kud

kudND gives as the present of bku.

kum


ker

Present:kerCD, DK, DS, TC. Past:kerDK, ker[DS], TC. Future: kerDK, TC, [DS]. Imperative: kerDK, TC. Voluntary: (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To erect, to point a finger toward the sky DK. To raise, lift up CD. To raise up (e.g. a finger) DS. To arise, get up TC.

kong

kongDK gives as the present of bkong.

krang


krabs

krabs LZ gives as the present of bkrab

krongs

krongsLZ gives as the present of dgrongs

klan


klal

klalCD, (DS) give as a present of glal.

klas

Present: klas(Li & Coblin 1987), [TC], (ngag dbang tshul khrim 1997). Meaning: To be beyond, further
than (Li & Coblin 1987). 1. To forget. 2. To arrive at the depths, meet the limit. 3. To understand (ngag dbang tshul khrim 1997). Note: CD, DS, TC prefer to see this as an adjective.

### klub1
- **Present:** klubCD, DK. Past: klubsCD, DK. Future: klubDK. Imperative: klubsDK. Causative of: lhub pa (Chang 1971: iv.13). Meaning: To cover the body with ornaments (Ja), to put on luxuriously (Cs), to set up a tent CD. To put on; to wear DK.
- **Note:** Root given as klub < *s-'-lhub, *b-lhub? (Chang 1971: iv.12).

### klub2
- **Causative of:** lhub pa (Chang 1971: iv.13). Characteristic Example: na bza' sogsLZ. Meaning: To adorn, put on another person; to make someone put on DK. To ornament, put on clothes DS. 1. To wear. 2. To adorn, decorate TC.
- **Note:** Root given as g + lhub (Hahn 1999). Note: For the form blubs (a. 1680) see (Eimer 1987); (Hahn 1999) suggests the inflection klub, blubs, *klub, *lhubbs; for the imperative he compares lhab lhub 'excessively bedecked'.

### klog
- **Characteristic Example:** mdo snga sogsTD. bka' bstan dang yi ge sogsLZ. yi geND. Meaning: To read CD, DK. To read aloud DS, TC.
- **Note:** Root given as klag < *s-'-lhag (Chang 1971: iv.12), *g + lhag (Hahn 1999). Note: This form was first noted by (Nobel 1955) it is discussed in (de Jong 1974) who finds the forms p+lags, ph+lags, and p+lhags as well. (Hahn 1999) suggests the inflection klog, blags, klag, lhogs.

### dkag
- **Present:** dkagDS. Past: dkag[DS]. Future: dkag[DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: (of a melted liquid) To solidify in the process of cooling DS.

### dka'

### dku
- **Present:** dkuDS, TC. Past: dku[DS], TC. Future: dku[DS], TC. Imperative: - TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs, Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To drip, come down, fall DS. 1. To brew, exude. 2. To fall. 3. (archaic) To remain, be left behind TC.

### dkond
- **Present:** dkondLZ. Past: dkondLZ. Future: dkonLZ. Imperative: dkondLZ. Characteristic Example: 'jig rten
sogs suLZ. Meaning: To appear (ngag dbang tshul khrims 1997).

dkyu

dkyud
Present: dkyudCD. Meaning: To forget CD.

dkri

dkrig

dkrug

dkrum
dkrog
Present: dkrog LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. dkrogsCD.Past: dkrogsLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.
Future: dkrogsLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: dkrogsLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. - ND.Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Involuntary: ND.Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Active of: skrog (Chang 1971: v.6). Causative of: 'khrog (Gyurme 1992: 258) [Duff]. Characteristic Example: zho sogsLZ. sto dang bya sogs(dkrogs) NDB. zho dang bya sogs(dkrogs) NDA. zho (-) ND. Meaning: 1. To churn; to agitate, mingle, trouble. 2. To rouse; scare up; to wag, e.g. the tail (Ja) CD. To stir up; to churn; to give a feeling of surprise to; to disturb; to open. DK. 1. To stir, churn. 2. To startle, surprise DS. 1. To churn, agitate, stir. 2. To disturb TC. Note: Root given as dkrog < b-krog (Chang 1971: v.6). Note: Compare dkrug

dkrol
 dkrol LZ, DK, TC. give as the present to 'khroll

bkan

bku

bkur

bkur
bkur CD gives as a present to 'khur

bkong
to become a coward DK. To discourage, intimidate, humble DS. To frighten, intimidate, discourage TC.
Note: Compare 'khong and 'gong

bkong

bkon
bkon LZ, TC. give as the present of 'khon.

bkol
bkol LZ, TC. give as the present of 'khol3

bkyon

bkra
Present:bkraND. Past:bkra[ND]. Meaning: To be beautiful, clear, multicolored (CD, TC list as an adjective).

bkrags

bkrab

bkral
Present:bkralCD, TC. 'grel DK. Past:bkralTC. bkrald DK. Future:bkralDK, TC. Imperative:bkrolTC. 'grelDK. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Denominative of: khral 'tax'NWH. Meaning: To appoint CD. To share tax payment DK. To impose (a tax) TC.

bkri
bkri LZ, CD (archaic), TC. give as the present of 'khrid1

bkrug
bkrug(Chang 1971: v.6), (Ja) give as an alternate or erroneous present to dkrug

bkres
Present:bkresCD (archaic), DK, TC. Past:bkresDK, TC. Future:bkresDK, TC. Imperative:bkresDK. -

bkros

Present: bkros CD, DK. Past: bkros DK. Future: bkros DK. Imperative: bkros DK. Meaning: To choose; to select. CD, DK.

rkam


rku

Present: rku TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brkus TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brku TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rkus TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Denominative of: rkun m 'thief' NWH. Characteristic Example: gzhan gyi nor sogs TD. gzhan nor sogs LZ. rkun ma ND. Meaning: To steal; to rob. CD. To steal; to take away unlawfully DK. To steal, to take by sleight the property of another which has not been given or paid for TC.

rko


rkon

Present: rkon DK. Past: brkond DK. Future: brkon DK. Imperative: rkon DK. Denominative of: rkon 'a net, trap' NWH. Meaning: To trap or catch in a trap. DKNote: From colloquial data (Chang 1971: vii.16) hypothesizes a verb *bskon 'to cause to get caught, hung up i.e. to hang on a peg' as the causative of *khon or *'khon 'to get caught, hung up'. Perhaps DK confirms her hypothesis.

rkom

rkom ND. gives as the present of rkam

rkyag

rkyag (CD). gives as a present to skyag

rkyal

(Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: chu boLZ. Meaning: To swim, to amuse oneself by swimming (Ja) CD. To swim DS, TC.

rkong

Present: rkongTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brkongTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brkongTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rkongTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Denominative of: rkang 'foot' (Beyer 1992: 84 n. 15). Characteristic Example: yan lag sogSTD, zhabs sogLZ, yan lag ND. Meaning: To stretch, extend, stretch forth (one's hands to a person), put out (the tongue); spread; distend (the wings, a curtain) CD. To stretch out one's arms; to extend DK. To extend, stretch (the feet, hands &c.) DS. To stretch, spread out, extend TC. Note: Related to rgyon (Duff).

lkugs

Present: lkug DK, lkugs DS, TC. Past: lkugsDK, [DS], TC. Future: lkug DK, lkugs[DS], TC. Imperative: lkugsDK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Denominative of: lkug 'dumb, mute' NWH. Meaning: To become foolish; to become dumb DK. To become unable to speak clearly DS. To be dumb, to be unable to talk, to lose one's voice TC.

skad

Present: skadCD, DS. Past: skad[DS]. Future: skad[DS]. Transitive: DS. Denominative of: skad 'language, speech' NWH. Meaning: To say, tell, relate CD. The written equivalent of zhes and zer which mark the end of quoted speech DS.

skam


skar

Present: skarCD. Past: bskarCD. Imperative: skorCD. Voluntary: CD. Meaning: To hang up; to weigh. CD.

sku

sku DK gives as an alternate present to skud.

skug


skung

skud

skum
Present: skum TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskums TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bskum TTD seems to have dskum bya as the future, but bskum must be meant., LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skums TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. skum LZ. Voluntary: TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'khum (Chang 1971: v.i), (Gyurme 1992: 258), (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: yan lag sog s TD, LZ. rkang lag sog s LZ. Meaning: To contract; to be drawn up; to be paralyzed CD. To withdraw, to draw in; to make shorter or smaller; to contract; to conceal DK. The opposite of produce, extend DS. 1. To contract, bend, pull in. 2. To conceal, to obfuscate TC.

skur

skul
Present: skul KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskuld KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK. bskul CD, DS, TC. Future: bskul KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skuld KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK. skul DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: chos bskul sog s TD thug rgyud las sog s la LZ. las la dang dge la ND. Meaning: To excite; to exhort, admonish, enjoin CD. To induce; exhort, urge; to request to do something; to persuade DK. To motivate, incite DS. 1. To induce, compel, persuade. 2. To incite, motivate TC.

skem1
skem


sko

Present: skoTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskosTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bskoTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skosTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dpon gyog sogsTD. las sne sogsLZ. rgyal sarND. Meaning: To select; to appoint, nominate, commission, charge CD. To appoint DK. For leaders or people to give responsibility to a person for a task DS. To appoint. 2. To be determined by the power of past deeds TC. Note: (Uray 1972: 19) connects this verb with mkhos/khos/khod 'institution, administration, settlement of the state' along with the verbs, 'khod, and 'god.

skong1


skong2


skon

Present: skonKYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskondKYN, LZ, ND, DK. bskonCD, DS, TC. Future: bskonKYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skondKYN, LZ, ND, DK. skonCD, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: gon (Chang 1971: vii.16, see note) (Gyarme 1992: 259). gyon (Gyarme 1992: 259) (Duff) 'khon (Chang vii.16, see note) Characteristic Example: khrab rmog lta bu sogsLZ. gos sogsND. Meaning: To dress; to clothe another person CD. To make someone put on a dress or an ornament DK. 1. To make someone wear (wools, a hat &c.). 2. To cause an action similar to the wearing of hats or clothes (e.g. bridle a horse, tie a rope around a calf's neck) DS. To dress, put on clothes, to cover TC. Note: Written Tibetan skon, bskon, bskon 'to dress, to clothe another person': gon 'to put on (clothes, shoes)' appears to be an example of the devoicing caused by s similar to spub, 'bub. Our spoken Tibetan data, however, does not confirm this meaning of skon, suggesting rather two bases,
*kon 'to get caught', and *gon 'to get dressed' (Chang 1971: viii.15).

**skom**

Present: skomDS, TC. Past: skom[DS], skoms TC. Future: skom[DS], TC. Imperative: -TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Denominative of: skom 'dry' NWH. Meaning: For a desire to drink to arise when the liquid of the body is depleted DS. To suffer because the wetness within the mouth has dried TC. Note: Compare skam and skem.

**skor1**

Present: skorTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskorTD, LZ, ND, DK, bskorCD, DS, TC. Future: bskorTD, LZ, ND, DK, bskorCD, DS, TC. Imperative: bskorTD, LZ, ND, DK. skor DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC, (Gyurme 1992: 247). Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: khor (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: chos 'khor sogsTD.lha khang dang rten laLZ.'khor barND. Meaning: 1. To fill with; to surround, encircle, enclose, besiege; to come again and again; to revolve. 2. To traverse, ride round a thing. 3. To circumambulate CD. To turn round; to turn a wheel; to take a round; to encircle, surround DK. 1. To make something turn around the circumference of a center. 2. To lead, take control. 3. To encircle, surround. 4. To change directions, shift allegiances. 5. To trick, mislead DS. 1. To turn around, rotate. 2. To surround, encircle TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 83) suggest that skyor is a palatalized version of this verb, however skor has the root vowel o and skyor the root vowel a, so his analysis is unlikely.

**skor2**

Present: skorDS, TC. Past: bskorDS, TC. Future: bskorDS, TC. Imperative: skorDS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Voluntary: TC. Meaning: To go, wander, roam, loaf DS. To wander, to roam, to move about TC. Note: In Situ's great commentary only bskor and not skor is given DS.

**skol**


**skya**

Present: skyasLZ. skyaCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskyasLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bskyalLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS. TC. Imperative: skyasND, DS, TC. skyasLZ, DK. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gzhis dang rus pa sogsLZ. 'pho ba'iND. Meaning: 1. To carry; convey to a place (a quantity of stones, wood, water, &c.). 2. To change place CD. To move one's residence or dwelling; to migrate, transfer DK. 1. To move, to move from one place to another, to migrate. 2. (archaic) To deliver, convey TC.

**skyag**

To spread, lay out, expand. 2. (in West) To slaughter, murder (Ja) CD. Note: CD suggests comparison with 'gyag

skyad

skyas
skyasLZ. gives as the present of sky a

skyi
Present: skyiLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskyiLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bskyiLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skyiLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gZHAN las gser dngul sogLZ. nor sogND. Meaning: To borrow, especially money or goods CD. To lend; to borrow; to give or take something on loan DK. To loan, borrow TC. Note: Certainly the same verb as skyinNWH.

skyig1
Present: skyigDK. Past: bskyigDK. Future: bskyigDK. Imperative: skyigDK. Meaning: To cause to tie, to fasten DK.

skyig2
Present: skyig(Ja). Meaning: To hiccups (Ja).

skyin
Present: skyinCD, DK. Past: bskyinCD. bskyindDK. Future: bskyinDK. Imperative: skyindDK. Denominative of: skyin pa 'loan' NWH. Meaning: To borrow CD. To lend, to borrow CD. Note: Compare skyi.

skyil
Present: skyilLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskyildLZ. ND, DK. bskyilCD, DS, TC. Future: bskyilLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skyilLZ, ND, DK. skyilDS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'khyil(Chang 1971: v.3) (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: mtsho dngan chu sogLZ. chu sogND. Meaning: 1. To pen up, shut up; to dam up a river. 2. (Ja) to bend, especially the legs when sitting on the ground after the oriental fashion. To bend in another's leg by a kick from behind; to bend the bow CD. To dam; to store DK. 1. To dam up, to pen up, contain. 2. To keep TC.

skyug1
Present: skyugCD, ND, DK. Past: skyugsCD, ND, DK. Future: skyugND, DK. Imperative: skyugND, DK. Voluntary: ND. Denominative of: skyug pa 'vomit, purgative' NWH. Characteristic Example: kong nadND. Meaning: To vomit, to eject (e.g. blood). 2. To lose color, to stain CD. To vomit; to come out forcefully DK.

skyug2
Present: skyugDK, DS, TC. Past: bskyugDK, DS, TC. Future: bskyugDK, DS,
skyung

Present: skyung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCPresent: skyungs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCImperative: skyung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCVoluntary: skyung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCTransitive: skyung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCIntransitive: skyung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCSyntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: khengs pa sog LZ, nyung du ND. Meaning: 1. To diminish, reduce. 2. (Ja) (In central Tibet) to leave behind; to lay aside (a task). CD To reduce or diminish one's prime or voice; to subdue; to give up. DK. DS 1. To cast off, leave far behind, to abandon and put behind; to give up completely, to discard completely. 2. To lessen (in amount, degree), to reduce (in size, extent) TC (Duff). Past: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TCFuture: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TCImperative: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TCVoluntary: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TCInvoluntary: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Transitive: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Intransitive: skyung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: sids la LZ, brjed bya ND. Meaning: 1. To forget. 2. To leave off (Ja). 3. To communicate, swallow (Sch.) CD. To forget; to fail to recall. DK. (archaic) To forget. To forget TC.

skyur

Present: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCPresent: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCFuture: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCImperative: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCVoluntary: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TCInvoluntary: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Transitive: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Intransitive: skyur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Causative of: skyur (Chang 1971: v.4), (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: bya ba ngan pa sog rgyab tu LZ, phar la ND. Meaning: To throw, to cast; to leave off. CD. To throw or to cast off, to renounce or give up. DK. 1. To throw away, discard (rubbish). 2. To abandon, leave behind (homeland, troubles) DS. 1. (Mental) To give up on, to abandon, to forsake, to go back on something which one has previously adhered to, to leave behind something for something else seen as better. 2. (Physical) To toss off, away, to cast off something which is now seen as rubbish or as useless TC (Duff).

skye


skyeng

skyeng

Present: skyeng DK. Past: bskyengs DK. Future: bskyeng DK. Imperative: skyengs DK. Meaning: To make shameful or to cause to be ashamed; to belittle; to bring down DK.

skyed


skyem

Present: skyem CD. Past: skyems CD. Meaning: To be thirsty CD. Note: Root given as skyem < skam (Beyer 1992: 84 n. 15).

skyel

Present: skyel LZ, ND, skyel CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bskyel LZ, ND, skyel CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: bskyel LZ, ND, skyel CD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skyel LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gto mdo sogs LZ. gnas su ND. Meaning: 1. To carry, to take away. 2. To send. 3. To risk, to stake (one's life). 4. To use, to employ CD. To deliver a person or thing; to see off, to kiss; to lose; to vow; to accomplish DK. 1. To go from one place to another place accompanying another person in order to show love, to protect, or supervise. 2. To raise a thing from one place to another place. 3. To use, employ. 4. To finish, perfect DS. 1. To escort, to see off. 2. To send, transport, deliver. 3. To do, to apply. 4. To pass, spend (of time) TC. Note: Root given as skyel. Note: Compare 'khyol

skyel


skyo


skyog


skyong1
skyong


skyong2

Present:skyongE TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:bskyangTD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. bskyongs CD. Future:bskyangTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative:skyong(Zeisler 2004: 349). bskyongsTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary:TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive:DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: drin gyisTD. brtsे ba dang drin gyisLZ. drin gy is bon [tshes] B bstan pa sogsND. Meaning: To guard; to keep; to defend; to save; to preserve CD. To look after; to nurse, cherish; to take care of; to administer DK. 1. To look after, support, take care of. 2. To supervise, direct, support DS. 1. To sustain, take care of, tend, look after. 2. To protect, guard. 3. To manage, do, hold, control, carry out TC.

skyod1


skyod2

Present:skyodCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:bskyodCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future:bskyodCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative:skyodND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary:ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive:CD. Intransitive:DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gom pa'i zhabs kyisND. Meaning: (In West) (Respectful) To go, to walk CD. To cause to go or proceed DK. To go DS. To go TC.

skyon1

Present:skyonDK. Past:skyondDK. Future:skyondDK. Imperative:skyondDK. Meaning: To make defective; to become defective DK.

skyon2


skyon3

Auxillary:skyon (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 176). Function: Suffixed to nouns in order to create verbs, very common in the colloquial. In this respect it is the honorific corresponding to rgyagNWH. (Honorific) Equivalent to rgyag paTC.
skyob

skyom

skyor1
Present:skyor[LZ],CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Past:bskyarCD, DS, TC.bskyardND, DK.Future:bskyar[LZ],CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative:skyord[LZ], ND, DK. skyor DS, TC.Voluntary:ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive:DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:slar yangLZ.yang yangND.Meaning: To repeat, recite by heart CD. To repeat; to do, make something again; to reproduce, imitate; to recite DK. To read aloud, repeat DS. To repeat, to do over again TC (Duff).Note: LZ lists a verb (skyor, bskyord, bskyar, skyord) which is a conflation of this verb and the following. (Beyer 1992: 83) suggest that skyor is a palatalized version of skor, however skor has the root vowel o and skyor the root vowel a, so his analysis is unlikely.

skyor2
Present:skyor[LZ], DK, DS, TC.Past:bskyord[LZ], DK. bskyor DS, TC.Future:bskyordK, DS, TC.Imperative:skyord[LZ], DK. skyor DS, TC.Voluntary:[LZ], DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive:DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: To hold up, to prop, to paste CD. To support upright; to support from all sides so as to stand; to help, to support DK. 1. To prevent a person or thing from falling down. 2. To help, do, protect DS. To support, prop up, brace TC.

skrag
Present:skragCD, DK, DS, TC.Past:skragsDK. skrag[DS], TC.Future:skragDK, [DS], TC.Imperative:skragsDK.-TC.Involuntary:TC.Intransitive:DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: (nearly always combined with 'jigs pa) To be terrified, frightened, afraid of something CD. To be frightened, to be terrified DK. To become afraid DS. To be afraid TC.Note: Cognate with adjective skrag 'scary'.

skrang
Present:skrangCD, DK, (DS), TC. skrangsDS.Past:skrangsCD, DK, [DS], TC. skrang
skrab

Present: skrabLZ, CD, DK. Past: bskrabsLZ, DK. Future: bskrabLZ, DK. Imperative: skrabsLZ, DK. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'khrabNWH. Characteristic Example: bro dang rkang stabs sogsLZ. Meaning: To beat the ground with one's feet; to stamp, tread; to dance CD. To cause to dance; to cause to select DK. Note: DS gives skrab as an archaic word for bro 'khrab.

skri


skru

Present: skruLZ, CD (archaic), DK, DS, TC. Past: bskrusLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. skrus (see note) Future: bskruLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: skrus LZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: LZ, DK, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: shing gi yal ga dang gzh an la thabs kyi isLZ. Meaning: To wait (Sch.); to cut CD. To beg for food, to make a hole by digging or cutting; to hollow out DK. To cut; to deceive DS. 1. To beg. 2. (archaic) To deceive. 3. To cut into pieces TC.

skrub

Present: skrubCD (archaic). Meaning: To make another run away by devices CD. Note: Root given as skrub

skrun


skres


skrog

(with a rod) CD. Another way to write dkrogDS. 1. To churn, stir. 2. To beat a drum TC. Note: (Duff) suggests this verb is onomatopoetic

skrog

skrold
Present: skrol DK. Past: bskrolDK. Future: bskrolDK. Denominative of: rol 'music' (? NWH. Meaning: To cause to make sound; to cause to stir up DK.

bkal

bskon

kha

khang
khang (Tournadre & Dorje 2003) gives as a literary alternate of kheng

khug
Obl. (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'gugs (Gyurme 1992: 259). Meaning: To find, get, earn, draw CD. To calm down; to bend down; to fall asleep; to valued; to be worth DK. To be the price of (something) DS. 1. To turn into, to change, to become. 2. To get, to make, to find TC.

khegs


kheng


khen

Present: khenCD. DS. TC. Past: khen [DS]. Future: khen [DS]. Intransitive: DS, (Skorupski 2001). Meaning: To lean, to repose on. (erroneously for bkhan pa [sic]) (Sch.) CD. To rest, rely on in order not to collapse DS. (dialect) To lean, to rest against TC.

khebs

Present: 'khebsCD. DK. khebsDS. TC. Past: khebCD, DK. khebs[DS], TC. Future: 'khebDK. khebs[DS], TC. Imperative: khebsDK. -TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Resultative of: 'gebs (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). Meaning: To cover; to spread over CD. To cover up; to spread over DK. To be able to cover, be able to arrange DS. To be covered TC.

kher

Present: kherDS. Past: kher [DS]. Future: kher[DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To make vertical, to extend DS. Note: DS reports this as similar in meaning to ker to which it is likely a mere orthographic variant of, reflecting an aspirate pronunciation.

khog


khom

Present: khomCD, DS. TC. khom DK. Past: khomDK, [DS], TC. Future: khom DK. khom[DS], TC. Imperative: khomsDK.- TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. to have leisure, time to do a thing. 2. to be enabled to do a thing by the absence of external impediments (Schtr.) CD. To have time; to be free; to be free from the worldly activities DK. To not have leisure, time DS. To have time for something TC.
khol
kholDS gives as the present of 'khol

khyag
Present:khyagCD, DK, DS, TC. Past:khyags DK.khyag[DS], TC. Future:khyagDK, [DS], TC. Imperative: khyagDK. khyag TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To undertake, to be surety for [sic] CD. To float on water; to become mentally unsettled or unsteady DK. To endure hardship, to be able to hold up DS. To endure, to be able to lift or hold up something TC.

khyab

khyog

khrul
Present:khrulCD, DS. Past:khrul[DS]. Future:khrul[DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To let fall; to drop (several things at intervals) CD. To fall, drop individually DS.

khrems

khrel
Present:khrelCD, DS, TC. Past:khrel[DS], TC. Future:khrel[DS]. Imperative: -TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be ashamed; to provoke shame CD. To loose hope, to no longer desire DS. To be embarrassed (by the reproach of another), to be considerate TC.

khro
**mkhas**

Present: mkhas KYN, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: mkhas KYN, LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC. Future: mkhas KYN, LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: mkhas, LZ, DK, -[KYN], TC. Involuntary: [KYN], TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: chos srid sogs las LZ. Meaning: To become wise; to become a scholar; cause to be learned DK. To be able, skilled, to have compassion DS. To be learned TC. Note: KYN gives the imperative as mkhas par gyis implying that there is no imperative.

**mkho**


**mkhyud**


**mkhyen**


**mkhrang**


**mkhreg**


**mkhren**


'khang

'kham

Present: 'kham CD, DK. 'kham CD. TC. Past: 'kham DS, TC. Future: 'kham DK. 'kham CD. TC. Imperative: 'kham DS. TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To hurt at heart or offend, also to irritate CD. To be unsatisfied, to be discontented or hateful DK. To believe, to not be happy DS. To be resentful, to be spiteful, to bear ill will TC. To recriminate, complain, resist (Denwood 1991: 136)

'khar

Present: 'khar CD, DK, TC. Past: 'khar DK. TC. Future: 'khar DS, TC. Imperative: 'khar DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To sink or fall down senseless; to faint away; to swoon. 2. To take into one's mouth (Sch.) CD. To faint, to become unconscious TC.

'khal


'khu


'khugs

'khugs DK, TC give as the present of khug.

'khun

Present: 'khun LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'khund LZ, khund DK, 'khun DS, TC. Future: 'khun LZ, [DS], TC. khun DK. Imperative: 'khun LZ. 'khun DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: khur sogs kyis mna rd te LZ. Meaning: To pant, to whisper DK. For a sound to come from the throat because of illness DS. 1. To groan, to moan. 2. To be breathless. 3. To make a guttural sound like the cawing of a pigeon TC.

'khum

Meaning: To shrink CD. To contract, shrink; to be afraid of, to recoil DK. 1. To shrink in size. 2. To measure, be miserly DS. To shrink, contract TC.

'khums

'khur

'kul

'khus
Present:'khusDK, TC. Past:bkusDK.Future:bkulDK. Imperative: khusDKMeaning: To extract juice from; to take out juice DK. (archaic) To conceal TC.

'kheng

'khebs
'khebsCD, DK give as present to khebs

'khel
Present:'khelLZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. khelCD. DS. 'gel (CD).Past:bkaldLZ, ND. khel CD, DK, [DS], TC.Future:bkalLZ1.dgalLZ2.'khal NDNDB seems to read 'khas but this is more likely a mistake than the 'khal of NDA. 'khelDK, TC.khel[DS].Imperative: kheldLZ1, DK khold LZ2, ND. - TC.V oluntary: ND, DS. Involuntary: TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 313), (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC.Syntax:[Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 313). [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Resultative of:'gel(Beyer 1992: 113).Characteristic Example:khral dang chad pa sogs LZ1. khal dang gzer lung la LZ2. skud pa sogs ND.Meaning: To put on, to pack on, to load ('khel) CD. 1. to load upon; = 'khel ba (Ja), 2. reply upon; depend on (kheb)CD. To be decided, to be confirmed; to strike, hit; to be on the way DK. 1. To strike (e.g. a target with arrow). 2. To decide on the meaning of a belief DS. 1. To be determined. 2. To
make contact, to encounter, to coincide with, to endure. 3. To trust TC.

'kho
Present:'khoCD. Past:'khos(Zeisler 2004: 454).khos(Zeisler 2004: 454).Future:dgos(see note).Meaning: To wish, to want, to think useful, serviceable, necessary (Ja) CD.Note: Compare khos pa 'wanted, wished for', compare also mkho 'to be desirable, necessary' mkhos phub 'fancy for something'(CD). dgos 'to need' may perhaps be related as the future stem (Zeisler 2004: 454 n. 138).

'khong
Present:'khongCD, DS, TC. Past:'khong[DS].Future:'khong[DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: To draw in one's limbs; to sit in a cowering position, to squat; to hide one's self CD. 1. To be unsatisfedly unhappy. 2. To remain with the body's limbs contracted. 3. (mdo smad dialect for sgong1) To make into a ball (barley flower &c.) DS. (archaic) To be disheartened TC.Note: Compare bkong1 and 'gong

'khod
Present:'khodLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'khodLZ, [DS], TC. khod DK. Future:'khodLZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'khodLZ. khod DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC. Transitive: (Gyurme 1992: 247)Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Resultative of:'god(Beyer 1992: 112), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff)Characteristic Example: gdan sogs la LZ. Meaning: To sit, to dwell, to live; to be set down CD. To be registered; to sit down on a throne; to be enthroned; to become a leader; to be in line DK. To stay in one's place DS. 1. To be placed, to be present, to be situated. 2. To be established, to be set down, to be recorded, to be labeled TC.Note:(Uray 1972: 19) connects this verb with mkhos/khos/khod 'institution, administration, settlement of the state' along with the verbs, sko and 'god.

'khon1
Present:bkonLZ, TC.'khonND, DK. Past:bkondLZ, ND, DK.Future:bkonLZ, ND, DK.Imperative: bkondLZ. kondND, khond DK. Voluntary: ND.Transitive: (Skorupski 2001).Causative of: 'khon2NWH.Characteristic Example:gnod pa sogsLZ. logs la ND.Meaning: To create enmity; to disturb a friendly relation or to cause disunion DK. To threaten, menace DS. (archaic) To bear a grudge, to harbor revenge TC.

'khon2
Present:'khonLZ. DK, DS, TC. Past:khondLZ. khon DK.'khon[DS], TC.Future:'khonLZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'khonLZ. khond DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Ass.] (Hackett 2003).Resultative of: 'khon1NWH.Characteristic Example: gzhan dang LZ. Meaning: To bear a grudge or ill will against a person; to be dissatisfied with a thing; to be malicious, spiteful CD. To be revengeful, spiteful, hateful DK. 1. To bear enmity, hostility. 2. To be impeded, to be obstructed TC.Note:(Chang 1971: vii.16) suggests based on colloquial data a verb *'khon which means 'to get caught, or hung up' see note at skon, and rkon.

'kho
Present:'khobsCD. 'kho DS, TC. Past:'khobsDS. 'kho TC.Future:'kho DS, TC.Imperative: -DS, TC.Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be startled, agitated, alarmed (Ja) CD. To be stiff due to cold DS. To be stiff, rigid
'khaps
'khaps DK gives as the present of khom

'khor
Present: 'khordLZ. 'khord CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'khordLZ, DK 'khor[DS], TC. Future: 'khorLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'khor LZ. 'khord DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003), (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: skor (Gyurmee 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: las nyon gyis 'khor bar LZ. Meaning: 1. To turn round, circumambulate. 2. To be formed, perfected. CD. To rotate or turn round DK. 1. To turn at a hub. 2. To change direction. 3. To come, to gather DS. To revolve, to rotate, to spin, to go around, to elapse (of time) TC. Note: Compare the nouns sgor mo 'round, a circle, globe'.

'khol1

'khol2
Present: 'kholLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'kholLZ, DK, bkolCD, DS, TC. Future: 'kholLZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: kholLZ, CD, DS, TC. kholDK. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: g.yog sogs su LZ. Meaning: 1. To make a person a slave; to bind as a servant, to cause to serve one. 2. To become insensible, to be asleep; to get benumbed in reference to the limbs (Sch.) CD. To use as a servant; to make somebody serve; to use DK. To use DS. To take into service, to assign someone, to use TC.

'khol3

'khyag
'khyam
Present:'khyamLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'khyamLZ, DK, DS, TC.Future:'khyamLZ, DK, DS, TC.
Meaning: To rove, to wander CD. To wander; to ramble DK. To go here and there without a definite
goal DS. To wander, to roam, to travel aimlessly TC.

'khyar
Present:'khyarLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'khyarLZ, khyar DK. 'khyar[DS], TC.Future:'khyarLZ,
DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'khyarLZ. khyar DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax:
[Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:gzhan du LZ.Meaning: To err, to go astray CD. To
roam; to wander; to stray DK. To let out a secret DS. To be dislocated, to stray, to be dispersed, to be
missing TC. Note: Root given as 'khyar < 'khor 'turn' (?) (Beyer 1992: 83).

'khyal1
Present:'khyalLZ, DK. Past:bkhyalLZ, DK.FUTURE: bkyalLZ, DK. Imperative: kyaldLZ. 'khyald
DK. Characteristic Example: don med pa'i ngag sogs LZ. Meaning: To talk nonsense, to gossip or drivel
DK.

'khyal2
Present:'khyalDK. 'khyal DS, TC. Past:khyalDK. 'khyal [DS], TC.Future:'khyalDK, [DS],
2003).Meaning: To gossip; to converse meaninglessly DK. 1. For earlier and later words to not be
connected, for earlier and later to not be connected. 2. To move away from an earlier position DS. To
lapse, to lose control, to go astray TC. Note: Compare the nouns rkyal ka, and kyal ka 'a joke, jest,
trick'.

'khyig1
Present:'khyig CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'khyigs LZ, (CD). Past:bkhyigLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS,
TC.Future:bkyigLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: khyigLZ, ND, DS, TC. 'khyigs DK. Voluntary:
sogs LZ. thag pas ND. Meaning: To bind, to take prisoner; (in Central Tibet) to strangle, suffocate CD.
To bind; to fasten or tie; to truss up DK. To restrain men, livestock &c. with a rope DS. To tie, bind
TC.

'khyig2
Present:'khyigDS. Past:'khyigDS.Future:'khyigDS.Imperative: -DS.Involuntary: DS.Intransitive:
DS. Meaning: To tightly bind DS.

'khyigs
Present:'khyigs(Ja). Meaning: To comprise, encompass (Ja).

'khyid
Present:'khyidCD (archaic). Meaning: To turn, roll (one's eyes); to draw out; strain; to roll, revolve CD.
'khyims
Present:'khyimsLZ, CD, DS. Past:'khyimsLZ, [DS]. Future:'khyimsLZ, [DS]. Imperative: 'khyimsLZ. Intransitive: DS. Characteristic Example: nyi zla sogs LZ. Meaning: To be encircled with a halo, like the sun and moon CD. To seep out from DS. Note: Compare 'gyim pa 'circumference'.

'khyir

'khyil
Present:'khyilLZ, CD, DS, TC. 'khyild DK. Past:'khyildLZ. 'khyil DK. 'khyil[DS], TC. Future:'khyilLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'khyilLZ. 'khyild DK. -- TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: skyil (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: dgyibs kyi rnam pa sogs su LZ. Meaning: To wind; to twist; to whirl around CD. To be collected or to be stored; to accumulate DK. 1. To be bent like the pattern of a conch shell. 2. For liquids (water &c.) to gather DS. 1. To be absorbed. 2. To whirl around, to twist, to coil up, to curl up, to spiral TC.

'khyu
'khyu CD gives as the present to 'khyus

'khyug

'khyud
Present:'khyudLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:'khyudLZ, ND, [DS], TC. khyud DK. Future:'khyudLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'khyudLZ, TC. khyud DK. Involuntary: ND. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: phan tshunLZ. Meaning: 1. To embrace. 2. To glide in or into. 3. To be able CD. To embrace or hug; to encompass; to coil up; to surround or to encircle; to have great faith or interest in some one or some thing DK. 1. To embrace. 2. To engage in sexual intercourse TC.

'khyur
'khyus

Present: 'khyuCD. 'khyus ND, DK, DS (archaic), TC. Past: 'khyusCD, ND, TC. 'khyus DK. Future: 'khyu DK. 'khyus TC. Imperative: 'khyusDK. - TK. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: dkyuNWH. Meaning: To run away CD, DK. (an archaic equivalent of 'bros) To flee DS. To run away, to flee TC. Note: ND lists another verb 'khyus, dkyus, dkyu, dkyus with Characteristic Example bros pa'i which is clearly a confusion between this verb and dkyu, compare dkyu.

'khyeg


'khyed

Present: 'khyedCD. Past: khyed (Beyer 1992: 113). Resultative of: 'gyed (Beyer 1992: 113). Meaning: 1. To be sufficient, to suffice, to be enough; to hold out. 2. (Central Dialect) To gain (a lawsuit); to be acquitted (Ja) CD.

'khyer


'khyel

Present: 'khyelCD. Meaning: (in Ladakh) To hit, to strike CD.

'khyog


'khyong


'khyom

Present: 'khyomLZ, CD, DS, TC. Past: khyomsLZ, DS, TC. Future: khyomLZ, DS, TC. Imperative:

'khyor

Present:'khyorCD, DS, TC. Past:'khyor[DS], TC.Future:'khyor[DS], TC.Imperative: -TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: To be unsteady; to miss, fail, not to hit (Cs.); to reel, stagger from intoxication CD. To be unsteady, to stagger, to totter TC.Note: Root given as 'khyor < 'khor 'turn' (Beyer 1992: 83)

'khyol

Present:'khyolLZ, CD, DS, TC. 'khyold DK. Past:'khyoldLZ. 'khyol DK. 'khyol [DS], TC.Future:'khyolLZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'khyoldLZ. 'khyol (LZ), DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:nyams len sogs tshad duLZ.Meaning: To be carried, to be bought CD. To reach one's destination; to complete one's life DK. To be concluded, to be finished, to reach a goal TC. Note: CD suggests comparison with skyel

'khra

Present:'khraLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'khrasLZ, CD (probably), DK, DS, TC.Future:'khraLZ, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: 'khrasLZ, DK. -DS, TC.Involuntary: DS, TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:rten gnas sogs laLZ.Meaning: To lean to; to incline toward (Cs.) CD. To crave for; to be impeded DK. (archaic) To be attached, to stay in one place, to depend on TC.

'khrab1

Present:'khrabCD, DK, DS. Past:bkrabCD.skrab CD. bkrabs DK. DS.Future:bkrabDK, (DS). dkrab DS.Imperative: 'khrabsDK. khrobs DS.Voluntary: DS.Transitive: DS.Resultative of:skrabNWH.Denominative of:'khrab ma'flail, fan' NWH.Meaning: 1. To strike; to beat (in regular, strokes as in swimming and rowing). 2. To winnow, to fan. 3. To blink, twinkle, wink with the eyes. 4. To jest, joke. 5. To leap, jump. 6. To scoop out; to bail out CD. To select; to move legs, eyes etc. to dance DK. To thresh or winnow chaff from grain with a flail or fan DS.

'khrab2


'khri

Resultative of: dkri[CD] (Chang 1971: v.6) (Duff). Meaning: To wind, compress; entangle, hold fast CD. To be responsible, to be tied down by responsibilities TC.

'khrig


'khrid1

Present: bkriLZ, CD (archaic), TC. 'khridCD, ND, DK, DS. Past: bkrisLZ, CD, DK, (DS), TC. bkriCD. bkridND. Future: bkriLZ, ND, DK, (DS), TC. Imperative: khridND, DK, DS. bkris LZ, (DS), TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: sكريNWH. Characteristic Example: thar lam dang gzhan sog s LZ. gnas su ND. Meaning: To lead; to conduct; to bring to a place, especially used with in connection with animals and children, also of leading and army ('khrid) CD. To draw, to try, to acquire, to search for (bkri) CD. To lead; to bring to a place; to take; to guide from the worldly misery DK. 1. To lead on a path. 2. To teach, instruct. 3. To lead, turn someone to go in a particular direction (DS). To guide, lead TC.

'khrid2

Present:'khridLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'khridLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future:'khridLZ, DK. 'khrid DS, TC. Imperative: khridLZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 306), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 306), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gnas dang dpe cha sog s LZ. Meaning: To lead; to conduct; to bring to a place, especially used with in connection with animals and children, also of leading and army CD. To explain a book; to teach in detail DK. 1. To lead on a path. 2. To teach, instruct. 3. To lead, turn someone to go in a particular direction DS. 1. To lead, to draw, to take, to guide, to bring, to conduct. 2. To instruct, to teach TC.

'khrims

Present:'khrimsDS. Past:'khrims[DS]. Future:'khrims[DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To be cowardly, terror having arisen DS.

'khri1

Present:'khri1LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'khri1DK. 'khri1LZ, [DS]. Past: 'khri1LZ. 'khri1DK, [DS]. 'khri1DS. 'khri1CD. 'khri1ND. Future: 'khri1LZ, DK, [DS], TC. 'khri1LZ, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'khri1LZ. 'khri1DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: dki (Chang 1971: v.6). sgril NWH. Characteristic Example: lus dang shing sog s la LZ. Meaning: To wind, coil round, to clasp round CD. To embrace; to hug; to coil up DK. To coil, wind around TC.

'khris

Present:'khrisLZ. Past:'khrisLZ. Future:'khrisLZ. Imperative: 'khrisLZ. Characteristic Example: 'dod yon sog s la LZ.
'khru

'khrug

'khrung

'khrud

'khrul

'khen
Present: 'khenLZ, CD. 'khrendDK. Past: 'khrendLZ. khren DK. Future: 'khenLZ, DK. Imperative: khrendLZ, DK. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: khyim sogs lalZ. Meaning: 1. To wish, to long for. 2. To look upon with envy, jealousy (Ja) CD. To long for; to crave for; to be greedy DK.

'kheb
migrde DS. To be stubborn TC.

'khrél

'khro
'khro CD. gives as the present to khro.

'khróg

'khol

'khol2

'khol3

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gang
gab

gal
Present: galCD, DK. Past: galDK. Future: galDK. Imperative: galDK. Meaning: To force, to press something on a person CD. To be liable for; to be subject to a tax DK.

gas
Present: gas [CD], DS, TC. Past: gas[DS]. Future: gas[DS]. Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: 'gas1 TC. Meaning: To split, to crack, to burst apart [CD]. (for a substance) To fracture DS. To break, split TC. Note: to be identified with 'gas2

gug
Present: gugLZ, CD, TC. 'gugDK. Past: bkugLZ.gugDK, TC. Future: bkugLZ.gugDK, TC. Imperative: gugLZ. 'gugsDK. -TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic example: shing sogsLZ. Meaning: 1. To stoop, bend, to bow down. 2. (In West) to rub or scratch gently; to tickle CD. To bend toward, to bend down DK. To bend down, to stoop down, to be bent, to be crooked, to bow down TC. Note: related to dgu(Duff) also compare 'gugs.

gud

gus

go

gog
god

gon

gom
gom LZ gives as the present of ‘gom.

gos

gyar

gyed

gyer
(Hackett 2003). Meaning: To sing, chant (gyer) [CD]. To sing, chant (an expression of the Bon-po) (gder) CD. To put in tune, to chant DK. To recite with a certain intonation DS. To sing, chant, to hum a tune TC.

**gyes**

Present: gyesCD. Meaning: To analyze, to split asunder CD. Note: elsewhere CD refers gyes to 'gyes.

**gyon**


**gyol**

Present: gyolDS. Past: gyol[DS]. Future: gyol[DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To have difficulty walking because of a problem with the feet (for either men or livestock) DS.

**grag**


**grags1**


**grags2**

Present: gragsCD. 'gragsCD. Meaning: To bind, fasten up a load (Ja) CD.

