PART 2

GRAMMATICAL LEXICON

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a, 1. postmodifier = **ya** (question). SEE **-un ~, -nun ~, -ul ~, -tun ~**.

2. postsubstantive ("shall I") = **sey**.

a, particle. [**ya** after vowel]

1. (vocative) hey! o(h)! say! ¶**Pokswun a ili one la** Come here, Pokswun. **Palk.un tal a** O shining moon! **Ak a** Hey baby! HEAVY **iye/ye**. HON [lit] **isiye/siye**.

NOTE 1: In speech the vocative particle is used only to inferiors (or, occasionally, to equals); superiors are called by name or title.

NOTE 2: When two or more people are called, each is separately marked as vocative, rather than conjoined before the marking: **Yengswuk a Pokswun a ili one la Yengswuk** and Pokswun, come here.

2. (exclamatory) SEE **-keyss.ta ya; -kwun a**; ? **-nya** (**-n' ya** = **-ni a**); *-Ge˙n i ˙sto.n a*.

3. (postsubstantive) SEE **-um a**.

-a < *-˙a*, alt of inf (**-e** < *-˙e*) after a syllable that contains /o/ or [literary, DIAL; the standard spelling] /a/. **ota** (→ **oa**) → **wā, pota** → **poa** → **pwā, noph.ta** → **noph.a, tōpta** → **towa, nōlta** → **nol.a; moluta** → **mōlla, nām.ta** → **nam.^{e}a, kālta** → **kal.^{e}a, maluta** → **mall^{e}a**. Some of the dialects use only **-a**, regardless of the preceding vowel (CF Choy Myengok 1979).

NOTE: Sometimes *-˙a* turns up unexpectedly in early texts where we would expect *-˙e*: *˜ep˙sa* (1445 [1]Yong 111, 1449 Kok 124) = *˜ep˙se* (1447 Sek 9:12b) 'not exist', *˜e˙ta* (1459 Wel 8:80b) = *˜e˙te* (1449 Kok 88) 'get', *mwu˙la* (1449 Kok 153) = *mwu˙le* (1445 [1]Yong 62) 'inquire', *wu˙za* (1449 Kok 168) = *wu˙ze* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:12b) 'laugh', *˙tu˙la* (1449 Kok 157) and *˙tula* (1459 Wel 7:26a) = *˙tu˙le* (1449 Kok 101) 'enter'. Such forms point to *-˙a* as the basic shape of the infinitive.

-˙a- 1. → *-˙Ga-* (after *l, y, i*) = *-˙ka-* = *-˙ke-* (effective). 2. = *-˙ka-* (effective).

-˙a 1. → *-˙Ga* (after *l, y, i*) = *-˙ka* = *-˙ke* (effective infinitive). 2. = *-˙ka* (effective inf).

˙a = *˙[z]a*, particle. SEE *-˙key ˙a*.

˙ach, postmod. the reason that ~. ¶*pwu˜thye y ˙ili nilo˙syan ˙a.ch on* (1482 Kum-sam 4:27a) the reason Buddha said this ~.

achi, postnoun. 1. designates persons from the object of their occupation or labor; CF **echi, chi, pachi, kwun**. ¶**cangsa ~** a peddler, a trader. **caycwu ~** = **caycwuq kwun** a person of talent. **kwusil ~** [obs] a person in public office. **pyesul ~, pis ~ /pitachi/** a petty official. **sīcang ~** a market merchant. **tōngca ~** a cook. **tongnyang ~** a beggar.

2. (< *˙achi*) = **echi** (worth). ¶*tas mal achi ˙na syacya* (1728 Cheng-tay 141; from LCT) I'll buy five pecks worth. CF *˜cywokwo˙m achi*; **elma-chi** < **elma** [a]chi.

-aci, suffix (diminutive; vulgarizer). CF **-aki, -angi, -langi**. [? < **-aki**]

1. ¶**pokaci** = **pok** blowfish. **mokaci** = **mok** neck. **myek/myekaci** throat. **pomulaci** = **pomul** lint, scraps, bits. **kkolaci** = **kkolakseni** = **kkol** appearance, shape.

2. ¶**pakaci** gourd dipper < **pak** gourd; spelled *pak.aci* in Gale 1894:126. **sōkaci** nature, disposition < **sōk** the insides.

3. ¶**kangaci** pup(py) < **kāy** dog; **songaci** < **so** ox. **mangaci** colt < **mal** horse.

-˙a ci˙la, infinitive (or effective infinitive) + aux indic assertive. wants to do. ¶*ta˙sos cwul˙ki ˙lul ˙sa˙a ci˙la* (1459 Wel 1:10b) I want to buy five blossoms.

-˙a ˙ci-ngi ˙˙ta, infinitive (or effective inf) + aux polite + copula indic assertive. wants to do. ¶*˜mal tu˙le ilozo˙Wa ˙ci-ngi ˙˙ta* (1447 Sek 6: 22b) I want to create them [= the monasteries] according to what I hear him say.

-˙a ˙cye, infinitive (or effective inf) + aux inf. ¶*˙na y ˙pwoa ˙cye ˙hono˙ta sol˙Wa˙ssye* (1447 Sek 6:14b) tell him that I would like to see him. CF *-˙kwo ˙cye*.

-ah.ta, bnd adj -(H)- (inf **-ay**); LIGHT ↔ **-eh.ta**. gives the impression of being, looks/feels (to be). [abbr < **-a** inf + **hata**]

1. attaches to adjective, with irregularities. ¶**hā.yah.ta** is (pure/snow) white, is quite pale. **(k)kāmah.ta** is jet-black. **mālkah.ta** is clear, clean. **(p)palkah.ta** is red, crimson. **phalah.ta** is blue/green. **(p)pō.yah.ta** is a milky white; is pearly, misty. **say-phalah.ta** is deep blue. **say-ppalkah.ta** is a vivid red; is brazen. **say(s)-nolah.ta** is a vivid yellow. **(t)tongkulah.ta** is round, circular.

2. attaches to an adverb, an adjectival noun, or a mimetic. ¶**(s)sanulah.ta** is chilly.

ai, adverb [DIAL] = **ani** not. 1. [Hamkyeng] (pronounced [āi] with nasality). 2. SEE **a(y)i**.

ak, n = **aki** (baby etc.) in compounds and with the vocative particle. ¶**Ak a!** Hey baby!

ak, postmod. (one of two alternating states): SEE **-ul ~**. The shape is (-l) **lak** when the prosp modifier is from an -L- stem; colloquially, from any vowel stem. ¶**Tul lak nal lak** [colloquial] = **tul lak nal ak** entering and exiting.

-'a k, inf + emphatic particle. ¶*'hota 'ka PWUN-'PYELQ 'SYENG 'i tuthu'l ul ye'huy'ya k "THYEY "ep'swolq 'i in 't ay n' 'i 'non al'ph oy s tuthu'l ey s PWUN-'PYELQ 'ho'nwon kuli'mey s "i'l i.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:90b) if the characteristic of differentiation is removed from the dust so that it has no form this is a matter of the image that one distinguishes in the dust ahead. SEE *ma'la k*.

-ak, suf (dimin), LIGHT ↔ **-ek**; CF **-(c)cumak, -aki, -aci, -angi, -langi.** ¶**i cumak** < **i cum** lately. **mul(u)phak** < **muluph** knee. **naylimak (kil)** downhill (road) < **naylim** (vi substantive) descending. **ttumak hata** are few and far between < **ttum** gap, interval < subst of **ttuta** (adj) is separated; CF **ttūm** (= **ttuum**) **hata** is infrequent. **y^{e}athumak hata** < **y^{e}athum hata** is a bit shallow/light(-hued) < **y^{e}athum** (adj subst) being shallow. **yo cumak** < **yo cum** lately, of late. **(k)komcilak/(k)kwumcilek** < **(k)komcil/(k)kwumcil** sluggish, feeble. **pasak** with a crunch/rustle < **pās.ta** = **paswuta** breaks. **(k)komulak/(k)kumulek** < **(k)komul/(k)kumul** moving sluggishly. **(k)kamak** (adn) black, dark < **(k)kām.ta** is black.

-a kaciko SEE **-e kaciko**

?**-a kacwuko** [N Kyengsang DIAL] = **-a se, -e se**, inf + pcl. SEE Choy Myengok 1979.

-aki, suffix (?< **-ak.i** cpd suffix); LIGHT ↔ **-eki.** ¶**kancilaki** an irritating person < **kancil** tickling. **ōla(y)ki** bits of thread, cloth, or paper < **ōl** strand, ply, warp. **ssalaki** broken bits of rice < **ssal** rice. VAR **-ayki.** CF **-ak, -aci, -angi, -langi, -ali; -(u)laki, -(u)leki.**

-a kkaci SEE **-e kkaci**

-akseni, suf (vulgarizes nouns). ¶**kkolakseni** < **kkol** (appearance etc.). CF **-ak, -eni, -ttakseni.**

-akw(un)i, suf (vulgarizes nouns). ¶**sathakw(un)i** crotch < **sath.** CF **kkamakwi** crow ?< **kka-kka** caw-caw (sound), ?< **kkām-** black; **thum-pakw(un)i; -ekw(un)i; akwu, akw(ul)i, ekwu**

al, 1. n. egg; bead, small round object; grain (**nāt ~**), berry; sore knot in muscle. CF **al-mayngi** kernel, substance.

2. counter. (small round objects)

3. adn. small and round. ¶ **~ hangali** a small jar. **alq yak** a pill.

4. bare, naked, stripped (down to essentials), out-and-out, bald; essential, important, core; net; real, true-to-life, sure-enough; down-to-earth; thorough, complete, whole. ¶ **~ cwul** bare wire. **~ kkakcengi** mean boy; miser... **~ kok** hulled or grit-free (pure) grain. **~ pam** cracked/shelled chestnut; ripe-fallen (= **alam** < **al [p]am**). **~ panul** needle without thread. **~ pul** unprotected live charcoal. **~ puphi** net volume (bulk). **~ ttang** [rare?] unsheltered or naked land. **~(-q) sēm** an uninhabited island. **~-q sok** core; substance; secret information. **~-q sim** sympathy; hidden strength. **~(-q) kwungtwungi** bare buttocks/bottom. CF **alccam** essence, **alcca** best thing.

-al, suffix (< 'egg'); LIGHT ↔ **-el** (diminutive). **iphal(i)** = **iph** leaf. CF **-ali; -ak, -aki; al** (counter), **nwun-al** eyeball.

'al(q) = **[h]al(q)**. CF **'l(q)** = **[ha]l(q)**.

āl(q) < **"al(q)** < ***al'[o]l(q)**, prosp mod < **ālta** < **"a[l]'ta.** ¶**"alq SSI-'CYELQ 'i** (1447 Sek 9:2a) when one knows. CF **"all ~**; ***a'lwol(q)***.

-'al(q), effective prosp mod. ¶*'NGEP-"KWA 'SÖYK "ep.swu'm ul a'lalq 't ilwo'ta* (1459 Wel 1:36b) it is to know that there is no form (**rūpa**) to the fruit (**phala**) of karma. *mwo'lwomay [PWONG-'HWA] 'ay s wuytwu ho'n i lol a'lal 't ilwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 15:42b) it is by all means to recognize those who lead in moral reform by example.

-'a'la, effective subj attentive (command); alt of **-'e'la = -'ke'la.** ¶*"ta ZYE-LOY s QWUY-'LUK 'ilwon 'kwo't ol a'lala* (1447 Sek 9:28a) know that all are parts of the tathāgata's authority.

-a la, infinitive + particle. SEE **-e la.**

-a 'la, inf + abbr < **ila** (cop). SEE **-e 'la.** CF **-'a 'y'la.**

-a 'la to SEE **-e 'la to**

alh.i, postnoun (der n < **alh.ta**). ache, sickness. ¶**kasum ~** a pain in the chest, chest trouble. **nwun ~** an eye ailment, eye trouble. **pay ~** a stomachache. **i ~** a toothache. CF **pyēng.**

-ali, suffix (< **-al.i**, cpd suf); LIGHT ↔ **-eli** (dimin). ¶**ccokali** odd ends (scraps) of paper or cloth. **hangali** jar < **hang.** **iphali** = **iph** leaf. **kyeng-ali** "a shifty Seoulite". **songali/swungeli** = **songi/swungi** cluster. **tongali** part; gang.

group. ? **ttoali (ttwāli)** a head-pad (when carrying things on the head). CF **-aki, -ak.**

-a'l i – , effective prosp mod + postmod ('fact').

~ *'Ga.* ¶*['SO-'CCWA] y ["KAM] hi [HWEN-'SWO] 'hwo.m ol ma'la.l i 'Ga* (1481 Twusi 8:25b) will the four thrones dare put an end to the uproar?

~ *'-ngi s 'ka.* ¶*ku 'nal s CANG-NGEM 'ul "ta sol'Wa'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1449 Kok 127) am I to report all that day's majesty?

~ *'ye.* ¶*NUNG 'hi 'NGWOK 'kot hon mozo'm ay s mye'nuli 'lol 'pwoa.l i 'ye* (1475 Nay se:8a) will I be able to find a girl [for my son] with a heart like a jewel?

"all – (+ *'i, 'ye* postmod) < *al'[o]l(q)*, prosp mod < *"a[l]'ta* (knows).

"all i – = *"al[o]l i* – < **a'lo-l 'i* – , prosp mod < *"a[l]'ta* (knows) + postmod.

~ *'Ge'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 5:37b).

~ *'Ge'n i ''ston* (1462 [1]Nung 2:114b).

~ *'Gwo* (1449 Kok 52, 1481 Twusi 15:37b, 15:47b).

~ *''la* (1462 [1]Nung 7:26a).

~ *'las'ta* (?1468- Mong 32ab).

~ *'le'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:41a).

~ *''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:14a).

~ *''lwoswo'n ye* (?1517- Pak 1:14b, 1586 Sohak 4:29b).

~ *'lwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:13b, ?1517- Pak 1:14b).

~ *''n i* (1464 Kumkang se:6b, 1465 Wen 2:3:1:110a).

~ *ye* (?1517- Pak 1:14b).

"al'l ye = *"al[o]'l ye* < **a'lo-l 'ye*, prosp mod ('to know') + postmod. *"al'l ye "mwot ho'l ye* (1463 Pep 3:86a) can you tell me (or not)?

ālm < *"alm* < *al'[o]m*, substantive < **ālta** < *"a[l]'ta* (knows). ¶ *"al'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a, 5:14a) knows and … . CF *a'lwom.*

ālta < *"a[l]'ta*, vt -L-. (The negative is often replaced by **moluta**; see §11.7.3.)

1. knows, has knowledge of; finds out, gets knowledge of. **~-ulq/-un/-nun/-tun + cwul (lo) ālta** thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that –; **~-un/-nun/-tun + cwul (ul) ālta** = mod + **kes ul ~** knows (recognizes, acknowledges) that –, **-ulq cwul (ul) ālta** knows how to do (also: knows that it or one will be/do).

2. understands, comprehends, appreciates, knows; realizes, recognizes, is convinced of. ¶**Ku hyengphyen ul cal ālko iss.ess.ta** I well understood his situation.

3. assents, complies. ¶**Nēy, al.ess.e(y) yo** = **Nēy, ālkeyss.e(y) yo** Yes, I will (see to the situation or the request that you mention).

4. is acquainted with, knows. ¶**Ku cen puthe ku i lul ālko iss.ta** I have known him a long time.

5. notices (perceives, finds) that – .

6. infers (surmises, tells, guesses) that – .

7. is aware/conscious of, is sensitive to, feels (shame, indebtedness).

8. has experience of (exposure to), knows.

9. is concerned with, has to do with. ¶**Ne uy ālq pa ka ani 'ta** It is no concern of yours.

