A Christomathy of Pre-Angkorian Khmer II

Lexicon of the Dated Inscriptions

by

Philip N. Jenner

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Center for Southeast Asian Studies
School of Hawaiian, Asian, and Pacific Studies
University of Hawaii at Manoa
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INTRODUCTION

The object of the present volume is to provide an opening wedge for Old Khmer lexicography by presenting the vocabulary of the dated inscriptions recovered from the period before the founding of Angkor in A.D. 802. In its present form the volume is tentative and addressed to the immediate needs of students and colleagues. I cannot overemphasize the fact that the glosses advanced here are conjectural, as they must be, and hence liable to correction as better information comes to hand. Beyond any lasting results which I may have achieved, those parts of the volume which are especially subject to improvement should be taken as footholds for others who, as I hope, will refine and expand upon what I have attempted.

Edited versions of the dated inscriptions of the period have been published in preliminary form in Volume I of this Chrestomathy. The present volume is to be followed by the texts of the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions (Volume III) and the lexicon thereto (Volume IV). After these have been proofed by actual use, it is my intention to integrate Volumes II and IV and publish the corrected data as one volume covering all known texts from the pre-Angkorian period.

It will come as no surprise to students of Old Khmer to learn that the present lexicon contains 1,008 (42.6%) proper nouns comprising slavenames, other personal names, toponyms and calendrical terms. What may not be expected is the circumstance that this large segment of the vocabulary duplicates the categories of wordbases, derivatives and loanwords. The operative vocabulary in this volume is divisible into 776 (32.8%) monosyllabic wordbases, 886 (37.5%) derivatives from them, and 717 (30.3%) loans. The effective wordcount, subtracting 14 ambiguous cases, is 2,365 items. Wordbases are divisible into 337 (43.4%) free forms and 439 (56.6%) bound forms; primary and secondary derivatives together with a handful of compounds fall into 726 (81.9%) free forms and only 160 (18.1%) bound forms. Bases and derivatives together account for 1,662 items or 70.3% of the total.

It can be seen from these figures that the vocabulary retrieved from the pre-Angkorian period is small indeed. Despite its size, the present volume contains less than 2,400 items; it is unlikely that the lexicon of the undated inscriptions will add more than a few hundred additional items.

1See the Bibliography.
Sources

As mentioned in the Introduction to Volume I, the *Liste générale des inscriptions du Cambodge*\(^2\) registers forty-one dated pre-Angkorian texts. Of this number K.20 and K.1004 have not been published while the Khmer portions of two bilinguals, K.428 and K.506, have not been published. Not included in Volume I are two additional texts, K.103 and K.753, the ruinous condition of which precludes their serving the purposes of that volume. These two have, however, been used in the preparation of the present volume, which is hence based on thirty-seven of the forty-one pre-Angkorian texts. These are listed in the table which follows.

Other materials used in the preparation of this volume are given in the Bibliography. Two recent papers by Judith M. Jacob which could have made a heavy contribution to my work did not come to hand until it was too late for them to be used.\(^3\) Models of scholarly synthesis, these should be read with the closest attention by all users of this volume.

Orthography

It is still too early for a full description of the orthography of pre-Angkorian Khmer. Suffice it to say here that the fit of the writing system to the phonology of the period appears to be close and reflects a long tradition of writing in Khmer as well as in Sanskrit. The chief characteristics to be noted are the following:

- The lack of any express mechanisms for marking vocalic shortness. Contrary to their function in modern Khmer, neither visarga (\(-\)ḥ) nor anusvāra (\(-\)ṃ) imply a short prior vowel in pre-Angkorian times. The gemination of final consonant symbols (kan-dāh, kāmviṃn, khumm \sim khumm, ktiṅn, kdaṭṭ) has been taken as a device for marking a short prior vowel, but the data seem to show that this is not the case before A.D. 802 (kanmēṅṅ, karomm, kloṅṅ) and that gemination may have been used in lieu of or perhaps as a reinforcement of the *vīrāma*. Note also the doubling of

\(^2\)C VIII: 73-225.

- with h (kanlaṅh, neṅh), which becomes increasingly common in Angkorian times and continues into the Middle Khmer period.

- The polyphony throughout the Old Khmer period of the mid-level vowel symbols. E represents /ee/, /ɛɛ/, and /ææ/ while o represents /oɔ/ and /ɔɔ/. There are a few cases in which /ɛɛ/ [æː] (?) is represented by a, though the latter more often does double duty for /aa ə/ and /ɔɔ ə/.

- The polyphony of inherent a /ɔ ə/ as the short counterpoint of ā /aa/ and o /ɔɔ/, which is typical of the 7th century before the final reinterpretation of a as long /ɔɔ/.

- The occasional use of u and, even less frequently, of i, to express presyllabic /ə/ or [ə]: kun’ak, kurāk, kuruṅ, tuñnot, duvau, nuvāhī, mulīh, suññāy, sināhv, sivut. The representation of /y/ by i (piṅ, phik) and u (pajuh, luc).

- The syllabicing of initial clusters, a feature common throughout the Old Khmer period: kāṭo, kavos. In a good number of cases both orthographies are found for the same form: vahā ə vīhā.

- The gemination of consonant symbols following r. This striking feature, also common to the whole Old Khmer period, arises by application of the Pāṇinian rule which stipulates that "After r and h when preceded by a vowel there is doubling of any consonant except h." Why this rule should be applied to consonants following r in Cambodia but not also to consonants following h is unclear. Prior to A.D. 802 it operates primarily on Sanskrit loans (dharma) and on vernacular forms with initial r (rddeh). After A.D. 802 its application to native forms becomes more prevalent (paryyaṅ, tamryya). But at all periods the rule is optional and exceptions (karpura, rlaṁ) are found. This feature is a Sanskritism in Khmer, and it is unlikely that it has any bearing whatever on Old Khmer phonology.

- The representation by v of a /b/ phoneme which subsequently resolves back into /w/ and /b > p/: vā /βaa/ 'male slave' > mod. vā /βīha/ 'pronoun'; vrah /brah/ 'being or object associated with divinity' > late Angkorian brah /brah/ and mod. brah /presh/. The quality of the Sanskrit which was written during the pre-Angkorian period points to a close adherence to the Hindu tradition which (so we must presume) could only have been maintained through close brahmanical tutelage and editorial supervision. Despite this control we see the regular substitution of v for b both in the Sanskrit texts of the period and in ver-

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4 Pāṇini, The Aṣṭādhyāyī, VIII.4.46.

5 In Sanskrit loans as well as in vernacular forms v gives way to b from the 10th century, the change culminating in the 14th century.
nacular forms as well as Sanskrit loans in Khmer texts. In this light we are entitled to call this replacement deliberate. Yet this too may be a Sanskritism (bandhya ~ vandhya) having no more to do with old Khmer phonology than the doubling of consonants after r.

The sporadic use of the grapheme hv for v in all positions: hvat, 'ahvān, jāhv. This practice is pretty well confined to pre-Angkorian Khmer; it lingers on for a time in the early Angkorian period (hvac, canhvay, nhuβ), being thereafter limited to a few isolated forms. In parallel with this hv, Angkorian texts show a sprinkling of forms with initial h in ligature with other sonorant symbols (hmaḥ, hnañ, hlāy, hlum, hlvā), but none of these is attested from pre-Angkorian times. They tend to disappear in the late Angkorian period, only to reappear, presumably under Thai influence, during the Middle Khmer period.

- Use of the graphemes -ya and -va for the high falling diphthongs (short as well as long), front and back respectively. Both of these have been regarded as distinctive of the period after A.D. 802, notwithstanding their occurrence in inscriptions before that date. In this connection Miss Duangduarn Rungsaengchan of Silpakorn University, Bangkok, and the East-West Center has been investigating, since the winter of 1980-81, evidences of an intrusive "Angkorian" (B) dialect coexisting with the more typical "pre-Angkorian" (A) dialect, the distinction between them consisting chiefly in the presence of this -ya and -va in dialect B, corresponding to -e and -o in A. The results of her work will be published eventually. Meanwhile I include herewith a map prepared by Miss Rungsaengchan showing the tentative iso-gloss she has set up on the basis of data mainly from the dated inscriptions of the period.

Phonology

In the light of what has just been said of -ya and -va, the vowel system of pre-Angkorian Khmer comprises 18 syllable nuclei in dialect A, 24 nuclei in dialect B. Common to both is an unmarked set of 9 long nuclei and a marked set of 9 shortened nuclei:

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In addition to the above, dialect B has 3 long and 3 short falling diphthongs: /iiω, iω; yyω, yω; uuω, uω/. 

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In addition to the above, dialect B has 3 long and 3 short falling diphthongs: /iiω, iω; yyω, yω; uuω, uω/.
In both dialects the consonant system consists of 19 segments:

9 stops: \( p/\ddot{b}, \ t/\ddot{d}, \ c, \ k, \ q \)
\( \beta, \ d, \ ʒ, \ ʒ \)

4 nasals: \( m, \ n, \ ɲ, \ q \)

2 liquids: \( r, \ l \)

2 spirants: \( s, \ h \)

2 semivowels: \( β, \ j \)

Preconsonantal \( p \) and \( t \) represent explosive \( /p/ \) and \( /t/ \) respectively; prevocalic \( p \) and \( t \) represent \( /p ν \ddot{b}/ \) and \( /t ν \ddot{d}/ \) in free variation, probably with strong partiality for the implosive member of each pair.

Down to and for some time after the 10th century initial and postinitial \( */b/ \) and \( */w/ \) merge into \( /β/ \), contrast between them being preserved in final position as \( /-p/ \) and \( /-w/ \) respectively.

All final stops were presumably unreleased. Permitted finals appear to have excluded the voiced stops.

There is some evidence that final \( /-s/ \) was in the process of blending into \( /-h/ \) in pre-Angkorian times and that visarga (\(-h\)), if it ever represented final \( /q/ \) as in Thai, had already fallen together with the final \( /-h/ \) from \( h \).

On the possibility of a series of prevocalized or preglottalized consonants in pre-Angkorian see the remarks in the Lexicon of Khmer Morphology, page xix, and in the present volume, page 356, note 1.

Arrangement

The presentation of the data in the lexicon is as straightforward as I have been able to make it. Each entry is cited first in the modern Khmer character, again in a transliteration which follows the Anglo-American tradition for the romanization of other Indic writing systems, and again in a phonemic transcription which in a few cases is retranscribed phonetically.

This much is followed, wherever possible or appropriate, by etymological (notably morphological) information in brackets.

Glosses, as full as seems warranted, are ordered on the basis of their presumed semantic development. Allomorphs or orthographic variants of the main entry are then introduced by the abbreviation Cf.
Set off from the main body of the entry and marked by the abbreviation Ref. is a complete listing of the first occurrence of the entry in all of the inscriptions of the period.

Examples of most of the operative vocabary are then given in whatever number seems best calculated to show its use or the problems it raises.

A number of entries contain glosses marked "by deverbalization" or "by denominalization". These two terms refer to a concept to which I am not strongly wedded but which has proved useful in forestalling any premature reassignment of forms from one subclass to another. As used here, both terms refer to the purely superficial and irrelevant question of how the forms in question are best expressed in English translation, and have no bearing on Khmer syntax itself.

As for Volume I, all forms in Khmer character in the present volume were executed on the Adler Universal 390 manual typewriter which, far from satisfactory for Old Khmer, has necessitated a number of compromises, in particular:

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\end{align*}
\]
Acknowledgments

A good part of the exacting work of preparing computer concordances of the inscriptions, of organizing and maintaining the files on which this volume is directly based, and of cataloguing the occurrences of each form was carried out by my faithful research assistant Miss Alberta J. Freidus, whose devotion to the project and whose insistence upon scholarly exactitude cannot be too highly commended.

I wish also to record here my profound gratitude to certain students and colleagues who were unstinting of their help and advice while this work was under way — alphabetically, Miss Peansiri Ekniyom, Mr Gregg J. Kinkley, Professor Walter H. Maurer, Miss Duangduarn Rungsaengchan, and Professor Rama Nath Sharma. Needless to say, I alone am responsible for all errors.

19 June 1981

P.N.J.


**THE PUBLISHED DATED PRE-ANGKORIAN INSCRIPTIONS**

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1 Vidyasagar, C VI: 23.

2 Vidyasagar, C II: 90 note 4.
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Robert K. HEADLEY, Jr., et al., *Cambodian-English Dictionary*. 

11


Philip N. Jenner and Saveros Pou, *A Lexicon of Khmer Morphology* (to appear as *MKS IX*).


Saveros Lewitz, "Note on Words for Male and Female in Old Khmer and Modern Khmer," in *AA*, II: 761-71.


Rama Nath SHARMA, The Astādhyāyī of Panini (forthcoming), in four volumes.


Theraphan L. THONGKUM [and] See PUENGPA, A Brau - Thai - English Dictionary (Bangkok: Indigenous Languages of Thailand Research Project, Department of Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, Chulalongkorn University, 1980).


R.J. WILKINSON, A Malay-English Dictionary (Romanised) (Singapore: Kelly & Walsh, 1903), in two volumes.


ABBREVIATIONS


BEPEO Bulletin de l'Ecole Française d'Extrême-Orient.

C  Cadrès, Inscriptions du Cambodge.

fem. feminine.

ifx  infix.

intr. intransitive.

JA  Journal Asiatique.

JOA  Journal of Oriental Studies (Hong Kong).

JSS  Journal of the Siam Society.


masc. masculine.

MKS  Mon-Khmer Studies.

mod. modern Khmer.

nom. nominative.

pfx  prefix.

pl.  plural.

Ref. Reference(s) to first occurrences.

sg. singular.

Skt Sanskrit.

tr. transitive.

VK  Vacanānukrama khmēra.
ADDENDA

Bibliography, page 11: insert


Bibliography, page 13: insert


Page 64, s.v. ge: at end of matter in brackets insert

A loan relationship with Thai ภณ /kɛt/ seems likely. Cf. ภณ gui.

Page 131, s.v. tmī: at end of matter in brackets insert

Any direct relationship with Thai ถ่น /mâj/ seems unlikely.

Page 236, s.v. mok: at end of matter in brackets insert

A relationship with Thai ผะ /mâa/ is unlikely.

Page 288, s.v. vai: at end of matter in brackets insert

Cf. Old Mon ภ่ 'vigour, to be vigourous', and Middle Mon ภ่ 'looking after, watching over'.

Page 344, s.v. sru: at end of matter in brackets insert

Cf. Old Mon sro 'paddy, ... unhusked rice'.

Page 362, s.v. 'antyanti: at end of material in brackets insert

Cf. Skt adhyadhi 'on high, just above'.
A Chrestomathy of Pre-Angkorian Khmer

II: LEXICON OF THE DATED INSCRIPTIONS

 synopsis ka /koo/, 1 [Mod. ສາວ ka/kaa/; cf. Thai น/kā/]. Conjunction marking a main, consequential or final clause of a series.

gĕ ta pān par [ge] mut vraṭ...ka ti pre ge tlen ṛāmvi laṅgī mahāniraya (K.451N: 4-6), 'They who protect [it] by driving away those who [would] damage the shining one, ...it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of the laṅgī of the Great Hell.


 synopsis ka /koo/ 2. Unidentified.


N.B.: The ka in K.493: 27 (vraṭ maṇi ai ka vraṭ pān) must be an engraver's error or misreading of ta.


- synopsis -ka /-koo/. Attested in slavenames kaṃka and tarka.

- synopsis -kak /-kok/ [Mod. ka'ka /kok/]. 1. (tr.) to water liberally, drench, soak. 2. (tr.) to shampoo (head hair). Attested in slavename kmak.

- synopsis -kaṅ. Possibly attested in slavename kraṇāṅ.

 kacyon /kciisen/. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 11 (A.D. 726).

- synopsis -kaṅ /-kāŋ/ [Mod. kaṅ'ka /kāŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to count, reckon, compute, calculate; to use sparingly or grudgingly, husband (resources). 2. (by trope) to weigh carefully, mull; to (be) grudge. Attested in slavename kanhaṅ.
2


कणी kañcann /kœcan/. Female slavename (as toponym). Cf. kañcan, kcan.

Ref.: K.926: 6 (A.D. 624).

कणी kañci /kœcii/ [Mod. kæcí /kæcœj/]. 1. derogative of kći. 2. part of male slavename. Cf. kći.

कणी kañces /kœceeh/. Male slavename.


कणी kañcoh /kœcooh/. Male slavename.

कणī kañcor /kœcoor/. Female slavename. Cf. -cor.
Ref.: K.78: 12 (A.D. 677).

Ref.: K.18: 11 and 12 (A.D. 726).

कणी kañjañ /kœjaañ/? name of an unidentified stringed musical instrument. Cf. kjañh, -jañh.
3

tmin viña kanjan Lēhv 4 (K.557/600E: 1), 'Four vīnā, kañjañ and Lēhv players'.
tmin kanjan (K.557/600E: 4), '[Two] kañjañ players'.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 and 4 (A.D. 611).

कण्जन /कण्जन/? [Cf. mod. kañjāta /kancīst/]. 1. mean
birth, humble family, low station. 2. (intr.) to be low-
born. 3. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.18: 10 (A.D. 726).

कण्ज /कण्ज/ . 1. (intr.) to be of low estate. 2. male
and female slavename. Cf. jān.
Ref.: K.138: 13 (A.D. 620) and K.109: 13 (A.D. 655),
male slavename; K.134: 16 (A.D. 781), female slav
name.

Ref.: K.904B: 1 (A.D. 713).

कण्जार /कण्जार/? Female slavename.

कण्जो /कण्जो/. (Male or female) slavename. Cf. jūn.
Ref.: K.18: 16 (A.D. 726), male or female; K.134: 15
(A.D. 781), female.

कण्ज /कण्ज/ [Mod. kañjā /kancī/]. 1. large woven

कण्ज /कण्ज/? Male slavename. Cf. jeñ, -jeñ.

कण्ज /कण्ज/ . Male slavename; (male or female) slave-
name.


kanjoh /kənˈjoʊ/ [Cf. mod. kaŋjaˈna /kəŋcuŋ/ 'to be given over to loose living']. Male slavename. Cf. joň.

Ref.: K.140: 5 (A.D. 676).


Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

kanjrap /kənˈjrap/. prisoner of war, captive taken (presumably) from the civilian population of conquered territory. Cf. -jrap.

N.B.: The form occurs only once in the Angkorian period, though only in an incontestable toponym: sre kanjrap thmik (K.270N: 35, A.D. 921), 'Ricefield of the Transportees'.

kanjrap 'mac purandarapura (K.493: 22), 'prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Purandarapura' or 'bound captives of Purandarapura'.

kanjrap ta man varta nā vraḥ... (K.561: 34), 'prisoners of war who dwell at [the sanctuary of] the shining one....

kanjrap kānum (K.561: 38), 'enslaved prisoners of war'.


kanyoc /kənˈjoʊ/? Male slavename.


kənˈheɪ̯ /kənˈheɪ̯/[Secondary /kənə-/ + -heɪ̯ /-heey/ < Angkorian -hyañ /-hiiaŋ/, itself < Javanese hyañ 'superhuman being: god, spirit'; cf. Malay and Cham yañ, and other cognates1]. 1. (title for a woman of quality) lady. 2. fe-

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male slavename.

N.B.: The etymology given presupposes that Javanese hyan gave rise to Angkorian hyan/hjaq ~ hiiaq/. Presumably only /jaaq/ would account for the palatal nasal of kañhen, while only /hiiaq/ could correspond to pre-Angkorian /-hee q/. The nasal of the presyllable may indeed corroborate this view.

sre 'apnoy kañhen vrah 'añ làñ gus 'ñy ta vrah... (K.9: 9), 'Ricefields given by the Lady Our Shining One Làñ Gus to the shining one...' 


कतो /kt:aw/ [Mod. ktau /kdaw/]. 1. (intr.) to be burning, hot; to be warm, ardent. 2. Male slavename. Cf. kto, kantau.

Ref.: K.926: 7 (A.D. 624).

कृति /kotdii/ [Cf. Malay and Javanese kati]. Catty, unit of weight equivalent to 16 tael. Cf. कृति.

candana कृति 1 (K.451N: 8), 'One catty of sandalwood'.


कृति /kotdii/. See कृति.

prak kosa कृति 2 (K.910: 14), 'a 2-catty chest of silver'.

प्नान प्रनाल कृति X (K.910: 15), 'a drain cover [weighing] X catty'.


कंदत /kandoot/. Male slavename. Cf. kandat, kdatt, also कंदॉत, kdot.


कताक्कग्राम /katakkagraam/ [Presumably *katakka /kdɔk/ ~ a Prākṛt cognate of Skt kārttika 'name of the twelfth lunar month'; cf. mod. kattika /katdɔk/; + Skt grāma 'hamlet, village']. Toponym: the village of Katakka. Cf. kārttika.

Ref.: K.341S: 8 (A.D. 673).
katha /kathaa/ [Skt. kathā 'talk(ing), speech, discourse, address; tale, story'; > mod. thā /thaː/]. 1. (intr.) to talk. 2. (tr.) to tell, say. 3. katha von is (K.74: 6), male slavename: "qui ne raconte pas tout" (C VI: 18) or "he who is never done talking."

Ref.: K.74: 6 (A.D. 697).

kadamvakesvara /kədəmvekəesb̪oːr/ [Skt kadamba (ka) 'multitude, herd; various botanical species including Nauclea cadamba, a tree with fragrant orange blossoms' + Ṣiva ṛa 'lord']. Epithet ("Lord of Herds"?), presumably of an aspect of Śiva.

Ref.: K.688: 3 and 8 (A.D. 719).

kan /kan/? [Probably to be identified with mod. -ka'na /-kan/ 'to score, notch']. Male and female slavename. Cf. knan.

N.B.: For kan 'at (K.134: 19-20) see kan’at.


kanakalesvara /kanəkəleesb̪oːr/ [Skt 'kanakala + Ṣiva ṛa 'lord']. Epithet, presumably of an aspect of Śiva.

Ref.: K.74: 3 and 8-9 (A.D. 697).

kanum kanem /knum kneem/? Female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 15 (A.D. 676), (sā?) kanum kanem.

kancel /kənsəl/? Female slavename.

Ref.: K.765: 9 (A.D. 687).

kantak /kəndak/? (Male or female) slavename.

Ref.: K.748: 11 (A.D. 613).

kantān /kəndən/? Male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 1 (A.D. 611), kantāl srām. 

kantāl/kandāal/ [Mod. kantāla/kandaal/]. 1. flat open space. 2. center, middle.

sre praṅ kantāl (K.79: 24) 'ricefield of the central tower', probably a toponym.

kantil/kantil/. Personal name.
Ref.: K.54: 15 (A.D. 629), poṅ kantil.

kantur/kandur/ [Mod. kantura/kandol/]. 1. rat, mouse. 2. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

kantek/kandek/? 1. (Conjecturally) one who lies down (to rest, to sleep, to malinger). 2. Male (and female?) slavename. Cf. -tek.
Ref.: K.109N: 12 (A.D. 655), male; K.18: 15 (A.D. 726), male or female?

kantai/kandaj/ [Probably secondary /kvñ-/ + tai]. 1. woman, esp. a female lay commoner. 2. wife. Cf. kantaiy.
kñuṅ kantai 2 (K.493: 20), 'Two female slaves'.
kñuṅ ta kantai (K.582: 5), 'Female slaves'.
jmaḥ ta kantai (K.749: 4), 'Names of females'.
'ji ge ta sī ge ta kantai (K.451N: 4), 'Their male ancestors [and their] female ones'.
vā pār kantai vā ku sol (K.505: 5-6), 'Male slave Pār; his wife, female slave Sol'.
kantai ta yajamāna ta vraṅ (K.926: 5), 'Laywomen [given] to the patron of the sacrifice to the shining ones'.

Kessen kantaiy /kəntaij/. See kantai.

Kessen kantok /kəntok/? Toponym.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 2 (A.D. 611).

Kessen kantoŋ /kəntoŋ/? Male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 11 (A.D. 676), kantoŋ ḡaŋ.

Kessen kantau /kəntaw/ [Mod. kamtau /kamdaw/]. 1. heat, warmth; ardor, anger. 2. (tr.) to heat, warm; to exercise, anger. 3. Female slavename. Cf. kaṭo, kto.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611).

Kessen kantya /kəndiə/. (Male or female) slavename.
Ref.: K.18: 18 (A.D. 726), kantya voXXX.

Kessen kantyar /kəndiər/. Female slavename.

Kessen kantrəŋ /kəntraŋ/? Male slavename.
Ref.: K.748: 9 (A.D. 613).

Kessen kantri /kəntrii/. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.748: 9 (A.D. 613), XXXX kantri.

Kessen kantvoh /kənd verso/? Male slavename.
Ref.: K.134: 26 (A.D. 701).
 parametro kanthana /kənthɔnə/? Male slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 24 (A.D. 713).

 parametro kandañ /kəndɔn/ [Ifx /-vn-/ 'class durative (collective)'
+ *kdañ /kọn/]. (Countable) plot or lot of land.
*sre sāmanta mī kandañ (K.904A: 29), 'The ricefields adjacent to each section'.
Ref.: K.904A: 29 (A.D. 713).

 parametro kandat /kəndət/.
Cf. kaŋdat, kdatt, also kandot, kdot.

 parametro kandan /kəndən/? Male and female slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 23 (A.D. 713).

 parametro kandōs /kəndəah/ [Probably secondary pfx /kvn-/ + -dōs].
Male slavename.

 parametro kandin /kəndin/.
Cf. kdiñ.
Ref.: K.926: 7 (A.D. 624).

 parametro kadin /kədin/.
Male and female slavename. Cf. slavename kanden, slave and personal name din.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611), K.138: 24 (A.D. 620),

 parametro kandip /kəndip/.
Cf. kdip.

 parametro kandec /kəndeec/ [Mod. kamdeca /kamteec/]. Female slavename.
name. Cf. kdec, kdic.
Ref.: K.904B: 8 (A.D. 713).

Ref.: K.926: 6 (A.D. 624).


κανδόκ kandoc /kendooc/. Male slavename. Cf. kdoc, kandvac.


κανδαμ kandam /kendam/ [Mod. kandum (ruya) /kantum (ruj)/ 'dragon-fly']. 1. (Conjecturally) one who alights or perches. 2. Male slavename.


κανδάρ kandvar /kenduvar/. (Conjecturally) hill, mount, knoll. Cf. -dvār.

κανδάς kandhas /kendhas/. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.926: 9 (A.D. 624).
**kanpuc** /kəmpuːts/  Female slavename.


**kanmɛn** /kənmeːnt/ [Ifx /ˌvɑːn-/ 'class durative' + *kmeh].

1. children (as a class); (countable) child, youngster. 2. pages (as a class); (countable) knave, page, servant. Cf. [kmeh], kanmekn.

kanmɛn mrasir (K.9: 14), 'Corps of clerk pages'.

kanmɛn pæmsæm (K.49: 15), 'Foster child'.

vraŋ kanmɛn (K.493: 22), 'the shining one of children = the deity of children' or 'the young shining one'.

**kanmekn** /kənmeːnt/. See kanmɛn.

Ref.: K.44b: 1 (A.D. 674), in toponym.

**kanrak** /kənroʊk/? Male slavename.

Ref.: K.904A: 23 (A.D. 713).

**kanruk** /kənruːkt/? Female slavename.


**kanruk** /kənruːkt/. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.134: 16 (A.D. 781).

**kanroy** /kənroʊj/. Female slavename.  Cf. kroy.

Ref.: K.749: 13 (A.D. 717), XXṿa kanroy.

**kanlaŋ** /kənlæŋ/ [Mod. kanlaŋ /kənlæŋ/]. 1. strength, brawn, vigor, might; power, force, energy. 2. Male and female slavename. Cf. klaŋ.


**kanloʊ** /kənloʊŋ/ [Ifx /ˌvɑːn-/'(general or instrumental)
durative' + *kloŋ]. 1. span, vault. 2. overhead covering, canopy, tent. 3. pavilion, summer-house, gopura.¹

Ref.: K.904A: 1 and 15 (A.D. 713).

kanlah /kənlah\¹ [Mod. kanloŋ /kəmlaŋ\; ifx /-vn-/ 'class durative' + *klaŋ¹]. youth, youths in the aggregate, young men.

kanlah droŋ (K.9: 15), 'Youth Auxiliary'.


kanlah /kənlah\² [Mod. kanlaŋ /kənlaŋ\]. half. Cf. kanlahh.

'āy car ku sanre 1 kanlah (K.505: 23-4), 'One and a half units [of ricefields] at Car Ku'.

kanlah vrai (K.910: 10), toponym.

sa[m]re kanlah (K.493: 20), 'A unit and a half [of rice-land]'.

raŋko je kanlah (K.451N: 10-1), 'One and a half bushels of husked rice'.

sre jaŋ cdiŋ kanlah sa[m]re (K.18: 5), 'Field north of the river: half a unit'.


kanlahh /kənlah\. See kanlah².

sre sanre kanlahh (K.582: 7), 'One and a half ricefields'.

oy raŋko je kanlahh moy tīai (K.904A: 21), '...Gives [him] one and a half bushels of husked rice per day'.


¹Cf. K.563: 12 (A.D. 578-677) at C II: 198, where it is not translated; K.939: 9 (A.D. 578-677) at C V: 56 (vid. also note 5); and K.256W/3° (A.D. 984) at BEPEO, XXXVII: 379, where it occurs in a toponym.
kansin /kənsini/. Male slavename.

kansuc /kənsuʃ/. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.582: 5 (A.D. 693).

kansup /kənsuʃ/. Female slavename. Cf. ksup.
Ref.: K.134: 16 (A.D. 781).

kansen /kənsen/. [Mod. kansēna /kansaːn/]. 1. (one who carries a burden over the shoulder) bearer, porter; female slavename. 2. (that which is worn over the shoulder) scarf, shawl. Cf. sen.
Ref.: K.904B: 24 (A.D. 713).

kanso /kənsoː/. Male and female slavename. Cf. so.


kansaŋ /kənsaŋ/. Male slavename. Cf. saŋ.

kanhaŋ /kənhaŋ/. [Ixf /-və-/ 'class durative' + *khaŋ]. 1. one who is full of spite or malice. 2. female slavename. Cf. kaŋhaŋ.
Ref.: K.18: 9 (A.D. 726).

*kanaŋ kan'at /kənqat/. Female slavename.
N.B.: The second form above is presumably so written only because it is divided by the end of a line.
kan'as /kəŋqah/? Male and female slavename. Cf. kan'ās.

Ref.: K.78: 19 (A.D. 677), male; K.582: 5 (A.D. 693), female.

kan'ās /kəŋqah/? Male (and female?) slavename. Cf. kan'ās.
Ref.: K.748: 12 (A.D. 613), male; K.140: 13 (A.D. 676), male or female?

kan'ek /kəŋqēk/? (Male or female) slavename.
Ref.: K.18: 13 (A.D. 726).

kap /kəcp/ [Mod. kap /koap/; cf. also kā'pa /kap/]. 1. (tr.) to possess, be in possession of; to be endowed with. 2. (intr.) to be blessed, happy, successful. Cf. krakap.

dāmgop vṛah kammaratān 'aṁ tel kap pātra ge kule pōṁ bhava-candra (K.561: 22-3), 'Added gift of the shining ones Our High Lords who possess the alms-bowl(s) of Sir Bhavacandra's kinsmen...'

ekapilāsēa /kəpialāsech/ [Skt *kapilāsēa 'leavings in a vessel' or possibly 'potsherd' or 'skull relic']. Personal name.

kaptāṅ [Probably an engraver's error or misreading of kan-tāṅ; see kantan]. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 13 (A.D. 676).

-kam /-kam/ [Mod. -kām /-kam/]. (intr.) to be raw, sore. Attested in slavename raṅkam.
15

*It is assumed that the form is understood to be vernacular; hence it has no likely connection with slavename Kumala or Skt Kumara.* Perhaps ifx -m-/ 'agentive iterative' + -kar; cf. mod. kramara/kramaar/ 'crust, scab; worthless object'. 1. (Conjecturally) maker, processor; rice husker. 2. Male slavename.


* N.B.: The undated inscriptions also have kamrateān (K.818: 7, A.D. 578-777) while the Angkorian inscriptions also have ka- mrateān (K.682A: 2, A.D. 921). The preferred form is kammatān.

kamratān 'ān (passim), 'Our High Lord'.


[kamval] /kamval/]. See kamratān.

N.B.: That the palatal final in vraṅ kamratān cas (K.493: 25) is not conditioned by the following initial is shown by vraṅ kamratān ukk in the same text (line 28).


[kamval] /kamval/]. 1. care, concern, worry; pains, bother. 2. one who is busy, occupied. 3. Male slavename.


- kār/-koor/¹ [Mod. -kara/-koar/]. to come or bring into being. Perhaps attested in slavename kamar. Cf. -ko.
'kar/-kaar/² [Mod. kāra /kaar/]. 1. (tr.) to make ready, prepare. 2. (tr.) to defend, protect, guard, shield. Attested in knar. Cf. -kā.

kāra /koo/ [Skt kara]. tax, duty, impost.

karapa /kroop/ (Male or female) slavename. Cf. kalapa.
N.B.: The form is followed by a 7-place lacuna and may be incomplete; this would explain the absence of the virāma. If complete it is probably to be identified with modern krapa /kroop/ 'cover(ing); blanket'.
Ref.: K.140: 10 (A.D. 676).

karon /kroon/ (Male slavename.
Ref.: K.561: 30 (A.D. 681).

karomm /kroom/. See karoṃ¹.
karomm poṇi vimala son ktiṅ (K.910: 13), 'bottom land [or casier] of Sir Vimala, [given] in discharge of a debt'.
Ref.: K.910: 13 (A.D. 651).

karoṃ /kroom/¹ [Mod. kroma /kraoom/]. 1. (intr.) to move downstream, be situated below. 2. (tr.) to be below, beneath, under. 3. lower part, underside; bottom(s), bottom land. Cf. karomm, karoṃ², karoṃ³.
N.B.: The sense of "bottom lands", reflecting Condés's 'la terre basse', is suspiciously apt. A more plausible derivation might be < pī✈ /k-/+ -roṅ = mod. roma /room/ ¬ rwma /ruuom/ 'to mass, concentrate, combine', whence 'set of ricefields, casier'.

damriṅ karo[m] vraī chdīṅ (K.341N: 8), '...Plantations, bottom lands [or castiers], forests, streams...'
pdey karoṃ (K.753: 5), 'the lower surface = the earth'.
śrī jaya-devi oṣ karoṃ ta mrataṁ śakrāsvāmi 'agrāsana (K.904A: 15-6), '...Śrī Jayadevi has conferred bottom land [or a set of ricefields] upon the Lord Śakrāsvāmi, her chief minister'.
karoṃ ta ai ānēl śarvavapura (K.904B: 18), 'the bottom lands at the granaries of Śarvapura'.

loḥ karoṃ tnal mṛtāṁ XXXXXX (K.927: 3), 'to the bottoms [demarcated by] the embankment of the Lord XXXXXX'.

...nu sre nu ṓdai karoṃ nu dviṅī (K.134: 21), 'with rice-fields, lands, and plantations'.


tpal karoṃ tamre (K.9: 21), 'Grove of the Elephant (Giant?) Karom [trees]'.


karoṃ /kroom/³ [Connection with karoṃ¹ and karoṃ² uncertain]. Male and female slavename.


karum /krum/ [Pfx /k-/+ rum]. Female slavename.


karpura /kərbuər/ [Skt karpūra 'camphor']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 8 (A.D. 713).

kalaṅ /klaŋ/ [Mod. khlaṅā /klaŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be strong, powerful, mighty, brawny. 2. (intr.) to be forceful, energetic, vigorous, loud. 3. Female slavename. Cf. klaṅ, kanlaṅ.

Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677).

kalapa /kloʊp/ [Mod. khlapa /klaʊp/]. 1. (intr.) to cow-er, cringe. 2. (intr.) to droop, sag, wilt. Cf. karapa.

N.B.: The absence of the virāma suggests Skt kalapa 'orna-
ment, moon; clever or intelligent man', but this seems unlikely.

Ref.: K.904B: 24 (A.D. 713).

कल्प kalpa /kalp/  Female slavename.

N.B.: This is marked as a lecture douteuse (C II: 146 note 6).

Ref.: K.18: 6 (A.D. 726)

कल्पना kalpanā /kəlˈpənə/  [Skt kalpanā 'disposition, good order, (final) arrangement, preparation, settlement, transfer to the control of another, bestowal, procurement, caparisoning (of elephant), distribution; forming, formation, creation, production, composition, fabrication; conception, hypothesis; invention, fiction', < klp 'to dispose'. As used in Khmer the term corresponds fairly closely to τέμενος 'piece of land, esp. of corn-land, sacred to a god; precincts of a temple'].

1. (tr.) to settle (property) upon, secure (property) to; to establish, create, found.
2. settlement (of property), endowment, foundation; building, monument.

Ref.: K.341S: 8 (A.D. 673).

कल्पत kalpita /kəlˈpətə/  [Skt kalpita 'made, performed', etc., < klp 'to dispose'].

1. (tr.) to make, accomplish, carry out.
2. gift, grant, endowment.

...gi ta rākṣa nē kalpita mratān kīrttigaṇa (K.749: 8-9), '[they shall] be the ones to have custody of these gifts of the Lord Kīrttigaṇa'.

Ref.: K.749: 3 (A.D. 717).

कल्प /kalp/  [Mod. krapau /krabaw/]. Hydrocarpus an-

1 "While the king reigned he...had the use of a separate estate...which the community placed at his disposal. ... The same word was applied to a temple estate set aside for the enjoyment of a god. With the decay of kingship in post-Homeric Greece, the latter became the sole meaning" (M.I. Finley, The World of Odysseus. A Pelican Book (Harmondsworth, Middlesex:
thelminthica Pierre ex Laness; false chaulmoogra.\(^1\)

Ref.: K.18: 3 (A.D. 726).

\( k\text{avos} /\text{k}\text{boh}/ \) [Mod. *kh\text{ba'sa} /\text{kpuh}/]. 1. (intr.) to be high, tall, lofty, elevated; to be eminent, grand. 2. *Male slavename.


\( ka'or /\text{k}\text{goor}/ \) [Cf. mod. *t\text{wra} /\text{tg\text{w}\text{e}}r/ 'to be morose, glum']. *Male slavename.


\( ka'ol /\text{k}\text{gool}/ \) [Probably pfx /\text{k}/- + *\text{ol} > Angkorian 'val /\text{qu}\text{e}l/ 'to heap up, amass, stockpile']. *Granary.

...sre mā vanrah gui 20 ka'ol XX ta gui 200 (K.926: 11), '.. .a one-mā ricefield sown 20 times; a granary; 200 XX therewith', at the end of a list of gifts to a deity.

sre man jāhv 'āmvi ta vrah kaṃmratañ 'ān kaṃmratañ sruk nā jlaṅ ka'ol... (K.79: 8-9), 'Ricefield acquired from the shining one Our High Lord the High Lord of the Territory at Jlaṅ Ka'ol...'

sre nā jlaṅ ka'ol... (K.79: 12-3), 'The ricefield at Jlaṅ Ka'ol...'

ge tel poñ bhavacandra pre tve sre sampoł pre cām ka'ol sampoł pre cām poṣa sampoł (K.561: 33-4), '.. ...whom Sir Bhavacandra has charged with tilling the ricefields of the sampoł, with guarding the granaries of the sampoł, [and] with tending the provisions of the sampoł'.

...tmur bhai 1-7 krapI dneṃ 1 ka'ol sre sanre kanlahh... (K.582: 6-7), '...27 oxen, 1 pair of buffaloes, a granary, 1b ricefields...', in a list of gifts to a deity.

kām\(\text{i}3 ka'ol XXX raṅko je XX (K.145: 3), '...3 slaves, a XX granary, XX bushels of husked rice...'


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-कः -कः /-kā /-kaa/. [Mod. kāra /kaar/]. 1. (tr.) to make ready, prepare. 2. (tr.) to defend, protect, guard, shield. Attested in caṇkā. Cf. -kar.

-कः -कः /-kaa/ [Mod. kāka /kaak/]. 1. dross, dregs, residue. 2. sediment. Attested in slavenames kaṃhāk and skāk.

कः कः /kac/ [Mod. kā'ca /kac/]. 1. (tr.) to break off, snap, break up (into pieces). 2. (tr.) to break, detach, interrupt.

kon kāc (K.78: 4), (conjecturally) child forcibly separated from its mother.

कः kān /kan/ [Mod. kā'na /kan/]. 1. (tr.) to hold in the hand: grasp, grip, clutch; to take hold of, hang on to. 2. (tr.) to hold up or out: to bear, support, sustain; to keep, observe (principles), profess; to hold (office), be responsible for; to withstand, suffer, tolerate. 3. female Slavename.
Ref.: K.78: 10 (A.D. 677).

कः कः /kaanedāt/ [Probably Skt *kaṇadatta, < kāna 'one-eyed, blind in one eye']. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 7 (A.D. 676).

कः कः /kaaβoot/ [Skt kāpaṭa 'false', perhaps from its likeness to silk]. an unidentified type of cloth.
kāpaṭa jī yau 20-7 (K.505: 21), '27 yau of fulled kāpaṭa'.
Ref.: K.505: 21 (A.D. 639).

कः कः /kaaβoot/ [Skt *kāmyārāma, < kāmya 'desirable, beautiful' + ārāma 'pleasance']. Proper name of a grove or pleasure garden.

-कः -कः /-kaaj/ [Mod. kāya /kaaj/]. 1. (tr.) to rub, polish,
scrape, scratch.  2. (tr.) to scoop out, burrow; to plow
or dig up, unearth.  *Attested in knāy and pkāy.*

कार्तिक कार्तिक /kaardik/  [Skt kārttika].  the twelfth lunar
month.


काल /kaal/  [Skt kāla].  time; period, interval, season.

"amnoy tān 'añh kloñ rāñko don poñ varāhasenā aitavrāh kam-
ratān 'añh 'añvi kāla vrah kamratān 'añh śrī raundravarmma ...
... (K.44A: 8-10), 'Gifts of our tān the Commissioner
of Rice and Sir Varāhasena to the shining one Our High
Lord, [made] in the time (during the reign or lifetime)
of the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Raudravarman...

Ref.:  K.44A: 10 (A.D. 674).

- काल /-kaal/  [Mod. -kāla /-kaal/].  to raise.  *Attested
in slavename trakāl.*

- काव /-kaaw/?  *See -kāhv.*

काळी /kaalē/  [Perhaps Telugu kāvali 'protecting'].
Female slavename.


- काह्व /-kaaw/?  *Attested in slavename vakāhv.*  Cf. -kāv.

- की /-kii/.  Perhaps attested in kmi.

- कीν /-kīn/  [Mod. kīna /kēn/  ~ kīna /kēn/].  1. (intr.) to
be hard, stiff, rigid, fixed.  2. (intr.) to be harsh, se-
vere, strict.  *Attested in slavename kam'iṅ.*

किन्नर kinka /kīnkar/  [Skt kīnkara 'servant, slave'].  Male
slavename.

Ref.:  K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).
-किर /-kiir/? Attested in slavename tkir. Cf. -ker.

किरिसार्म /kirisor/ [Probably Skt *Kirisarman]. Male slavename.

किर्ति /kiirdi > kiir/ [Skt Kirti]. 1. mention, speech, report. 2. good report, fame, renown, glory.
Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).

किर्तिगान /kiir(di)gaon/ [Skt *Kirtiga]. Personal name.
Ref.: K.749: 3 (A.D. 717).

कु /kuu/ [The form would yield mod. *kūva /kow/]. female slave, bondswoman.

-कु /-kuu/. Attested in slavenames taṅku and sku.
N.B.: For slavename taṅ ku see taṅku.

कुंदल /kundala/ [Skt kundala, < kundala 'ring, earring, bracelet']. Personal name.

-कु /-kut/ [Mod. -kuta /-kot/]. to cut. Attested in kamput.
Unidentified. Cf. kan'āk.


kumāla /kumōol/ [Skt *kumāla, < ku- 'deprecation' + mala 'dirt, filth; physical or moral impurity']. Female slave-name.

Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

kumārāvīśeṣa /kumārəvīšeeʃ/ [Skt *kumārāvīśeṣa].

Personal name.


kumāramatya /kumāramat/ [Skt kumāra 'son, boy, youth; prince, heir' + amatya 'companion (of king), counselor, minister']. Counselor to a prince.

Ref.: K.493: 30 (A.D. 657).

- kur /-kuur/? [Mod. kūra /kōor/ 'to stir, mix' or -kūra /-kōor/ 'to draw a line']. Attested in slave-name knur.

kurāk /kraak/ [Angkorian kurek /kreek/ (K.127: 7-8, A.D. 803), probably pfk /k-/ + *rāk *rek (> mod. rēka /kreek/), 'to carry (divided burden) on a shoulder-pole; to undertake (two tasks) at once']. Unidentified title of rank and/or function; (conjecturally) civil and military governor.

kūnum 'āmnoy kurāk hvār ta vrah... (K.54: 12), 'Slaves given by the Civil and Military Governor of Hvār to the shining one...'

tpal 'āmnoy kurāk 'āñcan 1 sre sanre 40 (K.9: 12-3), 'One grove given by the Governor of 'Āñcan [and] forty rice-fields'.

kurāk vyādhapura (K.109N: 24), 'The Civil and Military Governor of Vyādhapura'.

'āmnoy kurāk kloñ vyādhapura 'āy ta vrah... (K.109N: 11), 'Gifts of the kloñ, the Governor of Vyādhapura, to the shining one...'

sre phalada man jānyu ta kurāk jmeñ doñ poñ vidyāṣakti... (K.493: 20), 'The Phalada field, which [he/II] acquired
from the Vice Governor and Sir Vidyāśakti...

kurāk danle krohv (K.561: 17), 'The Civil and Military Governor of Danle Krau'.

gī sre ta tel ti kurāk śūrāgrāma tve ai cdiī vṛīdān (K.927: 2), 'This is the field which is/was cultivated by the Governor of Śūrāgrāma at Cdiī Vṛīdān'.


"\text{kurun /kru\text{"a}}/ \text{[Mod. kru\text{"a} /kro\text{"a}].} \text{1. (tr.) to cover, shelter, protect; to manage, administer, govern, rule.} \text{2. rule; realm, kingdom; royal seat, capital; ruler, regent, king, prince.} \text{3. Male slavename.}

kurun mālen (K.451S: 2), 'The prince of Mālen'.

Ref.: K.451S: 2 and 16 (A.D. 680); K.134: 13 (A.D. 781), slavename.

kula /kul/ \text{[Skt kula].} \text{1. (nuclear and extended) family, conceived as contemporaneous.} \text{2. (member of the same family) relative, relation, kinsman. Cf. kule, kuli.}

...kula sam vyavahāra lah... (K.451N: 5), '...or kinsmen engaged in a dispute...'

'ampall kula ge phoī yāvat sūryyacandrasya tāvat narakadūkhitāh (K.127: 12-3), 'All of their kinsmen shall suffer in hell for as long as the sun and moon [do shine]'.


kulapati /kulapādi > kulapādi/ \text{[Skt kulapati].} \text{1. head of a family or household.} \text{2. chief of a community.}

paṃnvās kulapati (K.341S: 4-5), chief cenobite, superior.

Ref.: K.341S: 5 (A.D. 673).

kule /kulē/ \text{[Alteration, ['kule > ku'le:\], of Skt kula]. See kula.}

...pātra ge kule poī bhavacandra (K.561: 22), '...the alms-bowl(s) of the kinsmen of Sir Bhavacandra'.

(va) mān kule (K.904B: 5), male slavename.

kull /kul/ [Skt kula]. See kula.
ge dau 'avjcinarakk dauų ge pitṛ ge dauų ge kull ge ta dañ ket sinn... (K.561: 21-2), 'They shall go to the Avīci Hell along with their forefathers and their kinsmen who are [yet] to be born...'

-kus /-kuh/. Possibly attested in slavename kampus.

kusuma /kusum/ [Skt kusuma 'flower, blossom']. Personal name.

-kūy /-kuuj/ [Mod. kuya /kuuej/ and kuya /kuuj/]. 1. (intr.) to be straight, upright, prominent. 2. pointed excrescence. Attested in slavename caňkūy.

krtaññasāra /kryte'Tn9Saar/ [Skt *krtaññasāra 'he whose essence is gratitude']. (Male?) slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 2 (A.D. 713).

krṣnadeva /krysnadeep > kryhdeep/ [Skt krṣnadeva 'the black deity, the deity Kṛṣṇa', name of various men]. Female slavename.

krṣ /kryh/ [Skt kṛṣṇa 'black, dark-blue; Kṛṣṇa']. Female slavename.

-ke /-kēe/ [Mod. -kē /-kae/]. Attested in ske and sañeke.

-kek /-keēk/ [Mod. kēka /kaeēk/]. 1. (intr.) to be uneven, unequal, odd. 2. (intr., of eyes) to be crossed. Attested in slavename knek.

ket /kēet/ [Mod. kēta /kaeēt/]. 1. (intr.) to emerge, is-
sue (forth), come out or into existence; to be born, arise, appear; (of sun) to rise. 2. (tr.) to bear, yield. 3. the suklapakṣa or fortnight of the waxing moon.

trayodāśi ket māgha (K.557/600N: 1), 'the thirteenth (lunar) day of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Māgha'.

māsa jyeṣṭhāḥ dina daśāmi ket (K.926: 3), 'the month of Jyeṣṭha, the day the tenth of the fortnight of the waxing moon'.

pañcamī ket kārttika (K.44A: 6), 'the fifth (lunar) day of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Kārttika'.

gē dau 'avīcinarakā ḍauṁ gē pitr gē ċauṁ gē kull gē tā dāṁ ket sinn (K.561: 21-2), 'They shall go to the Avīci Hell together with their forefathers and their kinsmen who are to be born...'

tānai ket (K.765: 12), 'east; to the east of'.


kedārēśvara /kedāareesvar/ [Skt kēḍāreśvara 'Lord of Kedāra', a region in the Himalayas]. Presumably an epithet of Śiva.


ken /-ken/ [Mod. kēna /kaasn/]. (tr.) to gather together; to levy (corvée, troops), recruit, muster. Probably attested in slavename kmen.

kēp /kēp/ [Mod. kēpa /kaaap/]. 1. (tr.) to pick up (as from the ground), gather (up), collect, harvest. 2. (tr.) to gather in (as revenues or taxes); to receive profit from. Cf. slavename tkep and -kip.

'āmnoy poñ mi kep gui (K.9: 18-9), 'The gift of each poñ who harvests [or derives revenue from] them'.
- ḷēr /-keer/. Attested in slavenames kmer and tanker.
  Cf. -kir.

- ḷēs /-keeh/? Attested in slavename tkes.

- ḷem /-keem/? Attested in slavename kanum kanem.

*kailasovara /kajlaasooɔɔr/ [Skt, perhaps *kailasor- 
vara 'having Kailasa as his land or domain', < kailasa 'my-
thical Himalayan mountain, the paradise of Šiva' + urvarā 'land, soil, the earth']. Epithet of Šiva.


- ko /-koɔ/ [Mod. ka /koɔ/]. 1. (intr.) to come into being, 
come about, arise; to take place, occur. 2. (tr.) to bring 
into being, bring about, make, create. Attested in ranko 
and slavename vko. Cf. -kar.

koc /koɔɔ/? [Cf. mod. kwca /kɔuɔɔ/ 'to twist, knot'].
Male slavename. Cf. slavename knoc.


koŋ /koɔŋ/? [Cf. mod. -kwɔŋ /-kuɔŋ/ 'to twist; to twist, 
fold']. Constituent of female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611), koŋ vraŋ.

kon /koon/ [Mod. kūna /koon/]. Child, offspring, son or 
daughter. Cf. kvan.

kloŋ dār ŋibha canlakk droŋ poṃ Šivacandras kloŋŋ (K.79: 
18-9), 'In return the kloŋ has demanded a carven image 
representing Sir Šivacandra his son'.

kon cau (K.451N: 4), 'children [and] grandchildren; descend-
dants, posterity'.

kon taraŋ (K.9: 18), toponym.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611), K.748: 8 (A.D. 613), 
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รกัน kop /koop/. 1. (tr.) to possess, be in possession of. 2. (tr., conjecturally) to seize, appropriate, take possession of. Cf. čkop, čamkop.

N.B.: The single occurrence of this form follows a one-place lacuna. Oostes (C VI: 9 note 5) surmises that the whole is to be read čamkop.

...ge ta sak gui ge ta səm gui ge ta s[ ] X kop craneh pān-jas dranap 'agāra ta gui... (K.49: 15-6), '...they who commit theft herein, they who beg herein, they who exact illegal fees [or] create disturbances [or] block access to the buildings herein...'

Ref.: K.49: 16 (A.D. 664).

รกัน -kol /-kool/. [Mod. -kola /-kaaol/]. to raise. Attested in slavename tkol.

รกัน kośa /kooh/. [Skt kośa]. chest, casket.

prak kośa kaštī 2 (K.910: 14), 'a 2-catty chest of silver'.


กก kam /kam/? Female slavename. Cf. slavename lā kaŋ.


กก kaŋka /kaŋkoor/. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 9 (A.D. 676).


Ref.: K.74: 5 (A.D. 697).

กก kamton /kandōon/. [Probably ifx /-vn-/'class durative' + *kton]. (intr.) to belong to a female line, be one of a class of individuals descended from a female ancestor.

poñ śubhakṛttī cau kaṁpton ge pu cañ 'añ (K.49: 14), 'Sir Śubhakṛttī, grand-nephew of Our Elder Lords in the female line'.


कंडत कंडत /कंडात/. Male slavename. Cf. kōot, also kandat, kandat.


कंपा कंपा /कंपा/. Female slavename. Cf. kpañ, kampān, also kampān.


कंपाकंपाकंपाकंपाकं. Female slavename. Cf. kampañ, kampañ, also kampañ.

Ref.: K.904B: 1 (A.D. 713).

कंपु कंपु /कंपु/. Female slavename. Cf. kampañ, kampañ.


कंपित कंपित /कंपित/. [Possibly kaṁ pīt /kaṁ bīt/, > modern kūm pīta /kaṁ bīt/ 'knife']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.904A: 25 (A.D. 713).

कंबु कंबु /कंबु/. [Mod. kaṁputa /kambota/]. 1. (intr.) to be cut short, docked, truncated. 2. Female slavename.

jray kaṁbut (K.9: 27), 'pollard fig [tree]'.


कंबु कंबु /कंबु/. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 12 (A.D. 726).

कंबो कंबो /कंबो/. Male slavename. Cf. kpoñ, poñ.

kaṃphik /kœmphik/. Male and female slavename. Cf. phik.

Ref.: K.904B: 6 (A.D. 713).

timating kamyek /kœmYeek/ [Mod. kmœka /kœmœek/]. parent by marriage: father- or mother-in-law.

'ame kamyek (K.582: 3), 'mother-in-law'.

Ref.: K.582: 3 (A.D. 693).

kaṃmratāṇ /kœmmœdaana/. See kamratāṇ.


kaṃmratāṇ /kœmmœdaana/. See kamratāṇ.

Ref.: K.904A: 15 (A.D. 713).

kaṃmratāṇ /kœmmœdaana/. See kamratāṇ.


kaṃmratāṇ /kœmmœdaana/. See kamratāṇ.

Ref.: K.44: 10 (A.D. 674).

kaṃru /kœnrœu/. Male and female slavename. Cf. ru⁴.


kaṃluṇ /kœnluṇ/ [Mod. kaṃluṇa /kœmlœu/]. 1. cavity, interior space, inside. 2. inside, (with)in.

...vraḥ kamratāṇ 'aḥ daly kaṃluṇ gui rudrārama (K.54: 17-8), '...the shining one Our other High Lord within the Rudrārama'.

sre kaṃluṇ tnal K.493: 26), 'ricefield within embankments', probably toponym.

snāṇ naṃ pitai kaṃluṇ 'aṅgana (K.44B: 7-8), 'preparers of pitai cakes within the courtyard'.

1. cavity, interior space, inside. 2. inside, (with)in.
They shall burn in hell along with all their line'.

'nakk pamre kamluñ vrah (K.134: 10), 'servitors for the interior of the sanctuary'.


kamvañ /kaŋbaŋ/ [Mod. kamba'na /kampug/]. shoal, shallow place (in river); beach, landing-place.


kamvañ /kaŋb spectrum. Male slavename.


kamvat /kaŋbat/ Female slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 13 (A.D. 726).

kamvañ /kaŋbah/ Female slavename.


kamvañ /kaŋbar/. an unidentified type of cloth.

Ref.: K.505: 20 and 22 (A.D. 639).

kamvin /kaŋbin/. Personal name.


kamvut /kaŋbut/. Female slavename.


kamveñ /kaŋbleem/ Female slavename.

Female slavename.

Female slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

Male slavename.

Female slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 20 (A.D. 713).

Male slavename. Cf. slavename kanhañ.

1. spittle, sputum; mucus, phlegm. 2. Male slavename.

1. (intr.) to be characteristically harsh, unbending by nature, inexorable. 2. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

Attested in slavenames tkañ and lañkañ.

Male slavename. Cf. slavename kañcan(n).

Male slavename. Cf. slavename kañcär.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611).
kc /kci/ [Mod. kHz /kci/]. 1. (intr.) to be young, green, fresh. 2. (intr.) to be green, callow, raw, inexperienced. 3. Male slavename. Cf. slavename kači.


* t'li'kci /kciel/? Attested in slavename kancel.

* t'li'kces /kceeh/. Attested in slavename kačes.

* t'li'kcai /kceel/. Attested in slavename kačai.

kač /kco/. Female slavename. Cf. slavename kačok.

Ref.: K.78: 9 (A.D. 677).

* t'li'kačon /kcoor/. Attested in slavename kačon.

* t'li'kačor /kcoor/. Attested in slavename kačor.

kja /kjan/? Female slavename. Cf. kačjař.


* l'ljat /kjaat/? Attested in slavename kačjař.

* l'ljai /kjaai/. Attested in slavename kačjař.

* l'ljai /kjaai/. Attested in slavename kačjař.

* l'ljar /kjaar/? Attested in slavename kačjař.


Ref.: K.78: 14 (A.D. 677).

* l'ljin /kýn/? Female slavename.

*κου jkun /κjun/. Attested in slavename kañjuñ.

*κε kje /κje/. Attested in kañje.

*κεν jken /κjen/. Attested in slavename kañjen.

*κει kjai /κje/. Attested in slavename kañjai.

*κεη kjen /κjeη/. Attested in slavename kañjēn.

κκμ /κnum/. See κνμ.


κκμ /κnum/. See κνμ.


κνμ /κnum/ [Mod. khνμ /κnom/]. slave, serf, bondsman. Cf.

κνμ, κνμπ, κνμμ.

κνμ ta si(y) (K.765: 7; K.582: 4), 'male slaves'.

κνμ (ta) kantai (K.765: 8; K.582: 5), 'female slaves'.

κνμ pradana (K.127: 11), 'gifted slave, one given in gift'.

(vā) κνμ vraḥ (K.557/600E: 9), male slavename.

vera κνμ man oy ta vraḥ (K.154A: 6), 'Team of slaves whom [he] has given to the shining one', followed by a list.

knum /knum/. See knum.

Ref.: K.18: 2 (A.D. 726).

ktū /kduu/ [Skt katu 'pungent, acrid']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 3 (A.D. 713).

*ktak /kda/. 1. (intr.) to be down on one's luck, suffer a setback or reversal. 2. (intr.) to be unwell, feel nauseous. Attested in slavename kantak.

ktac /kda/. [Cf. mod. kantā'ca /kandac/]. 1. (intr.) to be firm, resolute, resolved, determined. 2. Male slavename.


*ktān /kdaN/. 1. (intr.) to be hard and dry, encrusted, crusty. 2. crust, esp. rice encrusted on bottom of cooking-pot. Attested in slavename kantān.

*ktal /kdaL/. Attested in kantāl.

kti /kdi/. [No relationship with mod. ktI /kaC/ 'process, legal proceeding, case', < Skt gati 'motion, progress, procedure, course'. Pfx /k-/ + *ti]. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 6 (A.D. 713).

ktiñ /kdiN/. [Mod. ktiN /kdiN/ 'process, legal proceeding, case', < Skt gati became process, legal proceeding, or course']. Pfx /k-/ + *ti].


karomm poñ vimala soñ ktiñ (K.493: 19), 'Sir bhā Vinaya has surrendered [to me] 1 ungelled carabao'.

sre on drau 1 man ge soñ ktiñ 1 (K.451S: 14), 'One field at Oñ Drau, which [its owner] has surrendered in payment of a debt'.

karomm poñ vimala soñ ktiñ (K.910: 13), 'A set of rice-fields [from] Sir Vimala, [given] in repayment of a debt'.

karomm poñ vimala soñ ktiñ (K.493: 19), 'Sir bhā Vinaya has surrendered [to me] 1 ungelled carabao'.

sre on drau 1 man ge soñ ktiñ 1 (K.451S: 14), 'One field at Oñ Drau, which [its owner] has surrendered in payment of a debt'.

ktiñ /kdyŋ/. See ktiñ.

nu man poñ chāñ ktiññ sre poñ (K.493: 21), 'And also Sir Chāñ has surrendered a ricefield of his'.
sre tem 'āmvil poñ candravindu ktiññ 'argha kñum 1 (K.493: 26), 'Sir Candravindu has paid [me] the value of the field of Tem 'Āmvil of one slave'.


ktiñl /kdiļ/. Attested in personal name kantil.

ktur /kdur/. (tr.) to gnaw, nibble. Attested in kantur.

ktek /kdeek/. (Conjecturally, intr.) to rest, sleep, mangle. Attested in slavename kantek.

ktai /kdaj/. Attested in kantai.


(ku) si kto (K.78: 12), female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 12 (A.D. 677).

ktok /kdook/? Attested in toponym kantok.

ktoŋ /kdoon/? Attested in slavename kantoŋ.

kton /kdoon/ [Pfx /k-/+ *ton]. descendant in the female line. Attested in kamton.

ktau /kdsw/. See kāto, kto. Attested in slavename kantu.

ktām /kdaam/ [Mod. ktaʃma /kdaam/]. 1. crab. 2. Male slavename.

* ช ตย /คดิอา/. Attested in slavename kantya.

* ช ตย /คดิเบร/. Attested in slavename kantyar.

* ช ตว /คดิว/. Attested in slavename kantvoh.

* ช ตน /คดอน/? Attested in slavename kandan.

* ช ตข /คดาน/? [Cf. mod. khdapa /คดาน/ 'to support']. Male slavename.


* ช ต /คดต/ Personal name in toponym. Cf. slavename kandat and *kdot.


* ช ต /คดต/ Personal name in toponym. Cf. slavename kandat and *kdot.


* ช ต /คดต/ Personal name in toponym. Cf. slavename kandat and *kdot.

 Ref.: K.140: 5 (A.D. 676).

 kdit /kdit/. Male slavename.
 Ref.: K.904B: 24 (A.D. 713).


 kdec /kdeec/. Constituent of female slavename. Cf. slavenames kandec and kdic.
 Ref.: K.748: 10 (A.D. 613), ku XauXva kdec.

 kden /kdeen/. Attested in slavename kanden.

 kdep /kdeep/. Female slavename.
 Ref.: K.748: 6 (A.D. 613).

 kdai /kdai/. Female slavename. Cf. slavename kandai.

 kdok /kdook/. Male and female slavename. Cf. dok.

 kdoñ /kdoñ/. Female slavename.
 Ref.: K.904B: 2 (A.D. 713).

 kdoc /kdoc/. Female slavename. Cf. slavename kandoc.
Ref.: K.904B: 3 (A.D. 713).

研讨 kdot /kdoot/. Female slavename. Cf. slavenames kandot and kandat = kandat.

研讨 kdos /kdooh/. Female slavename. Cf. slavename kandos.

研讨 kdam /kdum/. [Cf. mod. khdam /ktum/ 'hut, cabin']. Attested in slavename kandam.

研讨 kdvac /kduuc/. Attested in slavename kandvac.

研讨 kdvär /kduuer/. Attested in kandvar.

研讨 knan /knon/. [Cf. mod. khna'na /knon/ 'of belly or front of neck) to have several folds or creases']. Female slave-
name.
Ref.: K.904B: 20 (A.D. 713).

研讨 knar /knaar/ [Ifx /-n-/+ -kar^2]. 1. protection, barrier, palisade; protective embankment around a man-made pond. 2. pond or tank with an embankment around it.
knar tem (K.557/600E: 2), log palisade or stockade.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 2 (A.D. 611).

研讨 knas /knaah/ [Pfx /k-/+ -nas]. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.134: 20 (A.D. 781), 'me knas.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).
knip /knər/ [Ifx /-n-/ + -kip]. means of profiting, source of revenue.

N.B.: This form occurs only once during the entire OK period.

sre man jāhv ta go 'nak vrah cas tel oj knip ta vrah kamra-tān ukk... (K.493: 27-8), 'A field which [I] have acquired from the folk of the Elder Shining One, which I also give as a source of revenue to the shining one Our High Lord...'


knur /knur/ [Ifx /-n-/ + -kur]. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

knek /knek/ [Ifx /-n-/ + -kek]. 1. one who is cross-eyed. 2. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 24 (A.D. 713).

knoc /knoc/ [Ifx /-n-/ + koc]. Male and female slavename. Cf. slavename koc.


* kpaŋ /kpaŋ/. Attested in slavename kampaŋ.

* kpaŋ /kpaŋ/. Attested in slavename kampaŋ.

* kpit /kpit/. Attested in slavename kampit.

* kpuc /kpuc/? Attested in slavename kanpuc.
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* kput /kbut/ [Ifx /-b/- + -kut]. Attested in kamput.

* kpus /kbu/, /kpu/. Attested in slavename kampus.

kpo /kpo, /kpo/ [Pfx /k-/ 'human being of high status' + po].

1. title of an unidentified high rank or dignity.
2. Female slavename. Cf. po and slavename kampo.

kpo kamratan 'an (K.557/600N: 1), 'The kpo Our High Lord', with antecedent unidentified; kpo kamratan 'an (K.910: 17), referring to Śrī Kedāreśvara; kpo kamratan 'an (K.79: 7; K.904A: 20-1), 'The kpo Our High Lady', referring to Devī Caturbhujā and Śrī Senāmukhavijayā.

(ku) kpo (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.


kmak /kmak/?

Male and female slavename.


kmas /kma/ [Mod. khmāsa /kmaah/].

1. (intr.) to be ashamed, shame-faced; to be shy, modest.
2. shame, embarrassment; shyness, modesty.
3. Female slavename. Cf. slavename mā.

Ref.: K.451N: 9 (A.D. 680), 'me kmas.

kmi /kmi/ [Mod. khmī /kməi/ 'to strive, endeavor']. (tr.) to seek (to do), attempt.

...kņum ta kmi tve mut vrah lah... (K.451N: 5-6), '...Or slaves who attempt to do damage to the shining one...'

ge ta sak gui ge ta kmi ta gui ge dau 'avīcinarakk (K.561: 20-1), 'They who commit theft herein, they who seek to [commit theft] herein, shall go to the Avīci Hell.

vā ta dañ kmi sak neh kņum pradāna... (K.127: 11), 'Miscreants who shall seek to steal these gifted slaves...'

(ku) gui ru ple kmi (K.582: 6), female slavename ("she who is like desired fruit").

* **kmeñ /kmeeŋ/ [Mod. kmeña /kmēŋ/]. child, youngster. Attested in kanmeñ.


** kmer /kmēr/ [Mod. khmera /kmaer/, unanalyzable on the basis of available data]. 1. Khmer, a member of the Khmer ethnonymic group. 2. Female slavename. Ref.: K.18: 6 (A.D. 726).

** kmau /kmaw/ [Mod. khmau /kmaw/; probably pfx /k-/ + -mau].


kyer /kiər/. See kyel.


kyel /kiəl/ [Mod. kiana /kiːən/, probably by backborrowing < Middle Thai *kiən /kian/]. 1. corner, angle. 2. bend (in river); cove, bight (in shoreline). Cf. kye, kyel.

sre XXXX kyel tnan tñai ket vraŋ XXXXXX dñai (K.765: 12-3), 'The field [below] the bend in the Tnan east of the sanctuary of XXXXXX Dñai'.

sre...ai travaŋ ver ai karon kyel cdin tem kadamva (K.22: 21-3), 'The field at Travaŋ Ver, below the bend in the river Tem Kadamva'.

sre tvaŋ ai karon kyel travaŋ rāmapāla (K.22: 26-7), 'The piece of riceland below the cove in Travaŋ Rāmapāla'.

sre karon kyel vraŋ vinaya (K.22: 31), 'the ricefield below the bend [in the river at the sanctuary of] Vraŋ Vinaya.


kyok /kjok/ [Possibly /kiək/; cf. kyak]. Personal name.

Ref.: K.154B: 10 (A.D. 684).

krak /kro:/ [Mod. kraka /kraːk/]. 1. (tr.) to dry. 2. (intr.) to be dried (up/out). Attested in kanrak.


Ref.: K.904A: 23 (A.D. 713).

kraŋ /kraːŋ/ [Mod. kraŋa /kraːŋa/]. (tr.) to plait (flowers) into garlands. Cf. slavename kroň.

Ref.: K.904B: 23 (A.D. 713), kraŋñäŋ, male slave.

kracok /kraːco:k/ [Mod. kracaka /kraːkoːk/]. 1. gouging instrument, gouge. 2. nail (of finger or toe), hoof. Cf. -cok.

1 Vid. C III: 146 note 1.
Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713), kracok tai, female slave.

Female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713), female slave.

Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).
sara caṃ smau kralā men 2 (K.134: 28), 'Two children to tend the grass in the courtyard together'.


क्रसोप /krasop/ [Mod. krasopa /krosaaop/].
1. (tr.) to take or hold in both arms, hug, clasp, embrace.
2. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.904A: 22 (A.D. 713), 'tā krasop.

क्रहाप /krahap/? Unidentified.

Ref.: K.154B: 9 (A.D. 684), tān krahap.

क्रहान /krāna/ [Mod. krāna /krowaŋ/].
1. cardamom.
2. Female slavename.


क्रां /kraŋ/ [Mod. kraŋa /kraŋŋ/].
1. (intr.) to refuse to budge, be stubborn; to refuse to obey, be recalcitrant.
2. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

* क्रु /kru/. Attested in slavename kaṃru.

* क्रुक /kruk/. Attested in slavename kanruk.

क्रो /kroŋ/. Male slavename. See kraṅ.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

क्रो /kroŋ/. [Mod. kroʊa /kraʊɒ/].
1. (intr.) to be scattered, grow thin or scarce, dwindle.
2. (intr.) to come later, be hinder(most); to be after, later, next.
3. back, rear, backside; future.

sre kroy XXX (K.765: 11), 'The ricefield behind XXX'.

**kros /krooh/ [Cf. mod. trosa /traaoh/ 'of animals) to be strong, vigorous']. Male slavename; constituent of personal name.


**krohv /kraw/. See kroh.

kurēk danle krohv (K.561: 17), 'The civil and military governor of Danle Krau'.


vraž kamratān 'añ kamratān tem krom (K.557/600E: 1), 'The shining one Our High Lord, the High Lord of the Krom Tree', name of an unidentified divinity.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611).

krau /kraw/ [Mod. kraw /kraw/].

1. outside, exterior.
2. (intr.) to be (located) on the outside; to be outer, exterior.

sre krau dnal (K.18: 4), 'Field beyond the barrage', probably a toponym.

Ref.: K.18: 4 (A.D. 726); K.134: 18 (A.D. 781), male slave.

kryel /kri-iel/ [Mod. krial /krìi-; probably pfx /k-/ + -yel; cf. Thai n(r)ān /k(r)ārian/]. crane.

cdn kryel (K.134: 24), toponym ('Crane River').


