

**PTB and PLB Reconstructions noted in  
The Dictionary of Lahu (MATISOFF, 1988)**

extracted by Richard COOK (June 27, 2000)

103	a-kí	1. pitch pine [Pinus merkusii]	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔgrip [TSR #46] (WB khip ~ khyip); cf. k̄ (N), k̄-cè (N)
143	a-cí	1. a little; a bit	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔgyik [TSR #70]; GL 3.631, 4.331B, 4.412(3), 5.41, 5.411; cf. a-ké (Next)
348	a-šú	who? (sg. or pl.)	GL 3.23, 3.32, 3.335, 3.37; < <b>PLB</b> *-su <sup>1</sup> ; cf. šú (Pron) 'remote or contrastive 3rd. person'
493	á-	noun prefix of limited productivity	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔak (≠ *ʔaŋ) [JAM 1970a "Glottal dissimilation..." #71]; much less productive than ð- (Bn) [< *ʔaŋ]; in a few nouns, ð- and á- are interchangeable, e.g. á-khe ~ ð-khe, á-câ? ~ ð-câ?, á-phà? ~ ð-phà? [qq.v.]
543	á-cè	hawk; kite [fam. Accipitridae]	< <b>PLB</b> *dzwan <sup>1</sup> or *jwan <sup>1</sup> (cf. Ak. xà-dzé, WB cwan)
560	á-chû	thorn	< <b>PLB</b> *tsu <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB tshû) < <b>PTB</b> *tsow ≠ *tšow [STC #276]; SYNS. í-chû (N), ð-chû (N) [qq.v.]
569	á-chè?	goat	< <b>PLB</b> *V-cit [TSR #27]; cf. WB chit
575	á-tà	a stick	< <b>PLB</b> *da <sup>1</sup> (cf. Akha dá-khò); cf. tà (Clf)
711	á-phà? ~ ð-phà?	leaf	< <b>PLB</b> *V-pak [TSR #29]; cf. šî?-phà? ~ ší-phà? (N)
952	à-mī	fire	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-mey <sup>2</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *mey (cf. WT me, WB mî) [STC #290; GSTC #47]
1127	ba	shine; be shiny; be bright, clear (of a color)	< <b>PLB</b> *N-ba <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB pa')
1169	bá	piece; fragment; slab; sheet; board	< <b>PLB</b> *N/ʔ-brak [TSR #111]; ≠ bà? (V) 'cut into boards' [q.v.]; cf. pè? (Clf)
1362	bî	be full, full of; abound in	contra STC #142, this word is not directly cognate to WB prañ' / phrañ' (< <b>PLB</b> *brinj <sup>3</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *bliŋ ≠ *pliŋ); the Lahu cognate is rather pɛ (V) 'be plenty' [q.v.]
1424	bê	trumpet (the Lahu formerly had brass trumpets, which were used both in war and peace)	≠ 1st. syll. of bê-hɛ=ma (N) 'large trumpet' [q.v.]; perhaps cognate to Karen gwê 'clairon' [Haudricourt 1972, p. 136] < <b>PTB</b> *labiovelar initial

1428	bê	chew	< <b>PLB</b> *N-gwya <sup>2</sup> (see JAM 1986a, "Labiovelar unit phonemes in LB? A case to chew over"); ≈ bê-bé te ve (AE + V) 'eat' [baby-talk]; cf. khô? (V) 'crunch, munch'
1463	bê	be infected; fester; exude pus	< <b>PLB</b> *N-blen <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB prañ, Mpi pju <sup>6</sup> ~ pju <sup>6</sup> [JAM 1978b #26]); contra STC p. 143 ( <b>PTB</b> *pren ~ *bren); cf. kî (V) 'rot, decay'
1526	bò	1. be lazy	< <b>PLB</b> *N-bañ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB pañ 'tired, fatigued', pañ-pân 'tiresome')
1562	bô?	1. shoot (a weapon); blast (as with dynamite); inject with force	< <b>PLB</b> *N-pö [TSR #108]; cf. pô? (V) 'snap, crack, explode'
1845	bû?	1. satisfy one's appetite	< <b>PLB</b> *Npup [TSR #86]
1875	bù?	1. be spotted; mottled; pockmarked; striped; patterned	< <b>PLB</b> *Nbuk [TSR #89]; cf. gà? (V)
2178	cá	boil; cook in water	< <b>PLB</b> *gyak ≈ *?gyak [TSR #61] (cf. WB kyak [simplex], khyak [causative]) < <b>PTB</b> *glak ≈ *klak [STC #124]
2190	cá	join, connect; graft onto (as a plant); be continued (as a state or action)	< <b>PLB</b> *?dzak [TSR #44] (cf. WB chak); < <b>PTB</b> *dzak ≈ *tsak (cf. Lepcha ĵ) [not in STC]; prob. ≈ câ? (V) 'be connected' [q.v.]; cf. cí (Mpx) 'joint', cí (V) 'be stuck to'
2244	câ	1. eat; be eaten	< <b>PLB</b> *dza <sup>2</sup> ≈ ja <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB câ, Mpi tšo <sup>1</sup> , Akha dzà, etc.) < <b>PTB</b> *dza ≈ dzya [STC #66]; for discussion of the proto-initial cf. JAM 1978b ("Mpi"), n. 27; coupled with dò (V) 'drink' in Elab's; SYN. lê? (V) [q.v.]
2400	cà	paddy; rice (the plant in the field) [Oryza sativa]	< <b>PTB</b> *dza [not in STC] (cf. Wancho tza, Newari ja); cf. ̄ (N) 'cooked rice', hó (Bn) 'young riceplant'

2541	cà	1. prefix to traditional Lahu men's names	< <b>PLB</b> *dza <sup>1</sup> ≠ <b>PTB</b> *tsa [STC pp. 27, 30, 100, 154, 158, 169, 188, 189] ≠ <b>PTB</b> *za [STC #59]; the latter allofam yields Lh. yâ (N; Mpx) 'child, son' [q.v.]; still another proto-variant, *sa <sup>2</sup> , underlies šā (Mpx) 'sibling's child' [q.v.]; see JAM 1978a (VSTB, pp. 55, 327). The following list of names is not exhaustive. Note that many traditional men's names are derived from the day in the 12-day animal cycle [cf. ð-jo (N)] on which the individual was born, or from the time of day at which the birth occurred. Nowadays many Lahu in Thailand are given Shan names, often without the cà prefix. Many Lahu men go through life called by a nickname (ð-mε=kwê?). The corresponding feminine prefix is na (Bn) [q.v.].
2646	cà-mε	tiger	1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *kya (cf. WB kyâ) < *k-la (ult. < Mon-Khmer) [see STC pp. 26, 41, 91, 107, 114, 177-8, 187]; ≠ lâ 'tiger' [BL] < <b>PLB</b> *la <sup>2</sup> ; cà-mε vs. lâ is a famous interdialectal shibboleth (see JAM 1969c "Lahu bilingual humor"); 2nd. syll. prob. ≠ the reduplicated 1st. element in mé-mé=qwī (N) 'tiger [baby-talk]'; cf. also mé-ni (N) 'cat', qhà-là-ú-bî=pā (N) 'bear'
2652	cā	to feed; give to eat	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdza <sup>2</sup> ; this is the causative of câ (V) 'eat' [q.v.]; SYN. câ c† (Vh + Vv); cf. lé (V) 'feed an animal'
2706	câʔ	string; string-like object	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔkyak [TSR #58]; it is possible that this morpheme is ult. related to câʔ (V) 'be attracted to (as if by invisible strings?)'; cf. ġî-ša=câʔ (N), below; but see also cá (V) 'join; connect'
2879	cê	domesticated hooved animal; cattle or sheep	< <b>PLB</b> *dzay <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. [ILH] djè-zà, Luquan d,z <sup>33</sup> 'livestock') < <b>PTB</b> *(d)za:y ≠ *(t)sa:y (cf. Lushai sai 'elephant'), a root with far-flung semantic associations [see JAM 1985b (GSTC #'s 129, 143) and JAM 1986d "Universal semantics... 'property/livestock/talent'"]; cf. šâʔ (N), to-nû-to-šâʔ (Elabn) 'animals in general'

2919	cê	quotative particle used in reporting events or speech at second-hand (some story-tellers use it at the end of almost every sentence)	GL 2.1, 4.725, 6.32; < <b>PLB</b> *džay (cf. Akha [ILH] djé) < <b>PTB</b> *džay ≈ *tšay (cf. WT çes 'so; thus; in ancient literature regularly placed after words...literally quoted' [Jäschke, p. 142]; see GSTC #104 xx cf. qô? ve (Clnom) GL 4.725, 6.33;/
2933	cè	slave; servant	< <b>PLB</b> *gywan <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB kywan); cognate to Chin. ## *g'wan / γwan [GSR 188a-b]; this word usually appears in prefixed form in mod. Lahu; cf. ð-cè (V)
2942	cè	hawk; kite; bird of prey	< <b>PLB</b> *dzwan <sup>1</sup> or *jwan <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB cwan, Akha [ILH] xà-dzé) < <b>PTB</b> *dzwan [STC pp. 49, 169]; cognate to Chin. ## *dīwan / jwän [GSR #230a]
2963	cē	corner; angle	cf. Tai Nuea ceŋ <sup>2</sup> and Shan seŋ 'corner; angle' [Cu 176]; if this were a native word, the Lahu tone would reflect <b>PLB</b> Tone *2, but cf. Akha dzé 'corner' (< Tone *1); cf. nà ~ nā (Mpx; Clf), fa (Mpx; Clf)
3027	cha	shine; be bright (of the sun)	< <b>PTB</b> *tsa [STC #62] 'be hot', a root with complex semantic extensions (cf. WT tsha 'hot; illness', WB cha 'hungry', Mikir so 'hot; excessive; ill, sore')
3084	chi	1. for tens	GL, pp. 92-3; < <b>PTB</b> *tsyay [STC #408 and n. 272] (cf. WB ?əchay); an allofamic reconstruction *ts(y)iy ≈ *tsyay is offered in JAM 1985b [GSTC #73]
3270	chî	lend; borrow (only used for money or food)	< <b>PLB</b> *kyi(y) <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khyê) < <b>PTB</b> *s-kiy [STC #31] (cf. WT skyi-ba); cf. nā (V) 'borrow/lend (when the same item is to be returned)'
3283	chî	b. shave (hair)	< <b>PLB</b> *kyi <sup>2</sup> ; cf. WB khyi 'promote; exalt' (< Tone *1) ≈ khyî 'lift; raise' (< Tone *2)

3359	ḡ-chî	curry; food eaten with rice ("rice-lifter"?)	cf. Si. kàp-khâaw; most informants feel the 2nd. element of this compound is the same morpheme as chî (V) 'raise' (curry is what "lifts up" the taste of plain rice); another possibility is offered in JAM 1985b [GSTC #161], where a <b>PTB</b> root *r-tsa:y 'vegetable; curry' is set up (cf. Lushai tlha:i), with a likely Chin. cognate ## Anc. Chin. *ts'âi' [AD #1025] (cf. Mand. cài); in favor of this analysis is the Akha [ILH] contrast between tjhì 'lift up' and tshè 'food (except rice)'
3377	chî?	1. be hot (enough to burn); be too hot, uncomfortably hot [v.i.]	< <b>PLB</b> *kyik (cf. WB khyac) [not in TSR]
3427	chê	mortar	< <b>PLB</b> *tsum <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB chum) < <b>PTB</b> *tsum/tśrum [STC #75 and n. 95] (a preferable TB reconstruction is *tsum ≠ *tum [cf. Jg. thùm])
3513	chḡ	person; man; human being	< <b>PLB</b> *tsaŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. Bisu tshán, Mpi tšhoŋ <sup>6</sup> , Lisu [Fraser] htsaw <sup>4</sup> , Akha [PL] tsaw <sup>h</sup> ha.); see GL 6.491; often coupled in Elab's with vâ (Belab) [q.v.]; cf. YL và 'man'; ≠ chwε (Bn) in yê-qhḡ=chwε (N) [q.v.]
3774	chḡ	be sweet	< <b>PLB</b> *kyuw <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khyui) [STC p. 60]; ≠ chḡ è (AEstat) and chwε (Bn) [qq.v.]; cf. mē (V)
3797	chḡ	next to Nh; close to Nh; in intimacy with Nh	< <b>PLB</b> *kyaŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khyân- 'mutually', ʔəkhyân 'one who is connected with another'); cf. ð-chḡ (N) 'friend'
3799	chḡ	[see subentries]	< <b>PLB</b> *chuw <sup>2</sup> [cf. JAM 1969a "Lahu and <b>PLB</b> ", p. 160] (cf. WB mut-chûi 'widow' and Akha [ILH] tjhḡ 'poor, miserable'); cf. chê-hā-chê-chḡ (Elabv)
3804	chḡ?	suck; suck up, absorb	< <b>PLB</b> *ĉ-cup or *ĉ-cut [TSR #73]; ≠ cú (N) 'milk' (< *ʔjup) [q.v.]

3828	chɿ	the barking-deer (small deer about 3 ft. tall, known as the best eating in the jungle--makes a noise somewhat like a dog's bark) [Cervulus muntjac, Muntiacus muntjac]	< <b>PLB</b> *kyi(y) <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khye ~ gyi) < <b>PTB</b> *d-kiy [STC #54]; this animal is called fãan in N. Thai and ?iikêŋ in Siamese
3841	chɿ	weigh (sthg)	< <b>PLB</b> *kyi:n <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khyin) < <b>PTB</b> *ki:n [STC #369]; cf. hô (Vadj)
3870	chê	wash	< <b>PLB</b> *tsiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB chê); cf. hé (V) 'bathe'
3908	chê	lungs	< <b>PLB</b> *tsiy <sup>2</sup> ; ≠ <b>PLB</b> *ʔtsut (cf. WB chut) [TSR #56]; perhaps ≠ cî (Belab) < *ʔdzit; for an extended discussion of this etymon see VSTB pp. 113-23
3911	nâʔ-chê	medicine; efficacious substance (e.g. ink, paint)	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *tsiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB chê) < <b>PTB</b> *tsiy [STC #65]; ≠ cê (N; Mpx) 'sap, gum' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *dzy <sup>2</sup>
3925	chêʔ	crumple sthg up; make into a ball; mold by squeezing; make a wad of	< <b>PLB</b> *tsip; ≠ *tsup (cf. WB chup 'clench the fist', Akha tsu <sup>ˆ</sup> ) [an instance of *-u- ≠ *-i- variation, not recognized as such in TSR #66; see VSTB p. 42]; cf. yêʔ (V)
4026	chu	be fat	< <b>PLB</b> *tsu <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB chu) < <b>PTB</b> *tsow (cf. WT tsho) [STC #277]; ANT. có (Vadj); ≠ chú è (AEstat) [q.v.]
4058	chû	thorn; sharp fragment	< <b>PLB</b> *tsu <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB chû 'thorn' (N), 'smart painfully' (V)) < <b>PTB</b> *tsow [STC #276]; ≠ cû in šo-cû (N) 'nail (fastener)' [q.v.]
4092	che	to filter; strain	< <b>PLB</b> *kyan <sup>1</sup> [≠ *gyan <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB kyan 'remain, be left') ≠ *ʔ-gyan <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khyan [causative] 'leave, let remain')]; see JAM 1985b [GSTC #10]
4097	che	stretch out; extend; stick sthg out	< <b>PLB</b> *tsan <sup>3</sup> [≠ *dzan <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB can <sup>1</sup> 'be stretched out') ≠ *ʔ-dzan <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB chan <sup>1</sup> [causative] 'stretch sthg out')]; see JAM 1985b [GSTC #11]; cf. qhe (V)

4102	che	make a point on; cut / sharpen to a point	< <b>PLB</b> *kywan <sup>1/2/3</sup> (cf. WB khywan 'make pointed' [< Tone *1] ≠ WB khywân 'naturally pointed' [< Tone *2]); Akha [ILH] t̥hɛ (mid-tone) and Mpi t̥she <sup>3</sup> both reflect Tone *3; the Lh. form may reflect either *1 or *3; see JAM 1985b [GSTC #9]; ≠ Lh. ch̥ɛ̀ (AEstat) [q.v.]; cf. šī (V)
4135	chê?	break; sever; snap in two (as a thread when pulled or a flower when picked); be broken off	< <b>PLB</b> *tsat (≠ *ɕ-tsat) [TSR #40] (cf. WB chat 'brittle'); cf. the (V); many collocations with ch̥ɛ̀ are intermediate between verb-compounds and verb concatenations [cf. ch̥ɛ̀ (Vv)]; prob. ≠ j̥ɛ̀ (V) 'split longitudinally'; perhaps ≠ š̥ɛ̀ (Vadj) 'brittle' [qq.v.]
4209	ch̥ɛ̀?	2. irritate; inflame; sting	< <b>PLB</b> *ɕ-tsat [TSR #24]; the Wancho (Kuki-Naga) form tsat [Marrison 1967, Vol. II, p. 30] now shows this to be a general TB root; cf. g̊ɛ̀ (V)
4314	ci ~ ce	1. (Vadj) be sour	etym. not established; possible affiliations include WB khyañ (> Mod.Bs. chiN) < <b>PLB</b> ?kyiŋ <sup>1</sup> , though *-iŋ usually > Lh. -ɛ; alternatively, the Lh. form could reflect an allofam *kyiy of <b>PTB</b> *kri(y) [STC #413]
4387	cî	ride (a horse, vehicle)	this root may be reconstructed for <b>PLB</b> as *gyi ≠ *d̥ʒ (cf. WB cî ≠ Inscr.Bs. ki, Lisu dzi, etc.), and there is an apparent Chinese cognate ## *g'ia / g'yiɛ [GSR 1u]; but this is evidently an E.Asian Wanderwort, perhaps an ancient loan into <b>PST</b> from Austro-Thai [STC n. 484 (p. 184); ATLC p. 252]; Lahu has, at a much more recent time-depth, borrowed the modern Shan / Thai forms (cf. Si. khî), yielding the doublets kî (V), khî? (V), and (rarely) khî? (V) [qq.v.]
4401	cî	[see subentry]	perhaps a loan < Bs. (cf. WB kyi < <b>PLB</b> tone *1)
4414	cî	tooth; teeth	< <b>PLB</b> *jway <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB cway 'eyetooth, tusk') [see JAM 1985b (GSTC) #160]
4497	cī-ğ̊ɛ̀	dew	1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *?dzi <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB chî); contrast cî-ğ̊ɛ̀ (N) 'spit'

4511	cɿ	market	this word shows tonal variation in LB; the Lh. form and Lisu [Fraser] ji <sup>5</sup> reflect <b>PLB</b> Tone *1 or *3, but Bs. zê (WB jhê) reflects Tone *2 [note also the strange WB initial], suggesting that this is an old loan word; also connected somehow is Chinese ## *điəŋ / ʒi: [GSR #963], Mand. shì); usually occurs in Lh. as the binome cɿ-qhɔ (below)
4532	cɿ	send on an errand; dispatch smn; have smn do one's bidding; use smn's services	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-dziy <sup>1</sup> (≠ WB ce 'send on business; employ', ʔəce 'service', ce 'causative verbal affix'); undoubtedly cognate to Chinese ## *sliəŋ / ʃi: [GSR #975n] 'command; cause; send' (Mand. shǐ); cf. pə (V)
4586	cí	1. be joined to, stuck to, fixed to, fastened to; stick close to, depend closely on (people); join sthg to, affix sthg, stick sthg onto sthg	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdzik [TSR #45] (cf. WB chac) 'joint' < <b>PTB</b> *tsik (cf. WT tshigs); see also cí (Mpx) and cí (Clf); ≠ cî? (V) 'be planted, fixed firmly'; see also cá (V) 'join; connect'
4684	cí	2. a section between joints; section of an elongated object	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdzik [TSR #45] (cf. WB chac) < <b>PTB</b> *tsik [STC #64] (cf. WT tshigs); cf. tɔ (Mpx; Clf)
4741	cí	[see subentries]	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdzit; perhaps ≠ ð-chî 'lungs' (< <b>PLB</b> *tsi <sup>2</sup> ) ≠ WB chut 'lungs' (< <b>PLB</b> *tsut [TSR #56]); see extended discussion in JAM 1978a (VSTB pp. 113-23)
4762	cî	parakeet [Psittacula sp.]	< <b>PLB</b> *gyiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB kyê); prob. distinct from cí (Bn) 'morpheme in bird's names' [q.v.]; cf. nô? = kî-kwɛ (N)
4772	cî	sthg raw; sthg unsuitable for use or consumption	< <b>PLB</b> *dž <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB cîm, ʔəcîm 'green; unripe', Mpi ʔa <sup>2</sup> -tš <sup>2</sup> 'raw') < <b>PTB</b> *dž (cf. Nung əzim 'raw'); STC (p. 81) reconstructs *dzim, but the Mpi form points to a *palatal affricate; contra GL (p. 67), cî sometimes occurs in compounds in unprefixated form
4778	cî	sap; gum (of plants)	< <b>PLB</b> *dziy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB cê 'sticky adhesive', ʔəcê 'gum of tree'); ≠ chî (Bn) 'medicine' [q.v.]
4897	cî?	strike a target; be hit (by an attack)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔtsik; ≠ cí (Vv) 'Vh so it sticks' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔdzik; see also cî? (V) 'be fixed in a place'; cf. ġâ (Vv; Cr)
5105	cò	bridge	< <b>PLB</b> *dzam <sup>1</sup> (cf. Akha [PL] law <sup>~</sup> dzm <sup>~</sup> 'bridge over a river')



5121	còʔ	be narrow (of an opening or an object)	< <b>PLB</b> *gyap (cf. WB kyap 'tight; close; crowded') [not in TSR or STC]; cognate to Chin. ## *g'ăp / yăp [GSR 630e]; ANTS. qō (Vadj) 'be wide (of an opening)', fē (Vadj) 'be wide (of an object)'; cf. cē (Vadj)
5134	cē	a pair; an even number	from same etymon as preceding entry, i.e. <b>PLB</b> *dzum <sup>3</sup> (directly cognate to Akha dzm (mid-tone) 'clf. for pairs'); ≠ cē (V) 'be doubled' [q.v.] (< <b>PLB</b> *dzum <sup>1</sup> ); a third allofam, <b>PLB</b> *tsum <sup>1</sup> , underlies WB chum 'meet, come together', ʔəchum 'meeting, junction' and Akha tsm̃ 'join at a spot, form a joint'; cf. ca (Clf), cū (Clf), pá (Clf)
5210	cè	be doubled up (of sthg which should be single) <double up>	< <b>PLB</b> *dzum <sup>1</sup> (directly cognate to WB cum 'form a pair; be even, complete' and ʔəcum 'even number, pair'); ≠ cē (Mpx; Clf) [q.v.]
5216	cē	be too narrow (of an opening, entrance, etc.); be constricting; be constricted	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-gyin <sup>2</sup> or *ʔ-gyin <sup>2</sup> (WB kyāñ 'be narrow', khyāñ 'make narrow'); the Lh. form is from a *preglottalized allofam; ANT. qō (Vadj); cf. còʔ (Vadj)
5257	cɔ	1. go around sthg; revolve around; circumambulate; (hunting) go around following a trail, stick to a trail	prob. < <b>PLB</b> *ʔgyaŋ <sup>1</sup> (≠ WB gyaŋ 'a top' < *Ngyaŋ <sup>1</sup> ); cf. khō (N); ≠ cō-lô=cō-lô (AE) [q.v.]; prob. ≠ jɔ (N; Mpx; Clf) 'cycle of 12 days' [q.v.]; perhaps ≠ jɔ (V) 'avoid; make a detour' [q.v.]
5344	cɔ-pɔ	marrow	1st. syll. ult. < <b>PTB</b> *-kliŋ 'brain; marrow' [STC #126]; see discussion in VSTB, p. 182
5514	cō	set sthg upright; stand sthg up	this is the etymological causative counterpart of cō (V) 'be right, fitting' [cf. cō è (AEstat) 'upright']; not included in list of simplex/causative pairs, GL p. 33; this Lahu verb-pair is perhaps cognate to WB câŋ 'be extended in a straight line' / chāŋ 'stretch out' < <b>PLB</b> *dzaŋ <sup>2</sup> /*ʔ-dzaŋ <sup>2</sup>
5564	còʔ	back (body-part); waist	< <b>PLB</b> *gyok ≠ *dʒ [TSR #6] (cf. WB kyok-cap 'kidney'); cf. tò (N) 'lower back', qhòʔ-nó (N; Mpx), phe (N)
5608	cú	2. milk	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔjup [TSR #73]; this set in TSR has several typographical errors, corrected in VSTB [p. 239, n. 41]; ≠ chòʔ (V) 'suck' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *Ĉ-cup