10. (**X lul Y ulo ~**) considers (X to be Y), regards, takes. ¶**han sālam ul talun sālam ulo cal-mos ~** mistakes one person for another. **Na lul mues ulo al.^{e}a** What do you take me for?

a'lwol(q), modulated prosp modifier < *"a[l]'ta* (knows). ¶*a'lwo.l i ''la* (?1468- Mong 13a). *a'lwolq 't ilwo'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a). *a'lwolq 't i.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:10b). *a'lwol 'tt i'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 7:175a). *a'lwolq 'toy "ep'se-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:21b).

a'lwom, modulated subst < *"a[l]'ta* (knows). *a'lwo'm i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:55a; ?1468- Mong 39a). *a'lwo'm ol* (1463 Pep 4:148b; ?1468- Mong 5a, 30b).

a'lwon, modulated modifier < *"a[l]'ta* (knows). ¶*a'lwon "yang ho'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:25a) pretend to know and … . *wo'nol za a'lwo'n i* (1463 Pep 4:36a) that I just today found out … .

-a'l ye, effective prosp modifier + postmod (= intentive). ¶*"cams.kan 'ina mozom nwo'ha 'phyea'l ye 'mwom 'two 'wohi'lye is'ti a'ni khe'n i* (1475 Nay 2:1:2b) for a little while I have wanted to set forth [what I have in] my heart and my body itself has been more or less absent.

am < *'amh*, adn, bnd n.

1. female. [Often reflects the basic shape **amh.**] ¶ **~ khes** < **amh kes** a female, a she-animal. **~ khāy** < **amh kāy** a bitch (she-dog). **~ kho.yangi/khwāyngi** < **amh ko.yangi/-kwāyngi** a female cat. **~ khom** < **amh kōm** a female bear. **~ thalk** < **amh talk** a hen.

~ thot / thwāyci < amh tot / twāyci a sow. ~ phitwulki < amh pitwulki a she-dove. ~ phēm < amh pēm a tigress. ~ phyengali < amh pyengali a hen-chick. ~ khweng < amh [k]kweng a pheasant hen.

2. concave, internal. ¶~ chicil internal hemorrhoids. ~ khiwa < amh kiwa) concave tile. ~ thōlccekwi < amh tōlccekwi female hinge, gudgeon. ~ tanchwu (NOT /th/!) buttonhole or snap-fastener. ANT swu [swuh]. CF an, an^{h}ay; eme.

ām, interj (abbr < āmulye 'myen) of course, certainly, sure. ¶Ām kuleh.ci Yes, of course. Definitely.

'am = [h]am. CF 'm = [ha]m.

ā'm = ālm, substantive < ālta. knowledge.

-am / -em (der substantive) < -'^{e}am (effective substantive). SEE -um (cik hata).

ama < (*)"a'ma (SEE "ama 'two, "a'ma-khe'na), adverb. perhaps; likely.

-a mace SEE -e mace

"a'ma-khe'na, bnd adverb + abbr < 'hoke'na. anyhow, in any case.

-a man SEE -e man

ama to < "ama 'two, adverb + pcl. perhaps indeed, like as not.

-amchi, suffix (derives adv from adj-n, adv). ¶ilccikamchi [< ilccik-amchi] a bit earlier. nucikamchi [< nucik-amchi] rather late; CF nucikeni < nucik [h]eni (= hani) SAME. melccikamchi [< melccik-amchi] [DIAL] a bit far(ther). [?< ham haci]

-am cik < -'am 'cik (effective substantive + postsubst adj-n insep) SEE -um cik.

ameyng, adverb [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:39)] = āmuli

amh SEE am

-ami, suffix; LIGHT ↔ -emi; VAR -aymi.

1. one, thing, person. ¶olkami a noose, a snare; a trap, a trick (< olk.ta lays a snare). omulami a toothless old man / woman (< omul / wumul mumbling). ? pikaymi [DIAL] = puthi (wooden back support for loom worker) < ?. tongkulami a circle (< tongkulta is round).

2. (forms names of creatures); CF -api. kwittwulami a cricket (< kwittwul chirping). olppaymi an owl (< ?). philami a dace (< ?).

3. -am 'i = -am hi. melccikam 'i [DIAL] = melccik 'i rather far. CF melccik-amchi.

ām' māl, abbr < āmu māl, adn + n. any word.

ām' man = āmuli however much: ~ hay to whatever one may do, any way you look at it; ~ pwā to whatever one may see, however much one may look; ~ mānh.^{e}a to at the very most.

"amo = "amwo > āmo = āmu

"amo'lan, mod < "a'mola'tha (= "a'mwolah'ta), any / what sort of.

"a'mola'tha (= "a'molah'ta, abbr < *"amo'la 'ho'ta), adj -(H)-. is any / what sort of.

"a'mola'thwo (= "a'molah-'two). no matter what, anyway.

"a'moli, "amo'lyey (1447 Sek 6:46a), adv. how (= etteh.key), in some / any way.

"a'molyey "na (1447 Sek 6:13b, 24:28a), adv + pcl. anyhow, anyway.

amoli SEE *amwoli*

āmu < "amwo (noun, adnoun, postnoun).

1. n. any person, anybody; so-and-so. ¶~ kay SAME (less polite). ~ ~ various people. Āmu(q) soli to an tul.ul they 'ni ku īl ul hay to cōh.ta You are unlikely to get scolded by anybody, so you can go ahead do it. SYN mō. CF nwukwu ('tun ci, 'na).

2. postnoun. (after family name) so-and-so, something-or-other. ¶Kim ~ (kay) 'la 'nun sālam a man called Something-or-other Kim.

3. adn. any, "any old"; what(-). ¶ ~ kes (to) anything (at all). ~ māl (abbr < ām' māl) any word. ~ il any incident. ~ sālam (to) anybody (at all). ~ tey ('na, to) any place (at all). ~ ttay (wā to) any time (you come).

CF musun (··· ina, itun ci), ām' man.

āmu-ccolok, adv. by all means, if at all possible. CF -tolok. [?< āmu ecci ha-tolok]

āmu'h.ci (to) = āmuleh.ci (to) anyway.

āmu'h.kena = āmuleh.kena

āmu'h.tun (ci) = āmuleh.tun (ci)

āmu 'la to anybody at all. ¶Āmu 'la to one la Somebody ~ anybody, come here!

āmulay, 1. inf < āmuleh.ta. ¶ ~ to anyhow, anyway, (not) in any way.

2. abbr < āmuli hay to say what you will, anyway.

āmule, adj-n. ~ hata = āmuleh.ta is any way, is any-which-way. CF ile, kule, cele, ette.

āmuleh.ci, suspective < āmuleh.ta. ~ to anyway. ABBR āmu'h.ci.

āmuleh.kena, tent advers < āmuleh.ta. any

way at all; as one pleases.

āmuleh.key, adverbative < **āmuleh.ta**. in any way.

~ **'na** (in) any which way, carelessly, in a slovenly manner: ~ **īl hata** does a slapdash job; ~ **kul ul ssuta** writes carelessly. CF **etteh.key 'na**; SEE **'na**.

~ to any (which) way at all, quite carelessly.

āmuleh.ta, adj-n -(H)- (inf **āmulay**), abbr < **āmule hata**. is any way.

āmuleh.tun (ci), retr modifier (+ postmodifier). anyhow, in any event, one way or another.

āmulemyen (conditional < **āmuleh.ta**) = **āmulye 'myen**, abbr < **āmulye hamyen**. (Examples: KEd, M 3:3:117.)

1. (not) in any way, in any case, by any means, under any circumstances.

2. ~ **etteh.ni** (or **etten ya**) (no matter) whatever it may be, whatever one says.

āmulen, mod < **āmuleh.ta**. any (such). ~ **tul** however it might be.

āmuli, adv. however much, even though; surely (not). ¶ ~ **kath.i** SAME. ~ **hay to** however much one may do. ~ **tŏn i iss.e to** however much money one may have. **Āmuli nuc.e to tases si kkaci nun cip ey tol.a ka ya hanta** I have got to be home by five o'clock at the latest. **Wuli nun āmuli elyewunq īl ey se 'la to twulyewe haci anh.nunta** We are not afraid in any situation, however difficult it may be for us. **Āmuli puluna tāytap hanun sālam un ēps.ess.ta** However hard I shouted there was no one who answered. CF **ce(y)-, i-, ku-, nay-, ney-amuli**.

āmuli 'na, adv + cop advers. [mostly female] surely, ever (so much). ¶ **Āmuli 'na "KAL"-ki chwulak ulo ō-payk myeng īsang i cwuk.ess.ta 'y** Goodness gracious, to think that over five hundred people died in the crash of the KAL plane! SEE **una / na** (NOTE).

āmulye 'm(yen), abbr < **āmuli halye hamyen**. of course; surely (not). CF **āmulemyen**.

āmulye 'na, abbr < **āmuli halye hana**. any way you like.

āmulye 'ni, abbr < **āmu halye hani**. whatever one may think / say, anyway, even so; surely [not]. ¶ **Āmulye 'ni kulelq swu ka iss.na** Even so, how can it be that way?! **Āmulye 'ni ku ay ka kulen cīs ul hayss.ulla kwu** Surely he wouldn't have done such a thing?!

The following KEd examples are rejected, at least for standard speech: (?*)**Hako siph.ketun āmulye 'ni halyem** If you want it done, I'll go ahead and do it. (?*)**Āmulye 'ni ku ya kuleh.ci** Anyway, that's the way things are. Also: (?*)**Āmulye 'ni kuleh.ci anh.ci** Surely it can't be that way.

ˇamwo (-), 1. = **āmu** (-) any; what(-).

2. = *e'nu* [not know] which / what. ¶ *ˇamwo ke'kuy 'two ce 'y 'mwu'l ey wuytwu hon ke's ul* NGWANG *'i'la 'ho'no.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:23b) whoever is superior in his group is called king. *ˇa'mwo 'man 'two ˇmwot ''ti a'ni ho'kwo ce 'lol ˇcye'ku'na cwu'm ye n' 'kwot ho'l i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:43a) without its being very much if you give him a little he will do it right away. *ˇa'mwo s ˇi'l iGe'na* (1447 Sek 13:41a) whatever event it may be. *ˇamwo 'to 'la 'sye won 'twong mwo'lo'tesi'n i* (1459 Wel 2:25b) she didn't know just what place it had come from (*'la = [i]la*). *ˇamwo toy 'sye won 't i 'mwollwo.l i* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:18a) I don't know where they have come from. *ˇamwo 'toy 'two ma'kon 'toy ˇep'si* (1459 Wel se:8ab) with no hindrance at all anywhere. *na 'y 'e'mi ˇamwo 'toy 'na 'ys.non 't i ˇmwol'lay-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:53a) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into. *ˇa'mwo 'yGe'na 'wa ~ 'twola 'ho.ya 'two* (1459 Wel 1:13a) whoever might come and ask you to give him ~ ; CF *ˇamwo 'y'na* (1447 Sek 9:17a, 21a).

ˇamwo 'y'Gwo SEE *'y'Gwo*

ˇamwo 'y'na SEE *'y'na*

amwoli (1894 Gale 64, 69) = **āmuli**

an, adv (abbr) = **ani** (not). CF **mōs**. Do not confuse with **anh.ta** = **an(i) hata**, **anh.nunta** = **an(i) hanta**. This shortening of **ani** before a verb is not attested before the late 1800s: *katen ci an katen ci nay alwon thyey ani honta* (1887 Scott 204) I don't care whether he goes or not. 1874 Putsillo has *ani* but lacks *an*.

NOTE: For 'doesn't begin' you can say either **sīcak an hanta** or **an sīcak hanta**, but it is uncommon to find **an** before other verbal nouns. For 'doesn't try doing it' you can say either **hay an ponta** or (better) **an hay ponta**. For 'doesn't come to an end' you may hear either **an kkuth nanta** or **kkuth an nanta**. Similar remarks apply to **mōs**.

'an = **[h]an**. CF **'n** = **[ha]n**.

ān < *ˇan* < **a'[lo]n*, mod < **ālta** < *ˇa[l]'ta* (knows). ¶ *'CCANG kozom ˇan SSIN-ˇHHA 'y'n i* (1459 Wel 1:27a; epithematic identification) the courtier knew the content of the vaults. *ˇan cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 'Nung 9:13a) because one knew. CF *a'lwon*.

-an [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = **-a (se)** infinitive, = **-ko** gerund. [< *-'a n'] 'an*, 1. → *-'Gan* (after *l, y, i*) = *-'kan* (var) = *-'ken* (effective mod).

2. = *-'kan* (var) = *-'ken* (effective mod).

-a n', abbr < **-a nun**

-a 'na SEE **-e 'na**

aney yo = **anyey yo** = **ani 'ey yo** it is not [POLITE style].

-ang, suffix; LIGHT ↔ **-eng**.

1. dimin. ¶**kolang** < **kōl** furrow; (?) hollow; (?) valley. **tolang** < **tol** ditch. **matang** (< obsolete **mat**) a threshing-ground; a place; a situation, case. **pang** strap < **pa** rope: "**kēl-ppang**" = **kēlq pang**, "**meyl-ppang**" = **mēylq pang**, and "**cil-ppang**" = **cilq pang**.

2. makes noun from adj. ¶**nolang** yellow < **noluta** is yellow. **phalang** blue < ***phaluta**, SEE **phalah.ta** is blue. **(p)palkang** red < ***(p)palk.ta**, SEE **(p)palkah.ta** is red.

3. makes adverb from adverb, mimetic. **kantul(ang) / kentul(eng)** (XX, XXh = Xk) wobbling, swaying. **kosilang / kwusileng** (XX, XXh = Xk) grumbling, nagging. CF **ttokkang ttokkang** clearly < **ttok-ttok** (-kk- = -qk- ?).

-ang [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = **-a (se)** infinitive, = **-ko** gerund

angi = **ai** (pronounced [āi] with nasality), adv [Hamkyeng DIAL] = **ani** not.

-angi, suffix; LIGHT ↔ **-engi**.

1. diminutive. ¶**kacangi** a branch < **kaci**. **kwāyngi** < **ko.yangi** < **koy-angi** cat (= obsolete **koy**). **kkolangi** < **kkol-angi** < **kkoli** tail.

2. makes n from adj, v. ¶**ciphangi** a walking stick < **ciph-** lean on. But the constituency differs in: **(k)kopulang-i** a bent / crooked one, **napulang-i** bits (scraps, pieces), **nolang-i** a "Yellow" = miser, **ppalkang-i** a red one, a "Red" = Communist. Also this is probably in **ccokulang-i** 'one that is crushed/withered' < **ccokulang** < ***ccokul-** (CF **ccokula ci-** / **ttuli-**, **ccokuli-**).

CF **-aki**, **-aci**; **-kayngi**, **-tayngi**, **-layngi**, **-mayngi**, **-paynggi**, **-caynggi**.

-'a-ngi 'ta, effective polite + cop indic assert. ¶*nek's i e'nu 'CHYWU 'yey kan 'twong ˇmwol'la-ngi 'ˇta* (1459 Wel 21:27a) I do not know to which hell her spirit went. *'TTAY-NGWANG 'ha na 'two ZYE-LOY ˇkyesin 'toy 'lol mwo'lozo'Wa-ngi 'ˇta* (1459 Wel 21:192a) oh mighty king, I do not myself know where the tathāgata is! VAR *-'ay-ngi 'ˇta*.

anh.i, derived adverb < **anh.ta** (aux adj); SYN **anh.key**. so (such) that it is not. ¶**cēkci anh.i mek.ess.ta** ate quite a lot. **cōh.ci anh.i yekita** takes it poorly. **mōs-'ci anh.i cal hanta** does as well as (no less well than) the others. CF **ani**.

anh.ko, 1. aux ger. not being / doing; without (or: instead of) being / doing. SEE **-ci anh.ko**.