N.B.: This form is found only in slavenames.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611), klañ vroñ (female); K.910: 5 and 9 (A.D. 651), klañ 'aras (male and female); K.109N: 14 (A.D. 655), klañ 'aras (male); K.140: 4 (A.D. 676), klañ 'aras (male); K.78: 16 (A.D. 677), klañ droñ (female); K.127: 17 (A.D. 683), klañ 'asa (male); K.904B: 6 (A.D. 713), klañ droñ (female).

Ref.: K.557/600N: 1 (A.D. 611).

klas /kləs/ [Skt kalaśa 'pot, pitcher, jar; round finial on temple roof']. Ewer.

glañ vihār klas sāmrit 4... (K.505: 18 (A.D. 639), 'Valuables in the vihāra: 4 bronze ewers...'

klah /kla h/ [Pfx /k-/ + -lah; cf. mod. kra̱lah /kra la h/ 'to separate, break through' and sra̱lah /sra la h/ 'to break loose from, break out of']. (intr.) to run away, escape.

(vā) 'nāk klah (K.140: 4), male slavename ("Fugax").


klā /kl ə a/ [Mod. klā /kla a/ 'to be dauntless, intrepid' and khlā /kla a/ 'tiger']. Male slavename.


kli̯n /kli̯n/ [Skt kali̯ga]. Indian, person from India.

'āmnọy klin guṇaśeva (K.9: 17), 'Gift of the Indian, Guṇaśeva'.


klun /klu n/. Attested in ka mlun.

* klōn /klo n/. [Mod. khloṇa /kla on/; pfx /k-/ + -lo h]. Vault (of archway); covered gateway. Attested in kanlōn.


kloṇ mratān (K.748: 14), 'The lord baron'.
kantai kloṇ mratān 1 (K.557/600E: 9), 'Females of the Lord
Baron, 1'.

tān 'aṇ kloṅ raṅko (K.44: 8-9), 'Our Retainer the Commissary of Rice'.

vnaṃ tān kloṅ (K.9: 25), *toponym* ("Mount of the Baron Retainer").

kurāk kloṅ vyādhapura (K.109N: 11), 'The baron Civil and Military Governor of Vyādhapura'.

kloṅ gāyatriya kon gāyatriya (K.78: 3), 'The kloṅ cantor and his son'.

kloṅ maleṅ kon kloṅ maleṅ suvada (K.78: 4), 'The baron of Maleṅ [and] his son Suvada'.

kloṅ mṛta (K.561: 10), 'The Commissioner of the Dead'.

kloṅ 'āmmṛta (K.561: 26), 'The Commissioner of Immortals'.

kloṅ trasok (K.561: 28), 'The Commissioner of Cucumbers'; cf. trasok.

kloṅ 'me candrasena jaun ta vraṅ... (K.18: 22), 'The baroness mother of Candrasena offers up to the shining one...

ni gi vnok nai ge kloṅ sundaryayuvatī 'aṇ gi ai somyapura gi tel ge kloṅ oy ta ge kloṅ śobhājayā 'aṇ kon ge kloṅ doXXXvi....gi tel ge kloṅ tve punya sam daṅ mṛataṃ śakrasvāmi 'āgrasana gi neḥ vnok phon tel ge kloṅ śobhājaya-yā 'aṇ [oy] ta vraṅ kāmavratān 'aṇ śrī tripurāntakesvara (K.904B: 10-3), 'Respecting the company [of slaves] belonging to Our Baroness Sundaryayuvatī of Somyapura whom she had given to Our Baroness Śobhājayā, daughter of the baroness DoXXXvi...[and] of whom she makes a pious work jointly with the Lord Śakrasvāmi, the chief minister — it is this whole company which Our Baroness Śobhājayā [now] gives to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripurāntakesvara'.

poṅ kloṅ paṅjas (K.9: 26), 'The baronet the Commissioner of Paṅjas'; cf. paṅjas.

kloṅ jhe vraiy (K.79: 17-8), 'The Commissary of Woods and Forests' or '...of Forest Woods'.

(ku) vāḥ kloṅ (K.557/600E: 8), *female slavename*.

(x) kloṅ samrapu 1 kon 1 (K.18: 17), 'Female slave Samrapu, 1; [her] child, 1'.


\[\text{klōn} /\text{kloon}/. \text{See klōn.}\]

klōn dār ṇibha canlakk dron poṅ śivacandra kon klōn (K.79: 18-9), 'In return the klōn has demanded a carven image representing Sir Śivacandra his son'.

*\[\text{klōn} /\text{kloon}/ 1. \text{Attested in kanlon}/ \]

*\[\text{klo} /\text{klo}/ 2. \text{Attested in slavename lanklōn, kanlan}/ \]

*\[\text{kvan} /\text{kβaŋ}/ [Mod. khba'ha /k\text{puŋ}/]. 1. (intr.) to be high, lofty. 2. summit, peak. \text{Attested in kamaṅ}.\]

*\[\text{kvan} /\text{kβaŋ}/ 1 \text{Attested in slavename kamaṅ}.\]

\[\text{kvan} /\text{k\text{uun}}/ 1 [\text{Mod. k\text{w}na} /\text{k\text{uun}}/]. 1. (intr.) to be hostile, belligerent, malignant, violent; to storm, rave. 2. Male and female slavename.


\[\text{kvan} /\text{k\text{uun}}/ 2 [\text{Angkorian kvan} /\text{k\text{uun}}/ (K.124: 4, A.D. 803), \text{mod. kūna} /\text{koon}/]. \text{See kon}.\]


*\[\text{kval} /\text{kβal}/. \text{Attested in slavename kamał}.\]

*\[\text{kvaŋ} /\text{kβaŋ}/ [Cf. mod. khvāra /kwaar/ 'to rub, scour']. \text{Attested in kamvār}.\]

\[\text{kvāstara} /\text{kβaasātara}/ [\text{Skt} *\text{kvāstara}, \text{probably 'one who}\]
wears a ragged garment', < kv- = ku-, marking deterioration or pejoration, + āstara 'covering; undergarment']. Female slavename.


kves /kβeeh/? [Cf. mod. dhvesa /twéeh/ 'to be negligent, inattentive, thoughtless']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 13 (A.D. 677).

* kvom /kβom/? Attested in slavename kaṃvem.

* kvaī /kβaj/. Attested in slavename kaṃvai.

kvom /kβom/? [Pfx /k/- + -vom]. Male slavename.


* kvau /kβaw/ [Mod. khvau /kwaw/ 'to be resonant, full']. Attested in slavename kaṃvau.

kṣata /ksoot/ [Skt kṣata 'hurt, injured, broken']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.134: 27 (A.D. 781), 'me kṣata.

kṣetrārāmādi /kṣetraaraamaadī/ [Skt *kṣetrārāmādi < kṣetra 'land, field' + ārāma 'garden, pleas­ance, grove') 'fields and groves', + ādi 'beginning; first- fruits; beginning with, et cetera']. fields, groves, and the like.

dāsadāśī gomahiṣa kṣetrārāmādi (K.44: 10-1), 'male and female slaves, cattle and buffaloes, fields, groves, and so forth'.

Ref.: K.44: 10-1 (A.D. 674).

1Guesdon, I: 281b.
ksac /ksac/ [Mod. khsa'ca /ksac/ 'sand'; pfx /k-/ + -sac].
1. (intr.) to be loose, granular. 2. (presumably by ellipsis of some generic word for cloth) an unidentified type of cloth.

ksac yau 10-2 (K.505: 21-2), '12 yau of ksac'.

Ref.: K.505: 21 (A.D. 639).

* ksar /ksar/. Attested in slavename kansar.

ksaan /ksaan/ [Skt kṣanta 'patient'].
1. (intr.) to be calm, quiet, tranquil. 2. Male slavename.


* ksan /ksan/. Attested in slavename kansan.

* ksuc /ksuc/. Attested in slavename kansuc.


Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

* ksen /ksen/ [Pfx /k-/ + -seh]. (tr.) to carry or wear over the shoulder. Attested in kansen.

* kso /kso/. Attested in slavename kanso.

ksor /ksor/ [Skt kṣara ['ka:sar(ə) > ka'sor]; cf. Thai ก้าว /ka:sro:/]. Bubalus bubalis, the carabao, water buffalo. Cf. krapi.


* ksom /ksom/ [Pfx /k-/ + som]. Attested in slavename kansom.

* ksam /ksam/ [Pfx /k-/ + sam]. Attested in slavename kansaṃ.
* * * k'at /kqot/ [Pfx /k-/ + -'at]. Attested in slavename
kan'at ∼ kan 'at.

* * * k'as /kqah/ [Pfx /k-/ + -'as]. Attested in slavename
kan'as.

* * * k'ak /kqak/ [Pfx /k-/ + -'āk]. Attested in slavename
kan'āk ∼ kun'āk.

* * * k'ās /kqah/ [Pfx /k-/ + -'ās]. Attested in slavename
kan'ās.

* * * k'iñ /kqyŋ/ [Ifx /-q-/ + -kiñ]. (intr.) to be thoroughly harsh or unbending, inexorable. Attested in kan'iñ.

* * * k'ek /kqek/ [Pfx /k-/ + -'ek or ifx /-q-/ + -kek].
Attested in slavename kan'ek.
* khañ /khañ/ [Ifx /-h-/ , intensive, + -kañ]. (intr.) to be full of spite or malice. Attested in slavename kanhañ
~ kañhañ.

* khâñdâliṅga/khâñdâliṅga/ [Skt *khâñdâliṅga (< khanda 'broken, smashed, defective' + liṅga 'phallus'). Epithet of an aspect of Śiva. Cf. khandâliṅga.


* khâñdâliṅga/khâñdâliṅga/. See khâñdâliṅga.


khal /khoal/ [Skt khala 'threshing-floor, granary']. Male slavename. Cf. khâle.


* khâle/khâle/? [Perhaps Skt khala ['khala > ke'la:], as above]. Male slavename. Cf. khal.


* khâk/khaak/ [Ifx /-h-/ + -kâk]. (intr.) to blow out forcefully; to spit, expectorate. Attested in slavename kañhâk.

khe /khē/ [Mod. khē/khae/]. 1. moon. 2. lunar month.

kloñ khe (K.561: 19, in toponym), presumably 'the commissary of months', title of an unidentified official.

gangadasa /gougeaah/ [Skt gaṅgadāsa]. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 5 (A.D. 677).

-gat /-got/ [Mod. ga'ta /kut/]. 1. (intr.) to be true, precise, exact, accurate; to be even, flush. 2. (intr.) to be fit, in good state, whole, entire; to be secure, proof. *Attested in pragat and slavename 'agat.*

gan /-goon/? *Attested in slavename tgan.*

gana /gnaa > gnoo/ [The dental n suggests some degree of naturalization; Skt gāṇa]. 1. number, quantity; group, assemblage, company, crowd, multitude; association, sect, troop, tribe, flock; series, class. 2. one member of a group or company.

oy dayā kīrtti ai 'abhaya gana nattva gi ta 'āśraya (K.341N: 7), '[They shall] bestow compassion and glory upon the fearless [and upon] the multitude of those who turn to Him as their refuge'.

'ampāl gana pradāna 'āy ta nā vraṇ kāmratah 'aṅ .... phoṅ (K.341N: 7-8), 'All of the series of gifts to the shining one Our High Lord...'


ganapati /gaṇapati/ [Skt gaṇapati]. epithet of Śiva.

Ref.: K.904B: 15 (A.D. 713).

gandinī /gandhinī/, [Skt gāndhinī, fem. of gandhin 'fragrant']. *Personal name.*

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

gambhirēśvara /gambhirëśvara/ [Skt *gambhirēśvara (< gambhīra 'deep; depth' + īśvara 'lord')]. epithet presumably of an aspect of Śiva.


garap /grop/? [Cf. mod. gra'pa /krup/ 'to be full, com-
plete' and gra'pa /krup/² 'to cover, protect'; also grapa
/kroōp/ 'to cover (over), close the top of'. Female
slavename.

-ōgal /-gal/ [Mod. gā'la /koel/]. 1. (tr.) to exalt, give
recognition to, distinguish; to owe allegiance to. 2.
(tr.) to attend, wait upon, serve. Attested in ūaŋgal.

Jātiya gavāhīra /gəβaaahiir/ [Skt *gavāhīra (< gava-, combining
form of go 'cow' + ahīra 'cowherd'). Male slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713).

Jātiya ga'āy /gqaaj/ [Probably ifx /-q/- + gāy]. Female slave-
name.
Ref.: K.765: 10 (A.D. 687).

Jātiya gāminī /gaaminii/ [Skt gāminī, fem. of gāmin 'going, at-
taining']. Female slavename.

Jātiya gāy /gqaaj/. Personal name. Cf. slavenames ga'āy, laŋgāy.
N.B.: GC (C v: 58 note 1) notes "Ou āy," meaning that this
is a doubtful reading.

Jātiya gāyatriya /gqaajetrii/. See gāyatrīya.
Ref.: K.78: 3 (A.D. 677).

Jātiya gāyatriya /gqaajetrii/ [Skt gāyatrī, nom.sg. masc. of
gāyatrin 'hymn-singer']. one who chants or recites hymns:
cantor.
kloēn gāyatrīya kon gāyatren (K.78: 3), 'the kloēn cantor
and his son'.
Ref.: K.78: 3 (A.D. 677).
-gāl /-gaal/ [Mod. -gāla /-kiəl/; cf. rāmāla /rumkʃiol/ 'to reduce, decrease']. *Attested in slavename ragāl.*

*gi /gɪ/* [Mod. gī /kɪə/; cf. Thai ๒/khī/]. *(equational copula)* to be (as follows, equivalent to), comprise. *Cf. gui, gui.*

*N.B.: The semantic range and syntactic function of *gi* have not been established with any certainty. The postulation here of four homophonous items is a measure intended to facilitate analysis, and is unlikely to be definitive. Hence it cannot be pretended that any of the following interpretations is valid.*

**neh gi roh dharmmādharmma (K.341S: 9), 'This is the manner of right and wrong', = 'This is what is...**

**vnam vrai vnur camnom tmur cdi'n nak ta paṅgām nī dai gi tel 'ājīnā vrah kamratañ 'añ prasiddha ai ta vrah... (K.44B: 2-3), 'Mountains, forests, hills, herds of kine, rivers, worshippers and so forth — this is what the order of the shining one Our High Lord grants in perpetuity to the shining one...**

**gi neh sre ta roh gi neh phon tel kuruñ maleñ oy ta vrah kamratañ 'añ śrī kedāreśvara (K.451S: 15-7), 'It is these, all of the fields of this series, which the prince of Maleñ gives to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Kedāreśvara'. For the second *gi* see *gi*'.**

**gi tel oy ta vrah kamratañ 'añ suvarṇālinga doñ... (K.127: 19), 'This is what [I] give to the shining one Our High Lord of the Golden Liṅga and...**

**gi neh tel mraññ oy ta poñ... (K.154A: 8-9), 'This is what the Lord has given to Sir...**

**sabhā ta mār ta tān gi... (K.154A: 10), 'The council of mār and retainers consisting of...**

**gi tel mraññ devasvāmi oy ta poñ śrute nu cam ta vrah..... (K.154B: 5-6), 'This is what the Lord Devasvāmi gives to Sir Śrūta to maintain the shining one...**

**gi neh phoñ tel mraññ śakrasvāmi oy ta vrah... (K.904A: 18-9), 'These [things] are what the Lord Śakrasvāmi has given to the shining one...**

**gi neh kūm dañ [sre 'amnoy kloñ]a ta vrah... (K.18: 30-1), 'It is these slaves and fields [which] are given by the kloñ to the shining one...**

**piṅga gi 20-8 (K.134: 17), 'Total = 28'.**


\(\text{gi} /\text{gyy}^{2}\) [Possibly an alternant of ge]. *demonstrative pronoun. Cf. gi\(^1\) and note.

(vä) mṛṣ gi (K.140: 11), *male slavename ("he who bears it").

gi ta svān gi ta gi divasaṃcār sthita nau (K.127: 11), 'They who attain Enlightenment herein [shall] pass to heaven and there abide'. The second gi must be an engraver's error.

...mratān upatyaśvāmi oṣ vṛāḥ kamaratān 'aṇ śrī vacasvīśvara doṇ gi kūṃ ṁvo nin al ta poṇī sarvvardatta... (K.113/114: 2-4), '...the Lord Upatyaśvāmi has given [the image of] the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Vacasvīśvara and these slaves to Sir Sarvardatta...'

gi ta tel prativaddha al vṛāḥ kamaratān 'aṇ... (K.341N: 3-4), 'Those who are ever devoted to the shining one Our High Lord...', followed by two parallel clauses.

gi ta mok sanme nṛī nu vṛāḥ kamaratān 'aṇ śrī vijayaśvara...
...ge tapoviśeṣa 'aṃvī ihaloka lvāḥ paraloka (K.341N: 4-6), 'Those who come here likening him [Śrī Śivapāda] to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Vijayaśvara..., they [shall] be known for their devotion from this world all the way to the next'.

gi ta pam̐re ta vṛāḥ kamaratān 'aṇ... (K.341N: 5), 'Those who serve the shining one Our High Lord...'

...gana nattva gi ta 'aṣrāya (K.341N: 7), '...The multitude of those who turn to Him as their refuge'.

\(\text{gi} /\text{gyy}^{3}\). *locative pronoun. Cf. gi\(^1\) and note.

...gi tel 'ājñā vṛāḥ kamaratān 'aṇ prasiddha al ta vṛāḥ kam- ratān 'aṇ śrī uppanneśvara ta al cnar sṛī śreṣṭhāśrama jmon bhūti gi vṛām saṃ dhānvipura (K.44B: 2-4), '...This is what the order of the shining one Our High Lord has given in perpetuity to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Upanneśvara of Cnar, which assigns it jointly to the Śreṣṭhāśrama [but] which bestows the real property on Him without assigning it jointly to Dhanvipura'. The words jmon bhūti gi are in question here.
ge ta som gi nā 'adhikāra... (K.44B: 5), 'They who address petitions here to the administration...'

ge ta cracur...paṁnos gi ta tve pūjā vraḥ... (K.44B: 7-8), 'They who steal...from cenobites herein while engaged in worship of the shining one...'

ge ta cracur...paṁnos ta pos ta gi noḥ vnaṁ vraḥ... (K.44B: 9-10), 'They who steal...from cenobites in holy orders here on this hill [sanctuary] of the shining one...'

ge ta dañ sak gi mās vraḥ... (K.451N: 1), 'They who seek to rob in these precincts the gold of the shining one...'

ge ta ji cam vraḥ kamratān 'aṇ śrī kedāresvara [duk] gi ni-vandha ge cam vraḥ kamratān 'aṇ mullyxxxxxxx [duk] ta gi prak liṅ X (K.451N: 11-3), 'They who are worthy of attending the shining one Our High Lord Sri Kedaresvara [shall] leave their purveyances here; they who attend the shining one Our High Lord of Mullyxxxxxxx [shall] leave X taels of silver here'.

ge ta vom oy gi... (K.154: 16), 'They who do not give [alms?] here...'

...vrahma[ha]tyā ge mān gi (K.154A: 18), '...[and] their heinous crime [shall] be with them'.

...vrahmahatyāphala ge mān gi (K.154B: 14), '...[and] the consequences of their heinous crime [shall] be upon their heads'.

ge ta sak gi ge ta lvāc gi ge ta lope gi ge gi ta nu pi ni-raya... (K.341N: 10-1), 'They who commit theft herein, who take things by stealth herein, who pur-loin things herein, — they (are ones who) [shall] abide in hell...'

'aṣṭāviśottaraśacchata ta gi pi ket 'āśadha (K.145: 1), 'Six hundred and twenty-eight [of the Śaka Era], it being the third [day] of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Āśādha'. Or gi may be gi".

'ampal dāsadasī gomahiṣa kṣetrārāma nai gi phoṅ pre gi sid-dhi ta vraḥ (K.904B: 18-9), 'All of the male and female slaves, the cattle and buffaloes, [and] the fields and groves belonging to them (the aforesaid places) are assigned to the exclusive use of the shining one'. The nai gi is in question here.
to the tampōṇ forest...

gi neḥ sre ta roḥ gi neḥh phon tel kuruṅ maleṅ oy... (K.451 S: 15-6), 'It is these, all of the fields of this series, which the prince of Maleṅ gives...'

sattra camren ta gi tṇai vraḥ... (K.451N: 10), 'Oblation [to be] made on holy days...'

...loḥ ta gi sre pradāna poṅ kamvinn ta 'āy vrai thlann (K.561: 19-20), '...as far as the field given by Sir Kamvinn at [or of] Vrai Tlann'.

gi 'agruṅ gi sre vraḥ kāmrataṅ 'aṅ śrī khṛṣṭaliṅga (K.561: 20), 'Such is the extent of the ricelands of the shining one Śrī Khṛṣṭaliṅga'. The second gi is the one in question here.

pamnos pajuṅ ta gi noḥ kāla mṛataṅ bhavāditya (K.154B: 7), 'The cenobites [shall] have charge [of these donations] during the [life]time of the Lord Bhavāditya'.

saptamātā saptapitā ge dau ta gi niraya 'atiraurava[va] mahāraurava (K.154B: 13-4), 'Their mothers and fathers to the seventh generation [shall] go to the Lowest Raurava and the Great Raurava hells'.

'ampal dāsādāśī gomahiṣa kṣetrārāma nai gi phoṅ pre gi siddhī ta vraḥ (K.904B: 18-9), 'All of the male and female slaves, the cattle and buffaloes, [and] the fields and groves belonging to them are assigned to the exclusive use of the shining one'. The pre gi siddhī is in question here.

- git /-gıt/ [Mod. gita /kỳt/]. 1. (intr.) to think, reason; to consider, reflect. 2. (tr.) to think of, be mindful of, consider, reflect upon; to recall. Attested in slavename gmit.

- guna /gun/ [Skt guna]. 1. strand (of twisted cordage), string; constituent, element; alternative kind or way. 2. quality, property, attribute; good quality, excellence, virtue, merit. 3. Female slavename; constituent of male slavename.

Ref.: K.138: 15 (A.D. 620), female; K.904B: 9 (A.D.
713), male. See gunaviloka.

\[\text{guna\-de\-va} /\text{guned\-eep} / \text{[Skt guna\-de\-va]. Male personal name.}
\]


\[\text{guna\-dha\-ri} /\text{guned\-ha\-ar\-ii} / \text{[Skt *guna\-dha\-ra = guna\-dhara = gunadhara 'endowed with good qualities, possessing merit']. Female personal name.}
\]

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

\[\text{guna\-vilo\-ka} /\text{guned\-ilook} / \text{[Skt *guna\-viloka (< guna + vi-lo\-ka, < vi-\-lok 'to look at/upon, view, examine'), probably 'he who looks for virtue']. Male slave name.}
\]

N.B.: GC (C IV: 59 and note 9) gives this name the form va\-guna\-viloka and notes that it is a "lecture douteuse".

Cf.: K.904B: 9 (A.D. 713).

\[\text{guru\-de\-va} /\text{guru\-dee\-p} > \text{guru\-dee\-p} / \text{[Skt *guru\-de\-va]. Female slave name.}
\]


\[\text{gu\-\-s} /\text{guh} / \text{[Mod. -gusa = guh / kuh/]. 1. (intr.) to be pure, unmixed. 2. constituent of personal name(s).}
\]

Ref.: K.9: 9 (A.D. 639), lān\-gu\-s.

\[\text{gu\-\-i} /\text{gyy} / \text{1. equational copula. See gi\textsuperscript{1} and note. Cf. guī.}
\]

'amru\-n\- gui mā je 2 (K.79: 9), '[Its] size = 1 mā = 2 je'. The same is given under guī\textsuperscript{2}.

tme\-n\- gui man gui noh sre tel qy ta vrah poñ Rudrabhava (K.79: 20-1), 'Owner of it, which is his own field [and] which he [now] gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava. In question here is the second gui.

sre 'amnoy poñ ta gui mās x (K.493: 19), 'Riceland given by the poñ, worth x mace'.

gui tel [cek] doñ vrah kamratāṁ Śrī rudramahālaya (K.493: 25), 'These [fields] are what [I hereby] divide with the
shining one Our High Lord Śrī Rudramahālaya'.

sre lvān saṅke prādāna poň matipraśānti gui sre poň chāṇ hoń poň cĪ som gui saṅ poň... (K.493: 29-30), 'The field at Lvān Saṅke, given by Śrī Matipraśānti: this is the field [once belonging to] Śrī Chāṇ. Śrī CĪ asked for it and paid him [for it]...'

'aṃpāl kāṃtm tmur krapī sre daṃrīṅ gui ta man ge pu caḥ 'aṇį oy ta vraḥ... (K.49: 12-3), 'All [these] slaves, cattle and buffaloes, ricefields and plantations, — these are what Our Elder Lords [hereby] give to the shining one...'

gui ātel prasiddha 'aṃ[pal] pre gui siddha ai ta vraḥ ni poň śubhakīrti (K.49: 13-4), 'This is what [they] do with all [of the foregoing]: [they] assign [it] in perpetuity to the shining one as represented by Śrī Śubhakīrti'. Only the first gui is in question here.

poň totil gui taṅ 'ājñā vrah... (K.44A: 13), 'Sir Totil is the one who has erected [this] order of the shining one...'

gc diṅ paṁre ta vrah sin gui kaṅjrap ta man... (K.561: 34), 'They who perform service to the shining one at present are prisoners of war who...'

'āmnoy poň mi kēp gui... (K.9: 18-9), 'The gift of each poň who harvests [or derives revenue from] them', referring to sixty ricefields.

'āmnoy na[kk] taṅhvāy tpal gui yoṅ kmau l sre sanre 60 (K.9: 19-20), 'Gift of the offerer: his Grove of Yoṅ Kmau, 1; 60 ricefields'.

'āmnoy p[o]ṇ taṅhvāy tpal gui jray kāmpuṭ 1... (K.9: 27-8), 'Gift of the offering poň: his Grove of Jray Kāmpuṭ, 1'.

'āmrūṅ gui mā je 2 (K.79: 9), 'Its size (size thereof): 1 mā 2 je'. The same is given under gui1.

srū man dār jnāṅv gui tloṅ 10 dmār gui poň śveta srū man dār sin tloṅ 10 dmār gui poň cpoṅ p[o]ṇ vreṅ (K.79: 9-11), 'Paddy which [X] demanded in exchange for it: 10 tloṅ, the one claiming it [being] Sir Śveta; paddy which [X] also demanded: 10 tloṅ, the ones claiming it [being] Sir Cpoṅ [and] Sir Vreṅ'. All three of these gui may be referable to gui1.

tmeṅ gui man gui noṅ sre tel oy ta vraḥ poň rudrabhava (K.79: 20-1), 'Owner of it, which is his own field [and]
which he [now] gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava'.

In question here is the first gui.

sre 'amnoy poñ 'ap ta vrah je 2 jñāhī guī cañlek 'amval ...
(K.79: 21-2), 'Field given by Sir Ap to the shining one:
-productivity of] 2 je, price thereof (so many vlah of)
'amval cloth'.

poñ chān ktiṅ sre poñ tel poñ matiśakti ta paṃre tem guī
laṅas ai kaṅjaṇ 'mac purandarapura soñ ktiṅ ra guī (K.
493: 21-2), 'Sir Chān has surrendered a field of his
which Sir Matiśakti (his former servant) had turned over
to the prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Puranda-
apura to repay a debt to himself'.

ge 'nāk vrah kamanā dār cañlek yugala ta guī ukk yau 4.....
(K.493: 22-3), 'The folk of the shining one the Younger
[Deity] have demanded 4 yau of double-width cloth of
him as well....'

ge 'nak vrah kamanā dār cañlek yugala ta guī ukk yau 4.....
(K.493: 22-3), 'The folk of the shining one the Younger
[Deity] have demanded 4 yau of double-width cloth of
him as well....'

ge sre poñ chān hoṅ poñ cī som guī saṅ poñ oy ta mṛtaṅ me-
dhāvindu kumārāmatya mṛtaṅ oy guī ta vrah (K.493: 29-
31), 'This is the field [once belonging to] Sir Chān.
Sir Cī asked [him] for it and paid him [for it], and
[later] gave it to the Lord Medhāvindu (advisor to the
young prince), who [now] gives it to the shining one'.

gui ru ta tapra (K.582: 6), female slavename ('she who con-
forms to propriety').

gui ru ple kmi (K.582: 6), female slavename ('she who is
like desired fruit').

\(\text{gui /ṣy/}^{3}\).  locative pronoun. See gi\(^1\) and note, gi\(^3\).

damṛṇīṁ nirvāṇa toṁ teṁ 'āy ta guī 100 (K.54: 7), 'The
plantation of Nirvāṇa [with] 100 coconut palms thereon'.

damṛṇīṁ sāṁ teṁ ta guī 100 toṁ teṁ 60 (K.54: 16), 'Planta-
tion [with] 100 areca palms [and] 60 coconut palms on
it'.

tpal teṁ suṁnāy sin 1 sāṁ teṁ ta guī 20-10 toṁ teṁ 20 (K.
9: 29), 'Another grove of Salvadora capitisata with 30
areca palms thereon [and] 20 coconut palms'.

damṛṇīṁ 'āy tnon. sāṁ ta guī [teṁ] 100-5. . . . cmam guī vā men
... (K.505-11-3), 'Plantation at Tnon: areca palms on it,
105 trees; ...keeper thereof/of it, vā Men'.

guī ta dap gui ge ta sak gui ge ta som gui ge ta s[I an]kop
craneḥ paṅjas dranap 'agāra ta guī ge ta hau 'nak pak
tok ta guī [ge ta] pre roh gui sot ge cer 'ajñā vrah
kamratāṁ 'aṅ ge daṇḍa (K.49: 15-7), 'They who practice
sorcery herein, they who commit theft herein, they who beg herein, they who exact unlawful duties [or] create disturbances [or] block access to the buildings herein, they who call upon others to break or remove [anything] by force, they who have [others do] such, and also they who violate [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord, will be punished'.

gi vāsa kīn guī sre guī sām paribhoga aī ta vraḥ, doṅ vṛatching doṅ vāsa guī tel sāpakṣa aī ta bhagavat śaṅkarākṛtti (K.582: 7-8), '[It is a fact that] the slave-quarters hereon [and] the ricefields hereon shall share the support [assigned] to the shining one with the shining one and with [those] quarters hereon which are under the control of the Venerable Śaṅkarākṛtti'.

ge ta sak guī ge ta kmi ta guī... (K.561: 20-1), 'They who commit theft herein, they who seek [to commit theft] herein, ...

gi vāsa vāsa guī sre guī sām paribhoga aī ta vraḥ... (K.572: 20-1), 'They who commit theft herein, they who seek [to commit theft] herein, ...

ge naṅ vṛah kanṛatǎn 'aṇ dāvy kāmluṅ guī rudrāśrama (K.54: 17-8), '...originally belonging to the shining one Our other High Lord within the Rudrāśrama'.

kloṅ jhe vraiy oṅ guī noṅ sre sot ta vraḥ... (K.79: 17-8), 'The Commissary of Woods and Forests has, in addition, given these ricelands to the shining one...

piṇḍa guī sre tloṅ 9 je 1 (K.79: 24), 'Total [production] of ricefields: 9 tloṅ 1 je'.

gi vāsa vṛah kanṛatǎn 'aṇ ni guī puṇya pu caḥ 'aṇ ratnabhānu. ... (K.49: 11), 'Order of the shining one Our High Lord relating to the pious works of Our Elder Lord Ratnbhānu'.

gi tel prasiddha 'aṁ[pal] pre guī siddha aī ta vraḥ ni poṅ śubhākṛtti (K.49: 13-4), 'This is what [they] do with all [of the foregoing]: [they] assign [it] in perpetuity to the shining one as represented by Śrī Śubhākṛtti'. Only the second gui is in question here.

ge vāsa vṛah kanṛatǎn 'aṇ oṅ guī sre guī sām paribhoga aī ta vraḥ... (K.44A: 13-4), '...the shining one Our High Lord, who has given the
Community fruits (productivity) and measured lands'.

jamaḥ gui kūṃva kan l ku pu l... (K.561: 23), 'Names of slaves: male slave Kan, 1; female slave Pu, 1; ...'

'āmrūn sre ta dai gui kañjrāp tloṇ l kūṃ 1 jāmvan 'ākara ta vrah... (K.561: 36), 'Size [in production] of another field of prisoners of war: 1 tloṇ; 1 slave offered as revenue to the shining one...'


\text{guī} /gyy/. See gi ∼ gui²

jnāhv gui canlek yugala yau 2 vlah 1 (K.79: 8), 'Price thereof: 2 yau 1 vlah of double-width cloth'.

Ref.: K.79: 8 (A.D. 639).

\text{ga} /guhāa/ [Skt ghā 'hiding-place; cave' (< ghā 'hidden, secret'); > mod. guhā /kuhā/]. cave, cavern, grotto.

Ref.: K.44B: 1 (A.D. 674).

gē /gee/ [Mod. ge /kēe/]. 1. person, individual. 2. third-person pronoun. 3. pronominal head of noun phrase, probably marking a definite (vs. indefinite) category.

gē 20-7 (K.926: 10), 'Total: 27 persons'.
sarvvpinda ge phōn 40-2 (K.926: 10), 'Total of all persons: 42'.

droṇ kūmm droṇ dāmmriṅ nirvāṇa toṇ tēp 'āy ta gui 100 slā XXX sre tel poṇ śivadatta oy 'āy ta 'aṅ ge phōn tel 'aṅ oy 'āy ta vrah... (K.54: 7-9), '...and slaves and the Nirvāṇa Plantation [with] 100 coconut palms thereon, XXX arecas, [and] the ricefields which Sir Śi-vadatta has given me. (All) these [are] what I [now] give to the shining one...'

gē 'nak vrah kanmeṅ dār canlek yugala ukk yau 4 nu man gui saṅ kara ta ge (K.493: 22-3), 'The folk of the shining one the Younger [Deity] have demanded 4 yau of double-width cloth of him as well, with which to pay the duty
on it', referring to certain land.

sre man jāhv ta ge 'nak vraḥ cas... (K.493: 27), 'Ricefield which [I] acquired from the folking of the shining one the Elder [Deity]...'

'ampal kūm tmur krapī sre damriṅ guī ta man ge pu caḥ 'añ oy ta vraḥ... (K.49: 12-3), 'All of [these] slaves, cattle, carabao, ricefields [and] plantations are what Our Elder Lords have given to the shining one...'

...poṅ 'subhakīṛtti cau kaṃton ge pu caḥ 'añ... (K.49: 14), '...Sir Śubhakīṛti, grand-nephew in the female line of Our Elder Lords...'

'āmnoy ge kloṅ vau 'añ 'ame poṅ nirjjitasiṅha... (K.115: 5-6), 'Gifts of the baroness Vau 'Aṅ, mother of Sir Nirjjitasiṅha...'

jmaḥ ge... (K.451S: 3), 'Their names: ...'

sre man johv ta ge ci (K.451S: 12), 'Field acquired from the ci'.

sre on drau 1 man ge soṅ ktiṅ 1 (K.451S: 14), 'Ricefield at On Drau, 1, which they paid back [after] owing one'.

...[ge] dau nirayasthaṅha 'ji ge ta si ge ta kantai 'me ge 'tā ge kon cau (K.451N: 4), '[They shall] go to the Abode of Hell, [as shall?] their male ancestors [and] female ones, their mothers, their grandfathers, [and their] progeny'.

...ge dau 'avīcinarakk dauṅ ge pitṛ ge dauṅ ge kūl ge ta daṅ ket sinn... (K.561: 21-2), '...They [shall] go to the Avīci Hell together with their forefathers and their kinsmen who are [yet] to be born...'

ta tve viptya gi... (K.127: 20), 'They who do harm to this place...'

ta voṃ oy gi ge ta dop gi ta sag gi... (K.154A: 16-7), 'They who do not give [alms?] here, they who practice sorcery here [or] who commit theft here...'

dharmmika (K.341N: 4), 'The pious ones'.

'ampāl gana pradāṇa 'āy ta nā vraḥ kammraten 'añ...'adhiṅa 'āy ta ge paṇṭvās 'cas ta tha ve pūjā vraḥ kammraten 'añ tel (K.341N: 7-10), 'All of the series of gifts [made] to the place (= sanctuary) of the shining one Our High Lord...are subject to [the control of] the senior cenobites who regularly engage in worship of the shining one Our High Lord'.

ta sak gi ge ta lveṅ gi ge ta lope gi ge gi ta nu pi niraya... (K.341N: 10-1), 'They who commit theft herein,
they who take things by stealth herein, they who purloin things herein, — they (are ones who) [shall] abide in hell...

jmaj ge khum man... (K.904A: 21), 'Names of the slaves whom...


- geh /-geh/? Attested in srageh.

- goh /goη/ [Mod. gaña /koη/]. 1. (tr.) to place over or on top of, set above or down on; to stand or pass over the head of. 2. (tr.) to shock, offend, affront; to clash with, oppose. Attested in gnoη.

gotra /got/ [Skt gotra 'cow-pen, stable...; grandparents and later descendants, ...']. lineage (conceived as diachronic), line, pedigree; family, house.

ge lahlyan kamlun niraya nu gotra phoη (K.341N: 11-2), 'They [shall] burn in hell with all their line'.

Ref.: K.341N: 12 (A.D. 700).

goda /goodo > goot/? [Skt goda ~ goda 'giving kine']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 8 (A.D. 713).

- gop /-goop/ [Mod. gwpa /kuu̯ap/]. (tr.) to join, bring together, unite; to add on to, attach, extend. Attested in damgop.

gomahiṣa /goomhiη/ [Skt gomahiṣa (< go 'cow, bull', + mahiṣa 'buffalo']. Bovidae and bubalines, cattle and carbao.

Ref.: K.44: 10 (A.D. 674), K.904B: 18 (A.D. 713).
- င်း -GOR /-goor/? Attested in taingor.

- င်း -gau /-gəw/. Attested in laingau.

- င်း -gum /-gum/ [Mod. gam /-gum / gumba /kum/]. (intr.) to flock, swarm, group together. Attested in gmum.

gam /gəm/ [Mod. gam /-gum / gumba /kum/]. (intr.) to be grouped together, bunched, close-set. Cf. pangam.


- င်း gnoi /gnoo]/ [Mod. ghnaia /knoo]/ 1. (intr.) to be offensive, insolent, impudent; to be unruly, out of hand. 2. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 23 (A.D. 713).

gmit /gmit/ [Ifx /-m/- + -git]. 1. thinker, planner, plotter. 2. male slavename.


gmum /gmum/ [Ifx /-m/- + -gum; mod. ghmum /kmmu/]. 1. (the swarmer) bee (Apis sp.), esp. honeybee. 2. (probably, that which is concentrated or thick) honey.

N.B.: In this light the sense of 'honey' (mod. dzka ghmum) need not be explained as an ellipsis. This is confirmed by mod. khla ghmum 'bear (ursus)', surely 'honey-beast' (and not 'bee-beast').


- င်း -guyap /-giəp/. Attested in slavename tgyap.

graliŋ graloŋ /graliŋ graloŋ/ [Mod. graleŋa gra-loŋa /krəleŋa kroloŋ/]. Oracupica nigricollis, a light-grey bird of the crow type with a black collar.

Ref.: K.904A: 13 (A.D. 713), in toponym.
glaḥ /glag/  [Pfx /g- > k-/+ -laḥ; mod. ghlaḥgha /klaq/].

1. stronghold, strongroom, treasure-room; storehouse. 2. (contents of treasure-room) treasure, hoard, valuables.

Ref.: K.505: 18 (A.D. 639).


dan gho /ghoo/? [Perhaps ifx /-h-/ + Skt go 'cow, bull'; more probably an underived loan]. **generic designation of an unidentified class of male slave or worker.** Cf. ghoda.

gho vā srac ta bhāgya (K.749: 13), 'The gho [and] vā Srac ta bhāgya' ("he who has achieved good fortune").


dan ghoda /ghoot/? [Perhaps ifx /-h-/ + Skt goda; more probably an underived loan]. **generic designation of an unidentified class of male slave or worker.** Cf. gho.


dan man ghośanā /ghoosanaa/ [Skt ghośanā; mod. ghośanā /khoosnaa/ 'public information, publicity; propaganda']. **proclamation, public announcement.**

*Ref.:* K.44B: 6 (A.D. 674).
-tap /-təp/ [Mod. ṭap /təp/]. 1. (intr.) to be senseless, lifeless, dead. 2. (intr.) to be unmoving or immovable, inoperative. Attested in slavenames cañap, rañap.

-nā /-nəː/ [Mod. -nə /-nə/]. 1. (intr.) to be tender, delicate; to be lovable. 2. male slavename. Cf. slavenames prañā, vañā >vñā, nañā.


-ṭā /-ṭəː/. Possibly attested in lañas.

-hā /-həː/ [Mod. -hā /-hiː/]. 1. (intr.) to be tender, delicate; to be lovable. 2. male slavename. Cf. slavenames prañā, vañā >vñā, nañā.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

-ṭē /-ṭəː/. Attested in vñe and slavename rañeḥ.

-ṭē /-ṭəh/ Attested in slavename rañeḥ.

-ṭē /-ṭəːj/ [Mod. ṭaj /ṭəːj/, possibly reduction of thiṭai]. sun; day. Attested in ṭñai.

-ṭō /-ṭəː/ [Mod. ṭora /ṭəːra/]. (intr.) to be dark. Attested in ṭarnā. Cf. -nor, -nol.

-ṭō /-ṭəː/. Possibly attested in ṭno.

-ṭō /-ṭəː/ [Cf. -ho¹ and Angkorian ṭor ȧ ṭvar]. Unattested "correct" form of -ho¹.

-ṭōla /-ṭəːlə/ [Mod. -ṭəla /ṭəːlə/]. (intr.) to be dark. Attested in slavename cañol. Cf. -ho¹, -hor.
-ños -ñoʔ/¬ñoʔ/? Attested in slavename thñoʔ.

ñot ñau /nɔ̃w/ [ŋɔ̃nu]. Unidentified flower. Cf. nān̄, nǎn̄.

N.B.: This orthography, repeated in the Lexique des mots khmers (C II: 228b), could only be analyzed as ifx /-n-/ +-ñoau, perhaps to be identified with -ño1 above. However, it has the more likely look of an engraver's error for a reduplicated form: ŋ(a)ñoau /ŋɔ̃w/ or n(a)ñoau /ŋɔ̃w/.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611).
Unidentified constituent of toponym, probably a botanical species.

Ref.: K.9: 12 (A.D. 639).

- cak /-cok/ Attested in slavename lacak.

Female slavename.


- cañ /-coñ/ Attested in slavename tacañ.

[Probably pfx /c-/ + -hap]. 1. (intr.) to be paralyzed, inert; to be shiftless, lazy. 2. Female slavename.


[Px /c-/ + -ñol; mod. chña'la /cgal/]. 1. (intr.) to be confused, perplexed, at sea; to be astonished, taken aback. 2. Female slavename.


[Not found in the undated inscriptions, which attest cañkā /cəŋkaa/ (K.155/II: 16, A.D. 578-777; K.426: 4-5, A.D. 578-677) and cañkār /cəŋkaar/ (K.664: 3, A.D. 578-777, in toponym); mod. camkāra /camkaar/]. 1. cleared land; dry field, ladang. 2. one who clears land; slave assigned to till dry fields.

Ref.: K.18: 9 and 18 (A.D. 726).

[Ifx /-vn-/ + *kuy]. 1. (conjecturally) one whose hair stands straight up; one given to precipitous action. 2. Female slavename.


See canlek.
jaṃmon 'ākara ta vrah kamṛatāṁ 'aṅ śrī khandalinga raṅko
tlōṅ 1 caṅ-lek 'āmpal vlaḥ l pratisaṁvatsara (K.561: 37),
'Offered up as revenues to the shining one Our High
Lord Śrī Khaḍalinga [are] 1 tloṅ of husked rice and 1
vlaw of 'āmpal cloth per annum'.

-caṇh /-caṇ/ [Mod. cā'ha /caṇ/]. (intr.) to be defeated.
Possibly attested in slavename caṇh. Cf. -caṇ.

caṭaka /caṭak/ [Skt caṭaka 'sparrow']. Male slavename.

caṭṭi /caṭṭi/ [Probably Dravidian: cf. Tamil caṭṭi 'earth-
en vessel, pan' and Malayalam caṭṭi 'pot, pan']. Male
slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 5 (A.D. 676).

cat /caṭ/ [Mod. ca'ta /caṭ/]. (intr.) to be tart, bitter,
acid, astringent. Attested in slavename caḍmat.

caturdaśa[Ś] /caṭurdaśi/ [Skt caturdaśi (sc. tithi)]. 1.
fourteenth (lunar) day. 2. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.78: 19 (A.D. 677).

cattvaalimśa- /cattvaalimśo-/ [Prākritism; = Skt catt-
vālaṃśati']. Forty. Attested in vācattvaalimśottarapāṅca-
śata.

cadi /caḍi/ [Pfx /c-/, intensive, + -di]. Male slave-

1T. Burrow and M.B. Emeneau, A Dravidian Etymological Dic-
tionary (Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1966), 151a, item
1901.

2Cf. Franklin Edgerton, Buddhist Hybrid Sanskrit Grammar and
Dictionary. Volume I: Grammar (New Haven: Yale University
can /can/ [Skt candra 'moon']. 1. male and female slave-name. 2. constituent of male slave-name. 3. constituent of toponym.


-can(n) /-can/. Attested in slave-names kañcan, kañcann, kcan and in slave and personal name 'añcan. Cf. cān.

cançan /concan/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *cacañ, < pfx /r-/ + cān].
1. male slave-name. 2. constituent of female slave-names.

Ref.: K.109N: 21 (male) and 22-3 (part of female) (A.D. 655); K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713), part of female.

candana /cændoʊn/ [Skt candana 'sandalwood']. Aquilaria Crassna Pierre ex Lecomte (Thymeleaeæ), eaglewood. Cf. candān.


candān /cændən/ [Skt *candāna?]. Female slave-name.


candāla /cændəal/ [Skt *candāla, patronymic < candala].
Male slave-name.

Ref.: K.765: 8 (A.D. 687).

candragana /candragoʊn/ [Skt *candragaṇa, probably 'attendant of Candra']. Personal name.

1Martin, 40-1 and 151.

**candra**upta /candrēgup/ [Skt candragupta 'protected by the moon or Candra']. (Male or female) slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 17 (A.D. 726).

**candradivasavāra** /candradiśesēbaar > candīsesēbaar/ [Skt candra 'moon' + divasavāra 'day (of the week)']. Monday.


**candrag-up** /candragūdu/ [Skt *candragu, probably 'moon-attaining']. Personal name.


**candrasila** /candresil/ [Skt *candrasila 'moonstone'].

Personal name.


**candrasena** /candraseen/ [Skt candrasena, < candra + titular -senā]. Personal name.

kloō 'me candrasena jaun ta vrah... (K.18: 22), 'The baroness mother of Candrasena offers up to the shining one... '

Ref.: K.18: 22 (A.D. 726).

**candraditya** /candraadit/ [Skt candraditya 'moon [and] sun']. Male slavename.


**candranan** /candraancon/ [Skt candrānana 'moon-faced'].

Personal name. Cf. candrānna.

candrānna /candraancon/ [Skt candrānana]. Personal name.

N.B.: The possibility that the orthographic form is intended to represent candra + anna 'food' seems remote. It is far more likely that the conjunct n foreshadows later usage by replacing n + virāna — that is to say, नृवा = नृवा. Cf. candrānān.


candrodaya /candroodooj/ [Skt candrodaya 'moon-rise'].

Personal name.


candhān /candhaan/ [Skt *candhāna, patronymic < candhana].

1. Female slavename. 2. Constituent of male slavename.

Ref.: K.926: 8 (A.D. 624); K.904B: 21 (A.D. 713), candhān jōn.

canmat /canmat/ [Ifx /-vn-/'class durative' + *cmat]. 1. uncastrated domestic animals, collectively. 2. uncastrated bull.


canlakk /canlak/ [Mod. camliā'ka = camliā'ka /comlak/; ifx /-vn-/'resultative and class durative' + *clak]. 1. carving, sculpture (as act, art or result). 2. (intr.) to be carved, sculptured. Cf. slavename camlak.

...nibha canlakk drōṇ poṅ śivacandra... (K.79: 18-9), '...a carven image representing Śir Śivacandra...'

Ref.: K.79: 18 (A.D. 639).

canlek /canleek/ [Mod. samliaka /samliak/; ifx /-vn-/'instrumental durative' + *clek]. 1. lower garment, esp. the sampot or sarong. 2. length of cloth used for or sufficient for a lower garment. Cf. canlek.

canlek pē vagṛṣā yogallā (K.561: 9), 'Double-width hogtuber cloth'.
canlek yau 1 viaḥ 1 (K.154A: 5), '1 yau 1 viaḥ of cloth'.

Ref.: K.79: 8 (A.D. 639), K.505: 20 (A.D. 639), K.910:

canloŋ /cənlʊŋ/? [Ifx /-vn/- 'class durative' + cloŋ²; on the ifx cf. tuṇṇot, tampoṇ, saṅke, suṁṇāy]. Unidentified botanical species.

Ref.: K.910: 12 (A.D. 651).

canhor /cənhoʊr/ [Mod. canhūra /caŋhɔr/]. 1. (natural) watercourse. 2. (man-made) channel, ditch, drain, gutter; (irrigation) canal, sluice, flume. Cf. canhvar.

Ref.: K.904A: 12 (A.D. 713).

canhvar /caŋhuər/ [Angkorian canhvar /caŋhuər/ (K.56B: 25 and 26, A.D. 878-977)]. See canhor.

Ref.: K.341N: 9 (A.D. 700).

cap /caːp/ [Mod. ca'pa /eap/]. 1. (tr.) to take in hand, lay hold of, lay hands on; to take, hold, seize; to grasp, grip, clutch; to catch, arrest; to pick, pluck; to take or seize by conquest. 2. (tr.) to take in hand, take up, undertake, start. 3. Constituent of slavenames.

gē ta cap x̱ḏeŋ ....ta gi... (K.44B: 6-7), 'They who appropriate carts...herein (in these precincts)....'

(vā) cap mān (K.451S: 5-6), male slavename ("[he who] holds on to [his] wealth").

(vā) cap pi hau (K.451S: 6), male slavename.


gē ta jā cam vraŋ kamratān 'aṅ śrī kedāreśvara [duk] gi ni-vandha ge cam vraŋ kamratān 'aṅ mullyyxxxxxxx [duk] ta gi prāk liṅ x (K.451N: 11), 'They who are worthy of attending the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Kedāreśvara [shall leave] here their purveyances; they who attend the shining one Our High Lord Mullyxxxxxxx [shall leave] here x tae ls of silver'.
gi neh tel mrataṁ oy ta poñ saṅkarsana nu cam ta vraḥ 'āy haṅsapura (K.154A: 8-10), 'This is what the lord has given to Sir Saṅkarsana with a view to maintaining the shining one at Haṅsapura'.

gi tel mrataṁ devasvāmi oy ta poñ śruta nu cam ta vraḥ..... (K.154B: 5-6), 'This is what the Lord Devasvāmi has given Sir Sruta to tend [to the needs of] the shining one...' Ref.: K.451N: 11 (A.D. 680), K.154A: 9 and B: 6 (A.D. 684).


car /caar/ [Mod. cāra /caar/]. 1. (intr.) to make or draw a (straight) line; to engrave, write, inscribe. 2. (tr.) to plant (trees, etc.) in rows, set down a row of (plants). 3. (Conjecturally) = cpar. Cf. toponym cnar. Cf. -cār.


cara /caar/ [Conjecturally, pfx /c-/ + -raJ. (conjecturally, of the moon, intr.) to be new, entered into a new cycle.

thalā can cara (K.44: 11-2).

caranta /caaron > caaron/ [Skt caranta, personal name ("the wanderer")). Personal name.

[sruk] caranta l caranta ai vraī 'āṅgal l (K.904B: 15), toponyms.

carita /cairit/ [Skt carita]. Male slavename.


carumati /carumatii/ [Skt *cārumatī, fem. of *cārumat(n)t 'lovely']. Female dancer's name.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).
cal /cal/ [Cf. mod. cā'la /cal/ 'to be checked, foiled, frustrated']. Male slavename.


cavūn /cəʊʌn/ [Pfx /c-/ + -vūn]. 1. (Conjecturally, intr.) to be big-bellied, pot-bellied. 2. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 8 (A.D. 676).

cas /cah/ [Mod. cā'sa /cah/]. 1. (intr.) to be old, aged, elderly. 2. (intr.) to be older, senior. Cf. 'cas, caḥ.


cāk /caak/ Female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 13 (A.D. 677).

-cān /-caŋ/ Possibly attested in chān, personal and slave name. Cf. -caŋ.

cān /caan/ [Mod. cāna /caan/]. 1. plate, dish; bowl. 2. Constituent of female slavename. Cf. slavename cancān.


-cār /-caar/. Attested in pcār and in slavenames kōcar and kaŋcar. Cf. car. Note also cmā.

cāhw /caaw/ [Cf. mod. cāva /caaw/ 'preparation of fermented preserved fish']. Female slavename.


ci /cii/. 1. title of an unidentified dignity, function or rank. 2. female slavename. 3. constituent of male slavename. Cf. slavename kānci. Cf. also cī.

ci 'aān (K.557/600N: 3; K.138: 5; K.493: 28), 'Our ci'.
sre man john ta ge ci (K.451S: 12), 'Ricefield which was
acquired from the ci'.

tpal ci pu yān (K.9: 16-7), 'Grove of the ci the pu yān',
i.e. the ci who is simultaneously the pu yān.

tān ci pa’ān (K.79: 7), 'the retainer ci Pa’ān'.

(vā) ci vau (K.78: 15), male slavename.

kānum 1-ci 'añ tāñ l (K.138: 5), presumably 'item: slave [of the rank or function of] Our Ci, weaver'.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611), K.138: 5 (A.D. 620),
K.9: 7 and 16 (A.D. 639), K.79: 7, 8 and 15 (A.D.

-cit/-cit/. Possibly attested in slavename cpit.

citravīra /citrajir/ [Skt *citravīra]. Personal name.


cih /cih/. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.505: 7 (A.D. 639).

-ci -cih /-cih/. Attested in slavename 'aciḥ.

cī /cī/. See ci.

(ku) vaḥ cī (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.

(va) cī vrau (K.54: 10), male slavename.

'āṃnoy cī so 'āy ta vrah... (K.54: 18), 'Gift of ci So to the shining one...'

gui sre pōñ chān hōñ pōñ cī som gui sañ pōñ oy ta mratān...
(K.493: 29-30), 'Field belonging to Sir Chān: Sir CI leased it [then] returned [it, and] Sir [Chān] gave it to lord...'


-cur/-cur/ [Skt 'cur]. (tr.) to rob, steal. Attested in cracur. Cf. -cor.
cui /cuu/ [Mod. cuh /coh/ 'to go or get down']. 1. (tr.) to let down, put down, lower. 2. (tr.) to put or note down, write down, record; to keep a record of.

cui tinai vrah (K.557/600N: 3), 'to keep record of the days of the shining one', i.e. keep record of holy days.

cui /cuu/. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.505: 8 (A.D. 639).

cer /ceer/ [Angkorian cyar /ciyar/ (K.720B: 31, A.D. 1006); cf. mod. cera /ceer/ 'to endure']. 1. (intr.) to go on, continue, last. 2. (tr.) to go beyond, pass (by); to go against, disobey, transgress, flout. Cf. cyer.

...ge cer 'ajna vrah kamratan 'aṃ ge ānā (K.49: 17; K.44B: 13), '...They [thereby] violate [this] order from the shining one Our High Lord [and shall] be punished'.

...ge ta cer 'ajna vrah kammatan 'aṃ ta vāhmaṇa tel nirvāṇa samāyāsarīradāṇā (K.904B: 28), 'They who disregard [this] edict of the shining one, our high lords the brahmins [shall] be unremitting in driving [them] out [and] applying the prescribed bodily punishments'.

(ku) cer ta tapra (K.904B: 25), female slavename.


-cel /-ceel/? Attested in slavename kancel.

-ces /-ceeh/ [Cf. mod. ciasa /cīsh/ 'to turn away from, forsake, shun, avoid, elude']. Attested in slavename kañces. Cf. -ceh.

-ceh /-ceeh/? Possibly attested in crānēh. Cf. -ces.

-cai /-cāj/¹ [Mod. cai /caj/]. louse. Attested in slavename kañcaī.

-cai /-cāj/². Possibly attested in slavename cnaī.
\textbf{cok /cook/ [Mod caka /caak/ 'cup'].} 1. small, shallow cup. 2. (conjecturally) depression, basin; dingle, dell.

\textit{N.B.:} This orthographic form is found six times in the pre-Angkorian inscriptions. In four cases it serves as the generic headword of toponyms and precedes the name of a botanical species (bamboo, mango, tamarind, Malabar orange).


- \textbf{-cok /-cook/ [Mod. caka /caak/ 'type of hoe' and kracaka /kracaka/ 'nail, hoof'].} (tr.) to scratch, dig into. Attested in slavenames kcook and ka\textsuperscript{c}ok, possibly attested in slave name colk.

\textbf{coi /caoi/ [Mod. caha /caaq/].} 1. (tr.) to tie, bind; to fasten, attach, secure; to lay (bricks, etc.). 2. female slavename. Cf. slavename ka\textsuperscript{c}oi.

...pre con it thve kalpan\textsuperscript{a} phi ta vra\textsuperscript{a}... (K.341S: 8), '...
..directing [him] to build brick monuments to the shining one.'

- \textbf{cot /coot/\textsuperscript{1} [Mod. cota /caaat/].} (intr.) to be high. Attested in slavename campot.

- \textbf{-cot /-coot/\textsuperscript{2} [Mod. -cota \textasciitilde coda /caaat/, < Skt codana].} (tr.) to ask, question. Attested in cnot.

- \textbf{-cor /-coor/ [Mod. cora /caar/, < Skt cora].} thief, robber. Attested in slavename ka\textsuperscript{c}or. Cf. -cur.

\textbf{col /cool/ [Mod. cola /caool/].} 1. (tr.) to throw, cast, hurl; to throw out, cast away/aside. 2. (tr.) to leave, quit, forsake, repudiate. Cf. toponym crol.

\textit{panhem man col} (K.451N: 10), \textit{male slavename} ("Crassus the Forsaken").


- \textbf{com /coom/ [Mod. coma /caoom/].} (tr.) to surround, encircle. Attested in camnom.
cau /caw/. grandchild: grandson, granddaughter, grandnephew, grandniece.

kon cau (K.451N: 4), 'Children [and] grandchildren; descendants, posterity'.

(vā) cau vraḥ (K.138: 6), male slavename ("grandson of the shining one").

camp /cam/. See cāmp. Cf. cam, camm. Cf. also cāmpam, pāmpam, cāl.

tel poṇ bhavacandra pre tve sre sampol pre cama'ol sampol (K.561: 33), 'These same Sir Bhavacandra has assigned to till the ricefields of the sampol, has assigned to watch the granaries of the sampol, [and] has assigned to provide the victuals of the sampol'.

campkop /cēmpkōp/ [Ifx /-vā/- + kop]. exaction, levy; tax, duty, impost, fee.

N.B.: This form is only partially attested at the boundary between K.49: 15 and 16 as x16kop, which "doit peut-être être restitué en campkop..." (C VI: 9 note 5).

...ge ta ... s[i camp]kop craneḥ panjas dranap 'ağāra ta gui... (K.49: 15-6), '...They who ... extort unlawful duties [or who] create disturbances [or who] block access to the buildings on these premises...'

camnat /cāmnāt/ Female slavename. Cf. camnat.

Ref.: K.904B: 23 (A.D. 713).

camdak /condak/? [Ifx /-vā/-, probably 'class durative' + *cdāk]. unidentified category of slaves, presumably referring to a function or status.

N.B.: At K.748: 9, camdak stands at the head of a list of six or more male and female slaves; at K.926: 7, it stands at the head of a list of seven male slaves; at K.505: 10, at the head of a list of three male slaves; at K.493: 21, it occurs as an item in a list of persons and things given toward purchase of a ricefield.

vā camdak ge 7 (K.926: 7), 'Male camdak slaves: 7 persons'.
camdak vā thar (K.505: 10), 'Camdak: male slave Thar'.

jnānv gui kñum kantai 2 camdak 1 canlek Yugala yau 3... (K.
493: 20-1), 'Price thereof: 2 female slaves, 1 camdak, 3 yau of double-width cloth'.


**camnat /camnot/ [Cf. mod. camqa'ta /camnt/; ifx /-vmn-/ + *cat].
1. (conjecturally) tartness, sour taste. 2. (conjecturally) one who is tart, sour, etc. 3. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.765: 9 (A.D. 687).

**camnom /camnoom/ [Mod. campoma /camnaom/; ifx /-vmn-/ + *com].
1. (act or fact of) surrounding; encirclement, investment. 2. (that which is encircled, those who are circumscribed) circle, set (of associates); group, herd, (public) assembly.

camnom tmur (K.44B: 2), 'Herd(s) of kine'.

Ref.: K.44B: 2 (A.D. 674).

**camnām /camnam/ [Mod. camnām /camnam/; ifx /-vmn-/ + cam].
1. (act or fact of) watching over, keeping, tending, keeping up, maintaining; watching for, lying in wait for, waiting, expecting, etc. 2. (means of) upkeep, provision, support, maintenance, esp. funds, lands and the like settled on a religious institution; foundation, endowment. 3. (that which is supported) foundation, i.e. a religious institution established and supported by endowment. 4. constituent of slavename.

camnoss camnām (K.138: 6), 'Clerics of the foundation'.

(ku) camnām cân (K.109N: 19), female slavename.

raňko so camnām ge 'ūy ta vraṅ kamratān 'aṅ (K.127: 10),
'White rice for their support [while] at the [sanctuary of] the shining one Our High Lord'.

neň raňko camnām ge 'ūy ta vraṅ... (K.127: 11-2), 'This husked rice for their support [while] at the [sanctuary of] the shining one...'


**camnya /camniie/ [Mod. camn̈ /camniēj/; ifx /-vmn-/ + -cyă].
food, victuals, edibles, comestibles.
camnya thmur (K.341N: 9), 'Fodder for kine'.
Ref.: K.341N: 9 (A.D. 700).

campah /c̣emban/ [Mod. campaʃna /cambaʃn/; ifx /-vn-/ 'agentival durative' + *cpaŋ]. 1. fighter, warrior. 2. male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 5 (A.D. 676).

campek /campeʃk/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *cpek]. Female slavename.

campōn /camdeoʃn/ [Cf. mod. campaʃna /cambaʃn/; ifx /-vn-/ + *cpen]. 1. (intr.) to be concerned, worried, preoccupied. 2. male slavename.

campō /campe听众/ [Ifx /-vn-/ 'agentival' (?) + *cpek]. 1. fool, simpleton, half-wit. 2. female slavename.
Ref.: K.18: 7 (A.D. 726).

camprip /c̣amrip/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *crip]. 1. (conjecturally) one who nips or snitches things of small worth. 2. female slavename.

campren /c̣amre听众/ [Mod. campraʃna /campraʃn/; ifx /-vn-/ + *creŋ]. 1. (act, fact or result of) singing; song. 2. (conjecturally, intr.) to sing professionally, be a singer. 3. (professional, trained) singer.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 and 3 (A.D. 611).

camren /camre听众/ [Mod. camraʃna /camraʃn/; ifx /-vn-/ + *creŋ]. 1. (intr.) to cause to increase; (tr.) to make prosper. 2. (intr.) to prosper, thrive, multiply; to develop, progress, improve. 3. (tr.) to perform or celebrate (rite)
for some auspicious purpose.

sattrə ca'mrən tə gi tŋəi vrah... (K.451N: 10), 'Oblation to be made on holy days...'.


ca'mrai /ca'raj/ [Mod. ca'raj /ca'raj/; ifx /-və/- + -crai].
1. (intr.) to be of ill omen, unlucky, sinister. 2. ill omen; misfortune. 3. (conjecturally) toponym.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 2 (A.D. 611).

camlak /ca'lak/. See ca'lakk.

Ref.: K.138: 18 (A.D. 620), male slavename.

cam'uk /ca'tuk/ [Ifx /-və/- + *c'uk]. (Conjecturally) domestic slave, as opposed to fieldworker.

cam'uk va pmər kralə vrah 22 (K.557/600E: 2), 'Male domestics for service in the sanctum: 22'.

jma'h cam'uk va lānson va tpun... (K.557/600E: 4-9), 'Names of domestics: və Lānson, və Tpun...' and 36 others.

va cam'uk vrah (K.557/600E: 6), male slavename ('domestic slave of the shining one').

Ref.: K.557/600E: 2, 4 and 6 (A.D. 611).

ca'm /ca'm/ [Mod. ca'm /ca'm/]. 1. (tr.) to watch over, keep, tend, keep watch or vigil over, be on watch for; to lie in wait for, await, expect. 2. (tr.) to keep (up), maintain, support, sustain. Cf. ca'm, cam, camm.

cam sməu kralə (K.134: 28), 'To tend the grass or weeds in the courtyard'.


cah /ca'h/. See cas. Cf. slavename tcəh.

pu cah 'aŋ (K.49: 11), 'Our Elder Lord'.

cka /ckap/? [Pfx /c-/ + perhaps *kap = mod. kā'pa /kap/1 'to hack, slash, chop']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 3 (A.D. 651).

*ck /cka/[Mod. chkāra /ckaar/]. (tr.) to clear (land).

Attested in caṅkā.

*ckū /cūu/[Pfx /c-/ + -kū; cf. mod. chkūya /ckoʃ/].

1. (intr.) to grow or shoot straight up/out. 2. (intr.) to dash forward, move precipitately. Attested in slavename caṅkūy.

ck /cke/[Mod. chkē /ckaʃ/]. 1. dog, bitch. 2. Male and female slavename. 3. Constituent of female slavenames.

cke 'ān (K.78: 15), female slavename ("roast dog").

smau cke (K.134: 17), female slavename ("dogweed").


ckop /ckoɔp/[Pfx /c-/ + kop1]. (tr.) to exact, impose (dues, duty, fee, tax, impost), levy. Cf. caṅkop.

geta ckop uccita saṃvatsara ta gi... (K.44B: 4-5), 'They who exact the annual collection of taxes herein...'

Ref.: K.44B: 4 (A.D. 674).

cdīṅ /cdīŋ/ [Probably pfx /c-/ + -diṅ; mod. saṭha /ʊstʃ/]. affluent, (permanent) watercourse, river, stream. Cf. cdīṅ, chdiṅ.


1See C II: 13 note 2; II: 122 note 6; V: 74 note 4; and JSS, XVII (1923).2: 114.

\[\text{cnar} /\text{cnaar}/ \text{[Ifx /-n-/ 'resultative iterative' + car].} \]
1. = cpar. 2. toponym.

\[\text{vrah kamratān 'ān śṛt. utpanneśvara ta ai cnar (K.44A: 7-8; B: 3), 'The shining one Our High Lord Śṛt. Utpanneśvara of Cnar'.} \]
Ref.: K.44A: 8 and B: 3 (A.D. 674).

\[\text{cnaī /cnej}/ \text{[Ifx /-n-/ + -cai\textsuperscript{2}]. Female slavename.} \]

\[\text{cnot /cnoot/} \text{[Ifx /-n-/ + -cot\textsuperscript{2}; mod. chnota /cnaaot/].} \]
1. (means of questioning the future) augury, divination. 2. omen, portent. 3. chance, fortune.

tān cnot K.154A: 14, B: 9), augur, diviner.

*\[\text{cpān /cpaŋ/} \text{[Pfx /c-/ + -paŋ\textsuperscript{2}; mod. cpāṁna /cpaŋ/.} \text{[in-} \text{tr.] to fight, contend, do battle. Attested in slavename campaṅ.} \]

\[\text{cpar /cbaar/} \text{[Ifx /-b-/ + car; mod. cpāra /cbaar/.} \]
1. plantation, orchard; flower-bed. 2. pleasance, pleasure-ground, park. Cf. cnar.
cpar pares (K.9: 10), deer-park (mrgadāva).
Ref.: K.9: 10 (A.D. 639).

\[\text{cppit /cbit/}. \text{Male and female slavename.} \]

*\[\text{cpēk /cbeek/} \text{Attested in slavename campēk.} \]

*\[\text{cpēn /cbēn/}. \text{Attested in slavename campēn.} \]
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* t'UJl if erot /enoot/ [Ifx /-n-/ 'resultative or similative' + -cot]. (intr.) to be giddy, dizzy, lightheaded, foolish. Attested in slavename cpot.

* cmat /cmat/ [Pfx /c/- + -mat; mod. cmat /cmat/]. (intr.) to be solid, entire, in good (working) order. 2. (intr.) to be uncastrated. Attested in canmat.

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-cyon /-ciən/. Attested in slavename kacyon.

craŋ /craŋ/ [Pfx /c-/ + raŋ; mod. crahə /craŋ/ 'high bank, steep shore' and crāna /craŋ/ 'to bristle, stand straight or stiff']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 15 (A.D. 677).

cracur /cracur/ [Pfx /crv-/ = /r-/+ -cur]. (tr.) to steal or pilfer from.

Ref.: K.44: 7 (A.D. 674).

craŋ /craŋ/ [Cf. mod. crāna /craŋ/ 'to be rough, rugged']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

craneh /craneeh/ [Lfx /-(rv)n-/ 'instrumental iterative' + -ceh']. 1. (means of avoiding) dodge, strategem, trick; indirect or irregular means, devious or improper methods. 2. (intr.) to be irregular, improper, unlawful.

...ge ta ... s[i cam]kop craneh panjas dranap 'agaɾa ta gui... (K.49: 15-6), '...They who ... extort un­law­ful duties [or who] create disturbances [or who] block access to the buildings on these premises...'

Ref.: K.49: 16 (A.D. 664).

crip /cryp/ [Pfx /c-/ + -rip; mod. cripa /cryp/]. 1. (tr.) to trim, snip, bite off. 2. (tr.) to reserve (small por­tion) for one's own use. Attested in slavename campil.

creh /creen/ [Angkorian cryn /criən/ (K.650: 17, A.D. 878-977); mod. criəna /criən/]. (intr., tr.) to sing.


cren /creen/ [Pfx /c-/ + -ren; mod. crenə /craən/]. 1. (intr.) to progress, develop, increase; to prosper, proli­ferate, occur in great quantity or number. 2. great quan­
tity or number: much, many. Attested in camren.

*ɾ̥əɾəi crai /crai/ [Pfx /c-/ + -rai; mod. crai /crai/]. 1. (intr.) to be painful, harmful, of ill omen. 2. (intr.) to be keen, shrill, piercing. Attested in camrai.

ɾ̥əɾəi croñ /croñ/ [Cf. mod. j′rũña /crũaña/ 'to be shriveled, wrinkled, shrunken, gnarled']. Female slavename.


ɾ̥əɾəi cro1 /cro1/? Toponym.

Ref.: K.904B: 18 (A.D. 713).

*ɾ̥əɾəi clak /clak/ [Pfx /c-/ + -lak; mod. chlã'ka /clak/]. (tr.) to cut into, incise, engrave, chase, chisel, carve. Attested in canlakk and slavename canlak.

*ɾ̥əɾəi clek /clek/ [Pfx /c-/ + -lek; Angkorian chlyak /cliak/ (K.153: 9, A.D. 1001?), mod. sliaka /sliak/]. 1. (tr.) to cover over/up, hide, conceal, clothe. 2. (tr.) to put on or wear (lower garment). Attested in cañek, canlek.


ɾ̥əɾəi cloh /cloh/ [Pfx /c-/ + -loh¹; mod. chlaña /clañ/]. (tr.) to pass over or across: to cross, traverse.

N.B.: The form occurs in a single passage, which is garbled: cloh jeñ XXXX, presumably involving a toponym.


