfold. 3. *v.intr.* To move or occur in turn, by turns. 4. *n.* One of countable instances: time (*semel, bis, ter*, etc.); turn, revolution. See *chvāt*, *cañvāt*, *vnāt*¹.

vādyā: K.369:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

hvatt: K.842B:26 (A.D. 968, C I:147);

hvat: K.165N:15 (A.D. 957, C VI:132);

vvat: K.232:7 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXXIV:423, APK II:75, C VI:228);

vātt: K.207:63 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

vāt: K.211:8 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.353N:8, 21, 39 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

vatta: K.957B:8, 8 *bis* (A.D. 941, C VII:137);

vatt: K.348:22 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.659:10 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.356N:18, 19 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400; XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.178:3 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.693B:23, 24 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.195/III:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247). ▶

¹Pou, 429b, proposes a connection with Cham *vat* ~ *vata*, defined by Aymonier et Cabaton, 454b, as 'Vase métallique ciselé'. See BEFEO, XLIII:114, note 7, where a connection is suggested with mod. *bā't* /poət/ 'courbé'.

²With *vvat* /wat/ cf. *vah* /wah/, > mod. *is* *vaḥ* /weəh/ 'to open, cleave'.

³LKM, 343. Headley, 1153a: "v. to lash, whip; strike / beat (*with a stick*), hit; to swing brandish; to snap backward, jerk (*a fishing line*)".

⁴Haas, 500b; McFarland, 765b; Sethaputra, II:1051a.

nu yeñ samāyuga pañgāp ta khloñ vāla ta mūla vnur vinauv man kamsteñ vādyā bhūmyā 'āy jraleñ kaṃluñ gol ... (K.369:2-5), 'On this date we jointly instructed [*sic*] the commandant headman of Vnur Vinau that the *kaṃsteñ* had enclosed a tract of land at Jraleñ within boundary-markers, ... '.

... *ti vāp vrahmapura oy samvatt pi vatt is pūrvvāpara pi steñ 'añ 'ācāryyapradhāna nā trīṇi paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana cuñ vrah 'ālakṣa pi vatt ukk ...* (K.693B:23-4), '... a petition was submitted by the *vāp* Brahmapura for all [of it = this land] to be enclosed from one end to the other [and] also for the *steñ 'añ* the dean of *ācārya* third-class to worshipfully request the issuance of a royal rescript for enclosing [it] ... '.

camnāṃ ta dau kaṃmraten jagat kanloñ ruñ mvāy vvatt mvāy chnāṃ ta gi māgha gus ... (K.232N:7-8), 'Endowment going to the High Lord of the World at the main sanctuary once a year only in Māgha ... '.

... *thleñ mvāy vatt mvāy thñāy* ○ ... *thleñ pi vatt mvāy thñāy* ○ (K.356N:18-9), '... officiating once a day; ... officiating three times a day; ... '.

... *paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana ta kamraten phdai karom praṃ vyal hvatt ...* (K.842B:25-6), '... worshipfully report [it] to the High Lord of Earth seven times ... '.

vadarā /wədə'ra:/. †[Cf. mod. ព្រៃ *budrā* /pʊ'tri:ə/ "n. the jujube tree (*Zizyphus mauritiana*)"; Skt *badarā*, name of several botanical species, or *badarā* 'the jujube tree (*Zizyphus Jujuba*)']. n. (Probably) the jujube tree, *Zizyphus mauritiana* Lam. (Rhamnaceae).¹

K.702B:7 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.208:56 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

vadi vadā /wədi wə'da:/ (?). [Origin unknown]. n. An unidentified prepared food.²

K.99S:31, N:27 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

vaddha /wat/. †[Skt *baddha* 'bound, tied, fixed, fastened, chained, fettered']. 1. v.ps. To be bound to (*nu*), attached to, united with. 2. n. = *vaddhapratijñā*.³

K.380W/2':21 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.380E/1':22, 23, 26, 28 (A.D. 1038, *ibid.*).

vaddhapratijñā /watdhəprə'dɪc/. †[Skt **baddhapratijñā*, < *baddha*, + *pratiñā*]. 1. n. Binding vow or oath. 2. v.intr. To make or take a binding vow, bind oneself by a vow.

K.292:1, 17, 19, 23 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.207:29 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.542N:9, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

pek sapp kule ta gi bhāga didai ra srāc dep syaṅ ta śapatha nu vrah śrīy vnek nai ta kamraten jagat vaddhapratijñā rohh nehh (K.207:28-9), 'After dividing [it] up among all members of the family on [their] several sectors, [they] then swore before the divine eyes (*vrah śrī vnek*) of the High Lord of the World, binding themselves to this vow'.

vadha /wat/. †[Skt *vadha* 'the act of striking or killing: slaughter, murder']. 1. n. Killing, murder. 2. v.tr. To kill, murder.

K.299:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... 'anak ta 'adeñ vadha vandha ... (K.299:9), '... persons who dare kill [or] fetter [others], ... '.

¹Martin, 87; Pou et Martin, 65 (item 179); Pou, 430a; Dastur, 226 (item 274).

²See Pou, 430a.

³Cf. C VI:266, note 4.

vana /wɔ:n/. [Mod. **𑌕𑌃** *van* /woən/ “*n.* forest; village; dwelling, house; water”; Skt *vana* ‘forest, wood, grove; fountain, spring; abode’]. *n.* Forest, wood, grove. See *krtajñavana*, *tapovana*.

K.353N:38 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

vanik /wɔ'nik/. †[Skt *vanīk*, nom. sg. of *vanij* ~ *banij* ‘merchant, trader; trade, traffic, commerce’, of unknown origin¹]. 1. *n.* Merchant, trader. 2. *n.* Trade, commerce.

K.221S:10 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.221N:13, 13 *bis*, 13 *ter* (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.843B:30 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

loñ □ *khloñ jnvāl vanik* (K.221S:10), ‘the *loñ* □, *khloñ jnvāl* of trade’ (?).²

tai thñe khñuṃ vanik ga'āñ laṃpoḥ ... (K.221N:13), ‘*Tai Thñe*, slave of a trader from *Ga'āñ Laṃpoḥ*: ...’

... *vyavahāra nu vanik bhavapālli teṃ sre vave krapī* □ □ □ (K.843B:30-1), ‘... litigation with a trader from *Bhavapālli* over ricefields, goats, water buffaloes ...’.

vanl /wən'li: ~ wən'lur:/ (?). [Pre-A. *vanli*; mod. **𑌕𑌃𑌃** *banlī* /pʊən'lur:/ “*n.* illumination, brightness, (*ray* / *flash* of) light”; ifx /-ən-/ + *v̥l /wʰli: ~ wʰlur:/]. 1. *n.* Light, brightness. 2. *n.* Daylight, hours of daylight; day.³

K.989C:21, 22, 22 *bis*, 23, 25, 26, 26 *bis* (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.56B:29 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

liḥ 1 dau ta cañ vanl ... *liḥ 2 dov ta pamek nu mahānasa yapp* (K.56B:29-30), ‘one *liḥ* [of milled rice] for the *cañ* [on duty during] the day ... two *liḥ* for the storekeeper and kitchener [on duty at] night’.

oy pāy purohita liḥ 3 mukhya kaṃluṃ vera yap nu vanl pāy liḥ 4 krau vera yap nu vanl pāy liḥ 2 (K.989C:20-1), ‘Give three *liḥ* of cooked rice to the chaplain; four *liḥ* of cooked rice to the *mukhya* on night and day duty; two *liḥ* of cooked rice [to the ones] off night and day duty’.

vanodeṣa /wɔnɔ'de:h/. †[Skt *vanoddeśa* ‘a particular spot in a forest’, but here *adj.* ‘having the forest as one’s object or goal’, < *vana*, + *uddeśa* ‘direction, quarter, place; object’]. *v.intr.* To wish for the forest (*as a retreat*), long to retire into the forest.

K.469/IV (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXXII:74, *APK* I:230), hapax.

stac vanodeṣa nā stac thve vraḥ indrābhiṣeka ○ (K.469/IV), ‘[His Majesty] desired to retire into the forest, where [he] was pleased to perform the holy *indrābhiṣeka*’.

vandha /wan/. †[Cf. mod. **𑌕𑌃** *bandh* /pʊən/ “*n.* tax, duty, tribute, contribution(s); *n.* tie, bond (*formal*)”; Skt *bandha* ‘bond, tie, fetter; capture, arrest, imprisonment’]. 1. *n.* Bond, band, fetter; chain. 2. *v.tr.* To tie up, fetter, chain.

K.299:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *'anak ta 'adeñ vadha vandha* ... (K.299:9), ‘... persons who dare kill [or] fetter [others], ...’.

¹See *Hobson-Jobson*, 63, s.v. *banyan*.

²Cf. C III:56, note 7.

³Cf. C VII:188, note 3.

vannāra /wən'nɑ:r/ ~ **vannarā** /wannə'ra:/ (?). †[Presumably Skt but unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified slave function.¹

vannarā: K.324A:32, B:21 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62);

vannāra: K.315A:12 (A.D. 879, *NIC* II:38, II/III:41); K.270S/2°c:18 (A.D. 921, C IV:68).

vannarā si kañū (K.324A:32), 'vannarā, si Kañū'.

... *cmām dvār si pnos 1 vannāra si* □ □ □ ... (K.315A:12), '... door-keeper, si Pnos; vannāra, si □ □ □ ...'.

... *mahānasa si kamṭit 1 si kamṭar 1 patrakāra si thgap 1 o vannāra si* (espace) *o chmām dvāra si* (espace) *o* ... (K.270S/2°c:18), '... kitcheners, si Kamṭit, si Kamṭar; leaf-maker, si Thgap; vannāra, si (space); door keeper, si (space); ...'²

vanyat. See *vnyat.

vanlā /wən'la:/ †[Mod. ពន្លា *banlā* /pʊən'li:ə/ "n. temporary royal residence / pavilion / tent"; ifx /-ən-/ + *vlā* /w^hla:/]. 1. *n.* A large tent or pavilion used as shelter for royalty and the like. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Permanent pavilion serving as an annex to a sanctuary.

K.974/II (A.D. 1201, C VII:155), hapax.

... *vrah jaṃnvan ta vrah vleñ vrah vanlā nā thmo yol* (K.974/II), '... royal offering to the Sacred Fire in the holy pavilion at Thmo Yol'.

vap¹ /wəp/. †[Mod. *ba'p /pʊp/³]. *v.tr.* To run or bump into, knock into, collide with; to touch, reach, meet. Cf. *vah*.

K.257N:25 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.720B:9, 18 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.234:18, 19, 19 bis, 20, 20 bis, 21, 21 bis, 22 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.843A:27, 29, 34, 35, C:23 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:101, 102, 102 bis, 103, 104, 105, 108, 110, 111, 112, 113 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:60, 61, B:59 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

vap². See *vāp*.

vappā ~ **vāppā** ~ **vapā** /wap'ba:/ [Prob. Old Javanese *bapa* 'Father'⁴ or Malay *bapa* ~ *bapa* 'father'⁵, but possibly for **vāp pā* 'honored father', < **vāp* /wa:p/,⁶ + **pā* /ba:/ 'father']. *n.* Father. See *vāp*.

vapā:⁷ Ka.50A:5 (A.D. 959, *NIC* II/III:216); K.693B:11, 19, 21, 22, D:17 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.216C:37 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.598B:52 (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); K.393S:35, N:15 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63); K.299:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

vāppā: K.344:10 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

vappā: K.344:15, 18 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.449B:27 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.245:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90). ▶

¹Cf. Pou, 430b, S687b.

²The blank spaces are presumably meant to be filled in at some later time.

³Attested in mod. កំពុង *kamṭa'p* /kam'pʊp/ "to spill, tip over" and ចំពឹង *camṭa'p* /cam'pʊp/ "to stumble, trip over, bump into, collide with".

⁴Zoemulder, I:212a.

⁵Wilkinson, I:85a; cf. Dempwolff, 24a.

⁶Pou, 431a, S688a, holds that the courtesy title *vāp* is a reduction of the *va(p)*° constituent of *vapā* ~ *vāppā*.

⁷On this form see JA, 1883:495, note 2.

bhūmi me vapā 'aṅ ti uttara ti jvan ta rūpa 'me 'aṅ ○ (K.693B:19-20), 'The tract on the north belonging to my mother and father was offered up to the image of my mother'.
... mratāñ śrī rājendrasinḥa ta vāppā steñ vraḥ tannot (K.344:10-1), '... the lord Śrī Rājendrasinḥa, father of the *steñ* of Vraḥ Tannot'.

neḥ bhūmya ta roḥḥ neḥ ta ti vappā steñ 'aṅ vraḥ tannot chkā vraī ... (K.344:18), 'This forementioned tract where the forest was cleared by the father of the *steñ 'aṅ* of Vraḥ Tannot ...'.

... pāpa 'anak ta saṃlāp vrāhmaṇa 'ame vappā vraḥ go kapīla ... (K.449B:27), '... the sin of one who kills a *brāhmaṇa*, [his] parents, [or] the sacred cow Kapīla ...'.

... pi mratāñ śrī guṇapandita ta vappā 'aṅ ... (K.245:11-3), '... with the result that my father the lord Śrī Guṇapaṇḍita ...'.

khūṃṃ man vapā oy parigraha ta teñ umā ... (K.216C:37-8), 'Slaves whom [her?] father gave in gift to the *teñ* Umā: ...'.

vara ~ **var** /wɔ:r/. †[Mod. **ī** *var* /wɔ:r/ "adj. to be high, exalted, excellent, superb; noble, of high rank / standing; distinguished, well-known, highly placed" and **ī** *bar* /pɔ:r/ "n. wish, desire; good wishes, blessing, benediction"; Skt *vara* 'choice, best, élite, princely, royal' and 'choice, wish, request; gift, reward, boon; favour; blessing']. 1. *v.st.* To be choice, select, most excellent. 2. *n.* Invocation of favor: blessing, benediction. Cf. *vāra*.

var: K.809N:30 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.52:18 (A.D. 918, C VI:93); K.254D:7 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

vara: K.713B:11 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270N/1':7, 12 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.949:7 (A.D. 937, JSS, XXXV:73, RS IV, № 117:216); K.192:6 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.669B:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444:18 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:28, 29 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:9 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.693B:15 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.232:35 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.380W:22 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.237N:12 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.258B:41 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.249:10 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.383B/II':38 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.470:21 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.352N:2 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.832B:20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.143A:24, B:17, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.34:12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

varadā ~ **varada** /wɔ:rə'da:/. †[Skt *varadā* 'name of various plants', also 'young woman, girl, maiden', fem. of *varada* 'granting wishes, conferring a boon, ready to fulfill requests or answer prayers', < *vara*, + *-da* 'giving, granting']. *n.* Toponym.

varada: K.205:20 (A.D. 1036, C III:3);

varadā: K.207:62 (A.D. 1047, C III:16); K.208:52 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

vraḥ kaṃṃmrateñ 'aṅ varada (K.205:20) ~ *vraḥ kamrateñ 'aṅ varadā* (K.207:62), 'My Holy High Lord of Varadā'.

vraḥ kamrateñ 'aṅ śrī rājendropakalpa vraḥ sabhā sruk varadā (K.208:52), 'My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājendropakalpa, member of the royal court for the *sruk* of Varadā'.

varasāpa /wɔ:rə'sa:p/. †[Skt *varasāpa* 'blessing and curse', < *vara*, + *sāpa*]. 1. *n.* Blessing(s) and curse(s). 2. *n.* An edict or other pronouncement the provisions of which are given special authority by a promise of damnation for those who violate them and of felicity for those who obey them. See *sāpa*, *sāpānugraha*. ▶

K.659:27 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.351:3 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.342W:17 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.235C:58, 76 (A.D. 1052. BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.143B:20, D:22, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

neḥ gi roḥ varaśāpa vrāhmaṇācāryya paṇḍita yajamāna nau sādhu ta 'āc varddheya neḥ pūnya neḥ ge mān svargga ○ *nau ge ta lope pūnya neḥ ge mān pāpa* (K.659:27-30), 'This is the blessing and curse of the *brāhmaṇa*, the *ācāryya*, the *paṇḍita*, [and] the donor: Men of good will who shall strive to cause this pious work to prosper, they shall know heaven. They who shall do hurt to this pious work, they shall suffer evil'.

vraḥ varaśāpa vvaṃ 'āc ti mān 'nakka ta dai ti ta siṅ nā kamrateṅ jagat ta rāja ○ *leṅ santāna 'nak noḥ gussa* ○ (K.235C:58-9), 'A royal edict prohibited persons other than members of that line from officiating before the Sovereign High Lord of the World'.

vrāhmaṇa ta oy varaśāpa ○ *rājapurohita* ○ *mratañ kholṅ viṣṇu ta vyar* ... (K.143B:19-20), 'The *brāhmaṇa* who pronounced the blessings and curses were: the royal chaplain, the two chief lords Viṣṇu, ... '.

vari /wə'ri: → wri:/ (?). [Pre-A. *vari* ~ *vari*; origin unknown¹]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) *warder (of a team of slaves), foreman.*

K.324A:23, B:12 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62), hapax.

vari sī can cān (K.324A:23), '*vari, sī Cancān*'.

vari sī somakara (K.324B:12), '*vari, sī Somkara*'.

varek. See *vrek*.

vargga ~ **varga** ~ **bargga** /war/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized *वर्ग* *vagg* /weək/ "n. paragraph, section; stanza; ... ; part, chapter; phase, stage"; Skt *varga* 'separate division, class, set, group, company, family, party, side; everything comprehended under any department, head, category, province or sphere; section, chapter or division of a book']. 1. *n.* Set, section, class, category. 2. *n.* Chapter (*of a clerical corporation*); a member of such a chapter. 3. *n.* Guild, corporation.

bargga: K.239S:29 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

varga: K.430:7 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:44); K.425:13, 13 *bis*, 13 *ter* (A.D. 968?, C II:142);

vargga: K.265S:5, 5 *bis*, 12, 23 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.239S:31 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.425:8 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.257S:36 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.220S:6 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.158C:12 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.220S:5, 10, 11, 12, 15 (A.D. 1012?, C VI:225); K.221N:10, 10 *bis*, 15, 25 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.466:22 (A.D. 1015, C III:210); K.235D:16, 113, 113 *bis*, 115, 115 *bis*, 116, 116 *bis*, 117, 117 *bis*, 117 *ter*, 118, 118 *bis*, 118 *ter* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.233A:5 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.222:18, 21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

vargga khmāp ~ *vargga khmāpp* (K.265S:5, 23), 'the corporation of executioners' (?).

... *khñuṃ vraḥ ta dau nā varga nu jaṃrās phoññ 'āy teṃ* ... (K.340:4-5), '... sanctuary slaves originally assigned to chapters by original court decisions ... '.

man vāp nos jā vargga ta kaṃsteṅ ... (K.221N:9-10), 'Inasmuch as the *vāp* Nos was a member of the *kaṃsteṅ*'s chapter, ... '.

¹Presumably on the basis of Skt *vāri* 'a place for tying or catching an elephant; a rope for tying an elephant' (MW 944a), Pou, 432a, defines pre-A. *vari* as 'Serviteur chargé des éléphants'. This is hard to accept, as none of the contexts in which it occurs has anything to do with elephants. What the contexts suggest is a synonym or near-synonym of '*amraḥ*'.

²Cf. C VI:82.

varṇṇa ~ **varṇna** ~ **varṇa** ~ **barṇṇa** ~ **barṇa** /war ~ bar/ ~ **vārṇṇā** /war'na:/. †[Mod. वरुण ~ वरुण barṇ ~ bārṇ /po:ər/ “*n.* color; complexion; aspect, nature, character, appearance; class, group; race” and Pālicized वरुण varṇ /woəŋ/ “*n.* color, &c.”; Skt *varṇa* ‘color, complexion, appearance; caste; race, tribe, class, kind, quality’]. *n.* Order (of officials, professionals, or specialists), corporation, company, society, fraternity, guild. See *saptavarṇṇa*, *samavarṇa*.

vārṇṇā: K.549:31, *garbled* (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

barṇa: K.413A:16 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

barṇṇa: K.966:6 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12); K.684:13 (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106);

varṇa: K.221N:7 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.219:7 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.194A:8, B:5, 10 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.254B:3 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.91C:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

varṇṇa: K.868A:8, 11, 13, 16, 21, 27, 27 bis, 28, 29, 32, 33, 34 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:8, 9, 11, 11 bis, 12 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.207:16 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.569:17 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.222:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

varṇṇa: K.444A:18, 27, B:7, 17, 17 bis, 18, 23, 24, 27, C:17 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.175S:1 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.693:14 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989B:8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:24, 25, 26, 28 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.235D:14 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.569:12 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.208:43, 44 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.450:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.91B:17 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

... *vāp śrī teṃ piṇ varṇa 'nak pūrva* ... (K.221N:7-8), ‘... the *vāp Śrī* of Teṃ Piṇ, of the Society of Easterners, ...’

tāñ pañ varṇa ṛṇaṃ (K.222:15), ‘the *tāñ Pañ* of the dancers guild’.

varṇṇāśrama ~ **varṇnāśrama** /varna'srɔ:m/. †[Skt *varṇāśrama* ‘caste and order, class and stage of life’; < *varṇa*, + *āśrama*]. 1. *n.* The hermitage or college of a particular order or corporation. 2. *n.* A member of such an hermitage or college.

varṇṇāśrama: K.933, 12, 13 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

varṇṇāśrama: K.598B:38 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.380W:31 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257).

... *tañyañ daha mān bhūmi varṇṇāśrama ta nirmūla* ○ (K.598B:38-9), ‘... enquired whether there was a tract of land [suitable] for a corporation *āśrama* which was without an owner’.¹

nau 'aṃpāll varṇṇāśrama 'aṅvay kaṃnuññ bhūmi noḥ ... (K.933B:12-4), ‘All members of the corporation *āśrama* who reside on the said land ...’.²

vartamāna ~ **vartamāna** ~ **barttamān** ~ **bartmāna** /wartə'ma:n/. †[Mod. वरुण bartamān /poərdə'mi:ən/ “*n.* news, information; event; *v.* to inform, to make known”; Skt *vartamāna* ‘turning, moving, existing’, middle ppl. of √वृत् ‘to revolve, go on, take place, occur’]. 1. *n.* That which is going on or taking place, what is happening: current events, present occurrences. 2. *n.* News, reports, information, intelligence.

bartamāna: K.171:2 (A.D. 969, C VI:165);

barttamān: K.144:13 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34);

vartamāna: K.343S:10 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.933:15 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

vartamāna: K.842B:22 (A.D. 898, C I:147); K.878:14 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.165N:17 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.265N:10 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.580:24 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.570:42 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.591A:9 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819B:8 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.292:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.933:9, 10, 12, 15 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843C:18 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.523C:24 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.450:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109). ▶

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:78.

²Cf. C IV:50.

stap vartamāna (K.343S:10) ~ *stap varttamāna* (K.265N:10; K.580:24; K.819B:8; K.933:12; K.450:28) ~ *stāp varttamāna* (K.842B:22; K.878:14; K.165N:17; K.570:42; K.591A:8; K.843C:18), 'to hear reports of what is going on, receive intelligence or news of current events'.¹

mān varttamāna (K.292:17), 'to have news, receive reports'.

tyaṅ varttamāna (K.523C:24), 'to be aware of what is going on, have knowledge of what is happening, be abreast of the news'.

varddhaṇa ~ **varddhana** /wart/ (?). †[Skt *vardhana* 'increasing, thriving']. 1. *v.cs.* To cause to prosper, bring increase or prosperity to. 2. *n.* Epithet of Śiva ('bringer of increase').

varddhana: K.298:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201);

varddhaṇa: K.393N:15 (A.D. 1055?, *C VII*:63); K.298:3 (*id.*).

varddhaṇī ~ **varddhani** ~ **vardhaṇī** ~ **vardhani** ~ °**varddhiṇī** /wardhə'ni:/. †[Skt *vardhani* ~ *vārdhani* 'a water-jar of a particular shape']. 1. *n.* Unidentified kind of water-jar. 2. *n.* Vessel, basin. See 'arghyapādyavarddhiṇī.

varddhiṇī: K.754:18 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK I*:285);

vardhani: K.258B:43, 58 (post-A.D. 1107, *C IV*:175);

vardhaṇī: K.262N:9 (A.D. 968, *C IV*:108); K.258A:58, B:36 (post-A.D. 1107, *C IV*:175);

varddhani: K.32:18 (A.D. 1116, *C II*:137);

varddhaṇī: K.263D:9 (A.D. 984, *C IV*:118); K.258A:39 (post-1107, *C IV*:175); K.366B:2, 25, C:2, 5, D:23 (A.D. 1139, *C V*:288); K.845:6 (A.D. 878-1077, *C V*:186).

varddhe /war'dhy: > war'dhe:/ ~ **varddheya** ~ **vardheya** /war'dhe:/.² †[Cf. mod. Pālicized *ṛṣṣ vaḍḍhana* /woətheə'neəʔ/ "adj. to be advanced, developed; *v.* to advance, make progress; *n.* progress, growth, prosperity"; Skt *vardha* ~ *vardhana* '(act of) increasing, fostering, causing to thrive or prosper; increase, growth, enlargement, enhancement']. *v.tr.* To cause to grow, increase, or prosper; to foster, promote, advance.

vardheya: K.741:15 (A.D. 994, *C V*:160); K.742:10 (A.D. 994, *C V*:160); K.352N:36 (A.D. 878-977, *C V*:126); K.143B:17, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, *C VI*:218);

varddheya: K.659:29 (A.D. 968, *C V*:143); K.444C:6 (A.D. 974, *C II*:62); K.868B:6 (A.D. 974, *C VI*:170); K.356N:22 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK I*:334, II:74); K.153:24 (A.D. 1001?, *C V*:194);

varddhe: K.580:25 (A.D. 916/67, *C VI*:154); K.175S:14 (A.D. 987, *C VI*:173); K.351:10 (A.D. 992, *C VI*:191); K.705:4 (A.D. 1012, *C V*:198); K.381:4 (A.D. 1024, *C VI*:255); K.211:5 (A.D. 1037, *C III*:26); K.70:14 (A.D. 878-977, *C II*:58); K.277S:14 (A.D. 978-1077, *C IV*:155); K.350S:8, N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, *C VI*:187).

nau ge ta vardheya gi dau sthita ta svarga (K.742:10-1), 'Those who cause [it] to thrive shall go [and] dwell in heaven'.

... *pre vrāhmaṇācāryya oy vara 'nak ta vardheya* ... (K.143B:17), '... bade *brāhmaṇa* and *ācāryya* to pronounce blessings on those who cause [it] to prosper ... '.

nau śiṣya loḥ santāna loḥ ta varddheya neḥ dharmma neḥ ... (K.356N:22-3), 'Both [my] disciples and [my] descendants who cause this pious work to increase ... '.

ri ta varddhe dau svargga ○ (K.381:4), 'Anyone who promotes [it] shall go to heaven'.

nau ru jagat ta varddhe camnām kalpanā neḥ svey phala sama pravibhāga ○ (K.277S:14), 'Folk who promote this endowment to shall reap merit equivalent to a share'.

¹It is unlikely that my glosses capture the meaning of this expression.

²The gratuitous °*ya* marks /war'dhe:/ as a spelling-pronunciation.

varṣā ~ **varṣa** ~ **barṣā** ~ **barṣa** /war'sa: ~ bar'sa:/. [Pre-Angkorian *varṣā*; cf. mod. Pālicized **វរ្ស** *vassā* /woəh'sa:/ “*n.* rainy season; rain; year (*for Buddhist monks*); Buddhist Lenten period ...”; Skt *varṣā* ‘rain; rainy season, monsoon; year’, < *adj.* *varṣā* ‘raining, rainy’]. 1. *n.* The rainy season. 2. *n.* Garments worn by monks during the rainy season. 3. *n.* Year; age in years.

barṣa: K.413B:4 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

barṣā: K.413B:30, 31, 37 (*id.*);

varṣa: K.254B:2 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

varṣā: K.124:14 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.99S:26, N:9 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.989C:11, 12, 13 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.366A:22, 22 *bis* (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.736:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

’amcas varṣa chnām tap praṃ piy (K.254B:2), ‘to be aged eighteen years’.

vala ~ **valla** ~ **vāla**² ~ **bala** /wɔ:l/. †[Mod. **វល** *bal* /pʊəl/ “*n.* force, power, strength; ability, capacity; army, troops, military unit; branch (*of military service*); *n.* subgroup of the laboring caste ..., hereditary servants ...”; Skt *bala* ‘power, strength, might, vigor, force; military force, troop, army’]. 1. *n.* Military force(s), troops, army. 2. *n.* Labor force(s), *esp.* conscripts.¹ See *senābala*.

bala: K.413A:3, 4, 6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

vāla: K.249:2 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.369:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

valla: K.168:1 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.412:8 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

vala: *passim*, 167 occurrences.

kantal vala (K.105/1°:15) ~ *kantāl vala* (K.158B:18; K.598B:27; K.989B:29; K.391W:8; K.956:8), ‘center of an army’.

kriḍā vala (K.235D:40, 46), ‘to activate (raise, muster) troops, deploy an army’.

khloñ vāla (K.249:2; K.369:3) = *khloñ valla* (K.168:1; K.412:8) = *khloñ vala* (*passim*, 124 occurrences), ‘chief of forces, commandant’.

mūla vala (K.393S:2), ‘chief of forces’.²

khloñ vala ’avyāpāra (K.291:8), ‘retired chief of forces’.

tamrvac vala (K.618:3, 41; K.391W:20, 38) ~ *taṃmrvac vala* (K.420:2, 4, 24, 27, 30) ~ *trvac vala* (K.207:51, 53, 53 *bis*; K.374:19), ‘inspector of forces’.

pañcuḥ vala (K.298:2), ‘to subdue a military force; to receive the submission of troops’.

***val**¹ ~ ***vol** /wɔ:l/. [Mod. **វល** *va’l* /wʊəl/ “*v.* to revolve, whirl, swirl; *adj.* to be cyclonic (*referring to the whirling movement of the wind or a liquid*), spinning; *adj.* to be confused, perplexed; ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To turn, spin, whirl. 2. *v.st.* To be giddy, confused. See *khval*, *kravol*.

***val**² /wal/. [Mod. **វល** *vā’l* /woəl/ “*v.* to measure volume / capacity (*by pouring into a measure*); ...”]. *v.tr.* To measure the capacity or circumference of. See *’amval*.

¹The inscriptions rarely make a clear distinction between military and labor forces, and it is likely that their recruitment and organization were similar.

²Cf. C VII:63, note 3.

valakā /walə'ka:/. †[Prob. Skt *vālikā* 'seal-ring; a kind of ornament for the ears', < *vālaka* 'bracelet; finger-ring']. *n.* Seal-ring.

K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); **K.393S:30**, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

valakā 1 vas 1 thpvañ 7 khāl pañcagavya 4 ... (K.262N:15), 'One *valakā*; one seven-headed serpent; four *pañcagavya* bowls ...'.

valabhi /wələ'bhi:/. †[Skt *valabhi* 'pinnacle, turret (*of house*)']. *n.* The tower-like ornamental pinnacle at the top of a temple.

K.235D:20, 38, 47, 76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

valaya ~ **valaiya** /wə'lɔy/. †[Mod. វ៉ាលៃ *valāy* /weə'lɔy/ "n. bracelet, anklet, band / strap (*for the wrist or foot*)"; Skt *valaya* 'bracelet, armlet, ring; zone, girdle; circle, circumference; round enclosure'; cf. Old Javanese *walaya* 'bracelet, armlet, ring (on the wrist)¹']. 1. *n.* Circular ornament: ring, &c. 2. *n.* Enclosing wall; enclosure, land within an enclosing wall. 3. *v.ps.* To be enclosed by a wall.

valaiya: **K.370:11** (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

valaya: **K.933:22** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.843D:4** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.235D:49, 55** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.397:3** (A.D. 1108), **:16** (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); **K.249:15** (A.D. 1109, C III:97); **K.366B:7** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.248:5** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

valaya mvañ thñai ket sruk ... (K.249:15-6), 'A tract of enclosed land east of the *sruk* ...'.
... jvan bhūmi valaya jaṃnau 'āgneya mat ta haraṇasthāna thmo ... (K.397E:3), '... offered up [to it] a tract of enclosed land which [he] had acquired southeast of the entrance to the quarry, ...'.

valah. See *vlah*.

vali¹ /w'hli:/. †[Pfx /w-/ 'performative', + *li /li:/.] *v.tr.* (*Conjecturally*) to carry (*a burden*) on one shoulder, be a bearer.²

K.342W:9 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

... nu khñuṃ gi vā mvāy tai vyar o gi ta vali śivikā (K.342W:9-10), '... with slaves – namely, one male [and] two females, these being palanquin bearers ...'.

vali² ~ **vali** /wə'li:/. [Pre-A. *vanli*;³ mod. វ៉ាលី *balī* /peə'li:/ "n. offering, contribution; tribute; sacrifice; v. to sacrifice"; Skt *bali* 'tribute, tax, impost, royal revenue; any offering or propitiatory oblation, *esp.* of food']. *n.* Offering, oblation.

vali: **K.221S:2, 4, 9** (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

vali: **K.391W:32** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.222:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); **K.277N:31** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

... rañko thlvañ vyar jrvak mvañ thve vali 'āy ratnapura o (K.391W:31-2), '... two *thlvañ* of milled rice [and] one pig with which to make an offering at Ratnapura'.

valaiya. See *valaya*.

¹Zoetmulder, II:2181a.

²Cf. C VI:238.

³The *n* in this form is presumably a misreading or a lapicide's error.

valmika /wal'mi:k/. †[Skt *valmika* ~ *valmika* 'ground thrown up by white ants or moles; ant-hill, mole-hill']. 1. *n.* Ant-hill. 2. *n.* Unidentified motif or method of working gold.

K.669C:14 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

khse valmika I (K.669C:14), 'one *valmika* chain'.

valla. See *vala*.

vallabha /wal'lap/. †[Skt *vallabha* 'beloved above all others, dearer than all, uppermost in one's affections; favourite, friend, lover, husband']. 1. *n.* Favorite, dearest friend. 2. *v.st.* To be dear to, beloved of.

K.842B:24 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.258B:34 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.340:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

'*nak ta vallabha ta paripālana mān puṇyaphala caturthāṅśa* (K.852B:24-5), 'Those beloved of [His Majesty] who safeguard [it] shall have a fourth part of the merit [thereof]'

valval. See *valvval*.

valvyal ~ **vilvyal** /wəl'wi:əl/. [Pre-A. *valvel*; mod. ពពិល *babil* /pɔ'pu:l/ "n. leaf-shaped metal plate with a handle and place where a candle may be attached ..."; pfx /R-/ 'reduplication' + **vyal* /wi:əl/¹]. *n.* Ceremonial candlestick.

vilvyal: K.741:9 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

valvyal: K.348:24 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.198B:18, C:15 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.171:7 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.240S:9 (A.D. 979, C III:76); K.263D:12 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.1198B:33 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.206:4 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258B:44 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.650B:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.450:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

valvval /wəl'wu:əl/ ~ **valval** /wəl'wɔ:l/. †[Mod. ពពួល *babūl* /pɔ'pu:l/ "babūl *thma* k. of hardwood tree (*Vitex pubescens* ...)"; analysis undetermined²]. *n.* The tree *Vitex pubescens* Vahl (Verbenaceae).³

valval: K.697B:2, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94);

valvval: K.206:4 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.650B:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170).

vave /wəwe:/. [Pre-Angkorian *vave*; mod. ពពៃ *babē* /pɔ'pe:/ "n. goat"; pre-Khmer and onomatopœic; cf. Old Mon *babe* /babe?/ 'Goat'⁴]. *n.* Any member of genus *Capra*: goat. Cf. **mame*.

K.349:28 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.158C:30 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693B:12, 19 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.720C:3 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.410:23 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10); K.843B:31 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:88 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:23, B:10, 19, 46 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

vavval /wəwu:əl/. †[Mod. ពពួល *babūl* /pɔ'pu:l/ "n. k. of metallic-green pigeon (*Carpophaga aenea* or *Treron Nipalensis vernax*)"; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Any of various species of genus *Treron* (Colombidæ): green pigeon.⁵

K.457:11 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65), hapax.

¹The article is passed clockwise from one object or person to another. See Saveros Lewitz, "Kpuon ābāhbibāh," 310, s.v. *babil*, and photographs.

²Pou, 435a, suggests a connection with Skt (and Prākṛta) *babbula* ~ *babbūla* 'Acacia arabica'.

³Martin, 143; Pou et Martin, 66 (item 182); Pou, 435a.

⁴Shorto, 262.

⁵Cf. BEFEO, XVIII.9:14, note 14.

vaśaka /wə'sək/. †[Skt **vaśaka*, presumably 'obedient',¹ diminutive of *vaśa* 'will, wish, desire; power, control, authority']. 1. *v.tr.* To obey, be in obedience to, comply with, conform to. 2. *Nu vaśaka ta: prep.* in compliance, in conformity, with.²

K.464:5 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XI:396, LVII:57); K.558:5 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:363, LVII:57).

vas¹ /wəh/ ~ **vvas** /wəəh/. [Pre-A. *vas*; mod. ពស់ *ba's* /pəəh/ "n. generic name for snakes"]. *n.* Snake, serpent. Cf. *masāñ*.

vvas: K.34:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

vas: K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:5 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D/1^o:16 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.693:17 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.342W:3, 8 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.989B:30, 33, 37, 39 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.211:2 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.32:17 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.276:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

... *vrah kalaśa mṃay hanira caṃdoñ mukha vas pi rvvat vakam* ... (K.211:2), '... one holy ewer in *hanira* [with] three serpent-face spouts, one above the other, in *vakam* ... '³

vas². See *vās*¹.

***vas**. See **vos*.

vasana /wə:h/ ~ **vāsana** /wa:h/. †[Skt *vasana* ~ *vāsana* 'clothes, garments, dress, apparel, attire']. *n.* (Clerical) vestments, raiments; (monk's) habit.⁴ Cf. *vastra*. See *suvarṇṇavasana*.

vāsana: K.352N:41 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.277S:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

vasana: K.99N:17 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.262N:5, 5 *bis* (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.831:16 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.669C:3, 7, 10, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.262S:4, 11, 14, 20, 21 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.232:9 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.391W:25 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.194A:48, B:7 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.475:5 (A.D. 1136, *BEFEO*, XV.2:107); K.366B:13 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.450:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.34:18 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.850:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

... *srū rañko lño santek vrah vāsana* □ □ □ (K.352N:41-2), '... paddy, milled rice, sesame, beans, holy vestments, □□□ '.

... *paryyañ srū rañko lño santek vrah vāsana dīpa dhūpa* ... (K.277S:12-3), '... oil, paddy, milled rice, sesame, beans, holy vestments, lanterns, incense ... '.

vasanta /wə'san/. †[Mod. វសន្ត *vasant* /weəsan'ta?/ "n. spring (in the lunar calendar)"; Skt *vasanta* 'spring']. *n.* Spring (*ver*).⁵

K.809N:4, 32 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.669D:2 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.989B:18, 23 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.383B/V^o:27 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.200B:5 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.208:43, 45, 54, 56 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.34:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

¹Cf. *vaśakā* 'an obedient wife' (MW 929b).

²Cf. *BEFEO*, XI.3-4:397.

³Cf. C III:27.

⁴In the two passages cited *vasana* appears to be a personal name. In all 18 of the remaining cases the form is preceded by *vrah*.

⁵Found only as a personal name.

vastu /wa'sdu: → wah/ (?). †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **वस्तु** *vatthu* /woət'thu?/ “*n.* thing, object; matter, substance; reason, basis; wealth, property; place, dwelling, farm”; Skt *vastu* ‘substance, property; thing, object; goods, wealth, property; subject’]. 1. *n.* Thing, object, article. 2. *n.* Substance, subject; the thing in question, issue, matter; the facts (*of a matter*).

K.292A:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.381:5 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255).

... *sveñ pi tyañ vastu ta vyakta* (K.292A:17), ‘... to ascertain the true facts of the matter ...’

vastra ~ **bastra** /wah ~ bah/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **वस्त्र** *vatth* /woət'tha?/ “*n.* cloth, fabric, textile material”; Skt *vastra* ‘cloth; clothes, raiment, dress; garment’]. *n.* (*Monk's*) habit. Cf. *vasana*. See *śvetavastra*, *suvarṇavastra*.

bastra: K.413B:26 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

vastra: K.235D:71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:44 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

vahiṣkṛta /wəhɪh'krɪt/. †[Skt *bahiṣkṛta* ‘turned out, expelled, excluded’, < *bahis* ‘out, forth, outwards’, + *kṛta*]. *v.ps.* To be expelled, banished. Cf. *bahijana*.

K.352S:18 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126), hapax.

vvaṃ jā pi mān 'nak ta vahiṣkṛta ta gi sruk ... (K.352S:17-8), ‘There shall be no persons who have been banished in the *sruk*; ...’.

vahudhanya /wəhʊ'dhan/. †[Skt **bahudhanya*, < *bahu* ‘much, many’, + *dhanya* ‘treasure, wealth’]. 1. *n.* Much or great wealth. 2. *v.st.* To have great wealth.

K.383N:15 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

vahuvidha /wəhʊ'wit/. †[Skt *bahuvidha* ‘of many sorts or kinds, manifold, various’, < *bahu* ‘much, many’, + *vidhā* ‘division, part, portion’]. *v.st.* To be of many kinds.

K.393N:4 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

***vah** /wah/. [Mod. **bah* /peəh/ = **वः** *pah* /pah/ “*v.* to come into contact with, brush past; to hit, collide with; to touch; to meet, encounter, confront; to affect ...”]. *v.intr.* To touch, meet, join. Cf. *vap*¹. See *saṃvaḥ*, **svaḥ*.

va'var /wʔu:ər/. †[Pfx /w-/ + **'var* /ʔu:ər/]. Unidentified constituent of toponym.

K.165N:23 (A.D. 952, C VI:132), hapax.

vamṇā /wəm'ɲa:/. †[Mod. **वमण** *bumṇā* /pʊm'ɲi:ə/ ‘to be beloved, dear (to one’s heart)’; ifx /-əN-/ + *vñā* /wɲa:/.]. 1. *n.* One who is held dear. 2. *v.ps.* To be beloved.¹

K.809N:36 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.879:25 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.352S:26 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

¹Found only as a slavename.

vā ~ va /wa:/. [Pre-A. *va ~ vā*; mod. **វា** *vā* /wi:ə/ “*pron. (of animals, things, or very young children) it; (familiar or contemptuous) he / him / his; she / her; they / them / their*”]. 1. *n.* Courtesy title or marker for male commoners. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) male person, he. 3. *n.* Low fellow, knave, varlet, rascal.

va: K.99S:18 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.175E:11 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173);

vā: K.196:1, 1 *bis* (A.D. 1005, C VI:224); K.342W:9 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.342E:2, 3 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.393N:16 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.258B:41 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

***vā** /wa:/. [Mod. ***vā** /wi:ə/]. *v.intr.* To rotate the arm. See *svā*.

vāk ~ vak /wak/. †[Mod. **ពាក់** *bāk* /peək/ “*v. to wear / put on (hat, ring, shoes, or any garment other than pants or skirts); to hang up, suspend, hang on, bear (a license number); (fig.) to assume, take upon oneself; v. to pass through; to thread, string ...*” and **វាត់** *vāk* /weək/ “*v. to become confused, suffer a mental lapse; to get stuck, become stymied; to go astray, get lost, make a mistake*”]. 1. *v.tr.* To hang, suspend, hook; to depend on, resort to, take shelter or refuge in; to stay or sojourn in. 2. *v.tr.* To put on (*upper garment, jewels*), wear; to carry, bear. 3. *v.ps.* To be hung up, suspended, stuck, blocked. 4. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Resort, haven. See *khvakk, chvāk, vnāk*.

vak: K.99S:32 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:19 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.425:3, 6, 12, 13, 17, 23 (A.D. 968, C II:142); K.221N:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.933:20 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.393N:11 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.956:56 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.175N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.208:60 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122); K.276:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:154); K.277:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

vāk: K.292:22 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.205:4 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.879:5 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.233A:14, B:4 (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); K.844:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:173).

sruk jrai vāk sneñ (K.879:5), toponym (‘the *sruk* of the horn-bearing fig tree(s)’ (?).

vāk tonñ tññ (K.205:4), toponym (‘resort of percussion and string instrument players’) (?).

vak ek (K.425:3, 6, 12, 13, 17, 23; K.956:56; K.277N:8), toponym.

vāgīśvarīyāga /wagiswōriːja:k/. †[Skt *vāgīśvarīyāga* ‘offering to Sarasvatī’, < *vāgīśvarī* = *vāgīśā*, epithet of Sarasvatī (‘mistress of speech’), + *yāga* ‘any ceremony in which offerings are made; offering, oblation, sacrifice’]. *n.* A rite of sacrifice to Sarasvatī.

K.444A:7 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

vāñ ~ vāññ ~ vañ /vaŋ/. [Pre-A. *vañ ~ vāñ*; mod. **វាំង** *vāññ* /weəŋ/ “*v. to cover, enclose (with a cover or fence), encircle; to wrap oneself up, fence oneself in; n. royal palace; ramparts that surround the king’s residence; citadel, compound, enclosure*”]. 1. *v.tr.* to encircle, surround, enclose. 2. *n.* Circle, circumference, enclosure, encircling wall, rampart; enceinte, walled town, citadel, stronghold; royal palace. See *chvañ, rvvāñ, rañvāñ, laṃvāñ, vnāñ*.

vañ: K.383B/IV:25 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

vāññ: K.56D:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

vāñ: K.457:12 (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII:9:13); K.190:20 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.878:9 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.669D:18 (A.D. 972, C I:150); K.467:23 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.206:9, 44 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.397:3 (A.D. 1109, *RS* III, № 61:151); K.383B/III:41, V:46 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.34:28 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

... *toy pūrva lvañ ta ti prasap sre aṃlau ta vāññ* ○ (K.56D:35-6), ‘... on the east [it] runs to the land abutting on the field belonging to the residence in the enceinte’.

***vān**¹ /wa:ŋ/. [Mod. **𑌕𑌃** *vān* /wi:əŋ/ “v. to avoid, evade, bypass; v. to turn, go by a circuitous route ...; n. turn, bend; dodge, evasion, avoidance; ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To turn, bend, twist. 2. *v.tr.* To turn aside (away) from. See *svān*.

***vān**² /wa:ŋ/. [Mod. **𑌕𑌃** *bān* /pi:əŋ/ “n. large earthenware storage jar (*esp. for storing water*)”]. *n.* Earthenware storage jar. See *vān*.

***vān**³ ~ ***van** /waŋ/. [Mod. **bāṃn* /pəəŋ/, allomorph of **𑌕𑌃** *ban* /pɔ:ŋ/, **𑌕𑌃** *ba'n* /pɔəŋ/, **𑌕𑌃** *bān* /pi:əŋ/]. *v.intr.* To swell, fill. See *taṃvān*, *travān*, **thvān*.

vānśuka. See *'amśuka*.

vāca /wa:c/. [Pre-A. *vāc*, but here for Skt *vācaka* ‘speaker, reciter; messenger’]. *n.* One who recites or reads sacred texts: reciter, recitant, reader.

K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:8), hapax.

vāca thmiñ thmañ rmmāṃ caṃmryañ ... (K.356N:17), ‘reciters, players of string and percussion instruments, dancers, singers, ...’.

vāñ /wa:ŋ/. †[Allomorph of **vān* /wa:ŋ/]. *n.* Earthenware storage jar.

K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

vāñ dik surā ... (K.353N:33), ‘earthenware storage jars for water [and] alcohol ...’.

***vāñ**. See *vañ*.

vāt ~ **vātt**. See *vatt*.

***vāt** /wa:t/. †[Mod. **𑌕𑌃** *bāt* /pi:ət/ “v. to pile up, heap up, pile things on top of one another in a disorderly manner” and *vāt bāt* “to cover / patch (*a hole with a layer of beaten metal ...*)”]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To cover by placing one thing upon another. See *vnāt*¹.

vāda /wa:t/. †[Mod. **𑌕𑌃** *vād* /wi:ət/ “n. utterance, words, speech (*formal*); n. philosophy, doctrine”; Skt *vāda* ‘speech, discourse; utterance, statement; argument, dispute, controversy; complaint, accusation’]. 1. *n.* (*Legal*) dispute, controversy. 2. *n.* Complaint, suit, charge.

K.598B:33 (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); K.720C:7 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.245:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.373C:1, 2 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279).

... *mān bhūmi ta ti khloñ jnvāl 'anin lak phtā ta 'nak ta cval kaṃluñ cañvātt gol noḥ pi 'nak vol vāda* (K.598B:32-3), ‘... there was a tract of land which had been leased out to someone else by a *khloñ jnvāl* of Aninditapura, which lay within the limits of his boundary-markers, with the result that the person had lodged a complaint’.

... *man oy ta kvan siddhi 'yat vāda ley* (K.245:1-4), ‘... which [he] grants to [my] children in perpetuity [and] without contest’.¹

daha mān [kule] vāp pāndava ta thve vāda bhūmi neḥ ley pre saṃlāp 'yat ti stāp vyavahāra ley (K.373C:1-5), ‘If there be [kinsmen] of the *vāp* Pāndava who raise any manner of objection over this tract of land, it is [hereby] ordered that [they] be killed without [their] case being heard at all’.

¹Cf. C III:91.

vādyā. See *vatt*.

vādhā /wa'dha:/ . †[Mod. ព្រា *bādhā* /piə'thi:ə/ “*v.* to destroy, ruin, kill; to harm; to oppress; to harass (formal)”]; Skt *bādhā* ~ *bādha* ‘pain, affliction, distress, torment, oppression; harm, injury, damage; trouble, annoyance, detriment’]. 1. *n.* Trouble, annoyance, interference. 2. *v.tr.* To trouble, annoy, interfere with, molest.

K.340:12 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.450:17, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

vvaṃ jā pi oy pi 'nak vādhā (K.340:11-2), ‘Let not others interfere with [them]’.

... *vvaṃ 'āc ti 'āyatta ta viṣaya ta dai ti leṅ paripāla guḥ teṃ kāra vādhā phoṅ* (K.450:16-7), ‘... [it] was not to come under the authority of the *viṣaya* save only for protection against acts of interference’.¹

vān¹ ~ **vāna** /wa:n/. [Pre-A. *vān*; mod. ពាន *bān* /pi:ən/ “*n.* small vase, chalice, bowl, cup; tray, stand”, perhaps < Chinese²]. *n.* Bowl-shaped dish with pedestal.

vāna: K.194/383A:17, 32, 37, B:3, 9 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

vān: K.669C:18, 27 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

vān² /wan/. †[Mod. វែន ~ វ័ន្ត ~ វ័ន្ត *vā'n* ~ *vāṅd* ~ *vāṅt* /woəŋ/ “*v.* to surround, encircle, wind / tie / fasten around; to wrap up; to put on (e.g., a scarf, a sari); *n.* encirclement; wrapping; band / strip (e.g., of cloth)” and ព័ន្ធ *bāndh* /poəŋ/ “*adj.* to be involved in; to be intertwining, tied up, tangled up (as thread)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To encircle, envelop, entwine. 2. *v.ps.* To be encircled, entwined.

K.178:4 (A.D. 994, C VI:192).

sruk jrai y vān (K.178:4), toponym (‘*sruk* of the entwining fig tree(s)').

***vān** /wa:n/. [Mod. ពាន *bān* /pi:ən/]. *v.tr.* To walk or step on (over, across)’. See *svān*.

vāp /wa:p/ (?). †[Origin in doubt³]. *n.* Courtesy title for commoner men. See *vappā*.

passim, 574 occurrences.

vāmaśiva /wamə'sip/. †[Skt **vāmaśiva*, prob. ‘beloved Śiva’, < *vāma*, epithet of Śiva (‘dear, fair, splendid’), + *śiva*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.235D:6, 7, 8, 9, 9 bis, 10 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

vāy¹ /way/. †[Mod. វាយ *vāy* /wie:y/ “*v.* to beat (with the hand, a stick, club or whip), hit, slap, strike; to type; to strike (of a clock)”]. *v.tr.* To beat, pound, hit, strike; to lash, whip, flail, thrash.

K.291:28 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.231:54 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.591A:10, B:9 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819A:10, B:10 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.212A:14 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.380E:67 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.393S:39 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.366A:16 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.352S:11, 30, 33, 35, N:1, 5, 7, 17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.872S:27 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.277S:9, N:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.450:19, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

¹Cf. C III:113.

²See Pou and Jenner, “Some Chinese Loanwords ...,” 5 (item 2).

³See *vappā* ~ *vāppā* ~ *vapā*. No cases occur in my corpus in which *vāp* has the sense of ‘father’ as parent.

vāy² ~ **'vāy** /wa:y/. †[Mod. **𑌕𑌃** *vāy* /wie:y/ “n. k. of plant that produces small edible fruit which turns red when ripe”¹]. 1. *n.* Unidentified botanical species. 2. *n.* Toponym.

'vāy: K.257S:5 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.206:2 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

vāy: K.809N:28 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.235D:93 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

vrai rkā stuk 'vāy (K.206:2), ‘the wild kapok wood at Stuk 'Vāy’.

... *pre dau oy vraḥ karuṇāprasāda bhūmi 'āy chdiṇ ta tāñ kamraten' añ 'āy 'vāy* ...

(K.257S:4-5), ‘... bidding [them] go forth [and] give, as a royal benefice, a tract of land on the river to the *tāñ* of My High Lord at 'Vāy ... ’.

***vāy** /wa:y/. [Unidentified]. Unidentified. See *taivāy*, *thvāy*.

vāyavya /wa'yap/. †[Mod. **𑌕𑌃𑌆𑌆** *bāyāby* /piə'yoəp/ “n. northwest (formal)”]; Skt *vāyavya* ‘of or belonging to Vāyu, regent of the northwest quarter; northwestern’]. 1. *n.* The northwest. 2. *v.st.* To be on or to the northwest. 3. *adv.* On or to the northwest. See *isāna*.

K.457:11 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:13, APK I:65); K.873:15 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.570:37 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.257S:16 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.262S:36 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.178:5 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.125:16 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.720B:12 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.234:20 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.206:12 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.219:19 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:104 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:47, B:79 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.397:10 (A.D. 1108, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85); K.397E:10 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.383B/4°:50, 6°:50 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.754:25 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.56C:28, 32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.175E:10 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.353S:31, N:37 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.150:14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.844:18 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.208:39, 40 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.542:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.991:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191).

vāyavyottara /wajəwjoɪt'dɔ:r/. [Pre-A. *vāyavyottara*; Skt **vāyavyottara*, < *vāyavya*, + *uttara*]. *n.* The northwest and north.

K.208:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287), hapax.

vāra ~ **vār**¹ /wa:r/. †[Skt *vāra* ‘choice, anything chosen; anything choice or exquisite’²]. 1. *n.* Choice, selection. 2. *v.st.* To be choice, excellent. Cf. *vara*.

vār: K.238A:16 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.262N:10 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.538A:11 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.1198B:33 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

vāra: K.814E:11 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.1198B:32 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.207:5 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.366A:25, 25 *bis* (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.67D:4 (A.D. 878-1177, C VII:23).

kdañ vār panlāy (K.238A:16), ‘extra-long select striped silk’. Cf. C VI:121, note 14.

canlyākk vāra panlāy yau 1 (K.814E:11), ‘one *yau* of extra-long select cloth for the lower garment’.

rūpyabhājana vāra hanira 2 ñan jyañ 4 sme (K.1198B:32), ‘2 elegant silver *bhājana* in *hanira* weighing 4 *jyañ* each’.

rūpyabhājana kralā vāra hanira mvāy ñan jyañ piy (K.207:5), ‘one exquisite silver *bhājana* [with] *hanira* insert weighing three *jyañ*’.

valhyal jeñ prak hanira vār (K.1198B:33), ‘a choice candlestick [and] stand in silver [and] *hanira*’.

¹Pou, 47b (*uy* ~ *qvāy*) takes *'vāy* as an allomorph of *uy* /ʔuy/ ‘to stink’.

²It is possible, though doubtful, that some of the cases cited may be referable to Skt *vāra* ‘cover, lid’.

°vāra /wa:r/. [Mod. វារៈ *vāra*: /wiə'reəʔ/ “*n.* day; time, moment, occasion, turn ...” and វារៈ *bār* /pi:ə/ “*n.* day (*used only in astrology*); Skt *vāra* ‘turn, time; the turn of a day (under the regency of a planet), a day of the week’]. *n.* One of the seven days of the week.¹

vār² /wa:r/. [Pre-A. **var* ~ *hvar*¹ ~ **vār* ~ *hvār*; mod. វាល្ល *valli* (for **vā'r*)² /wo:ər ~ woəl/ “*n.* vine, creeping / climbing plant” and mod. វារ *vār* /wi:ər/ *v.* to creep / crawl / move (*on all fours*); to climb (*of plants*)]. 1. *v.intr.* To move (slowly) along the ground: to creep, crawl. 2. *n.* Creeper.³

K.741:15 (A.D. 994, C V:160), hapax.

vār². See *vāra*.

vārṇṇā. See *varṇṇa*.

vāla¹ /wa:l/. †[Mod. វាល *bāl* /pi:əl/;⁴ Skt *bāla* ~ *vāla* ‘young, not full-grown; newly risen, early, waxing; puerile, ignorant, foolish’ and *n.* ‘child, minor’]. *n.* Child: boy, girl. See *savāla*, *savālavṛddha*.

K.299:10, *garbled* (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... ‘*anak* = *ta mūdha* ◦ *pracanda* ◦ *paṅpat viśvāsa* ◦ *saṅlāp strī* ◻ ◻ ◻ *vāla* (K.299:10), ‘... people who have gone astray, who are impetuous, who break [their] faith, who kill women, ◻◻◻, children’.

vāla². See *vala*.

***vāl** /wa:l/. [Mod. វាល *vāl* /wi:əl/ “*n.* large open space, plain, field, clearing, courtyard, plaza, threshing floor”]. *n.* Expanse of flat grassland; grazing land. See *gaṅvāl*, *gvāl*.

vās¹ ~ vās² /wah/. [Pre-A. **vās*¹ ~ **vas*; mod. វាស់ *vā's* /woəh/ “*v.* to measure (*linear extent, i.e. length, width, height, or distance*) ...” and **bā's* /poəh/]. 1. *v.intr.* To sweep or traverse (*a wide field*), curve around. 2. *v.tr.* To measure the circumference (*of land*). See *vnās*.

vas: K.470:21 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

vās: K.349:28 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.262S:43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.89:20, 24 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.598:39, 40 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.933:27 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.353N:52, 52 bis (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

vās² /wa:h/ (?). Unidentified type of cloth.

K.348:8, 29, 35 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.349:23 (A.D. 956, C V:108); K.262S:29, 32 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.345:13 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:156).

vāsana. See *vasana*.

¹The series is 'āditya°, candra°, 'aṅgāra°, vudha°, vṛhaspati°, śukra°, śanaīścara°. Four of these differ from the standard series in classical Sanskrit, which has *soma*° for *candra*°, *maṅgala*° for 'aṅgāra°, *guru*° for *vṛhaspati*°, and *śani*° for *śanaīścara*°.

²Remodeled on Skt and Pāli *valli* ‘creeper, creeping plant’.

³See *Bhattacharya*, “Notes lexicographiques ...,” 209.

⁴See *Headley*, 820a.

vāhayudha /wahu'yut/. †[Skt **bāhuyudha*, < *bāhu* 'upper limb, arm', + *yudh* 'fighter, warrior']. *n.* One who engages in physical combat: fighter, wrestler.

K.693B:14, 16 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

vāhuyuddha /wahu'jut/. †[Skt **bāhuyuddha* 'physical or close combat', < *bahu*, + *yuddha*]. *n.* Toponym.

vāhuyuddha: K.235D:56 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

vāhurakṣa /wahurak'sa:/. †[Skt *bāhurakṣā* 'armour for the upper arm', < *bāhu* 'arm, esp. the forearm', + *rakṣā*]. *n.* Arm-guard, a piece of armor for the arm.

K.136:13 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:284), hapax.

vāhurakṣa *ti tāṃ ratna ta gi* (K.136:13), 'an arm-guard set with gems on it'.

vi ~ **vī** /wi:/. †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified unit of measure.

vī: K.89:3, 3 *bis* (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.33:9 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

vi: K.33:9, 27 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.128:5 (A.D. 1204, C II:87).

kalmvan vi vyar (K.33:27), 'two vi of wax'.

ti vī 10 2 gomaya vī 10 2 (K.89:3-4), 'twelve vi of earth; twelve vi of cow dung'.

***vi**¹ ~ ***vī**¹ /wi:/. [Pre-A. **vi* ~ *vī*; mod. **bī* /pi:/¹]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) start, beginning; source, origin. 2. *v.tr.* (Conjecturally) to start (out) from, originate in. See 'amvi.

***vi**² ~ ***vī**² /wi:/. [Mod. ^ᶚ*vī* /wi:/ "v. to spread out (e.g., a pile of rice); to mix (on a flat surface)"]. *v.tr.* To spread out and turn over (*grain, beans*) with the hands. See lamvi, *lvi.

***vi**³. See vi³.

vikāṭa ~ **vikata** /wi'kɔ:t/. †[Skt *vikāṭa* 'having an unusual size or aspect: large, huge']. *v.st.* To be of unusual size, extraordinarily large.

vikata: K.348:12 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

vikāṭa: K.262N:17 (A.D. 968, C IV:108).

pan'en vikāṭa 1 (K.262N:17), 'one length of extra-long pan'en'.

vikrānta ~ **vikranta** /wi'kra:n/. †[Skt *vikrānta* 'courageous, bold, strong, mighty', also 'warrior', ppl. of *vi-√kram* 'to show valour or prowess, attack']. 1. *v.st.* To be mighty, valorous. 2. *n.* Man of valor, warrior. Cf. *saṅkrānta*, 'akrānta.

vikranta: K.697B:3 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94);

vikrānta: K.693:14 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.933:29 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.219:7 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.830:9 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.67C:3 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

vikrāntapura /wikrandə'bu:r/. †[Skt **vikrāntapura* 'city of the valorous', < *vikrānta*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.868B:14 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.697B:21 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94).

¹Mod. ^ᶚ*bī* /pi:/ 'from' may be by aphæresis from 'ambī.

vikrāntavirendrapura /wikrāntəvirendrə'bu:r/. †[Skt *vikrāntavirendrapura 'city of mighty chief(s) of heroes', < *vikrānta*, + *virendra* 'chief of heroes', + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.177:53 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

vighna /wik/. †[Skt *vighna* 'obstacle, impediment, hindrance; opposition, prevention, interruption; any difficulty or trouble']. 1. *n.* Obstacle, impediment; prevention, interruption. 2. *n.* Difficulty, trouble, bother, fuss.

K.238A:12 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

drañ vighna (K.238A:12), 'to bear [responsibility for] interruption [in the worship of a divinity]' (?).

vighneśa /wi'g^hne:h/. †[Skt *vighneśa*, 'lord of obstacles', < *vighna*, + *īśa*]. *n.* Vighneśa (Gaṇeśa).

K.457:9 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65); K.257S:37 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.628:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:115, APK I:361).

... *sthāpanā vraḥ vighneśa ta gi oy kriyā 'āy chdiñ* (K.257S:37), '... set up an image of Vighneśa there [and] performed a rite at the river'.

vraḥ vighneśa vraḥ gajarūpa (K.628:2), 'The holy Vighneśa – the image in the form of an elephant'.

viñ /wiŋ/ ~ **viñ** /wiŋ/. [Pre-A. *viñ*; mod. វិញ *viñ* /wuŋ/ ~ វិញ *viñ* /wiŋ/ "adv. again, anew, back, backwards; instead, conversely, on the other hand (*poet.*) ..."]. 1. *v.intr.* To turn, return, go or come again; to occur again, recur, be repeated. 2. *v.intr.* To move backwards, turn back, go or come back, return; to fall back, withdraw, retire. 3. *adv.* Back; again.

viñ: K.207:26 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.56C:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

viñ: passim, 87 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.61A:3 (A.D. 912, C VII:20).

... *paścima* ◦ *phlū dau mokṣālaya dakṣiṇa svāy thunn viñ lvah prasap sre teñ sakk* ...

(K.56C:25), '... on the west [it runs] to the road to Mokṣālaya, on the south back to Svāy Thun, until [it] comes to the ricefield of the *teñ* Sak ...'.

... *srac stac cap durgga ti kuruñ cāmpa ta jmoḥ śrī jayaindravarmma pre thve le vnaṃ cek katāñ stac viñ* (K.227:15-6), '... having been pleased to capture the stronghold which was ordered by the Cham prince named Śrī Jayendravarman to be built on top of mount Cek Katāñ, [His Majesty] was pleased to fall back.'

... *snoñ braḥ janaka braḥ jī viñ rvat* (K.413A:9), '... [as] the successor of [his] royal father [and his] royal grandfather in the next generation'.

viñvoñ /wiŋ'wo:ŋ/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified.

K.153:9 (A.D. 1001, C V:194), hapax.

kadāha mvāyy nann jyañ 4 liñ 10 liñ 5 guṇa vyar viñvoñ śira mvāyy guṇa vyar canlyak chlyak yau 2 guṇa yau 4 (K.153:8-10), 'one wok weighing four *jyañ* ten *liñ*, five *liñ* as two *guṇa* [interest]; one *viñvoñ* for the head, two as *guṇa*; two *yau* of cloth for the lower garment, four *yau* as *guṇa*'.

viñvneñ /wiŋ¹vne:ŋ/. †[Mod. **វិញ្ញវេណ៍** *bhnaṃ bhñēñ* /p^hnum p^hne:ŋ/ “k. of shrub (*Hymenocardia Wallichii* ...)”;¹ origin unknown]. *n.* The shrub *Hymenocardia wallichii* Tul. (Euphorbiaceae).²

K.457:10 (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII.9:13, *APK* I:65); **K.570:35** (A.D. 969, *C* I:144); **K.56C:29, 29 bis** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3).

vicāraṇā /wicarə¹na:/. †[Mod. **ពិចារណា** *bicāraṇā* /pɪcarə¹na:/ “v. to ponder, examine, think over, consider seriously; to analyze; *n.* examining, analyzing ...”; Skt *vicāraṇā* ~ *vicāraṇa* ‘consideration, reflexion, discussion; doubt, hesitation’, < *vi-√car* ‘to ponder, reflect, consider’]. 1. *n.* Consideration, deliberation. 2. *v.tr.* To consider, deliberate, study, examine.

K.569:13 (A.D. 1306, *MA* I, № 4:177, *NIC* II/III:166), hapax.

phtyañ ni pre vicāraṇā saṃnvar satyāsatyā roḥ ta taṃnip (K.569:13-4), ‘His Majesty directed [them] to consider the question of the truth [of the matter] according to precedent’.³

vicitra /wi¹cɪt/. †[Mod. **វិចិត្រ** *vicitr* /wi¹cɪt/ ~ **ពិចិត្រ** *bicitr* /pɪ¹cɪt/ “adj. to be colorful, decorative; illustrated; mixed; to be refined”; Skt *vicitra* ‘variegated, many-coloured, motley, brilliant; manifold, various, diverse; charming, beautiful’]. 1. *v.st.* To be bright-colored, many-colored, colorful, variegated. 2. *v.st.* To be decorative, beautiful.

K.713:9 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18); **K.878:10** (A.D. 898, *C* V:88); **K.413B:24** (AD 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

svaṅ tass nu vitāna ta vicitra bvaṃ leñ rvvac rasmīy = āditya mvat ... (K.413B:24-5), ‘... [all this] was overspread with a colorful canopy to keep the least ray of the sun from striking [it]’.

vijaya /wi¹jɔy/. †[Mod. **វិជ័យ** ~ **វិជ័យ** *vijay* ~ *vijāy* /wi¹cɔy/ “*n.* victory, triumph”; Skt *vijaya* ‘victory, conquest, triumph, superiority’]. *n.* Victory. See *guṇavijaya*, *trailokyavijaya*.

K.143A:14 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:218); **K.218:38** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:45); **K.703A/1^o:3**, garbled (A.D. 978-1077, *RS* II, № 20:25); **K.91B:14** (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* II:126).

viñ. See *viñ*.

vit. See *vyat*.

vitatatādini /wi¹tətətədā¹ni:/. †[Skt **vitatatādini*, fem. of **vitatatādana*, < *vitata* ‘any stringed instrument, such as a lute’ (*adj.* ‘drawn, as a bow-string; strung, as a musical instrument’), + *tādana* ‘striking, touching’]. *n.* Player of a stringed instrument, string instrumentalist.⁴

K.558:13 (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, LVII:57), hapax.

vitāna /wi¹dɑ:n/. †[Mod. **ពិពាន** *bitān* /pɪ¹dɑ:n/ “*n.* ceiling; canopy; ...”; Skt *vitāna* ‘awning, canopy, cover’]. *n.* A protective cloth covering mounted on poles above a sacred person or object: canopy. See *padmavitāna*, *hemavitāna*. ▶

¹Listed also in *VK*, I:834a.

²Martin, 157; Pou et Martin, 67 (item 186); Pou, 442a.

³Cf. *NIC* II/III:168.

⁴Cf. Cl. Jacques, in *BEFEO*, LVII:66, note 20.

K.413B:24 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, XVII.2, LXV:333, *RS I*, № IV:91); **K.947A:21** (A.D. 878-977, *D. Soutif ms*).

vitāna spū prak sravacca prak | (K.947A:21-2), ‘1 silver-mounted canopy of thatch-grass with silver *sravac*’.

vittam /wit'dɔm/. †[Skt *vittam*, nom. sg. of *vitta* ‘acquisition: wealth, property, goods, money, wealth; power’, ppl. of √*vid* ‘to find, get’]. *n.* Wealth, riches.

K.393N:16 (A.D. 1055?, *C VII:63*).

vidāryya /wi'da:r/. †[Skt *vidāra* ~ *vidāraṇa* ‘rending asunder; war, battle; repelling, rejecting’]. *v.tr.* To misprize, scorn, disdain, flout.

K.444B:27 (A.D. 974, *C II:62*); **K.868A:34** (A.D. 974, *C VI:170*); **K.175S:12** (A.D. 979/87, *C VI:173*).

vvaṃ 'āc ti khloñ teṃ vidāryya pi cāp viñ leñ (K.444B:27; K.868A:34; K.175S:12), ‘[Their] former masters are not to disregard [this edict] by taking [them] back’.

vidyā /wi'dja:/. [Pre-A. *vidyā*; Skt *vidyā* ‘knowledge, science, learning, scholarship, philosophy’]. 1. *n.* Knowledge, learning. 2. *n.* Branch of knowledge, subject. See *pravaraṇavidyā*.

K.444A:9, 26 (A.D. 974, *C II:62*); **K.868A:6, 16** (A.D. 974, *C VI:170*); **K.235C:71, D:65** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.594:15** (A.D. 878-1077, *C III:120*); **K.175S:1** (A.D. 978-1077, *C VI:173*); **K.913:7** (A.D. 978-1077, *C V:270*).

vidyāmaya /widja'mɔy/. †[Skt *vidyāmaya* ‘consisting of or absorbed in knowledge’, < *vidyā*, + *maya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.598B:29 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC II/III* 230); **K.843A:35, B:10, C:29** (A.D. 1025, *C VII:109*).

vidyāśrama /widja'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **vidyāśrama* ‘hermitage of learning or knowledge’, < *vidyā*, + *āśrama*]. *n.* Name of an *āśrama*.

K.262S:16, 16 bis (A.D. 983, *C IV:108*); **K.263D:60, 63** (A.D. 984, *C IV:118*); **K.814B:50, 56** (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK II:106*); **K.206:17, 41** (A.D. 1042, *C III:11*); **K.207:38, 61** (A.D. 1042, *C III:16*).

vidyāspada /widja'sbɔ:t/. †[Skt **vidyāspada* ‘seat of learning, abode of knowledge’, < *vidyā*, + *āspada*]. *n.* Toponym, presumably for a religious community.

K.523D:22 (A.D. 1118, *C III:136*), hapax.

vidhi /wi'dhi:/. †[Mod. វិធី ~ វិធី *vidhi* ~ *vidhī* /wi'thi:/ “*n.* method, style, arrangement; ceremony, ritual, rite” and វិធី *bidhī* /p'i'thi:/ “*n.* ceremony, celebration, ritual; occasion; process, method, way; traditions, customary rules”; Skt *vidhi* ‘rule, precept, method; any prescribed act or rite’]. *n.* The prescribed form of a solemn ceremony: rite, ceremonial act, ceremony. Cf. *mahāddhvaravidhi*, *yathāvidhi*.

K.444A:12 (A.D. 974, *C II:62*); **K.868A:7** (A.D. 974, *C VI:170*); **K.235C:72, 73, 75** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.393S:31** (A.D. 1055?, *C VII:63*); **K.850:5**, *garbled* (A.D. 1078-1177, *C I:268*).

vṛāhmaṇa noḥ thve vidhi toy vināśikha pratiṣṭhā kamrateṇ jagat ta rāja (K.235C:73), ‘The said *brāhmaṇa* performed a rite by the *Vināśikha* [and] set up the Sovereign High Lord of the World’.

vidhijña /widhri'jna: > wi'dhric/. †[Skt *vidhijña* 'rule-knowing, learned in ritual']. *v.st.* To be learned or versed in ritual.

K.356N:12 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:8), hapax.

vinaya /wi'nɔy/. [Pre-A. *vinaya* ~ *vinai*; mod. វិន័យ ~ វិន័យ *vinay* ~ *vināy* /wi'nɔy/ "n. discipline, order; law, discipline, rules, regulations; the Vinaya (*rules of conduct for the Buddhist priesthood*)" and ពិន័យ *bināy* /pɪ'nɔy/ "... n. fine, penalty; rules, law, discipline, regulation"; Skt *vinaya* 'removal; guidance, training, education, discipline; propriety of conduct, good breeding']. 1. *n.* Discipline, training, education. 2. *v.tr.* To remove imperfection or impurity. 3. *v.ps.* To be clarified, purified. See *vināyaka*.

K.413B:1 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); K.71:13 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.378:8, 9, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:62).

... *ryyaṇ brah̄ vinay brah̄ 'abhidharma* ... (K.413B:1), '... studied the holy *Vinaya* [and] the holy *Abhidharma* ... '.

paryyaṇ vinaya (K.71:13), 'purified oil', *i.e.* clarified butter.

vinādika /wɪnadɪ'ka:/. †[Skt *vinādikā* 'period of 24 seconds, the 60th part of a *Nāḍī* or Indian hour']. *n.* An interval of time: twenty-four Indian seconds. See *pāda*, 'antvaṇ dik'.

K.383 bis, D:4 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:151), hapax.

□ □ *mvāy 'antvaṇ dik mvāy vinādika pi* ... (K.383 bis, D:4), '□ □ one [*pāda*], one 'antvaṇ dik, three *vinādikā*, ... '.

vināyaka /wina'jɔ:k/ (?). †[Skt *vināyaka* 'remover (of obstacles)', epithet of *Gaṇeśa* and *Garuḍa*, also 'leader, guide', < *vinaya*, + *sfx -ka*]. *n.* *Vināyaka*.

K.457:12 (A.D. 893, *BEFEO*, XVIII:9:13), hapax.

guhā viṣṇu vināyaka (K.457:12), 'the grotto of *Viṣṇu* [and] *Gaṇeśa*' (?).

vināśa /wi'nə:h/. [Pre-A. *vināsa* ~ *vinās*; mod. វិនាស *vinās* /wi'ni:əh/ "n. destruction, annihilation; damage; failure; loss; injury; *adj.* to be destroyed, wiped out; *v.* to suffer a loss; to ruin, destroy"; Skt *vināśa* 'utter loss, annihilation, perdition, destruction, decay, death, removal']. 1. *n.* Damage, injury. 2. *v.tr.* To damage, do injury to.

K.32:18 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.523B:31 (AD 1118, C III:136); K.443:1, *garbled (unass., C IV:35)*.

'*nak ta nu vināśa caṃnāṃ ta roḥh neḥh kaṃ pi mān siddhi ta lokadvaya* ○ (K.32:18), 'Those who would do injury to the aforesaid endowment, let [them] have no successes in the two worlds'.

ri 'nak ta nu pravāṇ va vināśa bhūmi vraḥ noḥ ... (K.523B:31), 'Those who would err by causing trouble [and] despoiling the said sanctuary's land ... '.

kaṃ pi mān 'nak ta thve vināśa ... (K.443:1), 'Let there be no one who does injury to ... '.

vinau ~ **vinauv** ~ **vinauva** ~ **bnau** /vɨnɔw ~ bɨnɔw/. [Pre-A. *vinau*; mod. ញ៉ា *bnau* /pʰnɔw/ “*n.* k. of tree, the Malabar orange (*Aegle marmelos*) ...”; origin undeterm.¹]. *n.* The Malabar orange tree, *Aegle marmelos* L. Correa (Rutaceae).²

bnau: K.393N:12 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

vinauva: K.598B:50 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

vinauv: K.467:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.200C:4 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.369:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281); K.370:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

vinau: K.878:14 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.192:4 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.263D:20, 34, 38 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.158B:31 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.369:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281); K.829:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

vindhyeśvara /vɨndʰjeʼsɔw:r/. †[Skt **vindyēśvara* ‘lord of the Vindhya’, < *vindhya* ‘the Vindhya hills’, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Epithet of an unidentified divinity.

K.415:2 (A.D. 977, C V:86), hapax.

vibhava /vɨbhɔ:p/. [Pre-A. *vibhava*; mod. វិភព *vibhab* /wɨʰpʰop/ “*n.* wealth, property, prosperity; authority, strength ...” and ពិភព *bibhab* /pɨʰpʰop/ “*n.* the universe, the world”; Skt *vibhava* ‘power, might, greatness; dominion; exalted position, dignity, majesty, rank; wealth, money, property, fortune’]. 1. *n.* Power, might; majesty, greatness, exalted position, dominion, sovereignty. 2. *n.* Success, prosperity, good fortune. 3. *n.* Property, wealth. Cf. *bibhaba*.³ See *yathāvibhava*, *rājavibhava*.

K.124:8 (A.D. 803/4, C III:170); K.139B:17 (A.D. 1054, C III:175).

ri ta paripālana svey vibhava (K.139B:17), ‘Anyone who safeguards [them] shall know good fortune’.

... *nuhv vibhava gi sarvvpinda gi₃ kñuṃ nuhv tmonn 9 rūpyabhājana karap gi* ... (K.124:8-9), ‘... together with its property [and] all of the slaves including nine debt-slaves, a silver *bhājana* [and] its lid, ...’.

vibheda /wɨʰbhe:t/. †[Mod. វិភេទ *vibhed* /wɨʰpʰhe:t/ “*n.* alteration of the physical characteristics of s.t.; *n.* distinction”; Skt *vibheda* ‘divergence, change, alteration, distinction’]. 1. *n.* Change, alteration, difference. 2. *v.st.* To be altered, different.

K.380W:23, 25, 26, 29, 30 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

vimāna /wɨʰma:n/. †[Mod. វិមាន *vimān* /wɨʰmi:ən/ ~ ពិមាន *bimān* /pɨʰmi:ən/ “*n.* monument, memorial, edifice, temple; building, residence; mansion; celestial palace, abode of an angel or god; palace of a king”; Skt *vimāna* ‘the palace of a supreme monarch; a particular form of temple or shrine’]. 1. *n.* Palace, temple. 2. *n.* A celestial palace; an abode in heaven. Cf. *jalavimāna*.

K.342W:18 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.350N:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

nau ʼnak ta paripālana dharmma neḥ pi oy kalpanā ○ *svey vimāna nu santāna iss kalpa ket kroy* ○ (K.342W:18-9), ‘Those who safeguard this pious work by giving [it] endowments shall enjoy an abode in heaven with [their] descendants for all *kalpa* to come’.

¹Possibly from a Dravidian source; cf. Tamil *vilā* ~ *vilavu*, whence Skt *bilva* ~ *vilva* ‘Aegle marmelos, the wood-apple tree ...’ (MW 732a).

²Martin, 79; Pou et Martin, 66 (item 185); Pou, 446b; Dastur, 15 (item 19), who adds that “The tree is one of the sacred trees of the Hindus; the leaves are used as offerings to deities.”

³Cf. *bhaba* ~ *bhava*, note 1.

viy /wi:/.¹ [Pre-Angkorian 'avi; mod. វិ 'vī /ʔwɔːy/ “n. what? (in an interrogative clause); something (in a declarative clause); anything (in an indefinite context); nothing (in a negative clause) ...”]. 1. *pro.*, interrogative. What? 2. *pro.*, indefinite. Some, any.

K.235X/A:16 (*erroneous*), hapax.

vam jā pi khloñ viy hau khñum vraḥ pi pre ta rājakāryya ... (K.235X/A:16-8), ‘It is not proper for any *khloñ* to call upon the sanctuary’s slaves to assign [them] to holy royal service ...’.

vira. See *vīra*.

viruddha /wi'rūt/. †[Mod. វិរុទ្ធ *viruddh* /wi'rūt/ “n. erratum; *adj.* to be different; incorrect, wrong; opposite” and ពិរុទ្ធ *biruddh* /pi'rūt/ “n. crime; fault, wrong; blame; *v.* to check, monitor ...; *adj.* to be wrong, contradictory, opposite ...”]; Skt *viruddha* ‘opposition, hostility’]. 1. *n.* Opposition: contention, dispute, difference, variance. 2. *v.intr.* To be at variance with (*nu*), have a disagreement or dispute with.

K.1198A:33 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

viryyabrata /wirjə'brɔ:t/. †[Skt **vīryavrata*, < *vīrya* ‘manliness, virility; vigour, energy, power’, + *vrata* ‘will, command, rule; (religious) practice or vow, act of devotion or piety, any pious observance’]. *n.* Any powerful or energetic act of devotion.

K.144:14 (A.D. 1378-1477, *C* VII:34, *BEFEO*, LXX:101), hapax.

... *ti samsaṃ kusalapuṇyagūṇa gi nu viryyabrata phgat* (K.144:14), ‘... [to which] were added the good qualities of merit and righteousness, these being [practiced] with firm and energetic devotion’.

***vil** /wɪl/. [Mod. វិល *vil* /wɪl ~ wuɪl/ “*v.* to turn (*around*), spin, revolve; to return, go back”]. *v.intr.* To turn, go around. See *kravil*.

vilvyal. See *valvyal*.

vividhayatiḡaṇa /wiwidhəjɔdɪ'gɔ:n/. †[Skt **vividhayatiḡaṇa*, < **vividhayati* ‘ascetics of various sorts’ (*vividha* ‘of various sorts’, + *yati*), + *ḡaṇa*]. *n.* Various ascetics.

K.393N:5 (A.D. 1055?, *C* VII:63), hapax.

viśākha. See *vaiśākha*.

***viśeṣa** ~ **visesa** /wi'se:h/. [Pre-A. *viśeṣa*; mod. ពិសេស *bises* /pi'se:h/ ~ វិសេស *vises* /wise:h/ “*adj.* to be special, specific, exceptional, different; *n.* specific character, peculiarity, difference”; Skt *viśeṣa* ‘distinction, difference; specialty, peculiarity’]. 1. *n.* Distinction, difference, specialty, peculiarity. 2. *v.st.* To be special, peculiar, extraordinary. ▶

¹No such forms as 'avi ~ 'avī or 'vi ~ 'vī are attested in my corpus.

visesa: K.177:8 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

camnyar dvitivyā braṃ ta jā mahādharṃmakathika rājapaṇḍita visesa ... (K.177:6-8),
‘Subsequently [he] was consecrated as expounder of the Greater Dharma [and]
king’s special paṇḍita ...’.

***viśvakarma** /wiśwə'kar/ ~ **viṣṇukarma** /wiśnu'kar/. †[Skt *viśvakarman*, ‘all-creating’, < *viśva* ‘all’, + *karman*]. *n.* Viśvakarman, the divine artisan and fashioner of all things.

K.413B:17 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

viśvadiśa /wiśwə'diḥ/. †[Skt **viśvadiśa*, < *viśva* ‘all, every’, + *diśā* ‘direction, compass point, quarter’]. 1. *n.* All points of the compass, every direction. 2. *adv.* In every direction.

K.207:63 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

... *syān ta vāt ti bhūmi noḥ sañ gol ta gi viśvadiśa prām pi ...* (K.207:63), ‘... as [they] circumambulated the soil of the said land [and] set up boundary-markers in all eight directions ...’.

viśvāsa /wi'swa:h/. †[Skt *viśvāsa* ‘confidence, trust, reliance; faith or belief’].
n. Trust, faith.

K.299:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *'anak ta mūdha o pracanda o paṃpat viśvāsa o saṃlāp strī o o vāla* (K.299:10), ‘... persons who have gone astray, who are impetuous [or] violent, who betray the trust [of others], who kill women, o o o, children’.

viṣa /wiḥ/. †[Cf. mod. ពិស *bis* /puh/ “*n.* (of animals) poison / venom / toxin; infection, disease”; Skt *viṣa* ‘poison, venom, bane, anything actively pernicious’]. *n.* Toxic substance: poison, venom; anything poisonous.

K.299:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *'anak ta tut padaḥ 'anak o tut vraī o oy viṣa ta 'anak* (K.299:13), ‘... persons who burn down the homes of others, who set fire to the forest, who give poisonous things to others’.

viṣaya ~ **viṣaiya** ~ **visaiya** /wi'sɔy/. †[Mod. វិសយ *visay* /wi'say/ “*n.* domain, realm, field, sphere; range, scope (of knowledge), limit (e.g., of one’s sight or abilities) ...”; Skt *viṣaya* ‘sphere (of influence, of activity), dominion, kingdom, territory, region, district, country’]. 1. *n.* Kingdom, realm; dominion, domain. 2. *n.* Territory, region; district, circumscription.

visaiya: K.413A:4 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

viṣaiya: K.99S:7 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

viṣaya: passim, 68 occurrences.

... *'aṃvi saṃtāc drāy viṣaya karom o* (K.235D:98), ‘... from Saṃtāc Drāy in the *viṣaya* of Karom’.

... *carat krau o o braḥ visaiya* (K.413A:4), ‘... marched out o o of the royal dominion’.

viṣahava /wiśə'hə:p/. †[Skt, but analysis in doubt: surely not < *viṣa* ‘poison, venom, bane’, + *hava* oblation, burnt offering, sacrifice’]. *n.* Toponym.¹

K.205:21 (A.D. 1036, C III:3), hapax.

¹Not listed by Pou, 449b, S693b.

viṣuvasaṅkrāntā /wiṣuwəsəŋkran¹da:/. †[Skt *viṣuvasaṅkrānti* ~ *viṣuvatsaṅkrānti* ‘the passing of the sun into the next sign at either equinox’, < *viṣuva* < stem *viṣuvat* ‘equinox, equinoctial point’ (< *adj.* ‘middlemost, sharing both sides equally’), + *saṅkrānti*]. *n.* The (vernal or autumnal) equinox.¹

K.374:1 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251), hapax.

viṣṇu ~ **viṣṇu** ~ **visnu** /wi¹snu:/. †[Mod. **विष्णु** *viṣṇu* /wi¹snu?/ ~ **बिष्णु** *biṣṇu* /pi¹snu?/ “*n.* Vishnu ...”; Skt *viṣṇu* ‘Viṣṇu’]. *n.* Viṣṇu, the second of the Hindu trinity. Cf. *vrahma*°, *śiva*.

visnu: K.219:6 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45);

viṣṇu: K.352S:13, N:25, 37, 40, 42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

viṣṇu: K.457:12 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65); K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.258B:15 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366A:16, 18, 20, C:5 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.956:20, 32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.143B:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.91B:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.588:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:128); K.736:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306); K.484:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

viṣṇukarma. See **viśvakarma*.

viṣṇukula /wiṣnu¹kol/. †[Skt **viṣṇukula* ‘belonging to Viṣṇu’s community’, < *viṣṇu*, + *kula*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.249:6 (A.D. 1109, C III:97), hapax.

viṣṇugrāmma /wiṣnu¹gra:m/. †[Skt **viṣṇugrāma* ‘village of Viṣṇu’, < *viṣṇu*, + *grāma*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.521S:4, 9, N:10 (*post*-A.D. 1050, C IV:167).

viṣṇudharma /wiṣnu¹dhar/. †[Skt *viṣṇudharma* ‘a kind of Śrāddha’, < *viṣṇu*, + *dharma*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) title of a Vaiṣṇavite text (‘the law or doctrine of Viṣṇu’).

K.598B:31 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230), hapax.

... *svat śloka nā vraḥ viṣṇudharma* ... (K.598B:31), ‘... recited *śloka* [based] on the *Viṣṇudharma* ...’.

viṣṇupujā /wiṣnuḅu¹ja:/. †[Skt *viṣṇupūjā*, < *viṣṇu*, + *pūjā*]. 1. *n.* Worship of Viṣṇu. 2. *n.* Offering or sacrifice to Viṣṇu.

K.200B:1 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.549:28 (*post*-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

viṣṇubhava /wiṣnu¹bhɔ:p/. †[Skt **viṣṇubhava* ‘having the condition of being Viṣṇu’, < *viṣṇu*, + *bhava*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.713:7 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

viṣṇurūpa /wiṣnu¹ru:p/. †[Skt **viṣṇurūpa*, < *viṣṇu*, + *rūpa*]. *n.* Image or effigy of Viṣṇu.

K.413A:52 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

¹Cf. C VI:252 and note 3.

viṣṇuloka /wɨsnu'lo:k/. †[Skt *viṣṇuloka* ‘the world or heaven of Vishnu’, < *viṣṇu*, + *loka*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Jayavarman III (A.D. 850-877). See *paramaviṣṇuloka*.

K.774A:1 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); K.570:29 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.989B:22, 35 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235C:82 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.175E:3 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.256E/2°:13, 22 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.872S:3 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.956:25, 35, 44 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.521:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167).

viṣṇvālaya /wɨsnəwa'lɔy/ (?). †[Skt **viṣṇvālaya* ‘abode of Viṣṇu’, < *viṣṇu*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Name of a sanctuary.

K.91C:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

viṣṇu. See *viṣṇu*.

vis /wɨh/. [Pre-A. *vis*; mod. **bis* ~ **biḥ* /pɨh/ ~ **bœs* /pɔ:h¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To stand up, stick out, jut, bulge, protrude. 2. *v.st.* To be outstanding, prominent. See *kaṃvis*.

K.99N:1 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238A:3, 18 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.239S:29 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.257S:17, 18 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.814B:2, 6, 12, 16, 25 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.216S:48 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.207:26 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.383B/V°:46 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.284.4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:105, APK II:352).

visesa. See *viśeṣa*.

vistāra /wɨ'sdɑ:r/. †[Mod. ពិស្តារ *bistār* /pɨ'sdɑ:r/ ~ វិស្តារ *vistār* /wɨ'sdɑ:r/ “*n.* width, breadth, extensiveness; lengthiness; *adj.* to be detailed, lengthy; *adv.* in detail, at full length”; Skt *vistāra* ‘spread, spreading, expanse, expansion’ width, breadth’]. *n.* Width, breadth.

K.207:64 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

... *sañ gol ta gi viśvadiśa prāṃ pi toy 'āyāma vistāra ta mān ta pañjiya* (K.207:63-4), ‘... set up boundary-markers in all eight directions according to the lengths [and] breadths given in the register’.

visnu. See *viṣṇu*.

vihāra /wɨ'ha:r/. [Pre-A. *vihāra* ~ *vihār*; mod. វិហារ *vihār* /wɨ'hi:əɾ/;² Skt and Pāli *vihāra* ‘place for rest and recreation, as in a garden or park’;³ a dwelling-place; (*with Buddhists and Jainas*) a building for housing *bhikṣu*, an organized monastery’;⁴ cf. Old Javanese *wihāra* ~ *bihāra*⁵ and Thai วิหาร /wɨ'hāan/⁶]. *n.* *Vihāra*, monastery for housing monks. Cf. *mahāvihāra*.

K.56C:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.754B:7 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.413B:15, 24 (1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.224B:8 (978-1077, C VII:48).

¹Cf. ឆ្អឹង: *chbiḥ* /c^hpɨh/ “*adj.* to be rough (*of fabrics*)”, and ច្រើតិស *crabœs* /cra^hpɔ:h/ “*adj.* to be protruding, prominent (*esp. of a tooth*)”.

²Headley, 1181a: “*n.* Buddhist temple, the main building for worship in a Buddhist temple complex; sanctuary, church; *n.* staying, living, dwelling; relaxation, recreation”.

³More basically, ‘spending one’s time agreeably, as in walking about’, < *vi-√hr* ‘to stroll, wander about for pleasure’.

⁴After MW 1003c and RD&S, 642b.

⁵Zoetmulder, II:2268a.

⁶Haas, 508a.

vihārasthāna /viharə'stha:n/. †[Skt **vihārasthāna* ‘place for recreation or habitation’, < *vihāra*, + *sthāna*]. *n.* = *Vihāra*.

K.413B:24 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

vī³ ~ ***vi³** /wi:/. Unidentified measure of capacity or weight. See **khvī*, *kaṃvī*.

K.89:3 (A.D. 1002, C III:164), hapax.

tī vī 10 2 gomaya vī 10 1 līo je 1 (K.89:3-4), ‘twelve *vī* of earth; twelve *vī* of cow manure; one *je* of sesame’.

***vijana** /wi:c/. [Cf. mod. 𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀺 *vījanī* /wiceə'ni:/ “*n.* (hand) fan (*roy.*)”]; Skt *vijana* ‘fanning, wafting; fan’]. *n.* Fan. See *māyūra*.

vīṇa /wi'na:/. [Pre-A. *vīṇa*; Skt *vīṇā* ‘the *vīṇā* or Indian lute’]. *n.* The *vīṇā*, a musical instrument with seven or more strings and nineteen frets on a long neck with resonating gourds at each end.

vīna: K.263D:47 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

vīṇa: K.324A:22 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.669C:26 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

tmīṇ vīṇa (K.324A:21-2), ‘*vīṇā* players’.

vīra /wi:r/. †[Presumably Skt]. *n.* An unidentified gemstone.

K.947A:11 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

tanlap mās | nu tmo ta gi vīra līṇ 10 pāda | (K.947A:11-2), ‘1 gold caddy with a *vīra* stone on it, weighing 10 *līṇ* 1 *pāda*’.

***vīra** ~ **vira** /wi:r/. [Pre-A. *vīra*; mod. 𑀧𑀺 *vīr* /wi'reəʔ/ “*adj.* to be bold, brave, courageous, heroic; strong, mighty; tough, persevering”]; Skt *vīra* ‘(brave eminent, virile) man, hero, chief’]. 1. *n.* Manly man, strong or mighty man, hero. 2. *n.* Epithet of an unidentified divinity.

K.220S:16 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.598C:5 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

K.956:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.370:20, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58).

vuṇ /wʊŋ/. [Pre-A. *vuṇ*; mod. 𑀧𑀺𑀢 *buṇ* /pʊŋ/ “*n.* abdomen, belly” and allomorph *ba'ṇ* /pʊəŋ/ “*v.* (of birds) to fluff up (the feathers); to rise up; to throw one’s chest out, to strut, swagger”]. 1. *v.intr.* To swell, bulge; to stand out, protrude; to stand or rise up. 2. *v.st.* To be high, elevated. 3. *n.* Belly. See *khvuṇ*.

vudi. See *vaudi*.

vuddha ~ **buddha** /wʊt ~ bʊt/. †[Mod. 𑀧𑀺𑀢 *buddh* /pʊt/;¹ Skt *buddha* ‘awakened, conscious; intelligent, enlightened’]. 1. *n.* A *buddha*: one who has achieved enlightenment. 2. *n.* The Buddha, Gautama.

buddha: K.413B:31, 49, 51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.294:1, 2 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:197); K.144:12 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

vuddha: K.173:2 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); K.237:15 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.453A:6, 15 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.754:8 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285).

vuddhapūjā /wʊtɰdʰəbʊ'ja:/. †[Skt **buddhapūjā*, < *buddha*, + *pūjā*]. *n.* Offering(s) or sacrifice to the Buddha.

K.754:15 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285), hapax.

¹See Headley, 831b.

vuddhapratimā /wutdhəprədi'ma:/. †[Skt **buddhapratimā*, < *buddha*, + *pratimā*]. *n.* An image or effigy of the Buddha.

K.453A:10 (A.D. 1206, C III:116), hapax.

vuddhayajña /wutdhə'jac/. †[Skt **buddhayajña*, < *buddha* + *yajña*]. *n.* Worship of or offering(s) to the Buddha.

K.754B:10, 14 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282).

vuddhavāra. See *vudhavāra*.

vuddhasamādhi /wutdhəsəma'dhi:/. †[Skt **buddhasamādhi*, < *buddha*, + *samādhi*]. *n.* Deep concentration on the Buddha.

K.995:3 (A.D. 1429?, RS III, № 36:19), hapax.

vuddhi /wut'dhi:/. †[Mod. ឥន្ទ្រ *buddhi* /put'thi?/ “*n.* intellect, intelligence, understanding”; Skt *buddhi* ‘intellect, mind, reason, intelligence; thought, intention, purpose’]. 1. *n.* Intellect, mind. 2. *n.* Intention, purpose. See *saṃvuddhi*.

K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273), hapax.

... *bhūmi trāṃ dāha jhe rlaṃ thpal 'aṃvil gap ti vuddhi jauv bhūmi ta roḥh nehḥ nu ...*

(K.229:4), ‘... tracts of land in Trāṃ Dāha, Jhe Rlaṃ [and] Thpal 'Aṃvil suiting [his] purpose, [he] bought the aforesaid tracts in exchange for ... ’.

vudha /wut/. †[Mod. (ផ្កាយ)ពុធ (*phkāy*) *budh* /pʰka:y) put/ “*n.* the planet Mercury”; Skt *budha* ‘the planet Mercury’]. 1. *n.* The planet Mercury. 2. *n.* = *Vudhavāra*.

K.809N:38 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.472:4 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

vudhavāra ~ **vuddhavāra** ~ **buddhabāra** /wudhə'wa:r ~ bødʰə'ba:r/. [Pre-A. *vudhavāra*; cf. mod. ថ្ងៃពុធ *thnəi budh* /tʰŋay 'put/ “*n.* Wednesday”; Skt *budhavāra* ‘Wednesday’, < *budha*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Wednesday.

buddhabāra: K.504:1 (A.D. 1183, RS II, № XXV:29); K.413B:38 (A.D. 1361, LXV:333); K.296E:- (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

vuddhavāra: K.340:2 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.997:2 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109); K.659:3 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.175W/2:16 (A.D. 900/77, C VI:173); K.232:1 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.989B:5, 39 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.205:1 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.566A:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); K.260N:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171);

vudhavāra: K.269:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2^a:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.165N:1 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.231:1 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.538B:4 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.262S:40 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:55 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.944:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.196:3 (A.D. 1005, C VI:224); K.212A:22 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.207:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:86 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.397E:12, 16 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.383D:12 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.690N:22 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91).

***vun** /wu:n/ (?). [Mod. ព្រួស *būn* /pu:n/ “*v.* to build / pile / mound up ...; to amass, accumulate; to move as a body, to flock / crowd together (*as when animals stampede*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* (Conjecturally) to amass, accumulate. 2. *v.intr.* To form a mass, be grouped together. See *thvunn*, *vvan*.

***vur** /wu:r/. [Mod. **būr* /pu:r/ ~ **pūr* /bo:r/]. *v.tr.* To heap up, pile, amass. See *vnur*.

***vūk** /wu:k/. [Mod. **ṽñ pūk** /ʃo:k/ “*n.* hump ...” and allomorph ***būk** /pu:k/].
1. *v.tr.* To pile or heap up. 2. *n.* Pile, heap, mound. See *vnūk*.

vṛkṣa ~ **vṛk** ~ °**brkṣa** /vrɪk/. [Skt *vṛkṣa* ‘tree’]. *n.* Tree. See *kalpavṛkṣa*, *kurabavṛkṣa*.

vṛk: K.31:8 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.383B/III^o:23, 53 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366B:1 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

vṛkṣa: K.484:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

hai ta jā kurūn ta vṛkṣa phoñ (K.484:3-4), ‘O thou who art king of trees!’

vṛtti ~ **vṛtī** /vrit¹di:/. [Pre-A. *vṛtti*; Skt *vṛtti* ‘maintenance, subsistence; livelihood’, < *√vṛt* ‘to be, exist, live’]. 1. *n.* Maintenance, support, upkeep. 2. *n.* Perquisite, allowance.

vṛtī: K.124:15 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

vṛtti: K.124:10 (*id.*).

vṛtti ta gi tmon (K.124:10), ‘allowance for debt-slaves’.

°**vṛddha** /vrit/. [Pre-A. °*vṛddha*; mod. **ṽñṽ briddh** /pruit/ “*adj.* to be mature, senior; ...”; Skt *vṛddha* ‘grown, grown up, full-grown, advanced in years, aged, old, senior’]. 1. *v.st.* To be grown up, adult; to be elder, senior. 2. *n.* Adult, grown-up; elder. See *grāmavṛddha*, *vṛddhācāryya*, *savālavṛddha*.

vṛddhanivāsa /vritdhəni¹wa:ʃ/. †[Skt **vṛddhanivāsa* ‘abode of adults or elders’, < *vṛddha*, + *nivāsa* ‘dwelling-place’]. *n.* Toponym.

K.175N:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173).

vṛddhācāryya /vritdha¹ca:ɾ/. †[Skt **vṛddhācāryya*, < *vṛddha*, + *ācāryya*]. 1. *n.* Elders and spiritual preceptors. 2. *n.* Senior spiritual preceptors.

K.569:15 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:174, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

vṛddhi /vrit¹dhi:/. [Pre-A. *vṛddhi* ~ *vṛddhī*; mod. **ṽñṽ briddhi** /pruit¹thi?/ “*n.* progress; growth in wealth; profit, interest; victory; vigor; luck ...”; Skt *vṛddhi* ‘growth, increase, prosperity, fortune’]. *n.* Increase, prosperity, good fortune.

K.32:15 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.34:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.584:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

vṛnda /vrɪn/. †[Skt *vṛnda* ‘heap, multitude, host, crowd, flock; number, quantity’]. 1. *n.* (High) number, group, aggregate. 2. *n.* All of one’s kinsmen. Cf. *gaṇa*, *nikara*, *nicaya*. See *kulavṛṇḍopāya*.

K.705:10 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

... *ge svey naraka ’aṃval nu vṛnda phoñ tarāp candrāditya* (K.705:10), ‘... they shall know the hells, together with all their kinsmen, for as long as the moon and sun [shall shine]’.¹

vṛṣa /vrɪʃ/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **ṽṣṣṣṣṣ** (**ṽṣṣṣṣṣ**) *usabhā(rāsī)*; Skt *vṛṣa* ‘bull’]. *n.* The second sign of the zodiac: the Bull. Cf. *vṛṣabha*. See **rāśī*.

K.584:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126), hapax.

¹Cf. in the same text *ri ta ’āc paripālana ge svey divyaloka ’aṃval nu gaṇa phoñ* (K.705:10-1), ‘Those who are able to safeguard [it] shall know the celestial world together with all their kinsmen’.

°vṛṣaddhvaja /wrisat'd^hwɔ:c/. †[Skt *vṛṣadhvaja* ‘having a bull as his sign’, < *vṛṣa*, alluding to Śiva’s bull Nandī, + *dhvaja* ‘banner, emblem, sign, attribute’]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva. Cf. *vṛṣabhavāhana*. See *makaraddhvaja*, *yaśodharavṛṣaddhvaja*.

vṛṣabha /wri'sɔ:p/. †[Cf. mod. ព្រឹស័កៈ *brīsabha*: /pruisapheəʔ/ “*n.* bull; Taurus, the sign / constellation of the bull (*in the zodiac*); 2nd month in the Khmer solar calendar (*corresponds to May*)”; Skt *vṛṣabha* ‘bull; the zodiacal sign Taurus’]. 1. *n.* Bull. 2. *n.* Taurus.

K.669C:24 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

... *vṛṣabha samṛit* 1 ... (K.669C:24), ‘... one bronze bull ...’.

vṛṣabhavāhana /wrisɔbhə'wa:h/. †[Skt **vṛṣabhavāhana* ‘having the bull as his vehicle or mount’, < *vṛṣabha*, + *vāhana* ‘vehicle, conveyance’]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva (‘the bull-borne’). Cf. °*vṛṣaddhvaja*.

K.245:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90), hapax.

vṛhaspati ~ vrahspati ~ bṛhaspati /wrihah'pɕi: ~ brihah'pɕi:/. †[Mod. (ផ្កាឃ)ព្រហស្បតិ៍ (*phkāy*) *brahaspa(ti)* /p^hka:y prɔhoəh/ “*n.* the planet Jupiter”; Skt *bṛhaspati* ‘the regent of Jupiter’]. 1. *n.* The planet Jupiter. 2. *n.* = *vṛhaspativāra*.

bṛhaspati: K.472:3 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186);

vrahspati: K.450:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

vṛhaspati: K.200B:5, C:5 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.472:8 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

vṛhaspati (K.472:8) ~ *bṛhaspati* (K.472:3), ‘Thursday’.

vṛhaspativāra ~ vṛhāspativāra ~ vrahspativāra ~ bṛhaspatibāra ~ brahaspatibāra /wrihahpɕi'wa:r ~ brihahpɕi'ba:r/. [Pre-A. *vrahspativāra*;¹ mod. (ថ្ងៃ)ព្រហស្បតិ៍ (*thñai*) *brahaspa(ti)* /tjaj prɔhoəh/ “*n.* Thursday”; Skt *bṛhaspativāra* ‘Thursday’, < *vṛhaspati*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Thursday.

brahaspatibāra: K.239S:22 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

bṛhaspatibāra: K.618:1 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224);

vrahspativāra: K.238A:1 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.165S:15 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.356N:1 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.221S:3 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.342E:5 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.708:1 (A.D. 1019, C V:221);

vṛhāspativāra: K.249:2 (A.D. 1109, C III:97);

vṛhaspativāra: K.347E:24 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.214B:6 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.257N:1, 10 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.410:27 (A.D. 1025?, RS II, № XIX:10); K.879:3 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.206:38 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.569:20 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.143A:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

vḷ /w^hli: > w^hlu:r/ (?). †[Mod. ភ្នំ *bhlī* /p^hlu:r/ “*n.* dike (*separating rice fields*), dam, embankment”; pfx /w-/ + **lī* /li: ~ lu:r/]. 1. *v.tr.* To mark off, delimit. 2. *n.* Dike, embankment.