**grang1**


**grang2**

grangs

grangs LZ. gives as the present of bgrang

grabs

Present: grabsLZ. Past: grabsLZ. Future: grabsLZ. Imperative: grabsLZ. Characteristic Example: gro chas sogLZ. Meaning: 1. (verb + grabs) about to do the verbal action. 2. (transitive verb. + grabs + byed) to make preparations (Goldstein 2001).

gram

Present: gram[CD], DS, TC. Past: gram[DS], TC. Future: gram[DS], TC. Imperative: -TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: 'grems (Gyurme 1992: 258) (Duff). Meaning: 1. To spread (as of grain, for drying). 2. To put or lay down in order (beams, &c.); to spread out; to display; to scatter; to draw (a curtain) [CD]. To cover, pervade, arrive DS. To be covered, to be strewn, to be scattered TC. Note: Compare 'grams

gras

Present: grasCD. dras CD. Meaning: To bind CD.

grim


grug

Present: grugCD, DS, TC. Past: grug[DS], grugs TC. Future: grug[DS], TC. Imperative: -TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To break into small pieces, to crumble, to bruise CD. 1. To break into small pieces. 2. For men's skin to become course because of cold DS. 1. To be chipped, to be broken, to be bruised. 2. To be chapped, cracked TC.

grungs

grungs LZ. gives as the present to bgrung.

grum

grum DS gives as the present of 'grum

grums

grums TC. gives as the present of 'grum.

grus

grusLZ. gives as the present of bgrud

gron


grol
\text{Present: } \text{grol}LZ, \text{DS, TC. 'grol}CD, (Bielmeier 1988: 20). 'grolDK. \text{Past: } \text{grol}LZ, \text{grol}CD, \text{DK, [DS], TC.Future:'grolDK, \text{grol}[DS], TC.Imperative: grol}LZ, \text{DK. -TC.Involuntary: TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 287), (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC, (Bielmeier 1988: 20).Synt: [Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 287).Res:grold(Chang 1971: vii.18), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff).sgrol(Gyurme 1992: 259) [Duff], 'khrol3 (Bielmeier 1988: 20)\text{Characteristic Example:sdug bsngal sogl las LZ.}\text{Meaning: To escape, be liberated, be released from CD. To be free from suffering; to become free; to be liberated DK. 1. For a knot or binding to come undone. 2. To individually separate, come to an end. 3. To become free DS. To adjourn, to close down, to break up, to uncoil. 2. To be free, to be liberated TC. To get untied (Bielmeier 1988: 20).}

\text{gla}
\text{Present: } \text{gla}LZ, \text{DK, DS, TC. Past: } \text{glas}LZ, \text{DK, DS, TC.Future: } \text{gla}LZ, \text{DK, DS, TC.Imperative: glas}LZ, \text{DK, DS. glasTC.V oluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:khal rta sogl brgan pasLZ.}\text{Meaning: To hire; to rent DK. 1. To exploit. 2. To hire. 3. To rent DS. To hire, to rent TC.}

\text{glan}
\text{Present: } \text{glan}LZ, \text{CD, DK. glonCD, DS, TC. blan (Goldstein 2001).Past: } \text{gland}LZ, \text{DK. glan DS, TC.Future: } \text{glan}LZ, \text{DK, TC. glon DS, TC. glon DK. glan DS, TC.Voluntary: DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:gling bu dang lhan pa sogl LZ.}\text{Meaning: To patch up; to mend. 2. To return. 3. (colloquial for glen) To speak (glan) CD. To return an answer; to reply. 2. To patch, mend (glon) CD. To answer, to patch DK. 1. To join, place, contact, one thing on another thing. 2. To send a reply, to harm in return for a reply which harms DS. 1. To patch, mend. 2. To return a favor, to respond to, to reciprocate. 3. (archaic) To love, crave, desire TC.}\text{Note:(Beyer 1992: 110) suggests a connection to the noun lan 'answer'.}

\text{glal}
\text{Present: } \text{glal}CD, \text{DK, DS, TC. klal CD, (DS).Past: } \text{glald}DK, \text{glal[DS], TC.Future:glalDK, [DS], TC.Imperative: glaldDK. ---TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To yawn or gasp CD. To display emotion through physical posture; to open [the] mouth; to yawn DK. 1. To yawn. 2. To stretch out TC.}\text{Note: Compare the verb g-yal 'to yawn'.}

\text{glas}
\text{Present: } \text{glasTC.Meaning: (archaic) to move house TC.}

\text{gleng}
\text{Present: } \text{gleng}LZ, \text{CD, DK, DS, TC. glengsCD.Past: } \text{glengs}LZ, \text{DK, DS, TC.Future:glengLZ, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: glengsLZ, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: LZ, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:gtam gzhi sogl LZ.}\text{Meaning: To say, converse, relate, describe CD. To talk, say, mention DK.}

\text{gleb}
\text{Present: } \text{gleb}LZ, \text{DK, DS, TC. glebsCD.Past: } \text{glebs}LZ, \text{CD, DK, DS, TC.Future:glebLZ, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: glebsLZ, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:rkang pasLZ.}\text{Meaning: To make flat, plain (Cs.) (gleb)CD. To trample; to tread down; to press}
down by the feet (glebs) CD. To press down; to tread on DK. To press down, make flat DS. To flatten, press TC.

glem
Present:glemCD, DK. Past:glemsDK.Future:glemDK.Impressive: glemsDKMeaning: To press, squeeze; to crush, squish (Ja.) CD. To squash, squeeze; to press, crush DK.

glong

glod
Present:glodLZ, CD, DK, TC. Past:glodLZ, DK, TC.Future:glodLZ, DK, TC.Impressive: glodLZ, DK, TC.Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: TC.Characteristic Example:bcur sems sogSLSMZ.Meaning: To relax, loosen; to release; to set free DK. To release, to set free, to let go, to let loose TC.

glon
glonCD, DS, TC. give as the present of glan.

dga'

dgar
Present:dgarLZ, CD, DK, (DS) TC. dgorND. 'ger DS.Past:bkarLZ, ND.bkarDK, DS, TC.Future:dgarLZ, NDNDB appears to have dga' but this seems unlikely., DK, (DS), TC. bkar DS.Impressive: dgardLZ, DK.dkordND. khor DS, TC.Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:mang po lasLZ. logs su' A? zur duND.Meaning: To separate; confine; place apart (men, cattle, goods) CD. To segregate; to cross examine; to separate; to isolate DK. 1. To separate. 2. To erect a tent with a poles. 3. To put under lamp light DS. 1. To set aside, to separate, to isolate, to quarantine, (usually following logs su). 2. To erect, pitch a tent with a pole TC.

dgas
Present:dgasCD, DK. 'ges CD. 'gas DS. Past:bkasCD, DK, DS.Future:dgasCD, DK, DS.Impressive: dgasDK. khos CD, DS.Voluntary: CD, DS.Transitive: DS.Causative of:'gas2[Chang 1971: vii.17]Meaning: To crack; to split; to cleave (in two) (dgas) CD. To split, cleave, divide ('ges)CD. To crack; to split; to cut into halves or pieces DK. To split, break apart wood &c. with a knife or axe DS.

dgu
Present:dguCD, DK, TC. Past:dguDK, TC.Future:dguDK, TC.Impressive: dguDK. -TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To bend; to make crooked CD. To bend down, to become crooked DK. To bend down, to stoop down TC.Note: Related to gug[Duff].
dge
Present:dgeND. Past:dgeND.

dges
Present:dgesCD, DK. Past:dgesDK. Future:dgesDK. Imperative: dgesDK. Meaning: Delighted, pleased, cheered CD. To be delighted; to rejoice DK. Note: perhaps related to dgyes?

dgog

dgogLZ gives as the present of 'gog2.

dgogs1
dgogsDK gives as the present of 'gog2

dgogs2
Present:dgogsDK. Past:gogsDK. Future:dgogDK. Imperative: gogsDK. Meaning: To cough DK.

dgongs

dgod1
Present:dgodLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. rgod CD, DK, (DS), (TC). Past:bgadLZ, [CD], ND, DK, DS, TC. brgad [CD], (DS).rgodDK. Future:bgadLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. rgod DK. Imperative: dgodLZ, ND, DK DS, TC. rgod DK, (DS). Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of:gad mo 'laughter'NWH. Characteristic Example:gad mo sogs LZ. gad mo ND. Meaning: To laugh (dgod) CD. 1. To laugh. 2. To grow weak, languid, indolent (rgod) CD. To make laugh or smile (dgod) DK. To focus; to become mentally excited (rgod) DK. To make a sound of joy, and manifest a delighted mind DS. To laugh TC.

dgod2

dgod LZ. gives as the present of 'god

dgor
dgor ND. gives as the present of dgar

dgos1

dgos2
Auxiliary: DS. Function: (an auxiliary verb when attached to the end of another verb) To encourage, exhort
to do DS.

dgye
Present: dgye CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gye DK, DS. dgye[DS], TC.Future: dgye DK, [DS], TC.Imperative:
dgye DK. -TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To bend; to be curving or crooked CD.
To straighten DK. To bend backwards or straighten the body DS. To bend backwards, to lean
backwards TC. Note: Compare dgyed

dgyed
Present: dgyed TC. Past: gye DK, DS. dgyed TC. Imperative: -TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive:
TC.Meaning: To fall backwards TC. Note: Compare dgye.
dgyed2
dgyed (DS) gives as a present to 'gyed2

dgyer
dgyer CD, DK. give as the present of gyer

dgyel
Present: dgyel CD, DS. Meaning: To fall down, tumble down CD. To cause a person or upright thing to
lie horizontally DS. Note: Compare sgyel.

dgyes
Present: dgyes KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dgyes KYN, LZ, ND, DK, [DS],
TC.Future: dgyes KYN, LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: dgyes KYN, LZ, DK-TC.Involuntary:
la LZ. Meaning: (honorable) 1. To rejoice, to be glad. 2. To be pleased to; to choose CD. To be delighted;
to be happy, pleased; to rejoice DK. (honorable) To become happy DS. (honorable) To rejoice, to be
happy, to be delighted TC. Note: Root given as dgyes < *dgya < *dga (Beyer 1992: 84 n. 15). cf. dga'

dgrad
Present: dgrad DS. Past: dgrad DS. Future: dgrad DS. Meaning: 1. Stretch the feet making the space
between the two feet larger. 2. To spread apart (claws &c.) DS.

dgrong
Present: krons LZ, dgrong CD, DK, TC. 'gongs ND, DS. Past: bkrongs LZ, DK, DS,
TC.'krons ND. Future: bkrong LZ, NDA, DK. dgrong DS, NDB, TC. Imperative: krons LZ.
dgrongs DK, TC. gongs ND, DS.Involutary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive:
sogs kyis LZ. bsad pa'i ND. Meaning: To die (respectful for shi ba) CD. To assassinate; to kill DK. To
kill DS. (honorable) To be killed, to die TC.

dgrol
Dgrol LZ. gives as the present of 'grol
bgag


bgam

Present: bgamLZ, DK, TC. 'gam DS. Past: bgamLZ. TC. bgams DK, DS. Future: bgamLZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: bgamLZ. bgams DK. 'goms DS. bgomTC. Voluntary: DS, C. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yams dang tshod sogsLZ. Meaning: To estimate a person; to examine indirectly, to spy DK. 1. To examine, determine, size up a situation DS. To test, to estimate, to judge, to guess TC.

bgo


bgod


bgom

bgom CD, ND give as the present of 'gom

bgoms

bgoms CD gives as the present of 'gom.

bgor

bgor CD, TC give as the present to 'gor1.

bgyang

bgyang TC. gives as the present of 'gyangs

bgid


bgrang

bgrad

Present:bgradLZ, CD, DS, TC. 'grad [CD], DK.dgrad(DS).Past:bgradLZ, DK, [DS], TC.Future:bgradLZ, DK, [DS] TC.Imperative: bgradLZ. 'gradDK. bgrodTC.Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Resultative of:bsgradNWH.Characteristic Example:rkang pa sogsLZ.Meaning: To open wide (bgrad) CD. To spread, enter ('grad)CD. To open widely, e.g. one's mouth or leg's &c. To stare DK. To open the eyes wide DS. 1. To open wide, to spread apart, to expose. 2. To stretch out TC.

bgril


bgru

bgru DS gives as the present to bgrud.

bgrung

Present:grungsLZ. bgrungCD, ND, DS, TC. bgrungsCD.'grung DK.Past:bgrungs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future:bgrungLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: bgrungsLZ. -ND. bgrungsND, DS, TC.'grungs DK.Involuntary: ND. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:chu'i rnyog pa sogsLZ.snyogs ma (-) ND. rnyog ma (bgrungs) NDA. [illegiblecharacter]gs ma na (?) (bgrungs) NDB.Meaning: To strain; to depurate [sic] CD. To purify, to clean, to filter DK. To purify (water &c.) DS. To filter, to strain, to purify water TC.

bgrud


bgre

Present:bgreTC. Meaning: (archaic) To wallow, to roll on the ground TC.

bgre2

bgreDK gives as the present of bgres.

bgreng

bgrengCD gives 'occasionally for' sgeng, and as equivalent to bgrang
bgres

bgro
Present:bgroLZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:bgroLZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future:bgroLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: bgroLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. -ND. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Involuntary: ND. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Characteristic Example: chos dang gzhang don sogsLZ. Meaning: 1. To argue, discuss, confer with, consider. 2. To resolve, decide CD. To discuss; to have a discussion; to debate DK. To discuss, confer DS. To discuss, consult, confer TC.

bgrong
Present:bgrongND. Past:bgrongsND, bgrongND. Future:bgrangND. Imperative: bgrongsNDB, bgrangsNDA. -ND. Voluntary: ND. Involuntary: ND. Characteristic Example: grangs suND. Note: ND lists this verb twice once as bgrong, bgrong, -, -; and the second time with a textual problem in the imperative bgrong, bgrangs, bgrang, bgrongs / bgrangs. The verb is only given in ND and he gives very ambiguous data. It is possible the involuntary listing, which has no Characteristic Example, I have mis-read for bgrod, bgrod, -, -.

bgrod
Present:bgrodLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'grod[CD], (DK). Past:bgrodLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future:bgrodLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: bgrodLZ, DK, [DS], TC. -TC. Voluntary: TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: lam sogsLZ. Meaning: To walk; to get over; wonder CD. To take route; to cross to go, to get through DK. 1. To go. 2. 'dod spyadDS. To go, to cross, to transverse TC. Note: In the verb appendix of TC an imperative is given, but it is omitted in the body of the dictionary.

mgar

mgu
Present:mguLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:mguLZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC. Future:mguLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: mguLZ, DK, [DS], TC. -ND, TC. Involuntary: ND, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yid sogsLZ. Meaning: 1. To rejoice, to be glad, joyful, content. 2. To exhilarate, to gladden, to make content CD. To rejoice; to satisfy; to be glad DK. To rejoice, to be pleased TC. Note: Related by ablaut to dga(Simon 1971: 474).

mgyog

'gag
'gang
'gang DK. gives as the present of gang

'gad

'gabs
'gabs DK. gives as the present of gab

'gam

'gal
Present:'galLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'galdLZ, DK. 'gal[DS], TC.Future:'galLZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'galdLZ, DK. -TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Ass.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 368), (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:phan tshunLZ.Meaning: To contradict, to disagree, to mistake CD. To be mistaken; to be violated, trespassed DK. To be contradictory, to contradict, to be contrary to TC.

'gas 1

'gas2

'gi
Present: 'gi TC. Intransitive: (Skorupski 2001). Meaning: (dialect) To be TC.

'gugs

'gud
Present: 'gud [CD], DK. Past: 'gud [CD], DK. Future: gud DK. Imperative: gud DK. Meaning: To go aside; to avoid DK. Note: CD invites under 'gud ' v[ide] gud' and under gud ' v[ide] 'gud'.

'gum

'gums

'gul
'gegs
'gegs CD, DS give as a present of 'gog

'geng
Present:'gengKYT, KYN, LZ, (DK), DS. 'gensTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Past:bkangKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bkangs LZ.Future:dgangKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bkang LZ. Imperative: khengsKYT. khongKYN, CD, TC. khongsLZ, ND, DS. gengs LZ

'gebs

'gem
Present:'gemDS. 'gemsTC. Past:'gemsDS, TC. Future:'gemDS. 'gemsTC. Imperative: 'gemsDS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To defeat, subdue, overcome DS. To crush TC.

'ger
'ger DS gives as the present of dgar

'gel
Present:'gelCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:kalCD. bkaldND. bkalDK, DS, TC. Future:dgalCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: khoICD, DS, TC khoIND. 'geldDK. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: sgal [Coblin 1986] Causative of: khel (Beyer 1992: 113). Characteristic Example: khal dang khral sosgND. Meaning: To load, to lay on a burden, to impose tax or rent, to commission; to put, to place on, over; to impose a fine; to give punishment CD. To give responsibilities, to load; to impose, lay a tax, to levy a tax DK. 1. To burden cattle with a load. 2. To trust, hope. 3. For someone of high rank to impose a certain task or aim to be accomplished upon person of lower rank DS. 1. To impose, to burden. 2. To load a pack animal. 3. to hang. 4. To trust, to entrust TC.
'ges CD gives as the present of dgas or 'gas

'go
Present:'gosLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'gosLZ, CD, DK, DS, gosCD, TC. Future:'gosLZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: gosLZ. 'gosDK. -DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: sgo(Chang 1971: vii.18), (Duff). Characteristic Example: lus lha dang skyon sogsLZ. Meaning: To stain, lose color, dirty sully CD. To be infected; to be covered DK. For one thing to stick to or contaminate another thing DS. 1. To catch (an illness), to be infected. 2. To be stained, to be sullied, to have a stain or substance stick to oneself TC.

'gog1

'gog2
Present: dgogLZ. 'gogCD, ND, DS, TC. dgogsDK Past: bkogsLZ. bkogCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bkgogLZ. dgogCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: gogLZ. khogCD, ND, DK, TC. khogsDS. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: gog(Chang 1971: vii.17). khog (Gyurme 1992: 259). Characteristic Example: rtsa ba sogsLZ, rtsa ba nas ND. Meaning: 1. To take away forcibly; to snatch, take away, pull out. 2. To take off a cover, lid CD. To detach from; to pull out; to extract; to extirpate DK. 1. For something which adheres together to separate apart. 2. To pluck, comb DS. 1. To extract, to pull out. 2. To detach, to scrape off, to peel off TC.

'gog
'gogs CD gives as the present of 'gog1.

'gon
Present: 'gongCD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bkongCD. 'gongsDK, DS. Future: 'gongDK, DS. Imperative: 'gongsDK. -DS. Involuntary: DS. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To bewitch, enchant, pass over, get the better of. (the past tense bkong in compounds means 'threat') CD. To be trespassed or violated; to be disgraced; to be afraid of DK. 1. To obtain release from entrapment. 2. To surpass, exceed DS. (archaic) 1. To be intimidated, to be afraid, to be oppressed. 2. To transgress. 3. To rival, to get the better of. 4. To demean, to put down. 5. To exceed, to go beyond. 6. To be released, to escape TC. Note: Compare bkong1 and 'khong.

'gog
Present: 'godKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. dgodLZ. Past: bgodKYTE,
'godKYNZ, bkodKYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: godKYN, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'khodCD. Imperative: khodKYN, KYNZ (see note), LZ, ND, CD, DS, TC. 'khodKYNZ (see note), LZ, ND, CD, DS, TC. 'godDK. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'khod (Beyer 1992: 112), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). 'go (Chang vii. 19, see note) Characteristic Example: gnas su TD. tshom bu dang yi ger sog su ('god) LZ, gral dang gnas su (dgod) LZ. rgyan dang bde dang braal sog SN. Meaning: 1. To design, project, plan; to found, establish, lay out; to fix, put ('god) CD. To build, arrange, plan (bkod) CD. To register, make a record; to coronate, enthrone; to make peace; to put a signature or seal on DK. 1. To insert, to establish, to put, to secure. to rectify. 2. To design, to formulate, to plan out, to build, to lay out. 3. To write, to sign, to record, to document TC. Note: Root given as *go + d (Chang 1971: vii. 18). Note: KYNZ has an erasure of one character i.e. 'khod may have been the original reading. (Chang 1971: vii. 18) suggests that 'god functions as a causative of 'go in Lhasa dialect. (Uray 1972: 19) connects this verb with mkhos/khos/khod 'institution, administration, settlement of the state' along with the verbs, sko and 'khod. (Takeuchi 1990: 175) suggests that the noun god 'order to execute' is derived from the intransitive perfect form of this verb.

'gom


'gor1

Present: bgorCD, TC. 'gor CD, DK, DS. Past: bgordDK. bgor DS, TC. Future: bgordDK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'gordDK. bgorDS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'gor2 (Duff). Meaning: To linger, loiter in the way; delay CD. To delay; to detain DK. To make time pass DS. To take [time], to elapse, to delay TC.

'gor2


'gol

'golCD gives as the present to gol.

'gold

'goldDK gives as the present to gol.

'gyag

Present: 'gyagCD, DK. Past: gyagsDK. Future: gyagDK. Imperative: 'gyagsDK. Meaning: To be sold,
spend, expended (Cs.) CD. To lose, to destroy DK. Note: CD suggests comparison with skyag

'gyang

'gyangs

'gya
Present:'gyaDK. Past:gyaDK. Future:gyaDK. Imperative: gyaosDK. Meaning: To decay; to diminish DK.

'ging
Present:'gingLZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Past:'gingsLZ, DK, TC. 'gingND.Future:'gingLZ, DK, TC. Imperative: 'gingLZ. 'gingsDK, TC. - ND. Involuntary: ND. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Resultative of: 'ging(Duff). Characteristic Example:nyams kyisLZ. Meaning: 1. To assume air or appearance of greatness; to sit lifting up in the manner of a lion. 2. To look haughtily; to look down upon; to slight a person CD. To assume a posture, to pose DK. To put on airs, to act haughtily or arrogantly TC.

'gyu
Present:'gyuLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'gyusLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future:'gyuLZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'gyuLZ. 'gyusDK. -DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example:dus tshe sogs laLZ. Meaning: To move quickly to and fro (e.g. lightning, a mirage, the mind) CD. To focus one's mind on an object; to scatter from the intended object of meditation; to form the limbs of a child in the womb DK. 1. To quiver back and forth. 2. To be mentally distracted DS. To move TC. Note: Compare rgyu

'gyur
Present:'gyurLZ, CD DS. 'gyurdDK. - TC (see note). Past:gyurdl LZ, gyurCD, DK, DS, TC. 'gyurDS, TC (see note). Future:'gyurLZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative:'gyurLZ, gyurDK.-DS, TC. Involuntary:DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Goldstein 1991: 130), (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: sgyur[CD], (Chang 1971: vii.20-21), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). Meaning: 1. To become; to grow, increase, change. 2. (Annexed to an infinitive may denote either the perfect or future tense, the context decides in every instance how it is to be understood) CD. To change, become DK. For an essence, ingredient, circumstance &c. to arise as different from before DS. 1. To change, alter. 2. To turn into, become TC. Note: DS gives two verbs 'gyur, gyur, 'gyur, - and 'gyur, 'gyur, 'gyur -, just like TC does. However for DS the two definitions are the same. TC lists 'gyur, 'gyur, 'gyur, - and - gyur, 'gyur, - as
two verbs the second immediately following the first in his verb tables. However in the body of the
dictionary under 'gyur the first definition is listed without verb stems. The second definition is listed
with the stems: 'gyur, 'gyur, 'gyur, - with the definition 'to be established, or arise different than before'.
(Li yung khrang 1988) which is supposed to be an excerpt of verb material form TC is exactly the same
but lists definition one with the stems: 'gyur, 'gyur, 'gyur, - . (Hoshi 2003) also distinguishes two verbs
NWH.

'gye1
'gye LZ, CD, DS. give as the present of 'gyes

'gye2
'gye LZ gives as the present of 'gyed1

'gyed1
Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of:'gyes(Chang 1971: vii.20).'khyed (Coblin 1986), (Beyer 1992:
113) Characteristic Example:'od zer sogSLZ, sprul pa 'od sbyin ND. Meaning: 1. To divide, to scatter,
disperse. 2. To institute, set going. 3. To give an entertainment, banquet CD. To focus rays; to send, to
distribute; to fight a war DK. 1. To deploy (troops in battle). 2. To apply paint, varnish. 3. To mutually
fight. 4. To give, having divided into pieces. 5. To give off, radiant light DS. 1. To send, to dispatch. 2.
To emit. 3. To display, to send forth. 4. To dispute. 5. To give TC.

'gyed2
Present.'gyedDS. dgyed(DS). Past:bkyeDS. Future:bgyedDS. dgyed(DS). Imperative:
khyedDS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To stretch, prolong DS.

'gyed3
Present.'gyedLZ. Past.'gyedLZ. Future.'gyedLZ. Imperative: 'gyedLZ. Characteristic Example:'gyed ston
sogsLZ. Note: perhaps to be connected with 'gyed1

'gyer
Present.'gyerCD. 'gyerDK, DS, TC. Past:'gyerDK. Future:'gyerDK. Imperative: 'gyerDK. Syntax: [Erg.
Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To drop, or let fall; to throw down; to quit, abandon, throw away
(Sch.) CD. To give up; to abandon DK. (archaic) 1. To get rid of, hide away. 2. To separate, break a
connection DS. (archaic) To renounce, to abandon TC.

'gyel
Present:'gyelLZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Past:'gyelLZ. 'gyelND, [DS], TC. gyel(Chang 1971:
vi.20) Future:'gyelLZ, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'gyelLZ. -ND, TC. gyel(Chang 1971: vii.20) Involuntary:
To fall; to tumble down CD. (for a person or upright thing) To lie horizontally DS. To fall, to collapse
TC. Note: Root given as gyel < *gyal < gal (Beyer 1992: 84 n. 15)
'gyes

'gyog

'gyod
Present:'gyodCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:'gyodND, DK, [DS], TC.Future:'gyodDK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'gyodDK. - ND, TC.Involuntary: ND, TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To repent; to grieve for. To lament, relent (not only for bad, but also for good actions, when the latter are attended with disadvantages) CD. To repent; to feel sorry; to befall of regret DK. To mentally suffer latter on account of an action previously done DS. To regret, to fell remorse, to feel sorry TC.

'grags
'grags CD. gives as a present of grags1 and grags2

'grang
Present:'grangLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'grangsLZ, [CD], DK, DS, TC.Future:'grangLZ, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: 'grangLZ. 'grangsDK. -DS, TC.Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC, (Gyurme 1992: 249).Characteristic Example: zas sogs kyisLZ.Meaning: To satisfy with food; to satiate CD. To be full (after meals) DK. To be sated, satiated, to be full TC.

'grang2
'grang [CD] gives as the present of bgrang

'grad
'grad CD, DK give as the present of bgrad.

'gran
Present:'granLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.Past:'grandLZ, DK. 'gran[DS], TC.Future:'granLZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'granLZ. 'grandDK. -TC.Involuntary: TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Resultative of:sgrun[CD].Characteristic Example: phan tshun rtsal sogsLZ.Meaning: To vie with, contend with; to strive (for victory) CD. To compete, to challenge DK. To contest for victory DS. To rival, to compete, to contest, to hold a test TC.
'grams

Present: 'grams CD, DK, TC. Past: gram DK. 'grams TC. Future: 'grams DK. 'gram TC. Imperative: grams DK. -TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To spread over CD. To be spread out, dispersed, scattered DK. To pervade, to diffuse, to be agitated TC. Note: Compare gram and 'grem

'gras

Present: 'gras LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'gras LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC. Future: 'gras LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'gras LZ, DK. -ND, TC. Involuntary: ND, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: dgra sogs dang LZ. Meaning: To hate, to bear ill-will, to have spite against CD. To have spite; to hate DK. For the thought of fighting against an enemy to arise DS. To come to hate, to dislike TC. Note: related to noun dgra 'enemy'.

'grig


'grib

Present: 'grib CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'grib (Zeisler 2004: 462). 'grib ND, [DS], TC. 'grib DS, TC. Future: 'grib DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'grib DK. -ND, TC. Involuntary: ND, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: sgrib [CD], (Gyurme 1992: 259). Meaning: 1. To grow dim; to get dark (Cs.) 2. To grow less, to decrease, to be diminished, to decay CD. To be diminished; to decay; to become smaller; to be reduced DK. To become smaller, to become fewer DS. 1. To decrease, to decline. 2. To grow dim, to be covered to set, to disappear TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 73) suggests comparison with rab rib 'mist, dimness'.

'grim

Present: 'grim LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'grims LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: 'grim LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'grims LZ. 'grims DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: za tugs dang chos grwa sogs LZ. Meaning: To march about, perambulate; to rove or stroll about; walk round CD. To wander from place to place; to travel widely, to advance through monastic life, &c. DK. 1. To go to many places. 2. To link from one thing to another DS. To travel, to journey, to wander, to undergo, to attend TC.

'gril

To roll up; to snowball DK. To twist, turn. (according to some dagyig spelling primers) To collect together, to wrap in DS. To be rolled up, to recoil, to be condensed, to be assembled. To roll down TC.

Note: Root given as ril (Rona-Tas 1978: 359), (Beyer 1992: 73) Note: (Rona-Tas 1978: 359) calls 'dril to be turned, rolled round, twisted into a thing.' the 'passive' of this verb, in addition he suggests a connection to the adjective hril po 'round, globular, close, dense' and the noun ril ba 'scroll'. (Beyer 1992: 73) similarly suggests comparison with ril po 'round'.

'gru
'gruCD. gives as the present of 'grus.

'grung
'grung DK gives as the present of bgung

'grub

'grum
Present:'grumCD, 'grumsDK, grumsDS, grumTC. drum (TC). Past:grumsCD, DK, [DS], TC. Future:'grumDK, grums[DS]. grumTC. Imperative: grumsDK. -DS, TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To pinch, nip off (the point of a thing); to cut off; to prime, lop, clip the wings (Cs.) CD. To be broken or cracked DK. To break into many pieces DS. 1. To be broken, to be damaged. 2. To be exhausted, to be worn out TC.

'grul
Present:'grulCD, DK, TC. Past:'grulDK. 'grulTC. Future:'grulDK, TC. Imperative: 'grulDK. -TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Causative of: 'khrul (Beyer 1992: 112). Meaning: 1. To walk; to pass; to ravel. 2. Fig. To walk, to live, act, or behave. 3. To pass as good; to be current (of coins) CD. To journey; to go DK. To travel, to tour, to take a trip TC.

'grus
Present:'grusLZ, TC. 'grusCD. Past:'grusLZ, [CD], TC. grusCD. Future:'grusLZ, TC. Imperative: 'grusLZ, TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: chos phyogs laLZ. Meaning: To bestow pains upon a thing CD. To persevere, to be diligent TC.

'gre
reasoning: to adjust one's sleeping position DK. 1. To turn over the body while lying down. 2. To use previous reasoning to consider a new topic DS. 1. To be collated, to be juxtaposed, to be mixed. 2. To toss and turn. 3. (archaic) To move TC.

'greng

'gred
'gredLZ, (DS), (TC). give as a present of 'dred

'grem1

'grem2

'grel1
Present: 'grelLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bkraldLZ, ND, DK. bkralDS, TC. Future: dgrolLZ, DS, TC. dgralND. bkralDK. Imperative: 'grelLZ, DK. hroldND. khrolDS. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gzhung tshig sogsLZ. dgongs la khyal dang 'grelNDB. dgongs la khyal dang 'grel paNDA. Meaning: 1. To beg, supplicate. 2. To put in, arrange. 3. To explain, comment upon CD. To classify; to elucidate meaning; to explain in detail DK. To comment on, to elucidate the difficult points of a text TC.

'grel2
Present: 'grelND. Past: 'grelND.

'gro
Note: The past tense song is more typical of eastern dialects whereas phyin more of central dialects (Tournadre pers. comm.). Denwood's imperative is for Lhasa dialect. For more etymological thoughts on motion verbs compare 'ong.

'gros
Present:'gros, ND, DK, TC. 'grog(DK), DS. Past:'grosND, DK, DS, TC. Future:'grosDK, TC. 'grog(DK), DS. Imperative: -ND, DS.'grosDK, TC. Involuntary: ND, DS. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Ass.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 368), (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To associate with; to keep company, to be in the company of; to accompany CD. To be accompanied by; to associate with; to stay together DK. To act with mutual connection, to co-habitate, to co-operate DS. To accompany, to associate with TC. Note: Perhaps to be compared with rogs 'help'

'grog
'grogND, DS. Give as the present of dgrong

'grols

'grod
'grod DK gives as a present of bgrod

'grol

'grol2
'grol or'grol CD, DK, (Bielmeier 1988: 20) give as the present to grol.

rga
Present: rgas, TK, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: rgasDK, DS, TC. Imperative: rgasDK. -DS, TK. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To be old, aged. 2. To go down, to set (of the sun) (Ja) CD. To become old; to become physically weak, to become lean and thin DK. 1. (for men or cattle) To age. 2. To become old, for time to pass DS. To age, to grow old TC. Note: Root given as rga < *gra (Beyer 1992: 85.
n.16) Note: related to the nouns rgad po, rgad mo, rgan po, rgan mo, rgas po, rgas mo 'old man, old woman' and the verb bgres.

rgal

rgud
Present: rguLZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: rguLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: rguLZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: rguLZ, DK, -TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: rlung rta sogsLZ. Meaning: To decline, to sink, grow fail CD. To decay; to decline; to become weak or smaller DK. To break down (of power, ability &c.) DS. To decline, to deteriorate TC.

rgod
rgod CD, DK give as a separate verb from and DS, TC give as an an alternate present to dgod.

rgol

rgya1

rgya2
Present: rgyaCD. Meaning: To be useful and of service, to exert oneself CD.

rgyag1
DK. Imperative: rgyobLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. rgyabs DK. rgyag DK. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 166), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 166), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: zor dang mtshon sogslZ. rdo sogsND. Meaning: To throw, to fling; to hit, to beat, to strike CD. The meaning of this verb differs according to context, e.g. to build; to shoot; to reply; to mark, etc. DK. 1. i. To strike, to hit. ii. A house, wall etc. to make new. iii. To propel to cast 2. In the colloquial language there are many definitions, used like 'jug DS. To project, propel away, send off; to enter, place inside; to do; to make TC. Note: Root given as rgyab < *gryab (Beyer 1992: 4) Note: DK lists two verbs rgyag, rgyag, rgyag, rgyag and and rgyab, rgyab, brgyab, rgyabs/rgyob with nearly identical meanings. (Chang 1984) conjectures that the termination -b is original. This verb is frequently added to nouns to form new verbs, it generally indicates a voluntary verb, whereas 'thebs is used in the same way to indicate lack of volition or to show that the action was well done (Chang 1984).

rgyag2


rgyags1

Present: rgyagsLZ, DK, TC. rgyag DS. Past: brgyagsLZ, DK, DS, TC. Future: brgyagLZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rgyagsLZ, DK. rgyogs DS. - TC. Voluntary: DS. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Characteristic Example: nor dang nga rgyal sogs kyisLZ. Meaning: To use provisions on a journey DK. To give a bribe of wealth DS. To be full, to be satisfied, to be satiated TC. Note: LZ evidently conflates this verb with the following. TC fits here morphologically but semantically is better at brgyags. The relationship between these three verbs (rgyags1, rgyags2, brgyags) is hardly clear.

rgyags2

Present: rgyagsDK, TC. Past: rgyagsDK, TC. Future: rgyagsDK, TC. Imperative: rgyagsDK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To be self satisfied, to be haughty, priggish DK. To be self satisfied TC.

rgyang

Present: rgyang(CD), DK. Past: brgyangsDK. Future: brgyangDK. Imperative: rgyangsDK. Meaning: To stretch, extend, stretch forth (one's hands to a person), put out (the tongue); spread; distend (the wings, a curtain) CD. To cause to be delayed; to extend DK. Note: Root given as rgyang < *gryang (Beyer 1992: 85). Note: Compare rgyong and rkyong.

rgyan


rgyab
rgyab CD, DK. give as the present to rgya.

rgyal
Present:rgyal LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:rgyal dLZ, DK. rgyal [DS], TC.Future:rgyal LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: rgyal LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Abl/El.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gshan dang shos las LZ. Meaning: To be victorious; to win; to conquer; to subdue, to overpower CD. To win, conquer, subdue DK. 1. To remain having defeated an opposing side or enemy. 2. To be superior than another DS. To be victorious, to conquer TC.

rgyal2
rgyal DK. gives as the present of brgyal.

rgyas
rgyas DK, DS give as the present of rgya.

rgyu
Present:rgyu CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:rgyu DK, [DS], TC. Future:rgyu DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: rgyu DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To go, walk, move, wander, range (this verb is generally used instead of ‘gro in Sikkim) CD. To go; to move DK. To go DS. To move, to roam, to go TC. Note: Compare 'gyu

rgyu
rgyu DK, DS, (TC). give as the present to rgyud.

rgyug

rgyug2

rgyugs
Present:rgyugs DK. Past:rgyugs DK. Future:rgyugs DK. Imperative: rgyugs DK. Meaning: To serve; to serve drink DK.

rgyung
Present:rgyung DS. Past:rgyungs DS. Future:rgyung DS. Imperative: rgyung DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To wash the stomach (as with cleansing medicine) DS.
rgyud
Present:rgyudTD, LZ, CD, ND, TC. rgyuDK, DS, (TC). Past:brgyusTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.FUTURE:brgyuTD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. IMPERATIVE:rgyusTD, LZ, ND, DS, TC.VOLUNTARY: TD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). TRANSITIVE: DS, TC. CHARACTERISTIC EXAMPLE:phreng ba sogsTD, LZ. skud pa mig laND. MEANING: To tie, fasten, connect together (rgyud) CD. To make a string of, to stick together (brgyus) CD. To string; to put in line DK. To put a rope or thread through a hole DS. To thread, to string TC.

rgyud2
rgyud DK. gives as present to brgyud.

rgyeg
rgyeg ND. gives as the present of rgyag

rgyo
Present:rgyoCD, DK, DS (dialect), TC. Past:brgyosCD, DK, DS.FUTURE:brgyoCD, DK, DS.IMPERATIVE:rgyosCD, DK, DS.VOLUNTARY: CD, DS, (Hoshi 2003). MEANING: To have sexual intercourse; (acc. to Cs.) To deflower, ravish CD. To deflower; to have sexual intercourse DK. To have sexual intercourse DS. (archaic) To have sexual intercourse TC.

rgyong

rgyob
rgyobLZ. gives as the present to rgyag

rgyor
Present:rgyorCD. MEANING: To kill CD.

sgag
Present:szagLZ, CD, TC. Past:bszagsLZ, TC.FUTURE:bszagLZ, TC.IMPERATIVE:khogsLZ.sogsTC.VOLUNTARY: TC.TRANSITIVE: TC.CHARACTERISTIC EXAMPLE: mna' sogLZ. MEANING: To ravish, to copulate; to embrace in sexual union CD. To bind, to tie, to fasten TC.

sgang

sgab
Present: sgabLZ, CD, TC. sgobDK. Past: bsgabLZ, DK. bsgabTC. Future: bsgabLZ, DK, TC.
Characteristic Example: 'dri dang sri sogsLZ. Meaning: To cover CD. To cause to cover or to spread over; to cause to wear or patch DK. 1. To cover, to conceal. 2. To protect TC.
Note: Compare the noun khebs 'a cover'.

sgar

Imperative: sgordDK. sgorTC. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To dip fry; to solidify in oil DK. 1. To condense, solidify. 2. To attach, to fit, to insert TC.

sgal

Present: sgalCD. Causative of: *gel[Chobin 1986]. Meaning: To carry a load (on one's back), to cause a load to be carried on the back of a beast of burden CD.
Note: Compare the noun khal 'a load, burden'.

sgug

Note: This word may be a causative formed on a stem *gug. Perhaps it is cognate to 'gugs pa' to summon' and 'gugs pab po' one who is summoned, a waiter' (Coblin 1986).

sgur

Characteristic Example: rked pa sogsLZ. Meaning: To become afraid CD. To cause to bow down, to bend down DK. Of the body, to bend forward DS. To bend, to bend down TC.

sgul

Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: *gul[CD], (Chang 1971: vii.17), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: lag pa sogs kyisLZ, g-yo ba'IND. Meaning: To move, agitate, put in motion CD. To shake; to cause to move DK. 1. To make something move, or shake. 2. To cause a transformation DS. To move, to shake, to agitate TC.

sgeg

Present: sgegCD. (Goldstein 2001) Meaning: To brag, boast (CS.) CD. To be charming, graceful (Goldstein 2001)

sgo

Present: sgoLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgosLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgoLZ, [CD],

Characteristic Example: dri bzang sogs skyisLZ, dka’ dang dus ra dri ma sogs (?) ND. Meaning: (obsolete) To say; to speak, (mostly) to bid, to order CD. To order; to cause to be predisposed; to be habituated DK. 1. To make one thing to stick to or contaminate another thing. 2. To teach to another DS 1. To command, to order, to exhort, to instruct. 2. To be contaminated, to be polluted TC. Note: CD lists the fut separately with definition 'to rub with; to apply on'. (Chang 1971: vii.18) only gives the definition 'to soil, stain, defile, infect with disease'.

sgog


Characteristic Example: mna’ ND. Meaning: To make one swear (Cs.) CD. To make one swear; to cause to take an oath DK. 1. To bind tightly. 2. To restrict, prohibit. 3. To coerce, force, compel DS. To take an oath, to swear an oath TC.

sgong 1


Characteristic Example: zan sogsTD, zas sogs dang gcig tuLZ. Meaning: To make in tea balls to eat [sic], to make round balls of dough (Cs.). CD. To make a globular mass: to heap; to make paste for food DK. To make into a ball (barley flower &c.) DS. To make into a ball TC.

sgong 2

Present: sgongDS, TC. Past: sgong[DS], bsgongs TC. Future: sgong[DS], bsgong TC. Imperative: sgongsTC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To load firewood &c. on to a fire DS. (dialect) To heap fuel onto a fire TC.

sgongs

Present: sgongCD, sgongsCD. Meaning: To hide; to conceal (a thing) (Sch.) CD.

sgob

sgobDK. gives as the present of sgab.

sgom

Present: sgomKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgomsKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgomKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgomsKYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sgom CD. Voluntary: KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: goms[Duff]. Characteristic Example: ting nge 'dzinTD, ting nge 'dzind sogsLZ, ting 'dzinND. Meaning: 1. (originally) to fancy, imagine. 2. (now, with accusative and dative) To meditate, contemplate systematically. 3. (with accusative and terminative, or with double accusative) To have; to entertain; to reproduce (in one's mind) CD. To meditate, to practice meditation; to cultivate in meditation DK. To bring to memory again and again in the mind DS. To meditate TC.
sgor

Present: sgorLZ, CD, ND, DS. Past: bsgardLZ, ND, bsgar CD, DS. Future: bsgarLZ, CD, ND, DS. Imperative: sgordLZ, ND. sgor DS. Voluntary: ND, DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: bu ram sogsLZ, bu ram ND. Meaning: 1. To boil down; to condense by boiling. 2. To turn on a lathe (Ja) CD. 1. To make syrup by boiling down tree sap. 2. (dialect) To invert a vessel DS.

sgyang


sgying

Present: sgyingLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS. bsgyingsTC. Past: bsgyingsLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgyingsLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bsgyingsTC. Imperative: sgyingsLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. - TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Causative of: s'gying[CD], (Duff). Characteristic Example: nyams kyis ram par LZ, seng ge ram par ND. Meaning: To yawn, to gape CD. To display emotion through physical posture DK. To yawn and to stretch out the limbs when tired. 2. To straighten. 3. To leap, jump, to be erect. 1. To sigh, to stretch the limbs. 2. To straighten. 3. To leap, to jump, to act haughtily TC.

sgyur

Present: sgyurKYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgyurKYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK. bsgyurCD, DS, TC. Future: bsgyurKYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgyurKYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK. sgyurDS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: s'gyurCD, (Chang 1971: vii.20-21), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff) Characteristic Example: chos sogsTD, chos sogs dang chos kyisLZ, dbang dang skad mdog bon chos ND. Meaning: 1. To transform, alter, change, to correct; translate; revise. 2. To cast aside; dissuade, divert; to turn; to cause to turn. 3. To govern, steer, control (sgyur) CD. To multiply, increase (bsgyur) CD. To translate; to change; to transform; to multiply DK. 1. To change, transform (method, essence, characteristic, direction, &c.). 2. To translate. 3. To multiply. 4. To take control, power. 5. To make various kinds of sound appear (from an instrument &c.). 7. To multiply. 6. To show various styles of body (as in dance &c.). 7. To drive away, expel, repel, reverse DS. 1. To change, to transform, to alter. 2. To translate, to interpret. 3. (math) To multiply, times, fold TC.

sgyel

Present: sgyelTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgyelTD, LZ, ND, DK. bsgyelCD, DS, TC. Future: bsgyelTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgyelTD, LZ, ND, DK. sgyelDS, TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC. Intransitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: s'gyelCD, (Chang 1971: vii.20), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: rtisig pa sogsTD, shing dang gyang sogs LZ, kan rkyal dang par la NDB. gan rkyal dang phar la NDA. Meaning: To throw down, to overturn, to lay or put down (a bottle, a book); to thwart (the charm of an enemy); to kill (Ja) CD. To cause to fall down; to cause to break down, to overturn DK. To cause to a person or upright thing to lie horizontally DS. To cause to fall down, to bring down to overthrow, to thwart, to be thrown down TC. Note: Compare dgyel
sgyong

Present: sgyong CD. Past: bsgyongs CD. Future: bsgyong CD. Meaning: 1. To fill, to stuff (a sausage). 2. (colloquial in West) to put into (the pocket) CD. Note: Perhaps originally = sgong 'to hide' CD.

sgyong2

sgyong ND gives as the present of sgyang

sgrang

sgrang CD, DK, DS. give as the present to sgrong

sgrad

sgrad DK. gives as the present of bsgrad

sgral

Present: sgral CD. Meaning: 1. To cut into small pieces, viz. the picture of an enemy one wishes to destroy (Ja). 2. To pass over or travel upon a river or sea CD.

sgrig

Present: sgrig TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrigs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgrig TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrigs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sgrig CD. Voluntary: TD, CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'grig (Chang 1971: vii.19), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). Characteristic Example: gral du TD, go rim sog sogs LZ, cho ga dang bral la ND. Meaning: To arrange in order or row, to lay or put in order, to arrange, adjust; to put or fit together; to join (the separate parts), to compile (books), to stitch close [sic](books etc.) CD. To put in order; to arrange or to rectify DK. 1. To arrange in a certain plain, order. 2. To collect in one place. 3. To mutually agree, be in one house DS. 1. To arrange, to put in order, to align. 2. To compile, to collect, to edit, to assemble, to join together TC.

sgrin

Present: sgrin LZ, DK, DS (archaic), TC. Past: bsgrin LZ, DK. bsgrin DS, TC. Future: bsgrin LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrin LZ, DK. sgrin DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: phan tshun LZ. Meaning: To have a competition; to cause to compete or to compare DK. (archaic) To contest for victory DS. To rival, compete with, to compare TC.

sgrib


sgrim

Present: sgrim TD, LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrim TD, LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC.
Future: bsgrimTD, LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrimsTD, LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, CD, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: grim (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). Characteristic Example: blo dang skud pa sogsTD, rig pa dang skud pa sogs LZ, rig las skud pa NDB. rig pa las dang skud pa NDA. Meaning: 1. To hold fast; to force or twist together; to endeavor; (Cs.) to squeeze in, crow in, (Sch.) to be confused CD. To concentrate; to exercise the mental power on; to pay attention; to spin or twist the threads together, to entwine DK. 1. To tightly spin (rope, thread &c.). 2. To be intelligent, careful DS. 1. To concentrate, to focus. 2. To twist together TC.

sgril

Present: sgrilLZ, sgrilCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrilLZ, ND, DK. bsgrilCD, DS, TC. Future: bsgrilLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrilLZ, ND, DK. sgrilCD, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'gril[CD], (Rona-Tas 1978: 359), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). 'khril NWH. Characteristic Example: thig skud sogsLZ, mar la dang gcig tu ND. Meaning: To make a roll of, to roll, wrap up; to wind into a spool CD. To fold, to wrap up; to cause to fold or roll up; to combine DK. 1. To make something roll. 2. To roll up, make into a ball. 3. To twist, braid, spin (rope and thread) DS. 1. To twist, to wind. 2. To combine, to musteer. 3. To stuff. 4. To barter, to convert currency, to exchange currency, exchange merchandise. 5. (math) To convert lower digits into higher numeric places TC. Note: (Rona-Tas 1978: 359) calls 'dril 'to be turned, rolled round, twisted into a thing.' the 'passive' of this verb, in addition he suggests a connection to the adjective hril po 'round, globular, close, dense' and the noun ril ba 'scroll'.

sgrug


sgrung

Present: sgrungCD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrungsCD, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgrungCD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrungsDK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To mix, to invert, to feign (Cs.) CD. To cause to purify DK. To absorb, having been wet in water DS. To dissolve TC.

sgrun

Present: sgrunLZ, CD (archaic), ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrунLZ, ND, DK. bsgrungCD, DS, TC. Future: bsgrunLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrунLZ, ND, DK. sgrunCD, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'gran[CD]. Characteristic Example: yon tan sogs phantshunLZ, 'bran pa'i ND. Meaning: 1. To resound; to reply in the same tone; to rival. 2. To compare; emulate, vie, contend with (Cs.) CD. To have competition; to compete; to compare DK. To compete, rival DS. To rival, to compare TC.

sgrub
**Present: sgrubKYT, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrubsKYT, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgrubKYT, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrubKYT, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. sgrubCD. Voluntary: KYT, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC, (Gyurme 1992: 247), Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: sgrub[CD], (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: cho sgrub sogsTD, cho ga dang tshe sgrub sogsLZ, bya ba chos sogs ND. Meaning: To complete, finish, carry out, accomplish CD. To carry out; to accomplish; to perform DK. 1. To do an action. 2. To judge the truth, having presented arguments and scriptural citations. 3. To take on the means of religion DS. 1. To attain, to do, to perform, to carry out, to execute. 2. To procure, to gain to acquire through effort. 3. (logic) To prove, to affirm, to establish, to establish a proof. 4. (math) To calculate, to find the value of, to make. 5. To attain, to practice religion, to perfect TC.**

**sgrub**

**Present: sgrubLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgrubsLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgrubLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrubLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: sgrub[CD], (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: cho sgrub sogsTD, cho ga dang tshe sgrub sogsLZ, bya ba chos sogs ND. Meaning: To complete, finish, carry out, accomplish CD. To carry out; to accomplish; to perform DK. 1. To do an action. 2. To judge the truth, having presented arguments and scriptural citations. 3. To take on the means of religion DS. 1. To attain, to do, to perform, to carry out, to execute. 2. To procure, to gain to acquire through effort. 3. (logic) To prove, to affirm, to establish, to establish a proof. 4. (math) To calculate, to find the value of, to make. 5. To attain, to practice religion, to perfect TC.**

**sgre**

**Present: sgreLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgresLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: sgreLZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgreLZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: sgre[CD], (Beyer 1992: 116), (Duff). Characteristic Example: rigs pas gong 'og sogsLZ, rigs ND. Meaning: To repeat; to put or place in order; put together; collate CD. To yoke; to apply the same method DK. 1. To compare a known situation in order to know a similar situation. 2. To churn something inside a liquid (such as water) DS. To collate, to juxtapose, to assimilate TC.**

**sgreng**


**sgro**

**Present: sgroCD, DS. Past: bsgrosCD, DS. Future: bsgrosCD, DS. Imperative: sgroCD, bsgrosDS. Voluntary: CD, DS. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To debate, discuss, chatter freely CD. 1. 'go bar bya pa'i [to make into a head], e.g. 'go nad mi la ma bsgo. 2. To speak to others (e.g. a teacher to students) DS.**

**sgrog**

shout forth, publish, proclaim, declare CD. To read; to announce; to declare; to proclaim, promulgate DK. 1. To make a large noise. 2. To make known to all by speaking from the mouth or presenting in writing DS. To call out, to shout out, to roar, to proclaim, to read aloud TC.

sgrog2


srong

Present: srong TD, LZ, ND, TC. sgrangCD, DK, DS. Past: bsgrangTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsgrangTD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: srongCD. sgrongsTD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: TC. Causative of: bgrangNWH. Characteristic Example: grangs dang phreng ba sogsTD, gzhan gyis grangs sogsLZ, grangs suND. Meaning: To enumerate; to reckon up separately CD. To make someone count DK. To count, calculate, find out by working with numbers DS. To deem, to consider, to estimate, to count TC.

sgrod


sgron

Present: sgronCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsgronCD, DS, TC. bsgrondND, DK. Future: bsgronCD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sgrondND. bsgrondDK. sgronDS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: na bza'ND. Meaning: To cover, lay over, adorn, decorate; to light, kindle CD. To cause to wear or put on DK. 1. To set on fire. 2. (honorific) To ornament with ornaments, have wear attire DS. 1. (honorific) To offer. 2. (honorific) To wear. 3. (honorific) To report. 4. (honorific) To lay out, to set out. 5. To light a fire, to kindle, to ignite, to set fire to TC.

sgrol


brgyags

with food and drink. 2. (of bodily flesh) To be fatty, corpulent DS. Note: Compare rgyags

brgyal
Present: brgyal LZ, CD, DS, TC. rgyal DK. Past: brgyal LZ, DK. brgyal [DS], TC. Future: brgyal LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: brgyal LZ. rgyal DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: dug sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: 1. To fall down senseless; to lie senseless, to sink down unconscious, to faint. 2. To howl, of a fox (Sch.) CD. To become unconscious; to faint; to become weary; to tire DK. To become unconscious; to faint; to become weary; to tire DS. To faint, to become unconscious TC.

brgyud
Present: rgyud [CD], DK. brgyud LZ, DS, TC. Past: brgyud LZ, [CD], DK, [DS], TC. Future: brgyud LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: rgyud DK. - TC. brgyud LZ. Involuntary: TC. Voluntary: (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS. Characteristic Example: gcig la gcig LZ. Meaning: To descend; to send, arrive by way of; to do indirectly; to continue without interruption DK. 1. (trans.) To pass many stages. 2. (intr.) A. To pass through a place on one's way somewhere else. B. To transmit consecutively DS. To pass through, to conduct, to transmit, to pass down, to hand down, through care of, by way of TC.

bsgom

bsgyings
bsgyings TC gives as the present to sgying.

bsgrang
Present: bsgrang CD. Causative of: grang NWH. Meaning: To cause to get cold CD.

bsgrad
Present: bsgrad DK. bsgrad LZ, CD, [DS], TC. Past: bsgrad LZ, DK, TC. Future: bsgrad LZ, DK, TC. Imperative: bsgrad LZ. bsgrad TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Causative of: bgrad NWH. Characteristic Example: mig sog LZ. Meaning: To open wide CD. To cause to open (eyes, mouth &c.) DK. To open the eyes wide (alternate orthography of bgrad) DS. 1. To open wide. 2. To set apart, to spread open TC.

bsgral
Present: bsgral CD. Meaning: To pass, cross over CD. Note: perhaps a specialization of sgrol, or a varient of rgal.

nga

ngar
Present: ngar DK, DS, TC. Past: ngard DK. ngar [DS], TC.Future: ngar DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: ngard DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To strengthen the mental power; to be vigorous; to be active DK. To become increasingly hot DS. To be encouraged, to be inspired, to be stimulated, to be excited, to be inflamed TC.

ngal
Present: ngal LZ, CD, DK, TC. Past: ngald LZ, DK. ngal TC.Future: ngal LZ, DK, TC.Imperative: ngald LZ, DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: lus sogs LZ. Meaning: To be fatigued, wearied, prostrate with exercise of the body CD. To feel tired; to be weary DK. To be tired, to be exhausted TC.

ngu
Present: ngu LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ngus LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.Future: ngu LZ, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: ngu LZ. ngus DK, DS, TC.Involuntary: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: nyam thag pa sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: To cry, weep CD. To cry; weep DK. 1. To shed tears and make a noise of suffering because of pain, illness, or sadness. 2. To make a noise like crying, sobbing DS. To weep, to cry TC.

ngur
Present: ngur CD, DS, TC. Past: ngur [DS], TC.Future: ngur [DS], TC.Imperative: - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: sngur [CD]. Meaning: To grunt (of pigs and yaks) CD. For a yak or dri to make a sound DS. To grunt (used of pigs and cattle) TC.

nger

nges
Present: nges LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: nges LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Future: nges LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: nges LZ, DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: blo la LZ. Meaning: To be the sum of a mathematical calculation, i.e. to hold it as a certain result CD. To be confirmed; to be certain DK. 1. To hold in mind having come to know. 2. To decide, resolve DS. To determine, to ascertain, to be certain; (preceded by a verb) will, would certainly do; to must, to ought to [sic] TC.

ngom
Present: ngom CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ngoms CD, DK, TC. ngom [DS]. Future: ngom DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: ngoms DK, TC. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To satisfy one's self with gain, to be contented CD. To be satisfied; to be content; to quench DK. To show and make other understand your own qualities and merits DS. To show off TC.

ngoms
Present: ngoms ND, DS, TC. Past: ngoms ND, [DS], TC.Future: ngoms [DS], TC.Imperative: -
TCInvoluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To be satisfied, appeased DS. To be satisfied, to be satiated TC.

**dngang**

Present: dngang LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dngangs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. sngangs CD. Future: dngang LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: dngangs LZ, DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yid sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To be out of breath, to pant, to feel oppressed (e.g. when plunged into cold water, but especially when frightened and terrified). 2. To be frightened, to fear, to be afraid of CD. To suffocate, to be out of breath; to choke, to be frightened DK. Same as sngangs DS. To gasp, to pant [out of fear]. 2. To be afraid, to be terrified TC. Note: Perhaps not to be separated from sngang I have given dngangs ND, and sngangs CD in both places. See note at sngang.