2. = **haci anh.ko**. ¶**Āmu māl to anh.ko kuce kass.ta** He went away without saying a word. **(k)kom(c)cak anh.ko se iss.ta** stands motionless.

anh.ta, auxiliary; abbr < **an hata** < **ani hata**; (inf **anh.e** or **anh.a**).

1. aux adj. is not. ¶**Cip i khuci anh.ta** The house is not large.

2. aux v. does not. ¶**Ku sālam i moca lul ssuci anh.nunta** He does not wear a hat.

ani < *a'ni*, negative. DIAL **ai**, **a(y)i**.

1. precopular n. (is) not. ¶**I kes i nay kes i ani 'ta** This is not mine. NOTE: There is no other negative structure for the copula. The MK copula modifier *'in* is usually (but not always) dropped before the postmodifiers *'ka* and *'kwo* (question), and that accounts for examples like *SYEN-SOYNG 'on 'PPYENG a'ni ka* (1482 Nam 1:30b) 'aren't you ill?' and the examples with velar lenition (SEE *a'ni 'Ga*, *a'ni 'Gwo*). On the optional omission of the nominative particle marking the complement, see pp. 549-50.

2. adverb. not. ABBR **an**. CF **mōs**; **ēps.ta**, **moluta**. ¶ **~ kata (mekta)** does not go (eat). **Ani ttayn kwulttwuk ey yenki nalq ka** "Does smoke rise from a chimney where a fire has not been lit?" = Where there is smoke, there is fire. **Sālam toyko ani toynun kes un ney nolyek ey tallyess.ta** It depends upon your own endeavor whether you become a success or a failure. *ne 'y susu'ng uy ˇTTYEY-ˇCO y ˇes'tyey a'ni 'wono'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:29b) how come the disciple of your master is not coming?

·NGWOY-"TTWOW 'yn 'i ol a'ni cwocco'Wo'l i (1449 Kok 99) will not follow any false doctrines. CF **anh.i.** DIAL **a(ng)i.**

NOTE 1: Makes the short negative for verb and adjective stems. Some speakers find this awkward for polysyllabic adjectives, preferring **mikkulepci anh.ta** to **an mikkulepta** 'is not slippery', but other speakers have no such reservations and freely say **an napputa** (= **nappuci anh.ta**) 'is not bad', as well as the generally accepted **an cōh.ta** (= **cōh.ci anh.ta**) 'is not good'. Apparently some speakers avoid the short negative for all adjectives (M 1:1:215 says "normally used only with action verbs"). Notice that the adverb **mōs** can occur only before verb stems; the strong negative of adjectives must be the long form: **cōh.ci mōs hata** 'can't possibly be good, isn't good at all' (not ***mōs cōh.ta**).

NOTE 2: Usually precedes the stem directly. In older texts there are exceptional cases with an adverb or even a longer phrase between: *CYE-THYEN 'ul a'ni "ta nilul "spwun 'tyeng* (1447 Sek 13:7a) 'I will not say [the names of] all the heavens, but … '; *hon NGUY-SIM 'on pwu"thye y a'ni ta'si 'nasin 'ka ho'kwo …* (1447 Sek 24:3b) 'one doubt: asking whether Buddha has not been born again and … '; *pan'toki ingey is.no'n i a'ni muten 'hi ne'kye ·SSO-·SYANG 'ol ka'poyya'i ne'kino'n ye* (1465 Wen 3:2:2:42ab) 'are those who are here necessarily not treating [things] indifferently and treating affairs (phenomena) lightly?' Yes-or-no copula sentences can be conjoined with the particle *'kwa* and ellipted copula: *'HHAP 'kwa 'HHAP a'ni 'Gwa s "LI "ta nilo'syan 'ptut tuthul s ·HHWAN-·SYANG 'i.n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:107a) 'the meaning of all he has said about the principle of what is meet and what is not meet is [that it is] the illusion of [floating] dust'; *CYE-·PEP "NGWUW-MWU '[G]wa 'i ·SSILQ i'm ye a'ni 'Gwa 'i SOYNG i'm ye SOYNG a'ni 'lol kol'hoynof']n i* (1463 Pep 5:30a) 'discriminates the existence (or lack) of the laws and [that] this is real or not real and [that] this is life or not life' – The object is a direct nominalization of the conjoining of the Chinese noun with the copula sentences; and the structure would be clearer with another *'Gwa* before the accusative marker at the end.

NOTE 3: Can precede particles *'Gwos, 'non, 'two,* but there are no examples of ***a'ni 'za.**

3. interj. 3a. no; nope; huh-uh. ¶**Phyēnci lul ssess.ni? – Ani, nācwung ey ssul they 'ta** Have you written the letter? – No, I am going to write it later. **Ani yo** No. (I don't think so.) **Ku kes un han salam i wumcik ilq swu ēps.ta; ani, yelq salam ila to wumcik ilq swu ēps.ta** One man could not move it – nor ten.

3b. [sometimes **āni** with expressive length] what, why, dear me, good heavens (shows surprise, doubt, disbelief, etc.). ¶**Ani i key wēynq īl in ya** Why, what happened?

"a'n i, mod < **"a[l]'ta** + postmod. SEE ~ **'la.**

-'a'n i = **-'[G]a'n i** = **-'ka'n i**, effective mod + postmodifier. ¶*['TTAY-CYEN] hon "na'th ay ['TTWOLQ-'KWELQ] 'i "nwol'lazo'Wa'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 47) with a single shot of his mighty arrow the Turks took fright. *"ne y ho'ma mas-'nazo'Wa'n i CCYEN-SOYNG "CCWOY-'NGEP 'ul e'lwu pe'su.l i ''la 'hosil 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it; because he says you are to rid yourself well of the sinful deeds of an earlier life … . *"nyey ['LWOK-SAN] 'oy ['LWAN] hol kwo[']lt ol "mwolla'n i wo'nol selu "pwol 'cwu.l ol "es.ti "all i 'Gwo ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 15:47b) (?) in the old days they did not know rebellion by the mountain feofdoms; today we wonder how to discover a way to look at each other.

ani cham, cpd interj. oh, uh; that reminds me; I just thought of something.

ani 'ci, neg cop suspective.

~ **yo.** ¶**Ku "yeca uy tānqcem ul molunun pa ka ani 'ci yo** I am not blind to her faults.

ani 'e = **ani ye** (neg cop inf)

ani 'ess··· = **ani yess···** (neg cop past)

ani 'ey yo, (precopular n + cop inf + pcl =) neg cop polite. it is not.

a'ni 'Ga = ***a'ni ka*** (= ***a'ni 'n 'ka***) is it not? ¶*'i ·SYWELQ-·PEP ka, 'i ·SYWELQ-·PEP a'ni 'Ga* (1482 Kum-sam 4:37b) is this preaching the law or isn't this preaching the law? ***a'ni 'i "HOYNG-·CYA*** [< ***·HHOYNG-"CYA**] ***a'ni Ga*** (1496 [1]Yuk 1:41-2) no, is it not this pilgrim?

a'ni 'Ge'n i ''ston = ***a'ni '[y]Ge'n i ''ston***, neg cop effective mod + postmod + pcl. ¶***"a'ti "mwot ho'm ye n' ·SIK 'i a'ni 'Ge'n i ''ston*** (1462 [1]Nung 3:47b) if you do not recognize it [the scent] you just must lack awareness!

a'ni 'Ge'n i 'sto.n a (+ exclamatory pcl). ¶*'na y 'stwo 'say tatay hwuyhwuy a'ni 'Ge'n i 'sto.n a* (?1517- Pak 1:73a) I am not a crude Tatar Muslim, after all!

a'ni ''Gen ma'lon = *a'ni '[y]'Gen ma'lon*, neg copula effective modifier + postmodifier. ¶*KON 'oy "nin ke's i a'ni ''Gen ma'lon* (1462 [1]Nung 2:81b) it is not that a root arose but ... . *THYEN 'kwa 'NGWOK 'kwa "spwun a'ni ''Gen ma'lon* (1465 Wen 2:1:2:43b) it is not just heaven and hell, but ... .

a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za = *a'ni '[y]'Ge'nul 'za*, neg cop lit concessive + pcl. ¶*pen'tu'ki 'PEP-HHWA y a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za* ... (1462 [1]Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be the Lotus sūtra exactly, ...

a'ni ''Gey = *a'ni '[y]'Gey*, neg cop adverbative. ¶*"twul'h i a'ni ''Gey hol 'ss i* (1462 [1]Nung 8:34a) to make it so that they are not two.

? *a'ni 'Gwo* = *a'ni 'n 'kwo*. ¶? *e'tuy s "salo'm i 'ani 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:14b; displaced accent dot) is there no place I belong?

? **a'ni ''Gwo* = **a'ni '[y]'Gwo*, neg cop ger. Where we expect this form we find instead *a'ni ''m ye* or *a'ni ''la*.

a'ni 'Gwos, adverb + pcl. precisely/just if not. ¶*a'ni 'Gwos 'cwusi'm ye n' 'hi.m u'lwo e'lwu 'hwo'l i ''ta* (1447 Sek 23:55b) if you just won't give him to us we may use force. *a'ni 'Gwos meku'm ye n' ne 'y me'li lol pe'hywo.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 10:25ab) if you do NOT eat it I will cut your head off.

ani hata$_1$ < *a'ni °ho'ta*, adverb + v/adj = neg v/adj. ABBR **an hata, anh.ta**; CF **mōs hata**.

1. does not do.

2. aux (follows suspective **-ci** < *-'ti*).

2a. aux adj. is not. ¶**Ku [n]yeca ka ippuci ani hata** She is not pretty.

2b. aux v. does not. ¶**Kongpu haci ani hanta** He does not study.

ani hata$_2$ < *a'ni °ha'ta*, adv + adj. is not much; are not many. ¶*a'ni han 'toy* (1447 Sek 6:25b) a place not very big [that it would not cover all of]. *a'ni han 'tet* (1459 Wel 17:44a, 1463 Pep 4:84b) a short while. *a'ni han te't ey* (1463 Pep 4:32a, ?1468- Mong 26b, 1485 Kwan 9a) in a short while.

a'ni 'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa SEE *'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa*

a'ni 'hoken 'tyeng SEE *'hoken 'tyeng*

a'ni 'ho'kesi'n i 'Gwa SEE *-'kesi'n i 'Gwa*

a'ni ho'kwo, neg v/adj ger. ¶*'khuy "cek[f'ti] 'two 'khuf'ti] 'two a'ni ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 1:26b) was neither tall nor short. *'homa pol'ko.m ye e'tuwun "twu ku'th ey put'ti a[']ni ho'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:55a) no longer clings to the two ends, light and dark, but ... .

a'ni hol(q), neg verb/adj prosp mod. ¶*pwun'pyel a'ni hol ke's i'l i* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:13b) will not worry.

a'ni ho'l i, neg v/adj prosp mod + postmod.

~ *'la* (cop indic assert). ¶*'PEP tut't ol a[']ni ho'l i ''la* (1459 Wel 2:36b) will not heed the Law.

~ *'le'n i ''la* (cop retr mod + postmod + copula indic assertive). ¶*MYEY-'HHWOYK 'ho'ya kolo'chywo'm ol pat'ti a'ni ho'l i 'le'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:208a) was too confused to get what was taught.

~ *'si.l i 'l 's oy* (cop hon prosp mod + postmod + cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl). ¶*"ta tas'kwo'm ol put'ti a'ni ho'l i 'si.l i 'l 's oy* (1465 Wen 1:2:2:4a) since it may be that we cannot count on learning everything ... .

a'ni hol(q) s, neg v/adj prosp mod + postmod. ¶*mozo'm ay 'senul hi ne'kiti a'ni hol s a'ni 'honwo'la* (1475 Nay se:6a) it is not that I am not treating it coolly in my mind. – *"KEM-'PHAK 'hwo.m o'lwo pu'the i'le sye'ti a'ni hol s a'ni ho'kwo* (1475 Nay 1:34a) it is not that they do not rise into existence from – and being frugal, nor ... . *'ton swu'l ul PPAY-'CI a'ni hol s a'ni 'hwo'toy* (1475 Nay 3:61a) it is not that one does not set out the sweet (= rice-and-barley) wine, nor .... *"mal-so'm ol twuthe'l a[']ni hol s "ep'si 'ho.ya* (1475 Nay 1:77a) making one's words not uncordial ... . *YWEN 'ol cwo'cho.m ye "KAM 'ay puthu'sya.m i twulwu a'ni hol s a'ni 'hosi'na* (1482 Kum-sam 5:10b) it is not that his seeking of pratyaya (secondary cause) and putting reliance on inspiration does not extend all around, but ... .

a'ni holq 's i'm ye (postmod + cop substantive + copula infinitive) SEE *holq 's i'm ye*

a'ni holq 's oy (postmodifier + particle). ¶*nom kolo'chywo'm ol a'ni hol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 24:40a) as he did no teaching of it to others ... .

a'ni ho'l ye SEE *ho'l ye*

a'ni hom, negative v/adj substantive. SEE *hom*.

a'ni hon, neg v/adj mod. ¶*"ne y ye'le 'KEP 'ey cephu'ti a'ni hon ke'kuy cephun mozo'm ol "nay'm ye* ... (1459 Wel 7:48a) there where you

were unafraid for many kalpas (eons) you show a fearful heart and ... . *kwut'ti a'ni hon key kwu'tun 'ptu't ul meku'sya* (1459 Wel 10:9a) harbors the feeling that it is firm in that place where is not firm.

a'ni ho'n i (postmod). ¶ *'mwo'm ol 'POYK-CHYEN ti'Gwuy po'lye 'two e'lyep'ti a'ni ho'n i* (1459 Wel 21:216ab) it is not at all (difficult =) uncommon to discard one's body hundreds of thousands of times.

a'ni ho'n i 'Ga SEE *ho'n i 'Ga*

a'ni hon 'toy SEE *hon 'toy*

a'ni 'ho'non, neg v/adj proc mod

a'ni 'hono'n i (postmod)

a'ni 'honon 'ta (postmod). ¶ *kutoy 'non [SYE KHYENG] 'uy "twu a'to.l i'na kocang [KUY-'I] 'hwo.m ol pwo'ti a'ni 'honon 'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:24a) don't you see that Lord Xú's two sons are quite odd?

a'ni 'hosin, neg v/adj hon mod. ¶ *PPYEN-QAN 'thi a'ni 'hosin mo"toy is'kesi'ton* (1475 Nay 1:40a) if [the king] has a stretch of being ill ... .

a'ni hota < **a'ni "ho'ta*, neg v/adj = **ani hata.** ¶ *nwo'lwo.m ol a'ni ho.ya is'ta.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:23a) was not playing.

a'ni 'hote'tun, neg v/adj retr provisional

a'ni 'hotwo'ta, neg v/adj emotive indic assert. ¶ *[PPYENG] 'thi a'ni 'hotwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:12ab) is uneven. SEE *a'ni thwo'ta*

a'ni 'ho.ywo'm ol SEE *'ho'ywom*

a'ni 'hwol(q), neg v/adj modulated prosp mod

a'ni 'hwon, neg v/adj modulated prosp mod

a'ni 'hwom, neg v/adj modulated subst. ¶ *is.non 'tos 'hwo'toy is'ti a'ni 'hwo'm i* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist.

a'ni 'ka (= *a'ni 'n 'ka* > **ani 'n ka**) is it not? ¶ *"ta QWUY-NGWANG 'uy na'mon KWONG a'ni 'ka* (1463 Pep se:13a) is it not, all of it, the achievement left by the mighty king? *'tye non hwo'za "salom a'ni 'ka* (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) isn't he a person alone? SEE *a'ni 'Ga.*

a'ni 'kha.n i 'Gwa SEE *'kha.n i 'Gwa*

a'ni khan 't i.n i "la SEE *khan 't i.n i "la*

a'ni khe'tun SEE **khetun** < *khe'tun*

a'ni 'khey SEE **khey** < *'khey*

a'ni 'khwo n' SEE *'khwo n'*

a'ni khwan'toy SEE *khwan'toy*

a'ni khways'kwo = *a'ni khwa 'ys'kwo* (not wanting it to happen) SEE *'khways'kwo*

ani 'ko, neg cop ger. it is not and/but. ¶ **Kim sensayng i ani 'ko Pak sensayng ici yo** It isn't Mr Kim, it's Mr Pak. **Kulem cēng-mal ani 'ko [mālko]!** Yes, of course it's untrue! SYN **ani 'la, ani yo.**

ani 'l(q), abbr < **ani il(q)** (neg cop prosp mod). ¶ **Ayki ka ani 'l they 'n tey** After all, you are not (supposed to be) a baby!

a'ni 'l(q) = *a'ni '[y]l(q)*, abbr < *a'ni il(q)* (neg cop prosp mod). ¶ *'QILQ-'TTI 'two 'stwo SAM-CHYEN pas'k i a'ni 'l 's oy '.n i* (1482 Kum-sam 5:18a) it is because – and the one Buddha-nature, moreover, is not other than everything in the chiliocosm (Buddha-world).