5698	cû	be loose, slack; not taut, not stretched tight	< <b>PLB</b> *džu <sup>2</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] djù 'weak, sagging'); ult. related to cû (V) 'depend upon' [see JAM 1985a "A new ST root *d-yu-k"]; cf. qô (Vadj)
5706	cû	prefer; adopt as one's own; accept; put one's trust in; have recourse to; depend upon	< <b>PLB</b> *džu <sup>2</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] djù 'listen to, adhere to') < <b>PTB</b> *m-d-yu (cf. Jg. chyù, mächyù 'cling to, depend upon') < <b>PST</b> *m-d-yu-k (cf. Ch. ## *điuk / žiwok [GSR 1224s] 'be attached to, belong to') ≈ yù (V) 'take' [q.v.]; see JAM 1985a "A new ST root *d-yu-k"; SYN. ġâ va ve (Nspec + V)
5721	šo-cû ~ šo-chû	a nail (metal fastener)	< <b>PLB</b> *dzu <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB cû 'prick, pierce'); ≈ chû (Mpx; Clf) 'thorn, sharp fragment' [q.v.]
5781	dà	fern	< <b>PLB</b> *Nda <sup>1</sup> (cf. Lu-quan nt'u <sup>11</sup> ) [see TSR, p. 16]
5834	dà?	be good; favorable, auspicious, lucky; fresh, pure (food, drink); pretty, good-looking; nice; fine, excellent	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndak ≈ *Ndyak (cf. WB tak-tak ~ tyak-tyak 'very') < <b>PTB</b> *t(y)ak (cf. Tiddim Chin tak 'right, correct') [see STC p. 52]; ≈ dè? (Bv), qha- dè? (AE) [qq.v.] < *Ndyak; see JAM 1978a (VSTB n. 46)
5893	dà?	mutual action; reciprocal action; mutually interrelated state	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndak (≈ *?dak [cf. Akha tàq 'do sthg with smn else']) [TSR #106]; see GL 4.1a, 4.61(1)
5921	dì	have an orgasm (either sex); ejaculate (of a man); moisten with sexual excitement (of a woman)	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndiy <sup>1</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *m-di-t (cf. Jg. mädī 'be moist', mädīt 'moisten, wet'); ≈ <b>PLB</b> *Ntit ~ *?tit [TSR #109] 'soak, saturate' [cf. Lahu tî? (V)]; ≈ <b>PTB</b> *ti(y) 'water' [STC #55]
5993	dû	dig	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndu <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB tû) < <b>PTB</b> *du ≈ *tu [STC #258]; ≈ tû (V) 'bury' [q.v.] (etymological causative) < <b>PLB</b> *?du <sup>2</sup>
6029	de	large expanse of terrain; zone; belt; stand of vegetation	same etymon as de (N) [q.v.]; < <b>PLB</b> *Nday <sup>3</sup> (cf. Ak. [PL] deh-ga 'levelish place', Luquan nt'e <sup>11</sup> 'plain; flat expanse') [TSR p. 16] < <b>PTB</b> *s- da:y ≈ *ta:y [not in STC] (cf. WT sde 'part, portion (e.g. of a country)', Lushai tai 'waist'); cognate to Chinese ## *tâd / tâi [GSR #315a] 'girdle, sash; zone, area'; see JAM 1985b [GSTC #95]

6044	dê	scold; curse; abuse verbally	< same etymon as 'sting' [next entry]; < <b>PLB</b> *Nday <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. [ILH] dê 'sting; scold') < <b>PTB</b> *ta:y [not in STC] (cf. Jg. dáí 'be sharp; sharp-tongued', Tiddim ta:i 'scold; blame; nag', Boro ray 'scold; rebuke'); see JAM 1985b [GSTC #93]
6057	dê	sting	< <b>PLB</b> *Nday <sup>2</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *ta:y; ult. same etymon as dê 'scold' [previous entry]; cf. Lushai tai-têm 'stinging nettle', Mikir ing-dèy 'sting (as a nettle)', Abor-Miri té 'sting (as a bee)'; for the semantic connection between scold and sting, cf. Eng. stinging words and Chin. ## 'pierce, stab; criticize, reprove' [GSR #868d]
6090	dô?	pack in(to), put in(to) [v.t.]; be inserted, be stuffed into [v.i.]	< <b>PLB</b> *Ntap (cf. WB tap 'put in; fix in') [TSR #85]
6113	dê	1. stop; cease; calm down (of objects, forces of nature, vehicles)	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndiŋ <sup>1</sup> ; ≠ dɛ (V) and tɛ (V) [qq.v.]; the etymological causative of dê is tɛ (not dɛ) [see GL 1.643]; cf. jê (V)
6125	dē	b. bamboo tubeful	to account both for the voiced initial (< *prenasalized) and the very low tone (< *preglottalized), a <b>PLB</b> prototype *?Ndum <sup>2</sup> may be posited (cf. WB dûm 'tube filled with gunpowder')
6146	qha-dê?	well; properly; as one should	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndyak (≠ dà? (Vadj) 'good' [q.v.] < *Ntak); for similar *-ak ≠ *-yak variational patterns cf. ŋâ? [BL] ≠ ŋê? [RL] 'bird', and perhaps pà? (V) 'copulate' ≠ pè? (V) 'be randy'
6167	dô	think; feel an emotion; have wisdom	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndaŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. Nasu d' <sup>34</sup> ) [TSR p. 15]; ≠ *taŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB thaŋ) [note tone diff.]; in many expressions referring to mental states and activities, dô is interchangeable with ni-ma (N) 'heart; mind'; see GL 6.22, 6.3; see also JAM 1986c ("Psycho-collocations in SEA languages and English")
6379	dò	1. drink	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndaŋ <sup>1</sup> ≠ *Ndoŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. Nasu d' <sup>213</sup> , Luquan nt'v <sup>11</sup> [TSR p. 15], Lisu [Fraser] daw <sup>4</sup> , Akha [PL] daw <sup>~</sup> , Bisu táŋ, Mpi toŋ <sup>5</sup> ~ taŋ <sup>5</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> taŋ ≠ *toŋ [not in STC] (cf. Limbu thuŋs); ≠ tɔ (V) 'give to drink' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *?daŋ <sup>1</sup> ; see GL 1.643

6497	dòʔ	1. be revolting, disgusting, nauseating (of food)	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndok (≍ tòʔ (V) [q.v.] 'be poisonous' < <b>PLB</b> *dok); dòʔ is not cited in TSR #113; other forms which reflect the same prenasalized *allofam include Moso ndu 'poisoned, as an arrow' and Tangkhul Naga khəmətak 'kill worms in paddy field by poisoning'
6554	e	mother	< <b>PLB</b> *yay (cf. Nasu jε <sup>33</sup> , Hpun ă') < <b>PTB</b> *(y)ay 'mother; grandmother; maternal aunt' [JAM 1985b (GSTC #100)]; cf. ð-e (N), Ay-ma (N)
6949	fá	(v.t.) hide sthg; conceal sthg	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔwak (cf. WB hwak, phwak) [TSR #178]; this is the causative of vâʔ (V) 'hide oneself' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *wak; cf. qhô (vV)
6991	fâʔ	rat; rodent	< <b>PLB</b> *k-r-wak [TSR #188] (cf. WB krwak); contra STC p. 107, this root is not confined to LB (cf. Chepang rok-yu, STC p. 2); when not further specified, fâʔ is taken to mean 'rat' (more specifically fâʔ-châʔ [below]); often coupled with nâʔ (N) 'bird' in Elab's referring to crop-pests; fâʔ appears in almost all rodent names, but 'rabbit' (technically a lagomorph, not a rodent) is patây [q.v.] < Shan; cf. also fí-lâ-qō (N)
7039	fâʔ-phî	gopher; bamboo rat [Rhizomys sumatrensis]	initial of 2nd syll. points to PLoloish *p- (as does Akha ho-pî), but WB pwê reflects *b-, as do the other forms cited in STC #173 (WT byi-ba 'rat; mouse', Lushai bui 'bamboo rat'); both allofams may provisionally be reconstructed for <b>PTB</b> , *bwəy ≍ *pwəy
7055	fâʔ-šū	great / giant flying squirrel [Petaurista sp.] [GY]; [Petaurista alborufus] [PL]	AW glosses as 'flying fox'; 2nd syll. < <b>PLB</b> *sru <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hrû)

7123	fī	dry up, go dry (of a body or source of water); be evaporated; be empty of liquid	cf. vi (V), gô (V); semantically fī means 'dry up' (SYN. í-kâ? mâ cò ò 'There's no water anymore'), while vi means 'dry out; get dry [as a blanket]' (SYN. mâ nê? ò 'It's not wet anymore'); morphophonemically fī ≈ vi, though they do not stand in a simplex/causative relation to each other: fī < <b>PLB</b> Tone *2, vi < <b>PLB</b> Tone *1 or *3, and both verbs are intransitive
7213	fĭ	dress smn; clothe smn with	prob. < <b>PLB</b> *?wat, though the reconstruction of the rhyme is uncertain [see TSR #181] (cf. Ahi fi <sup>55</sup> ); causative of və? (V) 'wear' [q.v.]; SYN. və? pĭ ve (Vh + Vv); PL (p. 117) has fô; cf. de (V)
7219	fĭ	stomach (internal organ)	< <b>PLB</b> *?wik [TSR #176]; cf. gô-pè (N)
7296	ga	to help; contribute one's labor	< <b>PTB</b> *m-ga (cf. Jg. gā 'laborer called for joint or communal work' [Hanson p. 145], Ak. [ILH] gā djā djā-ə 'hire smn to work'); cf. kà (V) [q.v.], which implies <b>PLB</b> *-r-
7427	gâ?	1. scratch; rake (with the hands or an instrument); snatch / grab with a quick motion	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkrak [TSR #96]; prob. connected semantically to gâ? (V) 'creep, crawl' via idea of animals scratching around on all fours (cf. gá-go-lo (AE) 'on all fours', gâ?=go-lo (N) 'a rake'); ≈ gê? (V) 'rasp, scrape' [q.v.]; cf. gâ? (V) 'gather together, scoop together'; gâ? is apparently distinct etymologically from kâ? (N), pĭ-kâ? (N) [qq.v.]
7475	gâ?	be striped; patterned; figured	< <b>PLB</b> *Ng(w)ak [TSR #76]; perhaps ult. ≈ gâ? (V) 'scratch'
7496	gu	1. prepare, make ready; practice, rehearse	< <b>PLB</b> *N-gu <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ku 'help', ku 'give medicine; cure')
7556	gû	pigeon; dove	< <b>PLB</b> *N-kruw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khrûi) < <b>PTB</b> *m-krəw [STC #118 and n. 123]; the Lahu voiced initial is direct evidence of the nasal prefix
7592	gû?	bump with the head; butt against; collide head-on	< <b>PLB</b> *Nk(r)uk [TSR #80]

7615	ḡ		Note: The phoneme transcribed with the symbol ḡ is the voiced velar fricative [ɣ]. It derives historically from <b>PLB</b> *r. (In the missionary orthography this phoneme is written g', which implies a false analogy with k' and hk' [our q and qh], which descend from <b>PLB</b> *g and *k, respectively.)
7616	ḡa	1. get, obtain; gain sthg; catch sthg; succeed, have success	< <b>PLB</b> *ra <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB ra'); ≠ ḡâ (V) 'win; overcome' and ḡâ (N; Mpx) 'strength; power' [qq.v.]; see also gà (V) 'reach; arrive', (Vv) 'succeed in Vh'ing'
7706	ḡâ	buckwheat [Fagopyrum cymosum]	< <b>PLB</b> *g-ra <sup>2</sup> (cf. Hani a <sup>21</sup> , Lisu gua <sup>21</sup> )
7714	ḡâ	strength; power; energy; vital force; manpower	< <b>PLB</b> *(k-)ra <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ?â); for other exs. of the correspondence Lh. ḡ- / WB ?-, see ḡò? (N) 'needle' and ḡù (Bn) 'intestines'; cf. GL 3.42(2); ult. same morpheme as ḡâ (V) 'win; overcome' and ḡâ 'Clf. for people' [qq.v.]; ≠ ḡa (V) 'get; obtain'; cf. ḡâ-thè? (Adv) 'with all one's might'; coupled with šá (N; Mpx) 'breath (of life)' in Elab's
7794	ḡâ?	chicken; fowl	< <b>PLB</b> *k-rak (cf. WB krak) [TSR #184]; see STC (pp. 88, 107 [n. 301], 187-8, 189) and Chin. ## *ziôg / iəu 'cock (calendrical sign)'; cf. pî (Bn) 'fowl [poetic]'
7917	ḡâ?	1. gather together (sthg that is spread out); scoop together	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *(k-)rak (≠ <b>PLB</b> *N-krak [TSR #96] > Lh. ḡâ? (V) 'scratch (together)' [q.v.]); ḡâ? and ḡâ? appear interchangeably in certain compounds (see below)
7922	ḡâ?	2. drain off; skim off; scoop out (a liquid)	perhaps ≠ yâ? (V) 'scoop up' [q.v.] (< <b>PLB</b> *k-yak)
7950	ḡâ?	weave (baskets, mats, clothing); plait; knit	< <b>PLB</b> *rak [TSR #192] (cf. WB rak); other allofams of this etymon include *k-rak (> Bisu gā), *Ntak (cf. WT ḡthag-pa, Jg. dâ? 'web') [STC #17 and n. 68], and *wak (cf. Jg. wâ? 'weave'); cf. Chinese ## *t̪æk / t̪iæk [GSR #920f]; see also chî (V), phê (V), mí-chò chî tù-ve (Ndeclaus)
8065	ḡî	run	< <b>PLB</b> *b-riy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB prê, Lisu [Fraser] rgh <sup>5</sup> , Luquan ji <sup>55</sup> )
8078	ḡî	laugh; smile	< <b>PLB</b> *ray <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ray); ≠ <b>PTB</b> *rya-t [STC #202]

8111	ḡḡ	water; river; liquid; juice	GL 3.342; < <b>PLB</b> *riy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB re); prob. ≠ ḡḡ (Bn) in cí-ḡḡ 'spittle' (N) [q.v.]; often occurs coupled with há (Bn) 'rock; stone' in Elab's; cf. í-kâ? (N) 'water'
8222	ḡḡ-šo-lo	the grey otter (a very large species) [HY]	2nd. syll. < <b>PTB</b> *sram [STC #438] (cf. Kham [Nepal] rih-sərəm); 3rd. syll. does not mean 'great' [cf. ló (Mpx)], contra STC p. 108, n. 304; cf. ḡḡ-phâ (N), vî=šo-lo (N)
8247	ḡḡ	god; great spirit; supreme spirit; God	< <b>PLB</b> *way ≠ *-ray (see JAM 1985b, "God and the Sino-Tibetan copula"); same etymon as ḡḡ (Clf) 'group' and hḡ (Bn) 'pluralizer'; ult. ≠ ve (Puniv) [qq.v.]; cf. ša (Bn) 'god; divinity'
8313	ḡḡ	large number; mass; group; bunch	GL 3.42(5); occurs only with tê (Num) 'one'; < <b>PLB</b> *ray <sup>1</sup> , ult. < same etymon as hḡ (Bn) 'pluralizer' (< *s-ray <sup>1</sup> ), and ḡḡ (Bn) 'god; divinity'; also ult. ≠ ve (Puniv) [qq.v.]; see JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula"
8345	ḡḡ?	light; shine, luster; ray of light; the play of light, light and shadow	< <b>PLB</b> *k-rip (cf. WB rip 'throw a shadow') [TSR #189]; see also STC p. 113, n. 318; ≠ ḡḡ? (Mpx) 'ember' and 2nd. sylls. of mē?-gḡ (N) 'glass; mirror' and mē?-ḡḡ-lwê 'firefly' [qq.v.]; cf. ha (N; Mpx)
8352	ḡḡ?	cut with sweeping motion (as with a sickle or saw); reap, harvest	< <b>PLB</b> *ri:t (cf. WB rit) [TSR #169] < <b>PTB</b> *ri:t (cf. Lushai riit) [STC #371]
8377	ḡḡ	1. count; reckon; consider	< <b>PLB</b> *riy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB re); ≠ <b>PTB</b> *r-tsiy [STC #76]
8435	ḡḡ ~ ḡwê	2. elongated object; stalk (of plant)	< <b>PLB</b> *ruw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB rûi) < <b>PTB</b> *rus [STC #6] (cf. WT rus-pa); ≠ Chin. ## *kwət / kuət [GSR #486a] (< <b>PST</b> *k-rwət [STC p. 155]); for the Lh. semantics, cf. Latin tibia 'shin-bone' > Fr. tige 'stalk'; cf. ð=mù?-ku (N), ð-mù?=ká-ku (N); perhaps same etymon as ḡḡ (Bn; Belab) [q.v.] 'hill'
8461	ḡḡ	greens; green vegetables of the mustard and cabbage family	< <b>PLB</b> *rwaŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. 1st. sylls. of Ahi vu <sup>21</sup> tše <sup>44</sup> , Sani o <sup>11</sup> tše <sup>55</sup> ); prob. ≠ *rwak 'leaf' (cf. WB rwak)

8512	g̊ò	2. scolding term for wild children [PL]	< <b>PLB</b> *k-roŋ (cf. WB kroŋ 'cat', Akha [ILH] áhán 'leopard cat') < <b>PTB</b> *roŋ [STC p. 107] ≠ *s-roŋ (cf. Jg. šərō ~ šərōŋ 'tiger, leopard'); cf. lâ (N) 'tiger; large feline carnivore'; see JAM 1969a
8517	g̊ò	draw, pull, drag; pull back; pull out	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *raŋ <sup>1</sup> ; cognate to Akha [PL] g'aw <sup>~</sup> [cf. g̊ò?-khe g̊ò ve (OV) and šá g̊ò ve (OV), below]; ≠ Ak. [PL] g'eu, [ILH] ə 'pull' < <b>PLB</b> Tone *3
8606	g̊ò? ~ vò?	1. pick sthg up	< <b>PLB</b> *k-rok [TSR #187] (cf. WB kok [with prefix preemption] and Maru kyuk); ≠ g̊ú ~ g̊ó (V; Bv) [q.v.]
8652	pú-g̊ò?	ant	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *k-rwak (cf. WB pərwak) [TSR #183] < <b>PTB</b> *-rwak (cf. WT grog-ma) [STC #199]
8655	g̊ò?	silver pheasant [Lophura nycthemera (HY)]; bartailed pheasant [Syrmaticus humiae (AW)]	< <b>PLB</b> *rwak, not directly cognate to WB rac (< *rik); ≠ <b>PTB</b> *s-rik ~ *s-ryak (cf. WT sreg-pa) [STC #403]; cf. šō (N)
8672	g̊ù	be crazy; mad; insane	< <b>PLB</b> *ru <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB rù); cf. yō (V)
8697	g̊ù ~ g̊ô ~ g̊ô	belly; stomach	from a complex <b>PLB</b> word-family including allofams like *ram <sup>2</sup> ≠ *wam <sup>2</sup> ; [see VSTB pp. 123-7]; g̊ù (Bn) [q.v.] 'intestine; midsection' seems to reflect a separate etymon, <b>PLB</b> *rə-ŋu <sup>1</sup>
8724	g̊ù	intestines; midsection of body	< <b>PLB</b> *rə-ù <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ʔu, Lisu wu <sup>4</sup> , Ak. [ILH] (bɔ-)ú) [for other exs. of WB ʔ-/Lh. g̊-, cf. g̊â (N; Mpx) and g̊ò? (N) 'needle']; prob. a separate etymon from g̊ù ~ g̊ô ~ g̊ô (N; Bn) [qq.v.] 'belly, stomach' < <b>PLB</b> *ram ≠ *wam
8735	g̊ô ~ g̊ù ~ g̊ô	belly; stomach	< <b>PLB</b> *ram <sup>2</sup> ≠ *wam <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB wâm) [see VSTB pp. 123-7]; g̊ù (Bn) 'intestine; midsection' seems to reflect a separate etymon, <b>PLB</b> *rə-ù <sup>1</sup> ; cf. qè (N)
8763	g̊ò?	needle; common pin, straight pin	< <b>PLB</b> *(k-)rap [TSR #191] (cf. WB ʔap) [contra STC p. 25 ("PLB *(t-) ap")]; for the correspondence Lh. g̊- / WB ʔ-, see also g̊â (N; Mpx) 'strength' and g̊ù (Bn) 'intestines'; ≠ <b>PTB</b> *kap (cf. WT khab) [STC #52]



8786	gòʔ	hearth and home; part of a house	< <b>PLB</b> *rap [not in TSR] < <b>PTB</b> *rap [STC #84] 'fireplace'; ≠ <b>PTB</b> *tap [STC #18], perhaps < **t-rap [ibid., n. 69]; cf. gòʔ 'Clf. for households'
8802	go	notched diagonal logs used to climb up into a Lahu house; ramp, stairs, ladder	< <b>PTB</b> *n-gam (JAM); cf. Jg. ñ 'ladder'; the Lahu voiced initial reflects the nasal prefix still overtly present in the Jg. form; see photo in front of GL
8913	gê	[see subentry]	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkum <sup>2</sup> (≠ WB khum 'block' [< <b>PLB</b> Tone *1]) < <b>PTB</b> *Nkum (cf. Jg. bùŋ-khúm 'pillow' [bùŋ 'head']); see STC #482 and notes 387, 123
8931	gêʔ	to rasp; scrape (with downward action of knife)	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkret [TSR #97]; cf. gâʔ (V) 'scratch', hêʔ (V) 'scrape; whittle'
8996	gò	1. be cool; chilly; rather cold (e.g. of weather, water)	< <b>PLB</b> *Ngraj [TSR #99]; ≠ kâʔ (V) [q.v.] (< <b>PLB</b> *ʔkrak) 'be (very) cold'; note how this etymon has developed both pleasant and unpleasant shades of meaning
9082	gì	skin; outer covering	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *N-k-riy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB re), with the velar 'body-part prefix' attested only in Loloish, not in Burmese; cf. qú (Mpx)
9098	gôʔ	1. grind up; reduce to fine particles; digest	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkrit (cf. WB krit) [TSR #94] < <b>PTB</b> *krit (cf. Jg. krìt) [STC #119]; cf. mō (V)
9152	ha	1. shadow; spirit; soul	< <b>PLB</b> *s-la <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB hla 'beautiful') < <b>PTB</b> *(m-)hla or *s-hla or *s-kla (cf. WT hla 'the gods') [STC #475 and n. 361]; see also the head entries ha-lɛ=pɔ (V) and ha-lè (Vadj); cf. á-gì-ha (N)
9188	ha	hundred	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔra <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ʔəra) < <b>PTB</b> *b-r-gya (cf. WT brgya) [STC #164]; cf. Chin. ## (OC *pǎk) [GSR 781a-c], analyzed [STC n. 435] as from <b>PST</b> *b-r-gya > *b-grya > *bǎgrya > *pǎk(-rya)
9190	ha	moon; month	< <b>PLB</b> *(s-)la <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB la') < <b>PTB</b> *s-la ≠ *g-la or *s-gla [STC #144]
9269	ha	2. reed (of a wind instrument) (Mpx, Clf)	< <b>PLB</b> *s-lya <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB hlya) [≠ <b>PTB</b> *m/s-lay (STC #281) ≠ *s-lya:w, *s-lyam (STC #211)] ≠ *s-lyak 'lick' > Lh. lèʔ (V) [q.v.]; couplet of mǎ (N) [q.v.] 'lips, mouth' in Elab's