ɾ̥əɾəi cloh /cloh/² [Pfx /c-/ + -loh²]. 1. (intr.) to tower, be lofty, gigantic. 2. male slavename. Cf. canloh.

*cu* c’uk /cquk/ [Possibly pfx /c-/ + -uk]. (tr.) to deploy, direct. *Attested in cam’uk.*
chat/t /chat dzi/. Male slavename.

chat /chat/ Unidentified.

N.B.: GC (C II: 13 and note 8) takes this as a naturalized form of Skt chat(t)ra 'parasol (as ensign of royal power)', but the context in which it occurs is too murky for assurance.

dūta cracur vranē chat duk... (K.44B: 7), "Ceux qui commettent des larcins à l'égard des vranē des parasols gardés..."
   Ref.: K.44B: 7 (A.D. 674).

chat /cha/ 1. personal name. 2. female slavename.

cheda /cheet/ [Skt cheda 'cut, slice, section, piece', < jhda 'to cut off/through'].

vānā 'aṇā cheda (K.910: 6), male slavename.
   Ref.: K.910: 6 (A.D. 651).

* chor /choor/ [Pfx /c-/+ hor]. (conjecturally, intr.)
   to flow through a channel. Attested in canhor.

chdi/i /cbyi/ [Angkorian chdi/i /cbyi/ (K.457: 11, A.D. 893)].
   See cdi/i.
   Ref.: K.341N: 8 (A.D. 700).

* chvar /chuuer/ [Pfx /c-/+ hvar]. (conjecturally, intr.)
   to flow through a channel. Attested in canhvar.

chvētt /cbyi/ [Angkorian chvētt /cbyi/ (K.457: 6, A.D. 893);
   pfx /c-/+ vēt; mod. chvē'i ta /cwat/]. (tr.) to circumscribe, bound, delimit, demarcate.
   Ref.: K.341S: 6 (A.D. 673).
-ja /-jaa/. Attested in slavename kañja.

-jan /-jaq ~/-Jon/ [Cf. mod. -jāmha /-ceq/, ja'na /cun/].
1. (intr.) to stand upright. 2. stake, pale. Attested in kañjañ, kanjañ.

-jat /-goct/ [Mod. jata /cœct/ 'to tip, bend, lean, stoop'].
Attested in slavenames kañjat, pañjat.

-jatu /jatuu/ [Skt jatu 'bat (Chiroptera); gum, lac']. Female slavename.

-jan /-jon/ [Mod. ja'na /cun/]. (tr.) to flood, inundate, cover. Possibly attested in jañnan.

-jan /-jan/ [Mod. ja'na /cœn/]. (tr.) to step on, tread on, trample. Probably attested in jañnan.

-jani'el /jii qeel/? [Cf. mod. saṃ'el /sœqael/ 'to have a big, soft belly']. Female slavename.
N.B.: The form is written as one word but must be analyzed as two, unless a misreading is involved. Cf. slavename jaq'el.
Ref.: K.561: 30 (A.D. 681).

-jamah /jœoh/. See jmañ.
jamah gui khum (K.561: 23), 'Names of the slaves...'

jayadeva /jœjœdeva/ [Skt jayadeva]. Female slavename.

jayadevi /jœjœdevi/ [Skt *jayadevi, fem. of jayadeva].
Personal name. Cf. jayadevi.
Ref.: K.904A: 15 (A.D. 713).
Jayadevi
See Jayadevi.
Ref.: K.904A: 27 (A.D. 713).

-jas/-jah
1. [Mod. joh /côh/]. (tr.) to prick, sting; to pick. *Attested in pañjas*.

-jah
2. [Mod. jah /côh/]. (tr.) to throw, scatter, spread, splash. *Attested in pañjas*.

Jahvol /jôol/ Female slavename.

jaa [Mod. jôa /cîa/].
1. (intr.) to be good, worth, equivalent to; to be (+ predicate nominative).
2. (intr.) to be well, well-off, safe, free, hale. Cf. kañjñ, pañjñ.

ta jā caṃ vraḥ... (K.451N: 11), 'They who are worthy of attending the shining one...'
jā pī sralaṅ (K.74: 5 and 6), female slavename ("lovable").

Jakuka /jaakuk/. (Male or female?) slavename.
N.B.: The absence of the virāma suggests a loan from Sanskrit or other Indian source. More plausible is Khmer jā kuk/jaakuk/ 'he who is] like a heron or egret' in stance or habits.
Ref.: K.140: 10 (A.D. 676).

Jāharagaṇa /jaadhocergaṇa/ [Skt, probably for jñānadharagaṇa]. Personal name.

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- जैन /-jain/. Attested in slavename कान्जैन.

तत्पुरुष jānaprakāśa /jaanaprekaah/ [Skt jñānaprakāśa]. Personal name.

तत्पुरुष jānavin /jaanebin/ [Skt *jānavin]. Personal name.

- जार /-jar/? Attested in slavename कान्जार.

जाहव /jaaw/ [Mod. jāva /cīew/]. (tr.) to buy or sell by exchange; to exchange, trade, barter, swap; to acquire (by exchange). Cf. johv, jauhv. Cf. also jnāhv, jamāhv.

sre man jāhv 'amvi ta vrah kammrataṁ 'aṁ kammrataṁ sruk nā jlaṁ ka'ol... (K.79: 8-9), 'Ricefield which [X] bought from the shining one Our High Lord [and?] the High Lord of the district at Jlaṁ Ka'ol...'

sre phalada man jāhv ta kurāk jmen don poṁ vidyāśakti... (K.493: 20), 'The field [named] Phalada, which [I] acquired from the vice-governor in association with Sir Vidyāśakti...'

sre travān [poṁ] bha teja man jāhv ta poṁ dharma pradāna poṁ ukk man jāhv ta kloṁ tāṁ ta poṁ bhā Śleṣma... (K.493: 23-4), 'Field [and] reservoir of Sir bha Teja, which [I] bought from him, [and the field named] Dharma, also given by him, which [he had] acquired from the baroness the mistress of Sir bha Śleṣma...'

sre man jāhv ta ge 'nak vrah cas... (K.493: 27), 'Ricefield which [I] acquired from the folk of the shining one the Elder One...'

sre man poṁ bha viśārada jāhv ta kloṁ tep... (K.927: 4), 'Ricefield(s) which Sir bha Viśārada acquired from the baron Tep...'

- जी /-jii/. Possibly attested in slavenames jani'el, saṃji.

- जी /-ji/. Attested in slavename क्जी.
-jin /-jin/. Attested in slavename kjin.

jiip /jiip/. Constituent of unidentified title.

jīva /jīpa/ [Skt jīva]. 1. life, existence. 2. constituent of female slavenames.

mratān jīva (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename ("lord/lady of life").
srac jīva (K.109N: 18), female slavename ("she who has finished her life").

jīvadeva /jīvadeep/ [Skt jīvadeva]. (Male or female?) slavename.
Ref.: K.748: 12 (A.D. 613).

jīvana /jīvana/ [Skt jīvana 'life; living being...']. 1. manner of life: living. 2. means of life: living, livelihood, (provision of) support, maintenance, sustenance.

jīvana sampol raṅko thloṅ 5 (K.561: 14), '[For] maintenance of sampol, 5 thloṅ of husked rice'.


juḥ /juḥ/. [Probably mod. jih /cih/]. (tr.) to straddle, sit astride on, ride on (animal, vehicle); to get up on, mount. Attested in pajuḥ, paṃjuḥ.

je /jeə/. 1. (conjecturally) basket, bushel. 2. unidentified measure of capacity for husked rice. 3. unidentified
measure of productivity for rice land. Cf. kañje.

'amruñ gui mā je 2 (K.79: 9), 'Size thereof: 1 mā, 2 je'.
sre 'āmnōy poñ 'ap ta vrah je 2 (K.79: 21-2), 'Field given to the shining one by Sir 'Ap: 2 je'.
rāñko je kanlañ (K.451N: 10-1), 'One and a half je of husked rice'.


jeñ /jeŋ/ [Mod. jēna /cēŋ/]. 1. lower limb: leg/foot. 2. (intr., to lie in the direction of the feet when in ritually correct orientation for sleep) to be directed toward the north, be located to the north, be northerly, northern. 3. (conjecturally, by trope) lower extremity, outskirts, environs, edge. 4. constituent of slavename.
sre jeñ sruk 'āmnōy tāñ ci pa’añ... (K.79: 7-8), 'Ricefield north of the village given by the retainer ci Pa’añ...'
sre mratāñ XmaXvindu jeñ sruk tmī... (K.493: 31), 'Field of Lord XmaXvindu to the north of the new village...'
tcy paścima loñ jeñ sruk mratāñ dhanasvāmi (K.904A: 13), 'To the west [it] goes as far as the outskirts of the land of Lord Dhanasvāmi'.
dhuli jeñ vrañ kammratañ 'añ... (K.904A: 15), 'The dust of the feet of the shining one Our High Lord/Lady...', = His/Her Royal Highness.
(ku) cancāñ jeñ (K.904A: 26), female slavename.
ti jeñ cdiñ tloñ 3 je XXX (K.688: 6), 'To the north of the river, 3 tloñ X(x) je...'
sre jeñ cdiñ... (K.18: 5), 'Field north of the river...'
(gho) jeñ vrañy (K.134: 12), male slavename.


-jeñ /-jeŋ/1? Attested in slavenames kañjeñ, lajeñ.

-jeñ /-jeŋ/2 [Probably mod. jēna /cēŋ/]. (intr.) to extend from or stand at the side; to flank. Probably attested in jmeñ.
Jyeṣṭha /jeh/ [Skt jyeṣṭha]. Jyeṣṭha, the seventh lunar month. Cf. jyeṣṭhaḥ.


-jai/-jej/ [Perhaps Skt jaya 'victory']. Attested in slavename kañjai.

Jon /jon/? [Cf. mod. ja'na /cuun/ 'to impale']. 1. male slavename. 2. constituent of male slavename. Cf. kañjon.


Jon /joon/ [Angkorian jvan /juuən/ (K.415: 1, A.D. 877); mod. juna /cuun/]. (tr.) to bring forward, convey, escort, lead, guide, drive. 2. (tr.) to convey, transfer, bring or hand to, present, offer up to a superior. Cf. jaun, jvan, jvann, jvān. Cf. also jmon, jañnon.


-jool/-jool/ [Cf. mod. -jola/-cɕool/ 'to flow, rise' and khjola /kɕool/ 'to gush, well up', in ejaculation]. Probably attested in jhmol.

Johv /jaaw/. See jāhv, jauhv.

sre man johv ta ge ci (K.451S: 12), 'A field which was purchased from the ci'.


Jaun /joon/. See jon:

Kloñ 'me candrasena jaun ta vrah... (K.18: 22), 'The kloñ mother of Candrasena presents to the shining one...'

Ref.: K.18: 22 (A.D. 726).

Jauhv /jaaw/. See jāhv, also johv.

sre man jauhv nu ēaṅkha ta... (K.910: 10), 'A ricefield
which [he] acquired for a conch shell from...

sre man jauhv nu xtama ai sre vrai xxx (K.910: 19), 'A field which [he] acquired for an xtama at Sre Vrai XXX'.


jam /詹姆/? Constituent of unidentified title.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611).

jam /詹姆/? [Cf. mod. 詹姆 /詹姆/ 'to be dark, brown, blem­ished; to be soaked, impregnated']. Attested in slavename kañjañam and toponym 'kañjañam'.

jañnan /詹姆nan/? [Ifx /-vmn/- + probably -jan /-jan/; cf. mod. jaññana /cummoen/ 'generation'].

1. (conjuncturally, place where grain is pounded with a foot-operated mortar) milling area, mill.
2. (that which is trampled) beaten path, trail.
3. (conjuncturally, area under the administration of s.o.) jurisdiction, territory.

N.B.: The same form could represent ifx /-vmn/- + -jan /-詹姆/ and mean 'inundated land'.

'amruñ sre vrañ... 'amvi travañ dharmamakīrtti... loñ travañ poñ kūtātaräg gi jañnan kurāk danle kroñv...
(K.561: 14-7), 'Extent of ricelands of the shining one ...
: from the reservoir of Dharmamakīrtti... to the Reservoir of Sir Kūtātarā, [thence] all the way to the territory of the Civil and Military Governor of Danle Kōhīv. ...


jamñāhv /詹姆naaw/ [Ifx /-vmna-/ + jāhv].

1. (intr.) to be acquired by exchange.
2. acquisition by exchange.
3. (medium of exchange) = jmāhv.

sre jaññāhv XXXXp dañ kloñ prakk ai kanlañh vrañ XX.. (K.18: 19), 'Fields acquired by XXXXp and baron Prakk in Kanlañh Vrañ XX...'

sre jaññāhv phon ['amruñ] mās 5 (K.18: 30), 'Of all fields acquired by barter, [area:] 5 mace'.

Ref.: K.18: 29 and 30 (A.D. 726).
The text is about various terms and their meanings in a historical context. It includes definitions, references to ancient documents, and descriptions of personal names, places, and transactions. The document is rich in cultural and historical details, providing insights into the language and practices of the time.
jma /jma/  [Probably ifx /-m-/ 'iterative' + jā].  

Female slavename ("[she who is] worth much").


jmen /jmen/  [Probably ifx /-m-/ 'iterative' + -jeñ2].  

1. (tr.) to flank, stand at the side of (prince, etc.).  
2. (one who stands at the side of a prince, etc.) aide, assistant, lieutenant, second-in-command.  
3. male slavename.

kurāk jmen (K.493: 20), vice governor, lieutenant governor.


jmon /jmon/  [Ifx /-m-/ 'iterative' + jon].  

1. (tr.) to offer up, serve as offerer.  
2. one who offers up; that which bestows or confers.

Ref.: K.44B: 4 (A.D. 674).

jmol /jmol/  [Probably ifx /-m-/ + -jol; /cmol/].  

(mode.) to be male (of animals).

tmur jmol 10-1 (K.127: 19), '11 male cattle'.


jma /jma/  [Mod. jhmah /cmah/].  

1. (intr.) to be named, called (by name).  
2. one who is named or called, le nommé.  
3. name, appellation.  

Cf. jama, jmah.

jma ge kānum man... (K.904A: 21), 'Names of the slaves whom...'

Jyeṣṭha, the seventh lunar month. Cf. jeṣṭha.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Jyeṣṭhavarmma [Skt *jyeṣṭhavarman]. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

jrap /jrap/ [Pfx /j- > c-/ + rap]. (intr.) to be conquered, subdued; to be captive. Attested in kaṇţjrap.

jray /jraj/ [Pfx /j- > c-/ + rai, but connection uncertain; mod. jrai /crāj/]. Ficus bengalensis and, probably, other Ficus species.¹

jray kampūṭ (K.9: 27), 'Pollard fig (tree)'.


jlaṅ /jloṅ/ [Pfx /j- > c-/ + laṅ; cf. mod. jralaṅha /crā-loṅ/]. bed (of mountain stream), gorge; narrow valley.

jlaṅ ka'ol (K.79: 9), toponym ('valley of the granary').

Ref.: K.79: 9 (A.D. 639).

jlī /jlii/ [Mod. jhlī /cliī/]. 1. (tr.) to crush or rub with the fingers or fingertips, massage. 2. (tr., conjecturally) to full (cloth).

canlekaladdha jlī yau 7 (K.505: 20), '7 yau of fulled uladdha cloth'.

kāpaṭa jlī yau 20-7 (K.505: 21), '27 yau of fulled kāpaṭa'.

Ref.: K.505: 20 and 21 (A.D. 639).

jleṅ /jleṇ/ [Pfx /j- > c-/ + leṇ¹]. (tr.) to free, turn loose, emancipate, manumit.

'āṇnoy va jleṅ ta vṛah kamrataṇ 'āṇ va et (K.54: 13), 'Gift

¹Vid. Martin, 160.
of freed slaves to the shining one Our High Lord: male slave Et'.


*jvan /juən/. See jon.


*jvann /juən/. See jon.

Ref.: K.74: 7 (A.D. 697).

*jvān /juən/. 1. see jon. 2. male slavename.


jvik /jβyk/ [Pfx /j- > c-/ + -vik]. Constituent of personal name or title.

Ref.: K.582: 3 (A.D. 693), kloŋ jvik so.

*jvor /juər/ [Mod. jwra /cúuar/]. 1. (intr.) to flow, run, form or move in a straight line. 2. swift current (of watercourse), rapids.

N.B.: The form occurs in one of five designations of slave teams: vnok tmo yol ("Rocking Stone team"), vnok jvor ("Rapids team"), vnok hiĩ dāŋ, vnok cdīŋ kryel ("Crane River team"), and vnok 'aŋjam.


*j'el /gxeel/ [Pfx /ʒ- > c-/ + -'el; cf. mod. s'ēla /sqaael/ 'to be fat, flabby']. 1. (intr.) to shake, quiver, jiggle. 2. (intr.) to quiver in moving, be fat. Attested in slavenames jani'el and jam'el.
ताम jhe /jhē/ [Mod. jhē /chē/]. 1. woody plant (excluding palms and bamboos). 2. wood (substance); timber. 3. (conjecturally) wood, woods, copse.

तोङ सळ jhe 'antam nai vraţ kamratān 'aṅ dāiy kamluṅ gui rudrāśrama (K.54: 17-8), 'Other coconut palms, areca palms, trees, and plants belonging to the shining one within the Rudrāśrama'.

क्लोङ jhe vraiy (K.79: 17-8), 'Commissary of Woods and Forests'.

 Constituent of male slavenames.

Ref.: K.140: 11 (A.D. 676), kanton נן; K.904B: 23 (A.D. 713), kraанны.

- נן -نان /-naa/. Attested in slavename נן.


damnin 'Any Neill vihar (K.505: 14-5), 'Plantation by the vihara'.

- นี -nees /-eeh/? Possibly attested in 'nees.

- น้า /-naw/. Attested in slavename น้า.

- อน /-num/. [Mod. -อน /-num/]. Attested in อน.

- อน /-num/? Attested in อน.

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¹C V: 24 and note 5.
nibha /nip/ [Skt nibha 'like, resembling; appearance'].
likeness, image.¹

kloō dār nibha canlakk droō poō śivacandra kon kloō (K.79: 18-9), 'In return the kloō demanded a carven image representing Sir Śivacandra his son'.

Ref.: K.79: 18 (A.D. 639).

¹C II: 72 and note 2.
ta /dɔː/ [dɔː]¹ [Mod. ढ़ ta /dɔː/; cf. Old Mon ta /tɔː/]. Optional subordinating conjunction (ligature) serving to link an attribute or object to its head.

कृम 'अमृत कुर्क हवार ता व्राह (K.54: 12), 'Slave given by the governor of हवार to the shining one...'

sre 'अम्बी ता पोँ विनायकिर्त्ति (K.910: 11), 'Ricefield from Sir विनायकिर्ति'.

sre tel पोँ शिवादत्ता ओँ 'आय ता 'आँ (K.54: 8), 'Ricefields which Sir शिवादत्ता has given me'.

dाम्म्रिं निर्वा णा तों अँ 'आय ता गै ती 100 (K.54: 7), 'The Nir्वा�ा plantation [and] 100 coconut palms thereon'.

कृंम ता सि ... कृंम ता कांटाई (K.109N: 12, 17), 'Male slaves... female slaves'.

क्लोङ ताँ ता पोँ भाषा श्ेल्मा (K.493: 24), 'The baroness mistress of Sir भाषा श्ेल्मा'.

...लोङ ता गि स्रे प्रादाना पोँ काम्ब्वल ता 'आय व्राई तैल्लन (K.561: 19-20), '..All the way to the field given by Sir काम्ब्वल at व्राई तैल्लन'.

कृंम ता मन क्लोङ 'अमर्ता ओँ ता व्राह (K.561: 26), 'Slaves whom the Commissary of Immortals has given to the shining one'.

...दोँ मक्काल ता 'ांम काम्ब्वल पोँन (K.582: 3), '...And मक्काल, the baronet's mother-in-law'.

ज्ञाने के कृंम ताँ ता अँ पुराण ता ते लोङ ता व्राह (K.904B: 19), 'Names of the slaves of the goodwives of पुराण, whom [they] give to the shining one'.

...व्राह काम्ब्रतां 'आँ ता व्राह्मना तेल निर्वा णा सामान्यासा-रिरादांगः (K.904B: 28), '...The shining ones Our High Lords the brahmins [shall] be unremitting in ejecting [them and] in inflicting the prescribed bodily punishments [upon them]'.

ta /dæː/² [Mod. tā /taː/]. 1. grandfather. 2. old man. 3. term of address for grandfathers and old men. Cf. 'tā, also tatā, tateṅ.


-tak /-dak/? Attested in slavenames kantak and tnak.

taktek /dəkˈdɛk/? Female slavename.


taṅ /dana/. See tāṅ. Cf. taṅtoṅ.

poṅ titil gui taṅ 'ājīṃ vrah... (K.44A: 13), 'Sir Totil is the one who has erected [this] edict of the shining one...'


Ref.: K.44A: 13 (A.D. 674).

-taṅ /-dan/? Possibly attested in slavename tpaṅ.

taṅku /dəŋkʊʊ/ [Mod. taṅkūva /daŋkōw/]. 1. worm, grub. 2. female slavename; (male or female) slavename.

N.B.: The same name is transcribed taṅ ku in K.109N: 14.


taṅker /dəŋˈkeər/ [Ifx /-vŋ-/ + *tker; cf. mod. taṅkē /daŋkaar/ 'flea, louse, tick']. Female slavename.


taṅgor /dəŋˈɡʊər/ [Ifx /-vŋ-/ + *tgor; cf. mod. taṅgola /daŋkool/ 'of smoke, vapor, etc.) to lie in a dense mass']. (conjecturally, intr.) to be high, high-lying, situated in high land.

somyapura taṅgor (K.904B: 16), 'Upper Somyapura'.
Unidentified item in the inventory of a temple treasury.

N.B.: The velar nasal of the first syllable suggests that the form, written as one word, should be analyzed as two. See C V: 24 and note 6.


The nasal of the presyllable is velarized by dissimilation. For other botanical species of the same formation see tampoñ, canñón, rání, sánkê, suñnây.

taráñ tañnot (K.341N: 3), toponym ("grassland of the sugar palms").

Ref.: K.341N: 3 (A.D. 700).

1. (act or fact of) making an offering or oblation. 2. (that which is offered) offering.


Attested in slavename ktaç.

Female slavename.

N.B.: Prefix /t-/, which has not been recognized in modern Khmer, appears to be an allomorph of prefix /k-/ as a marker for slaves.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

1Cf. Martin, 173.
tañ /dän/. Personal name (?). See tañ and cf. tpañ.  
ci 'añ tañ (K.138: 5), 'Our Ci Tañ'.  

tañ /dän/. Male slavename.  
N.B.: Perhaps to be analyzed as ta tañ /daa dän/.  

tañ /dän/ [Pfx r-/ + -teñ]. Male slavename.  

-tañ /-dän/ [Mod. ta'na /tan/]. 1. (intr.) to be small, slight, inconspicuous. 2. (intr.) to be tender, gentle.  
Attested in tañ.

tañ /dän/. [If x /-VN-/ + tañ]. 1. (conjecturally) one who is wide, broad, stout. 2. constituent of female slavename.  
Ref.: K.138: 11 (A.D. 620), mäñ tañ.

tañ /dän/. [If x /-VN-/ + *tmat]. 1. (conjecturally) one who bears patiently, who is long-suffering. 2. female slavename.  

tañ /dän/. [If x /-VN-/ + *tmat]. Constituent of female slavename.  

tañ /dän/. [If x /-VN-/ + *tlap; cf. mod. damlā'pa/tumloep/]. 1. (tr.) to drill, train, discipline. 2. custom, habit, usage, practice. 3. (conjecturally) one who is trained or disciplined; male slavename.  
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**tanlāh** /dænlaq/ [Inf /-vn-/ + *tlaŋ]. 1. one who is strong or powerful; strongman. 2. male slavename.

**Ref.**: K.74: 9 (A.D. 697).

**tanvaŋgī** /dæŋɡɔŋgi/ [Skt tanvaŋgī 'delicate-limbed woman'

fem. of tanvaga (tanu + aŋga) 'having slender limbs'].

Personal name, female singer.

**Ref.**: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

**-tapp** /-dap/ [Mod. -tæ'pa /-dap/]. 1. (tr.) to follow closely. 2. (intr.) to be close; to be in order or series. 3. (conjecturally, intr.) to conform, be fitting, proper.

Attested in tappi and tapra, and in slavename santap.

**tapoviśega** /dæboʊsiʃeh/ [Skt *tapoviśega, < tapo-, combining form of tapas '(spiritual) heat or energy, austerity' + viśega 'difference, distinction']. (intr.) to have distinction by reason of tapas, be distinguished for austerity, known for one's devotion.

tapi vahiha10ka 1vah paraloka (K.341N: 6), 'They [shall] be known for their devotion from this world all the way to the next'.

**Ref.**: K.341N: 6 (A.D. 700).

**tappi** /dæp bii/ [For *tap pi, < -tap + pi²]. (intr.) to be fitting or proper to (do).

N.B.: On this form see C VI: 25 and note 3, where it is glossed plaire, satisfaire. As GC (loc.cit.) notes, it is found again only in K.299: 23 (A.D. 1078-1177); 'nak ta kat jhe ta vaaŋ tap pi kat... 'Persons who cut wood which ought not to be cut...'

**Ref.**: K.341S: 9 (A.D. 673).

**tapra** /dap raa/ [dapra] [For -tap + ra]. (intr.) to be due, proper, fitting.

N.B.: Cf. Angkorian tapra (K.410: 4, A.D. 1022) and ταπρά (K.235C: 79; K.235D: 4-5, 11-2, 29, 32, 34-5, 37, 39, 43, 64, A.D. 1052). The form is found only once (K.709: 7, A.D. 578-677) in the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions. In all but two of
its fourteen occurrences it is found in the phrase ru ta tapra (tāpra) 'as fitting, duly'.

(ku) gui ru ta ta pra [sic] (K.582: 6), female slavename ("she who is as [she] should be").

(ku) cer ta tapra (K.904B: 25), female slavename ("she who is not as she should be").

(va) gi ru ta tapra (K.709: 7), male slavename ("he who is as he should be").


-ςιε -tam /-dam/ [Mod. tām /dam/]. (tr.) to plant, sow, grow. Attested in 'antam. Cf. -tam.

 tpal karoṃ tamre (K.9: 21), toponym.

N.B.: GC (C V: 38) construes this as "jardin Karōm Tamre (« sous l'éléphant »), presupposing a landscape feature suggestive of an elephant. In view of the generic tpal 'grove' karoṃ would seem more likely, though whether the tree in question belongs to the elephant or is as big as an elephant cannot be determined.


-ςιες -tar /-dar/? Possibly attested in slavenames tmar, thar.

 tara /taro/? Constituent of female slavename. Cf. tarā.

Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677), tuk tara.

 tarānga /taroŋga/ [Skt tarānga, probably in sense of 'jumping motion, moving to and fro']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 10 (A.D. 726).

 taraŋ /trap/ [Pfx /t-/ + -raŋ; mod. trā'na /trap/]. 1. grassland, savannah. 2. (conjecturally) outland(s), countryside.
kon taraŋ (K.9: 18), *toponym*.
taraŋ tainot (K.341N: 3), *toponym*.


**tara** /traa/. *Male slavename*. Cf. tara.


**tarka** /dərkəʊ/? [Pfx /dər- = trv- + -ka]. *Constituent of male slavename*.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611), soc tarka.

-tal /-dəl/ [Mod. ta’lə /dəl/]. (tr.) to go/com to as far as, reach, arrive, gain. *Attested in tnal*.

**tal tol** /dəl dool/? *Male slavename*. Cf. taltol.


**taltol** /dəl dool/? *Female slavename*. Cf. tal tol.

Ref.: K.904A: 25 (A.D. 713).

**tasak** /tsəʊk/? [Pfx /t- / + probably sak]. *Female slavename*.

Ref.: K.904B: 3 (A.D. 713).

**tasā** /tsaa/ [Pfx /t- / + -sā²]. *Male slavename*.


**tasir** /tsiir/? [Pfx /t- / + sir]. *Male slavename*.


**ta’ac** /tqac/? [Pfx /t- / + -’ac]. *Male slavename*. 

taʾiyy /tqaaj/ [Pfx /t-/ + 'iyy], Female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

taʾin /tqin/ [Pfx /t-/ + 'in], Female slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 7 (A.D. 651).

taʾum /tqum/ [Pfx /t-/ + 'um], Male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

taʾet /tqet/ [Pfx /t- + et], Male slavename.

taʾon /tqon/ [Pfx /t-/ + on], Male and female slavename.

-ta/-daa/ [Cf. mod. -tāra/-daar/ 'to open, spread out, be flat'; tāla /daal/ 'to spread, grow, increase', and -dā(ra) /-tī(r)/ 'to stretch, be wide']. (conjecturally) to open, spread, grow; to be wide, large. Possibly attested in taṃañ and tanmā.

tān /daan/ [Angkorian teh /deey/ (K.56C: 25, A.D. 878-977); mod. tēna /daan/ 'derogatory term of address']. 1. (in-tr.) to be present, immanent, in evidence, in view, visible; to be prominent, eminent. 2. title of an unidentified office, function or rank (functional translation: retainer, squire, officer in charge). 3. constituent of female slavename. Cf. tan, tān, mratān, kamjrmatān, slavename kantān, tatān, tmān.

(ku) ye tān (K.748: 9), female slavename.
(ku) mās tān (K.109N: 18), female slavename.
tān kanmēn mrasir (K.9: 14) 'The officer [in charge of]
pages and clerks' or possibly '...clerk pages'.

tăn kanlaṁ dron (K.9: 15), "The officer [in charge of]
the youth auxiliary'.

tăn 'aṅ kloṅ rāṅko (K.44: 8-9), 'Our retainer the Commis-
sary of Rice'.

tăn cnot (K.154A: 14), 'The officer [in charge of]
divination, the augur'.

Ref.: K.748: 7 (A.D. 613), K.54: 15 (A.D. 629), K.9:
655), K.493: 26 (A.D. 657), K.44: 8 (A.D. 674), K.
154A: 10 (A.D. 684).

kloṅ tăn (K.561: 13), 'The Commissary of Weaving' (?)

tăn suvarṇa (K.109N: 24), 'Mistress Suvarṇa'.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611), K.748: 5 (A.D. 613),

tāya /daaj/ [Perhaps Skt tāya(na) 'proceeding well, suc-
cessful progress']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 11 (A.D. 677).

-tār /-daar/? Attested in personal name 'antār.
-**tāl /-daal/** [Mod. ṭāla /daal/]. (intr.) to spread out, grow, increase. *Attestedin kantāl.*

-**tāvat /taawot > daaḥot/** [Skt tāvat]. so much/many (long, often); yāvat . . . tāvat . . . , 'as long . . . so long . . . .'

'ampall kula ge phoñ yāvat sūryyacandrasya tāvat narakaduh-khitāḥ (K.127: 12-3), 'All their kin [shall] suffer in hell for as long as the sun and moon [shall] shine'.


-**tas /-daah/** [Mod. ṭāsa /daah/]. (tr.) to spread out or over, lay out, cover. *Attestedin thās.*

-**ti /diī/** [dī]. 1. *Prep.*: in the direction of, to(wards), on.

   ti tṇai luc sruk tlon XXXXXXXXXX ti jeñ cdiṁ tlon 3 je XXX ti tpoa cdiṁ tlon 10-1 (K.688: 5-6), 'To the west of the village, x(x) tlon; XXXXXXXXXX; to the north of the river, 3 tlon X(x) je XX; to the south of the river, 11 tlon'.

   *Ref.:* K.688: 5 and 6 (A.D. 719).

-**ti /diī/** [dī]. 2 [Probably same item as ti1]. (conjecturally) periphrastic passive marker.

   'aṅānay ge kloñ vau 'aṅ...ta vraḥ kamrataṅ 'aṅ śrīmad 'āmṛata ti oy ta poñ candravindu (K.115: 5-7), 'Gifts of the Baron Vau 'Aṅ...to the shining one Our High Lord Śrīmad Āmṛata, given to Sir Candravindu'.

   ...ka ti pre ge tloñ 'aṅvi laxxi mahāniraya (K.451N: 6), '...

   ...In such case it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of the Great Hell'.

niy neñ sre ta 'ampall [neñ mrataṅ] dadhikūndasaṅgara ti pradāna ta vraḥ kamrataṅ 'aṅ śrī kadamvakeśvara... (K.688: 7-8), 'Respecting all these ricelands of the Lord Dadhikūndasaṅgara, [they] are given to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Kadamvakeśvara'. *N.B.:* For ti the text actually has a meaningless ga; vid. C IV: 36 note 4.

   gi sre ta tel ti kurāk suragrāma tve ai cdiṅ vrıḍān... (K.927: 2), 'The ricefield which is cultivated by the governor of Śuragrāma at Cdiṅ Vrıḍān...'
karommo pōn vimala son ktiṅ tōn sūlā ta gui tel oy ukk ti
[te]l pōn sōn sru bhai 7... (K.910: 13-4), tentatively:
'The set of ricefields of Sir Vimala, [given to me] to
repay a debt; the coconut and areca palms thereon, which
[1] also give; [and] what the baronet has repaid: 140
measures] of paddy...'

(A.D. 708).

-ti /-di/. Attested in slavename kti.

-tiṅ /-diŋ/1 [Mod. teña /dēŋ/]. (tr.) to pluck or play
(stringed instrument). Attested in tmiṅ.1

-tiṅ /-dyŋ/2 [Mod. tīṅa /tyṅ/]. 1. (intr.) to be tight,
taut, tense, stretched, strained; to be stiff, rigid, firm,
hard, tough, unbending, unyielding. 2. (intr.) to be
harsh, stern, strict. Attested in ktiṅ.

-tit /-dīt/ [Mod. tīta /dēt/]. 1. (tr.) to stick, cling,
adhere to. 2. (tr.) to touch, be touching. Attested in
slavenames ttnit and, possibly, tpit.

-ti /-di/. Attested in personal names kantil and totil.

-tī /-diı/. to carry; to bear word (?). See tmi, satī.

-tuk /duk/. [Cf. mod. tuka /dok/ 'to beat']. Constituent of
female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677).

-tuk /-duk/ [Mod. -tuka /-tok/]. (intr.) to weigh down, be

heavy. *Attested in stuk.*

\[\text{tuənnot} /\text{tənənət}/. \text{See taənət.}\]

'əmn̪əy kloŋ vnaŋ 'aŋ tpaŋ tuənnot ai vnaŋ tən kloŋ la sranre 20 (K.9: 24-6), 'Gifts of Our Commissioner of Sanctuary: the sugarpalm grove at Vnaŋ Tən Kloŋ [and] 20 ricefields'.


- *tən* -tun /-dən/ [Cf. mod. ʧuna /dən/ 'to back up, reverse; to suffer a setback, be in reduced circumstances']. *Possibly attested in slavename tpun.*

- *tər* -tur /-dər/. (conjecturally, intr.) to gnaw, nibble. *Attested in kantur.*

\[\text{tulalagna} /\text{dulələŋə}/? [Skt *tulalagna, < tula = tula 'Libra' + lagna 'moment of the sun's entrance into a zodiacal sign']. the moment of the sun's entrance into Libra.

*Ref.*: K.557/600: 1 (A.D. 611).

- *tuć* /dəuc/ [Mod. tʊća /tʊəc/; cf. twca /təuəc/]. 1. (intr.) to be little, small. 2. male slavename.


- *tek* /dəek/ [Mod. ʧeka /dəek/]. (intr.) to lie down, rest, repose, recline, be recumbent. *Attested in slavenames kantek, tmek.*

- *teŋ* /dəŋ/1 [Mod. ʧəŋa /dəŋə/]. 1. (tr.) to set up (in or on the ground), erect, build, construct, establish, institute. 2. = tən, retainer. Cf. tmeŋ.

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- 1:1

- 1:1
t'1:1
ten/đeep/². Male slavename.  

- 1:1

- 1:1

- 1:1

- 1:1

ten/-đeep/. Possibly attested in tpeñ.

- 1:1

- 1:1

teva /đee/ [Skt teja]. Personal name.  

- 1:1

- 1:1

teva /đee/. (tr.) to run after, chase, pursue, hunt, drive (out/away). Attested in slavename tateñ.

- 1:1

- 1:1

teva/-đeem/ [Cf. mod. tæna /taaen/]. (intr.) to be awake, alert, vigorous. Attested in slavename tmen.

- 1:1

- 1:1
tep /đeep/ [Mod. -tæpa /daaep/]. 1. (intr.) to smell, be odorous. 2. personal name.  

- 1:1

- 1:1

ter/-deer/ [Mod. źera /deer/]. (tr.) to sew. Attested in slavename tmer.

- 1:1

- 1:1
tel /đeel/ [Mod. źela /daael/]. 1. (intr.) to be always the same, constant, unchanged, unchanging. 2. (intr.) to be handed down or on, passed on, transmitted; to be left over. 3. relative pronoun, usually objective and having an inanimate antecedent. 4. unidentified constituent of toponym.

tel 'amvol (K.910: 11), toponym.  
gi ta tel prativaddha ai vrah kammraten 'aã... (K.341N: 3-4), 'Those who are constant in being devoted to the shining one Our High Lord...'

...paññväs 'cas ta thve pūjā vrah kammraten 'aã tel (K.341N: 9-10), '...the senior monks who regularly engage in worship of the shining one Our High Lord...'

...ge ta cer 'ājñā vrah kammmratañ 'aã ta vrāhmañā tel nirvāṇa sāmānyaśaśTradānḍa (K.904B: 28), '...They who
disobey [this] edict, the shining ones Our High Lords the brahmins [shall] be unremitting in ejecting [them] and inflicting the prescribed bodily punishments upon [them].'

gi sre ta tel ti kurāk sūragrāma tve ai cdin vrīdān... (K. 927: 2), 'The ricefield which is cultivated by the governor of sūragrāma at cdin vrīdān...'

gi neḫ tel mrataň oy ta poň... (K.154A: 8-9), 'This is what the lord has given to the baronet...'


traditional: /teh/ - Attested in slavename samteh.
*tai /daj/* [Mod. -tāya /-taaj/ and -sai /-saj/].

1. female, (commoner) woman.
2. female slave or servitor. Cf. kantai.

tai va kl[ono va]rmmadeva... (K.748: 13-4), 'Female and male slaves of the Baron Varmadeva...'

gho...tai... (K.134: 18-9), 'Males...females...'; heading slave lists.

knum tāi (K.749: 12 and 14), 'Female slaves'.

...ku sol kon ku lān tāi (K.505: 6), 'ku Sol; her child, a female lān'.


*tai /daj/* [Mod. tāi /daj/]. upper limb: arm/hand.

(ku) kracok tai (K.904B: 4), female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

-tō /-tōo/*.

Possibly attested in tmo ¬ thmo.

-tō /-tōw/* [Mod. tāu /daw/]. See -tāu. Attested in kartok and kto.

*tok /dōk/* [Mod. taka /dōck/]. (tr.) to pull up, wrench out, uproot. Cf. stōk, toponym kantok, and tāmok.

tpal kandvār tok (K.9: 22), toponym ('the grove of Kandvār Tok').

ge ta hau 'nak pak tok ta gui... (K.49: 16), 'They who call upon others to break or remove by force [anything] on these premises...'


*ton /dōo/* [Angkorian tvañ /dōoŋ/ (K.659: 18, A.D. 968); mod. tōna /dōoŋ/].

1. Cocos nucifera, the coconut palm.

(vā) sampur tōn (K.910: 4), male slavename.
'asop tem toh (K.904B: 16), toponym.


- tavan -ton /-doo/ [Angkorian *tvan /duan/, > Thai ตวน /ตวน/ 'to measure the volume of sth. by dipping up']. (tr.) to dip up (water, etc.), raise in a container. Cf. 'antoń.

- tot /-doot/ [Mod. ต่อ /ดูอ/]. (tr.) to run a spear, spit, wire or thread through: to impale, skewer, run (thorn, etc.) into, string (beads, coins). Attested in tańnot.

- bhal toh /-door/ [Angkorian ตวัล /ดูว]/ (K.100: 2, A.D. 878–977); mod. ตูน /ดูน/]. female ancestor, grandmother; venerable lady, dame. Attested in kamton, possibly also in placename tnon and slavename praton.

- toy /dooj/ [Mod. โตย /ดูอย/]. 1. (tr.) to go/come after: to follow, attend, be in accord with, conform to, comply with. 2. (tr.) to go/come through, by way or means of. 3. (tr.) to be attended or escorted by, provided with. 4. (by deverbalization) following, according to, in conformity with; through, by; to/on (cardinal point). Cf. soñtoy, stoy.

toy bhāgya (K.557/600E: 5; K.138: 28), male and female slavename ("he/she who has good fortune").

toy pūrvavāsa (K.904A: 12), 'to the east, on the east'.

- 杪 -tor /-door/ [Angkorian tvar /duuər/ (K.255: 3, A.D. 978); mod. ṭūra /door/]. (tr.) to trade, exchange. *Attested in ton.*


- 籴 -tol /-düool/ [Angkorian tval /duuəl/ (K.873: 11, A.D. 921); mod. ṭvala /duuəl/]. (intr.) to fall, drop. *Attested in ton.*

- ㎞ -tos /-doh/. *Attested in slavename santos.* Cf. -toḥ.

- ㎞ toh /doh/ [Mod. ṭoh /daoh/ [doh]]. 1. (tr.) to loose, untie, undo; to remove, separate, free, release. 2. (intr.) to get or be free. 3. male slavename. Cf. -toḥ. *Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).*

- ㎞ -toḥ /-doh/. See toh. *Attested in slavename sanṭoḥ, possibly also in slavename ṭoḥ.*

- ㎞ -tau /-daw/ [Mod. ṭau /daw/]. 1. (tr.) to burn, brand, cauterize, esp. to mark (skin) by moxibustion. 2. (tr.) to mark, make a mark on. *Attested in slavename kantau, in toponym lantau, and in stau.*

- ㎞ -tam /-dam/?. [Mod. ʈam /dam/]. (tr.) to plant, sow, grow. *Attested in slavename tamṇaṃ.* Cf. -tam.

- ㎞ tamṇa /ṭemŋaa/ [Ifx /-vŋ-/ + *ṭaŋj]. 1. (intr.) to be combined, allied, federated, in league. 2. alliance, federation, league.

*N.B.: All of the above is conjectural. GC (C IV: 62 note 6) remarks, "Je ne sais si tamṇa, dont j'ignore d'ailleurs le sens, est un nom de pays, ou une épithète qualifiant les pays ou sanctuaires qui sont énumérés ensuite."
jmaŋ gi sruk ṭamâu (K.904B: 13), *conjecturally*, 'Names of allied states or principalities'.

Ref.: K.904B: 13 (A.D. 713).

 להת(locale) ṭamākn /dɔmnək/ [Inf -vmn-/ + tok; mod. ṭamākə /dɔmnək/]. 1. (act or operation of) pulling out, 'uprooting, extraction, removal. 2. (conjecturally) one who pulls out or uproots, (*presumably*) logger, land-clearer.

'tamnōy pu vān ṭamākn tpaḷ 1 sre sanrē 20 (K.9: 23-4), 'Gifts of the pu vān of loggers: 1 grove; 20 units of rice-land'.


tamānm /dɔnnəm/? [Inf -vmn-/-tan; mod. tamān̄ /dɔnnəm/].

1. plantation, land under crops; farm, garden. 2. *male slavename*.

Ref.: K.904B: 2 (A.D. 713).

tampon /dɔmpon̄/ [Inf -vmn-/-t̄pan; *class durative* + *t̄pan].

*Unidentified botanical species*. Cf. tampon̄.


tāntoṇ tampon (K.505: 19-20), 'A tāntoṇ [made of] tampon̄ wood'.


tampon̄ /dɔmpon̄/? See tampon̄.

loḥ vrāi tampon̄ (K.44A: 11), 'To the tampon̄ forest'.

Ref.: K.44A: 11 (A.D. 674).

tamve /dɔveəə/ [Inf -vn-/-tve]. 1. work, cultivation. 2. *worker, laborer, cultivator. 3. *female slavename; constituent of female slavename*.

Ref.: K.557/600E.: 8 (A.D. 611), tamve ru; K.18: 9 (A.D. 726), tamve.

-tam -tām / -daam/ [Mod. -tāma /-daam/]. *Attested in ktaṃ.*
-taŋ /-dah/? Possibly attested in personal name tnah.


*tku /tkuu/ [Mod. thkūva /tkōw/]. Anthocphalus chinensis (Lam.) A. Rich. ex Walp. (Rubiaceae), tree species. Attested in tanku.

tkēp /tkēp/? [Pfx /t-/ + kep]. Female slavename.


tkēs /tkee/ [Pfx /t-/ + -kes]. Male slavename.

tkol /tkool/ [Pfx /t-/ + -kol; mod. thkola /tkāol/]. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift, hoist. 2. (tr.) to increase, enlarge, magnify. 3. male slavename.
Ref.: K.54: 16 (A.D. 629).

tkah /tka/ [Pfx /t-/ + -kah]. Male slavename.

tgan /tgōn/ [Pfx /t-/ + -gan]. Male slavename.

tgyap /tgīap/ [Pfx /t-/ + -gyap]. Male slavename.

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1Martin, 121.
thā /tnā/ [Ifx /-ŋ-/ + -tā]. (intr.) to join, combine, join forces for a common purpose. Attested in tāmā.

thāi /tnəj/ [Probably pfx /t-/ + -nai; mod. thāi /tnaj/].
1. sun. 2. daytime, daylight; day (of week).
thāi vraḥ (K.557/600N: 3; K.451N: 10), 'Day of or belonging to the shining one, = holy day, holiday'.
thāi ket (K.765: 12), 'East; to the east of'.
ti thāi luc sruk... (K.688: 5), 'To the west of the village...'

toh /tnəh/? Female slavename.

tcah /tnəh/ [Pfx /t-/ + caḥ]. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 9 (A.D. 676).

tān /tnəm/? [Possibly pfx /t-/ + -nəm = -num]. See kānum.
N.B.: Since this form occurs twice in the same text, it may not be an engraver's error or a misreading. GC (C V: 51 note 1) remarks that the reading in both places is certain.

tdaiy /də dej/ [For ta dai]. See dai.
satranivandha ple tdaiy 'āy ta vraḥ... (K.561: 7), 'Sattra purveyances and other gifts to the shining one...'

tnak /tnak/? [Ifx /-n-/ + -tak]. Male slavename.
tnan /tnon/ [Ifx /-n-/+ -tan]. (intr.) to be slight, inconspicuous.

kyel tnan (K.765: 12), 'Slight bend (in a river)'.
Ref.: K.765: 12 (A.D. 687).

tnal /tnol/ [Ifx /-n-/+ -tal; mod. thna'la /tnal/]. 1. (means of) access; access road raised above level of surrounding land, elevated road or path, causeway. 2. embankment, dike.

vrah kamunratān 'aṅ tnal (K.910: 10), 'The shining one Our High Lord of Accesses', presumably a minister or other high officer responsible for the maintenance of roads, major embankments, and dikes.
sre kamun tnal (K.493: 26), 'Field(s) inside (or between) elevated roads'.

tnān /tnaŋ/ [Ifx /-n-/+ tān]. 1. (conjecturally, means of weaving) weaving implement, loom. 2. toponym.

'aṃyoy sugan ai tṇān (K.9: 30), 'Gift of Sugan of Tṇān'.
Ref.: K.9: 30 (A.D. 639).

tnit /tnit/ [Ifx /-n-/+ -tit; mod. thnita /tnēt/]. 1. (tr.) to cling to, care for. 2. (intr.) to be close or intimate; to stick together. 3. male slavename.
Ref.: K.4518: 3 (A.D. 680).

tnem /tnem/ [Ifx /-n-/ 'collective iterative' + tem]. Numeral classifier for trees and plants.

ton tnen 10 (K.582: 7), '10 coconut palms'.

* tnot /tnoot/ [Ifx /-n-/ + -tot; mod. tnota /tnaat/ 'Boerassus flabellifer']. Attested in ṛaṅnot ṅ tuṅnot.
tnon /tnoon/? [Possibly ifx /-n-/ + -ton]. Toponym.
Ref.: K.505: 12 (A.D. 639).

tnor /tnoor/ [Ifx /-n-/ + -tor; Angkorian thnvar /tnuuer/ and mod. thnūra /tnoor/].
1. medium of exchange, market price, purchase or selling price.
2. trading, trade, truck, swap, barter.
3. property given in exchange, goods acquired by exchange.
4. male slavename.

tnor kloā 3 (K.78: 23), 'What the three barons gave in exchange: ...

tnol /tnool/ [Ifx /-n-/ 'locative iterative' + -tol].
1. drop-off; steep slope or bank.
2. (conjecturally, rapid drop in level) rapids, cataract.

...'amvi ta gi cdiān dau uttara loā ta gi tnol danle (K.904 A: 17-8), '...from the stream north all the way to the bank of the river'.

tnah /tnah/ [Pfx /t-/ + -nah].
1. (title) eminence, superior.
2. constituent of personal name.
Ref.: K.74: 3 and 8 (A.D. 697).

tpaḥ /tbraḥ/ [Possibly ifx /-b-/ + -taḥ]. Male slavename.

N.B.: Another analysis would be pfx /t-/ + -paḥ\(^1\) or -paḥ\(^2\), in the latter case yielding /tbra/.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

tpaḥ /tbraḥ/ [Ifx /-b-/ + taḥ]. Male slavename. Cf. tpaḥ.

tpal /tboľ/ [Pfx /t-/ + -pal; Angkorian thpal /tboľ/ (K. 71: 14 (A.D. 878–977)]. Clump, cluster; copse, grove.

\(^1\)Cf. C III: 150 note 3.

 śuṣṭi  tpas /tʰøh/? [Probably pfx /t-/ + -pas]. (Male or female) slavename.

 śuṣṭi  tpān /tbaap/ [Ifx /-b-/ + tān; mod. tpāna /tbaap/]. 1. (act or operation or art of) weaving, plaiting, braiding. 2. weaver, weaving-woman. 3. female slavename. Cf. tpān.
Ref.: K.18: 9 (A.D. 726).

 śuṣṭi  tpit /tbit/ [Probably pfx /t-/ + pit]. Female slavename.
N.B.: A possible alternative analysis is ifx /-b-/ + -tit.

 śuṣṭi  tpun /tbum/ [Probably ifx /-b-/ + -tun]. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

 śuṣṭi  tpeñ /tbɛŋ/ [Probably ifx /-b-/ + -teñ 'to dress, adorn, beautify' or teñ¹ 'to build']. Dipterocarpus obtusifolius Teysm. (Dipterocarpaceae), a widely distributed tree yielding a useful timber.¹
sre tpeñ K.18: 4), toponym.

¹ Martin, 69.

Ref.:


śuṣṭi  tpas /tʰøh/? [Probably pfx /t-/ + -pas]. (Male or female) slavename.

śuṣṭi  tpān /tbaap/ [Ifx /-b-/ + tān; mod. tpāna /tbaap/]. 1. (act or operation or art of) weaving, plaiting, braiding. 2. weaver, weaving-woman. 3. female slavename. Cf. tpān.
Ref.: K.18: 9 (A.D. 726).

śuṣṭi  tpit /tbit/ [Probably pfx /t-/ + pit]. Female slavename.
N.B.: A possible alternative analysis is ifx /-b-/ + -tit.

śuṣṭi  tpun /tbum/ [Probably ifx /-b-/ + -tun]. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

śuṣṭi  tpeñ /tbɛŋ/ [Probably ifx /-b-/ + -teñ 'to dress, adorn, beautify' or teñ¹ 'to build']. Dipterocarpus obtusifolius Teysm. (Dipterocarpaceae), a widely distributed tree yielding a useful timber.¹
sre tpeñ K.18: 4), toponym.

* śuṣṭi  tpoñ /tʰoŋ/? [Probably pfx /t-/ + -poñ¹; cf. mod. tāna /damaŋ/² 'of humans) to be tall and strong, imposing; species of giant tiger; species of rattan']. (intr.) to be of uncommon size, huge, colossal. Attested in tampañ.

N.B.: An alternative analysis, favored by GC (C II: 11 note 3), is ifx /-b-/ + *təñ = mod. tana /daŋ/ 'stock, staff'. No relationship with təñ 'coconut palm' is discernible.

¹Martin, 69.
tpōn /tboon/? [Possibly pfx /t- + poñ, but more probably a variant of *tpōn /tboon/ = thpvañ 'head'].
1. female slavename. 2. constituent of female slavename.

tmat /tmot/? [Probably pfx /t- + mat¹; cf. mod. dhma’ta /tmut/]. 1. (intr.) to bear patiently, put up with, tolerate, endure. 2. male slavename. Cf. tanmat.
Ref.: K.748: 13 (A.D. 613).

tmar /tmoor/? Male slavename.

* tmā /tmaa/ [Probably ifx /-m-/ + -tā; mod. thmāra /tmaar/]. point in time, moment. Attested in slavename tanmā.

tmān /tmaaj/ [Ifx /-m-/ + tā]. Male slavename.

tmı́n /tmiiq/ [Ifx /-m-/ + -tın¹]. one who plucks or plays a stringed instrument. Cf. tmı́n.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

tmı́ /tmii/ [Analysis uncertain; Angkorian thmi ≠ thmı́ /tmii/ (K.780: 7 and K.568: 36, A.D. 878-977); mod. thmı́ /tmiı́/]. (intr.) to be new.
tmı́ sme (K.910: 8), female slavename.
sruk tmı́ (K.493: 31), 'new (newly settled) land; new (newly established) village', possibly a toponym.

tmı́n /tmiiq/ [Ifx /-m-/ + -tın = -tın¹]. See tmı́n.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611).


tmek /tmeek/ [Ifx /-m-/ + -tek]. 1. one who lies down to rest; sleeper. 2. (male or female) slavename. Cf. -mek.


tmen /tme:en/ [Probably ifx /-m-/ + te'n]. 1. director, administrator, manager. 2. executor; owner, master. 3. male and female slavename.

tmen gui man gui noh sre tel oy ta vrah poñ rudrabhava (K.79: 20-1), tentatively: 'Owner of his own ricefield, which [he hereby] gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava'.


tmen /tme:n/ [Ifx /-m-/ + -ten]. Male slavename. Cf. men.


tmer /tmeer/? [Probably ifx /-m-/ + -ter]. 1. one who stitches or sews: seamstress. 2. female slavename.

N.B.: The same form could represent ifx /-m-/ + *ter/dær/ > mod. tær/aar/ 'to go on foot'.


tmo /tmo:/ [Analysis uncertain; mod. thma /tma:/]. 1. stone, rock. 2. male slavename. Cf. thmo.

1Cf. C II: 72 note 3.
tmo yol (K.134: 18), toponym ("rocking stone").


-ŋŋ -tyar /-diior/. Attested in slavename kantyar.

ŋũn tyuŋ /tjuuŋ/ [Analysis uncertain; mod. dhyūna /tjuuŋ/].
1. charcoal, coal. 2. female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

N.B.: Alternative interpretations are tye /tjee/ and tey /deej/, or vowels /εε/, /εε/.

ŋũn tyon /tjoon/? [Perhaps non-Khmer]. Male and female slavename.

ŋũn tyor /tjoor/? [Perhaps non-Khmer]. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

trākal /trakaal/ [Pfx /trv-/ + -kāl; mod. trakāla /trakaal/]. 1. (intr.) to be high, elevated, exalted, above (all) others, eminent, excellent. 2. male slavename.
Ref.: K.765: 8 (A.D. 687).

trayodāśī /trajoodasii/ [Skt trayodaśī (sc. tithi) 'day thirteen', fem. of trayodaśa 'thirteen']. 1. thirteenth (lunar day). 2. male slavename. Cf. triyodaśī.
tralā /trala/ [Pfx /trv-/+lā; cf. mod. thlā /tla/].

1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be open, clear, bright, cheerful; to be clear, clean, pure. 2. constituent of female slavename.

Ref.: K.115: 12 (A.D. 665), tralā svāl.

travaṇ /travaṇ/. [Pfx /trv-/+vān²; mod. trābaṃha /trapaṇa/]. body of standing water: pond, pool; tank, reservoir. Cf. travān.


travān /travaṇ/. See travān.

Ref.: K.44A: 12 (A.D. 674).


Ref.: K.765: 8 (A.D. 687).

trasok /trasok/ [Pfx /trv-/+sok; mod. trasa'ka /trasak/]. 1. cucumber. 2. personal name. Cf. trasauk.

N.B.: The use of this form as a personal name is probably to be explained on the basis of the early symbolic associations of the cucumber in Khmer culture.


trasauk /trasauk/ See trasok.

Ref.: K.561: 10 (A.D. 681).

-trān/-traaŋ/? Attested in slavename kanṭrāṇ.

trān /traañ/? Toponym.


-tri/-trii/ [Probably mod. trī /trēj/ 'fish']. Attested
in slavename kantri.

tridhā /tridhā/ [Skt tridhā; mod. tridhā /tridhā/].
1. in three, in three parts (ways, cases, places). 2. (intr.) having three branches, threefold, tripartite, triple, treble.

tridhā vartma pi XXXX 'āy car ku (K.505: 22-3), meaning obscure.
Ref.: K.505: 22 (A.D. 639).

tripūrantakesvara /tripūrantakesvara/ [Skt *tripūrantakesvara 'the lord (īśvara) who brought death (anta-ka) to the demon Tripura']. name of an aspect of Śiva.
N.B.: K.904A: 2, śloka 1 of the Skt text, refers to Śiva Tripureśvara, "Īśvara qui a brûlé Tripura" (C IV: 60).
Ref.: K.904A: 19 (A.D. 713).

trimsaduttarasacchata /trimsaduttarasacchata/ [Skt *trimsaduttarasatā 'thirty over six hundred']. six hundred and thirty.

triyodaśī /triyodaśī/. See trayodaśī.

*tre /tree/ [Probably pfx /t-/ + -re³]. (conjecturally, tr.) to move from side to side, wag, wave, flap, swing. Attested in tamre.

traitriṃsottarapaṃcaśata /traitriṃsottarapatāṃcaśata/ [Skt trayastriṃsottara° 'three-and-thirty over five hundred']. five hundred and thirty-three.
N.B.: The form trai- for classical trayas appears to be a Prākritism, though no such form is cited by Edgerton, Grammar I: 106, §19.8 sq. Cf. Whitney, 178, §476 sq.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 1 (A.D. 611).
* tlān /tlan/ [Pfx /t-/ + -lan²; cf. mod. tralāṃṭa /tralāq/].
1. (intr.) to be strong. 2. male slavename. Cf. *tlāh.

N.B.: A less likely analysis would be /tlāq/, corresponding to mod. thla’na /tlāq/ 'to be deaf'.


tlānn /tlan/ [Analysis uncertain; mod. thlā’na /tlan/].
python, esp. Python reticulatus.
vrai tlānn (K.561: 20), toponym ('python forest').


* tlāp /tlap/ [Pfx /t-/ + -lap²; mod. dhla’pa /tloap/].
1. (tr.) to do frequently, be used to (doing). 2. (tr.) to accustom, habituate. Attested in slavename tanlap.

* tlān /tlan/ [Pfx /t-/ + -iān¹; cf. mod. tralāṃṭa /tralāq/]. Attested in slavename tanlān. Cf. tlān.

tlēn /tlēq/? [Probably pfx /t-/ + -lehn²; mod. thlēnha /tlaeŋ/]. (tr.) to raise up, lift.

... ka ti pre ge tlēn 'amvi laxxi mahāniraya (K.451N: 6), '
... In such case it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of the laxxi Great Hell'.

N.B.: All of the foregoing defers to GC's judgment. An alternative analysis would be /tlēq/, pfx /t-/ + -lehn¹, modern thlēnha /tlaeŋ/ 'to let go, loose, release'.


tlem /tlēm/ [Analysis uncertain; mod. thlēma /tlaeṃ/].
1. liver (फाल). 2. female slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 8 (A.D. 726).

raňko tloň 1 (K.451N: 8), '1 tloň of husked rice'.

sre tloň 10-1 (K.154A: 8), '11 tloň of riceland'.

ti thài luc sruk tloň XXXXXXXXXXXXX ti jeň cđinň tloň 3 je XXX ti tpvaň cđinň tloň 10-1 (K.688: 5-6) 'To the west of the village, X(X) tloň; XXXXXXXXXXXXX; to the north of the river, 3 tloň X(X) je XX; to the south of the river, 11 tloň'.


žlás /tloň/ [Pfx /t-/ + -los; mod. thloša /tlaaoh/ 'of infants) to be chubby, roly-poly']. 1. (intr.) to be dense, thick; to be thriving, luxuriant. 2. male slavename.

stuk tlos (K.79: 16-7), toponym ('dense thicket').


tvān /tuuœŋ/ [Presumably dialectal cognate of toň]. See toň. Cf. tvāň.

piń tvān (K.557/600E: 2), toponym ('coconut pond').


tvān /duuœŋ/. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 20 (A.D. 713).

tvān /duuœŋ/ [Presumably dialectal cognate of toň]. See toň. Cf. tvāň.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (male slave) and 7 (female slave) (A.D. 611).

tvāy /tβaaj/ [Pfx /t-/ + -vāy; mod. thvāya /twāaj/]. 1. (conjecturally, tr.) to clap (hands) in invoking a deity or spirit. 2. (tr.) to salute, make obeisance to (deity, spirit); to worship, adore, venerate. 3. (one who worships) female slavename. Cf. tānhvāy.

_floor tvai /tba/ [Probably pfx /t-/ + -val]. Male slavename.

_floor tvin /tbin/ [Perhaps mod. thbina /tpin/ 'species of freshwater fish']. Male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

_floor tvuc /tbyc/ Female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

_floor tve /tba/ [Pfx /t- + -ve1; Angkorian thve /tba/ (K. 878: 15 (A.D. 898), mod. dhvæ /twæ/]. 1. (tr.) to make, form, fashion; to build, construct; to work, till (fields), cultivate. 2. (tr.) to do, carry out, perform, execute, accomplish. Cf. thve.
tve pūjā (K.44B: 9, 11), 'To engage in worship (of)'.
tve viptya [vipatti] (K.127: 20), 'To work destruction on, cause destruction [of property belonging] to, do harm to'.
tve mut (K.451N: 5-6), 'To do/cause damage to'.
tve sre (K.561: 33), 'To till a ricefield'.
tve punya (K.904B: 12), 'To perform a good work, an act of piety'.

_floor tvai /tboj/ [Pfx /t-/ + vai]. Female slavename.
 мужчина /дуёс/? [Cf. mod. твса /дюёс/ 'to be small'].  
мужское имя.  
Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

-девушка -туох /-дуох/? [Cf. mod. твса /дюох/ 'to serve up'].  
Attested in slavename kantvoh. Cf. tvah.

масса /дюёс/? [Pfx /t-/ + vau; Angkorian твав /тёс/ (K.124: 11, A.D. 803), mod. thbau /тёв/, also sbau /спёв/ (which may originally have been a different botanical species)].  
1. = svau. 2. мужское имя. Cf. duvau, svau.  

1. small mass, lump, clod, piece. 2. мужское имя. Cf. tvah, duvau.  

масса /дюёс/? [Presupposing dialectal cognate *твам /дом/ and Angkorian *твам /дюом/, whence mod. тум /дом/].  
1. small mass, lump, clod, piece. 2. мужское имя.  
Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

This interpretation, for which I can offer none better, follows GC's treatment of твам at K.22: 26 (A.D. 578-677). Vid. C III: 146 note 5.
*thañ /-thana/? Attested in slave name kanthañ.

tha∂ /thaar/? [Probably ifx /-h-/ + -tar]. Male slave name.
Ref.: K.505: 10 (A.D. 639).

thalə /thalaa/ [Explained by GC as "sans doute une forme prākritte de" Skt sthalā 'heap of artificially raised earth, mound']. hillock, knoll, mount.

N.B.: To be considered is a possible relationship with mod. thlā /tlaa/ 'to be open, opened up' and dhlā /tlīa/ 'to be extensive, broad, open; court, yard, grounds'.
thalə can cara (K.44: 11-2), toponym.
Ref.: K.44: 11 (A.D. 674).

thaś /thaah/ [Ifx /-h-/ + -tās; Middle Mon thah /thah/ and mod. Khmer thasa /thaah/]. (metal) tray.
Ref.: K.505: 18 (A.D. 639).

thpvañ /tвуаг/ [Angkorian thpvañ /tвуаг/ (K.352S: 4, A.D. 878-977); mod. tpuna /tboo~/; ifx /-Ś-/ + tvañ]. 1. head, noggin. 2. (ritual orientation of head in sleeping) south.

N.B.: The derivation presupposes pre-Angkorian *tpon. For its single occurrence GC (C IV: 36) supplies the initial th for a one-place lacuna.

ti.thpvañ cdinn tloñ 10-1 (K.688: 6-7), 'To the south of the river, 11 tloñ [of riceland]'.

thmur /tmur/. See tmur.

'camn̄ya thmur (K.341N: 9), 'Fodder for kine'.
Ref.: K.341N: 9 (A.D. 700).

tmo /tmoa/. See tmo.
jīvana sampol raṅko thloṅ 5 (K.561: 14), '[For] maintenance of sampol, 5 thloṅ of husked rice'.

...pāmāvās 'ca ta thve pūjā vraḥ kammrateṅ 'aṅ tel (K.341 N: 9-10), '...the senior cenobites who regularly engage in worship of the shining one Our High Lord'.
dakṣiṇa /daksin/ [Skt dakṣiṇa]. 1. south. 2. (intr.) to be (located) on or to the south.

...dakṣiṇa lantau XXXX paścima thmo vṛk uttara taraṇ tañnot (K.341N: 2-3), '...south of Lantau XXXX, west of Thmo Vṛk, north of Taran Tañnot'.

toy dakṣiṇa (K.904A: 13), 'To the south, on the south'.


daň /don/¹ [Mod. da'ňa /tuq/]. 1. (tr.) to draw (out), stretch, extend. 2. (conjecturally, tr.) to extend (the arm or hand), reach out for; to try, attempt (to do).¹

...ge ta daň sak gi ge ta daň sam daň [doň] 'nak ta tve vipta vaṛha...' (K.451N: 2-3), '...They who seek to commit theft herein, they who seek to connive with persons who cause damage to the shining one...'

va ta daň kmi sak kňūm pradăna droň neň raňko... (K.127: 11-2), 'Miscreats who attempt to abstract these gifted slaves and this husked rice...'

ge dau 'avīcinaraňk dauň ge pitṛ ge dauň ge kull ge ta daň ket sinn (K.561: 21-2), 'They [shall] go to the Avīci Hell together with their forefathers and together with their kin who will [try to?] be born hereafter'.


daň /don/². See don and droň.

ge ta daň sam daň 'nak ta tve vipta vaṛha...' (K.451N: 2-3), 'They who seek to connive with persons who cause damage to the shining one...'

tve punya sam daň... (K.904B: 12), 'To perform a pious work jointly with...'

punya mṛataň daň kloň 'me (K.18: 23), 'The pious work of the lord and his mother the baroness'.

sre daň kňūm (K.18: 21), 'Ricefields and slaves'.

mṛataň bhāskarapāla oy sre daň kňūm ta vrha (K.18: 2), 'The Lord Bhaskarapala [hereby] gives ricefields and slaves to the shining one'.

sre jamnāh v XXXXp ān kloṅ prakk K.18: 29), 'Ricefield acquired by XXXXp and the Baron Prakk'.

St. neh kūm ān [sre 'amarīy kloṅ] ta vrah... (K.18: 30-1), 'These slaves and fields are given by the Baron to the shining one...'


-дж-даν /-дɔɔŋ/³ [Probably same item as daŋ²]. Attested in kandaṅ. Cf. slavename kdoṅ.

джу daŋ /dɔŋ/? [Cf. mod. da'ňa /tun/ 'to be arrested; to butt into']. Constituent of toponym.

джу dānda /dendoːa > dɔŋ/ [Skt dānda 'stick, cudgel; chastisement']. (intr.) to be punished, chastised.

gi cer 'ājνā vrah kamratān aṅ ge dānda (K.49: 17; K.44B: 13), 'They [thereby] disobey [this] order of the shin-one Our High Lord [and shall] be punished'.


-дж-даːt /-dɔːt/ [Cf. mod. data /tɔːt/ '(rājasabda) 'to look, glance; to look at, watch, eye']. Attested in personal name kďat and in slavename kandat κ kandat, 'adat. Cf. slavenames kdot and kandroid.

*джи dadiŋ /ddyŋ/ [Mod. dadiña /ttvyŋ/]. (intr.) to lie crosswise (athwart), block the way, be wide. Attested in slavename tandin.

джи dadhikundaṅgara /dadhikundɔsaagɔɔ/ [Skt *dadhikundasāgara, < dadhikunda 'bowl or pitcher of thick sour milk' + sāgara 'ocean', added for prestige or euphony]. Personal name.
-dan/-don/? [Cf. mod. da'na /tun/ 'to be soft, pliant'].
   Attested in slavename kandan. Cf. -tan.

Danle /danlee/ [Ifx /-VN/- + *dle; mod. danle /tunlee/].
   principal waterway, major river. Cf. danley.
   kurāk danle krohv (K.561: 17), 'The civil and military gov-
   ernor of Danle Krohv ("the outer river")'.
   ...dau uttara loh ta gi tnal danle (K.904A: 17-8), 'North
to the riverbank'.

Danley /danlee/. See danle.
   ...dau purvvadiśa loh ta gi mum danley (K.904A: 17), '...
est to the bend in the river'.
   Ref.: K.904A: 17 (A.D. 713).

Danhum /dənhum/ [Ifx /-VN/- + *dhum].
   1. scent, fragrance, perfume.
   2. (intr.) to be consistently, characteristically, fragrant.
   Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611).

dap /dop/ [Mod. da'pa /tup/].
   1. (tr.) to block access to, block, obstruct, occlude, close (opening).
   2. (tr.) to hold in check, hold back, restrain; to hold up, support, sustain.
   3. (intr.) to practice black magic. Cf. dranap, slavenames kdap and dapdip

dapdip /dapdip/ [To be analyzed as dap + dip].
   Female slavename.
   Ref.: K.18: 8 (A.D. 726).

damriṅ /dəmriṅ/. See damriṅ.
   Ref.: K.54: 16 (A.D. 629).
dayā /deja/ [Skt dayā]. sympathy; compassion, pity.
Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).

dayitavati /dejißa/ [Skt *dayitavati, fem. of dayi-tava(n)t 'having a lover or spouse']. Personal name.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

dal /dal/ [Mod. dā’la /toal/]. (intr.) to be kept, retained, held, blocked. Attested in dnal and rddal.

dalī /dlaa/ [Pfx /d-/+ -lā; mod. dhlā /tlīa/]. Female slavename; constituent of (male or female) slavename.

dasa /dasa/ [Skt dasama (sc. tithi), fem. of dasama, ordinal of daśa 'ten']. 1. tenth (lunar) day. 2. male slavename.

dah /doh/ [Mod. da’sa /tuh/]. (tr.) to bar the way, obstruct, dam (stream) with hurdles or branches.
dah sras sara (K.134: 28), 'To stop up reed ponds'.

dan /daan/ Attested in toponym vṛīdān.

dār /daar/ [Mod. dāra /tīyar/]. 1. (tr.) to call or clamor for, urge vociferously, cry (news), recite (spell). 2. (tr.) to claim (back), demand (in return or exchange), reclaim, require, exact, levy (fee); to press for payment, dun. Cf. dmār.
srū man dār jnāhv gui tlon 10 (K.79: 9-10), 'The paddy that [X] has demanded in exchange amounts to 10 tlon' or 'Of paddy which [x] has demanded the price is 10 tlon'.
kloon jhe vraiy oy gui noh sre sot ta vrañ kloon dár nibha canlakk drôn poñ śivacandra kon kloon... (K.79: 17-9), 'The Commissary of Woods and Forest has, in addition, given a ricefield to the shining one. In return he has demanded a carven image representing his son Sir Śivacandra...'

dăr dranap (K.44B: 6), conjecturally 'to call up or impose an obstruction, = to work black magic'.