**dngar**

Present: dngar LZ, CD, DK, TC. Past: dngard LZ, DK. dngar TC. Future: dngar LZ, DK, TC. Imperative: dngar LZ. dngard DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: go rim sogs legs par LZ. Meaning: To put in order, arrange properly CD. To put in order, to put in a line, to arrange properly; to line up or to be in a line DK. To line up, put in rows TC.

**dngom**


**mngag**


**mngan**

Present: mgan CD. Meaning: To curse, to execrate (Ja) CD. Note: (Stein 1942: 317-218) connects this with the adjective ngan 'evil'. He notices the alternate spelling ma ngan 'accursed' of a nominal use in Gesar, and suggests mngan is a contraction of mo ngan 'evil woman.' Other dictionaries DS, TC list the word only as an archaic noun 'sin, fault.'

**mnga'1**

Present: mga' CD, ND, DK, DS. Past: mga' ND, DK. Future: mga' DK. Imperative: mga' DK. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] 'to have dominion over' (Hackett 2003). [Obl. Abs.] 'to have' (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To own, possess. 2. (honorific) To be, exist CD. To own, possess; to have something in mind, to have knowledge of; to remember DK. To be (yod), to have (ldan) DS.

**mnga'2**
mngar


mngon


rnga


rngan

Present: rngan LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. rngon DS. Past: brngand LZ, ND, DK. brngan CD, DS, TC. Future: brngan LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rngan LZ, DK. rngond ND. rngon DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: mchod pa dang nor sogs LZ, gla rdan ND. Meaning: To pay hire to, to pay wages or remuneration; (sometimes) to bribe, corrupt (rngan) CD. To honor, worship (brngan) CD. To reward; to award; to give a present, to give a prize; to bribe DK. To give a person salary for work performed DS. To bribe TC.

rngab1

Present: rngab CD, DK, [DS], TC. Past: brngabs DK, TC. brngab [CD]. Future: brngab DK, TC. Imperative: rngabs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: 1. To be hungry, to be greedy, have a craving appetite. 2. (cf. rnam) to crave, to desire earnestly; acc (Ja) CD. To feel greedy; to crave DK. (archaic) To be hungry DS. 1. To be hungry. 2. To be greedy for, to crave for, to have an appetite for TC.

rngab2

Present: rngab CD Meaning: 3. (In West) To mow, reap, cut down with a sickle CD. Note: Compare rnga

rngab3

rngabDS. gives as the present of sngab

rngam

Present: rngom LZ, ND, (TC). rngam CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: brngams LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future:
brngam LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rngams DK. rngom LZ. rngoms ND, DS.

Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: lus srog sogs la LZ. dgra dang las la ND. Meaning: 1. To rage at; be furious; devastate. 2. To breathe violently, to pant for, to desire ardently CD. To feel greedy, to crave DK. To be angry DS. To want, to crave, to be desirous of: 2. To be hostile, to be ferocious TC.

rngam


rngub

Present: rngub LZ, CD (archaic), ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brngubs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brngub LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rngubs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Characteristic Example: du ba sogs LZ, kha sna ru ND. Meaning: To draw in, inhale, breathe in CD. To breathe, to inhale, sniff DK. To draw inside the mouth (breath, smoke &c.) DS. To sip, to inhale, to breathe in TC.

rngul1

Present: rngul LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: rnguld LZ, DK. rngul [DS], TC. Future: rngul LZ, DK. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To perspire DK. To sweat, perspire DS, TC.

rngul2

Present: rngul CD, DK Future: brngul CD. brnguld DK. Imperative: rnguld DK. Causeative of: rngul [DK]. Meaning: To sweat, perspire CD. To cause to perspire DK.

rngo

Present: rngo CD. Meaning: To be able (Cs.) CD.

rngod

Present: rngod TD, CD, DS, TC. rngo (TD), ND, DK, TC. rngos (TD) Past: brngos TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. rngod [CD]. Future: rngod TD, CD, DS, TC. brngod (TD), (CD Ja, Cs.), ND, DK, TC. Imperative: rngos TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. rngod CD. Voluntary: TD, CD, ND, DS, TC., (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 227), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 227). Causeative of: ngho(macron)o(grave) (Chang 1971: ii.5, see note). Characteristic Example: nas sran sogs TD, yos ND. Meaning: To parch (barley, wheat, or rice); to bruise, to roast; to fry (e.g. meat in a pan) (rngod)CD. (barley) To be cropped (Situ 77) (brngod) CD. To roast barley, fry meat, &c. DK. Having put (foot &c.) in a frying pan to heat and cook DS. To parch, to roast, to fry TC. Note: The spoken Tibetan non-causative nghoo has no written Tibetan correspondent, and may be a secondary derivative, formed by analogy to such pairs as par 'to cause to be increased', phar 'to be increased' (Chang 1971: ii.5).

rngod

snyu babs kyis dring pa TD. Meaning: (acc. to Cs.) To desire (rngod) CD. To seduce, deceive (Situ 75) (brngod pf.) CD. to seduce; deceive DK. To delude, deceive TC.

rngon
Present: rngon LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: brngond LZ, DK. brngon CD, DS, TC. Future: brngon LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rngon LZ, DS, TC. rngon CD, DK. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: ri dwags sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To pursue wild beasts, to hunt. 2. To seduce, especially to sexual indulgences (Ja) CD. To hunt; to chase wild animals for killing DK. To catch and slay a beast DS. To hunt TC.

rngon2
rngon DS gives as the present of rngan.

rngob
Present: rngob CD. Meaning: To do, to be able (vide rngo) CD.

rngom
rngom LZ, ND, (TC). give as the present of rngam.

snga
Present: snga CD, DS. Past: sngas CD. snga [DS]. Future: snga [DS]. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To be the first, to come first, to be beforehand CD. To happen at a certain early time DS.

sngag
sngag CD, DS. give as the present of bsngags

sngang
Present: sngang DK, DS. dngang ND. Past: sngangs CD, DK, DS. bsngangs ND. Future: sngang DK, DS. bsngang ND. Imperative: sngangs ND, DK. - ND. sngangs DS. Voluntary: DS. Involuntary: ND. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: skrag pa'i (-) ND. bred pa'i (sngangs) ND. Meaning: 1. To be out of breath, to pant, to feel oppressed (e.g. when plunged into cold water, but especially when frightened and terrified). 2. To be frightened, to fear, to be afraid of CD. To fear; frighten; suffocate DK. To be suddenly afraid DS. Note: ND lists this verb twice, his conjugation seems unlikely but compare sbyin / byin. I would like to see three verbs: (1) sngang, sngangs, sngang, bsngang, bsngang, sngang, (2) sngang, bsngangs, bsngang, sngang, (3) dngang, dngangs, dngang, dngangs but the evidence does not warrant.

sngab

sngam

sngal
**sngas**

*sngas*DK. gives as the present of *bsngas*.

**sngur**


**sngo1**

*Present: sngo KYT, KYN, TD, CD (Cs.), ND, DK, DS, TC. sngod CD. Past: bsngos KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsngo KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sngos KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: rge rtsaogs TD, dge ba ND. Meaning: 1. To bless, pronounce benedictions. 2. To design, intend (sngo) CD. To make a firm resolve to go the way of Nirvana, or do any act of piety (bsngos) CD. To dedicate one's virtue; to transfer, multiply DK. 1. To give or send with the mind. 2. To explain the reason DS. To calculate, to enumerate, to estimate, to investigate TC.*

**sngo2**

*Present: sngo CD (Cs.), DK, TC. sngod CD. Past: bsngos CD, DK, TC. Future: bsngo CD, DK, TC. Imperative: sngos CD, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To become green CD. To make blue DK. To become blue or black TC.*

**sngog**

*Present: sngog LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsngogs LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsngog LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sngogs LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, CD, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Characteristic Example: skyon dang mtshang sogsz LZ, 'khrugs pa'i skyo ND, smyu gu snag tshar NDB, snyu gu snag tshar NDA. Meaning: To vex, annoy, cause petty irritation, disturb from rest CD. To excavate, search; find out, discover a mistake DK. 1. To speak critically (mtshang dang skyon rjen par bshad pa) 2. To dig, excavate DS. To rummage through, to search, to empty out, to extract TC.*

**sngog**

*sngogND gives as the present of bsngog.*

**brngad**

*Present: brngad CD. brngab (CD def. 1). Meaning: 1. To crop barley. 2. To tempt (Situ 77). 3. To seduce deceitfully (a woman or man) (Sch.); to draw out; distill; extract the juice of CD.*

**brngab**

*brngabCD. gives as a present of brngad*
Present: brngog CD. Meaning: To point out another's faults; seek out faults; to search for a lost article CD. Note: probably a xylograph error for bsngog future of sngog.

bsngags

bsngas
Present: sngas DK. bsngas CD, DS. Past: bsngas, DK. {DS}. Future: bsngas DK, [DS]. Imperative: sngas DK. Intransitive: DS. Denominative of: ngas 'pillow, cushion' NWH. Meaning: To place the head or body upon a cushion, to recline CD. To rest on a pillow; to lean on or support DK. One's own body not falling down is supported by another object DS.

can
Auxiliary: can DS. Meaning: To have, possesses DS. Note: DS is wrong to think of this as a verb, rather than a nominal suffix NWH.

cer
cer LZ. gives as the present of 'cher.

cog
Present: cog CD. Meaning: To have leisure CD. Note: DS, and [Li sh'i gur khang] consider this to be particle added to the reduplicating a sentence final particle, meaning tham cad 'all' or yod tsad 'quality'

cong
Present: cong CD. Meaning: To raise wailings, loud lamentations CD. Note: CD probably infers this verb from the word gccong skad 'a cry, lamentation' which may also be spelled cong skad.

gcar1

gcar2
Present: gcal CD. Meaning: To spread, display; lay out (e.g. precious stones, jewels on a table or the ground (Ja)). CD. Note: probably the substantive gcal 'flat, surface'.

gci

gcir

gcil
Present: gcil CD, DS. Past: gcil [DS]. Future: gcil [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To spoil, destroy (Sch.) CD. To cut (meat &c.) with a knife DS.

gcis
Present: gcis ND. Past: gcis ND. NDAA seems to have gces, a carvo. Involuntary: ND. Note: a variant present for gci?

gcu
Present: gcu LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. gcud CD, DK. Past: gcus LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. bcus ND. lcus CD. Future: gcu LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. lcu CD. Imperative: cus LZ, ND. 'chus DK. gcus DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DC, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: ske dang gyas gyon du LZ, lag pas ND. Meaning: To squeeze, strain, whirl, turn round like the twisting of a screw (gcud) CD. To turn, to turn round, to twist, to twine, to plate, to braid (gcu) CD. To twist, to turn aside DK. To make something change from being straight DS. To twist around, to wring, to screw in TC (Duff).

gcugs

gcud

gcun
gcun CD, ND give as a present of 'jun

gcur
Present: gcur LZ, ND, TC. bcur CD. 'jur DS. 'chur [TC]. Past: gcurd LZ. bcurd ND. bcur DS,
TC. Future: gcur LZ, ND, DS. bcur TC. Imperative: churd LZ. curd ND. chur DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: phug dang dka' sar LZ, phug tu ND. Meaning: 1. To be flattened down (Sch.). 2. (colloquial) To bar, obstruct, block up by snow obstructing a road CD. To become helpless DS. 1. To squeeze into, inside some place. 2. To be trapped, helpless TC (Duff). Note: Compare 'jur and 'churd

gcus
Present: gcus CD. Meaning: To interfere, to meddle with (Nag) CD.

gcem
gcem DK. gives as the present of bcem

gcer
Present: gcer DK. Past: bcard DK. Future: bear DK. Imperative: gcerd DK. Meaning: To squash, squeeze DK. Note: Compare beer

gces

gcog

gcong
Present: gccong CD. Past: bshongs CD. Meaning: 1. To excavate, wash out, undermine through the action of water. 2. To get faint, languid wearied in mind (Ja) CD. Note: Compare gshong

gcod
Present: gcod KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bcad KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: gcad KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: chod KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. gcod CD. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'chad [CD], (Gyurme 1992: 259), (Duff). Characteristic Example: shing sogs TD, srog dang don thag sogs LZ, gri tshar stangs dang nam 'phang tha ga dang mcams khrims sogs ND. Meaning: To cut, to cut asunder, to cut down, to fell; (variety of metaphorical uses) stop, hinder, judge, avoid, lock, to wake from sleep CD. To hew or cut; to decide a case DK. 1. To cut a long thing into a short one. 2. To settle, determine. 3. To follow pursue
something gone earlier. 4. To examine a circumstance and come to have knowledge. 5. To sever, stop, cut off. 6. To quite (a bad habit &c.). 7. To block, obstruct. 8. To kill. 9. To break off a previous mutual connection. 10. To annihilate, get rid of. 11. To arrive at a goal. 12. To understand a profound meaning having analyzed and argued. 13. To block of the end (of a hole &c.) by stuffing in something round DS.

1. To cut, to shear, to shave off. 2. To kill. 3. To intervene, to interrupt. 3. To give up, to abandon, to stop, to break off. 5. To close, to block off, to impede. 6. To establish, to determine. 7. To implement, to execute, to exact. 8. To explore, to investigate, to pursue. 9. To differentiate, to discriminate, to scrutinize, to analyze, to discern. 10. To traverse, to arrive after a journey TC.

gcom
Present: gcom LZ, ND, DS, TC. Past: gcoms LZ, bcom ND, bcams DS, TC. 'chams DS.Future: gcom LZ, bcom NDB, TC.gcom NDA. bcom DS. Imperative: com LZ, 'choms ND, DS. gcoms TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gros sogz LZ, gos ND. Meaning: (archaic) To negotiate DS. To promise, to make a promise or contract TC.

gcor
Present: gcor LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bcor LZ. Past: bcard LZ, ND, bcar [CD]. dk, DS, TC. Future: gcar LZ, DK, DS, TC. bcar LZ, ND.Imperative: gcor LZ, DK, bcor LZ. cord NDA, chord NDB, chor DS, gcor TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: skum dund sogz su (gcor) LZ, mig sogz (bcor) LZ, mig sogz ND. Meaning: To spread, scatter, disperse (Cs.) (gcor) CD. 1. To squeeze to press. To crowd, to throng. 2. To pull or force down, to wrest (bcar) CD. To make closer, to cause to meet DK. To squash, squish DS. 1. To go to meet, to approach, to draw near. 2. To crush, to squeeze TC.

gol

bcas

bca'
bca' DS gives as the preset of 'chos

bcir
bcir LZ. gives as the present of 'chir

bcu
bcu LZ, CD. give as the present of 'chu

bcum
Present: bcum CD. Meaning: (= bskum also bzung) 1. To become contracted. 2. (acc. Sch.) To use artifices; to chicane CD.

bcur
bcur CD. gives as the present of gcur.

bcem
Present: bcem LZ, TC. 'chems CD (archaic). gcem DK. Past: bcems LZ, CD, DK, TC. Future: bcem LZ, CD, DK, TC. Imperative: bcem LZ. gcems DK. bceems TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: so yis bc'a ba sogs LZ. Meaning: To chew (Medical, Ja) CD. To crush with teeth; to squash or press together DK. To chew TC.

becr
Present: gcer [CD], bcer CD, DS, TC. Past: beer TC. Future: bcer TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Meaning: 1. To heap, to pile up; collect in one place. 2. To glare at. 3. (colloquial = bicr) to squeeze, press CD. (archaic) To heap, pile up DS. To heap, to pile up TC. Note: Root beer < *btyer < *bter (Beyer 1992: 84) cf. gter 'treasure.'

bco
Present: bco CD. Past: bcos CD. Imperative: bcos CD. Meaning: (properly the root of the future tense of 'chos, but in the West the usual word for byed) To make, to perform CD.

bcog
Present: bcog CD. Meaning: To reduce, cut down CD.

bcor
bcor LZ. gives as the present of gcor

lcigs

lcgb
Present: lceb LZ, CD, DS, TC. Past: lcebs LZ, DS, TC. Future: lceb LZ, DS, TC. Imperative: lcebs LZ, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: brag gyang sogs la LZ. Meaning: 1. To kill oneself, to commit suicide. 2. (used of insects that fly into a flame) CD. To end one's own life DS. To commit suicide (especially by jumping off a high place), to take one's own life TC.

lcogs
Present: lcog CD. lcogs CD, DS, TC. Past: lcogs DK, [DS], TC. Future: lcogs DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: lcogs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: 1. To be agitated, shaken, to tremble. 2. To be able CD. To be able, capable DS. To have time for or to have time to. 2. To handle, to be able to cope TC.

cha
cha
Present: chas LZ, DS, TC. cha CD, DK, (TC). Past: chas LZ, CD (see def.), DK, [DS], TC. Future: cha LZ, DK. chas [DS], TC. Imperative: chos LZ. chas DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gzhan du LZ. Meaning: 1. To adorn, bedeck, wear (S. Lex). 2. (archaic) To go away, to start, to leave (a place) (cha) CD. (chas, originally the past of cha but always used as a separate verb) 1. To set forth, depart. 2. To prepare for, to set about, to start (chas) CD. To go, to compose DK. To go on a path DS. To go, to set out, to depart TC. Note: Ja. gives this as the normal verb 'go' in the west, the past and imperative song having replaced chas.

chag
chag TC gives as the present of 'chag

chags1
Present: chags LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: chags LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: chags LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: chags LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, [Hoshi 2003]. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: 'dod yon la LZ. Meaning: 1. To be fond of, to be attached to, to love; to cling to. 2. To be begotten, produced CD. To be attached to, to rest upon, to love, to lust DK. To become attached to, to be loyal to etc. DK. To become desirous, to feel loyal &c. DS. 1. To be attached to, to be in love. 2. To be situated, to be settled TC.

chags2

chags3

chags4

chad
Present: chad CD. Meaning: 1. To open, to separate, liberate, to give out. 2. To promise, bind one's self. 3. To be descended from; to be born of or with (generally with nas or las) CD.

chas
chas LZ, DS, TC. give as the present to cha

chibs
chibs ND. gives as the present to 'chib

chug
Present: chug DK. Past: chugs DK. Future: chug DK. Imperative: chugs DK. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To come under; to be included DK. To allow (Hackett 2003). To be able to distinguish, tell the difference (Hoshi 2003).

chud
Present: chud CD, DS, TC. 'chud DK. Past: chud DK, [DS], TC. Future: 'chud DK, chud [DS], TC. Imperative: chud DK.- TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To get into, to enter, to put into, insert CD. To get in; to be included, admitted DK. 1. To fit, hold inside. 2. To congregate in. 3. To be certain, confident in mind. 4. To finish preparations DS. 1. To be included, to get into, to be inserted. 2. To understand. 3. To fit, to hold, to have room TC. Note: Compare 'jud

chun
Present: chun CD. Meaning: To bunch or bundle together CD.

chub
Present: chub ND, DS, TC. Past: chub [ND], [DS], TC. Future: chub [ND], [DS], TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To understand, comprehend DS. To be perfected, to have perfect comprehension, to comprehend, to master TC.

chum
Present: chum CD (archaic), TC. Past: chum [TC]. Future: chum [TC]. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To be frightened, also to shrink CD. To shrink in fear, to cower TC.

che

ches

chog1
Present: chog CD, DK, TC. Past: chog DK, TC. Future: chog DK, TC. Imperative: chog DK Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To be permitted, to be allowable (in books generally with the instrumental particle). 2. To suffice, to be sufficient CD. To be permissible; to be allowed DK. 1. To be sufficient, to suffice, to be enough. 2. To be suitable, to be fit for, to be ready, to be able, to be permitted, to be allowed TC.

chog2
Auxiliary: chog DS. Meaning: To be suitable, appropriate, acceptable DS.

chod
Present: chod CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: chod DK, [DS], TC.Future: chod DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: chod DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To be cut off. 2. To be decided, settled fixed. 3. To cover over, to put into shade CD. To cut off; to be decided DK. 1. (of an action) To be able to perform it. 2. To cut off DS. To be cut off, to be separated, to be broken off TC.

chod


chom


mchi


mchid

Present: mchis [CD],DK, TC. mchi DS. Past: mchis DK, DS.Future: mchis DK. mchi DS.Imperative: mchis DK.Intransitive: DS.Syntax: [Obl. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be; to have DK. To exist, posses, to stay DS. To be, to exist TC.Note: as a copula verb stems should not be differentiated.

mchis

Present: mched LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: mched LZ, [ND], DK, [ND], TC.Future: mched LZ, [ND], DK, [ND], TC.Imperative: mched LZ, DK. - [ND], TC.Involuntary: [ND], TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: melce sogs LZ. Meaning: To spread, gain ground, increase, multiply (seldom used except for fire, plague &c.) CD. To spread over, to increase DK. To rapidly grow greater, spread DS. To spread, to increase, to become widespread TC.

mched


mchog


mchong


mchod
Present: mchod KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: mchod KYN, LZ, [ND], DK, [DS], TC.Future: mchod KYN, LZ, [ND], DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: mchod KYN, LZ, DK, TC.Voluntary: KYN, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 137), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 137), [Erg. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: lha sogs LZ.Meaning: To honor, worship CD. To offer, to worship; to respect or praise; to eat DK. 1. To lay out food in remembrance of the dead. 2. To burn in a fire, or scatter to the sky, or spread on high food &c. in a superstitious liturgical procedure thought to make offerings to gods and demons. 3. (in Buddhism) To religiously offer food &c. DS. To offer, to worship, to make offerings. 2. (honorific) To eat, to drink, to wear TC.

mchor


mchol


'chag1

Present: 'chag KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. chags CD. Past: bcags KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: bcag KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: chogs KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: zhabs kyis TD, LZ, ND. Meaning: To tread, walk, move CD. 1. To walk, to visit. 2. To wash a new cloth DK. To step on, to walk DS. 1. To walk on, to step on, to treat, to visit, to travel. 2. To reduce, to slow down. 3. (dialect) To beat gently, to pat TC.

'chag2

Present: 'chag CD, DK, DS. 'cheg CD. chag TC. Past: chag CD, DK, DS, TC. chags CD.Future: 'chag DK, DS. chag TC. Imperative: chag DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: gcog[CD], (Gyurme 1992: 259). Meaning: 1. To break, be broken. To cut in twain, cleave, split. 2. To abate, beat down from the price CD. To be broken DK. 1. To break apart, be broken. 2. To not do what was to be done at a certain time [i.e. to be interrupted]. 3. To decrease, become less DS. To break, to fragment, to be broken. 2. To be interrupted TC.

'chag3

Present: 'chag DS. Past: 'chags DS. Future: 'chag DS. Imperative: - DS. Involuntary: DS. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: 1. For one thing to be on top of another thing 2. To cover or stick to the outside of something DS.

'chags

recognized and regretted past sins, to commit not to do them. 2. (of water &c.) To move [splash?] DS.
To confess, to admit TC.

'chang
Present: 'chang TD, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Past: bcangs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Future: bcang TD, 
LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: chongs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. chong CD. Voluntary: TD, CD, 
Example: yid dang lus la TC. rang sems dang lus la LZ. lag tu ND. Meaning: 1. To hold, to take hold of, 
to keep, to bear. 2. To carry, wear. 3. To have, to assume (e.g. body of a goddess). 4. To bite, bark at 
CD. 1. To hold with the hand. 2. To hold in mind without forgetting DS. To hold, to grasp to seize, to 
maintain, to assume. 2. To keep in mind, to retain TC.

'chad1
Present: 'chad LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: chad LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: chad LZ. 'chad DK, DS, 
TC. Imperative: chad LZ, DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: [CD], DS, 
(Duff). Characteristic Example: srog dang thag pa sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To cut into pieces, to decay, to 
break off, separate, to break asunder. 2. To cease, end, stop, die CD. To be broken off, be cut off; to 
discontinue; to be tired DK. 1. For a long thing to break into pieces. 2. To separate into many sections. 
3. To be omitted, discarded. 4. To degenerate, decay, cease to exit DS. To be interrupted, to be broken, 
to be cut off. 2. To be incomplete, to be missing TC. Note: Compare (Takeuchi 1995: 223).

'chad2
Present: 'chad KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bshad KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, 
DK, DS, TC. Future: bshad KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: shad KYT, KYN, LZ, 
CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, 
ND. Meaning: To explain CD. To speak, tell, mention DK. 1. To explain verbally. 2. To give an 
commentary or exegesis. 3. To speak of good and evil DS. To discourse, to teach, to explain, to speak 
TC.

'chab
Present: 'chab LZ, CD (archaic), ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bcabs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bcab 
LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: chobs LZ. chob CD. 'chobs ND, TC. 'chabs DK. chobs 
DS. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: lhung ba sogs LZ. nyes pa 
ND. Meaning: To conceal, to keep secret CD. To conceal, to hide DK. To keep a misdeed secret DS. To 
conceal, to hide, to keep secret TC.

'cham1
Present: 'cham CD, DK, DS. 'chams TC. Past: bcam CD. 'chams DK, DS, TC. Future: 'cham DK, DS. 
'chams TC. Imperative: 'chams DK. 'choms DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg 
Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To dance CD, DS, TC. To dance; to take a walk DK.

'cham2
Present: 'cham CD. 'chams TC. Past: bcam CD. 'chams TC. Future: 'chams TC. Imperative: -
Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To die, to expire, to go out (as light, fire) CD. To die, to end one's life DK. For a life to end DS. 1. To die, to perish. 2. To expire, to die out, to perish TC.

'ching1


'ching2

Present: 'ching DK. Past: chings DK. 'ching (DK). Future: 'ching DK. Imperative: chings DK. Meaning: To be tied, fasted; to be unruly DK.

'chib


'chir


'chu1

Present: 'chu LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bcu LZ, CD. Past: bcus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bcu LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. gcu LZ. Imperative: chus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bcus LZ. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: chu 'water' (Simon 1971: 474), (Beyer 1992: 111). Characteristic Example: dbyibs kyis skyogs su ('chu) LZ. chu dang ja sogs (bcu) LZ. chu sogs ND. Meaning: To scoop up, to ladle (water), to irrigate, to water ('chu) CD. 1. To draw out water, to irrigate. 2. To distill (Situ 75) (bcu) CD. To draw out water, to fetch water DK. To pick up sand, water &c. with a ladle &c. and pour it into a vessel DS. 1. To fetch with a vessel. 2. To loose appetite. 3. (archaic) To plunder TC. Note: related to the noun bcud 'humor, elixir' (Stein 1942: 205). Related to the nouns
chab 'water' and bca 'drink' by ablaut (Simon 1971: 474).

'chu2

'chug

'chugs
Present: 'chugs [TC]. Transitive: (Skorupski 2001). Meaning: (archaic) To settle a dispute TC.

'chud
'chud DK. gives as the present of chud

'chun1
Present: 'chun CD, DK, TC. Past: chun DK, TC.Future: 'chun DK, TC. Imperative: chund DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Resultative of: 'jun (Beyer 1992: 112). Denominative of: 'chun pa 'under one's control' CD. Meaning: To be tamed, subdued, made to yield CD. To be under control, to be subdued, to be able to contain DK. To become tamed, to become disciplined TC. Note: CD suggests this verb is a denominal use of the adjective 'chun pa 'under one's control'.

'chun2
'chun LZ gives as the present of 'jun.

'chum
Present: 'chum LZ, CD, TC. 'chums DK. Past: 'chums LZ, TC. chum DK.Future: 'chum LZ, DK, TC. Imperative: 'chums LZ. chums DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Characteristic Example: rgyu nor sogs la LZ. Meaning: To wish, to long for CD. 1. To be attached to. 2. To be frightened, to contract, to become small DK. To be attached to, to be fond of, to be addicted to. 2. To shrink, to shrivel TC.

'chums

'chur
Present: 'chur TC. Intransitive: (Skorupski 2001). Meaning: (archaic) To arrive TC.
'churd
Present: 'churd DK. Past: chur DK.Future: 'chur DK.Imperative: churd DK.Meaning: To be able to contain, to suffice in capacity DK.Note: Compare geur.

'chus
'chus TC. gives as the present to 'chu2

'che

'cheg
'cheg CD. gives as the present of 'chag2

'chel

'chor1

'chor2
Present: 'chor CD. Past: bshor CD.Future: gshor CD.Meaning: To pursue, chase, go after CD.

'chol1
Present: 'chol KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bcold KYN, LZ, ND, DK. bcol CD, DS, TC.Future: bcol KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'chold KYN. chold LZ, ND, DK. 'chol DS. chol TC. Voluntary: KYN, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: 'phrin las LZ. lam sogs ND.Meaning: To entrust, lay open, commit a thing to another's charge, to make, appoint CD. To entrust, rely upon DK. 1. To give something to another, and have him take care of it for some time. 2. To request another to attend to one's affairs in one's stead. 3. To have another attend to an affair having given something to another DS. To entrust, to charge with, to leave in someone's charge, to deposit TC.

'chol2
Present: 'chold DK. 'chol [DS], TC. Past: chol DK. 'chol [DS], TC.Future: 'chol DK, [DS],
TC. Imperative: chold DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: [DS], TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be disorderly, to be in a state of confusion DK. Similar in meaning to 'chal DS. To be disorderly, to be mistaken, to be confused. 2. To totter, to stagger TC. Note: Compare 'chal.

'chos1


'chos2

Present: 'chos LZ. Past: bcos LZ. Future: bca' LZ. Imperative: chos LZ. Characteristic Example: khrims sogs LZ. Note: Doubtless identical to the previous.

ja

mjal


mjad


mjol

mjol KYN. gives as the present of mjal.

'jag

Present: 'jag CD. Past: jags CD (Cs.). Meaning: (Sch.) To establish, settle, fix, found CD.

'jags1

Present: 'jags LZ, TC. 'jag DK. Past: 'jags LZ, DK, TC. Future: 'jags LZ, TC. 'jag DK. Imperative: 'jags LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gtam snyan sogs yid la LZ. Meaning: To be settled, become calm DK. 1. To remain in the mind, to remember. 2. (honorific) to be seated. 3. To settle, to calm down, to become still, to remain unchanged TC.
'jags
Present: 'jags CD. ND, DK, DS. Past: bcags ND, DS. gcags [CD], DK. Future: gcags ND, DS. gcag DK. Imperative: chog ND. 'jags DK. chogs DS. Voluntary: ND, DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: yid la ND. Meaning: To remember, keep in mind ('jags) CD. (A. K. 1. 24) 1. to apprehend, to grasp (with the understanding); to impress (generally with yid la 'on the mind'). 2. relative to persons it may be synonymous with chags pa 'to love' (gcags) CD. To keep in mind, to memorize DK. To bear in mind, hold in mind DS.

'jags
Present: 'jags CD. Meaning: (in Central Tibet) To give, to make a present, to formally present (Georgi's Alphabetum Tibetanum ) CD. I find no entry for 'jags in the index of (Giorgi 2001).

'jang
Present: 'jang CD, TC. Past: 'jang TC. Future: 'jang TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To devour, swallow (Sch.) CD. To have diarrhea. 2. (archaic) To eat, to drink TC.

'jab

'jam
Present: 'jam ND, (Hoshi 2003). gzham DK. Past: 'jam ND. bzhams CD, DK, [DS], [TC]. Future: gzham [(CD)], [DS], bzhams DK. Imperative: - ND. gzham DK. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To stroke, caress CD. To advise on religious practice, to give advice at the time of admission into the higher order of Buddhist monk-hood. To contain, subsume [TC]. 1. To be soft, smooth, quiet. 2. To cool down, become cold (Hoshi 2003). Note: [DS] gives bzhams, and gzham as archaic equivalents of 'jam bo 'soft, tender'. CD gives no indication of which stem his forms are assigned to.

'ja'
Present: 'ja' CD, DK, TC. zha DS, TC. Past: zha DK,[DS], TC. 'jas TC. Future: 'ja' DK. TC. zha [DS], TC. Imperative: 'ja' DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To bespeak, to concert, to confederate (Sch.) CD. To be maimed in feet or hands, to become lame, to be a cripple DK. To go lame DS, (zha) TC. To be lame, disabled, crippled, weak ('ja') TC.

'jar
Present: 'jar CD, DK, [DS], TC. Past: 'jard DK. 'jar TC. Future: 'jar DK, TC. Imperative: 'jard DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To stick together, to cohere CD. To go nearer, be nearer; to touch DK. (archaic) To patch, mend DS. 1. To hide. 2. To be close to, to associate with, to hand out with. 3. (archaic) To patch, to mend TC.
'jal
Present: 'jal KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bcald KYN, TD, LZ, ND. Future: gzhal KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'jol KYT, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'jold KYN, TD, LZ, ND. 'jald DK. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: tshad kyis TD. tshad dang bu lon sogs LZ. blo yis ND. Meaning: 1. To weigh, measure, appraise. 2. To tax. 3. To pay, pay back, repay. 4. To ponder. CD. 1. To repay, give in return. 2. To measure, estimate, ascertain DK. 1. To account for whether a thing is heavy or light, long or short, many or few etc, with instruments. 2. To analyze and understand. 3. To pay (e.g. taxes, a loan) DS. 1. To measure, weigh. 2. To appraise, examine. 3. To repay, to return TC.

'jig1

'jig2

'jig3
jig CD (Sch.). gives as an alternate present to 'jib2

'jigs
Present: 'jigs CD, ND, DK, TC. Past: 'jigs ND, DK, TC. Future: 'jigs DK, TC.Impressive: 'jigs DK. - ND, TC.Involuntary: ND, TC.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Abs. Instr.] (archaic) CD. [Abs. Obl.] CD, (Hackett 2003).Meaning: To fear, be afraid, be terrified CD. To be terrified, to be afraid of DK. To be afraid, to fear, to be terrorized TC. Note: The supine is 'jigs su and not 'jigs par CD.

'jib1

'jib2
Present: 'jib LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'jibs CD. 'jig CD (Sch.) Past: bzhibs LZ, CD, DS. gzhibs CD, TC.
bzhib DK. Future: gzhib LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. bzhib CD. Imperative: jibs LZ. 'jibs DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: nu 'zho dang rkang sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To suck. 2. To taste, relish CD. To such juice, to suck with lips DK. 1. To draw (water &c.) inside with the mouth or nose. 2. To soak up DS. To suck TC.

'jil
Present: 'jil TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bcild TD, LZ, ND. bcil CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: gzhil TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: cild TD, LZ. chil ND. 'jild DK. cil DS. chil TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: nyon mongsogs TD. me dang nyon mong sogs LZ. phyin la ND. Meaning: To expel, eject, remove, turn off CD. To take out, remove, give up DK. To put out (a fire) DS. To expel, to shed, to banish, to extract, to remove TC.

'jil2
Present: 'jil CD, TC. Past: 'jil TC. Future: 'jil TC. Imperative: - TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: nyon mongsogs TD. me dang nyon mong sogs LZ. phyin la ND. Meaning: To expel, eject, remove, turn off CD. To take out, remove, give up DK. To put out (a fire) DS. To expel, to shed, to banish, to extract, to remove TC.

'ju1

'ju2

'ju3

'jug1

'jug2
KYT, KYN, LZ, ND, DS. chug TD, CD, DK, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC., (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 265), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 265), (Hackett 2003). Causative of: zhuqs (Gyurme 1992: 259). Characteristic Example: nang du dang btan pal TD. tshogs dang nang du LZ. nang du ND. Meaning: 1. To put into, insert, infuse. inject. 2. To appoint, constitute, manifest, place out, settle. 3. To command, induce. 4. To permit, allow suffer (in sense 3 and 4 with the terminative case of root of verb [sic]) CD. 1. To put in, insert, to admit. 2. To cause to enter to make or to allow to do DK. 1. To make go inside from outside (e.g. sheep). 2. To put a thing in its container. 3. To be put in order, series (e.g. a student into a particular class). 4. An auxiliary verb indicating the double causative. 5 (when prefixed by kha) To speak DS. 1. To insert, to place in, to put in, to infuse, to inject. 2. To introduce, to induce, to admit into, to induct, cause to enter. 3. To engage in, to participate, to undertake. 4. To encourage, to let, to permit, to allow, to cause to TC. Note: Root given as jug (= ?xug) < *dzyug < dzug cf. 'dzugs (Beyer 1992: 84). 'jug < (='-d-zhug < *zhug) NWH.

'jud

Present: 'jud CD (archaic), DS, TC. Transitive: (Skorupski 2001), (Goldstein 2001). Meaning: [To go into, enter]CD. (archaic) To enter, put inside DS. (archaic) To cause to enter, to insert, to induce TC. Note: Compare chud.

'jud2

'jud DK. gives as the present of bzhud

'jun


'jun


'jum

Present: 'jum CD, ND, DK, TC. 'jums DS, (TC). Past: bcums ND, DS. bcum CD, (ND), DK, TC. 'jum CD (see note). Future: gzhum CD, TC. 'jum ND. gcum DK. bcum DS. Imperative: chum CD, TC. chums ND, DS. 'jums DK. Voluntary: CD, ND, TC. Intransitive: CD, TC. Transitive: DS. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: chud du ND. Meaning: Properly to cause to shudder, but frequently as neutral verb to contract CD. To make smaller, contract DK. To become shorter DS. 1. To contract, to shrink. 2. (archaic) To reduce pride TC. Note: CD gives 'jum as the past in his main entry, but transliterates it as the impossible bjum, he lists bcum separately as the past of this verb, and perhaps that is what was meant to appear in the main entry as well.
'jums

'jumsDK. gives as the present of zhum.

'jur1


'jur2


'jur3

Present: 'jur DK. Past: bzhur DK. Future: gzhur DK. Imperative: 'jurd DK. Meaning: To tame, subdue; to check, examine; to draw tightly DK.

'jeb


'jem

Present: 'jem ND. Past: 'jem ND. Note: Probably a verbal use of the adjective 'jem pa 'skilled, capable'.

'jo1


'jo


'jog1

leave behind CD. 1. To keep in place. 2. To leave, give up DK. 1. For a thing to remain in its own place. 2. To give an example. 3. To make a success. 4. To add, augment (e.g. lud). 5. To go into retreat DS. 1. To fix, to settle, to keep, to place, to put down, to arrange. 2. To establish, to found, to make, to sign. 3. To leave or to have. 4. To leave aside, to put aside, to neglect, to reject TC.

'jog2
Present: zhogs LZ. 'jog CD, TC. Past: zhogs CD. bzhogs LZ, CD, TC.Future: bzhog LZ. gzhog CD. TC.Imperative: zhog CD. zhogs LZ, TC.Voluntary: TC. (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: TC. Denominative of: mar zhog 'a part cut off, one half of a mar ril (i.e. a globular piece of fresh butter)' (Chang 1971: viii.4).Characteristic Example: shing sogs LZ. Meaning: To cut, hew, to square (a pen, timber &c.); to carve, chip CD. To carve, plane, chip, strain TC.

'jog3
Present: 'jog LZ. Past: 'jogs LZ. Future: 'jog LZ. Imperative: 'jog LZ. Characteristic Example: them skas sogs la LZ.

'jog4
'jog DS. gives as an alternate present to gshag.

'jong

'jom
'jom DK. gives as the present of zhom

'joms

'jol2
Present: 'jol CD, DS, TC. Past: 'jol [DS], TC. Future: 'jol [DS], TC. Imperative: - TC.Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To hang down. 2. (for 'byol) To turn aside, to make way CD. To hang down, to dangle DS. To sag, to hand down, to drag down, to trail down, to dangle TC.

rjid
Present: rjid DK. Past: rjid DK. Future: rjid DK. Imperative: rjid DK. Meaning: To become weak and thin, to decay, diminish DK. Note: Compare rjud.

rjud
Present: rjud DK. Past: rjud DK. Future: rjud DK. Imperative: rjud DK. Meaning: To become weak and thin, to decay, diminish DK. Note: Compare rjid.

**rje**


**rjed1**


**rjed2**

rjed CD, DS. give as a present of brjed

**rjod1**

Present: rjod KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brjod KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brjod KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rjod KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: ngag gis TD. ngag dnag tshig gis LZ. tshig ND. Meaning: To say, recite, pronounce, utter, announce, promulgate, enumerate, set forth CD. To express; to say, speak DK. To say, speak DS. To say, to tell, to express, to pronounce, to utter, to recount TC.

**rjod2**


**ljen**

Present: ljen CD. Meaning: To enter, penetrate CD.

**brjid**


**brje**

brje DK. gives as the present of rje
brjed


brjed2

brjed LZ. gives as the present of rjed.

nya


nyan1


nyan2

Present: nyan CD, DK, TC. Imperative: - CD. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To be able CD. To be suitable, fitting, possible DS. To be fit for TC.

nyan2

Auxiliary: [CD], DS. Function: Used as a formative, added to the root of a verb, signifying capability, possibility &c. CD. 1. (when following certain words such as bshad 'say') To willingly accomplish. 2. (when prefixed by kha this verb, added to another verb) To promise DS.

nyams


nyar

nyal

Present: nyal LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: nyald LZ, DK. nyal DS, TC. Future: nyal LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: nyold LZ, DK. nylol DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: mal sogs su LZ. Meaning: To lie down, to sleep CD, DK. 1. (of men and cattle) To rest, lying on the side of the body. 2. To sleep. 3. (of twigs and chaff) to fall upon the surface of the ground DS. To lie down, to rest, to fall asleep, to go to sleep, to stop, to come to a halt TC. Note: Root given as nyal < *nal (Beyer 1992: 84) cf. mnal 'to sleep.'

nyil

Present: nyil DK, DS, TC. gnyil CD, DS. Past: nyild DK. nyil [DS], TC. gnyil [DS]. Future: nyil DK, [DS], TC. gnyil [DS]. Imperative: nyild DK. TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: snyil CD, (Gyurme 1992: 260), (Beyer 1992: 116). Meaning: To be desiccated, to crumble away, to thaw CD. To fall apart, to become old, to be ruined DK. 1. To crumble, collapse. 2. To fall down as many droplets (nyil) DS. To become dull, less sharp (gnyil) DS. To collapse, to crumble, to pour or flow down, to erode TC.

nyug


nyung

Present: nyung ND. Past: nyung ND. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To be few [ND].

nyul

Present: nyul CD, DK, DS, TC. gnyul CD. Past: nyuld DK. nyul [DS], TC. Future: nyul DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: nyuls DK. nyul TC. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To wander, rove about; to step gently, steal through, creep CD. To wander DK. To go without having a goal DS. 1. To roam, to wander, to search for. 2. (archaic) To delay, to linger, to loiter TC. Note: Compare gnyul.

nye

Present: nye CD, DK. Past: nye DK. Future: nye DK. Imperative: nye DK. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.](Hackett 2003). Denominative of: nye 'near' NWH. Meaning: To be near, to approach CD. To go nearer, to be near; to become close friends DK.

nyed

Nyed (CD), DS, TC. gives as the present of mnyed

nyen

Present: nyen CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: nyend DK. nyen [DS], TC. Future: nyen DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: nyend DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To be pained, pinched, pressed hard (e.g. by hunger); to labor, to drudge CD. To be in danger DK. To suffer DS, TC.

nyes

Present: nyes LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: nyes LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: nyes LZ, DK, [DS],
TC. Imperative: nyes LZ, DK - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.](Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gnod ba sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: To commit an offence (commoner usage is with -byed) CD. To be spoilt, to become useless DK. To harm, damage &c. DS. To be defective, to be flawed, to be wrong, to go wrong TC.

nyo


nyog


nyob

Present: nyob DK, DS, TC. Past: nyob DK, [DS], TC. nyobs (DK). Future: nyob DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: nyob DK, nyobs (DK). - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To become lazy, inactive. To be idle or disinterred DK. To be unable (in mental capacity, or mental and physical activity) DS. To be tired, to be run down, to be weary, to be exhausted TC.

nyor

Present: nyor DK. Past: nyord DK. Future: nyor DK. Imperative: nyord DK. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To fall down slowly, to collapse DK. To become overripe, squishy (Hoshi 2003).

gnyid

Present: gnyid ND, DS, TC. Past: gnyid ND, [DS], TC. Future: gnyid [DS], TC. Imperative: - [ND], TC. Involuntary: [ND], TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To fall asleep DS. To sleep, to fall asleep TC.

gnyil

gnyil CD, DS. give as the present of nyil

gnyul

Present: gnyuld LZ. gnyul CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. nyul CD. Past: gnyuld LZ, DK. nyul ND. gnyul [DS], TC. Future: gnyul LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: gnyul LZ, TC. nyuld ND. gnyuld DK. Voluntary: ND, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yul sogs su rtog dpyid kyis LZ. rgyal kham sogs ND. Meaning: To search, find, to spy, to wander DK. To look around, search about, to wander DS. To transverse, to wander, to roam, to travel TC. Note: Compare nyul.

gnye

Present: gnye CD. Past: gnye CD. Meaning: To woo, court CD.
gnyeg

gnyer
Present: gnyer LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gnyerd LZ, DK. gnyer [DS], TC. Future: gnyer LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: gnyer LZ, TC. gnyerd DK. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.](Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: don sogs LZ. Meaning: To tend, to take care of, to provide for; to seek for, to procure, to acquire CD. To keep, preserve; to get into, to seek DK. 1. To keep after (good qualities &c.). 2. To become wrinkly DS. 1. To strive for, to work for, to provide for, to procure. 2. To look after, to manage, to supervise, to take care of. 3. To gnash the teeth, to frown. 4. (archaic) To summon TC.

gnyel
gneyl CD, DS. gives as an alternative present of mnyel.

gnyog1
Present: gnyog LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Past: bnyags LZ. gnyag ND. gnyags DS, TC. Future: gnyag LZ, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: nyogs LZ. gnyog ND. gnyogs DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: snyog [CD Ja.] Characteristic Example: bza' btung gi phyir LZ. mtho dang bza' phyir NDA.. mtho dang zab phyir NDB. Meaning: To desire, wish earnestly (Cs.) CD. To chew DS. To chew, to masticate, to munch. 2. To whip, to strike, to beat, to pound TC.

gnyog2

mnyan
mnyan DK. gives as a present of nyan

mnyam

mnyed
Present: mnyed LZ, CD, ND, DK, (DS), TC. nyed (CD), DS, TC. Past: mnyes LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. nyed TC. Future: mnye LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. nyed TC. Imperative: mnyed LZ, DK. mnyes CD, DS, TC. mnyos ND. nyed TC. Voluntary: LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: lus sogs la rdzas kyis LZ. ko lpags ND. Meaning: 1. To rub between the hands or feet (e.g. ears of corn). 2. To tan, curry, dress. 3. To coax (Cs.) CD. To rub; to tan; to tame; to crush, grind; to knead DK. To make a hard thing (e.g. leather, hide) supple by rubbing DS. To tan, to rub (mnyed) TC. To massage, to rub gently (nyed) TC.
mnyen
Present: mnyen LZ. Past: mnyend LZ. Future: mnyen LZ. Imperative: mnyen LZ. Characteristic Example: rtsa rgyus sogs LZ. Note: Likely a deverbal use of the adjective mnyen 'soft, flexible, mild.'

mnyel
Present: mnyel LZ, CD (archaic), DK, DS, TC. gnyel (CD), (DS). Past: mnyeld LZ, DK. mnyel [DS], TC. Future: mnyel LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: mnyel LZ. mnyeld DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: zhu don sogs LZ. Meaning: To be tired, fatigued; to get tired CD. To be tired DK. (honorific) To be tired DS. To be tired, to be exhausted TC.

mnyes

rnya

rnyang
Present: rnyang CD, DS. Past: brnyangs DS. Future: brnyang DS. Imperative: rnyongs DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Meaning: 1. To rinse. 2. (in West) To suffer from diarrhea CD. To have diarrhea DS.

rnyan

rnyab
rnyab DS. gives as the present of rnyob

rnyas
rnyas DK. gives as the present of brnyyas.

rnying

rnyob
To cause to become old, to cause to wear out DK. To wear out, show the passage of time DS.

**rnyid**
- **Present:** rnyid CD, DS, TC.
- **Past:** brnyid CD. brnyis CD, (DS).
- **Future:** gnyid CD. brnyid (DS). myid [DS], TC.
- **Imperative:** - TC.
- **Involuntary:** TC, (Hoshi 2003).
- **Intransitive:** CD (Sch.), DS, TC.
- **Meaning:** 1. To whither, fade. 2. To grieve CD. To whither DS. 1. To wither, to shrivel. 2. To be discouraged, to be dispirited, to be fed up TC.

**myil1**
- **Present:** myil ND.
- **Past:** b rnyild ND.
- **Future:** brnyil ND.
- **Imperative:** myild ND.
- **Voluntary:** ND.
- **Characteristic Example:** so yi ND.
- **Note:** certainly derived from the noun myil 'gums', though of uncertain meaning.

**myil2**
- **rnyil CD.** gives as an alternative present to snyil

**rnyis**
- **Present:** rnyis ?CD (archaic).
- **Past:** rnyis ?CD (archaic).
- **Meaning:** To be worn out, become old, faded CD.
- **Note:** The entry is unclear about what ???? refers to.

**rnyed**
- **Present:** rnyed CD, DK, DS, TC.
- **Past:** brnyed CD. brnyes CD, DK.
- **Future:** brnyed CD, DK.
- **Imperative:** rnyes DK. - TC.
- **Involuntary:** TC., (To urnadre & Dorje 2003: 265), (Hoshi 2003).
- **Transitive:** DS, (Skorupski 2001).
- **Intransitive:** TC.
- **Meaning:** To find, discover, acquire, meet with, get CD.
  1. Having searched, to acquire at hand. 2. To newly know an unknown meaning DS. To procure, to get, to find DK. To find, to discover, to obtain, to get TC.

**rnyog**
- **Present:** rnyog CD, DK, (DS).
- **Past:** brnyogs CD, DK, (DS).
- **Future:** brnyog CD, DK, (DS).
- **Imperative:** rnyog DK. rnyogs (DS).
- **Involuntary:** (Hoshi 2003).
- **Syntax:** [Abs. Obl.](Hackett 2003).
- **Causative of:** nyog [CD].
- **Meaning:** To trouble, to stir up (Cs.) CD. To make dirty, to cause to get into bad habits DK. To make impure, unclear through the agitation of liquid DS.
- **Note:** Compare snyog2.