9347	há	1. be night	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-rak (cf. WB ʔarak 'day of 24 hours') [TSR #174] < <b>PTB</b> *s-ryak 'day of 24 hours' (cf. WT źag) [STC #203 and n. 457] ≠ Chinese ## *sriok 'pass the night' [GSR #1029 a-b]
9360	há	rock; stone	GL 3.335; < <b>PLB</b> *ʔrak or *s-rak [not in TSR] (cf. Lisu rgha <sup>1</sup> ); ≠ <b>PTB</b> *brak (cf. WT brag) [STC #134]; often coupled with ġà (N; Mpx) 'water' [q.v.] in Elab's; also coupled with lə (N; Clf; Bn) 'river; valley' in a few Elab's
9426	há	youth; young person; young animal	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔlak [TSR #177] (cf. Luquan hla <sup>55c</sup> ); prob. ≠ làʔ (Clf; Bn) [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *lak
9492	hā	trousers; pants	< <b>PLB</b> *s-la <sup>2</sup> ≠ *s-lak (cf. Akha la <sub>˩</sub> di, Sani hla <sup>55</sup> , Hani [Gao 1955] hlə-pù [forms cited in Wheatley 1977, set #272])
9635	hē	swidden; mountain rice-field; highland field (non-irrigated); taung-ya	ANT. ti-mi (N) 'irrigated lowland field, paddy-field'; < <b>PLB</b> *s-ya <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ya < *ya <sup>1</sup> ); same morpheme as hē ~ hé (Bn) 'wild plant or animal' [q.v.]; see also fī-mì (N) 'opium swidden'
9941	hē	cheat; deceive; tell a lie; be dishonest	< <b>PTB</b> *ha:y [not in STC] (cf. Lushai hāi-dēr 'pretend not to know', Lakher hai 'misrepresent, lie'); see JAM 1985b [GSTC #99]
9968	hêʔ	be so; be true; be the case	GL 3.632, 4.411(2), 4.422(1), 4.711, 6.34c; < <b>PTB</b> *s-ri:t [cf. WT srid-pa 'existence'] ≠ *s-rut [cf. WB hut] (see JAM 1985 [GSTC pp. 19- 20]); ≠ hêʔ (Mpx) 'omen; true portent'; contra suggestion in GL p. 29, there is no etymological connection with hē (V) 'deceive' [q.v.]; usually occurs negated [cf. mâ hêʔ (Adv + V), below and under mâ (Adv); see also note under yò (V)]
10155	h†	pluralizer	GL 3.335; used mostly with pronouns and proper names; ≠ h† (V) 'agree' and hí (Bn) 'dualizer' [qq.v.]; < <b>PTB</b> *s-ray [not in STC] (cf. Lakher hrai 'plural affix', Boro sray 'to V everything'), ult. related to the copular morpheme *ray ≠ *way [see JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula", #186]; cf. ġà (Bn) 'god; divinity' and ve (Puniv)

10335	hwē	wither; wilt; fade (of flowers, leaves)	< <b>PTB</b> hwa:y (cf. Tangkhul Naga hùy 'fade', Jg. wái ~ wói, Lushai ūai, vūai) [JAM 1985b ("God and the ST copula") #98]; Siamese hìaw appears unrelated; cf. qɔ (V), nɔ̄ (V)
10352	hwē	grandchild	perhaps from an underlying *hō plus é (Mpx) 'child; diminutive morpheme'; alternatively hwē may simply be an affective labialized doublet [GL p. 19] which has totally driven out the non-labialized variant; < <b>PLB</b> *s-liy <sup>2</sup> ≠ *m-liy (cf. Inscriptional Bs. mliy, WB mrê) < <b>PTB</b> *b-ləy [STC #448]
10387	hí	eight	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔrit [TSR #171] or *ʔryat (cf. WB hrac) [TSR #171] < <b>PTB</b> *b-g-ryat ≠ *b-r-gyat (cf. WT brgyad) [STC #163 and n. 435] ≠ Chinese ## *pwăt / pwăt [GSR #281]
10448	hu	fry; toast on a hot pan	< <b>PLB</b> *s-lu <sup>3</sup> (cf. Sani łz <sup>44</sup> , Xide ł ~ łu <sup>33</sup> ); but cf. also Tai Nuea xo <sup>3</sup>
10468	hú	stand; be standing; be upright	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-rap (cf. WB rap < *rap) [TSR #175] < <b>PTB</b> *g-ryap [STC #246]; ≠ Chinese ## *gliəp / liəp [GSR #694]; cf. tu (V) 'stand up; arise'
10526	hɔ	elephant	YL has ya(-ma) [Bradley 1979a, p. 161], which is directly cognate to Lisu h'a <sup>4</sup> -ma <sup>3</sup> , Bisu hja-ba, Mpi jo <sup>4</sup> and Akha ya-ma < <b>PLB</b> *ʔya <sup>3</sup> [Bradley 1979b, pp. 294-5]; Lahu hɔ cannot be directly derived from this prototype ( <b>PLB</b> *-ya > Lh. ε), and is perhaps related to WT glaŋ, via <b>PLB</b> *ʔlaŋ; this word is sometimes pronounced [hɔ̄] due to 'rhinoglottophilia' [JAM 1975b]
10598	hɔ	boat	< <b>PLB</b> *s-liy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB hle); ≠ <b>PTB</b> *m-ləy [STC #474]; JHT has hɔn, with rhinoglottophilia
10611	hɔ	wind; air	< <b>PLB</b> *s-liy <sup>1</sup> (≠ <b>PTB</b> *g-ləy [STC #454])
10627	hó	lower side; bottom; underneath	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔok (cf. WB ʔok) [TSR #173] < <b>PTB</b> *ʔok [STC #110 has *ok] (cf. WT og) ≠ *wok (cf. Jg. ləwúʔ, Lepcha wok); JHT has hón, with rhinoglottophilia; ANT. thàʔ (Mpx/loc)
10719	hô	sell	etym. uncertain; perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *hronʔ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB rôŋ); ANT. vî (V)

10731	hô	1. be heavy; have a certain weight	< <b>PLB</b> *s-liy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB lê < *liy <sup>2</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *s-løy [STC #95] (cf. WT lči- ~ lji-ba; JHT has hôn, with rhinoglottophilia; cf. ch† (V), hê(n) (Vadj); ANT. lè (Vadj)
10748	hô	slingshot	< <b>PLB</b> *s-liy <sup>2</sup> (≠ WB lê 'bow' < *liy <sup>2</sup> ); ≠ <b>PTB</b> *d-løy [STC #463]; cf. khâ? (N) 'crossbow'
10818	hō	beeswax	<b>PLB</b> reconstruction uncertain, perhaps *s-yoŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB phəyōŋ, Akha bjà-sjhàŋ [ILH], Lisu byá <sup>5</sup> -shaw <sup>1</sup> ); the WB minor syllable phə- is probably a reduced form of 'bee' (WB pyâ), as in the Ak., Ls., and Lh. compounds [see 1st subentry]; cf. pê (N)
10902	í	put (a child) to bed; put to sleep	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔyip (≠ *s-(y)ip [cf. WB sip]); causative of yì? (V) [q.v.] [TSR #180]
11058	í-chû	thorn; spiky part of a plant	< <b>PLB</b> *tsu <sup>2</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *tsow; cf. chû (Mpx; Clf); SYNS. á-chû (N), ò-chû (N)
11066	í-mû	horse	< <b>PLB</b> *mraŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB mrâŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *m-raŋ ≠ *s-raŋ [STC #145]; cf. mû (N); SYN. mû-tô-lí (N) [RL]
11110	u	egg	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔu <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB ʔu'); cf. ò-u (N)
11136	ú	head; top part, upper part; beginning, origin	GL 3.335; < <b>PTB</b> *d-bu (cf. WT dbu, Anong u) [STC p. 117]; ≠ û (Bn), ó (Bn), wí (Bn) [qq.v.]; ANTS. mi (Bn), mē (Bn; Mpx) [qq.v.]
11174	ú-gê	pillow	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *Nkum <sup>2</sup> (STC #482 and notes 387, 123); cf. gê (Bn)
11311	jâ	edge; border; rim; outskirts	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndza <sup>2</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] dzà); this represents a general <b>PTB</b> root [not in STC] (cf. Limbu [Michailovsky] ja)
11321	jà ~ jā	sparrow	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndža <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ca, Akha [ILH] djá-tsəq); cf. jā-mó-qō (N), jā-lâ=qé-tu-pā (N)
11345	jâ?	leak; drip; trickle	< <b>PLB</b> *Ntsak or *Ndzak [TSR #82] (cf. WB cak, Akha [ILH] dzàq); this is from a general TB root *N-tsak ≠ N-dzak [not in STC] (cf. WT ḥdzags 'drop; drip; trickle' ≠ ḥtshag 'cause to trickle; strain; sift'); there is an allofam with high-front vowel attested for <b>PLB</b> , <b>PTB</b> , and <b>PST</b> : *N- t(s)ik ≠ *N-d(z)ik (Akha [ILH] dzỳq, Mpi tu <sup>2</sup> ?; WT thigs-pa; cf. also Chinese ## *śjek / śjæk ≠ ũæk / tśjæk ) [see JAM 1978b "Mpi and LB microlinguistics", pp. 3, 12, 29]

11353	jâ?	measure off in cubits	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkyak (≍ *ʔkyak) [TSR #100]; ult. ≍ là? (N; Bn) 'hand; arm' [q.v.] (see JAM 1985d "Out on a limb..."); cf. jâ? (Clf)
11427	jî?	move (sthg) [v.t.]; move over, change one's position, be moved [v.i.]	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkyit or *Ntšit [TSR #112]; ≍ cī (V) [q.v.]; cf. kə (V)
11494	jû?	1. pierce, stab; insert by piercing, inject; stick into, thrust into; poke; jab	< <b>PLB</b> *Ntsuk (≍ *ʔtsuk) [TSR #107]; from a general TB word-family [not in STC] (cf. WT ḥdzugs, zug, ḥdzug 'prick, pierce; put (down) into'); there is a phonologically and semantically similar Tai root (cf. Shan sok [Cu 181] and Si. còk 'dig or thrust into'), which seems to be the source of Jg. tšók 'pierce' [native TB sylls. in *-k > Jg. -ʔ (not -k)]; cf. also Malay cucuk 'pierce, stab, prick, goad'; see also chô? (V), gê (V)
11568	jê? ~ jî?	split longitudinally; crack down the middle	< <b>PLB</b> *Ntsit or *Ntšit [TSR #88]; this etymon shows affricate ≍ stop variation in TB (cf. Jg. šit 'split, strip [as bamboo splits used for tying]'); prob. ≍ chê? (V) 'break in two' [q.v.]
11626	jê	1. stop, come to a stop, cease [v.i.]; wait, pause; rest; stall (as a machine)	< <b>PLB</b> *Ndzay <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB cây, Akha [PL] tsiː) < <b>PST</b> *m-dzay ≍ *s-dzay (cf. Jg. šətsāi 'cease (as rain)', Lushai tlei 'cease') [JAM 1985b (GSTC #156)]; prob. ≍ chê (V) 'be in a place; dwell' [q.v.]; see also dē (V)
11725	jê-mô	a superior; lord; official; dignitary; teacher; master	term both of address and reference; 1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *Ndzuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB cūi 'rule, govern', Nasu dz'ɿ 33 mo 33 (with same etymon as 2nd. syll.), Luquan nts'y 33, Xixia *ndz ) [JAM 1978b "Mpi..." p. 18; contra reconstruction in TSR p. 15]; 2nd. syll. is same morpheme as mô (Vadj) 'be old, senior (of people)' [q.v.]
11749	jê	1. study; work at learning sthg; practice, drill, undergo training	< <b>PLB</b> *N-kyan <sup>1</sup> (≍ *N-kyan <sup>3</sup> [cf. WB kyan]); ≍ cɔ (V) [q.v.] 'train (an animal); test out (tool, weapon, etc.)'; jê/cɔ form a simplex/causative pair not mentioned in GL p. 33 [see JAM 1975a, LTBA 1.2, pp. 151- 4]

11779	jôʔ	1. shake sthg (up and down or side to side) [v.t.]	< <b>PLB</b> *Nkyö [TSR #87b]; ∞ jôʔ (V) 'beat' [q.v.]; cf. hîʔ (V), phi (V)
11794	jòʔ	1. hit; beat (esp. with an instrument); spank	< <b>PLB</b> *Ngyö [TSR #87a]; ∞ jòʔ (V) 'shake' [q.v.]; cf. dôʔ (V); jòʔ implies that the beating is done with a smaller instrument than dôʔ
11848	jî	urine	< <b>PLB</b> *N-ts(y)i² [cf. WB chî 'urine (polite)'] (∞ *z(y)iy² or *zəy [cf. WB sê 'piss']) < <b>PTB</b> *g-ts(y)i-t ∞ *dz(y)i-t [cf. WT gtsid-pa ~ gtsi-ba (V); Jg. džît tší ~ džît dží (OV); Nung tsi (N), tsi tsi (OV)]; JHT has zuh̃ /yî/; this root exemplifies several typical TB allofamic patterns: variation in initial voicing, affricate/spirant alternation, and suffixation; see STC #77 and VSTB passim
11885	jî	liquor; intoxicating drink; wine; spirits (traditionally made from rice or yams)	< <b>PLB</b> *N-dziy¹; perhaps ∞ <b>PTB</b> *yu(w) [STC #94] (cf. also Ch. ## *tsiôg / tsigu [GSR #1096k])
11913	jîʔ	itch	< <b>PLB</b> *N-tsik [TSR #84] (cf. Akha dzuĩ)
11933	jîʔ	to tear, rip (cloth, paper, etc.) [v.t.]	< <b>PLB</b> *N-jit (∞ *jut [cf. WB cut 'be torn'] ∞ *ʔjut [cf. WB chut 'tear sthg']); only the allofam in -u- was recognized in TSR #110 [see discussion in VSTB pp. 41-2]
12094	kâ	hear	< <b>PLB</b> *gra² (cf. WB krâ); cf. na (V) 'listen to; heed'
12175	kâ	1. for places	< <b>PLB</b> *k-ra¹, with fused prefix; (see JAM 1969 "Lahu and <b>PLB</b> "); cf. Ak. [ILH] gá 'locative nominalizer', gá-ma 'place', à-gá 'where'; prob. ∞ kâʔ (Pn) 'locative' [q.v.]; cf. kî (Pv-nom) 'locative nominalizer'; there is also a similar Tai etymon (cf. Shan kaa 'place' [Cu 24])
12196	kā	the place between; space, interval; Zwischenraum	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔgra² (cf. WB krâ ~ khrâ); cf. ò-kā (Nloc), tɛ-kā (Bn); ∞ phâ-qā (N) [q.v.]; cf. kā (Belab) 'morpheme in body parts'
12263	kâʔ	be cold	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔkrak (cf. Ak. [ILH] gáq) [TSR #99]; ∞ gò (Vadj) 'cool' [q.v.] < *Nkraŋ¹; ANT. hî (Vadj)

12369	kè ~ kē	2. purify sthg	< Tai (cf. Si. kêew 'crystal; glass'); cf. the less Lahuized form of this loan-morpheme, kèw [below]; perhaps conflated with the morpheme represented by Si. kêε 'repair; restore; cure' [cf. bâ? kè ve (OV)]; another possibility is that kè is a genuine native Lh. morpheme cognate to WB krañ 'clear; bright' < <b>PLB</b> *grɪŋ <sup>1</sup>
12524	kô?	be afraid, frightened [of a person]; be frightful, scary [of a situation]	< * <b>PLB</b> *?krok ≠ *Nkrok [TSR #104] (cf. WB krok 'be afraid', khrok 'frighten smn') < <b>PTB</b> *krok ≠ *grok (cf. WT dkrog-pa ~ skrog-pa 'rouse, scare up') [STC #473]
12546	kô? (N) ~ kó	cup; vessel	< Shan kək [Cu 68-9], prob. ult. < Bs. (WB khwak) < <b>PLB</b> *kwak [JAM 1987b]; this morpheme is perhaps conflating with kə ~ kò (Bn) 'enclosing receptacle' and/or kə ~ kwε (N; Clf) 'bottle' [qq.v.]
12697	khâ?	crossbow	< <b>PLB</b> *krak [TSR #9]; ≠ khá (Bn) [q.v.]; cf. hâ-ma (N), lé-thê? (N); see PLATE 19
12732	khâ?-le	trigger of crossbow	attached at the midpoint of the stock; 2nd. syll. perhaps < <b>PTB</b> *la:y 'middle, center; navel' [STC #287]
12852	kho	1. garden; orchard; plantation	< <b>PLB</b> *kram <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khram); ≠ ko (V) 'enclose with a fence' and khô (Bn) 'field' [qq.v.]
12934	khe	cord, string, rope; fiber, thread; wick; hair	< <b>PLB</b> *kriŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khrañ); khe sometimes refers to several parallel strands, while câ? (Mpx; Clf) [q.v.] always means a single cord; cf. kô (N) 'spinning wheel'; prob. the same etymon as khe 'Clf for animals' [q.v.]; when not in composition, khe usually takes the á- or ð- prefix [but cf. khe lô? ve (SV)]
13060	kh†	foot; leg; footprint; foot-like part	< <b>PLB</b> *kriy (cf. WB khre) < <b>PTB</b> *krəy [STC #38]; correlative of lâ? (N) 'hand' in Elab's; ≠ khí (Bn) and kí (Bn) [qq.v.]
13238	kh†	2. midnight	< <b>PTB</b> *krəy 'moon' (cf. Liangshan Lolo 'tš' - <sup>3</sup> mo 'night' [Fu Maoji 1950]); JAM 1980 ("Stars, moon, and spirits") relates this root to Angami khrə, Mao o-khrou 'moon', though this is challenged in Weidert 1981 (pp. 23-4); this etymon is unrelated to khî (Bn) 'night' < Tai [q.v.]

13245	khɨ	moment; instant; time	< <b>PLB</b> *krin <sup>1</sup> (≠ *kyin <sup>1</sup> [cf. WB khyin]); for discussion of this variation in medial, cf. JAM 1968 (Review of Burling) and 1978a [VSTB], p. 35; this Clf is used only with the numeral tê 'one'
13309	khɨ̂	[see subentries]	< <b>PLB</b> *krwiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khrwê-ma') < <b>PTB</b> *krwəy [STC #244]
13412	khɔ	horn	< <b>PLB</b> *kruw <sup>1</sup> (cf. (WB khru) < <b>PTB</b> *krəw [STC #37]
13594	khɔ̂ʔ	1. fence, enclosure; pen for animals	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *krok (cf. Akha [PL] kû 'jail', Mpi khoʔ <sup>2</sup> 'animal pen' [TSR #16]); but there is a similar Tai root (cf. Si. khɔ̂k, TN xɔk <sup>1</sup> )
13613	khɔ̂ʔ	six	< <b>PLB</b> *ɕ-krok [TSR #35] < <b>PTB</b> *d-ruk [STC #411]; cognate to Chin. ## *b-li̯ok / li̯uk [GSR #1032a-d]
13616	khɔ̂ʔ	mix; be mixed together	< <b>PLB</b> *ɕ-krö [TSR #36]; perhaps ≠ khō (V) [RL]; there is also a phonologically similar Tai root (cf. Si. khlúk 'mix; be mixed')
13637	kɨ	gall; bile; gall- bladder	< <b>PLB</b> *kriy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB sân-khre) < <b>PTB</b> *m-kri-t [STC #412]; cf. ð-šē (N), ~ šē (Mpx) 'liver'
13669	kɨ̂	bronze; copper	< <b>PLB</b> *griy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB krê) [STC #39]; used as couplet of šo (N) 'iron' in poetry; prob. same etymon as kɨ̂ (Belab) 'couplet of hū ~ fū' and kɨ̂ (Bn) 'epithet for Pi-yâ' [qq.v.]
13750	kɨ̂	sweat	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔkrwiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khrwê); see STC p. 90
13867	mə̂ʔ-kə	star	JAM 1980 ("Stars, moon, and spirits...") relates this syllable to WB kray 'star' < <b>PLB</b> *ʔgray <sup>1</sup> ; cf. Ak. [ILH] à-gý
14186	ko	to fence off, fence in; enclose (as with a fence)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔgram <sup>1</sup> ; ≠ kho (N; Clf) 'orchard, enclosed field' [q.v.] < *kram <sup>1</sup> ; cf. hɔ-kə (N) 'cattle fence', kō (V) 'shelter from'
14282	cū-cè-la-cè	mythical tree each of whose fallen leaves became a different species of animal	SYN. cū-cè-ha-cè (Elabn); la prob. ≠ ha (N; Mpx) 'soul' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *s-la <sup>3</sup>
14309	lâ	2. any large feline carnivore	< <b>PLB</b> *k-la (Tone *2) [cf. WB kyâ]; the 1st syll. of Yellow Lahu cà-mə reflects the allofam with *velar prefix; this word is ult. < Mon-Khmer [cf. STC pp. 26, 41, 91, 107, 114, 177-8, 187]; cf. ġə̂ (N) 'wildcat'



14340	śá-lâ	cotton	cf. <b>PTB</b> *b-la [STC p. 111]
14355	lâ	1. marker of yes / no questions <particle>	< <b>PLB</b> *la <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB lâ); this particle may be set up for <b>PTB</b> as a whole (cf. Meithei la [Thoudam 1980, p. 163]); see GL 4.411(2), 4.611, 4.63(4), 4.723(1), 6.34; SYNS. lâ-o, lɛ-ā, lɛ-lâ (all Puf's); lâ is paradigmatically opposed to le (Puf) 'marker of substance questions' [q.v.]
14383	Lâhū	Lahu	2nd syll. < <b>PLB</b> *s-lu [Tone *2]; related forms include WB lu 'person' [< *lu <sup>1</sup> ], as well as WB su 'he', Lh. šu (Pron) '3rd person pronoun' [q.v.], and the last sylls. of many Loloish and other TB ethnonyms (e.g. Bisu, Ersu, Lisu, Nasu, Nosu, Tosu) < *su [with preemption by the prefix]; also pronounced Lâhō, esp. in Yunnan; SYN. muṣə ~ mǎṣṣṣ (N) [q.v.] xx [NOTE: The best accounts of Lahu dialectal/cultural subdivisions in China, Burma, Thailand, and Laos are Walker 1970b (esp. pp. 32-40) and 1974f, and Bradley 1979a. The list of names in this entry mostly follows Walker 1970b]
14424	là	tea [Thea sinensis, Camellia sinensis]	prob. < <b>PTB</b> *s-la 'leaf' [STC #486], with semantic shift
14441	là	come	< <b>PLB</b> *la <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB la); prob. cognate to Chin. ## *lǝg / lǝi [GSR #944a] (cf. JAM 1985b [GSTC #185]); see GL 4.42 psm, 4.422(1c), 4.43, 4.61(4); ⌘ la (Pv) 'cisative particle' and lâ (Pv) 'non-3rd person benefactive particle' [qq.v.]
14485	là?	hand; arm	mistakenly called a "Bn" in GL p. 64 (see Corrigenda to 2nd Printing, p. 676); < <b>PLB</b> *lak [TSR #166] (cf. WB lak) < <b>PTB</b> *g-lak [STC #86] (cf. WT lag-pa); for a detailed allofamic study of this etymon see JAM 1985d "Out on a limb..."; appears coupled with khɿ (N; Mpx) 'foot' [q.v.] in Elab's (see below, khɿ...là?...); cf. là? (Clf), lè? (Bn)