"a'n i l', mod < *"a[l]'ta* + postmod + pcl. ¶ *NGWEN-'KAK 'SYENG "a'n i l' "tel'Gwo* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:134b) excepting those aware of the nature of complete enlightenment, ...

ani 'la, neg cop quotative < *a'ni "'la* (neg cop indic assert). DIAL **a(y)i 'la(y).**

1. = **ani 'ta** [used in quotations and quotative constructions] (says) it is not. ¶ **Ku kes i nay kes i ani 'la (hayss.ta)** It is not mine (they said). **Ney kes i ani 'la nay kes ita** It is not yours, it's mine = **Nay kes ici ney kes i ani 'ta** It is mine, it isn't yours.
2. [lit] = **ani 'ta**
3. = **ani 'ko.** SEE **(-ul) man ani 'la.**

NOTE: On marking subject and complement, see **ani 'ta** and *'i.*

a'ni "'la, neg cop indic assert. ¶ – *'honwon "ma'l on sa'la na'ta 'honwon "ma'l i a'ni "'la* (1447 Sek 6:36a) saying that – is not to say they are born alive. *CIN-'SSILQ s PPWO-'SALQ 'oy 'TTYWU 'hwol 'kwo.t i a'ni '.n i "'la* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is not a place where a real bodhisattva would dwell. ¶ *MA a'ni "'la mu'su ke's i'l ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 9:101b) it is not a demon but what is it? *'i MYENG 'uy 'MANG 'on nyenu a'ni "'la 'KAK-MYENG 'i he'mu'l i towoy'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 4:23b) the extravagance of this light is nothing but an error in the enlightenment.

"a'n i 'la, mod < *"a[l]'ta* + postmod + cop indic assert (1463 Pep 4:63b). knew.

ani 'la 'ci to, abbr < **ani 'la haci to**

a'ni 'la 'ka, neg cop transferentive + pcl. ¶ *CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo 'ZILQ-'NGWELQ QWUY-KWANG 'oy NUNG 'hi pi'chwuyywo'm i a'ni 'la 'ka 'SING-'TI ye'le pol'kwo'm ay mi'che za 'CYWUNG-*

SOYNG 'SYANG 'i "cyokwo'ma s so'zi 'lol CCYWONG 'ho'ya … (1463 Pep 3:104b) to be sure, it is not really the full illumination of the mighty light of the son and the moon, yet just by managing to open up and shed light on the superior wisdom the characteristics of living things conform for a little while, and … . (The reading note at the end of the Chinese clause is the affirmative *ila ka*, since the negation is included among the characters.)

ani 'la kko = ani 'la ko

ani 'la ko, neg cop quotative + pcl. (says) that it is not. ¶**Ku kes i nay kes i ani 'la ko hayss.ta** They said it is not mine.

ani 'la 'ko, abbr < **ani 'la (māl) hako** (neg cop quotative + vi ger). saying that it is not. ¶**Ku kes i nay kes i ani 'la 'ko cwuci anh.ess.ta** He said it wasn't mine and wouldn't give it to me.

ani 'la 'myen, abbr < **ani 'la hamyen**

ani 'la ('y) to. even if/though (you say) it is not.

a'ni 'la 'za, negative copula indic assert + pcl. ¶*'SYANG 'i 'kwot 'SYANG a'ni 'la 'za CIN i towoyno'n i 'la* (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) only when appearance is not appearance does it become reality.

ani 'lq ci ('la) to. even if it is not.

a'ni 'len 't un SEE *'ilen 't un*

a'ni 'lol, neg + pcl. ¶*"twul'h i "twul[h] a'ni 'lol il'hwum i KHWONG-'SYANG 'i'la 'ho'si.n i ''la* (1464 Sim 38a) said the name for two-not-being-two is "unreality". *"twul[h] a'ni 'lol cwo'cha 'SSYWUN 'hosya'm i ''la* it is that he pursues the non-two [= the unique].

a'ni 'l s, neg cop prosp mod + postmod. ¶*ye'le 'KEP s QIN 'i a'ni 'l s a'ni '.m ye* (1496 [1]Yuk 1:47a) it is not that it is not the primary cause (hetu) of the kalpas, and … .

ani 'lq swu, neg cop prosp mod + postmod. ~ **ēps.ta** cannot but be = is really (M 3:3:90).

a'ni 'lwo'la, neg var cop indic assert. ¶*'icey 'na non kanan hwo.m i'la 'PPYENG a'ni 'lwo'la 'ho.ya'nol* … (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said "now I am poor but I am not ill", … .

a'ni ''lwom, neg var cop subst. ¶*'SSILQ a'ni 'lwo'm i MYENG-'PPOYK 'hotwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:27b) it is clear that it is not the truth. *'TI "twul[h] a'ni ''lwo'm on 'TI-'HHYWEY 'lwo'toy* … (1459 Wel 8:31b) that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of both] knowledge and discernment [together] and … .

a'ni ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta, neg alt copula emotive polite + cop indic assert. ¶*CYE-'PPWULQ 'ul 'pwo'zowo'm i "cye'kun YWEN 'i a'ni ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 1:88b) seeing the Buddhas is no small contributing cause.

ani 'l ya, neg copula prosp modifier + postmod. ¶[1]**Nak.hwa 'n tul kkoch i ani 'l ya, ssul.e musam halio** [obs = mues hal i yo = mues haci yo] "Fallen blossoms are blossoms still; do not sweep them away".

a'ni'lye = a'ni 'l ye = a'ni '[y]l ye ("would it not be – ?!"). ¶*ku'le a'ni ''l ye ko'cang e'lye'wu.n i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:57b) it is just terribly hard.

ani 'm, abbr < **ani im** (cop subst).

a'ni 'm = a'ni '[y]m, abbr < *a'ni im* (cop subst).

a'ni ''m ye. ¶*'TI-"THYEY "twul[h] a'ni ''m ye* (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are not two things, nor … . *'homol'mye TUNG a'ni ''m ye "pwom a'ni ''la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo'm isto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish?!

ani 'n, abbr < **ani in** (cop mod). ¶**yekan ani 'n nolyek ul hanta** makes great efforts.

a'ni 'n = a'ni '[y]n, abbr < *a'ni in* (cop mod)

ani 'na talul ya (talulq ka). ('is not but is it different?' =) just as expected/suspected; to no one's great surprise.

a'ni '.n i, neg cop mod + postmod. ¶*'TI-"THYEY "twul[h] a'ni ''m ye "KYENG two "twul[h] a'ni '.n i* (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are not two things, nor is the object of wisdom two things.

~ *''la* (cop indic assert). ¶*"won 'kwo.t on a'zo.m ol ['WUY] 'ho.ya 'y'Gwo 'stwo ['QUM-'SSIK] 'ul ['WUY] 'hwo.m i a'ni '.n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 8:33a) our coming is for our kinsmen and not for drink and food. *'ile 'n 't o'lwo ci'zwul 'tt i a'ni '.n i ''la* (1463 Pep se:12a) for this reason I will not create one.

ani 'n ka < *a'ni 'n 'ka,* neg cop mod + postmod. isn't it? ¶*'sa'lo.m in 'ka "sa'lom a'ni 'n 'ka 'ho'ya NGUY-SIM toWoy'n i* (1459 Wel 1:15a) grew suspicious whether it was a human being or not. *'ku "ha'm ol 'pwo'sya 'QILQ-'SYEY 'QILQ-'PPWULQ s 'HWA 'hosya'm i a'ni 'n 'ka NGUY-SIM 'hosil 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 5:100a) for seeing the multitude he may doubt as to whether it is not the transforming [into

Buddhahood] of one Buddha each generation. *·PEP-HHWA ˙ay s ˜KWA-˙KUY a˙ni ˙n ˙ka ˙honwo˙la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17b) I ask whether it is not the testimonial to phala ([cause and] effect) in the Lotus [sūtra].

ani 'n key ani 'la. ('it is not that it is not' =) sure enough, just as one thought, really; of course; to be sure. ¶ ~ **kuleh.ta** Certainly it is. ~ **ku [n]yeca ka miin iess.ta** Sure enough, she was a beauty. SYN **kwă.yen.**

a˙ni ˙n ˙kwo, negative copula modifier + postmodifier. Are there examples of this structure? CF *a˙ni ˙n ˙ka, a˙ni ˙Gwo.*

a˙ni ˙non, ? adv + pcl; ? abbr < *a˙ni ˙˙n ſi njon.* ¶*mwo˙ton ˜salom a˙ni ˙non elGwul is.no˙n i ˙Gwa elGwul ˜ep.su˙n i ˙Gwa ·SYANG is.no˙n i ˙Gwa ˜ep.su˙n i ˙Gwa ˙lol kolo˙chisi˙n i* (1462 [1]Nung 6:22-3) all those who are not human he taught, those with faces and those without, those with features and those without.

a˙ni ˙n ˙t ol, neg cop mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*i CIN-·SSILQ s ·MYELQ-˙TTWO a˙ni ˙n ˙t ol ˙na y a˙lwo-ngi ˙˙ta* (1463 Pep 2:23a) I know that this is not true nirvāṇa. *ko˙tok ˙˙ti a˙ni ˙hwom a˙ni ˙n ˙t ol pan˙to˙ki a˙lwolq ˙t ilwo˙ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full.

ani 'n ya, neg cop mod + postmod. isn't it?

a˙ni ˙˙n ye, neg copula modifier + postmod. ¶*i ˙mwo.m i ˙khu˙n ye a˙ni ˙n ye* (1464 Kumkang 61b) is this body big or isn't it?

a˙ni ˙sin, negative copula honorific modifier

a˙ni ˙si˙n i (postmod). ¶*i ·SYANG ˙on ·YWOK-˙QOY ˙uy ˜na˙syan t i a˙ni ˙si˙n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:42a) this aspect is not what desire is born from.

a˙ni ˙si˙ta[˙]s-ongi ˙˙ta, negative copula honorific retr emotive polite + cop indicative assert). ¶*i ˙non ˙wuli he˙mu.l i˙la ·SYEY-CWON s ta˙s i a˙ni ˙si˙tas-ongi ˙˙ta* (1463 Pep 2:5b) this is our mistake; it is not the fault of the World-Honored.

a˙ni ˙˙sya, inf < *a˙ni ˙si˙ta.* ¶*pwuthye s a˙lom ˙ptu˙t i a˙ni ˙˙sya he˙mu˙l i ·SSILQ ˙lwo na ˙ykey is˙tas˙ta* (1463 Pep 2:6a) it was not Buddha's idea, the fault is really mine.

a˙ni ˙syas˙ta, neg cop hon emotive indic assert. ¶*HHUNG-SA ˙KKYEY ˜han ˙t i a˙ni ˙syas˙ta* (1463 Pep 3:190a) they are not so numerous as the gāthās, which are in number like the sand of the Ganges.

an ita → ani 'ta

ani 'ta, (precop n + cop =) negative cop indic assertive. (it) is not. ¶**Ku nun haksayng i ani 'ta** He is not a student. **Ku kes un kulen kes i ani 'ta** It is not so. **I kes i sĭcheng iey yo?** – Ani 'ta, **sĭmin-kwan ita** Is this the City Hall? – No, it's not; it's the City Center.

NOTE 1: The complement, like the subject, is normally marked by the nominative particle **i/ka**, but that is sometimes omitted (see **i**). It is obligatorily suppressed when **un/nun** or **to** is attached to the complement, and it is usually omitted when **man** or **ppun** is attached.

NOTE 2: The negative copula has also been treated as a single stem **ani-**, as implied by the Hankul spelling, and as adverb **an** + copula **ita**, as in 1893 Scott 134, where the words are set apart by space in the Hankul as well as the Romanization: *kecis mal an ita* 'it is not a lie'.

a˙ni ˙ta, abbr < *a˙ni ho˙ta* (LCT 513b)

a˙ni ˙tha, abbr < *a˙ni ho˙ta.* ¶*˜es˙tyey e˙lwo ·TTYAK ho˙l i ·Gwan˙toy ·TTYAK ˙˙ti a˙ni ˙tha nilo˙l ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:75a) how can you say one is unattached when one is attached?

a˙ni thwo˙ta, abbr < *a˙ni ˙hotwo˙ta.* ¶*˙sol˙khwa kas ˙kwa y is˙ti a˙ni thwo˙ta* (1481 Twusi 8:2a) = *˙solh ˙kwa kac ˙kwa ˙i is˙ti a˙ni ˙hotwo˙ta* (both) flesh and skin are lacking. *[SSIN-KUY] lowoy˙ywo.m i ˜epti a˙ni thwo˙ta* (1481 Twusi 16:22b) it does not lack in being miraculous!

a˙ni ˙two, adv + pcl. ¶*˙tye ·CYWUNG-SOYNG a˙ni ˙˙m ye ·CYWUNG-SOYNG a˙ni ˙two a˙ni ˙n i ˜es.tyey ˙Ge˙n ywo* (?1464 Kumkang 128; cited from LCT 513a with inferred accents) what about those who are not creatures and those who are not even non-creatures?

ani ya, neg cop var inf. it is not. ~ **yo** → **ani ye(y) yo** = **ani 'ey yo.**

ani ye, negative copula infinitive

ani yess··· , negative copula past

ani ye(y) yo = ani 'ey yo, n + cop inf + pcl.

ani yo, 1. n + pcl. No(, sir).

2. n + pcl. (= **ani 'ko**) is not and/but.

3. (abbr < **ani io**) it is not [AUTH style].

4. (= **aney yo** = **anyey yo**) = **ani 'ey yo** it is not [POLITE style].

a˙n[i] ˙ywom = a˙n˙ ˙ywom

-'an ma'lon = -'Gan ma'lon = -'kan ma'lon = -'ken ma'non, effective mod + postmod. but, although. ¶ *"a'lay co'cwo tutco'Wan ma'lon 'cukca 'hi twolwo ni'ce kos.pol "spwu.n i'n i* (1447 Sek 6:11a) I have often listened to it before and promptly forgotten it again, it is just so hard. *'TTAY-SSIN 'i 'THAY-"CO 'yn 'kwo't ol a'lan ma'lon* (1447 Sek 24:52a) the minister was aware that he was the prince, but … .

? *-a'nol = -ka'nol = -ke'nul*. SEE *-ya'nol*.

"a'non < **a'[lo]'non*, proc mod < *"a[l]'ta* (knows). ¶ *"a'no.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 13:40b). CF *"a'nwon*.

-'an 'ta, effective mod + postmod. ¶ *NUNG 'hi a'lan 'ta "mwollan 'ta* (?1468- Mong 21b) do you know it well or do you not? *a'lan ta …* (1482 Kum-sam 2:13a) did you know? — … . *['PPWULQ-"CWO] uy he'mul ca'pan 'ta* (1579 Kwikam 1:21a) would you pick fault with the ancestor of Buddha?