**rnyong1**
- **Present:** rnyong LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS.
- **Past:** brnyongs LZ, CD, DK, DS. brnyangs ND.
- **Future:** brnyong LZ, CD, DK, DS. brnyang LZ. myongs LZ, CD, DK, DS. snyongs ND.
- **Voluntary:** ND, CD, DS.
- **Transitive:** DS. Characteristic Example: kang lag sogs LZ. don gzan dang mi 'khral tshe brnyang sogs rung ngo LZ rkyong shad ND.
- **Meaning:** 1. To ensnare, to trap (Cs.). 2. To stretch out CD. To stretch one's legs, &c. DK. 1. To understand, examine closely. 2. To stretch out (hand and feet) DS.

**rnyong2**
- **Present:** rnyong DK, TC.
- **Past:** brnyangs DK, TC.
- **Future:** brnyang DK, TC.
- **Imperative:** rnyongs DK, TC.
- **Voluntary:** TC.
- **Transitive:** TC.
- **Meaning:** To discharge, loose motion, to loosen bowels DK. To
stretch out, to set, to lay, to share TC.

rnyon
rnyon ND, DS. give as the present to rnyan

myob

snya
Present: snya DS, TC. Intransitive: [DS], (Skorupski 2001). Meaning: (for body or mind) To become dull, fatigued (an orthographic variant of rmya) DS. (archaic) To fall asleep, to faint TC.

snyag

snyad

snyab
Present: snyab CD. Meaning: To smack with the lips (Sch.) CD.

snyam
Present: snyam CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: snyam DK, [DS], TC.Future: snyam DK, [DS], TC.Imp: snyam DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To think, consider, imagine CD. To think, to suppose DK. 1. (when affixed to some verbs) To want to. 2. To have finished experiencing DS. To think, to wish, to want, to feel, to imagine, to wonder TC.

snyal1
Present: snyald DK. Past: bsnyald DK. Future: bsnyal DK. Imperative: snyald DK. Meaning: To wash DK.

snyal2
snyal DS. gives as the present to snyol.

snyig
Example: *lung bzed sogs* LZ. Meaning: To pollute, to cause to be impure DK. To segregate to one side what is unclean within something DS. To discard, to set aside, to reject (as a sediment, scum or dregs) TC.

**snyigs**

Present: snyigs LZ. snyig DS. Past: snyigs LZ. snyig [DS]. Future: snyigs LZ. snyig [DS]. Imperative: snyigs LZ. Intransitive: DS. Characteristic Example: *dus dang sems can sogs* LZ. Meaning: 1. To sink into deep water. 2. To become bad, evil (e.g. the times). 3. To be left behind (e.g. a sheep) DS.

**snyil**

Present: snyil LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsn yild LZ, ND, DK. bsn yil CD, DS, TC. Future: bsn yil LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snyild LZ, ND, DK. snyil DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: nyil (Gyurme 1992: 260), (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: *tshogs pa'i nang nas phyir* LZ. phyir la ND. Meaning: To push, throw down, to break, destroy; to squander CD. To expel, to remove, take out by force, to tear, slash DK. 1. To overcome, destroy, bring down. 2. To drift down, to tumble down (e.g. snow). 3. To fall, cascade (e.g. rain, dirt) DS. 1. To destroy, to fragment, to crush. 2. To expel, to drive out TC.

**snyug**

Present: snyug LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsn yugs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsn yug LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snyugs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: *mar sogs kyis* LZ. mar khu ND. Meaning: To push, throw down, to break, destroy; to squander CD. To expel, to remove, take out by force, to tear, slash DK. 1. To overcome, destroy, bring down. 2. To drift down, to tumble down (e.g. snow). 3. To fall, cascade (e.g. rain, dirt) DS. 1. To destroy, to fragment, to crush. 2. To expel, to drive out TC. Note: Compare snyug.

**snyung1**


**snyung2**


**snyun**

disease CD. To cause to become ill; to be ill DK. To be ill DS. (honorific) To be ill, to be sick, to be unwell TC. Note: surely related to snyung2.

snyul

snye
Present: snye ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnyes ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsnye ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snye ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: sngas la ND. Meaning: To lean on, lean against DK. To lean on, be supported by DS. To lean against, to rest against TC.

snyeg

snyengl
Present: snyeng LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. snyengs CD. Past: bsnyengs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsnyeng LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: snyengs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS. - TC. Imperative: snyeng LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Characteristic Example: sdug bsngal dang me mtshon sogs la LZ. 'jigs p a ND. Meaning: To fear, to be afraid of CD. To frighten, fear, cause to be afraid of DK. (archaic) To produce fear DS. To be afraid TC.

snyeng2

snyen
Present: bsnyen LZ. snyen CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnyend LZ, DK. bsnyen [CD]. DS, TC. Future: bsnyen LZ, DS, TC. Imperative: bsnyend LZ. snyend DK. snyen DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: nye 'near' (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: nye ba dang lha sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. (with dative) To come, go near, approach. 2. To gain, procure. 3. To propitiate, soothe, satisfy (e.g. a deity). 4. To accept, receive, admit CD. To cause to be close, near, to bring nearer DK. To bow in a place near to DS. To attend upon, to serve, to practice TC.

snyems
Present: snyems LZ, CD, DK, TC. snyem ND, DS. Past: bsnyems LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: bsnyem LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: snyems LZ, ND, DK, DS. - TC.Voluntary: ND, DS. Involuntary: TC.Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC.Characteristic Example: sgeg nyams kyi LZ. don la mngal nga rgyal NDA. don la mngal dang bryal NDB. Meaning: To be proud, arrogant, to boast CD. To cause to be haughty, self satisfied, to cause to become proud DK. To demonstrate the characteristic of haughtiness, pride DS. To be proud, to be arrogant TC.

snyer


snyel


snyo

snyo CD. gives as a present of smyo.

snyog1


snyog2


snyogs

Present: snyogs CD. Future: bsnyog [CD]. Meaning: To wish earnestly, to crave for, to implore CD. Note: Compare bmanyl.

snyod1

Present: snyod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnyod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsnyod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snyod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: zas sogs LZ. zas sogs khas ND. Meaning: To feed, to give to eat and drink CD. To give food from mouth to mouth (as a mother feeds her baby); to give or feed DK. To give food to, feed (e.g. a young child) DS. To feed, to nourish, to spoon feed TC.

snyod2

TC. Voluntary: To draw out and twist as in spinning (Ja) CD. To spin evenly, to twist TC.

snyod3
snyod CD, ND, TC. give as the present to snyad.

snyon

snyob
Present: snyob LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnyobs LZ, DK, DS, TC. bsnyob CD. Imperative: snyobs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hoshi 2003). Characteristic Example: me tog dang 'bu sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To stretch forth. 2. To reach by stretching oneself out. 3. To arrive at CD. To reach out, to cause to touch DK. To take something with outstretched hand DS. To reach out for, to stretch out for TC.

snyom(s)

snyor
Present: snyor LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnyord LZ, ND, DK. bsnyor DS, TC. Future: bsnyor LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snyor LZ, DS, TC. snyord ND, DK. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gro nas sogs LZ. nas sogs ND. Meaning: To knock down, destroy, pull down, beat DK. To take care of, protect, take charge of DS. 1. To hit, to strike. 2. To crush, to squeeze, to compress. 3. To care for, to tend, to nurse TC.

snyol
Present: snyol LZ. [CD], ND, DK, (DS). TC. snyal DS. Past: bsnyald LZ, ND, DK. bsnyal CD, DS, TC. Future: bsnyal LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snyold LZ, DK. snyald LZ. snyol LZ, ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: nyal [CD]. Characteristic Example: ru mtshon sogs (snyold) LZ. lag pa sogs (snyald) LZ. chanb phab sogs (snyol) LZ. mal du ND. Meaning: 1. To lay anything down. 2. To bed a person, assign him to a couch, bed CD. 1. To put to bed. 2. To lay out for fermentation (e.g. to make beer, curd) DK. 1. To make sleep. 2. To process (meal, beer &c) by adding a fermenting agent, and setting it in a warm place. 3. To bring down, throw down DS. 1. To ferment. 2. To lay down, to put to sleep. 3. To suppress, fell TC.
brnyas

brnyes
Present: brnyes LZ, DS, TC. Past: brnyes LZ, [DS], TC. Future: brnyes LZ, [DS], TC. Imperative: brnyes LZ. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yon tan sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To attain, acquire. 2. To start, found DS. To be attained, to be founded, established TC.

brnyog
Present: brnyog TC. Past: brnyogs TC. Future: brnyog TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Meaning: To be addicted to, to be partial to CD. Note: perhaps to be connected with snyogs.

bsnyad
bsnyad LZ. gives as the present to snyad.

bsnyigs
Present: bsnyigs CD. Meaning: To return, restore, deliver up (Cs.) CD.

bsnyung
bsnyung LZ. gives as the present of snyung

bsnyug
Present: bsnyug CD. Past: bsnyugs CD. Meaning: To become full (Sch.) CD.

bsnyen
bsnyen LZ. gives as the present of snyen.

bsnyel
bsnyel CD, TC. give as the present of snyel

bsnyor
Present: bsnyor CD. Meaning: To sort, sift, divide (Nag 30) CD.

bsnyol
Present: bsnyol TC. Intransitive: (Skorupski 2001). Meaning: (archaic) To fear TC.

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ta

tron
Present: tron LZ. Past: trond LZ. Future: tron LZ. Imperative: trond LZ. Denominative of: tron 'discipline'NWH. Characteristic Example: dge ba'i chos sogs la LZ. Meaning: Having worked very hard at virtue, and being allied with the disciplinary officer in a temple to assist with his work (ngag dbang tshul khrims 1997).

gtag

gtan

gtam1

gtam2
Present: gtam CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gtags CD, DK, DS. btags TC. Future: gtam DK, DS, btam TC. Imperative: gtags DK. gtams DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To appoint, to commission (Ja) CD. To tell DK. To say, to tell DS, TC.

gtams

gta'
Present: gta' TC. Meaning: (archaic) To hit, strike TC.

gtar
Present: gtar LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: gtags LZ, ND, DK. gtar DS, TC. Future: gtar LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: gtar LZ. gtor ND. - ND. gtar DK. gtar DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Involuntary: ND. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: khrag sogs LZ. khrag sogs (gtord) ND. khrag sogs (-) ND. Meaning: To bleed, blister (human beings, animals &c.) in the way of medical treatment CD. To let out blood from a vein, to take out blood DK. To take puss, blood from the body of a diseased person DS. To let blood TC.

gti
Present: gti CD, DS, TC. Meaning: (archaic) To question, to speak CD. (archaic & dialect) To speak, tell, say DS. (archaic) To say, speak, tell TC.

gtig
Present: gtig ND, DS, TC. btigs CD, DK. Past: btigs ND, btig CD, TC. btig DK, DS. Future:
gtig ND. gtig DK, TC. btig DS. Imperative: gtigs ND, DK, DS, TC. - ND. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Involuntary: ND. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'thig [CD]. Denominative of: thigs 'droplet' NWH. Characteristic Example: chu sogs (gtigs) ND. chu sogs (-) ND. Meaning: To trickle down, to fall in drops, to drip CD. To cause to drip, to let fall in drops DK. To make something moist (e.g. water) fall down individually in droplets DS. For water droplets to fall TC.

gtib


gtim

gtim DS. gives as alternate present to stim, CD refers it to thim but perhaps intending it as a separate verb.

gtug

Present: gtug LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: gtugs LZ, CD, DS, TC. btugs ND. btug CD, DK. Future: gtug LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC (see note). Imperative: gtugs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: thug CD, (Duff). Causative of: gtugs (Duff). Characteristic Example: drung du LZ. zhabs la ND. Meaning: 1. To reach, meet with, fall down to, touch, join. 2. (acc. Sch.) to sue, to bring an action against a person CD. 1. To touch, cause to come into contact. 2. To reach the climax of an appointed time. 3. To file a case DK. 1. To mutually meet (someone). 2. To arrive. 3. To mutually come in contact, encounter. 4. To search for the source, origin. 5. To take the matter of a dispute to a higher authority or national government office for a decision. 6. To cause a fight DS. 1. To touch, meet. 2. To visit, meet, attend on. 3. To meet, match, take on. 4. To take the matter of a dispute to higher authority for a decision TC (Duff). Note: TC's verb tables have gtugs for the future, but the text and (li yung krang 1988) have gtug.

gtugs

Present: gtugs TC. Past: gtugs TC. Future: gtugs TC (see note). Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To reach the end of, to run out TC. Note: TC's verb tables give the future as gtub, but (li yung krang 1988) gives gtugs, as is implied from the silence of TC's text.

gtub

Present: gtub LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'thub (TC). Past: gtubs LZ, CD, DS, TC. Future: gtub LZ, DS, TC. Imperative: tubs LZ. gtubs DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: shing sogs sta re lta bus LZ. Meaning: To cut to pieces, cut up, chop, mince CD. To cut something up into pieces DS. To chop up, cut into pieces TC. Note: Compare 'thub.

gtum

gtum LZ, CD, TC. give as the present of 'thum2.
gtum

gtur

gtul
Present: gtul CD, DS, TC. Past: gtul [DS], TC. Future: gtul [DS], TC. Imperative: gtul TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'thul (Gyurme 1992: 259). Meaning: To grind, pulverize (colors, medicinal substances &c.) CD. To grind something into powder on top of something else DS. 1. To make smoke (e.g. by burning incense). 2. To grind something into powder on top of something else TC. Note: Compare 'dul, 'thul.

gtog

gtog
Present: gtog LZ. Past: btags LZ. Future: thogs LZ. Imperative: thogs LZ. Characteristic Example: sde dang khyim sogs la LZ.

gtogs
Present: gtogs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gtogs LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: gtogs LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: togs LZ. gtog DK. gtogs DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: khoms dang sder LZ. Meaning: 1. To assign, classify. 2. To belong to, appertain to CD. To belong, include, appertain DK. 1. To belong to. 2. To have power. 3. To meet, adhere to a standard, limit DS. To be included with, to belong to TC (Duff).

gtong
Present: gtong KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: btang KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, (ND), DK, DS, TC. btangs ND. Future: gtang KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: thongs KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS. thong CD, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 117), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl. Abs.] 'send,' [Erg. Abs.] 'let go' (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 117). [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: sbyin pa sogs TD, LZ. blos ND. Meaning: To send, to let go, to permit to go, to dismiss CD. To dispatch, send DK. 1. To free from bondage and let roam independent. 2. To do. 3. To use (e.g. money). 4. To discard, give away. 5. To confer (e.g. a letter, message). 6. To emit, excrete (e.g. breath, urine, excrement) DS. 1. To give, hand over. 2. To abandon, discard. 3. To release, let go, leave off. 4. To send, dispatch, appoint, commission. 5. To drive, steer. 7. To do TC.
gtong2
Present: gtong TC. Past: btang TC. Future: gtang TC. Imperative: thong TC. Auxiliary: (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 117). Function: Added to nouns in order to form compound verbs, especially common in the colloquial NWH. Similar to rgyag pa TC.

gtod1
Present: gtod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: gtrad LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. btad CD, DK. Future: gtrad LZ, CD, ND. DK, TC. gtod DS. Imperative: gtod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. btod CD. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: lag tu LZ, ND. Meaning: To deliver up, hand over, to commit to another, to bestow, confer CD. To give a responsibility, to entrust a duty, to aim, to concentrate, imagine DK. 1. To believe. 2. To entrust, commit. 3. To open up. 4. To face. 5. To be undistracted, unwavering DS. To entrust to, give to. 2. To face. 3. To concentrate, remain undistracted TC.

gtod2
Present: gtod LZ, TC. 'dod DS. Past: btod LZ, DS, TC. Future: gtod LZ, TC. ggod DS. Imperative: btod LZ. thod DS. dod (DS). gtod TC. Voluntary: TC. Characteristic Example: grub mtha' sogs kyi srol LZ. Meaning: 1. To newly establish (a road, tradition &c.). 2. To produce, to make DS. To newly make, newly found TC. Note: in the colloquial language the three: past, future, present, are not distinguished but are all btod DS.

gtor
gtor CD, DS, TC. give as the present of 'thor1

gtol
Present: gtol LZ, CD, DK, TC. Past: btold LZ, DK. Future: gtol LZ. btol DK. Imperative: gtol LZ. ggod DK. Characteristic Example: gnas dang yul du LZ. Meaning: (acc. Sch.) To perforate, pierce; to discover, disclose CD. 1. To pierce, prick. 2. To ascertain. 3. To familiarize, acquaint, find solutions, methods DK. (archaic) 1. To route out wrongdoings. 2. To pierce, open a hole TC.

btig
btig CD (Cs.). gives as a present to gtig.

btungs

btub
btug LZ, CD, DS. give as a present to thub.

rtag1
Present: rtag ND. Past: rtag ND. Involuntary: ND.

rtag2
rtag ND. gives as the present to rtog.
rtab
Present: rtob LZ. rtab CD, DK, DS, TC. stab (CD).Past: brtabs LZ. rtabs DK, DS, TC.Future: brtab LZ. rtab DK, DS, TC.Imperative: rtobs LZ, DS. rtabs DK.- TC.Voluntary: DS. Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: rta sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: (acc. Ja = stab) To be in a hurry. 2. To be confused, frightened, in a state of alarm CD. 1. To cause to be in a hurry, to hurry. 2. To cause to be afraid. 3. To apprehend DK. To become restless, impatient DS. To be afraid, terrified TC.

rtas
Present: rtas LZ, ND, DS. brta CD, DK, TC. Past: brtas LZ, ND, CD, DK, DS, TC.Future: brta LZ, ND, DS, TC. - CD (see note). brta' DK. Imperative: rtas LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: ND, DS. Intransitive: TC.Transitive: DS.Characteristic Example: lus dang khams sogs LZ. nyams ND. Meaning: To grow wide, expand, be copious, abundant CD. To cause to grow up, to increase, enlarge DK. To grow in size, spread DS. To grow, increase TC.

rtib

rtung
Present: rtung CD. Past: brtungs CD.Future: brtung CD. Meaning: To make less, to shorten, to contract (Ja) CD. Note: Compare the variant of this verb stung CD, (Beyer 1992: 75).

rtun
Present: rtun LZ, DK. Past: brtund LZ, DK.Future: brtun LZ, DK. Imperative: rtund LZ. Characteristic Example: dge chos sogs la LZ. Meaning: To try hard, to make constant effort DK.

rtul
Present: rtul LZ, ND, DK TC. Past: brtuld LZ, ND, DK. brtul TC.Future: brtul LZ, ND, DK, TC.Imperative: rtuld LZ, ND, DK. rtul TC. Voluntary: ND, TC.Transitive: TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: spros pa mams LZ. rno man NDB. rno min NDA. Meaning: To blunder, cause to become blunt, cause to become foolish DK. 1. To conclude, draw to a close, to gather up, draw together. 2. To tame. 3. (archaic) To strive, exert TC.

rten

rtog
DK. Voluntary: KY, CD, ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.](Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: bzang ngan sogs LZ. legs par ND.Meaning: To consider, examine, search into, muse upon CD. To examine, interrogate, experiment DK. 1. To make a small idea deeper. 2. To make judgments, after carefully examining the good and bad qualities of something DS. To coarsely investigate, analyze, judge TC.

rtogs
Present: rtog LZ, ND. rtogs CD, DK, DS, TC Past: rtogs LZ, DK, [DS], TC. rtog ND.Future: rtogs LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Impressive: rtogs LZ, DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.](Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: shes bya'i gnas tshul sogs LZ. Meaning: To perceive, to know, to understand CD. To ascertain, confirm, to understand DK. To understand a meaning after analysis DS. To know TC.

rtod
Present: rtod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC Past: brtod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: brtod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Impressive: rtod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: rta sogs LZ. phur bus rta sogs NDB. phur busND A. Meaning: To fasten, secure, tether CD. To tie, to fasten with pegs DK. To fasten cattle with a long rope in a grassy place to let them pasture DS, TC.

rton
Present: rtond LZ, ND. rton CD, DK, DS, TC Past: rtond LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. rton CD, DS, TC Future: rton LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Impressive: rton LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Obl.](Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: chos dang don sogs la LZ. yid ND. Meaning: To place confidence in a person, to rely on, to adhere to, to act in accordance with CD. To trust, to have faith DK. To believe DS. To trust, have confidence in, believe TC.

rtob
rtob LZ. gives as the present of rtab

rtol1

rtol2
Present: lta KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bltas KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Itas (CD). Future: blta KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Ita CD. Itas (CD). Imperative: ltos KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 159), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 159), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: mig gis TD, ND. gzugs dang ltad mo sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To look, take a look at, esp. spy. 2. (common in West) To look for, to search for. 3. To view mentally, to consider, look into, examine, investigate CD. To look, to see DK. 1. To see with the eyes. 2. To examine, investigate. 3. To visit, see, call on. 4. To desire, crave, love. 5. To think, consider, ponder DS. 1. To see, know with the eyes. 2. To research, examine, analyze. 3. To desire, crave, love TC.

ltas


ltan

Present: ltan TC. Meaning: (archaic) To come, arrive, receive, get TC.

ltab

ltab CD, ND, DK, (DS). give as a present to lteb

ltam


ltung

Present: ltung LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: ltung LZ, DK. llung CD, DS. ltings ND, TC. Future: ltung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: ltung LZ, DK. ltungs ND - ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND. Involuntary: ND, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: nyes pa sogs kyi LZ. ngan 'gor (ltungs) ND. ngan song(-) ND. Meaning: To fall, to fall down CD. To cause to fall down DK. 1. To fall down. 2. To become smaller, fewer DS. To fall down TC, (Duff). Note: Root given as ltung < t + lhung (Hahn 1999: 125). Note: Perhaps to be connected to the noun klung 'valley'. Compare also the syllable slungs occurring in the entries from (ngag dbang tshul khrim 1997) slungs stod smad 'place name' and slungs tshangs 'the lower juncture of a road' NWH.

ltueb

Present: ltueb LZ, (CD), (DK), DS, TC. Itueb CD, ND, DK, (DS). Past: bltuebs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bltueb LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: ltuebs LZ, (DK), DS. Itueb CD. Ituebs ND, TC. Ituebs DK. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: leb 'flat' (?) NWH. Characteristic Example: gos dang na bza' sosg LZ. gos sogs ND. Meaning: To fold, gather up, to lay together, put together CD. To fold up (clothes &c.) DK. To bend a flat thing and stack one of its two faces upon the other DS. To bend something back and forth and stack one of its two faces upon
the other TC.

Item

Items

Itogs
Present: Itogs CD, DS, TC. Past: Itog DK. Future: Itog DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: Itogs DK. Voluntary: - TC. Transitive: DS. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.](Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To be hungry. 2. (acc. Sch.) To regret CD. To feel hungry DK. To want to eat food when the stomach is empty of food DS. The feeling which arises when there is no food TC.

Itos

Stang
Stang TC gives as the present of stangs.

Stangs

Stad
Present: Stad CD, DK. Past: Bstad CD, DK. Future: Bstad CD, DK. Imperative: Stad CD, DK. Meaning: To load, to put on, to lay on CD. To turn, to turn one's face, to give, to get ready DK.

Rtab
Present: Rtab CD. Meaning: (acc. Sch.) To suffer, tolerate, yield CD.

Star
Present: Star LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Past: Bstar LZ, ND, DK. Bstar CD, TC. Future: Bstar LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Imperative: Star LZ, DK. Stor CD, TC. Stord ND. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.](Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: Gral dang sa gzhi sogs LZ. Legs par ND. Meaning: 1. To file on a string (e.g. pearls), to tie, fasten to. 2. To clean, polish CD. 1. To practice, take an action. 2. To arrange, line up. 3. To put on. 4. To clean DK. 1. To set up, arrange. 2. To take in hand, do. 3. To decorate, adorn, embellish TC. Note: perhaps not to be divided form stor, and
in the meaning 'to clean' compare star.

sti
Present: sti CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsti LZ, CD. Future: bsti LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: stis LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gnas su LZ. Meaning: 1. To rest, take rest, repose, refresh oneself. 2. To honor CD. To take, have rest, to stay restfully, to cause to situate DK. (archaic) To rest, relax, vacation DS. To stay in order to rest, relax TC.

sting

stib
Present: stib CD, DK. Past: bstibs DK. Future: bstib DK. Imperative: stibs DK. Meaning: (rare) To offer (sacrifice) (Ja) CD. To offer, worship, cause to collapse DK.

stim

stir
Present: stir DK. Past: bstird DK. Future: bstir DK. Imperative: stird DK. Meaning: To take, have a rest DK. Note: Likely a derivative of sti.

stug
Present: stug DK. Past: bstugs DK. Future: bstug DK. Imperative: stugs DK. Meaning: To thicken, make thicker DK. Note: Perhaps to be compared with bstugs.

stung

stud
Present: stud LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bstud LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bstud LZ,
**stun**


**steg**


**steng**


**sten**

Present: sten TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsten TD, CD, DS, TC. bstend LZ, ND, DK. Future: bsten TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: stend TD, LZ, ND, DK. sten CD, DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, CD, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 306), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 306), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bshes gnyen sog s TD. bshes gnyen sog rang gis LZ. bla ma lha sog s ND. Meaning: 1. (akin to rten but with accusative) To keep close to, adhere to, to retain, depend upon. 2. To side with, partake of. 3. To attend, wait upon, serve CD. 1. To accompany, keep as a teacher. 2. To cause to be together DK. 1. To request to be a student. 2. To do, behave, use. 3. To be firm in mind, find key mental points DS. To stay near, serve, accompany TC.

**stem**

Present: stem CD, TC. Past: stems CD. Future: stems CD. Meaning: (seems to occur in popular literature and in colloquial) To shut, fasten (a door), to block (with a beam, bar) CD. (archaic) 1. To press. 2. To hit, strike. 3. To close a door TC.

**ster**

**stong**


**stongs**


**stod**

Present: stod LZ, ND, DS, TC. bstod CD. Past: bstad LZ, ND, DS, TC. Future: bstad LZ, ND, DS. stod DS. Imperative: stod LZ, ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: 'gro chas dang sga sogs LZ. 'gro chas ND. Meaning: To tether cattle (such as horses) (Situ 75) CD. 1. To saddle, affix a saddle on an animal. 2. To fly high (as a bird or airplane) DS. 1. To make preparations. 2. To turn toward TC (Duff).

**ston**

Present: ston KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bstan KYT, KYNZ, CD, DS, TC. bstand KYNCW, LZ, ND, DK. Future: bstan KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: ston KYT, CD, DS, TC. stond KYN, LZ, ND, DK. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 166), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 166), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: chos dang gdam ngag sogs LZ. bon chos don ND. Meaning: To show, indicate (acc. of thing shown, dat. of person shown to) CD. To show, guide, preach DK. 1. To make someone see a goal. 2. To speak, tell. 3. To make someone understand or see something manifest DS. 1. To speak, tell. 2. To make someone understand something manifest TC.

**stob**

Present: stob LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bstabs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. bstab CD. bstob CD (Cs.). Future: bstab LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. bstob CD (Cs.). Imperative: stob LZ, CD. stobs ND, DK, DS, TC. thob (ND). Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bza' bca' dang nor sogs LZ. zhal dang byin len sna sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To put into another's mouth, to feed. 2. To offer, make a donation CD. To give, give and take DK. To give, offer something to another (e.g. food) DS. To offer, give TC.

**storl**


brta

Present: brta CD, DK, TC. give as the present of rtas

Present: brtan LZ. Past: brtand LZ.Future: brtan LZ. Imperative: brtand LZ. Characteristic Example: rten dang zhabs pad sogs LZ. Note: Surely to be linked with rton or rten.

Present: brtul CD. Meaning: To conquer CD.

bltams

Present: bltams LZ, TC. give as the present to ltam.

bstar


bsti

Present: bsti LZ. gives as the present to sti.

bstu

Present: bstu CD. Meaning: To bring together discordant elements, to collect in one heap things unlike one another CD.

bstugs

Present: bstugs CD. Meaning: To make lower, to lower (Sch.) CD.

bstun

Present: bstun CD, DK. Past: bstund DK. Future: bstun DK. Imperative: bstund DK. Meaning: To be compared CD. To accord with, to cause to comply DK. Note: not to be differentiated from stun.

bstod

sogs la LZ. Meaning: To praise, commend, laud CD. To praise, to express one's admiration DK. To say good things about qualities DS. To praise TC.

thad


thams

Present: thams CD. Meaning: 1. To lock together, hold fast with the arms (either in love or with anger). 2. To stick fast CD. Note: (Hahn 1973: 430) suggests a verbal root tham 'to be complete' to which the adjective tham pa 'complete' and the adverb tham cad 'all together' are referable.

thar

Present: thard LZ. thar CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: thard LZ, DK. thar [DS], TC. Future: thar LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: thard LZ, DK. Thear [DS], TC. Syntax: [Abs. Abl/Ela.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: 'khor ba sogs las LZ. Meaning: 1. To be freed, to be liberated. 2. To escape, get through, be able, pass CD. To be freed, liberated, to get through, cross a bar DK. To become free, to escape, slip away DS, TC.

thal

Present: thald LZ, CD, DS, TC. thel CD. 'thal CD. 'thal DK. Past: thald LZ. thal DK, [DS], TC. Future: thal LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: thald LZ, DK. Theal [DS], TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bya bye sogs ha cang LZ. Meaning: 1. To pass, to step by, to step beyond, miss a mark. 2. To elapse, be passed, to change, pass from. 3. To go, pass through. 4. To come, to get to, to arrive at. 5. To be over, past, finished, done CD. To cross a limitation, to pass beyond DK. To leave, go away DS. 1. To exceed the limit, overdo. 2. To go. 3. To go unimpeded TC.

thig

Present: thig DS, TC. Past: thig [DS], TC. Future: thig [DS], TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To be able to meet, adhere to a standard, limit DS. To know a standard, be able to adhere to a standard TC.

thigs


thing

Present: things DS. thing TC. Past: things [DS], TC. Future: things [DS], thing TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To come clearly to the ear. 2. To come, arrive, to...
receive, obtain DS. To arrive, meet, reach TC.

thim

thim CD, (DS), TC. give as the present of 'thim

thu

Present: thu CD. Meaning: To pluck, collect flowers CD.

thug1


thug2


thub1


thub2

Present: thub CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: thub DK, TC.Future: thub DK, TC. Imperative: thub DK. - TC. Auxiliary: [CD], DS, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 149). Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: thub1NWH. Meaning: (potential verb with accusative or root of another verb) To be able, capable of, to withstand, to be equal to CD. To be able, to be capable of DK. (when suffixed to the present or future of a verb) To be able to do that verb DS. To have an opportunity to, to be able to TC.

thub3


thul


the

Present: the CD, DS, TC. thi CD (in Central Tibet, Ja). 'the DK. Past: thes CD. the DK, [DS],
TC.Future: the DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: thes DK.- TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: 1. To belong, appertain to. 2. To occupy oneself with a thing, to meddle with, interfere. 3. To pertain to, be applied to, to be of use CD. To cause to involve, to cause to interfere DK. To be included in, belong to, to come together, be together DS. To be included in, to belong to, be placed in TC.

thegl
Present: theg CD, DK, DS, TC. 'thegs (CD). Past: thegs DK, theg [DS], TC.Future: theg DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: thegs DK- TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Resultative of: 'degs NWH. Meaning: 1. To support. 2. To lift, raise, hold up. 3. To endure, to be able to carry CD. 1. To bear, endure. 2. To lift. 3. To have a trip. 4. To be floated DK. To withstand, endure DS. To endure, to withstand, to carry, bear TC.

theg2

theng
Present: theng TC. Past: thengs TC.Future: theng TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To reach, complete, arrive at, pass (of a certain number or period of time) TC.

thed

then
Present: then DS. Past: then [DS]. Future: then [DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To love, be affectionate, friendly DS.

thebs
Present: thebs LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'theb CD, DK. 'thebs (DS). Past: thebs LZ, CD, DK, [DS], TC. 'thebs [(DS)]. Future: thebs LZ, [DS], TC. theb DK. 'thebs [(DS)]. Imperative: thebs LZ. 'thebs DK - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: [CD], DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: 'debs CD, (Beyer 1992: 113). Characteristic Example: sku rim sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To reach, arrive at. 2. To collect, assemble. 3. To be taken, be captured, to fall into. 4. To adjust, fit, cause to fit, make appropriate, make suitable (thebs) CD. 1. To be thrown, overtaken, seized by or with. 2. To be opened out, spread about. 3. (Sometimes used as an active verb instead of 'debs) (theb) CD. 1. To be fallen in the hand of or in traps. 2. To fall sick. 3. To be accurate or required answers [sic.]. 4. To be hit at marks [sic] DK. To be struck by, contaminated, despoiled, to catch (a disease) DS. To reach, meet with, be struck by TC. Note This verb is frequently added to nouns to form new verbs, it generally indicates an involuntary verb or to show that an action was well done, whereas rgyag/rgyab is used in the same way to indicate volition (Chang 1984).
them
gives as a present of 'thems

thems

thel
gives as a present to thal

thogs1
Present: thogs LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'thog DK. Past: thogs LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: thogs LZ, [DS], TC. 'thog DK. Imperative: thogs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gdos bca sogs la LZ. Meaning: To strike, stumble, run against, to throw against, to be impeded, delayed CD. To be struck, blocked DK. 1. To meet an obstacle. 2. To take the hand, bind the body. 3. To exist, be present, become, be produced. 4. To be fond of, love, be friendly toward. 5. To block, impede, prevent DS. 1. To be delayed, made late. 2. To meet an obstacle. 3. To appear, be present, become, be produced TC.

thogs2

thong

thob
gives as the present of 'thob.

thol
gives as the present of mthol.

thos
Present: thos LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: thos LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: thos LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: thos LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gzhung tshig sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To hear. (originally had the sense of hearing at second hand, thus -) 2. To hear of, to have word of, to understand CD. To hear, to listen DK. To perceive sound with the ear DS. To listen, understand with the ears TC.

mthug
Present: mthug ND. Past: mthug ND. Imperative: - ND. Involuntary: [ND]. Meaning: A verbal use of the
adjective mthug po 'thick, dense' NWH.

mthud
Present: mthud LZ, (CD), DK, DS, TC. 'thud CD. Past: mthud LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Future: mthud LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: mthud LZ, DK, TC.Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: chad pa dang sne sogs LZ. Meaning: To add on, make longer, piece on, prolong CD. To join, add on, continue, carry on, be carried DK. 1. To connect the ends (of something). 2. To make a distance shorter DS. To connect, link, join TC.

mthun
Present: mthun LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'thun (CD). Past: mthund LZ, DK. mthun [DS], TC. Future: mthun LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Intransitive: mthun LZ. mthund DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Resultative of: stun (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: khams dang thugs sogs LZ. Meaning: To agree with, to be accordant, to be on par with CD. To agree, to be in agreement, to become similar DK. 1. To be alike, similar. 2. To agree. 3. To be alright, be harmonious. 4. To help, assist, give aid DS. To be friendly, harmonious TC.

mtho
Present: mtho LZ, CD, ND. Past: mtho LZ, ND.Future: mtho LZ. Imperative: mtho LZ. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Characteristic Example: mnga' thang dang dbu rmog sogs LZ. Meaning: To be high (Ja) CD.

mthong

mthol

'tthag
3. To weave cotton &c. TC. To attach (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 265).

'tthag

'thad
Present: 'thad CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'thad ND, DK, [DS], TC.Future: 'thad DK, [DS], TC.Impressive: 'thad DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: To be delightful, pleasant, agreeable, well pleasing. 2. (not governing a case) To please, to be acceptable, to be considered as good, to be (generally) admitted CD. To be delightful, to be pleasant, agreeable DK. 1. To come to a unanimous decision. 2. To want, desire. 3. To be alright, suitable. 4. To be in harmony, to accord DS. To be alright, suitable, allowed. 2. To want, desire, like, enjoy TC.

'thab

'tham

'thams
Present: 'thams TC. Meaning: (archaic) 1. To love, be kind. 2. To not finish, conclude. 3. To blame, scold TC.

'thal
'thal CD, DK. give as the present of thal.

'thas
Present: 'thas ND. Past: 'thas ND. Meaning: Probably a verbal use of the adjective 'thas 'hard, solid' NWH.

'thig1
Present: 'thig CD. Future: btig CD. Transitive: CD. Meaning: To cause to fall in drops, to distill (Ja) CD.
'thig2
Present: 'thig CD, DS. 'thigs DK. Past: 'thigs CD, DS. thigs DK.Future: 'thig DK, DS.Imperative: thigs DK. - DS.Involuntary: DS.Intransitive: [CD], DS.Meaning: To fall in drops, to drip from CD. To leak through DK. (for droplets of water) To fall down DS.Note: Compare thigs.

'thig

'thim

'thu1

'thu2
Present: 'thu LZ, DK. Past: 'thus LZ, DK.Future: gdu LZ, 'thu DK.Imperative: thus LZ. 'thus DK.Characteristic Example: zas soogs la LZ.Meaning: To be included DK.

'thu3
Present: sdus LZ. 'thu CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: btus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: btu LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Transitive: sdud LZ. thus ND, DS, TC. 'thu DK. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC. Intransitive: TC.Characteristic Example: me tog dang gces par ND.Meaning: To gather, collect, pick up CD. To group, to collect, to pick up DK. To bring together in one place a thing laying in pieces DS. 1. To gather, collect. 2. To gather, assemble TC.Note: TC gives as transitive in its verb tables, but as intransitive in the text.

'thug
'thug LZ. gives as the present of thug

'thung
Present: 'thung LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'thungs LZ, CD. DS. btungs (LZ), ND, DK, (DS),

'thun
'thun CD. gives as a present of mthun.

'thub
Present: 'thub LZ, CD, ND, DK. Past: btubs LZ, ND, DK. 'thubs CD. btub CD.Future: gtub LZ, CD, ND, DK. Imperative: thubs LZ. 'thub CD. thub ND. 'thubs DK. Voluntary: CD, ND. Characteristic Example: shing dang lus kyi yan lag sogs dum bur LZ. dum bur ND. Meaning: To cut into pieces, to split CD. To hew, chop, cut to pieces DK. Note: Compare gtub.

'thum1

'thum2
Present: gtum LZ, CD, TC. 'thum LZ, CD, ND, DS. Past: gtos LZ. btum DK, CD. btums LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Future: gtum LZ, ND, TC. btum LZ, CD, DS. gtos DK. Imperative: thums LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'thum CD. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'thum1NWH. Denominative of: thum 'a coverNWH. Characteristic Example: mgo sogs (gtum) LZ. gos dar sogs kyi is ('thum) LZ. gos kyi is ND. Meaning: To wrap round, wrap up, envelope, veil, cover (gtum) CD. To cover, lay over, put over, coat, wrap up, envelop ('thum) CD. To warp in, to cover DK. 1. To put a cover on the outside of something. 2. To be similar to covering with an outer cover (e.g. a mountaintop with mist) DS. To wrap, wrap up TC, (Duff).

'thul

'thus
Present: 'thus DK, DS, TC. Past: 'thus DK, [DS], TC. thus (DK). Future: 'thus DK, [DS] TC. Imperative: 'thus DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To be permissible, to be right DK. To be capable, able, sufficient, effective DS. To be able permissible, all right TC.
'the
'the DK. gives as present of the

'thegs
'thegs CD. gives as present of theg2

'theng

'then
Present: 'then LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'then LZ, [DS], TC. Future: 'then LZ, [DS], TC. then DK. Voluntary: 'then LZ, TC. 'then LZ, TC. Future: 'then LZ, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 243), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: thag pa dang dbyangs sog. Meaning: 1. To draw, to pull. 2. To stop, to stop short, to halt (Ja). 3. (in West) To lean, recline upon CD. 4. To inhale, to take, to take out. 5. To pull, to drag. DS simply gives 'rope &c.' my translation based on (Goldstein 2001). 4. To fall in rank. 5. To collect, draw together. 6. To recite, sing DS. 2. To asses taxes. 3. To take longer, to prolong. 4. To inhale.

'theb
'theb CD, DK. give as the present of thebe

'thems
Present: 'thems CD, DK, DS. them CD. 'thems [DS]. 'them [DS]. 'thems [DS]. Future: 'them DK, TC. 'thems [DS]. Imperative: thems DK, TC. 'thems [DS]. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To shut in, comprise, cover, include. 2. To suffice ('thems) CD. 1. To be full, complete. 2. (in West) To be sufficient, enough (Ja) CD. To be completed, to be filled, to be careful DK. To be tight, compact (of flesh and bone &c.) DS. To be complete TC. Note: Compare 'tham (?) NWH.

'thog1
Present: 'thog TD, LZ, ND, DS. Past: btogs TD, LZ, ND, DS. Future: btog TD, LZ, (ND), DS, TC. 'thog TD, LZ, ND, DS. 'thogs TD, LZ, ND, DS. 'thogs TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: spu sog CD. Meaning: 1. To pick, pluck (a fruit, flower &c.). 2. To depilate. 3. To peck (with the beak of a bird) DS. To cut, remove with the hand, to pluck, pick TC. Note: Compare the syllable tog in the words sil tog 'fruit', shing tog 'fruit', me tog 'flower', lo tog 'harvest.'

'thog2
'thog CD, DK. give as the present to thogs2.

'thog3
'thog DK. gives as the present to thogs1.

'thon1

'thon2


'thob


'thom

Present: 'thom LZ, CD, DS. 'thoms DK, TC. Past: 'thoms LZ, CD, DS, TC. thoms CD. thom DK.Future: 'thom LZ, DK, DS. 'thoms TC.Imperative: thoms LZ, DK. - DS, TC.Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:mgo sogs LZ.Meaning: 1. To be confused, puzzled, to grope, to be stunned. 2. (in West) To doze, slumber (Ja) CD. To be bewildered, be confused, to be puzzled DK. To be confused, ignorant concerning things DS. To be confused TC.

'thor1


'thor2

'thol

'thol (CD), DK, (DS). give as the present of mthol.

da

dwangs


dad

Present: dad CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: dad DK, [DS], TC. Future: dad DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: dad DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To believe, to have faith CD. To have faith, to have interest in, to long for DK. For earnest desire or delight to arise DS. 1. To believe faithfully. 2. To be happy, to love, be fond of, to crave TC. Note: (Ja) suggests a relationship with 'dod.

dar

Present: dar LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: dar LZ, [DS], TC. dard DK. Future: dar LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: dard LZ. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bstan pa dang chos sogs LZ. Meaning: To be diffused, grown up, to spread CD. To become popular, to become common, to spread out, to be increased DK. 1. To grow, increase upward. 2. To have a good coat, a good sheen, to grow fat, to put on flesh (for animals) DS. To grow, make larger TC.

dugs

Present: dugs CD, DS. Past: dugs [DS]. Future: dugs [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: 1. To make warm, to warm. 2. To light, to kindle (Ja) CD. To alternate between hot and cold things on the body in order to cure some diseases DS.

dung


dungs


dud1

Present: dud CD, DS, TC. gdud CD. 'dud DK. Past: dud CD, DK, [DS], TC. Future: 'dud DK. dud [DS],
dud

Present: dud CD. Meaning: To tie, to knit CD. Note: (Stein 1942: 205) suggests this verb is connected to 'du 'gather together, unite, be married' sdud 'join, unite, marry' mdun ma 'spouse', 'dun ma 'council, association, society, fiance' mdud pa 'knot' and the word 'dun ma 'assembly' found Dunhuang texts with the variants 'dun tsha, 'dun sa, mdu tsa, bdun tsa. (Beyer 1992: 97) adds sdud 'fold of a garment'

dub


dur

Present: dur CD, DK. Past: durd DK. Future: dur DK. Imperative: durd DK. Meaning: To dispose of the dead, to keep a dead body CD. To keep a dead body, to bury, to eat DK.

dul


ded


do


dogs


dod

Present: dod CD, DK, TC. Past: dod DK, TC. Future: dod DK, TC. Imperative: dod DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: (often with 'bur du) To project, to be prominent CD. To jut out DK. To stick out (like a form, design) TC.

don1

Present: don DK. Past: dond DK. Future: don DK. Imperative: dond DK. Voluntary: (Tournadre & Dorje
don2
Present: don (Hoshi 2003). Past: don (Hoshi 2003). Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: 1. To come out, emerge. 2. To have a boil. 3. To excrete, perspire, transpire. 4. To reach a state, condition, be destroyed, found. 5. To be published. 6. To get elected (Hoshi 2003).

dra
dra CD, DK. give as the present of 'dra

drag
drags
Auxiliary: drags DS. Function: (suffixed to verbs and adjectives) To past beyond measure DS.
dran
Present: dran LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: drand LZ, DK. dran [DS], TCFuture: dran LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: drand LZ. drand DK. dron DS. dran TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bla ma'i sku drin sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To think, ponder. 2. (with yid la) To remember, recollect. 3. To become conscious. 4. To think of with love or affection, to be attached to, to long for CD. To remember, recollect, to think of, to ponder DK. 1. For an earlier affair to come to mind again. 2. For an affair to come to mind. 3. To love, be affectionate toward DS. To not forget, to turn again and again in the mind TC.
dras
dras CD gives as a present of gras
drub
drub CD, TC. give as the present of 'drub2
dregs
dred
dro


gdang

Present: gdang LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gdangs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.Future: gdang LZ, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: gdongs LZ, DS, TC. gdangs DK.V oluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:kha sogs LZ.Meaning: To gape, to open wide (the mouth and nostrils), to stretch CD. To open widely, to open mouth [sic], to cure a disease DK. For an opening to open wide DS. To open TC.

gdam

gdam (DS) gives as a present to 'dem

gda'

Present: gda' CD, DS. Past: gda' [DS].Future: gda' [DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: (honorific) 1. To be, to be there. 2. (with terminative infinitive of another verb) Expresses possibility of being or of doing CD. To stay, remain, exist DS.

gdal1

Present: gdal [CD], DK, DS, TC. bdal CD, TC. Past: bdald DK. bdal DS, TC. Future: bdal DK, DS, TC. Imperative: gdald DK. gdol DS. bdol TC.V oluntary: DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Causative of: 'dal (Duff).Meaning: To spread forth, to expend CD. To give away wealth, to cause to spread over, cover up DK. 1. To spread out. 2. To increase area by flattening DS. To spread, lay out TC.

gdal2


gdas

Present: gdas LZ, DS, TC. Past: gdas LZ, [DS], TC.Future: gdas LZ, [DS], TC.Imperative: gdas LZ, TC.V oluntary: TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:gtam dang chos don sogs LZ.Meaning: To speak DS. To speak, request, understand TC.

gdu1

Present: gdu LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Past: gdus LZ, ND, DS, TC.Future: gdu LZ, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: gdu LZ. gdus ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:sman dang ja khu sogs LZ. thang sogs ND.Meaning: 1. To stir up together, to mingle, mix up, to mix up drugs. 2. To covet, to hanker after CD. To boil for a long time (water &c.) DS. 1. To make thick by boiling. 2. (dialect) To desire, crave TC.

gdu2

To very quickly move back and forth (of water) DS.

**gdug**

**gdug DS. gives as the present of bdeg**

**gdung**

Meaning: To be pained by physical causes, to be tormented, to be scorched CD. To torment, to cause to suffer, to harm DK. To suffer, to produce suffering DS. To suffer from pain or heat TC.

(Beyer 1992: 84) suggests that 'jungs-pa (<*dyungs) 'avarice' derives via palatalization from the same as this verb gdungs 'desire, long for, feel pain'.

**gdung**

Imperative: - TC.Voluntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.
Meaning: To desire, to long for CD. To love, to be fond of DS. To strongly wish for, desire TC.

(Beyer 1992: 84) suggests that 'jungs-pa (<*dyungs) 'avarice' derives via palatalization from the same as this verb gdungs 'desire, long for, feel pain'.

**gdud**

**gdud CD. gives as the present of dud**

**gdeg**

**gdeg LZ. gives as the present of 'degs**

**gdeng**

Present: gdeng LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gdengs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.
Future: gdeng LZ, DK, DS, TC.
Imperative: gdengs LZ, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: DS, TC.

Characteristic Example: phyag mtshan sog s gyis LZ.
Meaning: To raise, to lift CD. To raise something for hitting, to cause a weapon [sic] DK. To raise up, lift up, brandish DS. To raise, preparing to strike TC.

**gdon**

**gdon LZ. Past: gdond LZ.Future: gdon LZ.**

**Denominative of: gdon 'demon' NWH**

Characteristic Example: 'byung po dang rdzas ngan gyis LZ.

**bdag**

Present: bdag DK, TC. Past: bdag DK, TC.Future: bdag DK, TC.
Imperative: bdag DK. - TC.Voluntary: TC.

Characteristic Example: bdag 'self, owner' NWH.
Meaning: To own, belong to, preserve DK. To own, to have power over TC.

**bdam**

Present: bdam DS. Past: bdams DS.
Future: bdam DS.
Imperative: bdams DS.
Voluntary: DS.
Transitive: DS.

Meaning: To ask a superior about a secret, hidden affair, to speak to a person about a secret matter DS.
bda

bdar
Present: bdar LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: bdard LZ, DK. bdar [DS], TC. Future: bdar LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: bdar LZ. bdar DK. bdor TC. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: bden tshig dang zas nor sogs LZ. Meaning: (archaic) 1. To adjust exactly, adjust in a very accurate manner. 2. To pray earnestly (in casting lots and in divination). 3. To grind, polish, rub, file CD. 1. To prove a statement by interrogating whether it is true or false. 2. To make clean by sweeping. 3. To grind DK. 1. To speak words which pass judgment. 2. To arrange and then invite. 3. To plane, and sand DS. 1. To arrange. 2. To [go] in front. 3. To speak. 4. To plane, file, grind finely. 5. To clean off, wipe, rub TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 75) sees rdar (<bdar) as a 'weakened' form of this verb, and consequently sees bdar as the older form.

bdal
bdal CD, TC give as the present of gdall

bdug

bdung
Present: bdung LZ, CD, (DK), DS, TC. 'dung DK. Past: bdungs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: bdung LZ, DS, DK, TC. Imperative: dungs LZ. 'dungs DK. bdungs DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gzhu sogs LZ. Meaning: To pull a bow string [CD]. To bend down a bow with an arrow by pulling the string DK. To pull a bow string DS. To pull, to bend hither TC. Note: CD suggest comparison with rdung.

bdo
Present: bdo CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bdo DK, [DS], TC. Future: bdo DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: bdo DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. (chiefly in reference to sin and evil) To increase, spread, diffuse. 2. (used with la) To hurt, injure (a person) CD. To increase, to spread widely DK. To spread, fill, multiply DS. To increase, spread, fill TC.

bdog
Present: bdog CD, DS. Past: bdog [DS]. Future: bdog [DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: (generally with la) To get, take possession of CD. To have DS.

bdod
Present: bdod LZ. Past: bdod LZ. Future: bdod LZ. Imperative: bdod LZ. Characteristic Example: ri mo dang 'bur du LZ.
mdung

Present: mdung CD. Denominative of: mdung 'spear'. NWH. Meaning: To sting, to pierce with a spear CD.

mdud


'dag

Present: 'dag LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dag LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: dag LZ. 'dag ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: dag LZ. 'dag DK. 'dags (DK). - ND, DS, TC. Involuntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Ass.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dri ma sogs LZ. dri ma ND. Meaning: To lick off CD. To be clean, to become pure DK. To clear away (smell, color &c.). 2. To overstep a nation's law. 3. To disappear once dead DS. To become clean TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 77) suggests this as evidence of the sound change zla a *lz a *ld a 'd, connecting it to the verb ldag 'lick' and zlag (zlog (?)) however he seems to rely to heavily on CD for his definition, compare ldag.