14585	lâ?-nɔ	finger	2nd syll. < <b>PLB</b> *s-nyuw <sup>1/2</sup> (cf. WB lak-hnyûi 'forefinger' ≈ WB ʔənyui 'measure spanned by thumb and forefinger') ≈ <b>PTB</b> *s-m-yuŋ [STC #355 and n. 234] (cf. Jg. ləyuy, Khami məyuy ~ məzuy); cf. nɔ (Mpx; Clf), khɪ-nɔ (N) 'toe'
14767	là?	young man; youth	< <b>PLB</b> *lak, prob. ≈ há (Bn) [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔlak [TSR #177]
14904	lé	to feed (a person or an animal); give a snack to	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔlyak or *s-lyak [TSR #179]; causative of lè? (V) 'lick; eat' [q.v.] < *m-lyak; cf. cā (V); with human beneficiaries the food is often light refreshment (e.g. sweets, fruit)
14938	lê	python (large but non-poisonous snakes of the family Pythonidae)	< <b>PLB</b> *liŋ [Tone *2] (cf. Mpi liŋ <sup>2</sup> ); a stop-finalised allofam *lik is apparently reflected by Akha [ILH] liq (this etymology does not appear in TSR or STC)
14959	lè	2. warm oneself; warm sthg up	< <b>PLB</b> *lumā (cf. WB lum 'warm') ≈ *s-lumā (cf. WB hlum 'warm oneself by a fire') < <b>PTB</b> *(s-)lum [STC #381]
15010	lè?	4. take bribes; take graft	< <b>PLB</b> *m-lyak [TSR #179] (cf. WB lyak, Akha [ILH] myəq, Mpi mjaŋ <sup>1</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *m-lyak ≈ *s-lyak [STC #211]; the causative of this verb is lé [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔlyak; cf. cā (V) 'eat', cā (V) 'feed', cā gî (Vh + Vv) 'eat for pleasure; snack'
15068	li ~ lí	tickle; armpit	< PLoloish *ʔli [Tone *1 ≈ *3] (cf. WB kəli 'tickle', lak-kəlí 'armpit') < <b>PTB</b> *g-li [STC #265]; this root has possible Austro-Tai affiliations [STC n.199]; ≈ lwí (V)
15105	lí-lə=šū	sawtooth; sawteeth	cf. šū (Bn) < <b>PTB</b> *swa 'tooth'
15271	lo	locative particle	see GL 3.86a; < <b>PLB</b> *lam (prob. Tone *3), ≈ <b>PLB</b> *lam <sup>2</sup> 'road, path' (cf. WB lâm) < <b>PTB</b> *lam [STC #87] (cf. WT lam); lo is somewhat more formal than ɔ or kà? (Pn's) [qq.v.]; lo by itself does not specify direction of motion, or even motion vs. rest; interpretation depends on the following verb, or the sentence as a whole
15332	lò	a cord; a fathom (measurement from fingertip to fingertip of the outstretched arms)	< <b>PLB</b> *lam <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB lam, ʔəlam) < <b>PTB</b> *la(:)m [STC n. 220, p. 71]; 1 lò = 2 pá [q.v.]; cf. thu (Mpx; Clf) 'span', jâ? (Mpx; Clf) 'cubit'

15337	lò	2. intestines; viscera	< <b>PTB</b> *s-lwam (cf. Lushai hlam 'placenta', Thulung Rai wām 'id.') [cf. JAM 1978a (VSTB pp. 225-7); SYN. (2) ò=ğù-tê? (N)]
15378	lô?	split sthg apart / open; be split open	< <b>PLB</b> *s-lap [not in TSR or STC] (cf. WB ?əhlap 'anything peeled off; flake; petal of flower')
15392	lò?	1. enter; get inside of	etym. still uncertain; perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *luk or *lap [TSR #165] (cf. Sani lɿ <sup>22S</sup> )
15445	hɔ=lò?-qō	boat (so called because of its shape)	1st syll. sometimes folk-etymologized as hɔ (N) 'elephant' [q.v.]; cf. hɔ (Bn) 'boat' < <b>PTB</b> *s-ləy
15450	lɔ	2. be on the lookout; keep watch; (hunting) lie in wait for	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *?laŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. Bola lɔ <sup>45</sup> [Dai et al., 1985]); there is also a ~ similar Tai etymon (cf. Si. rɔɔ)
15504	lɔ	slow loris [Nycticebus coucang]	< <b>PLB</b> *s-loŋ <sup>1</sup> (cognate to the 2nd. sylls. of WB myok-hloŋ and Akha [ILH] mjòq-lán)
15594	lô-qō	wooden trough (AW)	pronounced lô?-qō or lò?-qō in HT; the RL variant lô reflects <b>PLB</b> Tone *2, which corresponds better to Akha [ILH] xhó-lò 'trough' and perhaps also to WB lân-(kwân) 'shallow brass bowl'
15608	lò	1. valley	usually occurs in composition (but see first 2 subentries below); couplet of qhɔ (N) 'mountain' or há (Bn) 'rock' [qq.v.] in Elab's; < <b>PLB</b> *laŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. Lisu law <sup>4</sup> -hku <sup>5</sup> 'valley', Akha [ILH] ló-bà 'river' [ɤ à-lò 'valley'])
15802	lò?	be enough; suffice; be plenty	< <b>PLB</b> *lok [TSR #164; STC p. 88] (cf. WB lok)
15942	le	trigger	perhaps < <b>PTB</b> *la:y 'center; navel' [STC #287]; see PLATES 19 and 41
16005	lê?	1. (V) to slip; slide	< <b>PLB</b> *k-lwat [not in TSR] (cf. WB lwat ~ kywat 'loose; freed' and hlwat ~ khywat 'set free') < <b>PTB</b> *g/s-lwat [STC #209] (cf. WT hlod-pa 'loose; relaxed', glod-pa 'loosen; slacken'); ɤ lê? (V) 'take off; withdraw' [q.v.] < *lwat; cf. gɹ (V)
16038	lè?	1. take sthg off; remove sthg from its former place; unload sthg; remove a weight	< <b>PLB</b> *lwat; ɤ lê? (V) 'slip' < *k-lwat [q.v.]; lè? is not used for removing clothing [cf. qê? (V)]

16053	lèʔ	sthg rolled up; a roll; a cylinder	< <b>PLB</b> *lip [not in TSR] (cf. WB lip 'roll up, curl; be turned, as an edge,' ʔəlip 'a roll; a curl'); cf. lòʔ (V), lòʔ (Mpx; Clf)
16311	má	2. brother-in-law (sister's husband)	< <b>PLB</b> *s-mak ≠ *ʔmak (cf. WB səmak) [TSR #153] < <b>PTB</b> *za-ma:k [cf. STC #324], where the 1st. element means 'son, child' [STC #59]; cf. yâ (N; Mpx)
16393	mâ	be much, many, numerous; be too much, excessive	< <b>PLB</b> *mra <sup>2</sup> (WB myâ reflects an allofam *mya <sup>2</sup> ) [see JAM "Review of Burling" (1968)] < <b>PTB</b> *mra [STC #148]; ≠ ma (Next) 'certain amount' and má-è [máj] (Next) 'only this much' [qq.v.]; GL 4.1c, 4.11, 4.331B, 4.331C(3), 4.423, 4.424, 4.68; cf. jâ (V; Vv), pɛ (V); mâ (Vadj) is to be carefully distinguished from mâ (Adv) 'not' [q.v.]
16458	mâ ~ â	not; negative	< <b>PLB</b> *ma <sup>2</sup> ≠ *mǎ < <b>PTB</b> *ma [STC p. 97]; this morpheme may precede any Lahu verb (in fact, precedability by mâ is the prime criterion for determining whether a Lahu word is a verb or not); see GL 1.7, 1.8, 4.1, 4.2d, 4.314, 4.331B, 4.325, 4.411 psm, 4.64(2,3), 4.645, 4.68, 4.711, 6.115, 6.117(2), 6.41; cf. tâ (Adv) 'negative imperative' xx [Note: occasionally in colloquial style mâ is used like a negative imperative, as if it were tâ [q.v.]: mâ kǝʔ -- nǝ ð-v í=pā yǝ / Don't be afraid! It's your older brother. cf. colloq. Amer. Eng. Not to worry! (= Don't worry!)]
16673	mā	show sthg; show how to; teach, advise, give instruction; hand down a judgment, decide a matter	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔma <sup>2</sup> (≠ WB hma < <b>PLB</b> *ʔma <sup>1</sup> ); cf. mǝ (V)
16724	mâʔ	dream	< <b>PLB</b> *s-mak (≠ *s-man) [TSR #144] (cf. WB mak 'dream', hman-ca-saŋ 'walk in one's sleep') < <b>PTB</b> *-man [STC #82]; cf. yǝʔ (V) 'sleep'; Chin. ## *miǰŋ / miŋ [GSR 902a-b] reflects the nasal-final allofam
16742	mâʔ	war; strife	< <b>PLB</b> *mak (cf. WB mak) [TSR #135] < <b>PTB</b> *d-mak (cf. WT dmag [not in STC])

16858	mɛ	be ripe; be cooked, done cooking, ready to eat	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔmin <sup>3</sup> or *s-min <sup>3</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] mjaŋ, WB hmañ' ~ hmyañ') < <b>PTB</b> *s-min [STC #432]; ≠ mɛ̃ (Vadj) 'delicious' [q.v.]; cf. mɛ (Mpx)
16870	mɛ	be named; have a name	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-miŋ <sup>1/3</sup> or *s-miŋ <sup>1/3</sup> (cf. WB mañ 'be named', ʔəmañ 'a name' [< Tone *1] ≠ hmañ' 'to name smn' [< Tone *3]) < <b>PTB</b> *r-miŋ ≠ *s-miŋ [STC #83]; cognate to Chin. ## *miəŋ / miäŋ [GSR #826a-c]; cf. mɛ (Mpx); see also mê (N) [< Bs.]
17007	mɛ̃	2. to enjoy sthg good	can refer either to the pleasant object/action itself or to one's enjoyment of it; < <b>PLB</b> *min <sup>1</sup> (cf. Akha [IHL] mjé; ≠ mɛ (Vadj) 'be ripe; well-cooked' [q.v.]); ANTS. pê? (V), pê?-chô? (AE), ð-kh†/ð-chɛ mâ cò (SV)
17063	mɛ̃	lower part; back, rear; tail	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-m(r)ay <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB mrî 'tail') < <b>PTB</b> *r-may [STC #282]; cognate to Chin. ## *miwər / *mjwɛi [GSR 583a-b]; ≠ mi (Bn) [q.v.]
17089	mɛ̃	left side	possibly ≠ <b>PTB</b> *bay [STC #47 and fn. 80]; the <b>PTB</b> etymon is reconstructed as *b(w)ă in JAM 1985b [GSTC #80]; ANT. ša (Bn) 'right' [q.v.]
17122	mê?	2. face	more specifically mê?-phû [q.v.] for sense [2]; < <b>PLB</b> *s-myak (cf. WB myak) [TSR #145] < <b>PTB</b> *mik ≠ *myak [STC #402] < <b>PST</b> *myə:k [STC p. 190, n. 488] (cf. Chinese ## *miôk / miuk [GSR #1036a-c]); same etymon as mê? (Mpx) 'dot, point' [q.v.]
17324	mi	1. overtake; catch up with	< <b>PLB</b> *mi <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB mi') ≠ *ʔmi <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB hmi)
17366	mí-jò?	2. cigarette lighter	lit. "fire-striker"; mí ≠ mī (Bn), à-mī (N) 'fire' [qq.v.]; -jò? is prob. to be related to jò? (V) 'strike, beat' (< <b>PLB</b> *Ngyö [TSR #87]), rather than to <b>PLB</b> *k-lok 'stone, rock' [contra TSR #190]; cf. mǎ-cā (N) 'tinder'
17383	mî	female	< <b>PLB</b> *mi <sup>2</sup> (≠ *mi <sup>3</sup> [cf. WB ʔəmi' 'mother; miss, madam (address form to younger woman); daughter']); cf. ma (Mpx)
17399	mì	earth; ground; soil; terrain; cultivated field	< <b>PLB</b> *mriy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB mre) < <b>PTB</b> *mliy [STC #152]; ≠ mi (Bn) in ti-mi (N) 'paddy-field'; coupled with mû (N) 'sky, heaven' [q.v.] in Elab's; cf. jè? (N)

17525	mī	fire	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔmi² [≠ mi² (cf. WB mî)] < <b>PTB</b> *mey [STC #290]; ≠ 1st. syll. of mí-jǝʔ (N) 'flint' ('fire-strike') [q.v.]
17561	yǝʔ-mí	sleep; slumber	mí perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *ʔmik, a possible allofam of <b>PLB</b> *s-myak 'eye' [cf. mēʔ (N)]; this root shows *-ya- ≠ *-i- variation in TB [see JAM 1978a (VSTB, pp. 40-1)]
17662	mǝ	show; teach	< <b>PLB</b> *s-mraŋ¹ or *ʔmraŋ¹; causative of mǝ (V) 'see' [q.v.]; SYN. mǝ pî (Vh + Vv); cf. mā (V)
17665	mǝ	1. (Vadj) be a long time; take a long time	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-myraŋ¹/³ (cf. WB hmyraŋ 'draw out long', Akha [ILH] mjáŋ 'be a long time' ≠ àmjaŋ 'always'); GL 3.616, 4.331(B,D), 4.341, 4.424; ≠ mo (V) [q.v.]
17779	mǝ	be old (of people or animals); mature, full-grown; venerable; senior	< <b>PLB</b> *maŋ² (cf. WB mâŋ 'ruler; official'); cognate to Chin. ## (OC *mǎŋ) [GSR 761e-f] 'eldest (of brothers); great, principal' [STC p. 189]; cf. pī (Mpx), šā (Mpx) 'old thing'
17791	mǝ	see; find	< <b>PLB</b> *mraŋ¹ (cf. WB mraŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *mraŋ [STC #146]; ≠ mǝ (V) 'show' < <b>PLB</b> *s-mraŋ or *ʔ-mraŋ; cf. Chin. ## (OC *miwaŋ) [GSR 743d-f] 'look towards'; contrast mǝ (V) 'aim; sight' (< Tai ?); as a Cr, mǝ indicates successful completion of visual perception (mǝ (Cr) is to ni (Vh) 'look at' as kâ (Cr) 'hear' is to na (Vh) 'listen') [qq.v.]
17837	mǝʔ	monkey; ape	< <b>PLB</b> *myok (cf. WB myok) [TSR #133] < <b>PTB</b> *mruk or *m-yuk [STC p. 112, n. 314]
17864	mǝʔ-yǝʔ	cloudy leopard [Felis nebulosa] [lives on treetops and eats monkeys--resembles the leopard-cat (cf. ġǝ=mé-qu (N))]	2nd. element < <b>PLB</b> *zik (cf. WB sac) [not cited in TSR #122] < <b>PTB</b> *g-zik (cf. WT gzig) [STC #61]
17918	mu	2. needle (of conifer)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-muw¹ < *ʔ-mul [≠ WB mwê < <b>PLB</b> Tone *2] < <b>PTB</b> *s/r-mul ≠ *s/r-mil [STC #2]; cf. khe (Mpx) 'thread, string'; same etymon as mu (Bn) [q.v.]

17935	mu	be high (of objects); tall (of people); important, eminent (of people)	< <b>PLB</b> *mraŋ <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB mraŋ') < <b>PTB</b> *m-raŋ [STC p. 43]; there is no etymological connection between this word and mû (N) 'sky' [q.v.], contra GL p. 24 (see Corrigenda to 2nd. printing); ⌘ mwé (Next) [q.v.]; GL 1.41f, 1.44c, 3.616; ANT. nè (Vadj)
17964	mû	horse	usually í-mû (N) [q.v.] in modern BL; < <b>PLB</b> *mraŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB mrâŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *m-raŋ ⌘ *s-raŋ [STC #145]; cf. Chinese ## (OC *mâ) [GSR 40a-e]
17977	mû	sky; heaven; atmospheric phenomena; weather	< <b>PLB</b> *muw <sup>2</sup> [cf. WB mûi(gh)]; contra GL 3.335, where mû is called a "Bn", it can be used as an autonomous noun in certain collocations [see below]; frequently coupled with mî (N) 'earth' [q.v.] in Elab's
17988	mû-qhô	smoke	2nd. syll. < <b>PTB</b> *kəw [STC #256] (cf. WB khûi)
18071	mû-nà?	early morning	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *nak [TSR #131]; some TB languages reduce the 1st. morpheme in this compound to mə- (e.g. Jg mənàp, WB mənak); cf. tê nà? (Q), mû-šó=nà? (N)
18209	mû-hə	3. weather	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *?-liy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB le) < <b>PTB</b> *g-ləy [STC #454]; cf. šá (N; Mpx)
18316	mù	mushroom; fungus	< <b>PLB</b> *muw <sup>1</sup> [⌘ *s-muw <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB hmui)] < <b>PTB</b> *g-məw ⌘ *s-məw [STC #455]
18361	mù?	grass; weeds	< <b>PLB</b> *mruk [⌘ *mrak (cf. WB mrak)] < <b>PTB</b> *s-mruk ~ *s-myuk (cf. WT myug 'reed, rush, sprout') ⌘ *mrak (cf. Kanauri myag) [STC #149; TSR #'s 138, 148]; see also JAM 1983b "Review of Luce" (set #58), where a partial <b>PTB</b> reconstruction *s-myik ⌘ *s-myuk is set up on the basis of other allofams; cf. yî (N)
18391	mù?	bend sthg down; turn sthg upside down	< <b>PLB</b> *muk (cf. Akha [ILH] mòq 'bend head down'); contra TSR #137 there is no connection with SWALLOW ( <b>PTB</b> *m-lyuw-k > Ak. myòq)

18428	mèʔ	1. shut abruptly	< <b>PLB</b> *mi:t [not in TSR] (cf. Akha [PL] miˆ 'be extinguished', myaˆ nuıˆ miˆ-eu 'close one's eyes') ≠ *s-mi:t (cf. WB hmit 'shut the eye, wink') < <b>PTB</b> *s-mi(:)t (the Lolo-Burmese forms are not cited in STC #374; see JAM 1983b "Review of Luce" [set #59]); cognate to Chin. ## *xmiwat / xiwät and ## *miät / miät [GSR 294a, b] 'extinguish; destroy'; cf. hôʔ (V); ANT. ḡá (V); perhaps ≠ mé (V) 'disappear, vanish' [q.v.]
18577	mê	1. lip; mouth; jaws	perhaps ult. < <b>PTB</b> *mu:r [STC #366]; cf. mǝʔ-qɔ (N); this morpheme is not used in the sense of 'mouth (of a bottle, river, cave, etc.)' [cf. mâ (Mpx) 'end, rim, edge, point']; couplet of ha (Bn) 'tongue' [q.v.] in Elab's
18722	mǝ	yam	< <b>PTB</b> *m-n(w)ay [JAM 1985b (GSTC #165)]
18746	mêʔ	blow	< <b>PLB</b> *s-mut (cf. WB hmut) [TSR #143] < <b>PTB</b> *s-mut (cf. Bahing mut ~ hmut) [STC p. 75]
18778	mǝʔ	be hungry; hunger for; crave	< <b>PLB</b> *mwat (cf. WB mwat) [TSR #132]; see JAM 1980 ("Stars, moon, and spirits...")
18798	mǝʔ-kǝ	star	1st. syll. < <b>PTB</b> *s-ŋwa-t [see JAM 1980 "Stars, moon, and spirits..."]; 2nd. syll. ≠ WB kray 'star'
18858	na	listen to; heed, hearken; pay attention to	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔna¹ (≠ WB na < *na¹) < <b>PTB</b> *g-na ≠ *r-na [STC #453]; JHT records a variant nā; prob. ≠ nā (Bn) 'ear' [q.v.]; cf. kâ (V) 'hear', šī (V) 'understand'
19009	ná	be deep (liquids, holes, etc.); overgrown (as a trail); thick, dense (as weeds, underbrush); steep (as a slope); hard to understand, profound (of ideas)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnak [TSR #157]; ≠ nâʔ (N; Mpx; Bn) 'black' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *s-nak



19059	nâ	perch on; alight (of winged creatures)	< <b>PLB</b> *na <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB nâ 'cease from motion or action through desire for rest') < <b>PTB</b> *g-na [STC #414] (cf. WT gnas 'be; live, dwell; stay', Bahing na-so 'take a rest'); cf. jê (V)
19090	nâ	be sick, ill; be in pain; be sore, hurt, ache	< <b>PLB</b> *na <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB na) < <b>PTB</b> *na (cf. WT na-ba) [STC #80]; ≠ na (V) 'get better, be cured' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔna <sup>1</sup> ; nâ is coupled with gò (Vadj) 'cold; wretched' [q.v.] in Elab's; cf. a-nâ (N) 'illness' (< Bs.)
19201	nâ ~ nã	side (of a plane figure, of tables, etc.)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔna <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəná 'side; vicinity'); if the Lahu and Bs. forms are true cognates, the etymologically correct Lh. variant would be nã; this word may have been influenced by the Bs. form (or is perhaps a loan from Bs. altogether); influence or outright borrowing from Shan naa [Cu 357] 'face or side of anything' (cf. Si. nâa) is also possible; cf. fa (Mpx; Clf)
19315	nã	nose	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔna <sup>2</sup> (≠ WB hna < <b>PLB</b> *ʔna <sup>1</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *s-na ≠ *s-na:r [STC #101]; the Lahu tone has perhaps been influenced by nã (Bn) 'ear' [q.v.]; cf. nú (Bn) 'snot'
19316	nã-qhô	nose	2nd. element < <b>PLB</b> *koŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hna-khôn 'nose')
19335	nã	ear	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔna <sup>2</sup> (≠ WB nâ < <b>PLB</b> *na <sup>2</sup> ); < <b>PTB</b> *g-na ≠ *r-na [STC #453]; ≠ Lh. na (V) 'listen' [q.v.] (< <b>PLB</b> *ʔna <sup>1</sup> ) and WB na 'listen' (< <b>PLB</b> *na <sup>1</sup> )
19580	nâʔ	black; black color; sthg black	< <b>PLB</b> *(s-)nak [TSR #142] (cf. WB nak) < <b>PTB</b> *s-nak [STC pp. 88, 155] (cf. WT nag-po 'black', snag 'ink'); ≠ ná (Vadj) 'deep' (< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnak) [q.v.]
19619	nâʔ	take a step; step on	< <b>PLB</b> *(s-)nak [TSR #149]; ≠ <b>PLB</b> *naŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB nâŋ, Atsi náŋ)
19678	nâʔ-chê	2. "efficacious substance": substance that produces a dramatic or salutary effect when applied (paint, ink, poison, dye, cleaning fluid, lubricating oil, etc.)	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *tsiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB chê) < <b>PTB</b> *-tsøy [STC #65]; unlike Thai jaa or Bs. hsêi, nâʔ-chê is not applicable to tobacco [cf. šú (N)]; 2nd. syll. ≠ cê (N; Mpx) 'gum; sap; juice' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *dziy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəcê)

19729	nàʔ	early morning	< <b>PLB</b> *m-nak [TSR #131] (cf. WB mənək); elsewhere in TB this etymon has -p (cf. Jg. mənàp, Ao Naga tənàp, Mikir mənàp ~ pənàp); the mə- prefix is clearly a reduction of <b>PTB</b> *muw 'sky' (STC #488) [cf. mù-nàʔ (N)]
19802	né	stick sthg onto; patch onto; plaster sthg on (as mud onto stones to build a dam); be smeared with	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnyak [TSR #154]; cf. ηó (V)
19831	né	next (in certain time expressions)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnyak [TSR #151]
19838	né ~ nêʔ	diminutive morpheme	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-nyak ≈ *s-nyak [TSR #158] (cf. WB ñak 'be made fine, reduced to powder', hñak 'be smaller than common, undersized') < <b>PTB</b> *s-nyak 'grind' (cf. Mzieme niak, Lotha enhyak) [not in STC]; same etymon as nêʔ (V) 'be pulverized' [q.v.]
19856	nè	be low (of objects); be short (of people)	< <b>PLB</b> *nim <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB nim 'be kept down') ≈ *ʔnim <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB hnim 'keep down, oppress') ≈ *ʔ-nim <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB nim <sup>1</sup> 'be low, short', hnim <sup>1</sup> 'make low') < <b>PTB</b> *nem ≈ *nyam [STC #348]; ANT. mu (Vadj)
19879	nêʔ	be wet; moist	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nek [TSR #150] (the high-stopped tone of nêʔ reflects the *s- prefix); ≈ ð=pō-nêʔ (Nadv) 'wet thing' [q.v.] (the low-stopped tone of -nèʔ reflects the unprefixal allofam *nek, as does Akha [ILH] ηjìq 'be saturated with a liquid'); cf. tíʔ (V), nòʔ (V), nòʔ-nêʔ (Mpx)
19907	nêʔ	get pulverized; be reduced to fragments; shatter	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nyak [TSR #158]; same etymon as nêʔ ~ né (Bn; Bv) 'diminutive'; cf. cìʔ (V), nòʔ (V), ð-məy te ve (OV)
19932	nêʔ ~ né	diminutive morpheme	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nyak ≈ *ʔ-nyak [TSR #158]; see GL 4.424
19951	ηá	spread apart; open up; open wide	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-ηak [JAM 1978b ("Mpi") p. 23] (cf. Akha [ILH] ηáq 'open; split apart', ηa 'open the mouth' and Mpi ηaŋʔ <sup>1</sup> )