K.349:23, 28, 32 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.760:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

... *oy hvap le vḷ* (K.349:23), ‘... letting [them] graze on the dikes’.

¹Note also pre-A. *vṛhaspatidinavāra* and *vṛhaspatidivasavāra*.

***ve**¹ /wɤ:/ [Mod. *væ /wɤ:/ ~ *bæ /pɤ:/]. *v.tr.* To do, act, make, form. See *thve*, 'amve.

***ve**². See *vera*.

***ve**³ /wɤ:/ Unidentified.¹ See *krave*.

veg ~ **vega** ~ **beg** /we:k ~ be:k/ ~ **vyak** /wi:ək/. [Pre-A. *vek* ~ *vekk*; mod. ពេក *bek* /pe:k/ “*fp.* too, too much / many, extra, beyond”; cf. Skt *vega* ‘stream, flood, (out)burst, outbreak, paroxysm; rush, impetus, momentum’²]. 1. *v.tr.* To exceed, surpass. 2. *v.st.* To be of excessive size or quantity: immense, great. 3. *adv.* Exceedingly, surpassingly.³

vyak: K.105/1°:4 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.92S:26⁴ (A.D. 1028, C V:229);

beg: K.413B:28 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

vega: K.1198A:38 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

veg: K.484:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61); Ka.87:22 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).

hai ta bhāgya veg o (K.484:4), ‘O thou who art most blessed!’

vrai vyak (K.105/1°:4; K.92S:36), toponym (‘the great forest’).⁵

... *dau jā chke glaññ daridra veg krau bhakṣa* ... (Ka.87:22), ‘... turn into leprous dogs, utterly destitute [and] cut off from food, ...’.

veñ ~ **hveñ** /we:ŋ ~ wɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *veñ*; mod. វែង *vēñ* /wɛ:ŋ/ “*adj.* to be long; long drawn-out; tall”]. *v.st.* To be long, far. See *chveñ*, *jveñ*, *lveñ*, *sveñ*.

hveñ: K.34B:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);

veñ: K.291N:22 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.105/1°:8 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.238A:4 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.669C:16, 17 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.257S:16 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.347E:32 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.220S:15 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.720B:24, C:4, 7, 17, 22, 28, 28 *bis* (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.843A:26 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.205:4, 25 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.207:18 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258B:45, 45 *bis* (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.56B:34, 36, C:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.455:1 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

sre kaṃluñ vraḥ maṅḍira veñ slik 2 200 ruñ slik 1 100 (K.291N:22), ‘The ricefield within the holy sanctuary is 1,000 [hat?] long, 500 [hat?] wide’.

***veñ** /wɛ:ŋ/. [Mod. *bēñ /pɛ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.intr.* To go around, describe a circle. 2. *v.tr.* To encircle, enclose. See **khveñ*, *kaṃveñ*, **lveñ*, *laṃveñ*.

veñvoñ /weŋ'wɔ:ŋ/ (?). [Mod. វែងពង់ *bñ ba'n* /piŋ'puəŋ/ “*n.* k. of bamboo with a small interior cavity”; perhaps ‘the long and hollow’, < *veñ*¹, + **voñ* /wɔ:ŋ/]. *n.* Unidentified species of bamboo (Graminæ).⁶

K.178:10 (A.D. 994, C VI:192), hapax.

¹If *krave* ‘crocodile’ is not a loan from Austronesian, this wordbase is surely pre-Khmer. The case of *krapi* ‘buffalo’ and its base **pi* seems to be similar.

²The connection with Sanskrit is proposed by Mme Pou, NIC II/III:256, note 36.

³Cf. NIC II/III:222, note 12.

⁴K.92 is in Sanskrit. The form is found in strophe XVIII (C V:231, 233).

⁵K.92 is in Sanskrit. The form is found in strophe XVIII (C V:231, 233).

⁶Martin, 178; Pou et Martin, 66 (item 184); Pou, 454b.

veda ~ **beda** /we:t ~ be:t/. [Pre-A. *veda*; mod. វេទ *ved* /we:t/ “*n.* teaching, doctrine; dogma; knowledge; *n.* Vedas ...”; Skt *veda* ‘knowledge, esp. sacred knowledge; such knowledge as embodied in the four compilations known as the Veda and constituting the basis of Hinduism’]. 1. *n.* Sacred knowledge. 2. *n.* The Veda and their lore.

beda: K.413B:2 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

veda: K.713:24 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.669C:59 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.814B:62 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.33:28 (A.D. 1017, C III:148).

saṃtec pavitra n̄āpta beda sāstrāgama dharmmanyāya phoñ ... (K.413B:2-3), ‘The sacred sovereign had been instructed in the Veda, the sacred texts, [and] the system of the Law ...’.

vendi /wen'di:/. †[Possibly Telugu *veṇḍi* ‘silver’¹]. *n.* Toponym.

K.270N/1:14 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

vera /we:r/ ~ ***ve**² /we:/. [Pre-A. *ver*² ~ *vera* ~ *hvera*; mod. វេរ *ver* /we:r/ “*v.* to incline, lean, veer, deviate from; *adj.* to be bent, lopsided ...; *n.* helping each other in some job, taking turns to help one another (esp. with harvesting); turn, tour (e.g., of duty)”² and allomorphs **ve* /we:/, **vēr* /we:r/, **vēl* /we:l/]. 1. *v.intr.* To turn (*away, aside*), change direction, bend; to turn, revolve, spin, rotate, wheel. 2. *v.intr.* To shift, take turns, rotate, alternate. 3. *n.* Turn, tour of duty, shift, relay, rota; team of workers on duty; duty, work, service. 4. (*Conjecturally*) turn, load, shipment. 5. *v.intr.* To be on duty, at work, in service. See *’aive*.

K.989C:21, 21 bis, 22, 22 bis, 23, 23 bis, 25, 25 bis, 26, 26 bis, D:1, 1 bis, 3, 3 bis (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.258A:14, 80 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

khloñ ta vera sa’añ pratāp (K.258A:14), ‘chief of those employed in fabricating implements for worship’.

vela /we:l/. †[Mod. ពេល *bel* /pe:l/ “*n.* time; moment, instant, period of time”; naturalization of *velā*]. 1. *n.* Time. 2. *conj.* When, at such time as.

K.71:19 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54), hapax.

vela gośāla neḥ ta vyar nu kṣaya ... (K.71:19), ‘When these two stables are no longer fit for use, ...’.

velā /we'la:/. [Pre-A. *velā*; mod. វេលា *velā* /we'li:ə/ “*n.* time, period; *conj.* when” ~ ពេលា *belā* /pe'li:ə/ “*n.* auspicious moment, proper time (esp. the proper time for a marriage)”; Skt *velā* ‘end, limit, boundary; limit of time, period, season; time of day, hour; opportunity, occasion; interval, leisure; meal-time’]. 1. *n.* Interval of time: period, season. 2. *n.* Point in time: hour, moment, instant. See *śapathavelā*.

passim, 27 occurrences.

tai kaṃvit khñuṃ loñ gno man velā nu kaṃsteñ oy tai kaṃvit ta kaṃsteñ jvan ta vraḥ (K.222:10), ‘*Tai* Kaṃvit was a slave of the *loñ* Gno who, when [he] was with the *kaṃsteñ*, gave *tai* Kaṃvit to him to offer up to the divinity’.

¹Burrow and Emeneau, 380a (§4524).

²Note also mod. **vē* /we:/, attested in វែ *khvē* /k^hwa:ε/ ‘to turn around’.

veśa /we:h/. †[Skt *veśa* ‘small farmer, tenant, neighbour; dependent, vassal; house, dwelling’]. 1. *n.* Tenant, dependent; local resident. 2. *n.* Dwelling, residence.¹

K.705:3 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

vesi /we'si:/. †[Perhaps by apocope from Skt *veśijāta* ~ *veśijāta* ‘a kind of creeper’]. Unidentified.

K.909H (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:103), hapax.

***veh** /we:h/. [Mod. **ves* /we:h/, long allomorph of **viḥ**: *veḥ* /weh/ “v. to avoid, evade, elude, escape; to slip / run away”]. 1. *v.intr.* To part, separate. 2. *v.tr.* To quit, leave. See *taṃveḥ*, **thveḥ*.

vai /wɔy/ ~ **bai** /bɔy/. [Pre-A. *vai* ~ *'vai* ~ *'avai*; mod. **vi**: *vai* /wɔy/ “adj. to be quick-witted, sharp, keen (*of the intellect*); to be intelligent, smart; to be fast, quick, swift; immediate, prompt; alert, vigilant”]. 1. *v.st.* To be quick, alert (*in movement or manner*); to be vigilant, prompt. 2. *v.st.* To be quick, alert; sharp, keen; to be exact, precise. See *kaṃvai*, *pravai*.

bai: K.413B:6 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

vai: K.669B:18, C:48 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444D:12 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.538A:11, B:17 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.263D:33, 62 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.214B:13 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.258A:7 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.33:10 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.843A:15, B:23, 28 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.207:26 (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

ri phālgunānta ti gvar mok 'a . . kroy nu śakarāja ta 'adhika stec phdik viṅ śrāl gvar pi bai thnas 'āc tyaṅ barṣa ūṇādhikamāsa dinabāra nakṣatra nu saṅksepa guḥ toy nu karmaśiddhi (K.413B:5-7), ‘[He set?] back the end of Phālguna, reckoned as approaching, as well as the extra years of the era; [he] was pleased to shorten [these so that they] were again not off [but] calculated to be very precise, allowing [one] to know the years with missing or extra month, the days, the lunar mansions – in a word, through [his] competence’.

vaidūryya /wɔy'du:r/. †[Skt *vaidūrya* ‘cat’s-eye; (*as final of compound*) jewel, anything excellent of its kind’]. *n.* Cat’s-eye.

K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

vaiyākaraṇa /wɔyja'kɔ:r/ (?). †[Skt *vaiyākaraṇa* ‘grammarian’ (< *adj.* ‘relating to grammar, grammatical’), < *vyākaraṇa*]. *n.* One versed in grammatical analysis: grammarian. Cf. *vyākaraṇa*.

K.356N:12 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8), hapax.

vairāta /wɔy'ra:t/. †[Skt *vairāta* ‘patronymic from Virāta’, an ancient district in northern India and its king²]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.425:8 (A.D. 968, C II:142), hapax.

¹Cf. C V:199, note 1.

²After MW 983a.

vaiśākha ~ **vaisākha** ~ **baiśākha** /wɿy'sa:k ~ bɿy'sa:k/ ~ **viśākha** /wɿ'sa:k/. [Pre-A. *vaiśākha* ~ *viśākha*; mod. ពិសាខ *bisākh* /pɿ'sa:k/ ~ វិសាខ *visākh* /wɿsa:k/ “*n.* Visākh (*sixth month of the Cambodian lunar calendar ...*)”]; Skt *vaiśākha*, < *viśākḥā*, name of a constellation]. *n.* The sixth lunar month, corresponding to April-May. See *candramāsa*.

viśākha: K.944:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:210);

baiśākha: K.405:2 (A.D. 1317, C VI:321);

vaisākha: K.524:5 (A.D. 1117, C III:134);

vaiśākha: K.713B:1 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.873:1 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.239S:22 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.538A:3 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.351:1 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.591B:6 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819A:7 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.232:1 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.989B:39 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.708:1 (A.D. 1019, C V:221); K.380W:31 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.219:3 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.852:1 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.258B:42 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:17, 20 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.290/I:1 (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); K.245:5, 10 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

vaiṣṇava /wɿy'snɔ:p/. †[Skt *vaiṣṇava* ‘relating to (and patronymic from) Viṣṇu’]. 1. *n.* Devotee of Viṣṇu. 2. *v.st.* To be a devotee of Viṣṇu, *i.e.* a Vaiṣṇavite.

K.521S:5¹ (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.989C:10, 12, 24 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

svaṃ pratyādeśa yol kaṃmrateñ 'añ vaiṣṇava mvāy ... (K.521S:4-5), ‘[He] prayed for advice [and] saw a My High Lord messenger from Viṣṇu ...’.

... purohita vaiṣṇava pāy liḥ 2 ... (K.989C:24-5), ‘... for the Vaiṣṇavite chaplain, 2 *liḥ* of cooked rice; ...’.

vo /wo:/. [Pre-A. *vo*; mod. ពោធិ៍ *bo(dhi)* /po:/ “*n.* the sacred Bo tree (*Ficus religiosa*; the *k.* of tree under which the Buddha achieved enlightenment)”; Sinhalese *bo(gaha)* ‘the Bo (tree)’, < Pāli *bodhi*]. *n.* The banyan or pipal, *Ficus religiosa* L. (Moraceae).² Cf. *vodhi*.

K.61B:2 (A.D. 912, C VII:20); K.207:51, 53 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:106, 108 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393N:8 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.200B:11 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.907F:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107).

***vok**. See *vvak*.

***voñ** /wɔ:ɲ/. [Mod. ពង *ban* /pɔ:ɲ/ “*v.* to lay an egg; *n.* egg, ovum; ... *v.* to swell up; *adj.* to be swollen; ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To swell. 2. *v.st.* To be swollen; to be oval, round. See *travoñ*, *thvoñ*, *veivoñ*.

vojā /wo'ja:/. [Pre-A. *vojā*; origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified metal vessel.³

K.669C:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

vojā prāk 1 (K.669C:16-7), ‘one silver *vojā*’.

vodi ~ **vodiy** ~ **vodī**. See *vaudi*.

¹C IV:168, note 1: “Lecture douteuse.”

²Martin, 160; Pou et Martin, 67 (item 188); Pou, 456a; Dastur, 111 (item 133); Merrill, 165.

³Cf. C II:13, note 12.

vodhi /wo'dhi:/. [Pre-A. *vodhi*^o; mod. ពោធិ៍ ~ ពោធិ *bo(dhi) ~ bodhi* /po:/ “n. the sacred Bo tree ...”; Skt *bodhi* ‘enlightenment, illumination, esp. perfect knowledge or wisdom constituting Buddhahood’]. 1. *n.* The Enlightenment (of *Gautama*); enlightenment (of other aspirants). 2. *n.* The tree of the first Enlightenment. Cf. *vo*, *mahāvodhi*.

K.294:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:197); K.909B:- (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:103).

von /wo:n/. †[Mod. ព័ន្ធ *bon* /po:n/ “n. k. of tree (*Spondias* sp.) ...”. *n.* The tree *Spondias pinnata* Kurz. (Anacardiaceae).¹

K.255:6 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:383), hapax.

***von** /wo:n/. [Pre-A. **von*; mod. ព្យួន *bwn* /pu:ən/ “v. to hide (oneself), take cover”]. 1. *v.intr.* To hide, conceal oneself. 2. *v.st.* To be hidden. See *taṃvon*, **thvon*.

vol ~ bol /wo:l ~ bo:l/. †[Mod. ពោល *bol* /po:l/ “v. to tell, say, speak; to recite, relate; to indicate; to complain, grumble, mutter, ...”²]. 1. *v.tr.* To mention one by one, tell, recount, narrate; to give an account of, report; to retell, repeat, rehearse. 2. *v.tr.* To make known, voice, state, declare, proclaim, reveal; to state one’s intention to (*pi*).

bol: K.413D:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.144:4, 10 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34; BEFEO, LXX:101);

vol: K.125:23 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.598B:33 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.1198A:22 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.393S:41, 41 bis (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.208:53 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.736D:9 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

ti bol = man = gi (K.144:4), ‘it is said that this is ...’³

... *piy santāna ’añ khñuṃ paṃcyam vol pradvān leñ lvoḥ sthirāvasāna* (K.125:23-4), ‘... so that my descendants may hereafter so declare to the end of time’.

... *pi ’nak vol vāda* (K.598E:33), ‘... so that others lodged a complaint’.

... *oy śapata taṅyañ sāksi 10 6 vol ekavākya man ...* (K.208:53), ‘... administered the oath to [and] questioned sixteen witnesses, who declared in one voice that ...’⁴

puruṣapradhāna phoñ syaṅ ta śapatha vol cañvāt bhūmi vraḥ ’aṃvil nāṃ vraḥ sabhā dau sañ gol ... (K.736D:8-9), ‘The notables, being under oath, made known the boundaries of the tract at Vraḥ ’Aṃvil [and] took members of the court to set up boundary-markers ...’.

mratañ khloñ śrī uddhatavarmma sruk teṃ travāñ thmo ge vol dār vraḥ karuṇāprasāda sruk □ □ □ □ □ (K.292B:13-4), ‘The lord *khloñ Śrī Uddhatavarman* of the former *sruk* of *Travāñ Thmo*, who reportedly received the *sruk* of □ □ □ □ □ as a royal benefice.’⁵

dep vraḥ kaṃsteñ ’añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ vol nu satya vnek vraḥ maṅḍala pi oy iss bhūmi rlā slut dau ta vraḥ kaṃmraterñ ’añ śivaliṅga ’āy madhyadeśa ... (K.1198A:21-2), ‘My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* of *Kantāl Vnaṃ* then stated with truth (solemnly declared) before a sacred *maṅḍala* his intention to give the entire tract at *Rlā Slut* to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* at *Madhyadeśa ...*’.

¹Martin, 93; Pou, 457a.

²Referred by Pou, 457b, to a Prākṛta **boll*. See her discussion in *JA*, 1983:350, 357.

³Glossed by Pou (BEFEO, LXX:105), “en d’autres termes,” amplified in *id.*, 109, note 14.

⁴Cf. C VI:292.

⁵Cf. C III:210.

***vos ~ *vas⁴** /wɔh/. [Mod. **ba's* /pɔəh/]. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* To be high, elevated. See *khvas*.

vom̄ /wɔm/. [Pre-A. *vom̄*; mod. **bum̄* /pɔm/ 'to be closed, shut, unopened; to be closed off, barred, denied']. 1. *v.st.* To be closed, not yet open. 2. *n.* Bud; sprout. Cf. *vvaṃ*.

K.705:6, 8 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

trau vom (K.705:6, 8), toponym ('taro in sprout form?').

vau ~ 'avau /wɔw/. [Pre-A. *vau ~ 'avau*; mod. 𑀧𑀢𑀺 *bau* /pɔw/ "n. youngest child in a family; young one; darling, beloved; *adj.* to be the youngest ..."]. 1. *n.* Youngest, last-born, child. 2. *v.st.* To be the youngest. See *kaṃvau*.

K.852:3 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.383B, column 5:39 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.453B:12 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.850:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

***vau** /wɔw/. [Pre-A. *vau ~ *vauhv*; mod. **bau* /pɔw/]. *n.* Members of several botanical species. See *tvau*, *duvau*, *rvvau*, *'aṃvau*.

vauknakṣatra. See **vaknakṣatra*.

vaudi ~ vaudī ~ vauvdi ~ vodi ~ vodiy ~ vodi ~ vudi /wo'di:/. [Pre-A. *vodi ~ vōdī*; perhaps < a Dravidian source¹]. *n.* Unidentified vessel, presumably of some distinctive shape.²

vudi: K.262S:32 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.344:41 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.105:25, 26, 26 bis (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.741:9 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.742:2 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.234:15 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.212A:2 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.353N:16, 26, 29 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:51, 52, 91 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.354S:39, 41 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.136:3, 10, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.208:42 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.276:11, 19 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

vodi: K.713:3, 3 bis (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.165N:31 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.669C:24 (A.D. 972, C I:159); Ka.87:18 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219);

vodiy: K.344:17 (A.D. 985, C VI:160);

vodi: K.713:17, 17 bis (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.257S:19 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.257N:5, S:21, 22 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.258B:50, 68 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.259N:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:50); K.412:19 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

vauvdi: K.198C:14 (A.D. 966, C VI:147);

vaudi: K.415:5, 6 (A.D. 977, C V:86); K.158B:20, 25, 26 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.566B:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182);

vaudi: passim, 58 occurrences.

vodī camdoṅ prak 1 (K.713B:3), 'one silver *vaudi* [with] spout'.

vaudigah. Lapidice's error (K.420:22) for *vaudi* □ *padigah*, prob. with a numeral missing after *vaudi*.³

¹BEFEO, XXXVII:405, note 1: "*Vaudi* correspond à skt. *bhṛīgāra*, vase ... M. Jules Bloch a bien voulu me signaler un rapprochement possible avec tamoul *ōdei*, vase à contenir du santal." Burrow and Emeneau, 77 (§878), list Tamil and Malayalam *ōtu*, Kannada *ōḍu*, Koḍagu *ōḍi*, with such meanings as 'earthen vessel, earthen pan, wide circular dish'.

²NIC II/III:221: 'cruches'. Cf. BEFEO, XV.2:106; C I:29, note 5, II:74, note 3; Chakravarti, 209, note 5.

³Cf. C IV:162, note 1.

vñā ~ **vañā** /wɲaː/. [Pre-A. *vñā* ~ *vañā*; mod. **ព្រហ្មិ** *bhñā* /pʰɲiːəw/ “*adj.* to be dear, beloved”; pfx /p-/ + **vñā* /ɲaː/; cf. Thai **พวง** /pʰaŋaa¹/. 1. *v.st.* To be lovable, worthy of love. 2. *v.ps.* To be loved, held dear, cherished. 3. *n.* Slave-name. See *vamñā*.

vañā: K.99S:19 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

vñā: K.393N:3 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.466:27 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.468:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

vñi ~ **vñe**. See *vñya*.

vñya /wɲiːəw/ ~ **vñi** /wʰɲiː/ ~ **vñe** /wʰɲeː/. [Pre-A. *vñe* ~ *vañe* ~ *vñya*; mod. **ព្រឹ** *bhñi* /pʰɲiː/ “*n.* k. of decorative motif consisting of arabesques or intertwined elements; decorative arrangement of flowers”; pfx /w-/ + **vñya* /ɲiːəw/]. *n.* Flowers and other plant materials gathered for decorations and artistically arranged; floral arrangement.

vñe: K.99N:4 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

vñi: K.470:23 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

vñya: K.291N:31 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.669C:5, 43 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/III:41 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.444:18 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:28, 29 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:9 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.125:12 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.206:25 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.391W:26 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.194A:44, 48, B:7, 7 bis (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.128:4 (A.D. 1205, C II:87); K.754B:14 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.413:25 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.580:23 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:154); K.780A:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.298:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1882.2:199, BC, 1911:201); K.299:29, 29 bis (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

vña /wɲaː/. [Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.208:37, 40, 62 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

vñau /wɲɔw/. [Pre-A. *vñau* ~ *vñauh*;² mod. **ព្រឹ** *bhñiav* /pʰɲiːəw/ “*n.* guest, visitor; client (*esp. of a prostitute*)”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Sojourner, visitor; guest. 2. *n.* Stranger, outsider, foreigner.³

K.809N:37 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:5 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.989C:19, 27 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

vnak. See *vna*k.

vnañ /wɲɔːŋ/. †[Mod. **ព្រឹ** *bnañ* /pʰɲɔːŋ/ “*n.* the Phnong ...; generic (*often derogatory*) name for any montagnard tribe; savage, barbarian; *adj.* to be uncivilized, barbarous”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The Phnong (Pnong), a people of the forests of eastern and northeastern Cambodia.

K.206:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

vrai vnañ (K.206:3), ‘the Phnong forest, forest inhabited by Phnong’.

vnam. See *vna*m.

¹McFarland, 578a: ‘handsomeness; loveliness; beauty’ and ‘attractive; pretty; beautiful’.

²Cf. also pre-A. *pñau*.

³Cf. *hospes*, *ξένο*.

vnas. See *vnās*.

vnaṃ ~ **vnaṃm** ~ **vnam** ~ **bnam** /wnəm ~ bnəm/ ~ **branomya** /brə'nəm/. [Pre-A. *vnaṃ*; mod. វ្នំ *bhnaṃ* /p^hnum/ “n. mountain, hill”; pfx /w-/ + *naṃ* /nəm/]. 1. n. Height, high place, hill, eminence, mount, mountain. 2. n. Temple-mountain, sanctuary.

branomya: K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);¹

bnam: K.230D:27 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.966:24 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12);

vnam: K.957A:10 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.100:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214);

vnaṃm: K.349:8, 13, 18 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

vnaṃ: passim, 125 occurrences of which the earliest is K.774A:1 (A.D. 860?).

khloñ vnaṃ (28 occurrences), ‘head of a sanctuary’.

svāmi vnaṃ (K.774A:1), ‘lord of a sanctuary’.

ri khñuṃ vraḥ vnaṃ ... (K.617:11), ‘The slaves of the sanctuary ...’.

jeñ vnaṃ (K.713B:22; K.878:13), name of a *pramān* (Adripāda) in the Northwest.

vnāk ~ **vnak** ~ **bnāk** ~ **bhnāk** /wnak ~ bnak/. [Pre-A. *vnāk*; mod. វ្នាក់ *bhnāk* /p^hneək/ “n. support, prop; agent, official”; ifx /-n-/ + **vāk* ~ **vak* /wak/]. 1. n. That which bears: support, rest, stand. 2. n. That which is worn: set (of jewels), complement. 3. n. One on whom one relies: servant, attendant; agent, official.²

bhnāk: K.297E:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

bnāk: K.347E:19 (A.D. 979, C VI:181);

vnak: K.713B:2, 3, 17, 17 bis (A.D. 893, C I:18); Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219);

vnāk: K.669C:4 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.216N/2':19 (A.D. 1007, C III:37); Ka.64A:22 (A.D. 678-777, NIC II/III:200).

muktī vnāk 1 100 40 10 8 (K.669C:4), ‘one set of 158 pearls’.

'āyatva viñ ta vraḥ dau pre oy viṇya phlāñ ru vnāk giripura phoñ ukk (K.216N/2':18-9), ‘It is again the responsibility of the sanctuary to proceed to order the giving out of *phlāñ* arrangements, as [do] the officials at Giripura’.

gāyatriya vnak -- (Ka.87:19), ‘□ sets of *gāyatrī* (?)’.

sre thalāpuraṃ vnāk sruk sare 7 mās (Ka.64A:22), ‘riceland at Thalāpuraṃ, a dependency of the *sruk*, 7 *sare*, [1?] *mās*'.

vnāñ /wnaṅ/. †[[Ifx /-n-/ + *vāñ* ~ *vañ* /waṅ/]. n. Encircling wall, enceinte.

K.258A:61 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:11 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.34B:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

thve vnāñ semāvadhi (K.254B:11), ‘to make a wall around the periphery’.

vnāt¹ /wnat/. †[[Ifx /-n-/ + **vāt* /wart/]. (Conjecturally) n. Cover, lid.

K.720C:31, D:3 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

vnāt² /wnat/ (?). †[[Ifx /-n-/ + *vāt* ~ *vatt* /wat/]. n. Unidentified.³

K.238A:18 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.720C:30, D:3 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

tī oy ta vāp vis thnap vlah ○ *srayū vnāt 1 ghaṇa vlah* ○ (K.238A:18), ‘Given to the *vāp* Vis were two lengths of *thnap*, one *srayū vnāt*, [and] two lengths of *ghaṇa*'.

¹Pou, 344b.

²Cf. C I:29, note 2; II:124, note 8; V:6, note 1; VI:30, note 5; Cf. NIC II/III:222, note 10.

³Cf. C V:215, note 3, VI:121, 16.

vnās ~ vnāss ~ vnas /wnah/. [Pre-A. *vnas*; ifx /-n-/ + *vās ~ vas* /wah/]. 1. *n.* Act or result of determining size or extent: measurement, size, dimension; (*land*) survey. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Surveyed land. 3. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To measure; to make to measure.

vnas: K.348:6, 10, 15, 21, 38 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.349:26 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

vnāss: K.208:38 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

vnās: K.329E:9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541); K.933:13 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843B:16 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.211:6 (A.D. 1037, C III:27).

smoñ vnas (K.348:6, 10, 15, 21, 38; K.349:26), ‘land surveyor’.

sampur lveñ vnās 40 (K.329E:9-10), ‘40 measures of long (?) *sampur*’.

... *cancyān cval vnās ñan liñ 1 pāda 1* ... (K.843B:16-7), ‘... a finger-ring made to measure weighing one *liñ* one *pāda* ...’.¹

vnuk /wnok/ (?). Unidentified object listed with other costly goods.

K.697B:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94), hapax.

vnur /wnu:r/. [Pre-A. *vnur*; mod. **𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀸** *phnūr* /p^hno:r/ “*n.* (*burial*) mound, grave, tomb”; ifx /-n-/ + **vur* /wu:r/]. 1. *n.* Mound, small hill, hillock, knoll. 2. *n.* Tumulus, barrow.

K.190:7 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.105/1^o:7 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.873:6, 7, 8 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.192:4 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.343S:20 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.257S:28 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.263D:20, 34, 38 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.89:25, 25 *bis* (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.817:8, 10, 11 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.720B:9 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.467:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.33:7, 11, 17, 27 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.31:8 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.843C:22, 30, D:2, 21 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.211:1 (A.D. 1034, C III:26); K.206:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.219:17 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.258A:12, 74, B:11 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:8, B:19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.383D:19, 23 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.56C:33 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.352N:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.353S:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.956:52, 53, 61 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.845:10, 11 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); K.276:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277S:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.369:3, 8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281); K.521N:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.91B:17, 21 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.907P:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353); K.549:17 (*post*-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

vnūk /wnu:k/. †[Mod. **𑀧𑀺𑀢𑀸** *phnūk* /p^hno:k/ “*n.* mound, pile, hill, dune”; ifx /-n-/ + **vūk* /wu:k/]. *n.* Pile, heap, mound, hillock.

K.470:19 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

vnek¹ /wnɛ:k/.² †[Ifx /-n-/ + **vek* /wɛ:k/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Implement for apportioning: ladle, scoop. 2. *n.* The contents of a ladle or scoop: ladleful.

K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74).

samlo pi vnek (K.356N:15-6), ‘three ladlesful of *samlo*’.

¹Cf. C VII:116.

²*vnek*¹ and *vnek*², derivatives of the same wordbase, are separated for clarity and convenience.

vnek² ~ **bnek** /vnɛ:k ~ bnɛ:k/.¹ †[Mod. វ្រណ៍ *bhnēk* /p^hnɛ:k/ “n. eye; bud (of a tree); fig. cell on the skin of a pineapple; n. future; adj. to be next, forthcoming, future”; ifx /-n-/ + *vek /wɛ:k/]. 1. *n.* (Opening, orifice, aperture) eye, the two eyes. 2. *n.* Front, face; future. Cf. 'akṣa².

bnek: K.413B:40 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

vnek: K.324A:13 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.99S:16, 16 bis, 17, 20 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.950:17 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.579B (*bas*):3 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:366); K.669C:3, 3 bis, 7, 10, 12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444B:15 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:25 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.263D:2, 3 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.175S:7 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.814E:35 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.342W:12 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.292:5 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.380E:27 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:29 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.249:15 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.70B:12 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.195/3':21 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.245:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.484:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

vnek ni. See *ni*.

... *nau kamrek vnek yeñ ta 'asaru* ... (K.484:8), ‘... evil twitchings of our eyes ...’.

... *'āśrama vnek vraḥ 'nau stuk vryañ* (K.249:15), ‘... the *āśrama* facing the sanctuary in Stuk Vryañ’.

hemakavaca vnek thmo ta gi nila 5 ti kroy prāk suvarṇṇavasana vnek 1 ti kroy prāk [nu] sañkū (K.263D:2-3), ‘a corselet, gold over the front [with] five sapphire gemstones on it, silver on the back; one vestment, gold over the front, silver [and] white silver on the back’.

... *vyar 'antvañ dikk srac = ti 'addharātra 'āy vnek 'ādityavāra* ... (K.324A:12-3), ‘... two elapsed *'antvañ dik* to the midnight before Sunday ...’.²

vnok. See *vnvak*.

***vnyat** ~ **vanyat** /wni:ət/. †[Ifx /-n-/ + *vyat* /wi:ət/]. *n.* Truth, reality; certainty.³

K.299:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204; NIC II/III:156), hapax.

... *'anak ta proḥ ta vanyat* ... (K.299:8), ‘... persons who reject the truth ...’.

vnvak ~ **vnvāk** /wnu:ək/ ~ **vnok** /wno:k/. [Pre-A. *vnok*; ifx /-n-/ + **vvak* ~ *vvāk* /wu:ək/ ~ **vok*¹ /wo:k/]. 1. *n.* Group, company, unit, band, body, corps; party (of slaves), crew, team, force, gang. 2. *n.* *vraḥ vnvak*, holy clerical staff.

vnok: K.124:7 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

vnvāk: K.376:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60);

vnvak: K.713B:4, 6, 18, 21, 23, 27 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270N:1, 2, 14, 19, 30 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.235D:54 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.569:17, 23 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77).

vnvak ta gi sruk samroñ (K.713B:4), ‘Party from the *sruk* of Samroñ: ...’.

kñuṃ vnok 'muḥ dik sroñ pamas gandha (K.124:7), ‘Slaves of the crew of ablution-water heaters [and] grinders of aromatics: ...’.

... *nivedana vnvak ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī trailokyanātha* ... (K.270N/1':1-2), ‘... delivered a party [of slaves] over to My Holy High Lord Śrī Trailokyanātha ...’.

ri sre ganeśvara ti vraḥ pāda nirvānapada pre tvar pi oy dau ta vraḥ vnvak ... (K.235D:53-4), ‘[He] was bidden by His Majesty Nirvānapada acquire riceland at Ganeśvara to give to the holy clerical staff ...’.

¹*vnek*¹ and *vnek*² are derivatives of the same wordbase separated for clarity and convenience.

²This interpretation is liable to correction.

³Cf. NIC II/III:161, note 12.

vyak¹. See *veg*.

vyak². See *'vyak*.

vyakta /wjak/ (?). †[Skt *vyakta* 'visible, clear, distinct; apparent, evident, manifest, certain']. *v.st.* To be clear, evident, certain.

K.292A:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

... *sveñ pi tyañ vastu ta vyakta* ... (K.292A:17), '... ascertain the true facts ...'.

vyañjana /wjañ/ (?). †[Mod. **ꠘꠣꠣꠣ** *byañjana* /pjuəɲcə'neə?/ "n. any kind of prepared food except soups"; Skt *vyañjana* 'anything used in cooking or preparing food: seasoning, sauce, condiment ...']. 1. *n.* Seasoning, condiments. 2. *n.* Prepared food.

K.235D:71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.139B:12 (A.D. 1054, C III:175).

... *gi vastra 'anna pāna vyañjana kramukaphala* ... (K.235D:71), '... the raiment, food, drink, condiments, [and] areca-nuts ...'.

... *vyañjana ta jā tem thleñ 'amvi ta 'āśrama* ... (K.139B:12-3), '... leftover (?) food sent up from the *āśrama* ...' (?).

vyat ~ **vyatta** ~ **byat** ~ **byatta** /wi:ət ~ wi:ət/ ~ **vit** /wit/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠣ** *bit* /pu:t/ "adj. to be true / real / genuine ...; to be sure, certain; to be accurate, exact; to be honest"]. 1. *v.st.* To be true, real, actual, genuine. 2. *v.st.* To be true, sure, certain; to be true, right, correct, accurate. 3. *adv.* Truly, really, indeed. See *paṃvyat*, **vnyat*.

byatta: K.144:11 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

byat: K.413D:10¹ (RS I, № IV:94; JSS, 61.1:133; A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

vit: K.958:23, 26, 30, 33 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.257N:4, 7 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.216S:41 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

vyatta: K.173:3 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); K.690N:27 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91);

vyat: K.262S:8, 14, 19, 24 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:7, 46 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.344:34 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.410:7 (A.D. 1022, RS II, №XIX:10); K.782N:2 (A.D. 1071, C I:221); K.353S:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.354S:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.208:54 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.245:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.566B:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

jlvañ mās 2 thmo vyat ta gi 2 (K.263D:7), 'two gold goads [with] two real gems on them'.

'arddhaśaṅkha vyat 1 (K.263D:46), 'one real half-conch'.²

... *daha mān gol vyat* (K.344:33-4), '... if the boundary-markers really existed'.

ta rājya vrah pāda kamrateñ 'añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva 'nak sañjak vrai kanloñ mān bhakti vyat ○ (K.782N:1-2), 'During the reign of His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Sūryavarmadeva the *'nak sañjak* of Vrai Kanloñ manifested true devotion'.

... *pre mok mel 'amruñ bhūmi vnaṃ kantāl ta vyatta* (K.690N:26-7), '... bade [him] come [and] see the exact dimensions of the land at Vnaṃ Kantāl'.

... *tañtyaṅ pi grāmavṛddha kathā man sre nirmūla vyat* ○ (K.566A:20), '... ascertain whether the village elders affirm that the ricefield is in fact without a proprietor'.

¹BEFEO, XVII.2:11 reads *kṛta*.

²Cf. C IV:138, note 5.

***vyaya** ~ **byāy** /wǰɿy ~ bǰɿy/. †[Skt *vyaya* ‘expense, outlay, disbursement; cost; wealth, money’]. *n.* Outlay, disbursement, expenditure.

byāy: K.504:3 (A.D. 1182, BEFEO, XVIII.6:33, RS II, № XXV:30).

daṃṇian mān saṃṛit bhāra mvaṃ tul bir ta jā byāy mās ṭap tanlīn (K.504:3), ‘[Its] weight includes one *bhāra* two *tul* of bronze, representing an outlay of ten *tanlīn* of gold’.

vyar ~ **vyara** /wi:ər/ ~ **byar** /bi:ər/ ~ **bir** /bi:r/. [Pre-A. *ver* ~ *vera* ~ *ber*; mod. 𑄀𑄢 *bīr* /pi:r/ “*num.* two”; cf. Old Mon *bār* /bar/ ‘two’¹]. *num.* Two.

bir: K.504:3 (A.D. 1183, RS II, № XXV:30);

byar: K.239S:28 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.966:7, 10 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12); K.405:4 (A.D. 1317, C VI:321); K.296:1 and K.297:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1962:235);

vyara: K.774A:4 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); K.299:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:401, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

vyar: *passim*, 296 occurrences.

vyal /wi:əl/. †[Mod. 𑄀𑄣 *bīl* ~ 𑄀𑄣 *bīl* /pul/; allomorph of *vyar* /wi:əl/, occurring only after *praṃ* /pram/]. *num.* Two. See *praṃ vyal*.

***vyal** /wi:əl/. [Pre-A. **vel*; mod. **vial* /wi:əl/ and **vel* /we:l/]. *v.intr.* To turn, go round, describe a circle. See *raṃvyal*, **rvyal*, *valvyal*.

vyavahāra /wǰwə'hɑ:r/. [Pre-A. *vyavahāra*; Skt *vyavahāra* ‘(the practice of) law; litigation; legal process or proceeding, contest at law, lawsuit’]. 1. *n.* Legal proceeding; case at law. 2. *v.st.* To be in or concerned with litigation.

passim, 31 occurrences.

nau 'aṃpāll 'nak ta mān vyavahāra nā dharmmādhikarāna ... (K.71:12-3), ‘All persons having cases before the Court of Justice ...’.

cuñ vyavahāra (K.1198A:35), ‘to be party to a case at law’.

vyavahārādhikāri /wǰwəharadhika'ri:/. †[Skt stem **vyavahārādhikārin*, < *vyavahāra*, + **adhikārin*]. *n.* Director-in-chief of judicial affairs.

K.814E:20 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:18 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58).

vāp paramārmānandana vyavahārādhikāri² sruk calmvaṃ ... (K.814E:20), ‘the *vāp* Paramārmānanda, chief director of judicial affairs for *sruk* Calmvaṃ, ...’.

vyavahārādhikādhikāri See *vyavahārādhikāri*.

vyavahāri /wǰwəhɑ'ri:/. †[Skt stem *vyavahārin* ‘man of business, trader, merchant’ (< adj. dealing, transacting, practicing any business or trade), < *vyavahāra*, + sfx *-in*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* Merchant, trader.

K.249:4 (A.D. 1109, C III:97), hapax.

khloñ vala ta mūla tamrvac vyavahāri (K.249:3-4), ‘the commandant head of trade control’.

¹Shorto, 405.

²The text reads *vyavahārādhikādhikāri*, with superfluous °*adhikā*°.

vyahāra. Lapidice's error (K.348:3, A.D. 954) for *vyavahāra*.¹

vyā /wja:/. [Pre-A. *vyā*; origin unknown]. Unidentified.²

K.190:10 (A.D. 894, C VI:89).

vyākaraṇa /wja¹kə:r/ (?). †[Skt *vyākaraṇa* 'grammatical analysis']. *n.* Grammatical analysis; grammar. See *vaiyākaraṇa*.

K.235D:66 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

vyādha ~ **byādhi** /wja:t ~ bja:t/. †[Mod. ព្យាធិ *byādhi* /pjə¹thiʔ/ "n. disease, illness, sickness (*formal*)"; Skt *vyādhi* 'disorder, disease, ailment, sickness, plague (*esp. leprosy*)']. *n.* (*Physical*) disorder, disease; plague.

byādhi: K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, LXX:101);³

vyādha: K.523C:29 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

leñ 'avaddhya ta parapakṣa roga jvāra vyādha phoñ (K.523C:28-9), 'May [he] be invulnerable to enemies, diseases, fevers, the plague'.

vyādhapura ~ **vyādhapūra** /wjadhə¹bu:r/. [Pre-A. *vyādhapura*; Skt **vyādhapura* 'city of the hunter', < *vyādha* 'hunter', + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

vyādhapūra: K.221N:11, 12 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.175N:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.222:18, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

vyādhapura: K.868B:14 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.211:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.33:13 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.425:13, 13 *bis* (A.D. 1027, C II:142); K.277S:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

vyāpāra /wja¹ba:r/. †[Mod. ព្យាបារ *byāpār* /pjə¹ba:r/ "n. business, occupation"; Skt *vyāpāra* 'function, exercise, office; business, work; employment, occupation']. 1. *n.* Office, function, duties, service. 2. *v.tr.* To be in service or on duty; to serve, manage. 3. *n.* (= *vyāpāraka*) official, functionary, (royal, religious) servant. See *devavyāpāra*, *'avyāpāra*.

K.878:6 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.425:9 (A.D. 968, C II:142); K.842B:18 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.466:5, *garbled* (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380W:35 (A.D. 1038?, C VI:257); K.374:7 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.152:8 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.208:47, 55 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122).

vraḥ 'ājñā pre mratāñ śrī vikramāyudha vyāpāra nā do dau oy śapata 'anak ta sruk pvan ... (K.878:6-8), 'A royal order bade the lord Śrī Vikramāyudha, official second-class, to go out [and] administer the oath to the people of four *sruk* ... '.

vvaṃ 'āc ti mān vyāpāra khloñ viṣaya sanduk ... (K.152:7-8), 'The governor of the *viṣaya* of Sanduk shall have no function ... '.

vyāy /wie:y/ (?). †[Origin unknown; cf. **vyaya* ~ *byāy*]. Unidentified form attributive to *jñā*.

K.1198A:7 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240), hapax.

jñā vyāy yau 4 (K.1198A:7), 'four *yau* of *jñā vyāy*'.

¹Cf. C V:110, note 1.

²In pre-Angkorian all occurrences of *vyā* are in female slavenames, which is consistent with the supposition that the form is the name of a botanical species.

³As Mme Pou notes (BEFEO, LXX:104, note 10), the word is skipped by Cœdès at C VII:35.

°vyūha ~ °byūha /wju:h > byu:h/. [Skt *vyūha* ‘arrangement, formation, structure, disposition, displacement; military formation, army, host, multitude’¹]. *n.* (Military) formation. See *senābalabyūha*.

K.413A:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

vyek. See *vyak*.

vyoma /wjo:m/. †[Skt stem *vyoman* ‘heaven, sky; air, atmosphere, ether’]. *n.* Toponym.

K.192:20 (A.D. 956, C VI:128), hapax.

vrañ /wrɔ:ŋ/. †[Pfx /w-/ + *rañ /rɔ:ŋ/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) ditch, kennel, channel (along a road, to drain off rainwater).

K.618:44 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.587:8 (A.D. 1049/66, C III:122);

K.208:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

vrañ pleñ (K.618:44), ‘channels for runoff’.

vrac¹ /wrac/. [Mod. វ្រាច *brec* /pric/ “*v.* (esp. of elephants) to butt, strike with the head / tusks, gore, trample; to attack”; prob. pfx /w-/ + *rac /rac/]. 1. *v.tr.* To demolish (by goring or trampling), destroy, kill. 2. *n.* Rogue or war elephant.

K.484:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

kaṃ pi tamrya kroḍha pi vrac (K.484:7-8), ‘Let the angry elephant not gore [thee]’.

vrac² ~ vracc ~ vrāc ~ vrācc /wrac/. †[Mod. វ្រាច *brec* /pric/ “*n.* k. of bamboo ... ; *n.* k. of bush (*Melientha suavis*) ...”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Bamboos of the species *Arundinaria* (Graminæ).² 2. The small bush *Melientha suavis* Pers. (Opiliaceæ).³

vrācc: K.989B:14 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

vrāc: K.224B:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:48);

vracc: K.192:20 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.344:37 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.843C:27 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

vrac: K.380W:18 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:54 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.420:6, 7, 10, 13, 20, 21, 25, 27, 42 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.829:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

vrata ~ brata /wrɔ:t ~ brɔ:t/. †[Mod. វ្រាត *brat* /prɔ:t/ “*n.* priesthood, monkhood; ascetic way of life, being a hermit”; Skt *vrata* ‘rule; obedience; any solemn or pious observance, any religious vow or practice; observance, service, function’]. 1. *n.* Vow, pious practice. 2. *n.* Obedience, service.

brata: K.144:14 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

vrata: K.99S:18, N:21 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.669D:34 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.221N:4, 5 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.780:18 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150).

vraloñ /wrə'lɔ:ŋ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified personal name or title.

K.1053:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, RS IV, № 110:142).

¹Cf. Skt *senāvyūha* ‘battle-array’

²Pou et Martin, 68 (item 190); Pou, 461b.

³Martin, 85.

vr̥as. See *vraḥ*.

vrah. See *vraḥ*.

vrahaspati. See *vṛhaspati*.

vrahaspativāra. See *vṛhaspativāra*.

vrahān /vrə'hɑ:n/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified type of cloth.

K.1198A:12, 14 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

dop vlah vrahān yau 1 (K.1198A:12), 'one *yau* of double *vrahān dop*'.

kaṃval vlah vrahān śira vlah (K.1198A:14), 'two lengths of *kaṃval*, two [lengths of] *vrahān* for the head' (?).

vrahey /vrə'hɛ:y/. [Pre-A. *vrahey*; pfx /vrə-/ + **hey* /hɛ:y/¹]. 1. *v.st.* (*Conjecturally*) to be soft, gentle, soothing, refreshing. 2. *n.* Slavename.

K.331:36 (A.D. 893, NIC II:80, II/III:82); K.713B:9 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.184:9 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13, APK I:215); K.271:16 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.682A:9 (A.D. 921, C I:50).

vrahma^o /vrəm/. [Skt stem *brahman*, 'nt. the *brahmā* or the Absolute: all that is holy or spiritual, including spiritual knowledge, the holy life, and the sacerdotal caste' and 'm. *brahmā*, the personal creator and first of the Hindu trinity; also, a member of the sacerdotal caste']. *v.st.* Relating to *Brahmā* or *Brahmā*: (*loosely*) holy, sacred, divine. See *vṛāhma*, *vṛāhmaṇa*.

vrahma ~ **brahma** /vrəm ~ brəm/. †[Cf. mod. *ṛṇṇ brahm* /prəm/ "adj. to be superior, supreme, good (*formal*)", presumably < *vrahma*^o]. 1. *n.* An article or substance of the best quality. 2. *v.st.* To be of the best quality.²

K.669C:4, 8, 12, 14, 18, 18 *bis* (A.D. 972, C I:159) and *passim*, 61 occurrences.

... *mukti dai 100 60 lā 2 mās vrahma* ○ (K.669C:8), '... 160 assorted pearls; 2 *lā* of *brahma* gold'.

... *naupura 2 vagām par 5 lā 2 mās vrahma* ○ (K.669C:12), '... two anklets; five *par* of rosaries; two *lā* of *brahma* gold'.

khse 3 nu muktī vrahma ta gī ratna 5 gāyatrī prāk 1 khse 2 vrahma ta gī ratna 1 ...

(K.669C:18), 'three chains with *brahma* pearls on them; five gems; one silver *gāyatrī*; two *brahma* chains, one gem on them ...'.

¹Pou, 463a, identifies *vrahey* with mod. *pañhoey*.

²Both glosses are conjectural and inferred from the contexts. Cœdès (C I:181, note 4) renders this *vrahma* "tout, entièrement" and takes it as a Sanskritized orthography corresponding to mod. *ṛṇṇ bram* /prəm/ "v. to go along with, accompany; to go well with; adj. to be together, general, common ...". Pou, 463b, attributes this *vrahma* directly to Sanskrit, glosses it as "Ayant la couleur de Brahma : rouge vif. L'or rouge", and holds that "Le rouge est la couleur de Brahma en iconographie." I have no reason to doubt this but find no support for it: none of my sources ascribe the sense of 'red' to Sanskrit *brahma*, and the extension of such an already overworked word to a hue of gold is not easy to accept when other color terms were readily available. If the senses proposed by Cœdès and Pou are untenable, an alternative might be that of 'consecrated' in the *vraṃ* ~ *braṃ* /vrəm/ listed below.

vrahmaputra /vrɔmə'but/. †[Skt *brahmaputra* 'son of a *brāhmaṇa*; son of *Brahmā*', < *brahma*, + *putra*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.693A:1, 4, 7, 13, B:2, 7, 8, 11, 23, 28, 29, 30 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

vrahmarṣiy /vrɔmar'si/. †[Skt *brahmarṣi* 'Brāhmanical sage', < *brahma*, + *rṣi*]. *n.* A class of higher sages concerned with spiritual matters.

K.523C:20 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

***vrahmaloka** /vrɔmə'lo:k/. †[Mod. ព្រហ្មលោក *brahmalok* /prɔmə'lo:k/ "n. the world of superior deities"; Skt *brahmaloka* 'the world or heaven of *Brahmā*', < *brahma*, + *loka*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Harṣavarman II (A.D. 942-944).

vrahmaśāsana /vrɔməsah/. †[Skt *brahmaśāsana* 'a command from *Brahmā* or a *Brāhman*', < *brahma*, + *śāsana*]. *n.* Divine command.

K.523C:18 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

neḥ śāpānugraha 'añ ta sme vrahmaśāsana sphuta (K.523C:17-8), 'This is my invocation, which is equivalent to a suddenly flowering divine command'.

vrahmasatra /vrɔmə'sat/. †[Skt *brahmasattra* 'sacrifice of devotion or meditation; constant repetition of Vedic texts', < *brahma*, + *sattra*]. *n.* Devotional sacrifice.

K.842B:27 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

... 'adhyāpaka thbe vrahmasatra leñ 'avicchinna pratidina (K.842B:26-7), '... spiritual preceptors will perform devotional sacrifices without interruption daily'.

vraṃ ~ braṃ /vrɔm ~ brɔm/. †[Cf. mod. ប្រាំ *paṃbraṃ* /bɔm'prɔm/ "n. to splash, spatter, sprinkle, spray"; pfx /w-/ + **raṃ* /rɔm/]. 1. *v.tr.* To sprinkle (*water*, &c.) repeatedly. 2. *v.ps.* To be consecrated (*by sprinkling*).

braṃ: K.177:6 (A.D. 1278-1377, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112);

vraṃ: K.598B:42 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.832B:42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

... nu vraṃ gomayā □ □ □ □ (K.823B:42), '... by scattering cow-dung □ □ □ □'.¹

man vraḥ stāc nā vraḥ śilātataḥ nā vraṃ dik ta vraḥ dāna ... (K.598B:42), 'When the royal one was pleased to be at the Śilātataḥ, where [he] sprinkled water on the royal gift ...'.

caṃnyar dvitiyā braṃ ta jā mahādharmmakathika rājapaṇḍita visesa ... (K.177:6-8), 'Subsequently [he] was consecrated as expounder of the Greater Dharma [and] king's special *paṇḍita* ...'.

¹Cf. C V:95, note 3.

vraḥ ~ **vraḥha** ~ **vraḥh** ~ **vrah** ~ **vrās** ~ **vrāḥ** ~ **braḥ** ~ **braḥh** ~ **brah** /vraḥ ~ brah/. [Pre-A. *vraḥ* ~ *vrah* ~ *vraḥh* ~ *vraḥh*; mod. **𑌓𑌆: braḥ** /preəh/ “*adj.* to be holy, sacred, divine; *n.* celestial / holy being ...”; pfx /w-/ + **raḥ* /rah/;¹ cf. Thai **วราช** /p^hrāʔ²]. 1. *n.* Divine/royal being or object, *occurring as headword of a noun phrase*.³ 2. *n.* Image, *līṅga*; sanctuary, temple, shrine, *as housing a divinity*. 3. *pro.*, A divine or royal one: the sovereign; one in holy orders.⁴ See *kaṃvraḥ*.

passim, as follows:

brah: 1 occurrence;
braḥh: 2 occurrences;
braḥ: 134 occurrences;
vrāḥ: 3 occurrences;
vrās: 1 occurrence;⁵
vrah: 11 occurrences;
vraḥh: 12 occurrences;
vraḥha: 1 occurrence;
vraḥ: 3,001 occurrences.

vraḥ karuṇāprasāda, ‘royal benefice’.

vraḥ kaṃmrateriṅ ’aṅ, ‘My Holy High Lord’.

vraḥ pāda, literally ‘the sacred/royal feet’, conventionally ‘His Majesty’.

vraḥ pāda kaṃmrateriṅ kaṃtvān ’aṅ, ‘His Majesty My Holy High Lord in the female line’.

vraḥ guru, ‘royal spiritual preceptor’.

vraḥ paṃnvas, ‘holy cleric’.

vraḥ bhagavati, ‘the divine Bhagavati’.

vraḥ rājakāryya, ‘the (holy/royal) royal service’, 38 occurrences.

vraḥ līṅga, ‘sacred *līṅga*’.

vraḥ stau (*jrai*), ‘sacred margosa (fig) tree’.

khñuṃ vraḥ, ‘slaves of the divinity; sanctuary slave(s)’.

vraḥha ~ **vraḥh**. See *vraḥ*.

vrāc. See *vrac*.

¹Perhaps a calque on Skt *śrī*.

²See Haas, 357b; McFarland, 566b; Sethaputra, II:795a. Note Old Javanese *bra*, a form of limited distribution found ‘before the names of royal persons’ (Zoetmulder, I:254a), ‘King; title of kings ...’ (Wojowasito, 395; cf. Juynboll, 412b); note also Malay *bēra* (Wilkinson, I:123a) and (possibly) Burmese *bhurā* /phəyà/ ‘god; temple’.

³All attempts to express *vraḥ* as a nominal head in a western language have been unsuccessful. I have found no alternative to rendering it as if it were an adjective: ‘holy, sacred, divine; royal’.

⁴Cf. Pou, 462a, and her “Toponymie khmère,” 424, and “Recherches ... (IX),” 343-5.

⁵K.571:4 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74), *vrās anrāy*.

vrāy /wra:y/. †[Mod. ព្រាយ *brāy* /pri:ɛy/ “v. to scatter / spray / emit sparks, to sparkle; to spurt, gush; n. class of supernatural female beings (*esp. the souls of women who have died in childbirth*) usually seen as a will-o’-the-wisp; ghost, phantom; evil spirits believed to cause illnesses; n. class of guardian spirits believed to protect Buddhist temples and statues of the Buddha”; pfx /w-/ + **rāy* /ra:y/]. 1. *v.intr.* To scatter, sprinkle, spray; to sparkle, scintillate, glitter, corruscate. 2. *n.* A spirit recognized by the light it emits (here probably the protector of holy grounds).

K.450:1, 11, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.455:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

samtāc vrāy (K.450:1, 11, 16; K.455:4), ‘lord spirit, lord phantom’.

vrāl ~ **vrāla** /wra:l/. †[Mod. ព្រាល *brāl* /pri:əl/ “v. to spread, extend; to emit (*light*); *adj.* to be diffused, faint, pale, dim; *n.* k. of shrub (*Columbia auriculata*; the bark of which is used to make rope and the leaves of which are used to make torches”]; pfx /w-/ + **rāl* /ra:l/]. *n.* The shrub *Colona auriculata* (Baill.) Craib (Tiliaceae).¹

vrāla: K.736D:1, *garbled* (A.D. C V:306);

vrāl: K.190:10 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.175E:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173).²

vrāhma¹. See *vrāhmaṇa*.

vrāhma² /wra:m/ (?). Unidentified.

K.697B:16 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94), hapax.

vvaṃ ’āc ti mān vāda bhūmi neḥ man kamrateñ ’añ śrī nilakantha daṃṇuk vrāhma śūnya dau (K.697B:15-6), ‘Let there be no dispute over this land, which My High Lord Śrī Nilakanṭha kept ever empty (*vrāhma śūnya*)’ (?).³

vrāhmaṇa ~ **vrāhmana** ~ **vrāhma** ~ **brāhmaṇa** /wra:m ~ bra:m/. [Pre-A. *vrāhmaṇa*; mod. ព្រហ្មណ៍ *brāhma(ṇa)* /pri:əm/ “*n.* Brahman caste in India; Brahman; *n.* follower of Brahmanism”; Skt *brāhmaṇa* ‘a *brāhmaṇa* (brahmin) or priest, a member of the sacerdotal caste; the divine; sacred or divine power; the Brāhmaṇa portion of the Veda’, < *adj.* ‘Brāhmanical, relating to *brahman*]. *n.* A *brāhmaṇa* or member of the sacerdotal caste.

brāhmaṇa: K.618:30, 38 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:28, NIC II/III:224); K.413A:42, 54, B:2 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333; K.617:18 (BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224);

vrāhma: K.255:19 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.216S:46 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

K.260N:11, *garbled* (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171);

vrāhmana: K.650B:19 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.956:41 (A.d. 878-977, C VII:128);

vrāhmaṇa: *passim*, 39 occurrences.

¹Martin, 76; Pou, 465a; cf. Pou et Martin, 69 (item 194).

²The *vrāla* in a garbled passage of K.736D:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306) may be a variant.

³C VII:98: ‘... et qu’il n’y eût pas de controverse au sujet de ces terres, car K.A. ២១៧ Nilakanṭha, *daṃṇuk* Brahma, les avait laissées vacantes.’

vrāhmaṇācāryya /wraməna¹ca:r/. †[Skt **brāhmaṇācārya*, < *brāhmaṇa*, + *ācārya*]. 1. *n.* *Brāhmaṇa* and *ācārya*. 2. *n.* An *ācārya* who is a *brāhmaṇa*. 3. *n.* An *ācārya* versed in the *Brāhmaṇa* portion of the Veda.

K.878:14 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.579B/F:7 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:366); K.444B:15 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:26 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.292:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.569:6 (A.D. 1011, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.143B:17, D:7, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

vrāhmaṇaśāla ~ **vrāhmaṇaśāla** /wramənə¹sa¹la:/. †[Skt **brāhmaṇaśālā*, < *brāhmaṇa*, + *śālā*]. *n.* A *śālā* reserved for or used by *brāhmaṇa*: priests' house or hall. Cf. *vrāhmaśāla*.

vrāhmaṇaśāla: K.1198A:13 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240);

vrāhmaṇaśāla: K.257S:28 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.258:34 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

'*ācāryya ta sthāpa mratāñ khloñ vraḥ vrāhmaṇaśāla* (K.1198A:13), 'The *ācārya* who set [it] up was the chief lord of the holy *Brāhmaṇaśālā*'.

vrāhmaśāla /wraməsa¹la:/. †[Skt **brāhmaśālā*, < *brāhma* 'relating to the sacerdotal caste', + *śālā*]. *n.* = *vrāhmaṇaśāla*.

K.598B:46 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58), hapax.

vrāḥ. See *vraḥ*.

vrihi ~ **vriha** ~ **vriha**. See *vrihi*.

vrihi ~ **vrihi** ~ **vriha** ~ **vriha** /wri:h/. †[Skt *vrihi* 'rice; rice grains; any grain']. 1. *n.* Rice: paddy or milled rice. 2. *n.* = *Khloñ vriha*.¹ See *mahāvrihi*.

vriha: K.348:17 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.831:22 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

vriha: K.659:11 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.158C:25, 31, 32, D:1 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.232:9 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.221S:7 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.556:7 (A.D. 878-977, C II:19); K.913:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270); K.991:28 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191);

vrihi: K.19:26 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.162S:30 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:101);

vrihi: K.165N:15 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.570:26 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.444A:20 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:12 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

khloñ vriha (K.221S:7), 'commissioner of rice'.

vvaṃ 'āc ti 'āyatta ta vriha viṣaya ... (K.232N:9-10), '[These revenues] are not to come under the authority of the district commissioners of rice, ... '.

... sru vrihi paryyañ ... (K.19:25-6), '... paddy, grain, ghee, ... '.

... śvetatandula droṇa mvāy pratidina ○ *vrihi pañcaśata pratisamvatsara* ○ ...

(K.570:25-6), '... one *droṇa* of white rice daily; five hundred measures] of grain annually; ... '.

... vvaṃ jā pi dār vrihi vvaṃ jā pi dār paryyañ (K.162S:30), '... do not requisition rice, do not requisition oil'.

vruḥ. See *vroḥ*.

¹Cf. C II:113, note 2.

vrek ~ **vrekk** ~ **varek** /vrɛ:k/. †[Mod. វ្រែក *brēk* /pre:k/ “n. canal, creek, stream, small river, tidal river (*common element in Cambodian place names*); v. to fork / divide (*into two or three branches*); adj. to be naturally twinned, divided, or paired (as a banana, a finger, or a toe)”; pfx /w-/ + *rek /rɛ:k/. 1. v.intr. To divide, branch off, bifurcate. 2. n. Branch (*of a watercourse*), fork, offshoot; creek, stream; arroyo.

varek: K.320:26 (A.D. 879, *NIC* II:52, II/III:55);

vrekk: K.844:6 (A.D. 878-1077, *C* V:173);

vrek: K.618:40 (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224); K.219:20 (A.D. 1050, *C* VII:45).

phlu vrek (K.219:20) ~ *phlu vrekk* (K.844:6), ‘the road to Vrek’ or ‘the road to (or along) the creek’.

vreñ. See *vryai*.

vrai ~ **vrai**y ~ **brai** ~ **brai**y /vrɔy ~ brɔy/. [Pre-A. *vrai* ~ *vrai*y; mod. វ្រៃ *brai* /prɔy/ “n. jungle, forest, woods, wilderness; adj. to be wild, undomesticated, savage”; pre-Khmer]. 1. n. Forest, wood; wilderness. 2. v.st. To be wild, undomesticated; to run wild, revert to wilderness.

braiy: K.161D:22 (A.D. 1002, *BEFEO*, IV:672);

brai: K.413A:53. B:15, D:13, 15 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

vraiy: K.421:1, 6, 13, 15, 17 (A.D. 802/77, *C* V:272); K.235D:58 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.258A:75 (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); K.72:6 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:114); K.697B:21 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:94);

vrai: *passim*, 135 occurrences.

... *svaṃ prasāda vraī bhūmi taṃvoṅ pramān pūrvvadiśa* ... (K.878:5-6), ‘... sued for the gift of the woods [and] a tract of land in Taṃvoṅ in the *pramān* of Pūrvvadiśa ...’.

vrai vyak (K.105/1°:4; K.92S:36), toponym (‘the great forest’), name of a district in the *pramāṇa* of Śrī Indrapura.

vroh ~ **vroh**ḥ ~ **vroh** /vrɔh/ ~ **vruh** /vrɔh/. [Pre-A. *vroh* and *varah*; mod. វ្រូក *broh* /prɔh/ “v. to sow (*seed*), scatter (*seeds, small objects, etc.*); adj. to be just reaching sexual maturity (*esp. of young male animals such as bulls and roosters*); pfx /w-/ + *roh /rɔh/ ~ ruh /ruh/. 1. v.tr. To broadcast, sow (*seed*) by hand. 2. v.intr. (*Of animals*) to breed, couple, mate.¹ 3. n. Unidentified measure of land area. 4. n. (*Conjecturally*) productivity, yield.

vruh: K.754B:30 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282);

vroh: K.235D:18 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

vrohḥ: K.89:5 (A.D. 1002, *C* III:164);

vroh: *passim*, 49 occurrences.

nā thve vruh raṅka ta gi □ □ □ (K.754B:30), ‘When carrying out the sowing [and] processing of rice in □□□’.

... *nu sre jeñ 1 ’āy [D]saugatāśrama t[a] vroh thlvañ 5 sre bhavapalli vroh 20 sre ugravāsa vroh 20* (K.290/1°:1CD) ‘...together with a ricefield of 1 *jeñ* at the Saugatāśrama with a yield of 5 *thlvañ*, a ricefield at Bhavapalli with a yield of 20 [*thlvañ*], [and] a ricefield at Ugravāsa with a yield of 20 [*thlvañ*]’.

¹Cf. *BEFEO*, XXXVII:407, note 2.

vrau¹ /vrɔw/. [Pre-A. *vrau*¹ ~ *vrohv* ~ *vrauhv*; pfx /w-/ + **rau* /rɔw/¹]. 1. *v.st.* To be fair, agreeable to the eye, pretty, beautiful.² 2. *n.* Personal name.

K.958:23 (A.D. 947, C VII:14); K.215:4, 8 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.831:25 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.343S/III:27 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.843B:14 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.868B:12 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.262S:15, 31, 32, 32 bis, 42 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.105:30 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.216S:46 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.598B:27 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.720B:6 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.989B:18, 23, 31 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:36 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.207:6 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.852:7 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.258B:71 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.383B/II:23, III:23, 47, V:39, VII:27, 33 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.200C:1 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

steñ vrau (K.989B:31), personal name.

steñ pit vrau (K.989B:18), personal name.

loñ vrau (K.989B:21; K.933:36; K.383B/III:47, VII:27), personal name.

loñ pitt vrau (K.215:4, 8), personal name.

vāp vrau (K.843B:14; K.262S:15, 31, 32, 32 bis, 42; K.598B:27; K.720B:6; K.958:23; K.207:26), personal name.

teñ vrau (K.383B/II:23, III:23, V:39, VII:33; K.868B:12; K.760:25), personal name.

teñ tvan vrau (K.258B:71; K.852:7), personal name.

tai vrau (K.343S/III:27), slavename.

si vrau (K.831:25), slavename.

vrau² /vrɔw/. [Mod. ប្រៅ *brau* /prɔw/, presumably from a non-Khmer source]. 1. *n.* The Bru ethnolinguistic group, known also as Brou, Brao, Prou, and Pru. 2. *n.* A member of this group. See *taṃvon*.

K.105:30 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.200C:1 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.760:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

tai kandhom vrau (K.105:30), ‘*tai* Kandhom, a Bru’.

gho ta vrau (K.200C:1), ‘a Bru *gho*’.

... *toy nīrtiya cuḥ dau lvah kaṃveñ jhe sre taṃveh vrau* ○ (K.760:29), ‘... on the southwest [it] drops down to the wooden palisade [and] the abandoned ricefield of the Bru’.

vryañ ~ **vryaññ** /vri:əŋ/ ~ **vreñ** /vre:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *vreñ*; mod. ព្រឺង *brīñ* /pri:ŋ/ “*n.* Jambolan Plum (k. of tree; *Syzygium jambos*; there are many varieties which may also include *Mimusops elengi* and *Kayea* and *Eugenia* species)”. *n.* Various trees of genus *Syzygium* (Myrtaceae).³

vreñ: K.235D:112 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.297F (A.D. 1278-1477?, BC, 1911:208);

vryaññ: K.56C:34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); ▶

¹Cf. เพรอ in Thai พรหมเพชร /p^hrɨm p^hraw/ ‘to be beautiful, gay and beautiful’ (Haas, 376a) and เพรอพริ่ง /p^hraw p^hrɨŋ/ ‘beautiful; bright’ (McFarland, 596b).

²Pou, 466b, identifies *vrau* with mod. ប្រៅ *brau* /prɔw/ and glosses the latter “mauvais, laid; une vieille fille; les Brou”, attributing both forms in all three senses to a Prakṛta *virīva* ‘laid’ mentioned in her “Lexicologie,” 158-9, as corresponding to Pāli and Skt *virīpa* ‘deformed, unsightly, ugly’. Headley (862b) glosses the mod. form only as “*adj.* to be old and unmarried”, with no mention of the Bru or of ‘bad, ugly’. Mod. *brau* ‘Bru, Brao’ I assign to *vrau*² on the grounds that it is probably the Khmer pronunciation of a non-Khmer ethnonym. Mod. *brau* ‘vieille fille’ is perhaps cognate with Old Mon *brow* /brɔw/ ‘woman, female’. Meanwhile I see no evidence that Old Khmer *vrau* or mod. ប្រៅ *brau* /prɔw/ means ‘mauvais, laid’.

³Martin, 49, 88, 111-2; Pou et Martin, 69 (item 195); Pou, 466a; Merrill, 158; Dastur, 200 (item 242).

vryaṅ: K.873:4 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.158B:17 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.205:1, 2, 6, 8, 9, 19, 23 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.249:12, 15 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.208:31, 44 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287).

kaṃvaṅ vryaṅ (K.206:19), toponym ('landing-place by the *Syzygium* tree(s)').

vryat ~ **vryāt** /wri:ət/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* One of a pair of small ornamental discs attached to the bridle of a horse or racing bull, probably at the cheeks or temples: *concha* ('shell'), *rosette*, *boss*.¹

vryāt: K.669C:26, 26 *bis* (A.D. 972, C I:159);

vryat: K.420:18, 39 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

***vryyaṅ** /wri:əŋ/ ~ ***bryyaṅ** /bri:əŋ/. †[Mod. វ្រ្រ្រ្រ *briani* /pri:əŋ/ 'immediate neighborhood; immediate neighbors';² pfx /w- → b-/, + **ryyaṅ*¹ /ri:əŋ/]. 1. *v.st.* To be contiguous, adjacent. 2. *v.st.* To be regular, steady, constant. See *baṃryyaṅ*.

vlaṅ. See *vloṅ*.

vlaḥ ~ **valaḥ** ~ **vloḥ** ~ **blaḥ** /wloh ~ bləh/. [Pre-A. *vlaḥ*; mod. វ្រ្រ្រ *bhloh* /p^hlʊəh/ "adj. to be born at the same time; to be double, twinned; *v.* to fork, branch out; *v.* to join / sew (*two pieces of cloth*) together"; pfx /w-/ + **laḥ* ~ **loḥ* /loh/]. 1. *v.st.* To be twofold, double.³ 2. *v.intr.* To split into two, branch, fork, bifurcate. 3. *v.tr.* To double, join together.

blaḥ: K.239S:27 (A.D. 966, C III:79);

vloḥ: K.347E:31 (A.D. 979, C VI:181);

valaḥ: K.348:26 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

vlaḥ: K.238A:6, 6 *bis*, 16, 16 *bis*, 17, 18, 18 *bis*, 19 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.165N:31 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.659:20 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.257N:11, 13 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158B:21 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693B:31 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989C:11, 13 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:29, 29 *bis*, 30 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843B:8, 9, 11, 11 *bis*, 22 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.618:8,⁴ 33, 33 *bis* (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.205:11 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.258B:70 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.650A:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.780:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.370:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58).

greṅ vlaḥ (K.254B:70), 'a pair of ladles'.

ullāra vlaḥ 1 (K.205:11), 'one [length] of double *ullāra*'.

thnap valaḥ mvāy (K.348:26), 'one [length] of double *thnap*'.

vlā /wla:/. †[Mod. វ្រ្រ្រ *bhlā* /p^hli:ə/ "n. salad with raw meat (*esp. salted beef or fish which has been marinated in lime juice or vinegar*), bean sprouts, carrots, green pepper, and cucumbers"; pfx /w-/ + *lā* /la:/]. 1. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* To be mixed up, combined, tangled. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Tangle, thicket, bramble. See *vanlā*.

K.165N:23 (A.D. 952, C VI:132), hapax.

kaṃvaṅ vlā (K.165N:23), toponym ('the landing by the brambles?').

¹Cf. C I:185, note 13, IV:164, note 4. Cœdès cites a modern *briat* /pri:ət/ which I fail to find in any of my dictionaries. Cf. Mexican *chonchas*.

²Cf. mod. វ្រ្រ្រ្រ *briani lān* /pri:əŋ la:n/ "n. countryman, neighbor(s)" (Headley, 861a).

³As a modifier of terms for cloth *vlaḥ* is probably the venacular equivalent of *yugala*'.

⁴BEFEO, XXVIII:56 reads *sata*.

vlāñ. See *vlañ*.

vluk /wlok/. †[Mod. **វ្លុក** *bhluk* /p^hlok/ “*n.* tusk (of an elephant); ivory; bull elephant”; pfx /w-/ + **luk* /lok/]. 1. *n.* (Elephant) tusk. 2. *n.* Ivory.

K.238A:5 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); **K.669C:26, 27, 27 bis, 27 ter, 27 quater** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.741:10** (A.D. 994, C V:160); **K.852:9** (A.D. 1107, C I:267); **K.832B:43** (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

vluk thpvañ 1 (K.238A:5-6), ‘one head of ivory, = one tusk’.

vīṇa 20 mvāy vluk (K.669C:26), ‘twenty *vīṇā* [including] one in ivory’.

toñ vluk 1 (K.669C:27), ‘one ivory drumstick’.

vleñ /wlv:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *vleñ*; mod. **វ្លើង** *bhloen* /p^hlv:ŋ/ “*n.* fire ...”; pfx /w-/ + *leñ*³ /lv:ŋ/]. *n.* (That which rises, mounts) fire, flame.

K.192:6 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); **K.444B:15** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:26** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.175S:7, E:17** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.178:9** (A.D. 994, C VI:192); **K.89:9** (A.D. 1002, C III:164); **K.691:2, 5, 6** (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); **K.88:8** (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); **K.292:6** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.843B:7, C:26** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.618:36** (A.D. 1026, *NIC* II/III:224); **K.374:20**¹ (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); **K.139B:12** (A.D. 1054, C III:175); **K.258A:36, 54, 56, 60, 61, 63, C:16** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.254B:24** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.366A:34** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.974:2** (A.D. 1201, C VII:155); **K.571:6** (A.D. 978-1077, *NIC* II:109, II/III:111); **K.298:22** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201); **K.299:6** (A.D. 1078-1177, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

vraḥ vleñ (24 out of 30 occurrences), ‘the sacred fire’.

svam cañ vleñ (K.178:9; K.843B:7, C:26), ‘fireproof’.

vloñ ~ vlañ ~ vlāñ /wlv:ŋ/. †[Mod. **វ្លង** *bhlan* /p^hlv:ŋ/ “*n.* k. of hardwood tree (*Scutula scutellata* ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The water-rush *Eleocharis dulcis* (Burm. f.) Steud. (Cyperaceæ).²

vlāñ:³ **K.844:15** (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

vlañ: **K.207:50** (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

vloñ: **K.257S:12** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.292/II^o:C:31** (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

vloñ. Misreading of *vleñ* at **K.374:20**.

vloy /wlv:y/. [Pre-A. *vloy*:⁴ mod. **វ្លយ** *bhlay* /p^hlv:y/ “*adv.* (to let out a secret) inadvertently; *v.* to make a slip of the tongue, blurt s.t. out”; pfx /w-/ + **loy* ~ **lay* /lv:y/]. *v.st.* To be outstanding, prominent, eminent; to be glorious, sublime.⁵

K.1141B:25, 27 (A.D. 972, *NIC* II/III:115).

nau ge ta ñyāñ pariṇāla neḥ dharmma neḥ roha rājaśasana nu samudāya vrāhmaṇācāryya roha kalpanā yajamāna nu ge māñ phala vloy śivabhakti ge māñ svargga nu santāna phon yāvat vraḥ candrāditya māñ ley ○ (K.1141B:24-6), ‘They who strive to protect this pious work according to the royal directive and the host of *brāhmaṇa* and *ācārya*,

¹The transcription of K.374 reads *vloñ*, either a misreading or a lapicide’s error.

²Pou et Martin, 67 (item 187); Pou, 468a.

³On *vlāñ* see C V:173, note 4.

⁴Pou, 468b, identifies pre-Angkorian *vloy* with a mod. *blay* /p^hlv:y/ ‘mouth organ’ (not listed by Headley, 872b), which is difficult to accept.

⁵Attested twice in the same text, but as a doubtful reading, this entire item is conjectural. See *NIC* II/III:118, note 8-9.

[and] according to the donor's endowment and those possessing the sublime rewards of devotion to Śiva, they shall possess heaven together with [their] descendants for as long as the holy moon and sun shall go on shining'.¹

nau ru ge ta □ □ □ □ *punya neḥ pi vvaṃ varddha roh kalpanā yajamāna ge mān pāpa vloy śivadroha* (K.1141B:26-7), 'They who [fail to protect] this pious work so as not to promote [it] in keeping with the donor's endowment, they shall be possessed of heinous wickedness [and] shall do harm to Śiva ...'.

vloh¹ /wloh/ (?). Unidentified.

K.347E:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:181), hapax.

vloh². See *vlah*.

vlvak /wlu:ək/. [Cf. mod. វ្លុក *bhlūk* /p^hlu:k/ "v. to turn over, crash upside down (of a vehicle); adj. to be overturned"; pfx /w-/ + *lvak /lu:ək/]. (Conjecturally) v.intr. to fall in or over, collapse, cave in.

K.257S:12 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.256W:17 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89).

vlvac /wlu:əc/. †[Pfx /w-/ + *lvac /lu:əc/]. 1. v.cs. To bring to an end, terminate, stop, cease. 2. v.tr. To withdraw (an objection).

K.886:9 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.885:7, 10 (A.D. 968, C V:150).

... *neḥ tai kanrau 'val śāpa dai man vlvac khmi prabandha* □ □ □ □ *ta rūpa gurujana 'aṅ* (K.886:8-10), 'This tai Kanrau shall be bound by another oath that [she] will refrain from seeking [any] connection with □□□□ the images of my parents'.

... *lvah ta gi 890 śaka loṅ ñuṃ viṅ vlvac 'apavāda sot vvaṃ 'āc* ○ (K.885:10), '... in Śaka 890 the loṅ Ñuṃ again withdrew [his] objection to [its] being allowed'.

vvak ~ ***vvāk** /wu:ək/ ~ ***vok** ~ ***bok** /wo:k ~ bo:k/. [Pre-A. *vok¹; mod. វ្លុក *bwk* /pu:ək/ "n. group, detachment, herd, gathering, association ..., squad ..." and allomorph **būk* /pu:k/]. 1. v.intr. To come together, assemble, congregate. 2. n. Group, company; gathering, assemblage. See *vnavak*, *saṃvok*, *svok*.

K.570:42, 44 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.88:1 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.249:12 (A.D. 1109, C III:97). 'anrāy thmo vvak (K.570:42, 44), 'the parish of Thmo Vvak' ('[expanse of] rocks thick on the ground').

vrah tmo vvak (K.88:1), 'the sanctuary at Tmo Vvak'.²

bhūmi vnaṃ vvak (K.249:12), 'land belonging to Vnaṃ Vvak' ('grouped hills').

vvat. See *vatt*.

vvan /wu:ən/. †[Mod. វ្លួន *būn* /pu:n/ "v. to build/pile/mound up; to rake into a pile; to amass, accumulate; to move as a body, to flock/crowd together (as when animals stampede)". v.tr. To build up, make into a mound or pile. See **vun*.

K.254B:15 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

vvan thnal saṅ svān canloṅ ta 'ādhvā (K.254B:15), '[I] built causeways [and] erected bridges leading across to roads.'

vvas. See *vas*¹.

¹Cf. NIC II/III:117.

²Cf. C VII:31, note 6.

vvah /wah/. †[Mod. **ṣ**: *vaḥ* /weəḥ/ “v. to cut (*open*), slit, make an incision; to operate (*on*), perform surgery; to disembowel”¹]. *v.tr.* To open forcibly or by cutting: to rip open, rend, rive, cleave.

K.196:2 (A.D. 1005, C VI:224), hapax.

daha vā noḥ tok gol noḥ ’aṅ pre vvah drvaṅ (K.196:1-2), ‘If such a miscreant does uproot the said boundary-markers I shall have [him] disemboweled’.²

vvam̐ ~ **vvam** ~ **vum̐** ~ **bvam̐** ~ **bvum̐** /wʊəm̐ ~ buəm̐/. [Pre-A. *vom̐*; mod. **ṅ** *bum̐* /pʊm̐/ “negative particle not, non-, without ...”; cf. mod. **bum̐* /pʊm̐/ ‘to be closed up, unopened’]. 1. *v.ps.* To be closed, shut; to be barred, denied, disallowed. 2. *adv. expressing negation, denial, refusal.*

bvum̐: **K.296:1** and **K.297:1** (A.D. 1278-1377, *JA*, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, *BC*, 1911:235);

bvam̐: **K.413D:11, 26, 28, 49** (*id.*); **K.177:16** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112);

vum̐: **K.997:20, 21, 22, 22 bis** (A.D. 941?, *RS II*, № 56:109);

vvam: **K.579B/II^o:2** (A.D. 968, *BEFEO*, XXV:366); **K.393S:35** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.299:23, 35** (A.D. 1078-1177, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC II*:161, II/III:156);

vvam̐: passim, 198 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.878:12** (A.D. 989).

vvam̐ ’āc ti ‘it is not allowed ..., = do not, &c.’ (81 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.878:12**).

nau ’nak vvam̐ thve roḥ kalpanā neḥ ... (K.878:14-5), ‘Those who fail to act in keeping with this endowment ...’

vvom̐ /wʊəm̐/ (?). Possibly a variant of *vvam̐*.

K.376:7, 8, *garbled* (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

Ṣ

śaka ~ **saka** ~ **sakka** ~ **sakk** /sak/. [Pre-A. *śaka*; mod. **ṣ** *sāk* /sak/ “n. 10-year cycle; time, era, progression / sequence of years”; Skt *śaka* ‘the Śaka era (*śakakāla*)’³ beginning in A.D. 78; era, epoch; year (of any era)’. 1. *n.* The Śaka era. 2. *n.* A year of the Śaka era. Cf. *chnām̐, saṃvatsara*.

sakk: **K.831:2, 10, 14** (A.D. 968, C V:147); **K.444A:5** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.742:1** (A.D. 994, C V:160);

sakka: **K.340:1** (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); **K.61A:10** (A.D. 912, C VII:20); **K.260S/1^o:1** (A.D. 921, C IV:171); **K.957A:1** (A.D. 941, C VII:137); **K.198A:7** (A.D. 966, C VI:147); **K.231/2^o:30** (A.D. 966, C III:72); **K.425:1** (A.D. 968?, C II:142); **K.105/3^o:22** (A.D. 987, C VI:183); **K.814E:43** (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK II*:106); **K.33:1, 15** (A.D. 1017, C III:148).

saka: **K.254B:44** (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

śaka: passim, 281 occurrences.

¹With allomorphs **ṣ**: *buḥ* /pʊh/ ‘to cleave, cut or break open, gash’ and **ṣ**: *boḥ* /pʊəḥ/ ‘(opening, cavity) internal organs, innards, viscera’.

²Cf. C VI:224.

³Traditionally attributed to a Scythian king Śālivāhana and thought to be named after his people, the Śaka (Kushana) invaders of northwest India.

śakaparigraha /sakəbɔr'grɔ:h/. [Pre-A. *śakaparigraha*; Skt **śakaparigraha*, < *śaka*, + *parigraha*]. *n.* A year of the Śaka dominion, *i.e.* a year of the Śaka era.

K.124:3 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

śakarāja /sakə'ra:c/. †[Mod. សករាជ *sakarāj* /sakə'ra:c/ “*n.* era, epoch; date (of manufacture or of minting)”; Skt **śakarāja* ‘(era of) the Śaka kings’, < *śaka*, + *rāja*; cf. Thai ศักราช /sàkkaràat/ [sic] ‘era’¹]. 1. *n.* Era. *esp.* the Śaka era. 2. *n.* Year (of the Śaka or other era).

K.413B:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

***śakavrāhmaṇa** ~ **sakavrāhmaṇa** ~ **sakvrāhmaṇa** /səkəvrahmɔ:n/. †[Skt **śakabrāhmaṇa* ‘Śaka *brāhmaṇa*, a *brāhmaṇa* of Śaka origin or ancestry’, < *śaka*, + *brāhmaṇa*]. 1. *n.* The Śakabrāhmaṇa, a shadowy Indian figure from Funan times.² 2. *n.* Name of an aspect of Viṣṇu.

sakvrāhmaṇa: K.356N:9 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334);

sakavrāhmaṇa: K.136:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.293C:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193); K.521S:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:169).

kaṃṃrateñ 'añ ta sakvrāhmaṇa (K.356N:9), ‘My High Lord the Śakabrāhmaṇa’.

kamrateñ jagat sakavrāhmaṇa (K.136:9; K.293C:1), ‘the High Lord of the World the Śakabrāhmaṇa’.

śakti /sak'di: → sak/. [Pre-A. *śakti*; mod. សក្តិ *sakti* /sak/ “*n.* boldness, courage, bravery, valor; might, strength, authority; expertise, perseverance”; Skt *śakti* ‘power, strength, force, might, ability, capability, capacity, faculty, skill, energy, effort; effectiveness, efficacy; regal power; the energy or active power of a deity personified as his wife; ...’³]. 1. *n.* Power; force, energy; ability, capability; capacity, authority. 2. *n.* The consort of a divinity conceived as his latent energy. See *yathāśakti*, **siddhaśakti*.

K.872S:12, N:14 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.366A:19, 22 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.569:11 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77); K.754B:26 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.413B:9 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91); K.56A:32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.208:66 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122).

'abhyāgata ta lvah ta gi 'āśrama paṃre toy śakti ... (K.56A:32), ‘Guests coming to the *āśrama* shall perform service according to [their] ability ...’.

śaṅkara ~ **śaṃkara**° /səŋ'kɔ:r/. †[Skt *śaṃkara* ‘causing prosperity, auspicious, beneficent’]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva (‘the beneficent’).

K.843C:11 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.956:61 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

¹Haas, 513b; Sethaputra, II:1075b; McFarland, 785b, who adds that “This nomenclature is also in general use in southern India.”

²Cœdès (C III:284, note 8) renders the form « *brāhmaṇe scythe* » and refers to his *États hindouisés*, 2^e édition, 83 (Nouvelle édition, 1964:93; English edition, 47), as well as to C IV:26. See also C III:195, commentary.

³The Sanskrit text of K.235C:32 (stanza CXV) has *śakti* in the sense of ‘spear, lance’, which does not appear to have been carried over into Khmer.

śaṅkaranārāyana /səŋkərənə'ra:y/. [Pre-A. *śaṅkaranārāyana* ~ °nārāyaṇa ~ °nārāyana ~ °nārāya; Skt *śaṅkaranārāyaṇa* 'Śaṅkara and Nārāyaṇa']. *n.* Śaṅkara and Nārāyaṇa, i.e. Śiva and Viṣṇu represented in one body. Cf. *harihara*.

K.457:7 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65); K.235D:41 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:17, 21 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.556:20 (A.D. 878-977, C II:19).

śaṅkha ~ **saṅkha** /saŋ/. [Pre-A. *śaṅkha* ~ *śaṅkha*; mod. **ស័ង្ក** *sāṅkh* /saŋ/ "n. conch, marine shell (*Brahmans use it as a horn and as a receptacle for holy water*)"; Skt *śaṅkha* 'conch']. *n.* Conch. Cf. *'arddhaśaṅkha*.

śaṅkha: K.754:18 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285);

śaṅkha: K.262N:4, 16 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:3, C:9, 26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.258A:39 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... *śaṅkha sukla vyar 'arddhaśaṅkha saṅgṛit mvay* ... (K.754:18), '... two white conches; one half-conch in bronze; ...'.

śaci ~ **śaciya** /sə'ci:/. †[Skt *śaci* ~ *śaci* 'kindness, favor, grace', and name of the wife of Indra]. *n.* Personal name.

śaciya: K.713B:22 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

śaci: K.383B/II:44 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

śata ~ **sata** /sat/. [Pre-A. *śata*; mod. **សត** *sat* /sa'ta?/ "num. hundred (*formal*); *adj.* to be many, numerous"; Skt *śata* 'hundred; any very large number']. *num.* Hundred.

sata: K.966:8, 9, 9 bis (A.D. 1167, JA, 1954:132, RS III, № 35:12);

śata: passim, 70 occurrences.

śatagrahana /sədə'grə:h/. †[Skt **śatagrahana*, < *śata*, + *grahana* 'a taking, grasping; seizure']. 1. *n.* Seizure of a hundred (sc. *parts out of a hundred*): total confiscation. 2. *v.tr.* To confiscate the whole of someone's property.

K.380E/3:65 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

... *gi pi kamrateñ kamṭvan 'aṅ vvaṅ iṣṭi pi śatagrahana ta 'nak pās khmau ley*

(K.380E/3:64-5), ... inasmuch as My High Lord in the female line has no desire whatever to resort to total confiscation of the Pās Khmau people's property'.

śatagrāma /sədə'grə:m/. †[Skt **śatagrāma*, < *śata*, + *grāma*]. 1. *n.* (*Perhaps*) [district of] a hundred villages. 2. *n.* (*Perhaps*) village of a hundred [households]. Cf. *traiviṅśatigrāma*, *daśagrāma*, *pañcagrāma*.

K.989B:8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.207:40 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235C:59 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

śatadvaya /sədə'dwə:y/. †[Skt *śatadvaya* 'two hundred', < *śata*, + *dvaya*]. *num.* Two hundred.

K.235D:69 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

śatabhiṣanakṣatra /sədəbhīhnak'sat/. †[Skt **śatabhiṣanakṣatra*, < *śatabhiṣa* ~ *śatabhiṣā* ~ *śatabhiṣaj* 'name of a lunar mansion', + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Śatabhiṣaj.

K.809N:1 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.444A:2 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:1 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

śatru ~ **satru** /sa'tru:/. [Pre-A. *śatru*; mod. សត្រូវ *satrūv* /sa'tro:w ~ sa'try:w/ “*n.* enemy”; Skt *śatru* ‘enemy, foe, rival’]. *n.* Enemy.

satru: K.413A:6 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

śatru: K.204:7 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:42), hapax.

śanaīscaravāra ~ **sanaīscaravāra** ~ **sanaīscaravāra** /sənyhçərə'war/. [Pre-A. *śanaīscaravāra*; Skt *śanaīscaravāra* ‘Saturday’, < *śanaīscara* ‘the planet Saturn’, + *vāra*]. *n.* Saturday. See *sauravāra*.

sanaīscaravāra: K.231:44 (A.D. 958/67, *C* III:72); K.742:1 (A.D. 994, *C* V:160);

sanaīscaravāra: K.221S:7 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:54); K.290/1°:1 (A.D. 878-977, *C* III:231);

śanaīscaravāra: K.706:1 (A.D. 1012?, *C* V:217).

śapatha ~ **śapata** ~ **śapatta** ~ **spota** ~ **spot** ~ **spotta** /sə'βət > sβət/. †[Mod. ស្បថ *spath* /sβət/ “*v.* to swear, vow, take an oath”; Skt *śapatha* ‘oath, vow’, also ‘curse, imprecation, anathema’]. 1. *n.* Oath, vow, pledge. 2. *v.intr.* To swear, vow, take an oath, pledge. 3. *v.tr.* To swear in, administer an oath to. 4. *v.intr.* To swear, take an oath. See *vaddhapratijñā*.

spotta: K.829:21 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:43);

spot: K.569:1 (A.D. 1011, *MA* I, № 4:77);

spota: K.227:12-4 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, *APK* I:181);

śapatta: K.380E:23, 25 (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257);

śapata: K.878:7 (A.D. 898, *C* V:88); K.380W:21 (A.D. 1037, *C* VI:257); K.380E:7, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25 (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257); K.208:53 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:122, VI:287);

śapatha: K.262S:10, 13 (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108); K.693B:29 (A.D. 1003, *C* V:202); K.598B:38, 39 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); K.207:28 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); K.736:8, 9 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* V:306).

oy śapatha and variants, ‘to administer an oath’, passim, 9 occurrences.

nu man śapata teṃ bhaktiy mvāy vaddha nu vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ śrī rājapativarmma

(K.380W/2°:21) ‘He swore to [his] devotion by the same oath as My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājapativarman’.

vraḥ sruk spot śreṣṭhavarmmānvaya (K.569:1), ‘the royal *sruk* of Spot, dating from the time of Śreṣṭhavarman’.¹

khloñ vala spotta kanmyaṅ 'val 'nak sañjak ta seva (K.829:21-2), ‘The commandant swore in all the youths [and] ‘*nak sañjak* in service’.²

... *dep syaṅ ta śapatha nu vraḥ śrīy vnek nai ta kamrateṅ jagat vaddhapratijñā roḥh neḥh* (K.207:28-9), ‘... [they] then (were ones who) took an oath before the holy divine eyes of the High Lord of the World, thus binding themselves to [their] vow’.

'anak sañjak śrī deva 'anak sañjak śrī varddhana jā kule pratijñā syaṅ 'anak sruk vijayapura nā spota 'avyaḥ tel mān vraḥ sarvvajña ti kroy hoṅ (K.227:22-4), ‘The ‘*nak sañjak* Śrī Deva [and] the ‘*nak sañjak* Śrī Vardhana, who were kinsmen, declared [that they] were men of *sruk* Vijayapura where [they] had already vowed to be ever faithful to the holy future Omniscient One.’³

¹Pou, 512b, takes *spot* as from Skt *spoṭa* ‘a bursting, opening, expansion’; cf. *NIC* II/III:168, note 1.

²Cf. *C* IV:44 and note 4.

³Cf. *BEFEO*, XXIX:314 and note 5.

śapathavelā /sɔ̃θəwɛ'la:/. †[Skt *śapathavelā, < śapatha, + velā]. *n.* The time (hour, moment) of taking an oath or making a vow.

K.292A:3 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

... *syān ta śapathavelā* (K.292A:3), '... present ourselves at the hour of swearing-in'.

śaralāyatana ~ **saralāyattana** ~ **sralāy** /sɔ̃rə'la:jɔ̃:t ~ sɔ̃rə'la:y/. †[Skt *śaralāyatana, < śarala ~ sarala 'straight, right, correct, upright, real, true, genuine', + āyatana]. *n.* Name of a sanctuary in the vicinity of Sambor.

sralāy: K.125:18, 18 bis (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.258A:69 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

saralāyattana: K.293C:4, 6 (A.D. C III:193);

śaralāyatana: K.128:3 (A.D. 1204, C II:87).

kamrateñ jagat saralāyattana teṃ (K.293C:4), 'the High Lord of the World at Śaralāyatana Teṃ'.

... *duk vraḥ caru 'āy sralāy teṃ* (K.125:18), '... offering holy *caru* at Śaralāyatana Teṃ'.

śaralāyatana cuñ (K.128:3), '[the sanctuary of] Śaralāyatana Cuñ'.

vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ ta rāja 'āy sralāy cuñ (K.125:17-8), 'My Holy Sovereign High Lord at Śaralāyatana Cuñ'.

kamrateñ jagat saralāyattana cuñ (K.293C:6), 'the High Lord of the World at Śaralāyatana Cuñ'.

'añ 'añjeñ vraḥ bhagavan sralāy dau sit dik 'aṃṇoy oy bhūmi noḥ 'añ duk caṃnāṃ ta kaṃmrateñ jagat liṅgapura (K.258A:69-70), 'I invited the holy *bhagavan* of Śaralāyatana to go out [and] pour water over the gift [and] to give over the said land which I have appointed as an endowment to the High Lord of the World of Liṅgapura'.

śarāva ~ **śarāvaṇa** ~ **śāravana** ~ **sarāva** ~ **sarāvana** /sə'ra:p/. [Pre-A. *śarāvana*; cf. mod. ស្រាបាត់ *srāba(k)* /sra:p/ "... *n.* k. of large metal bowl with a pedestal base"; Skt *śarāva* ~ **śarāvaṇa* 'shallow cup, dish, plate, platter; earthenware vessel (also the flat cover or lid of any such vessel); ...']. *n.* An unidentified vessel used in religious observances.¹ See *srāp*.

sarāvana: K.366B:26, C:6 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

sarāva: K.1198B:33, 34, 35, 36 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.366C:5, 6 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

śāravana: K.848:8 (A.D. 969, C I:187);

śarāvaṇa: K.669C:19 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.453/II:5, 6 (A.D. 1206, C III:116);

śarāva: K.239N:13 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.262N:10 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.171:7 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.263D:12, 46 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.353N:29 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.258A:40, B:43 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.412:18 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

śariradhātu /sɔ̃rɪrə'dha:ʔu: > sɔ̃rɪrə'dha:t/. †[Mod. សរិរាតុ *sariradhātu* /sarɪrathi:ət/ "element of the body ... ; remnants of bone / ash that remain after the incineration of a corpse (*used of kings or saints only*), relic of a king / saint"; Skt *śariradhātu* 'relic of the Buddha's body ...', < *śarira*, + *dhātu*]. *n.* Relics (of the Buddha).

K.966:3 (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:133), hapax.

¹Probably as Pou describes it: "Large container of metal of various shapes." The form *śarāvaṇa* left Cœdès uneasy (C I:184, note 8; C V:294, note 7), but is an unattested though in no way unusual variant of *śarāva*. See Pou, "Recherches ... (IX)," 354.

śarīra ~ **śarira** ~ **sarira** /sə'ri:r/. †[Mod. **ស៊ីរ៉ា**: *sarīra*: /sarɣyraʔ/ “*n.* (*human*) body, corpse; bones; skeleton; ... ”; Skt *śarīra* ‘body, bodily frame; solid parts of the body; one’s body; a dead body’]. 1. *n.* (*Human physical*) body. 2. *n.* Body, person, (*physical*) self.

sarira: K.521:11 (*post*-A.D. 1050, C IV:167);

śarira: K.61B:7 (A.D. 912, C VII:20); K.843C:23 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.450:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

śarira: K.449B:28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.258A:42, B:38 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

vrah śarira (K.61B:7), ‘the royal person, the sacred person (of the sovereign)’.

śarmma /sar/. [Skt stem *śarman* ‘shelter, protection; refuge, safety; joy, bliss, comfort’, occurring as the final member of *brāhmaṇa* names]. *n.* Constituent of personal names.

śalamet /salə'met/ (?). †[Perhaps Skt *śālamethi* ‘Śāl-wood pillar or post’. < *śāla* ‘the Śāl tree’,¹ + *methi* ‘pillar, post; cattle-shed’]. *n.* Toponym.

K.105/1^o:13 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183), hapax.

śaśi ~ **śaśiy** /sə'si:/. †[Skt *śaśī*, nom. sg. of *śaśin* ‘moon’]. *n.* Personal name.

śaśiy: K.258B:34 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

śaśi: K.809N:21 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.291N:17 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.258A:36 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.34:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.721B:12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).

śamkara. See *śaṅkara*.

śamkaraparvata /səŋkərəbər'wə:t/. †[Skt **śamkaraparvata*, < *śamkara*, + *parvata*]. *n.* Toponym (‘mount Śamkara’).²

K.211:9 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.235D:70 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

śāka. See *śākha*.

śākha ~ **śāka** /sa'kha: → sa:k/ (?). [Pre-A. *śākha*; mod. **ស៊ាខា** *sākhā* /sa'kha:/ “*n.* branch; affiliate; offshoot; part; field, (sub)division, department, section ... ”; Skt *śākhā* ‘branch; limb, arm, leg; division, subdivision; branch or school of the Veda; branch of any science’]. 1. *n.* Branch, bough, limb. 2. *n.* Branching, ramification; derivation; abstract of title.³ 3. *n.* Origin, affiliation, line of descent, pedigree, ancestry. Cf. *bhūmiśākha*.

śāka: K.19:13 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.702B:4 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.754B:4 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.468:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225);

śākha: K.425:13 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.255:1 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.262S:2 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.158A:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.235C:59, D:85 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.697B:2 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.373B:3 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279). ▶

¹*Shorea robusta* Roxb. or Gaertn. F. (Dipterocarpaceae) – Martin, 49; Dastur, 191 (item 232); cf. Merrill, 80.

²Mountain or hill delimiting *sruk* Jāgrāma on the south.

³A succinct statement of the origin and successive ownership of landed property.

gi śākha gi bhūmi nai varga vyādhapura ... (K.425:13), ‘The abstract of title of the tract belonging to the Vyādhapura chapter: ...’.¹

nehḥ gi roh śākha khñuṃ neh ... (K.255:1), ‘This is (the manner of) the origin of these slaves: ...’.²

neh gi rohha śākha santāna noḥ (K.235C:59), ‘This is (the manner of) the origin of that family’, i.e. ‘This is the history of the said family’.³

... pre cār iss śākha saṃnvat ... (K.373B:3-4), ‘... bade [him] write down the whole history of [his] petition ...’.

śāṭakā /sadə'ka:/. †[Skt *śāṭa* ~ *śāṭaka* ‘strip of cloth; kind of skirt or gown, a particular sort of garment or gown’]. *n.* Unidentified cloth.

K.34:19, 25, 26, 29 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

°**śānti** ~ **śānti**° /san'di: → san/. [Skt *śānti* ‘peace, quiet, tranquillity; calmness of mind, absence of passion’]. See *tapahśānti*, *sān*.

śāpa ~ **śāp** /sa:p/ ~ **śāpā** /sa'ba:/. †[Mod. **शप** *śāp* /sa:p/ ‘*n.* vow, oath, swearing’; Skt *śāpa* ‘curse, malediction, imprecation; ban, interdiction; oath, abuse’⁴]. 1. *n.* Vow, oath. 2. *n.* Curse, malediction, imprecation. See *varaśāpa*, *śāpānugraha*.

śāpā: K.382:C 1 (A.D. 1047, C VI:270);

śāp: K.579B/II':2, *garbled* (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:366);

śāpā: K.886:9 (A.D. 902, C V:151); K.143B:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

... pre thve śāpā śivajñā ○ (K.382:B 2-C 1), ‘... bidding [him] pronounce a vow [to execute] the commandment from Śiva’.

neh tai kanrau 'val śāpa dai man vlvac khmi prabandha □ □ □ □ *ta rūpa gurujana 'aṅ* (K.886:8-10), ‘This *tai* Kanrau shall be bound by another oath that [she] will refrain from seeking [any] connection with □□□□ the images of my parents’.

... pre vrāhmaṇācāryya oy vara 'nak ta vardheya oy śāpa 'nak yok bhūmi vrai raṃṭyaṅ ... (K.143B:15-8), ‘... bidding *brāhmaṇa* and *ācāryya* pronounce blessings on those who promote [it] [and] curses on those who appropriate the land at Vrai Ramtyaṅ ...’.

śāpānugraha /sabanu'grɔ:h/. †[Skt **śāpānugraha*, < *śāpa*, + *anugraha* ‘a conferring of benefits, a promoting of a good object’, < *anu-√grah* ‘to support, favor’]. *n.* Blessing, benediction.

K.523C:17 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

neh śāpānugraha 'aṅ ta sme vrahmaśāsana (K.523C:17-8), ‘This is my benediction, equivalent to a command from Brahmā’.

¹Cf. C II:144.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII:386.

³Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:104.

⁴Note the range of *√śāp*: on the one hand ‘to swear an oath, adjure, conjure, supplicate’, on the other ‘to curse’. This polarization suggests the mediating sense of ‘to make a solemn (incantatory) utterance’. See *śāpānugraha*.

śāpānugrahamūla /saβanugrəhə'mu:l/. †[Skt *śāpānugrahamūla*, < *śāpānugraha*, + *mūla*, here prob. 'original text']. *n.* The text or exact wording of a prayer or invocation.¹

K.523D:28 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

... *ti pratiṣṭhā jā jaṃvvan bhagavat pāda vraḥ kaṃmraten' aṅ ta guru vidyāvāsa ta vraḥ śivaliṅga vnaṃ thñe 'aṅval nu śāpānugrahamūla* (K.523D:23-8), '... which was set up as an offering from the *bhagavat pāda* My Holy High Lord the *guru* Vidyāvāsa to the holy *śivaliṅga* on Vnaṃ Thñe together with the text of [my] invocation'.

śāravana. See *śarāva*.

śāla ~ **sāla** /sa:l/. [Cf. pre-A. *śālā*; mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓 *sālā* /sa'la:/ "n. hall, school; institution, establishment; court (of law); k. of relay station / shelter on the road between two towns or villages"; Skt *śālā* ~ *śāla* 'house, building; hall, large room; shed, workshop, stable'].² 1. *n.* Large building; large room or apartment, hall. 2. *n.* Workshop, atelier; shed, stable. See *gośāla*, *rogyaśāla*, *'ārogyaśāla*.

sāla: K.366B:18 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

śāla: K.270S/2°c:19 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.153:19 (A.D. 1001?, C V" 194); K.989D:2 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.374:16 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.258A:48 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.56B:29, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

chmām śāla (K.270S/2°:19), 'building guard'.

si rrvāñ sāla (K.366B:18), 'male [slave] to watch the building'.

śālya /sa:l/. †[Skt *śālya* 'javelin, lance, spear, pike']. *n.* Constituent of toponym.

K.720B:21 (A.D. 1006, *garbled*, C V:212), hapax.

śāsana ~ **śāsana** ~ **śāsna** ~ **sāsana** ~ **sāsa** /sa:h/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓 *sāsana* /sasə'naʔ/;³ Skt *śāsana* 'direction: order, command; edict, decree, enactment; writ, deed, charter, grant; teaching, instruction, doctrine, discipline; rule, government, dominion; correction, punishment']. 1. *n.* Directive, instruction; order, command; edict, decree. 2. *n.* Religious teachings, religion. See *buddhasāsa*, *vrahmasāsana*.

sāsa: K.177:5 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37);

sāsana: K.413B:48 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

śāsna: K.814B:63 (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106);

śāsana: K.105/1°:1 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183);

sāsana: passim, 146 occurrences.

vraḥ śāsana (142 occurrences), 'royal directive'.

caṃnyar byāyāma rryan sabda nu sāsa (K.177:4-6), '[He] then devoted himself to studying grammar and religion'.

'adhithāna roḥḥ neḥ nu phala puṅya ti 'aṅ pvas ta sāsana braḥ buddha kamraten' aṅ ... (K.413B:48-9), 'By this vow and the merit of good works am I initiated into the teachings of My High Lord the holy Buddha ...'.

¹Cf. C III:141 and 142, note 5.

²The form *śālā* is not attested in Angkorian. For *pañ śāla*, unidentified, see *pañ*.

³See Headley, 1278a.