'dang


'dad


'dam1


'dam2

'dam CD, DS, TC. give as the present of 'dem.

'da

Present: 'da' LZ, CD, DS, TC. Past: 'das LZ, CD, DS, TC. Future: 'da' LZ, CD, DS, TC. Imperative: 'da' LZ. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Abl./Ela.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dam tshig sogs las LZ. Meaning: To pass away, to go beyond, to surmount, get the better of CD. 1. For time to elapse. 2. For a number to increase, to pass beyond the boundary of a group. 3. To die. 4. For a period of time to be finished. 5. To be superior in a characteristic DS. 1. To pass beyond a boundary. 2. For life to finish, to die TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 77) gives this as evidence of the sound change zla a lza a lda a 'da.

'dar

Present: 'dar DK, DS, TC. Past: 'dard DK. 'dar [DS], TC. Future: 'dar DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'dar
DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To shiver, to tremble (usually with cold or fear), to shudder DK. 1. For something to very quickly move back and forth. 2. To reverse, change DS. To quiver, shake TC.

'dal1
Present: 'dal CD, DS, TC. 'dald DK. Past: dald DK. 'dal [DS], TC.Future: 'dal DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'dold DK. 'dol DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, T C.Resultative of: bdal (Duff).Meaning: To sink down CD. To spread over, to be absorbed, to smudge DK. To become larger through soaking with water DS. To spread TC.Note: (Duff) also connects the verb to gdal.

'dal2
Present: 'dald DK. Past: dal DK.Future: 'dal DK.Imperative: dald DK.Meaning: To be free from other works, to be slow DK.

'ding

'du

'dug1

'dug2
Auxiliary: 'dug CD, DS, TC. Function: If annexed to a simple root, the present tense is usually indicated, used with kyi, gin, gi a periphrastic present tense. With nas, bas, te and shing an imperfect tense with the sense, 'it seems' CD. Auxiliary verb of the present stem DS. 1. To sit, to stay. 2. To exist
obviously TC.

'dung
'dung DK gives as the present of bdung.

'dud

'dud
'dud DK gives as the present of dud

'dun

'dum

'dur1
Present: 'dur LZ, CD, DS, TC. Past: 'durd LZ. 'dur DS, TC. Future: 'dur LZ, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'dur LZ, [DS], TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: dud 'gro sogs kyi bang rtsal LZ. Meaning: To trot, to run in a trot CD. To go DS. 1. To go moderately slow. 2. To fall apart, fall into pieces. 3. To be pressed down on TC.

'dur2

'dul
1. To defeat. 2. To tame (a horse &c.). 3. To change, transform. 4. To powder, reduce to powder DS. To make something bad good TC. Note: Compare gdul.

'degs


'degs2

'degs TC. gives as the present of theg2

'deng


'ded1


'ded2

Present: 'ded LZ, CD, ND, DS. ded CD. Past: ded LZ, CD, ND, DS. ded ND. 'ded (ND). Imperative: ded LZ, CD. dod ND. thed DS. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: rjes nas LZ. rjes su ND. Meaning: 1. To follow, to come out in succession, to succeed. 2. To drive, pursue CD. 1. To urge (cattle &c) to return. 2. To chase after (game animals &c.) in order to catch. 3. To collect a debt. 4. To probe, to pursue thorough investigation. 5. To drive away DS.

'debs

'dem


'dog


dogs


dong


dod


dod2

'dod DS. gives as the present of gtod.
'don

'dom

'doms

'dor

'dra1

'dra2
Present: 'dra DS, TC. Past: 'dra [DS]. Future: 'dra [DS]. Intransitive: DS. Syntax: [Abs. Ass.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To be similar. 2. To be one. 3. To be equal, alike DS. To be similar TC.

'drad
Present: 'drad (CD), ND, DK, (DS), TC. 'brad CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: brad CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'drad DK. 'drad TC. Future: dbrad CD, DK, DS, TC. 'drad NDB, TC. 'bradNDA. 'brad DK. 'brad TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example:za bun ND. Meaning: To scratch, scrape, tear with the claws CD. To scratch, to rub with the finger nails, to rub ('drad) DK. To scrape with finger nails, to scratch, to rub, to draw ('brad) DK. To dig at the hard top surface (e.g. of the ground) DS. To pick, pluck, tear ('drad) TC. To comb, scrape ('brad) TC. Note: Compare hrad.

'drad2
'drad DK. gives as the present of 'dred.

'dral


'dri


'dring


'drid

Present: 'drid LZ, CD, DK, TC. 'brid LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, (TC). Past: drid LZ, DK. brid LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: drid LZ, DK. brid LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: drid LZ. brid LZ, ND, DS, TC. 'brid DK. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: sgyu thabs sogs kyis ('drid) LZ. sgyu thabs kyis ('brid) LZ. bslu ba'i ND. Meaning: To entrap, delude, deceive, beguile, impose on CD. To deceive, to delude DK. To interest hither through deceptive means or objects DS. To deceive TC.

'dril

rolled down. 2. To be joined, entwined, wrapped, enveloped. 3. To wrap up, to coil, to roll about CD. To be rolled along, to be rolled down, to be struck DK. 1. To bring together in one place. 2. To make round, into a ball, roll up DS. 1. To make round, form into a ball. 2. To roll up (e.g. a scroll painting). 3. To gather TC. Note: (Rona-Tas 1978: 359) calls 'dril 'to be turned, rolled round, twisted into a thing.' the 'passive' of 'gril 'to be twisted, to be turned round' with sgril 'to wind up, roll, wrap' the 'transitive'.

'dris
Present: 'dris LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'dris LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: 'dris LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'dris LZ, DK. - TC. Intransitive: CD, TC. Characteristic Example: lus sems la LZ. Meaning: To be well acquainted with, to know intimately, to be accustomed to CD. To be acquainted with, to be known, to be used to, to be associated with DK. 1. To acquire familiarity with. 2. To be fond of, to love DS. To get familiar with, to get accustomed to TC.

'dru
Present: 'dru LZ, CD, ND, DK, (DS), TC. 'brud (LZ), (DS), TC. 'bru CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: drus LZ, ND, DK, TC. brus (LZ), CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: 'dru LZ, ND, TC. 'bru (LZ), TC. dru DK. bru DK, DS, TC. Imperative: drus LZ, ND, TC. brus (LZ), DK, DS, TC. 'dru DK. 'bru DK. 'dru (DK). Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: mtshang dang khung ba sogs LZ. khung bu ND. Meaning: To dig a hole, ditch ('dru) CD. To pry into, scrutinize, probe, inflame, irritate ('bru) CD. To dig a hole, ditch, to dig ('dru) DK. To dig earth, to make a hole, to dig out, to search out ('bru) DK. 1. To dig a hole. 2. To find faults DS. To dig ('dru) TC. 1. To take out. 2. To dig, dig out ('bru) TC. To dig, dig out ('brud) TC.

'drugs
Present: 'drugs CD. Meaning: 1. To stir up, agitate. 2. To fall into small pieces, to crumble away (Sch.) CD.

'drud
Present: 'drud LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: druds LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: drud LZ, DK. 'drud ND, DS, TC. Imperative: drud LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: shing dang slog hrul sogs LZ. sa la ND. Meaning: 1. To drag, haul, pull along. 2. To rub CD. To drag, to push a penis in, to harm a woman's private parts by pushing in DK. 1. To go while dragging something. 2. To file something rough DS. To drag across the ground TC. Note: Compare 'brud.

'drub1

'drub2
'drums

Present: ‘drums [TC], (Ngag dbang tshul khrims) Past: drums (Ngag dbang tshul khrims) Meaning: To harm, be a bad omen TC. To split, break crumble collapse (Ngag dbang tshul khrims). Note: Compare drum which TC gives as an alternate present of grum.

'drul


'dre


'dreg


'dregs


'dred


'dren

To draw, to pull. To conduct, to draw along, to invite CD. (dra ma ~, with a terminative of destination and an allative of the enemy) To lead (a campaign) (Uray 1962). To draw, to pull. To conduct, to lead a group of soldiers in war, to lead, guide. To invite. To derogate DK. To lead. (honorific) To give, to pour for someone. To desire, love, crave. To give the scriptural reference for the reason behind the correct view and explanation. To bring, to draw in one direction. To guide DS. To draw. To lead. To offer, give to eat or drink. To cite. To desire, love, be attached to TC. Note: To be separated into two verbs 'dren, 'drens 'invite' and 'drang/drang, drangs 'draw, lead', both attested in Old Tibetan (Bielmeier 2004: 405), cf. 'drog

'dren2
'dren LZ, DK, (TC). give as the present of bgrang.

'dres
'dres LZ, CD, DK. give as the present of 'dre

'drog

'drong

rdar

rdal
Present: rdal LZ, CD, DK, DS (colloquial), TC. rdol ND, DS.Past: brdalnd LZ, ND, DK. brdal CD, DS, TC.Future: brdal LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: rdald LZ, DK. rdol CD, DS, TC. rdold ND. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yul la 'phrin las kyis LZ. chal mar ND. Meaning: To spread, stretch out, include CD. To spread over, to scatter DK. For something to spread out DS. To spread TC.

rdib
Present: rdib LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brdibs LZ, ND, DK, DS. rdibs CD, DK. rdib TC. Future: brdib LZ, ND, DK, DS. rdib DK, TC. Imperative: rdibs LZ, ND, DK, DS. - TC. Voluntary: ND, DS. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Characteristic Example: khang pa sogs LZ. thog sogs ND. Meaning: To crumble, to fall to pieces, to collapse, cave in CD. To crumble, to collapse, to cave in (rdibs) DK. To cause to collapse, to cause to cave in (brdibs) DK. For the outer side to become concave DS. To collapse inward, to cave in TC.

rdu
Present: rdu LZ. Past: rdus LZ. Future: rdu LZ. Imperative: rdu LZ. Characteristic Example: grong sogs su LZ.

rdug

rdung
Present: rdung KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brdungs KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brdung KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rdungs KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: rnga sogs TD, LZ. rnga dang bro sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To beat, strike, drum. 2. To break to pieces, to beat out CD. To beat a drum, to beat, to hit, to dance, to make DK. To make a sound, to hit, strike an instrument (e.g. a drum &c.) with a stick, to mutually contact [e.g. a cymbal] DS. 1. To bring together, hit, strike. 2. To dance TC.

rdum

rdul
Present: brdul CD. rdul DK. Past: brduld DK. Future: brdul DK. Imperative: rduld DK. Meaning: 1. To deceive, to cheat. 2. To swing, brandish, flourish CD. To wave one's hand, to cause to subdue DK.

rdeg

rdeb
rdod
Present: rdod LZ. Past: brdod LZ. Future: brdod LZ. Imperative: rdod LZ. Characteristic Example: sgyu thabs kyis gzhan LZ. Note: Compare 'drid (?).

rdob
Present: rdob CD. Meaning: To give, offer CD.

rdor
rdor LZ, DK, DS. give as the present of rdar.

rdol1

rdol2

rdol3
rdol ND, DS. gives as the present of rdal.

rdos

ldag
Present: ldag LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bldags LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bldag LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: ldags LZ, ND, DS, TC. ldag CD. ldags DK. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 239), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 239). Characteristic Example: lces LZ, ND. Meaning: To lick CD, DK. To touch something, take something with the tongue DS. To lick TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 77) suggests this as evidence of the sound change zl a *lz a *ld a 'd, connecting it to the verb 'dag and zlag (zlog (?)) 'lick' however he seems to rely to heavily on CD for his definition. (Beyer 1992: 84) suggests that ljags (=l?xags) 'tongue'
derives from this verb via palatalization, i.e. (l?xags < *ldyags), compare 'dag.

**ldang1**

Present: ldang LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ldang LZ. ldangs CD, DK, [DS], TC. langs CD.Future: ldang LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: ldang LZ. ldong CD. ldangs DK. ldongs TC.Voluntary: CD, TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: gdan dang tshad sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To rise, to get up, to flow up (as smoke). 2. To suffice, to be sufficient, enough CD. To get up, to rise from DK. 1. To arise, move. 2. To reach a measure. 3. To rise up DS. To rise TC.Note: Compare lang.

**ldang2**


**ldad**

Present: ldad LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bldad LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: bldad LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: ldod LZ, ND, DS, TC. ldad DK.Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: bza' btsa' rigs sos yis LZ. sos ND.Meaning: To chew CD. To chew, to chew cud, to ruminate DK. To grind up food with the teeth inside the mouth DS. 1. To chew. 2. To eat by bringing back into the mouth previously swallowed food (of cattle &c.) TC.Note: Compare blad.

**ldan**


**ldab**


**ldar**


**ldig**

Present: ldig CD, DS. ldib CD (Sch.).Past: ldigs CD. ldig [DS]. bldib CD (Sch.).Future: ldig [DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: To quiver, shudder, wiggle CD. To stamp the ground with the foot. DS.

**lding**

swimming, to be suspended, floating, soaring (in the air) CD. 1. (with hands and feet separate from the surface of the ground) To raise up and jump down. 2. To fly DS. To leap, float, fly TC.

ldir


ldug


ldud

Present: ldud LZ, (ND), DS, TC. blud LZ, CD, DK, TC. lhud ND. Past: bldud LZ. blud LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. ldud TC. Future: ldud LZ, DS, TC. blud LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Imperative: ldud LZ, (ND), TC. blud LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. lhud ND. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 210), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: chu sogs (ldud) LZ. lto chas sogs (blud) LZ. skom sogs ND. Meaning: To give to drink, to water (cattle &c.) (ldud) CD. 1. To pour out. 2. To offer (blud) CD. 1. To give water. 2. To give some drink. 3. To give DK To have drink a kind of beverage DS. To drink, pour, give (ldud) TC. To give to drink (blud) TC.

ldur

Present: ldur DS, TC. Past: ldur [DS], TC. Future: ldur [DS], TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To reach the point of disintegration by saturation with water DS. To become soft TC.

lde

Present: lde LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ldes LZ, CD, DS, TC. bldes CD, DK. Future: lde LZ, DS, TC. blde CD, DK. Imperative: ldes LZ, CD, DK, TC. lde DS. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: me sogs la LZ. Meaning: To warm oneself, to be warmed at, warmed by CD. To sunbathe, to warm at fire DK. To make something warm or dry by placing it near a fire or in sunlight DS. To heat, warm TC.

ldeg

Present: ldeg CD, DK, TC. ldeb CD (Cs.). Past: bdeg CD. bldegs DK, TC. Future: bldeg DK,
TC. Imperative: ldegs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To quake, shake, tremble (e.g. the palace of the gods) (Dzl.) CD. 1. To move, shake. 2. To eat, chew DK. 1. To move. 2. To chew TC.

ldeb
Present: ldeb CD. Meaning: To bend round, bend back, to turn round, to double down, double over CD.

ldog
Present: ldog LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ldog LZ, TC. log CD, DS. ldog DK.Future: ldog LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: ldog LZ. log CD, DS. ldog DK. - TC. Voluntary: CD, DS. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: zlog CD. Characteristic Example: nyi ma sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To come back, to return, to go home. 2. To send back. 3. To change, to undergo a change. 3. (used with las) To turn away from CD. To go back, to be returned DK. 1. To arrive again at, go again to a previous place. 2. To turn around, turn back. 3. To exchange places with something unlike DS. 1. To turn back, return. 2. To naturally reject. 3. To change, fade (of colors &c.) TC. Note: Compare log.

ldong

ldon

ldob

ldom

sdang

sdangs
Present: sdangs LZ. Past: bsdangs LZ. Future: sdangs LZ. Imperative: sdangs LZ. Characteristic
sdam
sdam DK. gives as the present of sdom.

sdar

sdig
Present: bsdig LZ. sdigs CD, DS. sdi CD. sdig ND, DK, (DS), TC. Past: bsdigs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bsdis CD. Future: bsdig LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bsd CD. Imperative: sdigs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: mi bsrun pa sog s LZ. gzhan la ND. Meaning: To point towards, point at, to point out, to threaten, to sting CD. To scold, to frighten, to warm, to aim DK. 1. To speak harsh words to a person. 2. To produce fear, frighten DS. 1. To frighten, scare. 2. To abuse, revile. 3. To aim at a target, to prepare to strike TC.

sdug

sdud
Present: sdud KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sdud (DS). Past: bsdus KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsdu KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sdus KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'du CD, (Laufer 1915: 62), (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: nang du mtha' nas TD. mtha nas nang du LZ. dband dang 'khor sog s ND. Meaning: To collect, gather, mass together, range together, to assemble, to put together. 2. To unite, join, condense, add together CD. To collect, bring together, gather, conclude DK. To collect, gather (scattered things into one place). 2. To summon, call hither. 3. To conclude, draw to a close. 4. To make fewer. 5. To rule, have power. 6. To shrink, contract smaller DS. 1. To gather, assembly, bring together. 2. To tie, bind TC. Note: (Stein 1942: 205) suggests this verb is connected to dud 'tie' sdud 'join, unite, marry' mdun ma 'spouse', 'dun ma 'council, association, society, fiancé' mdud pa 'knot' and the word dun-ma 'assembly' found in Dunhuang texts with the variants 'dun tsha, 'dun sa, mdu tsa, and bdun tsa. To this (Beyer 1992: 97) adds sdud 'fold of a garment.' For wider speculation about cognates and possible Sino-Tibetan connections compare (Bodman 1969).

sdum
make agree, to bring to an agreement, to reconcile, to conciliate CD. To make one agree, to bring to an agreement, to cause to conciliate DK. 1. To make alright, to make harmonious. 2. To make peaceful DS. To make harmonious TC.

sdur


sdus

sdus LZ. gives as the present of 'thu2.

sdeb


sdo


sdog


sdong

accompany, to join with, to enter into partnership CD. To accompany, to associate with DK. 1. To accompany, associate with. 2. To be connected together. 3. To arise together DS. To accompany, associate with, to become close, become friendly together TC.

sdod

sdom
Present: sdom TD, LZ, CD, NDA NDB has bsdom which is surely the incorrect reading, DK, DS, TC. sdam CD, DK. sdem (DK). Past: bsdoms TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsdoms LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sdoms TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sdom CD. Verbal: TD, CD, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Denominative of: dam 'tight' NWH. Characteristic Example: lcags sgrog sogz TD. nyes pa dang khres po sogz LZ. dam por nyes pa sogz ND. Meaning: 1. To bind, fasten, tie up, to bind up. 2. To staunch, stop, cause to cease. 3. To make morally firm, to confirm. CD. 1. To bind, to tie up (sdam) DK. To give up evil conduct, to close the doors of immorality, to bind with a law, to control one's talking, to protect (sdom) DK. 1. To gather many things together and tie them (with a rope &c.). 2. To tightly bind, constrain. 3. To tighten (e.g. rules &c.) DS. 1. To tie, bind. 2. To impede, enclose TC.

sdom

brdab

brda'

brdul
brdul CD. gives as the present of rdul.
bsdig

bsdig LZ. gives as the present of sdig.

brdeg

Present: brdeg CD. Meaning: To eat CD.

na


nab

Present: mnab LZ, CD, DK. gnab CD. nabs CD. nab DS, TC. Past: mnabs LZ, CD, DK. gnabs CD. mnabs DS, TC. Future: mnab LZ, DS, TC. nib DK. Imperative: mnob LZ. nobs (LZ), DS, TC. mnabs DK. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: na bza' sogs LZ. Meaning: To put on clothes CD. To wear, put on clothes, to dress, to help or serve to put on clothes DK. (honorific) To wear, sport (hats, garments &c.) DS. To wear TC.

nal


nu


nud

Present: nud DK, DS, TC. Past: nud DK, [DS], TC. Future: nud DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: nud DK, TC. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To retreat, withdraw DK. To alter what had previously remained DS. To take as appropriate what is backwards TC.

nub

decline, deteriorate (of an evil tradition &c.) DS. 1. To depart and become obscure (of the sun and moon &c.). 2. To sink into water. 3. To decline, deteriorate (of a tradition &c.) TC.

nur

Present:nur CD, DK, DS. Past:nurd DK. nur [DS].Future:nur DK, [DS].Imperative: nurd DK. Intransitive: DS. Resultative of: snur CD, (Gyrme 1992: 260), (Beyer 1992: 116). Meaning: 1. To change place, change posture, to shift, to move by degrees, be displaced. 2. To be impressed, to yield, give way, be desiccated CD. 1. To become shorter or longer in time. 2. To become powder DK. 1. To raise in position from a previous place. 2. To alter, reverse a definite time. 3. To go, move with the surface of the stomach lowered to the ground DS.

nus1


nus2

Auxiliary: nus CD, DS. Function: (annexed to the root of another verb, more frequent in literature than ordinary talk) To be able CD. To be able DK. (suffixed to the present stem) To be able to do the verbal action DS.

nen

Present: nen CD, DK. Past: nend DK. Future: nen DK. Imperative: nend DK. Meaning: (in West) To take, lay hold of, seize; to take out, off, away; to hold (Ja) CD. To take, to accept DK.

nem

Present: nem DK. Past: nems DK. Future: nem DK. Imperative: nems DK. Resultative of: snem (?) NWH. Meaning: To be spongy, to be elastic, to cushion CD.

ner

Present: ner CD, DK. Past: nerd DK. Future: ner DK. Imperative: nerd DK. Meaning: To drop gradually, to lower itself, subside, sink CD. To tumble down, to ruin DK.

nogs

Present: nog DK. nogs DS, TC. Past: nogs DK, [DS], TC. Future: nog DK. nogs [DS], TC. Imperative: nogs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To become dirty, dull, be faded DK. To clean, rub out, erase DS. To be hit by a bad smell, to deteriorate in newness or luster TC.

nong1

Present: nong CD, TC. nongs DS, TC. Past: nongs CD, [DS], TC. Future: nong DK. nongs [DS], TC. mnung [(DS)]. Imperative: nongs [DS], mnung [(DS)]. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To grieve, upset, cause pain, ail CD. 1. To regret, to be embarrassed. 2. To avoid, shy away from DS. To regret, feel remorse TC. Note: Compare gnong.

nong2

nongs

Present: nong CD, DK. nongs TC. Past: nongs CD, DK, TC. Future: nong DK. nongs TC. Imperative: nongs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To commit a fault, to make a mistake, to commit one's self CD. To commit an offense, to make mistakes DK. To make a mistake TC.

nod1


nod2


non

Present: non CD, DK, TC. Past: nond DK. non TC. Future: non DK, TC. Imperative: nond DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: gnon (Gyurme 1992: 260). Meaning: 1. To mount. 2. (a less correct form of gnod) To press, force, compel, coerce, to suppress, keep under CD. To be under control, to bring under control, to be subdued by a splendid manner, to be inebriated with great misery, to be deeply indebted DK. 1. To be overcome, intimidated, daunted. 2. To desire, crave, be attached to TC.

nom1


nom2

Present: nom CD, DK. Past: noms CD, DK. Future: nom DK. Imperative: noms DK. Meaning: To enjoy, partake of, be satisfied by CD. To get satisfaction, to be satisfied, to be possible, to enjoy, to anoint DK.

noms3

noms LZ. gives as the present of mnam.

nor

Present: nor CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: nord DK. nor [DS], TC. Future: nor [DS], TC. Imperative: nord DK.
- TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: snor (Beyer 1992: 116); (Gyurme 1992: 260). Meaning: To err, to make a mistake, to be in error CD. To be mistaken, to be in error, to be confused DK. To be confused, be mistaken DS. To be confused, blunder, be mistaken TC.

**nol**

Present: nol CD, DK. Past: nold DK. Imperative: nold DK. Resultative of: snol (Uray 1972: 30). Meaning: To agree, to come to terms (Cs.) CD. To be exchanged, to be adjusted by exchanging DK. To stand at war, to struggle (Uray 1972: 30).

**nol2**

nol (DS). gives as a present of mnol.

**gnang**


**gnab**

gnab CD. gives the present of as nab

**gnas**

Present: gnas LZ, CD, DK, DS, [TC]. Past: gnas LZ, DK, [DS]. Future: gnas LZ, DK, [DS]. Imperative: gnas LZ, DK. Intransitive: DS, (Hoshi 2003). Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dgon pa dang dam tshig sogs la LZ. Meaning: 1. To sit, to be placed, to exist, to be in force, to continue, exist. 2. To reside, dwell, stay. 3. To remain, continue, adhere CD. To sit, situate, to have, to rest, value DK. 1. To sit, stay, live. 2. For things to exist in a place and time continuously between their appearance and destruction DS. To sit, exist, maintain, stay TC.

**gnong**


*gnong2*

*gnong (Uray 1966: 254 n. 1). gives as an alternate present of *nong3.*

**gnod**

**gnon**

Present: gnon K YT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.
Past: mnan K YT, KYN, CD, DS, TC.

**mnand**

Present: mnand TD, LZ, ND, DK.
Future: gnan K YT, KYN, LZ, ND, DS.

**gna**

Present: gnan CD.
Future: gnan LZ, ND, DS.

**mn**

Imperative: non K YT, CD, DS, TC.

**Voluntary**

K YT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC.

**Transitive**

DS, TC.


**Causative of**

non (Gyurme 1992: 260)

**Characteristic Example:** dam sri sogs TD. sri sogs dang 'og tu LZ. sri sogs LZ. 'og tu ND.

**Meaning:**

To press, compress, force down, subdue, suppress, to keep down CD. To suppress, press down, to tread on, subdue, control over DK. 1. To put greater weight on top of. 2. To defeat. 3. To weaken, annihilate DS. For a downward force from above to press, squeeze, to make not move, to defeat, subdue TC.

**mnag**

Present: mnag LZ.
Past: mnags LZ.
Future: mnag LZ.

**Imperative:** mnog LZ.

**Intransitive:** (Goldstein: 2001).

**Characteristic Example:**
sdug bsngal sogs LZ.

**Meaning:**

To endure, suffer, tolerate, bear (Goldstein 2001).

**mnang**

Present: mnang DK.
Past: mnangs DK.
Future: mnang DK.

**Imperative:**

mnangs DK.

**Meaning:**

To satisfy, to be satisfied, to be possible DK.

**mnab**

mnab LZ, CD, DK. give as the present of nab.

**mnam**

Present: nom LZ. mnam CD, DK, [DS], TC.
Past: mnams LZ, DK. mnam TC.
Future: mnam LZ, DK, TC.

**Imperative:**

noms LZ. mnams DK.

**Involuntary:**

TC.

**Transitive:**

DS.

**Intransitive:**

TC.

**Resultative of:**

snom2 (Beyer 1992: 117 n. 13), (Duff).

**Characteristic Example:**
spos dri sogs LZ.

**Meaning:**

1. To smell. 2. To experience in the nose TC.

**Note:**

Compare nom (?) NWH.

**mnar**

Present: mnar LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.
Past: mnard LZ, DK.

**Imperative:**

mnard LZ, DK.

**Involuntary:**

TC.

**Transitive:**

DS.

**Intransitive:**

TC.

**Syntax:**


**Characteristic Example:**
lus sogs gdung bas LZ.

**Meaning:**

To suffer, to be tormented CD. To torment, torture, afflict, harm, suffer DK. 1. To experience suffering, to perform an action which causes suffering to another. 2. To hinder, interfere with the growth of DS.

**mnal**

Present: mnal LZ, CD, DK, [DS], TC.
Past: mnald LZ, DK.

**Imperative:**

mnol LZ, TC.

**Voluntary:**

mnal DK.

**Intransitive:**

TC.

**Characteristic Example:**

mal du LZ.

**Meaning:**

(honorific) To sleep CD. To sleep, to go to sleep, to fall asleep, to die DK. To go to bed, lay down [DS]. 1. (honorific) 1. To go to bed, lay down. 2. (honorific) To fall asleep TC.

**Note:**

TC gives rnal lam as an archaic alternate of rmi lam'dream'.

mnoon
mnoon (DS). gives as the present of nong.

mmad
mmad CD, DK. give as a present tense of nod.

mmol
Present: mnol LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. nol (DS). Past: mnoLD, DK. mnol [DS], TC. nol [(DS)]. Future: mnol LZ, DK, [DS], TC. nol [(DS)]. Imperative: mnoLD, DK, - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS. Characteristic Example: grib dme sogs LZ. Meaning: To grow feeble, to be reduced, weakened CD. To become impure, to be polluted, to defile, to become filthy, unclean, to pile up DK. For something dirty to get on the body, to catch an infectious disease DS. To be defiled, infected TC.

rma

rma2
rnag DK. gives as the present of brnag

rman
rnan LZ, DK. give as the present of rmon.

rnab
Present: brnab LZ. rbnab DK, DS, TC. Past: brnabs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Future: brnab LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: brnob LZ. rbnbs DK. rbnbs DS. - TC. Voluntary: DS. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Characteristic Example: longs spyod sogs la LZ. Meaning: To have desire of gaining of other wealth [sic], to covet DK. To be covetous, greedy DS. To want to obtain with mental craving, to want the belongings of others TC.

rma

rmon
Present: rnur LZ, CD, DK. rnu DS. Past: brnurd LZ, DK. brnur CD, DS. brnu CD. Future: brnur LZ, DK. brnu DS. Imperative: rmurd LZ, DK. mur DS. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gral dang mdun sogs LZ. Meaning: To pull forward, out of the way CD. To pull away, to draw,
to pull backward, pull forward DK. (archaic) To pull forward DS. Note: Compare snur.

rnog

Present: rnog LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: brnogs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Future: brnog LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: mogs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: dngul ??a?? sogs LZ. Meaning: To conceal, to hide DK. To make what had been previously apparent no longer evident DS. To hide, make secret TC.

rnog2


rnon

Present: rnon LZ, DS. brnan CD, DK. Past: brnand LZ, DK. brnan DS, TC. Future: brnan LZ, CD, DK. DS. Imperative: rmons LZ, DS. rnan CD, DK. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: zas sogs skyis gre ba LZ. Meaning: To become choked, be stifled, grow constricted CD. To block (as gullet is blocked with) DK. To try to become free of a piece of swallowed food DS.

snang

Present: snang CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: snang DK, [DS], TC. Future: snang DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: snang DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: nges par ram nan tan du LZ. Meaning: To be eager for, to be on the alert, to be attentive to CD. To pay a special attention, cause to be eager, to take special care of DK. To take as important with attention DS. To differentiate with precision, hold as most important TC.

snad


snar

ma dang kha tshar sogs LZ. ring du thag sne sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To shake, move to and fro. 2. To extend, protract CD. To stretch, extend, to stretch out one's tail DK. To hang down, dangle down DS. To make longer TC.

**snal**
- Present: snal DK. bsnal CD.  
  Past: bsnald DK.  
  Future: bsnal DK.  
  Imperative: snald DK.  
  Denominative of: snal ma 'yarn' NWH.  
  Meaning: 1. To extend, protract. 2. To spin out, to protract (Cs.) CD. To spin out, to protract DK.

**snud**
- Present: snud TC.  
  Past: bsnud TC.  
  Future: bsnud TC.  
  Imperative: snud TC.  
  Voluntary: TC.  
  Transitive: TC.  
  Meaning: To push out, drive out TC.

**snun**
- Present: snun LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Past: bsnund LZ, ND, DK. bsnun CD, DS, TC.  
  Future: bsnun LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Imperative: snund LZ, ND, DK. snun DS, TC.  
  Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.  
  Transitive: DS, TC.  
  Characteristic Example: mtshon sogs kyis LZ. mtshon dang nu ma bstun ND.  
  Meaning: 1. To prick into (e.g. a stick into the ground), to thrust a weapon. 2. To suckle. 3. To multiply CD. 1. To feed with milk, to give suck, to suckle. 2. To hit, to catch a main point DK. To give a breast to drink from. 2. To insert a weapon DS. 1. To give, give to drink. 2. To strike, hit TC.

**snub**
- Present: snub KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Past: bsnubs KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Future: bsnub KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Imperative: snubs KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Voluntary: KYN, CD, ND, DS, TC.  
  Transitive: DS, TC.  
  Characteristic Example: srol ngan sogs LZ. srol sogs ND.  
  Meaning: To do away with, to cause to perish, suppress, abrogate, annul, destroy, annihilate CD. To abolish, to put an end to, to do away with DK. 1. To annihilate. 2. To make something sink into water DS. To annihilate, cause to sink TC.

**snur**
- Present: snur LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Past: bsnurd LZ, ND, DK. bsnur CD, DS, TC.  
  Future: bsnur LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.  
  Imperative: snurd LZ, ND, DK. snur DS, TC.  
  Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.  
  Transitive: DS, TC.  
  Characteristic Example: dus dang snag tshon sogs LZ. zhib mor ND.  
  Meaning: 1. (in West) To push, move, move out of its place, remove, shift, drag up, pull in. 2. To cut into pieces, fracture, crush (Sch.). 3. To abridge CD. 1. To change a time as to quicken or postpone. 2. To pull, to draw. 3. To crush as to make powder DK. 1. To change a particular time. 2. To change the place of something. 3. To grind, pulverize something solid together with water to make it like mud DS. 1. To draw, pull. 2. To postpone or hasten a previous time. 3. To pulverize, grind finely TC.  
  Note: Compare rnur.

**snem**
- Present: snem CD, DK, DS, TC.  
  Past: bsnems DK, DS, TC.  
  Future: bsnem DK, DS, TC.  
  Imperative: snems DK, DS, TC.  
  Voluntary: DS, TC.  
  (Hoshi 2003).  
  Transitive: DS, TC.  
  Causative of: nem (?)
NWH. Meaning: To shake, to cause to move slightly CD. To press, to suppress, to press in between, to cave in, subdue DK. To moisten a little bit DS. To push down on, suppress, subdue TC.

sno

Present: sno LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bnsos LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsnos LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sno LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: physogs LZ. 'dres par ND. Meaning: To reduce to small pieces, to crumble (Ja) CD. To knead, make dough, to rub, mix thoroughly up DK. To press, stuff, pack down again and again in order to mix pure water in mud, gruel &c. DS. To sift, agitate, knead, shake TC.

snog


snon

Present: snon LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnond LZ. bsnond ND. bsnond (ND). bsnan CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsnan LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snond LZ, ND, DK. snon DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: so so'i khar LZ. kha sab ND. Meaning: 1. To add on, expand, augment. 2. To put a tip or a point to (e.g. an arrow) CD. To supplement, to make additions, to add up for completion DK. 1. To make larger the number of things. 2. To add two numbers together DS. To stack, pile, accumulate, add to TC.

snom1


snom2


snor

TC. Causative of: nor (Beyer 1992: 116); (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: dngul dang dong tshe lta bu sog phan tshun LZ. gong ’og ND. Meaning: To confound, intermingle, stir up sediment CD. To confound, disturb an orderly plan DK. To disturb an order, cause to make a mistake TC.

snor2

snor ND, DS. give as the present of snar.

snol

Present: snol LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsnol LZ, ND, DK. bsnol CD, DS, TC. Future: bsnol LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: snold LZ, ND, DK. snol DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: nol (Uray 1972: 30). Characteristic Example: lag pa dang rgya gram du LZ. phan tshun ND. Meaning: To adjust, place together, fit together, to close up exactly, interlace CD. To exchange, adjust DK. To mutually pile, arrange, place at the edge, tip &c. of something DS. To mutually join, pile unevenly TC.

brnag

Present: brnag LZ, CD, DS. mag DK. Past: brnags LZ, CD, DK, DS. Future: brnag LZ, DK, DS. Imperative: rhaps LZ, DS. rhaps DK. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: tshig don sog LZ. Meaning: 1. To cogitate, deliberate, reflect upon. 2. To be concerned about, to strive after. 3. To flow over with, be replete with. 4. To be burdened mentally as well as physically CD. To bear, endure, to cogitate, to keep in mind, to reflect on DK. To think about with an angry mind DS.

brnan

brnan CD, TC. give as the present of rnon.

brnab

brnab LZ. gives as the present of rnab

bsnal

bsnal CD. gives as the present of snal

bsnom

Present: bsnom CD. Meaning: (apparently in two passages met with to be differentiated from snom) To cut, shape, carve CD.

pa

dpa'

Present: dpa' ND, DK, DS. Past: dpa' ND, DK, [DS]. Future: dpa' DK, [DS]. Imperative: dpa' DK. - [ND]. Involuntary: [ND]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To determine, to have confidence, to brave DK. To have confidence, be certain DS.

dpar

Present: dpar LZ, DS. dpor CD. Past: dpard LZ. dpar CD, [DS]. Future: dpar LZ, CD, [DS]. Imperative:
dpord LZ. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: dpe cha sogs LZ. Meaning: To dictate (Cs.) CD. 1. To leave a trace. 2. To print, publish a book DS.

dpen
Present: dpen LZ. Past: dpend LZ. Future: dpen LZ. Imperative: dpend LZ. Characteristic Example: ’di phyi gnyis kar LZ.

dpog
Present: dpog LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dpags LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. dpag (DK). Future: dpag LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: dpogs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. dpag (DK). Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: rjes su LZ. gting mtha’ ND. Meaning: To measure, to apportion, to fix CD. To estimate, to ascertain, to confirm DK. 1. To asses, establish a fact which is not know having established the causes for its outward signs which are known. 2. To analyze, investigate DS. To measure, asses, investigate a hidden phenomenon TC.

dpod

dpor
dpor CD. gives as the present of dpar.

dpya

dpyang
dpyang CD, DS. give as the present of dpyong.

dpyo
Present: dpyo CD. Meaning: To change (Sch.) CD.

dpyong

dpyod
Present: dpyod KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Past: dpyad KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Future: dpyad KYN KYNZ gives dbyad and dpyad for the future, the former is certainly a mistake. LZ, CD, ND, DS,
TC. Imperative: dpyod KYN, LZ, ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: kbra rtags sogs LZ, brtag cing ND. Meaning: To investigate, to examine into, to test by reasoning CD. To examine, understand DS. To evaluate meticulously, to examine carefully TC.

dprul

dpre
Present: dpre LZ, TC. Past: dpre LZ. Future: dpre LZ. Imperative: pres LZ. Characteristic Example: skra sogs LZ. Meaning: (archaic) To roll up, turn up TC.

spa

spag
Present: spag CD, DK. spags CD, DS. Past: spags DK, [DS]. Future: spag DK. spags [DS]. Imperative: spags DK. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: 1. To sop up with meal or bread, to soak up gravy (Ja). 2. To accumulate (spag) CD. To shift, transfer one's self (spags) CD. To mix, to dip in, to dip a bread into soup or vegetable DK. To become swollen, blotted DS.

spam

spug

spung
Present: spungs LZ. spung CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: spungs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: spungs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: spungs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. - ND. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: 'bru sogs phung bor LZ. mang du (spungs) ND. phyogs gcig (-) NDM. Meaning: 1. To heap, accumulate, pile up. 2. To fill up CD. To accumulate, to heap, to pile up DK. For many things to be gathered together into a pile DS. To accumulate, gather in one place TC.

spud
put on ornaments DK. (archaic) To decorate, ornament, bedeck DS. To wear, put on ornaments TC.

spub

spur

spel

spo

spog
Present: spog CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: spags CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: spag DK, DS, TC. Imperative: spogs CD, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To carry elsewhere, remove CD. To cause to rise up, to jump up, to cause to become superior, to promote, to send, to cause to move DK. To raise from a low level to a high level DS. 1. To mix, combine. 2. To raise, move to another place TC.

spong
Present: spong KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: spangs KYT, KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK,
spod

spod ND. gives as the present of spo

spobs1


spobs2

Auxiliary: spobs DS. Function: To have courage, inner strength DS.

spor

Present: spor LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: spard LZ, ND, DK. spar CD, DS, TC. Future: spar LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: spord LZ, ND, DK. spor DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'phar (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: medang gong du LZ, ND. Meaning: To elevate, raise CD. 1. To increase, raise, promote. 2. To light a fire DK. To move from a previous place to another. 2. For something fixed (e.g. a wall) to quiver, slant, and fall. 3. To put in a higher place DS. 1. To set on fire. 2. To raise a price. 3. To put in a higher place. 4. (archaic) To change, shift, alter TC.

spor

Present: spor DS. Past: spor [DS]. Future: spor [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: 1. To move from an earlier place to another place. 2. To change, exchange DS.

spyang1


spyang2


spying

spyil

spyug
Present: spyug LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: spyug [CD, LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: spyug LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: spyugs LZ, DK, DS, TC. spyug DS. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yul gzahn du LZ. Meaning: To expel, drive out, banish CD. To expel, drive out, send out from a country DK. To punish by expelling, driving out to another land a man who has broken the law at a previous time DS. To send off elsewhere, to drive away, expel TC.

spyo
Present: spyo LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: spyos LZ, DK, DS, TC. Future: spyo LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: spyos LZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: ngan gam sogs kyi LZ. Meaning: To abuse, revile, blame, scold CD. To scold, blame with angry words, to reprove DK. To threaten, menace with forceful and bellicose words DS. To use harsh words, criticize, threaten, menace TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 83) suggests that this verb derives from spo via palatalization.

spyong
spyong CD. gives as the present of spyang.

spyod

spyon
Present: spyon CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: byond ND, spyond DK. spyon [DS], TC. Future: 'byon ND. spyon DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: spyond ND, DK. spyon TC. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'byon [CD]. Characteristic Example: tshur la ND. Meaning: (archaic, honorific) To come, arrive CD. To make one go, make one come DK. (honorific) To exhort to come hither DS. To come, to arrive TC.

spyom
Present: spyom LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: spyom LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: spyom LZ, CK, DS, TC. Imperative: spyom LZ. spyoms DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: skyon sogs LZ. Meaning: To boast, to exhibit with ostentation CD. To self-praise, to boast DK. To show off (good qualities &c.) to others DS. To show off, to exaggerate for others TC.

spr
spra CD, DS give as the present of spras

sprang

sprad
sprad CD. gives as the present of sprod

spras

spring
Present:spring LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:springs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future:spring LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: spring LZ. springs ND, DK, DS, TC. - ND. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yi ge sogs LZ. phrin yig sogs (springs) ND. phrin yig (-) ND. Meaning: To send a message, to give information, to send word CD. To send a letter &c DK. To give, send a letter DS. To send, bestow, prolong TC. Note: (Takeuchi 1990: 181) neutral as to social rank (cf. stol and gsol).

sprib
Present:sprib LZ. spribs CD, DS, TC. Past:spribs LZ. Future:sprib LZ. Imperative: spribs LZ. Characteristic Example: lto ba LZ. Meaning: To be hungry (Sch.) CD. (archaic) To be hungry DS, TC.

sprug
Present:sprug LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:sprugs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future:sprug LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sprugs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. - ND. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Involuntary: ND. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gdan sogs LZ. rdul sogs (sprugs) ND. rdul (-) ND. Meaning: To shake, to shake off, to beat out (e.g. dust) CD. To shake off, to shake DK. To move back and forth quickly DS. To shake, agitate. 2. (archaic) To be finished, spent. 3. (archaic) To purify TC.

sprul
Present:sprul LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:spruld LZ, ND, DK. sprul [DS], TC. Future:sprul LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: spruld LZ, ND, DK. sprul TC. - ND. Voluntary: ND, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Involuntary: ND. Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: sgyu ma sogs LZ. skye ba (spruld) ND. skur (-) ND. Meaning: To appear to change, to transform one's self, to cause illusions, to alter an object by magic CD. To transform, to perform miracles, to exhibit a miracle, to incarnate DK. To change (of speech by superstition or divine stories DS. To manifest (of the body of Buddha which arises because of Buddhist teachings) TC.

**spro2**


**sprod**

Present:sprod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sprad CD. Past: sprad LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: sprad LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sprod LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: [CD], DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'phrod CD, (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: lag tu dbyug pa sogs LZ. 'thab mo dang lag tu ND. Meaning: 1. To bring together, to put together, to make to meet. 2. To deliver a message. 3. To pay. 4. To explain CD. 1. To give, contribute. 2. To cause to meet, cause to fight, introduce. 3. To prove DK. 1. To give. 2. To entrust with, charge with. 3. To send, cause to be obtained in hand. 4. To bind, tighten. 5. To cause to understand through clear explanation. 6. To make to mutually meet, to introduce DS. 1. To give, send. 2. To join together, meet TC.

**spros**


**pha**

**phangs**


**phan**

Present: phan LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: phand LZ, DK phan [DS], TC. Future: phan LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: phan LZ. phand DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: sngags dang rdzas sog's kyis LZ. Meaning: To benefit, to be of use, to be useful CD. To benefit, to be of use, to be useful, to be helpful DK. 1. To be able, for good fruit to arise DS. To be helpful TC.

**phigs**

phir
Present: phir CD. Meaning: (in West) To fall down (Ja) CD.

phud
gives as the present of 'phud

phub
Present: phub CD. Meaning: To probe into, to penetrate into the meaning, to get at the sense CD.

phed
Present: phed TC. Past: phed TC. Future: phed TC. Imperative: phed TC. Voluntary: TC. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: TC. Meaning: To be able to cut, slice (wood &c.), to be able to excavate, dig (a tooth &c.) TC.

phebs

phe'u
Note: (Denwood 1991: 136) suggests the following forms bel, 'bel, 'phel, spel, phe'u, 'phe'u, with the meanings 'declare, make known, publicize, expose, accuse.'

pher
Present: pher CD, DS. Past: pher [DS]. Future: pher [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To be able, capable of, equal to CD. To be able, to be allowed DS.

phog
gives as the present of 'phogs.

phongs
Present: phongs CD. Past: phang CD. Meaning: To save, spare, to use economy CD.

phong
gives as the present of 'phongs.

phongs
phongs LZ. gives as the present of 'phongs.

phod
Present: 'phod DK. Past: phod DK. Future: 'phod DK. Imperative: phod DK. Auxiliary: phod CD, DS. 'phod CD, (DS). Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To cope with, to be able, to coerce. 2. To withstand, to be a match for CD. To be capable of taking risk, to be courageous, to be able of taking decisions DK. To have courage, to be able DS.
phyid


phyin


phyis


phyug

Present: phyug DK, DS, TC. Past: phyug DK, [DS], TC. Future: phyug DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: phyug DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To enrich, to become rich DK. To have many things DS. To have great things, have many things TC.

phyed

Present: phyed CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: phyed DK, [DS], TC. Future: phyed DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: phyed DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To change CD. To change, to be separated DK. 1. To distribute, to separate individually. 2. To change DS. 1. To distinguish, separate, separate boundaries. 2. To divide mentally, to know characteristics TC. Note: (Stein 1939: 306-7, 1942: 230) suggests this verb is related to phya 'oracle.'

phyo

Present: phyo phyo CD, DS. phyo DK. Past: phyo DK. Future: phyo DK. Imperative: phyo DK. Meaning: To incite or set on a dog CD. To order a dog to bite someone DK. A sound to incite, provoke a dog DS.

phyogs


phyod

Present: phyod CD. Meaning: To be thorough, to carry through CD.

phral

phral TC. gives as the present of 'phral

phras

phri
phri CD. gives as a present of 'phri

phrul

phrel
phrel ND. gives as the present of 'phral.

dphrog
dphrog CD (Rdo 46). gives as a present of 'phrog.

'phag

'phag
Present: 'phag LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'phags [LZ], ND. Past: 'phags LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: 'phag LZ, DK, DS, TC. 'phags [LZ]. Imperative: 'phags LZ, DK. - ND, DS. 'phogs TC. Involuntary: ND, DS. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Abl./Ela.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gong du LZ. Meaning: To rise up, to be elevated, to raise one's self, to be uplifted or raised, to ascend CD. To bounce, to jump up, to be elevated DK. 1. To become higher in the upward direction. 2. To remain from others DS. To fly, flutter upward TC. Note: The verb tables of TC give 'phags as a separate verb, the text does not justify this, nor does (lì yung khrang 1988) follow them in this.

'phang
Present: 'phang CD, DK. phang CD. phongs CD. Past: phangs CD, DK. Future: phang DK. Imperative: phangs DK. Meaning: To save, spare, use economy (Ja) CD. To cause to be avaricious DK.

'phang
'phang DK. gives as a present of phangs

'pham
Present: 'pham LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'pham LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'pham ND. Future: 'pham LZ. 'pham DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'pham LZ. phams DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dpung sogs LZ. Meaning: To be defeated, subdued, vanquished, worsted, to succumb CD. To be defeated, to lose, fail, to feel dissatisfactory, to feel sorry DK. 1. To be defeated. 2. To deteriorate, weaken (belief, mental vigor &c.) DS. To be defeated unmatched by the other side TC.

'phar
Present: 'phar LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'phard DK. Past: 'phard LZ, DK. 'phar [DS], TC. 'phar DK. Future: 'phar LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'phar LZ. 'phard DK. 'phard DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: CD, DS, TC. Resultative of: spor CD, (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: go sa dang nad sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To leap up, to fly up, to bound, to throb. 2. To be raised, elevated, promoted, advanced. 3. To flutter, to move to and fro (A. 16) CD. To increase, to become higher, increase, to go higher up, fly up, to pulse DK. 1. To multiply. 2. To get larger, higher. 3. To move to and fro DS. 1. To raise up, tremble. 2. To increase, multiply TC. Note: (Simon 1971: 474) suggests this verb is related via ablaut to 'phur 'to fly'.

'phibs

'phird

'phung

'phud

'phub
'phub CD. gives as the present of 'bubs.