दारुना /daarun/ [Skt dāruna 'harsh, severe, pitiless'].
Male slavename.

दास /-dah/ [Probably reflected by mod. dā'sa /toēh/ 'to be or go against, oppose, cross, gainsay, be at odds with'].
Attested in slavenames kandās and 'adās.

N.B.: The same form could correspond, less plausibly, to mod. dā'sa /tīēh/, a long allomorph of dā'sa, or to Skt dāsa 'slave'.

दासदासी /daasadāsī/ [Skt dāsa-dāsi]. male and female slaves.
Ref.: K.44: 10 (A.D. 674), K.904B: 18 (A.D. 713).

dik /dyk/ [Mod. dēka /tē:k/]. 1. water. 2. liquid, fluid.
spid dik (K.54: 15), 'Libation of water'.
dik hera (K.44: 11), '(welling water) spring'.
dik phik (K.78: 17), female slavename ('drinking water').
dik puñ (K.904B: 4), female slavename.

-दिन /-dyā/ [Probably mod. -dēha /-tē:v/]. 1. (intr.) to spread, stretch, extend. 2. (intr.) to be tight, taut; to be stiff. Attested in cdiṅ and slavenames kdiṅ, kandiṅ and
-dic /-dic/ [Probably mod. -deca /-teec/ 'to be small'].
Attested in slavename kdic. Cf. -dec.

-dit /-dit/. Attested in slavename kdit.

din /din/ [Skt dina 'day']. 1. personal name. 2. male and female slavename. 3. constituent of female slavename. Cf. dina, personal name dinna, slavename kandin.

dina /din/ [Skt dina]. day (of a fortnight).
Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

dinna /din/ [Skt dina 'day']. personal name. Cf. din, kandin, dina.

-dip /-dip/. Attested in slavenames dapdip, kdip, kandip. Cf. -dep and knip.

divasañcār /diβesəncəar/ [Skt *divasaṃcāra 'passage up
to heaven', < diva 'heaven, sky; day' + saṃcāra 'a going or coming together/near/to/in/through/about: crossing, traversal...']. 1. (act or fact of) passing up to heaven. 2. (intr.) to pass up to heaven.

gi ta svān gi ta gi divasaṃcār sthita nau (K.127: 11), 'They who attain Enlightenment herein [shall] pass up to heaven and there abide'. N.B.: The gi directly after svān must be an engraver's error.


dih /dih/ [Mod. -dih /-tih/ and allomorphs -duh /-tuh/, -deh /-tēh/; cf. kdihi /ktih/ '(exudation) coconut milk', kduh /ktuh/ 'pus, suppuration', phduh /ptuh/ 'to burst', sduh /stuh/ 'to put on a burst of speed', and radeh /rteh/ 'vehicle, ox cart']. 1. (intr.) to burst forth, issue forth, move ahead energetically, move rapidly, bustle. 2. (tr.) to carry on/out, perform (duties) with a will. 3. male slavename.

ge dih patre ta vrah sin gui kañjrap ta man varta nā vrah... (K.561: 34), 'At present they who perform service to the shining one are prisoners of war who dwell with the shining one...', i.e. at the sanctuary.


dirghasatra /diirghasat/ [Skt dirghasatra, < dirgha 'long (in space or time)' + sattra 'session']. 1. long-continued Soma sacrifice, prolonged Soma rite. 2. (intr.) to hold or celebrate a long Soma sacrifice to or on behalf of (a deity).

mratan devasvāmi dirghasatra vrah kamratan 'aañ šrī kedareshvara (K.154A: 3-4), 'The lord Devasvāmi has held a long Soma sacrifice to the shining one Our High Lord Šrī Kedārēśvara'.


-du /-duu/. Attested in slavename 'adu.

duk /duk/ [Mod. duka /tuk/]. 1. (tr.) to put (set, lay)

down, deposit; to put in (proper) place, arrange, order; to set (words) to meter, compose. 2. (tr.) to put/set out as an offering; to offer (up), give. 3. (tr.) to set aside, lay by, put in reserve, keep, save, preserve, conserve.

chat duk (K.44B: 7), in garbled passage.¹

...tel duk jmah śakrālaya (K.904A: 11-2), '...[Lands] to which [he] assigns the name of Śakrālaya'.


 dukhitah /dukhitah/ [Skt duḥkhitāḥ, nom. pl. of duḥkhita 'pained, afflicted']. (intr.) to be afflicted.


dugdhi /dukdhii/ [Skt dugdhi, nom. sg. of dugdhin]. milch cow.

dugdhi yajña 4 (K.145: 3), '4 milch cows for sacrifice', or '4 sacrificial milch cows'.

Ref.: K.145: 3 (A.D. 706).

dut /dut/? Male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 11 (A.D. 726).

-dul /-du1/? Attested in toponym pradul.


tem canlon mratān duvau (K.910: 11-2), 'The canlon tree of lord Duvau'.

Ref.: K.910: 12 (A.D. 651).

dryh /dryh/ [Probably Skt dṛś 'sight, view; look, appearance']. Unidentified.

¹Cf. C II: 13 and note 8.
N.B.: The form is preceded by a one-place lacuna in a generally damaged passage.

Ref.: K.341S: 10 (A.D. 673).

- ꞌde /-dee/ [Mod. de /tēe/]. (intr.) to be absolute, utter, final. Attested in damne.

- ꞌdek /deek/ [Probably mod. dēka /tēk/ 'to open, spread']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 13 (A.D. 677).

- ꞌdec /-deec/ [Mod. -deca /-tēec/]. (intr.) to be little, small. Attested in slavenames kdec and kandec. Cf. -dic.

- ꞌden /-deen/. Attested in slavename kanden. Cf. slavenames din and kandin.

- ꞌdep /-dēep/? [Mod. dēpa /tēap/ 'to occur first, before, recently; to be recent, new']. Attested in slavename kdep. Cf. -dip, knip.

- ꞌder /dēør/ [Mod. dōra /tēor/]. 1. (intr.) to occur at midpoint, go or come half-way, be intermediate. 2. (intr.) to be half-grown, immature. 3. (as one of an age-group of persons born into slavery, fit for increasingly productive labor) minor, juvenile, boy/girl, lad/lass.

ku Cū kon ku der tai (K.505: 8), 'Ku Cū; her child, a female minor'.


- ꞌdel /-dēel/ [Mod. dōra /tēor/]. 1. (tr.) to place on a supporting surface (as a shelf). 2. (tr.) to stow away; to store (as in a granary). Attested in dnel and dmel.

- ꞌdeva /deep/ [Skt deva]. 1. divine being: god, deity, divinity. 2. divine being: king, prince, brahmin. 3. divine
or godlike being: honorific suffix to names of royalty. 4. female slavename. 5. constituent of female slavename.

ku deva (K.78: 5), female slavename.

cyer deva (K.134: 16), female (?) slavename ("she who goes against the gods").


devagrāma /deeβəgraam > deepgraaam/ [Skt *devagrāma]. toponym.

Ref.: K.904B: 17 (A.D. 713).

devarakṣa /deeβərak > deeprek/ [Skt *devarakṣa 'serving the god(s)']. (presumably female) slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

devasārman /deeβəsaor > deepsor/ [Skt devasārman 'having the god(s) as his refuge']. personal name.

Ref.: K.154B: 10 (A.D. 684).

devasvāmi /deeβəsβaamii > deepsβaamii/ [Skt devasvāmin 'lord of the gods' or 'having the/a god as one's lord']. personal name.

Ref.: K.154A: 3 and B: 1 (A.D. 684).

devādhivāsa /deeβəaadhiβaah/ [Skt *devādhivāsa]. personal name.


devinī /deeβinii/ [Skt *devinī, probably fem. of devin 'gambler']. female slavename.


dehv /deew/ [Skt deva]. male slavename.

-dehy -dem /-dem/ [Mod. ðēm /tēm/]. (tr.) to yoke (animals).
   Attested in ðēm.

-dehy -deh /-deh/ [Mod. -deh /-tēh/ and allomorphs -dh /-tih/,
   -duh /-tuh/]. See dih. Attested in radeh, slavename 'andehe.

dai /dej/ [Mod. -dai /-taj/]. 1. (intr.) to be other, different.
   2. (intr.) to be different, various, sundry. 3. constituent of
   slavenames. Cf. daiy, tdiay, and slavename kdai, kandai.

  sánhvān 'ān dai (K.54: 10), female slavename.
  dos 'ān dai (K.447: 24), male slavename.
  (ku) 'nak dai (K.127: 17), female slavename.

  ge ta hau vyavahāra dai ta gi... (K.44B: 6), 'They who urge
  various disputes here...'

  'amruṇ sre ta dai... (K.561: 36), 'Size of other fields...'

  mṛatān devasvāmi dirgghasatra vrah... puṇya mṛatān dai
  (K.154B: 1-2), 'The lord Devasvāmi has held a long Soma
  sacrifice to the shining one... [as] another pious
  work of his'.

  Ref.: K.54: 10 (A.D. 629), K.447: 24 (A.D. 657), K.44B: 2
  (A.D. 674), K.451S: 15 (A.D. 680), K.561: 36 (A.

- daj /daj/ ^ -dai /-dey/ -dey /-deej/ [Mod. -dai /-taj/].
   (tr.) to bear, support. Attested in pdai, pdey.


  kānum vrah daiy (K.54: 11-2), 'Other slaves of the shining
  one...'

  ...nai vrah kamratān 'ān daiy kamruṇ gui rudrāśrama (K.54:
  17-8), tentatively, "...[originally] belonging to the
  shining one Our other High Lord within the Rudrāśrama'.

  Ref.: K.54: 12 and 17 (A.D. 629).

dok /dook/ [Angkorian dvak /dūuk/ (K.143C: 3, A.D. 978-
1077); mod. dūka /tuuk/]. boat. Cf. dvak, dmok, slave-
They who seize oxcarts, boats, cattle, carabao, [or] slaves on these premises...

Ref.: K.44B: 7 (A.D. 674).

'Amnō tān 'aṁ kloṇ raṅko don poṇ varāhasena ai ta vrah....

(K.44A: 8-9), 'Gifts of our retainer the Commissary of Rice and of Sir Varāhasena to the shining one...

sre 'āy travāṇ vo pradaṇa poṇ rudrabhava don poṇ rudrānta-

jula don poṇ puspananda... (K.30: 16-7), 'Ricefields at

Travan Vo given by Sir Rudrabhava and Sir Rudrāntakula

and Sir Puspananda...

droṇ vrah don gi 'āśrama ai paṅcarā... (K.728: 2-3), 'The

holdings of the shining one and the āśrama at Paṅcarā...

sre phalāda man jāḥv ta kurāk jmeṅ don poṇ vidyāśakti...

(K.493: 20), 'The Phalāda field, which [I] bought from

the vice-governor and Sir Vidyāśakti...

sre poṇ 'aṁ pradaṇa cī 'aṁ don poṇ bhānapraśiddhi... (K.

493: 28-9), 'Sir Vāṅ's field, given by Our Čī and Sir

Bhānapraśiddhi...

kūṁ 'amnō mṛtāṅ ḍiśvarāvindu ta vrah kamrātāṅ 'aṅ suvaṅ-

nālinga don vrah kamrātāṅ 'aṅ maniśiva... (K.127: 13-4),

'Slaves given by the lord ḍiśvarāvindu to the shining one

Our High Lord of the Golden Līṅga as well as to the

shining one Our High Lord Maniśiva...

'Amnō poṇ brahmaśakṭi don kloṇ jvik so don makkāṅ ta 'ame

kamyek poṇ ai ta vrah... (K.582: 3), 'Gifts of Sir

Brahmaśakṭi and the baron Jvik and Makkāṅ, mother-in-

law of Sir [Brahmaśakṭi], to the shining one...


doṇ /doṇ/ [Perhaps reduction of droṇ²].

1. (tr.) to have, be possessed of. 2. (by deverbalization) having; with, and. Cf. dān, doṇ, dauṇ, droṇ².

Ma te stavenames... Cf. stavenames kdoṇ and
dolj/ ?

¹Cf. C II: 12 note 1.
dmo. Cf. also -dañ.

doñ /doŋ/. See doñ².

gui 'āvāsa kānum gui sre gui sam paribhoga ai ta vrah doñ
vrah doñ 'āvāsa gui tel sāpekṣa ai ta bhagavat śaṅka-
raķīrtti (K.582: 7-8), 'The slave quarters and fields
[shall] be shared between the shining one and the sanctu-
ary and quarters which are under the jurisdiction of
the Venerable Śaṅkarākīrtti'.

Ref.: K.582: 8 (A.D. 693).

-doc /-dooc/. Attested in slavenames kdoc, kandoc. Cf.
dvac.

-dot /-doot/. Attested in slavename kandot.

dos /dooh/ [Probably Skt doṣa 'fault; guilt']. Constitu-
ent of male slavename. Cf. slavenames kdos, kandos.

Ref.: K.447: 24 (A.D. 657), (vā) dos 'añ dai.

dau /dōw/ [Angkorian dau /dōw/ (K.109: 30, 32, A.D. 895; K.
878: 7, 15, A.D. 898); mod. dau /tōw/]. (tr.) to go to (+
goal).

vraḥ kamratān 'añ ta dau śivapura (K.451S: 13), 'The shin-
ing one Our High Lord who is gone to the Abode of Śiva'.

...ge dau 'avīcinarakk (K.561: 21), '...They [shall] go to
the Avīci Hell'.

saptamātā saptapita ge dau ta gi niraya 'atiraura[va] mahā-
raurava (K.154B: 13-4), 'Their mothers and fathers to
the seventh generation [shall] go to the hells of the
Lowest Raurava and the Great Raurava'.

saptamātā saptapitā niraya 'atirau[va] mahāraurava ge dau
ta gi... (K.154A: 17-8), 'Their mothers and fathers to
the seventh generation, to the hells of the Lowest Rau-
rava and the Great Raurava they [shall] go thither...',
with goal in focus.

154A: 18 (A.D. 684), K.904A: 17 and B: 11 (A.D.
713).
ge dau 'avīcinarakk dauṅ ge pīṛ ge dauṅ ge kull ge ta dauṅ ket sinn (K.561: 21-2), 'They [shall] go to the Avīci Hell along with their forefathers and their kinsmen who are [yet] to be born'.

damgop vraha kammrataṅ 'aṁ tel kap pātra ge kule poṅ bhavacandra sanme ni dauṅ poṅṅ (K.561: 22-3), 'Supplemental gift of the shining ones Our High Lords who possess the alms-bowl(s) of Sir Bhavacandra's kinsmen in association with the baronet'. N.B.: Sanme ni dauṅ corresponds to sanme ni nu in other texts.


damgop /danggoop/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *dgop /dgoop/, < pfx /d-/ + -gop]. Addition, supplement; added gift, bonus.


damha'na /tumqun/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *aṅan /dən/, mod. damha'na /tumqun/]. 1. heanness, weight. 2. (intr.) to be gravid, pregnant. 3. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 1 (A.D. 713).

damne /dɔmne/ [Ifx /-vmn-/ + -de]. 1. (intr.) to be specific, particular, detailed. 2. (tr.) to enumerate in detail; (by deverbalization) in detail, specifically, to wit. 3. detail, particular.

‘ampāl gana pradāna 'āy ta nā vraha kammraten 'aṁ śrī śiva-pāda phoṅ damne... + about fifteen items (K.341N: 7-9), 'All of the quantity of gifts [made] to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Śivapāda, namely...'

Ref.: K.341N: 8 (A.D. 700).

damnepra /dɔmneprə raa/ [dəm'ne:prə] [To be analyzed as damnep (mod. damnepə /tumnepə/) 'to be first, chief, prım-
ary, notable; to be of recent date, modern') + ra]. first-


ฐัฏฐาน damrín /dəmryə/. See damrín.

ฐัฏฐาน damrín /dəmryə/ [Ifx /-vn-/- + *dhrin]. 1. (act or fact of)
planting, esp. trees for cultivation. 2. plantation, stand
of trees planted for cultivation, area planted with culti-
vated trees. Cf. damrín, damrín, damrín, damrín.

N.B.: My emphasis on trees may be misplaced; GC (C II: 94)
sees the meaning potager 'truck-garden'. Cf. his comments at C
II: 23 note 12, 94 note 8, 122 note 1, 197 note 4; C III: 77,
161; and C IV: 61 note 6.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611), K.926: 10 (A.D. 624),
(A.D. 677), K.451S: 12 (A.D. 680), K.904A: 12 (A.D.

ฐัฏฐาน damrín /dəmryə/. See damrín.
Ref.: K.505: 17 (A.D. 639).

ฐัฏฐาน damrín /dəmryə/. See damrín.
Ref.: K.341N: 8 (A.D. 700).

ฐรีย damrok /dərok/ [Ifx /-vn-/- 'class durative' + *drok].
Unidentified tree species.

N.B.: Cf. C II: 147 note 6. For the form cf. taṅku, taṅ-
not u tuñnot, tampoṅ, canloṅ, saṅke, suñnāy.


ฐรีย dām /dəm/ [Probably mod. dām /toem/]. 1. (tr.) to bear,
support, suffer. 2. female slavename.

vraḥ hiṅ dām (K.134: 23), toponym, presumably a sanctuary.

-daḥ /-dah/ [Mod. dah /tesh/]. 1. (tr.) to oppose, be or go against, block, confront, clasp (hands). 2. (tr.) to strike with the open hand, slap, cuff, box (ears). Attested in slavename 'adaḥ. Cf. 'daḥ.

*daq /dgoop/ [Pfx /d- + -gop]. (tr.) to add to, supplement, make an addition or supplement to. Attested in damgoop.

*da-n /dgon/ [Pfx /d- + -n/ = mod. -na'na /-gun/ 'to be heavy'; mod. dhna'na /tgun/]. Attested in damnān.

dnav /dnal/ [Ifx /-n- + -dal; cf. mod. damnā'la /tummoal/ 'barrier']. 1 barrier, obstruction, obstacle, impediment, hindrance.

sre krau dnal (K.18: 4), toponym ("field(s) beyond the barrier").


davel /dneal/ [Ifx /-n- + -del]. garner, granary, storehouse. Cf. demel.

karon ai ta dnel sarvapura (K.904B: 18), 'The set of rice-fields at the granaries of Sarvapura'.

Ref.: K.904B: 18 (A.D. 713).

dnm /dnam/ [Ifx /-n- + -dem]. 1. yoke (for draught animals). 2. team, pair (of yoked animals).

tmur dnm 9 (K.134: 29), '9 pairs of oxen'.


dmār /dmaar/ [Ifx /-m- + dār]. 1. one who claims, demands, exacts; claimant. 2. one who claims back or demands payment; creditor.

1But cf. C II: 147 note 5.
canlek yugala yau 1 'amval yau 1 dmär gui poñ rtu (K.79: 11), '1 yau of double-width cloth, 1 yau of 'amval, the claimant being Sir Rtů'.

Ref.: K.79: 10, 11, 12 (A.D. 639).

dmik /dmyk/ [Ifx /-m-/ + dik]. 1. waterer, waterman, water carrier; (conjecturally) one in charge of irrigation. 2. (conjecturally) male slavename.


dmel /dmel/ [Ifx /-m-/ + del]. garnerer, granary-worker, storekeeper, warehouseman. Cf. dnel.

kloôn dmel (K.9: 20), 'commissary of granary-workers'.


dmok /dmook/ [Ifx /-m-/ + dok]. 1. boatman. 2. (conjecturally) male slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 12 (A.D. 676).

dmoun /dmouŋ/? [Probably ifx /-m-/ + don²]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 25 (A.D. 713).

dran /dron/ [Pfx /d-/ + -ran; mod. draŋa /trun/]. 1. (tr.) to hold, bear, carry, wear, support; to hold, possess, be possessed or endowed with, have. 2. (tr.) to have the form or shape of, have the look or appearance of, resemble. 3. (that which is held) holding, landholding, domain; bearing, carriage, look, appearance. Cf. dron³, dan² ~ don¹.

ple dran vnas (K.44A: 14), 'Harvests and lands'.

dran nā 'ahvajja (K.78: 20), female slavename.


draŋ /draŋ/ [Perhaps pfx /d-/ + -raŋ¹]. 1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be stocky. 2. male slavename.


dranap /drənəp/ [Anomalous expansion of *dnap /dənəp/, ifx /-n-/ + dəp]. 1. (means of blocking access) obstruction, barrier, barricade, blockade; dam, barrage. 2. (means of holding back or up) impediment, hindrance; prop, support. 3. (means of holding in check) spell, enchantment.

ta... s[i cam]kop crane pañjas dranap 'agaśa ta gui...
(K.49: 15-6), 'They who... extort unlawful duties [or who] create disturbances by blocking access to the buildings herein...'

ta dār dranap ghosanā ta gi... (K.44B: 6), 'They who work black magic [or] make public announcements herein...


drahājy /drahāaj/ [Probably pfx /drv-/ + -hāy]. female slavename.


*drin /dryn/ [Pfx /d-/ + -riñ]. (tr.) to fix in the ground, plant, implant.

*drok /druk/ [Pfx /d-/ + -rok]. (tr.) to cover, screen, shade. Attested in damrōk.

drōn /druŋ/¹ [Angkorian drān /druŋ/ (K.809N: 9, A.D. 878-87); mod. drūña /truŋ/].¹ 1. rib-cage, thorax; chest, breast. 2. constituent of slavenames.

klaṅ druṅ (K.78: 16; K.904B: 6), male and female slavename ("he/she who is strong in the chest").

Ref.: K.78: 16 (A.D. 677), K.904B: 6 (A.D. 713).

dron /drɔːn/. See drān.

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1. (tr.) to hold, bear. 2. (tr.) to bear up under (adversity, fatigue), stand, tolerate. 3. male and female slave name.


droh /drɔː/ /d-/ + rōn/. 1. (tr.) to hold, bear. 2. (tr.) to bear up under (adversity, fatigue), stand, tolerate. 3. male and female slave name.

Ref.: K.451S: 14), toponym ("fair mount").


Prū ḍvā /duusk/. See dok.
Ref.: K.341N: 8 (A.D. 700).


Prū ḍvācattvālimśottarapaṇaṣaṭa /ḍbaacetbaaliṇ- । sooṭdocbaṇcascot/. See vācattvālimśottarapaṇaṣaṭa.

N.B.: The initial d is mine, the text giving vācattvalimśo without any comment or interpolation by GC (C V: 18-9). The form corresponds to classical Skt dvācatvārimśo.

Prū ḍvādaśī /ḍbaadēśī/ [Skt ḍvādaśī (sc. tithi), fem. of ḍvā- daśa 'twelve'].
1. twelfth day (of the lunar fortnight).
2. male and female slavename.

Prū ḍvār/-duuər? [Presumably allomorph of ḍvar 'knoll'].
Attested in toponym kandvār.

Prū ḍvyuttaraṣaṭṣaṭa /ḍjutdocọasatscoṭ/ [Skt ḍvyuttaraṣaṭṣaṭa 'two plus six hundred', < ḍvyuttara- (dvī- + utta-ra) 'two more than' + saṭṣaṭa (ṣaṣ + ṣata) 'six hundred'].
Six hundred and two.
dhakkarīśaśa /dhokkēriisaar/ [Skt *dhakkarīśaśa]. male slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 6 (A.D. 651).

dhan /dhoo/ [Presumably Skt dhan 'wealth, riches']. female slavename.

dhanadat /dhooadat/ [Skt dhanadatta 'wealth-given']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 9 (A.D. 713).

dhanarakśa /dhooerak/ [Skt dhanarakśa 'keeping money']. male slavename.

dhanasvāmi /dhooesvaamii/ [Skt dhanasvāmi 'owner of money, capitalist']. personal name.

dhanisthanaksatśa /dhooineaksat/ [Skt dhanisthanaksatra]. 'Dhanisṭhā (Śraviśṭhā), the 24th lunar mansion.

dhanvipura /dhooibur/ [Skt *dhanvipura, < dhanvi-, stem of dhanvin 'bowman; epithet of Śiva (and Viṣṇu) + pura]. toponym.
Ref.: K.44B: 4 (A.D. 674).

dhara /dhooor/ [Skt dhara 'supporter']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

dharmma /dhoo/ [Skt dharma (< vṛdh 'to hold, keep, maintain,
preserve') 'cosmic order'.
1. order; equity, justice.
2. good conduct, virtue, morality; prescribed conduct, custom, duty, tradition. 3. customary law; moral or religious law; doctrine, religion. 4. constituent of slavename. Cf. dharmme.


dharmakara /dharmakoor/ [Skt *dharmakara 'virtue-doer']. male slavename.


dharmakirtti /dharmakir/ [Skt dharmakirti 'glory of the law']. personal name.


dharmagup /dharmagup/ [Skt dharmagup 'protecting or observing the law']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 8 (A.D. 713).

dharmacan /dharmacan/ [Skt dharmacandra 'law-moon'; cf. can]. male slavename.


dharmadat /dharmadat/ [Skt dharmadatta 'law-given']. male slavename. Cf. dharmadatta.


The key to understanding Brahmanical society is found in the first puruṣārtha, namely, dharma. Indeed, dharma is the key to understanding the whole of Hindu culture, past and present. This protean word is a development of the earlier Rg-Vedic idea of rta which represented cosmic law operating in all phenomena — natural, religious, and moral. It provided the Vedic seers with the ethical norm by which men could relate to nature, to one another, and to the gods. In the smṛti period this law permeating the whole universe was called dharma.' [S. Cromwell Crawford, The Evolution of Hindu Ethical Ideals (Calcutta: K.L. Mukhopadhyay, 1974), 80.]
dharmadatta /dharmadat/. male slavename. Cf. dharmadat.
Ref.: K.582: 4 (A.D. 693).

dharmadeva /dharmadeep/ [Skt dharmadeva 'god of justice']. personal name.

dharmapāla /dharmābala/ [Skt dharmapāla 'law-guardian']. personal name.

dharmarakṣa /dharmaraka/ [Skt dharmarakṣa 'keeper of the Dharma']. personal name and male slavename.

dharmalābha /dharmalāpa/ [Skt dharmalābha 'knowledge of the Law']. Male slavename.

dharmavāla /dharmāvala/ [Skt dharmabala 'law-strength']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 7 (A.D. 676).

dharmasakti /dharmasakṭi/ [Skt dharmasakti 'power of the Law']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.18: 11 (A.D. 726).

dharmasuddha /dharmasuddha/ [Skt dharmasuddha 'purified or pure in the light of the Dharma']. personal name.
Ref.: K.79: 23 (A.D. 639).

dharmasāra /dharmasāra/ [Skt dharmasāra 'law-essence'].

male slavename.

dharmäditya /dhirmäditya/ [Skt dharmäditya 'sun of justice']. personal name.
Ref.: K.154B: 10 (A.D. 684).

dharmadharmma /dhirmadharm/ [Skt dharmadharmma (< dharma adharma 'unrighteousness', etc.)]. right and wrong, good and evil.
Ref.: K.341S: 9 (A.D. 673).

dharmavasa /dhirmava/ [Skt *dharmavasa 'abode of justice']. toponym.
Ref.: K.904B: 17 (A.D. 713).

dharmika /dhirmika/ [Skt dharmika (dharmika)]. 1. (intr.) to be righteous, virtuous, just, pious. 2. good person, worthy.
ge dharmika poñ myañ poñ bhavanāditya... (K.341N: 4), 'The worthy Sir Myañ [and] Sir Bhavanāditya...'

dharmme /dhirmme/ [Skt dharma ['dherma > dharmy invalid ut supra']. personal name. Cf. dharma.

-dhas /-dhah/? Attested in slavename kandhas.

dhuli /duulii/. See dhüli.
Ref.: K.904A: 15 (A.D. 713).

dhüli /duulii/ [Skt dhüli]. dust; dusty, powdery soil; dirt.
Ref.: K.904A: 27 (A.D. 713).

*dhum /dhum/ [Pfx /d-/ + -hum; cf. mod. dhum /thum/]. (in-tr.) to smell good, be fragrant. Attested in danhum.
- nakṣatra /naksat/. [Skt nakṣatra]. lunar mansion, asterism or constellation through which the moon passes, of which there are twenty-eight. Cf. dhanistha°, punarvasū°, puspā°, purvvasādha°, hasta°, 'anurādha°.

- naḥ /-nagog/. Attested in slavename 'anaḥ.


- nattva /nat/. [Neo-Skt *nattva (on model of 'ayatva ~'ayatta 'to be subject to') for *natta = classical Skt nata < √nam 'to bend, bow, yield, submit, turn toward']. (intr.) to turn to, acknowledge.

... oṣadhyayā得到了汝 'abhaya gana nattva gi ta 'āśraya (K. 341N: 7), '[They shall] bestow compassion [and] glory upon the fearless [and upon] the multitudes who turn to Him [as their] refuge'.

Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).


- nandavidya /ṇanda)bit/. [Skt *nandavidya 'knowing joy']. male slavename.


- naraka /ṇrook/. [Skt naraka]. 1. hell, place of torment. 2. female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 6 (A.D. 677).

- narakaduhktah /ṇrcokadukhidah/. See narakadukhithi-tah.

narakadhukhitāḥ /nroṣkadhukhītaḥ/ [Skt *narakadhukhitāḥ, nom. pl. of *dhuṣkhita]. (intr.) to suffer in hell. Cf. narakadhukhitāḥ.

'ampall kula ge phoñ yāvat sūryyacandrasya tāvatra narakadhukhitāḥ (K.127: 12-3), 'All their kin [shall] suffer in hell for as long as the sun and moon [do shine]'.


naraḥ /nraaj/ [Middle Khmer nraḥ /nraaj/ (Prākā 'aṅgara-vatta 221c, A.D. 1620) and naraḥ /nraaj/ (IMA 38: 133b, A.D. 1701); Skt nārāyaṇa (nārāyaṇa)]. personal name.


nrasihha /ncorasig/ [Skt naraṇīha 'man-lion']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 10 (A.D. 677).


navāmī /ncaśami/ [Skt navāmī (sc. tithi), fem. of navama 'ninth']. ninth day (of the fortnight).


-nas /nah/ [Mod. -nāsa /-nah/, -nā'sa /nah/, with -nah /-nāsh/ 'to surpass, be extreme']. Attested in slave-names knas, 'nas.

nāa /nāa/ [Mod. nāa /nīa/ and nā /nāa/]. 1. point (in space or time): place, position, location, stead, spot. 2. (by denominalization) at, in.

kammatān sruk nā jlaḥ ka'ol (K.79: 9), 'The High Lord of the villages at Jlaḥ Ka'ol'.

sre sin panlass neḥ sre na jlaḥ ka'ol... (K.79: 12-3), 'Another field replacing the one at Jlaḥ Ka'ol...'
ge ta som gi nā 'adhiṅkāra... (K.44B: 5), 'They who make petitions to the administration on these premises...'

drañ nā 'ahvajja (K.78: 20), female slavename.

...kañjrap ta man varta nā nā vrah kamṛatañ 'añ... (K.561: 34), '...prisoners of war who dwell as the sanctuary of the shining one Our High Lord...'

'ampāl gana pradāna 'āy ta nā vrah kamṛatañ 'añ... (K.341N: 7-8), 'All of the multitude of gifts [made] to the shining one Our High Lord...'


स नाग्स्रीया /naagsrīya > naaksrīi/ [Skt nāgaśrī]. female slavename.


-नाह/-naaŋ/. Attested in slavename nanān, possibly also in slavename lamānān.

नात /naat/. constituent of slavename.

Ref.: K.138: 26 (A.D. 620), yān nāt.

-नाह /-naaw/. See -nāhv.

-नाह /-naaw/. Attested in slavename 'anānīv.

नि /nī/. (prep.) regarding, respecting, concerning, about, with reference to, having to do with. Cf. niy, nī, nnī.

'ājānā vrah kamṛatañ 'añ ni guṇa pu caḥ 'añ ratnabhānu. ...

ni gi vnok nai ge kloñ sundaryyayuvati 'añ... (K.904B: 10), 'With respect to the [slave] force of Our Baron Sundaryyayuvati...'

निय /nii/. See ni.

niy neḥ sre ta 'ampall [neḥ mratāṇ] dadhikundasāgara... (K. 688: 7-8), 'In respect to all these ricefields of the lord Dadhikundasāgara...'


निरय /niraya/ [Skt niraya]. hell, place of torment. Cf. ekaviṃśaniraya, mahāniraya, nirayasthāna.

saptamātā saptapitā niraya 'atiraura[va] mahāaurava ge dau ta gi... (K.154A: 17-8), 'Their mothers and fathers to the seventh generation, to the hells of the Lowest Raurava and the Great Raurava they [shall] go thither...'

ge lānlyāṅ kamūṇ niraya nu gotra phon (K.341N: 11-2), 'They [shall] burn in hell with all their line'.


निरयस्थान /nirayasthāna/ [Skt nirayasthāna, < niraya, ut supra, + sthāna 'place', etc.]. hell, as a place or region.


निरस्त /nirasta/ [Skt nirasta 'cast out/off']. (intr.) to cast out, expel, eject.


निरक्रांड /nirakranda/ [Skt *nirakranda 'without a protector, friendless, helpless']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

निर्गुण /nirguna/ [Skt nirguna 'having no good qualities, worthless']. male slavename.

nirjitasiśā [Skt *nirjitasimha, probably 'unsubdued lion']. personal name.


damrajn nirvāṇa [Skt nirvāṇa 'cessation (as of wind or breath), quenching (of individual senses or passions)'].


nirvāṇya [Skt nirvāṇya, gerund of nirvāṇyati 'to expel, banish, dismiss']. (tr.) to drive out or away, eject, expel.

Ref.: K.904B: 28 (A.D. 713).

nivandana [Skt nibandha 'grant of property, assignment of property', grant, royal gift. Cf. nivandha.

Ref.: K.904A: 19 (A.D. 713).

nivandha [Skt nibandha 'grant of property, assignment of cattle or money...']. purveyance, gift (in kind, for the short-term maintenance of the recipient). Cf. nivandana, satranivandha.

nivandha varṣa (K.451N: 6), 'Purveyance for the rainy season'.

geta jā cam vraṇḥ...[duk] gi nivandha... (K.451N: 11-2), 'They who are worthy of attending the shining one......[shall] leave their purveyances here...'


niśkraya [Skt niśkraya 'redemption, compensation; reward, return; price, hire, wages...']. return, compensation, repayment.

snān niśkraya (K.493: 24-5), 'means or method of payment'.

niṣṭhala /nihthol/ [Skt *niṣṭhala, < niṣṭha 'devoted', + -la (Whitney, 470-1, §1227)]. *female slavename.
  Ref.: K.910: 9 (A.D. 651).

niṣṭhura /nihthur/ [Skt niṣṭhura 'hard, rough; harsh, severe, cruel...']. *male and female slavename.

niṣpriti /nihprit/ [Skt *niṣprīti 'having one's pleasure gone, joyless']. *male or female slavename.

niṣphala /nihphool/ [Skt niṣphala 'fruitless, barren, unsuccessful, useless...']. *male slavename.
  Ref.: K.904B: 23 (A.D. 713).

-nis /-nih/. *Attested in slavename 'anis.

nī /nii/. *See ni.

'ājñā vraḥ kamratān 'aṇ ni vraḥ kamratān 'aṇ śrī utpanneśvara... (K.44A: 7), 'Order of the shining one Our High Lord with reference to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Utpanneśvara...'

vnaṃ vraī vnur cannoṃ tmur cdin 'nak ta paṅgaṃ nī dai...
  (K.44B: 2-3), 'Mountains, forests, hills, herds of cattle, rivers, worshipers, and the like...' Cf. C II: 12.
  Ref.: K.44A: 7, B: 2 (A.D. 674).

nu /nuu/ [nu]¹ [Mod. niśva /nīw/ (sic)]. 1. prep.: with, plus, and. 2. prep.: with, against. 3. prep.: for, at the price of. 4. prep.: (with a view) to, in order to. 5. prep.: now, on this date (following dateline)

sre man jauḥ nu śāṅkha ta vraḥ... (K.910: 10), 'A field which [he] acquired for a conch shell from the shining on...'
ge 'nak vraḥ kanmeṇ dār canlek yugala ta gui ukk yau 4 nu man gui saṅ kara ta ge (K.493: 22-3), 'The folk of the shining one The Younger have also demanded of him 4 yau of double-width cloth with which to pay them the tax'.

poṇ totil gui taṅ 'ājñā vraḥ kamratāṇ 'aṅ oy gui sruk ple draṅ vnas nu poṇ jon bhūti Śreṣṭhāśrama (K.44A: 13-4), 'Sir Totil is the one who has set up [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord who gives harvests and lands to the villages, in return [for which] the poṇ [now] offers wealth to the Śreṣṭhāśrama'.

gi ta cracur....vojā ple 'nak paribhava 'āgama ta gi noḥ sruk vraḥ kamratāṇ 'aṅ nu tve pūjā vraḥ kamratāṇ 'aṅ... (K.44B: 7-12), 'They who steal from......the collection boxes of those in charge of revenues in the shining one Our High Lord's community with a view to engaging in the worship of the shining one Our High Lord...'

gi neḥ tel mratāṇ oy ta poṇ saṅkarśana nu cam ta vraḥ 'āy haṁsapura (K.154A: 8-10), 'It is this that the lord has given to Sir Saṅkarśana in order to support the shining one at Haṁsapura'.

gi tel mratāṇ devasvāmi oy ta poṇ śrūta nu cam ta vraḥ..... (K.154B: 5-6), 'This is what the lord Devasvāmi has given to Sir Śruta for the purpose of maintaining the shining one...'

psaṁ nu (K.561: 39), 'To add (on) to'.

Following dateline: nu mratāṇ devasvāmi dīrghasatra... (K.154A: 3), 'One this date the lord Devasvāmi held a long Soma sacrifice to...'

ge laṅlyāṅ kaṃlun niraya nu gotra phon (K.341N: 11-2), 'They [shall] burn in hell along with all their line'.

khum mratāṇ kīrttigana man oy ta ge kvan nu ge paṃre 'āy ta vraḥ kammatāṇ 'aṅ śṛṅ gambhīrēśvara... (K.749: 11-2), tentatively: 'Slaves of the lord Kīrttigana whom he gives to his children and servants [serving] at [the sanctuary of] the shining one Our High Lord Śṛṅ Gambhīrēśvara'.


†nuvahi /naśaahii/? [Perhaps Skt navāhi (sc. tithi), fem. of navāha (< nava + aha) 'new day']. 1. first day of a lunar fortnight. 2. constituent of slavename.

N.B.: The form is marked (C V: 40 note 1) as doubtful.

(ku) vṇā nuvāhi (K.910: 7), female slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 7 (A.D. 651).

- ṇek /-neek/? Attested in slavename 'anek.

- neṇ /neṇa/? [Perhaps Cham noṇ 'Ferme, fixe, arrêté, certain, sûr']. Constituent of title or personal name.

pu neṇ prajñāvan (K.9: 21), 'The pu neṇ Prajñāvan' or 'The pu Neṇ Prajñāvan'.

- neη /-neeη/? Possibly attested in vranen.

- neṃ /-neem/? Possibly attested in slavename kanum kanem.

neḥ /neh/ [Mod. neḥ /néh/ [nih]]. dem. pro.: this/these.

vā ta daṅ kmi sakk neḥ kūnum pradāna droṅ neḥ raṅko camnang e ṭāy ta vrah... (K.127: 11-2), 'Miscreants who [shall] seek to pilfer from or rob these gifted slaves and this husked rice for their support [while] at the sanctuary'.

gi neḥ ta rohh neḥḥ phoṅ tēl 'ājñā vrah kammarṭāṇ 'aṅ [pre siddhi ta vrah kammarṭāṇ 'aṅ śrī tripūrāntakesvara (K. 904B: 25-6), It is all these, as stated, that the order of the shining one Our High Lady assigns to the exclusive use of the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripūrāntakesvara'.

niy neḥ sre ta 'ampall [neḥ mratāṇ] dadhikunḍasāgara... (K.

688: 7-8), 'In respect to all these ricefields belonging to the lord Dadhikunḍaśāgara...'


نةה neh /neh/. See neh.


nai /nai/ [Mod. nai /nāi/; probably no connection with Thai 'ān /nāj/ 'in (space or time)']. 1. thing owned: item of property, possession, belonging. 2. (by denominalisation) belonging to, of. 3. constituent of slavename.

toñ slā jhe 'antam nai vraḥ kamrathān 'aṇ... (K.54: 17-8), 'The coconut palms, areca palms, [other] trees, and plants belonging to the shining one Our High Lord...'

(vā) 'aras nai (K.109N: 12), male slavename.

ni gi vnok nai ge kloñ sundaryayuvati... (K.904B: 10), 'In connection with the [slave] force of Baron Sundaryayuvatī...'

'aṃpal dāsadāśī gomahiṣa kṣetrārāma nai gi phoṇ pre gi sid-dhi ta vraḥ (K.904B: 18-9), 'All of the male and female slaves, the cows and carabao, [and] the lands and groves of them (the aforesaid places) are assigned to the exclusive use of the shining one'.


naivedya /naibet/ [Skt naivedya, < ni-vvid 'to offer']. offering of food (to a deity); gift, purveyance.

Ref.: K.341S: 6 (A.D. 673).

noc /noc/ [By reduction of raṃnoc]. See raṃnoc.

(vā) noc vraḥ (K.138: 12), male slavename.

Ref.: K.138: 12 (A.D. 620).
noḥ /noh/ [Mod. noḥ /noh/ [nuh]]. dem. pro.: that/those; the one in question.

tmen gui man gui noḥ sre tel oy ta vraḥ poñ rudrabhava (K. 79: 20-1), 'Owner of it, which is his own field, [and] which he [now] gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava'.

kloñ jhe vraiy oy gui noḥ sre sot ta vraḥ... (K.79: 17-8), 'The Commissary of Woods and Forests has, in addition, given these ricelands to the shining one...'

ge ta cracur....pamnos ta pos ta gi noḥ vnam vraḥ...(K.44B: 9-10), 'They who steal....from cenobites in holy orders here on this hill [sanctuary] of the shining one...'

ge ta cracur....vojā ple 'nak paribhava 'āgama ta gi noḥ sruk vraḥ... (K.44B: 7-11), 'They who steal . . . from the collection boxes of those in charge of revenues in this community of the shining one...'

pamnos pajuh ta gi noḥ kāla mratāñ bhavāditya (K.154B: 7), 'The cenobites [shall] have charge [of these donations] during the [life]time of the Lord Bhavāditya'.

	nau /new/ [Mod. nau /nəw/]. 1. (intr.) to stay, remain. 2. (tr.) to continue, keep on (doing); (by deverbalization) still, yet. 3. (tr.) to stay or be in/at, live in, inhabit; (by deverbalization) in, at. Cf. 'nau, 'anau, nu².

gi ta svān gi ta gi divasañeçār sthita nau (K.127: 11), 'They who attain Enlightenment herein [shall] pass up to heaven and there abide'. N.B.: The gi directly after svān must be an engraver's error.

pādamula vā vidagdha vā dāruna nau (K.154A: 16), 'The worthies vā Vidagdha and vā Dāruna [shall] dwell [here]'.

sabhā 'val sin nau (K.154B: 12), 'The whole council [shall] remain [here] for the time being' (?).


-nau /-nəw/. Attested in ñau.

-num /-num/. Attested in slavename kanum kanem.
\textit{naṃ} /\textit{nam}/\textsuperscript{1} [Mod. \textit{nam}/\textit{num}/]. \begin{enumerate}[1.]\item conjecturally\end{enumerate} mound, dome, prominence. \begin{enumerate}[2.]\item small cake (generic term for a wide range of breads or pastries made of various flours and in various shapes, with and without filling).\end{enumerate} Cf. \textit{vnam}.

\textit{nam} \textit{pitaī} (K.44B: 8), 'Pitaī cakes'.

\textit{Ref.: K.44B: 8 (A.D. 674).}

\textit{nam} /\textit{nam}/\textsuperscript{2}. \textit{See} \textit{nām}.

\textit{nam rāṅkam} (K.78: 19), \textit{male slavename} ("he who causes annoyance").

\textit{Ref.: K.78: 19 (A.D. 677).}

\textit{nām} /\textit{nam}/ [Mod. \textit{nām}/\textit{noem}/]. \begin{enumerate}[1.]\item (tr.) to take, lead, guide, conduct; to carry, convey, transport.\item (tr.) to lead to, conduce to, cause, bring about.\end{enumerate}

\textit{Ref.: K.18: 25 (A.D. 726).}

\textit{nāh} /\textit{nak}/. \textit{See} 'nak.

\textit{N.B.: GC} (C V: 37 note 1) identifies this as doubtful. If the reading is correct, it may be taken as evidence that visarga at this period represented final /-q/ [\textsuperscript{-q}], which was not in contrast with final /-k/ [\textsuperscript{-k'}]. Cf. C V: 38 note 4, pointing up the parallel between \textit{nāh} ṭāṅhāvāy ṭal guī... (K.9: 19-20) and \textit{pāṅ} [poṅ] ṭāṅhāvāy ṭal guī... (K.9: 27).

\textit{nāh} ṭāṅhāvāy (K.9: 19-20), 'One(s) who offer, offerer'.

\textit{Ref.: K.9: 19 (A.D. 639).}

\textit{-nah} /\textit{-nah}/ [Mod. \textit{-nah}/\textit{nesg}/, with -\textit{-nāsā}/\textit{-naah}/ \textit{\textsuperscript{\textasciitilde}nā'sa}/\textit{-nah}/ 'to surpass, be extreme']. Possibly attested in personal name \textit{tnah}. Cf. -\textit{nas}.

\textit{nāā} /\textit{nāaa}/. \textit{Male slavename}.

\textit{N.B.: If Khmer, and probably if Mon-Khmer, the form must be an alteration of *nāā} /\textit{nāaa}/. Cf. \textit{nāā}, \textit{nāu}.

\textit{Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611).}
gi ta mok sanme nnī nu vraḥ kammaratēni 'aṁ śrī vijayēśvara...
... (K.341N: 4-5), tentatively: 'Those who come here identifying him [Śrī Śivapāda] with the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Viyayēśvara...'


Possibly attested in slavename kanyāṭ.
Pa /pə/. Presumably a variant of par.

tmur pa ai radeh (K.749: 5), 'Cattle driven to carts', i.e. draft animals, cattle for hitching to carts.\(^1\)


Pa /pə/ [Mod. pə'ka /pəkə/]. 1. (tr.) to break, shatter, smash. 2. (intr.) to break, be broken, shattered, smashed; to fall apart, give way. Cf. -pāk.

sre rdeh pak (K.18: 5), toponym ("ricefield of the broken cart").

ge ta hau 'nak pak tok ta gui... (K.49: 16), 'They who call upon others to break or remove by force [anything] on these premises...'


-pa /-pə/ Attested in 'ampakk and slavename rapak.

-pa /-pə/ See pān. Attested in pnañ, slavenames kpañ, kampañ, and possibly slavename tpañ.

pañgam /bən̂gəm/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *pəgam /pəgam/; mod. pañgam /bəɡkum/]. 1. (tr.) to join the flattened palms and raise them to the forehead in salutation (to gods, kings, etc.); to salute, pay homage to, venerate, worship. 2. salutation; homage, veneration, worship.

'nak ta pañgam (K.44B: 2), 'Worshiper(s)'.\(^2\)

Ref.: K.44B: 2 (A.D. 674).

-paŋ /-pɔŋ/. [Pfx /p-/ + -juŋ]. 1. (conjecturally, tr.) to load (cargo); to shoulder (responsibility). 2. (tr.) to take charge of, have responsibility for, assume (duties).

N.B.: Not found in the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions,

\(^1\)Cf. C V: 58 and note 2.

\(^2\)But vid. C II: 12 ("serviteurs").
this item occurs in the Angkorian period once as pjuḥ (K. 124: 14 and 21, A.D. 803) and three times as phjuḥ (K.56B: 31, A.D. 878-977; K.989B: 10 and 11, A.D. 1008; K.391W: 21, A.D. 1082).

pāṃnos pajuḥ ta gi noh kāla mṛtān bhavāditya (K.154B: 7), 'The cenobites [shall] have charge of [it] here during the [life]time of the lord Bhavāditya'.


पञ /पञ/. See pō. Cf. pa'añ.

pāñ din (K.926: 8), female slavename.

'āmnoy tān kanlah droñ pañ dinna (K.9: 15), 'Gift of the commander of the Youth Auxiliary [and] Sir Dinna'.

'āmnoy pañ tañhvāy (K.9: 27), 'Gift of the worshipping pōn'.


- पञ -pāñ /-ban/? Attested in slavename rampañ, possibly in slavename tpañ.

पञcama /bancɔm/ [Skt pañcama, ordinal of pañca 'five'].

1. fifth. 2. (fifth-born: Quintus) male slavename.

Ref.: K.748: 12 (A.D. 613).

पञcatriṃśatyauttaraśattraśat /bancetriṃśatyauttaraśattraśat/ [Skt pañcatriṃśatyauttaraśattraśat, < pañca-triṃśati 'five-and-thirty' + uttara 'more than' + śattraśat 'six hundred']. six hundred and thirty-five.


पञcamaḥrauravanarakaḥ /bancamhaarəwroβənə-rəoskəh/ [Skt pañca 'five' + mahā- 'great' + rauravanarakaḥ nom. pl. of rauravanaka (raurava + naraka) 'Raurava hell, a series of lowest hells']. the Five Great Raurava Hells.

pañcamī /pancami/ [Skt pāñcamī (sc. tithi), fem. of pāñcama 'fifth']. 1. fifth day of the lunar fortnight. 2. male slavename.


pañcamī /pancamii/. See pañcamī.


pañjat /bencott/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *pjat; cf. mod. pañjata
/bencott/]. 1. (tr.) to bend, warp, make crooked. 2. (in-tr.) to be bent, stooped. 3. female slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 18 (A.D. 651).

pañjas /bencott/1 [Ifx /-vn-/ + *pjas; cf. mod. pañjoḥ
/bencōḥ/]. 1. (tr.) to nettle, provoke. 2. (in-tr.) to pick a quarrel or fight, cause a disturbance, make trouble.

ge ta...s[i cam]kop craneḥ pañjas dranap 'ağāra ta gui....
(K.49: 15-6), 'They who...exact unlawful duties or create disturbances by blocking access to the buildings herein...'

Ref.: K.49: 16 (A.D. 664).

pañjas /bencott/2 [Ifx /-vn-/ + *pjas2]. (conjecturally) winnower.

paṇ̃ kloñ pañjas (K.9: 26), 'The paṇ̃ Commissary of Winnowers'.

'amnoy pu vān pañjas ai muXXX sre sanre 4 (K.9: 32-3),
'Gift of the pu vān of winnowers at MuXXX: 4 units of riceland'.

Ref.: K.9: 26 and 32 (A.D. 639).

pañja /bencia/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *pjja; mod. pañja
/bencīa/]. 1. (Intr. > tr.) to cause to be, bring about, give rise to, produce; to order, command. 2. order, command.

XX yajamān vraḥ ta jon pañja taXXX (K.138: 2-3), tenta-
tively: '...the sponsor of the sacrifice to the shining
one who offers [them] orders...

Ref.: K.138: 3 (A.D. 620).

-\textit{pat} \text{/\textit{bot}/?} [Cf. mod. \textit{pa'ta} \text{/\textit{bot}/}]. 1. (tr.) to bend, turn, fold, crease. 2. (intr.) to bend, veer, curve. \textit{Attested in slavename rampat.}

\textit{patanti} \text{/\textit{ponti}/} [Skt \textit{patanti}, 3d pl. present of \textit{\textquoteleft\textquoteleft pat \textquoteleft\textquoteleft to fall']. (they) fall.

g\textit{e} ta tve vipta gyi saptapita saptamita \textit{pa\textcommasecncmaharauravananarak\textcommasecnc patanti} (K.127: 20-1), 'They who commit vandalism on these premises, [their] fathers and mothers to the seventh generation [shall] fall into the G\textcommasecnc Great R\textcommasecncrava Hells'.


\textit{pattibh\textcommasecncv /\textit{p}t\textcommasecncli\textcommasecnchaaw/?} [Perhaps Skt \textit{patibh\textcommasecncva} \textquoteleft\textquoteleft having [strong] feelings for her husband']. \textit{Female slavename.}

Ref.: K.140: 12 (A.D. 676).

\textit{pan\textcommasecnc} \text{/\textit{panaq}/. See \textit{pan\textcommasecnc}.}

Ref.: K.155/II\textcommasecnc: 8 (A.D. 578-777).

\textit{panlas} \text{/\textit{banlah}/} [Inf \text{/\textit{v}w/- + \textit{plas}; mod. \textit{pan\textcommasecncsa} /\textit{banlah}/]

1. (act, fact or process of) replacing, taking the place of: replacement, substitution, succession. 2. (one who replaces) replacement, substitute, successor, representative. 3. (that which replaces) replacement, substitute, spare part. Cf. panlass.

\textit{va panlas} (K.557/600E: 6), 'male substitute slave' or, possibly, \textit{male slavename.}

\textit{nakk pammre ta vrah panlas mrat\textcommasecnc}... (K.137: 6), 'Substitute servitors of the shining one [belonging to] the lord...'

\textit{p\textcommasecncdam\textcommasecncvla ta \textquoteleft\textquoteleft anau vari panlas 1 visesagup 1... (K.127: 9),

\textsuperscript{1}Vid. C II: 116 and 118 note 1.
'From among the worthies in residence, 1 substitute custodian [and] 1 special warder...'.


See *panlass* /bənīah/.  

sre sin *panlass* neh sre nā jlaṅ ka'ol mā je 2 (K.79: 12-3),  

'Another ricefield in place of this one at Jln Ka'ol: 1 mā 2 je'.

Ref.: K.79: 12 (A.D. 639).

See *panlo* /bənlo/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *plo]. 1. (conjecturally) one who is zealous, hardworking. 2. female slavename.


See *panser* /bənsəər/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *psər]. 1. (conjecturally) one who is (to be) praised, praiseworthy. 2. female slavename.


See *panhe* /bənheə/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *phe; but cf. mod. *panhera* /bəqheər/ (*phera /pʰəɾə/, < pfx /p-/ + hera /ʰɛɾə/, allomorph of hō /ʰaəɾ/ 'to flow, run'). 1. (conjecturally) one who surpasses, who is outstanding or pre-eminent. 2. female slavename.


See *panhem* /bənheəm/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + phem]. 1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be swollen, bloated. 2. (conjecturally) one who is big with child. 3. male slavename.

va panhem (K.54: 10), male slavename.

vā panhem man col (K.451N: 10), male slavename ("Crassus the Forsaken").


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1Vid. C II: 89, 90 and note 1.

2Cf. C II: 71 and note 11.
pamok /p'pook/ [Ifx /-m-/ 'agentival' + -pok]. one who beats or does laundry: washerman, launderer.

vaka krala pamok (K.138: 27), 'Male slave Krala, launderer'.

payodharī /bejoodharii/? [Skt payodharī, fem. of payodhara 'milk-bearing, full of juice']. personal name, female singer.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

par /b'or/ [Mod. para /baq/]. 1. (tr.) to drive (before one); to chase, hunt, pursue; to lead, conduct, steer. 2. (tr.) to urge, goad, incite, impel. Cf. pa. Note also pār.

ge ta pān par [ge] mut vrah....ka ti pre ge tle 'amvi laXX i mahāniraya (K.451N: 4-6), 'They who protect by driving away those who [would] damage the shining one...., in such case it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of the laXXi Great Hell'.

N.B.: In the above passage I have supplied the ge to fill a one-place lacuna. The interpretation is in sharp contradiction to that of GC. Cf. C V: 50 note 4, 51 and note 10.

paraloka /b'orələk/ [Skt paraloka]. the world beyond, the next world, as opposed to ihaloka.

...ge tapoviśeṣa 'amvi ihaloka lvāh paraloka (K.341N: 6), '...they [shall] be known for their devotion from this world to the next'.

parigraha /b'orɪgrəh/? [Skt parigraha '(act of) embracing, enfolding, enveloping, surrounding; surrounding, enclosing (as with a fence); seizing, taking possession of, conquering; taking, receiving, accepting, getting', < parigrah 'to take hold of on both sides']. 1. (tr.) to take possession of, take, receive, accept. 2. (tr.) to seize, take by conquest, overpower, take control of, dominate. 3. domination, dominion, control. Cf. Šakaparigraha.

kānum taṁ suvarṇa mān parigraha ta kurāk vyādhapura... (K. 109N: 24), 'Slaves of mistress Suvarṇa, whom she re-
ceived from the Governor of Vyādhapura...'

'ājñā vrah kamratan 'añ parigraha bhūmi ta vrah kamraten 'añ śrī śivapāda (K.341N: 1-2), 'Order of the shining one Our High Lord taking [certain] lands unto the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Śivapāda'.

N.B.: The context shows unmistakably that the case relationship of ta vrah kamraten 'añ śrī śivapāda cannot be ablative. GC (C VI: 26) makes it benefactive: '...pour V.K.A. Črī Ėivapāda.' It seems to me that the royal order acknowledges the conveyance of, perhaps even takes title to, the lands in question and ipso facto acknowledges their assignment to Śrī Śivapāda. I therefore take it as an ordinary dative.


N. B. paribhava /cořištlocw/ [Skt paribhava (paribhāva), < pari-vbhū 'to attend, take care or charge of, govern']. 1. attendance, care, charge, governance. 2. (tr.) to attend (upon), take care or charge of; to regulate, administer.

vojā ple 'nak paribhava 'āgama (K.44B: 10-1), 'The collection boxes of those in charge of revenues'.

Ref.: K.44B: 10 (A.D. 674).

paribhoga /cořišthook/ [Skt paribhoga, < pari-vbhuj 'to feed upon, eat, consume, enjoy']. 1. consumption, usufruct. 2. enjoyment; use, possession. 3. means of subsistence or support. Cf. upabhoga.

sam paribhoga. See sam.

psam paribhoga. See pśam.


parimarāla /cořimand'loc/ [Skt parimārālā]. 1. (anything circular) circle, ring; circular path, orbit; circumference, periphery. 2. circumscription, arrondissement: district, territory, province, country; surroundings, environs. 3. (anything spherical) ball, globe, orb, sphere.

gir parimarāla gi sre 'āmvi dik hera loh... (K.44: 11), 'The

1But vid. C V: 44 note 2.
tract of riceland from the spring to the...

Ref.: K.44: 11 (A.D. 674).

परेन /प्रेत/ [Angkorian परेन /प्रेत/ (K.124: 18, A.D. 803), पर्याव /प्रिय/ (K.71: 4, A.D. 878-977); mod. प्रेना /प्रेत/; probably pfx /p/- + -रेन1].
1. (conjecturally, intr.) to become hard or solid, harden. 2. clarified butter (घर्षा), ghee.1 2. grease, oil.

परेन 'ांतिन 3 (K.451N: 7), '3 measures of ghee'.


पारेप /प्रेय/ [Analysis uncertain; mod. प्रेया /प्रेय/]
unidentified species of deer, probably Cervus eldi.

कपर जाप्रेप (K.9: 10), 'Deer-park, मर्गदावा'.

Ref.: K.9: 10 (A.D. 639).

male slavename.


-पाल /-पाल/ [Mod. -पाल /-पाल/ ~ -पाल /-पाल/].
(tr., intr.) to group together. Attested in तपाल, 'अपल ~ अपाल. Cf. -पाल, -पाल.

पालान्का /पलोण/ [Prākrt (including Pāli) पालान्का, = Skt पर्यावहका]. 1. bed, couch, divan, sofa. 2. palanquin, litter.


पालवी /पलोधी/ > भोधी/ [Skt *पालवी, nonce fem. of pallava 'sprout, shoot; bud, blossom']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.54: 12 (A.D. 629).

pavitra /pav̪itṛ/ [Skt pavitra 'anything which clarifies, cleanses or purifies'] filter, strainer; purifying amulet or mantra'.

1. (intr.) to be purified or purifying; to be pure, sinless, holy, sacred. 2. one who is pure or sacred. 3. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 9 (A.D. 713).

paścima /paścim/ [Skt paścima].

1. (intr.) to be on the west, located to or toward the west. 2. (by deverbalization) to the west, on the west. 3. the west.

to paścima (K.904A: 13), 'To the west'.

paścima thmo vr̥k uttara taraṇ tāṇnot (K.341N: 3), 'To the west of Thmo Vṛk, to the north of Tāraṇ Tāṇnot' or 'To the west, Thmo Vṛk; to the north, Tāraṇ Tāṇnot'.


-pa- /-pə/ [Cf. pas /pə/ (K.46B: 10, A.D. 578–677); mod. poh /pəh/].

1. (tr.) to drive or pound into; to plant, implant, set up; to pound (ground), crush (cane), gin (cotton). Attested in slavenames tpas, 'ampas.

N.B.: The same form is part of a garbled slavename at K.138: 28 (A.D. 620).

pa'ān /pə'ān/ [Probably ifx /-q- + pa].

1. (conjuncturally, intr.) to be on in years, respected. 2. personal name; male slavename.


pa'ēm /pə'ēm/ [Pfx /p- + -em; mod. ph'ēma /pəəema/]

1. (intr.) to be sweet, good-tasting; to be pleasant. 2. male slavename.


pa'oč /pə'oc/ [Probably ifx /-q- + -poc].

1. (conjuncturally, tr.) to pluck in great numbers. 2. constituent of female slavename.

(ku) pa'oč ple šalya (K.910: 7), female slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 7 (A.D. 651).

younger sibling.
ku rahval pa'on ku 2 (K.926: 8), 'Ku Rahval; her 2 sisters/ brothers'.
va gaṅgadāsa · pa'on gaṅgadāsa XXxn (K.78: 5), 'Vā Gaṅgadāsa; his younger sibling XXxn'.
vā tnor · pa'on ku kamvau (K.904B: 4), 'Vā Tnor; his younger sister, ku Kamvau'.

-pāk /-bak/. See pak. Attested in pnāk.

pān /baŋ/ [Mod. pāṃśa /baŋ/]. 1. (tr.) to cover, hide, bury, conceal. 2. (tr.) to cover, screen, shield, protect, guard. Cf. pānāḥ vā pān, slavename kampañ.
ge ta pān par [ge] mut vrah... (K.451N: 4-5), 'They who protect by driving away those who [would] damage the shining one...'


pātra /baat/ [Skt pātra 'vessel, receptacle'; > mod. pātra /baat/]. (monk's) almsbowl.
damgop vrah kamnraññ 'añ tel kap pātra ge kule poñ bhavacandra... (K.561: 22-3), 'Added gift of the shining ones Our High Lords who possess the alms-bowl(s) of Sir Bhavacandra's kinsmen...'

pāda /baat/ [Skt pāda 'foot, leg; quarter, fourth']. unidentified measure of area.
sre man jauhv nu śāṅkha ta vṛah kammatāṁ 'aṁ tnaḷ moy pāda
ai kanlaḥ vrai māś 2 (K.910: 10-1), 'Ricelands which
[he] acquired for a conch shell from the shining one
Our High Lord of Accesses, 1 pāda at Kanlaḥ Vrai [with
a yield of] 2 māś'.

pādamūla /baademul/ [Skt pādamūla 'sole or heel of the
foot; polite designation of a person']. distinguished per-
son, personage, worthy; gentleman.
pādamūla ta 'anau varī panlas 1 viśesagup 1... (K.127: 9),
'From among the worthies in residence, 1 substitute
custodian [and] 1 special warder...'
pādamūla vi vidagdha vā dāruna nau (K.154A: 16), 'The wor-
thies vā Vidagdha and vā Dāruna [shall] dwell [here]'.

pār /baar/ [Cf. mod. pāra /baar/ 'to dig or shovel (out),
remove (dirt), clear']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.505: 5 (A.D. 639).

-pāl /-baal / -baal/ [Mod. -pāla /-baal/, -pa'la /-baal/].
(tr., intr.) to group together. Attested in 'ampāl. Cf.
-pal.

pās /baah/? Unidentified title.1
traṇāṇ pās kmauv (K.44A: 12), toponym.
traṇāṇ pās tāṇ kanmeṅ (K.44B: 1), toponym.
sre pās kandoṅ (K.560: 11), toponym.

pī /bii/ [Mod. pī /bēaj/]. Three.
raṅko pī liṅ (K.154A: 5), '3 liṅ of husked rice'.
kantai pī sāt (K.18: 15), '3 females'.

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1Cf. C II: 12 note 5.
pi ket 'āśāha (K.145: 1), '[Day] 3 of the fortnight of the waxing moon of Āśāha'.


ू pi /bii/² [Mod. pI /bòaj/ (e.g., pI ćuca /bèaj dòoc/)]. 1. (prep. + noun) to, towards; into, in. 2. (prep. + verb) on the point of, almost, as if; (so as, with a view, in order) to, for the purpose of. Cf. tappi.
(vā) cap pi hau (K.451S: 6), male slavename.
(ku) jā pi sralaś (K.74.5), female slavename ('Lovable').
...ge gi ta nu pi niraya... (K.341N: 10-1), '...They are ones who [shall] abide in hell...
(gho) bhap pi rmmel (K.134: 18), male slavename ("Born to be esteemed").


-पिक -piik /-biik/? Attested in slavename 'ampik. Cf. -pek.

पिन pîn /byq/ [Mod. pîna /byq/]. pond, small lake, often seasonal, esp. one left by receding floodwaters.²
pîn tvan (K.557/600E: 2), toponym ('coconut pond').


पिंडा pinda /bin/ [Skt pîṇḍa 'roundish lump of food, ball of rice or flour, esp. one offered to the dead']. 1. offering, oblation. 2. total. Cf. pinda.
pîṇḍa gi sre phoń 20 (K.154B: 4), 'Total of fields: 20'.


¹But vid. C VI: 18.
pit /pit/ [Identification uncertain]. 1. female slavename. 2. constituent of female slavename. Cf. slavenames kāpīt, klapīt, cpīt, tpīt.


piti /piidi/ [Prākṛt (including Pāli) pīti (= Skt prīti), 'pleasure, gladness; joy, delight']. female slavename.

N.B.: Not seen again in Old Khmer, this form is found only in K.154, where it occurs four times: twice in A: 7, twice in B: 4. It is applied to the female children of four different mothers.


pitr /pitry/ [Skt pitr 'father, forefather; the dead']. the dead (ancestors) collectively. Cf. mṛta.

satra pitr lih 1 (K.561: 9), 'Oblation for the dead, 1 lih (of rice)'.

canlek pitr (K.561: 9), 'Attire for the dead'.

ge dau 'avīcinarakk dauṅ ge pitr ge (K.561: 21), 'They [shall] go to the Avīci Hell along with their dead ancestors'.

kānum man poṅ candrānana oy ta pitr (K.561: 27), 'Slave whom Sir Candrānana has given to the dead'.


Ref.: K.44B: 8 (A.D. 674).

pinda /biːnda/. See pīnda.


pu /pu/ [Probably Austronesian: cf. Cham phū 'Seigneur, maître', Old Javanese pu 'heer']. (as constituent of cer-

tain titles) lord, master. Cf. po.


ci pu yañ (K.9: 16-7), compound title (ci + pu yañ).

pu neñ prajñāvan (K.9: 21), presumably 'The pu neñ Prajñā-

van'.

pu vañ tamñok (K.9: 23), presumably 'The pu vañ of loggers'.

pu vañ pañjas (K.9: 32), presumably 'The pu vañ of winnow-

ers'.

pu cañ 'añ (K.49: 11), 'Our Elder Lord'.


ụ pu /būu/². Female slavename.


ụpu /būu/? Constituent of slavename.

(ku) dik puñ (K.904B: 4), female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

-ụ -puc /-buc/. Attested in slavename kanpuc.

ụụụụ puṇya /būn/ [Skt puṇya 'virtue, good']. 1. pious act, good

work(s). 2. (moral, religious) merit. Cf. puṇya.

'ājñā vrah kamratān 'añ ni gui puṇya pu cañ 'añ ratnabhānu.

... (K.49: 11), 'Order of the shining one Our High Lord

respecting the pious work of Our Elder Lord Ratnabhānu.

...'

mratān devasvāmi dirghasatra vrah kamratān 'añ śrī kedāre-

śvara puṇya mratān (K.154A: 3-5), 'The lord Devasvāmi

has held a long Soma sacrifice for the shining one Our

High Lord Śrī Kedāreśvara [as] pious work of the lord'.

tve puṇya (K.904B: 12), 'To do a pious work'.

¹Vid. C VI: 9 note 1.


punyaśraya /bunjaasrcoj/ [Skt punyaśraya 'seat or asylum of good works']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).


Ref.: K.557/600E: 8 (A.D. 611).

-pun /-bun/? Possibly attested in slavename tpun.

punarvvasu nakṣatra /bunorbaosuneksat/ [Skt punarvasu nakṣatra = punarvasū]. Punarvasu (Yamakau), the 7th lunar mansion. Cf. punarvasūnakṣatra.


punarvasu nakṣatra /bunorbaosuneksat/. See punarvasu nakṣatra.


punya /bun/. See punya.

Ref.: K.44A: 8 (A.D. 674), K.74: 3 (A.D. 697).

-pur /-bur/? Attested in sampur.

puran /buron/? Toponym, probably abbreviation of purandarpura.2

1Aymonier & Cabaton, 288a; Juynboll, 369b.

Ref.: K.904B: 19 (A.D. 713).

\[\text{purandarapura}^1 /\text{burondorwur}/ [\text{Skt} \*\text{pura-mdarapura} 'Indra-town', < \text{pura-mdara} (pura 'citadel, town' + dara 'cleaving, breaking asunder') 'destroyer of strongholds; epithet of Indra' + pura]. toponym, town and principality. Cf. puran.

kañjrap 'mac purandarapura (K.493: 22), 'Prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Purandarapura'.


\[\text{purakrta}^1 /\text{buraakrty}/ [\text{Skt} \text{purakrta}, probably '[the fruit (phala) of] past action']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.582: 5 (A.D. 693).

\[\text{purusakara}^1 /\text{buruskaaar} > \text{buruhkaar}/ [\text{Skt} \text{purusakara} 'manly (heroic) act, virility']. male slavename.


\[\text{purusapala}^1 /\text{burusbaaal} > \text{buruhbaaal}/ [\text{Skt} \*\text{purusapala}]. personal name.


\[\text{purnnami}^1 /\text{buurnemii}/. See \text{purnnami}.


\[\text{purnnami}^1 /\text{buurnemii}/. See \text{purnnami}.

Ref.: K.78: 13 (A.D. 677).

\[\text{puskareśvara}^1 /\text{bukhareesoor}/ [\text{Skt} \*\text{puskareśvara} 'lord of the dance', < \text{puskara} 'blue lotus; sky, heaven; art of dancing...' + īśvara]. name of an aspect of Śiva.
Ref.: K.765: 7 (A.D. 687).

pusyanakṣatra /Buṅnakṣat/. Puṣya (Sidhya), the 8th lunar mansion.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 1 (A.D. 611).

-pu/-Bu/. Possibly attested in slavename kampus.


-puja/-Buja/. [Skt puja 'honor, respect...']. homage, reverence, worship, veneration, adoration.
t(h)ve puja (K.341S: 5; K.341N: 10), 'To engage in worship (of)'.

purnamī /Buurnāmī/. [Skt pūrṇamī (sc. tithi), reforma-
tion (on analogy of pañcamī, etc.) of pūrṇamā 'full-moon day']. 1. day of the full moon. 2. male slavename. Cf. pūrṇamī, purnnamī.

purva /Buur/. [Skt pūrva 'before in place or time']. 1. east. 2. (intr.) to be (located) on or to the east.
...oy chvātt bhūmi oy purva prasap liṅgāpura... (K.341S: 6-7), '...To have [them] mark off a piece of land in such a way that it abuts on Liṅgāpura on the east...'
purva vañ hareñ dakṣiṇa lantau XXXX (K.341N: 2), 'East of Vañ Hareñ, south of Lantau XXXX'.

purvadisa /Buurēdih/. [Skt purvadī]. east as a car-
dinal point.
toy pūrvvadiśa (K.904A: 12), 'To or on the east'.
dau pūrvvadiśa (K.904A: 17), 'eastward, to the east'.