śāstra /sa:h/. †[Mod. **शास्त्र** *śāstr* /sa:h/ “*n.* text, book, document, manuscript; code of laws; *n.* study, studies, learning, science, knowledge ...”]; Skt *śāstra* ‘order, command; teaching, instruction, direction; any instrument of teaching, any book or treatise’. 1. *n.* Text, treatise. 2. *n.* (*Vidyā*) branch of learning, subject of study.

K.235D:66 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

vrah pāda kamrateñ ’añ ryyān vidyā phoñ damnep ra siddhānta ◦ *vyākaraṇa* ◦ *dharmmasāstra* ◦ *śāstra phoñ dai ti* ◦ (K.235D:65-6), ‘His Majesty My High Lord studied sundry branches of learning — in particular science, grammar, jurisprudence, and various other subjects’.

***śāstrāgama** ~ **sāstrāgama** /sastra'gɔ:m/. †[Skt **śāstrāgama*, < *śāstra*, + *āgama*]. *n.* Traditional knowledge as embodied in the *śāstra* or sacred texts; the *śāstra* collectively.

sāstrāgama: K.413B:2 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

saṃtec pavitra nāpta beda sāstrāgama dharmmanyāya phoñ ... (K.413B:2-3), ‘The sacred sovereign had been instructed in the Veda, the sacred texts, [and] the system of the Law ...’.

śāstrotsava /sastrot'sɔ:p/. †[Skt *śāstrotsava*, < *śāstra*, + *utsava*]. *n.* Introductory instruction, initiation to the treatises or sacred books.¹

K.194/383A:29 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134), hapax.

... [*ryyan*] *thve vrah dīkṣā ryyan iss siddhānta phoñ ta damnep ra vrah guhya thve śāstrotsava phoñ* ... (K.194/383A:28-9), ‘... [had learned] to perform the holy *dīkṣā* [and] had studied all of the sundry branches of learning – particularly the holy Secret Doctrine – [and] took his first steps in the sacred books’.

śikṣā ~ **sikṣā** ~ **siksā** /sɪ'ksa:/. †[Mod. **शिक्षा** *sikṣā* /sɪk'sa:/ “*v.* to study (*formal*), conduct research; *n.* study, learning, education” and Pālicized **शिक्षा** *sikkhā* /sɪk'hka:/ “*n.* study, investigation, research, analysis; education, learning; teaching, doctrine, reading”]; Skt *śikṣā* ‘learning, study, knowledge; teaching, training; instruction, lesson’. 1. *n.* Teaching, instruction, training. 2. *n.* Study, learning, education; knowledge.

siksā: K.444B:11 (A.D. 974, C II:62);

sikṣā: K.175S:5 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.258A:6 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

śikṣā: K.868A:23 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.258A:18 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... *oy pi ’ācāryya caturācāryya pre paryyān śikṣa ’āy nagara* ... (K.868A:23), ‘... and give [them] over so that one of the Four *Ācārya* should have [them] pursue [their] studies in the royal city ...’.

khloñ śikṣā (K.258A:18), ‘director (superintendent) of instruction’.

śikharā /sɪkhə'ra:/. †[Skt *śikharā* ‘Sansevieria Roxburghiana, a plant from the fibers of which bow-strings are made’, < *śikhara* ‘pointed, spiked, crested’]. 1. *n.* Unidentified string instrument.² 2. *n.* One who plays this instrument. Cf. *thmiri*. ▶

¹Cœdès and Dupont (*BEFEO*, XLIII:146) understand the term as “les fêtes rituelles”.

²See Pou, “Recherches ... (IX),” 354-5.

K.324A:27-8, B:16 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:62); **K.330:20** (A.D. 893, *NIC* II:77, II/III:78); **K.659:17** (A.D. 968, *C V*:143); **K.356N:19** (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:8).

camryyān śikharā (K.324A:27-8, B:16; K.330:20), ‘singers to [the accompaniment of] the *śikharā*’.

tūryya tīn toñ rāṃ cryaṅ gandharvva hūdūka śikharā (K.659:17), ‘... players of string and percussion instruments, singers and *gandharva*, players of tabors and *śikharā*’.

tūryya gandharva śikharā thmañ huduga (K.356N:18-9), ‘musicians, *gandharva*, performers on stringed instruments (*śikharā*, *thmañ*), players of small drums’.

śikhariśvara /sikhəri'swə:r/. †[Skt **śikhareśvara*, < *śikhara* ‘point, crest, mountain peak’, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Name of a *śivaliṅga* (‘lord of the peak’¹).

K.194/383A:45 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

śīt. See *sit*.

śiddhi. See *siddhi*.

śiddhiśakti. See **siddhaśakti*.

śibaliṅga. See *śivaliṅga*.

śimāvadhī. See *śimāvadhī*.

śira ~ **śir** /sir:/ †[Mod. **សិរ** *sir* /se:r/ “*n.* head (*roy.*); crest; summit, top, end; comb (*of rooster*)”; Skt *śira* ~ *śiras* ‘head, skull’]. 1. *n.* Head (*of humans, animals, &c.*). 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* A vessel in the shape of a skull, used as a unit of capacity. See *triśira*, *pañcaśira*, *padmaśiraḥ*.

śir: **K.845:18** (A.D. 878-1077);

śira: **K.238A:16** (A.D. 949, *C VI*:119); **K.165N:31** (A.D. 952, *C VI*:132); **K.263B:41** (A.D. 984, *C IV*:118); **K.257N:11, 11 bis, 12, 13, 14** (A.D. 994, *C IV*:140); **K.153:9** (A.D. 1001?, *C V*:194); **K.843B:8, 8 bis, 9, 32** (A.D. 1025, *C VII*:109); **K.618:34** (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56); **K.353N:30** (A.D. 1046, *C V*:133); **K.391N:26** (A.D. 1082, *C VI*:297); **K.258B:45** (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C IV*:175); **K.200/IA:10** (A.D. 1145, *C VI*:312); **K.617:16** (A.D. 978-1077, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56).

kryau śir dnyam 1 (K.845:18), ‘1 pair of oxen’.²

dhūpa kaṃyān śira jyañ tap ○ (K.200/IA:10), ‘incense [and] a head of styrax [weighing] ten *jyañ*’.³

thnap śira vlah (K.238A:16) ‘a pair of headcloths’ or ‘two lengths of *thnap* for the head’.

... *virvoñ śira mvāyy guṇa vyar* ... (K.153:9), ‘one *virvoñ* for the head, two as *guṇa* ...’.

jñā śira (K.263B:41) ~ *jñā śira* (K.258B:45) ~ *jñī śira* (K.165N:31), ‘knee-length cloth for the head’ (!).⁴

¹Alluding to the *śikhareśaliṅga* on mount Kailāsa.

²*C C*:187: ‘... une pair de (bœufs) châtres’, followed by note 1 to *śir*: ‘Lecture douteuse’. This *śira* ~ *śir* appears to be a hitherto unrecognized numeral classifier, as with *kaṃyān* below.

³Cf. *C VI*:314: ‘... encens, benjoin, racine de *piper longum* ...’, followed by note 3: “Tel est le sens de *çira/sira*. Peut-être s’agit-il d’un autre ingrédient odoriférant.”

⁴Cf. *C VI*:139, note 3.

śiraścheda /sɪrəʃ'che:t/. †[Skt *śiraścheda* ‘cutting off the head’ < *śiras* (= *śira*) + *cheda*]. 1. *n.* Beheading, decapitation. 2. *n.* Title of an unidentified treatise.

K.235C:74 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

vrāhmaṇa noḥ paryyan vraḥ vināśikha ○ *nayottara* ○ *saṃmoha* ○ *śiraścheda* ○ ...

(K.235C:74), ‘The said *brāhmaṇa* taught [him] the holy *Vināśikha*, *Nayottara*, *Saṃmoha*, [and] *Śiraścheda* ...’.

śilastambha. See *śilāstambha*.

śilā /sɪ'la:/. †[Mod. **शिला** *śilā* /se'la: ~ sɪy'la:/ “*n.* stone, rock; mountain (*formal*)”; Skt *śilā* ‘stone, rock; crag’]. *n.* Stone, rock. Distinguish *śila*.

śilā: K.91B:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

śilā: K.444A:26 (A.D. 974, C II:162); K.868A:16 (A.D. 974, C II:162, VI:170); K.175S:1 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.397E:8 (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131); K.413B:39, 44 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

śilā: K.397E:5, 5 *bis*, 6, 6 *bis*, 7, 7 *bis*, 8, 9, 10, 10 *bis*, 11, 11 *bis* (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131); K.366C:8 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.413D:15 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91, *BEFEO*, LXV:333).

śilāgola /sɪla'go:l/. †[Skt **śilāgola*, < *śilā*, + *gola*]. *n.* Stone boundary-marker.

K.153:4 (A.D. 1001?, C V:104), hapax.

śilācārika /sɪlaca'ɾɪk/. †[Skt **śilācārika*, < *śilā*, + **cārika*]. *n.* Stone inscription.

K.413D:4 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

śilācāryya /sɪla'ca:r/. †[Skt **śilācāryya*, < *śilā*, + *ācārya*]. *n.* Teacher of (Buddhist) precepts, of moral conduct.

K.413B:13 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

śilātātaka ~ **śilātātāk** /sɪladə'da:k/. †[Skt **śilātātaka*, < *śilā*, + *taṭaka*]. *n.* The stone or rock reservoir on Yaśodharaparvata.¹

śilātātāk: K.598B:2, 42 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230);

śilātātaka: K.444A:11 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:7 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.1198A:1 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

śilāprathimā /sɪlaprəθɪ'ma:/. †[Skt **śilāprathimā*, < *śilā*, + *prathimā* ‘image, likeness; statue, figure, idol’]. *n.* Stone image.

K.693B:8 (A.D. 1003, C V:202), hapax.

... *ti 'ācāryya dharmādhipati* ... *jvan ta vraḥ kamraten 'aṅ śilāprathimā* (K.693B:7-8), ‘... was offered up by the *ācārya* Dharmādhipati to My Holy High Lord(s) the stone image(s)’.²

śilāpraśasta ~ **śilāpraśaṣṭa** /sɪlaprə'sah/. †[Skt **śilāpraśasta*, < *śilā*, + *praśasta*]. *n.* Proclamation or edict on stone.

śilāpraśaṣṭa: K.754B:4 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282);

śilāpraśasta: K.380W/2°:24 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

¹Cf. *NIC* II/III:252, note 1.

²Cf. C V:207, note 7.

śilāprāsāda /silapra'sa:t/. †[Skt *śilāprāsāda* 'stone temple', < *śilā*, + *prāsāda*].
n. Temple (built) of stone, stone temple.

K.235D:76 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

śilāstambha ~ **śilastambha** /sil'a'sdām/. †[Mod. សីលាស្តម្ភ *silāstambh* /se'la:'sdām/ "n. stone column"; Skt *śilāstambha* 'stone column', < *śilā* + *stambha* 'post, pillar, column']. *n.* Stone column, stele. See *prāsastaśilāstambha*.

śilastambha: K.356N:6 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.383C:5 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.468:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225);

śilāstambha: K.848:7 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.444:22 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:31, 34 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.175S:10, 22 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.682C:5 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.944:6 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.232:4 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.342E:8 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.380W/2':24 (A.D. 1037), E/1':26, 61, W/3':33 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

śilpi ~ **silpi** /sil'bi:/. †[Skt *śilpi*, nom. sg. of *śilpin* 'artist, artisan, artificer, craftsmen', < *śilpa* 'art: fine art, manual or mechanical art, craft; skill, ingenuity, proficiency, mastery']. *n.* Artist; artisan, architect, master craftsman. Cf. *rājaśilpi*.

silpi: K.413B:15 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91);

śilpi: K.205:17 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.194B:19 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.470:4 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

gaṇa mās ti oy dāna ta śilpi sthāpakācāryya ... (K.470:4), 'Articles of gold which were given to the artisans [and] founding *ācārya* ... '.

śiva /sɪp/. [Pre-A. *śiva*; mod. សិវៈ *siva*: /se'waʔ/ "n. Shiva; n. Nirvana"; Skt *śiva*, euphemism ('the benevolent')¹ for Rudra]. *n.* Śiva, the third member of the Hindu trinity, originally the destroyer but later overlapping the function of Viṣṇu as preserver. See *vāmaśiva*.

K.258D:8 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.631:5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:115, APK I:361).

vraḥ steṅ kavīndrapada jā śiṣya ta 'aṅ sthāpanā vraḥ śivaliṅga mvaṅ kaṃluṅ bhūmi caṃnāṃ saṃ nu śiva yogiśvarāśrama (K.258D:6-8), 'The holy *steṅ* Kavīndrapada, a disciple of mine, set up a holy *śivaliṅga* on the [same] land, [its] endowment being joined with [that of] the Śiva of the Yogiśvarāśrama'.

śivakantha /sɪwəkən'tha:/. †[Skt, prob. **śivakanthā*, < *śiva*, + *kanthā* 'rag; patched garment, esp. one worn by certain ascetics']. *n.* (Conjecturally) a patched garment worn by Śaivite ascetics.

K.455:12 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79), hapax.

śivakule /sɪwəkul'ɪ:/. †[Skt **śivakula*, < *śiva*, + *kula*]. *n.* A community of devotees of Śiva, a Śaivite congregation.

K.1198A:55 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

śivakṣetra /sɪwək'kse:t/. †[Skt *śivakṣetra* 'a district or place sacred to Śiva', < *śiva*, + *kṣetra*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.190:11 (A.D. 895, C VI:89), hapax.

¹Also 'friendly, kind, benign, gracious, propitious'. Cf. *sadāśiva*.

śivagarbha /sɪwə'gar/. †[Skt *śivagarbha 'a sanctuary dedicated to Śiva', < śiva, + garbha 'womb; any interior chamber, sanctuary of a temple']. *n.* Toponym.

K.809N:3 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

śivatejaḥ /sɪwəde'jah/. †[Skt śivatejas, < śiva, + tejas]. *n.* The vital power of Śiva.

K.380W/2:14 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257), hapax.

... *kāla vraḥ śivatejaḥ kamrateṇ jagat śrī śikhariśvara ta yal pratyakṣa prādurbhāva ...*
(K.380W/2:14-5), '... when the holy vital power of Śiva [latent] in the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhareśvara, visible to the [naked] eye, has been manifested ...'.

śivadroha /sɪwə'dro:h/. †[Skt *śivadroha, < śiva, + droha]. 1. *n.* Offense or injury to Śiva, sin against Śiva. 2. *v.intr.* To commit an offense or do injury to Śiva, sin against Śiva.

K.1141B:27 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.580:26 (A.D. 994-1045, C VI:154).

śivadrohi /sɪwədro'hi:/. †[Skt *śivadrohī, < śiva + stem drohin]. 1. *n.* One who injures or offends Śiva. 2. *v.st.* To injure or offend Śiva.

K.260S/2:9 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171).

śivadharmma /sɪwə'dhar/. †[Skt śivadharmma, < śiva, + dharmma]. 1. *n.* The law or rule of Śiva. 2. *n.* Duty or devotion to Śiva, *esp.* an act or work of devotion to Śiva. 3. *n.* A verse or stanza expressing devotion to Śiva.

K.152:21 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191), hapax.

... *mān phala sme nu kartta roḥ vraḥ śivadharmma ta gi* (K.152:21-2), '... which brings merit equivalent to [that of] the founder, as in the [following] śivadharmma thereon: ...'.

śivapattana /sɪwə'bat/. †[Skt *śivapattana 'Śiva's town', < śiva, + pattana]. *n.* Toponym.

K.235D:110 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.233A:17, 20, B:2, 9 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

śivapada /sɪwə'βɑ:t/. †[Skt śivapada 'abode of Śiva', < śiva, + °pada]. *n.* Toponym.

K.125:21 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.89:16 (A.D. 1002, C III:164).

śivapāda /sɪwə'βɑ:t/. [Pre-A. śivapāda; Skt *śivapāda, < śiva, + pāda]. 1. *n.* Honorific designation of Śiva. 2. *n.* Toponym, prob. for śivapada. See *pada*, *pāda*.

K.349:6, 9, 19 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.831:5 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.343S:4, 5, 7, 18 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.344:12, 13, 22, 27, 32 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.158C:26 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.216S:49 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.342W:6, 10, 15 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.342E:48 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.353N:18, 20, 21, 27, 56 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:87 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.352S:6, 11, 14, 22, N:12, 27, 30, 32 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.353S:27, 29 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.354:8 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.136:45 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.542N:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.91B:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.298:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

śivapura ~ **śivapūra** /sɪwəpu:r/. [Pre-A. *śivapura*; Skt *śivapura* 'Śiva's town', < *śiva*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

śivapūra: K.175N:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.850:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

śivapura: K.190:1 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.192:3 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.19:9 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.195/5°:28 (A.D. 1049, C VI:247); K.235D:96 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.852:3 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.194B:5 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.195/3°:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.462:C5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, 114).

śivapūjā /sɪwəpu'ja:/. †[Skt *śivapūjā* ~ *śivapūjana* 'worship or adoration of Śiva' < *śiva*, + *pūjā*]. 1. *n.* Worship of Śiva. 2. *n.* An offering or oblation to Śiva.

K.194B:14 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.470:13, 17 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.350N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

śivabhakti /sɪwəbhak'di:/. †[Skt *śivabhakti* 'devotion to the worship of Śiva', < *śiva*, + *bhakti*]. 1. *n.* Devotion to Śiva. 2. *v.st.* To be devoted to Śiva.

K.175S:2 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.444B:3 (A.D. 974, C II:131, II/III:130; NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.868A:18 (A.D. 974, C II:62, VI:170); K.299:68 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

nau 'ampall kule ta strijana oy ta uttama pi śivabhakti (K.175S:2; K.444B:2-3; K.868A:17-8), 'All female members of [their] families [you] shall give to persons of the highest birth in order that [they may] worship Śiva'.

śivayajña /sɪwə'jac/. †[Skt **śivayajña*, < *śiva*, + *yajña*]. *n.* Oblation or sacrifice to Śiva.

K.989B:42, 44, 47 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.470:25 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.152:6 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

śivaliṅga ~ **śibaliṅga** /sɪwə'lɪŋ ~ sɪbəl'ɪŋ/. [Pre-A. *śivaliṅga*; Skt *śivaliṅga* 'Śiva in the form of his Liṅga; any temple or spot dedicated to the worship of Śiva's Liṅga']. *n.* A *śivaliṅga* or phallus emblematic of Śiva and in which Śiva is immanent.

śibaliṅga: K.153:2 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194);

śivaliṅga: passim, 106 occurrences of which the earliest is K.190:3 (A.D. 895).

sre vraḥ kaṃmrateṇ 'aṅ śivapura nu vraḥ kaṃmrateṇ 'aṅ śivaliṅga (K.190:1-3), 'rice-fields [conveyed] to My Holy High Lord of Śivapura and to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga*'.

śivaliṅgatraya /sɪwəlɪŋgə'trɔy/. †[Skt **śivaliṅgatraya*, < *śivaliṅga*, + *traya*]. *n.* A group of three *śivaliṅga*.

K.524:6 (A.D. 1117, C III:134), hapax.

gi nu 'aṅ ta jmoḥ vraḥ tapasvi vidyāvāsa sthāpanā vraḥ śivaliṅgatraya nā vnaṃ thñe ...

(K.524:5-6), 'It was on this date that I, named the holy ascetic Vidyāvāsa, set up the three holy *śivaliṅga* on Vnaṃ Thñe ... '.

śivaloka /sɪwə'lo:k/. †[Skt *śivaloka* 'Śiva's world or heaven (on Kailāsa)', < *śiva*, + *loka*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Rājendravarman (A.D. 944-968). See *paramaśivaloka*.

K.669B:6 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.538B:7 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.344:25 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.989B:24, 37 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:19, 36 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.970:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:153); K.143A:2, 15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.967:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, C VII:149).

śivaspada. See *śivāspada*.

śivārāma /sɪvɑˈrɑ:m/. †[Skt **śivārāma*, < *śiva*, + *'ārāma*]. *n.* Park or garden dedicated to Śiva.

K.299:29 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

'*anak ta lvac viya* ○ *peḥ viya ta śivārāma* ○ (K.299:29), 'Persons who steal flowers [or] remove flowers from gardens dedicated to Śiva'.

śivāspada ~ **śivaspada** /sɪvɑˈsβɑ:t/. †[Skt **śivāspada* 'abode of Śiva', < *śiva*, + *āspada*]. *n.* Toponym.

śivaspada: K.254C:29 (A.D. 1129, *C* III:180);

śivāspada: K.195A:1, 6 (A.D. 1041, *C* VI:247); K.154C:29 (A.D. 1129, *C* III:180).

śivikā /sɪvɪˈka:/. †[Skt *śibikā* ~ *śivikā* 'palanquin, litter']. *n.* Palanquin, litter.

K.774A:1 (A.D. 860?, *C* IV:64); K.262N:8 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159);

K.263D:13, 19 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118); K.342W:2, 7, 9 (A.D. 1008, *C* VI:236); K.966:10 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 1958:132, *RS* III, № 35:12); K.136:35 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:284); K.276:7 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:153); K.277:8 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:155).

śiṣṭajana /sɪsɬəˈjɑ:n/. †[Skt **śiṣṭajana*, < *śiṣṭa* (< √*śās*) 'taught, educated, disciplined, learned', + *jana*]. *n.* Disciplined people, those who have undergone training; the educated.

K.152:20 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:191), hapax.

ri śiṣṭajana ta rakṣaṇa śrī mahīdharendrāśrama gaṇi thve caṇṇāṃ dharmma noḥ ...

(K.152:20-1), 'The disciplined who watch over the Śrī Mahīdharendrāśrama [and] are steadfast in making allowances to the said pious work ...'.¹

śiṣya ~ **śisya** /sɪh/. †[Mod. Pālicized *śiṣṣ* *siss* /sɪh/ "n. student"; Skt *śiṣya* 'pupil, scholar, disciple', < gerundive ('to be taught') of √*śās*]. *n.* Disciple. Cf. *'ātmaśiṣya*.

śisya: K.356N:22 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK* I:334, II:74);

śiṣya: K.843D:7 (A.D. 1025, *C* VII:109); K.211:4 (A.D. 1037, *C* III:26); K.235D:7, 19 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.258A:41, B:38, D:7 (post-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); K.617:18, 19, 28 (A.D. 978-1077, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224).

śiṣyappravandha /sɪsɬəprəˈwan/. †[Skt **śiṣyaprabandha*, < *śiṣya*, + *prabandha* 'connection, band; uninterrupted series, continuance']. *n.* Line or succession of disciples. Cf. *śiṣyānvaya*.

K.152:3 (A.D. 878-1077, *C* V:191), hapax.

... *nikara śiṣyappravandha* ... (K.152:3), 'the group of successive disciples'.

śiṣyānvaya /sɪsɬənˈvɑ:y/. †[Skt **śiṣyānvaya*, < *śiṣya*, + *anvaya*]. *n.* Line or succession of disciples, successive disciples. Cf. *śiṣyappravandha*.

K.356N:11 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:8), hapax.

śī. See *śi*.

śīta /sɪ:t/. †[Skt *śīta* 'cold, cool, chilly, frigid']. *v.st.* To be cold.

K.299:33 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

¹Cf. *C* V:193.

śīla ~ **śīla** ~ **śīl** /si:l/. †[Mod. សីល *sīl* /sɿl ~ sɿy'la?/¹; Skt *śīla* ‘morality, piety, virtue, moral conduct; moral precept’, < √*śīl* ‘to practice, exercise, cultivate’].
1. *n.* Moral precept(s) or principle(s). 2. *n.* Moral conduct: morality, virtue.
Distinguish *śīlā*.

śīl: K.413B:12 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:94, JSS, 61.1:133, BEFEO, LXV:343);²

śīla: K.444A:26 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:16 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:1 (A.D. 979/87, C VI:173); K.397:8 (A.D. 1109, RS III, № 61:131); K.413A:26, B:39, 44 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91);

śīla: K.91B:19 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

... *śrī kaviśvarapaṇḍita 'jī mātrpākṣa yeñ mān śīla pañcarātra ghr̥[t]āhāra jā guru tapovana pvan 'anle* ... (K.91B:18-9), ‘... Śrī Kaviśvarapaṇḍita, our maternal ancestor, observed the precepts of the Pañcarātra order, subsisted on clarified butter, [and] served as spiritual preceptor of four *tapovana* ...’.

śīlācāra /sila'ca:r/. †[Mod. សីលាចារ *śīlācār* /sɿyla'ca:r/ “*n.* morals, virtue and good behavior”; Skt **śīlācāra*, < *śīla*, + *ācāra* ‘conduct, behaviour’]. *n.* Moral conduct, morality.

K.356N:13 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8), hapax.

śīlāprasaṣṭa. See *śīlāpraśasta*.

śukṛtaphala. See *sukṛtaphala*.

śukti /sok'di:/. †[Skt *śukti* ‘a portion of a skull used as a cup’]. *n.* Cup made from, or made in the shape of, a cranium.

K.265S:25 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:46 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

śukra ~ **sukra** /sok/. †[Mod. សុក្រ *sukr* /sok/ “*n.* Venus (*the planet*)”; Skt *śukra* ‘the planet Venus’, < *adj.* ‘bright, resplendent’]. 1. *n.* The planet Venus. 2. *n.* = *Śukravāra*.

sukra: K.472:1 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186);

śukra: K.260/1^{re}:6 (A.D. 921, C IV:171).

śukravāra ~ **śukrabāra** /sukrə'war: ~ sukrə'bar:/. †[Cf. mod. (ថ្ងៃ)សុក្រ (*thnai*) *sukr* /tʰɲay) sok/ “Friday” and Pālicized សុក្រ: *sukka*: /sok'ka?/ “Friday”; Skt *śukravāra* ‘Friday’, < *śukra*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Friday.

śukrabāra: K.405:3 (A.D. 1317, C VI:321, RS III, № 39:39); K.413A:5, 51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

śukravāra: K.265N:1 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.266:18 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213, M, № 96:220); K.198A:7, C:19 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.842B:17 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.343S:1 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.256W/3^o:29 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89, M, № 58:70, № 124:312); K.105/3^o:22 (A.D. 987, C VI:183); K.682C:1 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.158A:1, B:14, D:9 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:1 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.933:1 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.953B:3 (A.D. 1041, C VII:124); K.237:1 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.391W:2 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.260S/2^o:1 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171); K.258B:19 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:18, 44 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

¹See Headley, 1294a.

²BEFEO, XVII.2:11 reads *çilā*.

***śukla** ~ **sukla** /suk/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **सुक्ल** *sukka* /sok'kaʔ/ “*adj.* to be white; clear, bright; pure, clean, unsoiled, uncontaminated ...”; Skt *śukla* ‘bright, light; white, whitish; pure, spotless, unsullied ...’]. *v.st.* To be white, all-white, spotless.

K.754B:18 (A.D. 1308, *BEFEO*, XXXVI:14, *APK* I:282), hapax.
saṅkha sukla vyar (K.754B:18), ‘two white conches’.

śuklapakṣa /suklə'bak/. †[Skt *śuklapakṣa* ‘the light half of a month, the 15 days of the moon’s increase’, < *śukla*, + *pakṣa*]. *n.* The fortnight of the waxing moon. Cf. *kṛṣṇapakṣa*, *khnet*.

K.207:40, 41, 42, 43 (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); K.374:10 (A.D. 1042, *C* VI:251); K.208:65 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:122).

śuci /su'ci:/. †[Mod. **सुद्धि** *suci* /so'ceʔ/;¹ Skt *śuci* ‘clear, clean, pure; unsullied, undefiled; holy’]. *v.st.* To be clean, pure, *esp.* ritually pure; to be unalloyed.

K.258A:60, B:62 (*post*-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175), hapax.
sruc śuci mvaṅ (K.258A:60), ‘one ritually pure long-handled ladle’.
prāk śuci liṅ vyar (K.258B:62), ‘two *liṅ* of pure silver’.

śuciṣat /suci'so:t/. †[Skt *śuciṣad* ‘dwelling in light, abiding on the path of virtue’, < *śuci*, + *ṣad* (< √*sad* ‘to sit’) ‘dwelling, abiding’]. *v.st.* To dwell in purity, virtue or holiness.

K.989B:21, 36 (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164).

śucyanna ~ **cucyanna** /su'cjan ~ cu'cjan/.² †[Skt **śucyanna*, < *śuci*, + *anna*]. *n.* Ritually pure food, *esp.* cooked rice.³

cucyanna: K.56A:30 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3);
śucyanna: K.56B:29, 32 (*ibid.*); K.989B:48, 48 *bis*, 50, 50 *bis* (A.D. 1008, *C* VII:164).

śuddha /sut/. †[Mod. **सुद्ध** *suddh* /sot/ “*adj.* to be pure, clean, without impurities, unmixed; virtuous; white, smooth; correct; exclusive, absolute ...”; Skt *śuddha* ‘cleansed, cleared: clean, clear, pure, simple, unmixed, unadulterated, unmitigated; free of error or impurity, innocent, faultless; true, genuine, correct; entire, absolute’]. 1. *v.st.* To be free of fault or error, innocent, blameless. 2. *v.intr.* To clear oneself, show or prove one’s innocence. 3. *v.tr.* To clear, free of guilt, find innocent.

K.173:4 (A.D. 947?, *JA*, 1914.1:638); K.348N:4 (A.D. 954, *C* V:108); K.181C:2 (A.D. 962, *C* VI:140); K.292:4, 23 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:205).

śabhā pre 'nak vraḥ thpaḥ śuddha 'anak vraḥ thpaḥ jnaḥ (K.348:3-4), ‘The court declared the people of Vraḥ Thpaḥ innocent, [and] the people of Vraḥ Thpaḥ won the case’.

¹See Headley, 1300b.

²MW 1081c, s.v. “2. *śucy-*” notes the ś > c shift, which is not a lapicide’s error.

³See *C* VII:185, note 4. With *cucyanna* for *śucyanna* cf. *madhucchiṣṭa* for *madhuśiṣṭa*.

śuddhānta /sut'dha:n/. †[Skt *śuddhānta* ‘the sacred interior, i.e. the women’s quarter in a royal palace’, < *śuddha*, + *anta* ‘inner part, interior’]. *n.* The gynecium or women’s apartments (*in a palace*).

K.720C:16 (A.D. 1006, C V:212), hapax.

śunthī /sun'thi:/. †[Skt *śunthī* ~ *śunthī* ‘dry ginger’]. *n.* Dried ginger.

K.124:12, 15, 19 (A.D. 803, C III:170).

śūnya /su:n/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀯 *sūny* /so:n/ “*adj.* to be empty, blank, void; absent, useless, valueless; *n.* empty space, vacuum, void, nothing, zero”; Skt *śūnya* ‘empty, void, hollow, barren, deserted’ and ‘void, vacuum, empty or deserted place; nought, cypher’]. 1. *v.st.* To be empty, vacant, deserted. 2. *v.ps.* To be vacated, deserted, abandoned. 3. *v.intr.* To become empty, fall vacant.

K.215:6 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.705:4 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.195A:2, 3 (A.D. 1041, C VI:247); K.235D:42, 46, 55, 58 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258B:47 (*post-A.D.* 1107, C IV:175); K.697B:16 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.208:46 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.829:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

man loñ 'ap vraī taṃvvañ slāp śūnya 'āśrama noḥ dau (K.215:5-6), ‘When the *loñ* 'Ap of Vrai Taṃvvañ died, the said *āśrama* fell vacant’.

śūnyamūla /sunjə'mu:l/. †[Skt *śūnyamūla* ‘empty or unprotected at the base (said of a badly placed army)’, but here probably ‘having its ground vacant or deserted’, < *śūnya*, + *mūla*]. 1. *v.st.* To be abandoned, deserted. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* to be leveled, laid waste, in ruins, devastated.

K.165N:25 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); Ka.50A:5 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); K.235D:14, 56, 72 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.143A:, 4, 6, 8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

sre supriyā nai malla śūnyamūla ti tāñ kaṃmraten 'añ mahendradevī paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana svaṃ jvan ta vraḥ kamraten 'añ ○ (K.165N:25-6), ‘The ricefield at Supriyā, belonging to Malla [but] abandoned, was worshipfully sued for by the *tāñ* My High Lady Mahendradevī to offer up to My Holy High Lord’.

... *pi kathā man mān bhūmi nai varṇa vijayapattana śūnyamūla samīpa nu bhadragiri ta nai steñ 'añ rudrācāryya phoñ pre svaṃ bhūmi noḥ* (K.235D:14-5), ‘... to tell [him] that there were abandoned lands belonging to the order in Vijayapattana adjacent to Bhadragiri (which belonged to Rudrācāryya and his folk); [he] bade [him] sue for those lands’.

ri sruk stuk rmmān ta śūnyamūla vraḥ pāda kamraten 'añ oy sruk noḥ jā upāya ta dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamraten 'añ ... (K.235D:72-3), ‘The devastated *sruk* of Stuk Rmān: His Majesty My High Lord gave that *sruk* as a source of revenue to the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord ...’.

... *mratāñ śrī saṅgrāmadāruṇa paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana* ○ *svaṃ vraḥ karuṇāprasāda bhūmi ta śūnyamūla pi oy ta kamraten jagat liṅgapura* ○ (K.143A:3-5), ‘... the lord Śrī Saṅgrāmadāruṇa worshipfully sued for the royal benefice of a tract of abandoned land in order to give [it] to the High Lord of the World in Liṅgapura’.

śūryyagrāsa. See *śūryyagrāsa*.

śūla /su:l/. [Skt *śūla* ‘a sharp iron pin or stake, spike, spit; any sharp instrument or pointed dart, lance, pike, spear (*esp.* the trident of Śiva)’. *n.* Sharp point; prong, tine. See *triśūla*, *pañcaśūla*.

śeṣa ~ **sesa** /se:h/. [Pre-A. *śeṣa*; mod. **śeṣ** *ses* /sa:ɛh/ “*adj.* to be left (*over*), be left out; to be residual, unused; to be odd (*not in pairs*); *n.* rest, remainder, surplus, excess”; Skt *śeṣa* ‘that which remains or is left: remainder, leavings, residue, surplus, balance, the rest’]. 1. *n.* Remains, remainder, leavings; rest, residue, surplus, excess. 2. *v.st.* To remain, be left over.

sesa: K.413B:4 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

śeṣa: K.523D:8 (A.D. 1118, *C* III:136); K.71:21 (A.D. 878-977, *C* II:54); K.233A:14, B:4 (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50).

nau ruv paryyañ śeṣa ... (K.71:21), ‘The remaining oil ...’.

ri drāvya ta śeṣa ley nu go srū drāvya to dai ti yathāśakti ... (K.523D:8-10), ‘The remaining property, together with cows, paddy, [and] other things to the best of [his] ability, ...’.

stec ’āc tyañ nu sesa (K.413B:4), ‘[His Majesty] was pleased to know [these] along with the rest’.

śaivācāryya /sɔywaˈca:r/. †[Skt **śaivācāryya*, < *śaiva* ‘of or relating to Śiva’, + *ācāryya*]. *n.* Spiritual preceptor who is a devotee of Śiva.

K.842B:22 (A.D. 968, *C* I:147), hapax.

śodha /so:t/ ~ **śodhe** /soˈdhɛ:/. †[Cf. mod. **śodhan** /sa:othuən/ “*n.* cleaning, cleansing (*formal*); ...”; Skt *śodha* ~ *śodhana* ‘cleansing, clarification, examination, investigation, investigation’]. 1. *n.* Inquest, investigation. 2. *v.tr.* To look into, examine, investigate.

śodha: K.67C:3 (A.D. 978-1177, *C* VII:23);

śodhe: K.262S:17, 19, 20, 21 (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108); K.843C:5 (A.D. 1025, *C* VII:109); K.67C:3 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:23); K.566A:20 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* V:182); K.736:7 (A.D. 1077/1177, *C* V:306).

... vraḥ śāsana pre raivāñ dau śodhe ’nak ta tok gol ... (K.262S:16-7), ‘... a royal directive bade an investigator go out [and] examine the one who removed the boundary-marker(s) ...’.

... pre vāp mitrānanda saṃ nu raivāñ dau śodhe sveñ pi tyañ nak dai bhūmi neḥ ta vyat (K.262S:18-9), ‘... bidding the *vāp* Mitrānanda and an examiner go out to investigate [and] establish the truth [from] others on this land’.

śodhe. See *śodha*.

śraddhā ~ **śrāddhā** ~ **śrāddha** /sraˈt̪d̪ha:/ ~ **sarddhā** /sarˈt̪ha:/. [Pre-A. *śraddhā*; mod. **śraddhā** /sraˈt̪hi:ə/ “*n.* faith, generosity”; Skt *śraddhā* ‘faith, trust, confidence, belief in’ and *śrāddha* ‘faithful, true, loyal, believing’; cf. Pāli *saddhā* ‘faith’¹]. 1. *n.* Faith, belief. 2. *v.st.* To be faithful, loyal, true. Cf. *śrādhi*.

sarddhā: K.504:4 (A.D. 1183, *RS* II:29);

śrāddha: K.669D:1 (A.D. 872, *C* I:159); K.220S:18 (A.D. 1002, *C* VI:225);

śrāddhā: K.211:4 (A.D. 1037, *C* III:27);

śraddhā: K.702B:15 (A.D. 925, *C* V:222).

nau ru kula nu śiṣya nu ’nak sañjak ta śrāddhā varddhe paripālana dharma neḥ ...

(K.211:4-5), ‘Members of [my] family and disciples and faithful *’nak sañjak* who cause this endowment to prosper [and] keep [it] ...’.

¹RD&S, 675a.

śrāddha ~ **śrāddhā**. See *śraddhā*.

śrādhi /sra'tdhi:/. †[Skt *śrāddhī*, fem. of *śrāddha* 'faithful, true, loyal']. *n.* Slavename.

K.157D:7 (A.D. 953, C VI:123), hapax.

śrāl. See *srāl*.

śrāvaṇa ~ **śravaṇa** ~ **śravana** ~ **srāvaṇa** /srap/. [Pre-A. *śrāvana* ~ *sra*vā; mod. ស្រាវណ៍ ~ ស្រាពណ៍ *srāvaṇa* ~ *srāba(ṇa)* /sra:p/ and Pālicized សាវណ៍ *sāvaṇa* /sawa'na?/; Skt *śrāvaṇa*]. *n.* The ninth lunar month, corresponding to July-August. See *candramāsa*.

śrāvaṇa: K.380E:1 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257);

śravana: K.957A:1 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.848:1 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.879:18 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.584:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126);

śravaṇa: K.569:20 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166);

śrāvaṇa: K.194:3 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

śrī ~ **śri** ~ **śrīya** ~ **śrīy** ~ **srī** ~ **sri** /sri:/. [Pre-A. *śrī* ~ *srī* ~ °*srīy* ~ °*srīya* ~ *srī* ~ *srī*; mod. ស្រី *srī* /sr̥:y/ and Pālicized សិរី *srī* /se'r̥:y/; Skt *śrī* 'radiance, splendour, glory']. 1. *n.* Splendor, glory; majesty. 2. *n.* Prosperity, good fortune, success. 3. *n.* Śrī, alternant name of Lakṣmī (consort of Viṣṇu) and Sarasvatī. 4. *n.* Reverential headword, equivalent to *vraḥ*, before the names of divinities, royalty, eminent ecclesiastics, sacred places and objects. 5. *interj.* Good fortune! See *rājyaśrī*, *vraḥ*, *śrīmad*.

sri: K.549:5, 7, 11, 22, 29 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

srī: K.995:4 (A.D. 1429, RS III, № 36:19);

śrīy: K.269:8 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2°c:23, 25, N:10 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:8, 25 (A.D. 921, C IV:75);

śrīya: K.809N:10 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:9 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

śrī: passim, 21 occurrences;

śrī: passim, 1,082 occurrences.

śrī siddhi (K.809N:1; K.209:1), opening benediction ('Prosperity! Success!').

śrī siddhi svasti jaya (K.270S/2°a:3, N/1°:1; K.271S:1), opening benediction ('Prosperity! Success! Well-being! Victory!').

śrīmad /sri'mɑ:t/. [Pre-A. *śrīmad*; Skt weak stem *śrīmat* 'possessed of radiance, &c.', < *śrī*, + sfx *-mat*, forming possessive adjectives]. 1. *v.st.* To have radiance, splendor, glory. 2. *n.* One having radiance, etc. (= *śrī*).

K.124:6 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

... *jvan kīuṃ 'āy ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrīmad 'āmrātaka* ... (K.124:6-7), '... has offered up slaves to My Holy High Lord Śrīmad Āmrātaka ...'.

śrīya ~ **śrīy**. See *śrī*.

śrīvatsa /sri'wat/. [Pre-A. *śrīvatsa*; Skt *śrīvatsa*, < *śrī*, + *vatsa* 'a particular mark or curl on the breast of Viṣṇu or Kṛṣṇa, represented in art by a cruciform flower'¹]. *n.* Pectoral ornament representing the *śrīvatsa*.²

K.262N:7 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:7 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

śrīsūryonnati. See *sūryonnati*.

śruk. See *sruk*.

śrucci ~ **śrūci**. See *sruc*.

śreṣṭha ~ **sreṣṭha** /sre:h/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **सेष्ठ** *setṭha* /setha?/ "adj. to be good, excellent, noble; outstanding, supreme, distinguished (*formal*)"; Skt *śreṣṭha* 'best, first, chief; most excellent (*splendid, beautiful, auspicious, &c.*)', superlative of *śrī*]. *v.st.* To be most excellent, best, chief.

sreṣṭha: K.879:10 (A.D. 1041, C V:235);

śreṣṭha: K.270S/2^c:8 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.241S:5 (A.D. 966, C III:77); K.262N:26, 34 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:38, D:45 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.538A:13 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.220S:3 (A.D. 1002, C VI:225); K.207:26 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.366A:29 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

śreṣṭhapura /sresthə'bur/. †[Skt **śreṣṭhapura* 'best of towns', < *śreṣṭha*, + *pura*]. 1. *n.* Toponym: name of a town or city. 2. *n.* Toponym: name of a *pramān*.

K.713B:27 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.958:18 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.158C:12 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.944:12 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.207:46 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:100 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.475:2 (A.D. 1136, BEFEO, XV.2:107); K.143D:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.455:5 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

śreṣṭhavarmmānvaya /sresthəwarman'wvy/. †[Skt **śreṣṭhavarmānvaya*, < stem *śreṣṭhavarman*, royal name, + *anvaya*]. 1. *n.* The (long) line of descent from Śreṣṭhavarman.³ 2. *v.st.* To be in the line from Śreṣṭhavarman.

K.569:1 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

śrotiya ~ **śrotīya** ~ **śrotriya** /sro'di/. †[Skt *śrotriya* 'a Brahman versed in the Veda, theologian, divine']. *n.* Learned *brāhmaṇa*.

śrotriya: K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204);

śrotīya: K.852:10 (A.D. 1107, C I:267);

śrotriya: K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *lvac dravya nai 'anak ta dīna* ○ *nai 'anak ta rac* ○ *nai śrotiya* ○ (K.299:22), '... who steal property belonging to the afflicted, to the poor, [or] to learned *brāhmaṇa*'.

śrotriya. See *śrotiya*.

¹All after MW 1100a.

²Presumably worn on the breast of the image of a deity and constituting one of the treasures of a sanctuary. Cf. Bhattacharya, *Religions brahmaniques*, 103-4. Cf. C IV:114, note 4, VI:98, note 3.

³A 5th-century king.

śleṣa /sle:h/. †[Skt *śleṣa* ‘union, connection, junction’]. 1. *n.* Union, connection. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) indemnity, compensation.¹

K.195/III:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247), hapax.

śloka /slo:k/. †[Mod. ឆ្លោក *slok* /sla:ok/ “*n.* ... praising, eulogy”; Skt *śloka* ‘stanza of a common epic meter’, < ‘fame, glory; praise, hymn of praise’]. 1. *n.* A Sanskrit *śloka* or stanza of fixed structure. 2. *n.* A petition or memorial addressed to a sovereign, typically eulogistic.

K.267A:17, B:45 (A.D. 953?, JA, 1908.2:213); K.158A:3, 5 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:3, 31 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.216N/1°:2 (A.D. 1005, C III:40); K.194:35 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.569:19 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

gi nu khloñ vala ’adhyāpaka thvāy śloka paṅgam thpvañ nivedana ta dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥkaṃmraterñ ’añ śrī jayavīravarmmadeva (K.216N/1°:1-3), ‘It was on this date that a *khloñ vala* instructor presented a petition [and] worshipfully communicated [it] to the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Jayavīravarmmadeva’.

śveta /swe:t/. [Pre-A. *śveta* ~ *sveta* ~ *svet*; mod. ស្បែក *svet* /swa:ɛt/ “*adj.* to be white (*formal*)”]; Skt *śveta* ‘white; dressed in white; bright’]. 1. *v.st.* To be white. 2. *n.* = *śvetacchattra*.² Cf. *so*. See *pre-A. sañhvet*.

K.713B:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.262N:8 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:18, 20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/I°:11 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.263D:14 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.391E:2 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

... *’seḥ pi neḥ mvay śveta* ... (K.391E:2), ‘... these three horses, one being white, ... ’.
śveta 2 (K.262N:8), ‘two white parasols’.

śvetacchattra. See *svetachatra*.

śvetatandula ~ **śvetataṇḍula** /swedədanˈdʊl/. †[Skt *śvetataṇḍula* ‘a kind of rice’, < *śveta* ‘white’, + *taṇḍula*]. *n.* White (*i.e.* milled, husked) rice. Cf. *rañko*. See *taṇḍula*.

śvetataṇḍula: K.99S:9 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

śvetataṇḍula: K.425:3 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.570:25 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.669D:27, 39 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.1141B:15 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.256W/3°:37 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.263D:52 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.232:8 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.211:3 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.970:6 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:153); K.276:16³ (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.829:6, 9 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43); K.855:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:314).

śvetataṇḍula thlvañ 4 (K.211:3-4), ‘four *thlvañ* of white rice’.

... *jvan khñuṃ oy caṃnāṃ śvetataṇḍula ekadroṇa pratidina* ... (K.1141B:14-5), ‘... [he] offered up slaves [and] gave an allowance of one *droṇa* of white rice daily ... ’.

¹Cf. C VI:250 and note 2.

²Cf. C I:29, note 3.

³The text reads *çvetatandulādi* (see °*ādi*).

śvetadvīpa ~ **śvetadvīpa** /swedə'dwi:p/. †[Skt *śvetadvīpa* 'white island, name of a mythical abode of the blessed',¹ < *śveta*, + *dvīpa* 'island; continent, terra firma'²]. *n.* Śvetadvīpa, the abode of the blessed.

śvetadvīpa: K.255:2 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.814A:42 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106).

śvetadvīpa: K.814A:66 (*id.*).

vrah̄ kaṃmrateri 'aṅ śvetadvīpa (K.255:1-2), 'My Holy High Lord of Śvetadvīpa'.

***śvetabhadrā** ~ **svetabhagra** /swedəbhat/. †[Skt *śvetabhadrā* 'name of a Guhyaka', but here more plausibly 'white Śiva', < *śveta*, + *bhadra*]. *n.* Toponym.

svetabhagra: K.873:16 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

śvetavastra /swedə'wah/. †[Skt **śvetavastra*, < *śveta*, + *vastra*]. *n.* White raiment, white (*clerical*) vestments.

K.99S:10 (A.D. 922, C VI:107); K.450:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

Ṣ

ṣaḍkhārikā /satkhar'ka:/. †[Skt **ṣaḍkhārikā*, < *ṣaṭ-* for stem *ṣaṣ* 'six', + *khārikā*]. *n.* Six triple-bushels.

K.99S:9 (A.D. 922, C VI:107).

ṣaṣṭhāṅśa /sas'thaŋ/. †[Skt *ṣaṣṭhāṅśa* 'the sixth part', < *ṣaṣṭha* 'sixth' (< *ṣaṣ* 'six'), + *aṅśa* 'share, portion, part']. *n.* Sixth (*part*).

K.842B:24 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

***ṣaṣṭhī** ~ **saṣṭhī** /sa'sthi:/. †[Skt *ṣaṣṭhī* [*sc. tithi*] 'the sixth day of a lunar fortnight', fem. of *ṣaṣṭha* 'sixth']. *n.* The sixth day.

K.684:4, *garbled* (A.D. 878-1077, C IV:106), hapax.

ṣṭhāpaka. See *sthāpaka*.

S

sa. See *so*.

saka. See *śaka*.

¹Note *śvetadvīpa*, with short *i*, 'a white elephant or Indra's elephant Airāvata', *śveta*, + *dvīpa* 'elephant'. Whether the author of the inscription meant °*dvīpa* or °*dvīpa* is moot.

²RD&S, 323b.

sak¹ ~ **sakk** ~ ***sok** /sɔ:k/. [Pre-A. *sak* ~ *sakk* ~ *sag*; mod. សក់ *sak* /sa:k/ “*v.* to peel (*off*), remove / strip off (*the outer covering of s.t., e.g., bark, peel, or husk*); to shed the skin (*of a reptile*), moult”]. 1. *v.tr.* To take off or away, remove. 2. *v.tr.* To strip, skin, peel, flay, divest. 3. *v.tr.* To make off with, abstract; to steal, rob, pilfer, despoil, plunder. 4. *v.tr.* To commit theft. See *phsok*.

sakk: K.214B:18 (A.D. 981, C II:202);

sak: K.352N:40 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.245:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

nau ge ta thve prakāra pi calaya pi sak vraḥ neḥ ... (K.245:31-2), ‘Those who act so as to disturb [or] despoil these divinities ...’.

sak² /sak/. [Pre-A. *sak*²; cf. mod. ម៉ៃស័ក ~ ម៉ៃសាក់ *mai sāk* ~ *mai sāk* /may sak/, < Thai ไม้สัก /máj sàk/ ‘teak, teakwood’,¹ < Khmer (*tem*) *sak*]. 1. *n.* The hardwood tree *Tectona grandis* Linn. (Verbenaceae), teak. 2. *n.* Teakwood.

K.843A:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.²

... *dau pūrva vap ta tem sak ta vyar ...* (K.843A:29), ‘... southward [it] runs to the two teak trees; ...’.

sakarmma ~ **sakarma** ~ **sakārmma** /sa'kar/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized សកម្ម *sakamma* /sa'kam/ “*adj.* to be active, energetic, hard-working”; Skt stem *sakarman* ‘performing any act or rite; following similar business’, < pfx *sa-* ‘junction, possession’, + *karman*]. 1. *n.* Co-worker, collaborator, colleague. 2. *v.intr.* To work together, cooperate.

sakārmma: K.31:8 (A.D. 1019, C II:29);

sakarma: K.212A:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:29);

sakarmma: K.266N:25, 25 *bis*, 27, 27 *bis*, 28, 28 *bis* (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213).

khñuṃ śata mvāy 10 sakarma pvān (K.212A:11-2), ‘one hundred and ten slaves [and] four who work with them’.

sakala /sa'ka:l/. †[Mod. សកល ~ សាកល *sakal* ~ *sākal* /sa'kal/ “*adj.* to be universal, general; whole, entire, common; *adv.* universally, commonly, generally”; Skt *sakala* ‘consisting of all its parts: complete, entire, whole, all’, < pfx *sa-* ‘with (all) its parts’, + *kalā*]. 1. *v.st.* To be complete, entirely, whole. 2. *adv.* Completely, in all respects.

Ka.50A:4 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); K.292A:5, 26 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.230:3 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.144:13 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LVII:101).

... *dhūli vraḥ pāda kamrateṅ kamtvan 'añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva ta sakala svey vraḥ dharmmarājya nu 924 śaka ...* (K.292A:4-5, 25-7), ‘... the *dhūli* His Majesty My High Lord in the female line Śrī Sūryavarmadeva who in all respects has enjoyed the holy Dharmmarājya since Śaka 924 ...’.

... *vraḥ kamrateṅ 'añ śrī rājendravarmmadeva ta sakala svey vraḥ dharmmarājya ...* (Ka.50A:3-4), ‘... My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājendravarmadeva, who enjoys the holy Dharmmarājya in all respects’.³

sakavrāhmaṇa. See **śakavrāhmaṇa*.

¹Haas, 422a; McFarland, 840b.

²C VII:111, note 1: “Lecture douteuse.” The risk of accepting it seems small.

³Cf. NIC II/III:217 and note 2.

sakk /sak/ (?). [Attribution doubtful]. *n.* Personal name.

K.56C:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

sakkāra /sak'kar/. †[Mod. **सककार** *sakkār* /sakka'ra?/ “*n.* respect, honor, homage, worship; paying respects, honoring; making an offering; gift; object of veneration / worship”]; local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *sakkāra* ‘hospitality, honour, worship’)¹ corresponding to Skt *satkāra* ‘kind treatment, honour, favour, reverence; hospitable treatment; care, attention, consideration’, < *sat* ‘true, good, right’, + *kāra*]. 1. *n.* Good treatment, respectful reception, hospitality. 2. *n.* Honor, veneration, worship.

K.413B:20 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *pre 'amātya mantri rajakula phoñ dau daldval pūjā sakkāra* ... (K.413B:20-1), ‘... bade [his] advisors, [his] ministers, [and] members of the royal family to go forth [and] receive [him] worshipfully [and with] veneration’.

sakti. See *śakti*.

sakvrāhmaṇa. See **śakavrāhmaṇa*.

sagaṇa /sa'gɔ:n/. †[Skt *sagaṇa* ‘attended by followers, accompanied by’, < pfx *sa-* ‘junction, possession’, + *gaṇa*]. 1. *v.st.* To be accompanied or attended by. 2. *adv.* Together with, jointly with.

K.212A:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:29).

phoñ neḥ syaṇ man jvan ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga thvāy ta vraḥ pāda kamrateñ 'añ śrī sūryavarmnadeva ○ *jā vraḥ rājadharmma sagaṇa nu kamrateñ jagat śrī jayakṣetra* (K.212A:12-7), ‘All these are what [he] has offered up to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* on behalf of His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Sūryavarmadeva as a royal endowment jointly with the High Lord of the World Śrī Jayakṣetra’.

sañ ~ **saṃ** ~ **saṃñ** /sɔŋ/. [Pre-A. *sañ*; mod. **सं** *sa'n* /saŋ/ “*v.* to construct, build, erect, assemble, put together; ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To set up, erect; to build, construct. 2. *v.tr.* = *sāñ*, To make or do out of piety or devotion. Cf. *coñ*, *sāñ*. See *saṃnañ*¹, *smañ*.

saṃñ: K.153:4 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194);

saṃ: K.181A:14 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.262S:16, 25, 32 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.944:6 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.1087A:14 (A.D. 937, NIC II/III:106);

sañ: passim, 90 occurrences of which the earliest is K.457:6 (A.D. 893).²

... *pre chvāt bhūmisīmā sañ gol praśasta pi* ... (K.457:6-7), ‘... gave order to fix the limits of [this] tract, set up boundary-markers [and] a proclamation with the object of ...’.

... *pre praṭyaya mok saṃ praśasta ta gi sruk neḥ* (K.1087A:13-4), ‘... bidding a trusted agent come [and] set up a *praśasti* in this *sruk*’.

sañ. See *soñ*.

¹RD&S, 661a.

²In 79 cases it is followed immediately by *gol*.

saṅkat /səŋ'kat/. †[Mod. សង្កាត់ *saṅkā't* /səŋ'kat/ “n. political division, ... ; sector; lot, plot; part (of a whole); branch (e.g., of industry); field (e.g., of knowledge)”; ifx /-ən-/ + *skat* /skat/; cf. Thai สังคัต /səŋkət/ ‘to be under (the jurisdiction of), be subject to, be in the service of’¹]. n. Act or result of dividing, interrupting; division, section, part; period of time.²

K.470:10 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

saṅkat mvaṅ ta rājya vrah pāda kamrateṅ 'añ śrī jayavarmmadeva parameśvara ...
(K.470:10-1), ‘At one period in the reign of His Majesty My High Lord Śrī Jayavarmadeva Parameśvara, ...’.

saṅkalpa /səŋ'kal/. †[Skt *saṅkalpa* ‘will, volition, desire, purpose, intention; declaration of intention, solemn vow (to perform a ritual observance)’. 1. n. Wish, desire. 2. n. Intention, determination, resolution; vow.

K.152:13, 14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.754B:9 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:262).

saṅku ~ **saṅkū** ~ **saṅkū** /səŋ'ku: ~ səŋ'ku:w/.³ [Pre-A. *saṅku*; mod. សំកូរ *saṅkūv* /səŋ'ku:w/ “adj. to be gray-haired; n. people with gray hair, animals with gray fur”; ifx /-ən-/ + **sku* ~ **skū* /sku: ~ skur:w/; cf. Old Mon *siṅko*’ /səŋkoʔ/ ‘Grey hair’⁴]. 1. n. One who is white-haired, one with silver or grey hair. 2. n. That which is white or whitish: white-metal, an alloy probably of silver such as tutenague. 3. v.st. To be white, silvery, grey.

saṅkū: K.262N:11 (A.D. 968, C IV:108);

saṅkū: K.669C:15, 22 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:3, 11 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.470:2, 5 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

saṅku: K.669C:6 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

saṅke ~ **sāṅke** /səŋ'ke:/. [Pre-A. *saṅke*; mod. សាំង *saṅkē* /səŋ'ka:ε/ “n. k. of tree (*Combretum quadrangulare* or *lacrifera* ...)”; analysis undetermined⁵]. n. The tree *Combretum quadrangulare* Kurz (Combretaceae).⁶

sāṅke: K.292D:27⁷ (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

saṅke: K.669D:26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.344:6, 11 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.693:17 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.67:3, 4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

saṅko ~ **saṅkauv** /səŋ'ko:/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. n. (Conjecturally) name of an unidentified botanical species.

saṅkauv: K.376:11 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60);

saṅko: K.205:16 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.468:8, 10 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

¹Haas, 531a. McFarland, 842a: ‘to be affiliated with, belong to (e.g. a political party)’. Sethaputra, II:1120a: ‘to be responsible to’.

²Cf. C II:188.

³Pou, *loc.cit.*, includes variants *saṅko*, *saṅkav*, *saṅkāv*, *saṅkāhv*, which I have not been able to confirm.

⁴Shorto, 372.

⁵Prob. ifx /-ən-/ + *ske* /ske:/ (?), another botanical species.

⁶Martin, 108; Pou et Martin, 49 (item 127); Pou, 473a.

⁷The text (C III:214:27) reads *sāṅte*.

saṅkrānta ~ **saṅkrānta** ~ **saṅkranta** /səŋ'kra:n/. †[Mod. សង្ក្រាន្ត ~ សង្ក្រាន្តិ *saṅkrānta* ~ *saṅkrānti* “*n.* arrival, approach, departure (*formal*); *n.* completion of a solar year; end of the year; three-day new year celebration”; Skt *saṅkrānti* course, passage, entry into; (*astr.*) passage of the sun or a planet from one sign to another’]. 1. *n.* The transition from the old to the new year. 2. *n.* The ceremonies and festivities marking the new year. Cf. *vikrānta*, *'akrānta*. See *viṣuvasaṅkrāntā*.

saṅkranta: K.684:11 (A.D. 878-1177, C IV:106);

saṅkrānta: K.32:12 (A.D. 1116, C II:137);

saṅkrānta: passim, 61 occurrences of which the earliest is K.291N:31 (A.D. 910).

saṅkrānta pujā neḥ nai sruk thnval bhvās (K.291N:31-2), ‘At the new year this worship is the responsibility of the *sruk* of Thnval Bhvās’.

saṅksepa /səŋ'kse:p/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized សង្កេប *saṅkhep* /səŋ'kha:ep/ “*v.* to summarize, abbreviate, shorten; to state concisely; *adj.* to be short, brief, concise, abridged; *n.* summary, abridgment”; Skt *saṅkṣepa* ‘compression, abridgment, brief exposition’]. 1. *n.* Brief statement, summary. 2. *v.intr.* To state briefly, summarize.

K.413B:8 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

saṅkha. See *śaṅkha*.

saṅkhah /səŋ'khah/ (?). †[Unidentified].¹ *n.* Toponym.

K.215:18 (A.D. 949, C III:34), hapax.

viṣaya saṅkhah (K.215:18), ‘the *viṣaya* of Saṅkhah’.

saṅkhyā. See *saṅkhyā*.

saṅga /saŋ/. †[Skt, *saṅga* ‘conflict, war’, < *saṅ*-√*ga*; or *saṅga* ‘contact, (wordly) attachment, desire’, < √*saṅj*]. 1. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) unidentified cult object. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) toponym.²

K.200B:1³ (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.293E:8 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

... *praṅāla samrit tul piy saṅga vraḥ viṣṇupujā devatā noḥ* ... (K.200B:1), ‘a bronze gutter [weighing] three *tul*; a *saṅga* for the Viṣṇu-worship of the said divinity ...’.

kamrateṅ jagat saṅga (K.293E:8), ‘the High Lord of the World at Saṅga’ (?).

¹C III:35, note 2: ‘Ces derniers mots, d’une écriture différente, ont dû être ajoutés après coup’. Pou, 473a, reads *saṅkhat*.

²Both occurrences of this form are doubtful.

³C VI:313, note 1: “Mot de lecture douteuse”.

saṅgāyanā /səŋgajə'na:/ ~ **saṅgāya** /səŋ'ga:y/. †[Mod. សង្កាយនា *saṅgāyanā* /səŋkiəjə'na:/ “*n.* religious council (to supervise the correctness of interpretation of religious texts); ...”; Skt *saṅgāyana* ‘singing or praising together’, < *saṃ-√gai* ‘to sing together, chant’¹]. *n.* Name given to the First, Second and Third Councils or Synods of Buddhist clergy to resolve doctrinal issues and regularize the Pāli canon.

saṅgāya: K.177:30 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37);

saṅgāyanā: K.177:40 (*id.*).

... *thve ṭṭriya saṅgāyanā* ... (K.177:39-40), ‘... made up the Third Council ...’.

saṅgrāma ~ **saṅgrām** /səŋ'gra:m/. †[Mod. សង្រ្គាម *saṅgrām* /səŋ'kri:əm/ “*n.* war, warfare; army”; Skt *saṅgrāma* ‘host, troop, army; battle, war, fight, combat, conflict, hostile encounter’]. 1. *n.* Armed forces, army. 2. *n.* Armed conflict: combat, battle, warfare, war.

saṅgrām: K.216S:35 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

saṅgrāma: K.343N/II:8 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.216S:43 (A.D. 1006, C III:40).

saṅgha /saŋ/. †[Mod. សង្ឃ *saṅgh* /saŋ → saŋkheəʔ/;² Skt *saṅgha* ‘any number of people living together for a certain purpose, society, association, company, community; a clerical community, congregation, church’]. *n.* (Buddhist) congregation. See *bhikkhusaṅgha*, *saṅgharāja*.

K.177:20 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112); K.144:12 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

saṅghakāra /saŋghə'ka:r/. †[Skt **saṅghakāra*, < *saṅgha*, + *kāra*; cf. Pāli *saṅghakamma* ‘an act or ceremony performed by a chapter of bhikkhus assembled in solemn conclave’³]. 1. *n.* The convocation of a congregation (*for a particular purpose*). 2. *n.* An act or ceremony carried out by or in the presence of a congregation.

K.177:21 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37), hapax.

... *nām mahāpuruṣa dau thve saṅghakāra thleñ khvān yok upasampada* ... (K.177:21-3), ‘... led the Mahāpuruṣa forth to perform before the assembly a rite [in which he] invoked [his] *khvān* [and] received ordination’.

saṅghapāricāra /saŋghəpə'ca:r/. †[Pāli **saṅghapāricāra*, corresponding to Skt **saṅghapāricāra* ‘servant of the congregation’, < *saṅgha*, + *pāricāra* ‘servant, attendant’]. *n.* Honorary title.

K.177:27 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

¹It is tempting to postulate **saṅgāya* ~ **saṅgāyana* as local nominalizations of *saṃ-√gam* ‘to go or come together, meet’, but, as Pou, 473b, points out, the Pāli equivalent is *saṅgīti* ‘song, chorus, music’, corresponding to Skt *saṅgīti* ‘singing together’, also from *saṃ-√gai*. Cf. Edgerton, 547b.

²See Headley, 1206b.

³RD&S, 667a.

saṅgharāja /saŋ'ra:c/. †[Mod. សង្ឃរាជ *saṅgharāj* /saŋ'ri:əc/ “supreme Buddhist patriarch, head of all monks of a country”; Pāli **saṅgharāja*, corresponding to Skt **saṅgharāja* ‘prince or ruler of a congregation’, < *saṅgha*, + *rāja*]. *n.* *Saṅgharāja*, head of a (Buddhist) congregation.

K.413B:12, 30, 42, 47 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.177:20 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

saññāy. See *suññāy*.

sañvāra ~ sañvār. See *saṃvār*.

sañvey ~ saṃvey /sɲu:əy/. †[Mod. ស្អុយ *sñoy* /sɲa:oy/ “*n.* food (and drink) (roy.)”¹ and “(royal) food; food for spirits”²; ifx /-ɲ-/ + *svey* /su:əy/]. 1. *n.* That which is enjoyed or used; enjoyment, use. 2. *n.* That which is eaten: food, nourishment, edibles. See *saṃñvey*.

saṃvey: K.99N:26 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.349:15 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

sañvey: K.922N:26 (A.D. 922, C VI:107); K.702B:12 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.353S:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.143A:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.299:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204).

vrah saṃvey sap thñāy rañko ta jā yajñā o thloñ 4 o (K.99N:26), ‘Daily holy food: four *thlvāñ* of milled rice for sacrifices’.

sañsāra ~ saṃsāra ~ sāsār /səŋ'sa:r/. †[Mod. សំសារ ~ សង្ឃរាស *saṃsār ~ sañsār* /saŋ'sa:r/ “*n.* continuous round of life and death, reincarnation, transmigration”; Skt *saṃsāra* ‘going or wandering through, undergoing transmigration, passing through a succession of states, circuit of mundane existence, transmigration, metempsychosis; the world, secular life, worldly illusion’]. *n.* The cycle of birth and rebirth: transmigration.

sāsār: K.144:6 (BEFEO, LXX:101);

saṃsāra: K.809:32 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37);

sañsāra: K.144:6³ (*id.*, C VII:34); K.598B:61 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230).

pi sañsāra neḥ sot man gi kaṃnet jāti jarā byādhi marañā ... (K.144:6-7), ‘Moreover, this transmigration, which is birth, old age, sickness, [and] death ...’.

sañsāradukha /səŋsarə'duk/. †[Skt *saṃsāraduḥkha* ‘the pain or sorrows of the world’ and Pāli *sañsāradukkha* ‘the ill of transmigration’,⁴ < *saṃsāra*, + *duḥkha*]. *n.* The pain of transmigration.

K.413A:24 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

sañsārābartta /səŋsara'bar/. †[Skt *saṃsārāvarta*, < *saṃsāra*, + *āvarta* ‘turning, winding, turning round, revolving; whirl, whirlpool’]. *n.* The cycle of transmigration.

K.144:4 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

... gi sañsārābartta neḥ ta kra pi chloñ ... (K.144:4-5), ‘... this cycle of transmigration which is difficult to pass through ...’.

¹Headley, 871a (*braḥ sñoy*).

²Headley, 104b (*kraḥ sñoy*).

³C VII:35: *sa[ñ]sāra*.

⁴RD&S. 658b.

saṅhāra /səŋ'ha:r/. [Pre-A. *saṅhār*; mod. សង្ខារ ~ សំហារ *saṅhār* ~ *saṅhār* /səŋ'ha:r/ “*v.* to destroy, ruin, eliminate, kill; *n.* diminution, decrease, lessening; cutting off”; Skt *saṅhāra* ‘contraction, compression, abridgment; end (of a drama), termination, final destruction (of the world)’. *n.* The end or dissolution of the world.

K.356N:26 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8); K.153:27 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194).

nau 'nak ta 'ahaṅkāra pi pidā 'nak janapada pi cicāy neḥ dharmma neḥ jāta dvātriṃśanaraka lvoḥ saṅhāra nu santāna phoṅ (K.356N:24-6), ‘Persons who are so arrogant as to molest the people of Janapada [and] to do hurt to this pious work shall be reborn in the thirty-two hells [and there remain] until the end of the world along with members of [their] line’.

sac /sac/. †[Mod. សាច់ *sā'c* /sac/ “*n.* flesh, meat; muscle; *n.* wooden parts of a tree; pulp (of a fruit); *n.* substance, constituent(s) of some object; essence, essential part or element; texture”. *n.* Flesh, meat.

K.299:17 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

'anak ta lvac sac ... (K.299:17), ‘persons who steal meat ...’.

***sac** ~ ***sāc** /sac/. [Cf. mod. សាច់ *sāc* /sa:c/ “*v.* to splash, splatter, sprinkle (with s.t.), throw (water) on, spray; to pour in (as drops of rain or waves driven by the wind)”. *v.intr.* To scatter, splash. See *khsac*.

sacjana. See *sajjana*.

sajanālaiya /satʃɔna'lɔy/. †[Skt **sajjanālaya* ‘abode of the virtuous’, < *sajjana*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Sajjanālaya, a community within a day’s march of Sukhodaya.¹

K.413A:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

sajjana ~ **sajjaṇa** ~ **sacjana** /satʃɔ:n/. †[Skt *sajjana* ‘good, virtuous or wise man’ and ‘well-born, respectable, virtuous’, < *sat* ‘true, good, right’, + *jana*]. *n.* Good, decent, worthy people.

sacjana: K.175S:14 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

sajjaṇa: K.444C:5 (A.D. 974, C II:62);

sajjana: K.173:1 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638, M, № 90:179);

sādhu sacjana (K.175S:14) ~ *sādhu sajjaṇa* (K.444C:4-5; K.173:1), ‘the holy and the virtuous, holy men and decent people’.

sajjanatatāka /sacʃɔnəɗəɗa:k/. †[Skt **sajjanatatāka*, < *sajjana*, + *taṭāka*]. *n.* Name of a pool or reservoir (‘lake of the virtuous’).

K.342W:4 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

sajjanadāsa /sacʃɔnəɗa:h/. †[Skt **sajjanadāsa* ‘slave of worthy people’, < *sajjana*, + *dāsa*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.330N:30 (A.D. 893, NIC II:77, II/III:78), hapax.

¹BEFEO, XVII.2:13, note 1: “On sait que M. de Lajonquière a définitivement identifié cette ville avec les ruines situées au Nord de Savankhalok (BCAI, 1912, p. 85).”

***sañ** ~ ***sāñ** /saɲ ~ sa:ɲ/. [Pre-A. **sañ* ~ **sāñ*; mod. **sā'ñ* /saɲ/ ~ **𑀲𑀭𑀸** *sāñ* /sa:ɲ/ “*adj.* to be entangled, involved ...; to be stringy, fibrous, coarse-grained”¹]. 1. *v.st.* To be tangled, interwoven. 2. *v.tr.* To weave. See *smañ*.

sañjak ~ **sañjakk** /səɲ'jak/. [Pre-A. *sañjak*; prob. analogic pfx /səN-/ + **jak* /jak/]. 1. *v.st.* (*Conjecturally*) to be firm, steady, true, unwavering. 2. *n.* (*'nak*) *sañjak*: one of a sovereign's most trusted servants.²

sañjakk: K.868A:19 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:3, 3 *bis* (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.208:48 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

sañjak: *passim*, 53 occurrences.

nau ru kula nu śiṣya nu 'nak sañjak ta śraddhā varddhe paripālana dharmma neḥ svey phala samabhāga nu vraḥ kamrateṇ 'añ śrī yogiśvarapaṇḍita (K.211:4-5) ‘Members of [my] family and [my] disciples and faithful *'nak sañjak* who increase [and] safeguard this pious work [shall] reap merit in equal measure with My Holy High Lord Śrī Yogīśvarapaṇḍita’.

mratañ khloṇa nu khloñ vala sañjak phoṇ ta pakṣa vraḥ kamsteṇ 'añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ ta mok ... (K.1198B:17) ‘The chief lords and faithful commandants [who were] associates of the holy *kamsteṇ 'añ* of Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ [and] who came ...’.

... *ta vraḥ kamrateṇ 'añ bhadrāspada ta dār nāma vraḥ kamrateṇ 'añ vidyeśvara 'adhyāpaka śivapāda jā [kula] pitṛpakṣa ta 'nak sañjak chok phlāñ* (K.353N:17-8) ‘... to My Holy High Lord of Bhadrāspada (who received the appellation My Holy High Lord Vidyeśvarapaṇḍita), preceptor of Śivapāda, who is a [kinsman] on his father's side of the *'nak sañjak* of Chok Phlāñ’.³

saṅtek. See *santek*.

sata¹ ~ **sat**. See *satya*^o.

sata². See *śata*.

satta. See *satva*.

satpuparusa. See **satpurusa*.

***satpurusa** ~ **satpuparusa** /satbu'ruḥ/. †[Skt *satpuruṣa* ‘good or wise man’, < *sat* ‘true, good, right; wise, venerable, honest’, + *puruṣa*]. *n.* Good or wise man.

satpuparusa:⁴ K.177:28 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

hai sādhu satpuparusa phoṇ (K.177:28-9), ‘O holy men [and] wise!’

¹Allomorphs of **𑀲𑀭𑀸** *tāñ* /dā:ɲ/ ‘to weave, interweave, tangle’ and **tāñ* /ta:ɲ/ ‘to weave’.

²BEFEO, XXXII:75: “... chefs militaires de l'entourage immédiat du roi, ...”; and cf. C III:209, note 1. The term is definitely not restricted to military leaders. If the etymology I propose is tenable, it would seem to designate any royal servants ‘of proven worth’, men who are ‘tried and true’, comparable perhaps to the *preux chevalier* or to ‘companion’ in some of its archaic uses. Most of the occurrences of *sañjak* are of no diagnostic value, but in K.230:29 it clearly refers to seven individuals including one *vraḥ kamrateṇ 'añ* who is a *sabhāpati* third-class, a *kamsteṇ* who is a *sabhāpati*, two *kamsteṇ* and two *mratañ khloṇ* who are *khloṇ saṃtap*, and a *kamsteṇ* who is *khloṇ glāñ* second-class.

³This passage, referring to a single individual, is evidence that *'nak sañjak* is an awarded title.

⁴The text reads *satpuparusa*, with gratuitous *pa* at the head of line 29.

satya^o ~ **sata**¹ ~ **sat** /sat/. †[Mod. សត្យ saty /sat/ “*n.* truth, frankness, honesty; exactness, certainty; *adj.* to be true, honest, frank, certain”; Skt *satya* ‘true, real, actual, genuine; honest, truthful, sincere’ and ‘truth, reality’]. 1. *v.st.* To be true, real, honest. 2. *n.* Truth, reality; honesty.

sat: K.262S:43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.89:10 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.158B:21 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.843B:15 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

sata: K.444D:4 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.703A/I:3 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № 20:13).

satyapāla /satjə¹ba:l/. †[Skt *satyapāla*, < *satya*, + *pāla*]. *n.* Guardian of truth, truth-keeper.

K.956:12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

satyāsatiya /satja¹sat/. †[Skt **satyāsatiya*, < *satya*, + *asatiya* ‘untrue, false, lying’]. *n.* Truth and untruth, relative truth.

K.569:13 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:174, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

phyañ ni pre vicāraṇā saṃnvar satyāsatiya roḥ ta taṃṇip (K.569:13-4), ‘His Majesty directed [them] to consider the question of the truth [of the matter] according to precedent.’¹

satra /sat/. [Pre-A. *sattra* ~ *satra*; Skt *sattra* ‘a great Soma sacrifice; any oblation or meritorious work equivalent to a Sattra’]. *n.* Sacrifice; offering, oblation. See *vrahmasatra*.

K.124:21 (A.D. 803, C III:170); K.291N:19, 27 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.298:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

kalpe satra (K.291N:19, 27), ‘allowances for sacrifice’.²

satru. See *śatru*.

satva ~ **satta** /sat/. [Pre-A. *satva*; mod. សត្វ ~ សត្ត satv ~ satt /sat/ “*n.* animal, living being (*human or animal*); life, soul”; Skt *sattva* ‘living or sentient being, creature, animal’ and local Prākṛta *satta* (cf. Pāli *satta* ‘living being, creature; a sentient & rational being, person’)³]. 1. *n.* (Living) being, living thing: creature, animal. 2. *n.* (Human or rational) being, person.

satta: K.878:1 (A.D. 898, C V:88);

satva: K.453A:15 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.413B:51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.489:10 (A.D. 1278-1477, C III:229).

satvanikara /satwəñ¹ka:r/. †[Skt **sattvanikara*, < *sattva*, + *nikara*]. *n.* The multitude of living beings.

K.144:3 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... *ta nāṃ satvanikara phoñ neḥ chloñ leñ kāntārādvā* ... (K.144:3-4), ‘... which lead this multitude of living beings through the great forest ...’.

sadāśiva /soda¹ʃip/. †[Skt *sadāśiva*, epithet of Śiva (‘the ever benevolent’), < *sadā* ‘always, ever’, + *śiva*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.235D:43 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

¹Cf. NIC II/III:168.

²Cf. C III:204.

³RD&S, 673a.

***sadāśivapada** /sɔdasivə'ɔ:t/. †[Skt *sadāśivapada* 'abode of the ever-benevolent', < *sadāśiva*, + *pada*]. *n.* Posthumous name of Harṣavarman III (A.D. 1066-1080).

sadyaḥ /sa'djah/. †[Skt *sadyas* 'on the same day: at once immediately; just (now), recently; daily, every day', < pfx *sa-* + *dyu*, alternant stem of *div* 'sky, day']. *adv.* At this (very) moment, right now; immediately, instantly.

K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

sadyā /sa'dja:/. †[Cf. Skt *sadyā* 'form of Śiva']. *n.* Toponym.

K.194A:8, B:21 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

viṣaya sadyā (K.194A:8, B:21), 'the *viṣaya* of Sadyā'.

***san** /sɔ:n/. [Mod. ស៊ន *śan* /sɔ:n/ "v. to pile one on top of the other; to double, repeat"]. *v.tr.* (Conjecturally) to repeat (*a motif*); to place side by side (*horizontally or vertically*), arrange. See *sman*.

sanaścaravāra ~ **sanaiścaravāra**. See *śanaiścaravāra*.

santāna /san'da:n ~ sən'da:n/. †[Mod. សន្តាន *santān* /san'da:n/ "n. breed; family, lineage; posterity; relatives; relationship, kinship"; Skt *saṃtāna* 'continuous succession: descent from an ancestor to posterity, lineage, family line including descendants']. 1. *n.* Family line, family. 2. *n.* Descendants, posterity.

passim, 75 occurrences.

santānavardhe /səndanəwar'dhɜ:/. †[Skt **saṃtānavardha*, < *saṃtāna*, + *vardha* (see *varddhe*)]. *n.* The growth and prosperity of a family line.

K.989D:4 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

santānānvaya /səndanan'wɔy/. †[Skt **saṃtānānvaya*, < *saṃtāna*, + *anvaya*]. *n.* Family line.

K.444B:32, C:19, 27 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:32 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:11, 17 (A.D. 987, C VI:173).

santāpa. See *saṃtāp*.

santek ~ **saṅtek** /sən'de:k/. [Pre-A. *santek*; mod. ស៊ន្តេក *saṅtēk* /san'da:ek/ "n. legumes, generic term for beans, peas and bean-like vegetables"; prob. ifx /-ən-/ + **stek* /sde:k/]. *n.* Beans, peas, and other legumes.

santek: K.99S:30 (A.D. 922, C VI:107);

santek: K.99S:31, N:25, 26 (*id.*); K.89:4 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.232:9 (A.D. 1006, BEFEOXXXIV:423); K.618:36 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56); K.277S:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.571:18, 28 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74).

sandāl /sən'dal/ (?). [Pre-A. *sandal*; cf. mod. ចន្ទាល់ *candāl* /cantoəl/ "n. device on a loom consisting of a long curved piece of wood that stretches the finished cloth and prevents it from puckering"; ifx /-ən-/ + **sdāl* /sda:l/]. *n.* An unidentified device presumably for fixing, fastening, holding, or bearing: support, stand. ▶

K.342:3 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

nu kamsteñ śrī kaviśvaravarmma sabhāpati thvāy vrah śivikā mvāy vat mās vyar sandāl mvāy suvarṇṇakalaśa mvāy ... (K.342:2-3), ‘On this date the *kamsteñ Śrī* Kaviśvaravarman, chief justice, presented to His Majesty a holy palanquin, two gold vessels (*vat*), one *sandāl*, one gold ewer, ...’.

sandigdha /sən'dik/. †[Skt *saṃdigdha* ‘smear over, besmeared, covered with; confused, confounded with, mistaken for’]. *v.ps.* To be falsified, false, fake.

K.353S:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133), hapax.

□ □ □ □ □ □ *krapī pi oy mukha*¹ *stvay sandigdha* ○ (K.353S:10), ‘□ □ □ □ □ □ water buffaloes, so as to give [them] misleading [and] falsified faces’.

sanduk /sən'duk/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Toponym.

K.956:47 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

pramān sanduk (K.956:47), ‘the *pramān* of Sanduk’.

sandeha /san'de:h ~ sən:de:h/. †[Mod. សន្តេហ *sandeh* /sante'ha?/ “*n.* suspicion, doubt, uncertainty”; Skt *saṃdeha* ‘confusion, doubt, uncertainty’]. 1. *n.* Confusion, uncertainty, indecision; doubt, disbelief, distrust; fear, suspicion. 2. *v.tr.* To doubt, fear. 3. *v.st.* To be unsure, doubtful, suspicious, fearful. Cf. *nihsandeha*.

K.380E/3°:61 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

... *pre kam pi mān ta sandeha man kaṃmraten kaṃtvan 'añ nu pragalbha ta santāna 'nak pās khmau ley* (K.380E/3°:61-2), ‘... bids [them] not to include any [in their number] who fear that My High Lord and Master will assign [it] to the Pās Khmau people’s line’.

sandha /san/ (?). †[Skt *saṃdha* ‘joined, united; junction, connection’, < *saṃ-√dhā* ‘to place together’]. 1. *v.st.* To be joined, united. 2. *n.* Connection, affiliation.

K.956:38 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.144:11**² (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

jana pi 'ayat sandha nā mān lvek phnek yupal 'āy brah kuti ... (K.144:10-1), ‘Unbelievers, if [they] have eyes with which to truly see the holy cell(s), ...’.

sandhi /san'dhi:/. †[Mod. សន្តិ *sandhi* /san'thi?/;³ Bst Skt *saṃdhi* ‘union, concord, conciliation’⁴]. 1. *n.* Conjunction: junction, juncture, combination. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) Union: harmony, concord, solidarity.

K.352N:38 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126), hapax.

... ‘*nak neḥ mān phala dharmma 'ardhabhāga mān sandhi mān sukha toy kanmi 'aṃvi ihaloka dau lvaḥ paraloka* □ □ □ □ □ □ (K.352N:38), ‘Such persons shall have a half-share in the rewards of the pious work, shall know harmony, [and] shall enjoy felicity according to [their] wishes, from this world to the world beyond ...’.

¹C V:135, note 2: “Douteux.” C V:138, note 3: “Le mot qui suit *oy* est d’une lecture incertaine ; le suivant semble bien être *stvay(a)*, mais ce mot ne rappelle rien de connu. Il s’agit peut-être d’un maquillage des buffles volés, destiné à égarer les recherches, pratique courante parmi les voleurs de bétail.”

²C VII:35, note 8: “Corr. *sandhi* ?”

³See Headley, 1224a.

⁴Egerton, 557b.

sandhyā /san'dʰja:/. †[Mod. **संज्ञ** *sandhyā* /san'tʰji:ə/ “*n.* dusk”; Skt *sandhyā* ‘union, junction; juncture’]. 1. *n.* Juncture of the three divisions of the day: morning, noon, and evening. 2. *n.* Rites performed at the three junctures of the day.

K.124:20 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

cām sandhyā (K.124:20), ‘to perform the Saṃdhyā services’.

sannāya. See *sunāyā*.

sanme /sən'mɜ:/ . [Pre-A. *sanme*; ifx /-ən-/ + *sme* /smɜ:/]. 1. *v.intr.* To be equivalent, amount to the same. 2. *adv.* In effect, in essence, to all intents and purposes. 3. *v.intr.* To act in like manner, in common, in concert, jointly. 4. *adv.* In concert (*with*). Cf. *yugapat*, *sapakṣa*, *samayuga*, *samasira*.

K.214B:14 (A.D. 918, C II:202); K.215:9 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.165N:12 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.348:17 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.720B:5, C:20 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.380E:8, 18 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.413B:16 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.353S:14 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.143A:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.175W:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173).

sanme ni (nu) (11 out of 12 occurrences), ‘to act in concert [and] join: to join together, act jointly (*to do*)’.

prāp rāp cak ksec sanme thve udaya prabai sap diṣa rū brah viṣṇukarmma git nirmmāna (K.413B:16-7), ‘[They] leveled [it] flat, covered [it] with sand, [and], in effect, gave [it] an appearance splendid on all sides, as if holy Viśvakarman himself had conceived [and] made [it]’.¹

... *neḥ vrah puṇya mrateṇ madhvyamaśiva man sthāpanā sanme ni nu vāp paraṃvrahma nu me pas ta ’ryām* (K.1087A:5-7), ‘... this is the pious work of the lord Madhvyamaśiva, which [he] has set up jointly with the *vāp* Paramabrahma and the *me Pas*, [his] elder sister’.

... *oy ta steṇ ’aṇ śivācāryya sanme ṇi nu kule ...* (K.175W:12), ‘... gave it to the *steṇ ’aṇ Śivācāryya* together with members of [my] family ...’.

sanrvaṇ /sən'ru:əŋ/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **srvan* /sru:əŋ/]. Unidentified.²

K.393N:18 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

leṇ yaṃ ’al ’vāl ni pi sanrvaṇ ni ta kvan nu bharyyā bhrātā sahāya ... (K.393N:18), ‘May Yama roast [them] *’vāl ni pi sanrvaṇ* (to cinders?), including [their] children and [their] wives, brothers [and] dependents!’

sap ~ **sapp** ~ **sappa** /sap/. †[Mod. **सग्** *sabv* /sap/ “*prep.* each, every; all; *n.* all, everything, everyone; *adj.* to be full, whole, entire; *adv.* thoroughly, wholly, all”; local Prākṛta **sappa* (cf. Pāli *sabba*), corresponding to Skt *sarva* ‘every one, everything; all; all, the whole; of all sorts, various, different’]. *n.* The whole (*of*); all (*of*), every.³

sappa: K.235D:28, 72 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

sapp: K.99S:31 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.950:12 (A.D. 949, C VI:115); K.380E:7, 63 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:28 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.393S:34, N:15 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.523C:30 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.366A:17, 19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.956:56 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.412:15 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

sap: passim, 49 occurrences. ▶

¹Pou, BEFEO, LXV:350, takes *sanme* as a causative derivative of *sme* with the sense of ‘to level’: “On aplanit [le terrain] qu’on combla de sable et nivela; on créa une œuvre magnifique dans toutes directions, ...”

²Cf. Pou, 477b.

³See Dupont’s note on the shift of wordclass in BEFEO, XLIII:129, note 1.

sap thñai (K.194A:33; K.413B:33, 41) ~ *sappa thñai* (K.235D:72) ~ *sap thñāy* (K.99N:26) ~ *sapp thñāy* (K.99S:31), 'every day, daily'.
sap chnaṃ (K.933:7) ~ *sapp chnāṃ* (K.412:15), 'every year, annually'.
sap saṃvatsara (K.194A:35, B:4, 5, 10) ~ *sapp saṃvatsara* (K.366A:17), 'every year'.
 ... *pi oy tamrvac caṃṇāṃ kalpanā 'añ ta kaṃmraten jagat sap śaka* ... (K.258A:43-4), '... to make an inspection of my endowment to the High Lord of the World every year ...'.
 ... *ta vrāhmaṇa paṇḍita sap bhāga nu 'nak dīnānātha phoñ* (K.194A:25-6), '... to brāhmaṇa [and] paṇḍita everywhere as well as to the afflicted and indigent'.
prasāda sarvadravya ... ta bhagavat pāda kamraten 'añ ta guru śrī divākaraṇḍita jvan sap devatākṣetra phoñ ... (K.194A:16-8), '[His Majesty] conferred all manner of costly goods ... on the venerable My High Lord the *guru Śrī Divākaraṇḍita* to offer up to all of the sanctuaries ...'.
 ... *prvat gol ta bhūmi sap 'anle* ... (K.91D:3-4), '... added more boundary-markers on each tract of land ...'.
kṣana noḥ phḍai karom neḥ kakrek sap diṣa (K.413B:52-3), 'At that moment this earth quaked in every direction'.
santāna 'nak noḥ syaṅ ta jā 'ācāryya sappa tala vraḥ rājya mok ○ (K.235D:28), 'The line of those individuals comprised ones who from then on served as *ācāryya* on every level of the holy realm'.

***sap**¹ ~ ***sāp** /sap/. [Mod. **ស៊ុប** *sap* /sa:p/ ~ ***sāp** /sap/]. *v.tr.* To cover, protect. See *snap*.

***sap**² /sɔp/. [Mod. ***sabv** /sap/]. *v.tr.* To touch, reach. See *prasap*.

sapakṣa /sa'bak/. †[Skt *sapakṣa* 'taking the same side, having partisans or friends', < pfx *sa-* 'same, one', + *pakṣa*]. 1. *v.intr.* To be on the same side, allied, associated. 2. *adv.* In association or alliance with (*nu*), together with (*nu*). See *yugapat*, *samayuga*.

K.207:59 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

pradhāna thkval nu 'nak pralāy slā sapakṣa nu kulapakṣagaṇa phoñ ... (K.207:59), 'The headman of Thkval and residents of Pralāy Slā in association with sundry friends of the family ...'.

sapur. See *spū*.

sapta /sap'da: ~ sap/. †[Skt stem *saptan* 'seven']. *num.* seven.

K.139B:17 (A.D. 1054, C III:175), hapax.

... *dār rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra sapta kaṃnet* ○ (K.139B:16-7), '... shall receive royal punishments of many kinds for seven rebirths'.

saptadevakula /sap'dədewə'kol/. †[Skt **saptadevakula* 'seven sanctuaries', < *sapta*, + *devakula*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.136:38 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284), hapax.

kaṃmraten jagat saptadevakula cāncyan 7 (K.136:38-9), '[For] the High Lord of the World at Saptadevakula, seven finger-rings'.

saptaparṇṇa ~ **saptaparṇa** /sapd̪ə'bar/. †[Skt *saptaparṇa* 'having seven leaves' and 'Alstonia Scholaris', < *sapta*, + *parṇa* 'pinion, feather; leaf']. *n.* The tree *Alstonia scholaris* R. Br. (Apocynaceæ), known locally as (*tœm*) *chveh* 'arrow-poison tree'.¹

saptaparṇa: K.31:4, 6 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.843A:32, B:3, *both garbled* (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);
saptaparṇṇa: K.843A:32, B:3 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

saptapuruṣāntara /sapd̪əbuɾusan'd̪ɔ:r/. †[Skt **saptapuruṣāntara*, < *sapta-puruṣa* 'consisting of seven Purushas or lengths of a man', here with shift from spatial to temporal dimension (*saptan*, + *puruṣa*), + *antara* 'interval, period']. *adv.* For the length of seven existences.²

K.878:15 (A.D. 898, C V:88), hapax.

nau 'anak vvaṃ thve roḥ kalpanā neḥ ge dau ta naraka saptapuruṣāntara yāvat candrāditya mān ○ (K.878:14-5), 'Persons who fail to comply with this foundation, they shall go to the hells for the time of seven existences [or] for as long as the moon and sun shall shine'.

saptamī /sapd̪ə'mi:/. [Pre-A. *saptamī*; Skt *saptamī* (sc. *tīthi*) 'the seventh day of a lunar fortnight', fem. of *saptama* 'seventh' (< *saptan* seven)]. *n.* The seventh (day).

K.168:1 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.843A:1, B:17 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.380E:1 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.938:4 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121).

saptavarṇṇa ~ **saptavarṇa** /sapd̪ə'war/. †[Skt **saptavarṇa*, < *sapta*, + *varṇa*]. *n.* The seven corporations (orders, societies, guilds).

saptavarṇṇa: K.868A:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

saptavarṇa: K.444A:14 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.989B:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

saptāha /sap'da:h/. †[Mod. សប្តាហ៍ ~ សប្តាហៈ: *saptā(ha)* ~ *saptāha*: /sap'da: ~ sap'pda:/ "n. week (*formal*); seven day period"; Skt *saptāha* '7 days; a sacrificial performance lasting 7 days', < *sapta*, + *aha*]. *n.* A period of seven days.

K.774A:2 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64), hapax.

sappatala. See *tala*.

sabhā /sa'bha:/. [Pre-A. *sabhā*; mod. សភា *sabhā* /sa'phi:ə/ "n. assembly, council, congress, legislative building / body, parliament; association, organization; meeting"; Skt *sabhā* 'meeting, assembly, congregation; public audience; room or hall for assembly; council chamber; court of justice; court (*of a king*); society, good society']. 1. *n.* Body of persons assembled: council, commission, board; court of justice. 2. *n.* Member of a council or court. 3. *n.* Place of assembly: council chamber, court of justice, tribunal. ▶

¹Pou et Martin, 49 (item 128); Pou, 478a; Dastur, 25 (item 30). C VII:115, note 3: "Nom de divers arbres et actuellement (au Siam) d'une espèce de lotus."

²Cf. C V:90, note 6.

passim, 67 occurrences.

vraḥ sabhā (55 occurrences), ‘royal court (of justice)’.

kaṃsteñ yanap vraḥ sabhā nā do (K.215:15), ‘the *kaṃsteñ* Yanap, member second-class of the royal court of justice’.

vraḥ sabhā ta sañ gol ta bhūmi neḥ ... (K.205:20), ‘Members of the royal court who set up boundary-markers on this piece of land ...’.

sabhācāre ~ **sabhācare** /sabhaca¹rx:/ . †[Skt **sabhācāra*,¹ < *sabhā*, + *cāra* ‘investigator’]. *n.* Investigator or examiner employed by a court of justice.

sabhācare: K.466:6 (A.D. 1015, C III:219);

sabhācāre: K.344:9 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.233A:1, 4 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

gi roḥh man ti sabhācāre toy gati vyavahāra ... (K.344:8-9), ‘This is how the course of the case was traced (reconstructed) by the court investigator: ...’.

sabhājana /sabha¹ɟ:n/ . †[Skt **sabhājana*, < *sabhā*, + *jana*]. *n.* Member(s) of a court or council.

K.466:6 (A.D. 1015, C III:219), hapax.

sabhāpati /sabha¹pdī:/ . †[Skt *sabhāpati* ‘the president of an assembly or council’, < *sabhā*, + *pati*]. *n.* President of a court of justice, chief justice.

K.521N:6 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.848:3 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.256B:35 (A.D. 982, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.814B:51, 52 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:370, APK II:106); K.342W:2 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.933:2, 8 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843A:2, 3 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.230D:23, 24 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.207:61 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.353N:27 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.380W:32 (A.D. 1049, C VI:257); K.391W:9 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.830:8 (A.D. 1106, C V:278); K.569:14 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166); K.208:51 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.617:11, 23 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II/III:224); K.67A:2, 5, B:2 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23); K.736:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

vraḥ kamraten ’añ śrī mahendrapandita sruk pūrvvāśrama sabhāpati ... (K.207:60-1), ‘My Holy High Lord Śrī Mahendrapaṇḍita of *sruk* Pūrvvāśrama, chief justice, ...’.

sabhāsat /sabha¹sɔ:t/ . †[Skt *sabhāsad* ‘an assistant at a meeting or assessor in a court of justice’, < *sabhā*, + *sad* ‘sitting or dwelling in’]. *n.* Court assessor, magistrate’s assistant. Cf. *sabhya*.

K.262S:25 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.598B:11 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.843C:8 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.219:24 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.233B:14 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.991:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:11).

... *pre vāp mitrānandana sabhāsat dau saṃ gol viñ ...* (K.262S:24-5), ‘... bade the *vāp* Mitranandanā, court assessor, go out and set up the boundary-markers again ...’.

sabhāsthāna /sabha¹stha:n/ . †[Skt **sabhāsthāna*, < *sabhā*, + *sthāna*]. *n.* Court or council chamber.²

K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.³

¹Distinguish *sabhācāra* ‘the customs or usages of society, court manner’, < *sabhā* + *ācāra* ‘conduct’.

²Cf. NIC II-III:162, note 26.

³JA, 1883.1:491 and BC, 1911:204 read *sabhā sthān*, divided.

sabhya /sap/. †[Skt *sabhya* ‘an assistant at an assembly or council, esp. an assessor, judge’, < *adj.* ‘being in an assembly, belonging to or fit for a court’; *sabhā*, + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectival derivatives]. 1. *n.* Member of a court of justice. 2. *n.* Court assessor, magistrate’s assistant. Cf. *sabhāsāt*.

K.260S/2:6 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171); K.67C:1 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

sam. See *saṃ*.

sama ~ sam. See *saṃ*.

samakṣa ~ samākṣa /sə'mak/. [Cf. pre-A. *samakṣā*; Skt *samakṣa* ‘being before the eyes, in sight, present, visible’; pfx *sam-* + stem *akṣan* ‘eye’]. 1. *v.st.* To be in sight, visible, present. 2. *v.intr.* To appear, make an appearance, present oneself. 3. *v.tr.* To bring before, introduce, offer for examination, present to (*nu*).

samākṣa: K.814B:49, 50 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

samakṣa: K.958N:24, 27, 36 (A.D. 957, C VII:141); K.1141B:19 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.347E:8 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.214B:7, 16 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.262S:7, 14 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.257W:28 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.158C:26 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814E:16, 24, 25, 32, 62 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.598B:16, 40 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.566B:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182).

... *khñuṃ vyar sru bhay vyar ti samakṣa nu vraḥ sabhā* ... (K.958N:23-4), ‘... two slaves and forty (measures) of paddy which were presented before the royal court, ...’.

steñ 'añ vraḥ guru pre thve praśasta pi samakṣa nu kaṃsteñ 'añ rājakulamantrī pi pre sthāpanā 'āy damrañ ○ (K.1141B:18-9), ‘The *steñ 'añ* the royal spiritual preceptor bade [him] draw up an edict prior to presenting himself before the *kaṃsteñ 'añ* the Royal Family’s minister in order for [the latter] to order [him] to set [it] up in Damrañ.¹

cuñ vraḥ 'ālakṣaṇa ta mratāñ śrī pṛthivīndrapandita guṇadoṣadarśi ○ nu vraḥ sabhā phoñ pre samakṣa nu vāp mau vāp vis 'nak vraḥ chpār ... (K.814E:14-6), ‘There was issued a royal rescript to the lord Śrī Pṛthivīndrapaṇḍita, inquisitor, and members of the royal council ordering [them] to appear with the *vāp Mau* [and] the *vāp Vis*, royal gardeners ...’.

samajā /səmə'ja:/.² †[Skt **samajā*, < *sama*, + *jā ~ ja*]. 1. *v.st.* To be born of the same mother, be co-uterine. 2. *v.st.* To be of good birth, be well-born. Cf. *sahaja*, *sahodara*, *ekodarī*.

K.843A:30 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

samañ. See *smañ*.

samatā /səmə'da:/. †[Mod. **សមតា** *samatā* /sama'ta:/ “*n.* equilibrium, balance, stability”; Skt *samatā* ‘sameness, equality, identity; fairness, impartiality; equanimity, benevolence; mediocrity’; < *sama* ‘same’, + sfx *-tā*, nominalizer]. Unidentified.

K.393S:34 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

¹Cf. NIC II/III:116.

²C VII:111, note 3: “Lecture incertaine.”

samabhāga /səmə'bhɑ:k/. †[Skt *samabhāga* 'equal share' and 'receiving an equal share', < *sama* 'same, equal', + *bhāga*]. 1. *n.* Equal share or measure. 2. *adv.* In equal share or measure.

K.211:5 (A.D. 1037, C III:26), hapax.

nau ru kula nu śiṣya nu 'nak sañjak ta śrāddha varddhe paripālana dharmma neḥ svey phala samabhāga nu vraḥ kamraten 'añ śrī yogiśvarapaṇḍita (K.211:4-5), 'Members of [my] family and [my] disciples and faithful 'nak sañjak who increase [and] maintain this pious work shall reap merit in equal measure with My Holy High Lord Śrī Yogiśvarapaṇḍita'.

samayajña /səmə'jac/. †[Skt **samayajña* (perhaps = **saṃyajña*) 'joint or shared sacrifices']. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) the celebration of two or more sacrifices on the same occasion. 2. *v.intr.* To hold a joint sacrifice.

K.1198A:19 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

samayuga ~ **samāyuga** /səmə'jok/. †[Skt **samayuga* 'being in the same yoke, being conjoined', < *sama* 'same', + *yuga*]. 1. *v.tr.* To join, combine, associate (for some purpose). 2. *adv.* Jointly, conjointly, in association, in concert. Cf. *yugapat*, *sanme*, *sapakṣa*, *samartha*, *samasira*.

samāyuga: K.369:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

samayuga: K.720C:9 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.33:11 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.618:42 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56); K.380:W:32 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.879:4 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.207:27 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.206:7 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.374:3 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.353N:26 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.391W:7 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

vraḥ kaṃmraten 'añ śivadāsa ... ti samayuga nu vraḥ kaṃmraten 'añ khdur (K.374:1-4), 'My Holy High Lord Śivadāsa ... was joined by My Holy High Lord of Khdur'.

pradhāna thkval nu 'nak pralāy slā sapakṣa nu kulapakṣagaṇa phoṇ samayuga nu 'nak ta roḥh neḥ phoṇ (K.257:58-60), 'The headman of Thkval and residents of Pralāy Slā together with sundry friends of the family joined with the forementioned individuals'.

cañvāt bhūmi noḥ ti khloñ jnvāl nu kule o khloñ jnvāl [thve] saṃyuga nu vraḥ kaṃmraten śrī samaravīravarmma ... (K.206:6-7), 'The fixing of the boundaries of the said tract was [carried out] by the *khloñ jnvāl* and his family in association with the Holy High Lord Śrī Samaravīravarman ...'.

samartha /sə'mɑr/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized សមត្ត *samatth* /samat'tha?/ "adj. to be capable, able, qualified, having the right (to s.t.), having sufficient strength / force / power (to do s.t.); n. fitness, power, capability, ability; courage"; Skt *samartha* 'having the same purpose; very strong, capable, competent' and 'ability, competence'; < *sam-*, + *artha*]. 1. *v.intr.* To have the same purpose; to join or combine with (*nu*). 2. *adv.* In conjunction or association with (*nu*). 3. *n.* Ability, competence, potential.

K.171:3 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.393N:9 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

cur tyañ samartha pratyakṣa tyañ sot (K.393N:9), 'Pray recognize [your] manifest abilities and know [them well]'.

samavarṇa /səmə'war/. †[Skt *samavarṇa* 'of the same colour, being of equal caste', < *sama* 'same', + *varṇa*]. *v.st.* To be of the same caste, class, or order.

K.194/383A:33 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

samasira /səmə'si:r/. †[Skt **samasīra* 'dragging the same plow',¹ < *sama*, + *sīra* 'plow']. 1. *v.st.* To be conjoined, associated, together. 2. *adv.* In association, conjointly, together.

K.206:37 (A.D. 1042, C III:11), hapax.

samastābharaṇa ~ **samastābhāraṇa** /səməsda'bhar/. †[Skt **samastābharaṇa*, < *samasta* 'thrown or put together, combined', + *ābharaṇa*]. *v.st.* To be wearing all one's ornaments, decked out in all one's jewels.

samastābhāraṇa: K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

samastābharaṇa: K.276:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

samācāra /səma'ca:r/. †[Mod. សមាចរ *samācār* /sama'ca:r/ "n. good behavior / manners / conduct"; Skt *samācāra* 'procedure, practice; conduct, behaviour; custom, usage']. *n.* Prescribed way(s), accepted practice(s), good conduct.

K.410:4, 10 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10), hapax.

... *samācāra ta tap = ra* (K.410:4), 'proper conduct, rule of good conduct'.

***samādāna** ~ **kṣamādāna**² /səma'da:n/. †[Pāli and Bst Skt *samādāna* 'act of taking fully, taking upon oneself, contracting, incurring', < *sam-ā-√dā* 'to take fully, take away with one; to accept, receive']. 1. *n.* A taking to oneself or upon oneself: acceptance, assumption, formal undertaking; vow, resolution³ 2. *v.tr.* To take to or upon oneself, accept, receive, undertake.

K.413B:39 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

nā liāc thñai noḥ braḥ pāda *kṣamādāna śila jā tāpasabesa* ... (K.413B:38-40), 'On the afternoon of that day His Majesty received the precepts in ascetic's garb ... '.

samādijana /səmadɪ'jɔ:n/. †[Skt, prob. **samādhijana*, < *samādhi*, + *jana*]. *n.* One(s) who practice *samādhi*.

K.99N:16 (A.D. 932, C VI:107), hapax.

thve sre samādijana ... (K.99N:16), 'For cultivating the ricefields of those practicing *samādhi*: ...', followed by a list of slaves.

°**samādhi** /səma'dhi:/. †[Skt *samādhi* 'concentration of thought, abstract meditation: in Yoga, the eighth and last stage of Yoga (identification of the contemplator with the object contemplated); the fourth and last stage of Bst Dhyāna'⁴]. *n.* Deep meditation. See *vuddhasamādhi*, *samādijana*.

samāna /sə'ma:n/. †[Skt *samāna* 'same, identical, uniform; similar, alike, equal; common, general, universal']. *v.st.* To be alike, the same.

K.393S:37 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *teñ srac paryyan sap ta dhamma nu kamma pi 'yat samāna phon* (K.393S:36-7), *unintelligible*.

¹Modeled on *samayuga* 'being in the same yoke'.

²Misspelled form. Cf. BEFEO, LXV:353, note 3.

³After RD&S, 684b, Edgerton, 567b; cf. MW 1159b.

⁴After MW 1159c.

samāpe /səma¹ɓɛː/. †[Prob. a Prakṛtism of Skt *samāpana* ‘completion, conclusion’, < *sam-√āp* ‘acquire completely’]. *v.tr.* To assign title to (*land*) in full right.¹

K.569/1°:9 and K.572:9 (both A.D. 1011, MA I:77).

oy camnām ta roh noḥ gi nā khlōñ vala sindura samāpe bhūmi neḥ ta kule ta jmaḥ vāp vraḥ prasāda chloñ paravrahma nu kvan cau noḥ tāl pradvān (K.569/1°:8-10), ‘The giving out of the aforesaid allowance shall be the office of the commandant Sindura, who has made over to [his] kinsmen named the *vāp* of Vraḥ Prasāda [and] the *chloñ* Parabrahma and to their children and grandchildren in perpetuity’.

samāyuga. See *samayuga*.

samāhāra /səma¹haːr/. †[Skt *samāhāra* ‘aggregation, assemblage: sum, totality; multitude, collection’]. 1. *n.* Assemblage, collection; multitude. 2. *adv.* In all, all together.