'phur1
Present: 'phur CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: phur CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: dbur DK. 'phur DS, TC. Imperative: phurd DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To rub with the hand (e.g. in washing), to scratch softly (Ja) CD. To rub, to tan DK. To touch again and again in the same place, to tub DS. To tan, to scratch TC.

'phur2
2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: spur CD, (Gyurme 1992: 260), (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: nam mkar LZ. Meaning: 1. To fly. 2. To fan, flop to and fro CD. To fly, to fly in the sky DK. 1. For a bird, kind of insect to use wings to go, come in the intermediate space between heaven and earth. 2. For something to float, fly in the sky DS. To go in the sky, fly in the intermediate space between heaven and earth TC. Note: (Simon 1971: 474) suggests this verb is related via ablaut to 'phar 'to raise'

'phul

'phen

'phebs
'phebs DK. gives as the present of 'bebs.

'pher
Present: 'pher CD, DK, TC. Past: pherd DK. 'pher TC. Future: pher DK. 'pher TC. Imperative: 'pher DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: TC. Meaning: To raise CD. To be able, to be capable, to be serviceable, to be eligible DK. To be able, appropriate TC.

'phel
Present: 'phel LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'pheld DK. Past: 'phel LZ, [DS], TC. phel CD, DK. 'pheld DK. Future: 'phel LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'phel LZ. pheld DK. 'pheld DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: spel (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: 'chad nyan dang rta nor sogs LZ. Meaning: To increase either in number or in size, to become more or larger CD. To increase, to become larger, bigger, to become wider, develop DK. 1. To increase in number. 2. To increase in size, volume DS. To increase in size, increase in number TC. Note: (Denwood 1991: 136) suggests the following forms bel, 'bel, 'phel, spel, phe'u, 'phe'u, with the meanings 'declare, make known, publicize, expose, accuse.'

'pho
place, go, move oneself away, migrate CD. To be transferred, to move from one place to another place, to change DK. 1. To move from one place to another place. 2. To die DS. To go, to pass on TC.

Note: (Beyer 1992: 83) suggests 'phyo 'range, roam about, gambol' is derived from this verb via palatalization.

'phog

Note: Compare 'bags, sbag.

'phong

'phod
'phod CD, DK, (DS). give as an alternate of phod

'phol
Present:'phol DK. Past:'phold DK.Future:'phol DK. Imperative: 'phol DK. Meaning: To break through the difficulties of knowing DK.

'phya
Present:'phya LZ, CD, DK, DS. Past:'phyas LZ, CD, DS. phyas DK.Future:'phya LZ, DS. phya DK. Imperative: 'phyas LZ, DK, DS. Involuntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: gzhan la LZ. Meaning: To blame, censure, chide, abuse, deride CD. To reprove, to blame, criticize DK. To abuse, mistreat, insult, belittle DS.

'phyag
Present:'phyag LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'phyags LZ, CD, TC. phyags DK, DSS.FUTURE:'phyag LZ, TC. phyag DK, DS. Imperative: phyags LZ. 'phyag DK. phyogs DS. 'phyogs TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: rdul sogs LZ. Meaning: To sweep CD. To sweep, to clean with a broom DK. To clean dirt, dust with a broom DS. To clean TC.

'phyang
'phyan
Present:'phyan LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'phyan DK.Past:'phyan LZ. 'phyan [DS], TC.Future:'phyan LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Impersonal: 'phyan LZ. 'phyan DK. 'phyan [DS], TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:phyogs phyogs su LZ. Meaning: To ramble, range, roam about, wander, stray from (Ja) CD. To wonder, to ramble DK. 1. To turn. 2. To travel without a definite destination DS. To roam, wander TC.

'phyar
Present:'phyar CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past:phyar ND, DK. phyar DS, TC.Future:'phyar ND, TC. phyar DK, DS, TC.Impersonal: phyord ND, DK. phyar CD, DS, TC. 'phyor CD. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: ba dan sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To hoist, lift, to hold aloft. 2. To show, to represent, to excite, to awaken (Cs.) CD. To lift up, to raise, to hoist a flag DK. 1. To winnow (kinds of grain &c.) in the wind. 2. To stick in a high place DS. To raise, hoist on high TC.

'phyi
Present:'phyi LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'phyis LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. phyis CD. Future:'phyi LZ, DK, DS, TC.Impersonal: phyis LZ. 'phyis DK. - DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dus tshod sogs LZ. Meaning: To be late, to be belated, to come too late CD. To be late, to come later DK. For a certain time to pass DS. To be late, to be delayed TC.

'phyi

'phying

'phyid
Present:'phyid CD, DK, TC. Past:'phyid DK, TC. Future:'phyid DK, TC. Imperative: phyid DK. - TC. Voluntary: TC. (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To suffice, be enough CD. To spoil the eyes in snow DK. 1. To suffer in the limbs, or power of eyesight. 2. To finish, to carry through with TC. Note: Compare 'byid1.

'phyid2
'phyid CD, ND, (DS). give as the present of 'byid2

'phyid3
'phyid ND. gives as the present of 'byid1

'phyil
Present: 'phyil CD. Meaning: To wind, to twist (Wdn.) (Ja) CD.

'phyug

'phyur
Present: 'phyur LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'phyurd LZ, phyr DK. 'phyur [DS], TC. Future: 'phyur LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: phyur LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: mtsho dang du ba sog sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To ascend, to mount, to rise up (of smoke), to overflow, inundate (of rivers, lakes &c.). 2. To heap up, to accumulate (Sch.) CD. To rise up, to overflow DK. To bubble up (clouds, smoke &c.) DS. To spread, diffuse, curl, swirl TC.

'phye
Present: 'phye LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'phyes LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'phyes DK. Future: 'phye LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'phye LZ. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: khro ba sog sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: To crawl, to creep, like snakes CD. To creep like a snake, to move on stomach close to the ground [sic] DK. To crawl, slither without feet DS. To go TC.

'phyo
Present: 'phyo LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'phonyo LZ, CD, DS. 'phonyo ND, TC. 'phonyo DK. Future: 'phonyo LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'phonyo LZ. 'phonyo DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: bar snang sog sogs su LZ. Meaning: 1. To move, throb, be agitated. 2. To soar, to float in the air (Thgy.). 3. To flow forth, heave, smell (of fluids). 4. To range, roam about, gambol CD. To move, to wave, to throb DK. 1. To leap, surge upward. 2. For the mind to flitter about because of one condition. 3. To float, glide on the surface of water DS. 1. To fly, leap. 2. To raise up, jump. 3. For the mind to be unhappy TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 83) suggests that this verb derives from 'pho 'change place, shift' via palatalization. (Duff) suggests it is related to 'phye.

'phyong
Present: 'phonyong CD, ND, DS. Past: 'phonyong ND. Meaning: 1. To protect. 2. To lay aside, abandon CD. (archaic) To protect, take care of DS.

'phyod
Present: 'phonyod DK. Past: 'phonyod DK. Future: 'phonyod DK. Imperative: 'phonyod DK. Meaning: To cover up DK.

'phyor
'phra
Present:'phra CD, DS. Past:'phras CD, DS.Future:'phra DS.Imperative: - DS.Involuntary: TC.Transitive: DS.Meaning:To kick, to strike with the foot, to struggle CD. To kick (of a horses and yaks) DS.

'phrag
Present:'phrag CD. Meaning:To stir up, to spur (a horse &c.) CD.

'phrangs
Present:'phrangs DK. Past:phrang DK.Future:'phrag DK.Imperative: phrangs DK.Meaning:To be anxious, to be attached, enthusiastic DK.Note: Compare 'phreng.

'phrad

'phrab
Present:'phrab CD, DK. Past:phrabs DK.Future:phrab DK.Imperative: 'phrabs DK.Meaning:To kick, struggle, dance CD. To beat, to harm DK.

'phral

'phri

'phrig
Present:'phrig CD, DK, TC. 'phrigs DS. Past:phrigs DK. 'phrigs [DS], TC.Future:phrig DK. 'phrig
'phru
Present:'phru DK. Past:phrus DK. Future:phru DK. Imperative: 'phrus DK. Meaning: To plough a fresh piece of land, to dig land for cultivation DK.

'phrug

'phrul
Present:'phrul LZ, CD, DS, TC. Past:'phruld LZ. 'phrul [DS]. Future:'phrul LZ, [DS]. Imperative: phruld LZ. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Resultative of: sprul CD. Characteristic Example: ya ma zung du LZ. Meaning: 1. To appear to change, to transform oneself, to cause illusions, to alter an object by magic. 2. To be mistaken, err, to make blunders. 3. To separate, sort, discriminate (the good from the bad, truth from falsehood) (Ja) CD. For a false meaning to arise, manifest to mind or senses DS. To manifest magically, to move TC.

'phre
Present:'phre CD. Past:'phres CD. Meaning: To incline, to lean against, to put down, to lay down CD.

'phreng
Present:'phreng LZ, CD, ND. 'phrengs DK. Past:'phrengs LZ. 'phreng ND, TC. phreng DK. Future:'phreng LZ, DK, TC. Imperative: phrengs LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Resultative of: sprul CD. Characteristic Example: semes la kye ma snyam du LZ. Meaning: 1. To fasten, be fastened to, be affixed to, be arranged (especially in a settled and orderly manner) CD. To be anxious, to be attached, enthusiastic DK. To think about a person or thing TC.

'phro

'phrog
'phrod

Present: 'phrod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'phrod LZ, ND, [DS], TC. phrod CD, DK. Future: 'phrod LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'phrod LZ. phrod DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 306), (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 306). [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: sprod (Beyer 1992: 116). Characteristic Example: sman sogs dang phyag tu LZ. Meaning: To be given, bestowed, offered, delivered CD. To receive, to be recognized, to be fit or suitable, to be benefited or helped by being suitable DK. For something give to arrive in hand. 2. To conform, to be appropriate. 3. To be mentally certain DS. 1. To receive something given, to obtain, receive in hand. 2. To be suitable, to be in harmony, to help. 3. (archaic) To gather, assemble TC.

ba

bang

bang DS, TC. give as a present to 'bang1

bad


bam


bud


bur

Present: bur DK. Past: burd DK. Future: bur DK. Imperative: burd DK. Meaning: To be dislocated, to become crooked DK.

bul

Present: bul DK. Past: buld DK. Future: bul DK. Imperative: buld DK. Meaning: To become slow, to be slow DK.
bem

bel
Note:(Denwood 1991: 136) suggests the following forms bel, 'bel, 'phel, spel, phe'u, 'phe'u, with the meanings 'declare, make known, publicize, expose, accuse.'

bo
bo CD. gives as the present of 'bo.

bon
Present:bon LZ, CD. 'bon DK.Past: bond LZ, DK.Future:bon LZ, DK.Imperative: bon LZ. 'bond DK.Characteristic Example: lha'i sngags sogs LZ.Meaning:(archaic) To express, to mutter CD. 1. To ask (a god, sovereign). 2. To give, offer (to a god, sovereign). 3. (for a god, sovereign) To receive, obtain, take. 4. (probable) to murmur, recite (charms, prayers). 5. (probable) To invoke, summon, call (Uray 1964). To express, recite, mutter DK. Note: very likely related to the noun bon, and (Lalou 1953) suggests also a comparison with bod 'tibet'

bor

byang

byab

byams
Present: byams LZ, DS, TC. Past: byams LZ, [DS], TC.Future: byams LZ, [DS], TC.Imperative: byams LZ. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: bu gce sogs la LZ.Meaning: The opposite of dislike, to be near at heart DS. 1. To want another to have happiness. 2. For clothes to fit, be comfortable on the body TC.

byi
byi TC. gives as the present of 'byi

bying
bying ND. gives as the present of 'bying or spying

byib
Present: 'byib CD, DK, (DS). Past: byibs CD, DK, [DS]. Future: byib DK. Imperative: byibs DK. Transitive: DS. Meaning: [To cover] CD. To encase, cover DS. To be covered up, to spread over, to spread, to smudge with ink, to cause to spread over, to wrap in DK.

byil

byug
byug LZ, ND, CD. gives as the present of 'byug

byung
Auxiliary: byung DS. Function: Suffix to the past tense of a verb meaning 'to make, do' DS. Note: from the verb 'byung'. NWH.

byed

byer
Present: byer CD, ND. Past: byerd ND. Future: 'byer ND. Imperative: byerd ND. Characteristic Example: so sor ND. Meaning: To separate, disintegrate, destroy CD.

byo
Present: byor CD. Meaning: To hear, listen to CD.

bra1
Present: bra CD. Meaning: To have great plenty, be in great plenty CD. Note: Root given as bra < *mra (Beyer 1992: 86).

bra2
Auxiliary: bra DS. Function: To be able, to withstand, endure DS.

bran
Present: bran LZ, CD, DK, TC. 'bran DS. Past: brand LZ, DK. bran DS, TC. Future: bran LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: bran LZ. brand DK. bron DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: chab sogs LZ. Meaning: To saturate with water, to moisten CD. 1. To pour water. 2. To strew DK. To make wet by pouring water something on it DS. 1. To scatter, disperse. 2. To give, provide TC.

brab
brab LZ. gives as the present of 'brab
bri
bri ND. give as the present of 'bri

bri
bri DS. gives as the present of 'bri

brin
Present:brin DK, DS, TC. Past:brind DK, brin [DS], TC.Future:brin DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: brind DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Denominative of: rin 'price, value' NWH.Meaning:To be sold, to be demanded DK. To take money, for buyers to be plentiful DS. To sell, market TC.

brim
brim ND. gives as the present of 'brim.

brug
Present:brug CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:brugs DK. brug [DS], TC.Future:brug DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: brugs DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning:To flow, to stream out, to gush forth CD. To be increased, to be full, to be filled with DK. For water to suddenly rise DS. For water to naturally increase, fill TC.

brub1
brub ND. gives as the present of 'brub1

brub2
brub DS. gives as the present of 'brub2

brul
brul DS. gives as the present of 'brul

bre

bred
Present:bred CD, TC. Past:bred TC.Future:bred TC.Imperative: - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning:To be alarmed, depressed at heart, to be dejected, to be ashamed CD. To fear, be afraid of TC.

brel
Present:brel CD, ND, DK, DS, TC . Past:bred ND, DK. brel [DS], TC.Future:brel ND, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: - ND, TC. brel NDA, DK.Involuntary: ND, TC. Voluntary: NDA.Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:bya bas ND. bya las NDA. Meaning:To be busy, engaged, to have business CD. To be busy with, to hurry, hasten DK. [To be busy] DS. To be occupied, busy TC.
bro
Present: bro CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bro DK, [DS], TC.Future: bro DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: bro DK. -
get enjoyment of. 3. (in Center) To desire, to wish CD. To taste, experience in a taste DK. 1. To have
direct experience, mentally appear. 2. To experience with the nose or tongue DS. 1. To desire. 2. To arise, experience TC. Note: (Hahn 1973: 440) suggests that the ro 'taste' < *bro, i.e. the b- is indeed part
of the root.

brod

blag
Present: blag LZ, CD, DK, TC. blog DS. Past: blags LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.Future: blag LZ, DK, DS,
TC.Imperative: blags LZ, DK. blogs DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning:
To attend to, to hearken to, to lean toward, to permit. 2. To shed tears (Ja) CD. (only used with rna or rna ba) To incline one's ear to, to listen to (de Jong 1973). To give,
lend one's ear; to listen to DK. 1. To hear by mentally concentrating, lending one's ear. 2. To cry DS. 1.
To lend one's ear to a saying, listen. 2. To give off, shed TC.

blad
TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To chew CD. To chew cud, to chew DK. (archaic) To
chew DS. To chew, grind, suck on TC. Note: Compare ldad.

blas
connect by plaiting together many strands DS. Note: Compare sla2.

blu
Present: blu LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: blus LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC.Future: blu LZ, DK, DS,
TC.Imperative: blus LZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS,
TC. Characteristic Example: srog sogs LZ. Meaning: To ransom, redeem (a pawn, pledge, or security)
CD. To buy back, redeem; to redeem [the] life of a man, animal by paying some money; to ransom DK.
(honorific) To buy DS. To buy something previously relied upon, (particularly) to buy for a religious
purpose TC. Note: Compare the noun glud 'ransom'.

blug
blug CD, DK, TC. give as the present of ldug.

blud
blud LZ, CD, DK, TC. give as the present of ldud

blong
nervous, to be mentally unsettled, to be uneasy. 2. To get bored, become dull DK.

**blod**


**blon**

Present: blon LZ, DS. Past: bland LZ. Future: bland LZ. Imperative: blond LZ. Characteristic Example: gyang sogs nang du LZ. Meaning (archaic) To advise DS. 1. To face inward, to send hither, to lead. 2. To support, establish, help TC. Note: Compare glan (?) NWH.

**dbang**

Present: dbang LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dbang LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC. Future: dbang LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: dbang LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Voluntary: (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: yul 'khor sogs la LZ. Meaning: To own, to belong, to have a right DK. To lay out, arrange, place, assemble, to use, to be available for use DS. To own, to have, to be able TC.

**dbur**


**dbul**


**dben**

Present: dben LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: dbend LZ, DK. dben [DS], TC. Future: dben LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: dben LZ, dbend DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Instr.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: du 'dzi sogs las LZ. Meaning: To become empty, to be empty, to be without DK. To lack, to have few DS. To be empty, to lack TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 84 n. 15) suggests that dbyen 'difference, schism, discord' derives from dben 'solitude, loneliness, separation' via palatalization.

**dbog**

dbog LZ. gives as the present 'bog

**dbol**

Present: dbol CD, DK. Past: dbold DK. Future: dbol DK. Imperative: dbold DK. Meaning: To draw up water from a tank CD. To discharge water from a pond, to let out water through a hole of a pond, to pierce DK.

**dbos**

dbyin
Present: dbyin CD. Meaning: To incite, instigate, set on CD.

dbyug

dbyung
Present: dbyung LZ. Past: dbyung LZ. Future: dbyung LZ. Imperative: phyungs LZ. Characteristic Example: dge ba'i dbugs sogs LZ. Note: Compare 'byin and phyung.

dbye
Present: dbye CD, DS. Past: dbye [DS]. Future: dbye [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To make distinctions, to differentiate CD. To separate into groups because of some ordinary characteristic DS. Note: according to (Rdo. 46) the present of phye, according to (Ja) future of and in literary a secondary form of 'byedCD.

dbyen
Present: dbyen LZ. Past: dbyend LZ. Future: dbyen LZ. Imperative: dbyend LZ. Characteristic Example: sde ris sogs LZ. Note: (Beyer 1992: 84 n. 15) suggests that dbyen 'difference, schism, discord' derives from dben 'solitude, loneliness, separation' via palatalization.

dbrul
dbrul (Gyurme 1992: 261). gives as a causative of rul presumably he means to refer to 'brul.

dbrog
Present: dbrog CD. Meaning: To forget CD.

dbron

'bags
self, to soil, make filthy. 2. (Central) To take away, to steal, rob CD. To be polluted, to be defiled, to become impure, to be defective DK. To mix with something else, to make unclear DS. 1. To be polluted, defiled. 2. To use up TC. Note: Compare 'phog.

'bang1

'bang2
Present:'bang CD, Past:'bangs CD. Meaning: To love, regard CD.

'bad

'bab1
Present:'bab LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'bab LZ, CD, DS. bab CD, DK, TC. Future: bab LZ. 'bab DK, (dialect) DS, TC. dbab DS. Imperative: bab LZ. babys DK. bobs CD, DS. 'bob CD. 'bobs CD. - TC. Voluntary: CD, DS. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: 'bobs CD. Characteristic Example: dus sogs la LZ. Meaning: 1. To move downward, to descend, to come down from, to alight, to fall down CD. To rain, to climb down DK. 1. To go, fall from a higher place to a lower. 2. To rain. 3. To become smaller, fewer. 4. To understand, rise in the mind. 5. To be agreeable, pleasant. 6. To be established, arise. 7. To take responsibility for establishing an action. 8. To obtain, arrive in hand DS. 1. To fall from high to low. 2. To arrive TC.

'bab2

'ba
Present:'ba' CD, DS, TC. Past: 'ba' [DS], TC. Future: 'ba' [DS], TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To bleat. 2. (in Sikkim) To bring, to carry. 3. (central) To commit adultery (Ja) CD. To make the sound of a sheep or goat DS. (for a sheep) To speak TC. Note: Onomatopoeic NWH.

'bar
Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 281). [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: sbor CD, (Chang 1971: vii.4); (Beyer 1992: 116); (Gyurme 1992: 261). Characteristic Example: drod sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To catch fire, to become ignited, to blaze. 2. (in reference to the passions) To glare, burn with wrath. 3. To burst forth into bloom, to blossom, to blare forth into fame, to become notorious CD. To blaze up, to catch fire, to increase DK. 1. For tongues of fire to raise from a burning thing. 2. For light to spread. 3. To spread, grow DS. 1. For tongues of fire to raise from a burning thing. 2. To spread. 3. To scold TC.

'bal
Present: 'bal LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'bald LZ, DK. bal DS. 'bal TC. Future: 'bal LZ, DK, DS, TC. dbal CD. Imperative: 'bold LZ. 'bald DK. bol DS. 'bol TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: 'bal 'wool' NWH. Characteristic Example: skra spu sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To throw about, to pluck out the hair (used only with skra). 2. To part, arrange the hair CD. To pluck out hair, to mingle, to loose DK. To pull from the root DS. To pluck, card TC.

'bigs
Present: 'big DK. Past: big DK. Future: 'big DK. Imperative: bigs DK. Meaning: To be pierced, to be penetrated DK. Note: Compare 'bigs1

'bigs1

'bigs2
Present: 'bigs CD, DK. Past: phigs CD. 'phig CD. 'phigs CD. phig DK. Future: dbig CD, DK. Imperative: phigs CD, DK. phig CD. Voluntary: CD. Meaning: 1. To pierce, pierce into, bore. 2. (in Central, vulgar) To lie with a woman CD. To pierce into, to hollow out DK. Note: Compare 'bigs1

'bu

'bug

'bugs
out, bore, to pierce, sting, bite CD. To pierce into, to hollow out DK. Note: Compare 'big1

'bung
Present:'bungs CD. 'bung DK, DS, TC. Past:'bungs DK, DS, TC. Future:'bung DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'bungs DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: sbung (?) NWH. Meaning: To concentrate one's force or energies CD. To try, to endeavor DK. To be eager, strive DS. To strive, be diligent TC. Note: Compare 'bad CD.

'bud1
Present:'bud LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'bud LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Future:'bud LZ. 'bud DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'bud LZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: CD, DS. Transitive: TC. Causative of: 'phud & 'bud (Duff). Resultative of: sbud (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: gnas dang khyim sogs las LZ. Meaning: (perhaps limited to West) 1. To fall from, drop, fall down. 2. To fall off (of leaves), to fall through. 3. To go away, to leave, escape, to disappear, to be lost CD. To go out, to be exclusive DK. 1. To come out. 2. To reach, arrive at, ascend. 3. To be clear, obvious DS. Take out, draw out, expel TC.

'bud2
Present:'bud LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'bus LZ, DS, TC. Future:'bud LZ, DS, TC. 'bud LZ, DK. Imperative: 'bus LZ, DS, TC. 'phus CD, DK. Resultative of: sbud (Gyurme 1992: 260). Characteristic Example: dung dang gling bu sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To blow (with the mouth). 2. To be blown (by the wind) CD. To blow with the mouth, blow with a blower, to blow a 1. To make a sound by blowing in the hollow of a conch &c. 2. To set a flame on the hearth DS. 1. To make [a sound with a conch]. 2. To set a fire TC.

'bud3
Present:'bud CD, DK. Past: 'phud CD, DK. Future: 'bud CD, DK. Imperative: 'phud CD. 'phud DK. Transitive: CD. Causative of: 'bud (Chang 1971: vii.6). Meaning: 1. To put off, pull off, take off (hat, coat, ring &c.). 2. (with accusative of person and place) To drive out, expel, cast out, chase away. 3. To pull out, tear out, uproot. 4. To take away, subtract from (Ja) CD. To take off, expel, to push out, push aside, to take forth from the rest DK. Note: Compare 'phud, and 'bud1

'bun
Present:'bun CD. bun CD. Meaning: To itch CD.

'bub
Present:'bub CD, DK. Past: 'bub CD, DK. Future: 'bub DK. Imperative: 'bubs CD, DK. Resultative of: 'phub (Chang 1971: vii.5), (Beyer 1992: 116). 'subub NWH. Meaning: 1. To be turned over, upside down. 2. To be overturned, destroyed, spoiled (with regard to meditation) (Mil.) (Ja) CD. To be reversed upside down DK.

'bubs
Present: 'bubs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'phub CD. Past: 'phub TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'phubs CD. 'phibs ND. Future: 'dbub TD, LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'dbubs ND. Imperative: 'phubs TD, LZ, CD,
**'bur**

Present: 'bur CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'burd DK. 'bur [DS], TC. Future: 'bur DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'burd DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To rise, to swell up, become prominent. 2. To spring up, come forth, bud, unfold CD. To rise, swell up, to come out a part, to come up one's head [sic] DK. To rise up higher than the level of an even surface DS. To naturally rise higher TC.

**'bul**

Present: 'bul KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC, dbul LZ. Past: phul KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: dbul KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: phul KYT, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC. Meaning: (humble) To give, proffer, send CD. To offer, give, send a letter, a present &c. DK.

**'bus**

'bus TC. gives as the present of 'bu

**'bebs**

Present: 'bebs KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, (DS), TC. 'phob CD (Sch.). 'phebs DK. 'beb DS. Past: phab KYT, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. phebs KYN. phabs (ND). Future: dbab KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. phobs KYN, ND, DS. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'bab CD. Characteristic Example: byin dang sma sogs TD. lha dang char sogs LZ. char dang brtan la byin sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To cause to descend, cause to fall down. 2. To cast down, throw down. 3. To assign, settle, fix, lay down, establish CD. To bring down, cause to come down DK. 1. 2. To determine, ascertain. 3. To make lower, make fewer. 4. To calm down. 5. To make descend from a high place to a low place. 6. To make stay, remain. 7. (prefixed by the phrase cham la) To humble, enervate DS. 1. To make come down. 2. To determine, ascertain TC.

**'bo1**

Present: 'bo LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dbos LZ, pho CD, DK, DS, phos ND, TC. Future: dbo LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'bo LZ, phos ND, TC. bo DS. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: chu sogs ND, LZ. Meaning: 1. To pour out, pour forth, spill out. 2. To swell up, to rise. 3. To sprout, shoot forth (of wild growing plants) CD. To pour out, to spill out DK. To throw liquid from a vessel DS. To throw out TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 83) suggests that 'byo derives from this verb via palatalization.

**'bo2**

Present: 'bo CD. 'bo DK. Past: bo DK. Future: 'bo DK. Imperative: bo DK. Involuntary: (Hoshi
2003). Meaning: 1. To expand as a bubble. 2. To overflow, fall out of a vessel on account of over-filling.

'bog1


'bog2


'bogs

Present: 'bogs TD, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'dbog LZ. 'bog CD, ND, TC. Past: 'phog TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: 'dbog TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'phog TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'phog (Duff). Characteristic Example: 'gdams ngag sogs TD. sdom pa dang 'gdams ngag sogs LZ. sdom pa sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To bestow, impart. 2. (in West) To be extracted, uprooted, pulled out, to be dislocated, unhinged. 3. To unload CD. 1. To put something at a place, put something on a place. 2. To give responsibility, give, bestow DK. 1. To take down an ornament, burden. 2. To lead another with good qualities or advice DS. 1. To give. 2. (archaic) To strive, exert TC.

'bod


'bon

'bon DK. gives as the present of bon

'bor


'byang

Characteristic Example: lto nad sogs LZ. sgrib pa ND. Meaning: To clean CD. To be purified, to be cleaned, be washed, to be used to DK. 1. To purify. 2. To empty the stomach and intestines of digested food DS. 1. To purify, pacify. 2. To be wise, to concentrate. 3. To have diarrhea, defecate TC. Note: Compare 'byong2.

'byab
'byab DK. gives as the present of byab.

'byam
Present:'byam CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'byams CD, DK, DS, TC. byams CD. Future:'byam DK, DS, TC. Imperative: byams DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To flow over, to spread about CD. To be unlimited, to be limitless, to be with out end, to spread over DK. To spread larger, to pervade DS. 1. To increase, to pervade. 2. To last, continue, elapse TC.

'byar
'byar CD, DK, TC. give as the present of 'byor1

'byi
Present:'byi CD, DK, DS. byi TC. Past:'byi CD, DK, DS. phyis CD. Future:'byi DK, DS. byi TC. Imperative: byi DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: phyi CD. Meaning: 1. To be wiped out, effaced. 2. To fall off (of the hair) (Ja) CD. To disappear one's hair by falling off [sic], to disappear or vanish, to be effaced, be wiped off DK. For hair to fall off of a creature's body DS. To come out (for head hair, body hair &c) TC.

'bying

'byid1
Present:'byid CD, DK, DS, TC. 'phyid ND. (DS). Past:'byid CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. byid CD. Future:'byid ND, DS, TC. phyid DK. Imperative: phyid ND, DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: ND. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: mi tshe ND. Meaning: [To suffice, be enough] CD. To suffice for living, to live, to be accomplished in one's life DK. To have an accomplished life DS. To be sufficient, complete TC.

'byid2
erase (a drawing, or writing) DS. To purify, erase purposely TC.

'byi3
Present: 'byi CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'byi CD, DK, TC. phy 'byi CD. 'byi [DS]. Future: 'byi DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: 'byi DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To glide, slip, disappear, to slip away CD. To slip off, to miss one's footing DK. To slip, slide, loose footing DS. 1. To become naturally purified or erased. 2. For vision or the control of limbs to fail. 3. To slip, slide TC.

'byin

'byib
'byib DK, (DS). give as the present of byib.

'byil

'byug

'byung

'bye

'byed

'byer
Present: 'byer LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: byerd LZ. byer CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: 'byer LZ. 'byer DK, DS, TC. Imperative: byer LZ, TC. byerd DK. - DS. Involuntary: DS. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: 'dre gdon sogs LZ. Meaning: To escape by flight, to flee in different directions CD. To run away, to disperse, to spread over, to ruin, to decay DK. 1. To flee. 2. To spread, pervade DS. 1. To flee, disperse. 2. To become widespread TC.

'byes

'byo
Present: 'byo CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: phyo CD. phyos CD. byos DK, TC. byo DS. Future: 'byo [CD], DK, TC. 'byo DS. Imperative: 'byo CD, DS. byos CD, TC. 'byos DK. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To pour out, to pour into another vessel (Situ 85) CD. To pour out, to spill out DK. To pour (water &c.) from high to low. 2. Similar to 'to pour' (e.g. rain) DS. To transfer, pour from one vessel to another TC. Note: (Beyer 1992: 83) suggests that this verb is derived from 'bo via palatalization.

'byog

'byong
through training DS. To reach completion, to be talented by training TC.

'byong2
Present:'byong TC. Past:'byongs TC.Future:'byong TC.Imperative: - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning:To have diarrhea and stomach illness TC.Note: Compare 'byang.

'byong3
Present:'byong DS. Past:'byangs DS.Future:'byong DS.Imperative: 'byong DS.Voluntary: DS.Transitive: DS.Meaning:To drink a beverage in large gulps DS.

'byong
'byongCD gives as the present of 'byang

'byongs
'byongsLZ gives as the present of 'byang

'byon1

'byon2
Present:'byon LZ, DK. Past:'byond LZ. 'byond DK. Future:'byon LZ. 'byon DK.Imperative: sbyond LZ. byond LZ. byon (LZ). 'byond DK.Characteristic Example:ye shes pa dang tshogs zhung nams LZ.Meaning:To be able, to be capable, to be skillful DK.

'byor1

'byor2
Present:'byor CD, DK, DS, TC. Past:'byord DK. 'byor [DS],TC.Future:'byor DK, [DS], TCImperative: 'byord DK - TC.Involuntary:TC,(Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: (honorific) To come, to arrive, to be received CD. To arrive, to receive, to reach DK. 1. To receive, get. 2. To arrive DS. 1. To arrive, receive. 2. To descend, fall TC.

'byol
Present:'byol LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'byold LZ. byol CD.Past:'byold LZ, DK. byol CD, DS,
byol LZ, DK, DS. 'byol LZ, TC. dbyol CD. Imperative: byol LZ, CD, DS, TC. byold LZ. 'byold DK. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gzhan dang las sogs (byol) LZ. gamangan don nang sogs las (byold) LZ. Meaning: To mistake, blunder, err, go astray (byol) CD. To give way, to make way (byol) CD. To step aside, to avoid, to escape from DK. To avoid touching, avoid encountering DS. To avoid, shun, flee TC.

'braq


'brang


'brad

'brad CD, DK, DS, TC. give as the present of 'drad

'bran

'bran DS. gives as the present of bran

'brab

Present: 'brab LZ. 'brab CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'brabs LZ, DK, DS, TC. 'brab CD. Future: 'dbrab [CD], (DS). 'brab LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'brob LZ. 'brab DK. pbrobs DS. brobs TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: rdzas sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: 1. To catch at suddenly, to snatch away. 2. To beat, to scourge. 3. To throw out, scatter (Ja) ('brab) CD. To flog with whip and nettle (dbrab) CD. To hit, to beat DK. To flog, strike with something flexible and thin (like a whip &c.) DS. To beat, strike, hit TC.

'bral


'bral2

'bral KYN, LZ, DS. give as the present of 'phral

'briel1

Present: 'dri (see note) [CD], (TC). 'bri LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. 'bri ND. Past: 'bris LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS,
TC.Future:bri LZ, ND, DS, TC. 'bri ND. Imperative: ris (see note). bris LZ, CD, ND, DK, (DS), TC. phris DS. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: yi ge dang ri mo sogs LZ. yi ge lha sogs ND. Meaning: To write, draw, note down CD. To write, to do painting, to draw, to note down, to register DK. [To write and draw] letter and drawing DS. To arrange, lay out (e.g. letters, drawings) TC. Note: The present 'dri and imperative ris are exclusively found in older documents cf. (Hill, forthcoming) in addition (Beyer 1992: 73) suggests a comparison with ri mo 'drawing.'

'bri2

'bri3
Present: 'bri LZ. Past: phris LZ. Future: 'bri LZ. Imperative: phri LZ. Characteristic Example: bsod nams sogs rim gyis LZ. Note: perhaps to be referred to 'phri.

'brid
Present: 'brid CD. Meaning: To caress CD.

'brid2
'brid LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS (TC). give as the present of 'drid.

'brid3
'bri ND, DS, TC give as the present of 'phri

'brim
Present: 'brims LZ. 'drim [LZ]. 'brim CD, DK, DS, TC. 'grim CD (sometimes). brim ND. Past: brims LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: 'brim LZ, ND. brim DK, DS, TC. Imperative: brims LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: rim (?) 'stage, level' NWH. Characteristic Example: rdzas nor sogs LZ. 'khru dang zas sogs ND. Meaning: To distribute, deal out, hand round CD. To give food, to give, to bring DK. To divide and distribute DS. To give, provide TC.

'bru
'bru CD, DK, DS, TC. give as the present of 'dru.

'brud

'brud2
'brud (LZ), (DS), TC. give as the present of 'dru.

'brub1

'brub2

'brul

'bre
Present: 'bre CD, DK. Past: 'bres CD, DK. Future: 'bre DK. Imperative: 'bres DK. Meaning: To screen off, to spread over, to envelop CD. To spread, to pitch up, to screen off DK.

'breg
'breg (LZ), CD, DK, DS, TC. give as the present of 'dreg

'breng
'breng ND. gives as the present of 'brang

'bred
Present: 'bred DK. Past: bred DK. Future: 'bred DK. Imperative: bred DK. Meaning: To be afraid of, to be frightened, to be alarmed DK.

'brel

'brong
Present: 'brong LZ, CD. Past: 'brongs LZ. Future: 'brong LZ. Imperative: brongs LZ. Characteristic Example: mdza' grogs sogs dang LZ. Meaning: (archaic) To attend, wait upon, serve CD. Note: Compare (Takeuchi 1995: 315), this verb is likely connected to 'brang.
'brong

'brong (DS). gives as a present of 'brang

'bros


rbod


lbos


sbag


sbam

sbam CD, DK. give as the present of sbom

sbar


sbal


sbir


sbung

sbud

sbud
Present: sbub DS, TC. Past: sbubs DS, TC. Future: sbub DS, TC. Imperative: sbubs DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: 'bub NWH. Meaning: To place the mouth of a vessel on the ground DS. To turn the mouth of a vessel downward, place the mouth of a vessel on the ground TC.

sbe
Present: sbe CD, DK. Past: sbes DK. Future: sbe DK. Imperative: sbes DK. Meaning: To scuffle, wrestle CD. To wrestle, scuffle DK.

sbeng
sbeng LZ. gives as the present of sbong

sbed

sbo

sbong

sbon
To eat CD, TC. To eat DK.

**sbom**


**sbor**

Present: sbor CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sbar (CD), DS. Past: sbar CD, DS, TC. sbard ND, DK. Future: sbar ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'bar CD, (Chang 1971: vii.4); (Beyer 1992: 116); (Gyurme 1992: 261) Characteristic Example: me sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To light, kindle, inflame. 2. To transfer, transfuse CD. To catch fire, to blaze, to be increased, to be enlarged DK. To set fire to flammable substances DS. To burn, set on fire TC.

**sbol**


**sbos**

sbos [CD], TC. give as the present of sbo.

**sbyag**


**sbyig**

Present: sbyig DS, TC. Past: sbyig [DS]. Future: sbyig [DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To tie, knot CD. For female livestock to reach the time of breeding, go into heat DS. 1. (dialect) To slip. 2. (for female livestock) To go into heat. 3. (archaic) To press clothes TC.

**sbyin**


**sbyong**

Causative of: 'byang (Beyer 1992: 116), (Gyurme 1992: 261) Characteristic Example: las sgrib sogs LZ. bslab bya dang sgrib pa ND. Meaning: 1. To clean, remove by cleaning, clear away. 2. To take away, subtract. 3. To exercise to train CD. To purify, to give up, to leave, to study DK. 1. To practice or study a skill again and again in order to obtain ability. 2. To clear away, purify. 3. To take (e.g. iron) from stone by melting with fire DS. 1. To study. 2. To purify, rid of defects. 3. To defecate, have diarrhea. 4. To give, send. 5. To subtract, remove TC.

sbyor
Present: sbyor LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: sbyard LZ, ND, DK. sbyar CD, DS, TC. Future: sbyar LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sbyor LZ, DS, TC. sbyord ND, DK. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 210), (Hoshi 2003). Characteristic Example: brtse gm chos dang thal mo sos LZ. bag spyin gyis ND. Meaning: 1. To affix, paste, fasten together, put close to, apply. 2. To prepare, get ready, adjust, accommodate one's self to CD. To attach, to paste, to combine, practices, to make food, prepare food DK. 1. To make adhere, make stick together (with glue &c.) a break, gap in something. 2. To hook together. 3. To connect, match. 4. To be near to, to match. 5. To show, teach, say. 6. To introduce. 7. To give, establish DS. 1. To link together, put together. 2. To actually practice, engage in. 3. To meditate. 4. To couple, copulate TC.

sbrag

sbrid
Present: sbrid CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: sbrid DK, [DS], TC. Future: sbrid DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: sbrid DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To sneeze. 2. To become numb, torpid CD. To feel numbness, to be unable to walk because of numbness, to sneeze DK. 1. For the sense of feeling to become unclear in a part of the body. 2. To sneeze when something is felt to come inside the nose DS. For feeling to deteriorate (by a nervous disease &c.) TC.

sbrib
Present: sbrib DK. sbribs DS, TC. Past: sbribs DK. Future: sbrib DK. Imperative: sbribs DK. Meaning: To feel hungry, to be hungry DK. To be hungry DS, TC.

sbru
Present: sbru LZ, ND, TC. sbrud CD, DK, DS. Past: sbrus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: sbru LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sbru LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Intransitive: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: 'bru 'grain' (?) NWH. Characteristic Example: zan sogs LZ, ND. Meaning: 1. To stir with one's hand, to poke up (fire). 2. To knead CD. To wash in water, to mix thoroughly, to knead, to rub in order to clean the husk of grain, to clean DK. To
wet (grain or something similar) with liquid DS. To knead TC.

sbrum

sbre
Present: sbre DK. Past: sbres DK. Future: sbre DK. Imperative: sbres DK. Meaning: To become cold, to freeze DK.

sbreg
Present: sbreg DK. Past: sbregs DK. Future: sbreg DK. Imperative: sbregs DK. Meaning: To become cold, to freeze DK.

sbreng
Present: sbreng LZ, CD, DK, TC. Past: sbrengs LZ, CD, DK, TC. Future: sbreng LZ, DK, TC. Imperative: sbrengs LZ, DK, TC. Voluntary: TC. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: gral rim gyis LZ. Meaning: To rattle, make shake, vibrate, to play an instrument (Ja) CD. To pull, to pull the string of an arrow DK. 1. To make a sound by plucking the string of a stringed instrument. 2. To pour down water from a thin tube or small hole DS. 1. To organize, arrange. 2. To draw, pull. 3. To raise, hoist, brandish TC.

sbreb
Present: sbreb LZ, DK. sbrebs TC. Past: sbrebs LZ, DK. Future: sbreb LZ, DK. Imperative: sbrebs LZ, DK. Characteristic Example: lus sogs LZ. Meaning: To become cold, to freeze DK. (archaic) 1. To be thin, dry. 2. To be cold. 3. To be hungry TC.

sbrer

sbron
Present: sbron LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: sbrand LZ, ND, DK. sbran CD, DS, TC. Future: sbran LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sbrond LZ, ND, DK. sbran DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: ra mda' sogs LZ. ra mda' ND. Meaning: 1. To summon, call, announce to. 2. To sprinkle, to squirt upon CD. To call, to call a friend, to inform, warn DK. 1. To
signal, imply, hint. 2. To call, summon DS. To call, summon TC.

ma

mang

Present: mang CD. Past: mangs CD. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To be much, to increase, to become more, many CD. Note: a verbal use of the adjective mang po 'many'.

mal

Present: mal DK. Past: mald DK. Future: mal DK. Imperative: mald DK. Denominative of: mal 'bed' NWH. Meaning: To sleep DK.

mid


min


mug

Present: mug CD, DS, TC. Past: mug [DS]. Future: mug [DS]. Intransitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: muge 'famine' NWH. Meaning: (with yid or thugs) To despair CD. 1. To be hungry, out of food. 2. To believe, trust DS. To be helpless, unable TC.

mur

mur CD, (DS), TC. give as the present of dmur

mul

Present: mul DK. Past: muld DK. Future: mul DK. Imperative: muld DK. Meaning: To beg food, to wander, go around DK.

med1

Present: med CD, DK. Past: med DK. Future: med DK. Imperative: med DK. Auxiliary: med DS, TC. myed TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be not, not to be, to be without not to have, to be non-existent CD. To be without existence or possession DK. To not remain, to become destroyed DS. (the opposite of yod) [To not exist] TC.
med2

med3

mer

mog
Present: mog DK. Past: mogs DK. Future: mog DK. Imperative: mogs DK. Meaning: To become darkish, faded color DK.

mod
Auxiliary: mod CD, DS, TC. Function: (sometimes superadded to yod or used alone, sometimes with other verbs) To be, to be indeed CD. (suffixed to past tense verbs, auxiliary verbs, and adjectives) A term equivalent to 'however' 'still' DS. Not to accord with TC.

mol
Present: mol LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: mold LZ, DK. mol [DS], TC. Future: mol LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: mold LZ, DK. mol TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gtam sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To converse, confer upon. 2. To say, to speak CD. To speak, converse DK. 1. To give advice, speak. 2. To confer, discuss DS. To narrate, confer, discuss TC.

mos
Present: mos LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: mos LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: mos LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: mos LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: skyabs gnas kyi yon tan sogs la LZ. Meaning: 1. To be pleased, to be pleased with, to crave for, to be inclined to. 2. To respect, to esteem, to venerate, to adore CD. To be delightful, to be pleased, to be agreeable DK. 1. To be happy, delighted. 2. To remember, to think. 3. To trust, to believe DS. To trust, believe, be inclined to TC.

myag
Present: myag CD, DK, TC. myags DS. Past: myags CD, DK, [DS], TC. Future: myag DK, TC. myags [DS]. Imperative: myags DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS (def. 2), TC. Transitive: DS (def. 1). Meaning: 1. To chew (Sch.). 2. To cause putrefaction CD. To become rotten, to be putrefied DK. 1. For foods which have been exposed to the power of human or animal stomach acid to become a paste, liquid. 2. To rot, and become similar to mud DS. To rot, decompose TC.

myid
myid DK, (DS), (TC). give as the present of mid
myug
Present: myug CD, DS, TC. dmug CD, DK. Past: myugs DK, TC. Future: myug DK, TC. Imperative: dmyugs DK. myugs TC. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Meaning: 1. To slightly bend the head. 2. To show ostentatiously, to boast about (Cs.) (myug) CD. To show (dmyug) CD. To bend down one's head DK. To bend, wobble DS. 1. To poke out the head. 2. To move back and forth, shake TC. Note: Compare dmyug1-3

myur
Present: myur CD. Meaning: To hurry by, pass on swiftly CD.

myul1
Present: myul CD, ND, TC. Past: myuld ND. myul TC. Future: myul ND, TC. Imperative: - ND, TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yul mang ND. Meaning: To roam about CD. To roam about DK. To roam about TC.

myul2
Present: myul ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: myuld ND, DK. myul [DS], TC. Future: myul ND, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: myuld ND, DK. myul TC. Voluntary: ND, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: rgyal khams ND. Meaning: To do the work of espionage, to examine closely, to search into, to scrutinize CD. To go in search of DK. To know a circumstance by secret means and moving about DS. To search, look for, look into, investigate TC.

myong1

myong2

myong3

myos
Present: myos LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: myos LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Future: myo LZ. myos DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: myos LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: chang sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: To become intoxicated, intoxication from wine, to become maddened, become demented CD. To become intoxicated, to be intoxicated with overjoy, to be
intoxicated with love DK. 1. To become intoxicated, excessive (from barely beer &c.). 2. To be very happy, overjoyed concerning something DS. To be intoxicated, for the mind to become unstable TC.

**dmad**
Present: dmad LZ. Past: dmad LZ. Future: dmad LZ. Imperative: dmod LZ. Characteristic Example: nyams dang khengs pa sogs LZ.

**dman**

**dma'**
Present: dma' CD, ND, DK. dmas TC. Past: dmas CD, DK, TC. dma' ND. Future: dmas DK. dmas TC. Imperative: dmas DK. - ND, TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To be low, degraded, interior CD. To be low, decay, diminish DK. To decline, deteriorate, fade TC.

**dmigs**
Present: dmigs LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: dmigs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Future: dmigs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: dmigs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: yul sogs LZ. Meaning: To fancy, imagine, construe in one's mind CD. To imagine DK. To look at, consider DS. To think about, imagine, consider TC.