'anta = [h]anta. CF **'nta = [ha]nta.**

an t'ĕy = an twēy / twāy = an toy(e) SEE **toyta**

anthey, particle = **hanthey** (to a person)

-'an 'ti = -'an 't i = -'kan 't i, effective mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *"ne y poy'hwan 't i "en'ma wo'la'n ywo* (?1517- [1]No 1:6a) How long have you been studying [Chinese]? *mozom 'a'lan 't i ye'le 'hoy 'lwo'toy* (?1517- Pak 1:71b) we have understood each other for many years now, and … . *ci'p uy s "sa'lo'm i 'sya'chi 'hwo'm ol poy'hwan* (← *poyhwfo-]an*) *'t i wo'la* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:31a) our family has long been accustomed to luxury. *cheem ulwo alhan t i holo n man uy nano.n i non* (?1608+ Twu-hem 21a; *che-e-m-u-lwo*) when the first pain lasts a day. SEE *-'yan 'ti*.

an toyta SEE **toyta**

-a nun SEE **-e nun**

'anun = [h]anun. CF **'nun = [ha]nun.**

ānun < *"a'non* < **a'[lo]'non*, proc modifier < **ālta** < *"a[l]'ta* (knows)

"a'nwon < **a'[lo]'nwon*, modulated proc mod < *"a[l]'ta* (knows). ¶ *"anwo'n i* (1463 Pep 3:178b, 1481 Twusi 8:24b).

anya = an' 'ya < *a'ni 'ho'ya*, negative auxiliary infinitive. ¶ *wolayci an.ya* (1887 Scott 69) 'in a short time'.

a'nye = a'n' 'ye

1. < **a'ni ''ye*, neg cop inf. ¶ *ne a'n' 'ye nwu 'y'l ywu* (1462 [1]Nung 2:30b) if not you who will it be? CF *a'ni ''la, a'ni ''mye*.

2. < *a'ni 'ho'ye*, neg aux inf. ¶ *me'mu'ti an' 'ye nwu'e* [= *nwu'we*] *kwuul'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:42b) [my sick horse] lies rolling ceaselessly about. *"c'a'si'ti a'n' 'ye "kye'sike'tun* (1586 Sohak 2:4b) if you have not eaten.

anyess- = ani yess- (copula past)

anyey yo = ani 'ey yo it is not [POLITE style].

-a'n ywo, effective mod + postmod. ¶ *'hyen'ma s CANG-NGEM 'kwa 'hyen'ma s KWONG-'YANG 'i SSYANG-'SSYWUY 'lol 'phyea'n ywo* (1459 Wel 17:23b) how much pomp and how much offering of food have unfolded favorable omens?

a'n' 'ywom = a'n[i] 'ywom (< **a'ni i-wo-m*) that it is not (= *a'ni ''lwom*). ¶ *is.non 'tos 'hwo'toy is'ti a'ni 'hwo'm i 'suchywom a'n' 'ywo'm i a'ni ''la* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it]. *TUNG a'ni 'm ye "pwom a'n' 'ywo'm i is'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 2:83a) there is that which is not lamp and is not sight. *'i non "pwo'm i 'i "pwom a'n' 'ywo'm ol 'KYELQ 'hosi'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:92a) this entails that seeing is not really seeing (= the [heterodox] view is not the correct view) — The second *i* translates an emphatic 'this' = 'really [is]' (= 'right not wrong'), which is the source of the modern Chinese copula shì.

-ap, [var] = **-op(sose)**. please do. (Sometimes misspelled "-aph".)

aph, n. ANT **twi**; CF **cen**. 1. the front, the fore part; … ~ **ey** in front of … .

2. the head / lead, the foremost. ¶ **aph ey suta** is at the head, stands in front, takes the lead.

3. the presence of a person, before a person; addressed / directed to. ¶ **Pak Sēycin aph To** Pak Seycin.

4. (= **mīlay**) the future, what is to be. ~ **ulo (n')** in future, (ever) again.

5. (= **moks**) a share, portion, quota. ¶ **Han salam aph i elma 'la 'n māl iya** I mean, how much for each person?

6. the foregoing (part), the preceding part, the above. CF **īsang, cen**.

7. one's private parts. ¶ **Aph i pointa** You're showing (in front). Your (trouser) fly is open.

8. what is in front of one's eyes. ¶ ~ **ul mŏs ponta** is blind.

9. the south.
10. (= **mangken** ~) the front of a horsehair headband.

aph-suta goes first, takes precedence. **aph-se** (se) previously, before, earlier; beforehand, in advance; ··· **pota aph-se se** ahead of, prior to.

-api, suffix; LIGHT ↔ **-epi**; VAR **-aypi**; CF **-ami**. (forms names of creatures). **ttakttakaypi** (a kind of grasshopper) < **ttak-ttak** snap snap. (But: **napi** butterfly < *na'poy* < **napus napus** fluttering.)

-apta, bnd adj -W- (var < **-epta**). **pankapta** is glad < **pankita** rejoices. **potulapta** is soft < **potul (hata)**.

-a puthe SEE **-e puthe**

-'as- = *-'a 's-* (= *-'a 'ys-*), abbr < *-'a is-*, inf + aux. SEE ENTRIES, *-yas-* = *-ya 's-*. CF **-ess-**.

-a sa, [DIAL] 1. = **-a ya**. 2. = **-a se**.

-a se, inf + pcl. SEE **-e se**.

-a se ka SEE **-e se ka**

-a se man SEE **-e se man**

-a se n', **-a se nun** SEE **-e se n'**, **-e se nun**

-a se to SEE **-e se to**

-a se 'tun ci SEE **-e se 'tun ci**

-a se ya SEE **-e se ya**

-a sey ya [var] = **-a se ya**

-asi-/-as- [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984: 104-5)] = **-ass-** (past).
Both **-asi-** and **-as-** occur before **-ta**, **-ti** (= **-ci**), and **-ko**; only **-as-** before **-uni**, **-umyen**, **-ul**, **-e**; **-asi ya** = **-ass.e ya**, **-ase yo** (in places **-esi yo**) = **-ess.e yo**.

-'asi-, (*-y*, *-i*) *-'yasi-* = *-'kasi-*, *-'Gasi-* (effective hon) = *-^{u}o'si'ke-* (hon effective).

-'a 's(i)- , (*-y*, *-i*) *-'ya 's(i)-*, inf + abbr < *is(i)-* (aux mod).

-'a 'silq, inf + abbr < *isilq* (aux prosp mod).
~ *'cey* (abbr < *ce'k uy*). ¶ *'na y "nyey CYE-'PPWULQ s kalo'chisya'm ol tut"cop'ti "mwot 'hozo'wa 'silq 'cey* (1462 [1]Nung 2:2b) when I was unable to hear the teachings of the Buddhas in the old days, ...
~ *'ta* (postmod). ¶ *'TTAY-'TUK 'a ZYE-LOY nilu'sinwon a'hwop HHWOYNG-"SO 'lol "may "mwot tutco'Wa 'silq 'ta* (1459 Wel 55-6; CF 1447 Sek 9:35b) Dà-dé, how come you have been unable to hear of the nine unnatural deaths told by the tathāgata?

-'a 'si'm ye, inf + abbr < *isi'm ye* (aux subst + cop inf). ¶ ... *'KWEN-'SSYWOK 'kwa hon 'toy 'wa 'si'm ye* (1463 Pep 1:47b) they are here with all their ... relatives, and ... . *CIN-'SSILQ s 'mwo.m on syang'nyey mol'ka 'si'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:25a) the true body is always purified, and ... .

-'a 'sin, inf + abbr < *isin* (aux mod). ¶ *sa'la 'sin ce'k uy selu ma'cwo "pwo'm ay swul 'ol me'kwul 't i.n i "la* (1481 Twusi 15:38a) while alive what we should do is down some wine face to face (= in each other's company).

-asi'na = *-'a 'si'na*, inf + abbr < *isi'na* (aux advers). ¶ *"twu "syewul s syel'hun "salo'm i pi'lwok sa'la 'si'na mwok-"swu.m i "sil 'kot 'hwola* (1481 Twusi 8:36b) thirty people of the two capitals are alive, but their lives are like threads.

-'asi'n i, (*-y*, *-i*) *-'yasi'n i* = *-'kasi'n i*, *-'Gasi'n i* (effective hon mod + postmodifier). ¶ *pis'kun nam'k ol no'la na'masi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 86) he flew over the slanted tree [while his horse went under it].

-'a 'si'n i, inf + abbr < *isi'n i* (aux mod + postmodifier). ¶ *wo'lay an'ca 'si'n i polo'm i ko'cang ["NWO] 'hono'n i nacwo'h oy ["]mwoy.h i ka'soy'ye phu'lutwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:24ab) I have been seated a long while, and the wind rages fiercely; in the evening the mountains are all the greener! *as.ka non selu melli anca 'si.n i* (1676 Sin.e 3:10a) a while ago they sat at a distance from each other.

-'asi'nol = *-'kasi'nol* (concessive honorific) = *-(^{u}o)'sike'nul* (hon concessive). ¶ *'wos 'kwa ma'li 'lol 'LWO-TYWUNG ey 'phye'asi'nol* (1449 Kok 7 = 1459 Wel 1:4a) spread clothes and hair upon the roadside, whereupon ... . *ho'ma 'kol'hwoy'ya ma'koy'Gwasi'nol* (1462 [1]Nung 2:96a) already discriminated and verified it, so that ... . *'TTOY mong'kulasi["]nol* (1463 Pep 7:14a) built a tower and ... .

-'asi'n ywo = *-'kasi'n ywo* (effective hon mod + postmod) = *-(^{u}o)'sike'n ywo* (hon effective mod + postmod). ¶ *'hyen 'kwo't ol wol'masi'n ywo* (1445 [1]Yong 110) how many places did they move to?

-'asi'tun = *-'kasi'tun* (provisional honorific) = *-(^{u}o)'sike'tun*. ¶ *"salo'm ol 'pwo'asi'tun mwoncye "mal 'hosi'm ye* (1459 Wel 2:58b) when he sees people he speaks first and ... .

-'as.ken ma'lon = -'a 's.ken ma'lon, abbr < -'a is.ken ma'lon. ¶['PWONG-'KAN] hol "mal-so'm i tap-sa'ha 's'ken ma'lon (1481 Twusi 8:4b) we have an accumulation of words to exhort by innuendo but ... .

-'as.ke'tun = -'a 's.ke'tun, abbr < -'a is.ke'tun (also -'a 'ys.ke'tun). ¶sa'la 's.ke'tun i-pat'kwo (1481 Samkang hyo:32b) if I stay alive I will contribute [alms] and ... .

-'as'no'-'i ''ta, abbr < -'a is'no-ngi ''ta. ¶wang 'wo 'was'no'-'i ''ta (?1517- Pak 1:59a) [the bowmaker] Wáng Wǔ is here, sir.

-'as.non = -'a 's.non, abbr < -'a is.non (also -'a 'ys.non). ¶'kil[h] maka 's'non [= ma'ka 's.non] hon 'phe'ki s 'sa'm i (?1517- Pak 1:40a) a hemp plant blocking the road. SEE -'zow-.

-'as.no'n i = -'a 's.no'n i, abbr < -'a is.no'n i. ¶'QILQ-'CHYEY s 'ZYEM-'CCYENG "CWONG-"CO 'lol me['Jke ko'chwo'a 's.no'n i (1465 Wen 2:3:1:43a) it harbors all the pure-washed seeds [of wisdom]. selu na'tha 's.no'n i (1482 Kum-sam 3:53a) appear to each other.

-'as.non 'ta = 'a 's.non 'ta, abbr < -'a is.non 'ta (also -'a 'ys.non 'ta). ¶"ne y "a'loy [SYEY-HHWO] s 'kyeng 'ey nye'le 'wa 's.non 'ta (?1517- Pak 1:67a) have you been to the sights of West Lake [= Xī Hú in Hángzhōu]?

-'aso'la, effective emotive indic assert. ¶ne-huy 'tol'h i a'laso'la (1459 Wel 10:26a) you people know them. SEE -'eso'la.

-ass- SEE -ess-

-ass.ci SEE -ess.ci

-ass.e SEE -ess.e

-ass.ess- SEE -ess.ess-

-ass.ess.keyss- SEE -ess.ess.keyss-

-ass.keyss- SEE -ess.keyss-

-'a 'ssye, inf + ? abbr < -'sywo'sye. please do! ¶na y 'pwoa 'cye 'hono'ta sol'Wa 'ssye (1447 Sek 6:14b) please tell him I'd like to see him.

-'as.ta 'ka = -'a 's.ta 'ka, abbr < -'a 's.ta 'ka (also -'a 'ys.ta 'ka). ¶"cams.kan 'na 's.ta 'ka (1482 Nam 2:31a) was out a while and then ... .

-'asu'la < -'aso'la (effective emotive assertive)

-'asy- = -'a 'sy- , abbr < -'a isy- (< isi-)

-'a ''sye, inf + abbr < i'sye. SEE -'e ''sye.

-'a 'sye, inf + pcl. SEE -'e 'sye.

-'a'ta = -ka'ta = -'ke'ta, effective indic assert. ¶kwo'thi'ki mo'cha'ta (?1517- Pak 1:43a) got it all cured.

-a 'ta (ka) < -'a 'ta 'ka, inf + cop transferentive. ¶'ZILQ-'NGWELQ 'ul ca'pa 'ta 'ka kwuy 'yey s kwu'sul 'hwo.l i ''la 'khwo (1447 Sek 13:19-20) seeking to grab the sun and the moon and make them into earrings.

-atan, -atang, -ata(ng)kun(ey) [CEYCWU DIAL] = -a 'tan (etc) = -a ta (ka)

-ath = 'ath, abbr < path. phul-'ath [DIAL] = phul path grass field. ? pakkath outside < pakk-'ath. the 'ath = theq path field/garden adjacent to house. LHS lists the noun ath as a dialect version of path.

"a'ti = "a[l]'ti, suspective < "a[l]'ta (knows). "a'ti "mwot ("ho-) (1459 Wel 21:120b; 1462 [1]Nung 1:55a, 3:47b; 1463 Pep 2:60a, 3:180ab; ?1517- Pak 1:37b); accent-reduced as "ati "mwot — (1463/4 Yeng 2:126a, 1475 Nay 3:58b, 1481 Twusi 8:29a, 1482 Nam 2:30b, 1518 Sohak-cho 10:18b).

-'a "ti'ta, inf + aux. ¶pes'Ga 'tike'nul (1447 Sek 6:30-1) crumbles.

-a to, inf + pcl. SEE -e to.

-a'ton = -ke'tun if; when. ¶kil'h ey KAN-NAN hon "salom 'pwoa'ton 'PWO-SI 'hote'la (1447 Sek 6:15b) when he would see a poor man on the road he would give him alms.

-'a 'two, inf + pcl. SEE -'e 'two.

-a tul SEE -e tul

'atun = [h]atun. CF 'tun = [ha]tun.

-a'tun = -a'ton = -ke'tun if; when. ¶alp'ph uy 'pwo'wa'tun [conflated spelling of al'ph uy 'pwo'a'tun] a'lwon "yang ho'kwo (?1517- Pak 1:25a) look to the front and pretend to know and ... . swon s pa'ta'ng ol tu'le 'hoy 'to'l ol ko'liGwa'ton 'ZILQ-'NGWELQ-'SSIK 'ho'no.n i' ''la (1459 Wel 2:2a) when he lifts his hand to hide the sun and the moon it is called an eclipse.