Ref.: K.904A: 12 (A.D. 713).

Pūrvvāśādhānaksatru /puurvāśāadhānaksatru/ [Skt pūrvāśādhānaksatru]. Pūrvvāśādhā, the 11th lunar mansion.

Ref.: K.44A: 7 (A.D. 674).

pe /pee/ Female slavename.


-pek /-baak/ [Cf. mod. pøeka /baaak/ 'to open, free'].
Attested in slavenames cæpek and 'ampek.

-pek /-beel/? [Cf. mod. 'ampe /qambel/ 'salt']. Attested in slavename 'apel.

pen /been/ Female slavename. Cf. slavename 'ampen.

Ref.: K.138: 10 (A.D. 620).

-pel /-beel/? [Cf. mod. 'ampe /qambel/ 'salt']. Attested in slavename 'apel.

po /boo/. See pu^1.

(ku) syām po (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.
po sramān (K.9: 31), 'The po Sramān'.
gūha po 'ampakk (K.44B: 1-2), toponym ('Cave of the Lord of the 'Ampak [Tree]').


pok /book/?

N.B.: Rightly marked (C II: 152 note 3) as a "lecture extrêmement douteuse." The context seems to call for a form mean-
ing 'to divide, share'.


-pons -pok /-book/ [Mod. poka /baak/]. (tr.) to beat, knock; to do (laundry). Attested in pamok.


-pons -pon /-booc/ (intr.) to swell. Attested in phon.

-pons -poc /-booc/ [Mod. poca /baac/]. 1. (tr.) to tear up, rip out, by the fistful. 2. (tr.) to pull up/out, pluck. Attested in pa'oc.


pons vrañ 'Añ (K.557/600E: 8), 'Sir Vrah 'Añ'.

pons kloñ pañjas (K.9: 26), 'the baronet Commissary of Winnowers'.

pons bhñ viññarada (K.927: 4), 'Sir bhñ Viññarada'.


pons poññ /boon/? See poñ.

-pal /-bal/. (tr.) to group together. Attested in sampol. Cf. -pal.

posa /booh/ [Skt posa 'thriving, abundance']. sustenance, support, maintenance; food, nurture, nourishment.

cam posa sampol (K.561: 33-4), 'To assure the food of the sampol'.


pos /booh/ [Angkorian pvas  v pvas /buaah/ (K.420: 36, A.D. 878-977; K.208: 67, A.D. 977-1077), > Thai vov /buaet/; mod. pvisa /buaah/]. (intr.) to be consecrated, ordained or invested, initiated into holy orders; to enter orders, become a monk/nun. Cf. pvās, pāmnos, pāmnvās.

pāmnos ta pos ta gi noh vnām vrah kamrathan 'aṇ... (K.44B: 9-10), 'Cenobites who enter orders on this hill [sanctuary] of the shining one Our High Lord..' Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611), K.44B: 9 (A.D. 674).

pau /baw/ [Mod. pau /baw/]. 1. (tr.) to suck, suckle. 2. (intr.) to suckle, nurse; to be unweaned. 3. suckling.

pau tai (K.505: 9), 'Female suckling'.

pau sī (K.505: 14), 'Male suckling'.


-pau /-baw/. Attested in kalpau.

pamcam /bancam/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *pcam]. 1. (tr.) to keep, tend, take care of, nurture, foster. 2. (intr.) to be kept, fostered, etc. Distinguish Angkorian pāvcyaṃ.

kanmen pamcam (K.49: 15), 'Foster child'.


pamjuh /bənʒỹ/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + pajuḥ (= *pjuk)]. 1. (tr.)
place in charge of, make responsible for; to assign tasks or responsibility to. 2. (intr.) to be in charge of, responsible for, as a professional function.

N.B.: Not found in the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions, this item occurs in a single Angkorian inscription (K.814B: 60, 61, A.D. 1004) as pamjuh and pamjuh.

pamnos pamjuh ta hvera kium ta vrah... (K.127: 10), 'The cenobites [shall] be responsible for the work-schedule of the slaves of the shining one...'

sabhā ta mār ta tān gi mratān puruṣapāla bhāgavata mārān sudarśana bhāgavata mārān bhavāditya pamjuh poñ śāṅkarabhakti poñ bhāvīśāra poñ viśeśananda (K.154A: 10-4), 'The council of mār and tān, comprising the Holy Lord Puruṣapāla, the Holy Lord Sudarśana [and] the Lord Bhavāditya, shall assign duties to Śīr Śāṅkaraghana, Śīr Śāṅkarabhakti [and] Śīr Viśeśananda'.


प्रमुखी पामनोस /पम्नोऽह/ [Ifx /-व्य-/- + pos]. 1. (act or fact of) being consecrated or ordained; entering or taking orders. 2. holy orders, monkhood. 3. member of the monkhood, cenobite, monk. Cf. pamnoss, pamnvās.


प्रमुखी पामनोस /पम्नोऽह/. See pamnos.


प्रमुख पाम्रे /पम्त्रेऽह/ [Ifx /-व्य-/- + pre]. 1. service, duty. 2. (tr.) to serve, attend, be in the service of.

va pamre krala vrah K.557/600E: 2), 'Male slaves for service in the shining one's court'.

 пузи pumraJ /bgreJ/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + praJ]. 1. (conjecturally) stand of brackish water, salt-marsh. 2. toponym.
 Ref.: K.904B: 16 (A.D. 713).

 - пу -pah/-bah/? Possibly attested in slavename pramah.

 пу pu pkuJ /pkaaj/ [Pfx /p-/ + kJ; mod. phkau /pkaaj/]. 1. luminary: star, planet. 2. (male and female?) slavename.

 * pu pgaJ /pgam/ [Pfx /p-/ + gam; mod. phgum /pkum/]. (tr.) to put together, join, unite. Attested in paJgam.

 pu pu pkar /pcaar/ [Pfx /p-/ + -kar]. 1. (tr.) to enclose (a field, as with a hedgerow or dike). 2. (intr., of a field) to be enclosed.
 N.B.: GC (C II: 124 note 4) takes this as a metathesis of cpak 'jardin'. The circumstance that neither pkar nor phcok occurs again in the corpus of inscriptions is not a sufficient reason for accepting a metathesis.

 sre pkar (K.154B: 3), 'Enclosed ricefields', presumably referring to fields ready for irrigation, i.e. either old fields with dikes rebuilt or new fields with dikes already prepared.
 Ref.: K.154B: 3 (A.D. 684).

 * pu pu pcam /pcan/ [Pfx /p-/ + cam ~ cam]. (tr.) to cause (s.o.) to watch, tend, or keep (sth.). Attested in paJcam.

 * pu pu pjat /pcaat/ [Pfx /p-/ + -jat]. (tr.) to let fall, drop, or sink. Attested in slavename paJat.
*Gu pjas /pjas/ [Pfx /p-/+ -jas]. (tr.) to cause to pick or prick. **Attested in pañjas.

*Gu pjas /pjas/ [Pfx /p-/+ -jas]. (tr.) to cause to scatter. **Attested in pañjas.

*Gu pjuh /pjuh/ [Pfx /p-/+ -juh]. See pajuh and pañjuh.

*Gu pdey /pdey/ [Pfx /p-/. See pdai.

pdey karom (K.753: 5), 'lower surface, i.e. the world here below'.

Ref.: K.753: 5 (A.D. 704).

*Gu pdai /pdai/ [Angkorian phdai /pdai/ (K.348: 13, A.D. 954); mod. phdai /ptój/; probably pfx /p-/+ -dai]. 1. burden, weight, mass; burden of royalty, responsibilities of rule; realm, territory, land; (burden of) pregnancy. 2. vaulted surface (of belly, sky, earth); flat surface (e.g., of cloth, ceiling). 3. female slavename. Cf. pdey, pdaiy.

...nu sre nu pdai karom nu damrín (K.134: 21), '...together with ricefields, lands, and plantations'.


*Gu pdaiy /pdaiy/ [Angkorian phdaiy /pdaiy/ (K.669C: 1, A.D. 972)]. See pdai.


*Gu pnañ /pnañ/ [Ifx /-n-/+ -pañ]. 1. (that which hides from view) screen, blind, partition, inner wall. 2. (that which covers over) covering, facing, panel, flap, strip. Cf. pañañ, pñañ.

N.B.: K.155/II°: 8 (A.D. 578-777) has pñañ pañañ varšā pañaños, which GC (C V: 68) renders, 'Couvertures de la saison de pluies pour les religieux'. The written form of pñañ pañañ suggests a pair of contrasting doublets such as */pnañ pnañ/*.

Indeed, the modern language preserves a -pa'ña/-bañ/ allomorph of pañía/ bañ/ which could have yielded */pnañ/*. Yet for the time being it seems preferable to take pñañ pañañ as a purely
orthographic variation. GC accepts the identity of the two; cf. C V: 13 and 68 note 3. Another uncertainty is whether pnañ pá­nāñ refers to 'bed-coverings, blankets'. I am inclined to take it as 'various screens and blinds' for protection against rain.

...kamvār yau 10 pnañ (K.505: 22), '...10 yau of kamvār and a screen'.

prak kośa kaṭṭī 2 pnañ pranāla kaṭṭī X (K.910: 14-5), 'A 2-catty chest of silver; an x-catty drain cover'.

 pnak /pnak/ [Ifx /-n-/ + -pāk]. 1. fragment, piece, part. 2. (intr.) to be broken up, fragmented.
sre pnak kurun maleñ dai (K.451S: 14-5), 'Various divided ricefields belonging to the Prince of Maleñ'.

 pnāñ /pnaq/ [Angkorian phnañ ~ phnāñ /pnaq/ (K.735: 6, A.D. 934; K.262N: 16, A.D. 968); > Thai nāñ /phanāñ/ 'screen; blinders (for horse); dam; partition, interior wall']. See pnañ and panāñ.
kam ti ruh pnāñ doṣa (K.723: 5), 'Let the screens [herein] not be knocked down, [which is] a sin'.

 prak /prak/ [Mod. prā'ka /prak/; < Austronesian (cf. Cham parjak, Old Javanese pirak, Malay perak³)]. 1. silver. 2. personal name. Cf. prakk, prag.
prak so lîñ 1 (K.79: 17), '1 lîñ of white silver'.
prak kośa kaṭṭī 2 (K.910: 14), 'A 2-catty chest of silver'.

1 Cf. C V: 40 and note 5.
2 But vid. C V: 13 and notes 2 and 3.
3 Aymonier & Cabaton, 280b; Juynboll, 364a; R.J. Wilkinson, Malay-English Dictionary, II: 249b.
prakk /prak/. See prak.
Ref.: K.18: 29 (A.D. 726).

prag /prak/. See prak.
N.B.: For the final g cf. sag /sɔk/.

pragat /pragat/ [Pfx /prv-/+ -gat; cf. mod. phga’ta /pkut/]. 1. (tr.) to true, adjust; to hold, fasten, secure; to assure, procure. 2. (intr.) to be true, firm (of belief, etc., fixed, sure; to be pious, devout.
N.B.: GC (C V: 24 and note 4) renders this form as 'précédents', as if from Skt pragata 'gone forward, started'.
kñum 'amnoy sināhv pragat 'āy ta vihār (K.505: 3), 'Slaves given by the pious hermit to the vihāra'.
Ref.: K.505: 3 (A.D. 639).

pran /praij/ [Pix /p-/ + ran; wrongly attributed to Skt prangana 'fore-court: court, yard', whence mod. pranga(na) /praa~/]. high tower, tower sanctuary (as an architectural form).
N.B.: The sre pran in K.904A (infra) is rendered by GC (C IV: 62) as 'Les rizières et les champs...', of which champs reflects modern prāṅga(na) 'wide-open space, yard, lawn...'

sre pran kantal (K.79: 24), 'The ricefield(s) (in the vicinity) of the Central Tower'.
sre pran man dhūli jeṅ vrah kammatāṇ 'añ śrī jayadevi prasaṇḍa ta mratān śakrāsvāmi... (K.904A: 27), 'The ricefield(s) (in the vicinity) of the Tower, which Her Majesty the shining one Our High Lady Śrī Jayadevi gave to the lord Śakrāsvāmi...'

prañā /prañaa/ [Pfx /prv-/+ āṇā]. 1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be beautiful, handsome. 2. constituent of slave-name.
(vā) prañā ta 'avai (K.582: 4), male slavename ("Beau the Clever").
Ref.: K.582: 4 (A.D. 693).

prajñākīrtti /prajnasakīr/ [Skt *prajñākīrti 'famed for wisdom']. personal name.

prajñāvan /prajnāvaḥ/ [Skt *prajñāva(n) 'possessing wisdom']. personal name.

prajñāsen /prajnāsena/ [Skt *prajñāsena]. personal name.
Ref.: K.54: 16 (A.D. 629).

pratīvaddha /pratībṛddha/ [Skt pratīvaddha 'tied or bound to, fastened, fixed']. 1. (intr.) to be attached to, devoted to. 2. (intr.) to be subject to, dependent on.

gītā tel pratīvaddha aśvā kāmmeratē 'aṁ... (K.341N: 3), 'They who are devoted to the shining one Our High Lord.

Ref.: K.341N: 3 (A.D. 700).

pratīsthā /pratīsthā/ [Skt pratīsthā 'standing firm', < prati-sthā 'to stand firm; to set up, establish']. 1. (act or fact of) setting up (an image, monument, etc.). 2. any rite, ceremony or other solemn act for the establishment or acquisition of sth.; consecration, dedication.

śaṅkaraṇāyaṇapratīsthā (K.926: 3), 'The consecration of [the image of] Śrī Śaṅkaraṇāyaṇa.'
Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

pratisaṃvatsara /pradīsambotsara/ [Skt pratisaṃvatsara]. yearly, annually; every year.
prakriti praton /pradoon/? [Pfx /prv-/+ -ton]. female slavename.

pratanta /pratj:na/ [Skt pratyanta 'frontier; bordering country, territory inhabited by barbarians']. constituent of slavename.

vrau pratyanta (K.78: 17), (male or female?) slavename ("Beau/Belle the Foreigner").
Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677).

pradana /pradaan/ [Skt pradana]. 1. gift, donation, grant. 2. (tr.) to give, grant, bestow, confer. 3. (in-tr.) to be given (by).

...don kānum pradana 'nàk ta psam tā gui ukkra... (K.49:13), '...As well as the slaves presented by those contributing to this [pious work]...'

...loṭ ta gi sre pradana poṅ kamvinn (K.561: 19), '...to the ricefield given by Sir Kamvinn'.

pradul /pradul/? [Pfx /prv-/+ -dul]. Toponym.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 2 (A.D. 611).

pranala /pranaal/ [Skt pranāla ~ pranāla]. tube, pipe, or channel for drainage; drain, gutter.

pnaṅ pranāla kattī x (K.910: 15), 'A drain cover [weighing] x catty'.
Ref.: K.910: 15 (A.D. 651).

prabhāsasomesvara /prabhāsasomesvoro/ [Skt prabhāsasomesvara]. conjecturally, name of a linga of Śiva.
pramaḥ /prəməh/? [To be analyzed either as pfx /prəv-/ + -mah or as an anomalous expansion of *pmaḥ, < ifx /-m-/ + -pah]. unidentified constituent of slavename.

(vā) kamval pramaḥ (K.138: 6), male slavename.


prāsastagana /prəsəstəɡəna/ [Skt *prāsastagaṇa]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 10 (A.D. 726).

prasanna /prənən/ [Skt prasanna 'clear, bright, pure']. personal name.

Ref.: K.927: 3 (A.D. 708).

prasap /prəsəp/ [Pfx /prəv-/ 'attentuated reciprocal' + -sap; cf. mod. prasabva /prəsəp/, showing reanalysis]. 1. (tr.) to touch, meet, join, abut on. 2. (intr.) to be touching, adjoining, contiguous, adjacent.

...chvātt bhūmi oy pūrvva prasap liṅgapura. (K.341S: 6-7), '...To mark off a piece of land so that [it] abuts on Liṅgapura...'

Ref.: K.341S: 7 (A.D. 673).

prasāda /prəsəat/ [Skt prasāda 'clearness, brightness, serenity, good humor, graciousness, kindness, favor, aid']. 1. favor, gift; offering, oblation. 2. (tr.) to give, grant, confer, bestow.

Ref.: K.904A: 27 (A.D. 713).

prasādapattana /prəsəadəpətəna/ [Skt *prasādapattana, perhaps 'town (pattana) conferred by royal favor']. toponym.

Ref.: K.904B: 17 (A.D. 713).

prasiddha /prəsɨt/ [Skt prasiddha, ppl. of pra-viṣṭh 'to be brought to completion, perfection', where pra- connotes
"forward, forth" and probably intensification]. 1. (tr.) to perfect, bring to perfection or completion; to finish, carry out, accomplish, effect, do. 2. (in legal senses, tr.) to convey to the sole title of (another), assign to the exclusive use of, make over in perpetuity to. 3. = prasiddhi: sole right or title, exclusive possession.

...gwait prasiddha 'am[pal] pre gui siddha ai ta vrah.... (K.49: 13-4), '...It is all this that it (the royal order) conveys by assigning the sole title to the shining one...'

vnam vrai vnur camnom tmur cdiñ 'nak ta paŋgam nī dai gi tel 'ājñā vrah kambatān 'aŋ prasiddha ai ta vrah... (K.44B: 2-3), 'Hills, forests, knolls, herds of cattle, rivers, worshipers, and the like — this is what the order of the shining one Our High Lord makes over to the shining one...'

N.B.: Cf. siddha, prasiddhi, siddhi.


prasiddhi /prosIT/ [Skt prasiddhi, nominalization of prasiddha]. 1. (act or fact of) perfecting: perfection, completion, accomplishment. 2. (in legal senses) assignment to the exclusive use of. Cf. prasiddha, siddha, siddhi.


prason /prason/ [Pfx /prv-/ + -son]. female slavename.


prastha /proh/ [Skt prastha]. measure of capacity for grain and pulse.

Ref.: K.341S: 6 (A.D. 673).

prāna /praan/ [Skt prāna 'life-breath, vitality']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.904A: 24 (A.D. 713).

prāp /prap/ [Skt prāpta 'gained, accomplished; mature, full-
grown']. 1. (intr.) to be full-grown, just past immaturity. 2. full-grown individual. Cf. der.

(ku) XXX kon 1 prāp kon 2 (K.18: 7), 'Ku XXX; 1 child full-grown; 2 [younger] children'.
Ref.: K.18: 7 (A.D. 726).

प्रमोदेया prāmadeva /praamodeep/ [Skt *prāmadeva]. female slave-name.
Ref.: K.78: 5 (A.D. 677).

प्रसदा /praasaat/ [Skt prāsāda 'high seat; temple']. male slave-name.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

प्रियसेना priyasenā /prijese:naa/ [Skt *priyasena, fem. of priya-sena]. personal name (female dancer).
Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

प्रे /praə/ [Pfx /p-/ + -re]; mod. prəe /praasə/]. 1. (tr.) to send, dispatch. 2. (tr.) to commission, delegate, assign, appoint; to order, command. 3. (tr.) to cause, have, let. Cf. pāmare.

...gui tel prasiddha 'am[pal] pre gui siddha ai ta vrah.... (K.49: 13-4), '...it is all this that it (the royal order) conveys by assigning the sole title to the shining one...

...ge ta hau 'nak pak tok ta gui [ge ta] pre roh... (K.49: 16-7), '...They who call upon others to break or remove by force [anything] on these premises [and] they who so order...

ge ta som gi ge ta dap gi ge ta pre roh gi sot... (K.44B: 12-3), 'They who beg herein, they who block accesses herein, also they who so order [others]...

...ka ti pre ge tlen 'amvi laXXi mahāniraya (K.451N: 6), '.
...In such case it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of the laxxi Great Hell'.
prēk /prek/ [Pfx /p-/ + -rek].  
*female slavename.


preŋ /preŋ/.  
See paren.

pres /preŋ/.  
See pares.

prai /prej/ [Pfx /p-/ + -rai].  (intr.) to be salty, brackish.  
Attested in pmrai.

proy /proj/.  
See paroy.

plas /plah/ [Pfx /p-/ + -las; mod. phlā'sa /plah/].
1. (tr.) to change places with, take the place of, replace, succeed, substitute for.  
2. female slavename (?).  
Cf. panlas.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611).

pluu /pluu/ [Pfx /p-/ + -lu; mod. phluva /plow/].  
way, road.

N.B.: The undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions have only plu (K.1: 17, A.D. 578-777; K.22: 29 and K.76: 8, both A.D. 578-677).  
The dated Angkorian inscriptions show phlu (K.878: 9, A.D. 898) while the undated show plu (K.353S: 32 and K.844: 6, both A.D. 878-977).

Ref.: K.904A: 13 (A.D. 713).

ple /plē/ [Pfx /p-/ + -le²; mod. phlē /plar/].
1. fruit, esp. that of trees; any fleshy excrescence.  
2. (intr.) to fruit, bear fruit.  
3. product, produce; revenue, income, receipts; gain, benefit, profit; gift, donation.  
4. (= Skt phāla) blade of cutting instrument or weapon.  
5. constituent of slavename.

ple sālā (K.748: 5 and 7), 'Gifts of (= to) the Residence'.

(ku) pa'oc ple sālya (K.910: 7), female slavename ("she who plucks out ple sālya = either (a) spearheads, arrowheads or (b) the consequences of faults").
ple draŋ vnas (K.44A: 14), 'Harvests and lands'.

vojā ple 'nak paribhava 'āgama (K.44B: 10-1) 'The collection boxes of those in charge of revenues'.

satranivandha ple tdaiy 'āy ta vraḥ... (K.561: 7), 'Oblations, purveyances, and sundry other gifts to the shining one...

si ple liḥ 2 (K.561: 8), '2 liḥ of si ple', unidentified.¹


(ku) gui ru ple kmi (K.582: 6), female slavename ("She who is like desired fruit").

sre praŋ man dhūli ḍeh vraḥ kamrataṁ 'aṁ śrī jayadevī prasāda ta mraṭaṁ sakrasvāmi āgrāsana ple oṣ ta vraḥ kamrataṁ 'aṁ śrī tripurāntakesvara (K.904A: 27-8), 'Of the ricefields belonging to the praṇ which Her Majesty the shining one Our High Lady Śrī Jayadevī has bestowed upon the lord Śakrasvāmi, the chief minister, he gives the revenues to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripurāntakesvara'.


pleŋ /pleŋ/ [Pfx /p-/ + -leŋ³]. male and female slavename.


*plo /ploo/ [Pfx /p-/ + -lo]. (intr.) to be zealous, diligent, hardworking. Attested in slavename pano.

pvās /pusahaan/. See pos.

g̩e ta pvās 'āy siddhi rddhi... (K.341N: 6-7), 'They who are initiated into the achievement of supernatural powers...


*pser /pseer/ [Pfx /p-/ + -ser]. (tr.) to praise, laud. Attested in slavename panser.
to put or bring together, assemble; to join, unite, combine; to add, sum up, total; to join in, take part in, participate in, contribute to. 2. (tr.) to cause to share in.

... (K.49: 12-3), 'All slaves, cattle, carabao, rice-fields and plantations — those things which Our Elder Lords have given to the shining one — as well as the slaves presented by those also taking part in it [a pious work]...'

...Śrī Kaiśāsvara tel poṇividākumāra poṣam paribhoga ta vrah kamratān 'aṁ śrī khandaliṅga (K.561: 34-6), '...Śrī Kaiśāsvara, whom Sir Vidyākumāra causes to share the use [of certain slaves] with the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Khandaliṅga'.

knum 'amnoy mrataṁ iśvaravindu ta vrah kamratān 'aṁ suvarṇaṁ kṣatvā jaṁ vrah kamratān 'aṁ maṇiśiva poṣam upabhoga ta vrah kamratān 'aṁ śrī 'amaresvara (K.127: 13-5), 'Slaves given by the lord iśvaravindu to the shining one Our High Lord of the Golden Liṅga and the shining one Our High Lord Maṇiśiva, [both of whom he causes to share [their] use with the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Amaraśvara'.


* p'ān /p'qoq/? See pa'ān.

* p'em /p'qes/. See pa'em.

* p'oc /p'qoc/? See pa'oc.

* p'on /p'qoon/. See pa'on.
phala /phal/ [Skt phala; mod. phala /phal/]. 1. fruit, product, yield; profit, gain; benefit, advantage. 2. result, consequence, effect. 3. male slavename. Cf. vrahmavahyaphala.


phalada /phalada/? [Skt phalada (phala + -da, < ṛdā 'to give') 'fruit-giving, fruit-yielding, productive, fertile'] toponym. For the form of slavename Valada.

sre phalada (K.493: 20), toponym ("the ricefield [named] Phalada").


phān /phān/ [Perhaps for *ṭū, pfx /p-/ + *hān, > mod. pāhāna /ρāhā/ 'to show, point out, tell']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 6 (A.D. 611).

phik /phik/ [Pfx /p-/ + -hik; mod. phika /phik/]. 1. (tr.) to drink, quaff, imbibe. 2. constituent of slavename.

(ku) dik phik (K.78: 17), female slavename ("drinking water").

Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677).

*phē /phē/ [For *ṭū, pfx /p-/ + -he]. (intr.) to flow, run; to spill, overflow, run out. Attested in slavename panhe.

phēm /phēm/ [For *ṭū, pfx /p-/ + -hem; mod. phēma /phēm/]. 1. (conjecturally: of rice before blossoming, intr.) to swell. 2. (intr.) to be pregnant, big. Cf. slavename panhem.

tmur phēm 1 (K.79: 19), '1 pregnant cow'.


phōn /phōn/ [Ifx /-h-/ + -pōh²; mod. phāna /phān/]. 1.
(tr.) to be full, complete, whole, entire, all. 2. plural marker. Cf. phoňň.

ge phoň (K.54: 8), 'They; these (things); persons'.
sarvvapiṇḍa ge phoň 40-2 (K.926: 10), 'Total persons, 42'.

...pre coň it thve kalpanā phoň ta vrah... (K.341S: 8), '
...instructing [him] to build brick monuments to the
shining one...'

gi lañyâñ kamluñ niraya nu gotra phoň (K.341N: 11-2), 'They
[shall] burn in hell with all their kin'.

gi neh phoň tel mṛatāñ śakrasvāmi oy ta vrah...
(K.904A: 18), 'It is these [lands] which the lord Śakrasvāmi
[now] gives to the shining one...'

gi neh vnox phoň tel ge klōñ śobhājaya 'añ [oy] ta vrah....
(K.904B: 12-3), 'It is this whole company [of slaves]
which our baroness Śobhājaya [now gives] to the shining
one...'

gi neh ta rohh neh phoň tel 'āñjāñ vṛah kammratan 'añ pre
siddhi ta vṛah kammratan 'añ śrī tripiṭākāntasvarā (K.
904B: 25-6), 'It is of these things of these forms that
the order of the shining one Our High Lady gives title
to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripiṭākāntasvarā.'

gi neh sre ta roh gi neh phoň tel kurun maleñ oy ta vrah..
(K.451S: 15-7), 'It is these ricefields in this form
which the Prince of Maleñ gives to the shining one...'

ampāl gana pradāna 'añ ta nā vṛah kammratan 'añ śrī śiva-
pāḍa phoň... (K.341N: 7-8), 'All of the quantity of
gifts [made] to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Śiva-
pāḍa...'

Ref.: K.926: 10 (A.D. 624), K.54: 8 (A.D. 629), K.505:
17 (A.D. 639), K.109N: 25 (A.D. 655), K.341S: 8 (A.
D. 673), K.451S: 15 (A.D. 680), K.341N: 8 (A.D.
K.18: 30 (A.D. 726).

gi kām phoň (K.113/114: 4), 'These slaves'.

**brahmatya** /ˈbrɔːmətʃə/ See vrahmatyā.

*N.B.*: This form is followed by a lacuna of indeterminate length.

*Ref.*: K.753: 12 (A.D. 704).

**brahmaśakti** /ˈbrɔːmAʃəktə/ [Skt *brahmaśakti* 'having the power or aid (śakti) of spiritual knowledge (brahman)'].

*Ref.*: K.582: 3 (A.D. 693).
bhaktimātra /bhok(ɡ)maat/ [Skt *bhaktimātra, probably 'having devotion as his standard']. male slavename.


bhagavat /bhogɔʃɔt/? [Skt bhagava(n)t]. honorific epithet or title for holy men.¹

bhagavat śāṅkarakīrtti (K.582: 8), 'The Venerable Śāṅkarakīrtti'.

Ref.: K.582: 8 (A.D. 693).

bhān /bhɔŋ/ [Probably Skt bhāṇa 'break, breach; frustration, humiliation; downfall, ruin']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677).

bhāṭara /bhɔdɔar/ [Skt bhāṭara 'noble lord']. honorific epithet for gods, kings, and holy men.

śrī bhāṭara vīresvara (K.9: 10). name of an aspect of Śiva.

Ref.: K.9: 10 (A.D. 639).

bhanda /bhɔŋ/ [Probably Skt bhāṇa 'jester, buffoon']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 19 (A.D. 677).

bhap /phʊŋ/? [Perhaps Skt bhāva 'about to be, likely to be, future; favorable, auspicious, suitable' and 'future'; mod. bhāvva /phɔŋ/]. constituent of slavename.

bhap pi rmmel (K.134: 18), male slavename.


bhavakumāra /bhɔɔkɔmʊmaar > bhɔɔkumɑar/ [Skt *bhavaku- 

māra]. personal name.


bhavacandra /bhɔɔkɔcan/ [Skt bhavacandra]. personal

¹Vid. Chakravarti, esp. 23-5.
name.

रेयः bhavadat /भोभोदात/ [Skt bhavadatta]. male slavename.

रेयः bhavadās /भोभोदास/ [Skt *bhavadāsa]. male slavename.

रेयः bhavanāditya /भोभोनादित्य/ [Skt *bhavanāditya]. personal name. Cf. bhuvanāditya.

रेयः bhavāditya /भोभोदित्य/ [Skt *bhavāditya]. personal name.

म bhā /भाह/ [Cf. Skt bhā 'light, brightness, splendor'].
 unidentified element occurring before personal names, after the titles poṇ and mratāṁ; conjecturally, used as a synonym of śrī.


poṇ bhā vinaya (K.493: 19), 'Sir bhā Vinaya'.

poṇ bhā ślesma (K.493: 24), 'Sir bhā Ślesma'.
poṇ bhā viśārada (K.927: 4), 'Sir bhā Viśārada'.
mratāṁ bhā kusuma (K.493: 27), 'Lord bhā Kusuma'.
mratāṁ bhā prasanna (K.927: 3), 'Lord bhā Prasanna'.

मरतीं bhāgavata /भागवेत/ [Skt bhāgavata 'of or relating to Bhagavat = Viśnu-Kṛṣṇa; holy, sacred, divine', < bhagavat].
honorific epithet occurring after the personal names of holy men.

sabhā ta már ta tāṁ gi mṛtaṁ puruṣapāla bhāgavata mṛtaṁ sudarśana bhāgavata mṛtaṁ bhavāditya... (K.154A: 10-2), 'The council of már and of tāṁ, consisting of the Holy Lord Puruṣapāla, the Holy Lord Sudarśana, and the Lord Bhavāditya...'


bhāgya /bhak/ [Skt bhāgya 'lot, fate, fortune']. 1. lot, chance; fate, destiny. 2. (good) fortune, luck. 3. constituent of slavenames. Cf. 'abhāgya.

toy bhāgya (K.557/600E: 5; K.138: 28), male and female slavename ('he/she who follows his/her fortune').

srac ta bhāgya (K.134: 27; K.749: 13), male and female slavename ('he/she who is out of luck').


bhanaprasiddhi /bhaanaprasit/ [Skt *bhanaprasidh]. personal name.


bhanu /bhaanu/ [Skt bhanu 'brightness, splendor']. personal name.

Ref.: K.557/600S: 3 (A.D. 611).

bhānucan /bhaanucan/ [Skt bhānucandara]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.926: 6 (A.D. 624).

bhāviśāra /bhaaśisaar/ [Skt *bhāviśāra]. personal name.


bhāsanti /bhaasaan/ [Skt *bhāśanti]. personal name.

bhāskarapāla /bhaskerabhaal/ [Skt *bhāskarapāla]. personal name.

Ref.: K.18: 2 (A.D. 726).

bhāskaravin /bhaskeravin/ [Skt *bhāskaravin]. toponym.
sre bhāskaravin (K.115: 17), toponym ("the field [named] Bhāskaravin").


bhīnavapriya /bhīnavoprii/ [Skt *bhīnavapriya]. male slavename.


bhūti /bhūtiq/. See bhūti.

poñ totil gui 1a 'ājñā vrah kamratā 1a 1a oy gui sruk ple drañ vnas nu poñ jon bhūti sreṣṭhāśrama (K.44A: 13-4), 'Sir Totil is the one who has erected [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord, who gives harvests and lands to the village, [in return for which] the poñ has bestowed wealth upon the Sreṣṭhāśrama'.

Ref.: K.44: 14 (A.D. 674).

bhuvanāditya /bhuvanadit/ [Skt *bhuvanāditya]. personal name. Cf. bhavanāditya.


bhūti /bhūtiq/ [Skt bhūti 'being, existence, well-being']. wealth, fortune; property. See bhūti.

bhūmi /bhūmiq/ [Skt bhūmi]. 1. land, ground, terrain; lot, plot, tract, piece of land. 2. territory, country; district.

chvātt bhūmi (K.341S: 6-7), 'To mark off a piece of land'. parigraha bhūmi (K.341N: 1), 'To take possession of land'.

रः भैय /भैय/ [Mod. mbhai /mphै/ 'twenty']. set of 20 units: score; twenty. Cf. bhaiy.

śru bhai 7 (K.910: 14), '140 measures of paddy'.

mās makuta līň XXXXX bhai 6 (K.910: 15), 'Of gold, a diadem [weighing] X(X) līň; 60 [measures] of (X)XXX'.

tmur bhai 1-7 (K.582: 6), '37 (or 27) cattle'.


रः भैय /भैय/. See bhai.

kṛauṃ bhaiy 1 (K.561: 23), '20 slaves'.


रः भोगेच्छरा /भोगेच्छरा/ [Skt *bhogēśvara, probably 'lord of wealth [from the land]']. conjecturally, epithet of an unidentified deity.

śrī bhogēśvara (K.904B: 15).
**makuṣṭa /mkut/** [Skt makuṣṭa ^ mukūṭa]. tiara, diadem.

Ref.: K.910: 15 (A.D. 651).

**makkaṇ /makkāṇ/?** [Probably non-Khmer]. personal name, female.

Ref.: K.582: 3 (A.D. 693).

**māṇ /mōn/.** female slavename. Cf. mōn.


**mañjarī /manjarīi/** [Skt mañjarī 'cluster of blossoms; flower, bud; shoot, sprig; name of various plants']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

**maṇī /mnīi/.** 1. jewel; any ornament. 2. (conjecturally: by trope, with reference to a līṅga) glans penis, līṅga. Cf. maṇī.

vraha maṇī ai ka [ta] vraha paṇ (K.493: 27), 'The shining one the līṅga at Vraha Paṇ'.


**maṇī /mnīi/.** See maṇī.

sre mratāṇ XmaXvindu jeś sruk tmī o[y ta] vraha maṇī (K.493: 31), 'The ricefield of the lord XmaXvindu north of the new village, which [I] give to the shining one the līṅga'.


**māṇīśvara /mnīisvōor/** [Skt *māṇīśvara]. name or epithet of an unidentified divinity, presumably an aspect of Śiva.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

**maṇḍakī /mondekīi/** [Skt maṇḍakī ~ mandakī, fem. of maṇḍaka
mandaka 'simple, silly, foolish; scanty, little; name of a people']. female slavename. Cf. mandakī.

Ref.: K.910: 9 (A.D. 651).

mat /mut/ [Probably Skt matta 'excited with joy or desire']. constituent of slavename.

(ku) srac ta mat (K.904B: 21), female slavename ('she who is joyless').

Ref.: K.904B: 21 (A.D. 713).

-mat /-mat/1 [Mod. ma'ṭa /mut/]. 1. (intr.) to be strong, firm. 2. (tr.) to strengthen, confirm. Attested in slave-names tmat and tanmat. Cf. -mat2.

-mat /-mat/2 [Mod. māṭa /mat/]. 1. (intr.) to be firm, solid, sure. 2. (intr.) to be real, authentic. Attested in canmat. Cf. -mat1.

matipraśānti /māḍipraśānta/ [Skt *matipraśānti 'having peace of mind or tranquillity through devotion']. personal name.


matiśakti /māḍiśakti/ [Skt *matiśakti 'having power of mind']. personal name.


madanapriyā /māḍanapriyā/ [Skt *madanapriyā 'she who is dear [because of] love' or 'who is fond of love']. personal name (female dancer).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

madiru /māḍī ru/? [Probably Skt madī, nom. (masculine) of madin 'intoxicating, exhilarating, lovely' + Khmer ru1]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 2 (A.D. 713).
madhurasena /madhuresenā/ [Skt *madhurasenā, fem. of *madhurasena, perhaps 'having sweetness as one's armament', < madhura 'sweet, pleasant, charming, delightful', + senā 'army; armament']. personal name (female musician).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

madhūra /madhūr/ [Skt madhūra]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

man /man/? [men]¹ [Cf. Old Mon. mun ~ min ~ man /men/ 'attributive particle... whom, which, that'; no discernible relationship with Thai in /man/ 'it; they, them']. relative pronoun.

N.B.: In 30 cases it is accusative; in one case it appears to be nominative. In 16 cases its antecedent is animate, in 15 cases inanimate. In 6 cases it is linked to its headword by ta.

animate

knum vraḥ kamratāṇ 'aṇ XXXXśvara man mratāṇ 'antār oy sam paribhoga ai ta vraḥ kamratāṇ 'aṇ kamratāṇ tem krom (K.557/600E: 1), 'Slaves of the shining one Our High Lord XXXXśvara, of whom lord 'Antār causes to share the use with the shining one Our High Lord of the Krom Tree'.

kantai man oy [ai ta] yajamāṇ vraḥ... (K.138: 2-3), 'Women whom [I] give to the patron of the sacrifice to the shining one...'

knum tāṇ suvarṇa man parigraha ta kurāk vyādhapura... (K.109N: 24), 'Slaves of the Goodwife Suvarṇa, whom [she] received from the Governor of Vyādhapura...'

panhem man col (K.451N: 10), male slavename ("Crassus whom [X] has forsaken").

knum ta man kloṇ 'ammrta oy ta vraḥ (K.561: 26), 'Slaves whom the Commissary of Immortals has given to the shining one...'

knum man poñ candrāṇna oy ta pitṛ (K.561: 27), 'Slaves whom 'Sir Candrāṇana has given to the dead'.

knum man kloṇ trasok oy ta vraḥ (K.561: 27-8), 'Slaves whom 'the baron Trasok has given to the shining one'.

knum ta man poñ j[n]ānaprakāśa oy ta vraḥ (K.561: 28), 'Slaves whom Sir Jnānaprakāśa has given to the shining one'.

¹ Cf. Old Mon. mun ~ min ~ man /men/ 'attributive particle... whom, which, that'; no discernible relationship with Thai in /man/ 'it; they, them'.

N.B.: In 30 cases it is accusative; in one case it appears to be nominative. In 16 cases its antecedent is animate, in 15 cases inanimate. In 6 cases it is linked to its headword by ta.
knum ta man poñ vinduśakti pradāna ta vrah.... (K.561: 29), 'Slaves whom Sir Vinduśakti has bestowed upon the shining one....'

knum ta man mratañ jānavin oy ta vrah (K.561: 30), 'Slaves whom the lord Jānavin has given to the shining one'.

knum ta man kloñ tāñ oy ta vrah (K.561: 31), 'Slave whom the Commissary of Weaving has given to the shining one'.

N.B.: Cf. knum 'amnoy poñ bhavacandra ta vrah (K.561: 31-2), 'Slaves given by Sir Bhavacandra to the shining one'.

knum man poñ j[ṇ]ānaprakāśa oy 'antyanti sot ta vrah (K.561: 38), 'Other slaves whom Sir Jānaprakāśa had previously given the shining one'.

vera knum man oy ta vrah (K.154A: 6), 'Team of slaves whom [he] has given to the shining one', followed by a list of six names.

...vrah kammratan 'aṅ śrī tripūrāntakeśvara man mratañ śakrasvāmi oy raṅko je 1... (K.904A: 19-20), 'The shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripūrāntakeśvāra, to whom the lord Śakrasvāmi gives 1 je of husked rice...'

jmah ge knum man mratañ śakrasvāmi oy ta vrah (K.904A: 21-2), 'Names of the slaves whom the lord Śakrasvāmi gives to the shining one'.

knum mratañ kīrttigāna man oy ta ge kvan nu ge paṁre 'āy ta vrah kammratan 'aṅ śrī gambhīresvara man oy ta harivāhana....man oy ta harivāhana....man oy ta tāñ gāy... (K.749: 11-4), 'Slaves of the lord Kīrttigāna, whom [he] gives to (1) his children and servants at [the sanctuary] of the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Gambhīresvara, (2) to Harīgāna..., (3) to Harivāhana..., [and] (4) to the Lady Gāy...'

inanimate

sre man jāhv 'amvi ta vrah kammratan 'aṅ kammratan sruk nā jāṅ ka'ol... (K.79: 8-9); 'Ricefield which [he] acquired by exchange from the shining one Our High Lord the High Lord of the Sruk at Jāṅ Ka'ol...'

sṛu man dār jnāhv gui tloṅ 10 (K.79: 9-10), 'Paddy which [he] demanded in exchange for it: 10 tloṅ'.

sṛu man dār sin tloṅ 10 (K.79: 10), 'Paddy which [he] also demanded: 10 tloṅ'.

sre man jauhv nu śāṅkha ta... (K.910: 10), 'Ricefield which [he] acquired for a conch shell from...'
sre phalada man jāhv ta kurāk jmen... (K.493: 20),  'The ricefield [named] Phalada, which [he] acquired from the Vice Governor...'

sre travān [poṇ] bhā teja man jāhv ta poṇ dharma pradāna poṇ ukk man jāhv ta kloṅ tān ta poṇ bhā śleṣma man oy snān niśkraya ta vrah kamrāti cas... (K.493: 23-5), 'The ricefields of (1) the Reservoir of Sir bhā Teja, which [I] have acquired from him, and (2) Dharma, which is further given by him [and] which [he] acquired from the baroness the Mistress of Sir bhā Śleṣma, which [he now] gives as a means of making a return to the shining one the Elder High Lord...'

sre kaṃluni tnai man tān 'āmvī pradāna (K.493: 26),  'The ricefield between the embankments, which retainer 'Amvī gave [me]'.

sre mratān bhā kusuma man oy ta vrah... (K.493: 27), 'Ricefield of Lord bhā Kusuma, which [he] gives to the shining one...'

sre man jāhv ta ge 'nak vrah cas... (K.493: 27), 'Ricefield which [I] acquired from the folk of the Elder Shining One...'

sre man mratān yajamāna oy (K.115: 18),  'Ricefield which the lord patron gives'.

sre man johv ta ge ci (K.451S: 12),  'Ricefield which [I] acquired by exchange from the ci'.

sre oṅ drau 1 man ge soṅ ktiṅ 1 (K.451S: 14),  '1 field at Oṅ Drau, which [X] paid back [after] owing 1'.

satranivandha ple tdaiy 'āy ta vrah....man poṇ bhavacandra oy sa[ṇ] 'ākra (K.561: 7-8),  'Oblations, purveyances, and sundry other gifts to the shining one......which Sir Bhavacandra gives in payment of fees'.

sre praṅ man dhūli jeṅ vrah kammrāti 'aṅ śrī jayadevī prasāda ta mratān śakrasvāmi... (K.904A: 27-8), 'The field by the Tower Sanctuary, which Her Majesty the shining one Our High Lady Śrī Jayadevī bestowed upon the lord Śakrasvāmi...'

sre man poṇ bhā viśārada jāhv ta kloṅ tep... (K.927: 4),  'The ricefield(s) which Sir bhā Viśārada acquired by exchange from the baron Tep...'

nominative?

ge diṅ pamre ta vrah sin gui kaṅjrap ta man varta nā vrah kammrāti 'aṅ śrī kailāsovara... (K.561: 34), 'They who perform service to the shining one [Śrī Khaṇḍalīṅga] at
present are prisoners of war who dwell at [the sanctua-
ry of] the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Kailāsvarā'.

other

poñ bhā vinaya ktiṅ krapī canmat l... . nu man poñ chān
ktiṅs sre poñ tel... 'nak vraṅ kanmeṅ dār canleḵ yugala
ta gui ukk yau 4 nu man gui sāṅ kara ta ge (K.493: 19
-23), 'Sir bhā Vinaya has surrendered 1 ungede carab-
bao... With which [=In addition], Sir Chān has surren-
dered a ricefield of his which... The folk of the youn-
ger shining one have demanded of him an extra 4 yau of
double-length cloth with which he pays a fee to them'.

...poñ Subhakīrtti cau kamṭon ge pu caḥ 'aṅ gui XX kanmeṅ
paṅcam man tēm gui (K.49: 14-5), '...Sir Subhakīrtti, the
maternal grand-nephew of the Our Elder Lords who had
previously been their foster child'.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611), K.138: 20 (A.D. 620),
K.561: 7 (A.D. 681), K.927: 4 (A.D. 708), K.904A:

मा man /moon/² [Mod. mana /moon/¹ 'Morus australis Poir., the
mulberry'¹ or mana /moon/² 'Mōn']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 8 (A.D. 651).

मा man /maan/³. See mān.

tmen gui man gui noh sre tel oy ta vraṅ poñ rudrabhava (K.
79: 20-1), 'Owner in occupation of the field, which he
gives to the shining one: Sir Rudrabhava'.

'amplal kūm tmur krapī sre damṛṅ gui ta man ge pu caḥ 'aṅ
oy ta vraṅ... (K.49: 12-3), 'All of the slaves, cattle,
carabao, ricefields and plantations which they have the
[two] Our Elder Lords give to the shining one...'?


मनिदेवा manideva /mniideep/ [Skt *manideva]. female slavename.

¹Martin, 161.
maníśiva /mniisip/ [Skt *maníśiva]. name of an aspect of Śiva.


man /mnoo/ [Probably non-Skt]. personal name.


manovatī /mnooBdii/ [Skt manovatī]. personal name (female singer).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

mandakī /mondakii/. See maṇḍakī.


mandira /mendir/ [Skt mandira 'dwelling-place, house; palace, temple; town, camp; stable...'; > mod. mandīra /mun- tiir/]. Conjecturally, seat of administration (building(s) housing a king/ prince and his civil officers.

Ref.: K.44A: 6 (A.D. 674).

mar/-mar/? Attested in slavenames kamar and tmar. Cf. már.

maleñ /mleñ/ [Angkorian malyññ /mliiññ/ (K.713: 18, A.D. 893)]. Maleñ, a principality west of the Great Lake.

kurun maleñ (K.451S: 2 and 16), 'The prince of Maleñ'.

kloñ maleñ kon kloñ maleñ suvada (K.78: 4), 'The baron of Maleñ and his son Suvada'.


See the map accompanying Pierre Dupont, "Les débuts de la royauté angkorienn", BEFEO, XLVI.1: 118-76.
-ṃasi/-mah/ [Mod. -ṃa'sa/-mah/ ~ -mah/-meśa/, and -māsa/-miśa/ 'to be shameful']. *Attested in slavename* kmas.

ṃasi /msii/ [Skt masi ~ maṣi 'soot, lampblack; ink']. *Female slavename.*


masti /māṇḍii/ [Probably Skt masti 'meting'?]. *Constituent of slavename.*

(vā) masti ru (K.138: 24), *Male slavename.*


mahāganapati /mhaagːːapati/ [Skt mahāganapati]. *Epi- thet of Ganeśa or Śiva.*

Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611).

mahāniraya /mhaanirːːj/ [Skt mahāniraya]. *The Great Hell. Cf. niraya, nirayasthāna.*


mahānukrtavikhyāta /mhaanukrY̌ːːvikhyaːta/ [Skt *mahā-nukrtavikhyāta 'he who is celebrated (vikhyāta) for his great following (mahānukṛta)']. *Conjecturally, ecclesiastical name.*

Ref.: K.765: 7 (A.D. 687).

mahāraurava /mhaarːwroːp/ [Skt mahāraurava]. *The Great Raurava [Hell].*


mahi /mhii/ [Skt māḥi ~ māḥi 'earth, ground, soil, land']. *Female slavename.*

Ref.: K.910: 7 (A.D. 651).
-महिषा /-mhih/ [Skt māhiṣa]. buffalo, carabao. Cf. gomāhiṣa.

म /maa/ [Cf Old Mon ma /maʔ/ 'seed', Vietnamese mạ 'rice seedling', Biat /baa/ 'paddy', etc.]. unidentified unit of land area or productivity.

स्रेमाण /vamrah gui 20 (K.926: 10), 'Ricefield of 1 म, sown 20 times'.

'amruṇ gui म जे 1 (K.79: 9), 'Its size: 1 म, 2 जे'.


Possibly attested in slavename tanमा.

माघ /maak/ [Skt māgha]. the third lunar month, corresponding to January-February.

Ref.: K.557/600N: 1 (A.D. 611).

म /maaʔ/ [Old Mon ma /maʔ/ 'Onomastic prefix applied to persons of rank of either sex']. title occurring with the name of a (presumably Mon) slave.

N.B.: This form is found seven times in the undated inscriptions of the pre-Angkorian period: K.46B: 6, 7; K.76: 2; K.137: 32; K.388: 13. Cf. K.76: 2: kḥu[m] rman ta si मा sralit मा jok... 'Male Mon slaves: मा Sralit, मा Jok...' It is not found at all in the Angkorian period. In K.46B: 7-9 and K.76: 7 it appears to contrast with on occurring with female names.

(ku) मा sopacita (K.115: 16), female slavename.


Possibly attested in personal name sramान.

म /maaʔ/ [Mod. māna /mīʒaːn/; a connection with Middle Mon mān /man/ 'to be [un]able' is possible]. 1. (tr.) to have, own, possess. 2. (intr.) to be, exist; to have or own much, be rich. 3. riches, wealth. Cf. man, mānra.

...vrahm[ha]tyā ge मा गि (K.154A: 18), '...[and] their heinous crime [shall] be to them', i.e. shall be theirs.
...vrahmahatyaphala ge mān gi (K.154B: 14), '...[and] the fruits of their heinous crimes [shall] be to them', i.e. shall be theirs.

(ku) rammoc ta mān (K.557/600E: 7), female slavename (probably "She who is saved" + "The rich").

(vā) cap mān (K.451S: 5-6), male slavename ("He who seizes wealth").

(vā) mān kule (K.904B: 5), male slavename (perhaps "He who has [many?] kinsmen").


मानुक्रताज्या /maanukrtya/ [Skt *manukṛtajña]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.582: 5 (A.D. 693).

मानुधर्ममा /maanudharmā/ [Skt *manudharma]. male slavename.


मान्रा /maanra/ [maanre] [To be analyzed as mān + ra].
1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be very rich. 2. (conjecturally) great wealth. 3. constituent of slavename.

(ku) mānra 'ān (K.557/600N: 3), female slavename.

N.B.: The form recurs only once in the identical slavename in K.8: 8 (A.D. 578-777).

Ref.: K.557/600N: 3 (A.D. 611).

माय /maay/ [Perhaps Skt māyu 'gall, bile']. female (and male?) slavename.

[ku] XX kon māy (K.78: 9), 'Ku XX; [her] child Māy'.

(ku) māy (K.78: 14), female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 9 (A.D. 677).

मार /maar/ [Possibly connected with -mar]. Unidentified
title of a rank or function.

sabha ta mār ta tān gi mrataṁ puruṣapāla bhagavata mṛataṁ sudarṣana bhagavata mṛataṁ bhavāditya... (K.154A: 10-2), 'The council of mār and of tān, consisting of the Holy Lord Puruṣapāla, the Holy Lord Sudarṣana, and the Lord Bhavāditya...'

sabha ta mār ta teñ gi mrataṁ puruṣapāla sudarṣana śaṅkaraṁ tān krahap tān cnot + 17 intitled names (K.154B: 8-12), 'The council of mār and of teñ [shall] consist of the lords Puruṣapāla, Sudarṣana [and] Śaṅkarsana, tān Krahap, tān Cnot, etc.'


māraḵṭajña /maarēkrydioc/ [Skt *māraṅkṛta-jña]. male slavename.


māla/maalaa/ [Skt mālā 'wreath, garland'; > mod. mālā /mīlīa/]. female slavename.

N.B.: This form is followed by a one-place lacuna, and may not be complete.


mās /maah/ [Austronesian: Javanese mās, Malay ēmas ~ mas, Cham mōh, etc.]. 1. a weight of gold equivalent to one-sixteenth of a tael: mace. 2. a gold coin weighing one-sixteenth of a tael: mace. 3. (conjecturally) a measure of land or possibly revenue in rice worth one-sixteenth of a tael: mace. 4. gold. 5. slavename; constituent of slavenames. Cf. slavename mas.

sre man jauhv nu śaṅkha ta vṛah kammaratēn 'aṁ tnal moy pāda ai kanlaḥ vraī mās 2 ai tel 'āmvol mās 2 (K.910: 10-1), 'Fields which [he] acquired for a conch shell from the shining one Our High Lord of Accesses, 1 pāda: at Kan-lāḥ Vrai, 2 mace; at Tel 'Āmvol, 2 mace'.

sre 'āmvī ta poṁ vinayakīrtti ai tem canloṅ mṛataṅ duvau mās 2... (K.910: 11-2), 'Field [acquired] from Sir Vinaya-

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1Juynboll, 432b; Wilkinson, I: 298b and II: 110a; Aymonier et Cabaton, 365a. For mace see Hobson-Jobson, 530.
kīrti at Teṃ Canloṅ Mraṭān Duvau, 2 mace...

sre 'amnoy poṅ ta gui mās x ... (K.493: 19), 'Fields given by the baronet worth x mace...'

(ku) mās tandiṅ (K.138: 11), female slavename.

(ku) mās tāṅ (K.109N: 18), female slavename.


mīsa /maah/ [Skt māsa 'moon; month, esp. the cāndramāsa or lunar month']. lunar month, consisting of two pākṣa (fortnights) of fifteen tīthi (lunar days) each.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

mī u mī. See *mimoy v mīmoy.

N.B.: GC (C III: 27 note 4) was certain that this is a free morpheme for 'each'. On the contrary, it appears to be an abbreviation for mimoy v mīmoy/miimoy/ 'each', attested in K.30 (A.D. 578-677) and also in the form mī l in K.710 (A.D. 578-677).

'amnoy poṅ mi [read mimoy] kep gui (K.9: 18-9), 'Gifts of each baronet who harvests (or draws revenue) from them', referring to sixty ricefields.


-mi /-mī/.


-mi-mon /-mī-moon/?

Possibly attested in slavename lmi lmon.

mitragaṇa /miṭrāgoṇ/ [Skt *mitragaṇa]. (male or female) slavename.


1Cf. C V: 38 and note 3.
mitradatta /mitradat/ [Skt *mitradatta]. male slave-name.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

mimoy /miimooj/ [Anomalous expansion of *mamoy /mmooj/, < pfx /R-/ + moy; > by dissimilation mod. nimwya /nimuuoj/. Cf. Old Mon mimoy /mamoy/ 'each; one each' and mirmoy /marmoy/ 'one, unit; each']. 1. (pronoun) each one, every one considered singly. 2. (intr.) to be one of a group, considered singly: each, every.

N.B.: In the dated pre-Angkorian inscriptions this form is represented once by the abbreviation mi (K.9: 19) and once by the abbreviation mǐ (K.904A: 29). The full form is twice attested in the undated inscriptions: mimoy (K.30: 25) and mǐ l (K.710: 5).

mihā /mihaa/? [Unidentified]. female slavename.


mǐ. See *mimoy ∼ mǐmoy and mi.


mǐmoy /miimooj/. See *mimoy.

mukhaprīti /mukhapritig/ [Skt *mukhaprīti 'having favor of face']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 9 (A.D. 651).

mukhamātra /mukhamāt/ [Skt mukhamātra]. male slavename.


mut /mut/ [Mod. muta /mut/; cf. Old Mon mat /mɔt/ 'cutting edge']. 1. (tr.) to cut, stab, slash, wound, with blade or point; to mutilate, damage, mar. 2. (intr.) to cut well,
be cutting or piercing, be sharp, keen; (by trope) to be brave, bold, courageous, intrepid. 3. (intr.) to have a cut, be cut or wounded.

gē ta pān par [ge] mut vraḥ cau laḥ kantai lah kula sama vy-avahāra lah kām ta kmi tvē mut vraḥ laḥ ka ti pre ge tīlen 'āṃvi laXXī mahāniraya (K.451N: 4-6), 'They who protect by driving away those who [would] damage the shining one — be they grandchildren or females or kinsmen engaged in a dispute or slaves attempting to do damage to the shining one — in such case it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of the laXXī Great Hell'.


mudgā /mutgaa/ [Skt mudga]. (conjecturally) Phaseolus aureus Roxb. (Papilionaceae), the mung bean.

Ref.: K.341S: 6 (A.D. 673).

muni /munii/ [Skt muni 'brāhmaṇ of the highest (eighth) order; hermit, esp. one who has taken the vow of silence']. muni, devotee, ascetic.

'āmmoy pu neṅ prajñāvan tpal muni 1 sre sanre 10 (K.9: 22), 'Gifts of the pu neṅ Prajñāvan: the Muni's Grove, 10 ricefields'.


muru /-mur/ [Possibly attested in Old Khmer jmur /zmur/ ~ kmur /kmur/ 'strong male' or cognate with Cham lamauv ~ la- maux ~ lamau, Malay and Javanese lembu, etc.]. Attested in tmur.


1Vid. C V: 50 note 4; cf. V: 51 and notes 8 and 10.
2Martin, 104.
3Aymonier & Cabaton, 438b; Wilkinson, II: 41b; Juynboll, 495a.
4Wilkinson, II: 97a; Aymonier & Cabaton, 383a; Haas, 395b.
Jasminum sambac (L.) Ait. (Oleaceae), jasmine.  
1. female slavename.
Ref.: K.18: 13 (A.D. 726).

muś /muuh/ [Probably Skt mūś 'mouse']. female slavename.

mṛga /mryk/ [Skt mṛga 'wild animal, esp. any of the larger Cervidae']. 1. deer, antelope. 2. female slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 25 (A.D. 713).

mṛta /mryt/ [Skt mṛta]. 1. (intr.) to be dead, departed.  
2. (conjecturally, = pītṛ) the (ancestral) dead.
klōḍ mṛta (K.561: 10), 'Commissioner of the Dead', conjecturally, title of an official responsible for the disposition and welfare of departed ancestors, including funeral rites and ceremonial support.
Ref.: K.561: 10 (A.D. 681).

mṛṣ /mryh/ [Skt mṛṣ 'one who bears or endures']. constituent of slavename.
(vā) mṛṣ gi (K.140: 11), male slavename ('He who bears it').
Ref.: K.140: 11 (A.D. 676).

me /mee/. See 'me.

-mek /-meek/ [Cf. mod. mēka /mēk/ 'to be sluggish']. Possibly attested in slavename tmek.

meḥ /meeŋ/ [Angkorian myañ /mīañ/ (K.697B: 2, A.D. 878-
977); mod. -mēna /-mēn/]. 1. (intr.) to be below in age or station: to be younger, inferior. 2. child, youngster; knave, page, servant. Cf. kanmēn, myān.

mēn 2 kūnum 1 pindā gi 20-8 (K.134: 17), at end of list of females, '2 children, 1 slave; total thereof, 28'.

- ṭhī -men /-meen/? Possibly attested in slavenames tmen and rmmeñ.

-Raṣṭṭī meśāvī /meedhaśīi/ [Skt medhāvī, nom. of medhāvin 'possessing wisdom']. personal name.


-Raṣṭṭī meśāvindu /meedhaśiīn/ [Skt *medhāvindu 'acquiring or knowing (vindu) through the mind (medhā)']. personal name.

Ref.: K.493: 30 (A.D. 657).

-meon /mēen/ [Probably not to be identified with mod. mēna /mēn/ 'to be true', which appears to be < Thai  sınıf mēn/].
1. male slavename. 2. constituent of slavename. Cf. slavename kmen, possibly slavename tmen.

(ku) men kan (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.


- ṭhī -mer /-meer/? Possibly attested in slavename kmer. Cf. also tmer.

- ṭhī -mel /-meel/? [Cf. mod. mēla /mēal/ 'to look at'; cf. Old Mon mēy /mēy/]. Attested in rmmeñ.

- ṭhī -mō /-mōč/. Possibly attested in tmo  thmo.

mōk /mōck/ [Mod. maka /mēčk/; cf. Old Mon mōk /mōk/ 'to
appear']. 1. (intr.) to come into view, come, move hitherward. 2. (tr.) to come to (goal); (by deverbalization) to, toward.


- ḥaññi -mol/-mool/¹ [Cf. mod. mūla /muul/ 'to be whole, complete']. Perhaps attested in jhmol.

- ḥaññi -mol/-mool/² [Mod. -mola/-mōol/ 'to be dark']. Attested in slavename sramol.

- ḥaññi -mau/-maw/ (intr.) to be black. Attested in kmau.

mum /mum/ [Mod. mumma ~ mum /mum/]. 1. (intr.) to bend, break. 2. angle, corner; (conjecturally) plot, patch (of land). 3. bend (in road, river, etc.), dog-leg.

...dau pūrvvadicā loḥ ta gi mum danley (K.904A: 17), '... eastward all the way to the bend in the river'.

Ref.: K.904A: 17 (A.D. 713).

- ḥaññi -mah/-mah? Possibly attested in pramaḥ.

myañ /miian/ [Perhaps dialectal cognate of moṅ 'child'].

Unidentified
personal name.


_ref_ -myek /-miiək/? [Mod. -meka /-mēek/ 'branch']. Attested in kam̄yek.

mratān /mrodəaŋ/. [Pfx /mrv-/ = particularizing /m-/ + tān]. eminence, one who is eminent (functional translation: lord).

mratān bhānu (K.557/600S: 3), 'The lord Bhānu'.

mratān 'antār (K.557/600E: 1), 'The lord Antār'.

(ku) mratān (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename; (ku) mra[t]aṅ (K.748: 13), female slavename.

(ku) mratān jīva (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.

(vā) mratān (K.109N: 12), male slavename.

kantai kloṅ mratān 1... (K.557/600E: 9), 'Females [given by] the baron: [ku] Mratān, 1; ...


mratān isānapavitra (K.79: 7), 'The lord Isānapavitra'.


mrasaṅ /mroṣaṅ/. See mratān.


1. (year of) the Serpent, the sixth of the duodenary cycle.
2. male slavename.
mrasir /məsər/ [Pfx /mər-/ + sir]. (conjecturally)
writer, scribe, copyist; secretary, clerk.

tān kanmeñ mrasir (K.9: 14), 'The officer in charge of the
clerk pages (or pages and clerks)'.

mvik /myk/ [Perhaps pfx /m-/ + -vik]. female slavename.
Ref.:  K.140: 13 (A.D. 676).
OJ ya /jaa/ [Cf. Old Mon ya /yə/? and Bahnar yăː;¹ perhaps cognate with Khmer yāya /jīoːj/ 'old woman, grandmother'].

personal article standing before the names of (presumably non-Khmer) females. Cf. ye.

OJ yahn /jaa ɲaːw/ (K.451S: 9), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa ɲooːj/? (K.451S: 11), female slavename.

OJ ya ce /jaa cee/? (K.138: 16), female slavename.

OJ yuŋ /jaa ɲug/ (K.54: 14), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa dēːŋ/? (K.138: 10), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa ɲeej/? (K.557/600E: 7), female slavename.


OJ yēn /jaa maa/ (K.451S: 9), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa ɲaaŋ/? (K.138: 14), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa rii/ (K.138: 14), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa laːː/ (K.138: 10), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa ɭuŋ/? (K.557/600E: 7), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa ɭaːŋ/? (K.557/600N: 2), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa lam/? (K.138: 10), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa qiːŋ/ (K.451S: 10), female slavename.

OJ yēn /jaa qir/ (K.557/600E: 7), female slavename.


OJ yahn /jaaŋ/? female slavename. Cf. yon, yān.

¹ 'Female onomastic prefix' (Shorto, 305); 'Nom générique des ancêtres féminines, des grand-mères ou des grand-tantes. ...Par extension terme d'appellation d'une femme plus âgée et qu'on respecte...' (Guilleminet et Alberty, I: 339a).
Ref.: K.926: 8 (A.D. 624).

yacjadat /jaːdət/? [Probably a garbling of *yajñadat, < Skt yajñadatta]. male slavename. Cf. yajñadatta.

yajamān /jaːmaːn/. See yajamāna.
Ref.: K.138: 3 (A.D. 620).

yajamāna /jaːmaːn/ [Skt yajamāna 'one who institutes or bears the cost of a sacrifice...']. sponsor, patron (of a sacrifice or other rite). Cf. yajamān.

eya /jaː/ [Skt yajña 'worship...']. 1. (act of) worship, devotion. 2. offering, oblation; sacrifice.
dugdhi yajña 4 (K.145: 3), '4 sacrificial milch cows'.
Ref.: K.145: 3 (A.D. 706).

yajñadatta /jaːntədət/ [Skt yajñadatta]. male slavename. Cf. yacjadat.
Ref.: K.582: 4 (A.D. 693).

-yā /-jaː/ [Mod. yaˈna /jun/]. (intr.) to droop, dangle. Attested in svāyyan.

yān /jaːn/ [Unidentified]. 1. personal name. 2. male and female slavename; constituent of slavename. Cf. yaṅ.
(ya) yān nāt (K.138: 26), male slavename.

-yāt /-jaːt/? Possibly attested in slavename kanyāt.
yāte /jaate/ [Skt yāte, locative sg. of yāta 'gone, proceeded, passed by']. Skt morpheme forming locative absolute construction with following year number.

yāte ṣadbhūtaṣaṣcchata śakaparigraha (K.154A: 1), '[The year] six hundred and six of the Era of the Saka Dominion having passed,'...


yāvat /jaabat/ [Skt yāvat 'as much (many, etc.)']. correlative of tāvat, q.v.

yāvat sūryāscandrasya tāvat narakadukhitah (K.341N: 11), 'As long as the sun and moon [shall shine], so long [shall they] know the sufferings of Hell'.


yugadoṣa /jugadōoh/ [Skt yugadoṣa 'darkness or wickedness [lasting] an Age']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 7 (A.D. 713).

yugala /jugool/ [Skt yugala 'pair, couple, brace...']. 1. (intr.) to be double in length or width. 2. = canlek yugala. Cf. yogalla.

canlek yugala (K.79: 8), 'Double-width (or double-length) cloth'.

N.B.: Cf. C II: 42 note 7. The idea of double-width cloth would seem to be ruled out by the likelihood that the width of looms was already standardized at this period, being determined by the size of the average adult. The idea of double-length cloth would also seem to be ruled out by the fact that canlek yugala is usually cited in conjunction with specific measurements (yau, vlah). In India the double dhoti is woven of fine cloth twice as long as the single dhoti, and is worn doubled over upon itself.


yun /jung/ [Unidentified]. personal name.

Ref.: K.79: 15 (A.D. 639).
-yuh /-ju/. Possibly attested in slavename tyuh.

**yūdhikā /juuthikaa/** [Skt yūthikā 'kind of jasmine']. female slavename.


**ye /jē/ /jē/?** [Probably allomorph, [jē:], of ya (cf. Bruu /jā:/ 'a title for women'); but perhaps /jē/ [ji:] (cf. Kui /jii/ 'a title preceding a girl's or woman's name').]

See ya.

**ye tām /jē/ daaŋ/?** (K.748: 9), female slavename.

**ye māy /jē/ maaj/?** (K.451S: 8), female slavename.

**ye sāy /jē/ saaŋ/?** (K.451S: 8), female slavename.


**yogalla /jugool/.** See yogala.

canlek ple vagṛṣā yogalla yau 4 (K.561: 9), 'a yau of double hog-tuber cloth'.


**yon /joon/1.** Unidentified tree species.

tpal gui yon kmau (K.9: 20), 'A grove of black yon'.


**yon /joon/2.** female slavename; constituent of slavename

(ku) yon kan (K.451S: 9), female slavename.


- yoc /-jooc/? Possibly attested in slavename kañyoc.

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1 Theraphan L. Thongkum and See Puengpa, 412.
2 Prasert Sriwises, 416.
youn /joon/ [Unidentified]. male slavename. Cf. slavename tyon.
Ref.: K.78: 6 (A.D. 677).

yor /-joor/? Possibly attested in slavename tyor.

yol /jool/ [Mod. yola /jool/]. 1. (intr.) to hang down, dangle. 2. (intr.) to swing, rock, teeter.
tmo yol (K.134: 18), toponym ("Teetering Rock").

yohv /jew/. See yau.
canlek yohv 1 (K.154B: 3), '1 yau of cloth'.
Ref.: K.154B: 3 (A.D. 684).

yōh /joh/? Unidentified constituent of slavenames.
(ku) Xk yōh (K.138: 8), female slavename.
(vā) xxxx yōh (K.138: 22-3), male slavename.

yau /jew/. Unidentified measure of length for cloth, divisible into vlah.
canlek yugala 2 yau 1 vlah (K.79: 8), '2 yau and 1 vlah of double cloth'.

ra /raa/ [re] [Mod. ra /raa/; cf. mod. and Middle Mon ra < Old Mon da, Vietnamese suffixive rā, Thai raː /lāː/]. Emphasis marker (usually final). Cf. tapra, damnepra, mānra, ukkra.

poī Chān ktiṅ sre poī tel poī Matiśakti......laṇas ai kāṇjrap 'mac purandarapura soṅ ktiṅ ra gui (K.493: 21-2), 'Sir Chān has surrendered a field of his which Sir Matiśakti......had turned over to the prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Purandarapura to repay a debt to him'.

-ra /-raa/ [Mod. rā /rāia/]. (tr.) to part, spread, separate; to open, unfold. Attested in cara.

-rak /-rook/? [Mod. -raka /-rook/]. Attested in slave-name kanrak, possibly also in slave-name rapak.

* rakam /rkam/ [Pfx /r-/ + -kam; mod. rakām /rkam/ 'to be irritated']. (intr.) to be sore, irritated; to be annoyed, vexed. Attested in ran kām.

rakṣā /raksaa/ [Skt rakṣā]. (tr.) to watch (over), guard, protect.

jmah X jmah Y gir ta rakṣā neṅ kalpita mṛataṅ kīrtigaṇa (K.749: 9), 'He who is named X [and] he who is named Y [shall] be the ones to have custody of these gifts of the lord Kīrti gaṇa'.

rağāl /rgaal/? [Pfx /r-/ + -gāl; cf. mod. raṃgāla /rum-kīsāl/ 'to reduce, decrease']. 1. (intr.) to be diminished. 2. male slave-name.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

raṅ /raṇ/ [Mod. rāmṇa /reṇa/]. 1. (intr.) to rise up, be stiff or strong. 2. (tr.) to bar (the way), barricade, block, obstruct; to stop, hold back, arrest. Cf. prāṅ, slave-name craṅ.
ran lveh (K.138: 8). conjecturally, unidentified function of slaves.