K.989C:8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.381:9 (A.D. 1028, C VI:255).

phsam srū vraḥ stitiya cammen samāhāra slik 3 thlvañ 3 je 2 ○ (K.989C:8), ‘Total paddy for holy sustenance offered up: all together, six hundred and three *thlvañ*, two *je*’.

samidh /sə¹mɪt/. †[Skt *samidh* ‘firewood, fuel, kindling; log, faggot, grass, &c. employed as fuel’, < *sam-√indh* ‘to set fire to’]. *n.* Fuel for the sacrificial fire.

K.958N:8 (A.D. 947, C VII:141), hapax.

samīpa ~ **samīpa** /sə¹mi:p/. †[Skt *samīpa* ‘near (*in place or time*): close by, adjacent, imminent’, also ‘nearness: vicinity’]. 1. *n.* Neighborhood, vicinity, environs. 2. *v.st.* To be near, close. 3. *v.tr.* To be adjacent to, abut on.

samīpa: K.814E:23, 59 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

samīpa: K.598B:7, 21 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:48, NIC II/III:230); K.380E:22 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:14 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

hauv puruṣapradhāna grāmaṅvṛddha ’amcās ’nak ta samīpa pvan toy samakṣa sañ gol ... (K.814E:23-4), ‘to summon the leading men, elders, [and] residents of four nearby [communities] to witness the setting-up of boundary-markers ...’.

samudāya /səmo¹daːy/. †[Mod. សម្ព័យ *samdāy* /sam¹tieːy/ “*adj.* to be usual, ordinary, normal; average, general, common; small, unimportant, trivial; *adj.* to be dependent, subordinate; *adj.* to be countless, innumerable”; Skt *samudāya* ‘combination, collection; multitude, mass, totality; war, battle; the rear or reserve of an army’, < *sam-ud-√i* ‘to come together’; cf. Old Javanese *samudāya* ‘all, together’²]. 1. *n.* Mass, multitude, host; the whole. 2. *n.* Rear-guard (*of army*).

K.1141B:25 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.227:18 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, RS III, № 58:119, APK I:181, 363); K.144:5 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34).

nau ge ta ṅyāñ paripāla neḥ dharmma neḥ roha rājaśāsana nu samudāya vrāhmaṅācāryya ... (K.1141B:24-5), ‘They who strive to protect this pious work in accordance with the royal directive and the host of *brāhmaṅa* and *ācārya* ...’³

... mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ ’anak samudāya ’ayatt prasam ley (K.227:18-9), ‘... the vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard, who were utterly unable to regroup’.

¹For the meaning, cf. *siddhi* and *prasiddhi*.

²Zoetmulder, II:1644a.

³Cf. NIC II/III:117.

samūha /səm'u:h > sə'mu:h/. †[Mod. សម្ព័ន្ធ *samu(ha)* /səmuʔ/ ~ សម្ព័ហ៍ *samūha* /samu'haʔ/ “*n.* herd, flock, assembly, meeting, gathering; party, group (of people)”; Skt *samūha* ‘collection, assemblage, aggregate, heap, number, multitude; association, corporation, community’, < *sam-√ūh* ‘to sweep together, bring or gather together’]. *n.* Company, group; corporation.

K.569:22 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

... *vraḥ kamrateṇ 'aṅ śrī yaśodharapaṇḍita samūha sarvvādhikāri ...* (K.569:22-3), ‘... [and] to My Holy High Lord Śrī Yaśodharapaṇḍita, of the corporation of general managers, ...’¹

samṛddhi ~ **samṛddhi** ~ **samṛddhi** /səmɾɪt'dhi:/. †[Mod. សំរិទ្ធ *samṛiddhi* /samɾɪt'thiʔ/ “*n.* accomplishment, success, achievement; result; prosperity”; Skt *samṛddhi* ‘great prosperity or success: growth, increase, fortune’]. 1. *n.* Prosperity, success, growth, increase. 2. *v.intr.* To prosper, thrive, flourish, increase.

samṛddhi: K.157D:21 (A.D. 953, C VI:123);

samṛddhi: K.291:16 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.99S:27 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.523C:30 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

samṛddhi: K.809N:45 (A.D. 878/87, C V:65); K.343N/II:20 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.598C:13 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.706:17 (A.D. 1013, C V:217).

samtacc. See *samtac*.

sampuraṇa ~ **sampūrṇa**. See *sampūrāṇa*².

samyak /səm'yak/. †[Skt *samyāk*, nom. sg. of *samyāñc* ‘correct, accurate, true, right; pleasant, agreeable’]. *n.* Personal name (?).

K.393S:29, N:1 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

samrac ~ **samrāc**. See *samrac*.

samrapū. See *sam* ~ *sam* and *rapū*.

samrāp. See *samrāp*.

samrit. See *samrit*.

sarac. See *srac*.

saralāyattana. See *śaralāyatana*.

sarasvatī ~ **sarasvatī** ~ **sarassuti** /sərəswə'di:/. [Pre-A. *sarasvatī*; Skt *sarasvatī*, in post-Vedic times ‘name of the goddess of eloquence and learning’, sometimes considered the consort of Brahma or Viṣṇu]. *n.* Sarasvatī. ▶

¹But cf. NIC II/III:168: ‘... à V.K.A. Yaśodharapaṇḍita ainsi qu’à tous les chefs de service, ...’.

sarassuti:¹ K.89:9 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

sarasvati: K.693B:19 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.200C:3 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312);

sarasvatī: K.713B:22 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.693B:12 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.702B:6 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.842:10 (A.D. 1107, C I:147); K.383B/II°:38 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.61B:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:20); K.350:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

vrah̄ sarasvatī (K.702B:6), ‘the holy Sarasvatī’.

sarassuti. See *sarasvatī*.

sarah̄ ~ **sarāh̄** /srah̄/. [Cf. pre-A. *sras*; mod. ្រ្រ្រ: *srah̄* /srah̄/ “*n.* pond, reservoir, pool; man-made pond on the grounds of a temple, ornamental pond; moat”; Skt *saras* ‘lake, large sheet of water; pond, pool, tank’]. *n.* Lake, pond, pool; reservoir.

sarāh̄: K.350S:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

sarah̄: K.350N:2 (*id.*).

sarā /sɔ̄'ra:/. †[Skt *sara* ‘cord, string’]. *n.* String, chain, necklace.

K.263D:13 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

vrah̄ sarā mās 1 (K.263D:13), ‘one holy gold chain’.

sarāṅgī /saraṅ'gi:/. †[Skt *sāraṅgī* ‘elephant, lion; umbrella, parasol; garment, clothes; conch-shell; ornament’]. *n.* Unidentified object.²

K.165N:28 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); Ka.87:16, 19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).

sarāc. See *srac*.

sarāma ~ **sarām** /sra:m/. †[Pfx /s-/ + **rām* /ra:m³]. *n.* (Conjecturally) a tract of stunted vegetation; unused land covered with low vegetation, scrub.

sarām:⁴ K.292/II°, H:13 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

sarāma: K.237:2 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293).

sarāva ~ **sarāvana**. See *śarāvāṇa*.

sarām. See *sarāma*.

sarāh̄. See *sarah̄*.

sarira. See *śarīra*.

sarisṛp /sɔ̄ri'srɪp/. †[Mod. ស្រីស្រីប *sarisṛip* /sarɣy'srɪp/ “*n.* creeping animals (*e.g.*, snakes, eels, millipedes)”; Skt *sarisṛp* ‘any creeping animal’; cf. *sarīsṛpa* ‘crawling, creeping’ and ‘a creeping animal: reptile, snake’]. *n.* Crawling or creeping thing; worm, snake, reptile.

Ka.87:22 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁵

¹Perhaps a local Prākṛta form.

²NIC II/III:221: ‘Gorgerins’ *i.e.* gorgerin, gorget, throat-piece (of helmet). Cf. C VI:139 note 1.

³Cf. mod. សំរាម *samrām* /sam'ra:m/ “*n.* garbage, trash, litter, rubbish, debris, waste, sewage, midden”, from the same រាម *rām* /ri:əm/.

⁴C III:216, note 1: “Ou *arām*.”

⁵See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

***saru** /sru:/ ~ sru:w/. [Mod. **srūv* /srɤw/; pfx /s-/ + *ru* /ru:/ ~ ru:w/¹]. *v.st.* To be good, right, proper, righteous, just. See 'asaru.

sarom. See *srom*.

saroma. See *srom* ~ *sarom*.

sargga /sar/. †[Skt *sarga* 'begetting, procreation; creation (of the world), origin']. 1. *n.* Creation of the world. 2. *n.* The world.

K.682C:13, 15 (A.D. 1001, C I:50).

... 'nak noḥ dau naraka nu santāna ta [daṇi] pūrva d[ari] 'āpara tarāp sargga vraḥ vrahma mān ley (K.682C:12-3), '... such persons shall go to the hells with [all their] line both past [and] future for as long as the world of holy Brahmā shall continue to exist'.²

sarddhā. See *śraddhā*.

sarva° ~ **sarvva**° /sarwə-/ . [Skt *sarva* 'whole, entire; all; every; of all sorts, manifold, various, different, ...']. 1. *n.* All, every. 2. *n.* All manner of, all kinds of. Cf. *sap*.

sarvadravya. See *sarvadvavya*.

sarvāṅga /sar'wa:ŋ/. †[Skt *sarvāṅga* 'the whole body; all the limbs', < *sarva*, + *aṅga*]. *n.* All members or persons: everyone, everybody.

K.61B:5 (A.D. 912, C VII:20), hapax.

... *pre sarvāṅga ta kaṃsteṇ śrī jayasinhavarmma* ... (K.61B:5), '... assigned all of them to the *kaṃsteṇ* Śrī Jayasiṃhavarman ...'.

sarvādhikāra. See **sarvādhikāra*.

sarvakuśala /sarwəku'sɔ:l/. †[Skt **sarvakusala*, < *sarva*, + *kuśala*]. *n.* All acts which earn merit.

K.177:10 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

sarvajña /sar'wac/. [Mod. សរវជ្ជ *sarvejñ* /sarə'pec/ "n. person who possesses supreme knowledge, the All Knowing One (epithet of the Buddha); divine prescience, omniscience"; Skt *sarvajña* 'all-knowing, omniscient (said of gods and men, esp. of ministers and philosophers)', and epithet of Śiva and the Buddha; < *sarva*, + *jña*]. *v.st.* To be all-knowing, omniscient.

K.235D:87 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.470:22 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

vraḥ sarvajña (K.470:22), 'the holy omniscient one', presumably Śiva.

sarvajñatā /sarwaʝnə'da:/. †[Skt *sarvajñatā* 'omniscience', < *sarvajña*, + sfx -*tā*, forming noun derivatives]. *n.* Omniscience.

K.504:4 (A.D. 1183, BEFEO, XVIII.6:33, RS II, № XXV:30), hapax.

¹The derivative would be a variant of *tru* ~ *trū* /tru:/, mod. ត្រូវ *trūv* /trɤ:w/ 'to be good, right, proper'.

²Similar wording at K.682C:14-5.

sarvvañjaya /sarvaṅʃɔy/. †[Skt *sarvañjaya* ‘complete victory’, < *sarvaṃ*, acc. sg. of *sarva*, + *jaya*]. *v.st.* To be all-conquering, triumphant over all (*enemies*).

K.631:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:115, *APK* I:361), hapax.

sarvvadanta /sarwə'dan/. †[Skt **sarvadanta*, < *sarva*, + *danta* ‘elephant’s tusk, ivory’]. *v.st.* To be all of ivory.

K.276:18, 18 bis, 21 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:153); K.277N:19, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:155).

vrah ‘*anroñ sarvvadanta* ○ *sitacchatra sarvvadanta* ○ (K.276:18), ‘an all-ivory holy ‘*anroñ*; an all-ivory white parasol’.

sarvvadravya ~ **sarvadravya** /sarwə'drap/. †[Skt *sarvadravya* ‘all things’, < *sarva*, + *dravya*]. *n.* All manner of costly things.

sarvadravya: K.383D:9 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.697B:5 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:94);

sarvvadravya: K.235D:47, 48, 49, 56 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.194A:16, 23, 37, B:6 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.956:16 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128); K.991:23 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VII:191).

sarvvapinda /sarwə'din/. [Pre-A. *sarvvapinda*; Skt **sarvapinda*, < *sarva*, + *piṇḍa*]. 1. *n.* Total of all (*items listed or unlisted*). 2. *adv.* All told.

K.124:8 (A.D. 803, *C* III:170), hapax.

gi sarvvapinda gi kñuṃ nuhv tmonn 9 (K.124:8-9), ‘The total of the slaves and debt-slaves is nine’.

sarvvaprakāra /sarwəprəkɑ:r/. †[Skt *sarvvaprakāra* ‘existing in all forms’, < *sarva*, + *prakāra*]. 1. *n.* All kinds, many different kinds. 2. *adv.* In all ways, in various respects.

K.380E/1°:17, 28 (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257).

... *mok śapata bhaktiy ta kamrateñ jagat śrī śikhariśvara leñ sarvvaprakāra* ○

(K.380E/1°:16-7), ‘... to come and pledge allegiance to the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhariśvara in all respects’.

sarvvayogya /sarwə'jo:k/. †[Skt **sarvayogya*, < *sarva*, + *yogya* ‘exercise, practice, esp. bodily exercises, gymnastics, drill’]. *n.* All forms of physical exercise.

K.194/383A:14 (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134), hapax.

... *pi prās* □ □ □ *sarvvayogya ta jā vrah guru ta nu thve rājābhiṣekahoma nu vrah yajña phoñ* (K.194/383A:13-4), ‘... resolved to give up [austerities and devote himself to] all physical exercises befitting a royal preceptor who would be performing sacrifices for the king’s consecration and sundry holy acts of worship’.

sarvvaratna ~ **sarvvarat** /sarwə'rat/. †[Skt *sarvvaratna* ‘having all gems’, < *sarva*, + *ratna*]. *n.* All kinds of gems, all manner of precious stones.

sarvvarat: K.1198B:31 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240);

sarvvaratna: K.194A:31, B:1, 2 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134).

sarvvaśiva /sarwə'sip/. †[Skt **śarvaśiva* ‘arrow-killing Śiva’, < *śarva* ‘killing with arrows’, + *śiva*]. *n.* Epithet of Śiva.

K.1152A:3, 4 (A.D. 962, *NIC* II/III:126).

sarvvasukha /sarwə'suk/. †[Skt **sarvasukha*, < *sarva*, + *sukha*]. *n.* All manner of felicities.

K.256A:17 (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*. XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89), hapax.

sarvvātmanā /sarwatmənāː/. †[Skt *sarvātmanā* ‘with all one’s soul’, instr. sg. of *sarvātman* ‘the whole person’, < *sarva*, + *ātman*]. *adv.* With one’s whole soul, with all one’s might.

K.292A:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

... *yeñ udyoga chpāñ nu sarvvātmanā* (K.292A:11), ‘... we shall strive to fight with our whole being’.

***sarvvādhikāra** ~ **sarvādhikāra** /sarwadhiˈka:r/. †[Skt *sarvādhikāra* ‘general superintendence’, < *sarva*, + *adhikāra*]. 1. *n.* General management or superintendence. 2. *n.* = *sarvvādhikāri*.

K.245:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90), hapax.

sarvvādhikāri ~ **sarvādhikāri** /sarwadhiˈkaːri/. †[Skt stem *sarvādhikārin* ‘superintending everything’, < *sarvādhikāra*, + sfx *-in*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* General manager.

sarvvādhikāri: K.521N:9 (A.D. 850, C IV:167);

sarvvādhikāri: K.569:21 (A.D. 1306, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

sarvvādhikārisāra /sarwadhiˈkaːriːsɑːr/. †[Skt *sarvādhikārisāra*, < *sarvādhikāri*, + *sāra*]. *n.* Title of an office (‘authority of general managers’?).

K.470:15 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

sarvvābhimata /sarwabhiˈmɔːt/. †[Skt **sarvābhimata*, < *sarva*, + *abhimata* ‘desire, wish’]. *v.st.* To be or conform to the desire of all, be unanimous.

K.569:16 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:174, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

sarvvaiḥ /sarˈwayh/. †[Skt *sarvāiḥ* (< *sarvāis*), instr. pl. of *sarva*]. Sanskrit case-form of *sarva*.

K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *man vrahma nuv viṣṇu nu iśvarādyai sarvvaiḥ* ... (K.393S:36), unintelligible.

sarvvotsaba /sarwotˈsɔːp/. †[Skt **sarvotsava*, < *sarva*, + *utsava*]. *n.* All festivals, every festival.

K.215:14 (A.D. 949, C III:34), hapax.

sarsir ~ **sarser**. See *srasir*.

sal /sɔl/. [Pre-A. *sal* ~ *sol*; mod. **𑂣𑂰𑂩** *saˈl* /sal/ “*v.* to be left over, remain; to be superfluous, in excess; to exceed; ... ; *n.* remainder, remains, surplus”]. 1. *v.st.* To be left (*over*), remain (*over, behind*); to be in excess, superfluous, extra, unneeded. 2. *n.* Remains, remainder, leavings; balance; surplus, excess. See *chol*, *saṃnal*.

K.227:26 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO XXIX:308), hapax.

... *tiñ cāmpa thleñ cren ti phtval sal taiy* (K.227:25-6), ‘... [they] went in pursuit of the Cham, who were ascending in great numbers, [but] were felled with only [their] arms left [as weapons]’.¹

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXIX:314-5.

savandhi. See *saṃvandhi*.

savāla /sə'wa:l/. [Pre-A. *savāla*; Skt **sabāla*, < pfx *sa-* 'with', + *bāla*]. 1. *v.st.* To be accompanied by children. 2. *adv.* Including children.

K.397:19 (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345, *APK* I:85, *RS* III, № 61:131); K.254B:29 (A.D. 1129, *C* III:180); K.366B:20 (A.D. 1139, *C* V:288).

phsaṃ 'nak si strīy savāla tapp praṃ pvan ○ (K.254B:28-9), 'Total hands, male [and] female including children: nineteen'.

savālavṛddha /səwalə'writ/. [Pre-A. *savālavṛddha*; Skt *sabālavṛddha* 'with children and old men', < pfx *sa-* 'with', + *bālavṛddha* 'children and elders' (*bāla*, + *vṛddha*)]. 1. *v.st.* To be accompanied by children and the elderly. 2. *adv.* Including children and the elderly.

K.262N:35 (A.D. 968, *C* IV:108); K.669D:24, 37, 46, 46 *bis* (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.257S:42 (A.D. 979, *C* IV:140); K.263D:31 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118); K.650B:9 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:170).

kaṃsteñ rājapativarṃma jvan khñuṃ savālavṛddha śata mvāy praṃ vyal (K.257S:42), 'The *kaṃsteñ* Rājapativarman offered up one hundred and seven slaves, including children and the elderly'.

phsaṃm phon si nu taiy savālavṛddha 80 4 (K.650B:8-9), 'Total *si* and *tai*, including children and the elderly:84'.

saṣṭhī. See **saṣṭhī*.

saha° /sahə-/ . [Skt pfx *saha* '(together, in company) with; (simultaneously) with']. (*In composition*) with, together.

sah. See *sahadeva*.

sahaja /sahə'ja:/ (?). †[Skt *sahaja* ~ *sahajā* 'born together, congenital; natural state or condition; brother of whole blood', < pfx *saha-*, + *ja* 'born, produced, descended']. *v.st.* To be related by blood. Cf. *samajā*.

K.956:24 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128), hapax.

sahadeva /sahə'dep/ ~ **sah** /sah/. †[Skt *sahadeva* 'with the gods', common personal name, < pfx *saha-*, + *deva*]. *n.* Personal name.

sah: K.158A:3, B:15, 16, 18, 22, 22 *bis*, 23, 23 *bis*, 30, 31, 33, C:10, 30 (A.D. 1003, *C* II:97);

sahadeva: K.262S:14 (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108).

sahasra /sə'hah/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized សហស្ស *sahassa* /sahah'sa?/ "num. thousand (*formal*); *adj.* to be numerous; many, tremendous in number"; Skt *sahasra* 'thousand']. *num.* Thousand. Cf. *catusahasra*.

K.878:14 (A.D. 898, *C* V:88); K.235D:69, 69 *bis* (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.195C/3°:24 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:247); K.177:39 (A.D. 1278-1477, *C* VII:37, *BEFEO*, LXX:112).

sñak vinau mvāy sahasra (K.878:13-4), 'one thousand Malabar orange leaves'.

sahasradhāra ~ **sahasrādhāra** /səhahrə'dha:r/. †[Skt *sahasradhāra*, probably 'having a thousand [cutting] edges', < *sahasra*, + *dhārā* 'sharp edge']. *n.* The discus of Viṣṇu.¹

sahasrādhāra: K.470:6 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);²

sahasradhāra: K.669C:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

sahasradhāra hanīra 1 (K.669C:16), 'one discus in *hanīra*'.

sahasrādhāra tem phlān ta gi (K.470:6), 'a discus [with] a *phlān* plant on it' (?).

sahasrayajña /səhahrə'jac/. †[Skt *sahasrayajña* 'sacrifice of a thousand', < *sahasra*, + *yajña*]. *n.* Name of a major sacrifice.

K.277N:14, 17, 29 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

sahākṣara /səhə'ksə:r/. †[Skt **sahākṣara*, < stem of *sahas* 'powerful, mighty', + *akṣara* 'imperishable, unalterable']. 1. *v.st.* To be powerful and imperishable. 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.291N:25³ (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

sahāya /sə'hə:y/. †[Mod. **सहयोग** *sahāy* /sa'hə:y/ "n. sweetheart, lover ...; n. close friend, companion:"; Skt *sahāya* 'companion, follower; adherent, ally; helper, assistant', < pfx *saha-*, + *-aya* 'going']. 1. *n.* Companion, fellow, mate; friend, comrade. 2. *n.* Follower, attendant; dependent, client; helper, assistant.

K.270S/2°c:16 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.393N:16, 18 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

... *ni ta kvan nu bharyyā bhrātā sahāya* (K.393N:18), '... reaching to [their] children and [their] wives, brothers [and] dependents'.

sahodara /səhə'də:r/. †[Skt *sahodara* 'uterine, born of the same womb', < pfx *saha-*, + *udara*; cf. Old Javanese *sahudara* 'uterine brother'⁴ and mod. Malay *saudara* 'brother or sister; near relative of about one's own age'⁵]. 1. *v.st.* To be uterine, born of the same mother but of different fathers. 2. *v.st.* To be in the maternal line. Cf. *samajā*, *ekodarī*.

K.235D:25 (A.D. 1052, BEFE0, XLIII:56); K.91B:23, 29 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

... *yok kanmvāy 3 strijana syaṅ ta sahodara 'amvi sruk kuti viṣaya pūrvvadiśa o nām dau duk vyar 'āy stuk ransi mvāya 'āya bhadrāpattana* o (K.235D:24-5), '... took three nieces born of the same mother from *sruk* Kuṭi in the *viṣaya* of Pūrvvadiśa, conveyed [them and] placed two in *Stuk Ransi* [and] one in *Bhadrāpattana*'.

vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ śrī kaṅṭhapaṇḍita 'ryām sahodara vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ śrī kaviśvarapaṇḍita ... (K.91B:22-3), 'My Holy High Lord Śrī Kaṅṭhapaṇḍita, elder half-brother of My Holy High Lord Śrī Kaviśvarapaṇḍita, ... '.

vraḥ kamrateṅ 'aṅ vīravarma pha'van sahodara chloṅ govinda ... (K.91B:20-30), 'My Holy High Lord Vīravarman, younger half-brother of the *chloṅ* Govinda, ... '.

¹Cf. C II:188 and note 6.

²K.470:9-10 has □□□*dhāra*, which is probably *sahasradhāra*.

³C III:202, note 1: "Lecture douteuse."

⁴Zoetmulder, II:1599a.

⁵Wilkinson, II:892a.

sa'ap /sʔap/. [Pre-A. *sa'ap*; mod. ស្អប់ *s'a'p* /sʔap/ “v. to hate, loathe, dislike”; pfx /s-/ + 'ap /ʔap/]. 1. *v.tr.* To regard darkly, blackly: to feel distaste, disgust, aversion for, to find repugnant; to detest, loathe, abhor. 2. *v.ps.* To be loathed, loathsome, abhorrent. 3. *v.st.* To be loathesome, detestible.¹ See *sam'ap*.

K.99N:7 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.198B:3, 20 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.538A:13 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369); K.598C:6 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.617:29 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224).

sa'an /sʔa:ŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *sa'an*; mod. ស្អាង *s'an* /sʔa:ŋ/ “v. to dress up, embellish, deck out, decorate; *adj.* to be decorated”; ifx /-ʔ-/ + *sān* /sa:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To make or perform with care or art, execute artistically. 2. *v.tr.* To fabricate for devotional use or for a pious purpose.

K.258A:14 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

khloñ ta vera sa'an pratāp (K.258A:14), ‘head of those employed in fabricating implements for worship’ (?).

***sa'āp** /sʔap/. [Pre-A. *sa'āp*; mod. ស្អាប់ *s'a'p* /sʔap/ “*adj.* to be cloudy / translucent (as a piece of glass)”, also ‘to be dull, out of sorts; to be on edge, nervous, irritable’;² pfx /s-/ + *'āp /ʔap/]. 1. *v.st.* To be dull, dim, indistinct, cloudy. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.st.* to be dull-witted. See *sam'āp*.

sa'uy ~ **sa'ūy** /sʔuy/. [Pre-A. *sa'uy*; mod. ស្អុយ *s'uy* /sʔoy/ “*adj.* to be bad / putrid smelling, stinking; fetid, bad (of odor or reputation); pungent”; pfx /s-/ + *uy* /ʔuy/]. 1. *v.intr.* To smell bad (fetid, putrid, foul), stink, reek. 2. *v.st.* To be bad smelling.³

sa'ūy: K.222:10, 11, 23 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61);

sa'uy: K.669B:31, C:53, D:11, 14, 28, 31 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.216S:26 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.353S:5 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.650A:19, 22 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.832B:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.218:27 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45).

sa'ek /sʔe:k/. †[Mod. ផ្អែក *s'ek* /sʔa:ek/ “*adv.* tomorrow”;⁴ pfx /s-/ + *ek¹ /ʔe:k/]. 1. *n.* The next day, the morrow. 2. *adv.* Tomorrow.

K.56B:28, D:37, garbled (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

vrah kamraten 'añ puṇḍarikākṣa yajña sa'ek = ra liḥ 1 dau ta cañ vanḥ śucyanna liḥ 1 ta chloñ ta pūjā (K.56B:28-9), ‘For My Holy High Lord Puṇḍarikākṣa, offerings for the following day: one *liḥ* [of milled rice] for the day *cañ*, one *liḥ* of ritually pure food for the head of worship’.⁵

chloñ ta mukhya velā cuḥ 'amvi pamre sa'ek = ra □ (K.56D:37), ‘For the *chloñ* in charge when coming off duty from the next day’s service ...’.⁶

¹Found only as a slavename.

²LKM, 420. Cf. mod. ស្អាប់ *sra'a'p* /sraʔap/ ‘to be cloudy, misted (fogged) up, obscure, indistinct’.

³Found only in slavenames.

⁴Cf. mod. ផ្អែក *s'ek* /sʔe:k/ “*adj.* to be very dense, closely packed, very thick and close together; *adj.* to be quick, swift” (Headley, 1431a).

⁵Cf. BEFEO, VII:17 and notes 1 and 2.

⁶The passage is presumably unfinished.

saṃ¹ ~ **saṃm** ~ **sam** ~ **sama** /sɔ:m/. [Pre-Angkorian *saṃ* ~ *saṃ*; mod. សម *sam* /sam/ [sic];¹ Skt *sama*²]. 1. *v.intr.* To be equal, equivalent, the same; to be alike, similar, matching, fitting, meet; to be good, proper. 2. *v.tr.* To be equal or equivalent to, be worth; to go (well) together, agree with, match, fit, suit; to be equal, likely or up to (*doing*), apt, liable. 3. *v.tr.* To put or bring together, join, unite, combine; to have the joint use of, share, divide; to associate, consort, combine with, be an associate or accomplice of; to connive or conspire with. See *pansaṃ*, *prasam*, *phsaṃ*, *saṃsaṃ*, *snaṃ*, *spaṃ*, *sanme*, *sme*.

sama: K.817:12 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.277S:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

sam: K.713B:20 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270N/1':20 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.165N:13 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.669D:46 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:31 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.989B:49 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.258A:29, B:35 (*post*-1107, C IV:175); K.366B:20 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

saṃm: K.420:32 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

saṃ: *passim*, 75 occurrences.

taī sam = *rapū* (K.713B:20), slavename.

saṃ gaṇa nu 'to join (together) with', in which *gaṇa* functions as mod. 𑀓 𑀕𑀲 /kni:ə/:

K.99S:6 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.165N:13 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.659:9 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.842B:21 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.256B:31 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:319); K.257S:10, 11, 27, 32, 35 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.89:14 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.232:6 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.212A:16 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.56B:34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.957A:3, 7, B:6 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

nau ru jagat ta varddhe caṃṇāṃ kalpanā neḥ svey phala sama pravibhāga ○ (K.277:14), 'People who promote this endowment shall enjoy merit amounting to a share'.³

saṃ² ~ **saṃṇ**. See *saṇ*.

***saṃ** /sɔ:m/. *v.tr.* To join, associate. See *snaṃ*.

saṃkū. See *saṅku*.

saṃkrānta. See *saṅkrānta*.

saṃkhyā ~ **saṅkhyā** /səŋ'k^hja:/. †[Mod. សំខ្យា ~ សង្ក្យា *saṃkhyā* ~ *saṅkhyā* /səŋ'k^hja:/ "n. counting, reckoning, calculation; number, figure, cipher; result, total"; Skt *saṃkhyā* 'counting, reckoning, numeration; summing up, total, sum; number, numeral']. 1. *n.* Reckoning, calculation; measurement, dimension. 2. *n.* Count, number; total, sum. Cf. 'asāṅkhyā.

saṅkhyā: K.350N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

saṃkhyā: K.353N:29 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.393N:12 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.397E:5, 12 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85).

ge svey rājabhaya ta nānāprakāra 'aṃval nu roga phoṇ ta 'yat saṅkhyā (K.350N:3-4), 'they shall suffer all the many kinds of royal punishment and diseases beyond counting'.

saṃṇ. See *saṇ*.

¹Headley, 1232a: "adj. to be appropriate (*to*), proper, becoming; decent; suitable, meeting the requirements (*of*); *v.* to fit, go well with; *adj.* to be identical, similar, like; equal ...".

²Main concrete senses: 'even, smooth; flat, level; right, straight; regular, normal'; main abstract senses: 'equal, same, alike, similar, equivalent; constant, unchanged; fair, impartial, neutral; ordinary, common; good, upright, honest; easy, convenient'.

³C IV:159: "Les gens qui feront prospérer cette fondation jouiront d'un fruit égal à une portion (de mérites)."

samñor /səm¹ŋo:r/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *sñor /sŋo:r/]. *n.* Unidentified kind of soup.¹
K.99S:32 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

samñvey /səm¹ŋu:əy/. †[Cf. mod. ស្បែក *sñoy* /sŋa:oy/ “*n.* food (and drink) (roy.)”; ifx /-əN-/ + *samñvey* ~ *sañvey* /sŋu:əy/²]. *n.* Food and drink, nourishment for divine or royal beings.

K.99S:22 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

tai kanrat ◦ *tai thləṃ* ◦ *tai chke* ◦ *thve samñvey* ◦ (K.99S:22), ‘*tai Kanrat, tai Thləṃ, tai Chke, to prepare (holy) food*’.

samcoḥ /səp¹coḥ/ (?). [Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.³

K.938A:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:121), hapax.

samñā /sən¹ŋa:/. [Mod. សញ្ញា *saññā* /san¹ŋa:/⁴ local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *saññā*⁵), corresponding to Skt *sañjñā* ‘mutual understanding (agreement); ... mark, sign, token, track, footstep; signal, gesture’]. 1. *n.* Agreement, consent; recognition. 2. *n.* Mark, sign.

K.542N:15, 19, 20, *all garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

samtak /sən¹ḍak/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + *stāk ~ *stak /sḍak/]. *v.tr.* To give up, renounce, relinquish, resign.⁶

K.569:5 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II:174, II/III:166).

samtac ~ **samtāc** ~ **samtec** ~ **samtacc** /səm¹ḍac/. †[Mod. សម្តេច *samtec* /sam¹ḍac/ “*n.* nobleman, prince, lord; *adj.* to be noble, high; powerful; glorious”; ifx /-əN-/ + *stac* /sḍac/; cf. Thai สมเด็จ /sōmdèt/⁷]. 1. *n.* The condition of being supreme in status and power: highness, kingship, majesty, royalty. 2. *n.* One who is supreme in status and power: king, sovereign, monarch. 3. *n.* A member of royalty, the nobility, or the high Buddhist clergy; lord.

samtacc: K.393S:43 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

samtec: K.413B:2, 11, 17 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.144:1 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101); K.297:2 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

samtāc: K.235D:98 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.450:1, 11, 16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.455:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);

samtac: K.340:2 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.393:45 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413A:20 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

samtec pavitra (K.413B:2), ‘the sacred sovereign’.

samtāc vrāy (K.450:1, 11, 16; K.455:4), ‘lord spirit, lord phantom’.

¹Cf. C VI:112, note 4.

²This case of infixation into a derivative by infixation is anomalous.

³C VII:121, note 2: “Douteux.”

⁴See Headley, 1213a.

⁵RD&S. 670b.

⁶This item is conjectural and may prove to be without foundation. NIC II/III:167: *sam tak*.

⁷Haas, 522a: ‘An element used in certain royal titles and designations’; McFarland, 816a: ‘*n.* a great one; an abbot; a title of high rank for a Buddhist monk; a form of address, or title for royalty; *adj.* high; excellent; superior; eminent’.

saṃtāp ~ **saṃtap** ~ **santāpa** /sən'dap/. [Pre-A. *santap*; mod. សណ្តាប់ *saṃtāp* /sən'dap/ “*n.* manner, method, order, system; custom, practice, habit; *v.* to listen (*roy.*)”]; ifx /-ən-/ + *stāp* /sdap/. 1. *n.* Act or fact of following attentively: instruction, training. 2. *n.* One who follows closely: attendant. 3. *n.* That which is followed closely: established practice, tradition, custom, method.

santāpa: K.713B:11 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

saṃtap: K.720C:15 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.230D:25, 26, 27, 28 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241);

saṃtāp: K.198A:15 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.598B:18, 36, 36 bis (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.221S:2, 4, 8 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.207:63 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.247:4 (A.D. 1060, C III:94); K.143B:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.991:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191).

khoñ saṃtāp (15 occurrences), ‘head of attendants’ (?).

saṃteñ /səm'de:ŋ/. †[Mod. សំដែង *saṃteñ* /sam'da:ŋ/ “*v.* to express (*an idea*); to show, display, demonstrate; to come into view; to act, perform, portray on the stage; to declare, proclaim; to publish, promulgate”]; ifx /-ən-/ + *steñ* /sdē:ŋ/; cf. Thai สำแดง /sǎmdɛŋ/¹. 1. *n.* The act or fact of making distinct: distinction, clarity, visibility; prominence, eminence, high station. 2. *n.* One who is prominent, eminent; *unidentified title*. 3. *v.cs.* To make distinct, visible, clear: to show, display, demonstrate; to explain, expound.

K.200B:8 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

teñ saṃteñ śaśāṅka (K.200B:8), ‘the *teñ saṃteñ śaśāṅka*’.

saṃtec. See *saṃtac*.

saṃdapp. See *saṃdip*.

saṃdip ~ **saṃdipp** /sən'dip/ ~ **saṃdapp** /sən'dap/. †[Ifx /-ən-/ + **sdip* /sdip/ ~ **sdap* /sdap/]. 1. *v.tr.* To touch, approach, extend along. 2. *v.st.* To be near, close. 3. *prep.* Near (*to*), next to.

saṃdapp: K.844:5, 15, 18 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

saṃdipp: K.165N:21 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

saṃdip: K.165N:21 (*id.*); K.178:4, 9 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.56A:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

uttara saṃdip kaṃveñ ... (K.56A:26), ‘on the north [it] runs along the rampart, ...’.

... *dau saṃdip phlu ruñ thriy luc sruk jrai vān* ... (K.178:4), ‘... runs along the high road east of the *sruk* of Jrai Vān ...’.

... *toy dakṣiṇa subhava saṃdip vḷ man chloñ dharmmapāla vvan* ○ (K.760:18), ‘... south of Subhava [it] runs along the embankment which the *chloñ Dharmapāla* raised’.

... *toy uttara phlu saṃdapp muṃ travāñ vlāñ* ... (K.844:15), ‘... north of the road [it] touches the corner of Travāñ Vlāñ ...’.

saṃnan¹ /səm'nɔŋ/. †[Ifx /-əmɲ-/ + *sañ* /sɔŋ/]. *n.* Act or result of setting up, setting in place, fixing.

K.618:43 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.248:9, 13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94). ▶

¹Haas, 538b: ‘to show, reveal’; McFarland, 860b: ‘to show, display, reveal or make manifest; to expound’ and ‘*pron.* you (used by a Buddhist monk of high standing to one of a lower rank), ...’.

oy *saṃnañ gol* (K.618:43; K.248:9, 13), 'to cause the fixing of boundary-markers, have boundary-markers fixed'.

sākṣi ta cuñ nā oy saṃnañ gol pūrva khloñ travāñ 'amvil ... (K.248:13-4), 'Witnesses present on the occasion of setting up the boundary-markers: on the east side, the *khloñ* of Travāñ 'Amvil; ...'.

saṃnal ~ **saṃnall** /səm'nəl/. †[Mod. **សំណល់** *saṃṇa'l* /sam'nəl/ "n. remainder, residue, balance; remnant, vestige; surplus, excess; *adj.* to be surplus, left over, remaining, residual; superfluous, excessive; vestigial"; ifx /-əmn-/ + *sal* /səl/].
1. *n.* That which is left over: remains, remainder, remnant, surplus. 2. *v.st.* To be left over, surplus, unneeded, superfluous.

saṃnall: K.257N:22 (A.D. 994, C IV:140);

saṃnal: K.235D:16 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

... *oy vraḥ liṅga dvihasta saṃnal ti sthāpanā 'āy vnaṃ kantāl* (K.235D:16), '... gave [him] an unneeded holy liṅga two cubits high which had been set up in the Central Mount'.

saṃnā /səm'na:/ . †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *sā* /sa:/]. *n.* Act, fact or result of being dependent: dependence, subordination, affiliation.

K.266N:20, 23 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213).

... *mana vraḥ mratāñ śrī kavindrārimathana [nau?] 'āy nagara nu 'anrāy kuṭīśvara ti mratāñ śrī kavindrārimathana kalpanā cval saṃnā vraḥ saugatāśrama ...* (K.266:18-20), '... that the holy lord Śrī Kavindrārimathana was in the royal city and the parish of Kuṭīśvara which had been created by him [and] placed under the holy Saugatāśrama ...'.

saṃnāhita /səmna'hit/. †[Analysis in doubt]. *v.tr.* To furnish, equip; to arrange, prepare.¹

K.705:3 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

saṃniñ /səm'nɨŋ/. †[Mod. **សំណឹង** ~ **សំណឹង** *saṃniñ* ~ *saṃniñ* /sam'nɨŋ/ "n. (*cler.*) monastic bed, sleeping place; *v.* to serve as a sleeping place; *n. (cler.)* sleep; position in sleeping; *n. (spiritual)* medium"; ifx /-əmn-/ + *siñ* /sɨŋ/].
1. *n.* Act or fact of residing, dwelling, abiding, staying: residence, sojourn; act or fact of presiding or officiating: office, function. 2. *n.* Place of residing: residence, abode.

K.754B:7 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

... *saṃnac vihāra saṃniñ ...* (K.754B:6-7), 'to complete the residential *vihāra* ...'²

saṃnoñ ~ **saṃnañ**² /səm'nɔ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **សំណង** *saṃṇañ* /sam'nɔ:ŋ/ "n. repayment of a debt; reimbursement, compensation, restitution, restoration, indemnity"; ifx /-əmn-/ + *soñ* ~ *sañ* /sɔ:ŋ/].
1. *n.* Act or fact of giving or paying back: repayment, return, reimbursement. 2. *n.* Amount repaid, compensation. See *snoñ*.

saṃnañ: K.618:43 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); K.248:9, 13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);

saṃnoñ: K.470:14 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

¹Pou, 483b: 'Attacher très serré : arranger, orner, équiper'.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXXVI:19, APK I:287.

saṃṇvat ~ **saṃṇvatt** ~ **samṇvat** /səm'nu:ət/. †[Ifx /-əmn-/ + *svat* /su:ət/].
 1. *n.* Act or fact of chanting, reciting, reading: chant, recitation, reading. 2. *n.* Act or fact of praying or supplicating: prayer, plea, petition, supplication. 3. *n.* Text of a petition, document.

samṇvat: K.814B:14 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

saṃṇvatt: K.693B:23 (A.D. 1003, C V:202);

samṇvat: K.125:1, 2, 3 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.693A:2, B:23 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.33:17 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.702B:3 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.380E:67 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.235D:79 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:16 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.128:3 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.569:8, 21 (A.D. 1308, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.352S:3 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.697B:12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.152:17 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.143D:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.195/III:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.245:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.829:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43); K.913:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270, APK I:349); K.736:4, 6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306); K.373B:3 (1078-1177?, C VI:279).

thvāy saṃṇvat, 'to present a petition', 10 occurrences.

oy saṃṇvat, 'to deliver a petition', 10 occurrences.

... *cām saṃṇvat bhūtāsa eka* ... (K.569:8), '... who had been keeper of petitions [and] secretary first-class, ...'.

saṃṇvar /səm'nu:ər/. †[Mod. សំណួរ *saṃṇwr* /sam'nu:ər/ "n. question; interrogation; asking, questioning ..."; ifx /-əmn-/ + **svar* /su:ər/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of asking or questioning. 2. *n.* (*That which is asked*) question. 3. *n.* (*That which is questioned*) subject, question, matter.

K.569:13 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:174, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

phyañ ni pre vicāraṇā saṃṇvar satyāsatya roḥ ta taṃṇip (K.569:13-4), 'His Majesty directed [them] to consider the question of the truth [of the matter] according to precedent'.¹

saṃpat /səm'ṇo:t/. †[Mod. សម្បទ *sampād* /sam'ṇat/ "n. aptitude, fitness; quality, attribute, natural gift, character, nature"; Skt *sampad* 'success, fulfillment; excess, abundance; riches, wealth']. *n.* Wealth, riches.

K.393S:31 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.227:14 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:309, XLIV:117, APK I:181, RS III, № 58:119).

°saṃpatti /səm'ṇat'ḍi:/. †[Mod. សម្បត្តិ *sampatti* /sam'ṇat/ "n. wealth, asset(s), property, belongings, possessions; prosperity, abundance, sufficiency, easy circumstances; state of good health ..."; Skt *sampatti* 'prosperity, welfare, good fortune, success']. 1. *n.* Good fortune, well-being, prosperity. 2. *n.* Abundance, wealth, fortune, property. Cf. *cakrabattisaṃpatti*, *brahmasaṃpatti*, *rājasamṇpatti*, *indrasamṇpatti*.

saṃpar /səm'ṇa:r/. †[Mod. សំប៉ាវ *sampār* /sam'ṇa:r/ "n. thin strips of dried banana stalk (*used for cordage, weaving baskets, etc.*)"; ifx /-əN-/ + **spār* /sḇa:r/]. 1. *n.* The act or process of making cordage out of banana fiber. 2. *n.* Banana-fiber cordage.

K.56C:32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

¹Cf. NIC II/III:168.

sampur /səm'bu:r/. [Cf. pre-A. *sampur* 'to be full']. *n.* Unidentified.

K.329E:9 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541), hapax.

sampur lveñ vnās 40 (K.329E:9-10), '40 measures of long (?) *sampur*'.

sampūr. See *sampūraṇa*².

sampūraṇa¹ ~ **sampūraṇa** ~ **sampuraṇa** /səm'bu:r/. †[Skt *sampūraṇa* 'filling the stomach, eating one's fill; nourishing food']. 1. *n.* Food, victuals, sustenance. 2. *v.tr.* To provide with food.

sampuraṇa: K.366B:15 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

sampūraṇa: K.200B:9 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312);

sampūraṇa: K.292A:24 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.380E:9 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

daha yeñ thve roḥ vaddhapratijñā neḥ ta śuddha leñ kamrateñ phdai karom pre paripālana vraḥ puṇua sruk deśa yeñ sampūraṇa 'nau ta kule yeñ ... (K.292A:23-5), 'If we act in keeping with this binding oath absolutely, let the High Lord of Earth order the preservation of the holy pious works in our *sruk* [and] *deśa* [and let him] provide food to members of our families'.

sampūraṇa² ~ **sampuraṇa** ~ **sampūrṇa** ~ **sampur** /səm'bu:r/. †[Mod. សំបូរណ៍ ~ សម្បូរណ៍ ~ សម្បូរ *sampūra(n)* ~ *sampūrṇ* ~ *sampūr* /sam'bo:r/ "adj. to abound in, have plenty of, be loaded with, be rich in; to be abundant, plentiful; to be complete, detailed"; Skt *sampūrṇa* 'completely filled or full: full of, completely endowed or furnished with; complete, whole, entire; abundant, possessed of plenty']. 1. *v.st.* To be full, replete, complete, whole, entire; to be abundant, plentiful. 2. *n.* Fullness, abundance; completion.¹

sampur: K.669C:40 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

sampūrṇa: K.258B:41 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

sampuraṇa: K.366B:15 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

sampūraṇa: K.383B/III°:38 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

samphutikā /səmpʰuɖi'ka:/. †[Skt **samputikā*, for *samputaka* ~ *samputakā* 'wrapper, envelope; round case, box or casket; box filled with ornaments', dim. of *samputa* 'hemispherical bowl or anything so shaped; round covered case, box or casket (*for jewelry, &c.*)'²]. 1. *n.* A receptacle for the storage of manuscript rolls and other documents. 2. *n.* The manuscripts and other documents kept in such a receptacle; records collectively, archive, file, documentation.

K.464:4, 5 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XI.3-4:396), K.558:4, 6 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:363), both in BEFEO, LVII 57.

... *pre caṃlonṇa vraḥ pañjīya ta gi vraḥ samphutikā vraḥ kalpanā toya vraḥ śāsana dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī yaśovarmmadeva nu vaśaka ta gi vraḥ samphutikā 829 śaka ...* (K.464:4-6, K.558:5-6), '... ordering the transmission of the (royal) register in the (royal) records of the (royal) endowment made by a royal directive from the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Yaśovarmadeva in conformance with the records of Śaka 829 ... '.

sammrūk. See **samruk*.

¹Found only in personal names.

²After MW 1173a. The etymology is owing to Coedès (BEFEO, XI.3-4:397-8) and to Pou, 485a, and her "Lexicographie," 136.

saṃmrut /səm'rut/. †[Mod. សំរុត *saṃrut* /sam'rot/ “v. to lower (e.g., *the seat of a chair*), press down, cause to sink, drive downward (e.g., *as when sinking a house column in the ground*)”; ifx /-ən-/ + **srut* /srot/]. *n.* Landslide, cave-in; collapse.

K.165N:27 (A.D. 952, C VI:132), hapax.

saṃmṛddhi. See *saṃṛddhi*.

saṃmroṅ. See *saṃroṅ*.

saṃrac ~ **saṃracc** ~ **samrac** ~ **saṃrāc** ~ **samrāc** /səm'rac ~ sən'rac/. [Pre-A. *saṃrac*; mod. សំរេច *saṃrec* /sam'rac/ “v. to decide, make a decision; to be determined to do s.t., resolve; to succeed, attain, achieve; to produce results; to have finished / concluded; to conclude, complete ...; *n.* decision, law ...; conclusion”; ifx /-ən-/ + *srac* /srac/]. 1. *n.* Act, fact or result of bringing to an end: end, finish, conclusion, completion, achievement; fulfillment 2. *v.tr.* To bring to an end, finish, complete, terminate; to fulfill. 3. *v.intr.* To end, reach or come to the end.

samrāc: K.669B:3 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

saṃrāc: K.598D:3 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

samrac: K.277N:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

saṃracc: K.444A:8 (A.D. 974, C II:62, NIC II:131, II/III:130); K.393N:12 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

saṃrac: K.809N:39 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.669C:46, 54, 55 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.598C:4, 13 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.754B:7 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.470:1 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.297:A, D, E (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1962:235).

... *pre kamrateṅ 'añ śrī māliniratnalakṣmī vraḥ thniṃ saṃrac viḥāra saṃniṅ jyak 'añcan danle* (K.754B:6-7), ‘... bade My High Lady Śrī Māliniratnalakṣmī, [keeper of] holy/royal regalia, complete the residential viḥāra [and] dig a moat [and] reservoir’.¹

saṃracc. See *saṃrac*.

saṃrap. See *saṃrāp*.

saṃrāc. See *saṃrac*.

saṃrāp ~ **saṃrap** ~ **samrāp** /səm'rap/. [Pre-A. *saṃrap*; mod. សំរាប់ *saṃrāp* /sam'rap/;² ifx /-ən-/ + *srāp* /srāp/]. 1. *n.* That which serves a purpose: implement, instrument, accessory. 2. *n.* That which is ready or complete: (*full*) set, suite, service. 3. *n.* That which is provided: food furnished a divinity or given as alms. 4. *v.tr.* To serve, attend; to be used or destined for; to provide (*food or alms*). 5. *prep.* For, in order to. ▶

¹Cf. BEFEO, XXXVI:19.

²Headley, 1350b: “*inīverb* to be intended (*for*), serve (*as*), be used (*for, as*); *prenp.* for (*the purpose of*), in order to ... ; *clf.* for complete sets (*of dishes*) / suits (*of clothes or other wearing apparel*) ... ; *n.* set / group of royal ministers ... ; *n.* daily food prepared by the laity and donated to the monks ...”.

samrāp: K.258A:65 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.32:19 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.200B:4 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312);

samrap: K.258B:36 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.754B:10, 19, 20 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.470:2, 3, 6, 8, 9 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

samrāp: K.348:34 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.741:10, 10 bis (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.206:36 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258A:58 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

sruk jamnvan ta paṅgan samrap vrah vuddhayajña ... (K.754B:10-1), ‘*Sruk* which [His Majesty] offered up [and] which were assigned to furnish food for holy offerings to the Buddha: ...’.

padmavitāna saṅkū phsaṃ samrit nu samrāp bhāra praṃ pvan (K.470:2), ‘a lotus-canopy in white-metal and bronze with accessories, [weighing] nine *bhāra*’.

gaṇa tāmbra ti samrap kriyā vrah ... (K.470:9), ‘Articles of copper to be used as implements for the divinity: ...’.

ta srasir samrāp prasir neḥ phon ta kāla noḥ ... (K.206:36), ‘The ones who wrote [them] down in order to document these [matters] on the said occasion were: ...’.

samrāy /səm'ra:y/. †[Mod. សំរាយ *samrāy* /sam'ra:y/ “translation ...; commentary, explanation; vernacular text; ...”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *srāy /sra:y/]. 1. *n.* Act of freeing or releasing. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* State of being freed: freedom, manumission. 3. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* One who has been freed: freeman.

K.772:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104), hapax.

samrit ~ **samṃrit** ~ **samrit** /səm'rit/. [Pre-A. *samrit* ~ *samritt* ~ *samrt*; mod. សំរិត *samrit* /sam'rit/ “*v.* to filter, strain, refine; to decant (*a liquid*); *adj.* to be husked and polished (*of rice*); *adj.* to be strained, filtered, purified (*by decanting*); *n.* an alloy composed of metals such as iron, copper or gold believed to bring good luck; bronze”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *srit /srit/]. *n.* That which is refined, smelted or cast: bronze, brass.¹

samrit: K.258A:65 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366C:3, 7 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.200B:1, 3 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.91B:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126);

samṃrit: K.258A:60, B:37 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.370:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

samrit: K.239N:13, 13 bis, 13 ter (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.262N:15 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:16, 16 bis, 16 ter, 16 quater, 17 (A.D. 970, C IV:118); K.669C:24, 24 bis, 24 ter (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.504:3 (A.D. 1183, BEFEO, XVIII.6:33, RS II, № XXV:30); K.754:18 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.470:2 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.413B:31 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

kalaśa samrit 1 śarāva samrit 1 toṅ samrit 1 (K.239N:13), ‘one bronze ewer; one bronze *śarāva*; one bronze handle’.

***samruk** ~ **samṃruk** /səm'ruk/. [Pre-A. *samruk* ~ *samrukk*; mod. សម្រុក *samruk* /sam'rok/ “*v.* to thrust / force one’s way in, invade; to assault, advance, go on the offensive; to push apart, shove aside; ...”; ifx /-ƏN-/ + *sruk /sruk/]. 1. *n.* Act or result of hammering in relief: repoussé work. 2. *v.ps.* To be hammered in relief, repoussé.

samṃruk: K.370:12, 12 bis (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58).

□ □ *tv mvāy samṃruk kriyā paṃmre mvāy samṃruk ...* (K.370:12), ‘one repoussé □□; one repoussé article for service ...’.

¹Cf. BEFEO, XVII.2:15, note 5.

saṃroṅ ~ **samṃroṅ** /səm'ro:ŋ/. †[Mod. សំរោង *saṃroṅ* /sam'ra:ŋ/ “*n.* Taiwan Sweet Gum tree (*Sterculia lychnophora*)”; perhaps ifx /-əN-/ + **sroṅ* /sro:ŋ/]. *n.* The tree *Sterculia foetida* L. (Sterculiaceae).¹

samṃroṅ: K.292/II^c:40, D:17, 31 (A.D. 1011, C III:205);

saṃroṅ: K.713:4, 15 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.262S:2 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.221S:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.235D:93 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258B:75 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.991:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191); K.938B:8 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121).

saṃlaṅ /sən'lə:ŋ/. †[Cf. *caṃlōṅ* /cən'lə:ŋ/; ifx /-əN-/ + **slaṅ* /slə:ŋ/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) act or place of crossing: ford, ferry.

K.873:11 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

saṃlap. See *samlāp*.

saṃlāṅ ~ **samlāṅ** /səm'la:ŋ/ (?). †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **slāṅ* /sla:ŋ/]. *n.* The latania palm, *Corypha lecomteri* Becc. (Palmæ).²

samlāṅ: K.344:19 (A.D. 985, C VI:160)

samlāṅ: K.344:16 (*id.*); K.380E:17, 24 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.200B:8³ (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.754B:11 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282).

saṃlāp ~ **samlap** /səm'lap/. †[Mod. សំឡាប់ *samlāp* /sam'lap/ “*v.* to kill; to suppress, eliminate, destroy”; ifx /-əN-/ + **slāp*² /slap/]. 1. *v.cs.* To kill, slaughter. 2. *n.* The act of killing: slaughter.

samlap: K.353S:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133);

samlāp: K.257S:33 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.1198A:9 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.353N:32 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.449B:27 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.650B:19, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.260N:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171); K.299:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.373C:3 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279).

samlāp jrvak 1 (K.1198A:9), ‘the slaughter of one pig’.⁴

saṃlvat /sən'lu:ət/. †[Ifx /-əN-/ + **svat* /slu:ət/]. 1. *v.cs.* To make long, slender, tall; to stretch out, extend, prolong. 2. *v.intr.* To go, run or continue on, extend.

K.353N:32, 35, 37, 38 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

saṃvatsara /səm'wat/ (?). [Pre-A. *saṃvatsara*; Skt *saṃvatsara* ‘(full) year’]. *n.* Year. Cf. *chnām*, *śaka*. See *pratisaṃvatsara*.

K.397:13 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, RS III, № 61:131); K.194A:35, B:4, 5, 10 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:17 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

¹Martin, 76; Pou et Martin, 47 (item 123); Matras et Martin, 59 (item 185); Pou, 486a; Dastur, 195 (item 235), who notes that “Every part of the tree when wounded is foul smelling.”

²Pou, 486b; Martin, 174. According to Martin, the name *samlāṅ* is now current only in the massif des Cardamomes, the same tree being known elsewhere as គ្រាំង *draṃṅ* /treəŋ/.

³The transcription reads *samlān* with dental *n*, surely a typographical error.

⁴Cf. NIC II/III:255, note 19.

saṃvatsarapūraṇa /səmwat'bu:r/.¹ †[Skt *saṃvatsarapūraṇa* 'year-end (ceremony)', < *saṃvatsara*, + *pūraṇa* 'filling, completing ...']. *n.* A ceremony marking the completion of a full year.

K.418:1 (A.D. 1166, *BEFEO*, IV:676), hapax.

... *nā* *thve saṃvatspūraṇa kamraten jagat śrī tribhuvaneśvara* (K.418:1), '... on the occasion of celebrating the year-end rite for the High Lord of the World Śrī Tribhuvaneśvara.'

saṃvatsarapūrṇamī ~ **saṃvatsarapūrṇa** /səmwat'burnə'mi:/. †[Skt **saṃvatsarapūrṇamī*, < *saṃvatsara*, + *pūrṇamī*, for *pūrṇamā* 'night (or day) of the full moon']. *n.* A rite celebrated on the day of the full moon of the entire year.

saṃvatsarapūrṇa: **K.418A:1** (A.D. 1166, *BEFEO*, IV:676, XXIX:305, *APK* I:177);

saṃvatsarapūrṇamī: **K.397E:13** (A.D. 1109, *BEFEO*, XXIV:345).

saṃvandhi /səmwan'dhi:/. †[Skt *sambandhi* 'relation, kinsman; connection by marriage']. 1. *n.* Relationship by marriage. 2. *n.* Relative by marriage. 3. *v.st.* To be related by marriage.

K.221N:3 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:57); **K.843D:24** (A.D. 1025, *C* VII:109); **K.230C:6** (A.D. 1026, *C* VI:241); **K.235D:100** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.260S:11**² (A.D. 1094, *C* IV:171); **K.353S:35** (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:133); **K.697B:21** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:94); **K.208:45** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:287); **K.222:11, 14, 17, 20** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:61).

... *man teñ tvan pās khmau mān saṃvandhi nu kamsteñ śrī narapatindravarmma* ...

(K.221N:2-3), '... in view of the fact that the *teñ tvan* of Pās Khmau had a relationship by marriage with the *kamsteñ Śrī Narapatindravarman* ... '.

... *oy ta teñ tvan 'so ta saṃvandhi 'añ* ... (K.260S:11), '... gave [it] over to the *teñ tvan* 'So, a kinswoman of mine by marriage, ... '.

saṃvara /səŋ'wa:r/. †[Skt *saṃvāra* 'covering, concealing, closing', < *saṃ-√vr* 'to cover up, enclose, shut']. *v.st.* (*Of flowers*) to be closed.

saṃvara: **K.192:9** (A.D. 956, *C* IV:128).

kvala saṃvara (K.192:9), 'closed water-lily'.

saṃvaraprabhū /səmwərəprə'bhu:/. †[Skt **saṃvaraprabhu*, < *saṃvara* 'choosing, election; choice', + *prabhū*]. *n.* Chosen head.³

K.229:7 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:273), hapax.

... *vāp bhīma saṃvaraprabhū viṣaya vijayapura* ... (K.229:7), '... the *vāp* Bhīma, chosen head of the *viṣaya* of Vijayapura, ... '.

¹Finot (*BEFEO*, IV:677) reads *saṃvatsapūna*, which Cœdès (*BEFEO*, XXIX:305) corrects to *saṃvatsarapū[r]ṇa*.

²The text reads *savandhi*.

³Cf. Pou, 487b.

saṃvaḥ /səm'wah/. [Pre-A. *saṃvah*; mod. សំពះ *saṃbaḥ* /sam'peəh/;¹ cf. proto-Austronesian *t'əmbah* 'Ehrerbietung'²]. *v.tr.* To show respect for or pay homage to by executing the *praṇāma*.

K.245:7,³ 13 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.412:2 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:16).

cau ta jmoḥ me sok nā saṃvaḥ ta 'añ hyet 'añ leñ jā 'ādhipati graha (K.245:7-8), '[His] granddaughter, named the *me Sok*, when [she] paid her respects to me, urged me to become a householder'.

... *pi mratāñ śrī guṇapandita ta vappā 'añ pi me neḥ me sok dau saṃvaḥ* ... (K.245:11-3), '... with the result that my father the lord Śrī Guṇapaṇḍita [and] this lady *me Sok* went [and] paid their addresses [to him] ... '.

saṃvāra ~ **saṃvār** ~ **saṃvar** ~ **saṃvāra** ~ **saṃvār** /səŋ'war/. [Pre-A. *saṃvara* ~ *saṃvar*; mod. សំព័រ *saṃvār* /saŋ'war/ "n. ornamental sash, cord or rope worn over the shoulders and across the chest; Brahman sacred cord worn across the chest from the left shoulder to the right hip"; origin in doubt;⁴ cf. Thai สั้งวาล /sǎŋwaan/⁵]. *n.* A pair of gold or silver chains worn crosswise over the shoulder.

saṃvār: K.669C:14 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.221N:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

saṃvāra: K.255:20 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379);

saṃvar: K.168:10 (A.D. 972, C VI:168);

saṃvār: K.262N:6, 19, 22 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:14, 45, D:23 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/II':16 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.214B:8 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.263D:8 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.232:14, 14 *bis* (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); K.221N:18, 18 *bis* (A.D. 1071, C III:57); K.650A:16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170).

saṃvāra: K.99N:17 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

saṃvār mās (K.22N:6; K.263D:8), 'a gold *sautoir*'.

saṃvār mās 2 (K.669D:14), 'two gold *sautoirs*'.

¹Headley, 1347b: "v. to execute the traditional gesture of respect by pressing the hands together palm to palm with the fingers pointed up and raising them from in front of the chest to the face; to pay homage to".

²Dempwolff, 150a. Old Javanese (Zoetmulder, II:1734a): *səmbah* ~ *sambah* 'worship, veneration, reverence, respectful or reverential salutation ...'; Malay (Wilkinson, II:421a): *səmbah* 'Obeisance; gesture of worship or homage; ...'; Cham (Aymonier et Cabaton, 468a): *saṃbaḥ* 'Adoration, hommage, culte; salut, révérence'. The distribution of the form in Austronesian argues for borrowing into Old Khmer, but the possibility of derivation within Khmer should be considered: *ifx* /-əN-/ + **svaḥ* /swah/.

³The text reads *savaḥ*, but see C III:92, note 3.

⁴C I:183, note 4: 'Mod. *saṃvār*, réemprunté au siamois qui écrit *saṃval(ya)*.' If my list of variants is not incorrect, A.D. 932 would seem too early for back-borrowing. Pou, 487b, refers it to *var* ~ *vār* 'creeper, liana'.

⁵McFarland, 844a: 'chain; chains of gold or silver worn from both shoulders across the breast, and fastened in front with a pin or brooch'; Sethaputra, II:1121b: 'a sash of gold and diamonds worn by royalty'.

saṃvibhāga /səmʋɪ'bhɑ:k/. †[Skt *saṃvibhāga* ‘dividing together, sharing with others; partition, distribution’, < pfx *saṃ-* + *vibhāga* ‘portion, share; distribution, apportionment’]. *n.* Distribution of food following worship.¹

K.989A:50, B:48, 50 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.56B:29, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

saṃvibhāga liḥ 2 cuḥ śāla (K.56B:29), ‘food served after worship: 2 *liḥ*, after repairing to the *śāla*’ (?).

... *mahānasa mok thve saṃvibhāga 1 liḥ 4 cuḥ śāla* (K.56B:35), ‘... the kitchener shall come and make one serving of 4 *liḥ* in the *śāla*’ (?).

saṃvuddhi /səmʋut'dhi: > səm'wut/. †[Skt *sambuddhi* ‘perfect knowledge or perception’; cf. *sambuddha* ‘perfectly known or understood’]. 1. *v.st.* To have full knowledge or understanding, know full well. 2. *adv.* In full knowledge (of what one is doing). See *vuddhi*.

K.227:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

nā bharata rāhu saṃvuddhi droha ta vrah pāda śrī yaśovarmmadeva ... (K.227:7-8),

‘When the villain “Rāhu” knowingly wronged His Majesty Śrī Yaśovarmadeva ...’.

saṃvey. See *saṃvey*.

saṃvok /səm'wo:k/ (?). [Pre-A. *saṃvok*; ifx /-əN-/ + *svok* /swo:k/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) armed forces.

K.206:37 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.72:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135).²

ta gi vrah rājya stac dau paramarudraloka loñ in jā senāpati saṃvok ... (K.72:7-8), ‘In the reign of [His Majesty] who was pleased to go to the Paramarudraloka, the *loñ* In served as general of armed forces, ...’ (?).

saṃvau /səm'vɔw/. [Pre-A. *saṃvo*; mod. សំបៅ *sambau* /səm'pɔw/ “*n.* large sailing ship, large ocean-going sailing junk; small model boats made of bamboo and leaves used in certain ceremonies”; analysis undetermined]. 1. *n.* Ocean-going junk. 2. *n.* Model junk used in religious ceremonies.

K.669C:17 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

saṃvau prāk 1 (K.669C:17), ‘one silver junk’.

saṃsaṃ ~ **samsām** /sən'sɔ:m/. †[Mod. សំនុំ *sansaṃ* /sən'sam/ “*v.* to save, preserve; to accumulate (e.g., *wealth by saving*), amass; to store up; to economize (*on*); analogic pfx /səN-/ (or /R-/ ‘reduplication’) + *saṃ* ~ *saṃ* /sɔ:m/]. *v.tr.* To group together, combine, add.

samsām: K.467:29³ (A.D. 1011, C III:217);

saṃsaṃ: K.105/1°:13 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.144:14 (A.D. 1178-1377, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

sruk tem svāy saṃsaṃ (K.467:29), toponym (‘the *sruk* of the grouped mango trees’).

¹Cf. C VII:185, note 4.

²Pou, 488a, finds the same form in K.293:6 (A.D. 1178-1277) as published by B.P. Groslier in *Inscriptions du Bayon* (1967), to which I do not have access. The scraps of K.293 published by Coédès (C III:193-6) consist largely of personal names followed by toponyms, which suggests that *saṃvok* may be a toponym. My gloss is offered with reservations.

³Presumably a lapicide’s error or misreading.

saṃsāra. See *saṃsāra*.

saṃ'ap /səm'ɔp/. [Pre-A. *saṃ'ap*; mod. សំអប់ *saṃ'a'p* /sam'ʔap/ “*adj.* to be detestable, disgusting, abominable, repulsive; *n.* repugnance, disgust, loathing; s.t. that is loathsome”; ifx /-ən-/ + *sa'ap* /s'ɔp/]. 1. *n.* One who is detestible, loathsome, repulsive. 2. *n.* Slavename.¹

passim, 96 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.809N:11** (A.D. 878/87).

saṃ'āp /səm'ʔap/ (?). †[Perhaps variant of *saṃ'ap*; if not, ifx /-ən-/ + **sa'āp* /s'ʔap/]. *n.* Personal name.

K.143A:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218), hapax.

saṃ'uy /səm'ʔuy/. [Pre-A. *saṃ'uy*; mod. សំអុយ *saṃ'uy* /sam'ʔoy/ “*v.* to cause to stink / have a bad odor; ... *n.* stench, bad smell; object / person that has a bad smell”; ifx /-ən-/ + *sa'uy* /s'ʔuy/]. 1. *n.* Act, fact or quality of smelling bad: stinking, stench, bad or putrid odor, reek. 2. *n.* That which/one who smells bad.

K.949:2, **2 bis** (A.D. 937, JSS, 1944:73, RS IV, № 117:216); **K.171:6** (A.D. 969, C VI:165).

saṃṛddhi. See *saṃṛddhi*.

sā /sa:/. [Cf. pre-Angkorian *sā*; mod. សា *sā* /sa:/ “*v.* to roll s.t. up (e.g., a mat); to pick / gather up (*what has been spread out*), collect ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To raise, lift, pick up. 2. *v.tr.* To belong to, come under, be answerable to or dependent on.² See **khsā*, *kansā*, *prasā*, *saṃnā*.

K.235D:14³ (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.277S:7**, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **K.350S:6** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); **K.549:26**, *garbled* (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155).

sākṣāt /sa'ksa:t/. †[Skt *sākṣāt* ‘with the eyes, with one’s own eyes; before one’s eyes, evidently, clearly, openly, manifestly; in person, in bodily form, personally; visibly, really, actually’, ablative sg. of *sākṣa* ‘having eyes’, < pfx *sa-* ‘with’, + *akṣa*]. 1. *adv.* With one’s own eyes. 2. *adv.* In person, personally. 3. *adv.* Clearly, visibly, truly.

K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

sākṣi ~ **sākṣiya** ~ **sākṣī** /sak'si:/. †[Mod. សាក្សី *sākṣī* /sak'sɿ:y/ “*n.* witness”; Skt stem *sākṣin* ‘eye-witness, witness’, < *adj.* ‘seeing with the eyes, observing, witnessing’, < pfx *sa-* ‘with’, + stem of *akṣan*, + sfx *-in*, forming adjectives]. *n.* Eye-witness; witness.

sākṣi: **K.299:8** (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491);

sākṣiya: **K.221S:5** (A.D. 1011, C III:54);

sākṣī: **K.598B:24** (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); **K.702B:6** (A.D. 1025, C V:222); **K.230D:30** (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); **K.208:53** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); **K.248:13** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

ta jā sākṣiya khloñ vala bharaṇī ... (K.221S:5-6), ‘Those who served as witnesses were: the commandant of Bharaṇī, ...’.

¹Found only as a slavename.

²Cf. C VII:185, note 4. My citations are of no evidential value.

³Probably a lapicide’s error for *saṃ*.

sān ~ **srān** /sa:ŋ/. [Mod. សាន់ *sān* /sa:ŋ/ “v. to build, construct, erect, create; to perform (*esp. some good work*) ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* = *coñ*, *sañ*. 2. *v.tr.* To carry out (*a pious work*), do or make out of piety. See *sa’ārī*.

srān: K.34:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152);¹

sān: K.165S:19 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.343S:17 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.32:16 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.956:44 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.91C:3, *garbled* D:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

sān gol (K.165S:19; K.343S:17; K.956:44; K.91C:3²), ‘to set up boundary-markers’.

sān prāsāda (K.91D:4), ‘to erect a tower-temple’.

... *srān gol sīmāvadhi ta gi bhūmi noḥ* ... (K.34:13-4), ‘... to set up markers of the boundaries on the said tract: ...’.

***sāc**. See *sac*.

sādhakācāryya /sadhəkə'ca:r/. †[Skt **sādhakācāryya*, < *sādhaka* ‘accomplishing, fulfilling, perfecting; effective, *esp.* effecting by magic; efficient, productive, energizing’, + *ācārya*]. *n.* A spiritual preceptor professionally advanced, certifiably proficient in his métier: master *ācārya*.

K.705:4 (A.D. 1012, C V:198), hapax.

man mān vraḥ karuṇā pi saṃnāhita veśa ta gi pūjā devatākṣetra prasāda punya punya sādhakācāryya phoñ (K.705:3-4), ‘Then [His Majesty] had the royal grace to furnish local residents for worship at the sanctuary which [he] had given to the pious works of the several master *ācārya*’ (?).

sādhu /sa'dhu:/. [Skt *sādhu* ‘holy (good, honest, virtuous) man’]. *n.* Good man, *esp.* holy or saintly man.

K.173:1 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); K.659:28 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.444C:4 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.549:19 (*post*-A.D. 1177, C II:155); K.177:28 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

sādhujana /sadhū'jə:n/. †[Skt *sādhujana* ‘good person, honest man’, < *sādhu*, + *jana*]. *n.* Good person; good people. Cf. *sādhusajjana*.

K.842B:25 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

sādhudāsa /sadhū'da:h/. †[Skt **sādhudāsa* ‘slave of worthy people’, < *sādhu*, + *dāsa*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.809N:47 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

sādhupalliya /sadhūbal'li:/. †[Skt **sādhupalli* ‘the hut of a holy man’, < *sādhu*, + *palli* ~ *palli* ‘small village; hut, house’³]. *n.* Toponym: name of a *sruk* in the *pramān* of Pūrvaśiśa.

K.878:9 (A.D. 898, C V:88), hapax.

¹Pou, 516b, takes this *srān* as a Mon or monized form of *sañ* ~ *sān* (‘Construire, établir, ériger’) yielding pre-A. *sāmrañ*, apparently an anomalous expansion of **samrañ* ~ **saṃrañ* which she glosses (485b) ‘Fait de construire, d’édifier’.

²Note that K.91D:4 has *sān gol*.

³Cf. Telugu *palliya* and Tamil *palli* ‘hamlet, herdsman’s village, hermitage, temple’ (Burrow and Emeneau, 269).

sādhusajjana ~ **sādhusacjana** /sadhusaç'jɔ:n/. †[Skt *sādhusajjana, < sādhu, + *sajjana* 'good (virtuous, wise) man', < *sat* 'true, good, right', + *jana*]. *n.* Good and upright person(s). Cf. *sādhujana*.

sādhusacjana: K.175S:14 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

sādhusajjana: K.444C:4 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:6 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.393N:14 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

ri sādhusajjana kaṃ lmes ti nu punyakamma ... (K.393N:14), 'Let the righteous not desecrate the ground and the pious work ...'.

sādhya /sa:t/. †[Skt *sādhya* 'to be brought about, effected; to be won, gained, summoned, conjured up', gerundive of √*sādh* 'to achieve one's object']. *v.ps.* To be won, gained, summoned, conjured up.

K.380E/3°:59 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

... *man kamrateṇ jagat śrī bhadreśvara liṅgapura ti vraḥ pāda kamrateṇ kaṃtvan 'añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva sādhya nu vraḥ tapovīrya ...* (K.380E/3°:58-9), '... that the High Lord of the World at Liṅgapura Śrī Bhadreśvara has been summoned by His Majesty My High Lord and Master Śrī Sūryavarmadeva through the power of [his] austerities ...'.

sān /sa:n/. [Pre-A. *śānti*; mod. **śānti** ~ **śānti** ~ *sānt* /sa:n/ "adj. to be calm, serene, quiet, peaceful, comfortable"; Skt *śānti*]. *n.* Calm, serenity, inner peace.¹

K.89:18 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.158C:5 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.221S:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.852:6 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.383B, *column IV:25* (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:25 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.956:50 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.34:8, 9 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

sānvartha /san'war/. †[Skt *sānvartha, < pfx *sa-* 'with', + *anvartha* 'conformable to the meaning, agreeing with the true meaning' (pfx *anu-* 'after, according to', + *artha*)]. *v.intr.* To adhere to the true or intended meaning.

K.413B:10 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *leḥh nu barṇanā pi sānvartha ley* ○ (K.413B:9-10), '... whatever [he] would expound [he did so] in such a way as to follow the true sense in every case'.

***sāp**¹ /sa:p/. [Mod. **śāp** /sa:p/ "v. to sow / spread / broadcast / scatter (e.g., Seed); ..."]. *v.tr.* To scatter, sow broadcast. See *snāp*.

***sāp**². See **sap*¹.

sāmaṇera /samə'ne:r/. †[Mod. **śāmaṇer** /samə'ne:r/ "n. novice monk, young monk who observes the ten precepts"; Pāli *sāmaṇera* 'novice',² corresponding to Skt *śrāmaṇera* '(among Buddhists) pupil or disciple admitted to the first degree of monkhood; a novice', < *śrāmaṇa* 'making effort or exertion', + sfx *-era*³]. *n.* Buddhist novice.

K.413B:43 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

¹Found only as a personal name.

²RD&S, 704b.

³Of indeterminate function. See Whitney, 454 (§1201a), 470 (§1226b).

sāmānyajana /samanjəʔɔ:n/. [Pre-A. *sāmānyajana*; Skt **sāmānyajana*, < *sāmānya* ‘common, ordinary, vulgar, low’, + *jana*]. *n.* Common people, commoners.

K.71:7 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54), hapax.¹

***sāy** ~ **sai** /sa:y/. [Pre-A. *sāy* ~ *sai*; mod. សាយ *sāy* /sa:y/ “*v.* to scatter, spread, disperse, dissipate, diffuse; *adj.* to be spread out, diffused; to be prolific; *n.* dispersal, dissemination, scattering ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To scatter, spread, proliferate. 2. *v.st.* To be scattered: widespread, common, general, ordinary. 3. *v.tr.* To scatter, spread, extend, disperse. See *phsāy*.

sai: K.34:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152), hapax.

sāra ~ **sār**¹ /sa:r/. [Pre-A. *sāra*; mod. សារ *sār* /sa:r/ “... *n.* substance, essence; strength; value, wealth, riches”; Skt *sāra* ‘strength, power; substance, essence, gist, real meaning; worth, value; wealth’]. 1. *n.* Strength, power, force, authority. 2. *n.* Substance, essence, essential meaning. 3. *v.tr.* To follow the gist or sense of. See *sarvvādhikārisāra*.

sār: K.257S:33 (A.D. 979, C IV:140);

sāra: K.152:15, 17 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.569:19 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:79, NIC II/III:166); K.177:56 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

tamrya sār (K.257S:33), ‘full-grown elephant at the peak of its strength’.

’nak varṇṇa khnar graṇ nā vraḥ kamraten ’añ pre paṃre ta vraḥ kamraten ’añ ru devatākṣetra sap ’anle nu sāra śloka praśasta vraḥ pāñjijy kṣetropacāra (K.569:17-9), ‘[They] bade members of the Khnar Grān corporation assigned to My Holy High Lady to serve her as at all sanctuaries and in the spirit of the verses set down in the holy register relating to sanctuary service’.

sār². See *sāra*.

***sāv**. See **sū*.

sāsa. See *śāsana*.

sāstrāgama. See **śāstrāgama*.

sāhasika /sahə'sik/. †[Skt *sāhasika* ‘impetuous, rash, reckless; using great force or violence, brutal, ferocious’, also ‘robber, freebooter’, < *sahas* ‘force’, + sfx -*ika*]. 1. *v.st.* To be unruly, impetuous, violent; to be lawless, rebellious. 2. *v.intr.* To resort to violence, use force. 3. *n.* Outlaw, rebel.

K.444B:31 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:4 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.466:12 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380E:9, 62 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

... *’nak noḥ pi nirmnaya leṇ ru ’nak ta sāhasika ukk ...* (K.444B:30-1; K.868B:4), ‘... such persons even face condemnation as rebels’.

daha mān ’nak ta khmān ni sāhasika vvaṃ taṅgal bhakti ta vraḥ pāda kamraten kaṃtvan ’añ ... (K.466:12), ‘If there be any who rise up against [him or] resort to violence [or] fail to owe fealty and devotion to His Majesty My High Lord and Master, ...’.

¹Cf. *’nak ta dyaḥ* in line 9 of the same text.

sām /sam/. [Pre-A. *sām*; mod. **साम्** *sām* /sam/ “*adj.* to be repeated; repeating; *adv.* repetitiously; again”]. 1. *v.tr.* To repeat, do or make over again; to reproduce, duplicate; to strike repeatedly, ask repeatedly, importune; to visit (come and go) repeatedly or freely, frequent. 2. *v.intr.* To be repeated, happen again, recur. See *snām*.

K.933B:15 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47); **K.410:9** (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); **K.843A:8** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.412:26** (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:16); **K.34:11** (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

’nak pvās kevala guḥ gi ta ’āc sām ta gi ○ (K.933B:14-5), ‘Only persons in holy orders are ones permitted to frequent these premises’.

nauv ruv ’nak ta cval sām pi tamaḥ tapovanāvāsa noḥ ... (K.410:9-10), ‘Persons who repeatedly come in to disturb the said *tapovanāvāsa* ... ’.

si ~ **sī** ~ **śī** /si:/. [Pre-A. *sī* ~ *siy* ~ *sī*]. *n.* Male (person), *esp.* a commoner, slave.

śī: **K.754B:14, 15, 15 bis, 31** (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

sī: passim, 129 occurrences.

si: passim, 708 occurrences.

rmām *’nak si* (K.270S/2°:15), ‘male dancers’.

***sik**¹ /sik/. [Mod. **सिक** *sik* /sɪk/ “*v.* to leave the monkhood, renounce one’s monastic vows; to be defrocked; ... *v.* to erode, wear out, abrade; to subject to hard usage; *adj.* to be worn (*out / away*); ...”]. 1. *v.ps.* To be worn (*down, out, away*). 2. *v.st.* To be used up, exhausted. 3. *v.intr.* To retire from holy orders. See *phsik*.

***sik**². See **cyak*.

sikṣā ~ **siksā**. See *śikṣā*.

siñ /sɪŋ/. [Pre-A. *siñ*; mod. **सिंह** *siñ* /sɪŋ/ “*v.* to sleep (*cler.*); *v.* to perform (*a magic ritual*), officiate; *v.* to be located in / at (*arch.*)”]; cf. Thai **สิง** /sɪŋ/¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To reside, dwell, abide; to be in residence, take up residence; to stay, remain; to remain with (*ta*). 2. *v.st.* To be still or contemplative. 3. *v.intr.* To preside, perform a religious rite, officiate, serve. See *kansiñ, samniñ, smiñ, syaṇi*.

K.598B:18 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); **K.235C:58, 77, 77 bis, 78, 79, 84, D:5, 11, 27, 29, 32, 35, 37, 39, 43, 64** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.391W:19** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.258A:41, 80, B:38** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.194B:4, 9** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.366A:14** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.754B:13** (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); **K.413D:12** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); **K.56C:37** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.70:16** (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); **K.71:21** (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); **K.350:7** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); **K.369:6, 7** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281).

... *vāp yok siñ vyavahārādhikāri* ... (K.598B:17-9), ‘... the *vāp* Yok, who served as director-in-chief of judicial affairs, ... ’.²

vraḥ varaśāpa vvaṇ *’ac ti mān ’nak ta dai ti ta siñ nā kamrateṇ jagat ta rāja* (K.235C:58), ‘A royal edict prohibited there being anyone else who officiated before the High Lord of the World’.³

¹Haas, 539b: ‘(a ghost) to haunt, possess, stay’; McFarland, 864a: ‘to be possessed (as by spirits); to enter in and inhabit’; Sethaputra, II:1141b: ‘to haunt; to inhabit’.

²Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:76.

³Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:104 and note 3.

... *vrah kamrateñ 'añ ta siñ phoñ pratipakṣa* ... (K.391W:13-20), '... My Holy High Lords who officiate each fortnight ...'.¹

... *vrah kamrateñ 'añ ta guru 'nak ryyan tapaśvi siñ* ... (K.366A:13-4), '... My Holy High Lord the spiritual preceptor, students, [and] resident ascetics, ...'.²

... *'nak kuṭi naiṛti nāñ yajña liḥ 2 chloñ ta siñ ta cuñ 'añjeñ dik* (K.56C:37), '... inmates of the southwest cell(s) shall bring two *liḥ* [of milled rice] as an offering to those in residence [and?] those who go out to get water'.³

ge ta vvaṃ lope ta nāñ varddhe thve pūjā vrah kamrateñ 'añ leñ roḥh kalpanā yajamāna ge dau siñ ta gi [svargga] (K.70:13-6), 'Those who do not steal [but] strive to promote [it] by carrying out worship of My Holy High Lord in accordance with the donor's endowment, they shall go to dwell in [heaven]'.⁴

... *'ampāl bhumya ta kaṃluñ gol siñ nu ta loñ ta mula jrleñ krauv gol siñ ta loñ ta mula vnur vinau* (K.369:5-7), '... all of the land within the boundary-markers remains with the *loñ* who is proprietor of Jrleñ, [while that] outside the boundary-markers remains with the *loñ* who is proprietor of Vnur Vinau'.

siñha /sɨŋ/. [Pre-A. *siñha*; mod. សិង្ហ *siñh* /sɨŋ/ "n. lion (*formal*)"; Skt *siṃha* 'lion; the zodiacal sign Leo; hero, eminent person' and name of various men].
n. Lion.⁵

K.342W:14 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.298:3 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201).

sit ~ **śit** /sɨt/. [Pre-A. *sit*; mod. សិត *sit* /sɨt/ "v. to comb (*hair*), card (*wool*); to preen; to clean, purify; v. to refine and pour (*metals*), smelt, cast; to discard, pour (*out*)"; prob. Prākṛta⁶ **sitta* (cf. Pāli *sitta*), corresponding to Skt *sikta*, ppl. of √*sic* 'to pour out, infuse or pour into or on; to scatter in small drops, sprinkle; to cast or form anything out of molten metal']. 1. *v.tr.* To pour out (*as a lustration*); to pour, scatter (*liquids*). 2. *v.tr.* To pour (*molten metals*), cast, found. 3. *v.tr.* To smelt, refine, remove impurities from; to clean, clear (*land*). See **srit*, *saṃrit*, *spit*.

śit: K.413B:31 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

sit: Ka.50A:13 (A.D. 959, NIC II/III:216); K.847:1 (A.D. 970, C VI:167); K.230S:15 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.258A:69, 76 (*post*-1107, C IV:175); K.420:32, 34 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.245:18, 19 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

... *pi tval piñ ta vāp bhāva dasādhiḥṛtya dalmāk dau sit bhūmyākara sruk cnās khtār* ... (Ka.50A:12-4), '... for the purpose of draining the ponds where the *vāp* Bhāva, corporal of *dalmāk*, had gone to clear the land in the *sruk* of Cnās Khtār; ...'.

¹Cf. C VI:298-9.

²Cf. C V:293.

³Cf. C VII:19.

⁴Cf. C II:61.

⁵I find no evidence that the range of the Asian lion (*Panthera leo persica*) extended into Southeast Asia, though it was not uncommon in the Middle East and northern India down to the end of the 19th century. One must suppose that the image of the lion in Angkorian iconography, onomastics and epigraphy comes with Indian art, literature and religion.

⁶I borrow this etymology proposed by Professor Gerdi Gerschheimer of the École Française d'Extrême-Orient (communication of 22 February 2006) as the best way of accounting for the leap from 'to pour' to 'to refine' and in view of the apparent absence of Mon-Khmer cognates.

sitacchattra ~ **sitachatra** /sɪdʰə'chat/. [Pre-A. *sitacchattra*; Skt *sitachatra* 'white umbrella, chattar',¹ < *sita* 'white, pale, bright', + *chattra* ~ *chatra*]. *n.* White parasol. Cf. *svetachatra*.

sitachatra: K.211:4 (A.D. 1037, C III:27); K.276:15, 18 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

sitachatra: K.194B:3, 8 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

sitātapatra /sɪdʰədə'bat/. †[Skt *sitātapatra* 'white umbrella (emblem of royalty)', < *sita* 'white, pale, bright', + *ātapatra* 'heat-protector, large umbrella of silk or leaves', < *ātapa* 'heat, esp. the sun's heat, sunshine', + sfx *-tra* 'instrumental']. *n.* White parasol.

K.194/383A:16, 30 (A.D. 1119/21. BEFEO, XLIII:134).

siddha /sɪt/ ~ **siddhā** /sɪt'dha:/. [Pre-A. *siddha*; mod. សិទ្ធិ *siddh* /sɪt/;² Skt *siddha*, ppl. of √*sīdh* 'to hit one's mark, achieve one's goal']. 1. *v.ps.* To be achieved, done, accomplished; (*of argument*) to be proved, demonstrated; (*of case at law*) to be decided, adjudicated, settled; (*of land title*) to be proved, validated, confirmed; (*of condition*) to be settled, established, fixed, invariable, unalterable. 2. *v.st.* To be strong, powerful, effective; to be accomplished, experienced, skilled, possessed of supernatural powers; to be perfected, beatified, holy, sacred. 3. *v.tr.* To prove title (*to land*); to assign in full title or in perpetuity. 4. *n.* One who has acquired supernatural power, any holy personage, great saint, or adept in magic; a *siddha* or semi-divine being of great perfection. 5. *n.* Power, esp. supernatural power; right, privilege. 6. *adv.* In full title, in perpetuity; (*of directions*) due, straight, direct. See *siddhi*, *prasiddha*, *prasiddhi*, *rājasiddhāya*, **siddhaśakti*.

siddhā: K.265N:5 (A.D. 959, C IV:102);

siddha: K.425:12 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.843C:23 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109).

... *pūrvva paścima vap ta simā viñ dau utara siddha ta vraḥ nu sre tuvauv* (K.843C:20-1), '... on the west [and] east [it] runs to the boundary-markers, turns [and] heads due north to the sanctuary and the ricefield at Tuvauv'.

... *sthāpanā praśasta 'āy vak ek siddha gi bhūmi ta kaṃmraten jagat vak ek* ○ (K.425:12-3), '... to set up a proclamation in Vak Ek assigning the land in perpetuity to the High Lord of the World in Vak Ek'.

***siddhaśakti** ~ **śiddhiśakti** /sɪtdhɪsək'tɪ:/. †[Skt **siddhaśakti*,³ < *siddha*, + *śakti*]. *n.* Absolute power.

K.413B:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

siddhānta /sɪt'dha:n/. †[Mod. សិទ្ធិន្ត ~ សិទ្ធិន្ត *siddhant* ~ *siddhānt* /sɪt'thoən/ "n. definite agreement; dogma"; Skt *siddhānta* 'settled or established conclusion, received truth: fixed doctrine or text']. 1. *n.* Received truth or doctrine. 2. *n.* Canonical text.

K.194:29 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

¹On *chattar* see *Hobson-Jobson*, 185b.

²See Headley, 1282a.

³If *siddha* is not taken as 'absolute', the Khmer form must be taken as a *dvandva* compound, 'supernatural and other power', or words to that effect. The context suggests that this idea is irrelevant.

siddhāyatana ~ **siddhāyata** /sɪdha'jɔ:t/ ~ **siddhāya** /sɪd'ha:y/. [Pre-A. *siddhāyatana*; Skt **siddhāyatana* 'abode of the holy', < *siddha*, + *āyatana* 'resting-place: seat, house, abode']. 1. *n.* Name of a sanctuary. 2. *n.* Name of a *sruk* in Pūrvadiśa.¹

siddhāya: K.605:1 (A.D. 923, C IV:77);

siddhāyata: K.831:14 (A.D. 968, C C:147); K.832B:33 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91);

siddhāyatana: K.1151:13 (A.D. 942, NIC II:106, II/III:109); K.235D:62 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

siddhi ~ **śiddhi** /sɪd'dhi: > sɪt/. [Pre-A. *siddhi*; mod. សិទ្ធិ *siddhi* /sɪt'thɪʔ/;² Skt *siddhi*³]. 1. *n.* Achievement, accomplishment, successful conclusion; fulfillment, complete satisfaction; settlement, establishment; liquidation (*of debt*), solution (*of problem*), resolution (*of dispute*), determination (*of case at law*), adjudication; lawsuit. 2. *n.* (*Legal*) substantiation, proof (*of title*), assignment of title, full title or entitlement, exclusive ownership. 3. *n.* Attainment of the highest goal: perfection, beatitude, final emancipation; acquisition of supernatural powers; any unusual faculty or power; any art, dexterity or skill; experience, understanding. 4. *v.tr.* To assign (full) title to; to hold title to; to be the exclusive property of, be for the exclusive use of. 5. *adv.* As title in perpetuity or in full right; for the exclusive use of. 6. *interj.* Success! Cf. *siddha*. See *karmmasiddhi*, *kālyanasiddhi*, *prasiddha*, *prasiddhi*, *'āryyasiddhi*.

śiddhi: K.413B:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

siddhi: K.809N:1 (A.D. 887, C I:37); K.269:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68, AIC, I:315); K.270N:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:70); K.271S:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.99:1 (A.D. 932, C VI:107, AIC, I:290); K.957:0 (A.D. 941, C VII:137).

śrī siddhi (K.809N:1; K.269:1), opening benediction ('Prosperity! Fulfillment!').

śrī siddhi svasti jaya (K.270S/2^a:3, N/1^o:1), opening benediction ('Prosperity! Fulfillment! Well-being! Victory!')

siddhi svasti (K.291N:1), opening benediction ('Fulfillment! Well-being!').

siddhi (K.105/1^o:6), heading a list of endowments, 'assignments in full title: ...'.

daha ti 'nak jvan toy khnett siddhi toy khnet daha ti 'nak jvan toy rñnoc siddhi toy rñoc (K.231B:39-40), 'If [these] are offered up during the first fortnight [they] shall be used exclusively during that fortnight; if [they] are offered up during the second fortnight [they] shall be used exclusively during that fortnight'.

cap si varuṇa karṇanāsikaccheda si varuṇa jvan ta kanloṅ kamrateṅ 'añ rājaguhā nu 'me kule phoṅ siddhi ta kanloṅ kamrateṅ 'añ (K.231A:8-11), '[They] caught *si* Varuṇa, cut off his ears and nose, [and] offered [him] up to the late queen My High Lady of the Royal Grotto along with [his] mother [and] kinsmen as her exclusive property'.

nu ru 'nak vidyāśrama ta 'aṅvay 'āy dvijendrapura siddhi ta vraḥ vvaṃ 'āc ti yok viṅ dau ru v 'nak vidyāśrama ta 'aṅvay 'āy vraī gmuṃ siddhi ta vraḥ 'āy vraī gmuṃ vvaṃ 'āc ti yok viṅ (K.262S:46-7), 'Hands for the Vidyāśrama residing in Dvijendrapura are assigned permanently to that sanctuary [and] are not to be transferred, [just] as hands for the Vidyāśrama residing in Vrai Gmuṃ are assigned permanently to that sanctuary [and] are not to be transferred'. ▶

¹Cf. C IV:77, note 4.

²See Headley, 1282b.

³See MW 1216b; Cappeller, 618a; Macdonell, 350b; RD&S, 709b.

siddhi tai kanteṃ lvoḥ slāp nu kvan cau tai kanteṃ phoṅ (K.158C:16), '[Her] ownership of *tai* Kanteṃ, together with [her] children and grandchildren, is for her lifetime'.

siddhi sre ta roḥh neḥh man vāp yo rlaṃ pañjal slāp ○ (K.158B:21), '[Hardly] was title to the aforesaid ricelands assigned [to him] when the *vāp* Yo of Rlaṃ Pañjal died'.

siddhivara /sɪd̪d̪hɪ'wɔ:r/. †[Skt **siddhivara*, 'having the boon of good fortune', < *siddhi*, + *vara*]. *n.* Proper name. Cf. Pou, 495b.

K.713B:13 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.99S:13 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.669B:19, 30 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

sindūra ~ sindura /sɪn'du:r/. †[Skt *sindūra* 'a sort of tree']. *n.* Toponym: *sruk* name.

sindura: K.572A:3, 4, B:2, 8 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);

sindūra: K.809N:11 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.270N/1°:2 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.265S:3, 13 (A.D. 959, C IV:102).

***sir** /sɪr/ ~ ***ser** /sɛr/ ~ **sɪr**/. [Mod. **siar* /sɪ:ər/ ~ **ser* /sɛ:r/ ~ **sœr* /sɑ:ər/]. *v.intr.* To make (draw) a line, write. See *prasir*, *sarsir*.

silpi. See *śilpi*.

sivā ~ sīvā /sɪ'wa:/. †[Origin uncertain]. *n.* Toponym.

sivā: K.206:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

sivā: K.206:8, 9, 10, 14 (*id.*).

simā ~ °simā /sɪ'ma:/. †[Mod. **ສິມ** *simā* /sɪ'y'ma:/ "n. limit, boundary, borderline, frontier; temple / monastery property"; Skt *simā* (nom. sg. of *śiman*) 'boundary, border, bounds, limit, margin, frontier' and *śimā* 'boundary, landmark']. *n.* Boundary. Cf. *barddhasimā*.

K.843C:23 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.760:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

simāvadhi ~ simāvadhi ~ semāvadhi ~ semavidhi ~ śimāvadhi /sɪmawa'dhi:/. †[Skt *simāvadhi*, < *simā*, + *avadhi*]. *n.* Boundaries, periphery; metes and bounds.

śimāvadhi: K.554:3 (*unassigned*, C II:14);

semavidhi: K.956:44 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

semāvadhi: K.254B:11 (A.D. 1129, C III:180);

simāvadhi: K.219:13 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:88 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.397:4 (A.D. 1112, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85; RS III, № 61:131); K.383B/T°:37, IV°:55, VII°:25 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

simāvadhi: K.235D:57, 92, 107 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.470:21 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.34:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.516:1 (A.D. 1078-1277, BEFEO, XX.4:1, APK II:57).

su. See **sū*.

su° /su-/. [Skt pfx *su-*]. In Indic loanwords, inseparable pfx adding a positive aspect to following constituent, often translatable as 'well' or related notions such as 'good, right, easy, kind, beautiful, abundant, fortunate, safe'. Cf. *dus°*.

suk ~ sukk /suk/. [Cf. pre-A. *suk*]. Unidentified.

sukk: K.165N:24 (A.D. 952), S:20 (A.D. 957, C VI:132);

suk: K.32:14 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.383B/1°:46 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.366A:24 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

sukarmmā /sukar'ma:/. †[Skt *sukarmā*, nom. sg. of *sukarman* ‘performing good works, virtuous’, < pfx *su-*, + *karman*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.380E:21, 23 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

sukṛtaphala /sukṛidə'pho:l/. †[Skt **sukṛtaphala*, < *sukṛta* ‘good deed, meritorious act’ (pfx *su-*, + *ṛta*), + *phala*]. *n.* The fruits of good deeds, rewards of meritorious acts.

śukṛtaphala: K.195C:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

sukṛtaphala: K.450:19, 22 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

sukra. See *śukra*.

sukla. See **śukla*.

sukha /sok/. [Mod. សុខ *sukha* /sok/ “*n.* peace; joy, pleasure; health”; Skt *sukha* ‘ease, comfort, contentment, happiness; pleasure, delight, joy; prosperity’]. *n.* Felicity: ease, comfort, pleasure. Cf. *saukhya*.

K.444C:25 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:17 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

K.933:17 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.352N:32, 39, 44 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

... *svey sukha nitya* ○ (K.352N:39), ‘... [and] shall enjoy felicity forever’.

sukhagrāma /sukhə'gra:m/. †[Skt **sukhagrāma* ‘village of felicity’, < *sukha*, + *grāma*]. *n.* Toponym: *sruk* name.

K.105/1°:11 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183), hapax.

sukhadāsa /sukhə'da:h/. †[Skt **sukhadāsa*, prob. ‘happy, pleasant or pious slave’, < *sukha*, + *dāsa*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.52:18 (A.D. 918, C VI:93), hapax.

sukhālaya /sukha'lɔy/. †[Skt **sukhālaya* ‘abode of felicity’, < *sukha*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.393N:10 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

sukhāvāsa /sukha'wa:h/. †[Skt **sukhāvāsa* ‘abode of felicity’, < *sukha*, + *āvāsa*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.393N:10 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

sukhaiśvaropabhoga /sukhɔyswɔrɔbɔ:bhɔ:k/. †[Skt **sukhaiśvaropabhoga*, < *sukhaiśvara* ‘felicity and might, prosperity and supremacy’ (*sukha*, + *aiśvara*), + *upabhoga*]. *n.* The enjoyment of felicity and might, of prosperity and supremacy.

K.933:18 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47), hapax.

... *ta gi paraloka devatā phoñ pūjā nu sukhaiśvaropabhoga phoñ 'āy svargga 'anantakalpa* ○ (K.933:17-8), ‘... in the other world the gods shall favor [them] with the enjoyment of felicity and might in heaven to the end of time’.

sukhodaya /sukho'dɔy/. †[Skt *sukhodaya* ‘realization of joy’, < *sukha*, + *udaya* ‘rise, appearance, result’]. *n.* Toponym.

K.413B:11, 16, 22, 32, D:16 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

***sugata** /su'gɔ:t/. †[Skt *sugata*, epithet of the Buddha or of a Buddha ('well-gone', i.e. having attained bliss'), < pfx *su-* + *gata*, ppl. of √*gam* 'to go']. *n.* The *Sugata*, epithet of the Buddha. See *saugata*^o.

suññāy ~ **saññāy** ~ **sannāya** /səŋ'na:y/. [Pre-A. *suññāy*; mod. **ស្អុយ** *snāy* /sna:y/ "n. k. of tree (*Streblus asper*) ..."; derivation in doubt]. *n.* The small tree *Streblus asper* Lour. (Moraceae).¹

sannāya: K.353N:37 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

saññāy: K.760:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

suññāy: K.56C:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

sre suññāy dol (K.56C:35), 'the ricefield at the lone *Streblus* tree'.

... *lvah saññāy dola* (K.760:17), '... as far as the lone *Streblus*'.

sutantra. See *svatantra*.

sutālaya /sɔdɑ'lɔy/. †[Skt **sutālaya* 'home of the soma', < *suta* 'the expressed Soma-juice; a Soma libation', < *adj.* 'pressed out, extracted', ppl. of √*su* 'to press out', + *ālaya*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.219:14, 15, 17, 18 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45).

suti /sɔ'di:/. †[Skt *suti* 'extracting, pouring out', < √*su* 'to press out, esp. the juice from the Soma plant; to distill (*spirits*)']. *n.* (Conjecturally) a device for expressing juice.

K.741:10 and K.742:3 (A.D. 994, C V:160).

sudharmma /sɔ'dhar/. [Pre-A. *sudharmma*; Skt *sudharma* 'good law, justice, duty', < pfx *su-*, + *dharma*]. *n.* Justice, duty.

K.393N:5 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

supātra¹ /sɔ'βɑ:t/. †[Skt *supātra* 'beautiful cup or receptacle', < pfx *su-*, + *pātra*; cf. Old Javanese *supātra* 'worthy receptacle'²]. *n.* A cup or other vessel of fine workmanship or material.

K.393S:33 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.³

supātra² /sɔ'βɑ:t/.⁴ †[Probably Skt *supattra* 'beautiful leaf, i.e. the leaf of *Laurus cassia*', but here 'good or excellent letter', < pfx *su-*, + *pattra* leaf for writing on, written leaf, leaf of a book, paper; letter, document'; cf. Old Javanese *supatra* ~ *supattra* 'document'⁵]. *n.* Written communication (*from the sovereign or one of high rank*), royal letter.

K.105/1^o:2 (A.D. 912?, C VI:184), hapax.

vrah supātra (K.105/1^o:2), 'royal letter or rescript'.

suppratiṣṭha. See *supratiṣṭha*.

¹Martin, 161; Pou et Martin, 54 (item 145); Pou, 498a; Dastur, 197 (item 238).

²Zoetmulder, II:1859b.

³*Supātra* appears to contrast with *pātra* in the same line. The context is unfortunately obscure.

⁴C VI:184, note 1: "Le premier caractère est peu distinct." C VI:185, note 2: "Le premier caractère du mot que je lis *supātra* n'est pas net, et la lecture du mot reste douteuse."

⁵Zoetmulder, II:1859b.

supratiṣṭha ~ **suppratiṣṭha** ~ **supratisthā** /suprədi'stha:/. [Pre-A. *supratiṣṭha*; Skt *supratiṣṭhā* 'establishment, installation or consecration by due rite', < pfx *su-*, + *pratiṣṭhā*]. 1. *n.* The act of setting up or consecrating an image or founding a temple by due rite or rites. 2. *v.tr.* To install or consecrate by due rite.

supratisthā: K.549:12 (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155);

suppratiṣṭha: K.370:2, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58);

supratiṣṭha: K.237:1 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.254B:18, 21 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

man srac rājā supratiṣṭhā harikamvujendra ta guhā ... (K.549:12-3), 'This done, the king performed the blessed act of setting up Harikambujendra in the grotto ...'.

subarṇa^o. See *suvarṇa*^o.

subhava /sɔ'bhə:p/. [Pre-A. *subhava*; Skt *subhava* 'well-born, having a good life or well-being; enjoying prosperity', < pfx *su-*, + *bhava* 'birth, existence']. 1. *n.* Personal name. 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.56C:28, 30 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:13, 16, 17, 18, 19 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

subhikṣa /sɔ'bhik/. †[Skt *subhikṣa* 'having good food or an abundant supply of provisions', < pfx *su-*, + *bhikṣā*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.713:18 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

suma /sɔm/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. Unidentified.

K.262N:17 (A.D. 968, C IV:108), hapax.

... *pan'en vikata 1 daup nu suma 1 kāsṭhadrava 2 ...* (K.262N:17), '... one [length of] extra-long *pan'en* [cloth]; one [length of] *dop* with *suma*; two *kāsṭhadrava ...*'.

***sum** /sɔm/. [Mod. **suṃ* /sɔm/¹]. *v.tr.* To surround, envelop, roll up tight. See *drasum*.

sumila /sɔ'mil/ (?). [Skt **sumila*]. *n.* Unidentified gemstone.

K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

surabhi ~ **surabhī** ~ **surabhiya** ~ **sūrabhi** /sɔrə'bhɪ:/. [Pre-A. *surabhī*; mod. សុរាប៊ី *surabhī* /sɔrə'phi:/ "adj. to be sweet, fragrant, aromatic; *n.* fragrance, perfume; cosmetics; incense; *n.* k. of plant with small sweet-smelling yellow flowers"; Skt *surabhi* 'sweet-smelling, fragrant; charming, pleasing, lovely; famous, celebrated; any sweet-smelling substance' and name of various fragrant plants; prob. pfx *su-*, + *rabhi* (< √*rabh* 'to take, grasp, embrace')]. 1. *v.st.* To be sweet-smelling, pleasing, in good repute. 2. *n.* Sweet smell, fragrance; sweet-smelling substance. 3. *n.* The tree *Ochrocarpus siamensis* T. Anders. (*Guttiferæ*).²

sūrabhi: K.420:1, 22 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

surabhiya: K.262S:36 (A.D. 983, C IV:108);

surabhī: K.343N/I:14 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

surabhi: K.400:17 (A.D. 828, C VI:83); K.99S:26 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.350:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

¹Cited by Pou, 261a, s.v. *drasum* (not listed by Headley); I use her gloss.

²Pou et Martin, 55 (item 146); Pou, 501a.

surā /so'ra:/. †[Mod. सुण ~ [सु] surā /so'ra:/ ~ srā /sra:/ “alcohol, liquor, wine”; Skt *surā* ‘spirituous liquor’]. 1. *n.* Alcoholic liquor typically distilled from palm sap: arrack, toddy. 2. *n.* Any fermented and intoxicating beverage.