19971	ŋâ	fish	< <b>PLB</b> *ŋa <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ŋâ) < <b>PTB</b> *ŋya [STC #189] (cf. WT nya) or *s-ŋya (cf. Lushai hŋa); cognate to Chin. ## *ŋjo / ŋjwo [GSR 79a-c]; many ichthyonyms used by the Lahu in Thailand contain the borrowed Tai morpheme pa ~ pá (Bn) [qq.v.], instead of the native ŋâ
20028	ŋâ-šê?	fish-scale	< <b>PTB</b> *sep [JAM]; cf. Jg. ngá-sèp 'id.'
20042	ŋâ	five	< <b>PLB</b> ŋa <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ŋâ) < <b>PTB</b> *l-ŋa ≠ b-ŋa [STC #78]; cf. Chin. ## *ŋo / ŋuo [GSR #58a-d]
20054	ŋà	1. I; me	< <b>PLB</b> *ŋa <sup>1</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *ŋa (cf. WT ŋa, WB ŋa) [STC #406]; cf. Chin. ## *ŋâ / ŋâ: [GSR #2a-g] and ## *ŋo / ŋuo [GSR #58f-i]
20090	ŋã	borrow; lend; rent; hire	< <b>PLB</b> *ŋa <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hŋâ) < <b>PTB</b> *s-ŋya ≠ *r-ŋya [STC #190]; ŋã is used when the exact lent/borrowed item is to be returned; contrast chî (V) 'borrow/lend (as food or money) [when only an equivalent is to be returned]'
20097	ŋâ?	bird	< <b>PLB</b> *s-ŋ(y)ak [TSR #141]; ≠ ŋê? [RL], from variant with medial *-y-; prob. cognate to WT sŋag-pa 'praise, extol', bstod-sŋag-pa 'sing praises' [cf. ŋâ?-phu=tî? (below)]; many Lahu ornithonyms have ŋâ? as their initial or final syllable
20181	ŋê?	bird	< <b>PLB</b> *s-ŋyak; ≠ BL ŋâ? [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *s-ŋak; for similar variational patterns within BL itself cf. dâ? (Vadj) 'good' ≠ qha-dê? (AE) 'well' and perhaps pà? (V) 'copulate' ≠ pè? (V) 'be randy'; see also cà-qō (N), yà-mí=tō (N)
20271	ni	1. look at	< <b>PLB</b> *ney <sup>3</sup> or *ŋney <sup>1</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *ney (cf. Boro nay, Dimasa nai, Garo ni) [JAM 1985a (GSTC #145)]
20329	ni	day	< <b>PLB</b> *ŋniy <sup>1</sup> or *niy <sup>3</sup> [cf. WB ne 'sun' (< Tone *1) and ne' 'day' (< Tone *3)] < <b>PTB</b> *nəy [STC #81]; for the order of the days in the traditional Lahu 12-day week see jo (Mpx; Clf)
20369	ni	younger sibling	< <b>PLB</b> *ŋ-ñey <sup>1</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *nyey [JAM 1985b (GSTC #146)]; as an address form occurs preceded by pronoun possessor; ANT ví (Mpx) 'elder sibling' [q.v.]

20376	ni	2. be red	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔni <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ni) < <b>PTB</b> *r-ni [STC pp. 46, 91]; cf. ni ~ ní (Mpx; Bn) 'sthg red'
20407	ni	heart; chest	< <b>PLB</b> *ni <sup>3</sup> [< *s-ni <sup>1</sup> ] (cf. Akha nūi) ≈ <b>PLB</b> *s-nik (cf. WB hnac-lûm) [TSR #146] < <b>PTB</b> *s-niŋ (cf. WT snyiŋ) [STC #367]
20585	ní	1. squeeze; press	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnip (cf. WB hnip 'crush; oppress') [TSR #159] ≈ <b>PTB</b> *-nyap 'squeeze, pinch' [STC #192, TSR #147; cf. nô? (V)]; also prob. ≈ <b>PLB</b> *ʔñit (cf. WB hñac 'to squeeze; to milk')
20624	nî	two	< <b>PLB</b> *ni <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. nyî) ≈ *ʔnit (cf. WB hnac) [TSR #160] < <b>PTB</b> *g-ni-s (cf. WT gnyis) [STC #4]; cognate to Chin. ## *ñjər / ñzi [GSR 564a-d]
20649	nī	penis; cock; wee-wee	stylistically neutral (neither euphemistic nor obscene; usable both of adults' and children's); < <b>PLB</b> *N-li <sup>2</sup> (with prefix preemption) [cf. WB îi] ≈ <b>PTB</b> *m-ley ~ *m-ney (cf. WT mdže, Jg. mənē) [STC #262]
20698	nɔ	green; blue; blue-green	perhaps ≈ <b>PTB</b> *ŋow [STC #296]; ≈ nwe (Bn) and nó è (AEstat) [qq.v.]; there is much inter- and intra-speaker uncertainty and variability in the usage of secondary, compound color-terms [see subentries]
20745	nɔ	digit	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nyuw <sup>1,2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəñui 'measure spanned by thumb and forefinger', lak-hñûi 'forefinger') [STC #355 and n. 234]; the Lahu form descends from the allofam under Tone *1
20776	nó	back	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-nok (cf. WB nok 'space behind; past time') ≈ *ʔnoŋ <sup>1/3</sup> (cf. WB hnoŋ 'come after', ʔəhnoŋ 'back of a knife') [TSR #155]
20818	nô	2. be awake, conscious, aware of one's surroundings; be intelligently alert	< <b>PLB</b> *nuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB nûi); causative is nō (V) [q.v.]; couplet is the (Belab)
20849	nò	you; thou	< <b>PLB</b> *naŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB naŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *naŋ [STC #407]
20880	nò ~ nō	2. wilt; wither; be past the prime (of crops, leaves)	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hñûi); nō (< Tone *2) is the etymologically correct variant, though nò is now more common in HT; cf. qɔ (V), gô (V), hwē (V)

20902	nō	awaken smn; rouse from sleep; bring smn back to consciousness	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hnûi); this is the causative of nô (V) [q.v.]; see GL 1.643
20913	nō ~ nò	wither; be past its prime	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hnûi); cf. ð=nō-tî? (N)
20928	nô?	bean	< <b>PLB</b> *(s-)nok (cf. WB nok) [TSR #140]
20996	ú=nò?-nê?	brain	1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *nok (≠ *ʔnok [cf. WB ʔú-hnok]) [TSR #156]; cf. nê? (Vadj) 'wet', ð=nò?-nê? (N); -nò?- is given incorrectly as -nɔ- in GL pp. 64, 527; SYN. ú-nê? (N)
21061	nú	snot; phlegm; nasal mucus	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnap (cf. WB hnáp) [TSR #152] < <b>PTB</b> *s-nap (cf. WT snabs) [STC #102]; cf. nā (Bn) 'nose'
21075	nû	cattle; bovine (cow, ox, bull)	< <b>PLB</b> *nwa <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB nwâ) < <b>PTB</b> *ŋwa [STC #215]; cf. Chin. ## *ŋjǔg / ŋjǔ [GSR 998a-c]; for other exs. of <b>PLB</b> *-wa > Lh. -u, cf. 'SPAN' thu (Mpx) < *twa <sup>1</sup> (WB thwa) and 'TOOTH' šū (Mpx) < *swa <sup>2</sup> (WB swâ); cf. ó-qā (N) 'buffalo'
21119	nû	be soft (of objects); weak, gentle (of people or forces)	< <b>PLB</b> *nu <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB nû 'be made soft') < <b>PTB</b> *now (cf. Lushai nou) [STC #274]; ANT. he (Vadj)
21146	nù	1. (v.t.) smell sthg; perceive by smell	< <b>PLB</b> *nam <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB nam 'stink' [≠ nām 'smell sthg']) < <b>PTB</b> *m-nam (cf. WT mnam-pa) [STC #464]; cf. nā (Bn) 'nose', nú (Bn) 'snot', ð-pè? (N) 'odor'; ≠ nu (V) [q.v.]
21178	nū	sesame [Sesamum indicum]	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnam <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hnâm) < <b>PTB</b> *s-nam (cf. Nung sənam) [STC #435]; PL (p. 249) has nù, a recent variant etymologically incorrect with respect to WB
21206	ne	strip of fiber	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnay <sup>1</sup> (≠ WB hnî < *ʔney <sup>2</sup> ) [see JAM 1985b (GSTC #130)]; for the same irregular Lh./WB vowel correspondence, cf. nê (Vadj) 'near'

21221	né ~ nê	have body, consistency; be cohesive; not easily torn or separated; resilient, elastic; chewy, tough to chew (of food); viscous (of a liquid); sticky, tacky (as glue, dough, varnish)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔnay <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. [ILH] nè) < <b>PTB</b> *s-n(w)ay (cf. Jg. ʔnāi ~ ʔnōi, Tangkhul khəmənuy) [JAM 1985b (GSTC #97)]; SYNS. jîʔ hā, bê hā, ɲó pí, né pí (all Vh + Vv); ANTS. šêʔ (Vadj), chêʔ=qâ-a (AEecho) [qq.v.]; prob. ≈ nêʔ (V) [q.v.]; cf. nô (Mpx)
21228	nê	spirit; demon; nat	< <b>PLB</b> *nan <sup>2</sup> (≈ nat [cf. WB nat]) [TSR #136; VSTB pp. 110-111]; Clf is khe or to [qq.v.]; cf. gûʔ, chí-chî, jo, tðʔ, mù, mè (all N's), and šε (Belab); for discussions of Lahu animism see AW 1970b (esp. pp. 178-83) and subsequent works of AW [Bibliography], and JHT 1937 "Animism in Kengtung State"; SYN. phí (N) [< Tai]
21305	nê	be near	< PLoloish *nay <sup>2</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *s-ney (cf. WB nî, Jg. nì) ≈ *s-na:y (cf. Lushai hnai) [STC #291]; for the same irregular Lh./WB vowel correspondence, cf. ne (Mpx; Clf) 'fiber strip'; see JAM 1985b [GSTC #55]; ANT. vî (Vadj)
21339	nò	term of endearment (usable to persons of either sex)	< <b>PLB</b> *nam <sup>1</sup> (≈ 2nd. syll. of WB moŋ-hnam 'husband and wife' [archaic] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔnam <sup>1</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *s-nam 'daughter-in-law; wife; sister' [STC #103]
21345	nôʔ ~ nûʔ	2. hold fast between two objects; clamp (as in a vise); pinch together; grasp (as with tongs)	< <b>PLB</b> *s-nyap (cf. WB ñap, hñap) [TSR #147] < <b>PTB</b> *s-nyap ≈ *r-nyap (cf. WT rnyab-pa) [STC #192]; cf. vêʔ (V)
21465	ô	four	this numeral optionally appears as ̄ [q.v.] before the Clf's ġâ and lê [qq.v.]; < <b>PLB</b> *b-liy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB lê; Maru bit) < <b>PTB</b> *b-liy (cf. WT b̄zi) [STC #410]; ult. cognate to Chin. ## *s̄jəd / si [GSR 518a-d]; the unusual Lh. vowel reflex is regular [cf. mù-hɔ 'wind', hô 'heavy', hɔ=lòʔ-qō 'boat', hō-ma 'slingshot']

21478	ð-	noun prefix (forms autonomous nouns from nominal or verbal roots)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔaŋ (cf. Bisu ʔaŋ) ≠ *ʔak (> Lh. á (Bn) [q.v.]) [cf. JAM 1970a, #71 and STC, note 335]. ð- is functionally equivalent to the Bs. unstressed prefix ʔǎ-. A root which can take this prefix is called an Mpx ('prefixable morpheme') [GL 3.34 psm., 3.52]. A noun of the form ð + Mpx is a "general prefixal compound"; according to context, it may substitute for any 'specified prefixal compound' where the Mpx is the second constituent: e.g. ð-šī (N) 'small round object' could be interpreted in various contexts as à-mī=šī (N) 'hand-grenade', í-šī (N) 'fruit', nâʔ-šī (N) 'bullet', nī-šī (N) 'testicle', etc. This prefix may also be appended to loan syllables [e.g. ð-po (N), ð-bo (N) [qq.v.]]. Each entry with the ð-prefix is also listed under the root morpheme (the 'naked Mpx') [qq.v.]. In most cases etymologies are given under the Mpx rather than under the prefixal compound.
21519	ð-qá	narrow extended or forked object; branch	< <b>PTB</b> *ka:k [STC #327]; distinct etymologically from ð-qa (N) and qa (Mpx; Bn) 'forked object' [qq.v.]; cf. šǎʔ-qá(=lèʔ) (N)
21761	ð-kā	the middle; a place between; interval; Zwischenraum	< <b>PLB</b> *gra <sup>2</sup> ; cf. kā (Mpx)
21871	ð-kɿ	gall-bladder	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔkriy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB sân-khre) < <b>PTB</b> *m-kri-t (cf. WT mkhris-pa 'bile') ~ [STC #'s 412, 413]; the gall-bladder is regarded as the seat of courage in men and animals
21930	ð-khɔ	horn (of an animal)	< <b>PLB</b> *kruw <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khru) < <b>PTB</b> *krəw [STC #37]
21995	ð-khǎʔ	enclosure for animals; cage	cf. khǎʔ (N; Mpx; Clf); prob. an old loan from Tai into <b>PLB</b>
22001	ð-khɿ	1. leg; foot; leg-like part (as of a table)	< <b>PLB</b> *kriy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khre) < <b>PTB</b> *krəy [STC #38]; cf. khɿ (N)
22037	ð=khǎ-ma	son's wife; daughter-in-law	< <b>PLB</b> *krwiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khre-wê-ma) < <b>PTB</b> *krwəy (cf. Jg. khri 'paternal aunt's daughters, sister's children; son-in-law') [STC #244]; cf. ð-má=pā (N); a daughter-in-law calls her father-in-law ð-pū (N) [q.v.]

22066	ð-gî	outer covering; skin, husk, hide	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *N-k-riy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ?əre), with the velar 'body-part prefix' attested only in Loloish, not Bs.; cf. ð-qú (N)
22236	ð-cî	raw food; sthg raw	GL 3.341e; < <b>PLB</b> *dž <sup>2</sup> ; cf. cî (Mpx); ANT. ð-mε (N)
22246	ð-cî	sap; juice of a plant; resin	< <b>PLB</b> *dziy <sup>2</sup> ; cf. cî (N; Mpx)
22526	ð-thà?	the surface; uppermost side of	< <b>PLB</b> *C-tak [TSR #42]; cf. thà? (Pn), ð-qhò (Nloc); ANT. ð-qhɔ (Nloc) 'the inside'
22571	ð-de	stretch of land; expanse of terrain; stand of vegetation	< <b>PLB</b> *n-day <sup>3</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *ta:y [GSTC #95] 'belt; zone; waist'; ult. cognate to Chinese ## *tâd / tâi [GSR #315a]
22636	ð-ni	younger sibling; younger first cousin	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-ñey <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ñi 'man's younger brother') < <b>PTB</b> *nyey [GSTC #146]; cf. a-ni (N), ð-ví (N)
22705	ð-pa	father	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpa <sup>3</sup> ≈ *ʔba <sup>3</sup> ; cf. pa (Mpx), ð-ma (N)
22715	ð-pá	2. a faction; division of people (as in a game); a party (as in politics)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpak ~ *ʔbak [TSR #72]; cf. ð-phô (N)
22791	ð-pū	2. father-in-law (husband's or wife's father)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔbuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ?əphûi) < <b>PTB</b> *buw [STC #23]; there is a phonologically similar Tai root (cf. Shan pùu 'grandfather', pùu-nóʔ 'father-in-law'; Si. pùu 'paternal grandfather')
22804	ð-pe	spleen	< <b>PTB</b> *p(l)ay [VSTB pp. 217-9] ≈ *r-pay [GSTC #94]; cognate to Chinese ## *b'jǝg / b'jiǝ [GSR #874h]
22927	ð-phû	1. price, cost; fee; fare	< <b>PTB</b> *puw [STC #41]; prob. not ≈ phu (N) 'silver, money' [q.v.] (< <b>PTB</b> *plu), contra GL p. 29 [see GL Corrigenda, p. 675]
22979	ð-phî(=qú)	chaff; bran	< <b>PTB</b> *pwa:y; cf. vâ?-phî (N), cà-phî=qú (N)
23112	ð-má(=pā)	2. brother-in-law; sister's husband	< <b>PLB</b> *s-mak ≈ *ʔmak [TSR #153]
23129	ð-mu	2. needle (of a conifer)	< <b>PTB</b> *-mul ≈ *-mil [STC #2]
23181	ð-mε	1. a name	< <b>PTB</b> *s-miŋ ≈ *r-miŋ; cf. mε (V) 'be named'



23280	ð-ha ~ ð-han	1. shadow, shape, form; likeness, image, picture	< <b>PLB</b> *s-la <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB hla' 'beautiful') < <b>PTB</b> *m-hla ≈ *s-hla [STC #475 and n. 361]; for the connection with ha-pa 'moon' [q.v.] see JAM 1980 "Stars, moon, and spirits", pp. 31-33; the optional nasalization is due to rhinoglottophilia [see JAM 1975b]
23325	ð-há	night	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-rak [TSR #174] < <b>PTB</b> *s-ryak [STC #203 and n. 457]
23336	ð-hí(n)	a thousand; group of a thousand	< Shan hiŋ [Mix p. 853]; the vowel nasalization is etymological rather than rhinoglottophilic; cf. hí (Clf) 'thousand' and the unrelated hí (Num) 'eight' [< <b>PLB</b> *ʔrit]; SYN. ð-phâ(n)
23395	ð-hó ~ ð-hón	2. inferior position; lower status; lesser amount	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔok (cf. WB ʔok) [TSR #173]; the optional nasalization (recorded by JHT) is rhinoglottophilic [JAM 1975b]; ANTS. ð-qhò, ð-na, ð-thàʔ (Nloc's) [qq.v.]
23432	ð-hwē	grandchild	< <b>PLB</b> *s-liy ≈ *m-liy (Inscr. Bs. mliy, WB mrê); the Lahu form may be a fusion of an underlying *hō with the diminutive morpheme é (Mpx) [q.v.]; cf. hwē (N; Mpx)
23437	ð-ġâ	strength, power; vital force, energy; labor, manpower	< <b>PLB</b> *(k-)ra <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔâ); for Lh. ġ-/WB ʔ- see also ġòʔ (N) 'needle'; cf. ġâ (V) 'overcome', ġâ (N; Mpx), and ġâ (Clf)
23496	ð-ġù	guts [see subentries]	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *rə-u <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ʔu); cf. ð=qhə-qhwê (N)
23504	ð-ġô	1. a stalk	< <b>PLB</b> *ruw <sup>2</sup> 'bone' (cf. WB rûi) < <b>PTB</b> *rus [STC #6]; cf. ð-mùʔ=ku (N)
23512	ð-ġî	water; liquid, fluid; juice	< <b>PLB</b> *riy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB re); GL 3.342
23517	ð-ġêʔ	1. light; luster, sheen	< <b>PLB</b> *k-rip [TSR #189] (cf. WB rip); ≈ ð-ġêʔ and 2nd. sylls. of á-ġî-ha (N) 'shadow', mêʔ-ġó (N) 'glass; mirror' and mêʔ-ġó-lwê 'firefly' [qq.v.]
23529	ð-ġəʔ	ember; glowing thing	< <b>PLB</b> *rip; ≈ ð-ġêʔ 'light' [q.v.] < *k-rip
23536	ð-šá	1. vaporous or formless substance; effluvium; air; breath, the breath of life; steam, vapor; gas	< <b>PLB</b> *C-sak [TSR #125]; cf. STC #485
23552	ð-šā	1. meat; flesh	< <b>PTB</b> *sya [STC #181]; cf. šā (N) 'animal'

23573	ð-šā	sibling's child	< <b>PLB</b> *sa <sup>2</sup> (≠ yâ (N; Mpx) [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *za <sup>2</sup> ); see JAM 1978a (VSTB pp. 55, 327)
23597	ð-šī	2. aggregate of small, round objects; a rash	< <b>PLB</b> *sey <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ?əsî 'fruit') < <b>PTB</b> *sey [STC #57]; according to context, ð-šī is usable as a short designation for specified compounds having -šī (Mpx) [q.v.] as their last formative; see GL 3.342
23610	ð-šū	tooth-like part of tools	< <b>PLB</b> *swa <sup>2</sup> 'tooth'; cf. šū (Mpx)
23637	ð-šē	liver	< <b>PLB</b> *sin <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ?əsāñ) < <b>PTB</b> *m-sin [STC #234]
23657	ð-šê?	scales (of a fish or snake)	< <b>PLB</b> *sep (not in TSR); cf. Jg. ngá-sèp 'fish-scale'
23659	ð-šō	1. potent male; intact male animal; stud male	< <b>PLB</b> *suw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ?əsûi 'virility, testicles')
23670	ð-ší	1. a new one; a new thing	GL 3.341e, 3.44d, 3.45, 4.412(5); < <b>PLB</b> *C-šik ≠ *š (cf. WB sac) [TSR #126 (not in Index, p. 79)]; ANT. ð-pī (N); cf. ší (N; Mpx)
23689	ð-šī	blood	< <b>PLB</b> *swiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB swê) < <b>PTB</b> *s-h(y)wiy [STC #222]; cf. šī (N; Mpx)
23726	ð-yâ	child, children; son, sons	< <b>PLB</b> *za <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB sâ) < <b>PTB</b> *za ≠ *tsa [STC #59]; ≠ šā (Mpx) 'sibling's child' [q.v.]; cf. yâ (N; Mpx; Pron)
23816	ð-fí=qō ~ ð-fá=qō	the stomach (as internal organ)	2nd. syllable < <b>PLB</b> *?wik [TSR #176]; cf. ð-qè (N) 'chicken's stomach', ġô-pè (N) 'belly'
23824	ð-ví	elder sibling; elder cousin	< <b>PLB</b> *?wyik (cf. WB ?ac) [TSR #172]; ANT. ð-ni (N); cf. ví (Mpx)
23846	ð-vê?	1. flower (on any sort of plant)	< <b>PLB</b> *səwat [TSR #185]; cf. vê? (V; Mpx)
23882	ð-lî	customs; traditions; habit; rule; law; method; way	an old loan < Chinese ## or ## (cf. Mand. lǐ); native <b>PLB</b> syllables of the shape *-liy became Lh. hō [see STC n. 195 (p. 61)]; cf. lî (N; Clf)
23913	ð-lè?	sthg rolled / curled up; a roll; a scroll; a cylinder	< <b>PLB</b> *lip (cf. WB ?əlip 'a roll, curl'); SYN. ð-lò? (N)

23934	ð-lò	a cord; a fathom (length from fingertips of left hand to those of right hand when arms are outstretched at right angles to sides of body)	< <b>PLB</b> *lam <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB lam) < <b>PTB</b> *la(:)m [STC n. 220, p. 71]; cf. ð-nò, ð-jâ?, ð-thu (all N's)
23937	ð-lò ~ ð-lõ	womb; uterus	< <b>PTB</b> *s-lwam (cf. Lushai hlam 'placenta', Thulung Rai wām 'id.') [VSTB pp. 225-7]; SYNS. cha-lò (N) [RL], yâ-lõ (N)
24045	õ	3. a meal	< <b>PLB</b> *haŋ <sup>2</sup> ; this etymon means 'curry' in Bs. (WB hân), but 'cooked rice' elsewhere (Lisu waw <sup>5</sup> , Ak. hò, Mpi hoŋ <sup>2</sup> , Bisu hàŋ-tsá); ≠ wē (Bn) [q.v.]; cf. cà (N) 'paddy'
24252	pa	father	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpa <sup>3</sup> ≠ *ʔba <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB bha', ʔəbha') < <b>PTB</b> *ʔa-p(w)a [cf. STC #24]; the Loloish preglottalization developed from the <b>PTB</b> kinship/vocative prefix *ʔa- [STC pp. 121 ff.]
24354	pá	side; part	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpak ≠ *ʔbak (cf. WB ʔəphak 'associate; companion', bhak 'side, corresponding part; party', ʔəbhak 'match; one of a pair') [TSR #72]; prob. ≠ phô (N; Mpx; Clf) [< <b>PLB</b> *paŋ <sup>2</sup> ] [q.v.]
24404	pâ	3. be keen (of hearing)	< <b>PLB</b> *ba <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB pâ 'thin, sparse'); ≠ pá è (AEstat) 'flattened'; cf. có (Vadj), cî? (Vadj), thâ? (Vadj); ANTS. thu (Vadj) 'thick; blunt', chu (Vadj) 'fat'
24420	pâ	nearby place; vicinity	< <b>PLB</b> *ba <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəpâ 'space near a thing')
24432	pâ	lower part of face; chin; jaw; cheek	< <b>PLB</b> *ba <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB pâ 'cheek'); sometimes pronounced pá- in composition
24475	pā	frog; toad; any amphibian of the Salienta superorder	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpa <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB phâ) < <b>PTB</b> *s-bal [STC pp. 15, 21, 107]; perhaps ≠ 1st. syll. of pá=pè-qu (N) 'tadpole'
24563	pā-vî	civet cat; tree civet; palm civet [Viverridae]	1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *ʔba <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB kroŋ-bhâ 'weasel' [Harada and Ono 1979, p. 40]); both Lahu sylls. are cognate to Akha phjà-ü [ILH], pyaviv [PL]; cf. hí-kô?-ma (N)
24582	pâ?	crack; come undone; collapse; fall apart <unravel>	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpak [TSR #65]; ≠ phâ? (V) 'unfasten, dismantle' [q.v.]