-ɾʰ -ran /-rʊŋ/ [Mod. -raŋha /-rum/]. (tr.) to hold up, support. Attested in draña. Cf. -roň.

raŋap /ɾɡap/ [Pfx /ɾ-/ + -ŋap; mod. raŋapa /ɾɡoap/ 'to wane, dwindle, peter out']. 1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be unmoving, inert. 2. female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

rañe(h) /ɾɡeq/ [Pfx /ɾ-/ + -ñe(h)]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.505: 7 (A.D. 639).

raŋkam /ɾoŋkam/ [Ifx /ɾɯ-/ + *rakam]. (conjecturally)

irritation, annoyance, vexation.

(vā) nām raŋkam (K.78: 19), male slavename ("He who causes annoyance?").

raŋko /ɾoŋko/ [Ifx /ɾɯ-/ + *rako /ɾkɔo/ 'to be worked, processed', < pfx /ɾ-/ + -ko; mod. 'aŋkara /qaqkaar/']. 1. husked but uncooked rice, as opposed to sru 'paddy'. 2. male slavename.

raŋko tloñ 1 (K.451N: 8), '1 tloñ of husked rice'.

tān 'aŋ kloñ raŋko (K.44: 8-9), 'Our retainer the Commissioner of (Husked) Rice'.

raŋko so camnam ge 'āy ta vrah kamratān 'aŋ lih 2 (K.127: 10), 'White rice for their support [while] at the sanctuary of the shining one Our High Lord, 2 lih'.


-ɾʰ -rac /-rɑc/ [Mod. reca /ɾɛɛc/]. (intr.) to come to an end or point; to wear out, die out, be done. Attested in vrac,
sarac ~ srac, samrac.

-रान -rañ /-rape/ [Mod. ra'ña /raṇ/]. (intr.) to be squat, stubby. Perhaps attested in slavename drañ.

-रान -rañ /-rape/ [Mod. -raña ~ -raña ~ -reña /-ríañ ~ -rap/ 'to stand up, bristle'; cf. crāña /crañ/ 'to be rough, rugged']. (intr.) to bristle, be rough. Attested in tarañ, slavename cran. Cf. -rāñ.

रातिमती /raťimati/ [Skt *ratimatī, fem. of ratimat 'having enjoyment or pleasure...']. personal name (female singer).
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

रातिविंदु /raťivindu/ [Skt *rātivindu 'finding or knowing delight']. personal name (female singer).
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

रातनागण /raťnagana/ [Skt *ratnagaṇa]. personal name.

रातनादास /raťnādaśa/ [Skt *ratnādaśa]. male slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713).

रातनदेव /raťnadeep/ [Skt *ratnadeva]. male slavename.

रातनपल /raťnapala/ [Skt ratnapāla]. male slavename.

रातनबन /raťnabhaanu > ratバン /raťbanu/ [Skt *ratnabhānu]. personal name.
ratnasinha /ratnasiŋ/ [Skt ratnasimha]. personal name.

Ref.: K.49: 12 (A.D. 664).

radeh /rdeh/ [Pfx /r-/ + -deh; mod. radeh /rteh/]. cart, wagon, esp. a two-wheeled ox cart. Cf. rddeh.


ransi /ransii/ [Ifx /-vn-/ 'class durative' + *rasi]. Bamboo spp. (Gramineae), bamboo.

N.B.: For the infix cf. tañnot.
cok ransi (K.134: 29). toponym ("Bamboo dell").


ta rap /rap ~ raap/ [Mod. rä'pa /raap/, räpa /raap/]. 1. (intr.) to be orderly, regular, even, level, plain, smooth. 2. (intr.) to be low, flat. Cf. *jrap and kañjrap.

ta rap /dəo rap/ [də rap] [Cf. mod. ta räpa /dəo raap/ 'always']. (clause modifier) continuously, all the way to: always, for as long as.

...'amvi travañ dharmmakIrtti loñ travañ poñ bhäsantí...
.tarap gi jañnan kurāk danle krauhv... (K.561: 14-7), '...From the reservoir of DharmakIrtti to the reservoir of Sir Bhäsantí...all the way to the territory of the Governor of Danle Krauhv...'


-rap /-rooŋ/ [Mod. -rapa /-rooŋ/]. (tr.) to cover. Attested in slavename karapa.

rōok /rōok, rōak/ [Possibly ifx /-b-/ + -rak; alternatively pfx /r-/ + -pak]. male slavename.

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Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

*RAPAN /raban/ [Possibly ifx /-b-/ + -raŋ²; alternatively pfx /r-/ + -paŋ]. Attested in slavename rampaŋ.

*RAPAT /rbot/ [Possibly ifx /-b-/ + *rat /rot/ 'to run'; alternatively pfx /r-/ + -pat]. Attested in slavename rampat.

*RAPU /rubu/ [Probably ifx /-b-/ + ru²]. Possibly attested in samrapu.

*RAPU /rubu/ [Probably ifx /-b-/ + -ru]. Possibly attested in samrapu.

RAMAN /rmån/ [Old Mon rmaŋ /rmår/, Middle Mon rman /rmån/ 'Mon'; cf. Palicized ramaŋa]. 1. Mon. 2. constituent of slavename, probably as a sobriquet.

(vā) VRAU RAMAŊ (K.926: 7), male slavename ("vā Vrau, the Mon").

Ref.: K.926: 7 (A.D. 624).

RAMAM /rmam/ [Ifx /-m-/ + raŋ]. dancer.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611).

RAY /rej/. Possibly attested in jray. See -rai.

RAVA /rāω/ [In view of rava, probably Skt rava 'howling']. male slavename ("He who howls").

Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

RAVĀ /r̥aːa/ [In view of rava, probably Skt *ravā, fem. of rava 'howling']. female slavename ("She who howls").

Ref.: K.557/600E: 8 (A.D. 611).
rāvī /r̥vii/ [Skt ravi 'sun']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713).

∗rāvuh /r̥vuh/ [Pfx /r-/ + -vuh]. (intr.) to have boiled up, be a-boil, effervescent. Attested in slavename rāvuh.

∗rāver /r̥ver/ [Pfx /r-/ + ver]. (intr.) to turn, spin, rotate. Attested in toponym rāver.

rāsi /r̥sii/? [Probably Skt rāsi 'heap, pile...']. constituent of slavename.
'aciḥ rāsi (K.904B: 22), (presumably female) slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

∗rāsi /r̥sii/ [Unanalyzed; mod. r̥sii /r̥hs̥ēj/, representing an anomalous expansion of *rāsi]. bamboo. Attested in ransi.

- rā -rah /-roh/. Attested in varah. See -roh.

rahval /r̥val/ [Pfx /r-/ + -hval; mod. rava'la /rwul/].
1. (intr.) to be busy, occupied, employed. 2. female slavename.
Ref.: K.926: 8 (A.D. 624).

- rāk /-r̥k/ [-r̥k]. See -rek. Attested in kurāk.

- rān /-raŋ/ 'to be light, bright']. (intr.) to be light, bright. Attested in srān.

- rān /-raŋ/ 'to stand up, bristle']. (intr.) to bristle, be rough. Cf. -raŋ'. Attested in kraŋ.

- rīn /-ryŋ/ [Mod. rīna /r̥ŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be dried up,
dried out, dry, desiccated. 2. (intr.) to be hard, stiff, tough, rough, coarse. Cf. *driṅ and damrīṅ.

-ṛū -rip/-ryp/ [Mod. rāpa/rāp/]. 1. (tr.) to seize, take, take possession of, appropriate, confiscate. 2. (tr.) to plunder, pillage, despoil. Cf. *crip and slavename caṃrip.

ṛṣamṛṣā. See viṣamṛṣā.

Ref.: K.748: 12 (A.D. 613).

ru/-ruu/ [Mod. -rūva/-ruuw/]. 1. (intr.) to be good, well; to be fair, fine. 2. constituent of slavenames. Cf. "kru and slavename kaṃru. Cf. -rau¹.

tanmā ru (K.557/600S: 3; K.109N: 21), female slavename.
tamve ru (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.
mādi ru (K.904B: 2), female slavename.
masti ru (K.138: 24), male slavename.
'āmvai ru (K.557/600E: 9), female slavename.


ru/-ruu/² [Cf. allomorph -iū and Old Mon row/row/ 'manner, like, as; to be']. 1. way, manner, method, means. 2. in the manner of, as, like. Cf. samrapu.

...pre thve pūjā vrah kamrārān 'aṅ ru liṅgapura (K.341S: 5), '...directing [him] to conduct the worship of the shining one Our High Lord as at Liṅgapura'.

...pre con i thve kalpanā phoṅ ta vrah kamrārān 'aṅ pre ru liṅgapura ukk (K.341S: 8-9), '...directing [him] to build brick monuments to the shining one Our High Lord [and] assign [them] as at Liṅgapura'.

(ku) gui ru ta tapra (K.582: 6), female slavename ("She who is as [she] should be").

(ku) gui ru ple kmi (K.582: 6), female slavename ("She who is like desired fruit").

-ruk /-ruk/ [Mod. ruka /ruk/]. (intr.) to go down into, take shelter. Attested in sruk, *kruk, and slavename kanruk.

ruŋ /ruŋ/ [Angkorian ruŋ ≈ 'ruŋ /ruŋ/ (K.72: 6, K.420: 2, both A.D. 878-977); > Thai ไก่ /ruŋ/ in ไก่; mod. ruŋa /ruŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to be big, wide, large, tall, broad. 2. (intr., by trope) to be great, grand, imposing. Cf. 'amruŋ.

vihār ruŋ (K.505: 31), proper name ("Great Vihāra").
vrac ruŋ (K.154A: 15), personal name ("Great war-elephant").


rut /rut/. (conjecturally) personal name.

'amnoy tān rut... (K.9: 16), 'Gifts of tān Rut...'

Ref.: K.9: 16 (A.D. 639).

rudrabha /rudrabha/ [Skt *rudrabha]. personal name.

Ref.: K.79: 21 (A.D. 639).

rudramahālaya /rudramahalaya/ [Skt *rudramahālaya]. name for or epithet of Śiva.²


rudrāśrama /rudraasroom/ [Skt *rudrāśrama]. proper name of an āśrama.


-rū /-ruu/. See ru². Attested in samrapū.

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-τρ -re /-rə/ \(^1\) [Mod. ræ /rə:]. 1. (tr.) to move, change the position of, shift, remove. 2. (intr.) to move, shift, stir. Attested in pre and pamre.

-τρ -re /-rɛe/ \(^2\) [Mod. -rɛ /-rɛe/]. (intr.) to turn, revert, convert. Attested in sre and sanre ~ saremre.

-τρ -re /-rɛe/ \(^3\) [Angkorian -rya /-riə/, mod. -rɛ /-rii/]. (tr., intr.) to move. Attested in *tre and tamre.

-τρ -rek /-rɛk/ [Mod. rëka /rɛk/]. 1. (tr.) to divide into two parts. 2. (tr.) to carry (divided burden) on a yoke. Attested in slavename prek. Cf. -rak.

-τρ -reñ /-rɛen/ \(^1\) [Mod. -reña /-rɛen/]. (intr.) to dry up; to harden. Attested in pareñ.

-τρ -reñ /-rɛen/ \(^2\) [Mod. rënha /rɛen/]. (intr.) to dry up, be hard, stiff. Attested in slavenames sren and samren.

-τρ -reñ /-rɛen/ \(^3\) [Mod. -ri añha /-ri øn/]. (conjecturally, tr.) to raise, lift. Attested in creñ and camren, possibly also in rmmeñ and vren.

-τρ -reñ /-ræen/ [Mod. -ræena /-ræen/]. (intr.) to move forward, advance, press on. Attested in *cren and camren.

-τρ -rel /-ræel/? [Cf. mod. -ræla /-ræl/ 'to be dull']. Possibly attested in slavename rmmeñ.


-τρ -rok /-rɔk/ \(^1\) [Mod. -ra'kɔ /-ruk/]. 1. (intr.) to fall, drop; to be low. 2. (intr.) to be covered over. Attested in *drok, dãmrrok. Cf. -rak.

roh /ruŋ/ [Mod. -raṅa /-ruŋ/]. 1. -raṅ. 2. female slavename. Cf. dron², sroŋ, and slavename vroŋ.


-ron /-rooŋ/ [Angkorian -rvaŋ /-ruuŋ/, and mod. -ruña /-ruuŋ/]. (tr.) to shield, protect. Attested in dron¹.

roc /rooc/ [Mod. roca /róoc/]. 1. (intr.) to withdraw, retire; to decline, wane. 2. the fortnight of the waning moon (kṛṣṇapākṣa), as opposed to ket. Cf. ramnoc.


-roh /-rooŋ/ [Mod. rwaṅ /ruuŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to draw together, shrink, contract, become smaller. 2. (intr.) to shivel (up), wrinkle, pucker; to curl, bend, fold. Attested in slavename croṅ.

rot /root/? [Unidentified]. constituent of male slavename.


-ron /-roon/? Attested in slavename karon.

-rom /-room/ [Mod. -roma /-róom/]. (intr.) to go down, sink. Attested in karon¹.

-roy /-rooj/ [Mod. roya /róoj/]. 1. (tr.) to scatter, strew, sprinkle. 2. (intr.) to be(come) scarce. Attested in kroy and slavename kanroy.

-rol /-rool/? Attested in toponym crol.
-mışo -ros /-rooh/. [Mod. -rosa /-rōoh/]. (intr.) to be alive, vigorous. Attested in slavename kros.

-mişo -rohv /-row/. See -rau.

-mişo -rom /-room/. See -rom.

-mişo roh /roh/ [Mod. -roh /-róh/]. 1. form, shape; kind; manner, way. 2. (of this, that or the following kind) such. 3. (by denominalization: in the manner stated, because of the reason stated) so, as a result. Cf. roh.

N.B.: One undated inscription, K.51: 16 (A.D. 578-677), also has roh. The connection of roh ~ rohh ~ roh to the rah /roh/ occurring in K.590/2°: 5 (A.D. 678-777) and Angkorian inscriptions (e.g., K.569/2°: 24, A.D. 1304), remains to be determined.

pre roh 'to so order, = get [others to do] so':

ge ta hau 'nak pak tok ta gui [ge ta] pre roh gui sot ge cer 'ājñā vrah kamratañ 'añ [ge da[ṛda]] (K.49: 16-7), 'They who call upon others to break or remove [anything] on these premises, and they who get [others to do] so, they disobey [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord [and shall] be punished'. Same formula at K.44B: 12-3; K.904B: 27, also at K. 38: 10, K.2598: 23-4, K.426: 5-9, K.818: 8-9.

neḥ gi roh 'of this kind, such':

neḥ gi roh dharmadharmma (K.341S: 9), 'Such [are] right and wrong (good and evil)...'.

neḥ gi roh 'amnoy mratañ yajamāna 'āy ta vrah... (K.78: 22), 'Such [are] the gifts of the lord patron to the shining one...'. Same at K.786: 12.

neḥ gi roh jmahh kūm (K.146: 15), 'Such [are] the names of the slaves...'

neḥ gi roh veda nu ta tām caru kṣira... (K.689B: 6), 'Such [is] the knowledge [necessary] to cook milk caru...'

ta roh (gi) neḥ 'of this kind, such':

gi neḥ sre ta roh gi neḥ phon tel kuruñ maleñ oy ta... (K.451S: 15-7), 'It is such fields as these (= the following fields) that the Prince of Maleñ gives to...

gi neḥ ta roh neḥ phon tel 'ājñā vrah kamratañ 'añ pre
siddhi ta vrah kammratān 'aṁ śrī tripurāntakeśvara (K.904B: 25-6), 'It is of such as these (= It is of the following items) that the order of the shining one Our High Lady assigns title to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripurāntakeśvara'.


rāṁ roh /roh/. See roh.


- rāṁ -rau/-raw/¹ [Mod. rau /rāw/]. See ru¹. Attested in vrau, drau.

- rāṁ -rau/-raw/² [Unidentified]. Attested in krau ṛ krohv.

rāṁ raurava /rawroop/ [Skt raurava]. the Raurava hell(s).  
Cf. mahāraurava, 'atiraurava[va].

Ref.: K.127: 21 (A.D. 683), pañcamahaṇ.

rāṁ raudravarma /rāwdrāvarma/ [Skt *raudravarman]. royal name, probably posthumous.

Ref.: K.44: 10 (A.D. 674).

- ṛum /rum/ [Mod. rum /rum/]. 1. (tr.) to wind, roll; to wrap, encircle, envelop. 2. (intr.) to wind, circle. Attested in slavename karum.

raṁ /ram/ [Mod. rām /roam/]. (intr.) to move rhythmically, dance. Cf. rmaṁ.

ge raṁ (K.557/600E: 3), 'They who dance, = dancers'.  
(vā) kañci raṁ (K.138: 13), male slavename.

ramnoc /ramnoca/ [Ifx /-vmn-/ + roc, probably 'to remove from rebirth']. 1. salvation. 2. one who is saved. 3. constituent of slavenames. Cf. noc.

(ku) ramnoc ta mān (K.557/600E: 7), female slavename ("She who is saved" + "the Rich").

(vā) ramnoc vrah (K.109N: 14; K.140: 15), male slavename ("He who is saved [by] the shining one").


rampañ /rambān/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *rāpāñ]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.582: 4 (A.D. 693).

rampat /rambāt/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *rāpat]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 10 (A.D. 726).

* rampu /rambūu/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *rāpu]. Attested in sam-rampu.

ramvuh /ramvūh/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *ravuḥ; mod. rambuḥ /rumpuḥ/ 'ebullition, effervescence']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 10 (A.D. 726).

ramver /ramvēr/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *raver]. toponym.

Ref.: K.904B: 16 (A.D. 713).

ramsā /ransā/ [Unidentified]. constituent of personal name or title.

ramsā 'aḥ (K.138: 4), name of title of slave donor.

- ṛaḥ /-rəh/¹ [Angkorian -ras /-rəh/, mod. ra'sa /ruh/].
   (intr.) to live, exist, be alive. Attested in 'amraḥ.

- ṛaḥ /-rəh/² [Angkorian -raḥ /-raḥ/, mod. raḥ /reəh/].
   (intr.) to be bright, light, visible; (of sun, etc.) to appear, come out, rise. Attested in vraḥ.

ṛtu /ṛduw/ [Presumably Skt ṛtu 'epoch, period, season'; mod. raṭuva /rdoow/]. personal name.

ṛddal /ṛdal/? [Pfx /r-/ + -dal]. (conjecturally) end, terminus.
   sre ṛddal sx (K.18: 5), toponym (?) ('Field at the end [of arable land]'?).
   Ref.: K.18: 5 (A.D. 726).

ṛdeḥ /ṛdeh/. See radeḥ.
   ge ta cap ṛdeḥ dok...ta gi (K.44B: 6-7), 'They who seize carts [or] boats...on these premises'.
   sre ṛdeḥ pak (K.18: 5), toponym ('Ricefield of the broken cart').

ṛdoḥ /ṛdeh/ [Misspelling of ṛdeḥ¹]. See radeḥ.
   ...damne kņum thmur krapī ṛdōṇ dvak ḍamrīṇ... (K.341N: 8), '...To wit, slaves, cattle, carabao, carts, boats, plantations...'
   Ref.: K.341N: 8 (A.D. 700).

rmmeŋ /rmmeŋ/² [Pfx /r-/ + -meŋ or ifx /-m-/ + -reŋ³].
   female slavename.

rmmel /rmee/ [Probably pfx /r-/ + -mel; alternatively, ifx /-m-/ + -rel]. (conjecturally, intr.) to be highly regarded, esteemed.

(gho) bhap pi rmmel (K.134: 18), male slavename ([He who has an] enviable life?).


-D'm ryel /-riiel/ [Mod. -riala /-riiel/]. (intr.) to spread oneself irregularly. Attested in kryel.

lep /lee/ [Pfx /r-/ + -lep; cf. mod. ramlepa /rumlepa/ 'to cause to swallow']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 23 (A.D. 677).

rlam /lom/ [Pfx /r-/ + -lam; cf. Thai ลูม /lôm/ '(of land) to be low, depressed, sunkæn; lowland,'basin, bog, swampy ground']. (conjecturally) catchment basin, bog, depression.

Ref.: K.341N: 9 (A.D. 700).

rhvañ /rbañ/ [Mod. rāvaña /rweañ/]. (intr.) to go around, rotate, be circular.

travañ rhvañ (K.115: 17), toponym ("Circular reservoir").


1The sequence canhvar rlæ may mean 'sluices [and] sluice-gates'. Cf. C VI: 26 note 3, also Pym, 65.
-m̩̊ -lak /-lak/. 1. (tr.) to scratch, score. 2. (tr.) to cut into, incise, gouge, rout. See *clak. Attested in canlakk, caṃlak.

-lag /-l̩̊g/. [Skt lagna]. the intersection of the horizon with the path of a given planet or constellation.¹ See tulalagna.

-laŋ /laŋ/. [Cf. mod. -läm̩a /-laŋ/¹ 'to be strong', but note also -läm̩a /-leŋ/² 'to be bright']. female slavename.


-laŋ /-loŋ/¹ [Mod. -laŋ/a /-loŋ/]. 1. way, path. 2. (tr.) to cross, pass. Attested in jlaŋ.

-laŋ /-laŋ/² [Mod. -läm̩a /-leŋ/]. (intr.) to rise up; to be stiff, strong. Attested in glaŋ and in slavenames kalaŋ * klah, kanlaŋ, tlaŋ * tlaŋh, tanlaŋh, 'alaŋ * 'alān. Cf. laṅ.

-laḥa /laḥa/. [Probably ifx /-u-/ + -las]. (conjectural-ly, tr.) to give up, surrender, relinquish.

poñ čhaṅ ktiṅn sre poñ tel poñ matiśakti ta paṃre tem gui laḥa ai kaṅjrap 'mac purandarapura soṅ ktiṅ ra guṅ (K. 493: 21-2), 'Sir Chāṅ has surrendered a field of his which Sir Matiśakti (his former servant) had turned over to the prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Purandarapura to repay a debt to himself'.


-laṅkah /laṅkah/. [Ifx /-va-/ + *iṅkah]. male and female slavename.


¹Monier-Williams, 893b.
**lānklaṅh /ləŋklaṅh/ [Secondary pfx /lVN-/ + *klaṅh²]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 17 (A.D. 651).

**lāngāy /ləŋgāy/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *lāgāy]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 8 (A.D. 611).

**lāngau /ləŋgəw/ [Probably of non-Khmer origin]. copper; copper alloy.¹


**lānlyəŋ /lənlīiəŋ/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *lānlyəŋ; cf. lāhleŋ/ləŋ- leŋ/ (K.657: 6, A.D. 678-777)]. (intr.) to burn, roast.

gē lānlyəŋ kamlun niraya nu gotra phon (K.341N: 11-2), 'They [shall] burn in Hell together with their kinsmen'.


**lānsōŋ /ləŋsoŋ/? [Ifx /-vn-/ + *lāsōŋ]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

¹-lac /-lac/ [Mod. -lā'ca /-lac/]. (intr.) to fall back, withdraw. Attested in slavename vlac.

**lacak /ləcoŋ/? [Pfx /l-/ + -cak]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600S: 2 (A.D. 611).

**lajēŋ /ləjəŋ/? [Pfx /l-/ + -jēŋ¹]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.109N: 19 (A.D. 655)

¹Vid. G. Cađès, "La stèle de Tūol Rolom Tim...", JA 242: 51; also CI: 185 note 1; BEFEO, 36: 21 note 1; and BEFEO, 37: 405 note 4.
-lan /-lap/ [Mod. -lā'ṇa /-lap/]. (intr.) to be dear, held in affection. *Attested in srālaṇ.

laddu /laddu/ [Probably Skt laḍḍu 'kind of sweetmeat...']. 
*male slavename.

-lan /-lan/. *Attested in tлάṇ.

lantau /lantau/ [Ifx /-və-/ + *ltau; mod. rantau /rundaw/ 'pit, hole']. constituent of placename.

lap /-loap/ [Mod. la'pa /loap/]. 1. (intr.) to move stealthily, steal. 2. (intr.) to be furtive. *Attested in slavename kalapa.

lap /-lap/ [Mod. lā'pa /loap/]. (intr.) to repeat, recur, return. *Attested in slavename tanlap.

lalitavibhrama /lalitavibhrama/ [Skt fem. of *lalitavibhrama 'voluptuous beauty']. female slavename.
*Ref.: K.140: 10 (A.D. 676).


lavo /lawoo/ [Pfx /l-/ + -vo; cf. Thai la-'w /lawoo/ 'Lavo, the ancient name for Lopburi']. male slavename, perhaps a sobriquet.
*Ref.: K.557/600S: 3 (A.D. 611).

las /-lah/ [Mod. lā'śa /loah/]. 1. (intr.) to be quick, vigorous, alive; to sprout, burgeon, grow, develop. 2. (tr.) to shake, agitate; to shake off, get rid of. *Attes-
*ted in pias and panlas(s), probably also in lanäs.

lasat /lsat/ [Pfx /l-/ + -sat; mod. rasā’ta /rsat/]. 1. (intr.) to be afloat, adrift. 2. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 8 (A.D. 713).

*lasoň /lsoon/? [Pfx /l-/ + -soň]. (intr.) to be raised up, exalted. Attested in slavename lañsoň.

lah /lah/ [Cf. Old Mon lah\(^3\) /lah/ "n[oun]s[uffix]. Enumerative suffix, either...or, whether...or, both...and"\(^1\)]. See -lah\(^2\).

cau lah kantai lah kula sam vyavahāra lah kāum ta kmtive mut vraḥ lah... (K.451N: 5-6), '...be they grandchildren or females or kinsmen engaged in a dispute or slaves attempting to do damage to the shining one..."\(^2\)

Ref.: K.451N: 5-6 (A.D. 680).

lahve /l̥ve/? [Unanalyzed; presumably to be identified with the ethnolinguistic group known variously as Lavē, Lovē and Loven and inhabiting the Boloven Plateau]. female slavename, probably a sobriquet.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

lā /laa/. Unidentified constituent of slavename.

N.B.: GC (C VI: 11) in what is patently a slave list gives kulākaṁ kon 2 ku vān ku layāx 'Ku Lā Kam; [her] 2 children, ku vān [and] ku Layāx'. There is no explanation for his writing kulākaṁ as one word. The name Lā Kam may be non-Khmer.


\(^1\)Shorto, Dictionary of the Mon Inscriptions, 341.

-laa /-laa/ [Mod. lāa /lāaʃ/]. (tr.) to part, open, separate; to unfold, extend; to leave, quit. Attested in klā, kralā, slavename tralā, dalā, and possibly in thalā, slā.

lēl /lēl/? constituent of slavename.

(ku) Xl lēl (K.78: 14), female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 14 (A.D. 677).

lēl /lēl/?¹ Unidentified constituent of garbled string.


lēl /lēl/?² Constituent of personal name.

kaṇheñ vrah 'aṇ lēl gus (K.9: 9), 'The Lady Our Shining One Lēl Gus'.


lēl /lan³ [Mod. -lēla /-laŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to rise up; to be stiff, strong. 2. (conjecturally) mature person of either sex, adult, as status or age bracket of individuals born into slavery. Cf. -lāŋ², lamān, tālān, sān.

kon ku lān si (K.505: 5), 'Her child, a male adult'.

kon ku lān tai (K.505: 6), 'Her child, a female adult'.


- lēl /-lēl/. See lāŋ³. Attested in 'alānān.

lāat /lāat/ [Mod. lāta /lāatʃ/]. 1. (tr.) to spread, display, extend. 2. (intr.) to be spread out, flat, open, uncovered; to be plain, simple. 3. constituent of slavename.

(ku) lāt sreñ (K.904A: 25), female slavename ("She who is covered with ringworm" or the like).

Ref.: K.904A: 25 (A.D. 713).

lēbha /lēbha/ [Skt lēbha 'gain, profit...'; > lēbha/līap/
'(piece, stroke of) luck, windfall']. male slavename.

laab /laaw/. Unidentified stringed musical instrument.
tmiin viña kañjañ laab 4 (K.557/600E: 1), '4 players of the
viña, kañjañ and laab'.
tmiin laab vinayavati (K.557/600E: 4), '[one] laab player, Vinayavati'.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611).

-ll /-lii /-lyy/. Attested in vanli.

-ll -tii /-lii /-loon/ [Mod. -lika /-lyk/]. (intr.) to fall, drop.
Attested in slik.

liin /lii/. [Mod. -liña /-lyña/]. 1. (intr.) to be in balance, poised, stable. 2. unidentified unit of weight for
gold, silver, etc., probably the tael. Cf. slavename sliin.
prak so liin 1 (K.79: 17), '1 tael of white silver'.
mäsa makuña liin XXXXX bhai 3 (K.910: 15), '[In] gold, a diadem [weighing] X taels, [and] 60 XXXX'.

-liin -loñ /-liiñ /-loon/. Attested in graliñ gra-
loññ.

li nga /lii/ [Skt li nga 'mark, emblem...']. 1. (stone)
phallus, esp. that of Śiva. 2. image (of a deity).
sre dañ li nga (K.451S: 12), toponym ('Ricefield which is
stopped short by the li nga').
lingapura /lingəbər ʌ liŋbur/ [Skt *lingapura]. *toponym* ("Citadel, stronghold, or residence of the liṅga"). Cf. lingapurvva and *purvvā.

*Ref.: K.341S: 7 (A.D. 673).*

lingapurvva /lingəbər ʌ liŋbur/. Misspelling of lingapura.

*Ref.: K.341S: 9 (A.D. 673).*

lingapurvva /lingəbər ʌ liŋbur/? Misspelling of lingapura.

*Ref.: K.341S: 5 (A.D. 673).*

liḥ /liḥ/. *Unidentified measure of capacity for rice and, probably, other grains.*

raṅko liḥ 1 (K.561: 8), '1 liḥ of husked rice'.
raṅko pi liḥ (K.154A: 5), 'three liḥ of husked rice'.
vanli liḥ 3 (K.561: 8), '3 liḥ of vanli'.
satra pitr liḥ 1 (K.561: 9), 'oblation for the dead, 1 liḥ [of rice]'.


-lyy/ [Mod. -lə /-lъy/]. (tr.) to mark off; to mark, remark. *Attested in jIī.*

luṅ /luṅ/ [Unidentified]. *female slavename.*

*Ref.: K.926: 9 (A.D. 624).*

luc /lyc/ [Mod. līca /lic/]. (intr.) to sink, dip, drop, decline.

thāi luc (K.688: 5), '[The direction of] the sinking sun, = the west'; hence ti thāi luc sruk (loc.cit.), 'To the

west of the village'.


lut /lut/ [Cf. mod. luta /lut/ 'to fall (away), dip, drop, slope, sink'].  Unidentified constituent of garbled string.


-ýu /-luy/ [Allomorph of ru²; perhaps < Chinese¹].  way, road.  Attested in plū.

1phv /1iriw/? [Unidentified].  male slavename.

Ref.: K.748: 13 (A.D. 613).

-le /-lee/¹ [Mod. -le /-lēe/].  top, upper part.  Attested in danle.

-le /-lēe/² [Mod. -lē /-lēe/].  (intr.) to come out, appear.  Attested in ple.

-lek /-leek/ [Mod. -liaka /-liak/].  (tr.) to cover, conceal.  Attested in canlek, ~ canlek.

-leh /-lēŋ/¹ [Mod. lēŋa /lēŋa/].  1. (tr.) to let go, loose, free, release.  2. (tr.) to leave, forsake, abandon.  Attested in jleŋ.

-leh /-lēŋ/² [Mod. ḫēŋa /lāŋŋ/].  (intr.) to rise, mount, ascend.  Attested in tleŋ.

-leh /-lēŋ/³ Unidentified.  Attested in slavenames plēŋ and 'aleŋ and in toponym maleŋ.

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- -len /-łąŋ/4 [Allomorph of -leń /-leŋ/ attested in lań-

- -len /-łąŋlen/ (K.657: 6, A.D. 578-677) = lańlyał /łąqlıęŋ/

- 'to burn']. (intr.) to burn, flame. Attested in vleń.

- lec /łęcc/. [Mod. leca /łęc/>. 1. (intr.) to come out

- (from hiding), emerge furtively, show oneself. 2. (intr.,

- of water) to leak, filter, drain; (by trope) to flow, fil-

- ter, glide, slip.

- -sre 'amvām lec (K.451S: 14), toponym ("Ricefield of the

- flowing fork"?).


- -lep /-leep/ [Mod. lepa /łęp/>. cf. ramlepa /rułęep/ 'to

- cause to swallow']. (tr.) to swallow, gulp down. At-

- tested in slavename rlep.

- -lem /-łom/. Possibly attested in slavename tleım.

- -ley /łəŋy/? [Cf. mod. -łęęya /-łęęy/ 'to float, be buoyant;

- to drift, be carried on/off' and łęęya /łaəęy/ 'on, onward,

- more, further; still, yet; ever']. constituent of slave-

- name.

- (va) 'ahvān 'amve ley (K.557/600E: 4), male slavename.


- -lai /-łal/. Attested in slavename vralai.

- -ło /-łoo/1 [Probably mod. ło /łóo/ 'to advance']. At-

- tested in slavename panło.

- -lo /-łoo/2. Perhaps attested in lło.

- -lok /-łook/? Probably attested in slavename clok.

- -loń /łọńŋ/ [Probably mod. -lońha /-łọńŋ/]. 1. (intr.) to

- stand upright. 2. (intr.) to be high, lofty. 3. consti-
tuent of personal name. Cf. canłoŋ. See also loŋ.
loŋ 'aŋ (K.557/600E: 9), personal name (female).
Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

- τον -lōŋ /-lōŋ/1 [Mod. -lana /-lōŋ/]. 1. way, path. 2. (intr.) to cross, pass. Attested in *klon, kanloŋ, cloŋ'.

- τον -lōŋ /-lōŋ/2 [Angkorian - lvān /-luuŋ/]. Attested in tloŋ v thloŋ.

- τον loŋ /lōŋ/? [Probably a dialectal cognate of loŋ]. 1. (conjecturally, intr.) to be eminent, pre-eminent. 2. one who is eminent: eminence; title of an unidentified rank or function. 3. female slavename.

- τον lōŋ /lōŋ/? [Cf. mod. -lana /-lōŋ/ v -la'na /-lon/ 'to be soft, tender']. female slavename. Cf. slavename salona.
Ref.: K.138: 16 (A.D. 620).

- τον lope /lō̄pe/ [Skt lopa ['lo:pe > lo'pe:], < plup]. 1. (tr.) to break, damage, hurt, injure; to violate, transgress. 2. (intr.) to rob, steal, plunder, cheat.

ge ta sak gi ge ta lvāc gi ge ta lope gi ge ta nu pi ni­raya... (K.341N: 10-1), 'They who commit theft herein, they who take things by stealth herein, they who purloin things (or commit vandalism) herein, — they (are ones who) [shall] abide in hell...'
Ref.: K.341N: 10 (A.D. 700).

- τον -los /-looh/ [Mod. -losa /-lōoh/]. (intr.) to be vigorous; to thrive. Attested in tlos. Cf. laŋ, -ros, rohŋ.

- τον loŋ /loŋ/ [Mod. luh /luh/]. 1. (tr.) to pass through, run (all the way) through, reach the other side of. 2. (by deverbalisation) as far as, (up) to, until. Cf. lvāh.
'amvi....loh.... (K.44: 11), 'From....to....'
toy pūrvvadiśa loh ta gi canhor tāhi XXXXX (K.904A: 12-3),
'To the east it runs to the sluice of Tāhi XXXXX (or on
the east or west)'.


'm Iam /lom/? Unidentified constituent of personal name.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

-m Iâm /-lom/ [Mod. -tam /-lam/]. (intr.) to fall, drop.
Attested in ralām.

'm Iamnā /lomnaṇ/ [Ifx /-vnn-/ + laḥ].
1. (intr.) to be
(constitutionally) strong. 2. strong person. 3. female
slavename.

Ref.: K.561: 30 (A.D. 681).

'm Iamvā /lombaṇ/? [Probably ifx /-vnn-/ + *iavā].
1. (con­jecturally) one who makes rounds or stands guard. 2. fe­
male slavename.

Ref.: K.749: 12 (A.D. 717).

'm Iaḥ /lōh/ [Mod. -loh /-lōh/].
1. (intr.) to be quick,
vigorous. 2. female slavename. Cf. kanlāh.
3. See also
-raḥ, -ros, -roḥ roḥh, -los.
(ref) Iaḥ 'aṇ (K.79: 17), personal name.


-m ṭ Iaḥ /-lah/ [Mod. Iaḥ /leeh/].
(tr.) to separate into
parts, break up, dismember, detach. Cf. Iaḥ, -lah, *klaḥ
v klah, kanlāḥ, vlaḥ.

*m Ikaḥ /lkah/ [Pfx /l-/+ -kah].
Attested in slave-
name Iaṇkāḥ.
* lgāy /lgaaj/ [Pfx /1-/ + gāy]. Attested in slavename lāngāy.

* lgau /lgaw/ [Pfx /1-/ + -gau]. Attested in lāngau.

lāo /lāoc/ [Pfx /1-/ + -āo or ifx /-ā-/ + -lo2; mod. lāa /lāoc/ and Old Mon lānau /lāqaw/]. Sesamum indicum L. (Pedaliaceae),1 sesame.


* ltōu /lēw/ [Pfx /1-/ + -tau; cf. mod. rāntau /rendaw/ 'hole, cavity; cave, burrow']. Attested in toponym lantau.

lē mī lmon /lmī lmoon/? [Pfx /1-/ + -mī -mon or ifx /-m-/ + -li -lon]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 9 (A.D. 713).

-llyān /-liiaŋ/ [Dialectal cognate of -leŋh]. (intr.) to burn, flame. Cf. lālyān and lāhlyān.

* lvān /lβaŋ/ [Pfx /1-/ + -vāñ3; cf. rhvāñ and mod. ravāñha /rweaŋ/]. (intr.) to make rounds, stand guard. Attested in slavename lamvañ. Cf. lvān.

lvē /lβaŋ/ [Unanalyzed; cf. mod. lvē /lwīia/, Old Mon (lw)i /lwii/?/]. Ficus racemosa L. (Ficus glomerata Roxb.) (Moraceae), fig.2


lvēn /lβaŋ/ [Pfx /1-/ + -vāñ2]. See *lvān.

'nak lvēn (K.44B: 5), 'Guard, patrol'.
sre lvēn sanke (K.493: 29), toponym.

1 Martin, 141.
2 Martini, 160.

ge ta sak gi ge ta lvāc gi ge ta lope gi... (K.341N: 10), 'They who commit theft herein, they who take things by stealth herein, they who purloin things herein...'
Ref.: K.34kN: 10 (A.D. 700).

...ge tapovisesa 'amvi ihaloka lvāh paraloka (K.341N: 6), '...They [shall] be known for their devotion from this world to the next'.

lveh /luvē/. See loh.
...

rañ lveh (K.138: 8), presumably a slave function.

*lsōn /lsoŋ/. [Pfx /l-/+ -soŋ]. (intr.) to be lifted up, elevated. Attested in slavename lansoŋ.
See va. va jlen (K.54: 13), 'Emancipated (male) slave'.


- -va /-baa/. See -vā¹.


vagrā /bogryh/? [Perhaps alteration of Skt *vighrśti, = ghrśti 'variety of Dioscorea; hog...']. (conjecturally) Dioscorea oryzetorum Prain and Burk. (Dioscoreaceae), a species of liana producing an edible tubercle now known as ōm-lūḥa jrūka /damlōō quwuk/ 'hog tuber'.¹

canlek ple vagrāh (K.561: 9), 'Hog-tuber cloth', presumably cloth dyed with hog-tuber or, conceivably, having a hog-tuber motif.


See vaṁ /bōŋ/¹ [Probably mod. baṅa /puŋ/ 'to swell up']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 25 (A.D. 713).

See vaṁ /bōŋ/² [Probably mod. vāmha /w∧ŋ/]. enceinte, citadel, stronghold; walled town. Cf. -vaṁ² and -vaṁ³.

vaṁ cak (K.9: 12), toponym.

Ref.: K.9: 12 (A.D. 639).

- -vaṁ /-bōŋ/¹ [Perhaps mod. baṅa /puŋ/ 'to swell up']. Attested in kasvaṁ.

¹Martin, 168.
-हन् -vāṇ /-βαṇ/² [Mod. -bhanā /-peon/ 'to block, protect'].
  1. (intr.) to be blocked, trapped. 2. (intr., of water) to be standing, stagnant. *Attested in travan.*

-हन् -vāṇ /-βαṇ/³ [ Probably mod. vāṇa /-peon/]. (tr.) to encircle, surround, enclose. *Attested in slavename lāmvaṇ. Cf. vaṇ², -vān², -hvaṇ.*

हन् vaṇā /-βαṇ/ [Pfx /β-/+ ना; mod. bhanā /pį+a/; Thai ว(้า)่ง /phaqaa/ 'to be handsome, beautiful']. 1. (tr.) to love, cherish, hold dear. 2. female slavename. Cf. vaṇ.  
  *Ref.: K.138: 19 (A.D. 620).*

हन् vacaśvīṣvara /bacasβiisβocr/? [Possibly Skt *vacaśvīṣvara 'lord of oracles']. name of an unidentified deity, possibly an aspect of Śiva.  
  *N.B.: GC (C VI: 21 note 3) comments, "On pourrait peut-être lire tapasvī."*
  *Ref.: K.113/114: 3 (A.D. 698).*

हन् vaṇ /-βαṇ/¹ [Probably dialectal cognate of vaṇ¹ and -vaṇ¹].
  female slavename. Cf. voṇ, kaṃvaṇ.  
  *Ref.: K.78: 16 (A.D. 677).*

हन् vaṇ /-βαṇ/² [Probably dialectal cognate of vaṇ² and -vaṇ³].  
  *See vaṇ².*
  vaṇ hareṇ (K.341N: 2), toponym.  
  *Ref.: K.341N: 2 (A.D. 700).*

-हन् -vat /-βat/. *Attested in slavename kaṃvat.*  See hvat and -vāt.

-हन् -van /-βan/² [Cf. mod. vānta वाँटा /woon/ 'to gird, circle, attach around' and bāndha /poon/ 'to hug, clasp'].
  *Attested in proper name sraḥvan. Cf. -hvaṇ.*
vanli /\bənlɪi/? [Ifx /-\vɐ-/ + *\vli]. unidentified food product, perhaps a grain.

N.B.: The form corresponds to mod. banlɪ /\bənli/ 'light', which however is attested only as OK vanlɪ /\bənlɪ/ (K.56B: 29, A.D. 878-977), just as mod. bhlɪ /\pliy/ corresponds to vlɪ /\pliy/ 'to be marked, clear'. GC (C II: 42 note 3) suggests that the form in question here may represent mod. banlai /\pləj/ 'kind of ginger, used medicinally'. This must be ruled out unless we stipulate a misspelling (unlikely in this case), the correspondence between OK i and ai having yet to be demonstrated. More plausible is an early, since lost, sense of banlɪ developed from the idea of 'that which is clear or light'.

vanli lih 3 si ple lih 2 (K.561: 8), '3 lih of vanli; 2 lih of si ple'.


varah /\vrəh/. See *\vroh.


varahasena /\vəra\həseen/ [Skt *varahasena]. personal name.

Ref.: K.44: 9 (A.D. 674).

vari /\vəri/ [Perhaps Skt *\vəɾi, < \vr 'to cover, close; to ward off, keep back']. (conjecturally, a minor officer responsible for the security of a sanctuary) custodian, warder, keeper, superintendent. Cf. varI.

vā vari 1 vā ramXXpa 1 (K.115: 7-8), 'Male slave as keeper: vā RamXXpa, 1'.

vā vari 1 vā vraXXn 1 (K.115: 8-9), 'Male slave as keeper: vā VraXXn, 1'.

Ref.: K.115: 7 and 8 (A.D. 665).

Vari /\vəri/. See vari.

...pādamūla ta 'anau vari panlas 1 višesagup 1... (K.127: 9), '...From among the worthies in residence, 1 substitute keeper [and] 1 special warder...'

varta /\textit{\textbeta}r/ [Skt varta]. 1. (intr.) to live, exist, subsist, be; to stay, remain, dwell, abide. 2. (tr.) to live on, subsist by; to depend on.

ge dih pamre ta vra\=h sin gui k\=anjrap ta man varta n\=a vra\=h. ... (K.561: 34), 'At present they who perform service to the shining one are prisoners of war who dwell with the shining one...', i.e. at the sanctuary.


vartma /\textit{\textbeta}r\textit{\textma}/? [Skt nom.sg. of vartman]. path, road; way, course.

tridh\=a vartma pi XXXX '\=a\=y car ku... (K.505: 22-3), meaning obscure.

Ref.: K.505: 23 (A.D. 639).

var\=sa /\textit{\textbeta}rs\=a/ [Skt var\=sa]. the rainy season.

nivandha var\=sa (K.451N: 6), 'Purveyance for the rainy season'.


var\=s\=any /\textit{\textbeta}rs\=a\=n\=j-/ [Perhaps Skt var\=s\=a\=n\=g- for var\=s\=a\=n\=i before vowel]. raining.

N.B.: The following single occurrence of this form is described as a doubtful reading by GC (C VI: 72 note 2).

XXX XXXX sarv\=w\=a\=y\=a\=tibhih var\=s\=a\=n\=y e\=x\=x\=l\=a\=y\=e XXX... (K.145: 4-5) meaning obscure.


-val /-\=\textalpha/ol/. See 'val. Attested in 'amval \~ 'amval and in slavename kamval. Cf. -hval, -vol.

valada /\textit{\textbo}l\=\textad\=o/? [Skt balada 'strength-giving']. female slavename. For the form cf. phalada.

Ref.: K.78: 14 (A.D. 677).

vave /\text\=e\=e/ [Pfx /\text\=e/ + -ve\=e; mod. bab\=e /\text\=e\=e/; cf. Old Mon ba\=e' /ba\=e/?]. goat.
- रहि -vas /-bha/ [Mod. vā'śa /woah/ and -bā'śa /-poah/]. 1. (tr.) to sweep, traverse (wide field). 2. (tr.) to measure (length, breadth, etc.). Attested in vnas.

वसनपाल /वसनपाल/ [Skt *vasanapāla]. vestment warden, keeper of (royal or ecclesiastical) apparel; sacristan (sexton), vestryman. Cf. vastrapāla.
Ref.: K.74: 7 (A.D. 697).

वसन्तमलिक /वसन्तमलिक/ [Skt *vasantamallaikā 'spring jasmine']. personal name (female).
Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

वसन्तवली /वसन्तवली/ [Skt *vasantavalli 'spring creeper']. female slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 9 (A.D. 676).

वस्त्रपाल /वस्त्रपाल/ [Skt *vastrapāla]. keeper of garments, vestment warden.1 Cf. vasanapāla.
poṁ vastrapāla (K.74: 2), 'The baronet or knight serving as sacristan'.
Ref.: K.74: 2 (A.D. 697).

वह /वह/? [Unidentified]. constituent of slavename.

vah ver (K.78: 15), (male or female?) slavename.

N.B.: If this vah represents va /v/ va /bha/ 'male slave', it occurs in an extensive slave-list in which all of the other members are marked as vā or ku or are preceded by a two-place lacuna. Moreover, this would be its sole occurrence. The slave-name kaṁvah also suggests that vah is a name.
Ref.: K.78: 15 (A.D. 677).

वा /वा/ [Mod. vā /wiia/, derogatory or familiar third-person

1Cf. vasanapāla.
pronoun. 1. male slave, bondsman; title for male slaves.
2. (by trope) rascal, rogue, miscreant.


*ढ - वा - /βαα-/ [A Prākrit form corresponding to classical Skt dvā-, another Prākrit be (= classical dve), Apabhraṃśa bi (= classical dvi),1 and Pāli bā-2]. two. Attested in vācattvālīṃsottarapaṇcaśata and vāvinśottaraśaṭṭisata.

-ढ -वा - /βαα/1 [Unidentified]. Attested in slavename ravā.

-ढ -वा - /βαα/2 [Perhaps connected with mod. vāra /wīr/ 'to creep, crawl']. Attested in lvā.

ढिः vāk /βak/ [Mod. bā'ka /peek/]. to depend. Cf. vnāk.

N.B.: In the following sole occurrence of this form GC (C IV: 59 note 5) states that it is doubtful and perhaps should be read nāk. Kralap vāk sruk may not be a personal name at all.

ku saṅcintya 1 kon ku kralap vāk sruk (K.904B: 5-6), 'Ku Sancintya, 1; her child, Kralap Vāk Sruk.'

Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

ढिः vān /βag/1 [Probably Cham vānh 'enceinte, palais',3 < Khmer vān /βag/2]. constituent of Cham title.

pu vān (K.9: 23, 32), 'Lord of the palace'.


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1 Edgerton, BHS Grammar, I: 106, §19.3.
2 Rhys Davids and Stede, 486a.
3 Aymonier et Cabaton, 454a.
van /βən/² [Unidentified]. 1. personal name. 2. female slavename. Cf. slavename tvān.

van /βən/¹ [Mod. vāna /βənə/]. 1. (tr.) to turn aside from, avoid, evade, elude. 2. (intr.) to turn, twist, bend, be winding. Attested in svān. Cf. -hvān.

van /βən/². See van², -vān³. Attested in lvān.

vāca /βaːca/ [Perhaps Skt vācya 'blame, censure']. male slavename. Cf. vācamātra.
Ref.: K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713).

dvācatvārīmsottarapaṁcaṣata /βaːcaβaːli-smot-
2 dvācatvārīmsottarapaṁcaṣata [Skt dvācavārīmsottarapaṁcaṣata 'two-and-forty (dvācatvārīmśa-) over (uttara) five hundred (paṁcaṣa-
1ta)']. Five hundred and forty-two. Cf. *vā-.

vīcamātra /βaːcamātra/ [Skt *vīcamātra 'having speech as one's measure, words as one's wealth']. male slavename.

van /βən/. See -hvān. Attested in krvān.

vāt /βət/ [Mod. vā'ta /βət/.] 1. (intr.) to turn rapidly, spin, whirl; to go around. 2. (tr.) to encircle, surround, enclose; to hurl overhand, cast. Attested in chvāt. Cf. -vat, hvāt.

vātahara /βaːtaːhərə/ [Skt vātahara]. male slavename.

vādugi /βaːdʊgiː/ [Unidentified]. female slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

- वाय /-वाय [Mod. वाया /विया/]. 1. (tr.) to flail, thrash, lash, whip. 2. (tr.) to beat, pound, hit, strike, knock. Attested in slavename tvāy. Cf. hvāy.

- वार /-वार/ [Presumably mod. वारा /वियर/]. 1. (intr.) to go around, circle, revolve. 2. (intr.) to creep, crawl, trail. Attested in kamvār. Cf. hvār.

- वाल /-वाल/ [Presumably mod. वाला /वोल/]. 1. (tr.) to encircle. 2. (tr.) to measure (girth, capacity). Attested in slavenames tvāl and svāl.


- वित /-वित/ [Mod. वित /वित/]. from, since. Attested in 'मवित.

- विक /-विक/ [Mod. विक /विक/]. 1. (tr.) to stir, agitate, mix, whip (beat) up. 2. (intr.) to be stirred, disturbed, agitated, upset. Probably attested in name or title jvik and in slavename mvik.

* विकलनेत्रा /विकलनेत्रा/ [Skt *विकलनेत्र 'having an eye missing, having impaired eyes']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 6 (A.D. 676).

- विनोय - बीयोक /-विनोय /-बीयोक/ [Prakrt for classical Skt विनोय /-बीयोक/]. twenty. Attested in vāniśottarasastisata and viṃśottarasaṭsaṭsata.

1 Edgerton, BHS Grammar, I: 107, §19.3.
viṃśottaraśatsata /viṃsotdvaraśatsatæ/ [Skt viṃśottaraśatsata 'twenty (viṃśa-) over (uttara) six hundred (śatsata)']. Six hundred and twenty.

Ref.: K.113/114: 1 (A.D. 698?).

vic /wic/ [Mod. vica /wic/]. 1. (intr.) to quiver, quake. 2. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 8 (A.D. 677).

viṃjayaśvara /viṃjayesvaræ/ [Skt viṃjayesvara 'lord of victory or victories']. name or epithet, presumably of an aspect of Śiva.


vīna /vīnaa/. See vīna.

tmiṇ vīna kañjaṇ lāhv 4 (K.557/600E: 4), '4 players of the vīna, kañjaṇ and lāhv'.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

vidagdha /vidok/ [Skt vidagdha 'undigested', but also 'inflamed, corrupted, tawny' and 'sharp, crafty']. male slavename.


vidita /viditæ/ [Skt vidita 'learned man, sage']. male slavename.


vidyākritæ /vidjaakiiræ/ [Skt *vidyākṛti 'having fame for knowledge']. personal name.


vidyākumāra /vidjaakumææra/ [Skt *vidyākumææra 'son of Vidyā, prince of knowledge']. personal name.

vidyādhara /vidyaadharədeep/ [Skt vīdyaadhara 'knowledge-bearing, possessed of science' + deva 'god [on earth or among men]', i.e. brahmin, priest, king, prince]. personal name.


vidyāsakti /vidjaasak/ [Skt *vidyasakti 'having the power of knowledge']. personal name.


vidyāsuddha /vidjaasut/ [Skt *vidyasuddha 'pure in knowledge, cleansed through knowledge']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 18 (A.D. 677), twice.

vidhivala /vidhiolo/ [Skt *vidhibala 'having power by reason of rites, having strength of action']. male slavename.


-vin /-vin/ [Mod. -vina /-win/]. (intr.) to twist, curl. Attested in slavename tvin.

vinaya /vinəj/ [Skt vinaya 'discipline, self-control']. personal name.


vinayakIrtri /vinajakirj? [Skt *vinayakIrtri 'having fame for one's self-control']. personal name.


vinayavatī /vinajəwədii? [Skt, fem. of *vinayava(n)t 'having discipline' or, if this is a professional name, 'having (artistic) training']. personal name (female musician).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).
"vinayabhara /Śinojaśhoor/ [Skt *vinayābhara, perhaps 'attractive by reason of one’s discipline']. male slave-name.

"vinīta /Śiniit/ [Skt vinīta 'tamed, trained, educated; well-behaved, modest; lovely, handsome']. personal name.

"bindusakti /Śindusak/ [Skt, probably *binduśakti 'he whose power is the bindu (mark)']. personal name.

"vipatti /Śipdii/ [Skt vipatti]. ruin, destruction; disaster. Cf. viptya.
tve vipatti (K.451N: 3), 'To cause the ruin of, work ruin or destruction on'.

"viptiya /Śipdii/ [Error¹ for *viptiya]. See vipatti.
ge ta tve viptya gi saptapita saptamaṭā pañcamahara[ra]va-narakāḥ patanti (K.127: 20-1), 'They who commit vandalism in this place, their fathers and mothers to the seventh generation [shall] fall into the Five Great Raurava Hells'.

"vim /Śiim/? [Cf. mod. vīma /wiim/ ~ bīma /piim/]. 1. (in-tr.) to be dim, dark, indistinct; to be uncertain, confused. 2. male slavename.

"vimala /Śimool/ [Skt vimala 'spotless, unblemished']. personal name.

Ref.: K.910: 13 (A.D. 651).

- vil /-pyl/ [Mod. -bila /-pyl/]. Attested in 'amvil.

vilasa /bilaasaa/ [Skt, femininization of vilasa 'grace, charm, beauty...']. female slavename.

viloka /biloook/. See guñaviloka and note.
Ref.: K.904B: 9 (A.D. 713).

vilarmac /bisaar/ [Written rišarmac, almost certainly for Skt *višarma (n) 'homeless; joyless']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.748: 12 (A.D. 613).

vilabha /bisaak/ [Skt *viśākha 'having no branches, limbless']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 8 (A.D. 676).

viśarada /bisaarət/ [Skt viśarada 'experienced, skilled, proficient, learned, wise...']. personal name.

višananda /biseesənən/ [Skt *viśeṣananda 'having special joy or delight']. personal name.

višagana /biseesəgən/ [Skt *viśeṣagaṇa 'belonging to a special class?']. personal name.

višagup /biseesəgup/ [Skt *viśeṣagup]. special wärder or keeper.
...pādamūla ta 'anau varī panlas 1 viśeṣagup 1... (K.127: 9), '...From among the worthies in residence, 1 substitute keeper [and] 1 special warden...

viśeṣavīn /βiseesə'bin/ [Skt *viśeṣabindu 'having special marks or properties', less probably *viśeṣavindu 'getting or knowing distinctions']. personal name.
N.B.: K.154A: 15 has viśevin [sic], K.154B: 11 viśeṣavīn.

višeṣān /βiseeəan/? [Perhaps Skt višeṣaṇa]. distinction, discrimination (?).
N.B.: The form is immediately preceded and followed by syllables belonging to garbled forms.
Ref.: K.341S: 12 (A.D. 673).

viṣṇukīrtti /βisnukiir/ [Skt *viṣṇukīrti]. personal name.
Ref.: K.44B: 1 (A.D. 674).

visiddha /βisit/ [Skt *visiddha 'perfected']. male slave-name.
Ref.: K.78: 6 (A.D. 677).

vihār /βihaar/ [Skt vihāra 'pleasure-ground']. temple compound, monastery, vihāra.

-vī /-βi/. See -vi. Attested in personal name 'amvī.

viṭa /biic/ [Skt viṭa 'bīja; cf. mod. būja /puuc/]. 1. seed, grain; germ, origin. 2. seeding, sowing; crop.
Ref.: K.18: 3 and 4 (A.D. 726).
vīṇa /viina/ [Skt vīṇā]. the vīṇā or Indian "lute". Cf. vīṇa.

tmiṇ vīṇa gandhini (K.557/600E: 4), 'vīṇā player: Gandhini'.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

vīra /vīra/ [Skt vīra 'brave or eminent man, hero']. presumably an epithet of Śiva, = Viřabhadra, Viřeśvara.

tpal vrah kamratan 'aśī bhaṭāra vīra (K.9: 11), toponym ("The grove of the shining one Our High Lord Śī Bhaṭāra Viṇa")


vīreśvara /viireesvar/ [Skt vi reefsvar]. epithet of Śiva.

Ref.: K.9: 10 (A.D. 639).

-vuṇ /puṇ/ [Mod. buṇa /puṇ/]. belly. Attested in slavename cavuṇ.

-vuc /vuc/ [Cf. mod. vica /wiča /−biča /−pič/ 'to tremble, flutter']. Attested in slavename tvuc.

-vut /put/ [Cf. mod. buta /put/ 'deceit, guile']. Attested in slavename kanvut.

vudhadivasavāra /budhadičsośaaar/ [Skt budha 'Mercury' + divasavāra 'week-day']. = vudhavāra.


vudhavāra /budhaaar/ [Skt budha 'Mercury' + vāra 'time, turn, day of the week']. Wednesday. Cf. vudhadivasavāra.

Ref.: K.74: 2 (A.D. 697).

1See Monier-Williams, 1006c, and compare C V: 36 and 37.
vuddhisāra /πυτδισα'α/ [Skt *buddhisāra 'power of understanding, strength of mind']. male slavename.


-vur /-βυυ/ [Middle Khmer *būra /buur > puur/, mod. -pūra /-pōor/]. (tr.) to heap, pile up; to group together. Attested in vnur.

-vuh /-βυυ/ [Mod. buh /puh/]. (intr.) to boil, seethe. Attested in slavename ramvuh.

vrk /briik/ [Mod. brika /priik/]. (intr.) to be jet black. thmo vrk (K.341N: 3), toponym ("Black rock").

Ref.: K.341N: 3 (A.D. 700).

vrddhi /brytđhii/ [Skt vrddhī 'increase, prosperity, success']. male slavename. Cf. vrddhī.


vrddhī /brytđhii/. female slavename. See vrddhi.

Ref.: K.910: 9 (A.D. 651).

vṛhaspātīdivasavāra /bṛhoscdivideseβaa/ [Skt brhaspati ∼ vṛhaspati 'Jupiter' + divasavāra 'week-day']. Thursday. Cf. vrahapativāra.


-ve /-βεε/ [Mod. -væ /-wē/ ∼ bæ /pē/]. (tr.) to do, make, form; to perform. Attested in tve, tāmve, 'tāmve.

-ve /-βεε/ Attested in slavename lahve.

Perhaps, anticipating Middle Khmer usage, for *vekat (°tl = °tl~), for Skt vekata 'youth; jeweler; sort of fish; buffoon'. constituent of slavename.

(vä) sen ta vekta (K.904B: 21), male slavename ('Sen the buffoon?).
Ref.: K.904B: 21 (A.D. 713).

- veñ /-veh/ [Mod. vēha /weh/]. (intr.) to be distant, long. Attested in lveñ, possibly in vraneñ.

ver /beer/ [Cf. mod. vera /weer/ 'to turn, take turns']. constituent of personal name (cf. vah).
Ref.: K.78: 15 (A.D. 677).

ver /beer/ [Mod. vera /weer/; cf. Thai ▎/ween/ 'turn, shift; in turn or rotation, by shifts']. 1. (intr.) to turn, bend, crouch, flex; to turn, spin, whirl, rotate. 2. (tr.) to turn, transfer, relay, alternate. 3. turn, shift, tour of duty; team (of workers). Cf. vera, hvera, ramver.
Ref.: K.30: 29 (A.D. 578-677).


vera kñum man oy ta vra9 (K.154A: 6), 'Team of slaves whom [he] has given to the shining one: ...', followed by six slavenames.

velā /beelaa/ [Skt velā 'end, limit, boundary, period, season, time, hour, tide, flow, stream...']. male slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 6 (A.D. 651).

- ves /-veeh/ [Mod. -vesa /-weeh/ and vēh /wēh/]. 1. (in-tr.) to part, separate. 2. (tr.) to quit; leave; to avoid, shun, shirk. Attested in slavename kves.

- vēm /-pēom/? [Cf. mod. -bæma /-pēom/ 'to sicken']. At-
tested in slavename kamvem.

- ११५ -veh /-beh/? Attested in lveh.

vai /βəi/ [Mod. vai /wəi/; cf. Thai ไ '/waj/ 'to be quick, active']. 1. (intr.) to be watchful, alert, vigilant; to be quick, active, animated, bright.  2. constituent of slavename. Cf. 'vai वै ', kamvai, tvai, 'amvai.

(ku) hannā vai (K.115: 16), female slavename.

-vai /-βəi/ [Perhaps same item as vai]. Attested in svai, slavename uṇvai.

vaideśa /βəjdeeh/ [Skt vaideśya 'foreign...']. female slavename.

vainā /βəjnā/ [Skt fem. of vaina, < vena 'longing, yearning, loving']. female slavename.

vaśākha /βəjaak/ [Skt vaśākha]. the sixth lunar month, corresponding to April–May.

vaśrava /βəjaarɔp/ [Skt vaśravaṇa]. male slavename.

- vo /-boo/? Attested in slavename lavo. Cf. vau.

-vok /-bɔok/ [Angkorian -vɔak /-buaek/, mod. bɔɔka /puaek/ 'group']. 1. (intr.) to come together, congregate, group.  2. group, mass, collectivity. Attested in vnok, svok.
- raṭaḥ -voc /-boc/? Possibly attested in slavename tvoc.


N.B.: The only other occurrence of this form is at K.669C: 16-7 (A.D. 972): vojī prāk l '1 silver vojā' (C I: 170, 183). Cf. C II: 13 note 12.

gē tā cracur...vojā ple 'nak paribhava 'āgama ta gi noh sruk vrah... (K.44B: 7-11), 'They who pilfer from... the collection boxes of those in charge of revenues in this community of the shining one...'

Ref.: K.44B: 10 (A.D. 674).

raṭaḥi voñ /-boñ/? female slavename. Cf. slavename vañ1.


- raṭaḥ -vol /-böl/? [Cf. mod. va'la /wul/ and -ba'la /-pul/ 'to whirl']. Attested in 'āmvol. Cf. -hvol, -val u 'val.

- raṭaḥ -vos /-bōh/ [Mod. -ba'sa /-puh/ and -vōh /-wōh/]. (in-tr.) to stand up or out. Attested in slavename kavos.

raṭaḥ vom /-bom/ [Angkorian va'm /βωμ/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898), mod. bōm /pum/]. negation marker, expressing denial or refusal but not prohibition; often = without + participle.

...jmon bhūti gi vom sam dhanvipura (K.44B: 4), '...[and] which bestows [this] property on him without assigning it jointly to Dhanvipura'.

gē tā vom oy gi... (K.154A: 16; cf. K.154B: 12), 'They who do not give [alms] here...'

(vā) kathā vom is (K.74: 6), male slavename ("Chatterbox, he who never quits talking").1


1But cf. C VI: 18.
-रो -vom /-💓m/? [Probably mod. -bun /-pum/ 'to be closed up, unopened'; cf. female slavename klavom /klε̂m/ (K.357: 7, A.D. 578-677) = mod. krabum /krapum/ 'bud']. Attested in slavename kvom.

रो vau /βew/ [Mod. bau /pew/]. 1. last-born child. 2. constituent of personal names and slavenames. Cf. 'avau, -vo.

(kloň) vau 'a़ (K.115: 5), personal name.

(vā) ci vau (K.78: 15), male slavename.

-रो -vauhv /-βew/. Attested in slavename 'anvauhv.

-ङ -vom /-💓m /-💓m/. Possibly attested in slavename tvam.

हरि vamrah /βaŋroh/ [Ifx /-vun-/ + *vrah = vroh /roh/]. 1. (act or operation of) sowing. 2. (times a field has been sown).
Ref.: K.926: 10 (A.D. 624).

-ङ -vam /-βam /-βam/. 1. (intr.) to open the hand, spread the fingers; to fork. 2. fork, bifurcation; confluence (of watercourses). Attested in 'anvam.

हा vah /βah/? Unidentified constituent of slavenames.

(ku) vah kloň (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.

(ku) vah cĩ (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 8 (A.D. 611).

-ङ vah /-βah/? Possibly attested in slavename tvah.

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vko /βkoo/? [Perhaps from same source as vakāhv]. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713).

vna /βgaa/. See vaṅā.

XXXI vna (K.557/600E: 10), female slavename (?).

(vā) vna 'aṅ cheda (K.910: 6), male slavename.

(ku) vna nuvahi (K.910: 7),1 female slavename.

(vā) vna (K.109N: 12; K.140: 5; K.582: 5), male slavename.


vha /βgea/ [Angkorian vīya /βγia/ (K.780A: 26, A.D. 878-977), mod. bhāi /bŋi/2]. 1. flower, blossom, but differing from pkā in some way not yet identified — perhaps a floral arrangement. 2. male and female slavename.

N.B.: The form vīya is also attested in the undated inscriptions, namely K.7: 10 (A.D. 578-677).

vne vraiy (K.134: 20), female slavename ("Wildflower").


vña /βnaaw/ [For *vāh (cf. ḫāv ~ ḫahv ~ jōhv), whence pre-modern *bhāiva /βnaaw > pniēw/, > mod. bhāiavā /pniēw/ ~ pniēva /pniēw/]. 1. guest, visitor. 2. (conjecturally, cf. hospes and ἕξυος) sojourner; stranger, foreigner. 3. male and female slavename.

N.B.: If, as GC thought (C II: 42 note 6), this form foreshadows modern bhāiava 'guest', we should expect variants closer to the latter. In fact we find only vḥauhv (K.357: 24, A.D. 578-677), as a female slavename. Elsewhere in the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions we find vṅau alone, still as a male and female slavename. In the Angkorian period we find the same form again as a slavename (K.809: 37, A.D. 878-87; K.713B: 5, A.D. 893), but also unequivocally in the sense of 'guest': K.989C: 19 and 27 (A.D. 1008).

1Marked as a doubtful reading (C V: 40 note 1).

2Vid. C II: 3, table; II: 23 note 5.
vnas /βnah/ [Ifx /-n-/ 'instrumental and resultative' + -nas1]. 1. (any instrument or device for measuring). 2. (that which has been measured) surveyed land. 3. (act or operation of) measuring, measurement, size.

pon totil gui tañ 'ājña vrah kamratāñ 'añ oy gui srūk ple drañ vnas nu pon jon bhūti śreṣṭhāśrama (K.44A: 13-4), 'Sir Totil is the one who has erected [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord giving harvests and lands to the community, [in return] for [which] he (the pon) has bestowed wealth upon the Śreṣṭhāśrama'.

Ref.: K.44A: 14 (A.D. 674).

vnak /βnak/ [Ifx /-n-/ 'locative iterative' + vāk; mod. bhna'ka /pnaek/2]. 1. (any article of furniture or surface on which objects are placed or rested) support, prop, stay; stand, rest, tray; handrest. 2. service (of food); set, suit, series. 3. (one on whom one depends) agent, servant. 4. male and female slavename.

(ku) vnak (K.557/600E: 6; K.904A: 25), female slavename.
(vā) vnak (K.138: 25), male slavename.

sre vnak srāhvan (K.79: 13), toponym ('Field of the Copper Tray'?).

samlo vnak (K.154A: 5) 'a service of curry' and samlo vnak 1 (K.154B: 3), '1 service of curry'.


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1 Cf. C II: 13 note 14 and V: 111 note 5. The form does not occur in the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions but is found several times in the Angkorian period, once in the cryptic smōh vnas at K.348: 10, 14, 21, 28 (A.D. 924) and K.349: 26 (A.D. 924), again in neh gi vnāss bhūmi neh 'These are the dimensions of this piece of land' at K.208: 38 (A.D. 978-1077), yet again in vvam 'Ac ti dār vnas caṅcūla phoḥ 'They are not to require measures of castor oil' found once at K.933: 13 (A.D. 1012) and again at K.211: 6 (A.D. 1037). Note finally caṅcīyaṇ caval vnās āna lin 1 pāda 1 'A ring made to size, weighing 1 lin 1 pāda' at K.843B: 16 (A.D. 1025).

vnur /βnuur/ [Ifx /-n-/ '(resultative) iterative' + -vur; mod. phnūra /pnūr/, presupposing earlier *bhnhūra /pnuur/]. 1. mound, hillock, knoll. 2. female slavename.


vnok /βnook/ [Ifx /-n-/ '(resultative) iterative' + -vok; Angkorian vnvak /βnuvak/ (K.713: 4, A.D. 893)]. group, party, company, troop, (labor) force, team.


vnam /βnɔm/ [Probably pfx /β-/ + nam1; Angkorian vnam /βnɔm/ (K.713: 22, A.D. 893), mod. bhnam /pnum/]. 1. (natural) high place, height, hill, eminence, mount, mountain. 2. (man-made) height or elevation; temple-mountain. 3. female slavename.

'amnoy kloŋ vnam 'aŋ tpal tem tuŋnot ai vnam tāŋ kloŋ l sre sanre 20 (K.9: 24-6), 'Gifts of the Commissioner of Our [Temple-]Mountain: the sugar palm grove on the Mount of the Baron Retainer (?), 1, [and] 20 ricefields'.

...vnam vrai vnur camnɔm tmur cdiŋ... (K.44B: 2), '...hills, woods, knolls, herds of kine, [and] rivers...' pɔmnɔs ta po gi noŋ vnam vrah kamratāŋ 'aŋ... (K.44B: 9), '...[and] cenobites who are in orders on this mount [temple-mountain] of the shining one Our High Lord...'


vyavahāra /βiβəхааr/ [Skt vyavahāra, < vi-ava-hr 'to deal (interact, have to do) with; to deal or trade in; to deal or cope with, fight with, bring legal action against'] 1. intercourse, commerce, traffic, dealing(s), transaction, concern. 2. legal action or proceding, case at law, suit, issue, case, affair.

ge ta hau vyavahāra dai ta gi... (K.44B: 6), 'They who urge various disputes here...'

...kula saŋ vyavahāra lah... (K.451N: 5), '...[or] kinsmen engaged in a dispute...'