K.348:36 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.19:29 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).
... *cya tṛ dār surā* ... (K.19:29), ‘... eating fish, asking for arrack ...’.

surālaya /sura'lɔy/. †[Skt *surālaya* ‘abode of the gods, heaven; a god’s abode, temple’, < *sura* ‘god’, + *ālaya*]. 1. *n.* Sanctuary, temple. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) toponym. Cf. *devālaya*.

K.817:10 (A.D. 1002, C V:200), hapax.

sulakṣa /su'lak/. †[Skt *sulakṣa* ‘having good or auspicious marks, fortunate’, < pfx *su-*, + *lakṣa* ‘mark, sign, token’]. *v.st.* To be auspicious, propitious, of good omen.

K.393S:30, N:1 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

sulabha /su'lɔ:p/. †[Skt *sulabha* ‘easily obtained or attained, fit, suitable’, < pfx *su-*, + *labha* (< √*labh* ‘to take, seize, catch’)]. *n.* Personal name.

K.258A:64 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.32:15 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.366A:27 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.200B:7 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.721B:11¹ (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).

suvaṇapat. See **suvarṇapatra*.

suvarṇakośa. See *suvarṇakośa*.

suvarṇaliṅga. See *suvarṇaliṅga*.

suvarṇakṣetra /sɔwarnəkʃet:/ †[Skt **suvarṇakṣetra* ‘land of gold’ or ‘golden sanctuary’, < *suvarṇa*, + *kṣetra*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.462/C.7:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:354), hapax.

suvarṇapatula /sɔwarnə'pɔfɔl/. †[Skt **suvarṇapaṭala*, < *suvarṇa*, + *paṭala*]. *n.* Gold box (chest, coffer).

K.1198B:33 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240), hapax.

suvarṇapratimā ~ **subarṇapratimā** /sɔwarnəprətɪ'ma:/. †[Skt **suvarṇa-pratimā*, < *suvarṇa*, + *pratimā*]. *n.* A golden image.

subarṇapratimā: K.413B:40, 46 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

suvarṇapratimā: K.194:46 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

suvarṇa'ōṅkāra /sɔwarnə'ɔŋ'ka:r/. †[Skt **suvarṇaṃkāra*, < *suvarṇa*, + *ōṅkāra*]. *n.* A gold *ōṅkāra*.

K.1198B:31 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

suvarṇa° ~ **suvarṇa°** ~ **subarṇa°** ~ **suverṇa°** /su'war ~ su'bar/. [Cf. mod. Pālicized सुवण्ण *suvaṇṇa* /so'wan/ “*n.* gold”; Skt *suvarṇa* ‘gold, made of gold’]. 1. *n.* Gold. 2. *v.st.* To be [made] of gold, golden. Cf. *sauvarṇa*, *hiraṇya*, *hema*.

¹The text reads *gho sula*□□□□.

suvarṇṇakalaśa /sɔwɔrnəkə'lɔ:h/. †[Skt **suvarṇakalaśa*, < *suvarṇa*, + *kalaśa*]. *n.* Gold ewer.

K.342W:3, 7 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.235D:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

suvarṇṇakavaca /sɔwɔrnəkə'wɔ:c/. †[Skt **suvarṇakavaca*, < *suvarṇa*, + *kavaca*]. *n.* Gold corselet.

K.262N:4 (A.D. 968, C IV:108), hapax.

suvarṇṇakośa ~ **suvarṇakośa** /sɔwɔrnəkə'ko:h/. †[Skt **suvarṇakośa*, + *suvarṇa*, + *kośa*]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) a chest made of gold, gold coffer. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) a gold cover for a *liṅga*.¹

suvarṇakośa: K.194:49 and 383B:1 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

suvarṇṇakośa: K.669C:5 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

***suvarṇṇapatra** ~ **suvaṇapat** /sɔwɔrnəkə'bat/. †[Skt *suvarṇapattra* 'gold-winged; a kind of bird', but here 'gold leaf or plate', < *suvarṇa*, + *pattra*]. *n.* Gold plate (plaque).

suvaṇapat: K.177:25 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

suvarṇṇapura /sɔwɔrnəkə'bu:r/. [Skt *suvarṇapura* 'town of gold', < *suvarṇa*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.774A:7 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64), hapax.

***suvarṇṇaprāsāda** ~ **subarṇaprāsāda** /sɔwɔrnəpra'sa:t ~ subarṇəpra'sa:t/. †[Skt **suvarṇaprāsāda*, < *suvarṇa*, + *prāsāda*]. *n.* A golden temple-tower.

subarṇaprāsāda: K.413B:54 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

suvarṇṇabhājana ~ **suvarṇnabhājana** /sɔwɔrnəkə'bha:c/. †[Skt *suvarṇabhājana*, < *suvarṇa*, + *bhājana*]. *n.* Gold *bhājana*.

suvarṇnabhājana: K.276:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

suvarṇṇabhājana: K.669C:13 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:8 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.277N:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

suvarṇṇaracita /sɔwɔrnəkə'cit/. †[Skt **suvarṇaracita*, < *suvarṇa*, + *racita* 'made or fashioned of; inserted or inlaid in']. 1. *v.st.* To be fashioned of gold. 2. *v.st.* To be inlaid with gold.

K.276:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153), hapax.

... *vrah pitha sarvavadanta* ◦ *ganḡin sarvavadanta suvarṇṇaracita* ◦ (K.276:21-2), '... an all-ivory seat; an all-ivory ganḡin inlaid with gold'.

suvarṇṇaliṅga ~ **suvarṇaliṅga** /sɔwɔrnəkə'liŋ/. [Pre-A. *suvarṇṇaliṅga*; Skt **suvarṇaliṅga*, < *suvarṇa*, + *liṅga*]. *n.* Golden *liṅga*.

suvarṇaliṅga: K.194:10 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.136:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284);

suvarṇṇaliṅga: K.754:26 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285).

¹Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:148.

suvarṇṇavasana /sʊwərnə'wɔ:h/. †[Skt **suvarṇavasana*, < *suvarṇa*, + *vasana*]. *n.* Gold raiment.

K.263D:3 (A.D. 984, C IV:118), hapax.

... *suvarṇṇavasana vnek 1 ti kroy prāk ti¹ saṅkū* ... (K.263D:3), 'one vestment of gold in front, silver and white-metal at the back ...'.

suvarṇṇavastra /sʊwərnə'wah/. †[Skt **suvarṇavastra*, < *suvarṇa*, + *vastra*]. *n.* Gold garment or raiment.

K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

... *duk mukuṭa kundala suvarṇṇavastra samastābharaṇa* ... (K.989B:31-2), '... assigned [her] diadem(s), ear-rings, garments of gold, [and] all manner of ornaments; ...'.

**sū* ~ *su* /su: ~ su:w/ ~ **sau* /saw/ ~ **sāv* /sa:w/. [Mod. **sūv* /so:w ~ *sv:w* / ~ **sau* /saw/]. *v.st.* To be hairy, grassy. See *spū*.

K.843B:26,² C:23, 32 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.772:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104).

sūtra /su:t/. †[Mod. *सूत्र* *sūtr* /so:t/ "n. raw-silk; fine thread"; Skt *sūtra* 'thread, yarn, string, line, cord ...']. 1. *n.* Silk fiber. 2. *n.* (Raw) silk.

K.347E:32 (A.D. 979, C VI:181), hapax.

phnān sūtra 1 veñ (K.347E:32), 'one long blind of silk'.

sūbheta /su'bhet/ (?). †[Origin unknown³]. *n.* (Conjecturally) unidentified botanical species.

K.659:26 (A.D. 968, C V:143), hapax.

vrai sūbheta (K.659:26), toponym.

sūrabhi. See *surabhi*.

sūryonnati /surjonnə'di:/. †[Skt **sūryonnati*, < *sūrya*, + *unnati* 'act of rising, ascending' (*ud-√nam* 'to rise')]. *n.* Sunrise, dawn, break of day.

K.413A:52 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.⁴

sūryya^o ~ **sūrya**^o /su:r/. [Mod. *सूर्य* *sūry* /so:r ~ so'rja?/ "n. sun (formal)"; Skt *sūrya* 'sun']. *n.* Sun.

sūryyakāntādi ~ **sūryyakānti** /surjə'ka:n/. [Skt *sūryakānti* 'sunlight, sunshine' and *sūryakānta* 'the sun-stone, sun-crystal (a kind of crystal supposed to possess fabulous properties as giving out heat when exposed to the sun; crystal)', < *sūrya*, + *kānti* 'beauty']. *n.* Sunstone, crystal.⁵

sūryyakānti: K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.277N:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

sūryyakāntādi: K.276:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

ratna tapp sūryyakāntādi (K.276:18-9), 'ten gems, sunstones, and the like'.⁶

¹This repeated *ti* is surely an inadvertence (for *nu*) by the lapicide.

²*Phnān kau su* 'a *kau su* screen', which may not belong under this entry.

³Possibly for *subheda* 'well-blossoming'.

⁴Cœdès, BEFEO, 1917.2:11: *çrī [sū]ryonnati*; Cœdès, RS I, № IV:93: *çrīsūryonnati*; Griswold and Prasert, JSS, 61.1:132, and Pou, BEFEO, LXV:343: *śrīsūryonnati*.

⁵Cf. C I:183, note 9.

⁶See °*ādi*.

sūryyāga. See *svaryyāta.

sūryyagrāsa ~ **śūryyagrāsa** /surjə'gra:h/. †[Mod. សូរ្យក្រាស *sūryagrāsa* /sor'kri:əh/ “*n.* eclipse of the sun”; Skt **sūryagrāsa* = *sūryagraha* ‘eclipse of the sun’, < *sūrya*, + *grāsa* ‘swallowing; the act of eclipsing; an eclipse’]. *n.* Eclipse of the sun.

sūryyagrāsa: K.413B:4 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

śūryyagrāsa: K.989C:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

sr̥ṣṭi /sr̥h'di:/. †[Skt *sr̥ṣṭi* ‘letting go or loose, release; liberality; distribution of gifts’]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) manuficence, liberality.

K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

***se.** See **sai*.

señ /se:ŋ/. †[Mod. ផែន *sēñ* /sa:ɛŋ/ “*v.* to carry (*of two or more people, esp. on a pole which rests on the shoulders, e.g., as a litter*)”]. *v.tr.* To shoulder with another, carry on a shoulder-pole with another bearer.

K.194:16 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

... *prasāda hemadolā pi jīh sitātapatra nara ti pre 'nak chattradhāra gi ta señ* (K.194:16),
‘... conferred on [him] a golden palanquin to ride, a white parasol, men to be sent on errands, parasol bearers, [and] those to carry [the palanquin].’

senā /se'na:/. †[Mod. ផែនា *senā* /se'na:/ “*n.* officer, commanding officer, military commander; soldiers; military unit; army (*formal*)”; Skt *senā* ‘army, battle-array, any armed force’]. 1. *n.* Armed force(s), army. 2. *n.* Commander of an armed force. 3. *n.* Personal name.

K.207:47 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

vrah̥ kamraten' añ senā vrāhmaṇa sruk jlo (K.207:47), ‘My Holy High Lord the *brāhmaṇa* Senā of *sruk Jlo* (Jlau?)’.

senāpati ~ **senāpāti** ~ **senāpatiy** /sena'pdi:/. †[Mod. ផែនាបតី *senāpatī* /sena'pdi:y/ “military leader, supreme commander of an army”; Skt *senāpati* ‘the general of an army’, < *senā*, + *pati*]. *n.* General officer, army general.¹
See *mahāsenāpati*.

senāpatiy: K.208:49 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:297);

senāpāti: K.579B/I:7 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:366);

senāpati: K.521N:8 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.425:11 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.256B:35 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:378, APK II:89); K.989B:29 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.466:2 (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.391W:8 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.397:1, 2 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85); K.194:4 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:20 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.72:2, 7, 8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.956:8, 49, 50, 61 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.91B:17 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.298:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201); K.954:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VII:126, RS III, № 60:129); K.227:17 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:117, APK I:181, RS III, № 58:119); K.293C:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193); K.627:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:115, APK I:361).

¹Pou, 504b, adds: “Titre angkorien donné aux descendants de la famille royale.”

senābala^o /sena'bɔ:l/. †[Skt **senābala* ‘army force, armed force’, < *senā*, + *bala*]. *n.* Military force, armed force, army, troops.

senābalabyūha /senabɔlə'bjɯ:h/.¹ †[Skt **senābalavyūha*, < *senābala*, + *vyūha*].
n. A military force in battle formation or deployed for battle.

K.413A:3 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91), hapax.

... *braḥ pāda kamrateñ 'añ ḷdaiyarāja ... nāṃ senābalabyūha phoñ 'am̐bi śrī sajanālaiya mauk ...* (K.413A:1-4), ‘... His Majesty My High Lord ḷdaiyarāja ... led the host of [his] army in battle formation forth from Śrī Sajjanālaya ... ’.

semavidhi ~ **semāvadhi**. See *sīmāvadhi*.

***ser**. See **sir*.

***sel** /sɛ:l/ (?). [Perhaps one of a number of bound bases with sibilant or palatal initial and liquid or nasal final, all associated with ‘straight line’]. Unidentified. See *snel*.

seva /se:p/. †[Mod. សេវ *seb* /sa:ɛp/ “*v.* to maintain relations, carry on a friendship; to associate; to have sexual relations” and *sevā* /se'wa: ~ se'wi:ə/ “*n.* service, duty”; Skt *sevana* ‘waiting upon, attendance, service; honouring, reverence, worship’ and សេវា *sevā* service, attendance; worship, homage, reverence, devotion’]. 1. *n.* Waiting on, attendance, service. 2. *v.tr.* To wait upon, attend, serve. 3. *v.intr.* To be in attendance, be present (as a witness). See *smev*.

K.158D:21 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:9 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.708:2 (A.D. 1019, C V:221); K.380E:2 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.829:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

ta seva 'nau nā paṅgaṃ thpvañ nivedana ... (K.158D:20-1), ‘Those present on the occasion of worshipfully communicating [it] to His Majesty were: ... ’.

***sev** /se:w/. [Mod. សេវ *sev* /se:w/ “*adj.* to be zigzag, sinuous, winding; twisted, crooked” and ស្រ្ត *siav* /si:əw/ “*adj.* to be sinuous, winding, twisting; bent, curved, crooked, deviated, twisted”]. *v.st.* To be twisted, crooked, bent. Attested in *kansev*.

sesa. See *śeṣa*.

seh. See *'seh*.

sai. See *sāy*.

***sai** /sɛy/ ~ ***se** /sɛ:/ [Mod. **sai* /say/ ~ **sē* /sa:ɛ/]. *n.* Cordage: line, thread. See *khse*, *trasai*.

¹The transcriptions of Coédès as well as Griswold and Prasert represent this form as *senā bala byūha*, so divided, while that of Pou represents it as *senā bal byūh*. This division of the three constituents disregards the principles of Khmer as well as Sanskrit syntax. Both *senā balabyūha* ‘an army of disposed troops’ and *senābala byūha* ‘army troops in military array’ are admissible, but the three-member compound seems to be an expansion of Sanskrit *senāvvyūha*. The meaning, despite this quibbling, seems to be no more than ‘army’.

so ~ **sa** ~ 'so ~ 'sa ~ 'aso /sɔː/. [Pre-A. *so* ~ 'asa; mod. ស៊ sa /saː/ "adj. to be white, silver-colored (*as polished metal*); bright; clear / fair (*of the complexion*); pure, innocent; colorless ..."]. 1. *v.st.* To be white, fair. 2. *v.st.* (*Conjecturally*) to be pure, unalloyed.¹ Cf. *śveta*. See *kanso*.

'aso: K.298:13 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.2:199, BC, 1911:201);

'sa: K.128:7 (A.D. 1204, C II:87);

'so: passim, 40 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:22 (A.D. 878/87);

sa: K.175W:2 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.158B:9 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.720C:7, 11 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.843A:15 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.200C:3 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.780:24 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150);

so: K.238B:7, 8 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.221S:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.31:2 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.843B:17 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.206:35, 36, 38 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.237:8 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.260S:11 (A.D. 1094, C IV:171); K.852:9 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.258A:8, 39, B:48, 56, C:6 (*post-A.D.* 1107, C IV:175); K.524:7 (A.D. 1117, C III:134); K.453B:6 (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.420:48 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.226E:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:70).

sok¹ /so:k/. †[Mod. ស្តុក *sūk* /so:k/ "v. to bribe, corrupt, give gifts in order to gain mercy / sympathy"]. 1. *v.tr.* To abet, encourage, induce, incite, provoke, instigate. 2. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To bribe, suborn.²

K.518D:1 (A.D. 878-977, C II:75), hapax.

ri 'nak ta sok nicāya 'nak neḥ phoñ leñ kaṃmraten jagat ... (K.518D:1-4), 'Individuals who induce this group of persons to forsake the High Lord of the World, ... '.

sok² /so:k/. †[Mod. ស្តុក *sok* /sa:ok/ "v. to lament, complain; to grieve, mourn; to regret; *n.* lamentation, complaint; affliction, sorrow"; naturalization of Skt *śoka* 'sorrow, affliction, pain, grief']. *n.* Sorrow, affliction.

K.245:7, 12 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

***sok**. See *sak*¹.

soñ ~ **sañ** /sɔːŋ/. [Pre-Angkorian *soñ* ~ *sañ*; mod. ស៊ sañ /saːŋ/ "v. to repay, pay back, ... return ...; to pay (*for damage or injury*), reimburse; to respond (*to abuse*); to flow back; *adv.* backwards, back (*again*), in return... ; v. to subtract (*from*); to substitute, replace, act for ..."]. *v.tr.* To give or pay back, repay, return, reimburse, replace. See *snorñ*, *sañnorñ*.

sañ: passim;

soñ: K.257S:28, 34 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.393N:13 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.353S:11 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133).

bhāga mvāy ra soñ dau ta vraḥ kamraten 'añ bhagavatī rūpa ten tvan ta yā kaṃsteñ śrī narapativīravamma (K.257S:28-9), 'One part restored to My Holy High Lady Bhagavatī: the image of the *teñ tvan* the grandmother of the *kaṃsteñ Śrī Narapativīravarmān*'.

bhūmi canlat tai ti mraten ḥṛdayabhāva ... saṃlāp taṃrya sār nai kaṃsteñ vyar hetu cya srūv man 'yat taṃrya nu soñ taṃrya kaṃsteñ oy bhūmi canlat tai ... (K.257S:33-4), 'A tract of land in Canlat Tai: two male elephants belonging to the *kaṃsteñ* were killed by the lord Ḥṛdayabhāva ... because [they] were eating [his] paddy; since [he] had no elephants to replace the *kaṃsteñ*'s elephants, [he] gave [him] the tract in Canlat Tai'.

¹Found chiefly as a personal name or as a constituent of a personal name.

²Cf. C II:76, note 1, where the identification is offered as a possibility.

soca /so'ca:/. †[Cf. mod. **សូចនា** *socanā* /socə'na:/ “*n.* indication, sign, token, mark”; Skt **socā*, for *sūcā* ~ *sūcana* ‘pointing out, indication, communication’, < √*sūc* ‘to point out, indicate’]. 1. *n.* The act of pointing out (*facts*), investigation; demonstration (*of truth*), proof. 2. *v.intr.* To show the facts (*of a case*), establish the truth (*in an enquiry*).

K.61B:4, followed by *lacuna* (A.D. 921, C VII:20); K.693d:14, *sodha*¹ (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.233B:12 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50).

daha ‘*apavāda trā soca nirṇaya* (K.693d:13-4), ‘If [they] make an objection, order an investigation [and] issue a decision’.

soca tāñ rok vāp yok ta gi ○ *nirṇaya mukhasphālana 40 10 ...* (K.233B:12-3), ‘The facts relating to the *tāñ Rok* [and] the *vāp Yok* having been established in this [matter, they] were sentenced to fifty slaps in the face ...’.²

sot /so:t/. [Pre-A. *sot*; mod. **សោត** *sot* /sa:ot/ “*fp.* beside, in addition, further(more), too, again, moreover, and yet, and still”]. 1. *v.st.* To be additional, added on, more, other, different. 2. *adv., phrase-final.* Additionally, also, as well. Cf. *dai*.

passim, 223 occurrences.

sī saṃ'ap 1 sī saṃ'ap sot 1 (K.809N:18), ‘*sī Saṃ'ap*; another *sī Saṃ'ap*’.³

tai nāñ ... tai nāñ sot (K.713B:28), ‘*tai Nāñ ...* another *tai Nāñ*’.

tai phnos 1 tai kaṃprvāt 1 tai phnos sot 1... (K.269:10-1), ‘*tai Phnos*; *tai Kaṃprvāt*; another *tai Phnos*; ...’.

'nak ple sruk saṃroñ sot (K.713B:15), ‘Additional employees from *sruk Saṃroñ*’.

'nak sre toy knet sot (K.809N:34), ‘More field hands for the fortnight of the waxing moon’.
... *thve 'apavāda khmī dravya sot* ○ (K.158B:22), ‘... entered a complaint which sought additional goods [in compensation]’.

sodha. See *soca*.

sopakāra /soḅə'ka:r/. †[Skt *sopakāra* ‘furnished with necessary means or implements, well equipped or stocked’, < pfx *sa-* ‘with’, + *upakāra* ‘help, assistance; benefit, service; use, advantage’]. Unidentified.⁴

K.143C:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

soma° /so:m/. †[Mod. **សោម** *som* /sa:om/ “... *n.* k. of vine (it is boiled and the resulting liquor drunk as a medicine ...)”; Skt *soma*]. *n.* In Vedic India, an intoxicating beverage prepared from a mystic plant, the *soma* vine, ritually drunk by priests and offered in libations to the gods; in post-Vedic times identified or associated with the moon. Cf. *sutālaya*.

somatīrtha /somə'di:r/. †[Skt *somatīrtha* ‘name of a place of pilgrimage’, < *soma*, + *tīrtha*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.258B:46, 50, 67 (*post-A.D.* 1107, C IV:175).

¹Corrected to *soca* in JA, 1954:65, note 8.

²Cf. JA, 1954:65.

³Cf. *tai 'ras 1 ... ta 'ras dai 1* (K.809N:15, 33), ‘*tai 'Ras ...* a different *tai 'Ras*’.

⁴Cf. C VI:222 and note 3.

somapāli /soməbali:/ . †[Skt **somapāli*, = *somapāla* ‘guardian of the *soma*’, < *soma*, + *pāli*, for *pāla*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.195/I:1, 1 bis (A.D. 1041, C VI:247).

somavajra /somə'vac/. †[Skt **somavajra*, perhaps ‘thunderbolt of the moon-god’, < *soma*, + *vajra*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.214B:14 (A.D. 981, C II:202), hapax.

somaśarma /somə'sar/. †[Skt *somaśarman* ‘having the joy of *soma*’, name of various men, < *soma*, + *śarman*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.989B:16 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

somābhavā /somabhə'wa:/. †[Skt **somabhavā*, analysis uncertain]. *n.* Personal name.

K.353S:34 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133), hapax.

somālaya /soma'lɔy/. †[Skt **somālaya* ‘abode of the *soma* (plant) or moon-god’, < *soma*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.91B:8, 22 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

someśvara /some'swə:r/. †[Skt *someśvara* ‘lord of the *soma*’, epithet of Kṛṣṇa; ‘name of a celebrated Liṅga of Śiva set up by Soma’; name of various men, < *soma*, + *īśvara*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.989B:17 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

someśvarabhaṭṭa /someswə'rə'bhat/. †[Skt **someśvarabhaṭṭa* ‘my lord Someśvara’, < *someśvara*, + *bhaṭṭa*]. *n.* Personal name + honorific.

K.263D:58 (A.D. 984, C IV:118), hapax.

sau. See *saura*.

***sau.** See **sū* ~ *su*.

saukhya /sɔwk/ ~ **saukhyā** /sɔw'kʰja:/. †[Skt *saukhya* ‘well-being, health; comfort, enjoyment; happiness, felicity’, < *sukha*]. *n.* Felicity, bliss.

saukhyā: K.350N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

saukhya: K.393S:35, N:16 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413A:15 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

saugata° /sɔw'gɔ:t/. †[Skt *saugata* ‘of or belonging to the Buddha’, < *sugata*]. *v.st.* To relate to the Buddha or a Buddha, be Buddhist.

saugatāsrama /sɔw'gɔ:da'srɔ:m/. †[Skt **saugatāsrama*, < *saugata*, + *āsrama*]. *n.* Name of a Buddhist *āsrama*.¹

K.266:20, 23 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); K.290/I:1[D], 2 [B] (A.D. 878-977, C III:231).

¹Cf. C III:231, note liminaire.

saura /sɤwr/ ~ **sau** /sɤw/. [Pre-A. *sau*; mod. (ផ្កាយ)សៅរ៍ (*phkāy*) *sau*(*ra*)/p^hka:y saw/ “*n.* Saturn”; Skt *saura* ‘the planet Saturn’]. 1. *n.* The planet Saturn. 2. *n.* = *sauravāra*.

sau: K.258B:41, 71 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366A:27 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

saura: K.472:5 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

sau (K.463:2) ~ *saura* (K.472:5), ‘Saturday’.

sauravāra /sɤwrə¹wa:r/ ~ **sauvāra** /sɤw¹wa:r/. †[Cf. mod. ថ្ងៃសៅរ៍ *thnai sau*(*ra*)/saw/ “*n.* Saturday”; Skt **sauravāra* = *śanivāra* ‘Saturday’, < *saura*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Saturday. See *śanaiścaravāra*.

sauvāra: K.463:2 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186);

sauravāra: K.598B:22 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.814/5²:2 (A.D. 1096, BEFEO, XXXVII:378, APK II:115); K.850:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); K.392:1¹ (unassigned, C VI:296, note 3).

saurisahāsramma /sɤwrɪsaha¹srɔ:m/. †[Skt **saurisahāśrama*, < *saurisaha* ‘Saturn-vanquishing’, < *sauri* ‘the planet Saturn’, + *saha* ‘overcoming, vanquishing’]. *n.* Name of an *āśrama*.²

K.549:30, garbled (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155), hapax.

sauvarāra. See *sauravāra*.

sauvarṇa /sɤw¹war/. †[Skt *sauvarṇa* ‘(made) of gold, golden’, < *suvarṇa*]. *v.st.* To be made of gold.

K.393S:32 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

skat /skat/. †[Mod. ស្កាត់ *skā^t* /skat/ “*v.* to intercept, head off, cut off; to waylay; to interrupt, intervene; to block, stop, bar; to suppress, discontinue ...”; pfx /s-/ + *kat*² ~ *kāt* /kat/]. 1. *v.tr.* To cut in on, cut in front of, intercept; to cut in on, interrupt. 2. *v.tr.* To waylay, ambush. 3. *v.tr.* To cut through, sever, divide (*up*). See *saṅkat*.

K.227:18 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

... *mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ ‘anak samudāya ‘ayatt prasam ley* (K.227:18-9), ‘...

The vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard, who were utterly unable to regroup.’

***sku** ~ ***skū**. See *sko*.

sko /skɤ:w/ ~ ***sku** ~ ***skū** /sku: ~ sku:w/. [Pre-A. *sku*; mod. ស្កូវ *skūv* /skɤ:w/ “*adj.* to be white / gray (referring only to the hair of the head, mustache or beard); *n.* gray hair”; pfx /s-/ + **ku* ~ **kū* /ku: ~ ku:w/ ~ **ko* /kɤ:w/]. *v.st.* To be white; (of hair) to be white, silvery, grey. See *saṅku*.

sko: K.164:3 (A.D. 922, C VI:96), hapax.

skvargga. See **stvak*.

¹The text reads *sauvarāra*.

²My interpretation of the Sanskrit is precarious and the allusion is not understood.

sgar /sgɔ:r/. †[Mod. ស្ករ *sgar* /skɔ:r/ “n. drum”; probably pre-Khmer, but pfx /s-/ + **gar* /gɔ:r/. n. Drum.

K.814E:34 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.754B:22 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282).

... *khloñ vala travāñ vrāhmaṇa taṃ sgar juṃṃ bhūmi neḥ* ... (K.814E:34-5), ‘... the commandant of Travāñ Brāhmaṇa, beating a drum, circumambulated this tract ...’.
sgar mvay tāla chanda pansaṃ (K.754B:22), ‘one drum together with *tāla* [and] *chanda*’.

sgal /sgal/. †[Mod. ស្គាល់ *sgāl* /skoəl/ “v. to know (s.o.), recognize, have seen before; adj. to be familiar with”; pfx /s-/ + *gal* /gal/. v.tr. To know, be acquainted or familiar with.

K.393N:7, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

***sn̄or** /sɲo:r/. [Mod. ស្អែក *sn̄or* /sɲa:or/ “v. to boil in water (to cook, soften, or extract some essence), cook by boiling (esp. with meat); to make into soup; n. soup”; analysis undetermined¹. v.tr. To boil, cook by boiling. See *saṃn̄or*.

s̄ivan /sɲu:ən/. [Pre-A. *sañhvan*; mod. ស្អុន *s̄ivn* /sɲu:ən/ “v. to care for, look after, take good care of, show interest in / concern for, to dote on, pamper; to love, cherish; to guard, protect, to watch out for”; allomorphic ifx /-ŋ-/ + *svan* /su:ən/; cf. Thai สจวน /saŋʋan/². v.tr. To care for, be concerned (anxious, solicitous) for; to tend, take care of, look after.

K.598C:14 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.292A:11 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.702B:15 (A.D. 1025, C V:222); K.366B:19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

daha mān caṃpāñ yeñ udyoga chpāñ nu sarvvātmaṇā vvaṃ s̄ivan ta ’āyuh̄ hetu bhakti ... (K.292A:11-2), ‘if there is fighting we shall strive to fight with our whole being, without caring for our lives out of devotion [to our sovereign] ...’.

s̄nak ~ **s̄nik** /spak/. [Pre-A. *s̄nak* ~ *s̄nakk*; pfx /s-/ + **ñak* /pak/. n. (That which quakes, quivers) leaf, esp. leaves prepared / packaged for ritual use.³ Cf. *slik*.

s̄nik:⁴ K.31:11 (A.D. 1019, C II:29);

s̄nak: K.878:13 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.329W:7 (A.D. 893, AIC, I:541);⁵ K.263D:53 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.342W:12, 12 bis (A.D. 1008, C VI:236).

neḥ gi ta oy s̄nak vinau mvāy sahasra ta gi māgha ... (K.878:13-4), ‘These (are ones who) will give out one thousand Malabar orange leaves during Māgha ...’.

... *nu us nu s̄nak nu patrasākha pratidina* ... (K.263D:52-3), ‘... with firewood and leaves and leafy branches daily ...’.

s̄nak srāl pi pac slik 4 (K.329W:7-8), ‘1600 leaves sorted and bundled’.

s̄nak daṃnuk prām ... (K.342W:12), ‘five bundles of leaves ...’.

¹The meaning of *saṃn̄or* encourages one to consider a relationship with Old Khmer **slo* ~ **sla* /slɔ:/ and *saṃlo* /səmlɔ:/ (> mod. ស្រួល *samlə* /sam'la:/ ‘ragoût’). If the base of these forms is *so* ~ *sa* /sɔ:/ ‘to be white, clear, free of impurities’, the infix /-l-/ would have to be an allomorph of some infix as yet unidentified. The /-ŋ-/ of *sn̄or* and *saṃn̄or* is found as an allomorph in a few derivatives. The question remains in abeyance.

²Haas, 518a: ‘to be careful of, keep, save, reserve, preserve, conserve’; McFarland, 807a: ‘to be careful of; to keep safely; to husband, retain, or reserve (with the strictest care)’.

³Cf. C IV:138, note 6; V:90, note 4; VI:238, note 10.

⁴Possibly lapicide’s error or misreading, but **ñak* may be an allomorph of **lik* (> *slik* ‘leaf’).

⁵The form is not so read at NIC II/III:76.

sñi /sni:/. †[Origin unknown; perhaps by inadvertence for *sñik*]. *n.*
Unidentified.

K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

sñik. See *sñak*.

stac ~ **stāc** ~ **stec** /sfac/. [Mod. **𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀾** *stec* /sfac/ “*n.* king, member of the royal family, royalty; *pvp.* used before a verb of motion if the king is the subject: *v.* to go, come, depart, walk”; pfx /s-/ + *tāc* ~ **tac* ~ **tec* /đac/]. 1. *v.st.* To be supreme in status and power, be of the rank of monarch; to be royal, noble, stately. 2. *v.intr.* (*Of a sovereign*) to stand or move in state, be pleased to (*go, come, be, stay, do, &c.*). See *saṃtac*, *sratāc*.

stec: **K.413B:4, 6, 55** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

stāc: **K.774A:1** (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); **K.238A:13** (A.D. 949, C VI:119); **K.538B:7** (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXV:369); **K.158B:14, 18** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.693A:12, 16, D:10** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.598B:30, 42** (A.D. 1006, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.720B:32** (A.D. 1006, C V:212); **K.933:4** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.1198A:1** (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240); **K.708:2** (A.D. 1019, C V:221); **K.215:11** (A.D. 1027, C III:34); **K.258A:51** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.233A:7, 12** (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); **K.290/2°d:1** (A.D. 878-977, C III:231); **K.872S:10, 16** (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); **K.143A:2, 13, 15, 16** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); **K.229:2** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); **K.468:9, 12** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225); **K.521:1** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167);

stac: passim, 84 occurrences.

dhūli vrah pāda dhūli jeṇi vrah kaṃmraten ’añ ta stac dau paramaśivaloka ... (K.886:1-2), ‘the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeṇi* My Holy High Lord who was pleased to go to the *Paramaśivaloka ...*’.

□ □ □ *vrah kaṃmraten ’añ śri tribhuvanañjaya jā vrah ta yātra stac pañcotsava* ○ (K.277:33-4), ‘... My Holy High Lord Śri Tribhuvanañjaya, who is the divinity participating in the processions of [and] presides over¹ the Five Festivals’.

stap ~ **stapp** ~ **stāp** /sdap/. †[Mod. **𑀲𑀸𑀓𑀾** *stāp* /sdap/ “*v.* to listen (*to*); to obey; to understand (*a spoken language*)”; pfx /s-/ + *tāp* ~ *tap* /đap/]. 1. *v.tr.* To follow closely, attend. 2. *v.tr.* To follow attentively (*with the ear*), hear, listen, attend. See *saṃtāp*.

stāp: **K.878:14** (A.D. 898, C V:88); **K.165N:17** (A.D. 952, C VI:132); **K.842B:22** (A.D. 968, C I:147); **K.570:42** (A.D. 969, C I:144); **K.591A:8** (A.D. 993, C III:132); **K.693B:25** (A.D. 1003, C V:202); **K.843C:17, 18** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.373C:4** (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279);

stapp: **K.256W/3°:35** (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89); **K.682C:15** (A.D. 1001, C I:50);

stap: **K.265N:10** (A.D. 959, C IV:102); **K.181A:3, B:2, 27** (A.D. 962, C VI:140); **K.580:24** (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); **K.171:2** (A.D. 969, C VI:165); **K.343S:10** (A.D. 974, C VI:156); **K.85:5** (A.D. 981, C VII:28); **K.819B:8** (A.D. 993, C V:158); **K.933:9, 10, 12, 15** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.410:15** (A.D. 1022, *RS* II, № XIX:10); **K.413B:32, D:6** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333); **K.353S:17** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); **K.354S:9, 12** (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); **K.450:28** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

stap varttamāna (15 occurrences), ‘to hear reports (*of current events*)’.²

stap vyavahāra (9 occurrences), ‘to hear a case at law’.

¹Or ‘... [and] is pleased to be present at the Five Festivals’.

²This expression is not yet understood.

starā /sda'ra:/. †[Origin in doubt¹]. *n.* Ordinary (vs. glutenous) rice.

K.260/I:1B (A.D. 1015, C III:231); K.258A:62 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

starā kāśikā (K.260/I:1B), 'ordinary Benares rice'.

... *yajña vrah noḥ sru liḥ* □ *starā tapovana bhay mṃvay prām* ... (K.258A:61-2), '... for offerings to the said divinity, □ *liḥ* of paddy; common milled rice for the *tapovana*, twenty-five [measures] ...'.

stam /sdam/. [Cf. pre-A. *stam*; mod. ស្តាំ *stām* /sdam/ "adj. to be right (of direction, as opposed to left); to be honest, straightforward; to be sensible"; pfx /s-/ + *tam* ~ *tām* /dam/]. 1. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* To be upright, vertical, perpendicular; to be good, right, proper, honest. 2. *v.st.* To be situated on the right side or hand (*dexter*). 3. *adv.* On the right (*side, hand*). 4. *n.* Right (*side, hand*). Cf. *chveñ*.

K.827:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:119, APK I:365), hapax.

stam kamraten jagat śrī tribhuvanadeveśvarī ... (K.827:3), 'On the right, the High Lord of the World Śrī Tribhuvanadeveśvarī ...'.

***stāk** ~ ***stak** /sdak/. [Pfx /s-/ + *tāk* ~ *tak* /dak/]. *v.tr.* To set off to one side, set or lay aside, put in reserve. See *saṃtak*.

stāp. See *stap*.

stāy /sda:y/ (?). †[Origin unknown; cf. Skt *sthāya* receptacle']. *n.* Unidentified.

K.1198A:9 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

stāy prak 1 (K.1198A:9), 'one silver *stāy*'.²

stītiya. See *sthiti*.

stītipāliḥ. See *sthītipāliḥ*.

stuk /sdok/. [Pre-A. *stuk*; mod. ស្តុក *stuk* /sdok/ "adj. to be heavy, massive, ponderous, substantial; adj. (of vegetation) to be luxuriant, thick, dense; ...";³ pfx /s-/ + **tuk* /dük/ 'to weigh down, be heavy'⁴]. 1. *v.st.* To be dense, thick, heavy. 2. *n.* Dense growth of underbrush, area overgrown with dense brushwood: thicket, brake, maquis; copse, coppice, grove.⁵

passim, 108 occurrences of which the earliest is K.809N:25 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

¹Pou, 508b, proposes a Skt **starā* derived from √*str* 'to spread (out, about)', perhaps with senses equivalent to Khmer នៅ *khsāy* /k^hsa:y/ 'to be widespread, common'.

²Cf. NIC II/III:255, note 18.

³Cf. VK II:1437a. The mod. form has been defined as 'Épais, dru, serré' (Guesdon, II:1854a), and 'тяжёлый = heavy; массивный = massive; пышно разросшийся = luxuriant; густой and дремучий = thick, dense' (Gorgoniev, 749b), with no mention of Finot's 'taillis, fourré', but 'Wald dicht, undurchdringlich' (Gaudes, II:1154).

⁴Cf. mod. ក្តុក *ktuk* /kdok/ 'to fall heavily'.

⁵The reader should be aware that the sense of *stuk* is controversial: Pou, 508b: 'Etang'. Cf. C IV:138, note 6; V:90, note 4; VI:238, note 10.

stuti ~ **stutiy** /sdu'di:/. †[Skt *stuti* 'praise, eulogy, panegyric, commendation, adulation']. *n.* Eulogy, panegyric.

stutiy: K.270S/2°c:19 (A.D. 921, C IV:68);

stuti: K.324A:23, B:11 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

caṃṛyyāṇ stuti (K.324A:23, B:11) ~ *caṃṛyyāṇ stutiy* (K.270S/2°c:19), 'singers of eulogies'.

stūpa /sdu:p/. †[Mod. **stūp** /sdu:p/ "n. conical / pyramidal pile; n. small low pyramidal stupa / sepulchral memorial"; Skt *stūpa* 'dome of the head, crest, top, summit', whence 'heap of earth or bricks, esp. a Buddhist monument, dagoba'¹]. *n.* A conical or bell-shaped monument erected over relics of the Buddha, over ashes of an *arahant*, or on certain consecrated sites.²

K.177:41 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

***stek** /sde:k/. [Pre-A. *stek*; pfx /s-/ + *tek* /de:k/]. 1. *v.intr.* To lie down. 2. *v.st.* To be recumbent, suspended. 3. *v.intr.* To lie in, be in confinement. See *santek*.

steñ /sde:ŋ/ ~ **steñ** /sde:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *steñ*; mod. **steñ** /sde:ŋ/ "adj. to be clear, apparent, obvious, evident; to be essential, important; adv. clearly, distinctly, certainly; adj. to be wonderful, miraculous, admirable; n. august presence; power ..."; pfx /s-/ + *teñ* /de:ŋ/ ~ *teñ* /de:ŋ/; cf. Thai **เสด็จ** /sadεŋ/³]. 1. *v.st.* To be prominent, eminent, outstanding, of high station; to be honorable, worthy, august, reverend, venerable, worshipful. 2. *n.* Ecclesiastic title probably equivalent to 'Venerable'. See *kaṃsteñ*, *saṃteñ*.

steñ: K.414:6, 7 (A.D. 878-1077, *Fournereau*, 137);

steñ: passim, 192 occurrences.

steñ: passim, 156 occurrences.

stèñ. See *steñ*.⁴

steñi. Misreading of *steñ*, engraved with a flourish to the *virāma*. Cf. *kaṃsteñi*.

K.659:19, 19 *bis* (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.843C:11 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.195/1°:1, 1 *bis* (A.D.

1041, C VI:247); K.420:46 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.913:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:270).

stec. See *stac*.

steñ. See *steñ*.

steñ. See *steñ*.

¹For *dagoba* see *Hobson-Jobson*, 291a.

²After MW 1260a, RD&S, 309 (*thūpa*).

³Haas, 552a: 'to show, display; to put on a show, play (act); to be shown'; McFarland, 891a: 'to show, demonstrate, manifest, explain or point out to'.

⁴K.842B:20 (A.D. 968), C I:151.

stok /sɔːk/. †[Unidentified]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) name of an unidentified botanical species.¹ Cf. **stvak*.

K.31:4 (A.D. 1019, C II:29), hapax.

sruk cdiñ stok (K.31:4), toponym ('*sruk* on the river *Stok*').

stau /sɔːw/. [Pre-A. *stau*; mod. 𑜇𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *stau* /sɔːw/ "n. k. of tree (*Azadirachta indica*; ...)"]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The margosa or nim tree, *Azadirachta indica* A. Juss (Meliaceae).²

K.270S/2^c:16 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.235D:90 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

vraḥ stau (K.235D:90), 'the sacred margosa tree(s)'.

strī ~ **strīy** ~ **striy** /striː/. [Pre-A. *strī*; mod. 𑜇𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *strī* /strīːy/ "n. woman, girl, lady; women; the female sex" and *sri* /srīːy/ "n. woman; adj. to be female"; Skt *strī* 'woman, female; wife']. *n.* Female person: woman, girl.

striy: K.850:9, 13 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268);

striy: K.254B:29 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.366B:21 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

strī: K.235C:63 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194B:5, 10 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

K.470:26, 26 *bis* (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.299:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

strijana ~ **strijana** /striːjɔːn/. †[Mod. 𑜇𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫𑜃𑜫𑜂𑜫 *strijan* /strīːjɔːn/ "n. women (*in general*)"]; Skt *strījana* 'womankind', < *strī*, + *jana*]. *n.* Womankind, womenfolk, female persons.

strijana: K.989B:11 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

strijana: K.444B:2 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:18 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:2 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.353N:26 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:24 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

***stvak** ~ **stvargga** /sɔːək/ ~ **stok** /sɔːk/. †[Mod. 𑜇𑜢𑜤𑜰𑜫 *stūk* /sɔːk/ "adj. to be prostrate and unmoving, extended and motionless, flat and rigid; spread out motionlessly; sprawled, lying prone; inert"; pfx /s-/ + **tvak* /ɔːək/]. *v.intr.* To extend (out, in a straight line).³

stok: K.31:4 (A.D. 1019, C II:29);

stvargga: K.413B:29 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

sruk cdiñ stok (K.31:4), toponym ('*sruk* on the *cdiñ Stok*' – straight river).

... *braḥ rājamārgga noḥ prabai yvar stvargga rū hān phlū stvargga* ○ (K.413B:28-9), '... this royal way – splendid, long, straight – was like a road in heaven'.

stvay /sɔːəy/. [Cf. pre-A. *stoy*; ifx /s-/ + **tvay* /ɔːəy/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.cs.* To cause to go astray, mislead.

K.353S:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133), hapax.

□ □ □ □ □ □ *krapī pi oy mukha stvay sandigḍha* ○ (K.353D:10), '... water buffaloes, so as to give [them] misleading [and] falsified faces'.

stvargga. See **stvak*.

¹Cf. C II:29, note 5.

²Martin, 84; Pou et Martin, 54 (item 144); Pou, 509b; Dastur, 39 (item 46).

³BEFEO, XVII.2:11, RS I, № IV:95, and JSS, 61.1:133 all read *skvargga*. See Mme Pou's analysis, BEFEO, LXV:352, note 2.

sthalā /sthə'la:/. [Cf. pre-A. *thalā*; Skt *sthalā* 'heap of artificially raised earth, mound']. 1. *n.* Mound, hillock, knoll, high ground. 2. *n.* Earth, ground, soil; place, spot. See *thalā*.

K.190:11 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); **K.873:14** (A.D. 921, C V:104); **K.165N:22** (A.D. 952, C VI:132); **K.256E/2°:15** (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); **K.257S:19, 43** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.214B:11** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.262S:13, 36** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.158B:19, 32** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.353N:50** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.258A:68** (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.56A:3** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); **K.352N:12** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.956:50** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.844:18** (A.D. 878-977, C V:173); **K.222:21** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); **K.91B:8, 9** (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

loñ sān mūla jyak sthalā sthāpanā 'āy sratāc praṃ pi prāsāda (K.956:50-1), 'The loñ Sān, a landowner, dug the ground [and] set up eight tower temples at Sratāc'.

sthalā pravaca (K.257S:19, 43; K.814E:39) ~ *sthalā pravac* (K.256E/1°:15), toponym ('hill of the exposition of holy writ'?).

sthavira /stha'wi:r/. †[Mod. **स्त्विरः** *sthavira*: /sthaw'i'reə?/ "adj. to be old, senior; *n.* old person, senior person"; Skt *sthavira* 'old man; (with Buddhists) an Elder']. 1. *n.* Old, senior, or elderly man. 2. *n.* Buddhist elder. Cf. *thera*.

K.410:6 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10), hapax.

sthāna ~ **sthāṇa** ~ **sthān** /stha:n/. †[Mod. **स्थान** *sthān* /stha:n/ "n. location, place; station; public square, marketplace; n. position, situation; degree, level"; Skt *sthāna* 'stance, position, posture; place, stead, location, site, locality; station, state, standing']. *n.* Place, location. Cf. *devasthāna*, *mūlasthāna*, *vihārasthāna*, *sabhāsthāna*, *haraṇasthāna*.

sthān: **K.234:12** (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); **K.299:12** (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

sthāṇa: **K.144:13** (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

sthāna: **K.231A:6** (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); **K.848:4** (A.D. 969, C I:187); **K.691:6** (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); **K.410:5** (A.D. 1022), :24 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10).

... *man ket gi sthāna kanloni kaṃmraten 'añ rājaguhā* (K.231A:6-7), '... that [they] were born on the premises of the late queen My High Lady of the Royal Grotto'.

sthāpa. See *sthāpanā*.

sthāpaka ~ **ṣṭhāpaka** ~ **sthāpakah** /stha:p/ ~ **sthāpakā** /sthaβə'ka:/. [Pre-A. *sthāpaka*; Skt *sthāpaka* 'the erector of an image; a depositor; an establisher, founder'; cf. Old Javanese *sthāpaka* 'erector of an image, principal priest officiating at a sacrifice, principal guardian of a temple'¹]. 1. *n.* One who sets up an image or establishes a sanctuary: erector, founder.² 2. (Conjecturally) *v.intr.*, to be an erector or founder. See *kriyāsthāpaka*. ▶

¹Zoetmulder, II:1822b.

²Kenneth R. Hall, *Maritime Trade and State Development in Early Southeast Asia* (Honolulu: University of Hawaii Press, © 1985), 92: "... *sthāpaka*, the 'priests' or technical supervisors for the erection of divine images and the construction of buildings who directed rather than actually worked on these projects. In contemporary Javanese epigraphy *sthāpaka* assumed important roles in royal inauguration ceremonies. One may therefore assume that these were 'Brahman' advisors, religious specialists who advised the king in the Indian method of construction and in the proper routine for performing religious ceremony – particularly that of installation."

sthāpakā: K.89:26 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);
sthāpakah: K.89:17 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);
ṣṭhāpaka: K.754B:7 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);
sthāpaka: K.260S:6 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.241S:10 (A.D. 966, C III:77); K.89:11, 14, 22, 26 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.211:1 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.523D:21 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.254B:12, 19, 22 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.470:4 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.276:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.685:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:206).

'*ācāryya sthāpaka* (K.211:1), 'founding *ācārya*', one assigned to set up an image.
guru sthāpaka (K.89:11; K.254B:22; K.260S:6), 'founding preceptor'.

sthāpakācāryya /sṭhaβəka¹ca:r/. †[Skt **sthāpakācāryya*, < *sthāpaka*, + *ācāryya*]. *n.* Founding *ācārya*, one who sets up an image.

K.470:4 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

gaṇa mās ti oy dāna ta śilpi sthāpakācāryya ... (K.470:4), 'Articles of gold which were given to the artisans of [employed by] the founding *ācārya* ...'.

sthāpanā ~ **sthāpana** ~ **sthāpanā** ~ **sthapanā** /sṭhaβə¹na: → sṭhap¹na:/ ~ **sthāpa** /sṭha:p/.¹ [Pre-A. *sthāpanā*; mod. ស្តាបនា *sthāpanā* /sṭhaβə¹na:/ ~ ស្តាបនៈ *sthāpana*: /sṭhapə¹na?/ ~ ស្តាប័ន *sthāpān* /sṭha¹βan/ "n. construction, building, setting up; organization; institution, establishment, institute, school"; Skt *sthāpanā* 'the act of causing to stand: establishing, establishment', nominalization of *sthāpayati*, cs. of √*sthā* 'to stand']. 1. *n.* Act or fact of setting up an image or establishing a sanctuary: erection, foundation. 2. *v.tr.* To set up (image), establish (sanctuary). 3. *v.intr.* To set up an image, establish a sanctuary.

sthāpa: K.521:6 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); K.1198A:13 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.521:6 (post-A.D. 1050, C IV:167); K.237:2 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.370:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58); K.531:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, C II:160); K.909D:2, E:2, G:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:103);

sthāpanā: K.352S:5 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

sthāpanā: K.229:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.791:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C VI:316);

sthāpana: K.958:38 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.579B/II:4 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:366);

sthāpanā: passim, 159 occurrences, of which the earliest is K.809N:2 (A.D. 878/87).

... *oy supātra ta mratāñ śrī vikramasannāha ti pre dau sthāpanā ta gi sruk phdai 'āy vraī vyak ...* (K.105/1^o:3-4), '... delivered a royal rescript to the lord Śrī Vikramasannāha, who was bidden go out [and] found a sanctuary in the *sruk* of Phdai in Vrai Vyak ...'.²

'*ācāryya ta sthāpa mratāñ khloñ vraḥ vrāhmaṇasāla* (K.1198A:13), 'The *ācārya* who set [it] up was the chief lord of the Brāhmaṇasāla'.

sthāli /sṭha¹li:/. †[Skt *sthāli* 'earthen dish or pan, cooking-vessel, caldron; a particular vessel used in preparing Soma']. *n.* Unidentified vessel.

K.353N:33, 34 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

sthāli sñi (K.353N:33), 'a vessel (made of, for?) *sñi*' (?).

sthāli ceḥ dlah (K.353N:34), '*sthāli*, jars, [and] *dlah*', types of vessels.

¹The form *sthāpa* is not attested in Sanskrit.

²Cf. C VI:185 and note 3.

sthāvara° /stha'wɔ:r/. †[Mod. **സ്ഥാവര** *sthābar* /stha'pɔ:r/ “*adj.* to be stable, permanent, lasting; to be solid, firm; *adj.* to be definite, definitive, final”; Skt *sthāvara* ‘standing still, stationary, stable, immovable; firm, constant, invariable’]. 1. *v.st.* To be solid, firm, stout. 2. *v.st.* To be lasting, durable, enduring, permanent.

sthāvarajaṅgha /sthawɔrə'jaŋ/. †[Skt **sthāvarajaṅgha*, < *sthāvara*, + *jaṅgha*]. *v.st.* To be firm-shanked, stout-legged.

Ka.87:22 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).¹

... *jā sarisṛp sthāvarajaṅgha sarvva gi bhaya ta mān* (K.87:22), ‘... turn into stout-shanked reptiles [liable to] all of the fears which exist’.

sthita ~ **sthit** /sthit/. [Pre-A. *sthita*; mod. **സ്ഥിത** *sthit* /sthit/ “*adj.* to be lasting; to be strong; to be located at, situated at / in; *v.* to last, endure; to exist; to reside at; to place; ...”; Skt *sthita* ‘standing (up, still, fast): staying, remaining, abiding, keeping, resting, existing; firm, fixed, constant, invariable; engaged or occupied in, intent upon, devoted or faithful to’]. 1. *v.st.* To stay, remain, dwell, abide. 2. *v.st.* To be fixed, firm, fast.

sthit: K.741:15 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

sthita: K.742:11 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.153:26 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194).

nau ge ta vardheya gi dau sthit ta svārga (K.741:14-5), ‘Those who promote it shall go [and] dwell in heaven’.²

... *ihaloka kamrateṅ phdai karom oy danda ta vvaṃ mvāy prakāra ta gi paraloka sthita ta naraka ta dvātrīśat* ... (K.153:25-6), ‘... in this world the High Lord of Earth shall administer punishments of many a kind, [while] in the world beyond [they] shall dwell in the thirty-two hells, ...’.

sthiti ~ **stitiya** ~ **sthitīya** ~ **sthīti** /sthr'ḍi:/. †[Skt *sthiti* ‘continuance in being, continued existence, maintenance of life; maintenance, sustenance; establishment and maintenance of discipline and good order; steadfastness in the path of duty’]. *n.* Maintenance, support; sustenance, food.

sthīti: K.868B:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170);

sthitīya: K.348:16, 23 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

stitiya: K.989C:7, 8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

sthiti: K.444C:26 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.393N:3 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.175E:16, S:17 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.832B:16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

ta vraḥ kamrateṅ aṅ śrī bhadreśvara sthiti pratidina sru je mvāy (K.175E:15-6), ‘To My Holy High Lord Śrī Bhadreśvara for daily sustenance: one *je* of paddy’.

ge mān sukha sthiti ṛddhi nu santānāvaya phoṅ (K.175S:17; K.444C:25-7; K.868B:9-10), ‘They shall know ease, sustenance [and] prosperity along with members of [their] family lines’.

sthitipāliḥ /sthrḍi'pā'lih/. †[Skt **sthitipāliḥ*, nom. sg. of **sthitipāli*, < *sthiti*, + *pāli* = *pāla*]. *n.* Keeper of discipline (or sustenance?).

K.343N/T:36 (A.D. 974, C VI:156), hapax.

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²Same wording in K.741:10-1.

sthira ~ **sthīra** /sthi:r/. †[Skt *sthira* ‘firm, fast, fixed, steady, steadfast, constant, changeless, permanent’]. *n.* Personal name.

sthira: K.241S/1°:2 (A.D. 966, C III:77); K.168:5, 9 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.234:13 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

sthira: K.809N:33 (A.D. 878/87, C IV:43); K.214B:15 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.216S:37 (A.D. 1006, C III:3); K.343N:47 (A.D. 1046, C VI:156); K.393S:31 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.258A:33 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.32:13 (A.D. 1116, C II:137); K.383B/II°:23, V°:27 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.200B:7 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.34:7, 10, 12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

sthiraḅṛti /sthirəḅṛti:/ . †[Skt **sthiraḅṛti*, < *sthira*, + *ḅṛti*]. *n.* Constant or relentless activity, steadfast work or creation.

K.549:30, *garbled* (post-A.D. 1178-1277, C II:155), hapax.

sthiraḅṇya /sthirəḅṇy/. †[Skt **sthiraḅṇya* ‘unremitting good works, constant virtue or merit’, < *sthira*, + *ḅṇya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.383B/II°:44 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

sthiraḅhakti /sthirəḅhakti:/ . †[Skt **sthiraḅhakti* ‘steadfast devotion’, < *sthira*, + *ḅhakti*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.383B/II°:54 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

sthiraḅhāgya /sthirəḅhāk/. †[Skt **sthiraḅhāgya* ‘lasting good fortune’, < *sthira*, + *ḅhāgya*]. *n.* Personal name.

K.383B/II°:44 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:26 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.200B:10 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

sthiraḅasāna /sthirawəḅsɑ:n/. †[Skt **sthiraḅasāna*, < *sthira*, + *avasāna* ‘stop, halt, cessation; end, conclusion, termination; death, ...’]. *n.* The permanent cessation (*of existence, the world, time*), the final end. Cf. *mahāsārihāra*. See *yāsasthiraḅasāna*.

K.125:24 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74), hapax.

... *piy santāna ’añ khñum paṃcyam vol pradvān leñ lvoḅ sthiraḅasāna* ○ (K.125:23-4), ‘... so that my descendants may hereafter so speak [of it] to the end of time’.

sthīti. See *sthiti*.

***sdap**. See **sdip*.

sdān /sda:ŋ/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ស្រពាង *sradān* /sra'ti:əŋ/ “adv. stretched out on one’s back with the arms and legs extended”; pfx /s-/ + **dān* /da:ŋ/]. *v.st.* To be spread out; to be wide, broad.

K.467:22 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.705:6, 7 (A.D. 1012, C V:198).

***sdāl** /sdal/. [Cf. mod. ស្តាវ *sdāl* /stoəl/ “v. to stretch cloth (*on a loom*); v. to make a hole snug by wedging”; pfx /s-/ + *dal* ~ *dāl* /dal/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To fix, fasten, hold fast. See *sandāl*.

***sdip** /sdɪp/ ~ ***sdap** /sdap/. †[Cf. mod. **sdā'p* /stoəp/ 'to be close to, up against', also **ស្តិប** *sdāp* /sti:əp/ 'to touch, feel', and **ស្តុប** *sdap* /stɔ:p/ 'to place next to or over'; pfx /s-/ + **dap* /dap/ ~ **dip* /dɪp/]. *v.st.* To be touching, in contact. See *samdip*, *samdapp*.

sduk /sdʊk/. †[Pfx /s-/ + *duk* /dʊk/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To arrange, prepare; to make arrangements or preparations for, make ready for, lay plans for.

K.393S:40 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *pre 'nak ta yudha ta sduk paṅgāp didai ra phoñ bhita bhaya nuv bhrānta* (K.393S:40), '... to bid those who severally make war, who plan [or] order [war], to be fearful of going astray'.

snañ. See *snoñ*

snap. See *snāp*².

snaṃ /snəm/. †[Mod. **ស្នំ** *snaṃ* /snam/ "n. (royal) attendant / concubine / lady-in-waiting"; ifx /-n-/ + *snaṃ* /səm/]. *n.* Female palace attendant; royal concubine.

K.216S:44 (A.D. 1006, C III:37); **K.852:9** (A.D. 1107, C I:267); **K.258B:71** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.383/IV:28** (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.200/II:3** (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); **K.222:15** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

khloñ snaṃ (K.222:15), 'the head of palace attendants'.

teñ snaṃ (K.383/IV:28; K.200/II:3), 'the *teñ* the Palace Attendant'.

teñ tvan snaṃ (K.852:9; K.258B:71), 'the *teñ tvan* the Palace Attendant'.

sruk sre giripur ta gi bhāga teñ tvan snaṃ (K.216S:44), 'The *sruk* [and] ricelands of Giripura, which are the share of the *teñ tvan* the Palace Attendant'.¹

snān /sna:n/ (?). †[Presumably ifx /-n-/ 'instrumental' + **sān* /sa:n/, unidentified]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.947A:3 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

nū snān prak (K.947A:3), '[1] silver *snān* vessel'.

snāp¹ /sna:p/. [Pre-A. *snāp*; cf. mod. **សំណាប** *samṇāp* /sam'na:p/ "n. rice seedling before transplanting, ..."; ifx /-n-/ + *sāp* /sa:p/]. 1. *n.* Act of scattering seed or sowing broadcast. 2. *n.* That which is sown: seedling. 3. *n.* Field in which seeds are or have been sown: nursery.

K.845:12 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); **K.760:21** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

sre snāp jeñ vnur 4 (K.845:12), 'four nursery fields at Jeñ Vnur'.

sre snāp 2 (K.760:21), 'two nursery fields'.

snāp² ~ **snap** /snap/. †[Mod. **ស្នាប** *snāp* /snap/ "n. cushion, pad, protective device, napkin; bandage ..."; ifx /-n-/ + **sap*¹ ~ **sāp* /sap/]. 1. *n.* Cover, covering, coat. 2. *n.* Piece of armor, guard, protector (*e.g.*, *arm-guard*, *greaves*, *plastron*). ▶

¹Cf. C III:44, note 2.

snāp: K.831:1 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

snāp: K.262N:5, 5 *bis*, 6 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:4, 5, 5 *bis*, 5 *ter*, 6, 6 *bis*, 8, 10, 10 *bis*, 11, 12, 12 *bis*, 21, 26 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:5 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.125:12 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.470:6 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.136:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284). *nā prāk snāp kavaca 1 snāp vraḥ vasana 1 snāp gadā 1 snāp pranāla* (K.262N:5-6), ‘Silver items: one corselet;¹ one covering for holy raiment; one mace cover; one drain cover’.

snām /sna:m/. †[Mod. ស្អាម *snām* /sna:m/ “*n.* trace, track, (foot)print; mark, scar, impression, imprint; vestige, remains; excavation”; ifx /-n-/ + **sām* /sa:m/]. 1. *n.* Imprint, impression, footprint; copy, reproduction 2. *n.* Mark, scar, weal, (*old*) wound; marker, boundary-marker; excavation, ditch, trench.

K.165S:16 (A.D. 957, C VI:132); K.256E/2°:12 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.257S:36 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.293E:7 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193).

... *trā nirmṇaya praḥ snām siddhi gi sre jnañ* ... (K.165S:16-7), ‘... handed down a decision to renounce the markers of title to the enclosed ricefield ...’.

sruk snām chlok (K.256E/2°:12), toponym (‘the *sruk* of the marten tracks’).

snigdha /snik/. †[Skt *snigdha* ‘soft, mild, bland, gentle; lovely, agreeable, charming’]. *n.* Personal name.

K.258A:37 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

sneñ /sne:ŋ/. †[Mod. ស្អែង *sneñ* /sna:εŋ/ “*n.* horn, antlers ...”]. *n.* (*Animal*) horn.

K.879:5 (A.D. 1041, C V:235), hapax.

snel /snv:l/ (?). †[Ifx /-n-/ + **sel* /sv:l/]. *n.* Régime (*of coconuts*). Cf. *ceñ*².

K.125:12 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74).

tvoñ snel mvāy (K.125:12), ‘one régime of coconuts’.

sneha /sne:h/. [Pre-A. *sneha*; mod. ស្អែង *sne(h)* /sna:ε/ “*v.* to love; *adj.* to be beloved; *n.* love, affection, friendship; *n.* sticky / gluey resin, viscous oil; *n.* love charm / spell / potion”; Skt *sneha* ‘oil, grease, fat, any oleaginous substance; tenderness, love, attachment, fondness, affection’]. *n.* Oil. See *catussneha*.

K.89:8 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.221N:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.412:16 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29).

... *maddhyāhna vraḥ curu liḥ 2 ti taṃtām nu cat sneha* ○ (K.89:8), ‘... at noon, two *liḥ* of holy *caru* cooked with the addition of oil’.

sno /sno:/. [Pre-A. *sno*; mod. ស្អែង *sno* /sna:o/ “*n.* k. of small plant (*Sesbania javanica* ...)” analysis undetermined]. *n.* The small aquatic plant *Sesbania javanica* Miq. (Papilionaceæ).²

K.205:15 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.158B:19, 32 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191).

¹*Snāp kavaca* would not be a cover for a *kavaca* but an ‘armor-piece in the form of a corselet or cuirass’.

²Martin, 105; Pou et Martin, 51 (item 136); Pou, 512a.

snoñ ~ **snañ** /sno:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *snañ*; mod. **ស្អាត** *snañ* /sna:ŋ/ “*n.* representative; successor; ... ; *v.* to replace, succeed (s.o.), substitute for; to represent; *adj.* to be in place of, in the image of; to be representative; to be in charge; *n.* s.t. returned; representation; *v.* to pay back; *adv.* back, in reply”; ifx /-n-/ + *soñ* ~ *sañ* /sə:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Medium of repayment or exchange: that which is given in payment or exchange; that which is repaid: repayment, return, compensation; replacement; 2. *n.* One who replaces another: successor. See *sañnoñ*.

snañ: K.720C:29 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

snoñ: K.153:8, 11 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.598B:34, 40, 42, 44 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.843C:1 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.380W:30 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.353N:6, 16, 22, 27 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:54 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.754B:5, 27, 29, 30 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.413A:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, LXV:333, RS I, № IV:91); K.420:11 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.222:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

dravya nu duñ bhūmi vnañ ti chok veñ lañloñ veñ sre snañ ... (K.720B:27-9), ‘Property [given] to buy the tracts at Vnañ Ti, Chok Veñ and Lañloñ Veñ, [and] a substitute ricefield: ... ’.

... *nā jeñ nala triñi jau oy sruk snoñ* ... (K.754B:4-6), ‘... places which the Jeñ Nala third-class acquired by giving [another] *sruk* in exchange ... ’.

... *snoñ brañ janaka brañ jī viñ rvat* (K.413A:9), ‘... [as] the successor of [his] royal father [and his] royal grandfather in the next generation’.¹

snaval ~ **snavāl** /snu:əl/. †[Mod. **ស្អាត** *snavl* /snu:əl/ “*n.* k. of tree with small leaves (*Dalbergia nigrescens*) ...”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The tree *Dalbergia nigrescens* Kurz (Papilionaceae).²

K.235D:89 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.844:8 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173).

***spar** /sba:r/. [Mod. **ស្អាត** *spār* /sba:r/ “*spār cek* = *sañpār cek*”; pfx /s-/ + **par* /ba:r/]. *v.tr.* To strip banana fiber for cordage. See *sañpar*.

spaṃ /sɔm/. †[Ifx /-b-/ + *saṃ* /sɔm/]. 1. *n.* Act or fact of coming together, uniting, combining, associating. 2. *n.* Result of coming together: union, combination, association; congregation, community.

K.783/570:40 (A.D. 969, C I:143); Ka.87:20 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).³

srukk vrañ spaṃ vrañ kamraten’ añ śrī tribhuvanamaheśvara ... (K.783/570:40-1), ‘The *sruk* of the holy community of My Holy High Lord Śrī Tribhuvanamaheśvara ... ’.

nau ’aṃpall gi ’aṃras man = duk = ta gi vrañ kuṭi namaśśivāya nu vrañ ’āśrama rudrāvāsa nuv sruk spaṃ phoñ (Ka.87:20), ‘All of these things are kept in the holy Namaśśivāya cell and the holy Rudrāvāsa āśrama in the several *sruk* of the community’.⁴

spāy. See *spai*.

spit /sɔit/. [Pre-A. *spit* ~ *spid*; ifx /-b-/ + *sit* /sɔit/]. *n.* Act of pouring out (water) for lustration or libation.

K.258A:56 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:28 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

¹Cf. BEFEO, LXV:346-7 and 347, note 1.

²Martin, 101; Pou et Martin, 52 (item 137); Pou, 512a.

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁴NIC II/III:221: “Ces biens de subsistance sont déposés dans la sainte chapelle Namaśśivāya, à l’āśrama Rudrāvāsa, et au village de Spaṃ.”

spū ~ **sapur** /sbu: ~ sbu:w/ ~ **chpū** /c^hbu: ~ c^hbu:w/. †[Mod. ស្បូវ *spūv* /sbo:w ~ sbɔ:w/ “*n. k. of coarse grass (Imperata cylindrica or Saccharum spicatum ...)*”; ifx /-b-/ + *sū /su: ~ su:w/]. *n.* Various thatch grasses, esp. *Imperata cylindrica* P. Beauv. (Graminæ).¹

chpū: K.260S/II:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:171);

sapur: K.469/IV (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:228);

spū: K.412:13 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.947A:22 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

vitāna spū prak sravacca prak | (K.947A:21-2), ‘1 silver-mounted canopy of thatch-grass with silver *sravac*’.

spai /sbɔy/ ~ **spāy** /sbay/. †[Mod. ស្បៃ *spai* /sbay/ “*n. k. of cheesecloth or other open weave fabric used to make mosquito netting, gauze, tulle; n. k. of woman’s shawl-like garment made of silk brocade ...*”; pfx /s-/ + *pai /bɔy/ ~ *pāy /bay/; cf. mod. ស្បៃ *sbāy* /spiɛy/² and Malay *sēbai*³]. *n.* Long scarf, shawl, stole.

spai pyah (K.713B:17) ~ *spai pyah* (K.713B:2) ~ *spāy phyah* (K.669C:18), ‘an unidentified type of shawl or stole’.⁴

spota ~ **spotta**. See *śapatha*.

sphaṭika /sphɔ¹ḍik/. †[Skt *sphaṭika* ‘crystal quartz’]. *n.* Crystal, quartz.

K.947A:20 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms), hapax.

kampyat toñ sphaṭika tanlīm mās | (K.947A:20), ‘1 dagger with quartz hilt and gold *tanlīm*’.

sphaṭikaliṅga /sphɔ¹ḍikə¹liŋ/. †[Skt **sphaṭikaliṅga*, < *sphaṭika* ‘crystal, quartz’, + *liṅga*]. *n.* A *liṅga* made of crystal.

K.136:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284), hapax.

kamrateñ jagat chnal 1 vudi prāk 1 puṣpabhājana 1 sphaṭikaliṅga ta gi (K.136:21-3), ‘The High Lord of the World: one *chnal*; one silver *vudi*; one flower-container; a crystal *liṅga* for him’.

sphuta ~ **sphutta** ~ **spota** /sphut/. †[Skt *sphuṭa* ‘opened, blossomed, blown, open; plain, clear, evident, manifest’, < √*sphuṭ* ‘to burst, burst into view, appear suddenly’]. 1. *v.intr.* To come suddenly into view or existence. 2. *v.intr.* To be suddenly clear or manifest.

spota: K.569:1 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166);

sphutta: K.173:4 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:641);

sphuta: K.523C:18 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

neḥ śāpānugraha ‘aṅ ta sme vrahmaśāsana sphuta (K.523C:17-8), ‘This is my oath, which is like a divine command suddenly received’.

sbok. See *svok*.

¹Martin, 179; Pou et Martin, 52 (item 138); Pou, 512b; Dastur, 128 (item 157); Merrill, 68. Cf. C IV:173, note 4.

²Headley, 1385b: “*v. to carry slung across / suspended from the shoulder, ...*”

³Wilkinson, II:396a: ‘Wearing a loose cloth passing behind the neck and with its ends hanging in front over the shoulders ...’.

⁴Cf. Pou, 512b.

smac /smac/. †[Mod. ស្និត *smāc* /smac/ “n. k. of tree (*Jambolifera resinosa* or *Melaleuca leucadendron* ...)”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Either of two tree species: the cajeput oil tree, *Melaleuca leucadendron* L. (Myrtaceae) and *Syzygium zeylanicum* (L.) DC. (Myrtaceae).¹

K.175E:9 (A/D/ 878-977, C VI:173), hapax.

smañ. See *smāñ*.

smān /smɑ:n/ (?). †[Ifx /-m-/ + **san* /sɑ:n/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) one who arranges (flowers).

K.291N:31 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

smān nirāja 1 (K.291N:31), ‘one arranger of lotuses’.²

smāñ ~ **smañ** ~ **samañ** /smaŋ/. [Pre-A. *sramāñ*; ifx /-m-/ + **sañ* ~ **sāñ* /saŋ/]. *n.* Weaver.

samañ: K.253S/2°:1 (A.D. 912, C III:103);

smañ: K.315:11 (A.D. 879, NIC II:38, II/III:41); K.324A:25, B:14 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62).

smāñ: K.464:15 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, LVII:57); K.258A:17 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

taī tañyeñ smāñ (K.464:15), ‘*taī* Tañyeñ, weaver’.

smañ gvāl sam’ap (K.324A:25), ‘weaver, herdsman Sam’ap’.

smiñ /smiŋ/. †[Mod. ស្និត ~ ស្និក *smiñ* ~ *smiñ* /smiŋ/ “v. to die; *adj.* to be dead (*col.*); to grow stiff / numb (*col.*); *n.* hermit; religious officiant (*arch.*); (*spiritual*) medium”; ifx /-n-/ + *siñ* /siŋ/]. 1. *n.* Resident. 2. *n.* One who presides over or performs a rite: officiant.

K.324B:37 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.873:17 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.659:21 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.231A:7 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.178:15 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.691:7 (A.D. 1002, C IV:151); K.814B:26 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.989C:27, 29, D:2 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.380E:22 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.206:28 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235C:57, D:27 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.852:12 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.258B:38, 41 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.523B:26, 27, 27 bis, 29 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.254B:13, 33 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.277N:31, 32 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

bhūtāsa smiñ (K.206:28), ‘secretaries [and] officiants’ or ‘secretaries in residence’.

’nak pañre pañvas smiñ (K.324B:36-7), ‘persons serving resident clerics’.

sme /smɛ:/. [Pre-A. *sme*; mod. ស្មើ *smœ* /sma:ə/ “*adj.* to be equal, comparable; alike, the same; even, impartial; *adv.* equally, impartially”; naturalization of Skt *sama* ‘same: like, similar, equal, equivalent’³]. 1. *v.tr.* To be the same (*as*), equivalent (*to*). 2. *v.st.* To be alike, similar, equal. 3. *adv.* In like manner, likewise, equally, similarly. See *sanme*.

passim, 49 occurrences.

’aṅgulīyaka pvān sme ñan pāda mvāy (K.207:3-4), ‘four finger-rings, each weighing one *pāda*’.⁴

... *toy paścima prasap sruk cas sme nu thnal ta mok ’amvi sjuñ* ... (K.1198A:4), ‘... on the east [it] abuts on the old *sruk* at (abreast of) the access road coming from Sjuñ ... ’.

¹Martin, 110, 112; Pou et Martin, 51 (item 134); Pou, 513a; Dastur, 146 (item 174).

²Cf. C III:204, note 4.

³A connection with Old Mon *smoh* /smɔ:h/ ‘To be equal, alike’ (Shorto, 395) is moot.

⁴Cf. C III:19. As to the weight, cf. *cancyān 1 ñann mās pāda 1* (K.207:4-5), ‘one ring weighing 1 *pāda* of gold’.

smev ~ **smeva** ~ **smevya** /sme:w/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + sev /se:w/]. 1. *n.* Attendant (to a sovereign), court servant.¹ 2. *n.* Servant, servitor.²

smevya: K.194A:44, 48, B:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

smeva: K.221S:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.221N:25 (A.D. 1071, C III:57);

smev: K.256C:51, 52 (A.D. 979/84, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.693B:5 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.342W:10 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.690S:w and y (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91).

... *vāp* 'amṛta *smeva pañcagrāma* ... (K.221S:1), '... the *vāp* Amṛta, court attendant of Pañcagrāma, ... '.

smon /sməŋ/. [Pre-A. *smañ*; ifx /-m-/ + *sañ* /səŋ/]. 1. *n.* One who sets up, builds, erects, constructs, establishes. 2. *n.* One who performs a pious work, one who builds or makes out of piety or devotion.

K.348:6, 10, 15, 21, 28 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.349:26 (A.D. 954, C V:108);

smon vnas (K.348:6, 10, 15, 21, 28; K.349:26), 'one who establishes measured land: land surveyor'.

smau /smɤw/. [Pre-A. *smau* ~ *smo*; mod. 𑀓𑀺𑀢𑀺 *smau* /smaw/ "n. grass, generic term for grasses and grass-like plants; ..."; ifx /-m-/ + **sau* /sɤw/]. 1. *n.* Generic term for grasses. 2. (Conjecturally) *n.* One who is hairy (hirsute).

K.809:20, 33, 39 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:12 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

smvat /smu:ət/. †[Ifx /-m-/ + *svat* /su:ət/]. *n.* One who chants, recites, reads (aloud).

K.843A:20 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

... *mratañ khloñ śrī vijayendrapandita smvat vraḥ dharmmaśāstra īsvarapura* ...

(K.843A:19-20), '... the lord *khloñ Śrī Vijayendrapandita*, reciter of the holy *dharmmaśāstra* in *Īsvarapura*, ... '.

syañ /si:əŋ > siəŋ/ (?).³ †[Cf. Middle Khmer *syañ* ~ *syiñ* ~ *siñ* ~ *sīñ* ~ *siñy*; perhaps an allomorph of *siñ* /siŋ⁴]. 1. *v.intr.* To reside in, lie or remain with; to consist of, comprise, constitute. 2. *v.*, copular, often anaphoric. To be.⁵

passim, 114 occurrences, of which the earliest is K.190:30 (A.D. 895).

Following a list of twelve *sruk* conveyed to an unnamed divinity: *neḥ syañ sruk vraḥ jaṃnvan ta vraḥ kamraten' añ* ... (K.105/1°:14-5), 'These are the *sruk* in the royal offering to My Holy High Lord ... '.

¹Cf. C III:55, note 1.

²That *smev* may denote a servant hardly better than a slave is shown by K.256E/2°:51-2, where a *vāp* whose name is obliterated sells a *smev* in exchange for one *vaudi* and five *yau* of cloth.

³On the interpretation of the diphthong see *thnyam* and *vyaḥ*. The orthography suggests long /si:əŋ/ but cannot be relied on. The Middle Khmer orthographies seem to show progression from long /si:əŋ/ to short /siŋ > sɤŋ/.

⁴Pou, 514a, lists *syañ* only as an allomorph of *siñ*, glossed (493b) 'Part. servant de copule, d'anaphore ou déictique'.

⁵As an anaphoric copula, *syañ* often carries its own inherent subject, usually expressed as 'tous, toutes' by Coëdès and his forerunners. The reader may wish to see my exploratory analysis, "The Form *syañ* in Angkorian Khmer" (in J.H.C.S. Davidson (Ed.), *Austroasiatic Languages, Essays in honour of H. L. Shorto*, 227-240. SOAS, University of London, 1991).

Following a list of twelve *teñ* transferred from the service of Harṣavarman to the deity Adrivyādhapureśa: *syāñ ta dār vraḥ karuṇāprasāda* □□□□□□ *ta pamre ta kamrateñ 'añ* (K.61B:8-9), '[These six] were ones who received the royal benefice of □□□□□□ in service to My High Lord.'

yeñ ta 'aṃpāl neḥ nā bhāga tamrvāc eka syāñ ta śapathavelā kāt tai thvāy 'āyuh ... (K.292A:2-3), 'We of this group assigned to the section of inspectors first-class, being at the moment of swearing in, do cut [our] wrists [and] offer up [our] lives ...'.

nauv noḥ ta mān prayoja ta gi neḥ bhūvana ta roh neḥ 'aṃvi gmum dau syāñ nai vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ (K.190:27-31), 'Those who are detailed to these aforesaid lands shall constitute My Holy High Lord's chattels from this moment on'.

gi noḥ sre noḥ syāñ man oy ta vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga ... (K.353S:26-7), 'The said ricefields are what [he] has given to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* ...'.

neḥ bhūmi ta roḥh neḥh man vāp 'amarānanta duñ syāñ man jvan ta vraḥ noḥ ta rūpa 'me vapā (K.693B:20-1), 'These lands aforesaid which the *vāp* Amarānanta purchased are what [he] has offered up to the said holy images of [his] mother [and] father'.

phoñ neḥ syāñ man jvan ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga ... (K.212A:12-4), 'These are what [I] have offered up to My Holy High Lord in the *śivaliṅga*'.

vrahmaṇa noḥ paryyan vraḥ vināsikha nayottara saṃmoha śiraścheda syāñ mana svat ta mukha cuñ pi ... (K.235C:74-5), 'The said *brāhmaṇa* taught [him] the holy *Vināsikha*, the *Nayottara*, the *Saṃmoha*, [and] the *Śiraścheda* — these being what [he] recited from beginning to end so that ...'.

syāñ tass nu vitāna ta vicitra ... (K.413B:24), '[All this they] covered over with a bright-colored canopy ...'.

***syat** /si:ət/. [Middle Khmer *sit* /sɿt/ 'to die';¹ a connection with Old Mon *kcit* /kcət/ 'to die' is to be considered²]. *v.intr.* To die. See *physat*.

syāñ /si:əŋ/. Unidentified syllable found in two toponyms.

K.570:37 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.467:15 (A.D. 1011, C III:217).

syām /si:əm/. [Pre-A. *syām* ~ *syam*; mod. ស្យាម *syām* /sja:m/ ~ *siam* /si:əm/ "adj. of or pertaining to Thailand, Siamese; *n.* Thailand, Siam (*somewhat pejor.*)"; said to represent Skt *śyāma* 'black, dark-coloured; having a dark or swarthy complexion'³]. *n.* Name of a division of the Tai people.

K.298:27, 28 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.2:199, *BC*, 1911:201).

srak. Lapicide's inadvertence for or misreading of *sruk*.⁴

sragat /srə'gət/. †[Cf. mod. ស្រាត់ស្រាត់ *sraga't sragam* /srakuət srakum/ "adj. to be quiet, reserved, modest, unassuming, self-effacing, self-possessed"; pfx /srə-/ + 'gat /gət/]. *v.st.* To be sure of oneself, self-possessed, composed.⁵

K.1198A:38 (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240).

srañ. See *sron*.

¹*LKM*, 367.

²Shorto, 55. See Pou, "Recherches," in *JA*, 1976:336-8.

³See Pou, 514a; *Hobson-Jobson*, 833b.

⁴In K.299:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491; *BC*, 1911:204).

⁵See *NIC* II/III:256, note 36.

srañe /srə'ŋɛ:/. [Pre-Angkorian *srañe*; mod. ស្រាំង *srañē* /srə'ŋa:ɛ/ “n. k. of aquatic cereal plant (*the grain is used as a rice substitute*) ...”; pfx /srə-/ + **ñe* /ŋɛ:/]. 1. *v.st.* To be swarthy, of dark complexion. 2. *n.* Slavename. 3. *n.* (Conjecturally) *Oryza sativa* L., *forma spontanea* (Graminæ),¹ floating rice.

K.809N:19 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.269:11 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.99S:20 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

K.262N:28 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669B:33, C:53, D:13, 14, 16, 19 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

tai srañe (K.809N:19); K.269:11; K.99S:20; K.262N:28; K.669C:53, D:13, 14, 16, 19), slavename.

gho srañe (K.669B:33), slavename.

srac ~ **srāc** ~ **sarac** ~ **sarāc** /srac/. [Pre-A. *sarac* ~ *srac*; mod. ស្រួច *srec* /srec/ “v. to complete, finish, end; to have done / finished / accomplished s.t. ...; *adj.* to be complete, prepared; *adv.* already; entirely, fully, completely, sufficiently ... ; v. to depend on; to be supported by s.t.; to be determined by ...”; pfx /s-/ + **rac* ~ **rāc* /rac/]. 1. *v.intr.* To be ended, finished, done. 2. *v.intr.* To be ready, prepared, complete. 3. *v.intr.* To culminate in (*ta*): be capped, topped, headed.

sarāc: K.262N:22, 22 bis, 34 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.257S:22 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.263D:23, 26, 28 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

sarac: K.269:11 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.271:13 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.741:11 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.232:20 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXXIV:423, APK II:75, C VI:228); K.933:29 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.177:42 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112);

srāc: K.192:16 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.669B:8 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.444A:11 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.693B:26 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.598B:43 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.205:12 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:34 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:15, 28, 60 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.254B:7 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.450:26 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

srac: passim, 27 occurrences.

vvaṃ 'āc ti srac ta khloñ 'nak nau 'nak ta pradhāna ta noḥ deśa noḥ (K.351:11-3), ‘[This endowment] shall not be headed by a director of personnel, [but] shall remain with the chief residents of the said community’.

... *pāda vyar ti srac tṛtiya* (K.754B:1-2), ‘... two *pāda* to the end of the third watch’.

bhūmi neḥ ti vraḥ kaṃmraten 'añ śrī guṇapativarmma duñ srāc dep sañ gol ... (K.206:34), ‘Once these tracts were purchased by My Holy High Lord Śrī Guṇapativarman, [he] set up boundary-markers ...’.

... *vyar 'antvañ dikk srac = ti 'addharātra 'āy vnek 'ādityavāra ...* (K.324A:12-3), ‘... two elapsed *'antvañ dik* to the midnight before Sunday ...’.²

sracam /srəcəm/ (?). †[Pfx /srə-/ + **cam* /cəm/]. *v.ps.* To be joined (*as strips of palm leaf, to form writing material*).

K.383S:33 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

srajān /srə'jaŋ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified item of *devadravya*, perhaps a cult object modeled on a weapon.

K.669C:27 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.347/II':33 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.455:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

srajān pañcak mās 1 (K.455:4), ‘one *srajān* inlaid with gold’.

¹Pou et Martin, 53. Cf. BEFEO, XXXVI:20, note 1.

²This interpretation is liable to correction.

sratāc /srə'ðac/. †[Pfx /srə-/ + *tāc* /ðac/; cf. *stac*]. 1. (Conjecturally) *v.ps.* To be detached, separated, cut off. 2. *n.* Toponym.

K.956:16, 19, 33, 44, 51, 51 *bis* (A.D. 978-977, C VII:128).

***srap**. See **srāp*.

srapāc /srə'bac/ (?). †[Perhaps pfx /srə-/ + **pāc* /bac/]. *n.* Presumably, an unidentified type of cloth.

K.238A:17 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

caṃnvat srapāc 1 (K.238A:17), 'one turban of *srapāc*'.

sramo /srə'mɔw/. [Pre-A. *sramo*; mod. ស្រម៉ូ ~ សម្មី *sramā* ~ *samā* /srə'ma: ~ sa'ma:/ "n. k. of tree (*Terminalia chebula*) ..."; prob. for **smo*, pfx /srə- ← s-/ + *mau* ~ *mauv* ~ *mo* /mɔw/; cf. Thai ส้มฉาบ /samɔw/ '*Terminalia chebula*'¹]. 1. *v.st.* (Conjecturally) to be downy, hairy; to be stringy, fibrous. 2. *n.* The black myrobalan, *Terminalia chebula* Retz (Combretaceæ).²

K.598B:41 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.33:17 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

K.843C:30, D:2, 21 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235qD:110 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

K.258A:68 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.844:7 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173).

vrah sramo (K.598B:41), 'the sacred *sramo* tree(s)'.

sramoc /srə'mo:c/. †[Mod. ស្រមោច *sramoc* /srə'ma:oc/ "n. ant"; cf. mod. Mon *samat* /həmot/ 'Small black ant',³ Old Javanese and mod. Malay *səmut* 'ant'⁴]. *n.* Ant.

K.292F:12 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.235D:102 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

vnur sramoc (K.292F:12), 'anthill', possibly a toponym.

srau sramoc (K.235D:102), toponym.⁵

srayu ~ **srayū** /srə'ju: ~ srə'ju:w/. †[Cf. mod. ស្រយូរ *srayūv* /srə'ju: ~ srə'ju:w/ "n. hook (e.g., latch hook, fishhook); ring in which to hook or tie s.t."; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.

srayū: K.238A:18 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.720C:30 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

srayu: K.720D:3 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

ti oy ta vāp vis thnap vlah ○ *srayū vnāt 1 ghaṇa vlah* ○ (K.238A:18), 'Given to the *vāp* Vis were: two lengths of *thnap*, one *srayū vnāt*, two lengths of *ghaṇa*'.

... *svok 3 krapī 6 poñ 1 rddeḥ jeñ 1 srayū vnāt 3 kryav 3 thmur 10 6 vave 2 ...*

(K.720C:30-1), '... three trays; six water buffalo, one pregnant; one foot-cart; three *srayū vnāt*; three oxen; sixteen cows; two goats ...'.

srayū vnāt ~ *srayu vnāt* (K.720C:30-1, D:3), possibly 'lid-hook', i.e. a metal hook with which to lift a hot lid from a pot.

¹Haas, 522b; McFarland, 818b.

²Pou et Martin, 53 (item 140); Dastur, 210 (item 253); Pou, 515b.

³Shorto, 31b.

⁴Zoetmulder, II:1737a; Wilkinson, II:429b.

⁵One suspects this toponym involves a homonym.

sralaṅ ~ **sralāṅ** /srə'laŋ/. [Pre-A. *sralaṅ*; mod. ស្រឡាញ់ ~ ស្រលាញ់ *sralā'ṅ* ~ *sralā'ṅ* /srə'laŋ/ “*v.* to love, like; *adj.* to be loved, dear”; pfx /srə-/ + **laṅ* ~ **lāṅ* /laŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To hold in affection: to love, be fond of, like. 2. *v.st.* To be dear, beloved. Cf. **slāṅ*.

sralāṅ: K.523C:24 (A.D. 1118, C III:136);

sralaṅ: K.393N:15, *garbled* (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63).

sralāy. See *śaralāyatana*.

sralit /srə'lit/. [Pre-A. *sralit*; mod. ស្រឡិត ~ ស្រលិត *sralit* ~ *sralit* /sralɪt/ “*n.* k. of vine with clusters of sweet smelling yellow flowers ...”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Shrub of the species *Dischidia* (Asclepiadaceae).¹

K.89:19 (A.D. 1002, C III:164), hapax.

sraleṅ /srə'leŋ/ (?). †[Cf. pre-A. *sleṅ* and mod. ស្លែង *slēṅ* /sla:ɛŋ/ “*adj.* to be harmful (*to the health*), causing disease, pathogenic; sinful; ... *n.* strychnine plant (*Strychnos nuxvomica*”]; pfx /srə-/ + *leṅ* /le:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* (*Conjecturally*) to let go, free, turn loose, release, emancipate;² to discharge, spew, vomit. 2. *v.cs.* To induce vomiting. 3. *v.st.* To be nauseating, poisonous, toxic. 4. *n.* The tree *Strychnos nuxvomica* (Loganiaceae).³

K.235D:93 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

sravacca /srə'wac/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified.

K.947A:22 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

vitāna spū prak sra vacca prak | (K.947A:21-2), ‘1 silver-mounted canopy of thatch-grass with silver *sra vac*’.

sraṣṭa /sra'sdɑ:/. †[Skt *straṣṭā*, nom. sg. of *sraṣṭr* ‘maker, author, creator’, epithet of Brahmā, Śiva, and others]. *n.* Personal name.

K.216S:29 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.879:17 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.584:3, 10 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126).

taī sraṣṭa (K.879:17; K.584:3, 10) ~ *taiy sraṣṭa* (K.216S:29), slavename.

srasar /srə'sɑ:r/. [Mod. ស្រាស័រ *sasar* /ssa:r/ “*n.* column, pillar, post, pile, shaft”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Post, column.

K.263B:33 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.933:20 (A.D. 1014, C IV:42).

srasir /srə'sir/ ~ **sarsir** /sər'sir/ ~ **sarser** /sər'ser/. †[Mod. ស្រាស័រ *saraser* /sar'ser/ “*v.* to write”; pfx /srə- → sər-/ + **sir* /sir/ ~ **ser* /ser/]. *v.tr.* To write (*down*), inscribe.

sarser: K.413D:14 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

sarsir: K.235C:75 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.352N:31 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

srasir: K.848:7 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.356N:5 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10, APK I:334);

K.158D:33 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.206:36 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.352N:30 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

¹Pou et Martin, 52 (item 139); Pou, 516a.

²Cf. pre-A. *jen*¹.

³Martin, 135; Pou et Martin, 50 (item 133); Dastur, 198 (item 239); Merrill, 7; Pou, 518b.

srah¹ /srah/. †[Cf. mod. **ជ្រះ** *jrah* /creəh/ “*adj.* to be bright, sparkling, pure, clean, without any impurities ...”; pfx /s-/ + **rah* /rah/]. 1. *v.st.* To be pure, clean, unsullied. 2. *v.st.* To be bright, brilliant, shining, gleaming. 3. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* any metal that takes a high polish, bright-metal.

K.713B:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.262N:13 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.1198B:32, 33 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

vodi srah 4 (K.713B:3, 17), ‘four highly polished *vaudi*’ ~ *vaudi srah* 7 (K.262N:13), ‘seven bright-metal *vaudi*’.

srah² /srəh/. †[Mod. **ស្រស់** *sra*’s /srah/ “*adj.* to be fresh, green, freshly picked (e.g., of flowers), ...”; pfx /s-/ + ’*ras* ~ ’*aras* ~ **rah* /rəh/]. *v.st.* To be fresh, recently harvested or produced.

Ka.87:24 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).¹

... *duk spu srah kuṭi namaśśivāya* ... (Ka.87:24), ‘... lay by fresh thatch-grass for the Namaśśivāya shrine ...’.

srāñ. See *sāñ*.

srāc. See *srac*.

srādhi /sraˈdhi:/. †[Skt *śrāddhī*, nom. sg. of stem *śrāddhin* ‘performing *Śrāddhas*, partaking of a *Śrāddha*’, < *śrāddha* ‘ceremony in honour of and for the benefit of dead relatives ...’, < *śraddhā*]. *v.st.* To have, include or involve a *śrāddha*.

K.254c:42 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

gi sre ta roḥ neh nām rañko dau kammraten jagat liṅgapura sap māgha srādhi sme rañko je vyar ... (K.524c:38-43), ‘The aforesaid ricefields shall furnish milled rice to the High Lord of the World in Liṅgapura each Māgha with a *śrāddha* in it, to the amount of two *je* of milled rice ...’.

srāp /sra:p/. [Mod. **ស្រាប** ~ **ស្រាបក៏** *srāp* ~ *srāba(k)* /sra:p/ “*n.* k. of large metal bowl with a pedestal base”; naturalization of Skt *śarāva*]. *n.* An unidentified type of vessel: *śarāva*.

K.353N:31 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

***srāp** ~ ***srap** /srəp/. †[Mod. **ស្រាប់** *srāp* /srəp/ “*adj.* to be available, prepared, ready-made; completed; *adv.* already ...; *adj.* to be definite, certain, obvious; *adv.* obviously, as a matter of fact; *n.* provisions, accessories”; pfx /s-/ + *rap* ~ **rāp* /rap/]. 1. *v.st.* To be ordered, arranged, disposed. 2. *v.st.* to be ready, prepared; to be final, definitive. 3. *v.st.* To be (pre)disposed, fit, apt, suited. See *saṃrāp*.

***srāy** /sra:y/. †[Mod. **ស្រាយ** *srāy* /sra:y/ “*v.* to untie, undo, unfasten, unwrap, detach; to untangle, unravel; *fig.* to decode; *v.* to explain, clarify; to solve; to interpret (*a dream*); to comment on (*a text*); to translate; ...”; pfx /s-/ + **rāy* /ra:y/]. 1. *v.tr.* To undo, unlock. 2. *v.tr.* To analyze, solve, interpret. See *saṃrāy*.

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

srāl ~ **śrāl**¹ /sral/. †[Mod. ព្រាង *srāl* /sral/ “v. to select, pick out, choose”; pfx /s-/ + **rāl* /ral/]. 1. *v.tr.* To pick out, sort, go through. 2. *v.tr.* To examine, check, verify; to list, inventory.

srāl: K.329W:8 (A.D. 893, *NIC* II/III:76; *AIC*, I:541), hapax.

śrāl: K.216N/1°:6 (A.D. 1005, *C* III:37), hapax.

sñak srāl pi pac slik 4 (K.329W:7-8), ‘1600 leaves sorted and bundled’.

... *mok śrāl ’ampāl upāya steñ vraḥ jrai* ... (K.216N/1°:6-7), ‘... to come [and] inventory the entire estate of the *steñ* of *Vraḥ Jrai* ...’.

***srāl**¹ ~ **śrāl**² /sral/. †[Mod. ព្រាង *srāl* /sral/ “*adj.* to be light (*in weight*), not heavy, weightless; to be slight, trifling, insignificant; not serious, petty (*of a crime*), early (*of crops*) ...”; pfx /s-/ + **rāl* /ral/]. 1. *v.ps.* To be diffused, dissipated. 2. *v.st.* To be light, slight, buoyant. 3. *v.st.* To be not in excess.¹

K.413B:6 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

stec phdik viñ śrāl ... (K.413B:6), ‘His Majesty shortened [them so] to be correct again ...’.

srāvaṇa. See *śrāvaṇa*.

sri ~ **sri**. See *śrī*.

***srit** /srit/. [Mod. ព្រិត *srit* /sryt/ “v. to polish (*rice*); to pour (*a liquid*) slowly and carefully”, ifx /-r-/ (for /-n-/ ?) + *sit* /sit/]. 1. *v.tr.* To refine, purify. 2. *v.tr.* To smelt, found, cast. See *saṃrit*.

sru ~ **sruva** ~ **sruv**. See *srū*.

sruk¹ ~ **srukk** ~ **srūk** ~ **śruk** /sruk/. [Pre-A. *sruk* ~ *śruk*; mod. ព្រុក *sruk* /srok/;² pfx /s-/ + **ruk* /ruk/; cf. Old Mon (c)*ru*(k) ‘to take refuge, shelter, in³’]. 1. *n.* Any relatively small community of humans and its surrounding territory: village, hamlet. 2. *n.* Such a community as an administrative center and seat of its territory. 3. *n.* The territory of a *sruk* as a settled area or administrative unit.

śruk: K.966:29, 32 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 1958:132);

srūk: K.659:6 (A.D. 968, *C* V:143);

srukk: K.735:5 (A.D. 934, *C* V:96); K.425:19 (A.D. 968?, *C* II:142); K.570:40 (A.D. 969, *C* I:144); K.344:34 (A.D. 985, *C* VI:160); K.383B:38 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.56B:36 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3); K.379:5 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:213);

sruk: passim, 607 occurrences.

khloñ sruk (K.270S/2°:16) ~ *kloñ sruk* (K.809N:3, 14), ‘headman of a *sruk*’.

vraḥ sruk (K.569:1, 2, 3), ‘royal *sruk*’, presumably the home and surrounding lands of a member of the royal family.

... *dau oy śapata ’anak ta sruk pvān* (K.878:7), ‘... to go out [and] administer the oath to the residents of four *sruk*’.

psam ’nak vraḥ kuṭi toy uttara ple sruk ’anle 2 (K.713B:15), ‘Total hands for the cell on the north recruited from the two *sruk*’.

¹Cf. *C* III:38, note 8.

²Headley, 1410a: “*n.* country, nation; district (*subdivision of a province*); *adj.* to be domestic (*as opposed to foreign*), native; tame, domesticated / cultivated (*as opposed to wild*); *specif.* to belong to the realm of humans (*as opposed to the realm of the supernatural*)”.

³Shorto, 112, no phonological form given.

sruk². Lapidice's error or misreading of *sruc*.

***sruk** /srok/. [Mod. **sruk* /srok/; pfx /s-/ + *ruk* /rok/]. *v.tr.* To ram out, hammer in relief. See **saṃruk*.

sruc ~ **sruk**² /sruc/ ~ **śrūci** /sru'ci:/. †[Skt *sruc* 'sort of large wooden ladle used for pouring clarified butter on the sacrificial fire ...']. *n.* Long wooden ladle used in sacrifice.

śrūci: K.366B:28 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);¹

sruc: K.669C:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

sruc: K.258A:60 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... *kalasa 1 'arghya 1 pādya 1 sarāvāna 6 sruva 1 śrūci 1 darvi 1 ...* (K.366B:26-8), '... one ewer; one goblet; one foot-bath; six *śarāvāna*; one small ladle (*sruva*); one large ladle (*sruc*); one *darvi* ... '.

nā prāk khmau sruc 1 ... (K.669C:22), 'In black silver: one *sruc*, ... '.

sruc śuci mvay nan saṃmrut □ *jyañ mvay liñ tap* (K.258A:60), 'one ritually pure long ladle, weighing in bronze □ one *jyañ* ten *liñ*'.

***srut** /srot/. [Mod. **ꠘꠞꠞ** *srut* /srot/ "v. to cave in, sink, collapse; to subside, to slip (as the face of a cliff in a landslide); to crumble"; pfx /s-/ + *rut* /rot/]. *v.tr.* To give way, cave in, slip, fall away, subside, sink. See *saṃmrut*.

sruva¹ ~ **sruv**¹ /sru:w/. †[Skt *sruva* 'small wooden ladle (with a double extremity, or two oval collateral excavations, used for pouring clarified butter into the large ladle or *Sruc*; sometimes employed instead of the latter in libations) ...']. *n.* Small ladle used in sacrifice.

sruv: K.669C:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

sruva: K.366B:26 (A.D. 1139, C V:288).

nā prāk khmau sruc 1 sruv 1 (K.669C:22) 'In black silver: one large ladle, one small ladle'.

srū ~ **srūv** ~ **sru** ~ **sruv**² ~ **sruva**² /sru: ~ sru:w/. [Pre-A. *srū* ~ *sru* ~ *sro* ~ *srau*; mod. **ꠘꠞꠞ** *srūv* /sro:w ~ sru:w/ "n. rice (*Oryza sativa*) while still growing or prior to being husked, paddy rice, standing rice, unmilled / unhusked rice"; cf. Old Mon *sro* 'Paddy, rice in the ear, unhusked rice'²]. *n.* Paddy.³ Cf. *srau*, 'akṣa¹.

sruva: K.366B:26 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

sruv: K.669C:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

sru: passim, 49 occurrences of which the first are K.124:12, 21 (A.D. 803);

srūv: K.265N:8 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.257S:34 (A.D. 979, C IV:140);

srū: passim, 80 occurrences.

¹This form presumably shows contamination from *śuci* 'pure'; cf. the quotation from K.258A.

²Shorto, 397, no phonological form indicated.

³See *Ferlus*, "Du taro au riz ...".

sre ~ srey /sreː/. [Pre-A. *sre ~ srey ~ sare*; mod. វ្រែស *srē* /sraːɛ/ “*n.* wet / irrigated rice field; *adj.* to be rural”]; analysis undeterm.]. *n.* (Irrigated) ricefield.

srey: K.175E:5 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.352N:9 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

sre: passim, 453 occurrences.

nak sre (K.809N:8), ‘ricefield hands’.

sreñ /sreːŋ/. [Pre-A. *sreñ*; mod. វ្រែស្អ *srēñ* /sraːɛŋ/ “*n.* any of various skin diseases including: dermatosis, ringworm, and mycosis”]. *n.* Skin diseases of various kinds.

Ka.87:23 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).¹

sroñ ~ srañ /sroːŋ/. †[Mod. វ្រែស្អ *srañ* /sraŋ/ “*v.* to bathe (a Buddha statue, divinity, clergy); to wash oneself (of the king or monks) ...”; pfx /s-/ + **roñ ~ *rañ* /roːŋ/; cf. Thai สรง /sōŋ²]. 1. *v.tr.* To cleanse with water: to wash, bathe, lave. 2. *n.* Act or fact of so cleansing: bathing, ablutions.

srañ: K.194 and K.383A:44, 48 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:13, 19 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.754B:19 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282);

sroñ: K.231:47 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.659:15 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.356N:18 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.125:12 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74); K.598B:18, 46, 52 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.989B:12, 21, 26, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.207:2, 65 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.393S:39 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.966:27 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12); K.56B:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.71:8, 12 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.556:12 (A.D. 878-977, C II:19).

dik sroñ (K.124:7, 16; K.231/III:47; K.356N:17-8), ‘water for ablutions, bath water’.

kalasa srañ (K.754B:19), ‘ewer for ablutions’.

sroñ pañcotsava (K.124:18), ‘ablutions for the Five Festivals’.

nu vrañ kamrateñ ’añ śrī kañṭhapandita sruk phalapriya oy sroñ kamrateñ jagat śrī jayakṣetra ... (K.207:1-2), ‘On this date My Holy High Lord Śrī Kañṭhapañḍita of the *sruk* of Phalapriya administered a ritual cleansing of the High Lord of the World Śrī Jayakṣetra ...’.

***sroñ** /sroːŋ/. [Mod. វ្រែស្អ *sroñ* /sraːoŋ/ “*adj.* to be very tall / very high, lofty (*esp. of trees*)”; pfx /s-/ + **roñ* /roːŋ/]. *v.st.* To be very tall, lofty. See *sañroñ*.

srom ~ sarom ~ saroma /sroːm/. †[Mod. វ្រែស្អ *srom* /sraːom/ “*n.* cover, covering, casing, wrapping, case, sheath, envelope ...”; pfx /s-/ + *rom* /roːm/]. 1. *v.tr.* To surround, envelop. 2. *n.* Case, sheath.

sarom: K.263D:6 (A.D. 984, C IV:118), hapax;

saroma: K.947A:19 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

srom: K.227:22 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax.

sarom prāk naupura mās 2 (K.263D:6), ‘a silver sheath; two gold anklets’.³

kañpyat toñ knāy rmmās tanliṃ mās vara saroma mās | tmo ta gi lañloñ 40 5 makṣikā 20
|| (K.947A:19-20), ‘1 dagger with rhinoceros-born hilt, elegant gold *tanliṃ* [and] gold scabbard [with] gemstones on it: 45 *lañloñ*, 22 *makṣikā*’.

cāmpa srom sañtac ’ayat ’anak mvay ta ’āc chpañ ley (K.227:20), ‘The Cham hemmed in His Majesty, [and] there was not a man able to fight any longer’.

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²Haas, 524a: ‘to bathe’; McFarland, 822b: ‘to bathe; to wash; to lave; to cleanse (with water); *n.* bath; ablution’; Sethaputra, II:1101a: ‘(of royalty or priests) to have a bath’.

³Cf. C IV:136.

srau /srɔw/. [Pre-A. *srau* ~ *sro*]. Unidentified.¹

K.521N:8 (A.D. 850/1, C IV:167); **K.235D:102** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

***srvañ** /sru:əŋ/. [Pfx /s-/ + **rvañ*² /ruəŋ/]. Unidentified. See *sanrvañ*.

***slañ** /slɔ:ŋ/. †[Cf. *chlon* /c^hlɔ:ŋ/; pfx /s-/ + **lon* ~ **lan* /lɔ:ŋ/]. (Conjecturally) *v.tr.* To cross, pass, traverse. See *samlan*.

slap. See *slāp*².

slā /sla:/. [Pre-A. *slā* ~ *snā*; mod. **ស្លា** *slā* /sla:/ “*n.* areca palm (*Areca catechu*)”]. 1. *n.* The areca orpinang palm, *Areca catechu* L. (Palmæ).² 2. *n.* Areca nut. Cf. *kramukaphala*.