24639	pi	2. mother-in-law	cf. a-pi (N), ð-pi (N); < <b>PTB</b> *pəy (cf. WT ʔa-phyi) [STC #36]; cf. pū (Mpx) 'grandfather'
24764	pî	give; spend on, pay for	< <b>PLB</b> *bi <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB pê) < <b>PTB</b> *bəy [STC #427]; cognate to Chin. ## *pjəd / pyi [GSR 521 a-b]; cf. pè? (V)
24802	Pî-chô	Shan (a Tai people of N. Burma) [most Lahu now resident in Thailand descend from communities in Shan State]	1st. element prob. < <b>PTB</b> *r-mi(y) 'human being' (cf. WT mi) [STC p. 107], with *m ~ *b variation well attested for this root (cf. Akha bî-cîm ~ mî-cîm 'Shan', and the S. Loloish ethnonyms 'Bisu' ~ 'Misu' ~ 'Mbisu' and 'Mpi'); 2nd. element reflects the same etymon as 'Siam', 'Assam', 'Ahom' (cf. Phunoi bǎcham 'Shan'), though Lahu -ɔ is not the regular reflex of <b>PLB</b> *-am
24830	pî-tē	anvil	1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *bi <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB pe, Maru byi [Clerk 1911, p. 178], Ak. bi <sup>˘</sup> nah <sup>˘</sup> ); cf. cà-lí=pā (N) 'blacksmith'
24872	pē	1. be plentiful; abundant; numerous	< <b>PLB</b> *brinj <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB prañ 'be full', phrañ 'make full'; Akha bjāŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *bliŋ ≠ *pliŋ [STC #142]; contra STC, Lahu bî (V) 'full' [q.v.] is not from this etymon; ≠ pē (V) 'enough' [q.v.]; cf. mâ (Vadj), yɿ (V)
24931	pê	2. beeswax candle	< <b>PLB</b> *bya <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB pyâ) < <b>PTB</b> *bya ≠ *bra [STC #177] (cf. WT bya 'bird, fowl')
25059	pê	taro	< <b>PLB</b> *blum <sup>2</sup> (cf. Lisu bi <sup>6</sup> , Phunoi pîm, Bisu plùm, Akha bỳ); cf. bú (N), bɔ-lɔ-ma (N)
25106	pê-lí-kā	armpit [JHT]	not used in HT; SYN. là?-qá=hó (N); cf. ġǎ-li yá (Nspec + V) 'tickle'; Lh. li ≠ lí < <b>PTB</b> *g-li or *k(a)li [STC #265 and n. 199]
25131	pê-qu	swelling; protuberance; goiter	1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *bum <sup>1</sup> (a root showing much tonal variation) [cf. WB pum 'heap up', pum' 'plump up'] ≠ <b>PTB</b> *s-bwam 'swell' [STC #172] (cf. also Jg. búm 'mountain'); note the tonal difference in 'calf of leg' [below]; cf. perhaps pá=pê-qu (N) 'tadpole'
25216	pê?	sparkle; crackle (of a fire)	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *?pyik (cf. WB phyac 'sputter; crackle; snap') [not in TSR]; ≠ pē(n) (V), pē è (AEstat) [qq.v.]

25218	pêʔ	dissipate; lose its power; be tasteless, get stale (of food); get flat (as beer or a carbonated drink); be infertile (of land); fade (as colors); be shallow (of objects, water); be worthless, good-for-nothing (of a person)	perhaps from <b>PLB</b> *pyak ≈ *(?-)byak 'destroy; be ruined' [TSR #64] (cf. WB pyak ≈ phyak; Mpi pj ? <sup>3</sup> )
25259	pèʔ	2. be randy; be lascivious; feel sexy; flirt	< <b>PLB</b> *b(y)et (cf. Akha [ILH] à-bèq 'vagina', Lisu tu <sup>1</sup> bi <sup>6</sup> 'id.') [TSR #5]; perhaps ≈ pàʔ (V) 'copulate' [q.v.]
25277	pe	spleen	< <b>PTB</b> *pay ≈ *play (cf. Akha sjì-pjé) [see VSTB pp. 217-9 and JAM 1985b [GSTC #94]; cognate to Chin. ## *b'jǝŋ / b'jiɛ [GSR #874h]
25283	pé è	flaring to a wider end; smaller at the root and bigger at the tip; opening out <flare>	< <b>PLB</b> *bray <sup>2</sup> [cf. WB prây 'gape, expand, flare'] (JAM 1985b [GSTC #127]); ANT. sú è (AEstat) 'tapering to a smaller point'
25337	pèʔ	split; crack; get cracked	< <b>PLB</b> *brat [not in TSR]; cf. WB prat 'be cut in two; be broken (as the skin)'; ≈ WB phrat 'cut in two' < *?brat; ≈ pàʔ (V) [q.v.]
25351	pèʔ	give; bestow	GL 4.61(8); < <b>PTB</b> *pek (STC pp. 101, 149: contra STC this root is not confined to Kuki-Naga); cf. pî (V) 'give'
25354	pèʔ	odor; smell	< <b>PLB</b> *bat [not in TSR] (cf. Akha [ILH] bèq-làq 'to smell')
25401	pò	1. to fly	< <b>PLB</b> *byam <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB pyam) < <b>PTB</b> *byam (cf. Jg. pyēn) [STC pp. 29, 51] and JAM 1974a ("Tones of Jg. and LB", #5); cf. pò (Bn) 'morpheme in names of flying creatures'
25615	phâ	1. fellow; guy; gal	< <b>PLB</b> *pa <sup>2</sup> ; ≈ pā (Mpx) 'male' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *?pa <sup>2</sup> ; this word etymologically refers only to males, but is now familiarly used to females as well (cf. the recent Am. Eng. extension of guy to both sexes); cf. šē-phâ (Mpx; Pnom) 'male body; owner; agentive nominalizer'

25702	phâ?	1. [v.i.] (of objects) come apart; become separated; (of people) split up, part from each other, scatter; change one's residence, move	< <b>PLB</b> *pak [TSR #65]; ≈ pâ? (V) 'collapse' (< *?pak) [q.v.]; but cf. also Shan phak 'separate' [Cu 438]
25744	phâ?	leaf; leaf-like part; needle (of evergreen tree); frond (of fern, palm)	< <b>PLB</b> *V-pak (cf. WB phak) [TSR #29]; homophonous with phâ? (Bn) [q.v.], a Tai-derived morpheme occurring in many plant names
25829	fâ?-phî	bamboo rat; gopher	≈ WB pwê (a direct Lh. cognate to the WB form would be (*)pî) [cf. <b>PTB</b> *bwøy (STC #173)]
25859	phe	spread sthg out	< <b>PLB</b> *pran <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB phran') [see JAM 1985b (GSTC #15)]; cf. qhô (V), mû-phe (N)
25879	phê	to braid; plait; interweave	< <b>PLB</b> *pan <sup>2</sup> [JAM 1985b (GSTC #37)] < <b>PTB</b> *pan (cf. Tiddim Chin phan 'weave; plait'); this etymon is related to a Chinese word family, including ## *b'ian / b'ian [not in GSR #219] 'a braid' and ## *pian/pien 'plait, weave' [STC n. 460]
25903	phê?	vomit; expel a liquid from the body	< <b>PLB</b> *C-pat [TSR #38] (cf. WB phat) < <b>PTB</b> *C-pat (cf. Jingpho ñ) [not in STC]
25913	phê?	cut open; perform a surgical operation <operate>	< <b>PLB</b> *C-prat (≈ WB prat 'cut in two', phrat 'cut sthg in two') [JAM 1985b (GSTC #27)]
25958	phô?	gather together; collect; assemble; pile up	< <b>PLB</b> *pwap [not in TSR #92]; ≈ phò? (V) [q.v.]
25995	phò?	swell up; get swollen	< <b>PLB</b> *C-pwap [TSR #92b]; cf. pu (V), pè-qu (N; Mpx), phô (V), bú è (AEstat); as suggested in GL (p. 29), there may be an etymological connection between phò? and phò? (V) 'pile up' [q.v.]
26163	phê?	fold up; turn up	< <b>PLB</b> *pyak [TSR #93]; perhaps ≈ pé (V) 'cross two objects, fold sthg over' [q.v.]; this verb has acquired an insulting meaning with body-part objects

26176	phêʔ	1. be (a certain way); be (sthg); exist	< <b>PLB</b> *C-prek [TSR #68a] $\approx$ pí (V) [q.v.] < *ʔbrek [TSR #68b]; see GL 3.641, 4.1, 4.322, 4.331C(1), 4.42 psm, 4.43, 4.422(1a), 4.64(4), 4.721(2), 5.41; like te and qay [qq.v.], phêʔ frequently occurs as a 'dummy' verb after AEstat's (1st. 2 exs. below)
26232	pho	open; open up; turn on (as a light, radio, machine)	< <b>PLB</b> *pwaŋ <sup>3</sup> (cf. WB phwaŋ'); ANT. hôʔ (V); cf. pho ~ pɔ (Bn)
26239	pho	flee; escape; run away	< <b>PTB</b> *ploŋ (cf. Jg. phrōŋ) [STC #140]
26349	ph+	unfasten; untie	< <b>PLB</b> *prij <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB phre, Akha [ILH] phý) [not in STC]; ANT. phε (V); cf. phî (V) 'come unravelled'
26357	ph+	receptacle; container; sac; animal's dwelling	< <b>PLB</b> *kwi <sup>1</sup> (cf. Mpi ʔa <sup>2</sup> -kh <sup>6</sup> 'nest'); see JAM 1978b "Mpi and LB microlinguistics"; other words reflecting <b>PLB</b> *labiovelars include pī (V) 'comb' and phî (N) 'dog' [qq.v.]
26422	phî	dog	< <b>PLB</b> *k <sup>w</sup> iy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khwê); (other words reflecting <b>PLB</b> *labiovelars include pī (V) 'comb' and ph+ (Mpx; Clf) 'receptacle; nest' [qq.v.]); < <b>PTB</b> *kwəy (cf. WT khyi) [STC #159]; see JAM 1978b "Mpi and LB"; see also phî (Bn) 'morpheme in plant names'
26489	phî	chaff	< <b>PLB</b> *pway <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB phwây) < <b>PTB</b> *pwa:y [STC #170]; perhaps $\approx$ ph+ ~ phí (V; Bn) 'gray' and phî-tû (Mpx) 'pale thing' ("chaff-colored"?); cf. JAM 1985b (GSTC #77)
26507	phu ~ pho	1. silver	< <b>PLB</b> *plu (> *pru) [cf. Insc. Bs. phlu, WB phru] < <b>PTB</b> *plu (STC pp. 41, 46, 60-1, 89); this is a distinct root from phû 'price, cost' [q.v.] < <b>PTB</b> *pəw [STC #41], contra GL p. 29; cf. ši (N; Bn) 'gold'
26715	phû	1. price; value; worth	< <b>PLB</b> *puw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəphûi, ʔəbhui) < <b>PTB</b> *pəw [STC #41]; a distinct etymon from phu ~ pho 'silver; money; white' [q.v.] (< <b>PTB</b> *plu), contra GL, p. 29
26760	phûʔ	1. turn sthg over; overturn; turn upside down; turn sthg up that was down	< <b>PLB</b> *pup [TSR #19] < <b>PTB</b> *pup $\approx$ *bup (cf. WT h̄bub) [not in STC]

27032	pí	1. be able to Vh; possess the skill to Vh; be clever at Vh'ing; be good at Vh'ing	GL 4.331C(1), 4.63(4), 4a.16; < <b>PLB</b> *ʔbrek [TSR #68b] ≠ phêʔ (V; Vv) 'be; be able' < <b>PLB</b> *ʕ-prek [TSR #68a]; pí generally refers to innate or longstanding ability, while phêʔ connotes ability due to external, momentarily favorable circumstances
27077	p̄	to comb	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔp(r)i <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB bhî, phî, phrî); like ph+ 'nest' and phî 'dog' [qq.v.], p̄ descends from a <b>PTB</b> etymon with *labiovelar initial (cf. PKaren *kwis 'comb'); see JAM 1978b "Mpi and LB microlinguistics" (p. 6) and 1979d "Four forays" [LTBA 5.1, n. 16, p. 27]
27306	pwèʔ	lightning flash	< <b>PLB</b> *b-lyap (cf. Lisu mi <sup>6</sup> bye <sup>6</sup> rze <sup>6</sup> , Phunoi mò-bjàp, Bisu muŋ-blàp) [see Bradley 1979, #328] < <b>PTB</b> *-lyap (cf. WB hlyap, Lepcha lyop) [STC #213]
27338	pɔ	be born; give birth to; be in labor	< <b>PLB</b> *b(r)aŋ <sup>3</sup> (cf. Akha bō [ILH], baw [PL]) < <b>PTB</b> *braŋ (cf. WT ḥbraŋ) [STC #135]
27432	p̄	2. be earsplitting, deafening	SYN. (1) mâ kê pí (Adv + Vh + Vv); SYN. (2) bù jâ (Vh + Vv); < <b>PLB</b> *baŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB p̄aŋ 'impede; obstruct', n̄a-p̄aŋ 'be deaf' ('ear-obstructed')); Akha [ILH] n̄a-bò 'deaf' < <b>PTB</b> *d-baŋ [RJL 1987, set #73]
27520	p̄	[see subentry]	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔbraŋ <sup>2</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *-raŋ [STC #332 and n. 224]
27528	p̄	jump (either from place to place or up and down in one place)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpö [TSR #55]; cf. p̄ (Bn); ≠ pwêʔ in pwêʔ-jî=kî (Ndeverb) [q.v.]
27651	pu	[see subentry]	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpru <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB phru)
27662	pú-ğ̄	ant	< <b>PLB</b> *buw <sup>2</sup> -rwak (cf. WB p̄rwak) [TSR #183]; PL (p. 275) recognizes a variant pí-ğ̄ [q.v.], and cites several unidentified species: pí-ğ̄=qā, pí-ğ̄=mē-nêʔ, pí-ğ̄=yàʔ-qā=chō (all N's)
27670	pû ~ pú ~ pù ~ pū	insect; bug; vermin	pû is the most common (and etymologically correct) variant < <b>PLB</b> *buw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB pûi) < <b>PTB</b> *baw [STC #27]; cf. pí (N) 'insect; mosquito' and pû (N; Bn) 'silkworm'



27713	pû	carry; bear; carry on the back; hang from; be carried on; wear (as a necklace)	< <b>PLB</b> *buw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB pûi) < <b>PTB</b> *bəw [STC #28]; more general in meaning than tâ? (V) or ši (V) [qq.v.]; causative is pû (V) [q.v.]
27800	pû-lú=qā	butterfly	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *k-luk [TSR #186]; there is a tendency to pronounce the 1st. syll. pò, perhaps by analogy with pò (V) 'fly' [q.v.]
27847	pū	to bloom	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔpu <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB phû 'bud, swell into protuberance', Lisu bu <sup>21</sup> , Hani by <sup>21</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *bu ≈ *pu (cf. WT ḥbu-ba 'open [of flowers]') [STC #260]
27871	pū	2. father-in-law	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔbuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəphûi) < <b>PTB</b> *pəw [STC #23]; cf. pi (Mpx), lî-pū (N)
27922	qa	sing	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔga <sup>1</sup> or *ga <sup>3</sup> ; cognate to Ch. ## *kâ/kâ [GSR 1q]; perhaps ≈ qā (N) 'dance' [q.v.]
27944	qa	1. fall (of natural phenomena, esp. dew, snow, hail, frost, leaves)	< <b>PLB</b> *gla <sup>3</sup> (cf. Bisu klā, WB kya' 'fall' ≈ khya' 'let fall') < <b>PTB</b> *gla ≈ *kla [STC #123]
27992	qa	branch out from; be forked	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔga <sup>1</sup> or *ga <sup>3</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *ka ≈ *ga 'open, divaricate, spread' [STC #469]; etymologically distinct from qá (Mpx; Clf) 'branch' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔgak; see also qay (V)
27995	qa	sthg forked, branched, divaricated	< <b>PTB</b> *ka [STC #469]; cf. qá (Mpx; Clf), qáy (Bn)
28013	qa	house; household	couplet of yè (N; Clf) in Elab's; < <b>PLB</b> *ʔga <sup>1</sup> or *ʔga <sup>3</sup> ; cognate to Ch. ## *kâ / ka [GSR 32a] (not in STC)
28056	qá	a branch; an elongated object	perhaps ult. same etymon as qá (V) 'be attached at a point' [as a branch to a tree]; < <b>PLB</b> *ʔgak [TSR #43] (cf. WB ʔəkhak) < <b>PTB</b> *-ka:k [STC #327]; cf. qa (Bn), qa (Clf), qáy (Bn)
28113	qā	2. be stupid	< <b>PTB</b> *m-ʔa [cf. STC #105]; cf. WB ʔa'; ANT. (2) lâ? (Vadj)
28149	qâ?	feed, forage for food (of any animal, incl. insects); graze (of cattle, sheep)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔklak ≈ *glak (Insc. Bs. nwā-klak [nwā 'cattle', WB câ-kyak [câ 'eat'] 'grazing-ground'] ≈ *Nkak (Akha [PL] gâ^); see TSR #105 and JAM 1983b "Translucent insights", #2

28218	qú	outer covering <peel> <skin>	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔguk [TSR #71] (cf. WB ʔəkhok) < <b>PTB</b> *s-kok ≈ *r-kwak [STC #342] (cf. WT skog-pa 'shell, rind'); GL 3.342; ≈ ð-qô? (N) [q.v.]
28603	qhâ	bitter	< <b>PLB</b> *ka <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khâ) < <b>PTB</b> *ka (cf. WT kha) [STC #8]; cognate to Chin. ## *k'o / k'uo [GSR 49u]
28644	qhà	which?; what?; what kind of?	GL 3.23, 3.39, 3.48, 3.61 psm (esp. 3.611c, 3.614, 3.615d, 3.616), 3.641, 3.77f; pronounced qhð [q.v.] in RL, and often qhâ? in BL allegro speech; < <b>PTB</b> *ka [see Benedict 1984, " <b>PST</b> interrogative *ga(ng) ~ *ka"]; the low falling tone // is anomalous with the aspirated initial, though this type of historical irregularity is not uncommon in functors; SYN. qhð (Nintg) [q.v.]
28801	qhâ?	village	< <b>PLB</b> *kak [TSR #22] (cf. also Tangkhul Naga [Pettigrew] khə)
28882	qhâ?	be expensive, costly	< <b>PLB</b> *kak [TSR #11] (cf. Ak. [PL] k'a <sup>ˆ</sup> 'intense; at its peak') < <b>PST</b> *gək ≈ *kək (cf. Ch. ## *g'jək [GSR #910e-f] 'ridge of house; highest point') [STC pp. 166, 183]
28934	qhe	for strokes; sudden movements (cf. French coup)	< <b>PLB</b> *kan (cf. WB kan 'kick, rebound'); prob. ≈ qhê? (V) 'kick, dance' [q.v.]
29078	qhê?	rapid motion with the feet [see subentries]	< <b>PLB</b> *k(y)at 'run' (cf. Ak. [ILH] tjéq) [TSR #18] (≈ qhe (Clf) 'sudden movement, flick' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *kan <sup>1</sup> ) ≈ *gan <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB kan 'kick') < <b>PTB</b> *kat ≈ *gat (cf. Mikir kát 'run'; Jg. gət 'run', ləkhət 'kick (as a horse)') [JAM 1985b "GSTC" #39]; SYN. qhê? (V) [RL]
29094	qho	1. draw water; dip up water (as with gourds carried in baskets)	< <b>PLB</b> *kam <sup>1</sup> ≈ *kap (cf. WB khap) [see discussion in VSTB pp. 17, 109]; ≈ qhò? (V) 'be cupped, concave' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *C-kap
29137	qhò?	be concave; cupped; sunken; dented <sink>	< <b>PLB</b> *C-kap; ≈ qho (V) 'dip up water; hold out cupped hands' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *kam <sup>1</sup>
29274	qhɔ	mountain; hill	< <b>PLB</b> *kaŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB khaŋ-rûi 'strip of high ground; spur of a range of mountains') < <b>PTB</b> *s-gaŋ (cf. WT sgaŋ 'projecting hill or spur') < <b>PST</b> (cf. Ch. ## *kâŋ [GSR #697a] 'hill, ridge'); coupled with lə (N; Clf; Bn) 'river; valley' in Elab's