ṛṇī vyē /βjaa/ [Unidentified]. female slavename.
Ref.: K.138: 16 (A.D. 620).

ṛṇī vyēdhapura /βjaadḥēbur > βjaatbhur/ [Skt *vyēdhapura 'citadel of the hunter']. toponym.

ṛṇī vyēn /βjān/ [Unidentified]. female slavename.
Ref.: K.138: 16 (A.D. 620).

ṛṇī vrac /βrac/ [Pfx /β-/ + -rac; mod. breca /prēec/]. 1. (of elephants, tr.) to destroy by trampling or goring. 2. (conjecturally) killer-elephant, war-elephant.

vrac run (K.154A: 14), personal name ('Great war-elephant').

ṛṇē vranen /βrōsus?/ [Probably anomalous expansion of *vneā (if x /-n-/ + -veā). Unidentified.

gē ta cracur vranen chat duk... (K.44B: 7), meaning unknown.
Ref.: K.44B: 7 (A.D. 674).

ṛṇē vralai /βralay/ [Pfx /βrav-/ + -lai]. female slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 26 (A.D. 713).

*ṛṇē vrah /βroh/. See vroh. Attested in vamrah.

ṛṇē vrahapativāra /brēhohpdiṣaar/ [Skt brhaspati + vāra 'week-day']. See vṛhaspatidivasavāra.
Ref.: K.113/114: 2 (A.D. 698?).
vrahey /brahśe犍/ [Pfx /bra-/ + -hey]. female slave name.


vrahmatyā. See vrahmahatyā. Cf. brahmatyā.

saptamātā saptaśita niraya 'atiraurava[va] mahāraurava ge
dau ta gi vrahmatyā ge mān gi (K.154A: 17-8) '...Their
mothers and fathers to the seventh generation shall go
to the Lowest Raurava and the Great Raurava hells, and
heinous crime shall be theirs'.


vrahmahatyāpāla /brahmahatjaapāla/ [Skt brahmahatyāpa, < combining form of brahman + hatyā 'killing, slaying, slaughter']. 1. murder of a brahmin, sacerdocide. 2. any heinous crime. See vrahmahatyāphala, vrahmatyā, brahmatyā.

vrahmahatyāphala /brahmahatjaapālapāla, < brahmahatyā + phala 'fruit']. the consequences (reward or punishment) of brahmin-murder or other heinous crime. Cf. vrahmahatyā, phala.

vrahmahatyāphala ge mān gi (K.154B: 14), '...[and] they
shall suffer the consequences of heinous crime in those
places'.


vrahmanā /brahmoण/ [Skt brāhmaṇa 'one who has brahman,
spiritual knowledge', etc.]. a brāhmaṇa, brahmin.

gi cer 'ājīna vraḫ kammraṭān 'aṇh vraḥmaṇa tel nirvāṣ-
ya sāmāṇyaśaśTradaṇḍa (K.904B: 28), '...the shining
ones Our High Lords the brahmans shall be unremitting
in ejecting them who flout [this] order and in inflict-
ing the full range of bodily punishments upon [them]'.

Ref.: K.904B: 28 (A.D. 713).

vrī- /brii-/ [Cf. vari ṣ varī]. Attested in toponym
vṛīḍān.
vrīdān /βrii daŋ/? [Written as one item, but almost certainly to be analyzed as two]. toponym.

cdīn vrīdān (K.927: 2), toponym ("the river Vrī Dān").

Ref.: K.927: 2 (A.D. 708).

vreh /βreeŋ/? [Pfx /β-/+ -reh³?].
1. personal name.
2. female slavename.


vrai /βrai/ [Pfx /β-/+ -rai; mod. brai /brai/]. forest, woods.

kanlaḥ vraf (K.910: 10), toponym ("Middle of the forest").

(ku) slā vrai (K.115: 13), female slavename ("Wild areca").

vrai tampoon (K.44A: 11), toponym ("Forest of tampoon trees").

(ku) stau vrai (K.140: 12), female slavename ("Wild marga-sa").


vrai /βrai/. See vrai.

kloŋ jhe vray (K.79: 17-8), "Commissary of Forest Wood" or "Commissary of Woods and Forests".

(gho) jen vraiy (K.134: 12), male slavename ("Edge of the forest").

vne vrai (K.134: 20), female slavename ("Wildflower").


vroṇ /broŋ/ [Pfx /β-/+ roŋ (?)]. constituent of slavename.

(ku) klaŋ vron (K.557/600E: 7), female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

vronv /braŋ/. See vrau¹.
(ku) vrohv (K.561: 27), female slavename.


* vroh /βraβ/ [Pfx /β/- + -roh + -rah; mod. brǝh /prǝh/].
1. (tr.) to sow broadcast.
2. unidentified unit of land measure.
3. (conjecturally) = vamrah: number of times a field has been sown, as an index of its fertility. Cf. vrah, vamrah, varah.

vrau /βrǝw/ [Pfx /β/- + -raʊ1; cf. Old Mon brǝw /bǝw/ > Middle Mon bǝw ~ brau /bǝw/ 'woman, female' and Thai wǝw /pʰǝw/ 'to be gay, smiling, joyous, pleasant, nice-looking, beautiful' wǝw /pʰǝw/ 'to be pretty, decorative'].
1. (intr.) to be fair, agreeable to the eye; to be well-formed, shapely, pretty, beautiful, handsome, good-looking.
2. personal name; constituent of personal name.
3. slavename; constituent of slavename.


vrau /βrǝw/2 [Mod. brau /prǝw/]. member of the Bru (Prou, Pru) ethnolinguistic group.

N.B.: This item appears to occur only in the undated inscriptions, e.g. kʰum vrau moy sliç 'four hundred Bru slaves', at K.137: 1 (A.D. 578-677).

vrauβv /βrǝw/. See vrau1.

Ref.: K.78: 8 (A.D. 677).

1. celestial or holy being: god, demigod, the Buddha.
2. celestial or holy object: image of a divine being, sanctuary housing a divine being.
3. (generic headword followed by noun in apposition for beings and objects conceived as divine; etymological translation:) the shining one, the bright one.
4. consti-
twent of personal names and slavenames. Cf. slavename kamvrah.


vlac /βlac/ [Probably pfx /β-/ + -lac; cf. mod. panlāca /panlāca 'to strike fear into']. 1. (intr.) to shrink, be afraid. 2. female slavename.


vli /βlīi/? [Pfx /β-/ + -lī, probably = -lī]. Attested in vanli.

tlāh /βlah/ [Pfx /β-/ + -lāh]. 1. (conjecturally) section, part, piece, division. 2. unidentified unit of measure for cloth, a subdivision of the yau.

canlekg yugala yau 2 tlāh 1 (K.79: 8), '2 yau and 1 tlāh of double cloth'.

śaka /sok/ [Skt śaka, name of a people, the Śaka'; cf. Thai  theano /sok/ 'era; year']. name of the calendrical era attributed to King Śālivāhana, dating from A.D. 78; the Śaka Era. Cf. śakaparigraha.

N.B.: See the remarks in Chrestomathy, I: 6c.


śakaparigraha /sokaparigrorh/ [Skt *śakaparigraha, < śaka + parigraha, q.v.]. the Era of the Śaka Dominion, = śaka.

N.B.: See the remarks in Chrestomathy, I: 6c.


śakrasvāmi /sokrasvamii/ [Skt *śakrasvāmi 'having Indra as his lord']. personal name.

Ref.: K.904A: 16 (A.D. 713).

śakralaya /sokraalaj/ [Skt *śakralaya 'abode of Indra']. toponym.

Ref.: K.904A: 12 (A.D. 713).

śāṅkarakīrtti /sākkoorkiir/ [Skt *śāṅkarakīrtti 'having the fame of Śaṅkara']. personal name.

Ref.: K.582: 8 (A.D. 693).

śāṅkaragaṇa /sākkoorragaon/ [Skt śāṅkaragaṇa, probably 'attendant of Śaṅkara']. personal name.


śāṅkara[nāraja] /sākkooraaaraaj/ [Skt śāṅkara[nāraja]
<śāmkara 'auspicious, beneficent', epithet of Śiva, + nārāyaṇa, one of the names of Viṣṇu. Śiva-Viṣṇu, otherwise known as Harihara.

Ref.: K.140: 3 (A.D. 676).

Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj/. See Śaṅkara[nārāyaṇa].


Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj/. See Śaṅkara[nārāyaṇa].


Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj/. See Śaṅkara[nārāyaṇa].


Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Śaṅkarapalli /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

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Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Śaṅkarabhidā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

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Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Śaṅkarabhakti /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

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Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

Śaṅkaraśaṅkaraṇārāyanapratisthā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā /seṣṭkocoreṇaaraaj pradīpikā/ [Skt *śāmkaraṇārāyanapratisthā, <śāmkaranārāyaṇa + pratiṣṭhā 'setting up (as of an image)'] the (act or rite of) setting up an image of Śrī Śaṅkaraṇārāyaṇa.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).
śaṅkha /saŋka/ [Skt śaṅkha]. conch (shell), used for making libations of water or as an ornament for the arms or for the temples of an elephant... Cf. śaṅkha.

Ref.: K.910: 10 (A.D. 651).

sāta /sətə/ [Skt sāta]. hundred.

sāta 1 (K.582: 7), '100 areca palms'.

Ref.: K.582: 7 (A.D.)

śatru /səttrəu/ [Skt śatru; Angkorian satru /sətrəu/ (K. 413A: 6, A.D. 1361); cf. Thai สะตรี /sətrəi/]. 1. enemy, foe. 2. constituent of slavenames.

(ku) śatru ’nak (K.926: 9), female slavename ("Hostile to others").

(ku) śatru kmau (K.904B: 20), female slavename ("Black enemy").


śanaścara /sənəjhcərə/ [Skt śanaścara 'the planet Saturn']. personal name.


śanaścaravāra /sənəjhcərəvəɾə/ [Skt śanaścara-vāra < śanaścara + vāra 'week-day']. Saturday. Cf. sanaścaravāra.


śarva /səɾvə/? [Skt śarva, epithet of Umā, fem. of śarva, epithet of Śiva, < śaru 'arrow']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 3 (A.D. 713).

śarvagupta /səɾvəɡuptə/ [Skt śarvagupta, < śarva, ut sup-ra, + gupta 'protected']. personal name.


1 Monier-Williams, 1047b.
sarvapura /sɔːɾbɔːɾ/, [Skt śarvapura 'stronghold of Śiva', < śarva, ut supra, + pura 'walled town, etc.']. toponym.
Ref.: K.904B: 18 (A.D. 713).

śalya /sɔl/, [Skt śalya 'lance, dart, arrow; thorn, splinter; fault, defect...']. constituent of slavename.
(ku) pa'oc ple śalya (K.910: 7), female slavename ("She who plucks out arrowheads = the fruits of defects?").
Ref.: K.910: 7 (A.D. 651).

*saṣṭi- /sɔsdi-/ [Prākrtism for classical Skt śaṭ-, combining form of śaṣṭ]. six. See vāni śottaraśaṣṭisāta.

śāneśvara /saaneesɔːɾ/, [Skt *śāneśvara (?), of uncertain derivation]. name of an unidentified deity.
śrī śāneśvara (K.904B: 14), toponym.
Ref.: K.904B: 14 (A.D. 713).

śāla /sɑːla/, [Skt śāla 'house, mansion, building, hall, large room, apartment...'; Angkorian śālā /saalaa/ (K.56B: 29, A.D. 878-977), > Thai ต้า /sāalaa/]. residence.
Ref.: K.748: 5 (A.D. 613).

śiddhalakṣāra /sitdholəksaːɾ/, [Skt *śiddhalakṣāra, < śiddha, q.v., + lakṣāra, of uncertain meaning]. male slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 6 (A.D. 651).

śīlālekha /siləaleek/, [Skt *śīlālekha]. female slavename.
Ref.: K.904A: 24 (A.D. 713).

śīvāgup /siːvɐɡup/ [Skt *śīvāgup 'protecting Śiva'].
  male slavename.
  Ref.: K.904B: 4 (A.D. 713).

śīvācandra /siːvəˈkændra/ [Skt śīvācandra 'moon of Śiva'].
  personal name.

śīvadatta /siːvəˈdætə/ [Skt śīvadatta 'given by Śiva'].
  personal name.
  Ref.: K.54: 8 (A.D. 629).

śīvādāsa /siːvəˈdæsə/ [Skt śīvādāsa 'slave of Śiva'].
  1. personal name.  2. male slavename.

śīvāpāda /siːvəˈpæda/ [Skt *śīvāpāda, < śīva + pāda 'foot, etc.'].
  respectful designation of Śiva.

śīvāpura /siːvəˈpʊrə/ [Skt śīvāpura 'citadel of Śiva'].
  1. the abode of Śiva.  2. (conjecturally) toponym.

śīvaraṁapāla /siːvəˈraːməpələ/ [Skt śīvaṛāṁapāla, 'protector of Śivarāma'].
  personal name.

1 The plural of pāda is "sometimes added to proper names or titles in token of respect, e.g. deva-pādaḥ, 'the king's majesty'..." (Monier-Williams, 617a), a usage probably developed from the sense of 'ray or beam of light (considered as the f[oot] of a heavenly body)'.

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śivalīṅga /sīva linga/ [Skt śivalīṅga (śiva + liṅga, q.v.)].
1. Śiva as represented by a phallus. 2. an image of Śiva. 3. (conjecturally) a sanctuary housing a śivalīṅga.


śubhakīrīti /suṣṭha kīrī/ [Skt *śubhakīrītī 'having bright fame']. personal name.


śubhaṅkara /suṣṭhaṅkār/ [Skt śubhaṅkara 'doing good']. personal name.

Ref.: K.79: 12 (A.D. 639).

śūragrāma /suvarāgraam/ [Skt *śūragrāma, < śūra 'valiant man, hero, champion' + grāma 'village']. toponym.

kurāk śūragrāma (K.927: 2), 'The governor of Śūragrāma'.

Ref.: K.927: 2 (A.D. 708).

śobhajaya /soṣṭha jaya/ [Skt fem. of *śobhajaya]. personal name.

Ref.: K.904B: 11 (A.D. 713).

śamākha /sṛmā/. See śākha. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611).

śrāvana /sraṣṭaṇa/ [Skt śrāvaṇa]. the ninth lunar month, corresponding to July-August.


śrī /sṛi/ [Skt śrī 'radiance, splendor, glory, beauty'; Angkorian śrī /sṛi/ (K.124: 4, A.D. 803), > Thai -navbar/srî/]. honorific headword ('the radiant one') followed by noun in apposition for names of deities, kings, and members of the ecclesiastical nobility. Cf. bha-/bha, vraha.

श्रि /srii/² [Skt šrī, ut supra; Angkorian šrī /srii/ (K.809N: 28, A.D. 878-87)]. male slavename.


श्रीमाद /sriimad/ [Skt samādhi form of śrīma(n)a 'having or possessed of śrī: radiance, glory, etc.']. = śrī.

श्रीमाद 'अम्रात' (K.115: 6), = śrī 'अम्रातकेश्वर'.


श्रुक /sruk/. Misspelling of sruk, q.v.

... to the west [it] runs as far as the outskirts (or north side) of the land of the lord Dhanasvāmi'.

Ref.: K.904A: 13 (A.D. 713).

श्रुत /srut/ [Skt śrūt]. 1. personal name. 2. female (?) slavename.


श्रेष्ठास्रम /sresthāsrama/ [Skt śreṣṭha 'most excellent or beautiful' + āśrama 'hermitage', 'but note śreṣṭhaśrama 'the best... stage of a Brāhmaṇ's life']. name of an hermitage. Cf. śreṣṭhaśrama.

Ref.: K.44A: 14 (A.D. 674).

श्रेष्ठास्रम /sresthāsrama/? See śreṣṭhaśrama.
Ref.: K.44B: 3 (A.D. 674).

श्लेष्मा /sleeh/ [Skt, probably new stem form of श्लेष्म 'one of the three bodily humors']. personal name.

स्वेता /sβeet/ [Skt स्वेत 'white, dressed in white...']. 1. personal name. 2. male slavename. Cf. sveta.
*पञ्च शाचचता /सचचता/? [Skt शाचचता + शाच्सता]. six hundred. Attested in शादभुताशचचता.

शादभुताशचचता /शादभुताशचचता/? [Skt *शादभुताश/ शाचचता 'six (शा) joined (भुत) with six hundred']. Six hundred and six.


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1Pāṇini, Aṣṭādhyāyī, VIII.4: 63, optional rule. For शाच्सता see Monier-Williams, Grammar..., 119.
sa /saa/ [Skt sā 'giving, bestowing, granting', weak form of /san/ 'to gain, procure, give'; unattested in the Angkorian period, but cf. Thai ล้า /sāa/ in คำสั่งพระราช /sūṭj sā qaaksoon/ 'idiomatic taxes in general'1 and 'duties, taxes of all kinds'2]. 1. (tr.) to give, grant, bestow. 2. (act or fact of) giving, granting, bestowing.

sa 'ākra (K.561: 8), 'grant of revenues; payment of fees or taxes'.


sak /sāk/ [Mod. saka /saak/ 'to strip, remove, skin'].

(tr.) to steal, filch, purloin, swipe. Cf. sakk, saq.

d ge ta sak gi ge ta kmi ta gui... (K.561: 20-1), 'They who commit theft herein, they who seek to [commit theft] herein,...'
d ge ta sak gi ge ta lvāc gi ge ta lope gi... (K.341N: 10-1), 'They who commit theft herein, they who take things by stealth herein, they who purloin things herein,...'

...ge ta dap gi ta sak gi... (K.154B: 13), '...They who block accesses herein or commit theft herein...'


-sak /-sāk/? [Perhaps same item as sak]. Attested in slavename tasak.

sakk /sāk/. See sak.

vā ta dān kmi sakk neḥ kūm pradāna droṅ neḥ raṅko caṃnaṃ ge 'āy ta vrah... (K.127: 11-2), 'Miscreants who shall seek to rob these gifted slaves and this husked rice for their support [while] at the sanctuary...'


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1 McFarland, 852b, s.v. น่า 'suitable, proper...'

2 D.J.B. Palleloix, Dictionarium linguae thai sive siamensis... (Paris: jussu Imperatoris Impressum, 1854), 754.
sakhipriya /sakhiprijaa/ [Skt fem. of *sakhipriya, 'dear to one's friends or companions']. personal name (female musician).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

sag /sɔːk/. See sak.

...ge ta dap gi ta sag gi... (K.154A: 17), '...They who block accesses herein or commit theft herein...'


saṅ /son/. See son. Cf. slavename saṅ.

saṅ kara (K.493: 23), 'To pay an impost, duty, fee'.


saṅ /son/² [Mod. saṅha /son/]. 1. (tr.) to raise, lift, elevate, set up, erect; to pile up, heap, amass. 2. (tr.) to build up; to build, construct, erect. Cf. -son.

sre lvān saṅke pradāna poṅ matipraṣānti gui sre poṅ chāṅ hoṅ poṅ cī son gui saṅ poṅ oy ta mṛataṁ medhāvindu kumārāmatya mṛataṁ oy gui ta vraḥ (K.493: 29-31), 'The ricefield of lvān saṅke, given by Sir Matipraṣānti, which had [formerly] been the field of Sir Chāṅ Hoṅ (?) [but] the poṅ cī [Matipraṣānti?] had leased and developed it, [then] given it to the lord Medhāvindu, advisor to the young prince, who [now] gives it to the shining one'.

Ref.: K.493: 30 (A.D. 657).

saṅkarṣaṇa /saṅkkerson/ [Skt saṅkarṣaṇa]. personal name.

Ref.: K.154A: 9 and B: 8 (A.D. 684).

saṅke /saṅkɛ/ [Ifx/-v-/- 'class durative' + ske; mod. saṅkæ /saṅkaæ/]. Combretum quadrangulare Kurz (Combretaceae), possibly also Callicarpa brevipes Hance (Verbenaceae).¹

N.B.: For the infix, cf.: taṅnot, tampoṅ, canloṅ, ransi,

¹Martin, 108, 141.
suṁhār


sanhvān /saṁvān/ [Ifx -vn-/ + *sanhān = svān]. 1. (process or result of) brightening. 2. constituent of female slavename.

sanhvān 'aṇ dai (K.54: 10), female slavename (perhaps "Our other dawn").

Ref.: K.54: 10 (A.D. 629).

-sac /-sac/ [Mod. sača /saac/ ṣa'ca /-sac/]. 1. (tr.) to scatter, splash. 2. (tr.) to eject, reject, throw out, discard. Attested in ksac.

-sañ /-sañ/ [Mod. sañha /saap/ ṣa'ña /-sañ/]. 1. (in-tr.) to twist, be tangled or interwoven. 2. (intr.) to be stringy, ropey, thready, fibrous. Attested in slavename mrasañ. Cf. -sañ.

saṁcintya /saṁcinta/? [Skt saṁcintya 'to be thought about']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 5 (A.D. 713).

saṁnavatvuttarapañcaśata /sannōcetjūtōcōdān- cāsat/ [Skt saṁnavatvuttarapañcaśata 'ninety-six (saṁ- navati) over (uttara) five hundred']. five hundred and ninety-six.

Ref.: K.44A: 6 (A.D. 674).

-sat /-sat/ [Mod. sa'ṭa /sat/]. (intr.) to float, drift. Attested in slavename lasat.
satI /sdii/ [Mod. stI /sdæj/ < sratI /srædæj/, probably < pfx /s- < svr- + -tI; not < Skt satI because of gender].
1. (intr.) to say something, speak, talk. 2. (tr.) to speak to, address; to speak out against; to announce, tell, inform, say. 3. male slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 6 (A.D. 676).

sattra /sot/ [Skt sattra 'session...']. 1. the great Soma sacrifice, lasting...from 13 to 100 days and performed by many officiating Brāhmans. 2. any oblation or meritorious work equivalent to a sattra; liberality, munificence. Cf. satra. See also dīrgghasatra and satranivandha.
sattra camren ta gi thai vrah... (K.451N: 10), 'Oblation [to be] made on holy days...'

satra /sot/ See sattra.
...tel oy khip ta vrah kamratañ ukk oj satra kun'āk (K.493: 28), '...which I further give as a source of revenue to the shining one the High Lord for a kun'āk offering'.
satra pammos lih 2 (K.561: 8), 'Offering [for] cenobites: 2 lih [of husked rice]'.

satranivandha /sotrānīvandha/ [Skt *satranibandha, < sattra, ut supra, + nibandha, q.v. s.v. nivandha]. sattra gift(s), grants or purveyances constituting or given as oblations or offerings.
satranivandha ple tday thay ta vrah... (K.561: 7), 'Sattra gifts [and] other gifts (ple) to the shining one...'

satva /sat/ [Skt sattva]. (living) being, creature, animal, beast.

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¹Monier-Williams, ll38b. See comment at C II: 39.
²But vid. C V: 52.
...ge ta cracur....satva ta sìñ ta gi... (K.44B: 7-10), '...They who pilfer things from...[any human] being living on these premises...' 

N.B.: This interpretation of satva seems warranted in view of the verb sìñ, but cf. C II: 13.

Ref.: K.44B: 10 (A.D. 674).

नाइसि करवरा satva /sənəjkoʊrəbaar/. See saniścaravara.

Ref.: K.904A: 15 (A.D. 713).

संतप santap /səndap/ [Ifx /-vən-/ + *stap; mod. sāntə'pa /son-dap/]. 1. one who listens or is obedient. 2. female slavename.


संतोह santos /sandəh/ [Ifx /-vən-/ + *stos = *stəh]. See san- toh. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

सम्भ sanme /sənmaa/ [Ifx /-vən-/ + sme]. 1. (tr.) to equate, identify (one thing with another); to liken, compare. 2. equality, equivalence, parity, identity. 3. sanme ni: in common, in concert, together (+ doh or nu 'with' + object).

damgop vrah kammaratān 'aṉ tel kap pātra ge kule poñ bhavacandra sanme ni daun poñ (K.561: 22-3), 'Added gift of the shining ones Our High Lords who possess (= have inherited) the alms-bowl of Sir Bhavacandra's line together with him'.

...psam nu gui 'amxxxxxx ge sanme ni camm rañko XXXXX (K. 561: 39-40), "...réuni avec....ceux qui assurent ensemble la fourniture de riz blanc à..." 2

gi ta mok sanme niī nu vrah kammrateñ 'aṉ śrī vijayēśvara...
.. (K.341N: 4-5), 'Those who come here in company with the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Vijayēśvara' or, more

1 But vid. C II: 43 and notes 6, 7 and 8.

probably, 'Those who come here identifying [Śrī Śivapāda] with the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Vijayeśvara...'


-sanre /sanrec/ [Ifx /-vn-/ 'class durative' + sre]. numerical classifier for ricefields. Cf. sa[m]re.
sre sanre 2 (K.557/600N: 2), '2 ricefields'.
sre ai camrai sanre 4 (K.557/600E: 2), '2 fields at Camrai'.


-sap /-sop/ [Mod. sabva /sop/]. (tr.) to reach, touch.
Attested in prasap.

-saptapita /sopdāhidā/ [Skt sapta-, combining form of sap-tan 'seven' + pitā, nom. sg. of pitṛ 'father']. fathers and forefathers to the seventh generation.


-saptamātā /sopdāmādā/ [Skt sapta-, ut supra, + mātā, nom. sg. of mātṛ 'mother']. mothers and grandmothers to the seventh generation.


-saptama /sopdōmi/ [Skt sapta- (sc. tīthi), fem. of sap-tama 'seventh']. 1. the seventh (lunar) day. 2. male and

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1Cf. C VI: 26 and note 1: "...ceux qui viennent ici comme à V.K.A. Črī Vijayēśvara..."

sabha /səbhaː/ [Skt sabha 'a coming together of a number of people for some common purpose']. 1. gathering, assembly, congregation, meeting; crowd, party, company, society; conclave, convention, conference, council, committee. 2. hall of assembly, council chamber, court of justice.


sam /sɔːm/ [Skt sama 'equal, even, like'; mod. sama /sam/; cf. Thai สัม /som/ 'to fit, be fitting' and ส้ม /sɔm/ 'to join, combine']. See sam.

sam don (K.451N: 3), 'To associate (connive) with'.


samaksā /somaksəʔ/ [Skt, fem. of samakṣa 'before the eyes, within sight, visible, present']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 20 (A.D. 713).

samarasena /səmɔːraˈseːnəʔ/ [Skt, fem. of *samarasena]. personal name (female danar).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

samudra /səmut/ [Skt samudra]. 1. sea, ocean. 2. personal name.


samrapu /səmˈrapuː/ [Probably not to be analyzed as *sam + rapu; more likely is ifx */-vəŋ-/ + *srapu, anomalous expansion of *spu 'thatch grass']. 1. thatcher, one who makes thatched roofs. 2. male slavename. Cf. samrapū, samrapu.

x kloñ samrapu (K.18: 17), male slavename ('vā kloñ Samrapu' or 'vā Kloñ, thatcher').

Ref.: K.18: 17 (A.D. 726).
samrapū /semrduu/ [Ifx /-vw-/+ *srapū]. See samrapu.
(vā) samrapū (K.904B: 20), male slavename.
Ref.: K.904B: 20 (A.D. 713).

samrapu. Missspellnig or misreading of samrapu.
(ku) samrapu (K.18: 27), female slavename.

-sar /-saar/? Attested in slavename kaṃsar. See sār.

sara /srcö/?

N.B.: The absence of the virāma suggests that this form is either Skt or a vernacular monosyllable (= sra /srco/). The only likely Skt forms are sara and śara, neither of which fits the context below. The only possible modern vernacular forms which might fit are sara /saar/ 'to remind; to recall',1 and sra /srā/ 'agitatedly, noisily (of the actions of a crowd)'.2 This latter corresponds to Guesdon's sra (II: 1884b) = srara (II: 1902a), 'Ensemble, d' accord'.

sara caṃ smau kralā men 2 (K.134: 28), '2 children to tend the grass in the courtyard together'.

sarac /srac/ [Pfx /s-/+ -rac; mod. srēca /srac/ (sic)].
1. (intr.) to be ended, finished, done; to be (all) ready, prepared, complete. 2. end, completion, conclusion; terminus, limit, edge. Cf. srac.

...'amvi ta gi sarac daṃrīn svāyyan dau pūrvvadiśa loḥ ta gi mum danley (K.904A: 16-7), '...From the edge of the mango orchard east to the bend in the river'.
Ref.: K.904A: 16 (A.D. 713).

sare /srē/. See sre and sa[r]re.
Ref.: K.493: 20 (A.D. 657), K.78: 21 (A.D. 677), K.18:

1Headley, II: 1103a.
2Headley, II: 1240a.
316

5 (A.D. 726).

सर्वदत्त sarvadatta /sarvdat/? [Skt *sarvadatta 'all-given']. personal name. But cf. सर्वव.
Ref.: K.113/114: 4 and 5 (A.D. 698?).

सर्वविंध sarvapiṇḍa /sarvvin/ [Skt *sarvapiṇḍa 'all-sum']. total of all items previously listed: total.

सर्ववयतिभीह sarvayatibhih /sarvajatiḥīḥ/ [Skt instr. pl. of sarvayati 'complete stopping or ceasing']. Skt case-form in garbled passage.

सल/सोल/ sal /sol/? [Probably > mod. sa'la /sol/ 'to be in excess']. constituent of female slavenames. Cf. sol.
(ku) sal 'aṇ Xja (K.910: 8), female slavename.
(ku) sal 'aṁXX (K.910: 18), female slavename.
Ref.: K.910: 8 (A.D. 651).

सलोन/सलून/ salona /soloon/? [Unidentified]. female slavename.
Ref.: K.78: 16 (A.D. 677).

सवाल savāla /savaal/ [Skt *sabāla, < sa- + bāla 'child']. together with children, in expression of totals. Cf. savālavṛddha.

सवालवṛddha savālavṛddha (K.505: 16-7), 'Total including
young and old'.

sarvavapi'dha savālastrddha kūm phoñ drañ caan damriññ... (K. 505: 16-7), 'Total, including young and old, of slaves and plantation keepers'.


हिन्दीम मात्र sahitānkara /sahitaaykaro/ [Skt *sa-hitaaykara]. male slavename.


हिन्दीम मात्र sahutra /sahut/ [Unidentified]. constituent of female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 8 (A.D. 677).

हिन्दीम मात्र sa'ap /sqap/ [Pfx /s-/+ 'ap; mod. s'a'pa /sqap/]. 1. (tr.) to loathe, detest, abhor, find repugnant, feel aversion (disgust, distaste) for. 2. male and female slavename; constituent of slavename. Cf. sa'map.

(ku) sa'ap 'anyāya (K.74: 5), female slavename ('She who hates injustice').


हिन्दीम मात्र sa'uy /sqoj/ [Pfx /s-/+ uy; mod. s'uya /sqoj/]. 1. (intr.) to smell bad, stink, reek, be rotten, putrid or fetid. 2. male slavename. Cf. sa'muy.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 5 (A.D. 611).

*हिन्दीम मात्र sahvān /sbaan/. Attested in sahvhān. Cf. svān.

स्री /saa/.

N.B.: Constituent of slavename but marked (C II: 15, note 4) as a doubtful reading: sā kanum kanem kon ku raxxx, where ku would be expected.
-ṃ -sā /-saa/\(^1\). Possibly attested in ṣī.  

-ṃ -sā /-saa/\(^2\). Attested in slavename tasā. Cf. sāra.  

-ṃ -sān /-saa\(^a/\) [Mod. sāṇa /saa\(^n/\)].  
1. (tr.) to set up, erect, establish, build, esp. for some religious purpose.  
2. (tr.) to perform (any good work), carry out, execute.  
Attested in snān.  

-ṃ -sān /-saa\(^/\). Attested in personal name sramān.  
Cf. -sān.  

ṃ sīt /sat/ [Mod. sīt\(^a/\) /sat/\(^a/\)].  
1. (intr.) to float, drift; (of hair, etc.) to hang loose, stream.  
2. (conjecturally, intr.) to drift as a vagabond, wander, roam.  
kantai pi sīt (K.18: 15), 'Three vagrant females' (?).  
Ref.: K.18: 15 (A.D. 726).  

ṃ sāpekṣa /saa\(^/\)eek/ [Skt sāpekṣa, < sa- + apekṣa 'regard, reference, connection, dependence']. (tr.) to have reference to, be connected with; to depend on, be under the jurisdiction of.  
sāpekṣa ai ta bhagavat śaṅkarakṛttī (K.582: 8), 'To be in the charge of the Venerable Śaṅkarakṛttī'.  
Ref.: K.582: 8 (A.D. 693).  

ṃ sāmanta /saam\(^/\)on/ [Skt sāmanta, < samanta (sam- + anta) 'having common limits or borders: touching, contiguous, adjacent, neighboring'].  
1. neighbor, esp. a neighboring or vassal prince; leader or general of an army.  
2. (intr.) to be neighboring, bordering, contiguous.  
sre sāmanta (K.904A: 29), 'Contiguous ricefields'.  
Ref.: K.904A: 29 (A.D. 713).  

ṃ sāmāntagajapati /saam\(^\)ndag\(^a\)japadī/ [Skt *sāmāntaga- 
gajapati, < sāmanta, ut supra, + gajapati (gaja 'elephant' + pati 'lord, master, owner') 'lord of elephants, i.e. lord, prince, king']. neighboring or vassal lords.
N.B.: GC (C VI: 14) appears to take the form as səməntagajə 'elephant(s) belonging to a (vassal) king' + pati, and renders it "Chef des éléphants royaux".

Ref.: K.140: 3 (A.D. 676).

samənyaəsərtradanda /saamaanjəsariirədən/? [Skt *samənyaəsərtradanda, < samənya 'common, ordinary, general, universal' + śarəradanda (śarə 'body' + danda 'stick, ... chastisement') 'corporal punishment']. standard or usual bodily punishment(s), prescribed corporal punishment(s).

Ref.: K.904B: 28 (A.D. 713).

-səy /-səaj/. Attested in suṃnəy.

səə /saə/ [Probably Skt səra 'core, heart, essence, worth, strength']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 8 (A.D. 677).

sərəngi /saarəngi/ [Skt, fem. of sərənga ~ sərənə, of uncertain analysis]. personal name (female singer).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 3 (A.D. 611).

səənv /saəw/ [Mod. -səwə /-saaw/]. 1. (intr.) to be hairy, grassy. 2. male slavename. Cf. sinəhv.


si /sii/. male human being. Cf. siy, sī.

...kon ku lən si (K.505: 5), '...her child, a male adult'.
khūm ta si (K.109N: 12), 'Male slaves'.
'ji ge ta si ge ta kantai (K.451N: 4), 'Their male ancestors [and] their female ones'.
'vai si (K.154B: 12), 'Male watch, watchman'.


\[\text{si} /\text{sii}/. \text{Unidentified}^{1}\]

\[\text{si ple lih} 2 (K.561: 8), '2 lih of si ple'.\]

\[-\text{si} /-\text{sii}/. \text{Attested in} \text{ransi}.

\[\text{sin} /\text{siq}/^{1} [\text{Angkorian sin} /\text{siq}/ (K.56C: 37, A.D. 873-977), \text{Thai sin} /\text{siq}/ 'to stay, enter and inhabit, possess'; mod. siña /sq/]. 1. (tr.) to stay or dwell in, inhabit; to officiate at, perform (rite). 2. (intr.) to be in residence, dwell, abide; to be still, contemplative; to meditate.

...ge ta cracur....satva ta sin ta gi... (K.44B: 7-10), '...
They who pilfer things from....[any human] being living on these premises...'

Ref.: K.44B: 10 (A.D. 674).

\[\text{sin} /\text{siq}/^{2} [\text{Unidentified}]. \text{constituent of} \text{male slavename}. \text{Attested in} \text{slavename kansin}.

(vā) sin can (K.904B: 9)

\[\text{sit} /\text{sit}/ [\text{Mod. sita} /\text{sät/}]. 1. (tr.) to cleanse, purify, remove impurities from; to refine (metals), smelt, cast; to pour (molten metal, water, etc.). 2. (tr.) to clean by plucking; to preen, comb (hair), hackle (cotton). 3. male slavename. Cf. spid, samrit.

Ref.: K.765: 8 (A.D. 687).

\[\text{siddha} /\text{sit}/ [\text{Skt siddha}]. 1. (intr.) to be brought to completion or successful conclusion; to be accomplished, effected, perfected, settled, established. 2. (in legal sense, tr.) = prasiddha. 3. (in legal sense) = siddhi prasiddhi.

\[1\text{Cf. C II: 42 note 4.}\]
...gui tel presiddha 'am[pal] pre gui siddha ai ta vraḥ....
(K.49: 13-4), '...It is all this that it (the royal order) conveys by assigning the sole title to the shining one...


gi neh ta rohh nehh phoḥ tel 'ājā ṭa vraḥ 'aṇi śṛī tripurāntakesvara (K.904B: 25-6), 'It is all such [slaves] that the order of the shining one Our High Lady conveys to the exclusive use of the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Tripurāntakesvara'.


siddhikirtti /sitdhikiir/ [Skt *siddhikirti]. personal name.


siddhigaṇa /sitāhigōn/ [Skt *siddhigaṇa]. personal name.

Ref.: K.18: 12 (A.D. 726).

siddhiyatra /sitdhijat/ [Skt *siddhiyatra 'he whose pil-
grimage (yātrā) is done'. male slavename.


siddhir 'astu /sitdhir qasduu/ [Skt siddhirastu, < siddhir- (< siddhis, nom. sg. of siddhi, ut supra) + astu 3rd sg. imperative of Vas 'to be']

May the accomplishment or fulfillment [sc. of this curse] be, = May it come to pass. 3

Ref.: K.341N: 12 (A.D. 700).

sin /sin/ 1 [Mod. sina /sēn/; cf. Thai nāw /kōn/ and Indonesian dahulu]. 1. past time; (by denominalization) in the past, before; before all else, first, ahead, in advance. 2. immediate time; (by denominalization) for the present, for now (the time being), for a while (moment, minute, bit). Cf. sinn.

gē dih paṃre ta vrah sin gui kañjrap ta man varta nā vrah kammatān 'aṃ śrī kailāsopara... (K.561: 34), 'At present they who perform service to the shining one are prisoners of war who dwell with [at the sanctuary of] the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Kailāsopara...'

sabhā 'val sin nau (K.154B: 12), 'The entire council shall abide here for the time being'.


sin /sin/ 2. still, yet, further, again.

me kralā me kralā sin (K.138: 7), 'me Kralā; another me Kra-lā'.

vā knoc...vā knoc sin (K.138: 20-1), 'vā Knoc; another vā Knoc'.

'amnōy sra kundālā 'aṃ tpa1 tem suṇnāy sin 1 (K.9: 28-9), 'Gift of Śra Kundālā 'Aṃ: 1 more grove of Salvadoras capitulata'.

canleken yugala sin yau 1 (K.79: 11-2), '1 yau more of double cloth'.

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1Whitney, 50, §145; 51, §148; 59, §174.
2Id., 250, §636a.
srū man dār jnāhvy gui tloṅ 10....srū man dār sin tloṅ 10...
(K.79: 9-10), 'Paddy which he demanded in exchange for it: 10 tloṅ....paddy which he also demanded: 10 tloṅ...
...

sre sin panlass neḥ sre nā jlaṅ ka'ol mā je 2 (K.79: 12-3),
'Another ricefield to take the place of the one of 1 mā 2 je located at Jlaṅ Ka'ol'.

sinahv /snaaw/ [s'na wary] [Anomalous expansion of *snāhv, 
< infx /-n-/ + sāhv]. (perhaps as calque of Skt jatiia) one
who has long or unkempt hair, ascetic, hermit.

knum 'amnoy sinahv praṅat 'āy ta vihār (K.505: 3), 'Slaves
given by the pious hermit to the vihāra'.

knum 'amnoy sinahv 'ān ai ta vihār (K.505: 26-7), 'Slaves
given by me, the ascetic, (?) to the vihāra'.
Ref.: K.505: 3 (A.D. 639).

sinn /sin/. See sin1.

ge dau 'avīcinarakk....daun ge kull ge ta dann ket sinn.. (K.561: 21-2), 'They shall go to the Avīci hell...together
with their kinsmen who will be born in the future...'

siy /sii/. See si1.

knum ta siy (K.582: 4), 'Male slaves'.
Ref.: K.582: 4 (A.D. 693).

sir /siir/ [Mod. -sera /-sēer/ ~ sīra /slīer/]. 1. (tr.)
to make a line or stroke, write. 2. (tr.) to eulogize;
to praise, laud. 3. male and female slavename. Cf.
mrasir, slavenames tasir and usir, and -ser.

sivut. Unidentified.

N.B.: GC (C V: 50 note 5) reports that "Le caractère trans-
crit vu n'est pas d'une lecture certaine." This precludes its identification, and it is not accounted for or mentioned in the translation at CV: 51.


sī /sī/. See sī1.

kon ku lān sī (K.505: 14), 'Her child, a male adult'.


-su/-suu/ [Mod. -sūva /-sōow/]. (intr.) to be hairy, grassy. Cf. -sau. Attested in sru and samrapu.

suk /suk/ [Identification uncertain]. constituent of toponym.

tpal suk gam (K.9: 27-8), 'The grove of Suk Gam'.


sukrṭavardhāna /sukrṭavardhān/ [Skt *sukṣṭavardhāna 'thriving by (reason of) good deeds']. personal name.


sukha /sukha/ [Skt, fem. of suṣṭha 'pleasant, virtuous'].

female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 21 (A.D. 713).

sugan /sugan/? [Probably Skt sugandha 'fragrant']. personal name.

Ref.: K.9: 30 (A.D. 639).

suṇāy /suṇāy/ [sug'nāy]. [Ifx /-və- 'class durative' + *snāy]. Streblus asper. Lour. (Moraceae)1 or Salvadora capitulata.

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1Martin, 161; cf. C V: 36, 38 and note 5.
N.B.: For the infix, cf. canioh, tañnot, tampoñ, ransi, and sañe.


-suc /-suc/ [Mod. suca /soc/]. gnat, midge. Attested in slavename kansuc.


-sudat /sudat/ [Skt sudatta 'well-given']. male slavename.


-sudanta /sudan/ [Skt sudanta 'well-disciplined']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 6 (A.D. 676).

-sudharma /sudhar/ [Skt sudharma 'maintaining law or justice']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 7 (A.D. 676).

-sunaga /sunaak/ [Skt sunaga 'good nāga']. female slavename.


-sunīti /suniit/ [Skt sunīti 'well-conducted']. male slavename.


-sundari /sundarii/ [Skt, fem. of sundara 'beautiful']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 3 (A.D. 713).
personal name.

ge kloñ sundaryayuvatī 'aṅ gi ai somyapura (K.904B: 10), 'The baroness Our Sundarīyuvalu of Somyapura'.
Ref.: K.904B: 10 (A.D. 713).

personal name.

kpoñ śrī sundarāsvāmi (K.904B: 14), 'The Count Śrī Sundarāsvāmi', used as a toponym.
Ref.: K.904B: 14 (A.D. 713).

Attested in slavenames ksup, kansup.

male slavename.
Ref.: K.561: 30 (A.D. 681).

Possibly attested in sampur.

female slavename.

female slavename.
Ref.: K.140: 10 (A.D. 676).

female slavename.
Ref.: K.78: 7 (A.D. 677).
suvada /suvada/ [Skt *suvada 'speaking well, eloquent', or perhaps *suvadana 'having a beautiful face']. personal name.


suvandhura /suvandhura/ [Skt, fem. of *subandhura 'very beautiful or charming']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 9 (A.D. 676).

suvandhura /suvandhura/ [Skt, fem. of *subandhura 'very beautiful or charming']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 9 (A.D. 676).

suvarnna /suvarnna/ [Skt suvarnna 'of good color, high caste; gold']. 1. personal name (female). 2. female slavename. Cf. suvarnna.


suvarnaliṅga /suvarnaliṅga/ [Skt *suvarnaliṅga, < suvarṇa + 'liṅga, q.v.']. golden liṅga.

śrī suvarnaliṅga (K.926: 4), epithet of Harihara.


suvarnna /suvarnna/ See suvarnna.

Ref.: K.904B: 7 (A.D. 713), male slavename.

suvaribhrāma /suvaribhrāma/ [Skt, fem. of *suvaribhra 'having great beauty or grace']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 10 (A.D. 676).

-su/-sū. See -su. Attested in srī and samrapū.

suryyacandraśasya /suryyacandraśasya/ [Skt gen. sg. of sūryacandra, < sūrya 'sun' + candra 'moon']. of the sun and moon. Cf. sūryyāscandraśasya.

'amappall kula ge phoṇ yāvat sūryyacandraśasya tāvat narakaduhkhitān (K.127: 12-3), 'All their kin [shall] suffer in hell for as long as the sun and moon do shine'.

_sūryācandrasya_ /suurjahcandra/ [Probably for Skt _sūryasya candrasya_ (ca), gen. sg. of _sūrya_ and _candra_, ut supra]. of the sun and moon. Cf. _sūryacandrasya_.

dgi tana pi niraya yāvat sūryācandrasya tāvat narakadukhitah (K.341N: 11), 'They are ones who shall abide in hell and shall suffer in hell for as long as the sun and moon do shine'.


_b'roi:5"_ /-sēn/ [Cf. mod. _sēna_ /saən/ and Thai _bbē4_ /sēn/ 'ray, beam']. 1. (conjecturally) beam, light, brightness. 2. female slavename.


-b'roi:5"_ /-sēn/ [Mod. _sēna_ /saən/ 'to carry (burden) on one or two poles supported on the shoulders of two bearers']. (tr.) to carry on or over the shoulder. Attested in _kansen_.

_b'roi:5"_ /sēn/ [Cf. mod. _sēna_ /saən/ 'to be finical']. male slavename.


_b'roi:5"_ /sēn/ [Unidentified]. constituent of male slavename.

Sen ta vekta (K.904B: 21), male slavename ("Sen the buffoon?).

Ref.: K.904B: 21 (A.D. 713).

Senāmukhavijaya /senāmukhāvi]>jaa/ [Skt, fem. of *Senāmukhavijaya, of uncertain meaning]. unidentified female deity, presumably the consort of Śrī Tripūrantakeśvara.

Ref.: K.904A: 21 (A.D. 713).

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¹For the meaning, cf. _candrāditya_. For the formula, cf. GC's early comment in _BEFEEO_, 11: 393-6, esp. 394.
-ərə/-səər/ [Mod. -səər /-səər/ ~ -səər /-səər/ ~ siəər /siəər/]. See slavenames sir and syer. Attested in slavename panser.

-ərə/-səər/ [Allomorph of -ser]. (intr.) to follow along a line or axis. Attested in snel.

-ərə/-səər/. Attested in slavename trases.

sai /səj/. constituent of female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 15 (A.D. 676).

so /səə/ [Mod. sa /saə/]. 1. (intr.) to be white, fair, pallid. 2. (intr.) to be without blemish or impurity. 3. personal name; constituent of slavename. Cf. sno, samlo, and slavename kanso. Cf. also 'asa.

(ku) tpoə so (K.748: 11), female slavename ("Tpoə of the fair complexion, light-skinned Tpoə").

ći so (K.54: 18), 'the cći So'.

prak so lih 1 (K.79: 17), '1 lih of white silver'.

raŋko so camnam ge 'āy ta vraŋ kamratāŋ 'ān lih 2 (K.127: 10), 'White rice for their support [while] at the sanctuary of the shining one Our High Lord: 2 lih'.

kloŋ jvık so (K.582: 3), 'the baron Jvık So' (?).


-səək /-səək/ [Cf. mod. -sa'ka /-saək/]. Unidentified. Attested in trasok ~ trasauk.

soŋ /səŋ/ [Mod. saŋa /saŋə/]. (tr.) to give back, pay back; to return, restore, repay. Cf. saŋ.

soŋ ktiŋ (K.910: 13; K.493: 22; K.451S: 14), 'To give in settlement of a debt'.
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- son /-soon/ [Mod. -saña /-saon/]. (tr.) to raise, lift. Cf. sañ\textsuperscript{2}. Attested in slavename lañsoñ.

soc /sooc/ [Probably Skt \textit{socya} 'wretched, miserable'].
female slavename; constituent of male slavename.


sot /soot/ [Mod. sota /saoot/]. 1. (intr.) to be added on, additional. 2. (by deverbalization) additionally, as well, also.

\textit{N.B.}: The wordclass to which this form should be assigned remains very much in doubt, though the glosses given seem adequate for the translation of most of its occurrences.

\begin{itemize}
  \item ku vana ... ku vana man sot (K.138: 19-20), 'Ku Vana... another ku Vana', literally 'who is added [to the first].'
  \item kloñ jhe vraiy oy gui noh sre sot ta vrañ... (K.79: 17-8), 'The Commissary of Woods and Forests has given this additional ricefield to the shining one...'
  \item ...ge ta hau 'nak pak tok ta gui [ge ta] pre roh gui sot... (K.49: 16-7), 'They who call upon others to break or remove [anything] by force on these premises, and they who so order (= get others to do so)...'
  \item kûum man poñ jñanaprakása oy 'antyanti sot ta vrañ... (K.561: 38), 'Slaves whom Sir Jnanaprakasa had also given the shining one before...'
\end{itemize}


soñ /-soon/ [Unidentified]. Attested in slavename prason.

sop /soop/ [Mod. -sopa /-saaop/]. 1. (tr.) to hold with both arms, embrace. 2. male slavename. Cf. slavename krassop and 'asop.

Ref.: K.910: 3 (A.D. 651).

sopacita /soobacit/ [Skt \textit{*sopacita} 'vastly prospering',...
< sa- + upacita 'heaped up, increased']. constituent of female slavename.

( ku) mān sopacita (K.115: 16), female slavename.


-som /-soom/. See som. Attested in smom.

somakīrtti /somɔk̪iˎlr/ [Skt somakīrtti]. personal name.


somavin /somɔˈb̪in/ [Perhaps for Skt *somabindu]. personal name.

Ref.: K.79: 12 (A.D. 639).

somyapura /somɔˈj̪ət̪̄ur/ [Skt *somyapura]. toponym.

somyapura taṅgor (K.904B: 16), 'Upper Somyapura'.

Ref.: K.904B: 10 and 16 (A.D. 713).

sol /soːl/ ? female slavename.

Cf. sal.

Ref.: K.505: 6 (A.D. 639).

-sol /-sool/? [Unidentified]. Possibly attested in sampol.

som /soom/ [Angkorian svam ~ svam /suuəm/ (K.878: 5, A.D. 898; K.538B: 8, A.D. 978); mod. sūma /sɔom/].

1. (tr.) to beg, beseech, implore, entreat, plead; to ask for, request (sth. of s.o.); conjecturally, to obtain the use or occupation of (land) under contract to lease.

2. (intr.) to beg, ask for charity, solicit alms.

sre lvān saṅke....gui sre poñ chān hoṅ poñ cī som gui saṅ.. .. (K.493: 29-30), 'The ricefield of Lvān Saṅke, ...... which had [formerly] been the field of Sir Chān Hoṅ (?) [but] which the poñ cī [Matiprašānti?] had leased and developed...'
ge ta som gi nā 'adhikāra... (K.44B: 5), 'They who make petitions on these premises of the administration...'

gi... (K.44B: 12), 'They who beg here...'


arat: soh /saoh/ [Mod. soh /saoh/ [sah]; cf. Thai แตะ /səʔ/].
1. (intr.) to be empty, vacant, barren, lifeless. 2. female slavename.


-sau /-saw/ [Mod. -sau /-saw/]. (intr.) to be hairy, grassy. Attested in smau. Cf. -su /-sū.

-sauk /-såk/. See -sok. Attested in trasauk.

-sum /-sum/ [Mod. -sum /-som/; Thai ส้ม /sūm/, สาม /sūm/].
1. (tr.) to wind, roll. 2. (tr.) to wrap up, cover. Attested in snum.

sam /säm/ [See sam]. 1. (tr.) to bring or put together: to unite, combine, join, add; to collect, convene. 2. (tr.) to divide, share, have the joint use of. Cf. sam, smañ, pșañ, and slavenames kansam and 'ansam.

sam paribhoga (ai) ta (or dan) (K.557/600E: 1; K.582: 7; K.904A: 20), 'To divide the usufruct (of sth.) with, to share the use of'.
sam (dan) (K.44B: 4; K.904B: 12), 'To share (sth.) with'.

N.B.: The undated inscriptions of A.D. 578-677 have sam paribhoga dron (K.137: 3); the redundant sam mśrabhoga don (K.563: 7); saparibhoga (K.426: 2, BEFEO 24: 356 note 1), no doubt a misreading for sam paribhoga; and saparibhoga or samparibhoga (K.6: 6, BEFEO 36: 5 and note 1), again for sam paribhoga.


N.B.: This form occurs at the end of a line while the next begins with a 3-place lacuna, and may not be complete.

Ref.: K.78: 9 (A.D. 677).

samteh /səndəh/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *steh]. constituent of female slavename.

(ku) samteh vrah (K.904B: 7), female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 7 (A.D. 713).

samtey /səndəoj/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + stoy]. 1. (conjecturally) follower, attendant. 2. male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 24 (A.D. 713).

samtoh /səndəh/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *stoh; mod. samtoh /sam-\doʊh/]. 1. one who spits or expectorates. 2. (that which is spit out) spittle, sputum. 3. female slavename; constituent of female slavename. Cf. santos.

(ku) samtoh vrah (K.904B: 1), female slavename ("Spittle of the shining one").


sampur /səmbur/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *spur; mod. sampura /səmbəor \n səmbaaor/]. skin-color, pigmentation, complexion.

(vā) sampur toň (K.910: 4), male slavename ("Coconut complexion").


sampol /səmbol/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + *spol]. (conjecturally) men or women impressed into corvée: recruit, conscript.

N.B.: Cf. also K.726: 10 (A.D. 678-777), where it is last attested; not found in the Angkorian period.

gə ta hau sampol ta gi... (K.44B: 4), 'They who recruit conscripts on these premises...'

jIvana sampol raňko thloň 5 (K.561: 14), '[For] maintenance of conscripts, 5 thloň of husked rice'.
ge tel poñ bhavacandra pre tve sre sampol pre çam ka'ol sampol pre çam poça sampol (K.561: 33-4), 'These [slaves] Sir Bhavacandra has assigned to till the rice-fields of the conscripts, has assigned to tend the granaries of the conscripts, [and] has assigned to attend to the maintenance of the conscripts'.


samrac /sanrac/ [Inf. /-̣ṿ-/ + sarac v srac; mod. samreca /samrac/ (sic)]. 1. (tr.) to bring to an end, conclude, complete, fulfill. 2. (intr.) to come to an end, be concluded, completed, fulfilled. 3. female slavename.


samrit /sanrit/ [Inf. /-̣ṿ-/ + *srit; mod. samrita /samrêt/]. 1. anything cleaned, sifted, refined or smelted. 2. bronze.

klas samrit 4 (K.505: 18), '4 bronze ewers'.


N.B.: The forms sare (for sre) and sanre are found only in the pre-Angkorian inscriptions, while *samre does not occur at all in the published texts. While the derivation of sanre from s(a)re follows a normal morphological process, the form sare [se'ret: v sre:] cannot be a derivative of sre. Sare as opposed to sre is found in 3 dated and 13 undated inscriptions of the period, and in all of the former cases it fits its contexts only if read [sən're:]. We are therefore entitled to take it as a *samre variant of sanre from which the anusvāra has been wrongly omitted. See Jenner and Pou, Lexicon, 272 note 1.


samreñ /sanreyə/ [Inf. /-̣ṿ-/ + sreñ]. 1. one who has any of various types of dermatitis. 2. female slavename.

The document contains a page of text that appears to be an excerpt from a book or a scholarly article, discussing various Khmer terms related to food and time. The text includes definitions and etymologies of certain words, referencing other parts of the text for more information. The page is structured in a typical academic format, with references and notes at the end. The text is dense and technical, likely intended for an audience familiar with Khmer language and culture.

sam'uy /samquj/ [Ifx /-vn-/ + sa'uy; mod. sam'uya /samdoj/]. 1. (act or fact of) stinking. 2. (that which or one who stinks) stinking object, substance, creature. 3. (intr.) to cause to stink, etc. 4. male slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 7 (A.D. 676).

skāk /skak/ [Probably pfx /s-/ + -kāk]. 1. (conjectural-ly) ejected mucus or phlegm. 2. male slavename.


sku /skuu/ [Pfx /s-/ + -ku; mod. skūva /skow/]. 1. (intr., of head hair, whiskers) to be grey, white. 2. grey (white) hair. 3. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 7 (A.D. 713).

tske /skew/ [Pfx /s-/ + -ke]. Combretum quadrangulare Kurz (Combretaceae) or Callicarpa brevipes Hance (Verbenaceae).\(^1\) Cf. sanke.

tem ske (K.49: 12), 'ske tree', as toponym.

Ref.: K.49: 12 (A.D. 664).

stationarī /stānotdarīi/ [Skt stanottarīya 'breast-cloth', < stana '(female) breast' + uttarīya 'upper/outer garment'] personal name (female singer).

Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

stap /sdap/ [Pfx /s-/ + -tap; mod. stū'pa /sdap/]. (tr.) to heed, hearken, hear, obey, mind. Attested in slave-name santap.

\(^1\)Martin, 108, 141.
The toponym *stuk* /sdok/ [Pfx /s-/+tuk; mod. stuka /sdok/] 1. (in- tr.) to be dense, thick, massive, ponderous. 2. (cf. Thai *dou/*/dou/ thick forest; thicket.

*N.B.:* This form poses a problem which is not likely to be resolved for some time to come. The older scholars, represented by Aymonier (*Le Cambodge*, II: 248-9), took it as the equivalent of Skt *hrada* 'large or deep piece of water, lake, pool'; elsewhere Aymonier glosses it 'lac, bassin' (ibid., III: 464) and renders the toponym *stuk rmān* as 'lac des Axis' (III: 505). His interpretation, which may well prove right, is explicitly accepted by GC in only one passage I have so far encountered: the long enumeration of gifts in K.341N: 8-9, ...khnum thmur krapī rdd[e]h dvak dāmrīn karo[m] vraī chdiṅ canhvar rlām sre vnur cāmnya thmur stuk piṅ phōṅ, which he renders (C VI: 26) "...es-claves, bœufs, buffles, charrettes, barques, plantations, terrasses basses, forêts, rivières, canhvar, rlām, rizières, tertres, pâturages, étangs, lacs...". As far as I have been able to determine, this is the only instance of *stuk* on which GC committed himself because it appears to be the only occurrence of *stuk* in other than toponyms. In addition to this and the three following examples of *stuk* in the dated texts, the undated pre-Angkorian inscriptions contain eleven others, in all but one of which *stuk* stands as the head of a toponymic construct and consequently remains in doubt. At K.107: 5 (A.D. 578-677) we find the toponym *piṅ stuk cik* "le Piṅ Stuk Cik" (C VI: 39), for which 'the pond of the lake of Cik = Lake Cik Pond', though conceivable, is far less plausible than 'the pond of the forest of Cik = Cik Forest Pond'. This consideration, in conjunction with the fact that I can find no morphological grounds for taking *stuk* as 'lake', suggests that its sense is approximately as given above. Note, finally, that Aymonier himself (op.cit., II: 248) thought that modern *stuka* /sdok/ still "semble signifier ... "fouillis, fourré »", an assertion which is nowhere confirmed.

sre stuk tlos (K.79: 16), toponym ("Ricefield of the thick forest").

...lo[ŋ] stuk trassXnhoraXi (K.44A: 11), '...to Stuk XXXX'.

stuk sno (K.904B: 16), toponym ("Forest of Sesbania javanica").


*steh /sdeh/? Attested in slavename sanтеh.*

*stok /sdok/? [Probably to be identified with modern stuka*
(stura ~ stora) /sdok (sdor ~ sdaor)/, older sta'ka stura /sdok sdor/\(^2\). Walsura villosa Wall. ex Hiern (Meliaceae).\(^3\)

*stoy /sdboj/ [Pfx /s-/ + toy]. 1. (conjecturally, tr.) to follow, attend. 2. male slavename.


*stoh /sacho/ [Pfx /s-/ + -toh; mod. stoh /sdoh/ [sdo]].

(tr.) to spit (out), expectorate. Attested in slavename samo. Cf. *stos and santos.

*stau /sdoaw/ [Pfx /s-/ + -tau, but connection with mod. stau /sdaw/\(^2\) 'to mark across; to baste' uncertain]. Azadirachta indica A. Juss. (Meliaceae), the margosa or pride of India.\(^4\)
(ku) stau vrai (K.140: 12), female slavename ("Wild margosa").

Ref.: K.140: 12 (A.D. 676).

sthanugana /sathanugoon/ [Skt *sthanugana, probably 'attendant of Siva']. personal name.

Ref.: K.154B: 10 (A.D. 684).

sthapanā /szaanənəa/ [Skt sthāpana 'establishment'].
(tr.) to set up, fix, establish, install, erect.

Ref.: K.341S: 5 (A.D. 673).

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1Cf. C II: 29 note 5.
2Guesdon, II: 1852b.
3Martin, 85.
sthita /sthit/ [Skt sthita 'stood, standing']. (intr.) to be, stay, remain, dwell, abide.

gi₁ ta svān gi₂ ta gi₃ divasaṅcār sthita nau (K.127: 11), 'They who attain Enlightenment on these premises shall pass to heaven and there abide'. N.B.: Gi₂ is almost certainly an error.


snān /snaṇa/ [Ifx /-n/- + saṇ¹; mod. snaṇa /snaṇa/]. 1. (instrumental) means of repayment, return (for debt, obligation, service), recompense. 2. (agentival) replacement, substitute, representative. 3. male slavename.


snān /snaṇa/ [Ifx /-n/- + -sān]. 1. (instrumental) means or way of performing any pious work. 2. (agentival) one who performs a pious work.

snān niṣkraya (K.493: 24-5), 'Way of making a return, means of compensation'.

snān nam pitai (K.44B: 7-8), 'Maker of pitai cakes'.


*snāy /snaaj/ [Ifx /-n/- + -sāy; mod. snāya /snaaj/, etymologically 'wedge [sc. tree]']. Srebius asper. Lour. Attested in suṁṇāy.

sno /snoo/ [Ifx /-n/- + so; mod. sno /snoo/]. Sesbania javanica Miq. (Papilionaceae).¹

Ref.: K.904B: 16 (A.D. 713).

snūm /snom/ [Ifx /-n/- + -sum; mod. snūm /snom/]. 1. (instrumental) chignon. 2. (agentival) palace official charged with shrouding corpses of kings and high mandarins, conduc-

¹Martin, 105, where it is also identified as S. paludosa and S. Roxburghii; see also Vidal, Martel and Lewitz, "Notes ethno-botaniques...", item 61; Headley, II: 1230b; and McFarland, 893a s.v. स्नो /sān̄ḍa/.
ting royal funerals, and keeping relics room.  3. male slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

spid /sbìt/ [Ifx /-b-/ + sit; mod. spīta /sbēt/]. 1. the ritual act of pouring out water or the like: libation. 2. purification by means of a pouring out of water or the like: lustration.

spid dik (K.54: 15), 'Libation of water'.

*spu /sbuə/ [Ifx /-b-/ + -su; mod. spūva /sbōw/]. thatch grass. Attested in samrapu. Cf. *spū.

*spur /sbur/ [Ifx /-b-/ + -sur or pfx /s/- + -pur]. Attested in sampur.

*spu /sbuə/ [Ifx /-b-/ + -sū]. See *spu. Attested in samrapū.

*spol /sbol/ [Pfx /s/- + -pol]. (tr.) to bring together for some express purpose, esp. to recruit (men) for corvée or military service; to conscript. Attested in sampol.

sme /smōə/ [Skt sama ['sāma > sā'ma:] 'to be even, etc.']. 1. (intr.) to be even, equal, alike. 2. (intr.) to be the same, equivalent, identical. 3. constituent of slavename. Cf. sanme.

(ku) tmī sme (K.910: 8), female slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 8 (A.D. 651).

smom /smoom/ [Ifx /-m-/ + -som; unattested in Angkorian Khmer; mod. smūma /smōom/]. 1. beggar, mendicant. 2. male and female slavename.


1Cf. C III: 161 note 5.
smau /smaw/ [Ifx /-m-/ + -sau; mod. smau /smaw/].
1. generic designation of grassy plants: grass, weed.
2. female slavename; constituent of female slavename.

(ku) smau (K.109N: 22; K.904B: 5; K.134: 17), female slavename.

[ku] smaul cke (K.134: 17), female slavename ("Dogweed").

cām smau kralā (K.134: 28), 'To tend the grass in the courtyard'.


smam /smam/ [Ifx /-m-/ 'general iterative' + sam].
1. one
2. (tr.) to unite, combine; (in legal senses) to include as a recipient, participant, or the like.

gi tel 'ēnā vaṭa kamratān 'aṁ prasiddha ai tavaḥ kamratān 'aṁ śrī utpanneśvara ta ai cnar smam śresthāśrama jmon bhūti gi vom sam dhanvipura (K.44B: 2-4), 'This is what [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord conveys to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Utpanneśvara of Cnar, which assigns it jointly to the Śreṣṭhāśrama [but] which confers [it] upon Him without including Dhanvipura as a co-participant'. Cf. jmon.

Ref.: K.44B: 3 (A.D. 674).

syer /siiar/? [Cf. mod. siara /siiar/ 'to follow along a line' and allomorphs].
1. (tr.) to eulogize; to praise.
2. female slavename. Cf. slavenames sir and panser.


syam /sjam > siiam/? [Mod. siama /siiam/, presumably < a non-Khmer ethnonym; cf. Thai อำเภอ /siiam/ and อำเภอ /siem/ (perhaps < Old Khmer), Middle Mon sem  unregister].
1. a member of the Tai ethnolinguistic group.
2. personal name.
3. female slavename; constituent of female slavename.

(ku) syam (K.127: 17; K.154B: 5; K.904B: 1), female slavename ("The Tai").

(ku) syam po (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename.

(poṇ) syām (K.79: 13), personal name.

(A.D. 713).

ן sra /sroo/? Unidentified. Cf. sara.

'ammu sra kundalā 'aḥ... (K.9: 28-9), 'Gifts of Sra Kundalā 'Aḥ...'


ן srageh /srageh/? [Pfx /srv-/ + -geh]. Unidentified cult object or other utensil, included in a list of valuables belonging to a vihāra.


ן srahe /srahee/? [Pfx /srv-/-he]. male and female slavename.


ן srae /srae/. See sarae.

(ku) vrau srae (K.557/600E: 8), female slavename ("Perfect beauty").

(ku) srae jīva (K.109N: 18), female slavename ("She who is done with life" or "...fulfilled of life").

(ku) srae ta mat (K.904B: 21), female slavename ("She who is joyless").

(vā and [ku]) srae ta bhāgya (K.749: 13; K.134: 27), male and female slavename ("He/she who is out of luck").


*ן srapu /srapu/ [Anomalous expansion of *spu]. Attested in samrapu.

*ן srapū /srapū/ [Anomalous expansion of *spū]. Attested in samrapū.
srāmāṇa /sramaṇa/ [Anomalous expansion of *sman /smaṇa/, < inf /-m-/+ṣān; mod. smāṇa /smaṇa/, srāmāṇa /sramaṇa/].

1. (intr., perhaps only with religious associations) to be entangled. 2. personal name.


srāmal /sramool/ [Pfx /sr-/+mol2; cf. mod. sramola /sramaol/]. 1. shade, shadow; projected image or reflection. 2. shade, wraith, apparition, evil spirit. 3. (male or female?) slavename.


srālaṇ /sralaṇ/ [Pfx /sr-/+laṇ; mod. srālāṇa /sralaṇa/]. 1. (tr.) to love, be fond of. 2. (intr.) to be well-loved, dear. 3. female slavename; constituent of female slavename.

(ku) srālaṇ (K.505: 9), female slavename ("Dear").

(ku) jā pi srālaṇ (K.74: 5), female slavename ("Lovable").


sras /srah/ [Presumably Skt saras]. (conjecturally) pond, pool.

N.B.: The form occurs in an obscure passage which may be garbled.

dah sras sara (K.134: 28), 'To dam reed ponds' (?)


sraḥvan /sraḥvan/? [Pfx /sr-/+hvan; cf. mod. sbā'na /spōṇa/]. (conjecturally) copper.

vnaḥ sraḥvan (K.79: 13), 'Copper tray', in toponym.


srāṅ /sraṅ, sraṅ/ [Pfx /s-/+rāṅ; mod. srāṃṇa /sraṇ/, srāṅa /sraṅ/]. 1. (intr.) to be pale, colorless; to be

1But cf. C VI: 18.
dim, faint, weak. 2. (intr.) to be early; to be young. 3. male slavename; constituent of male and female slavenames.

(vā) srān (K.109N: 14), male slavename.

(va) kantān srān (K.557/600N: 1), male slavename.


*srit /srīt/ [Ifx /-r-/ + sit; mod. srī /srēt/]. (tr.) to clean, pick or sift out impurities from, refine. Attested in sampit.

srī /srī/ [Skt śrī 'light, radiance, glory, fortune; epithet of Lakṣmī and Sarasvatī']. female slavename. Cf. śrī.


sru /srū/ [Ifx /-r-/ + -su; mod. srūva /srōw/]. paddy, standing or unhusked rice as opposed to rauko. Cf. srū.

sru slik 4 (K.154A: 8), '1600 [measures] of unhusked rice'.


sruk /srūk/ [Pfx /s-/ + -ruk; Angkorian srūk /srūk/ (K.809N: 3, A.D. 878-87), mod. srūka /srōk/]. 1. settlement: village, hamlet. 2. settled land, territory; (feudal) land, domain, fief.

jeṅ sruk (K.79: 7), '[To the] north of the village'.

vrah kammrataṅ 'aṅ kammrataṅ sruk nā jlan ka'ol (K.79: 8-9), 'Our High Lord the High Lord of the Land at Jlan Ka'ol'.

sruk tmī (K.493: 31), toponym? ("New Village").

...'ājāā...oy gui sruk ple draṅ vnas... (K.44A: 13-4), '...an order...giving harvests and lands to the community. ...

...'nak paribhava 'āgama ta gi noh sruk vrah... (K.44B: 10-1), '...individuals in charge of revenues in this community of the shining one...'

*
kralap väk srük (K.904B: 5-6). See väk.

srük taṃnā (K.904B: 13). See taṃnā.


srū /srūu/ [Ifx /-r-/ + -sū]. See sru.

srū man dār jnāhva gui tloň 10 (K.79: 9-10), 'Paddy which [he] demanded in exchange for it, 10 tloň'.


sre /sreː/ [Pfx /s-/ + -re²; perhaps in proto-Khmer 'land cleared for cultivation, dry field cleared by fire']. 1. wet or irrigated ricefield, sawah; riceland. 2. female slavename. Cf. sare, *sa[r]e, sanre.

'nak sre (K.557/600E: 5), 'Tiller of wet ricefields, cultivator of wet rice, laborer in ricelands'.


sreṅ /sreŋ/ [Pfx /s-/ + -re²; mod. sreṅa /sraŋa/]. 1. dermatitis of various types such as d. verrucosa. 2. male slavename; constituent of female slavename. Cf. samreṅ.

(vā) sreṅ (K.78: 15), male slavename.

(ku) lāt sreṅ (K.904A: 25), female slavename (probably "She who is covered with ringworm" or the like).


srai /sraː/ [Pfx /s-/ + -rai; cf. mod. saṅrai /saṅraj/].

1. (tr.) to pain, afflict. 2. (intr.) to wither. 3. male
s'lavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 1 (A.D. 713).

s'la /s'laa/ [Possibly pfx /s-/ + -lā]. 1. Areca catechu L. or A. triandra Roxb. (Palmae),¹ the areca palm. 2. the edible nut of the areca palm. 3. female s'lavename.

'tame slā XXX (K.127: 2), female s'lavename.