K.124:20 (A.D. 803, C III:170); **K.415:5** (A.D. 877, C V:86); **K.878:11, 12** (A.D. 898, C V:88); **K.165N:35** (A.D. 952, C VI:132); **K.659:19** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.669D:8** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.257S:31** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.356N:16** (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); **K.741:10** (A.D. 994, C V:160); **K.933:8** (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); **K.207:16, 23, 25, 41, 59** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.393N:7** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.523B:29, 30** (A.D. 1118, C III:136); **K.194B:16** (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); **K.366B:5** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.413B:19, 35** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.780:15** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); **K.521:2** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); **K.584:10** (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:126); **K.914B:C33** (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:111, APK I:357).

slā ceñ mvāy (K.878:11), ‘one régime of areca nuts’.

slāc ~ **slac** /slac/. †[Pfx /s-/ + **lāc* ~ **lac* /lac/]. 1. (Conjecturally) *v.intr.* to quail, shrink. 2. (Conjecturally) *v.st.* To be retiring, timid, diffident.

slac: **K.669C:44** (A.D. 972, C I:159);

slāc=ra: **K.742:6** (A.D. 994, C V:160); **K.879:17** (A.D. 1041, C V:235); **K.650A:21** (A.D. 878-977, C V:170).

***slāñ** /slaŋ/. [Pfx /s-/ + **lañ* ~ **lāñ* /laŋ/]. *v.st.* To be oily, greasy, slick. See *samlāñ*, *sralāñ*.

slāp¹ /sla:p/. †[Mod. *slāp* /sla:p/ “*n.* wing, feather, plumage (of a bird); blade (e.g., of an oar or ventilating fan); flank”; pfx /s-/ + *lāp*]. 1. *n.* Feather; feathers, plumage. 2. *n.* Wing (of bird, insect).

K.329E:10 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541), hapax.

slāp slikk 2 (K.329E:10-1), ‘800 (measures?) of feathers’.

slāp² ~ **slap** /slap/. †[Mod. **ស្លាប់** *slāp* /slap/ “*v.* to die; *adj.* to be dead, lifeless, numb, paralyzed”; pfx /s-/ + *lap*² ~ **lāp* /lap/]. 1. *v.intr.* To die, pass away, expire. 2. *v.st.* To be dead, lifeless. See *samlāp*. ▶

¹In neither of its two occurrences is the sense of ‘paddy’ plausible. In K.521 *vrah srau* is the name given to one of four court investigators, each of whom appears to be identified by his place of origin. The other three are *vrah madaśiñha* [sic], *vrah pañcom*, and *rāṅgapura*. If ‘sacred/royal paddy’ is not inconceivable as a toponym, the *srau sramoc* ‘ant paddy’ of K.235 is less so. These two cases suggest a form as yet unidentified.

²Martin, 172; Pou et Martin, 50 (item 132); Pou, 518a; Dastur, 32 (item 38)

slap: K.340:7 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81);

slāp: K.654:19 (A.D. 802/77, C V:274); K.158B:21, C:15 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.292:12, 15 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.843C:25 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.215:6 (A.D. 1027, C III:34); K.235C:80, D:9, 39, 42, 81 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.56C:26 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.353S:16, 19 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.420:17 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.350N:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187); K.760:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

slik /slɪk/. [Pre-A. *slik*; mod. ស្លឹក *slik* /slɪk/ “*n.* leaf; sheet (e.g., of paper); *clf.* for 400 fruits (*obs.*)”; pfx /s-/ + **lik* /lɪk/. 1. *n.* Leaf (of plant). 2. *n.* Quantifier for 400 units.¹ Cf. *sñak* ~ *sñik*.

passim, 53 occurrences of which the earliest is K.774A:7 (A.D. 860?).

sre kamluñ vrah maṇḍira veñ slik 2 200 ruñ slik 1 100 (K.291N:22), ‘The ricefield within the holy sanctuary grounds is 1,000 (*hat?*) long, 500 (*hat?*) wide’.

slin /slɪŋ/. [Pre-A. *slin*; mod. ស្លឹង *slin* /slɪŋ/ “*n.* silver coin (formerly used in Cambodia ...)”; pfx /s-/ + *lin* /lɪŋ/; cf. Thai สลึง /salɯŋ/²]. *n.* Unidentified weight.

K.374:15 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.258B:7, 56, 64 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.947A:5, 6, 6 bis, 8, 15, 17, 18, 24 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

slut /slət/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified constituent of toponym, prob. a botanical species.

K.257S:35 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.344:16, 19 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.879:4 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.206:7, 44 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.34:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

slvat /slu:ət/. [Cf. mod. ស្រឡាត ~ ស្រឡាត *srahwat* ~ *sralwt* /sra'lu:ət/ “*adj.* to be very slender and smooth”; pfx /s-/ + *lvat* /lu:ət/]. *v.st.* To be drawn out, long and lean, slender, tall. See *samlvat*.

K.843A:27, 34 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.175W:8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173).

svat /su:ət/. †[Mod. សូត្រ ~ សូត្រ *sūtra*³ ~ *sūdhya* /so:t/ “*v.* to say, recite (*from memory*); to chant (*a prayer*); to read aloud, declaim”; cf. Middle Khmer *sūt* /su:t → so:t/ ‘to chant, intone; to pray’, also Thai สวด /sua:t/⁴]. 1. *v.tr.* To chant, cantillate, intone; to recite (*prayer*); to read (aloud). 2. *v.intr.* To pray, supplicate, submit a formal plea or petition. See *samnvat*, *smvat*.

K.814B:53 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:31 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.569:9 (A.D. 1011, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.410/1^o:12 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.207:61 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.374:4 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.235C:74 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:44, B:40 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.67:4 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23).

... *vrah kamraten 'añ vidyāśrama svat vrah dharmmaśāstra* ... (K.207:61), ‘... My Holy High Lord of the Vidyāśrama, reciting the Dharmmaśāstra, ...’.

¹That these two senses belong together is suggested by Austronesian. See Sak-Humphry, *The Sdok Kak Thom Inscription*, 190, note 33.

²Haas, 525b, McFarland, 828a: ‘old monetary unit equal to a quarter-*pāda* or silver tical: the *sellung* or 25-*satang* piece’.

³Spelled as if from Skt *sūtra* ‘(Buddhist) *sūtra*’.

⁴Haas, 525b: ‘to chant, read aloud, recite prayers’.

svatantra /swa'dan/. †[Skt *svatantra* 'self-rule: freedom, free will, independence', < *sva* 'self', + *tantra* 'loom; framework, system; model, type; rule, doctrine']. 1. *n.* Freedom, free will, discretion; power, authority, control; competence, province, jurisdiction. 2. *v.st.* To be at the discretion of; to fall within the competence, jurisdiction, or authority of. Cf. 'āyatta.

K.878:14 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.957A:16,¹ 17 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.1151B:1, 1 *bis*, 2 (A.D. 943, NIC II/III:109); K.19:24, 25 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.659:10, 11, 11 *bis* (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.444A:23 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:14 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.256W/3':33 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.591A:2, 4, 5 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819B:2, 4, 5, 8 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.352S:16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.650B:21 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.376:6 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

... *pi duk 'anrāy vrah kamraten 'añ śrī campeśvara vvaṃ svatantra ta khloñ vvaṃ puran* ... (K.256W/3':32-3), '... to place the parish of My Holy High Lord Śrī Campeśvara outside the jurisdiction of the head of the sanctuary at Purandarapura ... '.

... *vvaṃ 'āc ti mān nā svatantra ta dai ti leñ khloñ khmuk vrah kralā 'arccana* ... (K.444A:23-4), '... [they] are to have no other source of authority than the head of the ascetics of the holy chamber of worship ... '.

***svan** /su:ən/. [Mod. **स्वस्** *swn* /su:ən/ "n. garden; public garden, park", but also 'v.tr. to groom, tend, take care of, look after'²]. *v.tr.* To tend, take care of. See *śivan*.

svapna /swap/. †[Cf. mod. Pālicized **स्वप्नि** *supin* /so'ḅɻn/ "v. to dream; n. dream"; Skt *svapna* 'sleep, sleeping; dream, dreaming']. *n.* Dream, vision.

K.484:9 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61), hapax.

... *nau svapna ta 'asaru* ... (K.484:9-10), '... from evil dreams ... '.

svabhāvavikāra /swabhawəwi'kar:/. †[Skt **svabhāvavikāra*, < *svabhāva* 'one's own state of being, innate or inherent disposition' (*sva* 'one's own', + *bhāva*), + *vikāra* 'disease, sickness, hurt, injury']. *n.* Bodily or mental impairment, birth defect.

K.299:18 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *'anak ta lobha o taṃnāṃ ta lobha 'anak ta mān svabhāvavikāra o* (K.299:18), '... persons who covet the crops [of others], persons who are envious of those with physical impairments'.

svayaṃvyādhi /swajamwja'dhi:/. †[Skt *svayaṃvyādhi*, < *svayam* one's self', + *vyādhi* 'ailment, sickness, disorder, disease']. *n.* Bodily ailment or disorder.

K.292A:12 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

daha 'yat caṃpāñ pi yeñ slāp nu svayaṃvyādhi muh ni ... (K.292A:11-2), 'If there is no fighting, with the result that we die of natural causes first, ... '.

***svar** /su:ər/. [Mod. **स्वस्** *swr* /su:ər/ "v. to ask, inquire, question ..."]. *v.intr.* To ask, question. See *saṃnvar*.

¹The text reads *sutantra*, with C VII:138, note 3: "Sic, pour *svatantra*. Cf. 1. 17."

²LKM, 373.

svargga ~ **svarga** ~ **svārga** /swar → su:ər/. [Pre-A. *svarga*; mod. ស្វរ្ខ swrg /su:ər/ “*n.* heaven, paradise”; Skt *svarga* ‘sky, heaven; paradise’]. *n.* Heaven, paradise.

svārga: K.741:15 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

svarga: K.868B:8 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.742:11 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

svargga: K.659:29 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.444C:18 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.175S:16 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.351:10 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.682C:14 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.933:14 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.381:4 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255); K.413B:29 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.299:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II/III:156); K.484:11 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9,9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

svarggāpavargga /swargabə'war/. †[Skt *svargāpavarga*, < *svarga*, + *apavarga* ‘completion, end; emancipation of the soul from bodily existence, exemption from further transmigration; final beatitude’]. *n.* Heaven and final emancipation, paradise and release from existence.

K.383 *bis*, face c:4 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:151); K.34B:30 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152).

... 'nak noh svey svarggāpavargga (K.383 *bis*, c:4), ‘... such persons shall enjoy heaven and final emancipation’.

nau 'nak ta ñyāñ pariṭāḷana dharmmārambha caṇṇāṇ kalpanā ta rohh nehh mān svarggāpavargga ... (K.34B:29-30), ‘Those who strive to safeguard the aforesaid pious work [and] endowment shall know heaven and final emancipation ...’.

***svaryāta** ~ **sūryyāga** /swar'jat/. †[Skt *svaryāta* ‘gone to heaven’, < *sva* ‘sun, light; sky, heaven’, + *yāta* ‘gone’, ppl. of √yā ~ √i ‘to go’]. *v.intr.* To go to heaven.

sūryyāga: K.89:16 (A.D. 1002, C III:164), hapax.

neh vijayeśvara punya vraḥ kaṇmraten 'añ śrī vijayendravarman ta gurujana vraḥ pāda sūryyāga śivapada ○ (K.89:15-6), ‘This Vijayeśvara is the pious work of My Holy High Lord Śrī Vijayendravarman, the spiritual preceptor of His Majesty who has gone to Śiva’s heaven’.

svasti ~ **svāsti** /swa'sdī: → suə'sdī:/. †[Mod. ស្វស្តី swstī /suə'sd̪r̪:y/ “*n.* well-being, happiness, prosperity, good fortune, glory”; Skt *svasti* ‘well-being, fortune, luck, success, prosperity’ and ‘a term of salutation, esp. at beginning of letters ...’, < pfx *su-*, + *asti*, stem and nom. sg. of *asti*, third-person sg. of √as ‘to be’; cf. Thai สวัสดิ์ /sawətdii¹]. *n.*, *interj.* as opening benediction: well-being! good fortune!

svāsti: K.99N:1 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:1 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.240S:5 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.258A:57 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.254B:1 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.350:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

svasti: passim, 36 occurrences.

siddhi svasti (K.291N:1), ‘Fulfillment! Well-being!’ or ‘Success [and] good fortune!’.

śrī siddhi svasti jaya (K.270S/2^a:3, N/1^a:1), ‘Glory! Success! Well-being! Victory!’

¹McFarland, 830a: ‘a salutation; a word of welcome, blessing, welfare, prosperity, fortune, good luck ...’.

svaṃ ~ **svam** /su:əm/. [Pre-A. *soṃ*; mod. **ស្ងួម** *sūm* /so:m/ “*v.* to request, ask for; to beg, entreat ...” and *suṃ* /som/ “*v.* to ask (*for*), beg, request, demand ...”]. 1. *v.tr.* To address an earnest or urgent request for: to beg, entreat, beseech, implore. 2. *v.tr.* To submit a formal petition for, make an appeal or entreaty for: to sue or petition for, request.

svam: K.235D:15 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);

svaṃ: passim, 39 occurrences.

svaṃ prasāda (K.878:5; K.235D:50, 56; K.237:12; K.991:9; K.373B:2), ‘to petition for the gift of’.

svaṃ vraḥ karuṇāprasāda (K.165N:34; K.659:8; K.257S:39; K.158B:16; K.693:4; K.229:5) ~ *svaṃ braḥ karuṇāprasāda* (K.239N:1; K.230D:8), ‘to sue for the royal benefice of’.

***svaḥ** /swah/. [Pfx /s-/ + *vah* /wah/]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.intr.* to join the hands palm to palm.¹ See *saṃvaḥ*.

svā /swa:/. [Pre-A. *svā*; mod. **ស្វា** *svā* /swa:/ “*n.* monkey (esp. of the genera *Macaca* and *Presbytis*)”; perhaps pfx /s-/ + **vā* /wa:/. 1. *v.intr.* (*Conjecturally*) to swing or hang by the arms. 2. *n.* Generic term for various primates: monkey, ape.

K.410:23 (A.D. 1025, *RS* II, № XIX:10), hapax.

... *krapī jrvak vave man ’adā svā* ... (K.410:23), ‘... water buffaloes, swine, goats, fowl, ducks, monkeys ...’.

svān /swa:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *svān*;² mod. **ស្វាន** *svān* /swa:ŋ/ “*adj.* to be bright, clear, brilliant; alleviated, cleared up”; pfx /s-/ + **vān* /wa:ŋ/. 1. *v.tr.* To get free or clear of, come out from. 2. *v.intr.* To become visible, emerge. 3. *v.st.* To be clear, bright. 4. *n.* First light of day, dawn.

K.383B/VII:54 (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

svān /swa:n/. †[Mod. **ស្វាន** *svān* /spi:ən/ “*n.* bridge; gangplank ...”; pfx /s-/ + **vān* /wa:n/. *n.* Footbridge; any bridge.

K.254B:16 (A.D. 1129, *C* III:180), hapax.

vvan thnal sañ svān canlon ta ’ādhvā (K.254B:16), ‘[I] built causeways and erected bridges leading across to roads’.

svāmi ~ **svāmiy** /swa'mi:/. [Pre-A. *svāmi*; mod. **ស្វាមី** *svāmi* /swa'mɿ:y/ “*n.* husband (*formal*); master, boss”; Skt *svāmī*, nom. sg. of stem *svāmin* ‘owner, proprietor, master, lord; husband, lover; king, prince; spiritual preceptor, learned Brāhman or Pandit ...’³]. 1. *n.* Lord, proprietor; king, prince. 2. *n.* Husband, spouse, wife, consort.⁴ 3. *n.* Mistress, (female) warder. See *tribhuvanasvāmi*, *mahāsāmi*, *rudrasvāmi*. ▶

¹This form is proposed as an alternative to an Austronesian source of *saṃvaḥ*.

²Note also pre-A. *sañhvān* /səŋ'wa:ŋ/, presupposing **sahvān* /swa:ŋ/.

³Cf. Pāli *sāmin*, but *sāmiya* ~ *sāmika* ‘husband’.

⁴Cf. *C* IV:169, note 4. Note that *svāmi* = *svāminī* in K.521S and K.989B.

svāmiy: K.521:10 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.989B:24 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);
svāmi: K.669C:47 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.262S:25, 26 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.693B:3 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.989B:34 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.72:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.956:58, 60 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.218N:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.177:25 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37).

svāmi me pañ ... (K.669C:47-8), 'Mistress (warder) *me Pañ*; ...', heading a slavelist.
 ... *ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga śrī vāgīśvarapandita svāmi jaroy cār* (K.218N:10-1), '... to My Holy High Lord the *śivaliṅga* belonging to Śrī Vāgīśvarapandita, lord of Jaroy Cār'.

'ji 'añ khñuṃ paṃcyāṃ mvāy jmaḥ teñ hyañ jā svāmiy loñ las ... (K.521S:9-10), 'A forebear of mine by the name of the *teñ Hyañ*, who was the wife of the *loñ Las*, ...'.

... *ket steñ maddhyadeśa jā svāmiy ta vraḥ rājya śivaloka* ○ (K.989B:24-5), '[To them] was born the *steñ* of Madhyadeśa, who was consort to His Majesty Śivaloka'.

pha'van kamrateñ 'añ nṛpatīndralakṣmī vyar jā svāmi kvan jnvan mratāñ khloñ śrī nṛpatīndravarmma ... (K.989B:33-4), 'The two younger sisters of My High Lady Nṛpatīndralakṣmī were child consorts offered to the chief lord Śrī Nṛpatīndravarmman ...'.

svāminī /swami'ni:/. †[Skt *svāminī* 'propriess, mistress, lady (used in addressing a queen or a king's favourite wife), fem. of *svāmin*]. *n.* Consort.

K.91B:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

... *kamrateñ 'añ śrī indralakṣmī jā kamrateñ 'añ svāminī ta 'agrani vraḥ pāda īśvaraloka ...* (K.91A:17-B:1), '... My High Lady Śrī Indralakṣmī, who was My High Lady the chief consort of His Majesty Īśvaraloka ...'.

svāmibhakti /swamibhak'di:/. †[Skt **svāmibhakti*, < *svāmi*, + *bhakti*]. 1. *n.* Devotion to one's lord or sovereign. 2. *v.st.* To be devoted to one's lord or sovereign.

K.292A:13, 25, 27 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.254:17 (A.D. 1139, C III:180).

... *leñ phala 'nak ta svāmibhakti mān ta yeñ* (K.292A:13), '... may the merit of those who are true to their lord be ours'.

svāy /swa:y/. [Pre-A. *svāy*; mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀸𑀓 *svāy* /swa:y/ "n. mango (*Mangifera indica*)"]. 1. *n.* The mango tree, *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae).¹ 2. *n.* The fruit of the mango tree.

passim, 51 occurrences.

travāñ vraḥ svāy (K.105/1°:7), toponym ('reservoir by the sacred mango tree').

svārga. See *svarga*.

svāḥ /su:əh/ (?). †[Mod. **sws* /su:əh/ 'the tree *Grewia astropetala* (Tiliaceae)²]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) unidentified botanical species.

K.467:26 (A.D. 1011, C III:217, BEFEO, LVII:57); K.588:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:128).

¹Martin, 92; Pou et Martin, 55 (item 148); Matras et Martin, 13 (item 4); Dastur, 143 (item 172); Merrill, 154; Pou, 520b.

²Pou, 521a.

svi ~ **svī** /swi:/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ sbī** /spu:/ “*n.* carambola (*Averrhoa Carambola* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The carambola tree or shrub, *Averrhoa carambola* L. (*Oxalidaceae*).¹

svi: K.150:14 and K.152:5 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191);

svi: K.523D:2 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

sveñ /swɛ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ svēñ** /swa:ɛŋ/ “*v.* to look for, search for, investigate; to try hard to find, diligently seek”; pfx /s-/ + *veñ* /wɛ:ŋ/]. 1. *v.tr.* To make a long and careful search for, go to lengths in quest of; to seek or look for, seek out. 2. *v.tr.* To probe, examine, investigate.

K.262S:19, 20 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.598B:33 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58); K.292:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.245:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

sodhe sveñ (K.262S:19, 20), ‘to investigate by making a careful search’.

svetachatra /swedə'chat/. †[Skt *śvetacchatra*, < *śveta*, + *chattrā*]. *n.* White parasol. Cf. *sitacchatra*.

K.413A:11 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

svetabhagra. See **svetabhadra*.

svey /su:əy/. †[Mod. **ꠘꠞ soy** /sa:oy/ “*v.* to eat, drink, smoke; to enjoy, partake of, experience; to possess, rule (*roy.*); *v.* to accept, sustain, bear, endure; to feel, experience, undergo”]. 1. *v.tr.* To enjoy; to partake of, esp. to eat, drink. 2. *v.tr.* To suffer, experience, undergo. See *saivey*, *saṃivey*.

passim, 47 occurrences.

nau ge ta sakk kalpanā neḥ ge svey traitriṃṣanaraka yāvata candrāditya mān ley (K.214B:18-9), ‘They who despoil this endowment, they shall suffer the thirty-three hells for as long as the moon and sun shall shine’.

... *ri ta paripālana svey vibhava* (K.139B:17), ‘... One who safeguards [it] shall know good fortune’.

... *ge jāta dvātriṃṣanaraka svey yātanā ta nānāprakāra is kalpakoti yugasahasra* ○ (K.350N:4-5), ‘... they shall be reborn in the thirty-two hells [and] undergo torments of many different kinds for ten million *kalpa* and a thousand *yuga*’.

svai ~ **svaiy** /swɔy/. [Pre-A. *svai*; mod. **ꠘꠞ sbai** /spɔy/ “*n.* generic term for cabbage and cabbage-like vegetables, esp. of the genus *Brassica*”]. *n.* Any of various species of *Brassica* (*Cruciferae*), chiefly *B. juncea* (L.) Coss. or Indian mustard, and *B. chinensis* L. or Chinese cabbage.²

svaiy: K.556:7 (A.D. 878-977, C II:19);³

svai: K.89:4 (A.D. 1002, C III:164).

svok ~ **svauk** ~ **sbok** /swo:k ~ sbo:k/. [Pre-A. *svok*; mod. **ꠘꠞ sbak** /spɔ:k/ “*n.* wooden tray / low table (*on which to serve food*)”; pfx /s-/ + **vok* ~ **bok* /wo:k/]. *n.* Footed tray, low dining table.⁴ See *saṃvok*. ▶

¹Martin, 78; Pou et Martin, 56 (item 149); Pou, 521a; Merrill, 157.

²Martin, 63; Pou et Martin, 55 (item 147); Pou, 521b. Cf. C III:167, note 3.

³This *svaiy* is followed by a four-place lacuna and may not be complete.

⁴NIC II/III:221: ‘Grands plateaux’. If the proposed derivation is tenable, *svok* may have referred originally to a group of dishes set and served on a table or tray comparable to the modern article. Cf. BEFEO, XXXVII:405, note 3.

sbok: K.713B:3, 18, 20 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270S/2^c:22 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.19:11 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.669C:24 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.542:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); Ka.87:16 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219);¹
svauk: K.348:7, 25, 29, 33 (A.D. 954, C V:108);
svok: passim, 51 occurrences.

svauk. See *svok*.

svyāc /swi:əc/. †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified, perhaps a toponym.

K.468:3, 16, 19, *all garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:227).

h

hajaya /haʰɽy/ (?). †[Mod. ជៃ *jai* /ɽy/;² cf. Cham *hajai* ‘Lieu clos, maison seigneuriale; propriété, domaine; citadelle, forteresse’³]. *n.* Dwelling, home.⁴
 Cf. *jey*.

K.324A:36, B:24-5 (A.D. 893, NIC II:59, II/III:62); K.1198A:8 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

cmām hajaya (K.324A:36, B:24-5), ‘house keepers’, followed by four and six names respectively.⁵

hat ~ **hāt** /hat/. [Pre-A. *hat*; mod. ហត្ថ *hatth* /hat/ “... *n.* unit of linear measurement equal to the distance from the finger tips to the elbow (*approximately 16 - 22 inches*), cubit”]; prob. local Prakṛta (cf. Pāli *hattha*), corresponding to Skt *hasta* ‘hand; forearm; cubit’⁶]. *n.* Measure of length, prob. the Indian *hasta* ‘cubit’ of roughly 18 inches or 45.7 centimeters.⁷ Cf. *hasta*.

hāt: K.230C:17 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.353N:31 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.258A:23, B:55, 58, 66, 75, D:1 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.780:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.248:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.721B:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295);

hat: K.207:13 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:105 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.938:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:121); K.258A:11, 16, B:10, 18, 45, 45 *bis*, 46, 51, 70 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

¹See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

²Cited by Mme Pou in NIC II/III:255, note 17; not listed by Headley, 341a.

³Aymonier et Cabaton, 502b.

⁴This item is owing to Pou, 545b. See her “*Lexicographie ...*,” 95 (item 87). NIC II/III:255, note 17: ‘cabane, hutte’.

⁵NIC II/III” 64, note 3: “*Cmām hajaya*, « gardien de hutte, de loge ».”

⁶The Indian *hasta* consists of 24 *aṅgula*. The *aṅgula*, prob. the same as the Angkorian *phlās*, is roughly ¾ of an inch or 1.9 centimeters.

⁷See the discussion in Sak-Humphry, 173, note 137.

hanira ~ **hanīra** ~ **hañira** /hə'nir:/ . [Origin unknown]. *n.* Name of an unidentified metal, probably an alloy based on silver.¹

hañira: K.263D:5, 10, 10 *bis*, 10 *ter* (A.D. 981, C IV:118);

hanira: K.669C:16, 16 *bis*, 19 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

hanira: K.262N:9, 9 *bis*, 11 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:16, 17 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.1198B:30, 32 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.342N:3, 8 (A.D. 1008/15, C VI:236); K.205:8 (A.D. 1016, C III:3); K.211:2 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.207:5 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.450:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.455:1 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

haniragaropa /hənrə'grɔ:p/. †[Sanskritized from *garop hanira*, < *hanira*, + *garop*]. *n.* A cover or lid made of *hanira*.

K.660:8 (A.D. 1041, C I:195), hapax.

... rūpyakalaśa 1 haniragaropa ñan jyañ 8 liñ 1 pāda 1 ... (K.660:8-9), '... one silver ewer [with] *hanira* lid weighing eight *jyañ* one *liñ* one *pāda* ... '.

hara /hɔ:r/. †[Skt *hara* 'taking away, seizing, removing, ravishing, captivating, destroying' and epithet of Śiva ('the destroyer')]. *n.* Hara (Śiva). See *harihara*. Cf. *hāra*.

haraṇasthāna /hɔrənə'stha:n/. †[Skt **haraṇasthāna*, < *haraṇa* 'the act of carrying (off), removing', + *sthāna*]. *n.* A site from which material is removed.

K.397E:3 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345), hapax.

haraṇasthāna thmo (K.397E:3), 'quarry'.

hari ~ **harī** /hɔ'ri:/ . †[Skt *hari* 'fawn-coloured, pale yellow, tawny, reddish brown', whence 'lion' and epithet of Viṣṇu-Kṛṣṇa and of Śiva]. 1. *n.* Hari (Viṣṇu). 2. *n.* Personal name.

harī: K.713B:22 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

hari: K.262N:22 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.879:20 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.650B:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.721B:12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:295).

haribhāva /hɔrɪ'bha:p/. †[Skt **haribhāva*, prob. 'Hari-loving', < *hari*, + *bhāva*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.713B:7 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

harisūdana /hɔrɪ'su:t/. †[Skt **harisūdana*, prob. 'lion-slayer', < *hari*, + *sūdana* 'act of killing, destruction']. *n.* Slavename.

K.713B:26 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

harihara^o /hɔrɪ'hɔ:r/. †[Skt *harihara*, 'a partic. form of deity consisting of Viṣṇu and Śiva conjoined', < *hari*, + *hara*]. *n.* Hari and Hara, *i.e.* Viṣṇu and Śiva represented in one body. Cf. *śaṅkaranārāyaṇa*.

hariharālaya /hɔrɪ'hɔ:rɪ'lyɔ/. †[Skt **hariharālaya*, 'abode of Hari and Hara', < *harihara*, + *ālaya*]. *n.* Toponym: second royal city of Jayavarman II after Indrapura.

K.848:7 (A.D. 969, C I:187); K.933:4 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.235C:65, 78, 80, 82, D:5, 12 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.293:3 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.10:67, XXVIII:104, BC, 1913:81).

¹Cf. C I:183, note 15, 197, note 1.

havirvāda /həwɪr'wa:t/. †[Skt **havirvāda*, < *havis* 'oblation or burnt offering, anything offered as an oblation with fire – as clarified butter, milk, Soma, grain', + *vāda* 'speech, utterance, discourse']. *n.* A recitation accompanying a burnt offering.

K.194/383A:6 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

chlañ havirvāda (K.194/383A:6), 'to perform the *havirvāda*'.

hastā° ~ °**hastā** /hah/. †[Mod. ហាស្ត *hast* /hoəh/ "n. hand / arm (roy.)"; Skt *hastā* 'hand; forearm']. 1. *n.* Hand; arm. 2. *n.* Cubit. See *trihastā*, *dvihastā*, *pādahāstaccheda*, *ekahastā*. Cf. *hat*.

hastarkṣa /hasdərɪ'k/. †[Skt **hastarkṣa*, < *hastā*, + *ṛkṣa*]. *n.* The thirteenth lunar mansion: *Hastā*.

K.351:2 (A.D. 992, C VI:191), hapax.

ham¹ /ha:m/ (?). †[Cf. mod. ហាម *hām* /ha:m/ "n. border, edge (of a plate), rim, brim (of a hat)"]. 1. *n.* Edge, rim, border. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) bounds, limits, compass; surroundings, setting.

K.873:8 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

ham² /həm/. [Mod. ហ័ម *ham* ~ **ham* /ham/ "adj. to be strong, robust, good-looking"]. 1. *v.st.* To be concentrated, dense, strong. 2. *n.* Constituent of toponym. Cf. **huṃ*. See *dham*.

K.873:8 (A.D. 921, C V:104), hapax.

hāc. See 'āc.

hāna. See *rū hāna*.

hām /ha:m/. †[Mod. **hām* /ha:m/]. *v.intr.* To bleed; to drip, trickle, ooze.

K.72:6 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135), hapax.

vraiṃ man hām rasa (K.72:6), toponym ('the wood of nectar-bleeding fowl' ?).¹

hāra /ha:r/. †[Mod. ហារ *hār* /ha:r/ "v. to take along, bring, carry, transport; n. that which may be taken; grasping, taking; conveyance, carting, transportation"; Skt *hāra* 'bearing, carrying, carrying away, stealing']. 1. *v.tr.* To bear, carry, take, bring. 2. *v.tr.* To take away, carry off, steal. Cf. °*hara*.

K.299:36 (A.D. 1178-1277, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... 'anak ta 'aras nu paṃroḥh ◦ *hāra dāna ta reḥ ta hoc* ◦ (K.299:36), '... those who live on refuse, who steal alms, who think ignoble thoughts'.

hiṃsa /hiŋ'sa:/. †[Mod. ហិង្សា *hiṃsā* /hiŋ'sa:/ "n. bad deed, violence, fighting, killing; insult, outrage; abuse; revenge; malice, spite; contempt, scorn"; Skt *hiṃsā* 'injury, harm, hurt, mischief, wrong']. 1. *n.* Injury, harm. 2. *v.tr.* To do injury or harm to.

K.1141B:21 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

¹Presumably echoing a local legend. Cf. C VII:136, note 1.

hiñ huñ /hiŋ'hʊŋ/. [Cf. pre-A. *hiñ*; mod. ហ៊ីង *hiñ* /hi:ŋ/ “*n.* k. of burrowing toad (*Callula pulchra*”);¹ *huñ* is unidentified]. *n.* (Provisionally) Asian bullfrog (*Rana tigrina*).²

K.457:8 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65), hapax.

hita /hit/. †[Mod. ហិត *hit* /he'ta?/ “*n.* importance, advantage, benefit; profit, gain; *n.* bliss, delight, enjoyment; comfort, convenience; *n.* patronage, protection; sponsorship; assistance”; Skt *hita* ‘benefit, advantage, profit, service, good, welfare’]. *n.* Good, benefit, advantage.

K.173:2 (A.D. 947?, JA, 1914.1:638); K.523B:32 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

... *ta hita vrahma viṣṇu parameśvara vuddha* ... (K.173:2), ‘... for the good of Brahmā, Viṣṇu, Parmeśvara, [and] the Buddha ...’.

ri 'nak ta nu pravāñ va 'antāṃ noḥ phoñ pi vvaṃ thve hita vrah noḥ nu gi ○ (K.523B:31-2), ‘Persons who would err by disrupting its plantations so as not to work to the good of the said sanctuary thereby’, *i.e.* so as to work to the detriment of the said sanctuary.

hir. Unidentified. See *man hir*.

K.934S:9, 17, 19, 22 (undated, D. Soutif ms).

hiraṇya ~ **hiraṃya** /hi'ran/. †[Cf. mod. ហិរណ្យ *hiraṇy* and Pālicized ហិរញ្ញ *hiraññ* /he'raŋ/ “*n.* precious metals; gold; silver; gold and silver money; finances, wealth”; Skt *hiraṇya* ‘gold; coined gold, money; gold vessel or ornament’]. *n.* Gold. Cf. *suvarṇa*, *hema*.

hiraṃya: K.420:31, 32, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

hiraṇya: K.206:35, 38 (A.D. 1042, C III:11).

hinajāti /hinəja'di:/. †[Skt *hinajāti* ‘of low caste, outcaste, degraded, vile’, < *hina* ‘poor, little, low, mean’, + *jāti*]. *v.st.* To be of low birth.

K.444B:3 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:18 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:2 (A.D. 987, C VI:173).

huduga ~ **hūdūka** /hʊ'dok/. †[Skt *huḍukka* ‘kind of rattle or small drum’ and *huḍukkā* ‘kind of drum’]. *n.* Large drum.³

hūdūka: K.659:17 (A.D. 968, C V:143);

huduga: K.356N:19 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:8).

***huṃ** /hʊm/. [Mod. **huṃ* /hom/]. *v.st.* To be strong, concentrated, heady. Cf. *haṃ*². See *danhuṃ*, **dhuṃ*.

hūdūka. See *huduga*.

ḥrdaya /hr'dry/. †[Mod. ហ្រ្សាយ *hrḍāy* /ha'ru'r'try/ and Pālicized ហ្រ្សាយ *haday* /ha'try/ “*n.* heart; chest (*formal*); *fig.* feeling, will, desire”; Skt *hrdaya* ‘heart; soul, feelings, mind’]. *n.* Heart (*as seat of emotions and mental operations*). See *rājahrdaya*.

¹Cf. VK, II:1519b; also Guesdon (II:1951a): “Grenouille-bœuf (*rana mugiens*) au croassement retentissant.” *Kaloula pulchra* is the Asiatic painted frog.

²Cœdès (BEFEO, XVIII.9:15 and note 9) glosses *hiñ huñ* as “des crapaud-buffles coassant” and explains the term as an “onomatopée désignant le nom et le cri du crapaud-buffle.”

³Pou, 549a, and “Recherches ... (IX):348-50.

heñ. See *hyari*.

hetu /he'duː ~ he'duʔ ~ he:t/. †[Mod. ហេតុ *hetu* /ha:et/ “*n.* reason, cause, motive, matter; source, origin; method; *conj.* because (of), for the reason that ...”; Skt *hetu* ‘motive; cause, reason, account; means, mode, manner, condition ...’]. 1. *n.* Cause, reason; grounds, account. 2. *conj.* Because, since, inasmuch as; for the reason that (*man*), on the grounds that (*man*). 3. *prep.* Because of, on account of.

K.348:a (A.D. 954, C VI:108); **K.181B:5** (A.D. 962, C VI:140, *JA*, 1970.1-2:149); **K.444B:4** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:19** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.257S:34** (A.D. 979, C IV:140); **K.105:19, 19 bis, 21, 21 bis** (A.D. 986, C VI:183); **K.175S:2** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.292:11, 15, 25** (A.D. 1011, C III:205); **K.233B:11** (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); **K.518D:8** (A.D. 878-977, C II:75); **K.208:45** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); **K.450:17** (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); **K.829:11** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

ka gi noḥ bhūmi noḥ ta srac ti jau hoñ hetu man mān 'apavāda nu 'nak vraḥ thpall vyavahāra (K.348:2-3), ‘It turned out that the said land was eventually disposed of because there had been a dispute [over it] with the residents of Vraḥ Thpall, who had taken the matter to court’.

hetu man vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śrī rājendrapandita nu vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ kṣitīndrapandita ta ph'van thvāy tapaḥstāpanā thvāy sukṛtaphala phoñ nu mratāñ khloñ śrī narendrārimatehana ta 'ryāṃ vraḥ kaṃmrateñ 'añ gi pi mān vraḥ karuṇā ta 'aṃpāl nehḥ (K.450:17-20), ‘Because of the fact that My Holy High Lord Śrī Rājendrapaṇḍita and his younger brother My Holy High Lord Kṣitīndrapaṇḍita presented [to His Majesty] the powers [they] achieved by austerities [and] presented [to His Majesty] the merits of [their] good works, along with [their] older brother the lord *khloñ* Śrī Narendrārimatehana, it is for this that [they] receive all of this royal favor’.

hema ~ **hem** ~ **hem**¹ /he:m/. [Pre-A. *hema* ~ *hemā*; mod. ហេម *hem* /he:m/ “*n.* gold (*formal*)”]; Skt *hema*, nom. sg. of stem *heman* ‘gold; gold piece; gold ornament’]. *n.* Gold. Cf. *suvarṇa*, *hiraṇya*.

hem: **K.214B:16** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.262S:2** (A.D. 983, C IV:108);

hem: **K.232:29, 31** (A.D. 1006, C VI:228); **K.207:49** (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

hema: **K.542N:18** (A.D. 987-1077, C III:221).

hem. See *hem*.

hemakamaṇḍalu /heməkəmaṇḍə'luː/. †[Skt **hemakamaṇḍalu*, < *hema*, + *kamaṇḍalu*]. *n.* Gold water-jar.

K.99S:10 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

hemakaraṅka /heməkə'raŋ/. †[Skt **hemakaraṅka*, < *hema*, + *karaṅka*]. *n.* Gold cup or bowl.

K.276:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153), hapax.

hemakavaca /heməkə'wə:c/. †[Skt **hemakavaca*, < *hema*, + *kavaca*]. *n.* Gold corselet, cuirass or plastron.

K.263D:2 (A.D. 984, C IV:118), hapax.

hemakundala /heməkun'də:l/. †[Skt **hemakuṇḍala*, < *hema*, + *kuṇḍala*]. *n.* Gold ear-rings.

K.136:38 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284), hapax.

hemadolā /hemədoˈlaː/. †[Skt **hemadolā*, < *hema*, + *dolā* ‘swing, hammock; litter, palanquin’]. *n.* Golden palanquin. Cf. *śivikā*.

K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:68 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.194:16, 30, 39 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.276:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277S:8, N:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

hemaprāsāda /heməpraˈsaːt/. †[Skt **hemaprāsāda*, < *hema*, + *prāsāda*]. *n.* Gold temple-tower.

K.413B:43 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

hemavitāna /heməwiˈdɑːn/. †[Skt **hemavitāna*, < *hema*, + *vitāna*]. *n.* Gold canopy.¹

K.194/383B:3 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

hemavitāna ti chlāk padma tām sarvvaratna (K.194/383B:3), ‘a gold canopy graven with lotuses [and] set with all kinds of jewels’.

hemaśṛṅga /heməˈsɾiŋ/. †[Skt *hemaśṛṅga* ‘golden horn’, < *hema*, + *śṛṅga* ‘horn, tusk’]. *n.* Golden horn, presumably for *hemaśṛṅgagiri*.

K.276:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277N:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

kamrateñ jagat hemaśṛṅga (K.276:22; K.277N:29), ‘the High Lord of the World at Hemaśṛṅga’.

hemaśṛṅgagiri ~ **hemaśṛiṅgagiri** ~ **hemaśṛṅgakiri** ~ **hemaśṛiṅgaṅagiri** ~ **hemaśṛiṅgaragiri** /heməsɾiŋgəgiˈriː/. †[Skt **hemaśṛṅgagiri* ‘mount of the golden horn’, < *hemaśṛṅga*, + *giri*]. *n.* Name of a sanctuary.

hemaśṛiṅgaragiri: K.255:11 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85);

hemaśṛiṅgaṅagiri: K.143A:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

hemaśṛṅgakiri: K.814B:5 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

hemaśṛiṅgagiri: K.255:7 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85);

hemaśṛiṅgaragiri: K.143A:23, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218);

hemaśṛṅgagiri: K.257S:28 (A.D. 979, C IV:140).

***hey** /hɛːy/. [Mod. **है** *həy* /haːəy/ “*adj.* to be finished, ended, completed; *fp.* final particle indicating completed action ...; *conj.* and, afterwards, next, then, after that”]. *v.st.* To be done, ended, at an end, finished, over and done with, completed, accomplished. See **panhey*, *lhey*, *vrahey*.

hem² ~ **hem** /hɛːm/. [Pre-A. **hem*¹; mod. **हैम** *həem* /haːəm/ “*v.* to swell; *adj.* to be swollen, enlarged; *n.* swelling, enlargement, edema”]. *v.intr.* To swell, become swollen.

hem: K.232:29, 34 (A.D. 1006, C VI:228);

hem: K.214B:16 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.262S:2 (A.D. 983, C IV:108).

hem. See *hema*.

hai /hɛːy/. †[Mod. **है** *hai* /hay/ “*i.* hey you (*poet.*)”]. *interj.*, *vocative*. O!

K.484:1, 1 *bis*, 2, 2 *bis*, 3, 3 *bis*, 4, 4 *bis*, 5 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61); K.177:28 (A.D. 1278-1377, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

¹Cf. BEFEO, XLIII:149.

hoñ /hɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *hoñ*; mod. អ្នក អ្នក /ha:ŋ¹]. 1. *interj.*, closing a clause, phrase or list. 2. *interj.*, marking finality.

K.957B:11 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); **K.215:9** (A.D. 949, C III:34); **K.348:1** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.349:16** (A.D. 954, C V:108); **K.444B:10** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:22** (A.D. 974, C VI:170); **K.175S:5** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.591A:6** (A.D. 993, C III:132); **K.682C:9** (A.D. 1001, C I:50); **K.817:14** (A.D. 1002, C V:200); **K.158B:33** (A.D. 1003, C II:97); **K.989D:1** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.380E:64** (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); **K.95A:2** (A.D. 1041, C VI:247); **K.207:60** (A.D. 1042, C III:16); **K.353S:17** (A.D. 1046, C V:133); **K.235D:105** (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); **K.413A:7, 50** (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); **K.353S:11, 19** (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); **K.956:24** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.690N:29** (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91); **K.208:49** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); **K.566A:15** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182); **K.760:24** (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); **K.469/IV:2** (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:228).

vvaṃ jā pi dār bhūmyākara hoñ (K.957B:10-1), '[He] is definitely not to exact tax on the land'.

dep teñ hyañ pariḥāra nu 'mā ta jmaḥ loñ madhyaśiva nu kvan loñ pitt vrau nu loñ para ta paṭi teñ hyañ man tāc santāna yeñ hoñ (K.215:6-9), 'Thereafter the *teñ* Hyañ took care [of it] with [the help of] a younger uncle by the name of the *loñ* Madhyaśiva, [his] son the *loñ* Pit Vrau, and the *loñ* Para, her husband, when our line finally became extinct'.

... *ti iśāna gi bhūmi bhadrappattana hoñ* (K.235D:105), '... to the northeast, finally, is land belonging to Bhadrappaṭṭana'.

pradhāna thkval nu 'nak pralāy slā sapakṣa nu kulapakṣagaṇa phoñ samayuga nu 'nak ta roḥ neḥh hoñ (K.207:58-60), 'The headman of Thkval and residents of Pralāy Slā together with sundry friends and clients of the family joined with the forementioned individuals'.

man steñ nan slāp hoñ gi sru ta bhay pramvāy thlvañ prām diḥ siddhi dau ta cak svāy gi svok diḥ siddhi dau ta steñ nan gi sre diḥ siddhi dau ta steñ 'añ 'ācāryya iśānavyāpi ○ (K.353S:18-20), 'When the *steñ* Nan died, [they] assigned title to one hundred and twenty (measures) [and] five *thlvañ* of paddy to Cak Svāy; [they] assigned title to a tray to the *steñ* Nan; [and they] assigned title to the ricefield to the *steñ* 'añ the *ācāryya* Iśānavyāpi'.²

... *lvoh ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ pās khmau daiy neḥ gi ruv ti kamrateñ 'añ pre nirṇaya dau hoñ* ○ (K.380E:62-4), '... down to this other holy *kaṃsteñ* Pās Khmau, who is likely to be ordered to be condemned by My High Lord'.

ka gi noḥ bhūmi noḥ ta srac ti jau hoñ hetu man mān 'apavāda nu 'nak vraḥ thpall vyavahāra (K.348:2-3), 'It turned out that the said land was eventually disposed of because there had been a dispute [over it] with the inmates of Vraḥ Thpal, who had taken the matter to court'.

hoc /ho:c/. [Pre-A. *hvac* ~ *hvacc*; mod. អ្នក អ្នក /ha:oc/ "adj. to be insignificant, very few in number, slight in quantity; rare, almost exhausted (*in quantity*)"]. 1. *v.intr.* To lessen, diminish, dwindle, waste away, go to ruin. 2. *v.st.* To be low in quality, value: mean, base, poor, common, ignoble; to be low in quantity or amount; slight, paltry, trifling, unimportant. Cf. *hvac*. See **khoc*, *khmoc*.

K.376B:7, *garbled* (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60); **K.299:36** (A.D. 1178-1277, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

... *'anak ta 'aras nu paṃroḥh* ○ *hāra dāna ta reḥ ta hoc* ○ (K.299:36), '... those who live on refuse, who steal alms, who think ignoble thoughts'.

¹See Headley, 1454b.

²Cf. C V:139 and note 4. Note the inversion of the three direct-object NPs.

hotā /ho'da:/. †[Skt *hotā*, nom. sg. of *hotṛ* ‘one of the 4 kinds of officiating priest: one who at a sacrifice invokes the gods or recites the Ṛig-Veda’]. *n.* *Hotṛ*, priest recitant.

K.91D:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

‘*ji māṭṛpakṣa yeṇ cau vraḥ kamrateni ’añ śrī kavīśvarapaṇḍita jā hotā ta ’agra ta vraḥ pāda sadāśivapada* (K.91D:1-2), ‘A maternal ancestor of ours, grandson of My Holy High Lord Śrī Kaviśvarapaṇḍita, served as chief *hotṛ* under His Majesty Sadāśivapada.’

homa /ho:m/. [Pre-A. *homa*; mod. **𑀓𑀢𑀭** *hom* /ha:om/ “*n.* Brahman sacrificial ceremony; religious offering”; Skt *homa* ‘act of making an oblation to the Devas or gods by casting clarified butter into the fire; oblation with fire, burnt-offering; any oblation or sacrifice’]. *n.* The rite of sacrifice or act of making an offering. See *koṭihoma*, *rājābhīṣekahoma*, *lakṣahoma*.

K.958:7 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.659:22** (A.D. 968, C V:143); **K.669B:3** (A.D. 972, C I:159); **K.444A:27** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.868A:10, 17** (A.D. 974, C II:62); **K.262S:9, 11** (A.D. 983, C IV:108); **K.175S:1, 18** (A.D. 987, C VI:173); **K.814A:67** (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106); **K.598B:57** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* III:230); **K.989B:42, 44, 46, 49** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.702B:12** (A.D. 1025, C V:222); **K.843C:7** (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); **K.235C:28, 63, D:27, 36, 38** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.258A:54** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.470:10** (A.D. 1327, C II:187); **K.956:36** (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); **K.143B:23** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

vraḥ kralā homa (K.258A:54), ‘the holy chamber of sacrifices, sacrificial ground’.

‘*ācāryya homa* (K.958:7; K.444A:27; K.868A:10, 17; K.262S:9, 11; K.175S:1, 18;

K.814A:67; K.598B:57; K.235D:27, 36, 38; K.143B:23), ‘professor of sacrifice(s)’.

hora ~ **hor** /ho'ra: → ho:r/. [Pre-Angkorian *hor*; mod. **𑀓𑀢𑀭** *hor* /ha:or/ and **𑀓𑀢𑀭𑀢** *horā* /ha:o'ra:/ “*n.* astrologer, fortuneteller; astrology; horoscope, sign of the zodiac; time, hour; signs, portents”; Skt *horā* ‘hour; the half of a zodiacal sign; horoscope’]. 1. *n.* The reading or interpretation of zodiacal signs: astrology. 2. *n.* A reading of zodiacal signs: horoscope. 3. *n.* One versed in astrology: astrologer. 4. *n.* An unidentified interval of the twenty-four hour day: hour.

hor: **K.125:1** (A.D. 1001, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:140, *APK* II:74); **K.380W/4:34** (A.D. 1049, C VI:257);

hora: **K.374:18** (A.D. 1047, C VI:251); **K.219:26** (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); **K.391W:18** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.470:5** (A.D. 1327, C II:287);

gaṇa māś ti oy dāna ta śilpi sthāpakācāryya ta vrāhmaṇa ta hora ... (K.470:4-5), ‘Articles of gold which were given to the artisans of [employed by] the founding *ācāryya*, to the *brāhmaṇa*, to the astrologer, ...’.

hau ~ **hauv** /hɔv/. [Pre-A. *hau*; mod. **𑀓𑀢𑀭** *hau* /haw/ “*v.* to call, name; to order (e.g., *in a restaurant*), *specif.* to stop a vehicle; to send for, summon; to invite (*guests*)”]. 1. *v.tr.* To call, name, designate. 2. *v.tr.* To call out to, appeal to, summon. 3. *v.tr.* To call up, levy, recruit.

hauv: **K.814E:23** (A.D. 1004, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106);

hau: *passim*, 61 occurrences of which the earliest is **K.809N:27** (A.D. 878/87). ▶

gi ta jā pi khlōñ mukha hau pi pre ta gi vraḥ rājakāryya gus (K.340:5-7), ‘These are the only ones whom the *khlōñ mukha* may call up to assign to the royal service’.

vvaṃ ʼāc ti hau ʼanak vraḥ pi pre dai ti leñ jvan dik nu oy slā mahānavamī gus (K.878:12), ‘Sanctuary personnel will not be levied save only to assign [them] to offer up water [and] give out areca nuts at the Mahānavamī’.

hyañ /hi:əŋ/ ~ **heñ** /he:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *heñ*; < Old Javanese *hyañ* ~ *yañ* ‘god, goddess, deified being, divinity, ... person dedicated to the sacred: religious, anchorite, monk, nun’¹]. 1. (*Conjecturally, epithet of the devout*) *v.st.* To be holy, divine. 2. *n.* Personal name. See *kanhyañ*.

heñ: K.843A:16 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

hyañ: K.192:9 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.262S:5 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.175N:1 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.989B:18, 23 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.31:3 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.215:7, 8 (A.D. 1027, C III:34);² K.72:9 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:114, VII:135); K.956:27, 29, 40, 42, 46, 48 (A.D. 878-977C VII:128); K.208:43, 45, 54, 56 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.521:10, 12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.760:23, 33 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

steñ hyañ ~ *steñ hyañ* (K.175N:1; K.989B:18, 23; K.760:23), prob. ‘divine Venerable’.

vāp heñ (K.843A:16), personal name.

tai hyañ (K.192:9), slavename.

tāñ hyañ (K.262S:5) ~ *teñ hyañ* (K.31:3; K.215:8; K.72:9; K.956:27, 29, 40, 42, 46, 48; K.208:43, 45, 54, 56; K.521:10, 12; K.760:33), perhaps ‘divine lady’, perhaps personal name.

hyat ~ **hyāt** ~ **hyāta** ~ **hyet** /hi:ət/. [Pre-A. *het*; cf. mod. **hit* /hɪt/³]. 1. *v.tr.* To force, drive, press, urge. 2. *v.ps.* To be forced, driven. See *panhyat*.

hyet: K.245:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90);

hyāta: K.467:18 (A.D. 1011, C III:217);

hyāt: K.235D:60 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XV.2:74, XLIII:91);⁴

hyat: K.153:29, 29 bis, garbled (A.D. 1001?, C V:194).

... *ti pre rok nā mān khñuṃ vraḥ noḥ ta hyāt paṅgway viñ = ta sruk* ... (K.235D:60), ‘[He] was bidden seek the whereabouts of the said sanctuary’s slaves who had been driven out, resettle [them] in the *sruk*, [and] ...’.

lamvāñ dai nā neḥ cau ta jmoḥ me sok nā samvaḥ ta ʼañ hyet ʼañ leñ jā ʼādhipati graha ... (K.245:6-8), ‘On an occasion different from this [his] granddaughter named the *me Sok*, saluting me respectfully, urged me to become a householder, ...’.

¹Zoetmulder, I:659b. Cf. Juynboll, 678a: ‘god, godheit; godin; heilig’; Wojowasito, 628: ‘god; holy, secret, immaculate’. Note also mod. Javanese *jang* (Pigeaud, 156b) as well as Cham and Malay *yang*. The interpretation offered here is disputed by Au Chhieng, “Études de philologie khmère (III et IV),” in *JA*, 254:160-1. The reader interested in this matter will wish to review Wilkinson, I:405b (*hiang*), II:381a (*sang-yang*), and in connection with the latter expression Zoetmulder, II:1658b (*sañ*).

²The Sanskrit text of K.215 opens with *hyañ = nāmnā* ‘together with one bearing the name Hyañ’ (C III:35). This cannot be taken as evidence that the *hyañ* of *teñ hyañ* is a personal name inasmuch as *nāman* may mean ‘appellation, designation’ in addition to ‘name’.

³Attested in 𑄀𑄂 *khīt* /khɪt/ ‘to force, coerce’. Guesdon (II:1960a) lists *hiat* ‘se rapprocher’. No such form is listed in *VK* (II:1528a) or any other dictionary available to me. Coëdès (C V:197, note 2) calls his rendering a “Traduction hypothétique de *hyat*, mod. *hiet* « dru, serré », while Dupont (BEFEO, XLIII:125, note 11) follows suit: “*Hyāt* (kh.mod. *hiet*) « serré ».”

⁴In K.235 both Finot and Dupont read *hyāt*, while Cl. Jacques reads *hyat*.

hyāta ~ **hyāt** ~ **hyet**. See *hyat*.

hlās. Misreading (*BEFEO*, 28: 56) of *phlās* or *thlās*.

hlum /lum/ (?). Unidentified.

K.603:2, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C IV:79), hapax.

hlvā. Misreading (*BEFEO*, 28: 56) of *phlū*.

hvac /hu:əc/. Possibly a variant of *hoc*.

K.845:9 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186), hapax.

daṃṇap vraḥ hvac (K.845:9), toponym ('the dam by the little sanctuary?').

hvat ~ **hvatt**. See *vat*.

***hvat** /hu:ət/. [Cf. mod. 𑀧𑀲𑀭 *hūt* /ho:t/ "v. to pull / take out, withdraw, extract, draw (*out*); to lengthen, stretch s.t. out ..."]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.tr.* To draw out, lengthen. See *jaṃhvat*, **jhvat*.

hvacp /hu:əp/. †[Mod. 𑀧𑀲𑀭 *hūp* /ho:p/ "v. to eat ..."; cf. Old Mon *hāp* /hap/ 'to eat'¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To eat, partake of. 2. *v.intr.* (*Of animals*) to graze, browse.

K.99S:31, N:26 (A.D. 922, C VI:107); K.348:13 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.349:23, 28, 32 (A.D. 954, C V:108).

... *oy hvap nu jrvakk nā sre man jauv* (K.348:13), '... letting pigs graze on the riceland [he] had acquired'.

... *oy hvap nu vave le v|* (K.349:28), '...letting [them] graze with goats on embankments'.

***hvay** ~ ***hvāy** /hu:əy/. [Cf. mod. 𑀧𑀲𑀭 *huy* /hoy/ '(of vapor) to rise, mount']. See *canhvay*, **chvay*.

***hvar** ~ ***hvār** /hu:ər/. [Mod. 𑀧𑀲𑀭 *hūr* /ho:r/ "v. to flow, stream, pour"²]. *v.intr.* To flow, run, pour. See *canhvar*, **chvar*.

***hval** /huəl/. [Mod. **hwl* /hu:əl/ ~ **hul* /hul/]. *v.intr.* To rise, mount, ascend. See *bhval*.

***hvās** /hu:əh/. [Cf. mod. 𑀧𑀲𑀭 *hws* /hu:əh/ 'to go past or beyond' and **hūs* /ho:h/ 'to stir up, dig up']. Unidentified. See *bhvās*.

hveñ. See *veñ*.

¹Shorto, 402.

²Cf. mod. 𑀧𑀲𑀭 'ūr /ʔo:r/ "n. small stream, channel, creek, ditch ..." and 𑀧𑀲𑀭 *cañ'wr* /caŋʔu:r/ "n. furrow (*in a plowed field*)".

’a

’a /ʔaː/ (?). †[Presumably mod. អ ʔā /ʔaː/¹]. *n.* Marker, possibly endearing, of an unidentified class of (female?) slave children, presumably newborn.

K.809N:30, 40 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713B:5, 5 *bis*, 6, 13, 13 *bis*, 13 *ter*, 14, 14 *bis*, 15, 16, 24, 24 *bis*, 24 *ter*, 27, 27 *bis*, 30 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.270N:11, 17, 19, 23, 23 *bis*, 25 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:8, 8 *bis*, 11 (A.D. 921, C IV:75).

’*akrānta* /ʔaˈkraːn/. †[Skt *akrānta* ‘unsurpassed’, < pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *krānta* ‘gone (over, across, against), overcome, surpassed’]. Unidentified.² Cf. also *vikrānta*, *saṅkrānta*.

K.380E/1°:9, *garbled* (A.D. 1038, C VI:257), hapax.

°’*akṣa*¹ /ʔak/. [Skt stem *akṣan* ‘eye’]. *n.* Eye. Cf. *vnek*². See *punḍarikākṣa*, *puṣkarākṣa*, *pratyakṣa*, *sākṣāt*.

*’*akṣata* ~ *’*akṣaṭa* ~ *’*akṣa*² /ʔaˈkʰsɔːt/. †[Skt *akṣata* ~ *akṣaṭa* ‘unhusked barleycorn’, < *adj.* not crushed: unbroken, whole’, < pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *kṣata* ‘broken’]. *n.* Unhusked rice. See *srū*.

’*akṣa*: K.957A:9 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.88:9 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30).

... *paryyaṅ mās 2 ’akṣa je 2 mvāy chnām* (K.957A:8-9), ‘... two *mās* of oil [and] two *je* of unhusked rice annually’.

... *pañcayajña ’akṣa ’var 1 lāja ’var 1* ... (K.88:9), ‘... for the five sacrifices: one *’var* of unhusked rice, one *’var* of parched rice, ...’.

*’*agāra* ~ *’*gār* /ʔaˈgaːr/. [Pre-A. *’agāra* ~ *’gāra*; mod. អគារ *’agār* /ʔaˈkiːər/ “*n.* building, edifice, house, premise (*formal*)”; Skt *agāra* ~ *āgāra* ‘house, dwelling, apartment’]. *n.* House, dwelling, residence; public building; structure.

’*gār*: K.292/II°, D:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

’*agārapāla* /ʔaˈgaːrəˈbaːl/. †[Skt **agārapāla*, < *agāra*, + *pāla*]. *n.* House or building guard.

K.809N:37 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

’*agne* ~ *’*agneya*. See *’*agneya*.

’*agra* ~ *’*āgra*^o /ʔak ~ ʔagrə-/. †[Skt *agra* ‘tip, uppermost or foremost point, top, summit’ and *āgra* ‘foremost, first, prominent; chief, best; uppermost part, tip, top, point, summit’]. 1. *n.* Top, summit, pinnacle; top, crest, knob. 2. *v.st.* To be first, foremost, chief. See *dandāgra*, *’*agramahiṣi*, *’*agrārājaputrī*.

’*agra*: K.393S:31, 38 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.91D:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

... *ti laṅṭap nu vidhi ta ’agra* (K.393S:31), ‘... was undertaken with the best of rites’.

¹See Headley, 1553a; VK, II:1707b; Guesdon, I:32a; Pou, 5a, 29a. A connection with Old Mon ʔā /ʔa/ ‘Exclamatory particle esp. of address’ (Shorto, 13) is moot.

²Cf. C VI:268, note 2. Coëdès amends the reading to *ākṛānta* ‘overcome, overrun, attacked’. Note Skt *akṣa* ‘a seed of which rosaries are made’.

'agradevī ~ **'āgradevī** /ʔa:grāde'wi:/. †[Skt **agradevī* ~ **āgradevī*, < *agra*, + *devī*]. *n.* Chief queen.

'āgradevī: K.235D:44 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

'agradevī: K.782:5 (A.D. 1071, C I:221).

'agrani /ʔagrə'ni:/. †[Skt **agraṇī* 'taking the lead, foremost', < *agra*, + *nī* 'leading, guiding']. *v.st.* To be leading, foremost, chief.

K.91B:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126), hapax.

... *kaṃrateṇ 'aṅ śrī indralakṣmī jā kaṃrateṇ 'aṅ svāminī ta agrani vraḥ pāda īśvaraloka ...* (K.91A:17-B:1), '... My High Lady Śrī Indralakṣmī, who was My High Lady the chief consort of His Majesty Īśvaraloka ...'.

'agramahiṣī /ʔagrəmāhi'si:/. †[Skt *agramahiṣī* 'principal queen', < *agra*, + *mahiṣī* 'any woman of high rank, esp. the first or consecrated wife of a king, or any queen', fem. of *mahiṣa* 'great, powerful']. *n.* First or chief queen.

K.569:4 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

'agrārājaputrī /ʔagrərəjəḍu'tri:/. †[Skt **agrārājaputrī*, < *agra*, + *rājaputrī*]. *n.* First or senior princess.

K.569:5 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166), hapax.

'aṅka /ʔəŋ'ka:/. †[Mod. **អង្ក** 'aṅkar /ʔəŋ'ka:r/ "n. uncooked, husked rice", with nonhistorical -r; pfx /ʔəN-/ + *ka* ~ *ko* /kɔ:/]. *n.* = *raṅko*.

K.292/II*, C:14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

kaṃnuṛiṅ caṅvāt taṅgey 'aṅka dau nā kaṃmyaṅ vraḥ kralā la'van ○ (K.292/II*, C:14), 'In the settlement of Taṅgey milled rice goes to the residence of the pages [assigned to] the royal chamber of diversions'.

'aṅkāṃ /ʔəŋ'kam/. †[Mod. **អង្កាំ** 'aṅkāṃ /ʔəŋ'kam/ "n. bead"; pfx /ʔəN-/ + **kāṃ* /kam/]. *n.* Bead. Cf. *lkāṃ*.

K.270N:17 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.99N:8 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.222:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

'aṅkoṅ /ʔəŋ'ko:ŋ/ (?). †[Unidentified]. Perhaps a botanical species. Cf. *'aṅgañ*.

K.89:13 (A.D. 1002, C III:164), hapax.

teṅ tvan vraḥ 'aṅkoṅ (K.89:12-3), 'the *teṅ tvan* of Vraḥ 'Aṅkoṅ'.

'aṅga /ʔəŋ/. †[Mod. **អង្ក** 'aṅg /ʔəŋ/ "n. body; torso, trunk; corpse; n. build, figure; appearance; form, shape ..."; Skt *aṅga* 'limb, member; the body; any subdivision or supplement']. 1. *n.* Member, part; item, article, unit, thing. 2. *n.* (Human) body; person (*of the sovereign*). See *kanakāṅga*, *tūryyaṅgala*, *sarvāṅga*.

K.618:33 (A.D. 1026, NIC II/III:224); K.380W:16 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.207:8, 31 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.235D:71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.413A:50, B:31 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.420:4 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.450:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.144:12 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101).

... *dep thve caṃṇāṃ kalpanā ta jā 'aṅga paṃre pratidina ...* (K.207:8), '... [he] then made an endowment comprising articles for daily service ...'.

'aṅgañ /ʔaŋ'gɔŋ/. †[Mod. អង្គញ់ 'aṅga'ñ /ʔaŋ'kuəŋ/ “n. k. of vine (*Entada phaseoloides* ...)”]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* The vine *Entada phaseoloides* (L.) (Mimosaceae).¹ Cf. 'aṅkoñ.

K.158B:16 (A.D. 1003, C II:91); K.720B:26 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.205:4, 11, 25 (A.D. 1036, C III:3).

mratañ khloñ svāy 'aṅgañ ta jmaḥ loñ jā ... (K.205:3-4), ‘the chief lord of Svāy 'Aṅgañ, the loñ Jā by name, ...’.

'aṅgaṇa /ʔaŋ'gɔŋn/. [Pre-A. 'aṅgaṇa; Skt *aṅgana* ~ *aṅgaṇa* ‘yard, court, area’]. *n.* Grounds, precincts (of a sanctuary); court, courtyard. Cf. *prāṅgana*.

K.571:8 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111), hapax.²

vraḥ 'anrāy 'aṅgaṇa (K.571:8), ‘the holy parish of Aṅgaṇa’.

'aṅgarakṣa /ʔaŋgə'rak/. †[Skt **aṅgarakṣa*, perhaps confused with *aṅgarakṣaṇī* ~ *aṅgarakṣiṇī* ‘body-protector, coat of mail’; *aṅga*, + *rakṣa*]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) body-guard, defender; militia, soldiery. 2. (Conjecturally) man in body-armor, armed guard.

K.329W:4 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:76; AIC, I:541), hapax.

... 'anle 4 ta cām knar 'aṅgarakṣa nu priti (K.329W:3-4), ‘... [with] four points at which men in amor defend the ramparts cheerfully’.

'aṅgalā. Misreading of 'aṅgaṇa.

'aṅgāra /ʔaŋ'gɑ:r/. †[Mod. ផ្កាឃក្តារ *phkāy 'aṅgār* /ʔaŋ'ki:əŋ/ “Mars (the planet)”]; Skt *aṅgāra* ‘charcoal; the planet Mars’]. 1. *n.* The planet Mars. 2. *n.* = 'Aṅgāravāra.

K.809N:44 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.184:7 (A.D. 921, BEFEO, XXXI:13, APK I:215, 217); K.270S/2°c:18, N:27 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.682A:7 (A.D. 921, C I:50); K.262N:22 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.214B:8 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.34:27 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.472:7 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

'aṅgāranicaya /ʔaŋgarə'nɪ'cɔy/. †[Skt **aṅgāranicaya*, < *aṅgāra*, + *nicaya* ~ *nicāya*]. *n.* Heap of charcoal, pile of coals.

K.299:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

'aṅgāravāra /ʔaŋgarə'wɑ:r/. †[Cf. mod. ថ្ងៃអង្គារ *thn'ai 'aṅgār* /ʔaŋ'ki:əŋ/ “Tuesday”]; Skt **aṅgāravāra* = *maṅgalavāra* ‘Tuesday’, < *aṅgāra*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Tuesday.

K.674:1 (A.D. 966?, C VII:89); K.774B:8 (A.D. 995, C IV:64); K.221S:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.369:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281).

'aṅgāl ~ **'aṅgāla** /ʔaŋ'gal/. [Pre-A. 'aṅgal; mod. អង្គុល 'aṅgāl /ʔaŋ'koəl/ ~ នង្គុល *naṅgāl* /neŋ'koəl/³ “n. plow”]; perhaps ‘[earth]-raiser’, pfx /ʔəN-/ + **gal* ~ **gāl* /gal/]. *n.* Plow.

'aṅgāla: K.248:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94);

'aṅgāl: K.421:17 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272).

vraiṅ yer 'aṅgāl (K.421:17), toponym (‘[the *sruk* of] the forest of Yer 'Aṅgāl’).⁴

¹Martin, 94; Pou et Martin, 13 (item 9); Pou, 6b.

²MA I, № 2:74 reads *aṅgalā*.

³The latter reformed on Pāli *naṅgala*, corresponding to Skt *laṅgala*.

⁴Yer is unidentified.

'aṅgās ~ **'aṅgāsa** /ʔaŋ'ga:h/. †[Mod. អង្គាស *'aṅgās* /ʔaŋ'ki:əh/ “v. to ask for contributions / subscriptions; beg for money; to give food to a Buddhist monk, to donate (*money, property, etc.*); v. to be acquired / obtained by propaganda / campaigning”; pfx /ʔəN-/ + *gās /ga:h/; cf. Thai อั้งคาส /ʔaŋk^haat/¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To offer up (*food*), *esp.* to monks and notables. 2. *n.* Offering of food.

'aṅgāsa: K.353N:33 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

'aṅgās: K.342W:13 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.989C:29, D:2 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

... *gi ta 'aṅgās vrah paṃnvas rryan ta vrah vīrāśrama* (K.342W:13-4), ‘... (are ones who) offer up food to the holy clerics studying in the holy Vīrāśrama’.

yajña saṅkrānta velā 1 raṅko je 5 je 2 cuḥ śāla 'aṅgās smiṅ 'abhyāgata puruṣapradhāna hoṅ (K.989C:29-d:1), ‘New year sacrifice, one time: five *je* of milled rice, two *je* going down to the hall where food is furnished² residents, visitors, [and] leading men’.

pañcotsava raṅko je 5 velā 1 je 2 cuḥ śāla 'aṅgās smiṅ 'abhyāgata puruṣapradhāna hoṅ ○ (K.989d:2-3), ‘The five festivals: five *je* of milled rice [for] one time, two *je* going down to the hall where food is furnished³ residents, visitors, [and] leading men’.

'aṅguy. See *'aṅguy*.

'aṅgulyaka ~ **'aṅgulyaka** /ʔaŋgoli:/ (?). †[Skt *aṅgulya* ~ *aṅgulyaka* ‘finger-ring’, < *aṅguli* ~ *aṅguli* ‘finger, toe’]. *n.* Finger-ring. Cf. *cancyān*.

'aṅgulyaka: K.353N:29 (A.D. 1041, C V:133); K.523B:22 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.276:17 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153);

'aṅgulyaka: K.207:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258A:9, B:7, 17,⁴ 58, 64, B:42 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:31, B:3, 9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

'aṅgulyaka *pvānn sme ṅan pāda mvāy* (K.207:3-4), ‘Four rings each weighing one *pāda*’.

'aṅgol /ʔaŋ'go:l/. †[Mod. អង្គោល *'aṅkol* /ʔaŋ'ka:ol/ *n.* kind of small spiny tree (*Alangium salvifolium*)”; Skt *aṅkola(ka)* ‘the plant *Alangium Hexapetalum*’⁵]. *n.* The tree *Alangium salvifolium* Wangerin (Cornaceae).⁶

K.292/II^c:29 (A.D. 1011, C III:205), hapax.

'aṅgvay /ʔaŋ'gu:əy/ ~ **'aṅguy** /ʔaŋ'guy/. †[Mod. អង្គុយ *'aṅguy* /ʔaŋ'kuy/ “v. to sit (*down*)”; pfx /ʔəN-/ + *gvay /gu:əy/]. 1. *v.intr.* To sit; to perch. 2. *v.intr.* To settle (*down*), take up residence.

'aṅguy: K.369:11 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:281);

'aṅgvay: K.257S:7 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.262S:46, 47 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.89:9 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.693:18 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.933:12 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.380W/2^c:30 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.235C:60, 64, 65, 67, 70, D:26, 33 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.393S:44 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); K.249:12 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.100:3, 11 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.143D:7, 17 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.175E:14, N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.455:9, 11 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

¹McFarland, 982a: ‘to give; to elevate and present, thereby showing respect; to supply (to Buddhist monks)’.

²*Śāla 'aṅgās* ‘refectory’.

³*Śāla 'aṅgās* ‘refectory’.

⁴The text (C IV:182) reads *aṅgulyaka* with dental *n*, presumably a typographical error.

⁵Skt has the variants *aṅkolla*, *aṅkoṭa*, *aṅkoṭha*. The Angkorian form *'aṅgol* could well be another Skt variant.

⁶Martin, 120; Pou, 7b; Dastur, 21 (item 25).

'**añve** ~ '**añvey** /ʔəŋ'we:/ (?).¹ †[Pfx /ʔəN-/ + *ve¹ /we:/ (?)]. 1. *n.* (Probably) the other (further) side or shore. 2. *n.* (Perhaps = '*añve*) district, territory. 3. *n.* (Possibly) meander, bend in a watercourse. See '*añve*.

'**añvey**: K.190:12 (A.D. 895, C VI:89);

'**añve**: K.257S:12, 31 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.256E/2:19 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.178:8 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.342W:16 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.235D:51, 58 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.136:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:284); K.143A:5, 9, 11, 19, 21 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.276:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277S:7, 12 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

toy dakṣiṇa neḥ sre neḥ sot 'añvi chdiṅ jmal sre 'aṃlau chok vrāl vraī vyā canlat tai śivakṣetra sthalā pak lvoḥ 'arivey chdiṅ samroy sre nā 'āśrama 'āy canlat tai sot lvah prasap paṃnikk ○ (K.190:7-16), 'Still on the south side of this ricefield, [it runs] from the river Jmal [and] the riceland at 'Aṃlau, Chok Vrāl, Vrai Vyā, Canlat Tai, Śivakṣetra [and] Sthalā Pak, to the other side of the river Samroy [and] the ricefield on the grounds of the *āśrama*, also at Canlat Tai, until [it] reaches Paṃnik'.

caivatt bhūmmi neḥ toy pūrva 'arive chdiṅ bhūmi travān vloṅ ta ti mratāñ tri khsāc vlvak oy ta kaṃsteñ śrī rājapativarṃma ○ (K.257S:12-3), 'Bounds of this tract: on the east [it runs to] the other side of the river [through] the tract at Travān Vloṅ which was given the *kaṃsteñ Śrī Rājapativarman* by the lord Tri of [the *sruk* of] Khsāc Vlvak'.

duñ bhūmi 'anle 1 sot 'āy 'arive chdiṅ 'amoghapura jmaḥ pralāk kvan ñe ... (K.235D:51-2), '[He] bought another tract across the river Amoghapura called Pralāk Kvan Ñe ...'.

sruk bhavālaya ti kamrateñ śivakaivalya oy ta santāna gi ta cata 'nau 'arive 'amarendrapura (K.235D:57-8), 'The *sruk* of Bhavālaya was given [his] family by the High Lord Śivakaivalya, he being the one who laid [it] out on the other side of Amarendrapura'.

... *ti uttara 'arive chdiṅ kantrum ti uttara sot* (K.178:8), '... on the north [it runs] across the river Kantrum [and] still northward'.

'**añveñ** ~ '**añveñ** /ʔəŋ'we:ŋ/. †[Mod. អវ្យែង '*ariveñ* /ʔəŋ'wa:ŋ/ "adj. to be old, ancient, existing for a long time; long (of time), of very long duration"; pfx /ʔəN-/ + *veñ* /we:ŋ/]. 1. *n.* Length (in space), distance, remoteness. 2. *v.st.* To be far, distant, remote. 3. *n.* Length (in time), duration. 4. *v.st.* To be long, of long duration, old, of many years' standing, ancient. 5. *adv.* For as long as. 6. *v.intr.* To deviate from one's path, lose one's way (bearings), take a wrong turn, go astray, wander, err.²

'**añveñ**: K.393S:44, N:10 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax;

'**añveñ**: K.872N:20, 24 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.580:27 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.139B:6 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.100:7, 8 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:214); K.233A:18 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.872S:12, 26 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97).

... '*aṃruññi sre śata mvāy bhai vyar 'ariveñ śata piy bhai vyar thlās tap piy* (K.872N:19-21), '... width of the field:140 [hat?], length 340 [hat?] 13 *thlās*'.

maha pi nu thā ley ta 'nak ta ñyāñ paṃre nu 'ariveñ pi nu vvaṃ lvah ta prayojana phoñ ta lokadvaya ○ (K.139B:5-7), 'Whosoever is of a mind to speak at all ill of persons who

¹This is a problem word the clarification of which awaits further evidence. At first glance one would expect it to be a mere variant of '*añve* /ʔəŋ'wɛ:/ as in sense 2, but the two may be distinct. All occurrences of '*arive* are inconclusive and include two toponyms of no evidential value: *gnoñ 'arive* (K.256E/2:19) and '*arive danle* (K.342W:16; K.136:5; K.143A:5; K.276:4; K.277S:6-7, 12); K.143A:9, 11, 19, 20-1). My rendering of the selected passages quoted is strictly provisional.

²Cf. modern វ្យែង /vaŋ'wa:ŋ/.

are striving to serve [it = the *liṅga*] shall err so as not to attain [his] goals in the two worlds'.¹

□ □ *daṇḍya 'ariveṇ candrāditya mān ley ...* (K.100:8-9), '□□ [they] are to be punished for as long as the moon and sun go on shining ...'.²

man dik ni 'ariveṇ gus pi tai kanyaṇ rat ○ (K.233A:17-8), 'It was only a *dik* on in time that *tai* Kanhyaṇ fled'.³

'**aṅśa** /ʔaŋ/. †[Mod. **ḥḥḥ** 'aṅśā /ʔaŋ'sa:/ "n. division, section, portion, degree (of temperature, of angles)"; Skt *aṅśa* 'share, portion, part; inheritance']. *n.* Portion, serving (of food). Cf. '*arddhāśa*.

K.966:11 (A.D. 1167, *JA*, 246:132), hapax.

braḥ pūjā mimvay dina 'aṅśa bhay pvan tap (K.966:11), '[For] holy worship, each day: ninety portions'.

'**ac**. See '**āc**.

'**acas** ~ '**acās**. See *cas*.

'**ajamaḥiṣa** /ʔaʒə'mhiḥ/. †[Skt **ajamaḥiṣa*, < *aja* 'goat', + *mahiṣa* 'buffalo']. *n.* Goats and buffaloes.

K.235D:69 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56), hapax.

'**ajñāna** /ʔa'jña:n/. †[Skt *ajñāna* 'ignorance', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *jñāna*]. *n.* Ignorance, esp. spiritual ignorance, illusion.

K.233B:4 (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50), hapax.

'**añ** ~ '**aña** ~ '**aññ** /ʔaɲ/. [Pre-A. 'aṅ; mod. **ḥḥḥ** 'aṅ /ʔaɲ/;⁴ cf. Old Mon 'ey /ʔɔy/ 'I, me, my'⁵]. 1. pro., first person singular. 2. pro., impersonal, deferential, always attributive in a few titles and personal names.⁶

'**aññ**: K.412:9 (A.D. 978-1077, *RS* II, № XXI:29);

'**aña**: K.997:17 (A.D. 941?, *RS* III, № 56:109);

'**aṅ**: passim:1,469 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.124:4 (A.D. 803).

¹Cf. *C* III:179 and note 2.

²Similar to this is a garbled passage at K.580:26-7.

³*JA*, 1954:64: 'C'est seulement après cela que Tai Kanhyaṇ a pris la fuite'. Cf. *ibid.*, note 4.

⁴See Headley, 1489b.

⁵Shorto, 24.

⁶The deferential pronoun is impersonal in the sense that it has lost any explicit reference to the first person singular. Comparison with usage in western Europe is inevitable: *my lord* (*milord*), *my lady* (*milady*), *monseigneur*, *mio signore*, *mijnheer*, *madame*, *madonna*, *mademoiselle*, *mio Cid*, &c. The case relationship in these set phrases may be formally possessive but no possession is implied. In *kvan 'aṅ* 'my son', *'aṅ* clearly refers to the speaker as the 'possessor' of *kvan*. On the other hand, *mrateṇ 'aṅ* 'my lord' is to be understood as 'the lord to whom I acknowledge allegiance', or words to that effect. No possession is implied. Not without interest are the frequencies of *'aṅ* with various titles: *tāñ 'aṅ* occurs only once in my corpus, *teñ 'aṅ* 3 times, *mrateṇ 'aṅ* 66 times, *steñ ~ steñ 'aṅ* 119 times, *kaṃsteñ 'aṅ* 34 times, *kaṃmrateṇ 'aṅ* and variants 963 times, *kaṃmrateṇ kaṃtvān 'aṅ* 26 times. These numbers surely indicate that reference to the first-person singular has been lost. One wonders if this *'aṅ* marks a true distinction in the titular hierarchy or whether it is a mere embellishment. Available data, abundant as they are, are inconclusive.

'añcan ~ **'añcann** /ʔəp'cɔn/ (?). [Pre-A. *'añcan* and *'añcon*; analysis undetermined]. (*Conjecturally*) *n.* Trench, ditch; moat.¹

'añcann: K.933:20 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47);

'añcan: K.235D:49, 116 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.254B:11 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.754B:7 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.420:35 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.277S:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, BC, 1911:204).

'añcen /ʔəp'ce:n/ †[Pfx /ʔəN-/ + **cen* /ce:n/ (?)]. *n.* Designation of an unidentified function.

K.265S:6, 24 (A.D. 959, C IV:102).

vargga 'añcen (K.265S:5-6), 'the corporation of *'añcen*'.

bhūmi 'añcen (K.265S:24), 'a tract belonging to the *'añcen*'.

'añjan /ʔəp'jan/. †[Mod. អញ្ជ័ន *'añjān* /ʔəp'coən/ "n. kind of vine with round leaves and bright blue flowers"²]. *n.* The vine *Clitoria ternatea* (Leguminosae).³

K.270N/2°:27 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

gho 'añjan (K.270N/2°:27), slavename.

'añjali ~ **'añjuli** /ʔəp'ə'li:/. †[Mod. អញ្ជ័លី *'añjali* /ʔəp'ə'li:/ ~ អញ្ជ័លី *'añjuli* /ʔəp'ə'li:/;⁴ Skt *añjali* 'the open hands placed side by side and slightly hollowed (as if by a beggar to receive food); hence when raised to the forehead, a mark of supplication, reverence, salutation, benediction']. *n.* The *añjali*. See *udakāñjali*.

'añjuli: K.413B:46 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

'añjali: K.194:7 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

***'añjav**. See *'añjav*.

'añjeñ /ʔəp'jɛ:n/. †[Mod. អញ្ជ័ញ *'añjeñ* /ʔəp'cɛ:n/;⁵ pfx /ʔəN-/ + **jeñ* /jɛ:n/].
1. *v.tr.* To seek to join or meet: to make an approach or overture to. 2. *v.tr.* To address an earnest or urgent request to, beseech; to invite, request formally; to induce, prevail upon. 3. *v.tr.* To go in quest of, go to fetch.

K.238A:8 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.843A:5, C:24 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.212A:28 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.215:10 (A.D. 1027, C III:34); K.139B:10 (A.D. 1054, C III:175); K.258A:69, 72, 75 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194:11, 12, 15, 21, 27, 34 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.413B:12, 41 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.56C:37, 37 bis (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.245:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.450:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

velā pañcamī dvādaśī mahotsava phoñ cuñ 'añjeñ dik 'nak kuṭi nairti nām yajña liḥ 2 chloñ ta siñ ta cuñ 'añjeñ dik (K.56C:37), 'On the Fifth, Tenth [and] Great Festival when [they] go out to fetch water, the inmates of the southwest cell will furnish an offering of two *liḥ* [of milled rice] with which to transmit merit to those who officiate [and] those who go out to fetch water'.

¹Cf. Dupont, BEFEO, XLIII:75; and Chakravarti, 158, note 5.

²Headley (1977), II:1323a; VK II:1585a, where it is attributed to Skt and Pāli *añjana* 'name of a tree' (MW 11a).

³Pou, 9a: *C. ternata*; Merrill, 129.

⁴Headley, 1490b: "n. the placing of the two hands with the palms together and fingers up as a token of reverence; saluting in such a manner".

⁵See Headley, 1491a.

'*añjeñ thve roħh iṣṭi vraħ kaṃmrateñ 'añ cār ta praśasta ...* (K.212A:28-30), '[You] are requested to comply with My Holy High Lord's desire by inscribing [this] in an edict ... '.

... *yok sruk sre nu khñuṃ phoñ 'añjeñ kamrateñ jagat dau stāc le dep jvan is phoñ ta kamrateñ jagat* (K.215:10-2), '... took the *sruk*, ricefields and slaves [and] besought the High Lord of the World to go [and] abide thereon, [and] offered up the whole to him.'

'*añ 'añjeñ vraħ bhagavan sralāy dau sit dik 'aṃnoy oy bhūmi noħ ...* (K.258A:69-70), 'I prevailed upon the holy *Bhagavan* of *Sralāy* to go forth [and] pour water on the gift to give the said land ... '.

ri vāp vrahma bhavakṣetra 'añjeñ steñ 'añ stuk cīncāñ sthāpanā vraħ kaṃmrateñ 'añ śivalinga ... (K.843A:4-6), 'The *vāp* Brahma of *Bhavakṣetra* prevailed upon the *steñ 'añ* of *Stuk Cīncāñ* to set up an image of My Holy High Lord of the *śivalinga ...* '.

neħ syañ dharmma kamrateñ 'añ didai ra ti 'añ parikalpa 'añjeñ paripālana (K.139B:10-1), 'These are the pious works of various My High Lords who were ordained by myself [and whom I] urge to maintain [them]'.
 ... *pandval 'aṃteñ thñe 'añjeñ 'añ sthāpanā vraħ viñ* (K.258A:72), '... had assigned the *'aṃteñ Thñe* to formally request me to set up the image(s) again'.¹

... '*añjeñ 'añ prāyaścita phle cuħ □ aśūni ta prāsāda ...* (K.258A:75-6), '... requested that I perform a propitiatory rite [to avert] the consequences of a lightning strike on the temple tower ... '.

... *bhagavat pāda kamrateñ 'añ ta guru śrī divākaraṇḍita gi ti 'añjeñ 'arccana ...* (K.194A:11), '... the venerable My High Lord the preceptor *Śrī Divākaraṇḍita* was formally requested to carry out the worship ... '.²

... *dep 'añjeñ mahāsāmi saṅgharāja therānuthera bhikṣusaṅgha phoñ thleñ le hemaprāsāda ...* (K.413B:41-3), '[He] then invited the *Mahāsāmi Saṅgharāja*, the *thera* and *anuthera*, and the congregation of *bhikṣu* to ascend up onto the Golden Tower ... '.

'**añjva**. Misreading of '*añjav*.

*'**añjau** ~ *'**añjav** ~ '**añjva**³ /ʎəŋjɔw/. [Pre-A. '*añjau* ~ '*añjav*; pfx /ʎəŋ-/ + *jau* /jɔw/]. *v.intr.* To effect a sale.

K.181B:14 (A.D. 962, C VI:140).

... *ta kathā man bhūmi dai pi 'añjva ti nirñnaya prṣṭhatādana 100 2* (K.181B:14-5), '... who stated that it was a different piece of land in order to effect a sale, was sentenced to [receive] 102 lashes on the back'.

'**aṇḍa** /ʎan/. †[Skt *aṇḍa* 'egg']. 1. *n.* Egg, as an unidentified cult object probably in the form of an egg symbolic of Śiva. 2. *v.st.* To be egg-shaped, ovoid.

K.947A:4, 4 *bis*, 5, 5 *bis*, 6, 6 *bis*, 12, 12 *bis*, 13 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms). ▶

¹Similar wording at K.245:21-2 and K.450:14.

²Similar wording at K.194A:12-3, 14-5, 20-1, 27-8, 33-4

³The form '*añjva*, written with conjunct *v* under the *ñj*, is intended to be read '*añjav*, a practice current in the Middle Khmer period. For the wordbase no *jau* is attested but I have two cases of *jāv* and thirty cases of *jauv*.

'*aṅḍa dramvaṅ* | *liṅ* ||| *pāda* ||| '*aṅḍa* | *liṅ* || *pāda* || *slīṅ* | '*aṅḍa dramvaṅ hanīr* | *liṅ* ||
 '*aṅḍa* | *liṅ* ||| *pāda* | '*aṅḍa* | *liṅ* ||| *pāda* | *slīṅ* ||| '*aṅḍa* | *liṅ* || *pāda* || *slīṅ* |||
 (K.947A:4-6), '1 egg with *dramvaṅ* weighing 3 *liṅ* 3 *pāda*; 1 egg weighing 2 *liṅ* 2 *pāda*
 1 *slīṅ*; 1 *hanīra* egg with *dramvaṅ* weighing 2 *liṅ*; 1 egg weighing 3 *liṅ* 1 *pāda*; 1 egg
 weighing 3 *liṅ* 1 *pāda* 3 *slīṅ*; 1 egg weighing 2 *liṅ* 2 *pāda* 3 *slīṅ*'.

tanlap '*aṅḍa hanīr taṃve cīna* | *liṅ* 9 *pāda* ||| *tanlap* '*aṅḍa hanīr taṃve cīna* | *liṅ* 8 *pāda* ||
tanlap prak '*aṅḍa dramvaṅ caṃlak* | *liṅ* 8 (K.947A:12-13), '1 ovoid caddy in *hanīra* of
 Chinese workmanship weighing 9 *liṅ* 3 *pāda*; 1 ovoid caddy in *hanīra* of Chinese
 work-manship weighing 8 *liṅ* 2 *pāda*; 1 ovoid caddy in silver with engraved *dramvaṅ*
 weighing 8 *liṅ*'.

'**at**. See '*yat*'.

'**atighora** /ʔadɪ'gho:r/. †[Skt **atighora*, < pfx *ati-* 'beyond, surpassing', +
ghora 'terrible, frightful, dreadful']. *v.st.* To be most terrible.

K.144:9 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

'**atithī** /ʔadɪ'thi:/. †[Skt *atithi* 'guest, person entitled to hospitality']. *n.* Guest,
 visitor. Cf. '*abhyāgata*'.

K.842B:26 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

kulapati pūjā '*atithī nu bhojanādi* ... (K.842B:26), 'The Superior will honor visitors with
 food and the like ... '.

'**atiraurava** /ʔadɪrɔw'rɔ:p/. [Pre-A. '*atiraura*'; Skt **atiraurava*, < pfx *ati-*
 'beyond, past', + *aurava*]. *n.* Name of a hell beyond (lower than) the Raurava.

K.449B:28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48), hapax.

'**adā** /ʔə'da:/. †[Mod. 𑄀 *dā* /ti:ə/ "n. duck"]. *n.* Duck.

K.410:23 (A.D. 1025, RS II, № XIX:10), hapax.

*'**aditi** ~ '**diti** /ʔədɪ'di:/. [Pre-A. '*adit*'; Skt *aditi* 'not tied, free, happy; freedom,
 security'; pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *diti*, < ppl. of √*dā* 'to bind']. 1. *n.*
 Freedom. 2. *v.st.* To be free.

'**diti**: K.713B:23 (A.D. 893, C I:18), hapax.

'**adeṅ**. See '*deṅ*'.

'**addharātra** /ʔatdhə'ra:t/. †[Local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *aḍḍharattā* 'midnight')¹,
 corresponding to Skt *ardharātra* 'midnight', < *ardha*, + *rātra* = *rātri* 'night'].
n. Midnight.

K.324A:13 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62), hapax.

... *vyar* '*antvaṅ dikk srac = ti* '*addharātra* '*āy vnek* '*ādityavāra* ... (K.324A:12-3), '... two
 elapsed '*antvaṅ dik* to the midnight before Sunday ... '²

'**addhyāpaka**. See '*adhyāpaka*'.

'**adri**° /ʔa'dri:/. [Skt *adri* 'stone, rock; mountain']. *n.* Mountain(s).

¹RD&S, 16b.

²This interpretation is liable to correction.

'adrivāha /ʔadrɪ'wa:h/. †[Skt **adrivāha* 'mountain-lifting', alluding to the lifting up of Mount Govardhana, < *adri*, + *vāha* 'carrying, bearing, conveying']. *n.* Epithet of Viṣṇu-Kṛṣṇa.¹

K.636:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XLIV:114, *APK* I:360).

'adrivyādhapureśa /ʔadrɪwjadhəbu're:h/. †[Skt **adrivyādhapureśa* 'lord of Adrivyādhapura', < *adrivyādhapura* 'fortress or town of the smashing of the mountain' (*adri*, + *vyādha* 'hitting, striking', + *pura*), + *īśa*]. *n.* Epithet of an unidentified divinity.²

K.61B:6 (A.D. 912, *C* VII:20).

'adharmakarma /ʔadharmə'kar/. †[Skt **adharmakarma*, < *adharma* 'unrighteousness, injustice, wickedness' (pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *dharma*), + *karma*]. *n.* Act(s) of unrighteousness, wicked actions.

K.299:22 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156), hapax.³

... 'aras nu 'adharmakarma ... (K.299:22), '... who live by wicked actions, ...'.

'adhika /ʔa'dhɪk/. †[Mod. **អធិក** 'adhik /ʔa'thɪuk/ "adj. to be huge, vast, immense, tremendous; magnificent; extreme, excessive; ..."; Skt *adhika* 'additional; subsequent, later; surpassing, superior, abundant; excellent ...'; < *adhi* 'over, above', + sfx *-ka*, forming adjectives]. *v.st.* To be over or above, in excess.

K.413B:6 (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333), hapax.

°'adhikādhikāri /ʔadhɪkadhɪka:ri:/. †[Skt stem **adhikādhikārin*, < *adhika*, + *adhikārin*]. *n.* Director in chief. See *vyavahārādhikāri*.

'adhikāra ~ **°'adhikara** /ʔadhɪ'ka:r/. [Pre-A. 'adhikāra; mod. **អធិការ** 'adhikār /ʔathɪ'ka:r/;⁴ Skt *adhikāra* 'authority, government, rule, administration, jurisdiction; prerogative, title, rank; office; right, privilege; property ...']. 1. *n.* Supervisor, director, head, chief. 2. *n.* Prerogative, privilege, right; jurisdiction, authority; title, rank; office. See *pañcādhikara*, *puruṣādhikāra*, *sarvādhikāra*, 'adhikāri.

K.254B:9 (A.D. 1129, *C* III:180), hapax.

mān vraḥ karuṇāprasāda 'adhikāra sappa tala ○ (K.254B:8-9), 'There were [given to me] royal benefices [and] titles on every level'.⁵

°'adhikāri ~ **°'adhikāri** /ʔadhɪka'ri:/. †[Mod. **អធិការី** 'adhikāri /ʔathɪka'rv:y/ "n. inspector, chief, supervisor; director, manager; principal ..."; Skt stem *adhikārin* 'possessing authority; superintendent, governor; official']. *n.* Superintendent, director. See *vyavahārādhikāri*, *sarvvādhikāri*.

¹Cf. *BEFEO*, XLIV:114, note 3.

²Cf. *BEFEO*, XXVIII:127. The divinity in question is given this name in K.61A:9 (*śloka* IV), but is referred to in K.61B:6 only as *kamrateñ 'añ*.

³*JA*, 1883.1:491 and *BC*, 1911:204 read *adhama karma*.

⁴Headley, 1503a: "n. inspector (esp. a police inspector); comptroller; administrator, supervisor, director, chief (*formal*); n. authority, power, function; administration; fulfillment of a duty; n. order; n. law ...".

⁵Cf. *C* III:190.

°**’adhikṛta** /ʔadhɪ'kɾit/. [Skt *adhikṛta* ‘placed at the head of’ and ‘superintendent’]. *n.* Head, chief, leader. See *daśādhikṛta*, *diśādhikṛta*.

°**’adhipati** ~ **’ādhipati** /ʔadhɪ'pɔ̃ː/. †[Mod. **អធិបតី** *’adhipatī* /ʔathɯppa'ɔ̃ːy/ “*n.* leader, chief, chairman, boss, director, president; dignitary”; Skt **adhipati* ‘overlord’]. *n.* Master, chief, dean. See *devakāryyādhipati*, *dharmmādhipati*, *pūrvvāśramādhipati*, *’adhyāpakādhipati*.

K.245:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90), hapax.

... *hyet ’añ leñ jā ’ādhipati graha* (K.245:8), ‘... urged me to become a householder ...’.

°**’adhirāja** /ʔadhɪ'raːc/. †[Mod. **អធិរាជ** *’adhirāj* /ʔathɪ'riːəc/ “*n.* emperor”; Skt *adhirāja* ~ *adhirāj* ‘supreme king, emperor’, < pfx *adhi-* ‘over, above’, + *rāja*]. *n.* Overlord, supreme king. Cf. *mahārājādhirāja*.

’adhīsthāna ~ **’adhiṣṭhāna** /ʔadhɪ'sthaːn/. †[Mod. **អធិស្ឋាន** *’adhīsthān* /ʔathɪ'sthaːn/ and Pālicized¹ **អធិដ្ឋាន** *’adhiṭṭhān* /ʔadhɪ'thaːn/;² Skt *adhīsthāna* ‘act of standing by or at hand, approach; basis, position; (*with Buddhists*) benediction’]. 1. *n.* Declaration, statement of intention; vow. 2. *v.intr.* To make a vow.

’adhīsthāna: K.413B:51, 53 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

’adhiṣṭhāna: K.413B:48 (*id.*).

’adhīsthāna roḥḥ neḥ nu phala punya ti ’añ pvās ta sāsana braḥ buddha kamrateni ’añ ... (K.413B:48-9), ‘[He] made the following vow: « By the merit of good works am I initiated into the teachings of My High Lord the holy Buddha ... ».’

’adhyāpaka ~ **’addhyāpaka** /ʔadh'ja'ɔ̃ːk/. †[Mod. **អធិប័ក** *’adhyāpāk* /ʔath'jiəpak/ *n.* teacher, tutor; drill sergeant”; Skt *adhyāpaka* ‘teacher, esp. of sacred knowledge’]. “*n.* Teacher, preceptor, instructor.

’addhyāpaka: K.353S:21, 23, 23 *bis* (A.D. 978-977, C VI:133); K.354S:42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132); K.195/III°:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

’adhyāpaka: K.260/2°:5 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.842B:26 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.153:21 (A.D. 1001, C V:194); K.216N/1°:1 (A.D. 1005, C III:37); K.221S:6 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.207:38 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.353N:18 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.391W:11 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.194B:4, 9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.352N:24 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.353S:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.152:11 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.290/II°b:4, 6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:231); K.571:15 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74, NIC II:109, II/III:111); K.91B:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.460/IV°:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:116, APK I:362).

vraḥ kamrateni ’añ vidyāśrama ’adhyāpaka ’āy kamrateni jagat śrī jayakṣetra (K.207:38-9), ‘My Holy High Lord of the Vidyāśrama, preceptor at [the sanctuary of] the High Lord of the World Śrī Jayakṣetra’.

’adhyāpakādhipati /ʔadh'jaɔ̃ːkadɪ'pɔ̃ː/. †[Skt *adhyāpakādhipati*, < *adhyāpaka*, + *adhipati*]. *n.* Dean of preceptors.

K.462J:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353).

’anak. See *’nak*.

¹No corresponding Pāli form is listed by RD&S, 30b.

²See Headley, 1504a.

'ananta /ʔə'nan/. †[Mod. អនន្ត *'anant* /ʔa'nan/ “*adj.* to be eternal, permanent, endless, immeasurable, infinite; indefinite”; Skt *ananta* ‘endless, boundless, eternal, infinite’, < pfx *an-* ~ *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *anta* ‘end, term’]. 1. *v.st.* To be endless, unending, unlimited. 2. *adv.* Endlessly, forever.

K.669C:37, D:12 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.262S:42 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.144:7 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

'anantakalpa /ʔənanɗə'kal/. †[Skt **anantakalpa*, < *ananta*, + *kalpa*]. *adv.* For endless *kalpa*, for *kalpa* without end; to the end of time.

K.933:17, 18 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47), hapax.

'anāda /ʔə'ni:ət/. [Pre-A. *'nāda*; Skt *anāda* ‘absence of sound’, < pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *nāda* ‘sound’]. 1. *n.* Silence, quiet. 2. *v.st.* To be soundless, silent, quiet. 3. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:23 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37), hapax.

'anāya ~ **'anāyaka** /ʔə'nəy/. †[Skt *anāyaka* ‘having no leader or ruler, disorderly’, pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *nāya* ~ *nāyaka* ‘leader, guide’]. 1. *v.st.* To be leaderless, unguided. 2. *v.st.* To be uncontrolled, undisciplined, ungoverned, unruly, disorderly, boisterous. See *'nāy*.

'anāyaka: K.324:23 (A.D. 893, NIC II:59, II/III:62);

'anāya: K.262N:18 (A.D. 968, C IV:108).

'anin ~ **'nin**. Abbreviation of *'aninditapura*.

'nin: K.158A:4 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.598B:29 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

K.989B:26 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.521:2 (*post*-A.D. 1050, C IV:167);

'anin: K.598B:33, 39 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230).

'aninditapura ~ **'ninditapura** ~ **'ninditapūra** /ʔanindɪɗə'bu:r/. †[Skt **aninditapura*, < *anindita* ‘irreproachable, virtuous’, prob. epithet of an unidentified divinity (pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *nindita* ‘blamed, censured; abused, defamed; low, despicable; prohibited, forbidden’), + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym (‘town of the Irreproachable’).¹

'ninditapūra: K.175E:21, 21 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173);

'ninditapura: K.989B:8 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164);

'aninditapura: K.598B:6 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.235C:59 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

'anumoda /ʔanʊ'mo:t/. †[Skt *anumoda* ‘subsequent pleasure’, = *anumodana* ‘assent, acceptance’, < *anu-*√*mud* ‘to allow with pleasure, express approval, permit; to join in rejoicing’]. 1. *n.* Approval, assent, acceptance. 2. *n.* = *'anumodanā*.

K.1198A:5, 15 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240). ▶

¹See Claude Jacques, “Études d'épigraphie cambodgienne. VII. Sur l'emplacement du royaume d'Aninditapura,” in BEFEO, LIX (1972):193-205.

neh ti mratāñ khloñ śrī nṛpendropakalpa sruk cās varṇna 'nindittipura tem 'anumoda nu kule ta jmaḥ vāp mādhava vāp vrahmaśiva vāp dharmma caṃnat oy guss ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ 'añ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma ... (K.1198A:5-6), 'This [tract] was assigned by the chief lord Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa of the old *sruk* [and] of the Aninditapura order, with the assent of [his] kinsmen named the *vāp* Mādhava, the *vāp* Brahmaśiva [and] the *vāp* Dharmma, [and] given outright to My Holy *Kaṃsteñ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman ...*¹
man vraḥ kaṃsteñ 'añ kanlaḥ vnaṃ gi nā dau pramāda 'nak rlā slut phon pi dau 'anumoda nu 'nak rlā slut pi oy bhūmi noḥ ta vraḥ kaṃsteñ 'añ śrī lakṣmīpativarmma ○ (K.1198A:14-5), 'Now, My Holy *Kaṃsteñ* of Kanlaḥ Vnaṃ (was one who) had come to be so indifferent to the residents of Rlā Slut that [he] secured the approval of the residents of Rlā Slut to gave the said tract to My Holy *Kaṃsteñ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman*'.

'anumodanā /ʔanomodə'na:/. †[Mod. អនុមោទនា 'anumodanā /ʔanomotə'ni:ə/;² Skt *anumodana* 'sympathetic joy; assent, acceptance']. 1. *n.* Joint rejoicing or thanksgiving. 2. *v.intr.* To rejoice or give thanks jointly.

K.504:4 (A.D. 1183, RS II:29), hapax.

... *mahājana phon ta mān sarddhā 'anumodanā pūjā namaskāra nu neh ...* (K.504:4), '... so that all people who have faith might rejoice together, worship, and praise [the Buddha] by means of it ...'.

'anurāadhanakṣatra /ʔanuradhəna'ksat/. [Pre-A. 'anurāadhanakṣatra; Skt **anurāadhanakṣatra*, < *anurādha* 'name of the seventeenth lunar mansion', + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Anurādhā.

K.158A:1, B:14 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.205:1 (A.D. 1036, C III:3).

'anṛta /ʔan'rit/. †[Skt *anṛta* 'untruth, falsehood; lying, cheating', < *adj.* 'not true, false', pfx *an-* ~ *a-* 'alpha privative', + *ṛta* 'true, honest']. *v.st.* To be untrue, false, dishonest.

K.299:34 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

'aneka /ʔə'ne:k/. [Pre-A. 'anek; mod. អនេក 'anek /ʔa'na:ek/ 'adj. to be numerous, countless, many; immeasurable; adv. in the highest degree; extremely; especially'; Skt *aneka* 'not one: more than one, several, various, different; many, manifold', < pfx *an-* ~ *a-* 'alpha privative', + *eka*]. *v.st.* To be more than one: several, various, different, many.

K.523D:10 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

'anekaparakāra /ʔənekəprə'ka:r/. †[Skt **anekaparakāra*, < *aneka*, + *prakāra*]. *v.st.* To be of several or many different kinds.³

K.413B:37 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.144:6 (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, LXX:101).

'anau. See 'nau.

¹NIC II/III: 'Or, Mratāñ Khloñ Śrī Nṛpendropakalpa de Sruk Cās, appartenant à la corporation originelle d'Aninditapura, s'est associé avec joie à certains de ses parents dont Vāp Mādhava, Vāp Vrahmaśiva, Vāp Dharmma de Caṃnat, pour l'offrir exclusivement à Vraḥ Kaṃsteñ Añ Śrī Lakṣmīpativarman'. I take *tem* as not attributive to *varṇa 'aninditapura* but as the head of *tem 'anumoda nu* 'on the basis of agreement with'.

²See Headley, 1514a.

³Note the Khmer calque *vvaṃ mvāy prakāra* in K.292A:20 (A.D. 1011).

'antarāya /ʔandə'ra:y/. †[Mod. **အန္တရာယ်** 'antarāy /ʔanta'ra:y/ “*n.* disaster, calamity; destruction, devastation; danger; barrier, obstacle; *v.* to spoil, ruin, make useless, put out of commission; *adj.* to be destroyed, devastated; to be dangerous”; Skt *antarāya* ‘intervention, obstacle’ and *antarāya* ‘impediment, hindrance’, < *antar-√i* ‘to come between, conceal, disappear’]. *n.* Obstacle, impediment.

K.579B/II:3 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:306), hapax.

'antarāla /ʔandə'ra:l/ (?). †[Hybrid?]. Unidentified.¹

K.413B:26 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

'antardhānta. See **'antardhāna*.