-a 'tun ci SEE -e 'tun ci

-a twu [var] = -e to

-aw- SEE -apta

awus, postn [OLD-FASHIONED]. (= kawus) and a half. ¶han toy ~ a cup and a half. twū pal ~ two and a half spans (= double yards).

'ay, alt (after a, o, wo) of pcl 'ey = ey (in, at; ...). VAR 'oy. ¶MA-YA s 'skwum an'h ay (1459 Wel 2:17b) in Maya's dream. palo'l ay (1445 [1]Yong 2) into the sea. mwo'm ay (1447 Sek 19:19b) on their bodies. SEE 'ey, 'yey, 'uy; 'ay 'sye.

ay, adn. CF ches, say; a.yey.

1. (?< ai child) the very young, a tiny (baby)

one. ¶ ~ **songaci** a newborn calf, a young calf. ~ **songi** stripling. ~ **swun** a fresh sprout. ~ **kkwāli** green ground-cherries. ~ **hō-pak** green pumpkin. ~ **thi** childlike ways.

2. (?< **a.yey** from the first) the very first. ~ **pel** the first time. ¶ ~ **(tang)cho** the very beginning. ~ **(pel) ppallay** first laundering.

3. (bnd) noun. ¶**ayq toyta** is childlike.

'ay = [h]ay = **hay**, inf < **hata**. ¶**Chwuk.ha 'ay = Chwuk.ha hay** Congratulations!

-ay, inf ← **-ah.ta**, ← **-eh.ta**.

-ay, suf; VAR **-ey**; CF **-kay**, **-i**. [Partly < *-'Gay.*]

1. makes n from v (with minor irregularities). **casay** reel < **cās.ta** spins out (thread). **chay** whip, switch, swatter, drumstick < **chita** beats. **elkay** structure < **elk.ta** weaves, makes. **kalay** plow < **kālta** plows. **kallay** division, fork(ing) < **kaluta (kalle)** splits, cuts, divides. **makay** stopper, plug < **makta** obstructs, stops (up). **nolay** a song < **nōlta** plays. **patay** a reinforcement strip (—) < **pat.ta** receives. **ppallay** laundry < **ppalta** launders. **puchay** fan < **puchita** fans. **milay** leveller < **mīlta** pushes. **talay** coffin sideboards, mudguards < **talta** hangs. **tolay** bridle ring (etc.) < **tōlta** goes around.

2. (? makes adv from adj or v). **killay** (for) long < **kīlta** (adj) is long. **mōllay** secretly, furtively, unbeknownst to others < **moluta** (v) knows not.

-ay-, pseudo-suf (makes vc). **ēps.ay-** exterminate < **ēps-** < **eps-* 'not exist'. But this stem is probably a contraction of **ēps.i ha-** < **ep'si *ho-* (1465 Wen se:77a), as LHS has it.

-a ya, inf + pcl. SEE **-e ya**. VAR **-ay ya**.

-a ya 'ci SEE **-e ya 'ci**

-ayci [var] = **-aci**

a.yey, adv. from the start/beginning, in the first place, (not) by any means, (not) on any account, (not) at all. ¶**An cwulq kes ila 'myen a.yey poici 'na māltun ci** If you're not prepared to give it you shouldn't show it in the first place. **Kongpu lul halye 'myen yelqsim hi hatun ka, kuleh.ci anh.umyen a.yey kongpu lul māltun ka hay la** If you are going to study, then study hard, or else give up the idea of studying altogether. **A.yey kulenq yāyki mace puthe ka īsang hata 'n māl ia** To begin with, his story is very fishy in itself. **Na tele nun a.yey tōn tālla ko haci mal.ºa** Never ask ME for money! **A.yey kēcis mal haci mala** Never tell a lie.

a(y)i, adv [N Kyengsang DIAL] = **ani** not. SEE Choy Myengok 1979.

a(y)i 'la(y), [N Kyengsang DIAL] = **ani 'ta** (neg cop). ¶**Ku key cip i a(y)i 'la(y)** That is not a house. (Choy Myengok 1979:10. Presumably there are four variants **ayi 'lay**, **ayi 'la**, **ai 'lay**, and **ai 'la**, but that is unclear.)

-ayki, 1. var = **-aki**, suf (dimin). CF **-ak**, **-aci**, **-angi**, **-langi**, **-ali**; **-(u)laki**, **-(u)leki**.

2. **solayki** = **soli** < *swo'loy / swo'li* sound, voice.

-'a 'y'la, inf + abbr < *'i'la* (cop). ¶*cyeki naa 'yla* (1795 [1]No-cwung [K]) = *cyek.i tywoha 'yla* (id. [P] 2:37a) = = *"cye'ki "tywo'ha 'y'la* (?1517- [1]No 2:41a) I'm a little better! *mwol'la 'pwoa 'y'la* (1459 Wel 23:86b) Dunno!

-aymi [var] = **-ami**

'ay n', pcl + pcl. ¶*yes'us ka'ci s "ccwoy 'non hona'h ay n'* — *"twul'h ay n'* — … *ta'so's ay n'* — (1447 Sek 24:2b) of the six sins, the first is — and the second — … and the fifth — .

'ay "'na, pcl + cop advers. *mwo'm ay "'na mozo'm ay "'na* (1463 Pep 1:106b) whether in the body or in the mind.

-ayngi [var] = **-angi**. **thokkayngi** < **thokki** a rabbit, a bunny. **kkochayngi** a spit/skewer < **kkochi** a skewer (der n < **kkoc.hi-** get thrust, be inserted). **kkomayngi** < **kkoma** midget.

-'ay-ngi "'ta (var) = *-'a-ngi "'ta*. ¶*na 'y 'e'mi "amwo 'toy 'na 'ys.non 'i 'i "mwol'lay-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 21:53a) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into.

'ay 'non, pcl + pcl. ¶*[*SSI-KKYWOW] 'ay non kuwuy s pe'tu.l i 'konol'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:6a) in Shìqiáo the willows of the government office are slender, and … . SEE *'ey 'nun*, *'ay n'*.

-a yo SEE **-e yo**

-aypi [var] = **-api**

'ay s, pcl + pcl. ¶*na 'y pa'l ay s hon the'li 'lol "mwot mwuu'l i "'n i* (1447 Sek 6:27a) will not move one hair of my foot. *swon s pa'tang 'ay s "KWA-"CO* (1482 Nam 1:25b) a cake in the palm of the hand. *'SYEY-KAN 'ay s 'MEN-'PEP 'i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3b) the myriad laws of society. *te'wun sa'pal 'ay s swo'li non* (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) the sound in the hot bowl. *pa'hwoy s "koz ay s mwo'ton kwo'c i* (1482 Nam 1:3a) all the flowers at the edge of the

rock. *ha'nol.h ay s "salom 'two* (1482 Nam 1:62b) the people in heaven, too. *moy'h ay s nul'ku.n i 'lwo* (1482 Nam 1:4a) toward the old man on the moor. *'mwoy.h ay s 'kwulwum 'kwa pa'lo.l ay s 'tol s 'ptu.t ul "ta niloko'nul* (1482 Kum-sam 3:36b) if we describe all the feelings of clouds on the mountain and moon on the sea. *kozol s ha'nol moy'h ay s 'mu.l ey SOM-LA y "ce y na'thwo.m i 'kot ho'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is like the spontaneous appearance of a dense forest by moorland streams under an autumn sky. *'kwot-kwo't ay "mwoy'h ay s kwo'c i 'phutwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) everywhere the mountain flowers are in bloom. *mwo'm ay s KWANG-MYENG 'i* (1459 Wel 2:53b) the radiance of his body. *HE-KHWONG 'ay s kwo'c i.l i "'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:73b) it will be a blossom in the void. *cip "swo.p ay s "i.l ol "tos.ti "malGwo, TTWO-TYWUNG 'ey s 'KHOYK towoy'ywo.m ol 'culki'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 3:24a) instead of doting on the happenings within the home, delights to become a guest on the road. *'QILQ-SOYNG 'ay s CHAM-'HHAK 'ho.ywol "i'l i mo'cho.l i "'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) said the act of pursuing (Buddhist) learning for a lifetime would come to an end. SEE *'ey s, 'uy s, 'oy s.*

- *'a 'ys-*, abbr < *-'a is-*. SEE *'ho'ya 'ys-*.
- *'a 'ys'kasi'n i*, abbr < *-'a is'kasi'n i*. ¶*ye'huy'ya 'ys'kasi'n i* (1462 'Nung 5:72b) he has kept them away.
- *'a 'ys.ke'n i Gwa*, abbr < *-'a is.ke'n i Gwa*. ¶*ne 'y mwo'm ay non ho'ma pa'thun 'chwu.m i kwu'sul towoy'ywo'm ol 'pwo'a 'ys.ke'n i Gwa* (1481 Twusi 8:31b) of your body you have already seen the drivel that was spat turn to jewels and in addition ... .
- *'a 'ys.ke'tun*, abbr < *-'a is.ke'tun* (also *-'a 's.ke'tun*). SEE *'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun*.
- *'a 'ys'kwo*, abbr < *-'a is'kwo*. ¶*kwo'ki 'mu.l ey 'na 'ys'kwo* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) the fish are out in the water.
- *'a 'ys.non*, abbr < *-'a is.non* (also *-'a 's.non*).
- *'a 'ys.no'n i*, abbr < *-'a is.no'n i* (also *-'a 's.no'n i*). ¶*mwo'ta 'ys.no'n i 'lol* (1459 Wel 21:14a) those assembled. SEE *-"zow-*.

  ~ *[']Gwo* (postmod). ¶*[NGWUN] un mu'sum 'ptu.t u'lwo [KKUM-TTOY] 'lol pa'la 'ys.no'n i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:3b) I wonder what it means that clouds are arrayed on the harp stand.

- *'a 'ys.non 'ta*, abbr < *-'a is.non 'ta* (also *-'a 's.non 'ta*). ¶*'TTAY-'TUK 'a ZYE-LOY nilu'sinwon a'hwop HHOYNG-"SO 'lol "mwot tutco'Wa 'ys.non 'ta* (1447 Sek 9:35b; CF 1459 Wel 55-6) Dà-dé, have you been unable to hear of the nine unnatural deaths that are told by the tathāgata?
- *'a 'ys.non 't i*, abbr < *-'a is.non 't i*. ¶*na 'y 'e'mi "amwo 'toy 'na 'ys.non 't i "mwol'lay-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 21:53a; underlying object marked with nominative) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into.
- *'a 'ys'nwon*, abbr < *-'a is'nwon*.

  ~ *'t i*. ¶*'ta 'KHOYK-TTIN i towoy'ya 'ys'nwon 't i* (1462 'Nung 1:113a) that it has all become useless dust ... .
- *'a 'ys.ta'ka*, abbr < *-'a is.ta'ka* (also *-'a 's.ta'ka*). ¶*"a'lay ce 'y "pe't i cwu'ke ha'nol'h ay 'ka 'ys.ta'ka no'lye 'wa* (1447 Sek 6:19b) his friend of former days who had died and gone to heaven descended and ... .
- *'a 'ys.tan*, abbr < *-'a is.tan*
- *'a 'ys.ta'n i*, abbr < *-'a is.ta'n i*. SEE *-"zow-*.

  ~ *"'la*. ¶*na y ~ 'i SSYENG 'ol moyng'ko'la 'ys.ta'n i "'la* (1463 Pep 3:196-7) I have built this castle ~ .
- *'a 'ys.tan 't i'm ye n'*, abbr < *-'a 'ys.tan 't i'm ye n'*. SEE *-"zow-*.
- *'a 'ys.te'la*, abbr < *-'a is.te'la*. SEE *-"zow-*.
- *'a 'ys.ten*, abbr < *-'a 'ys.ten*
- *'a 'ys.te'n i*, abbr < *-'a 'ys.te'n i*. ¶*e'ces.kuy 'pwom s 'pi lol si'lum 'hwo.m ay tato'la 'ys.te'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:20b) yesterday I had reached the point of bemoaning the spring rain [hitting my leaky roof]. SEE *'ho'ya 'yste'n i.*
- *'a 'ys'tesin*, abbr < *-'a is'tesin*
- *'a 'ys'tesi'n i*, abbr < *-'a is'tesi'n i*. ¶*na-'ka 'ys'tesi'n i* (1445 'Yong 49) [the king] had left.
- *'a 'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka*, abbr < *-'a is'tesi'n i s 'ka*. SEE *-"zow-*.
- *'a 'ys.two'ta*, abbr < *-'a is.two'ta*. ¶*mozol'h i "twol[h] s 'seli 'yey mwo'ta 'ys.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:10b) the village is clustered between rocks.

'ay se = *[h]ay se* = *hay se*, inf < *hata* + pcl. *'ay 'sye* pcl + pcl. SEE *'ey 'sye, 'yey 'sye; 'oy 'sye, 'uy 'sye.*

1. = *ey se* at, in; from. ¶*'cokya s na'la.h ay 'sye ke'sul'pcun "yang 'honon 'NAN* (1447 Sek 9:33a) the difficulty of acting defiant in one's

own nation. *ne 'y kwo'h ay 'sye "nalq 't in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 3:24b) when this scent arises in your nose. *'stwo sta'h ay 'sye "nan 't i a'ni ''m ye* (1462 [1]Nung 8:123a) nor was he born on the earth, (nor) … . *'sumul 'hoy lol cwo'cha ton'nye hwen hi [TYANG-QAN] 'ay 'sye ['CYWUY] 'hotaswo'la* (1481 Twusi 16:18a) for twenty years I have been getting drunk all over Cháng-ān.

2. (impersonal oblique subject). ¶*na'la.h ay 'sye mwo'lwomay sa'hwo.m ol [HHOYNG] 'hwol 't iGe'n i 'Gwa* (1481 Twusi 20:4b) while the nation must conduct warfare … .

3. = **pota** than. ¶*a'to'l i a'p[i] oy 'na.h ay 'sye kwop'koy-'kwom sa'la* (1459 Wel 1:47b) the son lives to be fully double his father's age and … .

'ay 'sye, pcl + inf < *"sye'ta* (vi 'stands'). Examples? SEE *'oy 'sye*.

'ay ''sye, abbr < *'ay i 'sye*. being at. Examples?

'ay 'sye n', pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶*pwuthye s na'la.h ay 'sye n' pwuthye s na'la'h ol ha'nol s ka'won-'toy ''la ho'kwo TYWUNG-'KWUYK 'ul TWONG nyek "ko.z i'la 'ho'ya TWONG-"THWO 'y'la 'hono'n i* (1459 Wel 1:30ab) as for Buddha's land, they say Buddha's land to be in the sky and China to be its eastern border, so it is called the Land of the East.

'ay 'ta 'ka, pcl + cop transferentive + pcl. ¶*"es.tyey si'le-kwom "na lol pwo'nayya ne 'y "ko.z ay 'ta 'ka twu'lye.n ywo* (1481 Twusi 25:27b) why must you send me off and keep me at your side?

'ay to = **[h]ay to** = **hay to**, infinitive < **hata** + particle.

'ay 'two, pcl + pcl. ¶*ZYE-LOY 'i na'la[h] "spwun a'ni ''la nyenu na'la.h ay 'two "ta "kye'sya* (1459 Wel 7:53a) the tathāgata was everywhere, not only in this land but also in other lands and … . SEE *'ey 'two, 'uy 'two*.

-ay ya [var] = **-a ya**

'ay ya = **[h]ay ya** = **hay ya**, inf < **hata**.

-ay yay 'ci [var] = **-a ya 'ci**

'ay yo = **[h]ay yo** = **hay yo**, inf < **hata** + particle.

'ay 'za, pcl + pcl (alt of *'ey 'za*). ¶*'i 'nal ['Jay za me'li "cwos'soWo'n i* (1449 Kok 109) on this very day we bowed our heads.

-'a 'za, inf + pcl. SEE **-'e 'za**.