**dmugs**

**dmur**

**dmul**

**dmus**

**dme**
Present: dme LZ, CD, DK. Past: dmes LZ, DK. Future: dme LZ, DK. Imperative: dmes LZ, DK. Characteristic Example: grib sog s kyis LZ. Meaning: To stain, besmirch [CD]. To defile, murder a relative, kill DK.

dmod
Present: dmod LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: dmod LZ, ND, DK, TC. Future: dmod LZ, DK, TC. Imperative: dmod LZ, DK, TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: tshig gis LZ. Meaning: 1. To curse, execrate, accuse (Cs.). 2. To swear, to affirm, to confirm a treaty by an oath (Ja). 3. To address a prayer of conjuration to a deity (Glr.) CD. To curse DK. 1. To speak vilely to a person. 2. To lower, bring lower DS. To swear at, curse, deprecate TC. Note: DS identifies this verb with smod.

dmyal
Present: dmyal CD. Meaning: To cut up, to cut into pieces (meat at dinner) (Dzl.) CD.

dmyug1

dmyug2
Present: dmyug LZ, TC. dmyugs CD, DS, TC (archaic). Past: dmyugs LZ, [DS], TC. Future: dmyug LZ, TC. dmyugs [DS]. Imperative: myugs LZ. dmyugs TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gte'u 'am khyi sog s phyir LZ. Meaning: To drain off CD. To bring something up from deep water DS. To take out TC.

dmyug3
Present: dmyug DK, TC. myug CD. Past: myugs DK. dmyugs TC. Future: myug DK. dmyug TC. Imperative: dmyugs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To run, roam, steal about (Sch.) CD. To go DK. To go, wander, roam TC.

rma1
Present: rma CD, DK. rmas DS, TC. Past: rmas CD, DK, [DS], TC. Future: rma DK. rmas [DS], TC. Imperative: rmas DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To wound CD. To hurt, wound, be injured DK. To wound the body with a weapon DS. To be wounded, damaged, to deteriorate TC.

rma2

rmi
Present: rmi CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: rmis CD, DK, DS, TC. Future: rmi DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rmis...
DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To dream CD. To have a dream, to dream DK. When after having gone to sleep, for various appearances to arise because of conditions of the brain due to outer conditions or by the power of various conditions within and without the body DS. For a dream to come about TC.

rmug
Present: rmug LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: rmugs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: rmug LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rmug LZ, DK, DS, TC. - ND. Involuntary: ND. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: khi sogs kyi is LZ. khyis ND. Meaning: 1. To bite. 2. (of bees &c.) To sting. 3. (in West) To gall (e.g. the feet by friction of the shoes). 3. (in West) To bark (Ja) CD. To be bitten by a dog, to bite DK. (for a small creature) To bite DS. (of a dog &c.) To bite TC.

rmur

rmus
Present: rmus DK, DS, TC. Past: rmus DK, [DS]. Future: rmus DK, [DS]. Imperative: rmus DK. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To be sick of, to be tired, weary DK. To be sad DS. (archaic) 1. To be sad, timid. 2. To become dark, obscure TC. Note: Compare dmus.

rme
Present: rme DK, TC. Past: rmes DK. Future: rme DK. Imperative: rmes DK. Meaning: To be avaricious, greedy, to save, to reduce expenditure DK. (archaic) To save, horde, be thrifty TC.

rmel
Present: rmel LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: rmes LZ, CD, DK, DS. rmes CD. Future: rmel LZ. rmed DK. rma DS. Imperative: rmel LZ, DK. rmos DS. Voluntary: DS. Characteristic Example: gam sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To ask, inquire. 2. To plough, sow. 3. To study CD. To enquire, to ask questions DK. (archaic) To ask, ask the reason (rmel) DS. (archaic) To say (rme) DS. (archaic) To ask, implore, say (rmel) TC. (archaic) To ask, say (rme) TC.

rmong
Present: rmong CD, DK. rmons DS, TC. Past: rmons CD, DK, [DS], TC.Future: rmong DK. rmons [DS], TC. Imperative: rmons DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: 1. To be obscured. 2. To be puzzled CD. To be dull, to feel dull, to be confused, ignorant DK. 1. To not know, be ignorant. 2. To be stupid, dull DS. To not know, be ignorant TC.

rmod

rmya
Present: rmya LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. rmyo DK.Past: rmyas LZ, DK. rmya DK, [DS].Future: rmya LZ, DK, [DS].Imperative: rmyas LZ. rmya DK. rmyos DK.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:tshad gdung sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: To degenerate, grow worse, decay CD. To feel dull, become dull (rmya) DK. To decay, grow weak (rmyo) DK. (for body or mind) To become dull, fatigued DS. To become feeble, for mind or body to deteriorate TC.

rmyang
rmyangCD. gives as the presents of rmyong

rmyeng
rmyengCD. gives as the presents of rmyong

rmyo
rmyo DK. gives as a present to rmya

rmyong
Present: rmyang CD. rmyeng CD. rmyong DK, TC.Past: rmyangs DK, TC.Future: rmyang DK, TC.Imperative: rmyangs DK. rmyongs TC.Voluntary: TC.Transitive: TC.Meaning: To bend towards, to stretch one's self, to stretch forward the neck as if to hear anybody speaking or whispering CD. To stretch, to stretch one's self DK. To stretch out TC.

smad
smadCD. gives as a present of smod

sman

smin
Present: smin CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: smind DK. smin [DS], TC.Future: smin DK, [DS],
TC. Imperative: smind DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To become ripe, to ripen. 2. To be converted CD. To age, grow old, to become tamed, to be peaceful minded DK. 1. For a fruit of a fruit tree or seeds to become ready. 2. To have the power to think about a meaning. 3. To reach a year of age. 4. To bear fruit, fructify DS. To reach a measure, to do well established TC.

smo

Present: smo CD, DK. smos DS, TC. Past: smos CD, DK, [DS], TC. Future: smo DK. smos [DS], TC. Imperative: smos CD, DK, TC. Voluntary: CD, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To call, name, remark, assert CD. To name, call by name, to say, mention DK. To speak DS. To say, tell TC. Note: (Stein 1942: 205) suggests comparison with the following words: smo 'desire' smod 'blame' dmod 'imprecation, malediction, prayer' smon lam 'prayer'. I suggest also possibly mo 'divination'.

smod


smon

Present: smon LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: smond LZ, DK. smon [DS], TC. Future: smon LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: smond LZ, DK. smon TC. Voluntary: TC. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: 'di phyi'i don sogs la LZ. Meaning: To bless, wish, desire (others to be happy and prosperous). 2. (with terminative of the infinitive) To pray for CD. To bless, wish, desire, admire, like DK. To have a very good wish, hope DS. To desire to obtain TC. Note: (Stein 1942: 205) suggests comparison with the following words: smo 'say', smod 'blame' dmod 'imprecation, malediction, prayer' smon lam 'prayer'. I suggest also possibly mo 'divination'.

smyan

Present: smyan DK. Past: smyan DK. Future: smyan DK. Imperative: smyan DK. Transitive: (Goldstein 2001). Meaning: To have new relations by marriage, to marry DK. To pollinate (Goldstein 2001).

smyug

smyung
Present: smyung CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: smyungs DK, TC. smyung [DS]. Future: smyung DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: smyungs DK, TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To fast, to observe a scant diet CD. To lead an ascetic life, to fast DK. To endure the suffering thirst and hunger for a certain period of time DS. 1. To be hungry. 2. To make fewer TC. Note: for TC's def. 2 compare smyung.

smyur
Present: smyur CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: smyurd DK. smyur [DS]. Future: smyur DK, DS. Imperative: smyurd DK. Transitive: DS. Denominative of: myur 'quick' (Gyurme 1992: 261). Meaning: 1. To stretch one's self after sleep (Sch.). 2. To be quick, expeditious, in a hurry, to hasten CD. To make time shorter, to anticipate DK. To be quick, hasten DS. (archaic) To take short time. 2. To make nearer TC.

smyo

smra

smrang
Present: smrang CD, DK, TC. smreng CD, DS, TC. Past: smrangs DK. smreng [DS]. Future: smrang DK. smreng [DS]. Imperative: smrengs DK. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: (archaic) To speak CD. 1. To speak. 2. To hide DK. 1. (in some dialects) To be sad. 2. To hide, keep secret. 3. To speak, say DS. (archaic) To say, tell speak TC.

smre
Present: smre CD, DK, TC. Past: smres DK. Future: smre DK. Imperative: smres DK. Meaning: To speak ill of CD. To utter lamentations, to lament, bewail DK. To speak badly, vilely DS.

smreng
smreng CD, DS, TC. give as the present of smrang

tsa

tsob
Tsob LZ. gives as the present of gtsab
gtsag
Present: gtsag LZ, CD, DK, TC. gtsags DS. Past: btsags LZ. gtsags DK, DS, TC. Future: gtsag LZ, DK, (DS), TC. gtsags DS. Imperative: gtsogs LZ, DS, TC. gtsags DK. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: dngul khab sog s kyis LZ. Meaning: To thrust in, poke, piece, prick CD. To eat out, to cut into halves, to take out, to let out blood from a vein DK. To prick, stab, jab (with a knife, lance, needle). 2. To sew (with needle and thread) DS. To slice, bleed, bring out after cutting TC.

gtsang
gtsang CD. gives as the present of 'tshangs

gtsab

gtsi
Present: gtsi CD, DS. Past: gtsis CD, DS. Future: gtsi DS. Imperative: gtsis DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Meaning: 1. To delight in, set store by, be fond of. 2. To invite, summon, call, appoint (Sch.) CD. To take care of, look after, to respect, venerate DS.

gtsigs

gtsir
gtsir CD, DK. give as the present of 'tshir

gtsug
Present: gtsug LZ. gtsugs CD. Past: btsugs LZ. Future: gtsug LZ. Imperative: tshugs LZ. Characteristic Example: srol dang bca' khrims sog s LZ. Meaning: 1. To plant. 2. To bore out, scoop out, excavate (Sch.) CD. Note: Compare 'dzug and the note thereto.

gtsub
Present: gtsub LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: btsubs LZ, DK. gtsubs CD, DS, TC. Future: gtsub LZ, DK, DS. btsub DK. Imperative: gtsub LZ. gtsubs DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: me'i ched gtsub shing sog s LZ. Meaning: 1. To rub. 2. To churn CD. To rub, to make friction, to drag, move DK. 1. To rub against, to create friction. 2. To raise dust by moving something to and fro DS. To rub, scrape, grind TC.

gtse
gtse CD, DS, TC. give as the present of 'tshe.

gtser
Present: gtser DS, TC. Past: gtser [DS], TC.Future: gtser [DS], TC.Impervasive: gtser TC.Voluntary:
TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To make unhappy (e.g. the ears) DS. To irritate, harm the ears TC.

btsang
btsang CD gives as a present of 'tshang]
btsan
DK.Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003).Denominative of:btsan 'mightly, powerful' NWH.Meaning: To enforce
strictly DK. (for a situation) To be strict, dire (Hoshi 2003).

btsab
btsab DS, TC. give as the present of gtsab.

btsa'
Present: btsa' LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: btsas LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC (def. 2). btsa' DS, TC (def 
1).Future: btsa' LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Impervasive: btsas LZ, DK. btsos ND. - TC.Involuntary:
ras kyis LZ. shing sogssmar bar ND.Meaning: (honorific) To watch, look on, espy CD. To watch, look
after carefully, with great affection DK. To look at, examine with the eyes DS. 1. To cherish, protect. 2.
To stare at, watch over TC.

btsa'
Present: btsa' LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: btsas LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: btsa' LZ, ND, 
Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:bu sog dang spy an ras kyis LZ. smar bar ND.Meaning:
To be born, to bring forth CD. To be born DK. For a child to be brought for from a mother's womb DS.
To be born TC.

rtsab
Present: rtsabs CD. rtsab DK. Past: brtsabs DK.Future: brtsab DK.Impervasive: rtsabs DK.Meaning:
To chop, cut into small pieces like meat CD. To bar DK.

rtsal
Instr.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: To have power (Hackett 2003).

rtsi
Present: rtsi TD TD actually gives rtsa but this must be an error in the transmission or printing., LZ,
CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brtsis TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. rtsis DS.Future: brtsi TD, LZ, CD,
ND, DK, DS, TC.Impervasive: rtsis TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. brtsis CD.Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC,
kyis TD. grangs dang dus sog s LZ. grang ND.Meaning: To count, reckon, compute CD. To calculate,
count, compute, to reckon, to consider as an important figure or thing DK. 1. To count. 2. To think that something is. 3. To go against, defy, accept, bear DS. 1. To count. 2. To look at, abide by. 3. To think about doing something, plan on TC.

rtsig


rtsing

Present: rtsing LZ. Past: rtsings LZ. Future: rtsing LZ. Imperative: rtsing LZ. Characteristic Example: kun sbyod dang rig pa sogs LZ.

rtsu

rtsu DK. gives as the present of btsu

rtsub

Present: rtsub CD, NDA In the same place NDB has rtsung. Past: rtsub NDA Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To revile, abuse CD. To be rough, course (Hoshi 2003).

rtse


rtseg

Present: rtseg LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Past: brtsegs LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. Future: brtseg LZ, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: rtseg LZ. rtsegs ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: steng nas steng sogs LZ. yar la ND. Meaning: 1. To amass, to be avaricious. 2. To arrange, to lay one thing on another. 3. To pulsate, to gasp CD. 1. To make thicker by covering, placing on top of something. 2. To speak about the size of a price DS. 1. To place one on top of another. 2. To be restricted (as the breath). 3. To raise, increase (e.g. a price) TC.

rtseng

To push up one's dress, to pull up DK. 1. To rise, stand. 2. To lift up DS. To lift, raise TC. Note: perhaps related to rdzeng.

**rtsed1**

*rtsedLZ* gives as the present of rtse

**rtsed2**

*rtsed DS.* gives as a dialect alternate of brtse

**rtsen**


**rtsod**

Present: rtsod K YT, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: brtsad K YT, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brtsad K YT, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rtsod K YT, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: K YT, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: *grub mtha' dang sde ris sog s LZ. tshig sog s ND.* Meaning: To contend with words, dispute, wrangle CD. To interrogate, to ask questions, to debate, argue, dispute, contend DK. 1. To differentiate outlook and manner of speech, to speak the reason of one's outlook &c. being very pure, and refute, rebuke the outlook of another. 2. To have a forceful discussion about something DS. To debate, dispute, oppose TC.

**rtsom**


**rtsol**


**stsel**
Present: stsel CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bstald DK. bstsal TC. Future: bstsal DK, TC. Imperative: stsel DK. stsol TC. Meaning: To remove, purify (= sel) CD. To remove, get rid of DK. (archaic equivalent of sel) To remove, purify DS, TC. Note: Compare sel and gsal.

stso


stsoal


stsoal2

Stsol TC. gives as the present of stsel.

gstsan

gstsan (Li & Coblin 1987: 444) give as an archaic present of gsan.

brtsu

Present: brtsu CD, DS, TC. rtsu DK. Past: brtsus DK. Future: brtsu DK, [DS]. Imperative: rtsus DK. Meaning: To welcome, receive (a guest) CD. To welcome, to receive with welcome DK. (archaic) To welcome, receive (= bsu) DS, TC. Note: Compare bsu.

brtsel


brtsel2


brtsed

brtson


tsha

tshang

Present: tshang CD, DK, TC. 'tshang DS. Past: tshang DK, DS, TC. tshangs CD.Future: tshang DK, TC. 'tshang DS. Imperative: tshang DK. - DS, TC.Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be complete, full, entire CD. To be completed, the entire, number of requirements, to be completed the entire body of something [sic] DK. For a number or measure to be complete, for all pieces to come together, be assembled DS. For a number, measure to be complete, come together TC.
tshangs

Present: tshangs DK. gtsang CD. Past: tshangs DK.Future: tshangs DK. Imperative: tshangs DK. Meaning: To be clean, pure CD. To be clean, to feel clean DK. Note: Compare sangs3

tshad

tsham

tsham DK. gives as the present of 'tsham
tshar1

tshar2

Auxiliary: 'tshar CD. Function: To denote an action that is perfectly past or completed CD.
tshim

Present: tshim CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: tshims DK, DS, TC. Future: tshim DK, DS, TC. Imperative: tshims DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be contented, satisfied, satiated, consoled CD. To be contented, to be satisfied DK. 1. To have eaten enough, be full, sated. 2. For a wish to be fulfilled DS. To be satisfied, to be content TC.

tshugs1

Present: tshugs DK, DS. Past: tshugs [DK], DS. Future: tshugs [DK], DS. Imperative: tshugs DK. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To be able DK, DS.

tshugs2


tshugs3

tshugs DS, TC. give as the present of 'tshugs.

tshud

Present: tshud CD. Meaning: To dig CD.

tshud2

tshud [CD], TC. give as the present of 'tshud.

tshegs


tsheng

Present: tsheng DK. Past: tshengs DK. Future: tsheng [CD], DK. Imperative: tshengs DK. Meaning: To be bend down, to be turned away [CD], DK.

tshem

tshemLZ, DS. give as the present of 'tshem

tshems

Present: tshems CD. Meaning: To have the disadvantage, to come off the loser, not receiving a full share (Sch.) CD.

tshes

Present: 'tshes DK. tshes DS, TC. Past: tshes DK, DS, TC. Future: 'tshes DK. tshes DS, TC. Imperative: tshes DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To rise (the moon &c.) DK. 1. For a month to start. 2. For the light of the moon to spread DS. To shine TC.

tshogs

tshogs
Present: tshogs CD, DS. Past: tshogs CD (see note). tshogs [DS].Future: tshogs [DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: 1. To doubt, hesitate. 2. To be timid, bashful, shy. 3. To be ashamed (Cs.) (Ja) CD. To doubt, to not be resolute DS.Note:CD writes tsom s in Tibetan but transcribes tshogs.

tshom
Present: tshom CD, DS. Past: tshom CD (see note). tshom [DS].Future: tshom [DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: 1. To doubt, hesitate. 2. To be timid, bashful, shy. 3. To be ashamed (Cs.) (Ja) CD. To doubt, to not be resolute DS.Note:CD writes tsom s in Tibetan but transcribes tshoms.

tshor
Present: tshor LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: tshor LZ, DK, tshor [DS], TC.Future: tshor LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Impertive: tshor LZ. tshor DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: lus sems la LZ.Meaning: To perceive, to feel CD. To perceive through touching, to feel, understand DK. For sensation or outer conditions to give rise to direct experience DS. To feel, understand, know TC.

tshos

mtshan
Present: mtshan DK, DS, TC.Past: mtshan DK, [DS], TC.Future: mtshan DK, [DS], TC.Impertive: mtshan DK. mtshan TC.Voluntary: TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: To ornament, to put on, to wear, to wonder DK. 1. For a mark or sign to be placed upon something. 2. To dress, adorn, decorate DS. To dress, adorn, decorate TC.

mtshar

mtshungs

mtsher
sorrow CD. To displease, to hesitate, to be ashamed, to be displeased DK. To become sad, regretful DS. 1. To be irritated, to not want to act. 2. To be embarrassed, ashamed, afraid TC.

mtshon
Present: mtshon LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: mtshond LZ, DK. mtshon DK, [DS], TC.Future: mtshon LZ, DK, [DS], TC.In imperative: mtshond LZ, DK. mtshon TC.Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: dpe sogs LZ. Meaning: To set forth, bring forward, show, quote, exhibit CD. To comprehend by a sign or hint, to indicate DK. 1. To symbolize, signify. 2. To set forth an example DS. To clarify, to show, to make understand TC.

'tshag1

'tshag2

'tshang1

'tshang2

'tshang3
Present: 'tshang TC. Past: 'tshangs TC.Future: 'tshang TC.In imperative: - TC.Involuntary: TC.In transitive: TC. Meaning: To have difficulty breathing, to be stuffed up TC.
'tshab1

'tshab2

'tsham1
Present: 'tsham DK, DS, TC. Past: 'tshams DK, DS, TC. Future: 'tsham DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'tshams DK, - DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To suit, to be suitable DK. To be alright, suitable, to be in accord DS. To be fitting, to be in accord TC.

'tsham2

'tshar

'tshar2
'tshar CD, DS. give as the present of tshar

'tshal1
Present: 'tshal LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: 'tshald LZ, btsald ND, DK. btsal DS, TC. Future: 'tshal LZ, DS. btsal ND, DK, TC. Imperative: 'tshold LZ, ND. 'tshald DK. 'tshol DS, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: phyag so gs LZ, phyag ND. Meaning: To greet, to prostrate for respect DK. (when prefixed by phyag) To pay respect, be respectful DS. To do (e.g. phyag 'tshal 'prostrate') TC.

'tshal2
Present: 'tshal CD, [DS], TC. Past: 'tshal TC. Future: 'tshol TC. Imperative: 'tshol CD. - TC. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. To beg, desire, ask. 2. (honorific) To eat. 3. To offer, show, set forth CD. 1. (archaic) To know. 2. (archaic) To take food DS. 1. To be acceptable, allowed. 2. To wish for, want. 3. To be necessary. 4. To know. 5. (archaic) To explain. 6. (archaic) To eat TC.
'tshal3
   Auxiliary: 'tshal CD, DS. Function: (when preceded by a verb the latter stands in the terminative infinitive or as the mere root and more especially the perfect root) To beg, desire, ask CD. (suffixed to the present stem of a verb) To exhort, encourage DS.

'tshig

'tshir1

'tshir2
   Present: 'tshird DK. Past: tshir DK. Future: 'tshir DK. Imperative: tshird DK. Meaning: To be squeezed, to be contracted, to come out, trickle down DK.

'tshir3

'tshugs

'tshud
'tshub

Present: 'tshub LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'tshubs DK. Past: 'tshubs LZ, DS, TC. tshubs CD. tshub DK. Future: 'tshub LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'tshubs LZ, DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: rlung dang kha ba sogs LZ. Meaning: To toss about, to swirl, to entwine, be choked, suffocated CD. To swirl (snow, dust, wind, water, &c.), to be suffocated, choked, overflow DK. 1. To gather, mass, billow (dust, smell &c.). 2. To wheeze, breath with difficulty DS. To be chaotic, growl, shake, disturbed TC.

'tshum(s)

'tshum(s) ND, DS. gives as the present of 'dzum

tshe


'tshe


tsheg

Present: 'tsheg CD. Past: tshegs CD. Meaning: To repay a loan, kindness CD.

tsheg

'tsheg (DS). gives as the present of 'tshag.

tsheng

Present: 'tsheng LZ, CD, DK, TC. 'tshengs DS. Past: 'tshengs LZ, CD, DK, [DS], TC. Future: 'tsheng LZ, DK, TC. 'tshengs [DS]. Imperative: tshengs LZ. 'tshengs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: re'dod sogs LZ. Meaning: To be satisfied, content, happy, gratified CD. To be satisfied, to be happy, to win, overcome DK. To be satisfied, establish as a hope DS. 1. To be satisfied, happy. 2. To gain profit, to be victorious TC.

tshed

'tshed KYN, CD, DK, (DS), [TC]. give as the present of 'tshod.

tshem1


tshem2

Present: 'tshem DK, TC. Past: tshems DK. 'tshems TC. Future: tshem DK. 'tshem TC. Imperative:
'tshems DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To be left, to be forgotten DK. For an amount, number to not be met, fulfilled TC.

'tsher
Present: 'tsher LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'tsherd DK. Past: 'tsherd LZ. tsher DK. 'tsher [DS], TC.Future: 'tsher LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: 'tsher LZ. tsherd DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:las ka sogs la LZ.Meaning: 1. To neigh. 2. To shine, glitter CD. 1. To be lightened, to be bright. 2. To hesitate DK. 1. To make the sound of a horse &c. 2. To shine, gleam, for the power of light to be felt in the eye DS. 1. To make a sound. 2. To blaze, shine. 3. mtsher. 4. (archaic) To be timid, shy TC.

'tsher2
'tsher (CD), [DK], DS, (TC). give as the present of mtsher

tshes
'tshes DK. gives as the present to tshes.

tsho1

'tsho2

'tsho3
'tsho LZ, ND, CD. give as the present of gso.

'tsho4
'tsho CD. gives as the present of sos

'tshog

'tshogs
'tshong


Meaning: 1. To assemble, to meet together. 2. To unite, to join in doing something, to combine, to make common cause (Ja). 3. To assemble many things together DS. To gather together TC.

Note: Compare stsog, sogs, gsog.

'tshod

Present: 'tshod KYNZ, LZ, ND, CD, DS, TC. 'tshed KYNCW, CD, DK, (DS), TC. tshos CD.


Meaning: To cook (tshos) CD. To dye ('tshed) CD. To cook, boil. 2. To dye cloth. 3. To let a fruit ripe by keeping in a warm place DK. To put something in water, heat, and bring to a boil DS. 1. [To cook] meat, vegetables. 2. To smelt, burn (gold &c.). 3. To dye, change the color, character of ('tshod) TC. To become ready (meat, vegetables) ('tshed) TC.

'tshob1

Present: 'tshob CD, DK, DS, TC. 'tshobs CD.

Past: tshobs DK. Future: tshob DK. 'tshob [DS]. 'tshobs TC.

Meaning: To be a deputy, to represent, to be substituted for CD. To hold, to retain DK. To be restored DS. To come together, unite TC.

'tshob2

Present: 'tshob LZ. Past: tshab LZ. Future: tshab LZ.

Imperative: tshob LZ.

Characteristic Example: sku sogs dngos gnas kyi dod LZ.

'tshob3

'tshob ND, (DS). give as the present of gsab.

'tshoms

Present: 'tshoms DK. Past: tshom DK. Future: 'tshom DK.

Imperative: tshoms DK.

Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003).

Meaning: To be angry, intensified DK. To get angry (Hoshi 2003).

'tshol


Imperative: tshold TD, LZ, ND, DK. tshol CD, DS, TC.


Transitive: DS, TC.

Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre &
To seek, look for, make search CD. To search, find out, spy, wander DK. To try to find what has been lost, obtain what had not been obtained DK. To look into, investigate TC.

G. Uray, AOH, III (1955), pg. 234 and note 5. on verb 'tshol 'to look for'

'tshos
Present: 'tshos DK. Past: tshos DK. 'tshos [CD]. Future: 'tshos DK. Imperative: tshos DK. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: [To cook, boil thoroughly] CD. To be fully cooked, to be saturated with water, to be absorbed in liquors, to be fully indebted DK. 1. To understand, comprehend. 2. To sink in. 3. To be disoriented (Hoshi 2003). Note: Compare tshos.

tshos2
'tshos ND. gives as the present of bsho.

mdzangs

mdzad

mdza'
Present: mdza' LZ, CD, ND, DK. Past: mdza' LZ, ND, DK. Future: mdza' LZ, DK. Imperative: mdza' LZ, DK. - ND. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: gnyen sogs dang LZ. Meaning: To be amicable, to love as friends or kinsmen do CD. To love, to be amicable DK.

mdzer
mdzer CD. gives as the present of 'dzer1

mdzes

'dzag1
For a liquid to fall down DS. To fall, drip, seep TC. Note: Compare zag, gzag.

'dzag2

'dzas

'dzab
Present: 'dzab CD, DK. Past: dzabs DK. Future: dzab DK. Imperative: 'dzabs DK. Meaning: To count on the beads, to mutter charms, to pronounce CD. To recite mantras, to repeat, mutter mantras DK.

'dzab
'Dzab CD. gives as the present of gzab.

'dza'

'dza'2
'Dza' ND. gives as the present of za3

'dzar1

'dzar2
Present: 'dzar CD. Meaning: 1. To take dinner at midday. 2. To dress carelessly, or in a loose manner, to huddle on clothes or rags CD.

'dzar3
'Dzar CD, DS. give as the present to gzar

'dzi
Present: 'dzi CD, DS. Past: 'dzi [DS]. Future: 'dzi [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: 1. To be busy about, to be engaged in, to be taken up with, absorbed by anything. 2. To abstain from, to be abstinent, temperate (Sch.) CD. To abstain, quite, be temperate DS.
'dzing
Characteristic Example: dgra zun sogs phan tshun LZ. Meaning: To dispute, quarrel, contend with, wrestle, struggle with CD. To dispute, to quarrel, to fight, to struggle DK. To fight, quarrel DS. To fight TC.

'dzing
Present: 'dzings DS, 'dzing TC. Past: 'dzings [DS], TC. Future: 'dzings [DS]. 'dzing TC. Imperative: -
Meaning: To mix, juxtapose, intertwine DS. To mix, shake, be agitated TC. Note: Compare gzing.

'dzin
Present: 'dzin KYT, KYN, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'dzind (see note) TD, LZ. Past: bzung KYT, KYN,
LZ, CD, (ND), DK, DS, TC. bzungs TD, ND, zum CD (in West). Future: gzung KYT, KYN, TD, LZ,
CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. gzungs (ND). Imperative: zungs KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS. zung
dang lag tu LZ. lag pas ND. Meaning: (frequently requiring nas attached to the object seized) To lay
hold of, to seize, grasp CD. To hold, keep DK. To take an object (with hands, claws &c.) DS. 1. To
hold. 2. To take, seize TC. Note: attestations of 'dzind given by (Shafer 1951: 1028), originally this was
two verbs 'dzin, p.f. zin and *zung, bzung, according to (Bielmeier 2004: 404), Compare zin, gzung.

'dzir
Present: 'dzir CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: dzir DK. 'dzir [DS], TC. Future: 'dzir DK, [DS], TC. Imperative:
dzird DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: 'tshir (Chang 1971:
viii.16-17). Meaning: To trickle off, to let drip CD. To trickle down, drip DK. To drip down from a hole
or crack DS. To drip TC.

'dzu
Present: 'dzu CD. Past: 'dzus CD. Meaning: To catch at, to seize on. 2. To enter (Sch.) CD.

'dzugs
Present: 'dzug KYT, KYN. 'dzugs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. zug (CD). Past: btsug KYT, KYN.
btsugs TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. zugs (CD). Future: gzugs KYT, TD, LZ, CD, DK, TC. gzug
KYN, ND, DS. Imperative: tshugs KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD,
sogs LZ. srol sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To thrust a stick into, push down, to set a plant in the ground, to
set down, to set up a pillar, to raise (a standard). 2. To establish, found, settle, introduce. 3. To sting
(like nettles), to prick CD. 1. To plant. 2. To firmly put at the foot or peak of a thing. 3. To newly
establish. 4. (with 'go) To start an action. 5. (with a weapon) To jab, strike, prick. 6. To accuse
DS. Note: (Hahn 1995: 142) suggests that a "secondary form of gzug(s)" gtsug is the first member of the
noun gtsug lag. Compare also gtsug.

'dzugs
'dzugs CD. gives as the present of zug.

'dzud

'dzum

'dzums
Present: 'dzum CD, TC. 'tshums ND. 'dzums DK. 'tshum DS. Past: btsum CD, (DK). btsums ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: gzum CD, DK. btsum ND, DS, TC. Imperative: tshum CD. tshums ND, DK, DS, TC. Involuntary: [ND]. Voluntary: TC. Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: mig kha sogs ND. Meaning: To close, shut (eyes, mouth) CD. To close, to shut up, one's mouth, &c. DK. The close (the mouth, eye &c.) DS. To close (mouth, eyes) TC.

'dzur

'dzur2

'dzul

'dzeg
'dzeg

'dzeng
Present: 'dzeng CD. Meaning: 1. To fight with projectiles, to throw stones. 2. To stick, jut out, to project, to be prominent (Sch.) CD.

'dzed

'dzem

'dzer1
Present: 'dzer CD, DK, DS, TC. mdzer CD. Past: mdzerd DK. Future: mdzer DK. Imperative: 'dzerd DK. Meaning: (archaic) To say, speak CD. To speak, to say DK. (archaic) To say DS. (archaic) 1. To say. 2. To impose TC. Note: Compare zer1.

'dzer2

'dzer3
Present: 'dzerd DK. 'dzer CD, TC. Past: dzer DK. 'dzer TC. Future: 'dzer DK, TC. Imperative: dzerd DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Meaning: (archaic) To be horse CD. To be horse, for one's voice to become bad DK. To be unable to speak, speak with difficulty TC.

'dzer4
Present: 'dzer ND. 'dzerd DK. Past: gtserd ND. btserd DK. Future: gtser ND. btser DK. Imperative: gtserd ND. dzerd DK. Characteristic Example: snyan ND. Meaning: To cause become horse, to cause to be rough and harsh voice [sic] DK.

'dzom
Present: 'dzom LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. 'dzoms CD. Past: 'dzoms LZ, DK, DS, TC. 'dzom
Future: 'dzom LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: 'dzoms LZ, DK, TC. - DS. Involuntary: DS. Voluntary: TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 318), (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 318). Characteristic Example: mgRon po dang gza' skar sogs LZ. Meaning: To come, approach together, to meet, to interlace CD. To come together, to get together, to assemble DK. 1. To gather in one place. 2. To be, have, complete, be full. 3. To meet, encounter, touch DS. 1. To gather, come together. 2. To be complete, full TC.

'dzol


rdzi


rdzu

Present: rdzu LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: brdzus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: brdzus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: shes pa sogs mi shes pa lta bur LZ. gzhan du ND. Meaning: To give a deceptive representation, to make a thing appear different from what it is, to change into, to change (one's self), to be changed CD. To pretend, disguise, feign DK. To change from previous, to appear differently DS. To change, to make something be what it is not TC.

rdzun


rdze

Present: brdze LZ. rdze CD, NDB, DK, DS, TC. Past: brdzes LZ, CD, NDB, DK, DS, TC. Future: brdze LZ, CD, NDB, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rdzes LZ, CD, NDB, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, NDB, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: skra dang gos kyi mtha' sogs LZ. yar la NDB. Meaning: 1. To tuck up, truss up (clothes), to cock a hat, to turn up the upper lip (Ja). 2. To threaten (Cs.) CD. To turn up, tuck up, to cock up DK. To roll up, lift up (a flap of cloth &c.) DS. To draw up TC.
rdzogs

rdzong
Present: rdzong KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. rdzongs CD. Past: brdzangs KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. rdzongs CD.Future: brdzang KYN, KYNZ gives both brdzang and brdzeng the second certainly a scribal error. TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: rdzongs KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:'gron po sogs TD. mgron po sogs gzhan du LZ. phar la glung NDB. phar la glung sogs NDA. Meaning: To forward, send off, dispatch, to take along with CD. To send off, send, dispatch, to put in, insert DK. 1. To send, send off, convey, commission (a guest &c.). 2. To put something inside a vessel DS. 1. To banish, expel. 2. To send, dispatch, commission. 3. To insert TC.

rdzod

rdzob
Present: rdzob DK, TC. Past: brdzabs DK, TC.Future: brdzab DK, TC.Imperative: rdzobs DK, TC.Voluntary: TC.Transitive: TC.Meaning: To appear as a real one, to hide the reality with an artificial appearance, to mix up DK. 1. To add, augment. 2. To conceal, obscure, veil TC.

bdze
bdze LZ. gives as the present of rdze

wa

zha

zhag (Gyurme 1992: 261) gives as the present of bzhag.

zhar
defective [on] one side of a pair CD. To go blind, be blinded DS. To go blind, for an eye to be lost or damaged TC.

zhal
Present: zhal CD, DS. Past: zhal [DS]. Future: zhal [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To plaster with lime or cement, to plaster, or overlay with anything (e.g. butter) CD. To spread (mud &c.) thickly DS.

zhi

zhu
Present: zhu LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: zhus LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: zhu LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: zhus LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bka' chos sogs LZ. gnang ND. Meaning: (used chiefly in addressing one's superiors and also in politeness between equals) To ask, request, beg, petition CD. To inform, request, receive, send DK. To speak a hope, wish &c. to superiors DS. 1. To speak to superiors. 2. To pour, to take (e.g. tea) TC.

zhu2

zhu3
zhu LZ. gives as the present of 'ju

zhugs

zhud
Present: zhud CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: zhud DK, [DS], TC. Future: zhud DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: zhud DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. [To be] emaciated, to be reduced, to fall, to be weak, grow weak, to dwindle. 2. To twine, to twist, to spin (Cs.). 3. To hang up, to suspend (in Tsang) CD. To decay, to decline DK. To become small, thin, emaciated DS. 1. To hang down, bend down. 2. To deteriorate, to weaken TC.

zhum
to become timid, cowardly DK. To be cowardly TC. Note: This is also written shum DS.

zhur


zhul


zhed


zhen

Present: zhen LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: zhend LZ, DK. zhen [DS], TC. Future: zhen LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: zhend LZ, DK. zhen [DS], TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] CD, (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: yo byad sogs la LZ. Meaning: (used with la) To desire, to long for, to be attached to, to have affection for CD. To have attachment, to long for DK. To crave, to cherish. 2. (of a question &c.) To be hard to answer DS. To like, to love TC.

zhogs


zhogs2

zhogs LZ. gives as the present of jog2

zhon


zhom

Present: 'jom DK. zhom DS, TC. Past: zhom DK, [DS], TC. Future: 'jom DK. zhom [DS], TC. Imperative: zhoms DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Resultative of: 'joms NWH. Meaning: To go down, sink down; to be subsided, become under control DK. For a thing with a bulbous form to crumble down, fall apart DS. For a vessel to become flawed, broken TC.

gzhags

gzhabs
Present: gzhabs LZ, [TC]. gzhab CD, DS. Past: bzhabs LZ, DS. Future: gzhabs LZ. gzhab DS. Imperative: gzhabs LZ. gzhabs DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: chas rgyan sogs kyis LZ. Meaning: 1. To rub, touch with the hand. 2. To lick (Sch.) CD. To collect in one place many small things which are scattered on the surface of liquid (e.g. butter from milk) DS. To ornament, be beautiful [TC].

gzhamb

gzham DK. gives as the present to ’jam.

gzh’a
Present: gzha’ DS. Past: gzha’ [DS]. Future: gzha’ [DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To have difficulty recovering from a wound DS.

gzh’a2

gzh’a3
Present: gzha’ CD, [TC]. Meaning: 1. To sport, joke, play, bowl. 2. To believe, trust, confide in CD. (archaic) To delight, be content TC.

gzh’a4
 gzha’ DS. gives as a present to bzha’

gzhah

gzhig
Present: gzhig LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. gzhigs CD. Past: gzhigs LZ, DK, DS, TC. Future: gzhig LZ, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: gzhig LZ, DS. gzhigs DK, TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: bden rdzun gyi don sogs LZ. Meaning: To make minute inquiry of every point, to investigate, to examine CD. To consider, to be in accordance with DK. To analyze DS. To analyze, examine TC. Note: Root given as gYig < *gzyig < *gzig(s) cf. gzigs "see, look" (Beyer 1992: 84).

gzhib
Present: gzhib LZ, CD, DK. Past: gzhibs LZ, DK. Future: gzhib LZ, DK. Imperative: zhibs LZ. gzhibs DK. Characteristic Example: go rim dang gral sogs LZ. Meaning: To put, lay in order (Ja) CD. To associate closely, to stay together, to have a close relation DK.
gzhu

gzhug

gzhung
Present: gzhung CD. Past: gzhungs CD. MEANING: To attend, to be heedful CD.

gzhud
Present: gzhud CD. MEANING: To go, walk, put into (Sch.) CD.

gzhun
Present: gzhun DK. Past: bzhund DK. FUTURE: bzhun DK. IMPERATIVE: gzhund DK. MEANING: To be very active and attentive, to obey without resistance, to listen to whatever is told DK.

gzhur1
Present: gzhur CD, DK, TC. bzhur TC. Past: bzhurd DK. gzhur TC. bzhur TC. FUTURE: bzhur DK, TC. gzhur TC. IMPERATIVE: gzhurd DK. gzhur TC. bzhur TC. VOLUNTARY: TC, (Hoshi 2003). TRANSITIVE: TC. MEANING: To shear, shave, cut of (Ja) CD. To shave DK. To cut, carve (gzhur) TC. To shear, cut, split (bzhur) TC. NOTE: Compare gzhar.

gzhur2
Present: zhur LZ. bzhur CD, TC. gzhur DK, DS. Past: bzhurd LZ, DK. bzhur DS, TC. FUTURE: bzhur LZ, DK, DS, TC. IMPERATIVE: zhurd LZ. gzhur DK. gzhur DS. bzhur TC. VOLUNTARY: DS, TC. TRANSITIVE: DS, TC. CHARACTERISTIC EXAMPLE: mes LZ. MEANING: To strain, filter (Sch.) CD. To strain, filter, purify DK. To clean, purify (impure water &c.) DS. To strain, purify TC.

gzhen
Present: gzhen LZ, CD. Past: gzhend LZ. FUTURE: gzhen LZ. IMPERATIVE: gzhen LZ. MEANING: To light, kindle, inflame (Sch.) CD.

gzher
Present: gzher LZ, CD. Past: gzherd LZ. FUTURE: gzher LZ. IMPERATIVE: gzher LZ. CHARACTERISTIC EXAMPLE: bshes gnyen dam pa sogs LZ. MEANING: To rely on, serve CD.

gzhes
Present: gzhes LZ, CD. Past: gzhes LZ. FUTURE: gzhes LZ. IMPERATIVE: gzhes LZ. CHARACTERISTIC EXAMPLE: dus dang yun du LZ. MEANING: 1. To be well, to prosper. 2. (honorific) To sit, stay wait (Ja) CD.

gzhog
Present: gzhog ND, DS. bzhog CD. Past: bzhogs ND, DS. FUTURE: bzhog ND. gzhog DS. IMPERATIVE:
zhogs ND. gzhogs DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: shing sogs ND. Meaning: To cut at, to chip CD. To slice (with a knife &c.) DS.

gzhob


gzhom1


gzhom2

Present: gzhom CD. Past: gzhoms CD. Meaning: To be split, cracked, bruised, dinted CD.

gzhol


gzhol


bzhag


bzhad1


bzhad2

Present: bzhad CD, ND, DK, DS, [TC]. Past: bzhad ND, DK, [DS]. Future: bzhad DK, [DS]. Imperative: bzhad DK. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To blossom, to develop like a flower (Yig 48) CD. To blossom, grow, develop DK. For the mouth of a flower to open DS. (dialect) For the mouth to open (e.g. a flower) [TC].

bzhams

bzhams CD, [DS]. give for 'jam
bzha'

bzhar
bzhar LZ, ND, CD, TC. give as the present of gzhar

bzu
bzu CD, TC. give as the present of 'ju.

bzhugs
Present: bzhugs LZ, ND, CD, DS, TC. Past: bzhugs LZ, [ND], [DS], TC.Future: bzhugs LZ, [DS], TC.Imperative: bzhugs LZ, TC.Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: gdan khri sogs la LZ. Meaning: (honorific) 1. To sit. 2. To dwell, reside. 3. To remain, stay, exit. 4. (of books) To be recorded in, to be contained CD. (honorific) To sit, remain, live DS. (honorific) To stay, sit, remain TC.

bzhud
Present: bzhud LZ, CD, DS, TC. 'jud DK. Past: bzhud LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Future: bzhud LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: bzhud LZ, TC. 'jud DK. Voluntary: TC. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: rang gnas sogs su LZ. Meaning: (honorific) To start, depart, go away CD. To journey, to set off DK. To go, travel DS. To come, arrive TC.

bzhur

bzhur2
bzhur TC. gives as the present of gzur.

bzhur3
bzhur CD, TC.give as the present of gzur2

bzheng

bzheng
bzhed


bzhes


bzhes2


bzhog

bzhog CD. gives as the present to gzhog.

za

zal


za2


za3

zag

zags
zags LZ. gives as the present of 'dzag.

zad

zan
Present: zan DK. Past: bzand DK. Future: bzan DK. Imperative: zand DK. Meaning: To eat, to have food DK. Note: Compare gzan.

zab
zab ND. gives as the present of gzab

zing

zin1
Present: zin LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: zind LZ, DK. zin [DS], TC.Future: zin LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: zind LZ. zin DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. (Hoshi 2003). Voluntary:(Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Instr.] (Hackett 2003). Resultative of: 'dzin (Gyurme 1992: 261). Characteristic Example: bshes gnyen dang rang blo sogs la LZ. Meaning: 1. To commit to memory. 2. To terminate, be at the end, conclude, be exhausted, be consumed. 3. To be finished, terminated CD. To reach, touch, fall on DK. 1. To obtain having taken. 2. To memorize. 3. To arrive. 4. To suffix, be a suffix to. 5. To know the characteristics of, recognize, discriminate DS. 1. To know well, be certain of. 2. To have been taken, to have taken effect TC. Note: Compare note at zin.

zin2
Auxiliary: zin CD, DS. Function: Used in older writings as a perfect affix like tshar denoting that the action is complete and finished CD. If suffixed to the past stem of a verb, it shows the action is finished, complete DS. Helps show the meaning 'finished' TC.

zug
of something. 3. To bark DS. 1. To pierce, make a hole. 2. To chew, gnaw (for a dog) TC.

zub
Present: zub DK, TC. Past: zubs DK. zub TC.Future: zub DK, TC.Imperative: zubs DK. -
To vanish, disappear DK. To block, to vanish, become hidden TC.

zum
Present: zum CD, DS, TC. Past: zum [DS], TC.Future: zum [DS], TC.Imperative: Zum [DS], TC.Involuntary:
To close, shut up CD. For the petals of a flower to gather together DS. To close up TC.Note: Compare
sum.

zum2
zum LZ, (DS) give as the present to sum

zegs1
individually scattered in small pieces DS.

zegs2
piece of stone or earth inside of food DS.

zem
DS.

zer1
Present: zer CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: zerd DK. zer [DS], TC.Future: zer DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: zerd
2003).Meaning: (later literature and colloquial) To say CD. To say, tell, speak DK. To say DS,
TC.Note: Compare 'dzer.

zer2
DS.Syntax: [Obl. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: (later literature and colloquial) To be named, called
CD. To be called, to be named, have the name DS.

zom
Present: zon DK. Past: zond DK.Future: zon DK.Imperative: zond DK.Meaning: To be careful, to be
alert DK.

zla
Present: zla LZ, CD. zlo ND, TC. Past: bzlas LZ, CD, TC. 'das ND.Future: bzla LZ, TC. 'da' ND. bzla'
(ND).Imperative: zlo LZ. zlos ND, TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic
mya ngs las LZ. mnya mgan las ND. Meaning: (undoubtedly a less correct spelling for 'da') To pass, to get beyond (Ja) CD. To free, pass beyond TC


Present: zlo KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. zla CD. 'do CD. Past: bzlas KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bzlzya KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. bzlos CD. Imperative: zlos KYT, KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: KYT, KYN, TD, CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: lo 'statement, report' (Hahn 1999: 124). Characteristic Example: sngags sogs TD. lh'ai sngags sogs LZ. sngags dang len ND. Meaning: 1. To say tell express. 2. To murmur. 3. To answer, reply (Ja) CD. To recite, repeat DK. To say, pronounce a phrase again and again DS. 1. To pronounce again and again. 2. To say, speak TC. Note: Although many have bzlas bya'i sngags kyis this spelling is not correct, but bzlas bya does occur in the sense 'to think, ponder, know' LZ. (Beyer 1992: 77) gives the variation between 'do and zlo as evidence of the sound change zl lzld'd but he likely relies too heavily on CD. Also compare zlos.


CD. Characteristic Example: gnod 'tše sogs LZ. phar la ND. Meaning: 1. To cause to return, to drive back, repulse, expel, send back. 2. To send to fetch something. 3. To cause to turn, to divert (e.g. the mind, attention) CD. To turn out, to return, to get rid of DK. To move back, return DS. To stop, make to turn outside, drive away TC.

zlos

gzag

gzan
Present: gzan LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gzand LZ, DK. gzan [DS], TC. Future: gzan LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: gzan LZ. gzand DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: lus srog la LZ. Meaning: 1. To devour, consume, pick out. 2. To worry CD. 1. To harm. 2. To be careful DK. For feeling, sensation in the mind not to come, arise DS. To harm, threaten TC. Note: (Stein 1942: 205) compares gzan 'devour, feed' with za 'eat', bza / gza 'food, wife' za (Dunhuang) 'woman' and gza' (Gesar) 'planetary demon'. Note: Compare za2.

gzab
Present: gzab LZ, CD, DS, TC. bzab LZ. gzabs CD. 'dzab{s} CD. zab ND. gzob DK, (DS), TC. Past: gzabs LZ, ND, TC. bzab DK. bzabs LZ, DS. Future: gzab LZ, ND, (DS), TC. bzab LZ, DK, DS. Imperative: gzob LZ. bzob LZ. gzobs CD, NDB, DS, TC. gzabs DK, NDA. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: chos spong sogs kyi las la (gzab) LZ. grib dang stabs sogs LZ. mgron la ND. Meaning: To use care, diligence, beware (gzab) CD. To strive, endeavor, to be studious, to give diligence (Sch.) ('dzab{s}) CD. To put up one's best, to do carefully DK. To concentrate, be careful, wary DS. To do very well (gzab) TC. To be careful with the mind focused (gzob) TC.

gza'

gzar
** gzas  
Present: gzas LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gzas LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Future: gzas LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: gzas LZ, DK, TC.Voluntary: TC.Intransitive: DS.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:dbyug pa sogs LZ.Meaning: (used with terminative case of the infinitive) 1. To set about, to be on the point, to prepare for. 2. To brandish CD. To raise something for hitting, to prepare, to give DK. To aim for a goal DS. To start, begin, prepare TC.Note: Compare gza'.

** gzigs1  

** gzigs2  

** gzigs3  

** gzing  
Present: gzing DK, TC. Past: bzings DK. gzings TC.Future: bzing DK. gzing TC.Imperative: gzings DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To cause to bristle; to cause to be disorderly DK. To become disorderly, messed up (of hair) TC.Note: (Ja) gives 'dzings, gzing (used with skra, rarely with mgo) 'bristly, rugged, shaggy', compare also zing, gzeng, and 'dzing.

** gzim  

** gzir  
harassed, troubled CD. To harm, hit, aim for hitting DK. To suffer, endure DS. 1. To suffer, be troubled, afflicted. 2. To ready, aim to strike TC. Note: Compare 'dzir.

gzung

gzur
gzur LZ, (DS). give as the present of 'dzur

gzeng

gzed
Present: bzed LZ. gzed CD, DS, TC. Past: bzed LZ. gzed [DS]. TC. Future: bzed LZ. gzed [DS]. TC. Imperative: bzed LZ. gzed TC. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: snod sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To carry. 2. To spit on a stake or spike CD. To hang down a khug so on another extremity, which was hung on an upper extremity DS. To carry TC. Note: Compare 'dzed.

gzer

gzo

gzon
Present: gson CD, TC. gz on ND. TC. gsan (NDB), DK. Past: gs and ND. bs and DK. gzan TC. gsan TC. Future: gsan ND. TC. bsan DK. gzan TC. Imperative: gs ond ND. gs and DK. gz on TC. gsan TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: CD. TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: chud ND. Meaning: To wake, to rouse from sleep by shaking, to urge on, to hurry on by force CD. To waste, to make no use of, to use without a good purpose DK. To be wasteful (gzon) TC. To be broken, ruined, useless (gsan) TC.

gzon2
gzon ND. gives as the present to gsan.

gzon3
gzon ND. gives as the present to 'dza'
gzob

gzob DK, (DS), TC. give as the present of gzab.

bzab

bzab LZ. gives as the present of

bzi

Present: bzi LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bzi LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC.Future: bzi LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: bzi LZ, DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: chang sogs kyis LZ.Meaning: To become drunken, to get intoxicated, stupefied CD. To become intoxicated, to get drunk DK. To be intoxicated, drunk DS, TC.

bzed

bzed LZ, ND. give as the present of gzed

bzo


bzod

Present: bzod LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bzod LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Future: bzod LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: bzod LZ, DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: dka' spyad sogs LZ.Meaning: To suffer, bear, endure, resist. 2. To forgive, pardon CD. To bear, tolerate, endure DK. To be able to endure (e.g. hell) DS. To bear, endure, tolerate, be able TC.

bzor

Present: bzor ND. Past: bzor [ND].

'ab


'ub

Present: 'ub CD, DK, DS. Past: 'ubs DK.Future: 'ub DK.Imperative: 'ubs DK.Meaning: To collect, sweep together, gather together in ones hands (Ja) CD. To be collected, to close, shut, to collect DK. (archaic) To come together, gather, collect DS.

'ur

Present: 'ur CD, DK. Past: 'urd DK.Future: 'ur DK.Imperative: 'urd DK.Involuntary: (Hoshi
2003). Meaning: To be noisy, chattering CD. To make humming sounds, to make noise, to become noisy DK.

'ong

'ong2
Auxiliary: 'ong CD, TC. Function: (in Central) A future auxiliary CD. 1. A future auxiliary. 2. To be suitable, acceptable TC.

'on

'or
Present: 'or CD, TC. Past: 'or TC. Future: 'or TC. Imperative: 'or TC. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To remove from one place to another, transfer CD. 1. To convey, carry, draw, fetch. 2. (archaic) i. To be discarded, cast off. ii. To protect, shelter TC.