***'antardhāna** ~ **'antardhānta** /ʔandar'dha:n/.² †[Skt *antardhāna* ‘invisibility, disappearance’, nominalization of *antardhīyate* ‘to be made invisible: to disappear, vanish’, ps. of *antar-√dhā* ‘to hide, conceal’]. 1. *n.* Disappearance, cessation, loss, extinction, destruction. 2. *v.intr.* To cease to exist, pass away, depart. 3. *v.st.* To be no more, be gone.

K.413A:49, 55 both garbled (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

'antām ~ **'antām** /ʔən'dam/. [Pre-A. *'antām*;³ pfx /ʔən-/ + *tām* /d'am/]. *n.* Land under crops (*other than rice*): garden, orchard; farm, plantation.

'antām: K.238B:10b (A.D. 949, C VI:119);

'antām: K.238B:9a (*id.*); K.523B:23, 32 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.128:6, 7 (A.D. 1204, C II:87); K.617:9 (A.D. 978-1077, BEFEO, XXVIII:56).

... *nu 'antām phle gi* (K.238B:9-10), ‘... and a garden [with] its produce’.

'antvañ ~ **'antvoñ** /ʔən'du:əŋ/. [Pre-A. *'antvoñ*; mod. **အုတ်ခွက်** 'aṅtūn /ʔan'do:ŋ/ “*n.* well; shaft, mine shaft; mine”; pfx /ʔən-/ + **tvañ* ~ **tvoñ* /du:əŋ/]. 1. *n.* A dip, *i.e.* as much as can be contained in a dipper, scoop, bucket. 2. *n.* Unidentified measure for liquids such as oil, ghee, honey. 3. *n.* Borehole: well, shaft. 4. *n.* A tank or reservoir from which water can be dipped up or released. See *dik*¹.

'antvoñ: K.124:11, 17, 18 (A.D. 803, C III:170);

'antvañ: K.421:2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 15, 17 (A.D. 802/77, C V:272); K.324A:12 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.570:44 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.682C:2 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.933B:8 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.449A:2 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:49); K.383D:3 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.966/II:19 (A.D. 1167, JA, 1958:134); K.571:5, 7, 17, 19, 28, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111); K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156); K.556:12 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:19). ▶

¹See BEFEO, LXV:351, note 10.

²Cœdès was unable to read the form in either line in BEFEO, XVII.2:11, but read it *antardhānta* in both lines in RS I, № IV:93, 94, being followed by Griswold and Prasert in JSS, 61.1:132. In BEFEO, LXV:343 Pou reads *antardhānta* in line 49 but *antardhān ta ley* ◦ in line 55. It is impossible to know precisely how this latter was written. As far as I know, the *ta* before *ley* is unprecedented and therefore suspicious.

³Cf. mod. **အုတ်ခွက်** *tamṅam* /d'am'nam/ and **အုတ်ခွက်** *thnām* /t'hnam/.

madhu 'antvañ 60 10 5 mās 10 2 (K.421:2), 'seventy-five *'antvañ*, twelve *mās* of honey'.
 ... [*ghṛ*]*dha 'antvañ pramvāy* ○ (K.571:30), '... six *'antvañ* of ghee'.
'antvañ dik mvāy (K.449A:2), 'one *'antvañ* of water'.¹
'antvañ dik mvay pi srac madhyāhna (K.966:19-20), 'one *'antvañ* of water after noon'.
923 śaka caturdaśī roc māgha śukravāra □ □ *ñinakṣatra 'antvañ vyar thmā thñaiy*
 (K.682C:1-2), 'Śaka 923, the fourteenth [day] of the fortnight of the waning moon of
 [the month of] Māgha, a Friday, lunar mansion of [Phalgu]nī, two *'antvañ* of daytime'.

'andil /ʔən'dil/. †[Cf. mod. អន្ទិល *'andil* /ʔantil/ ~ អន្ទិល *'andil* /ʔantuil/ "adj. to be congealed, coagulated; thick, dense, viscous (*of liquids*); slimy and repulsive"; pfx /ʔƏN-/ + **dil* /dil/. 1. *n.* Impurity, pollution. 2. *v.st.* To be impure, sullied, polluted.

K.413D:2 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

'anna /ʔan/. †[Mod. អង្ក *'ann* /ʔan'naʔ/ "n. food, edible substance (*formal*)"; Skt *anna* 'food or victuals, esp. boiled rice']. *n.* Food, esp. cooked rice. See *paramāṇa* ~ *paramāna*, *śucyanna*.

K.235D:71 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

... *gi vastra 'anna pāna vyañjana kramukaphala* ... (K.235D:71), '... the raiment, food, drink, condiments [and] areca-nuts ... '.

'anyāya /ʔan'ja:y/. [Pre-A. *'anyāya*; Skt *anyāya* 'unjust or unlawful action; impropriety, irregularity', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *nyāya* 'standard, model, rule, right or fit manner']. *n.* Unlawful or improper act; impropriety; unprincipled behavior.

K.299:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

'anrāy /ʔən'ra:y/ ~ **'anrāy** /ʔəŋ'ra:y/. †[Pfx /ʔƏN-/ + **rāy* /ra:y/. 1. *n.* That which has been divided up: division, subdivision, section, portion, fraction. 2. *n.* Unidentified administrative division, probably ecclesiastical: sector, ward, district, parish, diocese.² 3. *v.intr.* To fall within the jurisdiction of, come within the domain of.

'anrāy: K.571:1 (A.D. 978-1077, MA I, № 2:74);

'anrāy: K.735:4 (A.D. 934, C V:96); K.266:19 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); K.842B:21 = K.609:21 (A.D. 968, C IV:19); K.570:42, 44, 45 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.256B:32 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.257S:10 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.85:4 (A.D. 981, C VII:28); K.342E:47 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.382B:2 (A.D. 1047, C VI:270); K.277S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.571:1, 2, 3, 4, 4 bis, 7, 8, 8 bis, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 17, 17 bis, 20, 27, 29, 30 (A.D. 978-1077, NIC II:109, II/III:111); K.760:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

vraḥ 'anrāy (K.571:2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 6 bis, 7, 8, 8 bis, 9, 12, 15, 17, 20, 27, 29, 30), 'the holy parish'.

vraḥ 'anrāy jamro (K.571:1), 'the holy parish of Jamro'.

'anrāy piñ thmo (K.760:35), 'the parish of Piñ Thmo'.

vraḥ 'anrāy thmo vvak 'nak paṃre vyar ... (K.570:42-3), '[For] the holy parish of Thmo Vvak: two persons for service ... '.

¹Probably designating an hour or other interval of time measured by a clepsydra.

²See Mestier de Bourg, "Anrāy", the thesis of which is probably correct. In 20 of its 30 occurrences *'anrāy* is preceded by *vraḥ*. See C VII:29, note 2.

... [nau?] 'āy nagara nu 'anrāy kuṭiśvara ... (K.266:18-20), '... [was] in the royal city and the parish of Kuṭiśvara, ... '.

'anrāy liṅgapura ○ (K.842B:21; K.257S:10), '... the parish of Liṅgapura'.

... pi duk 'anrāy vraḥ kaṃṃrateñ 'aī śrī campeśvara vvaṃ svatantra ta kḥloñ vnaṃ puran ... (K.256B:31-4), '... to make the parish of My Holy High Lord Śrī Cāmpēśvara independent of the head of the Vnaṃ Puran ... '.

... pi pre yok noḥ pi dau sthāpanā 'anrāy nā kamrateñ jagat śrī śikhariśvara ... (K.382B:1-2), '... ordering [them] to take it [and] go out [and] found a parish at the sanctuary of (nā) the High Lord of the World Śrī Śikhareśvara'.

... paṃnvas ta kḥloñ ni dau kathā vyavahāra 'anrāy vraḥ sabhā pi kaṃṃsteñ 'aī rājakulamahāmantri stap vyavahāra ... (K.85:4-5), '... the incumbent chief cleric shall go [and] lodge a complaint under the jurisdiction of the royal court so that the kaṃṃsteñ 'aī the grand minister of the royal family may hear the case ... '.

'anrem /ʔən're:m/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined; perhaps pfx /ʔən-/ + *rem /re:m/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) land the soil of which is hard and dry.

K.235D:11, 77, 85, 86, 90, 92, 95, 95 bis, 99 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

'anrem loñ (K.235D: all of the above), toponym ('high, dry land?').

'anrok /ʔənro:k/ (?). [Pre-A. 'anrok ~ 'anrokk ~ nrok; analysis undetermined].

n. Unidentified member of the Bovidae: perhaps the banteng (*Bos banteng*), perhaps the kouprey (*Bos sauveli*), perhaps the gaur (*Bos gaurus*).¹

K.809N:15 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713:7, 21 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.105/1^o:10 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183).

'anroñ /ʔən'ro:ɲ/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified object.

K.276:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153), hapax.

vraḥ 'anroñ sarvadvanta (K.276:18), 'an all-ivory holy 'anroñ'.

'anrom ~ 'aṃrom /ʔən'ro:m/ ~ 'anrvam /ʔən'ru:əm/. †[Pfx /ʔən-/ + rom ~ rom /ro:m/ ~ *rvam /ru:əm/]. 1. *v.tr.* To wrap, gird; to bind around. 2. *v.intr.* To wrap oneself, wear a garment draped over oneself. 3. *n.* Binding; wrap, wrapper; (conjecturally) shawl, stole.

'anrvam: K.188:4 (A.D. 930, C I:50);

'aṃrom: K.669C:21, 21 bis (A.D. 972, C I:159);

'anrom: K.713B:2 (A.D. 893, C I:18).

vraḥ spai pyaḥ 'anrom mās jeñ mās 1 (K.713B:2), 'one sacred stole with gold border [and] gold bottom'.

'aṃrom paribandha prāk sañku 1 (K.669C:21-2), 'one stole bound in white silver'.

'anlam ~ 'anlam ~ 'anlom /ʔən'lɔ:m/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. *n.* Unidentified: prob. a botanical species.

'anlom: K.354S:42 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132);

'anlam: K.353N:49 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

'anlam: K.56A:34 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

¹Neither the pre-Angkorian nor the Angkorian data are of diagnostic value. The tentative glosses are based on likely Mon-Khmer cognates. The question is complicated by pre-Angkorian 'antrok and 'androk, which may or may not be related.

'anle /ʔan'lɔː/. [Pre-A. *'anle*; mod. អង្គី *'anlæ* /ʔan'lɔː/ “n. part, region, area, section, zone; place, lot; level; phase, stage; kind, type”; pfx /ʔən-/ + *le* /lɔː/].
1. *n.* Surface, locus: place, position, locality, site; grounds, premises. 2. *n.* Part, district, region, area. 3. *n.* Classifier for places.

passim, 58 occurrences of which the earliest is K.713B:15 (A.D. 893).

mvay 'anle nu (K.91B:21; K.380E:13; K.177:36), ‘together with’.

kamrateñ 'añ muggaliputta tissatthera karuñ śrī dharmāsoka mvay 'anle nu kamrateñ 'añ kṣiṅāsraḥa phoñ ta mvay bhay sahasra thve tṛtīya saṅgāyanā ... (K.177:33-40), ‘My High Lord Muggaliputta Tissatthera [and] the king Śrī Dharmāsoka, together with My High Lords *arhant* to [the number of] twenty thousand, made up the Third Council, ...’.

cpār 1 ti bhāga ta vraḥ kuṭi 'anle 2 (K.713B:31), ‘one garden for (*ta bhāga*) the two cells’.
vṇvak ta gi sruk sindūra le 'anle vyar (K.270N/1˚:2), ‘Party from the *sruk* of Sindūra, [assigned to work] on two places’.

psamṃ 'nak vraḥ kuṭi toy dakṣiṇa ple sruk 'anle 3 (K.713B:30), ‘Total hands for the holy cell on the south, recruited from three *sruk*’.

'anlom. See *'anlam*.

'anvaya /ʔan'wɔy/. †[Mod. អង្គវយ *'anvay* /ʔan'wɔy/, only in compounds; Skt *anvaya* ‘following, succession; line, lineage, affiliation, genealogy, descendants ...’, < *anu-ṅi* ‘to go after’]. *n.* (Long) line of descent or succession. See **kṣatrānvaya*, *māheśvarānvaya*, *śiṣyānvaya*, *śreṣṭhavarmmānvaya*, *santānvaya*.

K.444A:21 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:13 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.569:7 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166).

... *phley 'anvaya neḥ nā khmuk vraḥ kralā 'arccana ...* (K.444B:21-2; K.868A:13-4), ‘... [and] the benefits from this succession shall be for (*nā*) the *khmuk* of the holy Chamber of Worship ...’.

vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī madhurendra rājapaṇḍita sruk śrī madhurendragrāma 'anvaya vraḥ guru kamrateñ 'añ yajñavarāha ... (K.569:6-8), ‘My Holy High Lord Śrī Madhurendra, royal *paṇḍita*, of the *sruk* of Śrī Madhurendragrāma [and] in the line of descent from the royal spiritual preceptor My High Lord Yajñavarāha, ...’.

'ansaṅ /ʔan'sa:ŋ/. †[Mod. អង្គស្រង *'ansaṅ* /ʔan'sa:ŋ/,¹ variant of *dansaṅ* /tuən'sa:ŋ/ “n. k. of large lizard (*Hydrosaurus salvator*) that lives near water courses”; analysis undetermined]. *n.* Prob. the common semiaquatic Asiatic water-monitor (*Varanus salvator*).²

K.256E/1˚:21 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:389), hapax.

rapaṅ 'ansaṅ (K.256E/1˚:21), ‘monitor pen’, perhaps a toponym.

'ap ~ **'app** /ʔap/. [Pre-A. *'ap*; mod. **a'p* /ʔap/ ‘to cover, enclose; to darken’].
n. To cover, enclose. See *pra'ap*, *sa'ap*, *sam'ap*.

'app: K.165N:27 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

'ap: K.215:3, 5 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.262S:5, 31, 32, 32 *bis* (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.89:26 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.158A:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.814B:61 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.989B:36 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.207:25 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.412:16 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29); K.760:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

¹Guesdon, I:22b: ‘Iguane’. Unlisted at VK, II:1642a.

²Which reaches the length of seven feet. Pou, 16b: ‘Grand varan vert, *Varanus salvator*. / A giant iguana.’ The Iguanidæ are limited to the New World, to Madagascar, and to a few islands in the Pacific.

’apaṅkodaka /ʔəβaŋko'də:k/. †[Skt **apaṅkodaka*, < **apaṅka* ‘devoid of impurity’ (pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *paṅka* ‘mud, mire, dirt, moral impurity’), + *udaka* ‘water’]. 1. *n.* Pure water. 2. *v.intr.* To make a libation of pure water.

K.470:12 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

... *nā lamvāṅ vraḥ ’apaṅkodaka dakṣiṇa* ... (K.470:11-2), ‘... at the time of making a libation of pure water as an offering ...’.¹

’aparāhna /ʔəβɔ'ra:h/. †[Skt *aparāhna* ‘afternoon, the last watch of the day’, < *apara* ‘later, posterior, following’, + *ahna*]. *n.* Afternoon.

K.89:8 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.989B:43, 45, 47, C:1 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.207:40, 40 bis (A.D. 1042, C III:16).

vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ ’nak ciḥ bhagavan ’aparāhna śuklapakṣa (K.207:40), ‘My Holy High Lord the Venerable Sage: afternoons, fortnight of the waxing moon’.

’apavāda /ʔəβə'wa:t/. †[Mod. អបវាទ *’apavāda* /ʔapa'wi:ət/ “*n.* blame, reproach, censure, reproof, reprimand”; Skt *apavāda* ‘(act of) blaming, abusing, reviling; opposing, objecting’ and ‘(fact of) opposition, objection, contradiction; special rule setting aside a general one, exception, exclusion’, < *apa-√vad* ‘to revile; to deny, disown, except’]. 1. *n.* Denial, objection; opposition, protest; contestation, challenge. 2. *v.tr.* To object to, protest, oppose, dispute; to contest, dispute, challenge. See *upavāda*.

K.238A:20, B:11 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.348:3, 14, 19, 32 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.885:7, 10 (A.D. 968, C V:150); K.262S:31 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.158A:4, B:22 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693d:12, 13 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.598B:40 (A.D. 1006, NIC II/III:230); K.207:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.233B:3, 11 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50); K.566B:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:182);

siddhi sre neḥ ta ’ācāryya ’yat ’apavāda ○ (K.238A:20), ‘Title to this field [was awarded] to the *ācārya* with no objection’.²

... *syāṅ ta oy phdai karom ta vraḥ kamraten ’aṅ śivaliṅga et ’apavāda* (K.348:13-4), ‘... gave a tract of land to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga* without contest’.³

... *loṅ ṅuṃ viṅ vlvac ’apavāda sot vvaṃ ’āc* ○ (K.885:10-1), ‘... the *loṅ ṅuṃ* again withdrew [his] objection to [its] being allowed’.⁴

vraḥ sabhā vās ’amruṅ bhūmi ta mān ’apavāda kaṃluṅ gol ... (K.568B:39-40), ‘Members of the royal council measured the size of the land in dispute within the boundary-markers ...’.⁵

... *oy sre neḥ ta vāp vrahma siddhi vvaṃ tel mān ’apavāda* ○ (K.566B:2-3), ‘... gave this field to the *vāp* Brahma in full right, [and] there was never a challenge [to his doing so]’.⁶

ka gi noḥ bhūmi noḥ ta srac ti jau hoṅ hetu man mān ’apavāda nu ’nak vraḥ thpall vyavahāra (K.348:2-3), ‘It turned out that the said land was eventually disposed of, because there had been a dispute [over it] with the inmates of *Vraḥ Thpal*, who had taken the matter to court’.

¹Cf. C III:92, note 2.

²Cf. C VI:122.

³Cf. C V:112.

⁴Cf. C V:151 and note 2.

⁵Cf. BEFEO, XXVIII:78

⁶Cf. C V:184.

'apāla /ʔa'ʔa:l/. †[Skt *apāla* 'unguarded, unprotected, undefended', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *pāla*]. *v.st.* To be unguarded, without protection.¹

K.956:35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128), hapax.

'aprokṣita /ʔəpro'ksit/. †[Skt *aprokṣita*, < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *prokṣita* 'consecrated or purified by sprinkling', ppl. of *pra-√vukṣ* 'to sprinkle, consecrate']. *v.st.* To be unconsecrated by sprinkling.

K.299:11 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *cya mānsa ta 'aprokṣita* (K.299:11), '... [they] eat unconsecrated flesh'.

'abhigamana /ʔabhi'gɔ:m/. †[Skt *abhigamana* = *abhigama* 'an approaching, visiting']. *n.* The ritual cleaning of the approach to a divinity by smearing it with cow-dung.

K.342W:6 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

'abhidharma /ʔabhi'dhar/. †[Skt *abhidharma* 'the dogmas of Buddhist philosophy or metaphysics', < pfx *abhi-* 'special, superior', + *dharma*]. *n.* The *Abhidhamma* or third *piṭaka* of the Theravāda canon.

K.413B:1 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

'abhinavagrāma /ʔabhinɔwə'gra:m/. †[Skt **abhinavagrāma* 'the brand-new village', < *abhinava* 'quite new or young, modern', + *grāma*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.713B:7 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.248:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94).

'abhinesakramapāramita /ʔabhinesə'krəməbərəmi'da:/. †[Skt *abhi-niṣkramaṇapāramitā* 'the transcendental virtue of leaving home to become an anchorite', < *abhinīṣkramaṇa* 'leaving home to become an anchorite', + *pāramitā*]. *n.* The transcendental perfection of leaving home to become an anchorite.

K.177:18 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112).

'abhiramyavati /ʔabhiramjɔwə'di:/. †[Skt **abhiramyavati*, '[place of] delight', fem. of **abhiramyavat* 'affording delight' (**abhiramya*, nominalization of *abhi-√ram* 'to delight in, be delighted'), + sfx *-va(n)t*, forming possessive adjectives]. *n.* Name of an unidentified place, perhaps a park or a pavilion on the grounds of a park.

K.814E:43 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404), hapax.

... *kāl thve nār vraḥ mandira vraḥ 'abhiramyavati* ... (K.814E:43), '... while [they] were constructing the Royal Palace [and] the sacred Abhiramyavati ... '.

¹Cf. C VII:134, note 5.

'abhīṣeka /ʔabhi'se:k/. †[Mod. **អភិសេក** 'abhisek /ʔaphi'sa:ek/ "to crown (a king), hold a coronation ceremony; to anoint, consecrate; to honor; coronation, inauguration, ceremony consecrating a new Buddha image"; Skt *abhīṣeka* 'an anointing, inaugurating or consecrating (by sprinkling water); inauguration of a king, royal unction; religious bathing, ablution, bathing of the divinity to whom worship is offered', < *abhi-√ṣic* 'to sprinkle, water; to consecrate ...']. 1. *n.* Consecration by sprinkling water, inauguration; bathing (of a divinity) during worship. 2. *v.tr.* To consecrate, inaugurate. See *rājābhīṣeka*, *indrābhīṣeka*.

K.989B:9 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.569:3, 5 (A.D. 1306, NIC II/III:166); K.413A:12, C:48 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *camnyar* 'abhīṣeka prakop rājavibhava ... (K.569:5-6), '... [he] was later consecrated [and] given royal power ... '.

'abhyāgata /ʔabhja'gɔ:t/. †[Skt *abhyāgata* 'guest']. *n.* Arrival, visitor, guest. Cf. *'atithi*.

K.989D:1, 2 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.56A:32 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

'*abhyāgata ta lvaḥ ta gi 'āśrama paṃre toy śakti* (K.56A:32), 'Visitors who come to the *āśrama* shall perform service according to [their] abilities'.

'amarendrapura /ʔəmɔrendrə'bu:r/. †[Skt **amarendrapura*, < **amarendra* 'chief or best of immortals', prob. an epithet of Śiva (*amara* 'undying, immortal', + *indra*), + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym: royal city of Jayavarman II after Hariharālaya and before Mahendraparvata.

K.235C:66, 68, D:11, 58 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

'amaryyāda ~ **'amāryyāda** /ʔəmar'ja:t/. †[Skt *amaryyāda* 'having no limits, transgressing every bound', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *maryādā* 'frontier, limit, boundary']. 1. *v.intr.* To transgress (all) limits. 2. *v.st.* To be wicked, hardened, vicious, abandoned, degenerate.

'*amāryyāda*: K.697B:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94);

'*amaryyāda*: K.957A:18 (A.D. 941, C VII:137).

'amātya ~ **'āmātya** /ʔə'ma:t/. †[Mod. **អមាត្យ** 'amāty /ʔa'ma:t/ "n. king's confidant, royal advisor; personal servant (of a king), royal servant; n. close / intimate friend"; Skt *amātya* 'inmate of the same house, belonging to the same house or family; companion (of a king), minister']. *n.* Confidant or personal advisor to a sovereign. Cf. *pratyaya*, *'āptabhṛtya*.

'*āmātya*: K.88:1 (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); K.263B:44 (A.D. 984, C IV:118);

'*amātya*: K.262S:10, 12 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.413B:20 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

'amāryyāda. See *'amaryyāda*.

'amāvasyā ~ **'amāvasya** ~ **'māvasyā** /ʔəmawə'sja:/. †[Skt *amāvasyā* (sc. *rātri*) 'the night of the new moon, when the sun and moon "dwell together"; the first day of the first quarter, on which the moon is invisible', < *amā* 'with, together', + *vāsya* (< *√vas* 'to live, dwell, stay')]. *n.* The night of the new moon or first day of the first quarter, when the moon is invisible. ▶

'māvasyā: K.231:44 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.33:29 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.206:1 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);
'amāvasya: K.150:26 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191);
'amāvasyā: K.380W:11, 31 (A.D. 1037, 1038, C VI:257); K.200/I°, A:1 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312).

'amṛta ~ 'amṛtt ~ 'amṛta ~ 'amṛṁṛta ~ 'amṛṁṛtta /ʔə'mrɪt/. [Pre-A. 'amṛṁṛta ~ 'amṛṁṛt; mod. អម្រិត 'amrɪt /ʔam'rɪt/ and Pālicized អមត 'amat /ʔama'ta?/ "adj. to be immortal, everlasting, permanent, constant, unfading; n. deathlessness; Nirvana; n. sacred water"; Skt *amṛta* 'undead, undying: immortal; an immortal, god', epithet of Śiva and Viṣṇu; pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *mṛta*]. 1. *v.st.* To be immortal. 2. *n.* An immortal, god, esp. Śiva and Viṣṇu.

'amṛṁṛtta: K.352S:26 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);
'amṛṁṛta: K.265S:23 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.885:2 (A.D. 968, C V:150); K.650A:22, 26 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.832B:17 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91);
'amṛta: K.240S:4 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76);
'amṛtt: K.181B:13 (A.D. 962, C VI:140);
'amṛta: passim, 29 occurrences.

'amṛtakadhana ~ 'amṛttakadhana ~ 'amṛṁṛttakadhana /ʔəmɪɾɬəkə'dhɔ:n/. †[Skt **amṛtakadhana*, < *amṛtaka* 'the nectar of immortality', but here = *amṛta*,¹ + *dhana*]. 1. *n.* Property belonging or assigned to a divinity, specifically Śiva or Viṣṇu; temple treasure. 2. *n.* Erroneously for *mṛtakadhana*.

'amṛṁṛttakadhana: K.1152A:19 (A.D. 977, NIC II:126, II/III:126);
'amṛttakadhana: K.164:13 (A.D. 922, C VI:96);
'amṛtakadhana: K.99S:8 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.814E:21 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404).
taṁrvac 'amṛtakadhana (K.99S:8) ~ *taṁmrvac* 'amṛtakadhana (K.814E:21), 'inspector of temple treasure'.
sre 'amṛttakadhana *vāp rau* (K.164:13), 'The ricefield inherited by the *vāp Rau*'.

'ame. See *me*.

'amoghapura ~ 'moghapura ~ 'moghapūra /ʔəmoghə'bu:r/. †[Skt **amoghapura*, < *amogha* 'unerring, unfailing', epithet of Śiva and Viṣṇu (< pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *mogha* 'vain, unsuccessful'), + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym.²

'moghapūra: K.521:14 (*post*-A.D. 1050, C IV:157);
'moghapura: K.425:15 (A.D. 968?, C II:142); K.221S:2 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.211:3 (A.D. 1037, C III:26); K.366B:11 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);
'amoghapura: K.256/III°:18 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89); K.221S:2 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.843D:9 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.235D:18, 23, 50, 51, 51 bis, 53 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.594:8 (A.D. 878-1077, C III:120); K.218:9 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:45); K.938:8 (A.D. 978-1077?, C VII:121).

'ampall ~ 'ampāl ~ 'ampāla ~ 'ampāll. See *ampāl*.

'amrakāṭa. See *marakāṭa*.

'amrah. See *amrah*.

¹The 'ka of *amṛtaka* may be on the analogy of *mṛtakadhana*.

²See Groslier, "Amarendra dans Amoghapura."

'amruñ ~ 'amruññ. See 'amruñ.

'amvariṣa /ʔamwəri:h/.¹ †[Skt *ambariṣa* 'frying-pan']. *n.* Name of a hell ('the frying-pan').

K.299:21 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

'amval. See 'amval.

'amvi ~ 'amvī. See 'amvi.

'ayat ~ 'ayatt. See 'āyatta and 'yat.

'aras. See 'ras.

'ari /ʔa'ri:/. [Skt *ari* 'enemy']. *n.* Enemy, foe.

K.254B:8 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

'aridahana /ʔari'do:h/. †[Skt *aridahana* 'destroyer of enemies', < *ari*, + *dahana* 'burning, destroying']. *n.* Slavename.

K.809N:29, 38 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

'arinivāsa /ʔarmi'wa:h/. †[Skt **arinivāsa* 'enemy night-quarters', < *ari*, + *nivāsa*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.105/1^o:12 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183), hapax.

'arivala /ʔari'wo:l/. †[Skt **aribala* 'being of an enemy army', < *ari*, + *bala*]. *n.* Slavename.

K.270N/1^o:21 (A.D. 921, C IV:68), hapax.

'arivīryya /ʔari'wi:r/. †[Skt **arivīrya*, *ari*, + *vīrya* 'manliness, virility; heroism, heroic deed; valour, strength, vigor']. *n.* Heroic deeds of the enemy.

K.393N:4 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

kaṃ pi mān 'arivīryya pi mar ... (K.393N:4), 'Let there be no heroic deeds on the part of the enemy with the result that [you] die ...' (?).

'aruñ. See *ruñ*.

'argha¹ /ʔar/. [Pre-A. 'argha; mod. **អវ** 'argha /ʔar'kheəʔ/ "adj. to be valuable, precious"; Skt *argha* 'worth, value, price; respectful reception of a guest']. 1. *n.* Value, equivalence. 2. *n.* = 'arghya.

K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.591B:5 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819A:7 (A.D. 993, C V:158).

'argha *pādyā* (K.669C:25), = 'arghya *pādyā*.

'arghya ~ 'argha² /ʔar'g^hja: > ʔar/. †[Skt *arghya* 'valuable; (of guest) deserving a respectful reception; used at the respectful reception of a guest; water offered at the reception of a guest', gerundive of √*argh* 'to be worth']. 1. *n.* Water offered a guest. 2. *n.* A goblet or other vessel for water offered to a guest. See *pādyā*, *rūpyārghya*. ▶

¹JA, 1883.1:491 and BC, 1911:204 read 'amvariśa.

'*argha*: K.591B:6 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819A:7 (A.D. 993, C V:158);
 '*arghya*: K.262N:10, 11, 14 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:19 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:12
 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.1198B:34 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240); K.374:13 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251);
 K.258A:39, 58, B:36, 43, 72 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.366B:26, C:2, *garbled* (A.D. 1134,
 C V:288); K.453B:2, *garbled* (A.D. 1206, C III:116); K.450:5, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).
kalaśa 1 '*arghya* 1 *śārāva* 1 (K.262N:10), 'one ewer; one *arghya*; one *śārāva*'.
 '*arghya laṅgau* 1 (K.374:13), 'one copper *arghya*'.
vardhaṇī *mvay* '*arghya* *mvay* *pādyā* *mvay* *kalaśa* *mvay* (K.258A:58), 'one *vardhaṇī*; one
arghya; one *pādyā*; one ewer'.
arghya *prāk* *vyar* *liṅ* *praṅ* (K.258B:72), 'two silver *arghya* [weighing] five *liṅ*'.

'*arghyapādyā* ~ '*arghapādyā* /ʔarg^hjə¹ba:t/. †[Skt **argh(y)apādyā*, < *arghya*
 ~ *argha*, + *pādyā*; cf. Old Javanese *arghyapāda* and *pādyārgha* ~ *pādyārghya*¹].
n. Basin or other vessel for water used in the ceremonial washing of guests' feet.
 '*arghapādyā*: K.669C:25 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.171:7 (A.D. 969, C VI:165);
 '*arghyapādyā*: K.262N:11 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.366C:5, 25 (A.D. 1134, C V:288);
kalaśa 2 '*arghapādyā* 4 (K.669C:25), 'two ewers; four foot-baths for guests'.
khāl śārāva *vyar* '*arghya* *pādyā* *mvāy* (K.171:7-8), 'two *śārāva* bowls; one guest foot-
 bath'.

'*arghyapādyavarddhinī* /ʔarg^hjə¹badjəwərt^hdhə¹ni:/. †[Skt **arghyapādyā*-
vardhaṇī, < **arghyapādyā*, + *vardhaṇī*]. *n*. A *vardhaṇī* used for washing the
 feet of guests, guest foot-bath.

K.754B:18 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282), hapax.

'*arddhsaṅkha* *saṃrit* *mvay* '*arghyapādyavarddhinī* (K.754B:18), 'one bronze half-conch; a
 guest foot-bath'.²

'*arcaṇa* ~ '*arcana*. See '*arccana*.

'*arccana* ~ '*arccaṇa* ~ '*arcana* ~ '*arcaṇa* ~ '*arccana* ~ '*arccaṇa* /ʔar/.
 †[Skt *arcana* 'homage paid to deities and to superiors']. *n*. Worship.

'*arccaṇa*: K.234:16 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234);

'*arccana*: Ka.87:19 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219);

'*arcaṇa*: K.391W:26 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297);

'*arcana*: K.194A:11, 44, B:7, 11 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

'*arccaṇa*: K.868A:10 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.366A:15 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.780:12 (A.D.
 878-977, C VI:150); K.450:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

'*arccana*: K.444A:16, 18, 22, 24, B:17, 19 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:11, 13, 15, 27, 29 (A.D.
 974, C VI:170); K.175S:6, 8, 9 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.235D:17 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);
 K.814A:67 (A.D. 1096, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.194:48 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO,
 XLIII:134).

krayā '*arccana* (K.235D:17; K.450:4) ~ *kriyā* '*arccana* (K.814A:67; K.234:16), 'cult
 objects, articles used in worship'.

¹Zoetmulder, I:125b, II:1230b.

²The transcription reads *arghya pādyā varddhinī* but designates a single object.

'arccā /ʔar'ca:/. †[Skt *arcā* 'worship, adoration; image or idol to be worshipped']. *n.* Image, effigy.

K.230:16 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.276:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277N:29 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

... *saṃ sit 'arccā lokeśvara jmaḥ kamrateṅ 'añ śrī trailokyanātha ...* (K.230:15-7), '... joined to cast an image of Lokeśvara named My High Lord Śrī Trailokyanātha ...'.
ta kamrateṅ jagat hemaśṛṅga duk thniṅ vraḥ 'arccā (K.276:22), 'For the High Lord of the World on Hemaśṛṅga [he] sets regalia on [his] image'.
 ... *jvan thniṅ duk vraḥ 'arccā duk ta rmmām* ○ (K.277N:29), '... [he] offers up regalia [and] sets [them] on the image [and] sets [them] on the dancers'.

'artha /ʔar/. †[Mod. *अर्थ ~ अर्थ ~ अर्थ* 'arth ~ 'arth ~ 'ārth /ʔar:/;¹ Skt *artha* 'aim, purpose; cause, motive, reason; advantage, use, utility; thing, object; affair, concern; sense, meaning, notion'; cf. Old Javanese *artha*]. 1. *n.* Reason, cause, motive; intent, meaning, sense. 2. *n.* (Legal) claim. 3. *n.* Statement, deposition. See *gurvvartha*, *samartha*, *sānvartha*.

K.231:8 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.344:10 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.376:8, 8 bis, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:60).

... *chley 'artha pi rat* (K.2317-8), '... in answer [stated] the reason for [his] running away'.
 ... *si dharmmapāla nu mratāñ devaśrama paṅvyatt gi 'artha man mratāñ śrī rājendrasinḥa ta vāppā steṅ vraḥ tannot jau bhūmya chok saṅke ...* (K.344:9-11), '... si Dharmapāla and the lord of the Devaśrama corroborated the claim that the lord Śrī Rājendrasinḥa, father of the *steṅ* of Vraḥ Tannot, had purchased the land at Chok Saṅke ...'.

'arthivargga /ʔarthi'war/. †[Skt **arthivarga*, < *arthī*, + *varga*]. *n.* (Conjecturally) petitioners, suitors or supplicants collectively.

K.393S:35 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *gi dāna ta 'arthivargga sme vapā ta prajā phoṅ* (K.393S:35), '... the gifts to supplicants are equivalent to [gifts from] a father to [his] children'.

'arthī /ʔar'thi:/. †[Skt *arthī*, nom. sg. of *arthin* 'suitor, supplicant, petitioner, plaintiff; prosecutor; follower', < *artha*, + sfx *-in*, forming possessive adjectives and nouns]. *n.* Plaintiff.

K.233A:11 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:49), hapax.

□ □ □ □ *pratiṣedha gi 'arthi ta roḥh nehḥ* ○ (K.233A:11-2), '[The *vāp* Rau] denied the aforesaid plaintiffs'.

'arddha° ~ 'ardha° /ʔardhə/. [Skt *ardha* 'half, forming a half']. *n.* Half.

'arddhacandra /ʔardhə'can/. [Pre-A. 'arddhacandra; Skt *ardhacandra* 'half-moon', < *ardha*, + *candra*]. *n.* Half-moon, crescent, semicircle.

K.353N:31 (A.D. 1046, C V:133), hapax.

srāp kampeḥ 'arddhacandra (K.353N:31), 'a wide-mouthed half-moon *śarāva*'.

¹See Headley, 1501b, 1500a.

'arddhaprāsāda /ʔardhəpra'sa:t/. †[Skt **ardhaprāsāda* 'half-temple', < *ardha*, + *prāsāda*]. *n.* (Conjecturally) a niche-like housing, perhaps of bronze, for the image of a divinity.¹

K.239N:13 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.263D:5 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).²

'arddhabhāga ~ **'ardhabhāga** /ʔardhə'bha:k/. †[Skt *ardhabhāga* 'a half', < *ardha*, + *bhāga*]. *n.* Half. Cf. *'arddhāṅśa*.

'ardhabhāga: K.153:24 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.352N:38 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126);

'arddhabhāga: K.356N:23 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.205:7 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.208:37 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

'arddhamāṅṅika /ʔardhəma'ṅṅik/. †[Skt **ardhamāṅṅika* 'half-gem', < *ardha*, + *māṅṅika* 'jewel, gem, precious stone']. *n.* A diamond of inferior quality.³

K.669C:15 (A.D. 972, C I:159), hapax.

'arddhalo /ʔardhə'lo:/ ~ **'arddhila** /ʔar'dhil/ (?). [Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified.

'arddhila: K.32:17 (A.D. 1116, C II:137);

'arddhalo: K.276:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

jaṅṅvan ta dai ti sot 'arddhila mvāy kalaśa prāk mvāy ... (K.32:17-8), 'Additional offerings: one *arddhila*; one silver ewer; ... '.

'arddhalo mvāy kanakāṅṅa (K.276:15), 'one *arddhalo* with a gold body'.

'arddhaśaṅkha ~ **'ardhaśaṅka** ~ **'arddhasaṅkha** /ʔardhə'saŋ/. †[Skt **ardhaśaṅkha* 'half-conch', < *ardha*, + *śaṅkha*]. *n.* Half-conch.⁴

'arddhasaṅkha: K.754:18 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14);

'ardhaśaṅkha: K.262N:12 (A.D. 968, C IV:108);

'arddhaśaṅkha: K.669C:20 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.263D:46 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

... śaṅkha sukla vyar 'arddhasaṅkha saṅṅrit mvay ... (K.754:18), '... two white conches; one half-conch in bronze; ... '.

'arddhāṅśa /ʔar'dha:ŋ/. †[Skt *arddhāṅśa* 'half-part, half', < *ardha*, + *aṅśa*]. *n.* A half share, part, portion. Cf. *'arddhabhāga*. See *'arīśa*.

K.842B:24, 26 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

'ardha^o. See *'arddha*^o.

'ardhaśaṅkha. See *'arddhaśaṅkha*.

'aryām. See *'ryām*.

'al /ʔa:l/. [Prob. mod. អាល *'āl* /ʔa:l/ "v. to roast, grill, to burn; to press tree leaves (with a hot iron); to cauterize"]. *v.tr.* To burn, roast.

K.393N:18 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

leṅ yaṅ 'al 'vāl ... (K.393N:18), 'May Yama burn [them] up ... '.

¹Cf. C III:84, note 5.

²The item is also found in the Skt inscription of Čikreñ, K.417:6 (A.D. 970).

³Pou, 24b. Cf. C I:183, note 8.

⁴Probably used to hold holy water.

'avajñā /ʔawəj̃ɳaː/. †[Skt *avajñā* 'contempt, disesteem, disrespect', < *ava-√jñā* 'to look down upon']. 1. *n.* Disrespect, disregard, disdain, contempt, scorn; insolence. 2. *v.tr.* To despise, be disrespectful toward, contemptuous of.

K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

... *'anak ta cap ta vrāhmaṇa nu jeṇ* ○ *'avajñā ta paṇḍita cap ta yajñopakaraṇa phoṇ nu jeṇ* ○ (K.299:24), '... persons who touch a *brāhmaṇa* with [their] foot, who show disrespect to a *paṇḍita*, who touch equipment used in sacrifice with [their] foot'.

'avaddhya /ʔə'wat/. †[Skt *avadhya* 'not to be slain, invulnerable', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *vadhya* 'to be slain', gerundive of *√vadh* 'to slay']. *v.st.* To be invulnerable.

K.523C:28 (A.D. 1118, *C* III:136), hapax.

leṇ 'avaddhya ta parapakṣa (K.523C:28), 'May [he] be invulnerable to enemies'.

'avadhi ~ **'avadhī** /ʔəwa'dhiː/. [Pre-A. *'avadhi* ~ *'avadhī*; Skt *avadhi* 'term, limit; conclusion, termination; vicinity, environs']. *n.* Limits, boundaries. Cf. *śīmāvadhi*.

'avadhi: **K.957B:12** (A.D. 941, *C* VII:137);

'avadhi: **K.598B:48** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58); **K.353N:34** (A.D. 1046, *C* V:133); **K.258A:20, 82, B:3, 16** (post-A.D. 1107, *C* IV:175); **K.383 bis, B, column 1:24; column 4:42; column 6:38** (A.D. 1121, *BEFEO*, XLIII:151).

'avasāna /ʔəwə'saːn/. †[Mod. **អវសាន** *'avasān* /ʔawə'saːn/ "n. (*absolute*) end, conclusion; n. boundary, border, frontier, limit; n. region, area, place"; Skt *avasāna* 'stopping-place; site; conclusion, termination, cessation; death; boundary, limit']. *n.* The end (of the world).

K.152:16 (A.D. 878-1077, *C* V:191), hapax.

'avicchinna /ʔəwi'tchim/. †[Skt *avicchinna* 'uninterrupted, continual', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *vicchinna* 'broken asunder, disconnected, interrupted']. 1. *v.st.* To be unbroken, uninterrupted, continual. 2. *adv.* (*leṇ 'avicchinna*) without interruption, continually.

K.842B:27 (A.D. 968, *C* I:147), hapax.

'adhyāpaka thbe vrahmasatra leṇ 'avicchinna pratidina (K.842B:26-7), 'The spiritual preceptor will carry out devotional sacrifices without interruption daily'.

'avici ~ **'aviciya** /ʔəwi'ciː/. [Pre-A. *'avici* ~ *'avici*^o; mod. **អវិចី** *'avici* /ʔawi'cɣyː/ "n. *Avici* (*one of the eight great hells; for persons who have committed grave sins*)"; Skt *avici* 'a particular hell']. *n.* Name of one of the lowest of the thirty-two (or thirty-three) hells.¹ Cf. *raurava*.

'aviciya: **K.153:27** (A.D. 1001?, *C* V:194);

'avici: **K.598B:61** (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58,² *NIC* II/III:230); **K.299:5** (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

'avau. See *vau*.

¹Note the transcription in K.449B:28 (A.D. 1069, *BEFEO*, XIII.6:27, *APK* I:48): ... *dau tyakta narak ta daṃne pravici atiraurava* ... for ... *dau tyak ta naraka ta daṃnep ra 'avici 'atiraurava* ...

²The text reads *daṃne pravici*.

'avyaḥ. See 'vyah.

'avyāpāra /ʔawja'ba:r/. †[Skt *avyāpāra* 'cessation from work; not one's own business', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *vyāpāra*]. *v.st.* To be without function or occupation, be retired from service, be in retirement.

K.291:8 (A.D. 910, C III:199), hapax.

khloñ vala 'avyāpāra (K.291:8), 'retired commandant, commandant in retirement'.

'asūni ~ 'asuni /ʔəsu'ni:/. †[Mod. អស៊ុនី 'asuni /ʔaso'nɣ:y/¹ ~ អសនី 'asani² /ʔasa'ni:/ "n. electric charge / power, (flash of) lightning, the thunderbolt (Indra's weapon)"; Skt *aśani* ~ *aśani* thunderbolt, flash of lightning']. *n.* Lightning, thunderbolt.³

'asuni: K.277N:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

'asūni: K.258A:76 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

... 'añjeñ 'añ prāyaścita phle cuḥ □ 'asūni ta prāsāda □ (K.258A:75-6), '... invited me to perform a rite to avert the effects of a lightning strike on the *prāsāda*'.

man cuḥ 'asuni □ □ □ *prāsāda gi nu thve prāyaścitti* ... (K.277N:30), 'When a thunderbolt falls □ □ □ the *prāsāda*, he will perform a propitiatory rite'.

'āscaryya /ʔahca:r/. †[Mod. អស្ម័យ្យ 'ascārya /ʔah'ca:r/ "adj. to be marvelous, magnificent, excellent, splendid, worthy of praise; ..."; Skt *āścarya* 'curious, marvelous, astonishing, wonderful, extraordinary']. 1. *v.st.* To be marvelous, wonderful, extraordinary. 2. *n.* Marvel, wonder.

K.393N:4 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

'āśru /ʔa'sru:/. †[Skt *aśru* 'tear']. 1. *n.* Tear (*lacrima*). 2. *v.intr.* To shed tears.

K.393C:37 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

'āśvanīnakṣatra. See 'āśvinīnakṣatra.

'āśvayuja. See 'āśvayuja.

'āśvavāra /ʔaswə'wa:r/. [Skt *āśvavāra* 'Sacharum Spontaneum' and 'horseman; groom', < *aśva* 'horse', + *vāra* = *vāla* 'the hair of any animal's tail' and *vāra* 'restraining']. 1. *n.* Wild sugarcane. 2. *n.* Groom. hostler. See 'amvau.

K.470:19 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

'āśvinīnakṣatra ~ 'āśvanīnakṣatra /ʔaswinīnak'sat/. †[Skt **āśvinīnakṣatra*, < *aśvinī* 'the Aśvins or two charioteers', name of the first of the twenty-eight lunar mansions, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Aśvinī.

'āśvanīnakṣatra: K.260S/1°:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:171); K.269:1 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2°a:3 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.207:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

'āśvinīnakṣatra: K.754:1 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285).

¹This mod. form is cited in C IV:198, note 4, as well as by Pou, 27a. The *u* vowel may presuppose a variant in the local Prakṛta.

²VK, II:1693b; Headley, 1547b.

³Cf. C IV:158, note 1, and 198, note 4.

'aṣṭa /ʔasɖə/. [Pre-A. 'aṣṭa'; Skt stem *aṣṭan* 'eight']. *num.* Eight. Cf. *'asthāryyasaṅgha*.

K.296E:1 (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208), hapax.

'aṣṭa saka (K.296E:1), 'the Śaka year eight'.

'aṣṭakona /ʔasɖe'ko:n/. †[Skt *aṣṭakona* 'octagon', < *aṣṭa*, + *kona* 'corner, angle']. 1. *n.* Octagon. 2. *n.* Unidentified octagonal object.¹

K.843B:31 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

'aṣṭakona nuk 1 (K.843B:31), 'one set of octagons' (?).

'aṣṭatrininavaśaka /ʔasɖətrɪnɪnəwə'so:k/. †[Skt **aṣṭatrininavaśaka*, < *aṣṭa-trinīnava* 'eight (*aṣṭa*) three (*trinī*²) nine (*nava*)', + *śaka*]. *n.* The Śaka year 938.

K.843C:24 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

'aṣṭabhuja /ʔasɖə'bhuc/. †[Skt **aṣṭabhuja*, < *aṣṭa*, + *bhuja* 'arm']. *v.st.* To have eight arms, be eight-armed.

K.366A:18 (A.D. 1139, C V:288), hapax.

... *sthāpanā vrah rājavināyaka 'aṣṭabhuja* ... (K.366A:18), '... set up an image of a royal eight-armed Vināyaka ...'.

'aṣṭamadivasa /ʔasɖə'mədɪp/. †[Skt **aṣṭamadivasa*, < *aṣṭama* 'the eighth', + *divasa*]. *num.* The eighth day.

K.444A:9 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:6 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.262S:30 (A.D. 983, C IV:108).

'aṣṭamī ~ **'aṣṭami** ~ **'astamī** /ʔasɖə'mi:/. †[Skt *aṣṭamī* (sc. *tithi*) 'the eighth (day)', fem. of *aṣṭama* 'eighth']. *n.* The eighth (day) of the lunar fortnight. Cf. *'aṣṭame*.

'astamī: K.413B:37 (A.D. 1361, LXV:333);

'aṣṭami: K.192:1 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.219:1 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45);

'aṣṭamī: K.340:1 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.265N:1 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.343S:8, S/I':38, S/II':34 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.221S:4 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.397:1 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.867:1 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:152); K.150:26 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.829:6 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43); K.260N:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:171).

'aṣṭamūrṭti /ʔasɖəmur'di:/. †[Skt *aṣṭamūrṭti*, epithet of Śiva 'eight-formed', epithet of Śiva, < *aṣṭa*, + *mūrṭti*]. *n.* Śiva Aṣṭamūrṭti.³

K.580:4, 5, 15 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154).

'aṣṭame /ʔasɖə'mɻ:/. †[Skt *aṣṭama*]. *num.* Eighth.⁴ See *'aṣṭamī*.

K.472:3 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186), hapax.

¹Cf. C VII:116, note 6.

²*Trinī* is the neuter nom. of *tri* 'three'.

³Cf. C VI:154, note liminaire.

⁴The text cited also has *caturthe* 'fourth', *navame* 'ninth' and *daśame* 'tenth' side by side with *ekādaśa* 'eleventh' and *dvādaśī* 'twelfth'.

'aṣṭasiddhi ~ **'āṣṭasiddhi** /ʔaʂdʰəʂit'dhi:/. †[Skt **aṣṭasiddhi* 'the eight perfections, beatitudes, or powers', < *aṣṭa*, + *siddhi*]. *n.* Toponym: name of a *tapovana*.

'āṣṭasiddhi: K.258A:80 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

'aṣṭasiddhi: K.258A:66, 79 (*id.*).

gi nu 'aṅ cat tapovana 'aṣṭasiddhi (K.258A:66), 'It was in this year that I founded the *tapovana* of Aṣṭasiddhi'.

'as ~ **'ass**. See *iss*.

'asaṅkhyā ~ **'asaṅkhyā** /ʔəʂəŋ'k'hja:/. †[Skt *asaṅkhyā* 'innumerable, exceedingly numerous', < pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + *saṅkhyā* ~ *saṅkhyā*]. *v.st.* To be countless, innumerable.

'asaṅkhyā: K.194B:8 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134);

'asaṅkhyā: K.194/383B:4, 10 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

'asaru /ʔa'sru: ~ ʔa'sru:w/. [Pre-A. *'asaru* ~ *'asarū* ~ *'assarū*; mod. អ្នកស្រី *'āsruv* /ʔa'srɔ:v/ "adj. to be bad, heinous, abominable, have a bad reputation, to be notorious; scandalous; to be tarnished (*of a reputation*), disgraced; *n.* dishonor, shame, disgrace"; prob. hybrid Skt pfx *a-* 'alpha privative', + **saru* /sru:/.] *v.st.* To be bad, evil, ill-disposed; to be wicked, unrighteous, reprehensible.

K.484:9, 9 *bis*, 10, 10 *bis* (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, 18.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

nau kamrek vnek yeṅ ta 'asaru [○] *nau kamrek caṅcem ta 'asaru* ○ *nau svapna ta 'asaru* ○ *nau cintā ta 'asaru* ○ *nau maḥ ta 'asaru phoṅ ta mān ta svargga ta manuṣya loḥ ...*

(K.484:9-11), 'Deliver [us] from evil twitchings of our eyes, evil twitchings of the eyebrows, evil dreams, evil thoughts, [and] whatever is evil in heaven [and the world of] men ...'.

'asuni. See *'asūni*.

'aseḥ. See *'seḥ*.

'aso. See *so*.

'astamī. See *'aṣṭamī*.

'asthāryyasaṅgha ~ **'asthāryyasaṅgha** /ʔastharjə'saŋ/. †[Skt **aṣṭāryyasaṅgha*, < *aṣṭāryā* 'the eight classes of nobles', + *saṅgha*]. *n.* The congregation of eight classes of Nobles.¹

'asthāryyasaṅgha: K.144:3 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34);

'asthāryyasaṅgha: *id.* (BEFEO, LXX:101).

'asthārikā /ʔastharɪ'ka:/. †[Skt **asthārikā*, prob. fem. of **asthārika*, dim. of **asthāri*, < *astha*, combining form of *asthi* 'bone', + sfx *-ri²*]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) cinerary urn.

K.262N:14 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.263D:15 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

¹Cf. BEFEO, LXX:108, note 11.

²Whitney, 451 (§1191).

'asthibhaṅga /ʔasthr^hbhaŋ/. †[Skt *asthibhaṅga* 'fracture of the bones', < *asthi* 'bone' (alternate stem of *asthan*), + *bhaṅga*]. *n.* Bone-breaking, the breaking of bones (*as punishment in the afterlife*).

K.299:14 (A.D. 1078-1177, *JA*, 1883.1:491, *BC*, 1911:204, *NIC* II:161, II/III:156).

'ass. See *iss*.

°aha. See °*ahna*.

'ahaṅkāra /ʔəhaŋ^hkar/. [Cf. pre-A. *'ahankāra*; Skt *ahaṅkāra* ('ego-promotion') 'the conception of one's individuality, self-consciousness; egotism, pride, haughtiness, conceit', < *aham* 'I, ego', + *kāra*]. 1. *n.* Self-importance, vanity, pride, effrontery. 2. *v.st.* To be self-important, prideful, arrogant, presumptuous.

K.356N:24 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XLIII:8), hapax.

nau 'nak ta 'ahaṅkāra pi pīdā 'nak janapada pi cicāy neḥ dharmma neḥ jāta dvātriṃṣanaraka lvaḥ saṅhāra nu santāna phoṅ (K.356N:24-6), 'Persons so presumptuous as to molest the people of Janapada [or] to do hurt to this pious work shall be reborn in the thirty-two hells [and there remain] until the destruction of the world, along with members of [their] families'.

°ahna ~ **°aha** /ah/. [Skt *ahan* ~ *aha*, weak stems of *ahar* 'day'¹]. *n.* Day. See *pūrvvāhna*, *madhyāhna*, *saptāha*, *'aparāhna*.

'a'ūs. Misreading for *'aras*.

'gat ~ **'agat** ~ ***gat** /gət/. [Pre-A. *'gat* ~ *'agat*; mod. *गट* *ga't* /kuət/ "adj. to be exact, accurate; even; adv. exactly, precisely; adj. to be sheltered, safe; impervious to; to be in good condition, whole"]. 1. *v.st.* To be true, accurate, exact, precise; to be even, flush. 2. *v.st.* To be whole, entire; to be firm, solid, in good condition, safe, sheltered.² See *phgat*.

'agat: K.99N:11 (A.D. 932, *C* VI:107); K.168:9 (A.D. 972, *C* VI:168); K.263D:23 (A.D. 984, *C* IV:118);

'gat: K.809N:11, 17 (A.D. 878/87, *C* I:37); K.713:7, 11, 20, 25 (A.D. 893, *C* I:18); K.291:16 (A.D. 910, *C* III:199); K.265D:17 (A.D. 959, *C* IV:102); K.239N:11 (A.D. 966, *C* III:79); K.669C:34, D:7, 30, 41 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.240S:8 (A.D. 979, *C* III:76); K.105:24 (A.D. 987, *C* VI:183); K.591B:4 (A.D. 993, *C* III:132); K.819A:4 (A.D. 993, *C* V:158); K.742:7 (A.D. 994, *C* V:160); K.216S:36 (A.D. 1006, *C* III:37); K.352S:25 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:126); K.832B:31 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:91); K.780A:30 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VI:150); K.218:23 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:45); K.222:7 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:61).

'gār. See *'agāra*.

'guy /guy/. †[Unidentified: perhaps = **guy* /guy/]. *n.* Unidentified: perhaps the name of a botanical species.

K.235D:97, 97 *bis* (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56).

vrai 'guy (K.235D:97), toponym.

¹Whitney, 160 (§430c).

²The form *'gat* occurs only as a slavename.

'cas ~ 'cās. See cas.

'ji ~ 'jī ~ ji ~ jī /ji:/. [Pre-A. 'aji ~ 'ajī ~ 'ji ~ ji ~ jī; cf. mod. ជីតា *jī tā* /ci:ta:/ "n. grandfather"]. 1. n. Ancestor, forebear. 2. n. Patriarch.

ji: K.957A:12 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.413A:9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

ji: K.222:21 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61); K.91B:10, 11 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.462C31:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:107, APK I:353);

'ji: K.165N:5, 8, 9 (A.D. 952, C VI:132);

'ji:passim, 51 occurrences.

... *chloñ hañsadeva ji māṭṭrakṣa yeñ* ... (K.91B:10), '... the *chloñ* Hamsadeva, a maternal ancestor of ours, ... '.

'tā. See 'tā.

'tā ~ 'tā /dā:/. [Pre-A. *ta* ~ *tā* ~ 'tā; mod. តា *tā* /ta:/ "n. grandfather, ancestor (often used in the names of spirits) ..."]. n. Grandfather; elder, ancestor.

'tā: K.206:3, 39 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

'tā: K.256A:20 (A.D. 984, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:89).

... *ta khloñ jnvāl cas sīvā ta jmaḥ kaṃvañy 'tā kanhyañ* (K.206:3), '... from the senior *khloñ jnvāl* of Sīvā, by name Kaṃvai, grandfather of Kanhyañ'.

'diti. See *'aditi.

'deñ ~ 'adeñ ~ deñ /dɔ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *deñ*; mod. ធ្វើ *dæñ* /tɔ:ŋ/ "v. to want, wish for, desire; to need (*arch.*); v. to agree (*to s.t.*)"; cf. Thai ใหญ่ /t^həj/ ¹]. 1. v.intr. To swell, be swollen; to be swollen with passion, rejoice, exult. 2. v.tr. To be full of desire or lust for, have a passion for, desire ardently. 3. v.tr. To dare, make bold, have the effrontery to.

deñ: K.262S:41, 43 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.263D:33 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.158D:3 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.989B:17, 22 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.845:17 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186); K.450:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109);

'adeñ: K.832B:6 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.299:9, 9 bis (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

'deñ: K.175S:14 (A.D. 987, C VI:173).

'*anak ta 'adeñ vadha vandha* ○ *cak ni* ○ '*adeñ pīdā para thve duḥkha para nu 'aras* ○ (K.299:9), 'Persons who dare smite [or] fetter [others, or] threaten to stab [them], persons who dare molest others [or] cause woe to others in exchange for [their] lives'.

nau sādhusajjana ta ñaṅ varddheya 'deñ ta gi pi thve roḥ vraḥ kalpanā nai ... (K.444C:4-9; K.868B:6; K.175S:14), 'Good people who strive to promote [it and] have such a strong desire for it that [they] obey the terms of the royal endowment of ... '.

¹McFarland, 425a: 'large, bulky'; Sethaputra, I:530b: 'big, gawky'.

'**nak** ~ '**anak** ~ '**nakk** ~ '**nāk** ~ '**nāka** ~ **nāk** ~ **nākk** ~ **nakk** /nak/. [Pre-A. '**nak** ~ '**nakk** ~ '**anak**; mod. **နက်** '**nak** /neək/;¹ a connection with Austronesian *anak* is moot]. 1. *n.* Person, individual, one (*who*); resident or native (*of a stated place*); worker, hand; servant. 2. *n.* Female person or counterpart; wife.

nakk: K.171:3 (A.D. 969, C VI:165); K.570:24 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.262S:28 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.235D:62 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.844:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173);

nākk: K.235D:9 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

nāk: K.774:9 (A.D. 995, C IV:64); K.216S:50 (A.D. 1006, C III:40); K.697B:25 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94); K.195/III^o:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

'**nāka**: K.997:21 (A.D. 941?, RS III, № 56:109);²

'**nāk**: K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.650B:17, 18, 19, 20 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.880:4 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:153);

'**nakk**: K.235C:58 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.71:14 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54);

'**anak**: passim, 96 occurrences;

'**nak**: passim, 438 occurrences of which the earliest is K.124:8 (A.D. 803).

'**nak kloñ** (K.124:8) ~ '**nak khloñ** (K.230:15), interpretation in doubt: possibly 'wife of a *khloñ*' or 'servant of a *khloñ*'.³

'**nak pūrvva** (K.221N:8; K.222:13), 'easterner' or 'resident of Pūrvaśīṣa'.

'**nak mahānasa** (K.291N:24), 'kitchen worker, kitchener'.

'**nak vraḥ** (K.291N:11; K.878:12), 'servant of the divinity, *devadāsa*; sanctuary worker'. Cf. *khñuṃ vraḥ*.

'**nak si** (K.270S/2^oc:15), 'male(s)'.

'**nak sre** (K.809N:8), 'ricefield worker, field hand'.

'**nak āgama** (K.270N/2^o:26; K.809N:26), 'statutory worker'.

'**nak ple** (K.713B:15) ~ '**nak pley** (K.713B:1), 'employees, serving personnel'. See *ple*.

'**nāc** /na:c/. [Pre-A. '**nāc**; ifx /-n-/ + 'āc /ʔa:c/]. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) authorization; permission, leave. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) authority, license, power, right, title; entitlement, allowance. 3. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) = '*mac*'.⁴

K.124:12 (A.D. 803, C III:170), hapax.

'**nāy** ~ '**nāya** /na:y/. †[Unidentified].⁵

'**nāya**: K.832B:23 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91);

'**nāy**: K.270N:17 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.99S:22, N:19, 22 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.168:6 (A.D. 972, C VI:168); K.343N/1^o:35 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.772:7 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.222:3 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:61).

¹See Headley, 1597b ('*nak*) and 577b (*nāk*).

²I follow the *Liste générale* (C VIII:225), but this text is more likely post-Angkorian, dating from Śaka 1383 (A.D. 1461).

³*Nak khloñ*: K.444B:4 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:19 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:2 (A.D. 979/87, C VI:173); K.214B:14 (A.D. 981, C II:202); K.257B:41 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.221N:2 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.342E:49 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.230D:1 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.212A:12 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.352N:35 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.245:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.566B:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:182).

⁴Cf. C III:173, note 1.

⁵All occurrences are as a slavename. A relationship with '*nāy* ~ '*nāyaka* is moot.

'nin. See 'anin.

'ninditapura ~ 'ninditapūra. See 'aninditapura.

'pe ~ pe /bɛ:/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *n.* (Conjecturally) older brother of either parent, older uncle.¹ See 'mā.

'pe: K.200B:5 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312);

'pe: K.221N:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:57), hapax.

... *thiə ph'van teñ can kvan gho vṛhaspati ph'van gho bharata pe teñ vasanta ...*

(K.200B:5), '... Thiə [and] younger sibling; *teñ* Can [and] child; *gho* Bṛhaspati [and] younger sibling; *gho* Bharata, older uncle of *teñ* Vasanta ...' (?).

man khloñ vala turañ ket ta 'ryāṃ kaṃsteñ 'pe khloñ vala turañ mvay dau ta kaṃsteñ gi pi jvan sruk madhurapūra nu gaṇa gho saṃvar ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'aṅ śivaliṅga (K.221N:17-8), 'Since the commandant of Turañ was born the older brother [cousin?] of the *kaṃsteñ* [Śrī Narapatīndravarmān], an older uncle of his went to the *kaṃsteñ* to offer up the *sruk* of Madhurapura and the party of *gho* Saṃvar to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga*'.

'mā ~ 'ma /ma:/. †[Mod. 𑄀 mā /mi:ə/ "n. uncle (younger brother of one's father or mother)"; origin unknown]. *n.* Younger brother of either parent, younger uncle.² Cf. 'pe.

'ma: K.99S:19 (A.D. 932, C VI:107);

'mā: K.215:7 (A.D. 949, C III:34); K.344:29 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.174N:4, 8 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.956:14 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

'māvasyā. See 'amāvasyā.

'muṃ. See muṃ.

'muḥ ~ 'muh /muh/. [Pre-A. 'muḥ; ifx /-m-/ + uḥ /ʔuh/]. *n.* One who keeps a fire going: fireman, stoker.

'muh: K.356N:17 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74);

'muḥ: K.324A:26, B:15 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.231/III^o:47 (A.D. 967, C III:72).

'muḥ dik sroñ (K.324A:26; K.231/III^o:46-7; K.356N:17-8), 'heater(s) of water for ablutions, bathwater heater(s)'.

'me. See me.

'yak /ʔi:ək/ ~ *ek /ʔe:k/. [Cf. mod. *iak /ʔi:ək/ 'to hold back'³]. *v.st.* To drag, droop, laze.⁴ See th'yak.

passim, 32 occurrences.

¹Cf. C III:60, note 8.

²K.215:1, in Sanskrit, has *mātula* 'maternal uncle' where K.215:7 has 'mā.

³Attested in 𑄀𑄆𑄇𑄀 *caṃ'iak* /caṃʔi:ək/ "adj. to be sluggish, slow, lazy; to dawdle". Cf. Pou, 2b.

⁴Found only as a personal name.

'yat ~ **'ayat** ~ **'ayatt** /ʔi:ət/, **et** /ʔe:t/ (?), **it** /ʔit/, **'at** /ʔət/. [Pre-A. *et*; mod. **ឥត** *it* /ʔɪt/ “*v.* to be lacking, without, deprived of; *pnp.* no, not”, and variants **ឃ្មុត** *'iat* /ʔi:ət/, **អាត** *'āt* /ʔat/, **អត** *'a't* /ʔat/]. 1. *v.st.* To be missing, absent, not present or at hand; to be lacking, wanting. 2. *v.intr.* To lack means, power or opportunity (*of doing*), be unable.

'at: K.262S:9 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.412:16 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XIX:16); K.760:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

it: K.175E:21 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173), hapax;

et: K.348:14, 19 (A.D. 954, C V:108), hapax;

'ayatt: K.227:19 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308), hapax;

'ayat: K.449:28 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27); K.227:22 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308); K.144:11 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

'yat: passim, 26 occurrences.

it teñ lem nu kvan cau 'ninditapura teṃ ... (K.175E:21), ‘Not present (participating) were the *teñ* Lem and [her] children and grandchildren originally of Aninditapura ...’.

... mukha vala toy skat lap kroy vañ 'anak samudāya 'ayatt prasam ley (K.227:18-9), ‘... the vanguard of the [Cham] forces followed to cut [them] off, stole behind [and] took by surprise the men of the [Khmer] rear-guard, who were quite unable to regroup’.

cāmpa srom̄ sam̄tac 'ayat 'anak m̄vay ta 'āc chpañ ley (K.227:22), ‘The Cham hemmed His Majesty in, [and] there was not a man who was able to fight any longer’.

***'yal** /ʔi:əl/. [Cf. mod. **វិល** *'ēl* /ʔa:əl/ ‘to move back and forth, swing’¹]. (*Conjecturally*) *v.intr.* To quake, quiver, jiggle. See *kh'yal*, *jaṃ'yal*, **j'yal*.

'yām /ʔi:əm/. †Unidentified.²

K.989B:32 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164), hapax.

... pak nu cāmara toñ mās 'yām (K.989B:32), ‘... [and the distinction of being] fanned with a chowrie with a *'yām* gold handle’ (?).

'ras ~ **'rass** ~ **'aras** ~ ***rah** /rəh/. [Pre-A. *'aras* ~ *'ras*; mod. **រស់** *ra's* /rəʰ/ “*adj.* to be alive; *v.* to live, exist; to survive”]. 1. *v.intr.* To exist, be in existence, be; to live, survive. 2. *v.st.* To be alive, living, alive, vital, quick. See *paras*, *srah*², *'amrah*.

'aras: K.299:5, 9, 11, 22, 36 (A.D. NIC II:161, II/III:156);³

'rass: K.468:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225);

'ras: K.809N:15, 33 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.257N:22 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.235D:79 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.352N:13, 29 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.248:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.588:2 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:128).

'rim̄. See *'ryām*.

'ruñ. See *ruñ*.

'ryām ~ **'aryām** /ri:əm/ ~ **'rim̄** /ri:m/ (?) ~ **rāma** /ra:m/. †[Mod. **រៀម** *riam* /ri:əm/ “*n.* elder sibling (*roy*.)” and **ប្រាម** *riam* “elder brother (*roy*.)”; cf. Thai **เฒ่า** /riam/;⁴ cf. Old Javanese *rāma* ‘eldest, senior (in religious community,

¹LKM, 431.

²Cf. C VII:185, note 2.

³JA, 1883.1:491 and BC, 1911:204 misread *'a'ūs*.

⁴Haas, 464a: ‘I, me’; McFarland, 719b: ‘I; me; we; older brother; ...’; Sethaputra, II:982b: ‘pronoun in the first person, used in a poetic context by a man when talking to his wife or sweetheart’.

village, army)¹]. *n.* Elder brother/sister,² as opposed to *ph'van*.

rāma: K.720B:4, 22 (A.D. 1006, C V:212).

'rim: K.420:16, 17, 18 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161);

'aryām: K.1087A:7 (A.D. 937, NIC II/III:106);

'ryām: K.693B:11, 30 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.221N:17 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.230C:7 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.194:22 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.450:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109); K.91B:23, 25 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.624:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:113, APK I:359).

... *cau tāñ steñ 'añ indralakṣmī ta jmaḥ vāp saṅkarātmā nu rāma vāp śrī kanmyañ paṃre neḥ syañ kule ekodarī ...* (K.720B:2-5), '... a grandson of the *tāñ* of the *steñ 'añ* Indralakṣmī named the *vāp* Śaṅkarātmā with [his] older brother the *vāp* Śrī, [both? of the corps of] pages, these being kinsmen of the same mother (= half-brothers), ... '.

'ryām cpoñ (K.91B:25-6), redundantly, 'elder brother/sister'.³

'ryām sahodara (K.91B:23), 'elder half-brother/sister'.⁴

... *sanme ni nu vāp paraṃvrahma nu me pas ta 'ryām ...* (K.1087A:6-7), '... together with the *vāp* Paramabrahma and [his] elder sister *me Pas ...*'.

... *mratāñ khloñ śrī madhurapandita mān saṃvandhi jmaḥ teñ dhābi teñ leṃ 'ryām ph'van kaṃtvan* (K.230C:4-8), '... the lord *khloñ* Śrī Madhurapaṇḍita, who had kinswomen named the *teñ* Dhābi [and] the *teñ* Leṃ – elder and younger sisters on [his] mother's side'.⁵

man khloñ vala turāñ ket ta 'ryām kaṃsteñ 'pe khloñ vala turāñ mvaṃ dau ta kaṃsteñ gi pi jvan sruk madhurapūra nu gaṇa gho saṃvar ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ śivaliṅga (K.221N:17-8), 'Since the commandant Turāñ was born the elder cousin of the *kaṃsteñ* [Śrī Narapatīndravārman], an older uncle of his went to the *kaṃsteñ* to offer up the *sruk* of Madhurapura and *gho* Saṃvar's party to My Holy High Lord of the *śivaliṅga*.'

'lā. See *lā*¹.

'leñ /le:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *'alen* ~ *'alāññ*; mod. វែង *lēñ* /le:ŋ/; origin unknown; cf. Thai แลง /læŋ/ 'laterite'⁶]. *n.* Laterite; (possibly) limonite.⁷

K.343S:21 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.244:4, 5, 5 bis, 8 (A.D. 978, C III:89); K.245C:52 (A.D. 979, C III:90); K.262S:32 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.105:19 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.720B:10, 27 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.933:26 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843A:15, 28, 31, 34, C:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.212C:2 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.206:18 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235D:47 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.420:39 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

¹Zoetmulder, II:1495a.

²C II:132, note 8, on K.91: "Riem a pris en cambodgien moderne et en siamois le sens d'« aîné », mais le contexte montre que *'ryām* a ici le sens de « frère ». *'ryām cpoñ* (l. 25) « frère aîné » ; *'ryām ph'avan* (l. 29) « frère cadet »." Likewise BEFEO, XLIV.1:113, note 2: "Camb. mod. *riem* signifie « aîné », mais, dans les inscriptions, il signifie simplement « frère ». ..." But cf. the passage cited from K.230. The likelihood is that the pre-Angkorian courtesy title *poñ*, which may be a loan from Malay *abang* ~ *bang* 'elder brother or cousin' (Wilkinson, I:1a, 78b) and is not attested after A.D. 719, was replaced by *'ryam* ~ *'ryām* in Angkorian times, after which *poñ* reappears as modern វែង *pañ* /bɑ:ŋ/.

³Cf. C II:132 ('frère aîné') and note 8.

⁴C II:132: 'frère utérin'.

⁵Cf. C VI:245.

⁶Haas, 496a; McFarland, 756b.

⁷Cf. BEFEO, XXVII:385, note 1; JA, 1954:50.

'van /ʔu:ən/. [Pre-A. *on*; mod. **𑂣𑂰** *ūn* /ʔo:n/ “*adj.* to be lacking, deficient; less than;¹ low, cheap; weakened, enfeebled; decrepit”]. *v.st.* To be lower in age or status: younger, junior; inferior. See *ph'van*.

K.809N:33 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.720B:15** (A.D. 1025, C V:222).

'var¹ ~ **'vār** /ʔu:ər/. †[Origin unknown]. *n.* Unidentified measure of weight or capacity.²

'vār: **K.989C:21, 22, 23, 26, 27** (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); **K.832B:16, 40** (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); **K.195/III°:13, 13 bis** (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

'var: **K.88:8, 9, 9 bis, 9 ter, 10, 10 bis** (A.D. 1003, C VII:30); **K.391W:25, 28** (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); **K.258A:23, 53, C:12, 14, D:2** (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); **K.523B:26, 27** (A.D. 1118, C III:136); **K.254B:24, 30, 31, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, C:44, D:9, 32** (A.D. 1129, C III:180); **K.366A:21** (A.D. 1139, C V:288); **K.200B:2** (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); **K.453A:13** (A.D. 1206, C III:116); **K.850:8, 13** (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268).

ghṛta 'var 3 (K.88:8), ‘three *'var* of ghee’.

phalodaka 'var vyar (K.391W:28), ‘two *'var* of fruit juice’.

dhūpa 'var vyar (K.258A:52, C:12), ‘two *'var* of incense’.

kravāñ liḥ praṃ vyal 'vār vyar (K.207:14-5), ‘seven *liḥ* two *'vār* of cardamom’.

'var² /ʔu:ər/ (?). Unidentified.

Ka.87:15 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).³

***'var** /ʔu:ər/. [Mod. ***'wr** /ʔu:ər/]. *v.intr.* To flow, run. See *va'var*.

'val ~ **'vāl** /ʔu:əl/. [Cf. pre-A. *ol* ~ *'val*; mod. **𑂣𑂰** *'wl* /ʔu:əl/ “*v.* to gag / choke on s.t. ...”]. 1. *v.intr.* To be complete, entire, full, replete; to occur in great number or quantity, be numerous or much; to be full, all. 2. *v.tr.* To fill up completely, clog, block, obstruct; to store in quantity, stock. 3. *v.ps.* To be obstructed, restrained, constrained. See *kh'val*.

'vāl: **K.393N:18** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63);

'val: **K.809:25** (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); **K.886:9** (A.D. 902, C V:151); **K.956:15** (A.D. 947, C VII:141); **K.214B:10, 10 bis** (A.D. 981, C II:202); **K.344:42** (A.D. 985, C VI:160); **K.618:45** (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224); **K.879:6** (A.D. 1041, C V:235); **K.235D:17, 49, 69** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.393N:4** (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63); **K.194/I:17, 23, II:37, III:6, 13** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.143B:24, D:9, 19** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:218); **K.175N:5** (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); **K.352N:23** (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); **K.277N:31** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); **K.829:10, 21** (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:43).

... *tai kanrau 'val śāpa dai man vlvac khmi prabandha* □ □ □ □ *ta rūpa gurujana 'añ* (K.886:8-10), ‘This *tai* Kanrau shall be bound by another oath that [she] will refrain from seeking [any] connection with □□□□ the images of my parents’.

svok vaudi padigaḥ 'val thmur krapī 'val (K.214B:10), ‘Trays, *vodi* [and] cuspidors in good number; cows [and] water buffaloes in good number’.

... *gośāla oy vraḥ go 'val ta vraḥ noḥ* (K.235D:49), ‘... a stable for all the sacred cows belonging to the said divinity’.

'vāy. See *vāy*².

¹‘Less than’ may represent an intrusion of Skt *ūna*.

²Identified by Coédés (C III:182) with Indian *kuḍuva* ~ *kuḍava* or $\frac{1}{4}$ *prastha*; 4 *'vār* = 1 *liḥ*.

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

'vār. See 'var¹.

'vek /we:k/. [Pre-A. *vek* ~ 'ahvek]. *n.* Ladle.

K.947A:17 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms).

'vek prak | liñ 7 pāda || (K.947A:17-8), '1 silver ladle weighing 7 liñ 2 pāda'.

'vyak ~ 'vyāk ~ vyak ~ vyeḥ /wi:ək/. †[Cf. mod. រំពង់ *rabāḥ* /rɔːpeək/ "n. k. of palm (*Calamus salicifolius* ...)"]; analysis undetermined]. *n.* A species of scandent rattan palm, *Calamus salicifolius* Becc. (Palmæ).¹

vyeḥ: K.165S:16 (A.D. 948, C VI:132);

vyak: K.105:4 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183);

'vyāk: K.713B:8 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

'vyak: K.352S:30 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126).

pramān vyeḥ (K.165S:16), 'the *pramān* of Vyak'.

'vyaḥ ~ 'avyaḥ /wi:əḥ ~ wiəḥ/ (?). †[Origin unknown]. *adv.* By (not later than) this or that time, prior to this time, previously, beforehand, already.²

'avyaḥ: K.227:24 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308, XLIV:117);

'vyaḥ: K.344:35 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.989B:11 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.235D:24 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

steñ khloñ vnaṃ kathā man pre steñ candragiri dau sañ gol 'vyaḥ nu gol ta mān pragalbha ta steñ vraḥ tannot (K.344:34-6), 'The *steñ* Superior declared that [he] had already bidden the *steñ* of Candragiri go out and set up boundary-markers with the boundary-markers [he] had delivered to the *steñ* of Vraḥ Tannot'.³

daha 'yat santāna ta puruṣa ley strijana ta 'vyaḥ mān ṛtusnāta lah ta vvaṃ ṛtusnāta ley lah pvās bhāgavatī pre phjuḥ kamrateñ jagat kadeñ (K.989B:10-1), 'If there be no more male descendants, womenfolk who are already nubile or who are not yet nubile shall be ordained as *bhāgavatī* [and] assigned to serve the High Lord of the World at Kadeñ'.⁴

... *thve nā nu sthāpanā 'vyaḥ jā* (K.235D:23-4), '... made a place for setting up an image already suited [to that purpose]'.

'seḥ ~ seḥ ~ 'aseḥ /seh/. †[Mod. គ្រា: *seḥ* /seh/ "n. horse"; cf. Old Mon *kṣeḥ* ~ *kṣeḥh* /kseḥ/ 'Horse'⁵]. *n.* Horse. Cf. *mamī*.

'aseḥ: K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:401, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156);

seḥ: K.366A:18, 22 (A.D. 1139, C V:288);

'seḥ: K.192S:5 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.206:6 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235D:69 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.391E:2 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297); K.258A:25, 30, B:21, 52 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.194A:17, 19, 37, B:4, 9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.366A:30, C:6 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.70:6 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.947B:4 (A.D. 878-977, D. Soutif ms); K.245:9, 22 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.299:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491).

'so. See so.

¹Martin, 173; Pou et Martin, 70 (item 197); Pou, 460a.

²Cf. Pou, 3b (*qvyah*).

³Cf. C VI:164.

⁴ Cf. C VII:183.

⁵Shorto, 67.

'amcās ~ **'amcas** /ʔəm'cah ~ ʔəp'cah/.¹ [Pre-A. *'amcas*; mod. **អម្ពាស់** *'amcā's* /ʔəm'cah/ “*n.* master, boss, ruler; *n.* term used to address a prince, lord” and **ម្ពាស់** *mcā's* /mcah/ “*n.* boss, owner, master; *adj.* to be master of, be in control of”;² pfx /ʔƏN-/ + *cās* ~ *cas* /cah/]. 1. *n.* Oldness, age, seniority. 2. *v.st.* To be old, aged, senior. 3. *n.* One who is old or mature: elder, notable; lord, master; owner, proprietor.

'amcas: K.380E:57 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.254B:2 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.366C:8 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.470:15 (A.D. 1327, C II:187);

'amcās: K.814B:23 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.843B:8 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.618:41, 42 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56); K.353N:26 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

'amcas varṣa chnām tap praṃ piy (K.254B:2), ‘to be at the age of eighteen years’.

'amteñ /ʔən'dɛ:ŋ ~ ʔəm'dɛ:ŋ/. [Pre-A. *'anteñ*; pre-mod. *'amteñ* /ʔam'da:ɛŋ/; cf. Thai **เจ้าแดง** /ʔamdɛɛŋ/;³ pfx /ʔƏN-/ + *teñ* /dɛ:ŋ/]. *n.* One who is distinguished, person of distinction: unidentified title.

K.693A:16 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.258A:72, 72 bis, 75, 75 bis (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.685:6 (A.D. 1078-1177, C IV:206); K.227:13, 29 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXIX:308); K.526:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XLIV:116).

... *'amteñ cuḥ cāp sruk jaḥ jnak* ... (K.693A:15-6), ‘... the *'amteñ* Cuḥ seized the *sruk* of Jaḥ Jnak ...’.⁵

... *pandval 'amteñ thñe 'añjeñ 'añ sthāpanā vraḥ viñ ta noḥh* ... (K.258A:71-3), ‘... bade the *'amteñ* Thñe request me to set up the image(s) there again’.⁶

kamrateñ jagat śrī sūryalakṣmīpatīndradeva ta sthāpaka vraḥ 'amteñ mahā ... (K.685:3-7), ‘[This is] the High Lord of the World Śrī Sūryalakṣmīpatīndradeva, which was set up by the holy *'amteñ* the Mahā ...’.⁷

... *ti vraḥ 'amteñ rājaśilpi sthāpanā* (K.526:4), ‘... set up by the holy *'amteñ* the royal artificer ...’.

... *oy nāma 'amteñ ta 'anak sañjak ta vyar sthāpanā rūpa* (K.227:13-4), ‘... [he] gave the title *'amteñ* to both *'nak sañjak* [and] set up [their] images’.⁸

'amṇāc /ʔəm'na:c/. †[Mod. **អំណាច** *'amṇāc* /ʔam'na:c/ “*n.* power, authority, right; strength, influence”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *'āc* /ʔa:c/]. *n.* Authorization, entitlement, consent, permission.

K.1198A:33 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

... *nu 'amṇāc kamsteñ malvay* ... (K.1098A:33), ‘... with[out?] the consent of the *kamsteñ* Malvay ...’.⁹

¹Unattested are *'amcās* ~ *'amcas* and *'añcās* ~ *'añcas*.

²Mod. *mcā's* is from the particularizing pfx /m-/ + *cā's*.

³McFarland, 996b: ‘an ancient title for women, equal to Madam ...’; Sethaputra, II:1301b: ‘title for a common woman, equivalent to ... Madam ...’.

⁴*'Amteñ* is thus a doublet of *mrateñ*.

⁵Cf. C V:206.

⁶Cf. C IV:198.

⁷Cf. C IV:206.

⁸Similar wording at K.227:28-9.

⁹The *nu* may be the lapicide’s error or even a misreading for *'yat*.

'amṅoy /ʔəm'no:y/. [Pre-A. *'amṅoy* ~ *'amṅoy*; mod. អំណោយ *'amṅoy* /ʔəm'na:oy/ “*n.* gift, present, donation, contribution; giving”; ifx /-əmn-/ + *oy* /ʔo:y/. 1. *n.* That which is given: gift, donation. 2. *v.ps.* To be given.

K.258A:69 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.¹

'ampacc /ʔəm'bac/. †[Pfx /ʔən-/ + **pac* /bac/]. *n.* That which is necessary, needful, of use, worthwhile: necessities, requisites, things of use.²

Ka.87:26 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).³

'ampal ~ **'ampall** ~ **'ampall** /ʔəm'bal/. [Pre-A. *'ampal* ~ *'ampall* ~ *'ampall*; pfx /ʔən-/ + **pal* /bal/; doublet of *'ampāl*]. 1. *n.* Group, aggregate, collectivity. 2. *n.* The whole, all. See *'ampāl*.

'ampall: K.381:4 (A.D. 1024, C VI:255); K.618:37 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224); **'ampall**: K.19:17 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); K.444A:23, B:2 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:17, 32 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.356N:6 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XI:400, XLIII:10, APK I:334, II:74); K.230D:30 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.207:3 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.249:8 (A.D. 1109, C III:97); K.354S:12 (A.D. 878-977, C V:132);

'ampal: K.659:19 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.175S:2, 11 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.741:13 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.352N:23 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.576:2 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXV:307).

... *oy sroṅ kamrateṅ jagat śrī jayakṣetra pi jvan dravya ta 'ampall neḥh* (K.207:2-3), ‘... administered a ritual cleansing of the High Lord of the World Śrī Jayakṣetra with a view to offering up all these costly things’.

'ampān /ʔəm'ba:n/ ~ **pān** /ba:n/. †[Mod. ព្រះ *pān* /ba:n/;⁴ ifx /-b-/ + *mān* /ma:n/, yielding **mpān* /m̄ba:n/ with generation of vocalic onset assimilating to pfx /ʔən-, followed in mod. by dropping of the presyllable]. 1. *v.intr.* To come to be, come to pass, happen, occur. 2. *v.tr.* To come to have, get, obtain, acquire; to lay hands on (*a malefactor*), take into custody, arrest, apprehend.⁵

pān: K.221N:21 (A.D. 1011, C III:57); K.206:11 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.366A:25 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.504:4 (A.D. 1182, RS II, № XXV:29); K.489:8 (A.D. 1277-1477, C III:229);⁶

'ampān: K.521:7 (A.D. 850, C IV:167); K.956:16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:188); K.262S:17 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.410/I°:11 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10); K.521:7 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:167); K.413B:50⁷ (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:95, JSS, 61.1:134, BEFEO, LXV:333).

udaiya guḥ 'ampān tamṃrya noḥ ta vraī neḥ (K.521:7), ‘Right at dawn [he] recovered the said elephant in this forest’.⁸

... *pre thve kālyanasiddhi leṅ vvaṅ 'ampān vraḥ kamvujadeśa pi javā cāp ley* (K.956:15-6), ‘... bidding [him] perform a *kalyāṇasiddhi* which would prevent Java from holding the sacred land of the Kambujā any longer ...’.

... *vraḥ śāsana pre raṅvān dau śodhe 'nak ta tok gol pi 'ampān* (K.262S:16-7), ‘... a royal directive ordering an investigator to go out [and] examine the person who took up the boundary-markers with a view to taking [him] into custody’.⁹ ▶

¹The single occurrence in my corpus of this form, so common in pre-Angkorian, can only be explained by its replacement by more elegant terms such as *dāna* and *pradāna*.

²I follow Mme Pou, NIC II/III:223, note 20.

³See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

⁴See Headley, 671b.

⁵Cf. C IV:116, note 3.

⁶Middle Khmer *pān* is well represented in K.261B:10, 13, 18, 22, 26, 28, 34, C:19, 24, 26, D:24, 26, E:12, 17, 19 (A.D. 1578-1677, BEFEO, LXIV:151-66).

⁷BEFEO, XVII.2:12: *aṅ pān*, divided.

⁸Cf. C IV:169.

⁹Cf. C IV:166.

... *thve kaṇval pi vvaṃ 'aṃpān pi tapasvi yogi phoṇ svat mantra ...* (K.410/1°:10-2), '... to cause trouble so as to prevent the ascetics [and] yogin from reciting *mantra* ...'¹

... *svaṃ leñ 'aṇ 'aṃpān jā braḥ buddha ...* (K.413B:50-1), closely, '... [I] beg to let me get to be a holy Buddha ...'.

'**aṃpāl** ~ '**aṃpāll** ~ '**aṃpāl** ~ '**aṃpāll** /ʔəm¹baɫ/. †[Mod. **අපාල** '*aṃpāl* /ʔam¹ba:ɫ/ "n. aggregate, totality ..."; pfx /ʔən-/ + *pāl /ba:ɫ/; doublet of '*aṃpal*]. See '*aṃpal*.

'**aṃpāll**: K.233B:10 (A.D. 878-977, *JA*, 1954:50); K.276:8 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:153); K.277S:4 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:155);

'**aṃpāl**: K.598B:48 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); K.260S/2°:8 (A.D. 1094, *C* IV:171);

'**aṃpāll**: K.340:8 (A.D. 802/77, *C* VI:81); K.192:21 (A.D. 956, *C* VI:128); K.842B:23 (A.D. 968, *C* I:147); K.933:12 (A.D. 1014, *C* IV:47); K.71:12 (A.D. 878-977, *C* II:54); K.450:20, 26 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:109);

'**aṃpāl**: K.292:2, 8, 18 (A.D. 1011, *C* III:205); K.449B:26 (A.D. 1069, *BEFEO*, XIII.6:27. *APK* I:48); K.249:11 (A.D. 1109, *C* III:97); K.194B:15 (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.697B:10, 15 (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:94); K.290/II°b:3 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:231); K.369:5 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:281); K.542N:32 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:221); K.455:8 (A.D. 978-1177, *C* VII:79); K.260N:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* IV:171); K.850:20 (A.D. 1078-1177, *C* I:268).

nau 'aṃpāll 'āy teṃ gi ta jā pi pre ta rājakāryya gus (K.340:8-9), 'The original group alone may be assigned to royal service'.

'**aṃpeṇ** /ʔəm¹bɛ:ŋ/. †[Mod. **අඹුණ** '*aṃpeṇ* /ʔam¹ba:ɛŋ/ "n. fragment / broken piece / shard (esp. a piece of pottery or glass that can be used esp. as a tray for grilling or roasting), splinter"; pfx /ʔən-/ + *peṇ /bɛ:ŋ/]. n. Fragment, esp. shard, potsherd.

K.669C:55 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.194/383B:22, *garbled* (A.D. 1119/21, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); K.352N:34 (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:126).

sre toy paścima ralam vakula ti jau ta vāp nos vnur 'aṃpeṇ dhruvapura ○ (K.352N:33-4), 'A ricefield west of Ralam Vakula which was bought from the *vāp* Nos of Vnur 'Aṃpeṇ in Dhruvapura'.²

'**aṃpeṇa**. See '*aṃpen*.

'**aṃpen** ~ '**aṃpeṇa** /ʔəm¹bɛ:n/. [Pre-A. '*aṃpen*; pfx /ʔən-/ + *pen /bɛ:n/]. 1. n. One who threshes rice: thresher. 2. n. (*Conjecturally*) place for threshing rice: threshing floor or ground.

'**aṃpeṇa**: K.276:12 (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:153);

'**aṃpen**: K.669D:20 (A.D. 972, *C* I:159); K.538B:6, 18³ (A.D. 978, *BEFEO*, XXV:369); K.153:14 (A.D. 1001?, *C* V:194); K.232:15 (A.D. 1006, *C* VI:228); K.218:16, 26, 26 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, *C* III:45).

gaṇā toy 'aṃpeṇa gi ta paṃre (K.276:12-3), 'a party accompanied by threshers are for service' (?).⁴

¹Cf. *RS* II, № XIX:12.

²*Vnur 'aṃpeṇ* appears to be shortened from *vnur 'aṃpeṇ thṇai* 'the hill with '*aṃpeṇ thṇai* trees growing on it'. The latter are identified as *Schoutenia hypoleuca* Pierre (Tiliaceæ) – Martin, 77; Headley, 1593b. The name might be rendered 'sun-splinters'.

³K.538B:18 reads *vnar aṃpe*□, but follows *vnar aṃpen* in line 6.

⁴Cf. *C* IV:155, note 2.

'ampyal /ʔəm'bi:əl/. [Pre-A. *'ampel*; mod. អំបិល *'ampil* /ʔəm'bi:l/ “*n.* salt”; analysis undetermined; cf. Middle Mon *buw* /bøw/ ‘salt’¹. *n.* Salt.

K.165N:31 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.259S:10 (A.D. 952, C VII:50); K.257N:12, 13, 14 (A.D. 994, C IV:140); K.206:33 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.258A:28, 32 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.420:36 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.845:10, 11 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:186).

kaṃsteñ cakripura kaṃsteñ trvāc 'ampyal (K.206:33), ‘the *kaṃsteñ* of Cakripura, the *kaṃsteñ* who inspects salt’.

'ambi. See *'amvi*.

'ambe. See *'amve*.

'ṃmṛttakadhanna. See *'amṛtakadhana*.

'amrah ~ **'amrahḥ** ~ **'amṃmrah** ~ **'amrah** ~ **'amras** ~ **'amṃmras** /ʔəm'rəh/. [Pre-A. *'amrah* ~ *'amrahḥ* ~ *'amṃmrah* ~ *'amras* ~ *'amrah*; mod. អំរាស់ *'amra*'s /ʔəm'rəh/ “*n.* business, job, occupation, profession”; pfx /ʔən-/ + **rah* ~ **ras* /rəh/]. 1. *n.* Means of livelihood. 2. *n.* (One who keeps persons or animals alive, one who raises or nurtures) keeper, attendant. 3. *n.* Warder, foreman (*over slaves*).² 4. *n.* Thing, object; possession.”³

'amṃmras: K.206:34 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

'amras: Ka.87:20 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).⁴

'amṃmrah: K.238B:1 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.831:24 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.650A:14 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

'amrah: K.713:24 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.105/1°:6, 9 (A.D. 912, C VI:183); K.464:6 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XI:396, LVII:57); K.240S/1°:4 (A.D. 968/77, C III:76); K.669B:20, 31 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

'amrahḥ: K.713B:6, 14, 16, 21, 26, 29, 30 (A.D. 893, C I:18);

'amrah: K.809:8, 11, 19, 23 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.713B:4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 18, 21, 22, 26, 27, 29, 30 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.291N:14, 17 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270N/1°:2, 8, 10, 13, 14, 19, 20, 25, N/2°:30 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.271:3, 12, 27 (A.D. 921, C IV:75); K.99S:16, 16 bis, 17, 18, 20, 21, 30, N:10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 25 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.238B:3 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.659:24 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.832B:2, 3, 5, 6 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91).

nau 'ampall gi 'amras man = duk = ta gi vraḥ kuṭi namaśśivāya ... (Ka.87:20), ‘All of the things which are kept in the holy Namaśśivāya cell ...’⁵

'amruñ ~ **'amruññ** ~ **'amṃmruñ** ~ **'amṃmruññ** ~ **'amruñ** ~ **'amruññ** /ʔəm'rʊŋ/. [Pre-A. *'amruñ*; pfx /ʔən-/ + *ruñ* /rʊŋ/]. 1. *n.* (‘Bigness, largeness’) size, dimension; area, extent. 2. *n.* Width, breadth, contrasting with *'anveri*.

'amruññ: K.736:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306); K.736:7 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306);

'amruñ: K.262S:11 (A.D. 983, C IV:108);

'amṃmruññ: K.831:7 (A.D. 968, C V:147);

'amṃmruñ: K.878:7 (A.D. 898, C V:88);

'amruññ: K.872N:19 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.760:35 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);

'amruñ: K.872N:23 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.598B:39, 40 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.933:18 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.353N:8 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.872S:14 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97); K.690N:26, 29 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91). ▶

¹Shorto, 406.

²See Pou, “Recherches ... (IX),” 353.

³Cf. modern វត្ថុ *rapa*'s /rəh/ ‘thing’, from the same wordbase.

⁴See Annex to K.19 (A.D. 964).

⁵Cf. NIC II/III:222, note 11.

'amruññ sre śata mvāy bhāi vyar 'ariveñ śata piy bhāi vyar thlās tap piy (K.872N:19-21), 'Dimensions of the field: width, 140 [hat?]; length, 340 [hat?] 13 thlās'.

vrah sabhā vās 'amruññ bhūmi ta mān 'apavāda ... (K.598B:39-40), 'Members of the court measured the size of the land in dispute ... '.

'amrom. See *'anrom.*

'amlū /ʔəm'lu:/. [Pre-A. *'amlo*; mod. 𑄎 *mlū* /mlu:/ "n. betel plant (*Piper betel*)"; pre-Khmer; cf. Middle Mon *sablu* /səbluʔ/ 'betel leaf',¹ mod. Mon *jablu* /həplūʔ/ 'Betel leaf ...',² Thai 𑄎𑄎 /p^hluu/ 'betel, esp. the leaves'³]. *n.* The betel vine, *Piper Betle* L. (Piperaceae),⁴ esp. its aromatic leaves. See *tambūla*.

K.356N:16 (A.D. 980, *BEFEO*, XI:400, XLIII:10, *APK* I:334, II:74), hapax.

'amlau /ʔəm'lɔw/. [Perhaps for **'amṇau*, pfx /ʔən-/ + **lau* /lɔw/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) dwelling, house, abode.

K.190:9 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.56D:36 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

sre 'amlau chok vrāl (K.190:9-10), 'the ricefield belonging to the house by the stand of *Colona auriculata*'.⁵

sre 'amlau ta vāññ (K.56D:36), 'the ricefield belonging to the house in the enceinte'.

'amvariśa. See *'amvariśa.*

'amval ~ **'amval** /ʔəm'wal/. †[Pre-A. *'amval*¹ ~ *'amval*; mod. 𑄎𑄎𑄎 *'aivā'l* /ʔaiv'woəl/ ~ 𑄎𑄎𑄎 *raivā'l* /ruiv'woəl/ "n. measure(ment) of volume / capacity; device for the measurement of volume"; pfx /ʔən-/ + **val* /wal/]. 1. *v.tr.* To wrap, envelop, encompass; to take in the whole of, surround. 2. *adv.* Together with (*nu*), including. 3. *n.* That which wraps: wrapper, length of cloth used as a lower garment. 4. *n.* Unidentified measure of capacity.⁶

'amval: K.669C:16 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

'amval: K.158C:14 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.705:10, 11 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.33:10 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.843B:11, 18 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.207:14 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.523D:27 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.70B:10 (A.D. 878-977, C II:58); K.277S:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

vat 'amval 4 (K.669C:16), 'a *vat* with a capacity of four *'amval*'.

jñā śira yo 1 'amval yo 2 (K.158C:13-4), 'one *yau* of cloth for the head; two *yau* of cloth for the lower garment'.

tai māgha kalmvān vi 10 tammyrak jyañ 10 thyām yau 'amval yau 3 (K.33:9-10), '*Tai* Māgha: ten *vi* of wax; ten *jyañ* of lead; a *yau* of *thyām*; three *yau* of cloth for the lower garment'.

... *ge svey naraka 'amval nu vṛnda phoñ tarāp candrāditya* (K.705:9-10), '... they shall know the hells together with the multitude of [their kinsmen] for as long as the moon and sun [shall shine]'. ▶

¹Shorto, 363.

²Shorto, *Dictionary of Modern Spoken Mon*, 42b.

³Haas, 364b.

⁴Martin, 147.

⁵*Chok vrāl* may or may not be a toponym.

⁶Cf. C III:142, note 5.

ri ta 'āc paripālana ge svey divyaloka 'aṃval nu gaṇa phoñ (K.705:10-1), 'Those who are capable of promoting [it], they shall know the celestial world together with the multitude [of their kinsmen]'

... *ge dau tareḥ naraka ta daṃnep ra raurava 'aṃval nu pitara ta tap rvātt dau kroy ta tap rvātt dau vnek ni yāvatt vraḥ candrāditya graha nakṣatra ka mān ley* (K.70B:9-12), '... they shall choose the hells (the Raurava in particular) together with [their] kinsmen of ten generations past [and] of ten generations to come, for as long as the holy moon and sun, the planets, and the constellations shall happen to go on shining'

'**aṃvi** ~ '**aṃvī** ~ '**aṃviy** ~ '**amvi** ~ '**ambi** /ʔəm'wi: ~ ʔəm'bi:/. [Pre-A. '*aṃvi* ~ '*amvi* ~ '*amvī*; mod. អំពិ '*aṃbī* /ʔam'pi:/ "prenp. about, concerning, relative to; from, out of"; pfx /ʔən-/ + *vi* /wi:/]. 1. *n.* (Conjecturally) start, beginning, inception; origin, source. 2. *v.intr.* (Conjecturally) to start out from, begin with. 3. *prep.* + *noun*: (Starting) from; of, concerning. 4. *prep.* + *verb*: about to, on the point of.

'**ambi**: K.413A:3, B:14, 21, 23, 33, 54, D:12 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333);

'**amvi**: K.713:19 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.190:30 (A.D. 895, C VI:89); K.292:28 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.235D:97 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.397E:5, 8 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131);

'**aṃviy**: K.19:13, 19 (A.D. 964, C VI:143);

'**aṃvī**: K.868B:5 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.56C:28, 28 bis, 29, 30, 32, 34, D:37 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3);

'**aṃvi**: passim, 82 occurrences.

'aṃvi ta noḥ dau lvaḥ ta gol thmo ti vāyavya toy jeñ tyak tel caṃnat vicakṣa (K.178:5-6), 'From the latter [it] runs all the way to the stone boundary-markers northwest by north right at the settlement of Vicakṣa'

man khloñ vala chok phlāñ 'aṃvi lā śarīra pi nu divaṅgata jvan ... (K.523D:5-7), 'When the commandant of Chok Phlāñ was on the point of quitting [his] body to pass up to heaven, [he] offered up ... '

'**aṃvil** /ʔəm'wil:/. [Pre-A. '*aṃvil*; mod. អំបិល '*ambil* /ʔam'pil:/ "adj. to be sour, acidic (*in taste*); *n.* tamarind (*tree*) (*Tamarindus indica*)"; local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *ambila* 'sour, acid')¹ corresponding to Skt *amla* 'sour, acid'²]. *n.* The tree *Tamarindus indica* L. (Caesalpiniaceae).³

K.713B:12 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.178:12 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.720B:27 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.843A:33 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.230D:24 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241); K.205:22 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:26 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.374:3 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251); K.258B:47, 54 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.208:31 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.229:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.248:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.736:4, 4 bis, 8, 9 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

¹RD&S, 74b.

²Cf. Skt *amlavṛkṣa* 'the tamarind tree' (MW 84b), contrasting with Pāli *ciñcā* and *tintiṇī*.

³Martin, 99; Pou et Martin, 12 (item 5); Matras et Martin, 34 (item 94); Dastur, 201 (item 244), who assigns it to Leguminosae. Pou, 22a.

'amve ~ **'ambe** /ʔəm'wɤ:/ > ʔəm'bɤ:/ [Pre-A. *'amve*; mod. អំពើ *'ambœ* /ʔəm'pɤ:/;¹ cf. Thai ฉ่างเอด /ʔamp^həə/ (for *ฉ่างเอด²)]. 1. *n.* Act, activity: work, function, employment, occupation, operation, exercise, duty. 2. *n.* Result of doing or making: act, deed; result, product; creation, formation, production. 3. *n.* Territorial creation: district, circumscription; (*conjecturally*) district, area, region. 4. *v.ps.* To be made, formed, created. Cf. *'aive*.

'ambe: K.413D:7 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:91, BEFEO, LXV:333);

'amve: K.192:18 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.181B:4 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.292:8 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.194B:12 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.71A:8 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54); K.256E:19 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXXVII:368).

... *gi sre 'amve vāp śikhāsānti 'āy vraī patau* (K.192:18-9), '... the ricefield made by the *vāp Śikhāsānti* at *Vraī Patau*'.

... *sāmānyajana nnu khñuṃ vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ ta mān 'amve kamnuññ vraḥ puliññ* (K.71:7-8), '... commoners and slaves of My Holy High Lord who have duties on the Sacred Islet'.

'amveñ. See *'aiveñ*.

'amvau /ʔəm'wɤw/. [Pre-A. *'amvau* ~ *'amvauhy*; mod. អំពៅ *'ambau* /ʔəm'pɤw/ "n. sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum*)"; pfx /ʔƏN-/ + **vau* /wɤw/]. *n.* Sugarcane, *Saccharum officinarum* L. (Graminæ).³ See *'aśvavāra*.

K.331:20 (A.D. 893, IS, № XLII:319); K.194:53 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.56B:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3).

'nak ta tām 'amvau (K.56B:27), 'hands for planting sugarcane'.

'amvval /ʔəm'wɤ:əl/ (?). †[Analysis undetermined]. Unidentified.

K.56A:27, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3), hapax.

'amśuka /ʔəŋ'suk/. †[Skt *aśuka* 'fine or white cloth, muslin; (upper) garment']. *n.* Muslin.⁴

K.258B:45 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

ñña śira 'amśuka (K.258B:45), 'muslin headcloths'.

'amṛta. See *'amṛta*.

¹Synthesis, after Headley, 1595a: 1. *n.* Act, deed; action, activity; performance, practice, behavior; feint, pretense, sham; state, condition; bidding, prompting, dictates (*of the heart*); practice of magic: spell, incantation, enchantment; harm, injury, evil. 2. *n.* Result, effect, product; use, importance, interest, advantage, benefit, gain, profit. 3. *nominalizer*: fact, matter.

²Haas, 623a: 'amphoe, a subdivision of a *changwat*'; McFarland, 997a: 'a district; the portion of a territory or city especially set apart or defined for police jurisdiction, or for political, educational or other purposes; a local magistrate's office'. But note ฉ่างเอดใจ /ʔamp^həə cay/ 'freedom; liberty; independence; permission; franchise' (McFarland, *loc.cit.*) and in particular ตามฉ่างเอดใจ /taam ʔamp^həə cay/ 'according to one's own will or wish; arbitrarily, in a self-willed or high-handed manner' (Haas, *loc.cit.*), surely calqued on Khmer *tām 'ambœ citt* /ta:m ʔampɤ: cɤt/ 'to act in accordance with one's own desire, do s.t. at will' (Headley, 1595b).

³Martin, 180; Pou et Martin, 11 (item 4).

⁴This item appears as *vāśuka* in K.258B:45 but is corrected to *'amśuka* at C IV:201.

'ā

'ākara /ʔa'kɑ:r/. [Pre-Angkorian 'ākara ~ 'ākra; mod. អាករ 'ākar /ʔa'ka:r/ "n. tax, fee(s), tariff ... ; n. pile, grouping ..."; Skt *ākara* 'accumulation, plenty, multitude', < *ā-√kr* to give abundantly'; cf. Thai อากร /ʔaakɑ:n/¹]. 1. *n.* Pile, accumulation; great quantity or number, plenty, abundance. 2. *n.* (Royal or other) revenue; tax, fee, impost, duty, tariff. See *bhūmyākara*, *bhṛtyākara*.

K.277S:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155), hapax.

'āgama ~ 'āgaṃ /ʔa'gɑ:m/. [Pre-A. 'āgama; mod. អាពម 'āgam /ʔa'kɑ:m/;² Skt *āgama* 'gain, acquisition; lawful acquisition (of property); income, revenue; anything handed down and fixed by tradition; attainment of knowledge']. 1. *n.* Traditional knowledge; sacred texts. 2. *n.* Income, revenue; chattel acquired by legal process; a person bound by law or statute, bondsman. 3. *v.ps.* To be acquired or received, esp. by law, decree or statute; to be bound by law or statute.³ See *sāstrāgama*.