29437	qhô	steal; rob	< <b>PLB</b> *kuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khûi) < <b>PTB</b> *r-kəw (cf. WT rku-ba) [STC #33]
29461	qhô	to spread out an elongated object; lay out; stretch sthg out	< <b>PLB</b> *kaŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB khân 'spread open', ʔəkhân 'sthg spread out'; Ak. [ILH] xhò); SYN. phe (V) [q.v.]
29494	qhô	smoke	< <b>PLB</b> *kuw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB mî-khûi) < <b>PTB</b> *kəw [STC #256]; cf. mû-qhô (N)
29577	qhôʔ	1. put on the head; wear on the head; protect the head (as with an umbrella)	< <b>PLB</b> *kok (cf. Ak. [ILH] xóq, Sani q'u 44) [TSR #12]
29587	qhòʔ	year	< <b>PLB</b> *C-kok (cf. Ak. [ILH] xòq, Sani q'u 22s) [TSR #34]; this is ult. the same etymon as qhòʔ (V) 'return; give/take back' (the year keeps returning in an annual cycle); another allofam in this word-family is qòʔ (Vadj; Vact; vV) 'bent, crooked; return, go back; do again' (< <b>PLB</b> *gok) [qq.v.]
30145	qo	roast or bake in a bamboo tube; expose to the heat of a fire or the sun <warm>	< <b>PLB</b> *gaŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB kaŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *-ka:ŋ [STC #330]; cf. pì (V) 'roast on a split stick'
30180	qô	nine	< <b>PLB</b> *guw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB kui) < <b>PTB</b> *d-kəw ≠ *s-kəw (cf. WT dgu, Garo sku) [STC #13]; cognate to Chin. ## *kiug / kiəw [GSR 992a-d]; this numeral, like its Tai-derived synonym kàw (Num), appears frequently in religious poetry to mean 'an infinite number; a very great number'; qô is sometimes paired with chi (Clf) 'ten' in poetic Elab's; qô is also one of the few numerals that can occur with lê (Clf) [qq.v.]
30243	qô	neck; neck-like part	cf. Ak. [ILH] khàn-lán 'neck'; apparently cognate to WB khôn 'head' [Bernot (III.49) also notes meaning 'col (d'un vase, d'une cruche, d'une carafe)'] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔkoŋ <sup>2</sup> ; the resemblance to Si. khoo 'neck' seems wholly fortuitous

30311	qḁ?	1. be crooked (in one's behavior); lying; false; dishonest	< <b>PLB</b> *gok (cf. WB kok) [TSR #2] < <b>PTB</b> *guk ≠ *kuk [STC pp. 125, 159] (cf. Ch. ## *g'iuk / g'iwok [GSR 1214a] 'bent, curved' and ## k'iuk / k'iwok [GSR 1213a] 'bent, crooked; unjust'); ult. same etymon as qḁ? (V) 'return', qḁ? (vV) 'Vh again' [qq.v.]; ANT. thê (Vadj) 'straight; honest'
30567	ša	be easy; be pleasant, be fun; be plentiful, easily obtainable	< PL *sa <sup>1</sup> (cf. Lisu [JOF] sa <sup>4</sup> , Akha [PL] sa <sup>~</sup> ); perhaps < <b>PTB</b> *s-la (cf. Dulong la) [RJL]; ≠ šá è (AEstat) and šā (Bv) [qq.v.]; ANT. hā (Vadj)
30605	ša	right (as opposed to left)	ult. < <b>PTB</b> *g-ya ≠ *g-ra [STC #98]; the *g- prefix prob. arose by a metanalysis of the final consonant of *lak 'hand' in the compound "right hand" [see 1st. subentry]; ANT. mē (Bn) 'left' [q.v.]
30740	šá	1. breath; the breath of life	< <b>PLB</b> *C-sak [TSR #123] (cf. WB sak, ʔəsak) < <b>PTB</b> *sak [STC #485]; same etymon as šá (N; Bn) 'magic charm'; ≠ šâ? (N) [RL] [qq.v.]; coupled with t̄ (N) 'words; speech' [q.v.] in Elab's
30838	šá	2. pluck; pick (as fruit from a tree)	< <b>PLB</b> *C-šak [TSR #127]; SYNS. c̄? (V), ch̄? (V), ph̄? (V); šá and c̄? imply the exertion of more force than ch̄? or ph̄? [qq.v.]
30863	šá-lâ	cotton [Gossypium herbaceum]	< PLoloish *ša <sup>2</sup> -la <sup>2</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] shà-là); the high-rising tone in the Lahu 1st. syll. appears secondary, in view of the Akha tone /x̄/ < Tone *2; the 1st. syll. is perhaps related to or borrowed from Chinese ## (Mand. shā) 'cotton yarn'; the 2nd. syll. reflects the etymon *b-la [STC p. 111], which must now be set up for <b>PTB</b> as a whole (not just for Kuki-Naga); cf. also Dulong sa <sup>55</sup> la <sup>53</sup> [RJL]
31007	šā	animal; game animal	same etymon as šā (Mpx) 'flesh, meat' [q.v.]; < <b>PTB</b> *ša [STC #181] (cf. WB (ʔə)sā, WT śa); no etym. connection with šâ? (Bn) 'animal' [q.v.] < Tai; cf. cē (N) 'domestic animal', to-nû-to-šâ? (Elabn) 'animals in general'

31157	šā	sibling's child; nephew, niece	< <b>PLB</b> *sa <sup>2</sup> ; ≠ yâ (N; Mpx) 'child; son; people' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *za <sup>2</sup> (WB sâ could descend from either allofam); also prob. ≠ cà (Bn) 'prefix to male names' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *dza <sup>1</sup>
31233	šâ?	2. be rough and tough; crude; impolite (of people)	< <b>PLB</b> *sak [TSR #115] (cf. Akha [PL] sa <sup>ˆ</sup> , Lisu [Fraser] syá <sup>2</sup> ); the phonological similarity with Si. sâak 'rough; coarse' is apparently fortuitous; ANT. (1) lê? (Vadj); contrast nê (Vadj) 'tough; chewy (as meat)'
31276	še	louse	< <b>PLB</b> *san <sup>1</sup> or *šan <sup>1</sup> (WB sâ reflects a Tone *2 variant; the tone of the WB form is given wrong in STC p. 15 [note 54b] and p. 84 [note 251]; cf. Phunoi sôn, Mpi se <sup>6</sup> , Akha [PL] sheh <sup>˘</sup> , Lisu [Fraser] hrgh <sup>4</sup> ); < <b>PTB</b> *sar ~ šar [STC pp. 15, 53, 84, 147, 172, 189]
31332	šē	sow broadcast (method used when the seeds are too tiny to plant individually)	< <b>PLB</b> *swan <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB swân 'pour upon; cast by pouring'); ≠ WB swan 'pour out; spill; shed' (< *swan <sup>1</sup> ); ≠ šê? (V) 'spill; pour out' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *s(w)at; this stop/nasal variation is directly paralleled in the Chinese cognates: ## OC *sân 'disperse' [GSR #156a] ≠ ## OC *sât 'scatter, disperse; spread, distribute' [AD #767]; see JAM 1985b [GSTC #40]
31389	šê?	wear leggings; put on leggings	not in TSR; perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *swat (cf. WB swat 'put into a small opening'); this word is now rare in HT; SYN. šwî? (V) [q.v.]
31392	šê?	1. [v.i.] spill, pour out (of a liquid); be scattered (of small solid particles like rice)	< <b>PLB</b> *sat or *šat [TSR #114] (cf. Akha sheh <sup>ˆ</sup> ); ≠ šē (V) 'sow broadcast' [q.v.] < *san <sup>2</sup> ; see also šê? (Belab); cf. pê è (AEstat), ηè (V)
31480	šɛ ~ šē ~ šê?	three	all three variants are in common use in HT; šê? is the form used in counting; šɛ and šē are optional variants before certain Clf's; the etymologically correct form is šē (< <b>PLB</b> *sum <sup>2</sup> )
31578	šē	liver	< <b>PLB</b> *sin <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəsân) < <b>PTB</b> *m-sin [STC #234] (cf. WT mtšhin, Jg. məsîn); cf. kɿ (Mpx), ð-kɿ (N) 'gall, bile; gall-bladder'

31582	šē	body	< <b>PLB</b> Tone *2; ≠ WB sañ, ʔəsañ 'owner; proprietor' < <b>PLB</b> Tone *1 (the WB form agrees tonally with šε (V) 'lead' [q.v.]); this morpheme is pronounced [šè] in rapid speech
31622	šē	nail (of finger or toe); claw (of animal)	< <b>PLB</b> *sin <sup>2</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *m-(t)sin or *m-tsyen [STC #74 and n. 94: "the TB initial is uncertain"] (cf. WB ʔəsāñ, WT sen-mo); contra JAM 1970a ("Glottal dissimilation ..." #103), this root is distinct from the 2nd. syll. of làʔ-šē 'hand' [cf. šε (Bn)]
31627	šē ~ šε ~ šêʔ	three	šē is the etymologically correct variant, < <b>PLB</b> *sum <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB sūm) < <b>PTB</b> *g-sum [STC #409]; cognate to Chin. ## *səm / sâm [GSR 648a-c]
31650	šêʔ	scales (on an animal's skin)	< <b>PLB</b> *sep [not in TSR] < <b>PTB</b> *sep [not in STC] (cf. Jg. ngá-sèp 'fish-scale')
31657	ši	1. (N) gold	< <b>PLB</b> *s-rwiy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB hrwe) [for Lh. š < *sr, see also šo (Bn) 'otter' < *s-ram]; ≠ ší (Bn); same etymon as ši (V) 'be yellow' [qq.v.]; cf. šwē (Bn), phu ~ pho (N) 'silver'
31787	ší	thirst; be thirsty for (used only of water)	< <b>PLB</b> *C-sip [TSR #129] (cf. WB mwat-sip 'be hungry or thirsty')
31837	šī	know (a fact or a person); understand; be acquainted with	see GL 4.63(4), 6.3; < <b>PLB</b> *šey <sup>2</sup> (WB si' has secondary creaky tone) < <b>PTB</b> *syey [STC #182] (cf. WT šes-pa); STC identifies the Chinese cognate as ## (Ancient Chinese *sjiēt 'all; completely' [GSR #1257e]; AD #782 glosses as 'thoroughly know; perfectly understand'); no etym. connection is claimed with Chin. ## (OC *tjǝg [GSR #863a])
31901	šī	sharpen	cf. Hani si <sup>21</sup> , Lisu [Ma Xueliang] sɿ <sup>55</sup> ; this is prob. a native LB root, distinct etymologically from ší (V) [q.v.] 'rub with a sweeping motion'; WB swê 'whet; rub; polish' corresponds well semantically and tonally to Lahu šī (both < <b>PLB</b> Tone *2), but WB -we corresponds to Lh. ɿ (not i) in 'blood' (WB swê, Lh. šɿ [q.v.]); SYNS. che (V), cɿʔ cɿ (Vh + Vv); cf. mō (V)
31906	šī	small spherical or globular object; ball, fruit, pellet, seed, etc.	GL 3.342; < <b>PLB</b> *sey <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB sî 'bear fruit', ʔəsî 'fruit') < <b>PTB</b> *sey [STC #57]

31971	šĩ?	rub; wipe; sweep	< <b>PLB</b> *sit [TSR #120] ≠ *sut (cf. WB sut); for a discussion of -i- ≠ -u- in TB, see VSTB pp. 41-2; šĩ? is distinct etymologically from ší (V) 'rub with a sweeping gesture' (< Tai) [q.v.], though the two words are now showing signs of conflating
31987	tí-šĩ? m̀ ve	to whistle	< <b>PLB</b> *sit ... p. 258, n. 160
32009	šĩ	1. die (of living things)	< <b>PLB</b> *siy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB se) < <b>PTB</b> *səy [STC #232] (cf. WT ší-ba); cognate to Chin. ## (OC *sǰər [GSR #558a-c], Mand. sǐ); often coupled with nà (V) 'be ill' in Elab's; EUPH. šá le ve (SV) 'breathe one's last'; ANT. t̀e? (V) [qq.v.]; perhaps ≠ yĩ (V) 'be still and calm' [q.v.]
32119	šĩ	1. twist; turn; screw	< <b>PLB</b> *r-sik ≠ *s-yik [TSR #130] (cf. Akha yeu, Luquan ʒʷ <sup>55</sup> ~ <sup>33</sup> , and perhaps WB rac 'wind around; encircle'); cf. cə (V), phũ? (V), j̀e (V + Pv)
32188	šĩ	be hoarse	< <b>PLB</b> *C-sit [not in TSR] ≠ *sut (cf. Mpi su? <sup>1</sup> [Srinuan 1976, p. 261], WT sud-pa 'cough; breathe with difficulty' [contra STC #423 and n. 288])
32192	šĩ	sthg new; a new one; the next one; another one	< <b>PLB</b> *C-šik [TSR #126] (cf. WB sac, Akha [PL] shui,); cf. ð-šĩ (N); ≠ šĩ? (Bn) [q.v.]
32261	šĩ	blood	< <b>PLB</b> *swiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB swê) < <b>PTB</b> *s-h(y)wəy [STC #222]; Chinese ## (OC *xiwet [GSR #410 a-c]) descends from an allofam with final dental stop; cf. ð-šĩ (N)
32302	šĩ	seven	< <b>PLB</b> ši <sup>2</sup> ≠ *N-šit (cf. Akha shi, ) ≠ *s-nit (cf. WB khu'-hnac) [TSR #128] < <b>PTB</b> *s-nis [STC #5] (cf. Jg. sənìt); cf. Chinese ## (OC *ts'jət [GSR #400a-d])
32327	šĩ?	tree; wood	< <b>PLB</b> *sik (cf. WB sac) ≠ *siŋ [TSR #118]; STC #233 sets up only the nasal-final allofam (cf. WT š); ≠ šĩ (Bn) [q.v.]; perhaps ≠ šĩ? ~ šĩ (Bn) [qq.v.]; related to Chinese ## (OC siŋ [GSR 382n]) 'firewood'; often coupled with ma (Belab), hĩ? (Bn), or vâ (N) [qq.v.] in Elab's

32651	šo	3. metal part of sthg (as an axe-head)	< <b>PLB</b> *šam <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB saṃ) < <b>PTB</b> šam [STC #228]; JHT has šō, perhaps an error rather than a genuine dialectal variant; šo appears often as the couplet of kî (N) 'copper; bronze' [q.v.]
32752	šo	otter	< <b>PLB</b> *s-ram <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB phyam, with labial prefix of unknown origin) < <b>PTB</b> *sram (cf. WT sram, Lushai sa-hram) [STC #438]; prob. ≈ Chin. ## *t'lât / t'ât [GSR 272i] (see JAM 1988, "What otter be cognate?" [MS])
32798	šôʔ	stroke; rub; press	< <b>PLB</b> *sap [TSR #116] (cf. WB sap, Akha [PL] saw^ )
32900	šš	morning; the morrow	< <b>PLB</b> *C-sok [TSR #125] (cf. WB sok-kra 'morning star; Venus'); other Loloish lgs. reflect an allofam with no final stop (cf. Akha [ILH] ù-sjhò 'morning', ni-sjhò 'tomorrow' < <b>PLB</b> Tone *2); contra GL (p. 226) this morpheme does not exist as a Vadj meaning 'early' in Lahu [see Corrigenda to 2nd. Printing, p. 678]
32950	šš	1. lock	< Shan s'oo [Cu 245] < Bs. (WB saw'); perhaps ≈ <b>PLB</b> *Nts(r)ok [TSR #79]; ult. prob. < Chinese ## (Mand. suǒ)
32959	šš ~ ššʔ	tree; wood	šš is perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *saŋ <sup>2</sup> , though it is tonally aberrant; usually coupled with ma (Bn) in Elab's [cf. šš ... ma ... (below)]; the usual word for 'tree; wood' is ššʔ (N) [q.v.]
33080	šš	intact male animal	< <b>PLB</b> *suw <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB ʔəsûi 'virility; testicles; uncastrated animal' < *suw <sup>2</sup> ; ≈ WB sui 'penis of animal' < *suw <sup>1</sup> )
33132	ššʔ ~ šš	tree; wood	perhaps related somehow to <b>PLB</b> *sik > Lh. ššʔ (N) [q.v.]; ššʔ and šš are both coupled in Elab's with ma (Belab)
33141	šu	[indefinite, remote, or contrastive 3rd. person pronoun] people; others, outsiders; they (indef.); one; he; somebody else	see GL 3.22, 3.32, 3.335, 3.631; < <b>PLB</b> *su <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB su 'he', bhai-su 'who?'); ≈ a-šu (Nintg) 'who?'; prob. < <b>PTB</b> *s-lu (cf. WT su 'who; indefinite pronoun', WB lu 'person', and the 2nd. syll. of Lâhū [q.v.]); cf. yô (Pron) '3rd. person'



33294	šū	onion; garlic	< <b>PLB</b> *swa <sup>2</sup> (for other exs. of <b>PLB</b> *-wa > Lh. -u, cf. šū (Mpx) 'toothlike part', nū (N) 'cattle', and thu (Mpx; Clf) 'span'; other forms point to a <b>PTB</b> and <b>PST</b> allofam *swa-n (cf. WB Krak-swān 'onion', Chinese ## 'garlic' (OC *swān) [GSR #175]); Lahu šū cannot descend from the nasal-final allofam, since *-wan > Lh. e [cf. cè (N; Mpx) 'slave' < *gywan]; see JAM 1985b (GSTC, pp. 10-11)
33310	šū	tooth-like part of tools	< <b>PLB</b> *swa <sup>2</sup> 'tooth' (cf. WB swā 'tooth', ʔəswā 'edge of cutting instrument'; Akha [ILH] shè 'tooth', bə-tsháj tsháj shè 'tooth of comb') < <b>PTB</b> *s-wa (cf. WT so, Jg. wā) [STC #437]
33318	fâʔ-šū	flying squirrel [Petaurista sp.]	< <b>PLB</b> *sru <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB hrû)
33441	tâ	negative imperative: do not V!	< <b>PLB</b> *da <sup>2</sup> (≠ Lisu hta <sup>5</sup> < <b>PLB</b> *ta <sup>2</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *ta ≍ *da [STC p. 97]; SYN. tâ-lə (AE); cf. mâ (Adv) 'negative'; see GL 1.7, 4.411(3)
33535	tà	2. Clf for stick-like objects	< <b>PLB</b> *da <sup>1</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] dá)
33543	khêʔ-tà	pencil	< Bs. khê-taN (WB khây-taŋ); the 2nd. syll. of the Lahu form has been influenced by the native morpheme tà < <b>PLB</b> *da <sup>1</sup>
33619	tā	1. place on, put on, set on; stand sthg up; place in a stable or erect position	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔta <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB thā) < <b>PTB</b> *s-ta [STC #19] (cf. WT sta ≍ stad); ult. same morpheme as tā (Pv) 'perfectivity; permanence' [q.v.]; cf. tē (V; Vv) 'put onto' ≍ dē 'come to rest' [the difference between tā and tē is analogous to that between German stellen and legen]; this bona fide TB root has become conflated in Lahu with the Tai-derived verb tā(n) [next entry], so that in certain collocations it is hard to tell 'which' tā is involved
33673	tâʔ	go up; climb; ascend; wax (of the moon)	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-tak [≍ *N-tak (cf. WB tak)] < <b>PTB</b> *l-tak [TSR #98; STC pp. 52, 110, 123]; ANT. yàʔ (V)
33760	tàʔ	cockspur	< <b>PLB</b> *dak [not in TSR] (cf. WB ʔətak, Krak-tak; Akha [ILH] ja-dàq); ≍ 2nd. syll. of gâʔ-tá-chû (N) [q.v.]

33789	te	2. do for a living; fill the position of, play the role of, act the part of <be>	this is the Lahu verb with the most abstract meaning and the widest range of grammatical functions; see GL 3.641, 4.32, 4.351, 4.42 passim, 4.42, 4.44, 4.51(4), 4.69d, 5.1, 5.412, 5.423, 6.112, 6.115, 6.21, 6.22; cf. m̀ (V); < <b>PTB</b> *day (cf. Lakher tei 'work; do', Boro soday 'make') [JAM 1985b (GSTC) #103]
33803	nê te ve	attend to the spirits; deal with the spirits, worship a spirit ("do the spirits")	it is possible that the te in the above 2 expressions reflects a separate etymon, <b>PTB</b> *toy or *tway (cf. Jg. tòi 'propitiate, as certain kinds of nat', Lushai [Weidert] thòi 'offer a sacrifice or utter an incantation for one who is ill') [JAM 1985 (GSTC) #122]
34049	tê	1. one	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *day <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. tì, Ls. [Fraser] hti <sup>5</sup> ); ≠ tí (Puniv) 'only' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> ʔd(y)ik (cf. WB tac) < <b>PTB/PST</b> *C-t(y)ik [STC p. 94; TSR #31]; ≠ Chinese ## t̃äk / t̃jäk 'single, one' [not cited in GSR] < <b>PST</b> *C-tyak; similar *-i- ≠ *-ya- variation on the <b>PST</b> level is shown by *mik ≠ myak 'eye' [STC #402]; GL 3.23, 3.41, 3.42(5), 3.43a-b, 3.47, 3.48; see the discussion of this complex word-family in JAM 1985b (GSTC) #148, where other possible affiliations of tê are suggested
34050	tê	2. a, an	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *day <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. tì, Ls. [Fraser] hti <sup>5</sup> ); ≠ tí (Puniv) 'only' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> ʔd(y)ik (cf. WB tac) < <b>PTB/PST</b> *C-t(y)ik [STC p. 94; TSR #31]; ≠ Chinese ## t̃äk / t̃jäk 'single, one' [not cited in GSR] < <b>PST</b> *C-tyak; similar *-i- ≠ *-ya- variation on the <b>PST</b> level is shown by *mik ≠ myak 'eye' [STC #402]; GL 3.23, 3.41, 3.42(5), 3.43a-b, 3.47, 3.48; see the discussion of this complex word-family in JAM 1985b (GSTC) #148, where other possible affiliations of tê are suggested

34051	tê	3. the whole	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *day <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. tì, Ls. [Fraser] hti <sup>5</sup> ); ≠ tí (Puniv) 'only' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> ?d(y)ik (cf. WB tac) < <b>PTB/PST</b> *C-t(y)ik [STC p. 94; TSR #31]; ≠ Chinese ## t̃iäk / t̃šiäk 'single, one' [not cited in GSR] < <b>PST</b> *C-tyak; similar *-i- ≠ *-ya- variation on the <b>PST</b> level is shown by *mik ≠ myak 'eye' [STC #402]; GL 3.23, 3.41, 3.42(5), 3.43a-b, 3.47, 3.48; see the discussion of this complex word-family in JAM 1985b (GSTC) #148, where other possible affiliations of tê are suggested
34052	tê	4. the first	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *day <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. tì, Ls. [Fraser] hti <sup>5</sup> ); ≠ tí (Puniv) 'only' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> ?d(y)ik (cf. WB tac) < <b>PTB/PST</b> *C-t(y)ik [STC p. 94; TSR #31]; ≠ Chinese ## t̃iäk / t̃šiäk 'single, one' [not cited in GSR] < <b>PST</b> *C-tyak; similar *-i- ≠ *-ya- variation on the <b>PST</b> level is shown by *mik ≠ myak 'eye' [STC #402]; GL 3.23, 3.41, 3.42(5), 3.43a-b, 3.47, 3.48; see the discussion of this complex word-family in JAM 1985b (GSTC) #148, where other possible affiliations of tê are suggested
34053	tê	5. the same	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *day <sup>2</sup> (cf. Ak. tì, Ls. [Fraser] hti <sup>5</sup> ); ≠ tí (Puniv) 'only' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> ?d(y)ik (cf. WB tac) < <b>PTB/PST</b> *C-t(y)ik [STC p. 94; TSR #31]; ≠ Chinese ## t̃iäk / t̃šiäk 'single, one' [not cited in GSR] < <b>PST</b> *C-tyak; similar *-i- ≠ *-ya- variation on the <b>PST</b> level is shown by *mik ≠ myak 'eye' [STC #402]; GL 3.23, 3.41, 3.42(5), 3.43a-b, 3.47, 3.48; see the discussion of this complex word-family in JAM 1985b (GSTC) #148, where other possible affiliations of tê are suggested
34392	tè?	be alive	< <b>PLB</b> *dat [TSR #1] (cf. Akha [ILH] dèq); ANT. š† (V)
34452	thâ	cock (certain weapons); set in position for firing	< <b>PLB</b> *ta <sup>2</sup> ; perhaps ≠ tā (< <b>PLB</b> *?ta <sup>2</sup> 'lay in place; put onto' [q.v.]); cf. tho (V) 'prepare weapon or trap for use'
34466	thâ	1. temporal particle	GL 3.91a, 3.97, 4.712(3); < <b>PLB</b> *ta <sup>2</sup> (≠ Lisu [Fraser] htá <sup>4</sup> < Tone *1)