'os1

'os2
Auxiliary: 'os CD, DS, [TC]. Function: (with terminative of infinitive, in later times and vulgar with the root) To be worthy, suitable CD. (suffixed to a verb) To be suitable, allowed DS. To be acceptable, suitable, allowed [TC].

ya

yan

yar
yar


yal


yas

Present: yas DK, DS. Past: yas DK, [DS]. Future: yas [DK], DS. Imperative: yas [DK] Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To be beyond limitations, to be endless DK. To be separate, to not be there DS.

yin1

Present: yin [CD], DK. Past: yind DK. Future: yin DK. Imperative: yind DK. Syntax: [Abs. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be (equative, as opposed to existential yod) NWH.

yin2

Auxiliary: yin CD, DS. Function: for the modern central dialect use as an auxiliary and its egophoric function see (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 75)

yib


yibs

Present: yibs ND. Past: yibs ND. Future: yibs ND. Imperative: - ND. Meaning: (An involuntary equivalent of the previous verb, or a mistake) NWH.

yum

Present: yum CD, DK. Past: yums DK. Future: yum DK. Imperative: yums DK. Meaning: (only in West) To strew (salt on food, ashes on the snow) (Ja) CD. To strew, scatter, sprinkle in drops DK.

yur1

Present: yur CD, DK, DS. Past: yurd DK, [DS]. Future: yur DK, [DS]. Imperative: yurd DK. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To irrigate, to arrange irrigation canals CD. To canalize, channel DK. To clear away plants and grass in a field DS.

yur2

Present: yur DK, DS, TC. g.yur (TC). Past: yurd DK, [DS], TC. Future: yur DK, [DS], TC. Imperative:
yurd DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To become sleepy, be sleepy DK. To fall asleep DS, TC.Note: Compare g.yur.

yeng
yeng (CD), ND, DK, TC. give as an alternate present of g.yeng.

yer1

yer2
Present: yer CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: yerd DK, yer [DS], TC.Future: yer DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: yerd DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To not sleep CD. To be cleared, to be without, to be sleepless DK. 1. To be clear, to be cleaned of. 2. To fear, be afraid TC.Note: Compare g.yer.

yo
Present: yo DK, DS, TC. Past: yo DK, [DS], TC.Future: yo DK, DS, TC.Imperative: yo DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Denominative of: yon po 'crooked' NWH.Meaning: To become crooked CD. To be crooked, to veer to one side DS. To fall to one side TC.Note: Compare yor and g.yor.

yog

yong1

yong2
Auxiliary: yong DS.Function: 1. To occur, be able. 2. For the correct amount to be reached, to be enough, sufficient DS.

yod

yob
Present: yob DK. Past: yabs DK.Future: yab DK.Imperative: yobs DK.Meaning: To gather, heap up
DK.

yom
Present: yom CD, DK. Past: yoms DK.Future: yom DK.Imperative: yoms DK.Meaning: To swing, totter, tremble, be unsteady, swinging CD. To be unsteady, to move unsteadily DK.

yor

yol
Present: yol CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: yold DK. yol [DS], TC.Future: yol DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: yold [DK], - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To have past, be done CD. To pass, cross limitations DK. To have finished DS. To pass TC.Note: Compare g.yol.

g.yan
Present: g.yan DK. Past: g.yand DK.Future: g.yan DK.Imperative: g.yand DK.Denominative of: gyan 'itch' NWH.Meaning: To itch, to suffer from itchy diseases DK.

g.yab

g.yab CD. gives as a present of g.yob.

g.ya'
Present: g.ya' CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: g.ya' [ND], DK, [DS], TC.Future: g.ya' DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: g.ya' DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To shudder, itch CD. To itch, to suffer from itchy diseases DK. 1. To become the flavor and color of rust. 2. To feel the experience of itching. 3. To horripilate DS. 1. To itch. 2. To shake, shudder TC.Note: Compare the nouns g.yan 'itch' and g.ya' 'rust'.

g.yar

g.yarCD, DK, TC. give as the present of g.yor.

g.yal
Present: g.yal [CD], DK, TC. Past: g.yald DK. g.yal TC.Future: g.yal DK, TC.Imperative: g.yald DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To yawn, to gape [CD], DK. To yawn TC.Note: Compare the verb glal 'to yawn'.

g.yas
Present: g.yas LZ.Past: g.yas LZ, TC, (ngag dbang tshul khrims 1997).Future: g.yas LZ.Imperative: g.yas LZ.Characteristic Example: nga rgyal sogs kyis gzhan la LZ.Meaning: (archaic) To borrow, lend TC.Note: Compare with this verb g.yor 'borrow, lend'.

g.yig
Present: g.yigs CD, DS. g.yig DK, TC. Past: g.yigs DK, [DS], TC.Future: g.yig DK, TC. g.yigs [DS].Imperative: g.yigs DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To belch, eructate CD. To hiccup DK. For the throat to become numb by eating the gyer-ma plant DS. To eructate,
hiccup TC. Note: possibly onomatopoeic.

gyug


gyung

Present: gyung CD, DK, [TC]. Past: gyungs DK. Future: gyung DK. Imperative: gyungs DK. Meaning: To outcaste, to cast out CD. To be acquainted with, be stable, to be firm DK. To tame, domesticate, soften TC.

gyur


gyul

Present: gyul CD. Meaning: To fight, make battle CD. Note: others seem to regard this as a noun.

gyengl

Present: gyeng LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. yeng (CD), ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: gyengs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. yengs DK, TC. Future: gyeng LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. yeng DK, TC. Imperative: yengs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. yeng DK, TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS. Intransitive TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: gtol med par phyogs su LZ. sems ND. Meaning: 1. To swing, waft, flow, agitate, move a thing softly to and fro. 2. To agitate the mind, to turn off the attention to disturb the mind CD. To cause to be idle, to distract (gyeng) DK. To be idle, to distract one's mind from, to lose one's attention (yeng) DK. 1. To be distracted. 2. To lay out, spread (a cover &c.) DS. To be wild, dispersed (gyeng) TC. For thoughts to not stay, but move elsewhere (yeng) TC.

gyeng2


gyem

Present: gyem DK, DS, TC. Past: gyems DK. Future: gyem DK. Imperative: gyems DK. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To involve in adultery, to have voluntary sexual intercourse with a married person DK. To conduct without manner DS. To have inappropriate conduct TC.

gyer

Present: gyer DK. Past: gyerd DK. Future: gyerd DK. Imperative: gyerd DK. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: 1. To be active, to become conscious, to be awake. 2. To surprise DK. To become clear (of the sky) (Hoshi 2003). Note: Compare yer.

gyel
Present: gyel LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: gyeld LZ, DK, DK. gyel [DS], TC.Future: gyel LZ, ND, DK, [DS], TC.Impervative: gyel LZ. gyeld ND, DK. - ND, TC.Involuntary: ND, TC.Voluntary: ND.Transitive: DS.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example: dgos don sogs la LZ. gyeng bas (gyeld) ND. le los (-) ND. Meaning: To be idle, lazy, slothful CD. To forget, be idle, be lazy DK. 1. To break a promise. 2. To open the mouth of a woolen skirt. 3. To be distracted, lazy DS. 1. To wander, move about. 2. To forget. 3. To be apart from, separate from TC.

gyol


gyo2


gyog


gyob

Present: gyob KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. yob CD. gyob CD.Past: gyabs KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. gyab TD. gyobs CD.Future: gyab KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. gyobs KYN, ND, DK, DS, TC. yobs TD, LZ. Voluntary: KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: dar dkar sogs skyis TD. mda' dar sogs LZ. gyab mo ND. Meaning: To move about, to swing, flutter (gyob) CD. To signal, to beckon (gyab) CD. To wave hands, to wave, to give signal with a hand DK. 1. To swing, flap (a hand, a fan &c.). 2. (colloquial) To couple, have sexual intercourse DS. 1. To make a sign by bending the hand. 2. To draw together in one place TC.

gyor1

gyor
Present: g.yor DK, TC. Past: g.yord DK, g.yor TC. Future: g.yor DK, TC. Imperative: g.yord DK, g.yor TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: TC. Meaning: To make something crooked DK. To cover, obscure, block TC. Note: Compare yor.

gyol
Present: g.yol CD, DK, TC. yol (CD in Central). Past: g.yold DK, g.yol TC. Future: g.yol DK, TC. Imperative: g.yold DK, g.yol TC. Voluntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: TC. Meaning: To evade, shun, not go to a place (Ja) [CD]. To avoid, to go aside DK. To go around, to avoid TC. Note: Compare yol.

ra

rag

rang

ran
Present: ran CD, DK, [DS], [TC]. Past: rand DK, ran [DS]. Future: ran DK, [DS]. Imperative: rand DK. Involuntary: (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 265), (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Syntax: [Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 265). Meaning: To be the time or right moment for anything, to be proper, just right, even CD. To be suitable, to suit DK. 1. To conform, comply, to be fitting, appropriate. 2. For a fixed, determined time to arrive DS. 1. [To be] appropriate, fitting, conforming. 2. To arrive at a time TC.

ral

ri
Present: ri CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ri DK, [DS], TC. Future: ri DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: ri DK. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To estimate the worth of something CD. To value,
to be worthy of DK. To market at a price DS. To be an appropriate price TC. Note: Compare the adjective rin 'price' and the verb brin 'to market' NWH.

rig
Present: rig CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: rig DK, [DS], TC.Future: rig DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: rig DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] CD, (Hackett 2003).Meaning: 1. (with terminative of the substantive) To know, understand. 2. (with terminative of the infinitive) To know that, to perceive CD. To understand, to comprehend, to apprehend DK. To see with the eyes DS. 1. To see. 2. To know, to understand TC.

rigs
Present: rigs CD, DK, TC. Past: rigs DK, TC.Future: rigs DK, TC.Imperative: rigs DK. - TC.Auxiliary: rigs DS.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003).Meaning: 1. To have the way, manner, custom, quality of. 2. To be necessary, proper, suitable, right, suited to the purpose CD. To be allowable, permissible, suitable DK. To be suitable, proper, allowed DS. To be agreeable, suitable, alright TC.

rings
Present: rings CD, DK. Past: rings DK.Future: rings DK.Imperative: rings DK.Meaning: To make haste CD. To be in a hurry, to hasten DK.

rid
Present: rid DK. Past: rid DK.Future: rid DK.Imperative: rid DK.Meaning: To grow weak, to deteriorate CD.

ril
Present: ril DK, TC. Past: rild DK. ril TC.Future: ril DK, TC.Imperative: rild DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To fall, to tumble down DK. To roll down, fall down TC.

rug

rung1

rung2
Auxiliary: rung DS.Function: (suffixed to present of a verb) To be suitable, permissible DS.

rud
rub

Present: rub LZ, DK, DS, TC. Past: rubs LZ, DK, TC. rub [DS]. Future: rub LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: rubs LZ, DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: man pos LZ. Meaning: To join, to get together, to collect, to unite, to group DK. 1. To become dark, obscure (of clouds, gloom &c.). 2. To close, tighten the interstices within cracks, splits. 3. To gather many things to one place DS. To close TC. Note: Compare 'drub.

rub2


rum


rul


re

Present: re LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: res LZ, (DK). re DK, [ND], [DS], TC. Future: re LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: res LZ, (DK). re DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Characteristic Example: 'dod pa sogs LZ. Meaning: To hope CD. To expect, to have a hope DK. To want a matter to happen DS. To want, desire TC.

reg

Present: reg LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: reg LZ, [ND], DK, [DS], TC. Future: reg LZ, DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: reg LZ, DK, TC. Voluntary: TC. Transitive: DS. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: reg yul sogs la LZ. Meaning: 1. To attain to, to reach. 2. To touch, to come in contact with. 3. (especially in West) To feel, to perceive CD. To touch, to reach, to attain to DK. To touch, contact directly DS. To touch, contact, attain to, reach TC. Note: Compare rag.

regs

Present: regs [CD], DK. Past: regs DK. Future: regs DK. Imperative: regs DK. Meaning: To cut, to shave DK. Note: Compare 'dreg.

reng

red1
Present: red CD, DS, TC. Past: red [DS], TC.Future: red [DS], TC.Imperative:- TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To make ready, accomplish CD. To be DK. For bacteria in a flesh wound to become worse DS. 1. To become worse because of other conditions. 2. To be all right, to be ready. 3. To whither, dry out TC.

red2

rem
Present: rem CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: rem DK, TC. rem [DS].Future: rem DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: rem DK, TC.Voluntary: TC.Intransitive: DS.Transitive: TC.Meaning: To be strong, vigorous, durable, powerful (of men and animals) CD. To concentrate, to try hard DK. A word which exhorts to do an action rapidly DS. 1. To concentrate on something. 2. To try, exert TC.

rol
Present: rold LZ. rol CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: rold LZ, DK. rol [DS], TC.Future: rol LZ, DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: rold LZ, DK. rol TC.Voluntary: TC.Intransitive: DS.Transitive: TC.Synta: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003).Characteristic Example:tshogs rdzas sogs la LZ.Meaning: 1. To amuse, divert one's self, to play and laugh. 2. To take, taste, eat, drink. 3. To practice sorcery, to cause to appear in magical form CD. To enjoy with food, or dance, to dance DK. 1. To enjoy, be happy. 2. To magically manifest, hide, disguise. 3. To show ones feelings in dance DS. 1. To enjoy. 2. To eat. 3. To play. 4. To magically manifest TC.
lag
Present: rlag CD. Meaning: To become bodiless CD.
lag2
rlag DS. give as the present to rlog

rlan
Present: rlan LZ. Past: brland LZ.Future: brlan LZ.Imperative: rland LZ.Characteristic Example:dri bzang gi chu sogs kyis LZ.Meaning: To be moist, wet (?) NWH.Note: Related to the noun rlan pa 'liquid.'

rlab
Present: rlab CD. rlabs CD. Meaning: To remove, to clear away (Sch.) CD.

rlam
Present: rlam DK. Past: brlams DK.Future: brlam DK.Imperative: rlams DK.Meaning: To pollute, influence DK.Note: Probably not to be divided from rlam.

rling
Present: rling DK, DS. Past: brlings DK, DS.Future: brling DK, DS.Imperative: rlings DK,
DS. Meaning: To be steady, to make firm, to deepen CD. (archaic) To make firm, stable, secure DS.

rug


rug

Present: rug DK, (DS), TC. rug DS. Past: rugs [CD], DK, DS, TC. Future: rug DK, (DS), TC. rug DS. Imperative: rlug DK. - DS, TC. Involuntary: DS, TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To purge (Cs.) CD. 1. For food to come out through one's anus without digesting. 2. To cause an abortion DK. To dangle downward, to hand down DS. 1. To purge, clean out (the bowels). 2. To come out, leak, drip TC. Note: Compare lug.

rlo


rlog


rlong


rlon


rlob

widespread suffix which when connected to the phrase "byin gys means) To change into something else &c. DS. To do, to change TC.

rlom1
Present: rlom LZ, NDB, DS, TC. rlam NDA. Past: brlams LZ, ND, DS, TC. Future: brlam LZ, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: rloms LZ, ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: lus khog tu LZ. gdon gys ND. Meaning: For the mind to go evil because of outside circumstances, for a sense faculty to become dull DS. To press or move to evil TC.

rlom2
Present: rlom CD, TC. Past: brlams CD, TC. Future: brlam TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: 1. (used with terminative) To be conceited, to be proud of, to glory in, to boast. 2. To love, to adhere to, to be attached to. 4. To covet CD. To be influenced, corrupted, to hold a perception which exists to not exist. 2. To be proud, covetous TC.

rlom3

brlag

la

lags

lang1

lang2
Present: lang DS, TC. Past: langs DS, TC. Future: lang DS, TC. Imperative: langs DS. - TC. Involuntary: TC. (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To dawn, for day to break DS. To dawn, for day to break TC.
lang

lad

lan

lab

lam
Present: lam DK. Past: lams DK. Future: lam DK. Imperative: lams DK. Meaning: To be willing to work DK.

las

las2
las CD. gives as a central dialect variant of lus.

lu
Present: lu CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: lu DK, TC. lus DS. Future: lu DK, DS, TC. Imperative: lu DK. TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Denominative of: lud pa 'phlegm'NWH. Meaning: To throw up phlegm, to clear the throat CD. To cough, clear ones throat by coughing DK. The circumstance which occurs from feeling of pain in the throat DS. To bring forth phlegm TC.

lug1
Present: lug CD. Denominative of: lug 'sheep' (Beyer 1992: 112 n.11). Meaning: To huddle heads together like timid sheep, to be sheepish in behavior (Ja) CD.

lug2
down TC.

lug(s)


lud


lum

Present: lum DK. Past: lum DK.Future: lum DK.Imperative: lum DK.Meaning: To give arrival signals DK.

lus

Present: lus CD, DK, DS, TC. las (CD in Central). Past: lus DK, [DS], TC.Future: lus DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: lus DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: To be left, to remain behind CD. To be left, to depend on DK. 1. To be left over. 2. To remain after finishing DS. To not be finished, not end TC.

legs

Present: legs ND. Past: legs [ND].Note: Probably a verbal use of the adjective legs 'good' ND.

len

Present: len KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. long (CD rare). lon (CD rare).Past: blangs KYN, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. longs (CD rare). Future: blangs KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: longs KYN, LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. lon CD(Cs.). longs CD(Cs.). long CD. lend DK.Voluntary: KYN, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 137), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC.Meaning: 1. To receive, get, obtain. 2. To accept what is offered or given CD. 1. To receive, get. 2. To practice. 3. To do, take voluntarily DK. 1. To carry, take in hand. 2. To be of certain mind, be in the mind. 3. To be able, to have power. 4. To draw out, take out. 5. To promise. 6. To sing the words to a song DS. 1. To fetch, pull, take out, draw together. 2. To sing a song TC.

lo1


lo2

Auxiliary: CD, DS, TC.Function: Talk, report, rumor, saying CD. (archaic) An auxiliary which expresses dislike DS. A auxiliary marking quotation, but expressing displeasure TC.
log
Present: log CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: log DK, [DS], TC. Future: log DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: log DK. -
TC. Involuntary: TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 239), (Hoshi 2003). Voluntary: (Hoshi
come again. 3. To turn around, to be turned upside down, to tumble down CD. 1. To return, to go back.
2. To be mistaken DK. (in some dialects) To fall down, collapse DS. 1. To come back. 2. To collapse,
fail down TC. Note: Compare ldog, zlog.

long
Present: long CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: long DK. longs DS, TC. Future: long DK, DS, TC. Imperative:
(Hackett 2003). Meaning: To be blind CD. To be blind, become blind DK. To be the correct amount, to
be just right (of a number, measure &c.) DS. To be blind, to be unable to see having lost the power of
vision. 2. To be the correct amount, to be just right TC. Note: Compare ldog.

long2
long (CD), (DK). give as a present of lang.

lod
Present: lod ND. Past: lod [ND]. Meaning: A verbal use of lod po 'relaxed'? NWH. Note:: Compare blod
and klod.

lon1
Present: lon CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: lond DK. lon [DS], TC. Future: lon DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: lond
general sense) CD. To receive, to get in hand, to reach DK. To arrive at a certain time DS. 1. To reach,
arrive at, find. 2. To be the correct amount, to be just right (of a number). 3. To know, understand
TC. Note: Compare ldon.

lon2
Present: lon DS. Past: lon [DS]. Future: lon [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To be able to take, seize,
remove DS. Note: Compare ldon.

lob

sha

shad

shan

shab

shal
Present: shal CD, DK. Past: shald DK. Future: shal DK. Imperative: shald DK. Meaning: To harrow (Sch.) CD. To harrow DK.

shig1
Present: shigs LZ. shig DK. Past: bshigs LZ, DK. Future: bshig LZ, DK. Imperative: shigs LZ, DK. Characteristic Example: khang pa sogs LZ. Meaning: To loosen knots, to set free DK. Note: Compare 'jig2.

shig2
Present: shig CD. Meaning: To be able CD.

shing

shib
Present: shib CD, DK. Past: shibs DK. Future: shib DK. Imperative: shibs DK. Meaning: To whisper (Ja) CD. To whisper DK. Note: (Ja) gives as an alternate of shub.

shil
Present: shil CD, DK. Past: shild DK. Future: shil DK. Imperative: shild DK. Meaning: (West) To drip through (Ja) CD. To drip through DK. Note: A verbal use of shil li 'the sound of rain' TC.

shis
Present: shis LZ, DK, DS. Past: shis LZ, DK, [DS]. Future: shis LZ, DK, [DS]. Imperative: shis LZ, DK. Intransitive: DS. Characteristic Example: bkra rtags sogs LZ. Meaning: To be virtuous, to be auspicious DK. For good results to arrive DS.

shu
shu CD, D K. gives as the present of gshu.

shug
shug TC. gives as the present of gshug.

shung
shung ND. gives as the present of gshung

shung
Present: shung CD. Past: shungs CD. Meaning: 1. To snore. 2. To hum, buzz (e.g. of a large beetle) (Ja) CD.

shud1
Present: bshud LZ, TC. shud CD, ND, DK, (TC). Past: bshud LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Future: bshud LZ, CD, ND, DK, TC. Imperative: bshud LZ. shud ND, DK, TC. Voluntary: ND, TC. Transitive: TC. Characteristic Example: lag pas 'gram pa sogs la LZ. phan tshun ND. Meaning: 1. (Central) To rub (one thing against each other). 2. To steal silently away, to sneak off (Ja) CD. To rub, to apply friction to DK. 1. To grind. 2. To scrape, scrape off TC. Note: Compare gshud.

shud2

shub

shum

shul
Present: shul DK. Past: bshuld DK. Future: bshul DK. Imperative: shuld DK. Denominative of: shul 'trace, print', cf. also bshul 'road, path' NWH. Meaning: To follow the track of, to track DK.

shen

sher
Present: bsher LZ. sher CD, DK, TC. gsher ND, DS. Past: bsher LZ, ND, DK, bsher CD, DS, TC. Future: bsher LZ, ND, DK, TC. sher DS. Imperative: bsher LZ. sherd ND, DK. gshor DS. sher TC. Voluntary: DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: tshig gtam gros sogs LZ. phan tshun ND. Meaning: To compare, to confront (Cs.) CD. To check, to count for checking DK. To think carefully, to examine again and again DS. 1. To discern true and false. 2. To research. 3. To
mutually compare TC.

shes

shog1
Present: shog DS. Past: shog [DS].Future: shog [DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: To exhort to come hither DS.Note: generally regarded as the imperative of 'ong but historically the imperative of gshegs.

shog2
Auxiliary: shog DS.Function: (when suffixed to some verbs) To show, pray for that DS.Note: generally regarded as the imperative of 'ong but historically the imperative of gshegs.

shong
Present: shong CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: shongs DK. shong [DS], TC.Future: shong DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: shongs DK. - TC.Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003).Intransitive: DS, TC.Meaning: 1. (with terminative) To hold, contain, to have room in, on (Ja). 2. To comprehend, hold in the mind CD. To have room in, to have capacity of, to be able to contain DK. To be able to fit inside DS. To be in, fit in TC.

shong
shongCD, ND. give as the present of gshong.

shod
shod TC. gives as a present of 'chad

shom
shom LZ, CD, DS. give as the present of gshom.

shol

gshags
Present: gshags DS. Past: gshags [DS].Future: gshags [DS].Intransitive: DS.Meaning: 1. To tighten, become tight. 2. To influence, affect, and repeatedly return to the awareness. 3. To pummel, make fine through striking DS.
gshang1
  gshang LZ, DK give as the present of gshong

gshang2
  gshang DK. gives as the present of bshang

gshar1

gshar2
  gshar CD, DS, TC. give as the present of gshor2

gshar3
  gshar DS. gives as the present of gshor3 and gshor4

gshal
  Present: bshal LZ, CD, TC. gshol ND. gshal DK, DS. Past: bshal LZ, DS, TC. bshald ND, DK.Future: bshal LZ, ND, DK, TC. gshal DS.Imperative: bshal LZ. shold ND. gshald DK. gshol DS. bshol TC.Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:snon sogs chus LZ. chus ND.Meaning: To wash, to wash out, wash off, to clean by washing, to rinse (Ja) CD. 1. To wash in water. 2. To drag, pull along DK. To purify (a smell &c.) using the power of water DS. 1. To wash. 2. To drag, pull TC.

gshin
  Present: gshin DK. Past: bshind DK.Future: bshin DK.Imperative: gshind DK.Meaning: To soften, to make soft, to cause to smooth down, to cause to become friendly, cause to be friendly DK.

gshib
  Present: gshib LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: gshibs LZ, TC. bshibs ND, DK, DS.Future: gshib LZ, ND, TC. bshib DK, DS. gzhib (ND).Imperative: shibs LZ. gshibs ND, DK, DS, TC. gzhibs (NDA).Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:gral sogs su LZ. gral sogs ND.Meaning: To compare, to range (Sch.), to draw up in files (Ja) CD. To cause to associate closely, to make stay together, to cause to line up DK. To arrange to things in a line DS. 1. To group together, arrange tightly. 2. To accompany, bring together, to ally TC.

gshu
**gshug**


**gshung**

Present: gshung LZ, CD, DK, (DS), TC. bshung CD, DS. shung ND. Past: gshungs LZ. bshungs ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: gshung LZ, (DS). bshung ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: shungs LZ, ND, TC. gshungs DK. bshungs DS. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: sman pa'i phyir zur gyi LZ. gzhan la ND. Meaning: (behind a person's back [Ja]) To rebuke, to blame, reproach (Cs.) (gshung) CD. (archaic) 1. To bring down, degrade, fall off, fall down. 2. To curse (bshung) CD. To backbite, to rebuke, curse in whisper DK. To bring down with words, insult, belittle DS. To insult, complain about secretly TC.

**gshud**


**gshur**

Present: bshur LZ, CD, TC. gshur ND, DK, DS. Past: bshurd LZ, ND, DK. bshur DS, TC. Future: bshur LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: shurd LZ, ND. gshurd DK. gshur DS. shur TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: me sogs la LZ. chod ma ND. Meaning: To singe CD. To slightly burn new cloth in order to smooth down, clean DK. To make something thin DS. To burn the fluffy threads of a wool cloth in order to make it smooth TC.

**gshe**


**gshegs**


**gsher1**

Present: gsher LZ, DK, DS. Past: gsherd LZ, DK. gsher [DS]. Future: gsher LZ, DK, [DS]. Imperative:
gsher LZ. gsher DK. Transitive: DS. Characteristic Example: char chu sogs ky i LZ. Meaning: To get wet, to moisten DK. To become wet with water DS.

gsher2
Present: gsher. Meaning: To ask for, beg for CD.

gsher3
gsher ND, DS. give as the present as sher

gsher4
gsher CD. gives as a present of gshor3

gsho

gsho2
gsho DK. gives as the present of bsho.

gshog

gshong
Present: gshang LZ, DK. shong CD, ND. gshong DS, TC. Past: gshangs LZ. bshang CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: gshang LZ, [CD]. bshang CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: gshong LZ (see note). shongs CD, ND, TC. gshangs DK. gshongs DS. Voluntary: CD, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: mnga sbub sogs LZ. khung dang sbrubs ND. Meaning: To empty, remove, carry, take away CD. To increase the inside capacity, to enlarge the inside capacity DK. To take something out from inside (a cover, sheath &c) DS. To dig out, clear away TC. Note: "in the speech of Bonpos this is equal to shor LZ.

gshom
ND. Meaning: To prepare, make ready, arrange, put in order CD. To arrange, to put in a line, to take off a sword from its case, to get ready DK. 1. To arrange objects well in a certain place. 2. To arrange, set forth DS. 1. To prepare, arrange, lay out. 2. To draw out, remove TC.

ghor1
Present: ghor LZ, CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: ghor d LZ. bshard DK. bshar CD. bshor DS, TC (see note). Future: ghor LZ. bshar DK. bshor DS, TC. Imperative: ghor LZ, DS, TC. gshord DK. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: ri dwags sogs LZ. Meaning: To chase, run after CD. To hunt DK. To catch and kill game animals in order to take their flesh, skin &c. DS. To hunt TC. Note: TC gives ghor in the verb tables, but bshor in the text.

ghor2

ghor3

ghor4

gshol
gshol ND. gives as the present of gshal

bshags
bshags LZ. gives as the present of 'chags.

bshang
Present: gshang DK. bshangs TC. Past: bshangs DK. Future: bshang DK. Imperative: gshangs DK. Meaning: To discharge urine, excrement DK. (archaic) To defecate TC.

bsha'
Present: bsha' LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bshas LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsha' LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: bshas LZ, DK. shos ND, DS. - ND. bshos TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003). Involuntary: ND. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: lug sogs LZ. lug sogs (shos) ND. ra lug (-) ND. Meaning: To slaughter, kill CD. To kill, to put to death, to slaughter DK. To kill farm animals for their flesh and skin DS. 1. To kill. 2. To divide, allot, apportion TC.
bshar
bshar LZ. gives as the present of gshor3

bshal
Present: bshal CD, TC. gshal DK. Past: bshald DK. bshal TC.Future: bshal DK, TC. Imperative: gshald DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: TC. Meaning: To suffer from diarrhea CD. To have dysentery DK. To purge (the bowels) TC.

bshal2
bshal LZ, CD, TC. gives as the present of gshal

bshig
bshig CD. gives as the present of 'jig2

bshigs

bshib
Present: bshibs LZ, bshib CD. Past: bshibs LZ, CD. Future: bshibs LZ. Imperative: bshibs LZ. Characteristic Example: sor mo sog phan tshun LZ. Meaning: To arrange evenly CD. Note: CD suggests comparison with bzhib, perhaps not to be separated from gshib.

bshu
bshu LZ, ND, TC. give as the present of gshu.

bshug
bshug LZ, CD. give as the present of gshug

bshung
bshung CD, DS. give as the present of gshung.

bshud
Present: bshud CD. Meaning: 1. To purify by fire (Sch.) CD. 2. To put into the scabbard, to sheath (Sch.) CD.

bshud2
bshud LZ, TC. give as the present of shud1

bshud3
bshud TC. gives as the present of gshud.

bshum
bshum LZ, TC. give as the present of shum.

bshur
bshur LZ, CD, TC. give as the present of gshur.

bshed

bsherd
bsherd LZ. gives as a present of sher

bshes
Present: bshes LZ, CD. Past: bshes LZ. Future: bshes LZ. Imperative: bshes LZ. Characteristic Example: gogs sog dang LZ. Meaning: To be in accord, harmony with, to be friendly to be acquainted with CD.

bsho

bshol
bshol LZ, ND, DS, TC. give as the present of shol

sangs1

sangs2
Present: sangs DK, DS, TC. Past: sangs DK, [DS], TC. Future: sangs DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: sangs DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS, TC. Meaning: To wake up, to give up DK. To clear up darkness, gloom, sleep DS. To become clear (e.g. from sleep) TC.

sangs3
sad1

sad2
Present: sad DK, DS, TC. Past: sad DK, [DS], TC.Future: sad DK, [DS], TC.Imperative: sad DK, TC.Voluntary: TC.Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC.Meaning: To estimate DK. To go up in conceptual understanding, to examine, measure DS. To examine, measure TC.

sing
Present: sing CD, DK. Past: bsings DK.Future: bsing DK.Imperative: sings DK.Meaning: To pick out, sort out wool for the third time by which the finest is obtained CD. To distill beer &c. to seep through, to ooze out, to filter DK.

sim

sil
sil DK. gives as the present of gsil 'cut'.

su
su ND. gives as the present of bsu

sug
Present: sug CD. Meaning: To push, jog, nudge a person (in order to awaken or make him attentive), to push open a door with a stick CD.

sud
Present: sud CD. Meaning: To cough, to breath with difficulty (Cs.) CD.

sun

sub
away, to hide, to stop DK. To get rid of, efface (a trace, picture &c) DS. 1. To wipe away, clean, efface. 2. To stop, fill up with a stone to get rid of TC.

**sum**

Present: zum LZ, (DS). sum LZ, CD, ND, DS, TC. bsum CD. Past: btsums LZ. bsums ND, DS, TC. bsum DS. Future: btsum LZ. bsum LZ, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: zums LZ. tsums LZ. bsums ND, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: me tog sogs kyi kha (zum) LZ. kha sogs (sum) LZ. kha ND. Meaning: 1. To bind, tie together, to draw together, to condense (Sch.). 2. To close, shut (Cs.) CD. To close the lip of a vessel &c. DS. To unite, gather together TC. Note: Compare zum.

**seg**


**seng**

Present: seng CD, DS, TC. bseng CD. Past: bsangs CD. seng [DS]. sengs TC. Future: bsang CD. seng [DS], TC. Imperative: - TC. Involuntary: TC. Intransitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Obl.] (Hackett 2003). Meaning: To lift up, to raise what was hanging down or drooping CD. For the space between a collection of many things to increase DS. To purify, clean, recover TC.

**sems**


**ser**


**sel**

Present: sol KYN. sel TD, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. seld LZ. Past: bsald KYN, TD, LZ, ND, DK. bsal CD, DK, TC. Future: bsal KYN, TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sold KYN, TD, LZ, ND. sol CD, DS, TC. seld DK. Voluntary: TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 313), (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Tournadre & Dorje 2003: 313), (Hackett 2003). Characteristic Example: dri ma sogs TD. log rtog dang dri ma sogs LZ. bkag pa ND. Meaning: To through off, remove. 2. To cleanse. 3. To pick, pick off. 4. To blot out, cross out CD. To wipe off, to remove, to separate DK. 1. To set, place to one side. 2. To get rid of, annihilate DS. 1. To purify, get rid of. 2. To open. 3. To draw out, extract, remove TC. Note: Compare the more archaic forms of this verb stsel and gsal.
sogs

song

sod

son1

son2
Present: son DK. Past: bson DK. Future: bson DK. Imperative: sond DK. Causative of: son, gson [DK]. Meaning: To cause, to receive in one's hand, to cause to reach, to cause to be alive DK.

sol
sol KYN. gives as the present of sel.

sos

sra
Present: sra DK. Past: bsra DK. Future: bsra DK. Imperative: sra DK. Meaning: To make durable, to firm DK.

srad1
Present: srad DS. Past: bsrad DS. Future: bsrad DS. Imperative: - DS. Involuntary: DS. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To dehydrate, for water within something to be decreased DS.

srad2
Present: bsrod CD, bsred CD. srad DS. Past: bsrad DS. Future: bsrad DS. Imperative: srod DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To dry by exposing to the rays of the sun (Sch.) CD. To decrease the water within something, to dry out DS.

sran

srab


sri1

Present: sri LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsris LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC.Future: bsri LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sris LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Voluntary: ND, DS, TC.Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example: nor rdzas sogs LZ. nor sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To retain, to be parsimonious, niggardly (especially with nor), economize, save. 2. (in West) To wind, to wrap round (Ja) CD. To reduce expenditure, to save DK. To be thrifty, to be greedy DS. To be thrifty with expenditure TC.

sri2

Present: sri DS, TC. Past: sri [DS]. bsri TC.Future: sri [DS]. bsri TC. Imperative: sris TC.Voluntary: TC.Intransitive: DS. Transitive: TC. Meaning: To be able to urinate but a little DS. To damn up, hold back (e.g. urine) TC.

sring

Present: sring TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsring TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sring [ND]. Future: bsring TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: srings TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Syntax: [Erg. Abs.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'dring NWH. Denominative of: ring 'long' (Chang 1971: ii.5) Characteristic Example: tshes sogs ring dus TD. tshes dang yun dang yi ge sogs LZ. yan dang yi ge phrin sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To extend, to stretch, to stretch out. 2. To fling far away, send. 3. To postpone. 4. To send. 5. To bring up, train up, to rear (Glr.) (Ja) CD. To elongate, to send, to throw away DK. 1. To lengthen a period of time. 2. To give over, entrust, grant, send. 3. To stretch DS. 1. To make longer. 2. To spread, expand. 3. To grant, bestow, confer. 4. To throw TC.

srid


srib1

srib

Present: srib DS. Past: bsribs DS. Future: bsrib DS. Imperative: sribs DS. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To have no more work DS.

srung


srun


srub

Present: srub LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsrubs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsrub LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: srubs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: CD, ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: rub1NWH. Characteristic Example: 'o ma dang ja khu sogs LZ. zho sogs ND. Meaning: 1. To stir, stir up, to churn. 2. To rummage, to rake up, to stir, to turn over. 3. To rub two pieces of wood against each other to produce fire (Ja) CD. To stir up, to turn away DK. 1. To stir a kind of liquid (water, milk &c.). 2. To stick the tip of something into liquid (e.g. a pen in ink) DS. 1. To churn. 2. To rub together TC.

srul

Present: srul CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsruld CD. Bsruul DK. Future: bsrul CD, DK, DS. Imperative: sruld DK. Voluntary: DS. Transitive: DS. Causative of: rul (Gyurme 1992: 261). Meaning: 1. To be corrupted, decomposed. 2. To stir, mix and stir. 3. To shove, to move to and fro (Ja) CD. To cause to get rotten, to wear away DK. To process, manufacture by soaking (leather, hide &c.) in a liquid with dissolved substances in it (such as salt water &c.) DS. (archaic) To rot TC. Note: Compare 'drul and 'brul.

srus

Present: srus CD. Meaning: To thicken, to become more consistent by evaporation or by boiling (Sch.) CD.

sre

Present: sre TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsres TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bsre TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sres TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Bsres CD. Voluntary:
TD, CD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: CD, DS, TC. Syntax: [Abs. Ass./Instr.] (Hackett 2003). Causative of: 'dre CD, (Chang 197: iv.8), (Beyer 1992: 117 n. 15), (Gyurme 1992: 258). Characteristic Example: phyogs gcig tu TD. rdzas gnyis lta bu gcig tu LZ. gcig tu ND. Meaning: 1. To mix with, mingle, to admix. 2. To add, to add up, cast up, sum up (Ja) CD. To add, mix DK. 1. To mix two things together. 2. To make a mistake, not differentiating two meanings. 3. To add one number to another number DS. To add to, to mix TC.

sreg

sred

srel

sro
Present: sro TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsros TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. sros CD. Future: bsro TD, LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: sros TD, LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. bsro CD. bsros CD. Voluntary: TD, ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: DS, TC. Causative of: dro (Chang 1971: iv.9). Characteristic Example: nyi ma sogs kyi drod TD. me dang nyi mar LZ. zhal dang chu sogs ND. Meaning: To warm CD. To sunbathe, to warm at fire, to warm DK. To make warmer (because of sunlight, fire &c) DS. To dry out, to make warm (in the sun, or fire) TC.

srong
straight DK. 1. To make straight (the aspects crooked, bent, lopsided &c). 2. To fully explain the meanings of an important point DS. To make straight, to straighten TC.

sron
sron DS. gives as the present of sran

sros

sla1

sla2

slag
Present: slog LZ. slag DK. Past: bslags LZ, DK.Future: bslag LZ, DK.Imperative: slogs LZ. slags DK.Characteristic Example:gos sogs kyi phyi nang LZ.Meaning: To accumulate, collect DK.

slang

slad
slad CD, DK. give as the present of slod

slan
Present: slan LZ, CD. Past: bsland LZ. bslan [CD].Future: bslan LZ. Imperative: slond LZ.Characteristic Example:khongs dang phyogs su LZ.Meaning: To mend, patch (Sch.) CD.

slam
Present: slam CD. Meaning: 1. (in Center and West) To roast slightly, to parch, to make brown by exposing to heat (e.g. meal). 2. To roast, fry (Ja) CD.

slas
slas DS. gives as the present of sla

slu

sle


sleb1


sleb2

Present: sleb CD, DK, DS. Past: bslebs CD, DK, DS. Future: sleb DK, DS. Imperative: slebs DK, DS. Voluntary: DS. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: (honourific) 1. To arrive. 2. To reach, extend to a certain place or point. 3. To come in (of interest, rent duties) CD. To cause to arrive, to cause to reach DK. To arrive in a place DS.

slog

Present: slog LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Past: bslogs LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Future: bslog LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. Imperative: slogs LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC, (Hoshi 2003). Transitive: CD, DS, TC. Causative of: ldog CD. log (Gyurme 1992: 261). Characteristic Example: rdo ba dang taomo ka sogs LZ. phyi nang sogs ND. Meaning: To turn round, turn about, to turn upside down, turn inside out CD. 1. To return, to send back, give back. 2. To turn over, to reverse DK. 1. To reverse up and down, top and bottom. 2. To change the direction something was going. 3. To plough up, dig up (land &c.). 4. To give something back DS. 1. To newly plough up (uncultivated land &c.) interchanging top and bottom, inside and outside. 2. To reverse TC.

slog2

slog LZ. gives as the present of slag.

slong

CD. To raise up, to lift up DK. 1. To produce, engender. 2. To ask to give (wealth, food &c.). 3. To awaken, arose from sleep. 4. To raise up. 5. To cause, to condition DS. 1. To raise, to hoist. 2. To request another for something sought after TC.

**slod**


**slon**

Present: slon CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: bsland DK. bslan DS, TC. FUTURE: bslan DK, DS, TC. IMPERATIVE: slond DK. slon DS, TC. VOLUNTARY: DS, TC. TRANSITIVE: DS, TC. DENOMINATIVE OF: lhan '(adj.) together, (n.) a patch' or lan 'reply' NWH. MEANING: (archaic) 1. To return, repulse. 2. To patch, to mend (Sch.). 3. To dissemble, feign (Sch.). 4. To thrust out (Cs.) CD. To cause to categorize, to include, to add DK. 1. To patch (wool &c.). 2. To join something to the outer surface of another thing. 3. To retaliate, take revenge DS. 1. To gather, join, merge, combine. 2. To sew on. 3. To travel, roam a land TC.

**slob**


**gsag**

Present: gsag CD. MEANING: To sew together (Sch.) (Ja) CD.

**gsag2**

gsag CD. gives as a present of gsog.

**gsang**

gsang CD, TC. give as the present of gsong1

**gsan1**

(gsan) LZ. snyan gyis ND. Meaning: (honorific) To hear, to listen to CD. To listen, to hear DK. (honorific) To listen to DS, TC.

gsan2

gsan (NDB), DK. give as the present of gzon.

gsab


gsal


gsig

Present: gsig LZ, CD, ND, DK, DS, TC. bsig CD. Past: bsigs LZ, CD, ND, (DK), DS, TC. gsigs DK. Future: gsig LZ, ND, DK. bsig (DK), DS, TC. Imperative: sigs LZ, DS, TC. bsig (LZ). gsigs ND, DK. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: ral ba sogs LZ. lus sogs ND. Meaning: To shake and throw up in a backward direction (gsig) CD. To fan (bsig) CD. To shake, to throw up DK. To shake, move (head hair, body hair &c.) DS. 1. To shake, to make quiver. 2. To put up, lay up TC.

gsing


gsid

Present: gsid CD. Past: bsid CD. Meaning: To pick, sort hair, wool CD. Note: perhaps a mistake for gsed (?)

gsir

Present: gsir CD, DK, DS, TC. bsir TC. Past: bsir CD, DS, TC. bsird DK. gsird (DK). gsir TC. Future: bsir DK, DS, TC. gsir (DK). Imperative: gsird DK. bsir DS, TC. gsir TC. Voluntary: DS, TC. Transitive: DS, TC. Meaning: 1. To whirl about, to twist. 2. (in West) To move by a repeated pushing. 3. To smooth, to make even (with a plane, knife &c.). 4. To slide, glide, slip down a slope (Ja) CD. To shoot out directly, to move suddenly and straight or to move swiftly with whispering sound DK. To turn quickly, to shoot out DS. To turn (gsir) TC. To shoot, throw quickly (bsir)TC.
gsil


gsung1


gsung2


gse

Present: gse LZ, ND, DS, TC. Past: gses LZ, ND, DS, TC. Future: gse LZ, ND, DS, TC. Imperative: ses LZ, gses ND, DS, TC. - ND. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. Involuntary: ND. Transitive: DS, TC. Characteristic Example: shing dang gong bu bu sogs LZ. phra bar dbye (gse) ND. phra mor (-) ND. Meaning: For a thing in one piece to be made into many pieces DS. 1. To split, slice. 2. To allocate, allot, apportion TC.

gseg


gseng


gsed

Present: bsed LZ, CD. gsed CD, ND, DS, TC. gses DK. Past: bsed LZ, [CD], ND, DK, DS,
TC.Future: bsed LZ, ND, DK, DS, TC.Imperative: sed LZ, ND, TC. ses DK. bsed DS. Voluntary: ND, DS, TC. (Hoshi 2003).Transitive: DS, TC.Characteristic Example:bal sogs ND. Meaning: To pick out, sort, to pull, pluck in pieces (gsed) CD. To sort, to discriminate (bsed) CD. To assort wool &c., to pull in pieces DK. To [pick out] individually something matted, tangled (such as wool &c.) DS. To card, differentiate TC.

gso1

gso2

gsog1

gsog2

gsog3

gsong1
gsong2
Present: gsong LZ. Past: gsongs LZ. Future: gsong LZ. Imperative: gsong LZ. Characteristic Example: snying gtam sogs LZ.

gsod

gson1
Present: gson CD, DK, DS, TC. Past: gsond DK. gson [DS], TC. Future: gson DK, [DS], TC. Imperative: gsond DK. - TC. Involuntary: TC, (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: CD, DS, TC. Meaning: To live, to be alive, to remain alive, to save, preserve one's own life CD. To be alive DK. To stay alive DS. To have life, to not deteriorate TC.

gson2
Present: gson CD. Transitive: CD. Meaning: To wake, to rouse from sleep by shaking, to urge on, to hurry on by force CD.

gson3
gson LZ, ND, DS. gives as the present of gzon.

gsob
Present: gsob KYN, LZ, CD. Past: bsabs KYN, LZ. bsab CD. Future: bsab KYN, LZ. gsab CD. Imperative: sob KYN, LZ. Voluntary: KYN. Characteristic Example: gzhan la nor sogs LZ. Meaning: 1. To fill out, fill up, to supply, complete, make up, to cure (wounds). 2. To pay, repay, return CD.

gsor1

gsor2
gsol

bsar
bsar LZ, CD. give as the present of gsor2

bsal
Present: bsal CD. Meaning: To make known by trumpet or drum CD.

bsing
bsing TC. gives as the present of gsing.

bsid
Present: bsid CD. Meaning: To mend, repair CD.

bsir
Present: bsir TC. Meaning: (in West) To sip (Ja) CD.

bsil

bsu

bsur
Present: bsur LZ. Past: bsurd LZ. Future: bsur LZ. Imperative: surd LZ. Characteristic Example: thur ma sogs kyis LZ.

bsegs
Present: bsegs CD. Meaning: To come from one side, to come across one's way (Sch.), to come into collision with CD.

bseng

Present: bseng CD. Meaning: To revive, spirit, to awaken, rouse CD.

bser


bsod


bsral

Present: bsral CD. Meaning: To separate, sort, choose CD.

bsred

bsred CD. gives as the present of bsrad

bsrod

bsrod CD. gives as the present of bsrad.

ha

hang

Present: hang CD, DK. Past: hangs DK. Future: hang DK. Imperative: hangs DK. Meaning: 1. To pant, gasp. 2. To squander, dissipate (Ja) CD. To be surprised, to be shocked DK.

had

Present: had DS. Past: had [DS]. Future: had [DS]. Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To be surprised, taken back, to deteriorate mentally DS.

hab

Present: hab CD, DK. Past: habs DK. Future: hab DK. Imperative: hab DK. Meaning: To laugh sneeringly CD. To take by snatching away, to plunder DK.

har

Present: har DK, DS. Past: hard DK. har [DS]. Future: har DK, [DS]. Imperative: hard DK. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To be too fast to act, to be very hasty DK. To open a hole larger DS.

hal

Present: hal CD, DS, TC. Past: hal [DS]. Future: hal [DS]. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Intransitive: DS. Meaning: To pant, wheeze, snort (Ja) CD. To have rough, short breath with the mouth open DS. (dialect) To breath with difficulty TC. Note: perhaps onomatopoeic
has
Present: has CD, DK. Past: has DK. Future: has DK. Imperative: has DK. Meaning: (West) To exaggerate, to talk big, to brag (Ja) CD. To be very fast breathing DK. Note: (Hoshi 2003) gives this verb as an alternate of hal.

hung
Present: hung ND. Past: hung ND.

hur
Present: hur CD. Meaning: To be quick, active, dexterous CD.

hom
Present: hom CD. Meaning: (West) To fall away, to shrink, to shrivel (Ja) CD.

hol
Present: hol CD, DS. Past: hol [DS]. Future: hol [DS]. Transitive: DS. Meaning: To loosen soil (Ja) CD. For the soil of fields to become soft DS.

hrag
Present: hrag CD. Involuntary: (Hoshi 2003). Meaning: To require more and more (Ja) CD. To be highly efficient (Hoshi 2003).

hrad
Present: hrad CD. Meaning: 1. To thrust, to push violently, to stem firmly. 2. To scratch. 3. To exert one's self (Ja) CD. Note: Compare 'drad.

hral
Present: hral CD. DK. Past: hrald DK. Future: hral DK. Imperative: hrol DK. Meaning: To rend, tear up, tear to pieces (Ja) CD. To exaggerate, to make, become spacious lines DK. Note: Compare 'dral and ral.

hrig
Present: hrig CD. Meaning: (in West) To hang (a thief) (Ja) CD.

hrings

hrum
Present: hrum CD. Meaning: To break, smash (Sch.) CD. Note: Root given as rum (Hahn 1999: 124). Note: (Hahn 1999: 124) suggests this comes from the same root as the adjective krum pa (< g + rum) 'broken'.

hrul
Present: hrul DK. Past: hruld DK. Future: hrul DK. Imperative: hruld DK. Meaning: To be worn out, to become too old, to decay DK. Note: Compare 'drul, rul.
hreng
Present: hreng DK. Past: hrengs DK. Future: hreng DK. Imperative: hrengs DK. Meaning: To become, be single DK.

hrem
Present: hrem DK. Past: hrems DK. Future: hrem DK. Imperative: hrems DK. Meaning: To become dry DK.

hrom
Present: hrom ND. Past: hrom ND.

lha
Present: lha CD. Meaning: To soften, slough, suppurate CD.

lhag

lhags

lhan

 lhhas

 lhug
lhug CD, ND. gives as a present of ldug.

 lhung

 lhud
lhud ND. gives as the present of ldud. Note: Compare also blud.

 lhong
Present: lhong DK, TC. Past: lhongs DK, TC.Future: lhong DK, TC.Imperative: lhongs DK. -
TC.Involuntary: TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To be successful, to be accomplished DK. 1. To arrive
at and enter into. 2. To be able to stand on its own TC.

lhod

Present: lhod LZ, ND, DS, TC. Past: lhod LZ, [ND], [DS], TC.Future: lhod LZ, [DS], TC.Imperative:
2003). Characteristic Example: bcings mdud sogs LZ. Meaning: To be at ease, carefree (in thought or
action) DS. To loosen, relax, slacken TC. Note: Compare glod.

lhon

Present: lhon CD, DS, TC. Past: lhon TC.Future: lhon [DS], TC.Imperative: - TC.Involuntary:
TC.Intransitive: TC.Meaning: To return, give pay back CD. 1. To join, place, contact, one thing on
another thing. 2. To send a reply, to harm in return for a reply which harms DS. To come, arrive to the
ear TC. Note: Compare glon.