/…c/. By 1445 before pause (noun-final) the affricates *…c* and *…ch* had merged with the sibilant *…s*, which then began merging with */…t/* in the early 1500s.

c. variant after vowel, *N*, *NG*, *N*, or *LQ* (before *'CCO* only, in 1465 Wen only) of ***s*** (adnominal pcl): *TI c 'CCO* (2:2:1:39a) the character *TI*; *HHWANG c 'CCO* (2:2:1:48a) the character *HHWANG*; *NGWEN c 'CCO* (1:1:2:16a) the character *NGWEN*; *'PPWULQ c 'CCO* (1:1:2:37a) the character *'PPWULQ*.

-c', 1. abbr < **-ci**: ~ **anh.ta**, ~ **yo**.

2. abbr < **-cek**. **pipic' pipic'** = **pipi-cek pipi-cek** rubbing together [< **pipita**].

ca < *"CYA*, quasi-free n. person, one, thing.

1. ¶**i (ku, ce)** ~ this (that) person; he/him, she/her. **ilen** ~ such persons. **Cwuk.un ca to iss.ta** Some died.

2. when attached as suffix to a monosyllable **…q ca** is usually spelled **…cca** (< **…q ca**); CF **swulanq-ca** egg poacher.

2a. **cēngcca** < **cēngq-ca**, **cinccа** < **cinq-ca** a genuine (the real) thing. **cōcca** < **cōq-ca** a counterfeit. **kācca** < **kāq-ca** a false thing. **kongcca** < **kongq-ca** = **kongq kes** something free (had for nothing). **kōycca** < **kōyq-ca** a mystery man, an odd person. **malcca** < **malq-ca** the last (youngest) son. **mongcca** < **mongq-ca** a greedy person (= **mongni** < **mongq i**). **nalcca** < **nalq-ca**, **sayngcca** < **sayngq-ca** raw stuff; a greenhorn. **pyelcca** < **pyelq-ca** an eccentric, a nut. **tāycca** (< **tāyq-ca**) a big one. **thongcca** = **thongq-ca** the whole lump/mass. **māycca** = **māyp-ca** [DIAL] a fastidious person (usually woman). **twūncca** = **twūnq-ca** [DIAL] a dull person. Perhaps: **alcca** = **alccam** the best thing/part. But **thōyq-ca** 'rejection' has **ca** < *'CCO* 'written character', though the word has the prescribed spelling **thōycca**.

2b. **chalcca** (?< **chalq-ca**) a stickler. **ppengcca** (?< **ppengq-ca**) defective useless thing. **hāyngcca** ill will (= **hāyng-thi**).

ca, interj. come on/now, here (you/we are)! [inviting or urging] ¶**Ca, tulca** (Come on,) let's drink. **Ca, thayksi ka wass.ta, ppalli tha la** Here's the taxi – get right in!

ca < *'ca*, inf < **cata** < *"ca'ta* (sleeps)

-ca, subjunctive assertive (= propositive).

1. (PLAIN suggestion). CF **-ko ca (ce)**.

poca 'myen yele sikan kellilq ke 'p.nita To see it all thoroughly would take several hours. **Māl haca 'myen** ... if you ask me; to put in plainly; so to speak, as it were, if anything.

can, mod < **cata**

-ca 'n('), abbr < **-ca [ko] han (hanun)**

cana, < **cata**: 1. advers. 2. FAMILIAR indic attent (= question).

-ca 'na, abbr < **-ca (ko) hana**

"ca'nay, adv. by oneself, in person, personally, privately. ¶ *"ca'nay "spwun 'e'ti-ti Wi 'nom kolo'chywo'm ol a'ni hol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 24:40a) as he was good just privately but he did no teaching of it to others. *"ca'nay ZYE-LOY 'lol ma'ccop'kwo* (1462 ¹Nung 1:31a) welcomed the tathāgata in person and ... .

caney < *canay* (1730) < *canoy* (1676), n. you [INTIMATE]. ¶**Caney yeki anc.key na** You sit here. CF **ne, tangsin.**

caney, FAMILIAR indic assert < **cata**

-ca 'ney, abbr < **-ca (ko) haney**. suggests we do.

-cang, -ccang (-q cang), suffix.

1. = **-cak** (somewhat); HEAVY **-ceng. ippu-cang hata / sulepta** is lovely. **mal-ccang (/mel-cceng) hata** is intact, perfect (= **malk-cang**) – CF **ceng hata** is clean, pure (< *"TTYENG*). **(k)kam-cang (= (k)kem-ceng)** black.

2. [?< 3 (place)]. **aph** ~ the lead, head, vanguard. **kkuth** ~ the end. **ulumq** ~ threat (subst < **uluta** menaces). **elimq** ~ '?' (CM 1:230) – mistake for **elim-ca(y)ngi** namby-pamby? CF **talq-cang** month (long), **kot-cang** at once, **nuk-cang** lingering.

3. bnd postn (< *"TTYANG*). place. **kyēngki** ~ sports field. **mūto** ~ dance hall.

4. bnd postn, usually **-q cang** (< **'CANG* = *'SSANG*). letter, document. **hyep.pak** ~ a threatening (intimidating) letter. **"yenhaq** ~ a New Year's card / note. **phyochangq** ~ a letter of commendation.

5. (?< 6; ?< *"TTYANG* bnd n 'staff'; ?< *TYANG* bnd n. 'long [thing]'). **"pis-cang"** = **(mun)piq cang** a door bolt. **"ttis-cang"** = **ttiq cang** wooden piece across boarding. **wulq cang** a fence pale; [DIAL] a fence – CF **tam cang** [? DIAL] a wall.

6. (< *'TYANG*) stretch; sheet, layer.

6a. **el.umq cang** layer / sheet / block of ice. **kiwaq cang** tile.

6b. **kwulumq cang** a cloud sheet, overcast. **kwutulq cang** thin flat stone for flooring over a hypocaust.

7. **phal-ccang** = **phalq cang** folding one's arms. **hwal-ccang** = **hwalq cang** the body of a bow (to shoot arrows). CF **(p)pet-cang tali** a stiff leg.

cangi, cayngi, postn. [somewhat disrespectful] a professional / constant doer of ~ , -er, -monger, a man who does ~ ; a person characterized by, (or noted for) ~ . CF **-ce(y)ngi; -cha(y)ngi.** [?< *'CCYANG* bnd n 'artisan' + **-i**; ?< **ca** < *"CYA* 'person' or **ci** + **-angi**]

¶**cwūceng** ~ a drunken brawler. **hayllo** ~ a "hello" = an American; a westerner. **hwān** ~ a cheap artist. **¹ikan** ~ a troublemaker. **ip nay** ~ a mimic(ker), an impersonator. **iyaki** ~ a story teller. **kāsal** ~ = **kāsal kkwun, kāsal-i** a hateful stuck-up person. **kēcis mal** ~ a liar. **kep** ~ a coward. **kho** ~ a "nose" = an Occidental, a westerner. **khollok** ~ a person with a hacking cough. **kkomkkom** ~ a stickler. **kocip** ~ a stubborn (pigheaded) person. **kwansang** ~ a physiognomist, a fortune-teller. **kwūsik** ~ an old-fashioned person, an old fogey. **kwutwu** ~ a shoe man (= a shoe dealer, a shoemaker, or a shoe repairer). **manman** ~ a pushover, a softy. **mūtwu** ~ a tanner. **mes** ~ a dandy. **oip** ~ an unfaithful husband, a philanderer. **ōm** ~ a person with the itch. **pes** ~ an unskilled artisan. **pic** ~ a moneylender. **sācwu** ~ a kind of fortune-teller. **simswul** ~ "a dog in the manger". **sōmun** ~ a scandalmonger. **ssām** ~ a quarrelsome person. **swusen** ~ a fussbudget; a chatterbox. **tāycang** ~ a blacksmith. **ttaym** ~ a tinker. **ttotulak** ~ a goldbeater. **ttwu** ~ a pimp. **yangpok** ~ a person in western clothes; a tailor. **yāsal cangi** = **yāsal-i** a peevish or crabby person, a crab, a curmudgeon. **¹yēm** ~ a mortician, an undertaker. **Yēyswu** ~ a Bible thumper, a Christer.

'/-c' anh.ta, abbr < **(ha)ci anh.ta.** is not. **kath.c' anh.ta, uyces 'c' anh.ta, eccanh.ta** < **enc.c' anh.ta, cemcanh.ta** ?< **cēlm.ci anh.ta,** ?< **cem(cik) haci anh.ta.** CF **-ch' anh.ta.**

'c' anh- = **ici anh-**: SEE p. 323.

cani, < **cata**: 1. sequential. 2. indic attent.

-ca 'ni, abbr < **-ca (ko) hani.** ¶**mekca 'ni pay ka puluko, nam cwuca 'ni akkapta** is too full to eat it and too greedy to give it to others.

cwukca 'ni chengchwun i akkapta one is too young to die. SEE kuleca 'ni.

-ca 'no, abbr < -ca (ko) hano [< hanun ko]. [? DIAL] = -ca 'y?

canta, proc indic assert < cata

-ca 'nta, abbr < -ca (ko) hanta.

1. suggests that we do.

2. let's (do it [I urge]). ¶Swūnphung ey toch ul talko payq nol.i kaca 'nta Let's hoist sail in the favorable wind and go boating!

-ca 'nta 'yss.ca, abbr -ca (ko) hanta (ko) hayss.ca. ¶Āmuli kaca 'nta 'yss.ca na n' mōs kakeyss.e Urge me as you will, I won't go with you. SYN -ca 'yss.ca.

canun, proc mod < cata

-ca 'nun, abbr < -ca (ko) hanun. ¶Ile 'ta ka tul ecci toyca 'nun kes in ya What is to become of us if we let things go on like this? Musunq il lo na tele kkaci kaca 'nun ya What on earth do you want me to go along for?

cao, AUTH < cata

-ca 'o, abbr < -ca (ko) hao

-caop-/-cao(w)- [< -saop-; CF -ˇzop-]. [obs] humbly does = I do. ¶Tut.caopkentay ... , Tut.cao(wu)ni ... From what I hear (I am told that) ... . Mut.caopkentay ... , Mut.cao(wu)ni ... (, ?Mut.caopko ...) May I inquire/ask ... . Pat.caopko ... I receive/accept/obey ... . Anc.caop.naita I seat myself. NOTE: Usually attached only to stems that end in t, c, or ch. Behaves like -W- stems. ABBR -cap-/-caw-.

cap < *CCAP.

1. adnoun. mixed; poor; impure; vulgar. ~ cōng.lyu mixed kinds. ~ kes sundries. ~ mas adulterated (impure) flavor. ~ phul weeds. ~ sayngkak unworthy thoughts. ~ soli/māl foul language. ~ son (cil) busywork, unnecessary work. ~ swuip miscellaneous income.

2. bnd n (pre-postnominal). ~ toyta = ~ sulepta is vulgar, low, dirty.

-cap-, abbr < -caop- (humble). NOTE: Behaves like -W- stems (inf -cawe or -cawa), conditional -cawumyen.

-capcap, bnd adj-n (~ hata); LIGHT ↔ -cepcep; after consonant -ucapcap. -ish, slightly tinged or colored. SEE -(u)sulum.

ca 'p.nita, abbr < -ca (ko) hap.nita

-ca puthe, subj assert + pcl. ¶Ku nun tāyhak ey tul.e kaca puthe ttwie nan caycwu lul natha-nāyki sīcak hayss.ta He began showing outstanding talent right from when he entered college.

ca se, inf + pcl

casik < ˇCO-ˇSIK, n. 1. one's children.

2. [derogatory] a damn guy, a sonuvabitch, a bastard (of a fellow) [worse than nom]. CF nyesek.

ˇcasiˇta, hon < ˇcaˇta (sleeps). ¶ku ˇcasiˇm ye ˇkyesyaˇm ol (1475 Nay 1:44a) that he is there asleep. woˇnol hwangchwon iˇla ˇhwol staˇh ay ˇka ˇcasiˇkwo (?1517- Pak 1:64b) today we will go to a place called Hwangchwon (Yellow Village) and sleep there, and ... .

ˇcˇaˇsiˇta = ˇcwasiˇta (?< caˇp-osi- 'take'), hon verb = capswusita (eats). ¶hon tiˇGwuy ˇthang ˇcˇaˇsiˇki mosˇkwo (?1517- Pak 1:64b) finished a meal of soup and (then) ... . ˇcˇaˇsiˇti aˇn' ˇye ˇkyeˇsikeˇtun (1586 Sohak 2:4b) if you have not eaten.

ˇcasya, inf < ˇcasiˇta (sleeps). ¶holo s ˇpam ˇcasya (1482 Nam 2:76a) sleeps a night and ... .

ˇcasya- , modulated stem < ˇcasiˇta (sleeps). ¶ˇnim-kum ˇcasyaˇm ay ˇstwo ˇnwu y [KWONG-PWONG] ˇhozopnon ˇkwo (1481 Twusi 10:9b) who will look after the king in his sleep?

ˇcˇaˇsya- (= ˇcwaˇsya-), modulated stem < ˇcˇaˇsiˇta (eats).

ˇcˇaˇsye, infinitive < ˇcˇaˇsiˇta (eats). ¶ˇmanˇil iˇmuy ˇcˇaˇsye ˇkyeˇsikeˇtun (1586 Sohak 2:4b; sic ˇman-ˇil) if you have already eaten.

cat-, ? pref (bnd adv / adn). fine, small. ~ cwulum fine creases/folds/pleats. ~ kālta grinds it up fine. ~ talta is small, petty. ~ ta(la)h.ta is extremely fine. [?< ca'-q < ca-l- be fine/small]

-ca 'ta (ka), abbr < -ca (ko) hata (ka)

cata < ˇcaˇta, vi. sleeps. MK subst (and noun < subst) is ˇcom, not *ˇcam; modulated subst is ˇcam. MK infinitive ˇca. ¶wuli kuce tyey ˇtuˇle caˇkwo kaˇcye (?1517- ¹No 1:10b) let's go in over there and sleep before going on. ˇna non ˇTTWO-TTWUW s mwolˇGay ˇyey ˇcataˇla (1482 Kum-sam 4:5a) I slept on the sand at the ferry point. ˇpul s piˇch ey ˇsye ˇcateˇla (1481 Twusi 8:9b) they slept in the glow of the fire.

-ca 'tey, abbr < -ca (ko) hatey

-ca 'ti, abbr < -ca (ko) hati

ca to, 1. inf + pcl. even sleeping, sleeps but.

2. noun + pcl. even/also a person who - . ¶Cwuk.un ca to iss.ta Some died.

"ca'toy, modulated accessive < *"ca'ta*. ¶*i'thu'l ul "ca'toy* (1481 Twusi 23a) slept for two days, and … .

-ca 'toy, abbr < **-ca (ko) hatoy**

ca tul, infinitive + particle

-ca tul, 1. subj assert + pcl. ¶**Ca kath.i swūhak kongpu haca tul** Come on, let's get our math study done together.

2. abbr < **-ca (ko) tul**. ~ **hanta** suggests that we do.

-ca 'tula, abbr < **-ca (ko) hatula**

-ca 'tun, abbr < **-ca (ko) hatun**

cāy < *'CCOY*, adnoun. resident in. ~ **Mi(kwuk)** resident in America. ~ **Il(pon)** resident in Japan. ~ **Sewul** resident in Seoul.

cāy- < *'CHOY*, bnd adn. re-, second. ~ **ip.hak** readmission (to school). ~ **sēnke** reelection.

-ca 'y, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay**. suggests that we do.

ca ya, infinitive + particle

-ca ya, subj assert + pcl. ¶**Kece mekca (ko) ya halq swu iss.na?** How can we possibly propose to take it for nothing?