34527	thâ?	be sharp; keen	< <b>PLB</b> *tak (cf. WB thak) [TSR #41; STC p. 87]; SYNS. cĕ? (Vadj), pâ (Vadj), pâ-nê? ě (AEstat) [qq.v.]
34545	thà?	upper side; top surface	< <b>PLB</b> *(C-)tak [TSR #42]; this is ult. the same etymon as thà? (Pn) 'accusative/dative' [q.v.], the semantic development apparently being from 'top surface' to 'covering the top surface' to 'the entity covered by the action of the verb' (see GL, p. 158); cf. ò-thà? (Nloc)
34637	thî?	(v.i.) be wrapped; (v.t.) wrap and tie up, make a bundle of	< <b>PLB</b> *tip [contra TSR #23] ≠ *dup (cf. WB tup [v.i.]) ≠ *tup (cf. WB thup [v.t.])
34663	thu	2. be blunt; not sharp	< <b>PLB</b> *tu <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB thu) < <b>PTB</b> *tow [STC #319]; SYN. (2) pĕ? (V); ANTS. pâ (Vadj) 'thin; sharp' [q.v.], thâ? (Vadj), cĕ? (Vadj)
34668	thu	measure in spans; measure off between the outstretched thumb and middle finger	< <b>PLB</b> *twa <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB thwa) < <b>PTB</b> *m-twa (cf. WT mtho) [STC #165]
34721	thê	2. (in moral sense) be upright; true; proper	< <b>PLB</b> *tan <sup>2</sup> (cf. Achang [Dai and Cui 1985] tan <sup>21</sup> 'be straight', than <sup>21</sup> 'straighten'); see JAM 1985b (GSTC n. 87, p. 54); ANT. qĕ? (Vadj)
34746	thê?	to kick (with foot); flick (with finger); make a sudden movement of a foot or finger; bounce, leap (as water in a river); kick back, recoil (as a firearm)	< <b>PLB</b> *tek (cf. Lisu hti <sup>2</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *r-tek ≠ k-tek (cf. WT rdeg, Garo ga-tek, Tangkhul Naga kəkəthək) [TSR #14]; Si. tĕ? appears unrelated
34835	thô?	place on top of sthg else; arrange in layers	< <b>PLB</b> *tap [not in TSR] (cf. WB thap) < <b>PTB</b> *tap (cf. WT ltab ≠ ldab) [STC p. 184] there is also a similar Tai root (cf. Shan thap [Cu 329], Si. tháp 'place/be on top of sthg else'); cf. thô? (Clf); ≠ tô? (Clf) [q.v.]
34908	thê?	for lightning to flash; to lighten; to strike (of lightning)	< <b>PLB</b> *t(r)ek (cf. Akha [ILH] tĕq 'roar of thunder and crackle of lightning') [TSR #67] < <b>PTB</b> *trek (cf. Lushai trĕek 'lightning') [not in STC]; cf. mû-tĕ tĕ ve (SV) 'thunder', mû=tĕ-pwĕ? (N) 'lightning'

34921	tho	prepare a weapon or trap for use; set (a trap); cock (a weapon)	< <b>PLB</b> *toŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB thoŋ 'set a trap'; Akha [PL] tah˘, [ILH] thán 'id. '); this is a distinct etymon from thō (V) 'sight at, aim at (as with a camera)' [q.v.]; cf. thā (V)
34985	thô	pine tree	< <b>PLB</b> *taŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB thâŋ) < <b>PTB</b> *taŋ (cf. WT thaŋ-śiŋ) [STC n. 215, p. 69]
35081	thôʔ	to hook; fasten onto with a curved object; strike or pierce with a curved or hooked object; peck at (as a bird); bite (as a snake)	< <b>PLB</b> *tok [TSR #15] < <b>PTB</b> *tok; cf. Mikir iŋ-thòk 'bite (of snake); peck, pick (of birds)'; there is also a phonologically similar Tai root, app. the source of Jg. ʔəthok 'strike (as with fingers on a small object)'
35270	tí	only	GL 3.41, 3.616, 3.83, 3.87, 3.91c, 4.712(1), 5.25, 6.112; < <b>PLB</b> *ʔdik [TSR #48]; ≠ tê (Num) 'one' [q.v.]; cf. also the Bs. particle tî (WB tâñ) 'only; no more (used with numerals)' [Judson, p. 459]
35297	tí-šîʔ m̀ ve	to whistle	šîʔ < <b>PLB</b> *sit [TSR #118]; tí perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *ʔdik or *ʔdit [TSR #50] (cf. WB thac); cf. m̀ (V) 'pass air noisily'
35325	tì	earthworm	< <b>PLB</b> *di <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ti, Lisu bi-di) < <b>PLB</b> *zril (cf. WT sril ~ srin 'silkworm', Thado til 'earthworm') [STC p. 37]
35382	tîʔ	saturate; soak; moisten; dip into a liquid	< <b>PLB</b> *Ntit ≠ *ʔtit or *Ntik ≠ ʔtik [TSR #109]; ≠ dî (V) 'ejaculate; moisten due to sexual excitement' [q.v.]; cf. <b>PTB</b> *tiy [STC #55] ≠ twiy [STC #168]
35455	tú	burn sthg; set sthg alight; kindle [v.t.]	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔduk [TSR #62] < <b>PTB</b> *s-duk [not in STC]; this is the causative of tòʔ (V) (< <b>PLB</b> *duk) [q.v.]
35536	tû	debouchment; orifice from which sthg emerges	< <b>PLB</b> *dwaŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB twâŋ 'hole, pit') < <b>PTB</b> *dwaŋ [STC #169]; SYNS. tôʔ-la=k̀ (Ndeverb), ć- ǹʔ=k̀ (Ndeverb)
35560	tù	1. (irrealis particle) indicates unrealized, hypothetical, future, intended, purposive, or goal-oriented action	GL 3.97, 4.313, 4.351e, 4.64(1), 4.69c, 5.41, 6.111, 6.11s, 6.2 passim, 6.41, 6.483(2), 6.497; < <b>PLB</b> *du <sup>1</sup> (cf. Lisu du <sup>3</sup> , Akha dú 'particle used with statements where one is not sure ... that sthg will happen'); Akha also has a variant with the low tone dù (< Tone *2), with purposive and nominalizing functions [Lewis 1968, p. 87]

35631	to	a plain; flat area	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔ-dam <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ʔətam 'a straight, long piece'); ≠ to ~ tò ~ tó (Bn) 'structural member of a house' [q.v.]; see JAM 1986d ("Universal semantics and allofamic identification") for discussion of the relationship between STRAIGHT and FLAT; no etymological connection with tô(n) (N) 'valley' < Tai [q.v.]; cf. ð-tō (N), ð-de (N)
35727	tō-làʔ(=qú) ~ tō-làʔ(=qú)	wing	cf. làʔ (N) 'hand, arm'; 1st. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *doŋ <sup>1/2</sup> (WB toŋ 'measure in cubits', ʔətoŋ 'cubit; wing'; Bisu ʔaŋ-tóŋ, Mpi mə <sup>2</sup> tuŋ <sup>6</sup> , Lu-quan dy <sup>11</sup> , Lisu du <sup>4</sup> -lá <sup>6</sup> , Akha à-dǎ́ [all 'wing']); see JAM 1985d "Out on a limb: arm, hand, and wing in ST", Section 3.1; all these forms point to <b>PLB</b> Tone *1 except Lahu, which reflects *2; note also the variation in the Lh. vowel
35733	tôʔ	1. lay one atop the other; stack things up	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔtap [TSR #'s 51 and 59 should be combined into a single etymon] (cf. WB thap 'place one on another'); same morpheme as tôʔ (Mpx; Clf) [q.v.]; an accidentally similar root occurs in Tai (cf. Si. tháp 'put on top of; pile up; run over, press')
35760	tòʔ	burn; be on fire [v.i.]	< <b>PLB</b> *duk [TSR #62] (cf. WB tok 'blaze, flame; shine, glitter', Ak. [ILH] dòq) < <b>PTB</b> *duk [not in STC] (cf. WT dugs 'make warm, light, kindle'); ≠ tú (V) 'set on fire; cause to burn' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔduk < <b>PTB</b> *s-duk; see also â-tòʔ (N)
35782	tɛ	put, put onto; set on, place on; set up, establish	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdiŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB taŋ 'place in a position; build'); this is the etymological causative of dè (V) 'come to rest, alight' (< *Ndiŋ <sup>1</sup> ); ≠ de (V) 'id.' [qq.v.]; cf. tā (V); contrast kə (V) 'put into, insert'
36011	tɔ	give a drink to; give a smoke to	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdaŋ <sup>1</sup> ; this is the etymological causative of dè (V) [q.v.] 'drink' < <b>PLB</b> *Ndaŋ <sup>1</sup> ; see GL 1.643
36032	tó	sew	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔdup (cf. Ak. [ILH] tòq) < <b>PTB</b> *ʔdrup (cf. WT .h); WB khyup descends from a different allofam [TSR #63; STC #456]
36090	tô	words; speech	<b>PLB</b> *daŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] dò); cf. khô (N); coupled with šá (N; Mpx) in Elab's

36231	tò	small of the back; base of the spine; rump (of bird)	apparently distinct etymologically from tò ~ tō (Mpx) 'flat expanse; bottom'; Akha dò appears related (though < <b>PLB</b> *2, while Lh. tò < Tone *1), but refers to a lower part of the body (dò-dāŋ 'buttocks', dò-byö 'anus', dò-daŋ 'bottom [as inside bottom of a cup]'); cf. cò? (N) 'whole back; upper back', phe (N) 'upper back'
36238	tò ~ tō	be even; level; flat; equable	perhaps < <b>PLB</b> *dwaŋ <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB twaŋ 'straight', Ak. yɔ-dó, Phunoi ?a~ 'id. '); for the semantic connection between flat and straight, see JAM 1986d ("Universal semantics..."); ≠ tó è (AEstat), tò ~ tō (Mpx), tò è ~ tō è (AEstat) [qq.v.]; cf. phì è (AEstat)
36361	yè-mí=tō	Himalayan bear; Tibetan bear [Selenarctos thibetanus]	prob. ≠ <b>PTB</b> *dwam [STC #461] (but the usual Lh. reflex of *-am is -o); also pronounced yè-mí=twē [RL]
36374	tō-là?(=qú) ~ tō-là?(-qú)	wing	the variant tō reflects <b>PLB</b> *?daŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. Atsi taŋ <sup>21</sup> 'fly'), while tō (< *?doŋ <sup>2</sup> ) is more closely related to WB toŋ (< *?doŋ <sup>1</sup> ) 'wing'
36375	tō?	emerge from; go out, come out; erupt, break out (as an excrescence on the body)	< <b>PLB</b> *?twak (cf. WB thwak) [TSR #102]; ANT. lò? (V); perhaps ≠ tō (V) 'appear to one's view' [q.v.]
36455	tō?	cut (with knife, machete, pickaxe); cut with a blow; hack at	< <b>PLB</b> *?tö [TSR #101] < <b>PTB</b> *-tuk [STC #387]; prob. ≠ dō? (V) 'beat' [q.v.]; contrast nō? (V) 'snap; cut (as with scissors)'
36477	tō?	support; prop up	< <b>PLB</b> *?tok [not in TSR]; cf. WB thok
36513	tō?	1. be poisonous (of a substance); be poisoned (of a living thing); be intoxicated	< <b>PLB</b> *dok (≠ *?dok ≠ Ndok) [TSR #113] < <b>PTB</b> *duk ≠ *tuk [STC 472]; cognate to Chinese ## *d'òk / d'uok [GSR #1016a]; ≠ dō? (V) 'be nauseating; be revolted' [q.v.] < *Ndok (cf. Moso ndu 'poisoned, as an arrow'); cf. bù? (V; Vv)

36669	vâ	bamboo	< <b>PLB</b> *wa <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB wâ); this root has undergone several different prefixations in the various TB lgs., e.g. Lushai rua [< *r-wa], Jg. kəwá ʔĩ *g-wa], and perhaps WT spa ~ sba 'cane' [< *s-b-wa] (see STC #44); vâ often appears as the couplet of šh̄? (N) 'tree' [q.v.] in Elab's; cf. also mē ~ mē ~ m̄y (Bn) 'wood; bamboo' (< Tai)
36802	vâ	person (couplet of chō [q.v.] in Elab's)	occurs as a free morpheme in Yellow Lahu (vâ 'man'); cf. Jg. wā 'human being', Lepcha əvo 'husband' < <b>PTB</b> *wa [STC #100, JAM 1974a "Tones of Jg. and LB" #241]
36825	và?	pig	< <b>PLB</b> *wak (cf. WB wak) [TSR #168] < <b>PTB</b> *p-wak (cf. WT phag) [STC pp. 23-24]; see also vâ? (Bn) 'morpheme in plant and animal names'
36869	và?-ph̄	("pig-chaff") powdery chaff fed to pigs; rice bran	cf. cà-ph̄ (N), cà-šī ve ð-ḡ=qú ð-m̄y (NPgen); 2nd syll. < <b>PLB</b> *pwa:y <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB phwây 'chaff'); cf. ph̄ (Bn); the 1st syll. definitely means 'pig', but the homophony of the 2nd syll. with ph̄ (N) 'dog' seems merely coincidental; some speakers do accept the interpretation "stuff fit only for pigs and dogs to eat", and this folk-etymology may be the explanation for the irregular development of <b>PLB</b> *-ay > Lh. -ɹ (see JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula", #77)
36892	và?	(v.i.) hide oneself	< <b>PLB</b> *wak (cf. WB wak) [TSR #178]; ≠ fá (V) 'cause to be hidden' [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *?wak
36921	vi	(v.i.) be dry now; dry out; have moisture disappear or be removed from an object	cf. gô (V), fī (V); vi and fī are allofams, but they do not stand in a simplex/causative relationship either semantically [fī refers to a mass of water drying up or being emptied out, while vi focusses on the drying out of a wet object] or phonologically [vi < <b>PLB</b> Tone *1, but fī < <b>PLB</b> Tone *2]; gô (V) refers to the dehydration of an object that normally should contain water (as a leaf), while vi refers to the loss of unwanted moisture from an object which should be dry (as a shirt)



36939	ví	elder sibling; older relative	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔwyik [TSR #172] < *ʔu-(y)ik [see note by Benedict in TSR, p. 72] (cf. 1st. syll. of WB ʔac-kui, 2nd. syll. of Akha [ILH] à-yìq); ANT. ni (Mpfx)
36983	ve	indicative nominalizer; subordinator	ve is the most important particle in Black Lahu; see GL passim, esp. the sections listed in the Index Verborum, pp. 663-4; < <b>PLB</b> *way <sup>3</sup> < <b>PTB</b> *way ≈ *ray; ve prob. reflects a <b>PST/PTB</b> copular morpheme [see JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula"]; for a discussion of ve in the context of general grammatical theory, see JAM 1972b "Lahu nominalization, relativization, and genitivization"
37042	vè	dhole; red dhole dog [Cuon javanicus] [HY]; [Cuon alpinus] [PL]	< <b>PLB</b> *wan <sup>1</sup> (cf. Akha [ILH] xhà-jé 'wolf', Jino [Gai Xingzhi 1981, p. 67] ø <sup>4</sup> ) < <b>PTB</b> *kywal (not in STC); see JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula", #17
37063	vêʔ	2. sthg beautiful or ornamental	< <b>PLB</b> *sə-wat [TSR #185] (cf. WB wat-cham 'stamen, anther, and pollen of flower')
37086	šĩ-vêʔ ~ šĩʔ-vêʔ	flower growing on a tree ("tree-flower")	the 1st element *sə- in the <b>PLB</b> reconstruction *sə-wat [above] is a reduced form of the <b>PTB</b> root *sik ≈ *siŋ 'tree; wood' [cf. šĩʔ (N)]; the high-rising tone variant šĩ in this compound is reduced with respect to the independent morpheme šĩʔ, which retains its -ʔ (< *-k)
37121	vèʔ	leech	< <b>PLB</b> *k-r-wat [TSR #167] (cf. WB krwat, Maru wʔeʔ, Akha [ILH] á-jèq); STC #45 (and n.78) sets up <b>PTB</b> *r-pat
37187	vî	be far; distant	< <b>PLB</b> *wiy <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB wê); the causative allofam is fî (V) 'separate from' (< <b>PLB</b> *ʔwiy <sup>2</sup> ); also ≈ fî (Next) 'a certain distance' [qq.v.]; ANT. nê (Vadj)
37207	vî	snake; crawling snake-like creature	< <b>PLB</b> *m-r-wiy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB mrwe) < <b>PTB</b> *s-b-ru:l [STC #447] (cf. WT sbrul, Lushai ru:l)
37242	vî	buy; pay for sthg	< <b>PLB</b> *war <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB way) < <b>PTB</b> *ywar [STC pp. 15, 51, 89]; contra STC p. 209, this root is not restricted to Kuki-Naga; used as couplet of pa (V) 'exchange; barter' in Elab's; ANT. hî (V); cf. JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula", p. 59

37302	və̀?	put on clothing (esp. lower garments like trousers and sarongs); wear	prob. < <b>PLB</b> *wat (cf. WB wat), contra TSR #181, though the Lahu reflex is irregular [see JAM 1985b "God and the ST copula", #32]; the causative allofam is fí (V) 'clothe/dress smn' [q.v.]; coupled with qâ (Belab) in Elab's; cf. de (V) 'put on upper garment'
37388	yá	tickle	< <b>PLB</b> *ʔzak (not in TSR, but cf. JAM 1970a #66); cf. Lepcha yak ~ jak (cited in Eng. index of Mainwaring 1898); cf. Chin. ## *ziäk / iäk [GSR 800 a-c]; ult. related to là? (N) 'arm' [q.v.], via the armpit; see JAM 1985d "Out on a limb..." 1.12
37405	yâ	4. swain (pronoun used in love poetry to refer to the young man [1st, 2nd, or 3rd person])	< <b>PLB</b> *za <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB sâ) < <b>PTB</b> *za ≈ *tsa [STC #59 and pp. 27, 30, 100, 154, 158, 169, 188, 189]; ≈ Chinese ## *tsjəg / tsi ~ *dziəg / zi [GSR #964a-j]; ≈ šā (Mpx) 'sibling's child' (< <b>PLB</b> *sa <sup>2</sup> ) and cà (Bn) 'prefix to men's names' (< <b>PLB</b> *dza <sup>1</sup> ) [qq.v.]; Clf is gâ [q.v.]; SYNS. (1) cho (N), vâ (Bn), (2) é (N; Mpx), dù (Mpx); ANT. (4) nε (N) [qq.v.]
37579	yâ-mî	b. daughter	2nd. syll. < <b>PLB</b> *mi <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB səmî)
37628	yâ=là?-é	I (humble pronoun used by the man in love poetry)	là? (Bn; Clf) < <b>PLB</b> *lak, prob. ≈ há (Bn) [q.v.] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔlak [TSR #177]
37712	yâ?	scoop up (esp. water) with hands or vessel; sweep into a hole or opening (with hands or instrument)	< <b>PLB</b> *k-yak (cf. Akha [PL] ya^ 'sweep', WB yak 'strike or impel with a shock towards oneself'); cf. also WT phyag-ma 'broom, mop' (perhaps < <b>PTB</b> *p-yak); prob. ≈ gâ? 'gather together, scoop' [q.v.] (< <b>PLB</b> *k-rak)
37728	yà?	descend; go / come down; wane (of the moon)	< <b>PLB</b> *zak [TSR #121] (cf. WB sak); ANT. tâ? (V)
37891	yà?-tə	be ashamed; embarrassed; bashful, shy	< <b>PLB</b> *g-yak [TSR #182] < <b>PTB</b> *g-yak [STC #452] (cf. Jg. kəyà?) ≈ *s-rak [STC #431] (cf. WB hrak, Akha šà?-dó, Lisu shá <sup>1</sup> -taw <sup>3</sup> ); as the Akha and Lisu forms show, this word is reconstructible as a disyllabic compound at the PLoloish level; cf. yà? (V) 'be guilty; commit an offense'

37921	yê	1. use, make use of sthg; use for a certain purpose; manipulate, handle	< <b>PLB</b> *zum <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB sôm), from a general <b>PST</b> root; cf. WT gzum 'grasp; hold' and prob. Chinese ## *d̥iung / y̥iung [STC p. 30]
37963	yê	2. housing (supporting or encasing structure in a machine)	< <b>PLB</b> *yum <sup>1</sup> or *yim <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB ?im) < <b>PTB</b> *k-yim ≈ *k-yum [STC #53] (cf. WT khyim, Magari im ~ yum); cognate to Chinese ## *kiông / kiung [GSR #1006a-d] 'dwelling-house; palace; apartment; temple' [STC p. 182]; as the final element in compounds, yê forms nouns referring to buildings or establishments for carrying on activities; if the previous element is a verb, yê functions in such compounds somewhat like k̄ (Pv) [q.v.] 'locative nominalizer'; coupled with qa (Belab) [q.v.] in Elab's; see PLATES 68, 69, and 70
38147	yê-mí=t̄s	b. (specifically) the Himalayan bear; Tibetan bear [Selenarctos thibetanus]	2nd. syll. prob. < Tai (cf. Siamese m̄i); 3rd. syll. perhaps < <b>PTB</b> *d-wam [STC #461] (cf. WT dom, WB wak-wam [wak- 'pig'])
38231	yù	1. take; take hold of; acquire possession of; catch; pick up; hold onto, be holding <get>	< <b>PLB</b> *yu <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB yu and STC, p. 60); see GL 3.85, 4.61(4,8), 4.65(1); cf. ch̄i, h̄a?, h̄ê?, ġa, ġô? (all V's); this word has been assigned to a <b>PST</b> etymon *d-yu-k [JAM 1985a]; ≈ c̄u 'adopt; have recourse to' [q.v.]
38363	yè	1. (of objects) be durable; endure a long time; be strong enough to last; sturdy, firm; stable	< <b>PLB</b> *zan <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB san 'strong, vigorous'); < <b>PTB</b> *b-tsan (see JAM 1985b [GSTC #16]); stimes functions as a resultative complement (cf. t̄e mâ yè, phe mâ yè [below])
38411	m̄u-yè	rain ("sky-water")	yè occurs only in this compound; perhaps ≈ ġ̄ (N; Mpx) 'water; liquid' [< <b>PLB</b> *riy <sup>1</sup> (cf. WB re)] and/or the 1st syll. of í-k̄a? (N) 'water' [qq.v.]
38528	yô	(3rd. person pronoun) he, him; she, her; it	see GL 3.22, 3.32; < <b>PLB</b> *zaŋ <sup>2</sup> (cf. WB s̄aŋ 'that one') [cf. JAM 1969a "Lahu and <b>PLB</b> "]; cf. šu (Pron) 'contrastive or remote 3rd person'
38582	yò	sheep	prob. < <b>PTB/PST</b> *g-yaŋ (cf. Chinese ## *ziang / j̄ang [GSR #732a-d]) ≈ *g-yak (cf. WT gyag 'yak') [this etym. not in STC]

38763	yɨʔ	3. cohabit with; sleep with and have sexual access to	< <b>PLB</b> *yip [TSR #180] (cf. WB ʔip) ≠ *yup (cf. Hani ju <sup>21</sup> c, Bisu jù) < <b>PTB</b> *(y)ip ≠ *(y)up [STC #114] (cf. Jg. ʔyúp) [contra both STC and TSR, where only the allofam in *-i- is set up at the proto-level]; ≠ í (V) [q.v.] 'put (a child) to bed' [causative] < <b>PLB</b> *ʔyip (≠ *s-(y)ip [cf. WB sip, Sani ši 55]); Lahu yɨʔ is often coupled with mɨ (V) 'sit' in Elab's
38824	yɨʔ-mâʔ	a dream	2nd syll. < <b>PLB/PTB</b> *s-mak ≠ *s-maŋ [TSR #144, STC #82]
38887	mɨʔ-yɨʔ	cloudy leopard [Felis nebulosa] ("monkey-leopard")	2nd syll. < <b>PLB</b> *zik [not cited in TSR #122] (cf. WB sac) < <b>PTB</b> *g-zik (cf. WT gzig) [STC #61]; SYN. mɨʔ-yɨʔ=lâ (N)