(ku) slā vrai (K.115: 13), female s'lavename ("Wild areca").


slān /s'laag/ [Pfx /s-/ + lān³ = -rān; mod. slānga /s'laag/].

1. (intr.) to be fair, of light complexion. 2. female s'lavename.

Ref.: K.582: 6 (A.D. 693).

slīk /s'lyk/ [Pfx /s-/ + -lik; mod. slīka /s'lyk/]. 1. leaf.

2. numeral classifier for 400 units.

XXX tem slik 1 x ton tem 60 XX (K.138: 30-1), '400 [areca?] palms; 60 coconut palms...'

slā tem slik l (K.910: 12), '400 areca palms'.

sru slik 4 (K.154A: 8), '1600 [measures] of husked rice'.


slīn /s'lyn/ [Pfx /s-/ + līn; mod. slīna /s'lyn/]. 1. weight equal to a quarter pāda or silver tical. 2. female s'lavename.


slo /s'lo/ [Ifx /-l-/ + so; mod. sla /s'laag/]. (tr.) to clarify, purify, extract by cooking; to cook, stew. Attested in samlo.

¹Martin, 172.
svanagarvuita /śvānagārvia/? [Skt, fem. of *svanagar-vita, < svana 'speech' + garvita 'proud, haughty']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 8 (A.D. 676).

svayankrta /śvāyakrta/ [Skt svayamkrta 'self-made, natural, spontaneous']. Female slavename.

Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

svayambhu /śvājambhu/ [Skt svayambhu 'self-existent', epithet of Śiva]. Personal name.

Ref.: K.904B: 15 (A.D. 713).

svār /śvar/ [Pfx /s-/ + *var /śar/, short allomorph of -vār]. (tr.) to encircle, go over (shoulder). Possibly attested in slavename saṃvar.

svān /śvān/ [Pfx /s-/ + -vān¹; mod. svāna /śvāna/]. 1. (tr.) to get free or clear of; to overcome (illness, folly, or the like). 2. (intr.) to come out, emerge, issue; to become visible, clear, bright; (conjecturally) to attain spiritual enlightenment. 3. first light (of day).

gi₁ ta svān gi₂ ta gi₃ divasaṃcār sthita nau (K.127: 11), 'They who attain Enlightenment on these premises shall pass to heaven and there abide'. N.B.: Gi₂ is almost certainly an error.


svāmihita /śvāmihita/ [Skt *svāmiḥita 'he who is of service to his master']. Male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 17 (A.D. 677).

svāy /śvāy/ [Pfx /s-/ + an unidentified *vāy; mod. svāya

¹Cf. saṃhvān, presupposing *sahvān (= this svān).
Iswaj. 1. *Mangifera indica* L. (Anacardiaceae), the mango (tree and fruit); probably also *M. aff. Duperreana* Pierre, the wild mango. 1 2. male slavename. Cf. svāyyan.

cok svāyy (K.134: 29), toponym ("Mango dell").


svāyyan /sβaaβ/ 1. [Presumably svā + -yan]. (conjecturally) unidentified variety of mango. 2

Ref.: K.904A: 17 (A.D. 713).

svāl /sβal/ [Probably pfx /sβ- + -vāl]. constituent of female slavename.


svet /sβeet/. See sveta.

Ref.: K.18: 8 (A.D. 726).

svai /sβei/ [Pfx /sβ- + -vai; mod. sbai /spāj/]. various species of *Brassica* (Cruciferae), notably *B. juncea* (L.) Coss. or Indian mustard and *B. chinensis* L. or Chinese cabbage. 3


1. salver, tray. 4 2. female slavename.

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1 Martin, 92-3.
3 Martin, 63-4; cf. Headley, II: 1234b.
4 But vid. BEFEO, 37: 405 note 3, where it is identified with Skt bhājana and 'coupe'.

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N.B.: In the undated inscriptions the form occurs twice, but only as a female slavename: K.155A: 10, A.D. 578-777, and K.590: 9, A.D. 678-777. In the Angkorian period it is attested down to A.D. 1206 (K.453/II°: 6).

Ref.: K.18: 9 (A.D. 726).

sva৯ /স্বো/ [Pfx /স-/ + -vau; mod. sba৯ /স্বো/, also thba৯ /থো/ (which may originally have been a different botanical species)]. 1. Panicum miliaceum L. (Gramineae), Indian or African millet. 2. (conjecturally) Sorghum vulgare, common sorghum.\(^1\) Cf. tvau ~ duvau.

Ref.: K.904B: 6 (A.D. 713).

\(^{1}\)Cf. Martin, 52; Guesdon, I: 753a, II: 1876b.
**hansapura /ḥaṇ(स)पura/ [Skt hamsapura, < hamsa 'mythical swan or goose, the vehicle of Brahma' + pura]. toponym.


**hansamanika /ḥaṇ(स)मानिका/ [Skt, fem. of *hamsamanika 'having a jewel belonging to or in the form of a haṃsa', < haṃsa, ut supra, + manīka 'jewel']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.140: 9 (A.D. 676).

**hannā /ḥannya/ [Unidentified]. constituent of female slavename.

(ku) hannā vai (K.115: 16), female slavename.


**hap /ḥap/ [Cf. mod. ha'pa /hap/ 'to be thick-set']. personal name. Cf. krahap, hapta.


**hapta /ḥapta/ [Apparently not Skt, but same item as hap]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 7 (A.D. 677).


**haradasa /ḥoṛadaah/ [Skt haradāsa, < hara 'epithet of Śiva' + dāsa 'slave']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

**harigaṇa /hoṛigōṇ/ [Skt harigaṇa]. personal name.

Ref.: K.749: 12 (A.D. 717).

**harini /hoṛininii/ [Skt, fem. of haraṇa 'offering, gift'].
female slave name.

_water mark harivāhana /hərəˈvənəh/ [Skt harivāhana]. personal name.

_water mark hareh /hərəɛʔ/ [Probably non-Khmer; cf. Bahnar hərəŋ ~ hərəŋ /həɾŋ/ 'to dry out, be dried up']. constituent of toponym.
van haren (K.341N: 2), toponym.

_water mark hastanaksatra /həstənəksətə/ [Skt hastanakṣatra]. Hasta, the 13th lunar mansion.
Ref.: K.113/114: 2 (A.D. 698?).

_water mark hāc /həc/. male slave name.

-water mark -hān /-hənʔ/? [Cf. mod. -hāŋ /-həŋ/ 'to see']. Possibly attested in names chān and phān.

-water mark -hāy /-həaj/ [Cf. mod. -hāya /-həaj/ 'to rise, scatter']. Attested in slavename drahay.

-water mark -hār /-hərʔ/? [Cf. mod. hā /həʔ/ 'to open, part, divide, separate']. Attested in slavename sanhār. Cf. -har.

-water mark -hik /-hikʔ/ [Mod. -hāka /-həkʔ/]. onomatopoeia for various explosive sounds in the throat. Attested in phik.

-water mark hiṅ /hɪŋ/ [Probably non-Khmer]. constituent of toponym.
vraḥ hiṅ dām (K.134: 23), toponym, presumably a sanctuary.

 UD. hidimva /hidim/ [Skt hidimba 'N[ame]. of a gigantic Rākshasa slain by Bhīma'][1]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.926: 6 (A.D. 624).

-ṭən -he /-hec/ [Mod. hē /haaç/]. 1. (intr.) to file past, be one of a procession, cortège, suite or the like. 2. (tr.) to follow in procession, escort, accompany. Attested in slavename panhe.

-ṭən -heñ /-heen/. See discussion under kafheñ.

-ṭən -hem /-heem/ [Mod. hæema /haaem/]. 1. (intr.) to swell, enlarge. 2. (intr.) to be swollen, enlarged. Attested in slavename panhem. Cf. slavename hyam.

ṭən hema /heemaa/ [Skt hema]. 1. gold. 2. gold piece; gold ornament.

Ref.: K.910: 16 (A.D. 651).

-ṭən -heý /-haaj/ [Mod. hæya /haaaj/]. 1. (intr.) to rise, revive. 2. (intr.) to be realized, completed. Attested in slavename vraheý.

ṭən hera /heer/ [For ṭən her; mod. hæra /haaer/; cf. hiara /ḫjavascript:Math.random();er/ 'to flow, overflow' and hera /hëer/ 'to flow, run']. 1. (intr.) to rise, mount, ascend. 2. (intr., of water) to well up, brim over.

dik hera (K.44A: 11), 'Spring, source'.

Ref.: K.44A: 11 (A.D. 674).

ṭən hoñ /hoxn/ [Mod. hoña /haaŋ/; cf. Middle Mon heñ /heŋ/].

1. enumerative series terminator.  2. emphatic clause terminator.

N.B.: Not found in the undated inscriptions of the period.

sre lvān saṅke pradāna poṅ matipraśānti gui sre poṅ cāṅ hoṅ poṅ cī som gui saṅ... (K.493: 29-30), 'The field of Lvān Saṅke, given by Sir Matipraśānti. This had been the field of Sir Cāṅ [but] Sir Cī leased it [from him] and developed [it]..."

Ref.: K.493: 30 (A.D. 657).

-ṭālī -hoṅ /-hooŋ/. Possibly attested in phoṅ.

-ṭālī -hor /-hooŋ/. [Mod. hūra /hōor/].  1. (intr.) to flow, run, pour.  2. (intr.) to drain, fall. Attested in canhor. Cf. -hvar.

ṭālī hau /hōw/ [Angkorian hau /hōw/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); mod. hau /hōw/].  1. (tr.) to call (out) to, appeal to, summon.  2. (tr.) to call up, levy, recruit.  3. (tr.) to call, name, designate.  4. constituent of slavename.

gē ta hau sampol ta gi... (K.44B: 4), 'They who levy conscripts on these premises...'

gē ta hau 'nak lvāṅ ta gi... (K.44B: 5-6), 'They who recruit patrolmen on these premises...'

(vā) ca ṁ pi hau (K.451S: 6), male slavename ('He who is seized for impressment').

N.B.: Vā ca ṁ pi hau occurs at K.155/II: 4 (A.D. 578-777), while sī ca ṁ pi hau occurs at K.809: 27 and 45 (A.D. 878-87).


-ṭū -hum /-hum/. [Mod. -hum /-hom/ ~ ham /ham/].  1. (intr.) to be concentrated, clustered, compact, massed.  2. (intr.) to be strong, powerful, massive. Attested in danhum.


- añi -hvan/-βan/. See van\(^2\), -van\(^3\), vān\(^1\), -vān\(^2\), -hvān. Attested in rhvan.

travan hvacc (K.561: 16), toponym ("Reservoir of Hvac").

hvacc /huacc/ [Unidentified].
travan hvacc (K.561: 16), toponym ("Reservoir of Hvac").

hvāt /βat/ [Mod. vā'ta /woet/ 'to turn']. (countable) time(s). Cf. -vāt.
moy hvat (K.904A: 29), 'One time, once'.
Ref.: K.904A: 29 (A.D. 713).

-sañi -hvan/-βan/? Attested in srahvan. Cf. -van.


-sañi -hval/-βol/. See -val. Attested in slavename rahval.

-sañi -hvān/-βaan/. See -vān. Attested in slavename saňhvān, probably also in slavename 'ahvān. Cf. -hvaň.

-kraňhvān.

-sañi -hvāy/-baaj/. See -vāy. Attested in taňhvāy.

hvār /βaar/? [Probably mod. vāra /wīær/; but cf. -hvar]. See -vār.
kurāk hvār (K.54: 12), either 'the Governor of Hvār' or, more probably, 'the circulating (traveling, rotating) governor', i.e. one who moves from district to district.
Ref.: K.54: 12 (A.D. 629).
-ʔδ -hve /-ʔəə/\(^1\). See -ve\(^1\). *Attested in* thve.

-ʔγ -hve /-ʔəə/\(^2\). See -ve\(^2\). *Attested in slavename* lahve.

ʔύγ hvera /beer/ [For ʔύɣ hver]. See ver\(^2\) and vera.

pamnos pamjuh ta hvera kāum ta vraḥ... (K.127: 10), 'Those in holy orders [shall] have responsibility for the relays of slaves of the shining one...'

-ʔδʔδ -hvol /-huvəl/? [Cf. mod. hwla /huvəl/]. (conjectural-ly, intr.) to rise, mount; to swell, surge. *Attested in slavename* jahvol. *But cf.* -vol.

\(^1\)Cf. C II: 90 note 3.
Hf'it') arr~ trM 'akāryanipuṇa /qekaarjenibun/ [Skt 'akāryanipuṇa 'a- droit in or capable of (nipuṇa) wrongdoing or criminal action (akārya)']. male slavename.


'agāra /qagaar/ [Skt agāra "āgāra]. house, (public) building.

dr~it in or capable of (nipuṇa) wrongdoing or criminal action (akārya)'. male slavename.


Ref.: K.49: 16 (A.D. 664).

This is the first of twenty-one forms in which initial ṣ (and in one case ṣ) may represent an archaic prefix or even the unstressed headword corresponding to modern pejorative 'ā /qaa/.

However, the existence of such a prefix is not otherwise attested while the existence of such pairs as 'adah 'dah and 'anak 'nak and of such pairs as 'cas 'cas and 'vai 'vai argues against the supposition that 'ā is involved. The tentative position taken here is that the ṣ in all these forms represents a subphonemic vocalic attack on the word-initial corresponding to that seen in Bahnar aseh 'horse' and apār 'to fly', a feature I have remarked in the modern Battambong dialect of Khmer. I have therefore interpreted all of the forms in question as members of such triple sets as 'anau 'nau 'nau and 'ame 'me 'me, and for the sake of future reference have listed the hypothetical intermediate forms with initial ligatures: *'gat, *'ciq, *'hes and so forth.

Headley, II: 1310b; Rhys Davids and Stede, 4a; and Monier-Williams, 6c.

The item occurs first in the third śloka of the Sanskrit text (K.904A: 4), to which GC (C IV: 61 note 1) appends a useful comment.
Srī Jayadevī has conferred a set of ricefields upon the lord Śakrasvāmi, her chief minister. Cf. K.904A: 28.

Ref.: K.904A: 16 (A.D. 713).

snān nam pitai kamlaṅ 'aṅgana vraḥ... (K.44B: 7-8), 'Makers of pitai cakes inside the courtyard of the sanctuary.'

Ref.: K.44B: 8 (A.D. 674).

vraṅ 'aṅgal (K.904B: 15), toponym ('Forest of the plow').

Ref.: K.904B: 15 (A.D. 713).

dīlā 'aṅgaradināvara /qalJgaaradinaa/or/ [Skt āṅgara 'the planet Mars' + dinavāra 'week-day']. Tuesday.

Ref.: K.44A: 7 (A.D. 674).

-āc/-qac/ [Written short [-ac] because of the palatal final]. See -’āc. Attested in ’mac and slavename ta’ac.

sṛtī 'acalesvara /qacaleesoor/? [Skt acalaśvara 'lord of the mountain', epithet of Śiva, < acala 'immovable; mountain, rock' + īśvara 'lord']. epithet of Śiva.

Ref.: K.904B: 14 (A.D. 713).

'aciḥ /ciḥ/? [For Ṛṣi 'ciḥ; unidentified]. constituent of slavename.

'aciḥ raśī (K.904B: 22), (female?) slavename.

1Vid. Rhys Davids and Stede, 345b, and Burrow, 379.
Ref.: K.904B: 22 (A.D. 713).

\[ 'a\text{ñ} /q\text{ñ}/ \] [Angkorian \[ 'a\text{ñ} /q\text{ñ}/ \] (K.124: 4, A.D. 803); mod. \[ 'a\text{ñ} /q\text{ñ}/ \] 'first-person singular pronoun, familiar or condescending']. 1. first-person pronoun, singular: I, me, my. 2. first-person pronoun, plural: we, us, our, esp. with kamprat\(\text{n}\) and vrah. 3. as attribute to personal names and titles, presumably functioning as a mark of royal favor or possibly of royal or noble lineage (cf. ci, jam, t\(\text{ñ}a\), dal\(\text{ä}\), dos, pit, man\(\text{ra}\), pu ca\(h\), lo\(n\), la\(n\), la\(h\), vau, v\(n\), sa\(n\)hv\(\text{ä}\)n, sal, sra ku\(n\)dal\(ä\), hap).

kamprat\(\text{n}\) 'a\(ñ\) (passim), 'Our (pl.) High Lord'.

spid dik t\(â\)n praj\(\text{n}\)äsen '\(\text{ä}y\) ta 'a\(ñ\) k\(\text{n}\)um va tkol (K.54: 15-6), 'Liberation (= offering) by the retainer Praj\(\text{n}\)äsen to me, [one] slave, v\(\text{ä}\) Tkol'.

k\(\text{n}\)um 'amnoy sin\(\text{ä}h\)v 'a\(ñ\) ai ta vih\(\text{ä}r\)... (K.505: 26-7), 'Slaves given by me the ascetic to the vih\(\text{ä}r\)a...'


\[ 'a\text{ñ}es /p\text{ë}eh/ \] [For \(\text{ë}es; unidentified]. male slavename.


\[ 'a\text{ñ}can /q\text{en}c\text{an}/ \] [Pfx /n- + -can]. 1. personal name. 2. male slavename.


\[ 'a\text{ñ}ja\text{m} /q\text{en}j\text{am}/ \] [Pfx /n- + -jam]. toponym.

-at /-qat/ [Mod. 'a'ta /qat/]. (intr.) to be small, minute. Attested in slavename ka'n'at.

atiraura /ədɪrəwr/ [Skt 'atirarava, < ati- 'beyond' + raurava 'name of one of the hells']. the Lowest Raurava hell. Cf. raurava.


-dat /dat/. male slavename.


-adah /dah/. constituent of slavename. Cf. 'adah + 'dah and 'dās.


-adhikāra /ədɪkərə/ [Skt adhikāra]. 1. administration, management, government; authority, control, jurisdiction; office, function. 2. right, title, privilege.

gi to som [ta] gi nā 'adhikāra... (K.44B: 5), 'They who
make petitions on these premises to the administration.

Ref.: K.44B: 5 (A.D. 674).

Ref.:

'adhīna /qadhiin/ [Skt adhīna 'resting on, depending on'].
(tr.) to be subject to, under the jurisdiction of.

ampāl gana pradāna 'āy ta nā vrah kamraten 'ān śrī sivapāda phon....'adhīna 'āy ta ge pamvās 'cas... (K.341N: 7-9), 'All of the multitude of gifts made to the sanctuary of the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Śivapāda.... [shall] be under the control of the senior cenobites.'

Ref.: K.341N: 9 (A.D. 700).

'ān /qoon/? [Probably = mod. 'āna /qoon/ 'to be soft, tender, delicate']. female slavename.


'ānak /nak/. See 'nak.

'ānak kantai (K.926: 7, written हिन्दी), 'females'.

Ref.: K.926: 7 (A.D. 624).

'ānān /nān/. See 'nān.

(ku) 'ānān (K.926: 8; K.127: 8), female slavename.


'ānatarāp /qanantarāpaarop/ [Skt, perhaps *anantarāpa 'he who protects [his master's] chariot', < anantarāra 'that which is boundlessly swift' (ananta + ara) + pa 'protecting' (< /pā)]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.18: 10 (A.D. 726).

'ānahv /naaw/? [For सित 'nāhv; unidentified]. male slavename.

1But cf. 2 II: 13.
Ref.: K.115: 10 (A.D. 665).

'ānindita /qānindit/ [Skt anindita 'irreproachable', < a-'
alpha privative' + nindita 'blamed, censured']. female
slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 19 (A.D. 677).

'ānis /nin/ [For nīn 'nis; unidentified]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 12 (A.D. 677).

'ānurādhanaṅkṣattra /qānuraadhaṅksat/ [Skt anurādha-
kaṅkṣtra]. Anurādh, the 17th lunar mansion.


'ānek /neek/ or /qānēk/ [Perhaps for nēk, unidentified; otherwise Skt aneka 'more than one, several; multiple, countless; much, plentiful']. female slavename.


'ānau /naw/. See 'nau and nau.

pālamūla ta 'anau vartā panlas 1 viśeṣagup 1... (K.127: 9),
'...From among the worthies in residence, 1 substitute keeper [and] 1 special warden...'


'āntam /qāndam/ [Angkorian 'antām ~ 'antām /qāndam/; pfx
/n-/ + -tam]. 1. (cf. mod. thnām /tnām/) plant other than
trees, palms, and bamboos. 2. (cf. mod. tammām /damnam/) land under crops, plantation; farm, garden.


'āntār /qāndaar/ [Pfx /n-/ + -tār]. (male?) slavename.

Ref.: K.557/600E: 1 (A.D. 611).
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'antōn /qandōn/ [Angkorian 'antvōn /qenduon/ (K.124: 11, A.D. 803) and 'antvān /qenduon/; pfx /n-/ + -toī]. 1. unidentified measure for liquids. 2. (cf. mod. 'āntūṇa /qandōn/) well, cistern.

pāren 'antōn 3 (K.451N: 7), '3 measures of oil or ghee'.


'antvānti /qantjendii/ [Presumably a local reduplication of Skt anti 'before, in the presence of, near']. a short time before, just recently, some time earlier.

kānum man pōn jānāprakāsa oyy 'antvānti sot ta vrah...(K.561: 38), 'Slaves whom Sir Jānāprakāsa has lately also given the shining one...' 


'ande /qande?/ [Pfx /n-/ + -de]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.904A: 24 (A.D. 713).

'anyaya /qanjaaj/ [Skt anyāya, < a- 'alpha privative' + nyāya 'right manner, propriety']. 1. unjust or unlawful action, injustice. 2. impropriety, indecorum, indecency; irregularity, disorder.

(ku) sa'ap 'anyaya (K.74: 5), female slavename ("She who abhors injustice or indecency").

Ref.: K.74: 5 (A.D. 697).

'anrōk /qenrook/ [Pfx /n-/ + -ro1]. 1. member of genus Bos: cow, bull. 2. male slavename; constituent of slavenames. Cf. 'anrokk.

(vā) 'anrōk (K.109N: 15), male slavename.

(ku) 'anrōk (K.109N: 18), female slavename.

(vā) 'anrōk sraṁ (K.109N: 22), male slavename.

(ku) 'anrōk sraṁ (K.140: 13), female slavename.


'anrockk /qenrock/? See 'anrock.
N.B.: The form is preceded by a lacuna, and may not be complete.

Ref.: K.749: 8 (A.D. 717).

'ansam /qənsɔm/ [Pfx /n-/ + sam]. female slavename.

Ref.: K.910: 8 (A.D. 651).

'apa /qaqp/ [Probably mod. 'apa /qaap/ 'to hold up, support, sustain', possibly with reference to clients; mod. 'a'pa /qap/, 'a'pa /qaap/, 'a'pa /qap/ would all all seem to have inauspicious connotations]. personal name.

Ref.: K.79: 22 (A.D. 639).

'aap /qoqp/ [Mod. 'a'pa /qap/]. 1. (tr.) to cover, darken. 2. (tr.) to fill with scent, vapor, or the like. Attested in slavenames sa'ap and sa'ap.

'apel /beel/? [For τινηί 'pel; unidentified]. (female?)

Ref.: K.904B: 23 (A.D. 713).

'abhaya /qəhək]/ [Skt abhaya, < a- 'alpha privative' + bhaya 'fear']. 1. (intr.) to be fearless, undaunted. 2. one who is fearless.

...oy dayā hīrtti ai 'abhaya gana nattva gi ta 'aśraya (K. 341N: 7), '[They shall] bestow compassion [and] glory upon the fearless [and upon] the multitudes who turn to Him [as their] refuge'.

Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).

'abhagya /qəbaak]/ [Skt abhāgya, < a- 'alpha privative' + bhāgya 'lot, fate, fortune']. 1. misfortune, ill luck. 2. female slavename. Cf. bhāgya.

Ref.: K.904B: 9 (A.D. 713).
'abhinava /əˌbɪnəvə/ [Skt abhinava 'brand-new, very young, fresh, modern']. female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 16 (A.D. 677).

'amrta /əˈmɑːr.tə/ [Skt amrta, < a- 'alpha privative' + mṛta 'dead']. 1. (intr.) to be undying, immortal. 2. immortal, god; epithet of Siva and Viṣṇu. Attested in 'amṛt and 'amṛta.

'amrtapati /əˌmɑːrt.əˈpə.tə/ [Skt *amrtapati 'lord of immortals', < amṛta, ut supra, + pati 'lord']. constituent of personal name?

'amrtapati XXXXXX 'aṇ (K.138: 3-4), personal name?

Ref.: K.138: 3 (A.D. 620).

'amrtavīṣa /əˌmɑːrt.əˈvɪsə/ [Skt *amrtavīṣa 'having a god as his attendant or servant of the gods', < amṛta, ut supra, + vīṣa 'servant; attendant']. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 11 (A.D. 677).

'amval /əˈmɑːvl/ See 'amval.

canleq yugala yau l 'amval yau l (K.79: 11), '1 yau of double cloth; 1 yau of 'amval [cloth].


The text is a historical and etymological study of certain personal and slavename terms in an ancient language, possibly Sanskrit. The terms are analyzed for their meanings, etymologies, and uses in various historical contexts. The text references personal and place names, along with their dates and locations. It also includes references to relevant linguistic and historical materials.
(va) 'alan (K.557/600N: 2), male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611).

travan 'alan (K.561: 17), toponym ("Al'an's reservoir").

(vā) 'adah 'aleh (K.910: 4), male slavename.

'avadhī /qoṣedhii/ [Skt avadhī]. 1. limit, bound, confine; end, conclusion. 2. environs, vicinity.
...Śrī Jayadevi oy karom ta mratān 'akrasvāmi 'agrasana 'avadhī gi... (K.904A: 15-6), '...Śrī Jayadevi has conferred a set of ricefields upon the lord 'akrasvāmi, her chief minister; limits thereof...'
Ref.: K.904A: 12 (A.D. 713).

'avīcinarakam /qoṣiicinarakom/ [Skt, probably accusative of avīcinarakar, < avīci, name of a hell, + naraka].
(to or into) the Avīci hell. Cf. 'avīcinarakar.

'avīcinarakkar /qoṣiicinarook/ [Skt avīcinarakar]. the Avīci hell. Cf. 'avīcinarakam.

'avai /bēj/. See 'vai and vai.
(vā) prānā ta 'avai (K.582: 4), male slavename ("Beau the clever" or possibly 'Beau the watch').
Ref.: K.582: 4 (A.D. 693).
frt*1 'avau /βew/ [For 'avu 'avu]. Male slavename. Cf. vau.

'asvau /ɕasv缓解/ [Skt, fem. of aśvin, perhaps 'name of the nakṣatra presided over by the Aśvins']. Female slavename.

aśṭacattāliśottaraśacchata /qośdəcatdaalin- sotḍɔrɔsacchat? [Prākṛtized form of Skt aśṭacatvārīṃśatya- uttarāṣṭṭāṃata 'eight-and-forty (aśṭācatvārīṃśati) over six hundred (ṣaṭṭṭāta)']. Six hundred and forty-eight.

aśṭāviśottaraśacchata /qośdəbaṁisotḍɔrɔsac- chat? "[Skt aśṭāvinśottaraṇaṣṭṭāta 'eight-and-twenty (aśṭā- viṇa) over six hundred']. Six hundred and twenty-eight.

-as /-qah/. Attested in slavename kan'as. Cf. 'ās.

'asa /soo/ [Probably for 'sa 'sa]. See so.
(vā) klaś 'asa (K.127: 17), male slavename ("Strong [and] fair?).

'asaru /qasruu/ [Mod. 'ā sruva /qaa srɔow/; Skt a- 'alpha privative' + *srə = taru (mod. truva /tɾɔow/ 'to be good'). 1. (intr.) to be bad, evil, wicked, reprehensible; to be unclean, impure, vile; to be ugly, unsightly. 2. Female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 7 (A.D. 611), K.904B: 3 (A.D. 713).

'asop /soop/ [For 'asop 'asop]. See sop.
'asop ten toñ (K.904B: 16), toponym (probably "Girt by Co-
conut Palms'').
Ref.: K.904B: 16 (A.D. 713).

'astu/qaṣdūr/. See siddhir 'astu.
Ref.: K.341N: 12 (A.D. 700).

'ahvajja/qaṣoc/ [Prākṛt form (cf. Pāli avajja) of Skt a-vadya 'blamable, deprecable, low, inferior, bad...']. 1. want, imperfection. 2. blame, censure; shame, disgrace. 3. constituent of slavename.
(ku) drāṇ nā 'ahvajja (K.78: 20), female slavename.

'ahvān/ṇaag/ [For मा 'hvan]. constituent of slavename.
See -āvan and -vān. (va) 'ahvan 'amve ley (K.557/600E: 4), male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

'-āk/-qak/ [Mod. 'ā'ka/qak/]. 1. (tr.) to stop, hold in check, arrest, delay, detain. 2. (intr.) to be stopped, held in check, hindered, thwarted, disappointed. Attested in kun'āk and in slavename kan'āk.

'ākara/qaaκoɔr/ [Skt ākara, < ā-vṛ̥t 'to give abundantly'; > also Thai ง่ำา /qaaκoɔr/ 'tax, revenue' and modern 'ākara/qaaκoɔr/]. 1. abundance, plenty; rich source (of anything), hoard, store, mine; (place of) origin. 2. income, revenue; fee, duty, impost, tax, tariff. Cf. 'ākara.
'amrûni sre ta dai gui kaŋjrap tloŋ 1 kñum 1 janmûn 'ākara ta vrāh... (K.561: 36), 'Productivity of another field [tilled by] a prisoner of war, 1 tloŋ; 1 slave, [both] presented as revenue to the shining one...'

'ākra/qaaκ/ [Syncope of Skt ākara ['aikar(a)] before shift of stress to ['a'koɔr]]. See 'ākara and sa.
Ref.: K.561: 8 (A.D. 681)

'āgama /qaagama/ [Skt āgama]. 1. (act or fact of) coming, arrival, approach, advent, appearance, origin. 2. (that which comes to one) income, revenue, accession, acquisition, addition; attainment (of knowledge), study, learning; traditional knowledge or doctrine.

'nak paribhava 'āgama (K.44B: 10-1), 'Those in charge of revenues'.
Ref.: K.44B: 11 (A.D. 674).

tān /qaan/ [Mod. 'āna /qaan/]. (tr.) to rely on, trust in.
Ref.: K.78: 15 (A.D. 677).

-rna- 'aq /qaac/ [Pre-Angkorian 'āc /qaac/ (K.710: 9, A.D. 578-677), Angkorian 'āc /qaac/ (K.878: 12, A.D. 898); mod. 'āca /qaac/; cf. Thai ว้าต /qaat/]. 1. (tr.) to desire (s.o. to do sth.), request, require, enjoin, order. 2. (intr.) to be desired, requested, required; to be entitled, empowered, authorized. Attested in 'nāc. Cf. -'ac.

-rn-til aut 'āaryya /qaacaar/ [Skt ācārya, < ācāra 'good) conduct, custom, traditional practice; precept, institute']. spiritual preceptor.

-rn-til aut 'ājñā /qaagamaa/ [Skt ājñā]. 1. (oral or general) order, command, charge, behest, injunction; mandate, authority. 2. (formal or written) order, directive, instruction, edict, decree, act, ordinance.

...ge cer 'ājñā vrāh kamratan 'aṅ ge dança (K.49: 17; K.44B: 13), '...They [thereby] go counter to [this] order of the shining one Our High Lord [and shall] be punished'.

poṅ totil gui tan 'ājñā vrāh... (K.44A: 13), 'Sir Totil is the one who has set up [this] order of the shining one'.
Ref.: K.49: 11 (A.D. 664), K.341S: 4 (A.D. 673), K.44A:

"adityadivasavāra /qaaditjshosasaar/ [Skt aditya sun + divasavāra 'week-day']. Sunday.
Ref.: K.927: 2 (A.D. 708).

"adityasarma /qaaditjesar/ [Skt *adityasarman 'having the sun as his refuge or comfort', < aditya, ut supra, + šarman 'shelter, protection; comfort, delight']. male slavename.

"āmrāta /qaamraat/ [Skt āmrāta(ka) 'hog-plum']. epithet of a deity known otherwise as 'āmrātakēśvara, probably an aspect of Śiva.
N.B.: The form 'āmrātakēśvara, not found in the dated Khmer texts of the period, occurs in the fourth śloka of K.493: 7 (A.D. 657), while the form 'āmrātakēśvara occurs at K.8: 1 (A.D. 578-777). Long ām° and short am° are both attested in Skt.

"āy /qaj/ [Mod. ai /qaj/ and ē /qaaē/]. 1. (prep., loc., ± ta) in, at; of. 2. (prep., dat. or acc., ± ta) to, into + goal. Cf. ai.
N.B.: 'āy appears to be a "strong" allomorph of ai. A relationship with the mod. locative pronoun 'āya /qaj/ is doubtful.
damṛinī nirvāṇa toñ tem 'āy ta gui 100 (K.54: 7), 'The plantation of Nirvāṇa [and] 100 coconut palms thereon'.
...'āncyo hap 'aṅ 'āy vaṅ cak (K.9: 11-2), '...given by the hap 'aṅ of Vaṅ Cak'.
damṛin 'āy tnon (K.505: 11-2), 'The plantation at Tnon'.
damṛin 'āy niṅ vihār (K.505: 14-5), 'The plantation near the vihāra'.
raṅko so camma ge 'āy ta vrah... (K.127: 10), 'White rice for their maintenance [while] at the sanctuary...
...nu cam ta vrah 'āy haṅsapura (K.154A: 9-10), '...to maintain the shining one of Haṅsapura'.
...vudhadiyasavāra 'āy kanlon kāmyārāma (K.904A: 1), '...
Wednesday, at the Kāmyārāma pavilion'.

kānum mrataṁ kārttiṅga man oṣ ta ge kvan nu ge pāmre 'āy ta vṛah... (K.749: 11), 'Slaves of the lord Kārttiṅga whom [he] gives to his children and those serving at the sanctuary...'

ekānum 'āmnoy sināhu pragat 'āy ta vihār... (K.505: 3),
'Slaves given by the pious hermit to the vihāra...'

neḥ gi roḥ 'āmnoy mrataṁ yajamāna 'āy ta vṛah... (K.78: 22),
'Such are the gifts of the lord patron to the shining one...'

ge ta pvas 'āy siddhi ṛddhi... (K.341N: 6-7), 'They who are initiated into the perfection of supernatural powers...'

'ampāl gana prādana 'āy ta nā vṛah kamrāteṁ 'aṁ śrī siva-pāda phoḥ... (K.341N: 7-8), 'All of the multitude of gifts [made] to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Śiva-pāda...'

...'adhīna 'āy ta ge paṃnvās 'cas (K.341N: 9), '...[they] are subject to the senior cenobites'.

nu mrataṁ kārttiṅga kalpita sattrā 'āy ta vṛah... (K.749: 3-4), 'On this date the lord Kārttiṅga made a sattrā to the shining one...'

...gi ta rakṣā neḥ kalpita mrataṁ kārttiṅga 'āy ta vṛah...
(K.749: 8-10), '...[shall] be the ones to have custody of these gifts of the lord Kārttiṅga to the shining one ...


कृत 'āy /qaa/j/?² [Unidentified]. 1. female slavename. 2. constituent of female slavename. Cf. slavenames ga'āy and ta'āy.

(ku) 'aras 'āy (K.109N: 23), female slavename.


कृतिः 'वाव्री /qaaśaah/ [Skt vīśa]. abode, residence, dwelling, house.
'āvāsa kaṇṭha (K.582: 7), 'Slave quarters'.

Ref.: K.582: 7 (A.D. 693).

śramapāla /qaaśroomaḥāal/ [Skt āśramapāla, āśrama 'hermitage' + pāla 'guard, protector']. keeper or custodian of an hermitage.

N.B.: There is a possibility that this is a male slavename.


āśraya /qaaśraej/ [Skt āśraya 'seat, resting-place, dwelling, shelter...']. resort, recourse; refuge, asylum.

...gana nattva gi ta 'āśraya (K.341N: 7), '...The multitude of those who have turned to Him as their refuge'.

Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).

āśadhā /qaaśaadha/. the eighth lunar month, corresponding to June-July. Cf. āśadhā.


āśadhā /qaaśaadha/ . See āśadhā.


ās /qaaḥ/ [Mod. āsa /qaaḥ/ 'to be indecent, vulgar, common, coarse, wanton']. (intr., conjecturally) to be disrespectful. Cf. -ās, slavenames kan'ās, kan'āś, and āśta.

(ku) ās ta vraḥ (K.926: 8), female slavename ("She who is disrespectful to the shining one").

(vā) ās ta vraḥ (K.78: 18), male slavename.


āsta /qaaḥ de/ [For ās + ta]. See āś.

(ku) āsta vraḥ (K.582: 6). = āś ta vraḥ.

Ref.: K.582: 6 (A.D. 693).
it /qit/ [Naturalization of a Prakrit form (cf. P. itthakā ~ itthaka) corresponding to Skt īṣṭakā 'brick'; > Angkorian it(t) /qit/ (K.56C: 28, 29, A.D. 878-977); > Thai 苕 /qìt/, mod. īṭha /qot/]. burnt brick, brick in general, tile. 1

...pre con it thve kalpanā phon ta vraḥ... (K.341S: 8), '.. ...instructing [him] to build brick monuments to the shining one...

Ref.: K.341S: 8 (A.D. 673).

idāni[m] /qidaanim/ [For ইদানী; Skt idānim 'now, at this moment, in this case...']. on this date. Cf. nu.

Ref.: K.926: 3 (A.D. 624).

-in ~ ইন -'in /-qin/ [Cf. mod. ch'ina /cqèn/ 'to be cooked (through)']. unidentified. Attested in slavename ta'in.

iśvarakīrtti /qiisvaorkiir/ [Skt 'Īśvarakīrti 'having the fame or glory of Śiva']. personal name.

Ref.: K.904B: 1 (A.D. 713).

iśvaravindu /qiisvaorbin/ [Skt, probably *Īśvarabindu 'having the mark of Śiva']. personal name.


is /qyh/ [Angkorian is ~ iss /qyh/ (K.352N: 28, K.56B: 25, both A.D. 878-977); Middle Khmer Iss /qyh/ (K.413B: 28, A.D. 1361), is /qyh/ (IMA 3B: 2, A.D. 1577?); iss /qyh/ (IMA 3: 21, A.D. 1601), 'ass /qah/ (IMA 18: 3, A.D. 1633); and mod. 'a'sa /qah/]. 1. (intr.) to be spent, exhausted, used up, finished, at an end. 2. (intr.) to be complete, whole, entire, all. 3. all, the whole of.

(vā) kathā vom is (K.74: 6), male slavename ("Chatterbox, he who is never done talking"). 2

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Ref.: K.74: 6 (A.D. 697).

...ge tapoṆiṣeṣa 'amvi ihaloka ivāḥ paraloka (K.341N: 6), '...they [shall] be known for their devotion from this world to the next'.

Ref.: K.79: 7 (A.D. 639).

Ref.: K.904B: 14 (A.D. 713).

Ref.: K.926: 6 (A.D. 624).

-uḵ utive 'uḵ /-uḵ/ [Mod. 'uka /qok/]. 1. (tr.) to direct, command; to deploy (troops), move. 2. director, commander; officer, mandarin. Cf. *c'uk, cam'uk.

-uḵ /quk/ [Angkorian uk utive uk /quk/ (K.956: 41, K.420: 48, both A.D. 878-977)]. (adverb, usually clause-final) in addition, besides, as well, to boot, also, likewise.

Ref.: K.79: 20), 'Sir Mano also demanded [a certain amount of] cloth in return, [namely] 1 yau of double [cloth]'.

Ref.: K.910: 13), 'The set of ricefields of Sir Vimala, given
to liquidate a debt; the coconuts and arecanuts thereon, which [he] also gives; ...

to liquidate a debt; the coconuts and arecanuts thereon, which [he] also gives; ...'

ge 'nak vraḥ kannen dār canle yugala ta gui ukk yau 4...

(K.493: 22-3), 'In addition, the folk of the younger shining one have demanded [a certain amount of] double cloth of him, [namely] 4 yau...'

sre man jāhv ta ge 'nak vraḥ cas tel oy knip ta vraḥ kamrataṅ ukk...

(K.493: 27-8), 'A field which [I] have acquired from the folk of the elder shining one, which I also give as a source of revenue to the shining one Our High Lord...'

...pre con it thve kalpanā phoṅ ta vraḥ kamrataṅ 'aṅ pre ru liṅgapura ukk (K.341S: 8-9), '...Instructing [him] to build brick monuments to the shining one Our High Lord also in addition to appoint [them] as at Liṅgapura'.


'ren ukkra /quk raa/ ['?ukra] [ukk + ra]. See ukk.

'ampal kāṁ ṭur krapi sre damriṅ gui ta man ge pu caḥ 'aṅ oy ta vraḥ doṅ kāṁ pradāna 'nak ta psam ta gui ukkra gui tel prasiḍḍha... (K.49: 12-3), 'All of the slaves, cattle, carabao, ricefields and plantations — that is to say, those things which Our [two] Elder Lords have given to the shining one — as well as the slaves presented by persons also contributing to [this pious work] are conveyed...'


'uvai ∼ 'uvai /qoŋgəj/ [ʔoŋ° > ʔuŋ°] [Pfx /n-/+ -vai]. female slavename. Cf. slavename 'aṁvai.


uccita /quccit/ [Skt uccita, < ut-vcit 'to gather, collect']. 1. (tr.) to collect (taxes). 2. collection (of taxes).

N.B.: In the single case in question the actual form given is uccita 'pleasurable; customary', which GC transcribes without remark at C II: 11 though he translates the following passage as "...ceux qui lèvent une taxe annuelle..." at C II: 13.

ge ta ckop uccita saṃvatsara ta gi (K.44B: 4-5), 'They who
levy the annual collection (of taxes) on these premises'.
Ref.: K.44B: 5 (A.D. 674).

ूतराफ्लगणिनक्षत्र utaraphalguninakṣatra /qutd'oorapholguniinaksat/. See utaraphalguninakṣatra.
Ref.: K.74: 2 (A.D. 697).

ूतरा uttara /qutd'oor/ [Skt uttara 'upper, superior; left (side), north; later, future...']. 1. the north. 2. (intr.) to be situated on or to the north; (by deverbalization) to or on the north. 3. male slavename.
toy uttara (K.904A: 14), 'To the north; on the north'.
dau uttara (K.904A: 17), 'To the north, northward'.

ूतराफ्लगणिनक्षत्र utaraphalguninakṣatra /qutd'oorapholguniinaksat/ [Skt 'uttaraphalguninakṣatra, < uttaraphalguni 'name of a lunar mansion' + nakṣatra']. name of the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. Cf. utaraphalguninakṣatra.

ूतराभाध्रनाक्षत्र uttarabhadranakṣatra /qutd'oorabhadranaksat/ [Presumably a local form of Skt uttarabhadrapadanakṣatra, < uttarabhadrapadā 'name of a lunar mansion' + nakṣatra]. name of the twenty-first lunar mansion.
N.B.: GC transcribes the form without remark (C II: 123, IV: 36) but translates it "Uttarabhadra(pada)" (C II: 124, IV: 36).

ूतराश्राधानाक्षत्र uttarāśrādhānakṣatra /qutd'oorasaadhanaksat/ [Skt 'uttarāśrādhānakṣatra, < uttarāśrādā 'name of a lunar mansion' + nakṣatra]. name of the twelfth lunar mansion.
utdyaña /quďjaam/ [Skt utdyaña 'exertion, perseverance, diligence']. personal name.


utpannesvara /qutbannesboor/ [Skt 'utpannesvara, < upanna 'arisen, come forth, appeared' + iśvara 'lord']. unidentified aspect of Siva.

vraḥ kamratān 'aṁ śrī utpannesvara ta ai cnar (K.44A: 8; B: 3), 'The shining one Our High Lord Śrī Utpannesvara of Cnar'.

Ref.: K.44A: 8 (A.D. 674).

utpala /qutbool/ [Skt utpala¹ 'blue lotus, water lily' or utpala² 'fleshless, emaciated']. male and female slave-name.

Ref.: K.127: 8 and 18 (A.D. 683).

upatyasvāmi /quďatjasβaamii/ [Skt, but unidentified¹]. personal name.

Ref.: K.113/114: 3 (A.D. 698?).

upabhoga /quDaβhook/ [Skt upabhoga]. 1. eating, consumption. 2. enjoyment, use; usufruct. Cf. paribhoga.

psam upabhoga ta... (K.127: 14-5), 'To have (s.o.) share in the use (of sth.) with (s.o. else)'.


upāya /quďaaj/ [Skt upāya]. 1. way, means; expedient. 2. means (of subsistence), resources, wherewithal, stocks, provisions. Cf. bhṛtyopāya.

neh upāya nu ge kvan mratān kīrtīgana pmre ai ta vraḥ.... (K.749: 14-5), 'These resources (slaves, rice, cattle, garments) and the lord Kīrtigana's children shall serve

¹"Les deux premiers caractères du nom ne sont pas absolument certains" (C VI: 21 note 2), which makes it bootless to seek a Sanskrit form.
the shining one...


\[\text{\textit{uy} \sim \textit{uyu} /\textit{quj}/} \quad \text{[Mod. } -\textit{uy}a /-\textit{goj/ and personal name } \textit{uya /quj/]. 1. (intr.) to rise; (of odors) to waft, smell bad. 2. personal name. Cf. sa'uy, sam'uy.}

Ref.: K.557/600N: 1 (A.D. 611).

\[\text{\textit{uladdha /qulat/?} \quad \text{[Skt, possibly past participle of } \textit{ulad} \sim \text{oland 'to throw out, eject', as weaver's term]. 1 unidenti- fied type of cloth.}}

\[\text{caniekh uladdha (K.505: 20), unidentified type of cloth, included in an inventory of valuables of a vihāra.}


\[\text{\textit{usir} \sim \textit{usir /siir/} \quad \text{[For } \textit{usir 'sir].}

\[\text{female slavename. Cf. sir.}

Ref.: K.904A: 24 (A.D. 713).

\[\text{\textit{um} \sim -\textit{um} /-\textit{qum/} \quad \text{[Mod. } \textit{um} /\textit{qom/]. (tr.) to winnow; to paddle (boat). Attested in slavename ta'\textit{um}.}

\[\text{\textit{rddhi /rytdhii > ryt/} \quad \text{[Skt rddhi]. 1. increase, growth; prosperity, success, good fortune, wealth; abundance, plenty. 2. accomplishment, perfection; supernatural power.}}

\[\text{ge ta pvās 'āy siddhi rddhi... (K.341N: 6-7), 'They who are initiated into the achievement of supernatural powers.. ...'}}

Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).

\[\text{\textit{rhrv /-riiw/} \quad \text{[Cf. mod. riava /rīaw/ 'to diminish' as well as -riava /-rīaw/ 'to cry, sound']. Attested in slavename l\textit{rhrv}.}

\[\text{\textsuperscript{1}Cf. C V: 24 notes 2 and 6.}
- The first part of the text provides information about the origin of various slavename components. It mentions the form "ek/-qeek/" and explains its etymology and attestation. It also references specific slavename kan'ek.

- The second part of the text details the Skt ekacatvāriṁśottarāṣṭātā /qeekacatβaarinṣot- 
  dōrasatsațāt/ [Skt ekacatvāriṁśatuyttrāṣṭātā 'one-and-
  forty (ekacatvāriṁśati) over six hundred'].

- The text also describes the Skt ekacatvāriṁśottarāṣṭātā /qeekacatβaarinṣot-
  dōrasatsațāt/ [Skt ekacatvāriṁśatuyttrāṣṭātā 'one-and-
  forty (ekacatvāriṁśati) over six hundred'] six hundred and forty-one.

- The reference K.688: 1 (A.D. 719) is provided.

- The text then describes the Skt ekavimsaniraya /qeekaivimsaniraja/ [Skt ekavimsa(ti)-
  niraya].

- It mentions the twenty-one (ekavimsati) hells. There is a reference K.18: 24 (A.D. 726).

- The text also describes the Skt ekavimsottarāṣṭātā /qeekaivimsottarāṣṭātā
  [Skt ekavimsottarāṣṭātā 'one (eka) less than (ūna) twenty (vimśa-) over six hundred'] six hundred and nineteen.

- The reference K.74: 1 (A.D. 697) is provided.

- The text then describes the Skt ekavimsaniraya /qeekaivimsaniraja/ [Skt ekavimsa(ti)-
  niraya].

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  [Skt ekavimsottarāṣṭātā 'one (eka) less than (ūna) twenty (vimśa-) over six hundred'] six hundred and nineteen.

- The reference K.74: 1 (A.D. 697) is provided.
N.B.: Ai appears to be a "weak" allomorph of 'āya.

sre sanre 2 ai 'āmpōn (K.557/600N: 2), '2 ricefields at Ām-
pon'.

sre ai kantok 10-7 (K.557/600E: 2), '17 fields at Kantok'.

sre ai caṃraī sanre 4 (K.557/600E: 2), '2 fields at Caṃraī'.

vrah kamratān 'aṅ śrī bhaṭāra viśeśvara ai cpar pares (K.9: 9-10), 'The shining one Our High Lord the Blessed Noble Lord Viśeśvara of the Deer Park'.

sre vrah kamratān 'aṅ ai kon taraṅ sre sanre 60 (K.9: 18), 'Ricefields of the shining one Our High Lord of Kon Tāraṅ: 60 fields'.

'amnoy poṅ din ai tās sre sanre 80 (K.9: 24), 'Gift of Sir Din of Trās: 80 ricefields'.

'amnoy sugan ai tānā (K.9: 30), 'Gift of Sugandha of Tānā'.

vrah maṇi ai ka vrah paṅ (K.493: 27), 'The shining one the Jewel of Ka Vrah Paṅ'.

tpal tem tūṇnot ai vnaṃ tān kloṅ (K.9: 24-6), 'The sugar palm grove on the Mount (vnaṃ) of the Tān Kloṅ'.

sre ai vrah kantai 'amnoy po sramāṅ sanre 4 (K.9: 30-1), 'Ricefields at Vrah Kantai given by the po (lord) Sramāṅ: 4 fields'.

sre 'amvi ta poṅ vinayakīrtti ai tem canloṅ mratāṅ duvau mās 2 ai sruk sanre X (K.910: 11-2), 'Ricelands from Sir Vinayakīrtti: [one field] at Tem Canloṅ Mratāṅ Duvau, 2 mās, [another] at the village, X units'.

pu caṅ 'aṅ ratnabhānu pu caṅ 'aṅ ratnasiṅhī ta ai tem ske (K.49: 11-2), 'Our Elder Lord Ratnabhānu [and] Our Elder Lord Ratnasiṅhī of Tem Ske'.

śrī utpanneśvara ta ai cnar (K.44A: 7-8), 'Śrī Utpanneśvara of Cnar'.

gē kloṅ sundaryayuvatī 'aṅ gi [sic] ai somyapura (K.904B: 10), 'Our baroness Sundaryayuvatī of Somyapura'.

caranta ai vraī 'aṅgal (K.904B: 15), 'Caranta of or in the Vrai Aṅgal'.

sruk vrah phoṅ ta ai somyapura (K.904B: 15-6), 'The shining one's communities in Somyapura'.

karoṃ ai ta dnel śarvavapura (K.904B: 18), 'The set of ricefields at the granaries of Śarvavapura'.

gi sre ta tel ti kurāk śūrgrāma tve ai cdiṅ vṛḍāṅ (K.927: 2), 'The field cultivated by the governor of Śūrgrāma at or on the Vṛḍāṅ river'.

poñ uy oy kñum ai ta kpoñ kamratāṅ 'aṅ (K.557/600N: 1), 'Sir Uy has given slaves to the kpoñ Our High Lord'.

sam paribhoga ai ta... (K.557/600E: 1), 'To share the use (of sth.) with...

...oy kñum ai ta vrah (K.926: 2), '...[they] give slaves to the shining one'.

...sre...tel poñ matiśakti...lañas ai kañjrap 'mac purandarapura (K.493: 21-2), '...A field...which Sir Matiśakti...had turned over to the prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Purandarapura'.

prasiddha ai ta vrah (K.44B: 3), 'To convey to the shining one'.

prativaddha ai (K.341N: 3), 'To be devoted to'.

...oy dayā kīrtti ai 'abhaya gana nattva gi ta 'āśraya (K.341N: 7), '...[shall] bestow compassion [and] glory upon the fearless [and] the multitude of those who turn to Him as their refuge'.

tmur pa ai radeh (K.749: 5-6), 'Cattle for hitching to carts'.

neḥ upāya nu ge kvan mratāṅ kīrtigaṇa pamre ai ta vrah.... (K.749: 14-5), 'These resources (slaves, rice, cattle, garments) and the lord Kīrtigaṇa's children shall serve the shining one...'


on drau (K.451S: 14), toponym ("fair mount?").


- oca -oqoc/ [Cf. mod. 'ūca /qōoc/ 'to whimper,
"wail' and 'wca /qusac/ 'to be small, narrow'.
Possibly attested in slavename pa'oc.

-ŋə - on /-qon/ [Mod. 'ūna /qon/]. 1. (intr.) to be weak, small. 2. (intr.) to be lower in age or rank, younger, junior, inferior. Attested in pa'on.

-ŋə - op /-qoop/ [Mod. opa /qaaop/]. (tr.) to hold with both arms, hug, embrace; to encircle, surround. Attested in slavename aup.

omadās /qoomedaah/ [Skt *omadāśa, < oma 'friend, protector' + dāśa 'slave', but more likely for *umadāśa 'servant of Uma']. female slavename.
Ref.: K.54: 12 (A.D. 629).

oy /qooj/ [Mod. oy /qaaoj/]. 1. (tr.) to give (sth., usually + ta) to (s.o.); to present, offer, confer, bestow. 2. (tr.) to cause (s.o.) to + tr. or intr. verbal; to have, get, authorize, let, allow, permit. 3. (by deverbalization: dative > benefactive marker) for, for the sake of, on behalf of. Cf. 'āmnoy.

kñum vrah kamrataṁ 'aṁ XXXXśvara man mrataṁ 'antār oy saṁ paribhoga ai ta vrah kamrataṁ 'aṁ tem krom (K.557/600E: 1), 'Slaves of the shining one Our High Lord XXXXśvara, whom the lord Antār causes (permits?) to be used jointly with the shining one Our High Lord of the Krom tree'.

...are tel poṁ śivadatta oy 'āy ta 'aṁ ge phon tel 'aṁ oy 'āy ta vrah... (K.54: 7-9), 'The ricefield which Sir Śivadatta has given me [and] those which I [now] give to the shining one...' 

...oy chvātt bhūmi oy pūrvva prasap liṅgapura (K.341S: 6-7), 'To cause [X] to mark off a piece of land so as to abut on Liṅgapura on the east'.

sre dañ liṅga 'āmnoy vrah kamrataṁ 'aṁ ta dau śivapura oy ta vrah... (K.451S: 12-3), 'The ricefield of Dañ Liṅga, given by the shining one Our High Lord [since] gone to Śivapura to the shining one...'

gē ta vomp oy gi... (K.154A: 16), 'They who do not give [alms] here...'

-šr or -rānd -'or /-qoor/ [Cf. mod. -'wra /-qùuer/ 'to be stifled, choke' and t'wra /tqùuer/ 'to be glum']. Attested in slavename ka'or.

-śri -ol or -rānd -'ol /-qool/ [Mod. 'wla /qùuel/]. 1. (intr.) to rise, mount. 2. (tr.) to pile up, amass, stockpile. Attested in ka'ol.

āu or 'āu /qāw/ [Unidentified]. 1. personal name, female. 2. female slavename.


āu or 'āu /qāw/ See -op.

(ku) āu (K.78: 8), female slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 8 (A.D. 677).

'ām. See 'ām vauhv.

N.B.: C VI: 13 has 'ām without a hyphen at the end of one line and vauhv at the head of the next.


ām oyy /qāmnooj/ [Ifx /-mno-/ + oy; mod. 'amnūya /qomnāoj/]. 1. (intr.) to be given (by). 2. gift, donation, endowment.

kām 'amnūya jam 'aṅ ai ta vrah (K.557/600N: 2), 'Slaves given by Jan Aṅ to the shining one'.

kām vrah maṇīśiva 'amnūya 'ācāryya (K.557/600E: 9), 'Slaves of the shining one Maṇīśiva given by the Ācārya...' 
kantaiy mṛtān śanaścara 'amnūya ta vrah (K.54: 11), 'Laywoman of the lord Śanaścara given to the shining one'.
khum 'amnoy kurak hvār ta vrah (K.54: 12), 'Slaves given by the governor of Hvār to the shining one'.

sre dañ linga 'amnoy vrah kamratañ 'aañ ta dau śivapura cy ta vrah (K.451S: 12-3), 'The ricefield of Dañ Linga, given by the shining one Our High Lord [since] gone to Śivapura to the shining one...'


'ampakk /qambak/ [Mod. 'ampa'ka /qambak/]. unidentified tree.

gūha po 'ampakk (K.44B: 1), toponym ("Cave of the lord of the 'ampakk").

Ref.: K.44B: 1 (A.D. 674).

'ampal /qamal/ [Pfx /w-/ + -pal; cf. mod. 'ampala /qam-bal/]. See 'ampal. Cf. 'ampall.

'ampal khum tmur krap... (K.49: 12), 'All of the slaves, cattle, carabao...'

'ampal dāsadāsī gomahija kṣetraṁa nai gi phon... (K.904B: 18-9), 'All of the male and female slaves, the cows and buffaloes, and the fields and groves belonging to them (the aforesaid places)...'


'ampall /qambal/. See 'ampal. Cf. 'ampal.

...'ampall kula ge phoṁ (K.127: 12), 'All of their kin'.

1The modern form is cited only by GC (C II: 12 note 7), and is not listed either in the VK (II: 167a, 1848b) or by Headley (II: 1379b, 1438b); nor is it mentioned by Martin, by Vidal, Martel and Lewitz, or by McFarland (996b). But vid. Guesdon, I: 81a.

'ampas /qomba/ [Pfx /n-/ + -pas; mod. 'ampoh /qomboa/]. 1. cotton batting (after spinning); spun cotton. 2. cotton cloth. 3. female slavename; constituent of male slavename.

(ku) 'ampas (K.138: 15), female slavename.

(vā) XXX 'ampas (K.138: 27-8), male slavename.


ampal /qombal/ [Pfx /n-/ + -pāl; mod. 'ampāla /qombaal/]. group, collectivity, aggregate; all, the whole.

N.B.: The orthography of 'ampal and 'ampall alone suggests */qombal/, but these two together with 'ampāl and 'ampāll (K.340: 8, A.D. 778-877) suggest /qombal/, despite the length of modern 'ampala /qombaal/.

'ampāl gana pradāna 'āy ta nā vrah kammaratēn 'aṁ śrī śiva-pāda phon... (K.341N: 7-8), 'All of the multitude of gifts [made] to the shining one Our High Lord Śrī Śiva-pāda...'

Ref.: K.341N: 7 (A.D. 700).

ampik /qombik/ [Pfx /n-/ + -pik]. female slavename.

Cf. slavename 'dTpek.

Ref.: K.140: 12 (A.D. 676).

ampēk /qombeek/? [Probably pfx /n-/ + -pek; cf. mod. 'ampēka /qompeeka/]. 1. (intr.) to be homeless, footloose, without a roof over one's head. 2. male slavename. Cf. slavename 'ampik.


ampen /qombeen/? [Pfx /n-/ + pen]. male slavename.

Ref.: K.78: 9 (A.D. 677).

ampōn /qomboog/ [Pfx /n-/ + -pōn]. toponym.
Ref.: K.557/600N: 2 (A.D. 611).

'ammṛta /qəmṛyt/. See *'amṛta.

kloon 'ammṛta (K.561: 26), 'Commissary of immortals', presumably the title of an ecclesiastical office. Cf. kloon 'mṛta.


'ammṛt /qəmṛyt/. See *'amṛta.

(vā) ta 'ammṛt (K.910: 4), male slavename ("The immortal", or possibly "Old man who will not die").


'amruŋ /qəmrʊŋ/ [Pfx /n-/ + ruŋ; Angkorian 'amruŋ /qəmrʊŋ/ (K.690N: 26, A.D. 878-1077)]. 1. bigness, magnitude, size. 2. extent, area (of land), dimensions.

'amruŋ gui mā je 2 (K.79: 9), 'Area thereof: 1 mā 2 je'.

'amruŋ sre vraḥ (K.561: 14-5), 'Extent of riceland belonging to the shining one', expressed in metes and bounds.

'amruŋ sre ta dai (K.561: 36), 'Extent of other fields'.

sre jāmānḥv phoṇ ['amruŋ] mās 5 (K.18: 30), '[Area] of rice-fields acquired by exchange: 5 mace'.


'amraḥ /qəmrəh/ [Pfx /n-/ + raḥ1; mod. 'amra'sa /qəmraḥ/, 'means of livelihood']. 1. living being. 2. means of subsistence. 3. (one who keeps (person, animal) alive, one who keeps, raises, nurtures) keeper, attendant, servant, esp. a warder or foreman in charge of slaves.²

N.B.: The form 'amras is found in the undated inscriptions of the period (e.g., K.502: 1 and 4, K.562: 22, both A.D. 578-677; K.816: 4, A.D. 678-777). Attested from the Angkorian period are 'amraḥ ~ 'amraḥh ~ 'amraḥ (K.713: 4, 6, 24, A.D. 893),

¹But vid. C II: 43 note 1 (referring to BEFEO, 37: 406 note 13) and II: 71 note 6.
²Cf. Shakespeare's use of "faithful feeder" in As You Like It, II: iv, lines 92-5.
'ammrah (K.650A: 14, A.D. 878-977), and 'ammras (K.206: 34, A.D. 1042).

'ammrah 'nak sre vā yān (K.138: 12), 'Warder of field workers: vā Yān', followed by the names of about 14 other slaves.

'ammrah vā cke (K.138: 14), 'Warder vā Cke', followed by the names of about 16 other slaves.

'ammrah vā XXX (K.138: 17), 'Warder vā XXX', followed by as many as 63 male and female slavenames.

'ammrah vā teṇ (K.561: 26), 'Warder vā Teṇ', occurring next to the last in a slave list.

'ammrah vā tvāl (K.127: 6), 'Warder vā Tvāl', followed by about 12 slavenames.


N.B.: In the Angkorian as well as the pre-Angkorian period the occurrence of 'amval is limited to a principal construction in which it is an unqualified noun measured in yau and vlaḥ and to a secondary construction in which it is attributable to canlek 'cloth' and again measured in yau and vlaḥ. The sole exception I have noted is in K.207: 14, 'amval bhai vyar, where it must mean 'forty [lengths of] amval [cloth]'.

(ku) 'amval (K.748: 6), female slavename ("Careworn").

'amval yau 1 vlaḥ 1 (K.79: 19), '1 yau 1 vlaḥ of 'amval'.

canlek 'amval vlaḥ 1 (K.561: 12), '1 vlaḥ of 'amval cloth'.


But cf. C III: 141 note 5. Note also that GC (loc. cit., note 5) attributes this form to Skt ambara.
[X] acquired by trade from the shining one...

... (K.910: 11-2), 'Ricelands from Sir Vinayakîrti at Temple Canlon Mratân Duvau...

'amnôy tân 'a nâ khoân ranko doî poñi varâhasena ai ta vrah kamrâtân 'a nâ 'amvi kâla vrah kamrâtân 'a nâ śrî raudravarma (K.44: 8-10), 'Gifts of our retainers the Commissioner of Rice and Sir Varâhasena to the shining one Our High Lord during the [life?]time of the shining one Our High Lord Śrî Raudravarman...'

...ka ti pre ge tiem 'amvi laXXi mahâniraya (K.451N: 6), '.
...In such case it [shall] be ordered that they be raised up out of laXXi the Great Hell'.

...'amvi ta gi sarâc dâmni svâyyan dau pûrvvadîśa loh ta gi mum danley (K.904A: 16-7), '...From the edge of the mango orchard east to the bend in the river'.

...'amvi ta gi cînîn dau uttara loh ta gi tnol danle (K.904A: 17-8), '...From the stream northward to the bank of the river'.


'amvîka /qəŋ́ȳkâ/ [Skt ambikâ 'mother; (as term of respect) good woman']. female slavename.


'amvil /qəŋ́ȳvîl/ [Pfx /n-/ + -vîl; mod. 'ambila ~ 'ambila /qam̃́yîl/]. Tamarindus indica L. (Cesalpiniaeae), the tamarind.2
tpal 'amvil (K.341S: 7), toponym ("Tamarind grove").


'amve /qəŋ́̀yə/ [Pfx /n-/ + -ve1; mod. 'ambœ /qam̃́ʃə/ 'act,

1The VK (II: 1672b) attributes this form, anachronistically, to Pâli ambila (= Skt amla) 'sour, acid'.

2Martin, 99.
action, feint; bidding, prompting; spell, effect, harm].
constituent of slavename.

(va) 'ahvān 'āmve ley (K.557/600E: 4), male slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 4 (A.D. 611).

'āmvai /qəŋbəj/ [Pfx /n-/ + vai]. 1. (intr.) to be naturally active, alert, animated or bright. 2. one who is active or bright by nature. 3. constituent of slavename.
Cf. slavename unvai.

(ku) 'āmvai ru (K.557/600E: 9), female slavename.
Ref.: K.557/600E: 9 (A.D. 611).

'āmvol /qəŋbəl/ [Pfx /n-/ + -vol; mod. 'amba'la/qampul/ 'care, concern, anxiety']. (conjecturally) whirlpool, eddy, vortex. Cf. 'āmval.
tel 'āmvol (K.910: 11), toponym.

'āmvauhv /qəŋbəw/ [Pfx /n-/ + -vauhv; mod. 'ambaou /qam-pəw/]. 1. sugar cane. 2. (male or female?) slavename.
N.B.: See 'aṁ and note.

'āmvām /qəŋbəam/ [Pfx /n-/ + -vām]. fork, confluence.
sre 'āmvām lec (K.451S: 14), toponym ("Ricefield of the flowing fork").

'amvlah. Engraver's error for Hrne ȹ ȹ 'amval vlah. ¹
Ref.: K.561: 10 (A.D. 681).

* 'gat /gət/. See 'agat.

¹C II: 40 note 2.
'cas /cah/. See cas.

pamnvās 'cas (K.341N: 9), 'The senior cenobites'.

Ref.: K.341N: 9 (A.D. 700).

'cih /cih/. See 'acih.

'ji /jii/ [Mod. ji /cii/]. 1. ancestor, forebear. 2. grandparent.

'ji ge ta si ge ta kantai (K.451N: 4), 'Their male ancestors [and their] female ones'.

'ji cke (K.134: 22), female slavename.


'nes /neeh/? See 'añes.

'tā /daa/. See ta².

'me ge 'tā ge kon cau (K.451N: 4), 'Their mothers, their grandfathers, [their] children [and] grandchildren'.

(vā) 'tā krasop (K.904A: 22), male slavename.

'tā kandan (K.904A: 23), male slavename.


'dat /dat/. See 'adat.

'dah /dah/. See 'adah.

'du /duu/. See 'adu.


ge 'dah tem (K.154A: 14), unidentified.

'nak /nak/ [Mod. 'naka /neak/ and classifier nā'ka /neak/].
1. person, individual, one; (pl.) persons, folk, they. 2. constituent of slavenames. Cf. 'nakk and 'anak.

'nak sre (K.557/600E: 5), 'Field hand, ricefield worker'.
(ku) śatru 'nak (K.926: 9-10), female slavename ('hostile to others').
(vā) 'nak klah (K.140: 4), Various male slaves or possibly male slavename.
(ku) 'nak dai (K.127: 17), Other female slaves or possibly female slavename.


'nakk /nak/. See 'nak.

'nakk pamere (K.134: 10), 'Servant, servitor'.

Ref.: K.134: 10 (A.D. 781).

'nañ /naon/. unidentified constituent of slavename. Cf. 'anan.

Xn kon 'nañ (K.748: 8), (male or female?) slavename.

Ref.: K.748: 8 (A.D. 613).

'nantasvami /qanondọšaamii/ [Skt *anantasvāmi, probably 'having the Infinite One as his lord', < ananta 'boundless, eternal, infinite' + svāmi 'lord, master']. personal name.

Ref.: K.910: 3 (A.D. 651).

'nas /nah/. See -nas.

(vā) 'nas (K.115: 8), male slavename ("He who surpasses").


'nāc /naac < qnaac/ [Ifx /-n-/ + 'āc]. 1. (instrumental)
authorization, enabling act, sanction, permission, leave.
2. (resultative) authority, right, title, power, license.
3. (agentival: one who is required) bondsman, bondswoman, one who is bound. Cf. 'mac.

'nac gi dau kañjrap XXXX (K.451N: 8-9), 'Bondswomen, to go to the prisoners of war at XXXX'.


'na-da /qonaat/ [Skt anātha 'having no refuge, patron, owner; helpless, poor']. male and female slavename.

(ku) 'nāda (K.561: 29), female slavename.
(vā) 'nāda (K.904B: 7), male slavename.


*nāhv /naaw/. See 'anāhv.

*nis /nih/. See 'anis.

*neek /neek/? See 'anek.

*nau /new/. See nau. Cf. 'nak and 'anau.


*pel /beel/? See 'apel.

'mac /maac < qmaac/ [Ifx /-m/ + -'ac].
1. one who is empowered, authorized, entitled, qualified.
2. one who is obligated or bound; bondsman, bondswoman. Cf. 'nac.

kañjrap 'mac purandarapura (K.493: 22), 'Prisoners of war bound to [the land in] Purandarapura'.


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In slave lists it cannot be certain whether 'me is a kinship term + a female name in apposition to it (e.g. "his/her mother, Mary"), a kinship term + the name of a male or female child ("mother of Tom or Sally"), or a female title for a woman of a certain age + her own name ("mistress Mary"). In K.749: 12 ku 'me lamvañ is the first item in a short list and is probably to be taken as 'ku Mistress Lamvañ'. In K.451S: 6, K.904A: 23, and K.134: 14, however, 'me + name occurs noninitially, and may mark the mothers of preceding (and following) slaves.

'amnoy ge kloñ vau 'añana 'me poñ nirjjitasiñha... (K.115: 5), 'Gifts of Our Baron Vau [and] the mother of Sir Nirjjitasiñha...'

kloñ 'me candrasena (K.18: 22), 'The baroness the mother of Candrasena'.

...'ji ge ta si ge ta kantai 'me ge 'tā ge kon cau (K.451N: 4), '...Their male ancestors [and their] female ones, their mothers, their grandfathers, [and their] children and grandchildren'.


* làñ 'ras /roh/. See 'aras.

* làñ /laŋ/. See 'alañ.

* làñ /laŋ/. See 'alāñā.

* làñ /leŋ/? See 'aleñ.

val /βol/ [Mod. va'la /wul/]. 1. (intr.) to turn, spin, rotate, revolve. 2. (intr.) to mark time, ride at anchor, hang in mid-air; to come to a dead end. Cf. -val, -hval.

sabhā 'val sin nau (K.154B: 12) 'The council [shall] adjourn for the time being'.

1 Cf. C II: 94 note 3.

\[ * \text{vai} /\beta \varepsilon j/. \text{See vai. Cf. 'avai.} \]
\[ 'vai si (K.154B: 12), 'male watch, = watchman'. \]
\[ \text{Ref.: K.154B: 12 (A.D. 684).} \]

\[ * \text{va}u /\beta \varepsilon w/. \text{See 'avau.} \]

\[ * \text{sa} /\sigma \omega/. \text{See 'asa.} \]

\[ * \text{si}r /\sigma \iota \iota r/ . \text{See 'usir. Cf. sir.} \]

\[ * \text{so}p /\sigma \omega \omega p/. \text{See 'asop.} \]

\[ * \text{hvān} /\beta \varepsilon n/. \text{See 'ahvān.} \]