'āgaṃ: K.650A:10 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170);

'āgama: K.809N:26 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.923W:note (A.D. 802/77, C IV:40); K.291N:2, 7 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.269:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:74); K.270S/2°c:8, N/2°26 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.523C:17 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.194A:9 (A.D. 1119, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.576:3 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, XXV:307).

... ryyan paryyan iss 'āgama phoñ thve iss tapah phoñ (K.194A:9), '... to learn and teach all of the sacred texts, to practice all of the ascetic exercises'.

'nak 'āgama (K.809N:26; K.270N/2°:26; K.908N:26; K.291N:2, 7;), 'persons liable to statutory labor, conscripts, corvée laborers'.

khañuṃ 'āgama (K.269:4), 'statutory slaves'.

'nak paṃre 'āgama (K.270S/2°c:8), 'service personnel bound by law'.

'nak 'āgama man nivedana ta vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ ... (K.291N:2-3), 'Bondsman whom [he] has conveyed to My Holy High Lord ... '.

sruk 'āgama vraḥ jaṃnvan dhūli jeñ vraḥ kamsteñ [sic] 'añ ta stac dau ísvaraloka (K.923W: note), 'sruk received as a royal offering from the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy *Kamsteñ* who was pleased to go to the *Ísvaraloka*', i.e. Indravarman I.

'āgne. See 'āgneya.

¹Haas, 616a: 'tax, revenue'; McFarland, 988b: 'revenue ...'; Sethaputra, II:1291a: 'rate, tax, duty, revenue'.

²Headley, 1557a: "n. act of coming / entering; arrival; interrelation; n. spell, incantation, magical formula; magic, witchcraft, sorcery; n. studies, learning, knowledge; n. document / text (especially of a religious nature), satra, prayer; writing".

³Cf. C I:46, note 4; IV:73, note 1.

'**āgneya** ~ '**āgne** ~ '**agneya** ~ '**agne** /ʔak'ne:/. †[Mod. អាញ្ជ័យ៍ 'āgne(y) /ʔak'ne:/ "adj. to be southeastern"; Skt *āgneya* 'of or belonging to Agni, regent of the southeastern quarter; southeastern']. 1. *n.* The southeast. 2. *v.st.* To be on or to the southeast, southeastern. 3. *adv.* On or to the southeast. See *nairrti*.

'**agne**: K.843A:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.872S:23 (A.D. 878-977, C V:97);

'**agneya**: K.343S:20 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.257S:13 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.178:3 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.843A:25, 25 *bis*, 30, 32 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.56B:36, C:30 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.844:14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.175E:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173); K.208:41 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287);

'**agne**: K.353N:34 (A.D. 1046, C C:133);

'**agneya**: K.457:8 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII:9:13, APK I:65); K.873:13 (A.D. 921, C V:104); K.570:35, 39 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.262S:35 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.234:19 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.206:8 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.219:17 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:101, 108 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:45, 60 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.397E:3, 5, 6 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, 24:345, RS II, № 61:131); K.383B/1°:27, 4°:45, 6°:43 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.966:31 (A.D. 1167, JA, 246:132, RS III, № 35:12); K.754:23 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.150:14 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:191); K.208:37 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.248:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.542:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.760:19, 23 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115); K.991:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191).

'**āgra**°. See '*agra*.

'**āgradevī**. See '*gradevī*.

'**āñ** /ʔa:ŋ/. †[Mod. អាង 'āñ /ʔa:ŋ/ "n. basin, vat, tub, tank, cistern, (*swimming*) pool; k. of wide-mouthed vase / jar"; origin unknown]. *n.* A large, wide-mouthed earthen jar, prob. for the storage of water.

K.194/383B:4, 10 (A.D. 1119/21. BEFEO, XLIII:134).

'**āc** ~ '**ac** ~ **hāc** /ʔa:c/. [Pre-A. 'āc; mod. អាច 'āc /ʔa:c/;¹ cf. Thai อาจ /ʔaat/;² cf. Old Mon 'āc /ʔac/³]. 1. *v.tr.* To be able, capable, competent, have the right (*to*). 2. *v.tr.* To permit, entitle, authorize, empower; (*of a superior*) to desire, require, enjoin, exact; (*law*) to find, decide, judge; (*of land*) to yield, have a certain capacity or productivity. 3. *v.ps.* To be allowed, permitted; to be required, obligated; (*law*) to be found, adjudged.⁴ See '*nāc*.

hāc: K.572A:8, B:7 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77);

'**ac**: K.444A:27 (A.D. 974, C II:62);

'**āc**: *passim*, 152 occurrences of which the earliest is K.878:12 (A.D. 898).

vvaṃ 'āc *ti* ..., 'It is not permitted to ...', 81 occurrences.

vvaṃ 'āc *ti* 'āyatva ta 'nak ta *khloñ* *viṣaya* (K.212A:28), '[They] are not to be under the jurisdiction of agents of the *viṣaya* governor'.⁵ ▶

¹See Headley, 1558a.

²Haas, 617b: 'might, may; is supposed to; to dare to'; McFarland, 989b: 'daring; bold; brave; intrepid ...'.

³Shorto, 13: 'To ask (for) request'. Whether this is cognate is problematic.

⁴See Pou, "The Word *āc* in Khmer".

⁵Following 'āc, *ti* + verb is 'to', *ti* + noun is 'of'.

gi bhūmi noh ta duñ ta 'nak ta rohh noh phoñ 'ác ti vroh bhay mvay tap (K.817:12-3), 'The tract in question, purchased from the aforesaid persons, is capable of yielding thirty *vroh*'.¹

'ác vyavahāra nu (K.693B:28), 'to take legal action, institute proceedings, against'.

nau sādhu ta 'ác varddheya neḥ pūnya neḥ ge māt svargga (K.659:28-9), 'Men of good will who have the ability to promote this pious work, they shall know heaven'.

bhūmi noh nu vrai vnur mvat 'ác ti vroh śata 1 (K.238A:12), 'The said land, together with wood [and] hills, has a yield of a hundred *vroh*'.

'ācamana ~ **'ācamna** /ʔa'cɔ:m/. †[Skt *ācamana*, < *ā-√cam* 'to sip (water) from the palm of the hand']. 1. *n.* The gesture of sipping water from the hand for purification before religious ceremonies, meals or the like. 2. *v.st.* To be purified or sanctified.

'ācamna: K.814E:36 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

'ācamana: K.814E:68 (*id.*).

... *yok ti ta bhūmi neḥ duk jā ti 'ācamana* ○ (K.814E:67-8), '... took up some earth from the said land [and] set [it] aside as sanctified earth'.

'ācāra ~ **'ācār** /ʔa'ca:r/. †[Mod. អាចារ *'ācār* /ʔa'ca:r/ "n. conduct, behavior, deportment ..."; Skt *ācāra* 'conduct, behaviour; good conduct; custom, practice, esp. traditional usage; established rule, precept, institute']. *n.* Good conduct, proper deportment.

'ācār: K.238A:10 (A.D. 949, C VI:119);

'ācāra: K.444A:26 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:16 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:1 (A.D. 979/87, C VI:173).

'ācāryya ~ **'ācārya** /ʔa'ca:r/. [Pre-A. *'ācāryya*; mod. អាចារ្យ *'ācāry* /ʔa'ca:r/ "n. teacher, ..." and Pālicized អាចារិយ *'ācariya* /ʔacare'jaʔ/ "teacher, scholar, wise man, learned man ..."; Skt *ācārya* 'spiritual guide or teacher', < *adj.* 'teaching the *ācāra*']. 1. *n.* Spiritual preceptor. 2. *n.* Teacher, pedagogue; expert. Cf. *paṇḍita*. See *lokācāryyakṛtā*.

'ācārya: K.933:3 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.414:6, 7 (A.D. 878-1077, Fournereau, 137);

'ācāryya: passim, 67 occurrences.

'ācāryya homa, 'instructor of sacrifice(s)'.²

'ācāryyakula /ʔacarjə'kul/. †[Skt **ācāryyakula*, < *ācārya*, + *kula*]. 1. *n.* A body of spiritual preceptors. 2. *n.* The dean of such a body.

K.538B:13, *garbled* (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369), hapax.

'ācāryyapurohita /ʔacarjəburo'hɪt/. †[Skt **ācāryyapurohita*, < *ācārya*, + *purohita*]. 1. *n.* (Probably) spiritual preceptors and chaplains. 2. *n.* (Possibly) chaplains who are practicing pedagogues.

K.425:6 (A.D. 968?, C II:142), hapax.

¹Following *'ác, ti* + verb is 'to', *ti* + noun is 'of'.

²K.958:7 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.444A:27 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:10, 17 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.262S:9, 11 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.175S:1, 18 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.814A:67 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.598B:57 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230); K.235D:27, 36, 38 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.143B:23 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218).

'ācāryyapradhāna /ʔacarjəprə'dha:n/. †[Skt **ācāryapradhāna*, < *ācārya*, + *pradhāna*]. *n.* Dean of spiritual preceptors.

K.933:3 (A.D. 914, C IV:47); K.958:18 (A.D. 947, C VII:141); K.570:41 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.444A:15 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.591A:7, 11 (A.D. 993, C III:132); K.819B:7, 11 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.693A:2, 6, B:23, 25 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.219:23 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:23, 27, 33 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.254B:23 (A.D. 1129, C III:180).

'āja. See *'ājya*.

'ājñā /ʔa'jɲa: → ʔac'ɲa:/. [Pre-A. *'ājñā*; mod. រាជ្ជា *'ājñā* /ʔac'ɲa:/ “*n.* authority, jurisdiction; law, power, rule, governing, order, decree, command, instruction(s); official, agent”; Skt *ājñā* ‘order, command; authority, unlimited power; permission’]. 1. *n.* (Royal) order. 2. *n.* Highness (as constituent of certain titles for royalty).¹

K.713:1 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.878:6 (A.D. 898, C V:88); K.570:29 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.669B:3, C:6, D:25, 37 (A.D. 972, C I:159).

... *vrah'ājñā dhūli jeñ vrah kamrateñ 'añ śrī yašovarmmadeva* ... (K.713B:1), ‘... a royal order from the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord Śrī Yašovarmmadeva ...’.

vrah'ājñā pre mratāñ śrī vikramāyudha ... *dau* ... (K.878:6), ‘A royal order bade the lord Śrī Vikramāyudha ... go ...’.

vrah'ājñā kanloñ (K.669B:3-4), ‘Her Highness the late queen (princess)’.

'ājñālaṅgha /ʔac'ɲa'laŋ/. †[Skt **ājñālaṅgha*, < *ājñā*, + *laṅgha* ‘transgression, violation; disdain, neglect’]. 1. *n.* Violation of a (royal) order. 2. *v.intr.* To violate a (royal) order.

K.85:6 (A.D. 981, C VII:28), hapax.

... *pi nūrṇaya toy doṣa 'nak ta 'ājñālaṅgha nai kamrateñ pdai ta karom* (K.85:5-7), ‘... to determine the guilt of those who have violated the royal order of the High Lord of Earth’.²

'ājya ~ **'āja** /ʔa:c/. †[Skt *ājya* ‘melted or clarified butter (used for oblations, or for pouring into the holy fire at the sacrifice, or for anointing anything sacrificial or offered); also, oil and milk used instead of clarified butter at a sacrifice’]. *n.* Melted butter, *esp.* clarified butter used in sacrifice. Cf. *ghṛta*, *paryyañ*.

'āja: K.157D:20 (A.D. 953, C VI:123); K.343N/II°:12 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.843C:10 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109);

'ājya: K.291N:4 (A.D. 910, C III:199); K.270S/2°c:8, N:4 (A.D. 921, C IV:68); K.266:28 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); K.669C:32, 49, 55 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.212A:18 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.235D:91 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.832B:3, 16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:91); K.468:14 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:225).

'ājyādhāra /ʔajja'dha:r/. †[Skt **ājyādhāra*, < *ājya*, + *ādhāra* ‘vessel, receptacle’]. *n.* Vessel for clarified butter.

K.669C:22 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.258A:59 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

¹Cf. C I:179, note 1. Attested only 16 times in pre-Angkorian, *'ājñā* passes out of use in the 10th century.

²Note that *'nak ta 'ājñālaṅgha* in isolation is understood as ‘those who have violated a royal order’. Here the following *nai* marks *kamrateñ pdai ta karom* as dependent on *'ājñā* alone.

'ātma° ~ °ātman /ʔatmə- ~ atmən/. [Skt *ātman* 'breath, life-principle; soul, self, individual']. *n.* Self, person, individual. See *taptātma*, *sarvvātmanā*.

'ātmaja /ʔatməʔja:/. †[Mod. អាត្មជៈ: *'ātmaja:* /ʔatməcəəʔ/ "child"; Skt *ātmaja* 'born from or begotten by one's self; son', < *ātma*, + *ja* 'born or descended from']. *n.* Child: son, daughter. Cf. *kvan*.

K.754B:15 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:282); K.470:26, 26 bis (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

... *tai sukharatna 'ātmaja śī kē* (K.754B:15), '... *tai* Sukharatna [and her] son *si* Ke'.

... *tai karā 'ātmaja strī vyar pansaṃ tai kamvrau 'ātmaja strī mvay* ... (K.470:26), '... *tai* Karā [and her] two daughters together with *tai* Kamvrau [and her] one daughter ... '.

'ātmapurūṣakāryya /ʔatməbʊrusə'ka:r/. †[Skt *ātmapurūṣakāryya*, < *ātmapurūṣa* 'one's own men or people' (*ātma*, + *purūṣa*), + *kāryya*]. *n.* Work or labor done by one's own people.

K.254B:10 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

'ātmapradāna /ʔatməprə'da:n/. †[Skt **ātmapradāna*, < *ātma*, + *pradāna*]. 1. Gift given by oneself. 2. *n.* Self-gift: the giving or offering of oneself.

K.192:9 (A.D. 956, C VI:128), hapax.

'ātmaśiṣya /ʔatmə'siḥ/. †[Skt **ātmaśiṣya*, < *ātma*, + *śiṣya*]. *n.* One's own disciple(s).

K.450:23, 24 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:109).

'ādarśśaṇa ~ °ādarśana /ʔa'dar/. †[Skt **ādarśaṇa*, for *ādarśa* 'mirror, looking-glass']. *n.* Mirror. Cf. *chāya*.

'ādarśana: K.669C:11 (A.D. 972, C I:159);

'ādarśśaṇa: K.262N:11 (A.D. 968, C IV:108).

°ādi /ʔa'di:/. [Skt *ādi* 'beginning, commencement; morning' and *°ādi* 'beginning with']. *n.* And others, and so forth, and the like, et cetera. Also found in *vrāhmaṇādi*,¹ *śvetatandulādi*.² Cf. *yaśaḥkīrtiyādikarma*, *sūryyakāntādi*, *'ādimaddhyāvasāna*, *iśvarādyai*.

'āditya /ʔa'dit/. [Pre-A. *'āditya*; mod. អាទិត្យ *'ādity* /ʔa'tut/ "n. sun; week"; Skt *āditya*, patronymic of 'Sūrya, the sun']. 1. *n.* The sun. 2. *n.* = *Ādityavāra*.

K.220S:4 (A.D. 1002?, C VI:225); K.679:26 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.470:24 (A.D. 1327, C II:187); K.143A:25 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.472:6 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

'āditya (K.472:6), 'Sun[day]'

syān tass nu vitāna ta vicitra bvaṃ leṅ rrvac raśmiy = āditya mvat ... (K.413B:24-5), '[All this] was overspread with a bright-colored canopy to keep the least ray of the sun from striking [it]'.

'ādityabāra. See *'ādityavāra*.

¹K.277S:13 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155).

²K.276:16 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153).

'**ādityavāra** ~ '**ādityavara** ~ '**ādityabāra** /ʔadɪtjə'wa:r ~ ʔadɪtjə'ba:r/. [Pre-A. '**ādityavāra**; mod. **ថ្ងៃអាទិត្យ** *thñai* 'ādity /tʰɲay ʔa'tut/ 'Sunday' and Pālicized '**ādiccabār** /ʔatutca'pi:ər/ "Sunday (formal)"; Skt ***ādityavāra** = *sūryavāra* 'Sunday', < *āditya*, + *vāra*]. *n.* Sunday.

'**ādityabāra**: K.966:18 (A.D. 1167, RS III, № 35:12); K.297E:- (A.D. 1278-1477, JA, 1883.2:226, 1962:235, BC, 1911:208);

'**ādityavara**: K.752A:1 (A.D. 1001, C V:59); K.988:2 (A.D. 1380, C VII:163);

'**ādityavāra**: K.957A:1 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.653:1 (A.D. 956, C V:114); K.105:17 (A.D. 986, C VI:183); K.351:1 (A.D. 992, C VI:191); K.693:1 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.221S:4 (A.D. 1011, C III:54); K.292:1 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.572A:1, B:1 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.219:3 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.247:2, *garbled* (A.D. 1060, C III:94); K.237:13 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293); K.449A:1 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII.6:27, APK I:48); K.852:1 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.258B:42 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.397:1 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:85, RS III, № 61:131); K.754:1 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285); K.352S:3 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.650A:1 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.208:58 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.245:1 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.542:5, *garbled* (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221).

'**ādimaddhyāvasāna** /ʔadɪmadʰjawə'sa:n/. [Skt **ādimadhyāvasāna*, < *ādi*, + *madhya*, + *avasāna* 'end']. *n.* Morning, noon, and evening; forenoon, mid-day, and afternoon.

K.444A:10 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:6 (A.D. 974, C VI:170).

'**ādhaka** /ʔa'dhə:k/. †[Skt *ādhaka* 'measure of grain equivalent to ¼ *drona* or 4 *prastha*']. 1. *n.* Measure of capacity for grain. 2. *n.* Measure, perhaps of weight, for ghee.¹

K.99S:9 (A.D. 922, C VI:107), hapax.

'**ādhipati**. See '*adhipati*.

'**ādhvā** /ʔa'dʰwa: → ʔat'wa:/. †[Skt *adhvā*, nom. of stem *adhvan* 'road, way ...']. *n.* Road, way.

K.254B:16 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

vvan thnal sañ svān canloñ ta 'ādhvā (K.254B:15-6), '[I] built causeways [and] erected bridges leading across to roads.'

*'**āp** /ʔap/. [Mod. **អាប** 'āp /ʔap/ "adj. to be obscure, vague; dull; poor, cheap, low; small, weak, decrepit; undeveloped, backward; underprivileged; ignorant"]. *v.st.* To be dull, indistinct, dim. See *sa'āp*, *saṃ'āp*.

'**āpat** /ʔa'βə:t/. †[Skt *āpatana* 'happening; unexpected appearance (as from fate)']. 1. *n.* Misfortune, calamity. 2. *v.intr.* (*Misfortune*) to happen, occur, befall.

K.842B:25 (A.D. 968, C I:147), hapax.

daha mān 'āpat ta gi devasthāna ... (K.842B:25), 'If there should be a calamity to the sanctuary, ...'.

'**āptabhṛtya** /ʔapdə'bʰrɪt/. †[Skt *āptabhṛtya*, < *āpta* 'trusted, respected; confidential, intimate', + *bhṛtya*]. *n.* Confidential servant or agent (*of a king*). Cf. *pratyaya*, '*amātya*.

K.257S:14 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.263D:65 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

¹Cf. C III:182.

'ābharaṇa /ʔabħɔ:r/. †[Skt *ābharaṇa* 'ornament, decoration']. *n.* Ornament, decoration. Cf. *'āyoga*. See *kaṃābharaṇa*, *samastābharaṇa*.

K.1141B:17 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

'ābhaṣa /ʔa'bħah/. †[Prob. Skt *ābhāṣaṇa* 'addressing, speaking to, conversing with; entertainment']. *n.* (Conjecturally) a *śālā* or apartment reserved for spiritual discourse.

K.315:B:7 (A.D. 879, NIC II:38, II/III:41); K.324A:24, B:13 (A.D. 893, NIC II/III:62); K.262S:45 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.933B:19 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47).

... *ti paścima tarāp phlū ta uttara lvaḥ ta gi 'ābhaṣa sot* ○ (K.262S:45-6), '... on the west [it] follows the north road back again as far as the *Ābhāṣaṇa*'.

'ābhāṣa gvāl kansiyā | tai 'ādhya | tai kanteṇ | (K.324A:24-5), '[assigned to] the *Ābhāṣaṇa*: herdsman *Kansiyā*, *tai Ādhya*, *tai Kanteṇ*'.

'āmātya. See *'amātya*.

'āmiṣa /ʔa'miḥ/. †[Skt *āmiṣa* 'flesh; food, meat, prey; an object of enjoyment; lust, desire']. *n.* Flesh, meat. Cf. *sac*, *māṛisa*.

K.299:15 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156), hapax.

'anak ta luvdha ta 'āmiṣa (K.299:15), 'Persons who lust for flesh'.

'āmrātaka /ʔam'ra:t/. [Pre-A. *'āmrata* and *'amrātaka*°; Skt *āmrāta(ka)* 'the hog-plum, *Spondias Mangifera*']. *n.* (Probably) the tree *Spondias pinnata* Kurz (*Anacardiaceae*).¹

K.124:6 (K.803, C III:170), hapax.

'āy ~ **'āya** ~ **ai** ~ **aiy** /ʔa:y → ʔay/. [Pre-A. *ai* ~ *aiy* ~ *e* ~ *'ay* ~ *'āy* ~ *'āya*; mod. 𑀅𑀲𑀓 *'āy* /ʔa:y/²]. 1. *n.* Side, place, quarter; this place, here. 2. *prep.* At the side of, beside, alongside: by, at, in, near.

aiy: K.31:8 (A.D. 1019, C II:29); K.206:11 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.207:22 (A.D. 1042, C III:16);

ai: K.605:6 (A.D. 923, C IV:77); K.570:26 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.995:3 (A.D. 1213, RS III, № 36:19); K.413B:40 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.352S:6 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.583C:4 (A.D. 878-977, BEFEO, LXIII:351); K.780:5 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150); K.91B:2, 2 *bis*, 3, 4, 17, 19, 20, 20 *bis*, 21, 24, C:3, D:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.208:59 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287); K.67:10 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:23); K.850:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C I:268); K.144:13 (A.D. 1378-1477, C VII:34, BEFEO, LXX:101);

'āya: K.933:12 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.235D:25, 25 *bis* (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.995:5 (A.D. 978-1077, RS III, № 36:19);

'āy: passim, 300 occurrences of which the earliest is in K.124:6 (A.D. 803).

... *jvan khñiṃ 'āy ta vraḥ kamrateṇ 'aṅ śrīmad 'āmrātaka* (K.124:6-7), '... offered up slaves to My Holy High Lord of the *Śrīmad Āmrātaka*'.

... *pi oy ta vraḥ kamrateṇ 'aṅ śaṅkaranārāyana 'āy śrī purandaraparvata* (K.457:7-8), '... with the object of giving [it] to My Holy High Lord *Śaṅkaranārāyaṇa* on *Śrī Purandaraparvata*'.

... *leṅ mān gol 'aṃvi 'āy lvaḥ bhūmya jnaṅ prāṅ* ... (K.521N:4), '... let there be boundary-markers from here all the way to the enclosed land by the *stūpa* ... '.

¹Merrill, 154; Martin, 93, who gives the alternate name *S. cytherea* Sonn.

²Headley, 1570a: "adv. here, over here, on this side; adj. to be local, near, neighboring"; op.cit., 1655a: 𑀅 *ai* /ʔay/ "prep. at, in (formal)" and op.cit., 1649a: 𑀅 *ē* /ʔa:ɛ/ "prep. at, to, in, on; as (for), regarding".

'āyata. See 'āyatta.

'āyatana /ʔa'jɔ:t/. [Skt *āyatana* 'resting-place, support, seat, place; site, plot of ground; house, home, abode']. *n.* Abode. See *śāralāyatana*.

'āyatam. See 'āyatta.

'āyati. See 'āyatta.

'āyatta ~ 'āyatt ~ 'āyātta ~ 'āyata ~ 'āyati ~ 'āyatam ~ 'āyatva ~ 'āyattva ~ 'āyat /ʔa'jat/. [Pre-A. 'āyatta; mod. *អាឃត* ~ *អាឃាត* 'āyāt ~ 'āyāt /ʔa'jat/ "v. to forbid, prohibit, ban; to prevent, limit; v. to depend (on s.o.)"; Skt *āyatta* 'resting or depending on, being at the disposition of', < *ā-vyat* 'to rest on, depend on']. 1. *n.* Dependence, reliance; recourse. 2. *v.tr.* To depend on, come under the authority, jurisdiction or control of. 3. *v.tr.* To give or assign authority to. Cf. *svatantra*. See *kṣīrāyata*, **daṇḍāyatva*.

'āyat: K.369:12 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:291);¹

'āyattva: K.819B:6 (A.D. 993, C V:158); K.178:13 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.342W:13 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.195/3°:20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

'āyatva: K.33:32, 33 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.212A:27, 28 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.254A:45, B:38, D:36 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.991:24 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191);

'āyatam: K.538A:10 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369, M, № 112^A:297);

'āyati: K.33:33 (A.D. 1017, C III:148);

'āyata: K.258D:3 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175);

'āyātta: K.215:16 (A.D. 1027, C III:34); K.195/3°:19 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247);

'āyatt: K.944:7 (A.D. 1003, C V:210); K.71:11, 16 (A.D. 878-977, C II:54);

'āyatta: passim, 51 occurrences.

... *pre cār ta praśasta 'āyatta ta pādāmūla leṅ nirvāpa neḥ dharmma yeṅ* ... (K.215:15-7), '... instructed [him] to draw up an edict giving the *pādāmūla* authority to sanction the celebration of services to the dead in this pious work of ours ...'.

chpār dadiṅ paścima trāvaṅ [sic] 'āyatta ta pakṣa khnet ○ *chpār pantoy utara travāṅ 'āyatta ta pakṣa rṅnoc* (K.258A:49-50), 'The north-south garden west of the reservoir is reserved for the fortnight of the waxing moon; the east-west garden north of the reservoir is reserved for the fortnight of the waning moon'.²

'āyattva ~ 'āyatva ~ 'āyātta. See 'āyatta.

'āyāma /ʔa'ja:m/. †[Skt *āyāma* 'stretch, extent, length, breadth']. *n.* Length, extent.

K.207:64 (A.D. 1042, C III:16), hapax.

... *vatt ti bhūmi noḥ saṅ gol ta gi viśvadiśa prāṅ pi toy 'āyāma vistāra ta mān ta pañjiya* (K.207:63-4), '... circumbulated the soil of the said land [and] set up boundary markers on it in all eight directions, following the lengths and breadths given in the record'.

'āyuh /ʔa'juh/. †[Mod. *អាយុ* 'āyu /ʔa'juʔ/ "n. age; life; v. to be a certain age ..."; Skt *āyu* 'life, duration of life' and *āyus* 'life, vital power, vigour, health; duration of life, long life']. *n.* Life. Cf. *janma*, *jīva*.

K.292:3, 11, 14 (A.D. 1011, C III:205).

¹See C VI:283, note 1.

²Cf. C IV:196.

'āyoga /ʔa'jo:k/. †[Mod. អាយោត *'āyog* /ʔa'jo:k/ “*n.* wardrobe (clothing) and jewelry”; Skt *āyoga* ‘ornament, decoration’]. *n.* Ornament, any object that graces or enhances beauty, splendor or distinction.¹ Cf. *'ābharaṇa*.

K.415:4, 5 (A.D. 977, C V:86); K.713B:3, 17 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.19:11 (A.D. 964, C VI:143); Ka.87:16, 18 (unassigned, NIC II/III:219).²

'āyoga moyy ta gi kuṭṭi paṃnvas cya slā (K.415:5), ‘one ornament for the quarters where the clerics partake of [their] areca-nut’.

'āradanakṣatra. See *'ārdranakṣatra*.

'ārādhana /ʔaradhə'na:/.³ †[Mod. អាណត្តនា *'ārādhana* /ʔarathə'ni:ə/ “*v.* to invite a monk to preach; to invite to speak; *n.* invitation ...”; Skt *ārādhana* ‘propitiation of the deities, worship’, < *ā-vrādh* ‘to strive to obtain a boon from; to solicit’]. *v.intr.* To ask a boon, make application, solicit; invite, summon. Cf. *svaṃ*.

K.504:2 (A.D. 1183, RS II, № XXV:29); K.413B:29 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *mahāsenāpati talānai ta cāṃ sruk grahi 'ārādhana ta mrateñ śrī nāno thve pratimā neḥ* ... (K.504:2-3), ‘... the *mahāsenāpati* Talānai, who administers the *sruk* of Grahi, desired the lord Śrī Nāno to make this image ...’.

'ārāma /ʔa'ra:m/. †[Mod. អាណម *'ārām* /ʔa'ra:m/ “*n.* happy place, pleasure spot; heaven; flower garden; park”; Skt *ārāma* ‘garden, grove, pleasure-garden, pleasance’]. *n.* Pleasure-garden, pleasance. See *kṣetrārāma*, *puṣpārāma*. Cf. *udyāna*.

K.814E:2, 7, 17 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:404); K.235D:49, 55 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.420:10 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161).

'ārogyaśāla /ʔarogjə'sa:l/. †[Skt **ārogyaśāla*, < *arogya* ‘healthy’,⁴ (*aroga* ‘free from disease, healthy, well’, pfx *a-* ‘alpha privative’, + *roga* ‘disease, infirmity, sickness’, + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectives), + *śāla*]. *n.* Sanatorium, hospital, infirmary. See *rogyaśāla*.

K.973:2 (A.D. 1192, C VII:154), hapax.

... *vraḥ jaṃnvan ta vraḥ 'ārogyaśāla nā sruk virendrapura* (K.973:1-2), ‘... royal offering to the royal hospital in the *sruk* of Virendrapura’.

'ārccaṇa. See *'arccana*.

'ārdranakṣatra ~ **'āradanakṣatra** /ʔardrana'ksat/. †[Skt **ārdranakṣatra*, < *ārdrā* ‘name of the fourth (or sixth) lunar mansion’, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Ārdrā.

'āradanakṣatra: K.598B:1 (A.D. 1006, BEFEO, XXVIII:58, NIC II/III:230);

'ārdranakṣatra: K.263D:55 (A.D. 984, C IV:118).

'āryya /ʔa:r/. †[Skt *ārya* ‘honourable, respectable, noble’]. *v.st.* To be noble.

K.393N:6, 13 (A.D. 1055, C VII:63).

¹NIC II/III:221: ‘parures’.

²See *Annex to K.19* (A.D. 964).

³Middle Khmer has a single case of variant *'ārādhnā* in K.261E:5 (BEFEO, LXIV:151).

⁴Cf. mod. អាណត្ត *'arogy* /ʔaro:k/ “*n.* good health” (Headley, 1540b).

'āryyasiddhi /ʔarjə'sɪt/. †[Skt **āryasiddhi*, < *ārya*, + *siddhi*]. *n.* Noble right, power, perfection, achievement.

K.780:6, *garbled* (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150), hapax.

'ālakṣaṇa ~ **'ālakṣana** ~ **'ālakṣa** /ʔa'lak/. †[Mod. អាណ័ក្សណ៍ ~ អាណ័ក្ស *'ālākṣa(ṇ)* ~ *'ālāks* /ʔa'lak/;¹ prob. through local Prākṛta, corresponding in form to Skt *ālakṣaṇa*,² < *ā*-√*lakṣ* 'to mark, sign, indicate, designate'; cf. Thai ฉะลឹกษณ /ʔaalák/³]. *n.* Directive, instruction, esp. a royal message, writ, rescript.⁴

'*ālakṣa*: K.231:2 (A.D. 958/67, C III:72); K.693B:24, 25 (A.D. 1003, C V:202);

'*ālakṣana*: K.125:1 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140); K.720C:8 (A.D. 1006, C V:212); K.206:23 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

'*ālakṣaṇa*: K.693A:5 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.33:18 (A.D. 1017, C III:148); K.843A:19 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.212A:25 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.736:10 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

... *mān vraḥ 'ālakṣa cuñ ta mratāñ śrī nṛpavikhyāta* ... (K.231:1-3), '... there was a royal instruction issued to the lord Śrī Nṛpavikhyāta ... '.

... *cuñ vraḥ 'ālakṣa pi vatt ukk gi roḥh vraḥ 'ālakṣa hau stāp vyavahāra oy viñ* ○ (K.693B:23-5), '... to issue a royal instruction to enclose [them] as well; the royal instruction called for hearing the case [and] restoring [them]'.

neḥh vraḥ 'ālakṣaṇa ti steñ 'añ 'ācāryyapradhāna nā trīṇi pre pandval ta vāp vrahmaputra ... (K.693A:5-6), 'This is the royal instruction transmitted to the vāp Brahmaputra by the steñ 'añ the dean of *ācārya* third-class, ... '.

°ālaya /ʔa'lɔy/. [Pre-A. °*ālaya*; mod. អាណ័យ *'ālāy* /ʔa'lɔy/ "n. place to live, dwelling, living quarters, house ..."; Skt *ālaya* 'house, dwelling, abode, asylum']. *n.* Abode; resort, refuge. asylum. See *devālaya*, *bhīmālaya*, *maheśvarālaya*, *yogīśvarālaya*, *sajānālaya*, *sukhālaya*, *sutālaya*, *surālaya*, *somālaya*, *hariharālaya*.

°āvāsa /ʔa'wa:h/. [Pre-A. °*āvāsa*; Skt *āvāsa* 'dwelling, house, abode, residence']. *n.* Dwelling-place, abode. See *tapovanāvāsa*, *yogīśvarāvāsa*, *sukhāvāsa*.

'āśujya. See *'āśvayuja*.

'āśrama ~ **'āśram** ~ **'āśraṃ** ~ **'āśraṃma** ~ **'āśrama** /ʔa'srɔ:m/. [Pre-A. *'āśrama*; mod. អាស្រម *'āśram* /ʔa'sram/ "n. monastery, temple; hut of a hermit, hermitage; refuge, retreat"; Skt *āśrama* 'hermitage, abode of ascetics; the cell of a hermit; college, school']. 1. *n.* Hermitage as the residence of clerics. 2. *n.* Hermitage as the seat of a religious order. 3. *n.* Hermitage as an institute of learning: school, college. See *devāśrama*, *devyāśrama*, *yogīśvarāśrama*. ▶

¹See Headley, 1575a.

²MW 153a: 'perceiving, beholding, observing'.

³Haas, 620b: 'scribe of the royal court, royal secretary'; McFarland, 994b: 'a scribe; a secretary; a proficient writer; one doing literary work'; Sethaputra, II:1299a: 'the royal scribes who write letters and documents for the king'.

⁴Cœdès renders the term variously: *missive* (K.231:2), *acte écrit* (K.693B:24), *écrit* (K.125:1; K.693A:5, B:25; K.33:18; K.843:19), *missive royale* (K.720C:8), *écrit royal* (K.736D:10), etc. Cf. C III:32, note 5.

- '**āsrama**: K.175N:5 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:173);
 'ā**śraṃma**: K.255:18, 25 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.249:15, 16 (A.D. 1109, C III:97);
 'ā**śraṃ**: K.255:25 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:85); K.88:2 (A.D. 1003?, C VII:30);
 'ā**śram**: K.380E:60 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257);
 'ā**śrama**: passim, 72 occurrences of which the earliest is K.415:2 (A.D. 877).

'**āśramayātrgaṇa** /ʔasrəmājatrɿ'gɔ:n/. †[Skt **āśramayātrgaṇa*, < *āśrama*, + **yātrgaṇa* 'travelers collectively, those who travel' (*yātr* 'going, marching, traveling, being on a journey', + *gaṇa*)]. *n.* Visitors to an *āśrama*, esp. pilgrims.
 K.391W:39 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297), hapax.

'**āśramavalaya** /ʔasrəməwə'lɿy/. †[Skt **āśramavalaya*, < *āśrama*, + *valaya*].
n. The outer walls of an *āśrama*.
 K.238B:8 (A.D. 949, C VI:119), hapax.

'*āśramavalaya paścima bhāga toy uttara* ○ (K.238B:8-9), 'the *āśrama*'s east wall on the north'.

'**āśraya** /ʔa'srɿy/. [Pre-A. '*āśraya*; mod. អាស្រ័យ '*āsṛāy* /ʔa'sray/;¹ Skt *āśraya* 'seat, resting-place; dwelling, asylum, place of refuge, shelter']. 1. *n.* Refuge, asylum; resort, recourse. 2. *n.* Shelter, dwelling, residence.

K.484:4 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII:9-9, LVIII:91, APK I:61), hapax.

hai ta jā 'āśraya ta jagat phon ○ (K.484:4-5), 'O thou who art a refuge for mankind!'

'**āśraṃ** ~ 'ā**śraṃma**. See '*āśrama*.

'**āśvayuja** ~ 'ā**śvayuja** ~ 'ā**śvayujya** ~ 'ā**śvayujj** ~ 'ā**śuyujya** ~ 'ā**śvajya** ~ 'ā**śujya** /ʔaswə'ljuc/. †[Skt *āśvayuja*]. *n.* The eleventh lunar month, also called *āśvina*. See *candramāsa*.

'ā**śujya**: K.950:2 (A.D. 949, C VI:115);²

'ā**śvajya**: K.212A:22 (A.D. 1027, C III:29);³

'ā**śuyujya**: K.752A:1 (A.D. 1001, C V:59);

'ā**śvayujj**: K.742:1 (A.D. 994, C V:160);

'ā**śvayujya**: K.340:1 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81);

'ā**śvayuja**: K.814C:2 (A.D. 1004, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106);

'ā**śvayuja**: K.262S:40 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.158A:1, B:14, D:9 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.470:16 (A.D. 1327, C II:187).

'**āśāḍha** ~ 'ā**śāḍha** ~ 'ā**śāḍhā** /ʔa'sa:t/. [Pre-A. '*āśāḍha* ~ '*āśāḍha*; mod. អាសាធ ~ អាសាធ '*āsāḍh* ~ '*āsāḍh* /ʔa'sa:t/; Skt *āśāḍha*]. *n.* The eighth lunar month. See *candramāsa*.

'ā**śāḍhā**: K.347E:24 (A.D. 979, C VI:181);

'ā**śāḍha**: K.872N:2 (A.D. 946, C V:97); K.265N:1 (A.D. 959, C IV:102); K.266:18 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); K.206:1, 36 (A.D. 964, C III:11); K.198A:7 (A.D. 966, C VI:147); K.842B:17 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.256B:29 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379); K.347E:24 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.205:1 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.879:3 (A.D. 1041, C V:235); K.413A:51 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2:1, LXV:333, RS I, № 4:91); K.690N:22 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:91);

'ā**śāḍha**: K.356N:1 (A.D. 980, BEFEO, XLIII:10); K.472:4 (*unassigned*, BEFEO, XII.9:186).

¹See Headley, 1580a.

²The lapicide has dropped *vay*.

³The lapicide has dropped *yu*.

'āṣṭādaśāṅgayajña /ʔasdadəsəŋgəʔjac/. †[Skt **āṣṭādaśāṅgayajña*, < **aṣṭādaśāṅga* 'eighteen' (stem *aṣṭādaśan*) 'members, constituents' (*aṅga*), + 'sacrifice' (*yajña*)]. *n.* An offering of eighteen parts, name of an unidentified rite.

K.1141B:14 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

... [pi] pre thve pījā leñ tarigal 'aṣṭādaśāṅgayajña ○ (K.1141B:13-4), '... for the purpose of ordering [him] to perform worship by celebrating a sacrifice of eighteen parts'.

'āṣṭasiddhi. See *'aṣṭasiddhi*.

'āsana ~ **'āsna** /ʔah/. †[Mod. អាសន ~ អាសន៍ *'āsana* ~ *'āsa(na)* /ʔah/ and Pālicized អាសនៈ *'āsana*: /ʔasa'naʔ/ "n. sitting; seat, place to sit" as well as *'āsanā* /ʔasa'na:/ "n. seat, throne"; Skt *āsana* 'seat, place, post; dwelling, abode']. 1. *n.* Seat (*from which authority is exercised*), throne. 2. *n.* Residence, abode. See *yogīsvarāsana*.

'āsna: K.697B:19 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:94);

'āsana: K.262N:6 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.257S:30 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.207:7, 30 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.258C:13 (A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.852:3 (A.D. 1107, C I:267); K.366A:17 (A.D. 1139, C V:288); K.200B:12 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312); K.352S:6 (A.D. 878-977, C V:126); K.143A:19, 20 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:218); K.208:59 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287).

man khmi sthāpanā 'āsana kamrateñ jagat dep thve ... (K.207:7-8), 'When [he] was of a mind to establish an abode for the High Lord of the World, [he] made ... '.

°āspada /ʔa'sbɔ:t/. [Skt *āspada* 'place, seat, abode']. *n.* Seat (*of a divinity*), abode. See *bhadreśvarāspada*, *vidyāspada*, *śivāspada*, *udayāspada*.

°āhāra /ʔa'ha:r/. †[Mod. អាហារ *'āhār* /ʔa'ha:r/ "n. food, food product, victuals"; Skt *āhāra* 'taking food; food']. *n.* Food. See **ghṛtāhāra*.

'ām /ʔa:m/. †[Cf. mod. ចម្រាម *cam'ām* /camʔa:m/ ~ ចង្កាម *can'ām* /caŋʔa:m/ "n. hand span"; origin unknown]. *n.* Span.

K.331:27 (A.D. 893, NIC II:80, II/III:82); K.230:18 (A.D. 1026, C VI:241).

... *saṃ sit 'arccā lokeśvara jmaḥ kamrateñ 'añ śrī trailokyanātha hāt mvāy 'ām mvāy ...* (K.230:15-8), '... joined to cast an image of Lokeśvara named My High Lord Śrī Trailokyanātha of one cubit [and] one span ... '.

i

it¹ ~ **itt** ~ **it** /ʔit/. [Pre-A. *it*; mod. ឥត្ត *iṭṭh* /ʔɪt/ "n. brick, tile", < local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *iṭṭhakā* ~ *itṭhakā* 'brick, tile'¹) corresponding to Buddhist Skt *iṣṭā* 'brick'² or Skt *iṣṭakā* 'brick']. *n.* Brick.³ ▶

¹RD&S, 118b.

²Egerton, 115b.

³Cf. C V:172, note 1, VI:179, note 1, VII:18, note 3.

it: K.754:30 (A.D. 1308, BEFEO, XXXVI:14, APK I:285);
itt: K.105/1°:9 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183); K.56C:29 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.760:16, 16 *bis* (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115);
it: K.238A:9, 11 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.349:5 (A.D. 954, C V:108); K.239S:22 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.89:11 (A.D. 1002, C III:164); K.467:19 (A.D. 1011, C III:217); K.56C:28 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.650A:13 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.844:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173).
travañ itt (K.105/1°:9), toponym ('the brick reservoir').
khnap it (K.56C:28) ~ *khnap itt* (K.56C:28-9; K.760:16, 16 *bis*), 'brick crypt or pit'.

it². See 'yat.

***in** /ʔɪn/. [Mod. **in* /ʔɪn/]. *v.tr.* To steam. See *cha'in*, *caṃ'in*.

indra /ʔɪn/. [Skt *indra* 'the god Indra', whence 'the best, first, chief']. 1. *n.* Indra. 2. *n.* Prince; first, chief. See *mahendra*, *lakṣmīndratatāka*.
 K.294:2 (A.D. 1178-1277?, C III:197), hapax.
 ... *vraḥ bodhisattva jā vraḥ indra* ... (K.294:2), '... the holy Bodhisattva, who was [at that time] holy Indra, ...'.

indrakhila /ʔɪndrə'khi:l/. †[Cf. mod. ព្រះកិល *indrakīl* /ʔɪntrə'kyl/ = *śīmākīl* /sɪyma'kyl/ "n. round stone marker placed under the center of a Buddhist temple"; Skt **indrakhīla* 'Indra's post', < *indra*, + *kīla* ~ *khīla*]. *n.* A post set up to mark the center of a piece of land.
 K.873:13 (A.D. 821, C V:104), hapax.

indrapura ~ **indrapūra** /ʔɪndrə'bu:r/. †[Skt **indrapura* 'city or citadel of Indra', < *indra*, + *pura*]. *n.* Toponym: name of a royal city (*nagara*) and the *pramāṇa* or *viṣaya* of which it was the seat.
indrapūra: K.105/1°:4 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183);
indrapura: K.235C:60, 61, 62, D:11 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

indrasampatti /ʔɪndrəsəmbat:ɗi:/. †[Skt **indrasampatti*, < *indra*, + *sampatti*].
n. The wealth of Indra.
 K.413B:50 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

indrābhiṣeka /ʔɪndrabhi'se:k/. †[Skt **indrābhiṣeka*, < *indra*, + *abhiṣeka*]. *n.* Name ('consecration of Indra') of a rite presumably for the inauguration of a sovereign.¹
 469/IV (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:230), hapax.

iluv ~ **ilū** ~ **ilūv**. See *ilū*.

iśāna. See *iśāna*.

iśvaraloka. See *iśvaraloka*.

¹See discussion at BEFEO, XXXII:74, APK I:230.

īṣṭi /ʔi'sdī:/. †[Skt *īṣṭi* 'wish, desire, request', < √*iṣ* 'to desire'¹]. 1. *n.* Desire, wish. 2. *v.tr.* To have a desire to; to wish.

K.598B:48 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); **K.342W:1** (A.D. 1008, *C* VI:236); **K.933B:10** (A.D. 1014, *C* IV:47); **K.381:6** (A.D. 1024, *C* VI:255); **K.618:44** (A.D. 1026, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:56, *NIC* II/III:224); **K.212A:29** (A.D. 1027, *C* III:29); **K.380E:65, 68** (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257); **K.206:36** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:11); **K.235D:84** (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); **K.290/II³d:3** (A.D. 878-977, *C* III:231); **K.594:7** (A.D. 878-1077, *C* III:120); **K.829:17** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* IV:43).

cār roḥ īṣṭi ket (K.342W:1), '[The following is] inscribed with a desire that [it] be fulfilled'.

... *ti vraḥ pre thve roḥ īṣṭi vraḥ kamrateñ 'añ* ○ (K.381:6-7), '... was instructed by the royal one to carry [it] out according to the wish of My Holy High Lord'.

... *gi pi kamrateñ kamṭvan 'añ vvaṃ īṣṭi pi śatagrahaṇa ta 'nak pās khmau ley* (K.380E:64-5), '... inasmuch as My High Lord of the female line has no desire whatever to resort to total confiscation of the Pās Khmau people's property'.

is ~ **iss** ~ **iss** /ʔih/ ~ 'as ~ 'ass /ʔoh/. [Pre-A. *is*; mod. **ឥស** *is* /ʔɤh/² and **អស** 'a's /ʔah/³]. 1. *v.intr.* To end, come to an end, reach the end. 2. *v.tr.* To take in the whole of. 3. *n.* All, the whole. 4. *v.st.* To be entire, whole, complete. 5. *v.st.* To be used up, all gone, spent, exhausted.

'ass: **K.56C:35** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3);

'as: **K.256A:16** (A.D. 984, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:89);

iss: **K.720B:30** (A.D. 1006, *C* V:212); **K.413B:28, 30** (A.D. 1361, *BEFEO*, LXV:333);

iss: **K.735:11** (A.D. 934, *C* V:96); **K.570:38** (A.D. 969, *C* I:144); **K.868B:4** (A.D. 974, *C* VI:170); **K.262S:28** (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108); **K.175S:13** (A.D. 987, *C* VI:173); **K.720B:20** (A.D. 1006, *C* V:212); **K.342W:18** (A.D. 1008, *C* VI:236); **K.1198A:5** (A.D. 1014, *NIC* II/III:240); **K.380E:17, 21, 24** (A.D. 1038, *C* VI:257); **K.206:37** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:11); **K.207:27** (A.D. 1042, *C* III:16); **K.194A:9, 9 bis, 29, B:16, 19** (A.D. 1119, *BEFEO*, XLIII:134); **K.56B:25** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:3); **K.602:2, 2 bis** (A.D. 878-977, *C* IV:79); **K.956:51** (A.D. 878-977, *C* VII:128); **K.373B:3** (A.D. 1078-1177?, *C* VI:279);

is: **K.215:11** (A.D. 949, *C* III:34); **K.265N:9** (A.D. 959, *C* IV:102); **K.444B:23** (A.D. 974, *C* II:62); **K.262S:33, 34, 39** (A.D. 983, *C* IV:108); **K.693B:23** (A.D. 1003, *C* V:202); **K.720B:1** (A.D. 1006, *C* V:212); **K.139B:4** (A.D. 1054, *C* III:175); **K.237:7** (A.D. 1067, *C* VI:293); **K.352N:28** (A.D. 878-977, *C* V:126); **K.143A:14** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:218); **K.350N:4, 7** (A.D. 978-1077, *C* VI:187).

... *toy pūrva iss piñ dakṣiṇa lvah canhvar prasap jnāññ* (K.56B:25-6), '... on the east [it] ends at the pond, [runs] south to the canal, [and] abuts on the weir'.

... *toy dakṣiṇa iss sre krapī* ... (K.1198A:5), '... on the south [it] ends at the ricefield at Krapī; ...'⁴

... *toy paścima iss travāñ ruñ* ... (K.1198A:29), '... on the west [it] ends at the main reservoir; ...'⁵

ri 'nak ta ñyāñ pamre is khe pramvāy guḥ ... (K.139B:3-4), 'Those who endeavor to serve [him] for only six months in all ...' ▶

¹Distinguish *īṣṭi* 'impulse, discharge, issue', < √*iṣ* 'to impel', and *īṣṭi* 'oblation, sacrifice', < √*yaj* 'to honor with sacrifices'. Coedès takes it in this latter sense in K.598B:48 (*BEFEO*, XXVIII:78 and note 4).

²See Headley, 1619a.

³See Headley, 1544a.

⁴*NIC* II/III:247: '... au sud, elle se terminait à Sre Krapī ; ...'.

⁵*NIC* II/III:249: '... à l'ouest, Travāñ Ruñ ; ...'.

yok sruk sre nu khñuṃ phoñ 'añjeñ kamrateñ jagat dau stāc le dep jvan is phoñ ta kamrateñ jagat (K.215:10-2), '... took the *sruk*, ricefields and slaves [and] invited the High Lord of the World to go forth [and] abide thereon, [and] offered up the whole to the High Lord of the World'.

ihaloka ~ **ihalok** /ʔihə¹lo:k/. [Pre-A. *ihaloka*; Skt *ihaloka* 'this world; this life', < *iha* 'in or to this place: here', + *loka*]. 1. *n.* The world here below, this world. 2. *adv.* In this world.

ihalok: K.175S:14 (A.D. 987, C VI:173);

ihaloka: K.292:28 (A.D. 933, C III:205); K.444C:23 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:5, 9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:16 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.153:25 (A.D. 1001?, C V:194); K.817:17 (A.D. 1002, C V:200); K.933:17 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.352N:38, 43 (A.D. 878-977, C V:128); K.245:34 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90); K.350N:3, 6 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

'nak noḥ dau ta dvātriṃśanarakk mān iss yātanā phoñ tarāp vraḥ candrāditya mān ley 'amvi ihalok lvaḥ paraloka (K.175S:13-4), 'Such persons shall go to the thirty-two hells [and] suffer all [manner of] agonies for as long as the holy moon and sun shall go on shining, from this world to the world beyond'.

ī

ilū ~ **ilū** ~ **ilūv** ~ **iluv** /ʔi¹lu: ~ ʔi¹lu:w/. †[Mod. ឥឡូវ ~ ឥឡូវ ~ ឥឡូវ *ilūv* ~ *ilūv* ~ *ilūv* /ʔɣy¹lɔ:w/ "adv. now, at the present time, at this time"¹]. 1. *adv.* Now, at this time, at present; presently, soon, before long. 2. *v.st.* To be of the present day, contemporary.

iluv: K.125:15 (A.D. 1001, BEFEO, XXVIII:140, APK II:74);

ilūv: K.885:12 (A.D. 968, C V:150);

ilū: K.233B:3, 10 (A.D. 878-977, JA, 1954:50);

ilū: K.380W/2°:26 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.413D:7, 9 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, XVII.2, RS I, No IV:91; JSS, 61.1:127; BEFEO, LXV:333).

... *ta ti duk ta sruk vibheda ta jmaḥ kurukṣetra ilū* ... (K.380W/2°:26), '... which was set up in the *sruk* of Vibheda, now named Kurukṣetra, ...'.

pi ilū dep vāp yok tāñ rok kathā man hetu ti phtā gus thve 'apavāda kathā man vvaṃ ti oy panlās tai kanhyañ ○ (K.233B:10-2), 'Hence the *vāp* Yok [and] the *tāñ* Rok now stated that it was only because [she] had been leased out that [they] raised an objection alleging that [they] had not been given a replacement for *tai* Kanhyañ'.

... *ruv neḥ ilū khmi ru ta mān 'amḃe punya dharmma phoñ mun bvaṃ tel yeñ yal ruv neḥ* (K.413D:7-8), '... as nowadays [we] aspire to a condition in which there are good actions [and] respect for the Law, in the past we never saw the like'.

¹A connection, through local Prākṛta, with Vedic *idā* 'now' is worth considering.

°*īśā* /ʔi:h/. [Skt *īśā* ‘ruler, master, lord’]. *n.* (= *īśāna*) Lord. See *gaṇeśvara*, *vighneśa*, *’adriyādhapureśa*.

īśāna ~ *īśāna* /ʔi'sa:n/. †[Mod. **Ἰΰῤῶῤῤ** *īśān* /ʔɪy'sa:n/ “*n.* the northeast ...”; Skt *īśāna*, epithet of Śiva (‘ruler, master’), regent of the northeast quarter; the northeast’]. 1. *n.* The northeast. 2. *v.st.* To be on or to the northeast, northeastern. 3. *adv.* On or to the northeast.

īśāna: K.457:12 (A.D. 893, BEFEO, XVIII.9:13, APK I:65); K.257S:16 (A.D. 979, C IV:140); K.353N:38 (A.D. 1046, C V:133);

īśāna: K.570:38 (A.D. 969, C I:144); K.347E:26 (A.D. 979, C VI:181); K.262S:37 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.178:4 (A.D. 994, C VI:192); K.234:21 (A.D. 1007, C VI:234); K.933:20¹ (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.843A:25, 28 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.206:9 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.219:20 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.234D:105, 113 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.258A:46, 48 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175); K.397E:5, 11 (A.D. 1109, BEFEO, XXIV:345, APK I:84, RS III, № 61:131); K.383B/4:52, 6:55 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:134); K.56C:28, 34, 35 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:3); K.175E:6, W:3 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:173); K.979:1 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:158); K.844:11, 15 (A.D. 878-1077, C V:173); K.208:38, 39 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:122, VI:287); K.248:18 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:94); K.276:4 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:153); K.277S:10 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155); K.542:22, 26 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:221); K.760:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C V:115).

īśvara /ʔi'swɔ:r/. †[Mod. **Ἰΰῤῶῤῤ** *īśvara*: /ʔiswa'raʔ/ and Pālicized **Ἰΰῤῶῤῤ** *issara*: /ʔɪhsa'raʔ/ “*n.* ruler, chief; Shiva”; Skt *īśvara* ‘master, lord, prince, king; the Supreme Being’]. 1. *n.* Lord. 2. *n.* Epithet of Śiva (‘the Lord’). 3. *n.* Epithet of the Buddha (‘the Lord’). See *gaurīpatiśvara*, **nāṭakeśvara* ~ *narttakeśvara*, *maheśvara*, *māheśvara*, *yogīśvara*, *lokeśvara*, *vindhyeśvara*, *śikhariśvara*, *someśvara*.

K.605:4 (A.D. 923, C IV:77); K.254:28 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.413A:50 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333); K.370:15 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:58); K.91D:4 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126); K.484:2 (A.D. 1178-1277, BEFEO, XVIII.9:9, LVIII:91, APK I:61).

... *rūpa braḥ īśvara* ... (K.413A:50), ‘... the image of the holy Lord ...’, *i.e.* the Buddha.

īśvaraloka ~ *īśvaraloka* /ʔiswɔrə'lo:k/. †[Skt **īśvaraloka* ‘the world or heaven of Śiva’]. *n.* Posthumous name of Indravarman I (A.D. 877-889).

īśvaraloka: K.956:43, 48, 52, 59 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);

īśvaraloka: K.989B:35 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164); K.933:4 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47); K.380W:18 (A.D. 1037, C VI:257); K.235D:5, 6, 37 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.956:10, 14, 29, 30, 39 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.229:2 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:273); K.91B:1 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

īśvarādyai /iswɔrə'djay/. †[Skt **īśvarādyaiḥ* (?), presumably a case-form of *īśvarādi* ‘beginning with lords’, < *īśvara*, + *ādi*]. *n.* (Conject.) Śiva and others.

K.393S:36 (A.D. 1055?, C VII:63), hapax.

... *man vrahma nuv viṣṇu nu īśvarādyai sarvvaḥ* ... (K.393S:36), unintelligible.

¹The text reads *tiśāna*, for *ti īśāna*.

U

ukk ~ **uk** ~ **ukka** /ʔok/. [Pre-A. *ukk*; cf. Old Javanese *uga* ~ *juga*¹]. *adv.*, *phrase-final*. Also, too, in addition, besides, as well, to boot; likewise, in the same way.

ukka: K.235C:67, 70, 79, 81, 84, D:23, 28, 32, 37, 77, 84, 997 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56);
uk: K.580:23 (A.D. 916/67, C VI:154); K.344:39 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.212C:3 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.353N:34 (A.D. 1046, C V:133); K.235D:13 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.956:41 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.469/IV° (A.D. 1178-1277, *BEFEO*, XXXII:74, *APK* I:228); K.455:12, 14 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79);
ukk: K.774A:3 (A.D. 860?, C IV:64); K.659:19 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.444B:31 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:3 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.262S:26 (A.D. 983, C IV:108); K.682C:9 (A.D. 1001, C I:50); K.158D:19 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.693B:24 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.598B:52 (A.D. 1006, *BEFEO*, XXVIII:58, *NIC* II/III:230); K.843C:20, 26 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.205:21 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.380E:22, 23, 25, 67 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.206:36, 45 (A.D. 1042, C III:11); K.235C:64, 66, D:18, 24, 94 (A.D. 1052, *BEFEO*, XLIII:56); K.814A:63 (A.D. 1096, *BEFEO*, XXXVII:379, *APK* II:106); K.420:48 (A.D. 878-977, C IV:161); K.956:40 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128); K.991:33 (A.D. 978-1077, C VII:191); K.736:8 (A.D. 1078-1177, C V:306).

uccāraṇa /ʔuc¹car/. †[Skt *uccāraṇa* ‘making audible: enunciation, pronunciation, articulation’, < *ut*-√*car* ‘to issue, emit, utter’]. *v.tr.* To issue, hand down (*royal order*), publish.

K.195/Γ:5 (A.D. 1041, C VI:247), hapax.

gi nu vraḥ pāda uccāraṇa vraḥ śāsana ta roḥ neḥ (K.195/Γ:4-5), ‘It was in this year that His Majesty issued a royal directive to this [the above] effect ...’.

***uñ** /ʔu:ɲ/. †[Mod. **uñ* /ʔo’ɲ/]. Unidentified. See *tha’uñ*.

utara. See *uttara*.

uttama /ʔut¹ḍa:m/. †[Mod. **ឧត្តម** *uttam* /ʔut¹ḍam/;² Skt *uttama* ‘highest, uppermost, most elevated, supreme’, superlative of *ud* ‘up, over, above’]. *v.st.* To be highest, supreme.

K.444B:2, 7 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868A:18, 21 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:2, 4 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.523B:29 (A.D. 1118, C III:136).

¹Zoetmulder, I:750b, II:2103a: ‘emphatic particle’; Juynboll, 81b: ‘toch; alleen’; Wojowasito, 81: ‘only, merely; also’; cf. mod. Javanese *oega* ‘(ook) wel’ (Pigeaud, 417a).

²See Headley, 1626a.

uttamasāha /ʔutdɔmə'sa:h/. †[Skt *uttamasāhasa* ‘the highest in the hierarchy of punishments, comprising branding, banishment, confiscation, mutilation, and death’, < *uttama*, + *sāhasa* ‘punishment’]. *n.* Punishment of the severest kind.

K.933B:16 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47); K.410/1°:16 (A.D. 1022, RS II, № XIX:10-2); K.195/III°:22 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:247); K.373B:1 (A.D. 1078-1177?, C VI:279).

nau 'nak ta vvaṃ thve toy vraḥ niyama ta roḥh neḥh mān nirṇaya toy uttamasāha ... (K.933B:16), ‘Persons who fail to obey the aforesaid regulation shall know condemnation in the form of the highest punishments’.¹

... *ti pre cāp pi nāṃ cuñ ta sabhā stap vyavahāra nirṇaya toy uttamasāha* ○ (K.410:14-6), ‘... it is ordered [that they] be seized to be brought before the court, which shall hear [their] case [and] pronounce judgment with the utmost severity’.²

... *nirṇaya toy uttamasāha doñ rājabhayasaptaka* (K.195/III°:21-3), ‘... shall be condemned to the severest penalties [and] shall undergo the seven royal punishments’.³

uttara ~ **utara** /ʔut'dɔ:r/ ~ **uttarā** /ʔutdɔ'ra:/. [Pre-A. *uttara*; mod. ឧត្តរ *uttar* /ʔut'da:r/ ~ ឧត្តរា *uttarā* /ʔutdɔ'ra:/;⁴ Skt *uttara* ‘upper, higher, superior; northern; left; later, subsequent; future’ and *uttarā* ‘the northern quarter, the north’, comparative of *ud* ‘up, over, above’]. 1. *n.* The north. 2. *v.st.* To be on or to the north. 3. *adv.* On or to the north, northern, northward. See *dakṣiṇa*.

uttarā: K.720B:13, 21 (A.D. 1006, C V:212);

utara: K.741:19 (A.D. 994, C V:160); K.933:22 (A.D. 1014, C IV:47);

uttara: passim, 119 occurrences of which the earliest is K.774A:6 (A.D. 860?).

uttarāpatha /ʔutdɔ'ra'βɔ:t/. †[Skt *uttarāpatha* ‘the northern road or direction, the north country; north’, < *uttarā*, + *patha* ‘way, path, road, course, reach’]. *n.* North, the northern quarter.

K.885:3 (A.D. 968, C V:150), hapax.

uttaraphalguṇinakṣatra ~ **uttaraphalguninakṣatra** /ʔutdɔ'rəphalgunina'ksat/. [Pre-A. *utaraphalguninakṣatra*; Skt **uttaraphalguninakṣatra*, < *uttaraphalguni* ‘the twenty-sixth lunar mansion’, + *nakṣatra*]. *n.* The lunar mansion of Uttaraphalguni.

uttaraphalguninakṣatra: K.343S:1 (A.D. 974, C VI:156);

uttaraphalguṇinakṣatra: K.842B:17 (A.D. 968, C I:147); K.405:3 (A.D. 1317, C VI:321, RS III, № 39:39).

uttaravāyavyadakṣiṇa /ʔutdɔ'rəwajɔwɔ'dak'sin/. †[Skt **uttaravāyavyadakṣiṇa*, < *uttara*, *vāyavya*, *dakṣiṇa*]. *n.* The north, northwest, and south.

K.293B:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:192), hapax.

vraḥ kuṭi uttaravāyavyadakṣiṇa (K.293B:1), ‘The holy cells or shrines on the north, northwest, and south’.⁵

¹Cf. C IV:51: “Ceux qui ne se conformeront pas à cette règle seront condamnés comme grands criminels (*uttamasāha*) ...”. Coëdès takes °*sāha* as Sanskrit *sāhasika* ‘robber, freebooter’ though this word is found in Old Khmer.

²Cf. RS II, № XIX:12.

³Cf. C VI:250.

⁴See Headley, 1627a.

⁵C III:194: “La « chapelle méridionale dans l’angle nord-ouest de la moitié nord ».”

uttarāsaṅga /ʔutdōra'saŋ/. †[Skt *uttarāsaṅga* ‘an upper or outer garment’, < *uttara*, + *āsaṅga* ‘the act of clinging to or hooking on’]. *n.* An upper garment of cloth or metal, presumably for the image of a divinity.¹

K.258C:11, 52, C:11 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

uttareśāna /ʔutdōre'sa:n/. †[Skt **uttareśāna*, < *uttara*, + *iśāna*]. *n.* The north and northeast. Cf. *pūrvvāgneya*, *pūrvveśāna*.

K.958:2 (A.D. 947, C VII:141), hapax.

uttareśānapaścima /ʔutdōresanəbāh'cim/. †[Skt **uttareśānapaścima*, < *uttareśāna*, + *paścima*]. *n.* The north, northeast, and west.

K.293E:1 (A.D. 1178-1277, C III:193), hapax.

vraḥ kuṭi uttareśānapaścima ○ (K.293E:1), ‘The cells or shrines on the north, northeast and west’.²

utpala ~ **utpal** /ʔut'bo:l/. [Pre-A. *utpala*; Skt *utpala* ‘blossom of the blue lotus (Nymphæa Cærulea); any water-lily’]. *n.* Personal name.

utpal: K.780B:27 (A.D. 878-977, C VI:150);

utpala: K.713:15 (A.D. 893, C I:18); K.99N:11 (A.D. 932, C VI:107); K.192:10, 13 (A.D. 956, C VI:128); K.669C:49, D:17 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.343N/III*:38 (A.D. 974, C VI:156); K.693B:10 (A.D. 1003, C V:202); K.383B/II*:49 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.650A:27 (A.D. 878-977, C V:170); K.772:12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:104); K.376:2 (A.D. 878-1077, C VII:60).

utsava ~ °**utsaba** /ʔut'sə:p/. [Skt *utsava* ‘festival, jubilee; joy, gladness, merriment’]. *n.* Festival. See *pañcotsava*, *māhotsava*, *śāstrotsava*, *sarvvotsaba*.

K.659:21 (A.D. 968, C V:143); K.989C:7 (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

udakāñjali /ʔudəkəŋjə'li:/. †[Skt *udakāñjali* ‘a handful of water’, < *udaka* ‘water’, + *añjali*]. *n.* A libation of water held in the two hollowed hands.

K.342W:6 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

udaya ~ **uday** ~ **udaiya** /ʔudɔy/. †[Mod. ឧទយ ~ ឧទ័យ *uday* ~ *udāy* /ʔu'tɔy/ “*n.* emergence, rise, rising; gain(s), benefits, progress; *v.* to rise (e.g., as the sun ...)”; Skt *udaya* ‘(act or fact of) going/coming up: rise, coming forth, becoming visible, appearance, emergence; success, prosperity, good fortune; profit, advantage; income, revenue’]. 1. *n.* Sunrise, dawn. 2. *n.* Emergence, appearance, aspect.³ 3. *n.* Good fortune, prosperity; wealth.

udaiya: K.521S:7 (A.D. 850, C IV:167);

udaya: K.316:42 (A.D. 879, NIC II:44, II/III:46); K.413B:16 (A.D. 1361, RS I, № IV:94, JSS, 61.1:133, BEFEO, LXV:333).⁴

udaiya guḥ 'ampān tammya noḥ ta vraī neḥ (K.521:7), ‘Right at dawn [he] recovered the said elephant in this forest’.⁵

... *thve uday prabai sap diṣ ...* (K.413/II:16-7), ‘... [and] gave [it] an appearance splendid on all sides ...’⁶

¹Cf. C IV:195, note 6.

²C III:196: “... chapelle occidentale dans l’angle nord-est de la moitié nord”.

³Cf. BEFEO, LXV:350, note 8.

⁴The form is misread *maday* in BEFEO, XVII.2:11.

⁵Cf. C IV:169.

⁶Cf. BEFEO, LXV:350 and note 8.

***udayādityavarmmadeva** ~ **udyādityavarmmadeva** /ʔudəjaditjəwarmə'de:p/. †[Skt **udayādityavarmadeva*, < stem **udayādityavarman* (*udayāditya* ‘the rising sun’, + *varman*), + *deva*]. 1. *n.* Udayādityavarman I (reigned A.D. 1001). 2. *n.* Udayādityavarman II (reigned A.D. 1050-1066).

K.254B:4 (A.D. 1129, C III:180), hapax.

udayāspada /ʔudəja'sbɔ:t/. †[Skt **udayāspada* ‘home of prosperity’, < *udaya*, + *āspada*]. *n.* Toponym.

K.342W:4 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236), hapax.

udara /ʔu'dɔ:r/. [Skt *udara* ‘belly, abdomen, stomach, bowels; the womb’]. 1. *n.* Belly. 2. *n.* Womb, uterus. See *sahodara*, *ekodari*.

udaravandha /ʔudɔrə'wan/. [Pre-A. *udaravandha*; Skt **udarabandha*, < *udara*, + *bandha* ‘binding, bond, band’]. *n.* Bellyband: a band, sash, or the like, worn around the waist: waistband, girdle, girth.

K.164:11 (A.D. 922, C VI:96); K.262N:7 (A.D. 968, C IV:108); K.669C:10 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.194/383A:31, B:2 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134).

uditodita /ʔudɪdɔ'dɪt/. †[Skt *uditodita* ‘knowing what has been handed down by tradition, learned’, < *udita* ‘(that which has been) taught, handed down’ (ppl. of √*vad* ‘to speak’), + *udita* ‘experienced’ (ppl. of *ut-√i* ‘to rise’)]. 1. *n.* Master of traditional learning. 2. *v.st.* To be learned in tradition. Cf. *tatodite*.

K.194/383A:8 (A.D. 1119/21, BEFEO, XLIII:134), hapax.

udaiya. See *udaya*.

uddhataveṣaṇa /ʔutdhɔdɔ'we:h/. †[Skt **uddhataveṣaṇa*, < *uddhata* ‘lifted up, puffed up; stirred up, excited, rude’, + *veṣaṇa* = *veṣa* ‘outward look, appearance’]. *v.st.* To have the look of being arrogant or violent, be rude in one’s manner.

K.933:14 (A.D. 1013, C IV:47), hapax.

vvaṃ 'āc ti mān 'nak ta uddhataveṣaṇa ta cval ta 'āśrama noḥ ○ (K.933:14), ‘Let no one enter the said *āśrama* with the look of being unruly’.

uddharaṇa /ʔutdhɔ:r/. †[Mod. **อุฎฺฐาณ** *uddhara(ṇa)* /ʔut'thɔ:r/ “*v.* to appeal (*leg.*); *n.* appeal (*leg.*)”; Skt *uddharaṇa* ‘the action of raising, elevating’, as to higher authority; cf. Thai **อุทธรณ์** /ʔut'hɔ:n/ ‘to appeal’¹]. 1. *v.intr.* To appeal a case at law, by referring it to a higher court. 2. *n.* (*Conjecturally*) appellate court; a justice of an appellate court.²

K.353N:8, 15, 21, 25, 40, 42 (A.D. 1046, C V:133).

□ □ □ *pradhāna thpal uddharaṇa jeṇ canhvar vāt 'aṃruṇ* □ □ □ (K.353N:8), ‘□ □ □ the leading men of Thpal [and] the appellate judge of Jeṇ Canhvar to measure the size [of the tract] □ □ □’.

¹Haas, 627b; Sethaputra, II:1311a. McFarland, 1005b: ‘the act of raising, lifting up, pulling up; appealing to a higher official (*for decision*); ... the appeal of cases for a second hearing; entering an appeal from a lower to a higher court’.

²Cf. C V:140, note 2.

udyādityavarmmadeva. See **udayādityavarmmadeva*.

udyāna /ʔot'ja:n/. †[Mod. ឧទ្យាន *udyān* /ʔot'tji:ən/ “n. park, flower garden (formal)”; Skt *udyāna* ‘park, garden; royal garden’]. n. Park, pleasance. Cf. *ārāma*. See *tīrthodyāna*.

K.957A:11 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.464:6 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XI:356, LVII:57); K.455:13 (A.D. 978-1177, C VII:79).

udyoga /ʔot'jo:k/. †[Mod. ឧទ្យោគ *udyog* /ʔot'jo:k/ “n. perseverance, diligence, striving”; Skt *udyoga* ‘exertion, perseverance, strenuous and continuous endeavour’]. 1. n. Exertion, strenuous effort, striving, struggle, toil. 2. v.intr. To exert oneself, strive, strain, struggle, make every effort, do one’s utmost.

K.262A:10, 11 (A.D. 1011, C III:205); K.466:17, 27, 34, all garbled (A.D. 1015, C III:219); K.380W:14 (A.D. 1037), E:8, 20, 24, 27, 60 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257).

nau ‘aṃpāl’ aṃve phala kṛtajñabhakti ta dhūli vraḥ pāda kamrateñ kaṃtvan ‘añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva noḥ gi pi yeñ udyoga thve ○ (K.292A:8-10), ‘All of the actions which are the fruit of [our] grateful devotion to the dhūli His Majesty My High Lord and Master Śrī Sūryavarmmadeva, – those are for us to strive to perform’.

udyogajana /ʔudjogə'jɔ:n/. †[Skt **udyogajana*, < *udyoga*, + *jana*]. n. Those who exert themselves, strivers.

K.466:23 (A.D. 1015, garbled, C III:219), hapax.

unmilita ~ **unmilita** /ʔunmi'lit/. †[Skt *unmilita* ‘opened (as a flower or eye), made visible’, < *ut-√mil* ‘to open the eyes; to become visible, come forth, appear’]. v.cs. To make visible, spec. to unveil, reveal, exhibit (*the image of a divinity for the first time*): to install, inaugurate, dedicate.

unmilita: K.412:6 (A.D. 978-1077, RS II, № XXI:29);

unmilita: K.235D:46, 48, 48 bis, 49, 60 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).¹

vraḥ kamrateñ śrī jayendrapandita thve sruk noḥ phoñ viñ unmilita vraḥ noḥ mān ti sthāpanā viñ ○ (K.235D:46), ‘My Holy High Lord Śrī Jayendrapandita rebuilt the said *sruk* [and] dedicated their images which [he] had had set up again’.

upakaraṇa /ʔoʔə'kɔ:r/. †[Mod. ឧបករណ៍ *upakara(ṇa)* /ʔupa'ka:r/;² Skt *upakaraṇa* ‘the act of doing a service or favour for another; helping, benefiting; means of subsistence; instrument, implement; paraphernalia, equipment; apparatus’, < *upa-√kr* ‘to help, favour, benefit’]. 1. n. Service, assistance, support. 2. n. Means, instrument; equipment, furniture. Cf. *yajñopakaraṇa*.

K.466:11, garbled (A.D. 1015, C III:219), hapax.

¹The readings of Finot (BEFEO, XV:2:74), Dupont (BEFEO, XLIII:90-1), and Chakravarti (149, 157, 167) consistently give long *ī* in the second syllable. The new transcription by M. Claude Jacques (manuscript, 4-5) gives short *i* in all five cases.

²See Headley, 1631a.

upakalpa /ʔʊbə¹kal/. [Pre-A. *upakalpa*; Skt *upakalpa* ‘appurtenance’ and *upakalpana* ‘the act of preparing: preparation’, < *upakalpayati* ‘to prepare, make ready, equip; to procure, fetch; to arrange’, cs. of *upa-√kṛp* ‘to serve as’]. 1. *n.* Appurtenance, appendage, supplement, subsidiary, auxiliary. 2. *n.* Appurtenance, appanage; freehold. 3. *n.* Helper, assistant; servant, servitor.¹

K.212A:24, C:3 (A.D. 1027, C III:29); K.380E/1^o:14 (A.D. 1038, C VI:257); K.207:42, 45 (A.D. 1042, C III:16); K.374:4 (A.D. 1042, C VI:251).

vraḥ kamrateṇ ’añ vanlāp upakalpa madhyāhna śuklapakṣa ... (K.207:42), ‘My Holy High Lord of Vanlāp shall be the mid-day *upakalpa* during the fortnight of the waxing moon, ...’.

vraḥ kamrateṇ ’añ tarāñ upakalpa nā kamrateṇ ’añ tapasvi (K.207:45-6), ‘My Holy High Lord of Tarāñ, *upakalpa* to My High Lords the ascetics’.

vraḥ śāsana vraḥ pāda kamrateṇ kaṃṭvan ’añ śrī sūryavarmmadeva ta gi upakalpa kamrateṇ jagat liṅgapura ... (K.380E/1^o:13-5), ‘A royal directive from His Majesty My High Lord in the female line Śrī Sūryavarmadeva to the *upakalpa* of the High Lord of the World in Liṅgapura ...’.

... *vraḥ kaṃṣteṇ śrī gaurīśvarapaṇḍita sruk śivaguṇta ta upakalpa* (K.212A/2^o:24), ‘... the holy *kaṃṣteṇ* Śrī Gaurīśvarapaṇḍita of the *sruk* of Śivaguṇta, [his] freehold’.

’nak upakalpa ’nau uk (K.212A/2^o: C:3), following a list of nine witnesses, ‘Also present were [their] assistants’.

upakalpaka /ʔʊbə¹kal/. †[Skt **upakalpaka*, < *upakalpa*, + sfx *-ka*²]. *n.* Things procured, procurement (?).

K.523D:23 (A.D. 1118, C III:136), hapax.

°upabhoga /ʔʊbəbhok/. [Mod. **ឧបហោ** *upabhog* /ʔʊpa¹pho:k/ “*n.* goods, supplies; consumer goods; *v.* to enjoy”; Skt *upabhoga* ‘eating, consuming, enjoying, using; usufruct; pleasure, enjoyment’]. *n.* Use, enjoyment, possession. See *sukhaiśvaropabhoga*.

upavāda ~ **uppavāda** ~ **upabāda** /ʔʊbə¹wa:t ~ ʔʊbə¹ba:t/. †[Mod. **ឧបវា** *upavād* /ʔʊpa¹wi:ət/ “*n.* mocking, criticizing; insult, abuse”; Skt *upavāda* ‘censure, blame’, < *upa-√vad* ‘to speak ill of, decry, abuse, curse’]. 1. *n.* Blame, reproach, condemnation, censure. 2. *n.* (Conjecturally) Disapproval, disagreement, objection, protest, dissent; opposition, contest. Cf. *’apavāda*.

upabāda: K.774B:12 (A.D. 995, C IV:64);³

uppavāda: K.521N:5 (A.D. 850, C IV:167);

upavāda: K.344:26 (A.D. 985, C VI:160); K.774:12 (A.D. 995, C IV:64).

... *leñ kaṃ pi mān uppavāda* (K.521N:5), ‘... so that there should be no criticism’.⁴

917 *śake mān upabāda vvaṃ siddhi viñ ta braḥ kamrateṇ ’añ* (K.774B:12-3), ‘In Śaka 917 there was a protest against restoring [it] to My Holy High Lord’.

¹Cœdès proposes *procureur* ‘bursar, treasurer’ in *gi upakalpa kamrateṇ jagat liṅga-pura* (K.380E/1^o:262) ‘... au procureur (*upakalpa*) de K.J. Liṅgapura’ (C VI:268).

²Whitney, 467 (§1222): “... an element without definable value, added to a great many nouns and adjectives to make others of the same meaning ...”.

³The reading with *b* is by M. Claude Jacques; C IV:65 gives *upavāda*.

⁴ Cf. C IV:170, note 1, pointing out the confusion with *apavāda*.

upasampada /ʔʊbʌsəmɓɔ'da:/ (?). †[Mod. ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ *upasampād* /ʔʊpasam'bat/ ~ ឧបសម្ព័ន្ធ *upasampadā* /ʔʊpasamɓa'ti:ə/ “*n.* ordaining as a *bhikkhu* (from a position as layman or junior monk); *adj.* to be ordained as a *bhikkhu*; *v.* to ordain as a *bhikkhu*”; Skt and Pāli *upasampadā* ‘act of entering into the order of monks’, < *upa-saṃ-√pad* ‘to ordain, receive into the order of monks’]. *n.* Higher ordination, admission to the privileges of recognized *bhikkhu*.¹

K.177:22 (A.D. 1278-1477, C VII:37, BEFEO, LXX:112), hapax.

upanat /ʔʊbʌ'no:t/. †[Skt *upānat* ‘sandal, shoe’, < *upa-√nah* ‘to bind on’]. *n.* Sandal; footgear, footwear.

K.299:25 (A.D. 1078-1177, JA, 1883.1:491, BC, 1911:204, NIC II:161, II/III:156).

upādhyāya /ʔʊbʌdʰja:y/. [Pre-A. *upādhyāya* ~ *upādhyāya*; cf. mod. Pālicized ឧបជ្ជា *upajjhā* /ʔʊpac'chi:ə/² “*n.* spiritual teacher / mentor, Buddhist monk responsible for teaching junior monks; professor of philosophy / law; high priest of a temple”; Skt *upādhyāya* ‘teacher who subsists by teaching part of the Veda or Vedāṅga, grammar, &c. (he is distinguished from the Ācārya)’. *n.* Teacher, master, pedagogue.

K.181A:9 (A.D. 962, C VI:140); K.235D:6 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56).

upāya ~ **upāy** /ʔʊ'ba:y/. [Pre-Angkorian *upāya*; mod. ឧបាយ *upāy* /ʔʊ'ba:y/ “*n.* trick, plot, scheme, subterfuge, tactic, intention, plan”; Skt *upāya* ‘way, means, expedient; strategem, artifice, craft’³]. 1. *n.* Means, resources, assets, wherewithal; property, estate;⁴ income, revenue; secondary resources, accessories.⁵ 2. *n.* Means of subsistence: support, upkeep, maintenance. 3. *v.tr.* To keep up, maintain.⁶ See *kulopāya*, *kulavṛṇḍopāya*, *dravyopāya*, *bhūmyupāya*, *bhṛtyopāya*.

upāy: K.216N/1':2 (A.D. 1005) and S:50 (A.D. 1006, C III:40);

upāya: K.238B:1, 11 (A.D. 949, C VI:119); K.165N:16 (A.D. 952, C VI:132); K.266:23 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); K.1141B:22 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115); K.88:5 (A.D. 1003 or 1103, C VII:30); K.158B:33 (A.D. 1003, C II:97); K.342W:15 (A.D. 1008, C VI:236); K.843C:13, D:29 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.219:4, 10 (A.D. 1050, C VII:45); K.235D:10, 73, 84 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56); K.449B:26, 29 (A.D. 1069, BEFEO, XIII:6:27); K.523B:24 (A.D. 1118, C III:136); K.204:12 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:42); K.245:30 (A.D. 978-1077, C III:90).

teṃ upāya steṅ 'añ vraḥ jrai phon (K.216N/1':2), ‘At issue was the estate of the *steṅ 'añ* of Vrai Jrai and his family.’

... *oy prasāda bhūmi sruk stuk rmmān nu khñuṃ upāya noḥ phon* ... (K.219:4-5), ‘... gave in gift a tract of land in the *sruk* of Stuk Rmān and the slaves to maintain it ...’.⁷

¹RD&S, 147b.

²Cf. Pāli *upajjhāya*.

³*Upāya* takes an independent line of development in Old Khmer whereas its modern senses correspond with those of Sanskrit and Pāli (RD&S, 149b), as does the word in Old Mon (Shorto, 21) and Old Javanese (Zoetmulder, II:2138b).

⁴See *Chakravarti*, 111, note 2; *Bhattacharya*, “Recherches,” 35, № 80.

⁵On this sense of ‘accessories’ see K.342W:15 (A.D. 1008).

⁶Cf. C III:38, note 3.

⁷Cf. C VII:46.

upāsraya /ʔuβa'srɔy/. †[Mod. **ଉପାସ୍ରାୟ** *upāsrāy* /ʔupa'sray/ “*n.* recourse, remedy; *n.* support, assistance; ...”]; Skt *upāsraya* ‘any support for leaning against: pillow, cushion; shelter, refuge; recourse’]. *n.* Shelter; refuge, asylum.

K.1141B:21 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

uppavāda. See *upavāda*.

uy. See *oy*.

***uy** /ʔuy/. [Pre-A. *uy*; mod. **uy* /ʔoy/]. *v.intr.* To rise; (*of odors*) to waft, smell (bad). See *sa'uy*.

ura /ʔu'ra: → ʔu:r/ (?). †[Mod. **ଉରା** *urā* /ʔu'ra:/ “*n.* chest, breast, bosom (roy. & formal)”]; Skt *uras* ‘chest, breast, bosom’]. *n.* Chest, breast (*pectus*).

K.470:6 (A.D. 1327, C II:187), hapax.

snāp vrah ura (K.470:6), ‘breastplate’ for an image, literally ‘piece of armor for a sacred breast’.

ulāra ~ **ullāra** ~ **ullara** /ʔu'la:r/. †[Local Prākṛta (cf. Pāli *uḷāra* ~ *oḷāra* ‘lofty, noble, excellent, superb, rich’¹) corresponding to Skt *udāra* ‘high, exalted, illustrious, noble’]. 1. *v.st.* To be rich, sumptuous, luxurious. 2. *n.* Name of an unidentified cloth. Cf. *olārik*, *audāryya*.

ullara: K.383B/III*:47 (A.D. 1121, BEFEO, XLIII:56);

ullāra: K.205:11 (A.D. 1036, C III:3); K.206:42 (A.D. 1042, C III:11);

ulāra: K.353N:31 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133); K.693B:31 (A.D. 1003, C V:202).

mratāñ khloñ svāy 'aṅgañ vaudi virapura 1 padigaḥ virapura 1 ullāra vlah 1 (K.205:11), ‘The lord *khloñ* of Svāy 'Aṅgañ: one Virapura *vaudi*, one Virapura cuspidor, two (lengths) of *ullāra*'.

ulik ~ **ulikk** /ʔu'lik/. †[Mod. **ଉଲିକ** *ulīk* /ʔo'lyk ~ ʔɔw'lyk/ “*n.* watermelon (*Citrullus lanatus*)”]; origin unknown]. *n.* The watermelon, *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunb.) Mansf. (Cucurbitaceæ).²

ulikk: K.89:26 (A.D. 1002, C III:164);

ulik: K.809:22 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37).

ullara ~ **ullāra**. See *ulāra*.

us ~ **uḥ** ~ **ūḥ** /ʔuḥ/. †[Mod. **ଉସ** ~ **ଋସ** *us* ~ 'us /ʔoh/ “*n.* firewood”³]. 1. *v.intr.* To burn, be hot. 2. *v.tr.* To heat, warm. 3. *n.* Wood fuel, firewood. See *'muḥ*.

ūḥ: K.200B:7 (A.D. 1145, C VI:312);

uḥ: K.56B:35, D:37 (A.D. 878-977, C III:157);

us: K.263D:53 (A.D. 984, C IV:118); K.569:10, 13, 16, 23 (A.D. 1306, MA I, № 4:77, NIC II:174, II/III:166); K.353S:16 (A.D. 878-977, C V:133).

... *pile 1 uḥ dik sroñ* ... (K.56B:35), ‘... one servant to heat water for ablutions ...’.⁴

... *nu us nu sñak nu patraśākha pratidina* (K.263D:53), ‘... together with firewood and leaves and leaf-branches daily’.

¹After RD&S, 156a, 170b; cf. Buddhist Skt *audāra* (Edgerton, 161a).

²Martin, 116; Pou et Martin, 64 (item 178); Pou, 48a.

³A connection with Skt *√uṣ* ‘to burn’ cannot be discounted.

⁴Cf. C VII:17.

ū

ū /ʔu: ~ ʔu:w/. [Pre-A. *ū*; mod. ស្វាឌី *svā ū* /ʔo: ~ ʔr:w/ “chimpanzee”, of unknown origin]. 1. *n.* Unidentified species of simian.¹ 2. *n.* Slavename. See *kan'u ~ kan'ū*.

K.843:14 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109), hapax.

ūṅādhikamāsa /ʔunadhikə'ma:h/. †[Skt **ūnādhikamāsa*, < **ūnādhika* ‘under or over (*in number*)’ (< *ūna* ‘short of the right quantity, less than the right number’, + *adhika* ‘more than the right number’), + *māsa*]. *n.* A month under or over the right number, a missing or extra month.

K.413B:7 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

barṣā ūṅādhikamāsa (K.413B:6-7), ‘a year with a missing or extra month’.

ṛ

ṛkṣa /rɪk/. †[Mod. ឫក្ស *ṛks* /rɪk/ “*n.* star; propitious time (*as determined by an astrologer*)”; Skt *ṛkṣa* ‘star, constellation, lunar mansion’]. *n.* Lunar mansion (= *nakṣatra*). See *citraṛkṣa*, *punarvasūṛkṣa*, *pūrbāsādharṛkṣa*, *revatīṛkṣa*, *rohiṇīṛkṣa*, *hastarṛkṣa*.²

ṛṇa /rɪn/. †[Skt *ṛṇa* ‘anything due: duty, obligation, debt; a debt of money, money owed’]. *n.* Obligation; debt.

K.299:36 (A.D. 1078-1177, NIC II:161, II/III:156),³ hapax.

... *vvaṃ pros ṛṇa 'anak* (K.299:36), ‘... who fail to repay debts to others’.

ṛtusnāta /rɪto'sna:t/. †[Skt **ṛtusnāta* ‘having washed away one’s menstrual discharge’, whence *ṛtusnātā* ‘woman who has bathed after menstruating’; < *ṛtu* ‘time, period’,⁴ *esp.* the menstrual period; menses’, + *snāta*, ppl. of *√snā* ‘to bathe, cleanse, wash away’]. *v.intr.* To be nubile.

K.989B:11, 11 *bis* (A.D. 1008, C VII:164).

¹The limited distribution of the two species of chimpanzee, confined to central and west Africa, makes it doubtful that the Khmer of the 11th century would have had any knowledge of this animal. Cf. Pou, 49a.

²Because of the *ṛ* vowel, transcribed forms with *ṛkṣa* are usually divided: *punarvasū ṛkṣa*, etc.

³The form is misread *mṛṇa* in *JA*, 1883.1:491 and *BC*, 1911:204.

⁴Cf. mod. វ័រ្រ *raṭūv* /rdə:w ~ rɔv:w/ ‘season’.

ṛddhi /rɪt'dhi:/. [Pre-A. *ṛddhi*; mod. **ṛḍḍ** *ṛddhi* /ru:t/ “*n.* success, achievement, attainment; power, authority, influence; potency; psychic power, magical power; ...”; Skt *ṛddhi* ‘increase, growth; success, good fortune; wealth, abundance’]. 1. *n.* Success, fulfillment; good fortune, prosperity; abundance, wealth, plenty. 2. *n.* Supernatural power. 3. *v.intr.* To succeed, prosper, thrive. Cf. *samṛddhi*.

K.340:11, 13 (A.D. 802/77, C VI:81); K.444C:26 (A.D. 974, C II:62); K.868B:9 (A.D. 974, C VI:170); K.175S:17 (A.D. 987, C VI:173); K.254B:25 (A.D. 1129, C III:180); K.34:24 (A.D. 1078-1177, C III:152); K.350:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187).

khloñ vnaṃ khloñ kāryya guṇṇadoṣadarśi kulapati rakṣā ’nak vraḥ leñ rddhi (K.340:9-11), ‘The sanctuary head, the director of works, the inquisitor, [and] the abbot will safeguard the servants of the divinity so that [they] prosper’.

ṛdvāl /rᵊdu:əl/. †[For **rdvāl* ~ **rddvāl* or **radvāl*: pfx /r-/ + *dval* /du:əl/]. *n.* (Conjecturally) broken terrain, uneven or rough ground.

K.956:15, 21 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128).

ṛs /rɪh/. †[Mod. **ṛṣ** *ṛs* /ru:h/ “*n.* root (of a plant or a number); stump (of a tooth); *n.* base, basis, fundamental principle; foundation, footing”]. 1. *n.* Root (of tree, plant). 2. *n.* Basis, foundation, ground, groundwork.

K.618:45 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56, NIC II/III:224), hapax.

... *lok ṛs jā phlu chloñ* ... (K.618:44-5), ‘... excavated the ground into a passable road ...’.

ṛṣi /rɪ'si:/. †[Skt *ṛṣi* ‘sage, saint; anchorite, ascetic’]. *n.* A class of saintly ascetics, the *ṛṣi*. Cf. *vrahmarṣiy*.

ṛṣipratyaya /rɪsɪprətʃy:/ . †[Skt **ṛṣipratyaya*, < *ṛṣi*, + *pratyaya*]. *n.* A trusted servant or agent having the status of *ṛṣi*.

K.653:8 (A.D. 956, C V:114), hapax.

... *pandval vraḥ śāsana dhūli vraḥ pāda dhūli jeñ vraḥ kaṃmraten ’añ ta vāp ṛṣipratyaya pre sthāpanā praśasta ta gi sruk jrai vlvak* ... (K.653:6-9), ‘... to transmit a royal directive from the *dhūli* His Majesty the *dhūli jeñ* My Holy High Lord to the *vāp ṛṣipratyaya*, bidding [him] erect a proclamation in the *sruk* of Jrai Vlvak ...’.

!

*1. See *l̄i.

e

eka ~ **ek** /ʔɛ:k/. †[Mod. ឯក *ek* /ʔa:ɛk/ “*num. one (formal) ...*”; Skt *eka* ‘one’].
1. *num.* One. 2. *n.* First; first class. 3. *v.st.* To be of the first class. Cf. *'aneka*.

ek: K.425:3, 6, 12, 13, 13 bis, 23 (A.D. 968, C II:142); K.956:56 (A.D. 878-977, C VII:128);
K.277N:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C IV:155);

eka: *passim*, 30 occurrences.

nā eka ‘of grade one, first-class’.

khloñ karmmāntara eka (K.235D:45), ‘head of the Karmāntara order first-class’.

***ek**¹ /ʔɛ:k/. [Mod. **ek* /ʔɛ:k/]. 1. *v.tr.* (*Conjecturally*) to follow immediately, be close or next to. 2. *v.st.* To be close-set, thick, dense. See *sa'ek*.

***ek**². See *'yak*.

ekadā /ʔɛkə'da:/. †[Skt *ekadā* at the same time, at once; one time, once; some-times; some time ago’]. 1. *adv.* At the same time. 2. *adv.* Together, conjointly, with.

K.391W:3 (A.D. 1082, C VI:257), hapax.

ekadroṇa /ʔɛkə'dro:n/. †[Skt **ekadroṇa*, < *eka* ‘one’, + *droṇa*]. *n.* One *droṇa*.

K.1141B:15 (A.D. 972, NIC II/III:115), hapax.

... *jvan khñuṃ oy caṃṇāṃ śvetatandula ekadroṇa pratidina ta vrah kamrateñ 'añ* ○

(K.1141B:14-5), ‘... [he] offered up slaves [and] gave an allowance of one *droṇa* of white rice daily to My Holy High Lord.’

ekanava'aṣṭaśaka /ʔɛkə'nəwəʔaśdə'sək/. †[Skt *eka* + *nava* + *aṣṭa* + *śaka*].
n. The Śaka year eight nine one: Śaka 891.

K.175S:15 (A.D. 987, C VI:173), hapax.

ekaprastha /ʔɛkəprə'stha:/ (?). †[Skt **ekaprastha*, < *eka*, + *prastha*]. *n.* One *prastha*.

K.706:17 (A.D. 1013, C V:217), hapax.

ekavākya /ʔɛkə'wa:k/. †[Skt *ekavākya* ‘a single expression or word’, < *eka*, + *vākya* ‘speech, words’]. *adv.* In one voice, unanimously.

K.208:53 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:287), hapax.

... *oy śapata taṅyañ sāksi 10 6 vol ekavākya man* □ □ □ □ ... (K.208:53-4), ‘... administered the oath [and] questioned sixteen witnesses, who stated unanimously that ...’.

ekaśata /ʔɛkə'sət:/ †[Skt *ekaśata* ‘a hundred and one’,¹ < *eka*, + *śata*]. 1. *num.* One hundred and one. 2. *num.* (*Probably*) one hundred.

K.235D:69 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

ekasūnyaśūnya'ekaśaka /ʔɛkəsunjəsunjəʔɛkə'sək/. †[Skt *eka* + *sūnya* + *śaka*]. *n.* The Śaka year one, zero, zero, one: Śaka 1001.

K.258B:73 (*post*-A.D. 1107, C IV:175), hapax.

¹On the model of *ekādaśa* ‘eleven’, *ekatrinīśat* ‘thirty-one’; see Whitney, 179 (§478). Despite this, ‘one hundred’ may be meant in the passage cited.

ekahasta /ʔekə'hah/. †[Skt *ekahasta* 'one hand long', < *eka*, + *hasta* 'hand, cubit']. *v.st.* To be one cubit (high). Cf. *dvihasta*.

K.235B:54, D:56 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

eka'ekāsūnya'ekāsaka /ʔekəʔekəsunjəʔekə'sə:k/. †[Skt *eka* + *sūnya* + *śaka*]. *n.* The Śaka year one, zero, one, one:¹ Śaka 1011.

K.258B:54, 61 (post-A.D. 1107, C IV:175).

ekādaśa /ʔeka'də:h/. †[Skt *ekādaśa* 'eleventh', < *eka*, + *daśa*]. *num.* The eleventh.

K.472:6 (unassigned, BEFEO, XII.9:186), hapax.

ekādaśamukha /ʔekadəśə'muk/. †[Skt **ekādaśamukha*, < *ekadaśa* 'eleven', + *mukha*]. 1. *v.st.* To have eleven faces. 2. *n.* Name or epithet of an unidentified divinity, prob. of Lokeśvara.²

K.168:7, 13 (A.D. 972, C VI:168).

ekādaśī ~ ekādaśī /ʔekadə'si:/. †[Pre-A. *ekādaśī*; Skt *ekādaśī* (sc. *tithi*) 'the eleventh [day]', fem. of *ekādaśa*]. *num.* The eleventh [day].

ekādaśī: K.105/2':2 (A.D. 912?, C VI:183);

ekādaśī: K.266:18 (A.D. 960, JA, 1908.2:213); K.239S:21 (A.D. 966, C III:79); K.579B/T':5 (A.D. 968, BEFEO, XXV:366); K.989B:39 (A.D. 1008, C C:164); K.572A:1, B:1 (A.D. 1011, MA I, № 3:77); K.342E:5 (A.D. 1015, C VI:236); K.843D:18 (A.D. 1025, C VII:109); K.237:13 (A.D. 1067, C VI:293).

ekānta /ʔε'ka:n/. †[Skt *ekānta* 'single part', but for *ekāntam* 'solely, exclusively', adv. < *ekānta* 'having a single end or object, directed toward or devoted to only one object', < *eka*, + *anta* 'end, limit']. 1. *adv.* Exclusively, solely. 2. *adv.* Absolutely, in every respect.

K.682C:7, 11 (A.D. 1001, C I:50).

... *pamre ta vraḥ ekānta* (K.682C:11), '... to serve the divinity to the exclusion of all others'.

... *ekānta thve pūjā vraḥ kamrateṇ toy vraḥ niyama* (K.682C:7-8), '... carry out worship of the Holy High Lord following the holy rule in every respect'.

ekāśīti /ʔekasi'di:/. †[Skt *ekāśīti* 'eighty-one', < *eka*, + *aśīti* 'eighty']. *num.* Eighty-one.

K.410:20 (A.D. 1025, RS II, №XIX:10); K.91B:5 (A.D. 1078-1177, C II:126).

... *kaṃluṇ ekāśīti kralā* ... (K.410:20-1), '... within the eighty-one courts ...'.

ekodarī /ʔekodə'ri:/. †[Skt **ekodarī*, fem. of **ekodara* 'being of the same womb', < *eka*, + *udara*]. *v.st.* To be born of the same mother. Cf. *sahodara*.

K.720B:5 (A.D. 1006, C V:212), hapax.

***eṇ** /ʔε:ŋ/ (?). Unidentified. See **p'eṇ*, *pan'eṇ*.

et. See *'yat*.

¹Reading from right to left.

²Cf. C VI:168, note liminaire.

em̄ /ʔɛ:m/. †[Mod. អ៊ែម 'ēm /ʔa:em/ “adj. to be sweet”]. *v.st.* To be good to the taste, sweet. See *pha'em̄*.

K.235D:110 (A.D. 1052, BEFEO, XLIII:56), hapax.

ai

ai ~ aiy. See 'āy.

°**aiśvara** /ʔɛy'swɑ:r/. [Skt *aiśvara* ‘mighty, powerful, majestic’, *vrddhi* form of *īśvara*]. *n.* Power, might, supremacy. See *sukhaiśvaropabhoga*.

aiśvaryya /ʔɛy'swɑ:r/. †[Skt *aiśvarya* ‘sovereignty, supremacy, power; superhuman power’, *vrddhi* derivative of *īśvara* + sfx -ya]. *n.* Lordship, supreme power, dominion, sovereignty.¹

K.1198B:1 (A.D. 1014, NIC II/III:240).

aiśvaryyādhipatya /ʔɛy'swarjadhɪ'bat/. †[Skt **aiśvaryādhipatya*, < *aiśvarya*, + *ādhipatya* ‘overlordship: power, supremacy, sovereignty’]. *n.* Supreme power and overlordship.

K.413A:8 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

O

oñ /ʔo:ŋ/ (?). [Pre-A. *oñ*²; perhaps of Mon origin]. *n.* (Conjecturally) female marker for slaves, corresponding to male *māñ*.²

K.415:7 (A.D. 877, C V:86); K.809N:41 (A.D. 878/87, C I:37); K.99S:5, N:3 (A.D. 932, C VI:107).

tmoñ ghoda 1 tmoñ oñ 1 (K.415:7), ‘one male percussionist; one female percussionist’.³

oñkāra /ʔoŋ'ka:r/. †[Skt *oṃkāra* ‘the exclamation *om*’, pronouncing the syllable *om*; but here ‘*om*-maker’, < *om*, + *kāra*, used in naming a letter or sound]. *n.* Unidentified ornament affixed to a *liṅga*.⁴ See *oṃ, rāja'oñkāra, suvarṇa'oñkāra*.

K.831:1 (A.D. 968, C V:147); K.669C:6 (A.D. 972, C I:159); K.618:32 (A.D. 1026, BEFEO, XXVIII:56).

oñkāra 1 snap pranāla liñ 5 (K.831:1), ‘One *oṃkāra*; a drain cover [weighing] five *liñ*’.

oñkāra 1 ratna ta gī 1 neḥ mās ○ (K.669C:6), ‘one *oṃkāra* [with] one gemstone on it, this being gold’.

¹See NIC II/III:257, note 1, second paragraph.

²In K.46B (pre-Angkorian) *oñ* occurs five times before female slavenames, contrasting with three male slavenames marked by *māñ*, evidently of Mon origin. The *oñ* in *ku oñ* (K.357:11) and *ku oñ vi* (K.76:7), also pre-Angkorian, may also be a female marker duplicating *ku* but indicating Mon origin. A connection with Old Mon 'ui' /ʔoʔ/ ‘female onomastic prefix’ seems unlikely.

³C V:87: “...1 joueur d’instrument à percussion *ghoda*; 1 joueur d’instrument à percussion Oñ ...”, taking *oñ* as a personal name.

⁴Cf. C I:182, note 2; V:148, note 3.

om ~ **om̐** /ʔo:m/. †[Skt *om* ‘syllable of solemn affirmation’]. *interj.* The mystic stock exclamation made at the opening of most Hindu and some Buddhist texts. See *onkāra*.

K.957A:0 (A.D. 941, C VII:137); K.814:1 (A.D. 979, BEFEO, XXXVII:379, APK II:106); K.705:11 (A.D. 1012, C V:198); K.391W:1 (A.D. 1082, C VI:297).

oy ~ **oyy** ~ **uy** /ʔo:y/. [Pre-A. *oy*; mod. 𑀓𑀲 *oy* /ʔa:oy/¹]. 1. *v.tr.* To give, grant, bestow, confer. 2. *v.tr.* To cause, make, have, let. 3. *prep.*, *benefactive*. For, for the sake or benefit of, on (in) behalf of.

uy:² K.538A:4 (A.D. 978, BEFEO, XXV:369);

oyy: K.350:8 (A.D. 978-1077, C VI:187);

oy: passim, 599 occurrences.

vraḥ ‘ājñā pre mratāñ śrī vikramāyudha ... dau oy śapata ‘anak ta sruk pvān toy taṭṭyañ ‘aṃruñ bhūmi tamvon sañ gol oy ta vraḥ kamrateñ ‘añ rudrasvāmi (K.878:6-8), ‘A royal order bade the lord Śrī Vikramāyudha ... go out [and] administer the oath to residents of four *sruk* to ascertain the dimensions of the tract at Tamvon, set up boundary-markers, [and] give [it] over to My Holy High Lord Rudrasvāmi’.

olārik /ʔola:rɪk/. †[Mod. 𑀓𑀲𑀭𑀸𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺𑀢𑀺 *olārik* /ʔa:ola:rɪk/ “*adj.* to be clear, distinct; coarse; *adj.* to be great, tremendous, magnificent; dignified, solemn, ceremonial; festive”; Pāli *olārika* ‘gross, coarse, material; ample’, < *ulāra* ‘great, eminent, excellent, superb, lofty, noble, rich’,³ + sfx *-ika*, forming adjectives]. 1. *v.st.* To be substantial: physical, material, corporeal. 2. *v.st.* To be substantial: ample, considerable; large, great, vast, enormous. Cf. *ulāra*. *audāryya*.

K.413B:5 (A.D. 1361, BEFEO, LXV:333), hapax.

... *braḥ prajñā ta olārik* o (K.413B:5), ‘... [his] royal knowledge being vast’.

om̐. See *om*.

au

audāryya /ʔɤw¹da:r/. [Prob. Buddhist Skt *audārya* ‘great, vast, enormous’;⁴ as derivative of *udāra* ‘great’, + sfx *-ya*, forming adjectives]. *v.st.* To be huge, enormous.⁵ Cf. *ulāra*, *olārik*.

K.144:8 (A.D. 1378-1477, BEFEO, LXX:101), hapax.

¹See Headley, 1658a.

²Either an error by the lapicide or a misreading.

³RD&S, 178b. 156a. Cf. Buddhist Skt (Edgerton, 161b): ‘gross, substantial, material, corporeal, physical; great, large, enormous’, corresponding to classical Skt *udāra* ‘high, lofty, exalted; great, best, noble, ...’. Cf. *audāryya*.

⁴As equivalent to Bst Skt *audārika* (cf. Edgerton, 161b), on which see *olārik* above. Classical Skt *audārya* is registered only as a noun, ‘generosity, nobility, magnanimity, liberality’.

⁵See BEFEO, LXX:110, note 26.