-cayca = **-ca 'ca**

-ca 'y la, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay la**

cāy ney, abbr < **ce ay ney** [DISRESPECTFUL] they / them. ~ **tul** SAME.

cayngi, var = **cangi**. ¶**welkup ~** a "salaryman" (= salaried employee, white-collar worker).

ca yo, infinitive + particle

?**-ca yo** [Phyengyang DIAL] = **-kulye**

-ca 'y se, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay se**

-ca 'yss-, abbr < **-ca (ko) hayss-**

-ca 'yss.ca, abbr < **-ca (ko) hayss.ca**. ¶**Āmuli kath.i kaca 'yss.ca na n' mōs kakeyss.e** Urge me as you will, I won't go with you. SYN **-ca 'nta 'yss.ca.**

-ca 'y to, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay to**

-ca 'y tul, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay tul** (plural subject)

-ca 'y ya, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay ya**

-ca 'y yo, abbr < **-ca (ko) hay yo**

'ca za, inf < *"ca'ta* + pcl. ¶*i'thul s 'pam 'ca za* (1481 Twusi 16:66a) only if one sleeps the next night.

-cca, suffix. SEE **ca** (quasi-free n).

ccak$_1$, 1. n. (= **phyen-ccak, phyen**) side. ¶**i ~ ce ~** this side and that side, us and them. ~ **salang** one-sided (unrequited) love. **Ccak ul cca kaciko nol.i lul sicak hay ya 'ci** Let's choose up sides before we start playing.

2. quasi-free n. (= **ccok**) direction; place. ¶**Āmu ccak / ccok ey to mōs ssunta** It is no good anywhere.

3. [? rare] quasi-free noun. (= **kkol**) shape, form, appearance. ¶**Ku key musun ccak / kkol in ya** What's this mess?!

4. ? bound noun. **kwēy ~** a box. **polki ~** buttocks. **tōn ~** the circumference of a brass coin (yepcen).

ccak$_2$, n, counter. 1. a set, a pair. **han-ccak a** (full) set. ~ **ul ilwuta** forms (makes up) a pair.

2. one of a matched pair; a counterpart. **kwutwu sēy ~** three odd / unmatched shoes. ~ **(i) ēps.ta** has no counterpart; is unmatched, unparalleled. SEE **-ki ccaki i ēps.ta.**

3. (= **kalpi ~**) a side (of ribs). **kalpi han ~** a side of ribs.

-ccak SEE **-(c)cak**

cc^a/$_e$ksimyen SEE **c^a/$_e$ksimyen**

ccali, postnoun.

1. worth, value. ¶**chen-wen ~ ciphyey (moca)** a thousand-wen bill (hat). **elma ~ wuphyo** a stamp of what denomination / value?

2. amount. ¶**samsip-kun ~ photay / pūtay** a 30-pound bag (of rice). **yel mal ~ (= tul.l) kamani** a ten-mal bag.

3. [colloq] a person wearing … . ¶**yangpok ~** the fellow in the suit.

4. [impolite, except when used of one's own children] (a child of) the age of. ¶**Yelq sal ccali ka hana iss.ta** I have a ten-year-old.

-ccang, 1. (= **-q cang** < *'CCANG* entrails) **pay ~, po ~** hidden thought, ulterior motive, mental reservation; boldness, nerve.

2. SEE **(-q) cang.**

ccay$_1$ < *'cay* (1465) < *'ca'hi* (1459) < *'ca* (1459) – *"twulch–* < *"twulh c–* , *"seych–* < *"seyh c–* ; ?< *cha(y)* < *'CHO* 'next'.

1. postn. a rank, a grade, -th. ¶**ches (twūl, sēy) ~** first (second, third). **ches (twūl, sēy) ~** lo firstly (secondly, thirdly). **mal ~** [? DIAL], **kkuth ~ (pen)** last (= **kkol-cci**). **twūl ~ lul chaci hata** takes the second place, ranks second. **sēy ~ lo ttel.e cita** drops to third place. **sēykyey ey se tases ~ lo khun san** the fifth highest mountain in the world. **twūl ~ hyeng** the second oldest brother. **ches ~ lo col.ep hata** graduates at the head of one's class. **Ku ka twūl ccay lo wass.ta** He was the

second to come. **Yeki on kes un i kes ulo sēy ccay pen ita** This is the third time I have been here. VAR **cci**. CF **cēy**.

2. postmod = **chay** (just as it is).

ccay$_2$, postn. and all, together with, inclusive of, as it is. **¶thong ~** whole, intact, untouched, uncut. **sakwa lul kkepcil ~ mekta** eats an apple, rind and all. **sayngsen ul kasi ~ samkhye pelita** devours a fish, bones and all. **namu lul ppuli ~ ppopta** pulls up a tree by the roots. SYN **chay**. CF **tay**.

ccay$_3$, postmod. SEE **-ul ccay**.

-ccek SEE **-cek**

ccekta (= **-q cēkta**), postnom adj insep. feels gives/has a feeling of. **kyem.yen (kyeymyen) ~** is abashed, shamefaced. **kōyi ~** is queer, strange. **kōylan ~** is disgusting (to see) [< blushing with shame]. **mian ~** is regretful, apologetic, embarrassed. **misim ~** is doubtful, suspicious. **uysim ~** is doubtful, questionable (= **uysim sulepta**).

-cceng SEE **-(c)ceng**

-ccepta SEE **cepta**

ccey, postmod. SEE **-ul ccey**.

cci, postn [Seoul DIAL] = **ccay**. **¶ches ~, twū ~, sēy ~** first, second, third.

-ccik SEE **-(c)cik**

-ccimak SEE **-cimak**

ccok, quasi-free n. direction; side. **¶palun/olun ~** the right. **ōyn ~ ey** on the left. **i (ku, ce) ~** this (that) direction/side. **tong/se ~ ey** to the east/west. **kanun (kan, katun) ~** (CM 2:71) the direction one is going (has gone, was going). **Palam i pūlci anh.nun ccok ulo sālam tul un phī hay se tallye kass.ta** (CM 2:229) The people fled, running off in the direction that the wind was not blowing from. **Āmu ccok/ccak ey to mōs ssunta** It's no good anywhere. CF **phyen**; **cek** [obs]. NOTE: Instead of ***nay ccok** you say **nay ka iss.nun ccok** the side where I am. (Contrast **nay phyen**.) Yet CM 2:71 gives examples of **wuli casin ccok** and ("uncommon") **wuli casin uy ccok**; also **eti/enu ~ , mōtun ~ , ōn kac' ~ , yele ~** .

-ccok SEE **-(c)cok**

ccok-ccok, postmod. on every occasion (that), whatever time (that), whenever, every time, as often as ~ . **¶māl hanun ~ ic.e mek.nunta** forgets every word that you say. **Ku twūl un mannanun ccok-ccok ssawum ita** Every time those two meet there is a quarrel. [?< **cek** time; ?< **ccok** direction; CF **kan tey cok-cok** (set phrase, ? rare) ?< *'CYWOK* bnd n 'foot']

-cco lo = **-q co lo**. SEE **co**$_2$, **co**$_3$.

-ccolok SEE **āmu ~**

~ "ccop- < -c-"zop-, < -ch-"zop-

ccum, particle.

1. about (so much), approximately; (of a) caliber; so much of, of that extent. **¶nēy sikan ~** about four hours. **han-twū kun ~** about two pounds. **Ku sālam ccum un mūncey ka ani ya** He's a pushover (= if he is all we have to worry about there's no problem). CF **yak ~**.

2. at about, about (a certain time); SYN **kyēng**. **¶nēy si ~** about four o'clock. **meych si ~ hay se** about what time.

3. by (a certain time); SYN **kkaci ey, an ulo**. **¶^{1}nayil ~** by tomorrow.

4. (approximate) place. **¶ku/i ~ ey** around there/here, in that/this vicinity. **Ce ccum kkaci ka-polq ka** Let's walk on as far as over there. **Sīcheng i eti ccum iss.ci yo** Just where is City Hall?

CF **theym, thek**; **cum** = **cuum**.

-ccum SEE **-(c)cum**

-ccumak SEE **-(c)cumak**

ccum chelem, pcl + pcl; **~ iya**. **¶Ku sālam ccum chelem (iya) mōs halq key mue iss.e** Is there any reason why you can't do as well as the likes of him?! SYN **chelem ccum**.

ccum cocha, pcl + pcl [? awkward]. **¶Achim yelq si ccum cocha iluta 'ni sangtang hi cam-kkwuleki 'n ka pwā** He seems to be quite a sleepyhead to say even around ten o'clock in the morning is early!

~ to. ¶I ccum cocha to mōs ttale omyen se musun khun soli ya Why talk so big about following along when you can't even follow this far?

ccum ey, pcl + pcl. **¶Twū si ccum ey osey yo** Come around two o'clock.

ccum eykey ya = **eykey ccum iya**. **¶Ku sālam ccum eykey ya cici anh.ulq ke 'lq sey** I won't give in to the likes of him.

ccum ey 'na, pcl + pcl + pcl. at about – or so. **¶Ku ka nēy si ccum ey 'na ol.nun ci** Perhaps he'll be here around four o'clock or so.

ccum ey se, pcl + pcl + pcl. **¶I ccum ey se han cam capsita** Let's go to sleep (around) here somewhere.

ccum i, pcl + pcl. ¶**Sēy si ccum pota nēy si ccum i cŏh.ci anh.ulq ka?** Wouldn't around four o'clock be better than around three? **Sēy si ccum i ani 'la nēy si ccum iess.ta** It wasn't around three o'clock, it was around four.

ccum ila to, (pcl + cop var inf) + pcl. ¶**Sēy si ccum ila to cŏh.sup.nita** Around three o'clock will be OK.

ccum ina, pcl + copula adversative.

1. about (so much) or so. ¶**meych kun ~** about how many pounds. **meych sikan ~** about how many hours.

2. at about (a certain time) or so. ¶**nēy si ~** around four o'clock or so. **Ku ka nēy si ccum ina toymyen ol.nun ci** Perhaps he will be here around four or so.

3. by (a certain time) or around then.

ccum ina-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. ¶**Han ō-man wen ccum ina-ma iss.e pwass.umyen cŏh.keyss.ta** I wish I had even fifty thousand wen.

ccum in tul, (pcl + cop mod) + postmod. ¶**Ku man han pūca ka sip-man wen ccum in tul mŏs kkwue cwul lī ka iss.na?** Is there any reason why a rich man like him shouldn't lend one as much as a hundred thousand wen?

ccum iya, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku man han pūca ka sip-man wen ccum iya mŏs kkwue cwul lī ka iss.na?** Is there any reason why a rich man like him shouldn't lend one as much as a hundred thousand wen? **Kwacang cali ccum iya na to hakeyss.ci** I think I will get so I can handle the job of section chief, at least, one of these days.

ccum kkaci, pcl + pcl (~ **nun**, ~ **to**, ~ **ya**).

1. ¶**Sēy si ccum kkaci osey yo** Come by around three o'clock.

2. ¶**Sēy si ccum kkaci** [less commonly **kkaci ccum**] **nōlta ka kasey yo** Stay till at least around three o'clock.

3. ¶**Cong-lo ccum kkaci (nun) kel.e kass.ta ka keki se cha lul thalq ka hap.nita** I think I'll walk as far as Bell Street and then take a taxi. **I ccum kkaci ya ttale okeyss.ci** You will follow me this far at least (if not farther). **Ne nun nwun i cŏh.a se mēn ku ccum kkaci to poci man, na nun yo ccum mace to mŏs ponta** You've got good eyes so you can see all the way to over there but I can't see even this much.

ccum mace, pcl + pcl [? awkward]. ¶**Achim yelq si ccum mace iluta 'ni sangtang hi cam-kkwuleki 'n ka pwā** He seems to be quite a sleepyhead to say that even around ten in the morning is early!

~ **to**. SEE **ccum kkaci** for an example.

ccum man, pcl + pcl. ¶**Welkup i sip-man wen ccum man toye to kwaynchanh.ci yo** It is all right even if the salary is only around ten thousand wen.

~ **ila to**. ¶**I ccum man ila to hay noh.ko ya khun soli lul halq swu iss.ci** You have to do at least this much to have anything to brag about!

~ **un**. ¶**Ku ccum man un tul.ye 'ta pwā to toyci man te īsang un an toynta** It's all right to peer in that far, but nothing beyond.

ccum mankhum, particle + particle.

~ **ina**. ¶**Eti ccum mankhum ina kalq ka** I wonder how far we should go.

ccum mata, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun nul cenyek ahop si ccum mata na-ka se cha lul han can masiko onta** He always goes out for a cup of tea around nine every evening.

ccum pota, pcl + pcl. ¶**Sēy si ccum pota nēy si ccum i cŏh.ci anh.ulq ka** Wouldn't around four o'clock be better than around three?

~ **nun**. ¶**Ku ccum pota nun ce ccum-nās.keyss.ta** It would be better over there rather than there where you are.

~ **to**. ¶**Ku ccum (ey se) pota to i ccum ey se ponun phyen i te cal pointa** You can see better from here than from there where you are.

ccum puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**Sēy si ccum puthe sīcak hapsita** Let's get started from around three o'clock.

~ **ka**. ¶**I ccum puthe ka elyewun kopi 'ta** From about here is the most difficult part.

~ **nun**. ¶**Kulena ce ccum puthe nun swiwun taymok ita** But from about there on is the easiest part.

~ **se** (less common than **ccum ey se puthe**?). ¶**Macimak kopi ccum puthe se** (= **ccum ey se puthe**) **talliki sīcak hay la** Start sprinting at the last critical moment.

ccum se, pcl + pcl (= **ccum ey se**). ¶**Ku ccum se wass.ta** I came from around there.

~ **pota (nun / to)**; ~ **puthe (nun / ka)**.

ccum ssik, pcl + pcl (= **ssik ccum**). ¶**Han salam aph ey cwumek-pap twū-sene kay ccum**

ssik cwumyen cēmsim i toylq ke 'lq sey If each person is given two or three rice balls, that will do for lunch.

~ ila to. ¶I ccum ssik ila to cacwu man cwumyen cōh.keyss.ta I hope you'll often give at least this much to each one.

~ ina(-ma). ¶I ccum ssik ina-ma cacwu man cwumyen cōh.keyss.ta I hope you'll often give at least this much to each one.

~ man. ¶Han salam ey han-twū kay ccum ssik man kaciko kamyen toylq key 'p.nita You should give each only about two apiece.

~ man ila to. ¶Han salam aph ey han-twū kay ssik man ila to cacwu man cwumyen cōh.keyss.ta Even if it's just one or two per person I hope they are given often.

~ ulo (to). ¶Acwu elyewul ttay nun halwu ey ssal han hop ccum ssik ulo to sal.e wass.ess.ta At the most difficult times we managed to live on a hop of rice a day.

~ un. ¶Sakwa pāykup i cek.e to han salam aph ey ne-tāys kay ccum ssik un tol.a kal they 'ni kekceng mālkey Don't worry – the apples will be distributed so that each person gets around four or five at least.

ccum to, pcl + pcl. **¶Twū si ccum to cōh.ko, sēy si ccum to cōh.ta** Around two o'clock is OK – or around three, either.

ccum ul, pcl + pcl. **¶I-kkacis chwuwi ccum ul ikye nāyci mōs hamyen etteh.key hay** What is to be done if you can't take just this much cold?!

ccum ulo, pcl + pcl. **¶Ca i ccum ulo kkuth ul nāypsita** Well, let's stop about here.

ccum un, pcl + pcl.

1. as for about (so much). **¶Nēy sikan ccum un kwaynchanh.ta** I can maybe spend four hours on this (but no more).

2. as for about (a certain time). **¶Ilkop si ccum un nemu nuc.ci anh.ulq ka?** Wouldn't seven o'clock be too late?

3. as for by (a certain time). **¶nēy si ~** by four o'clock. **cikum ~** by now, by this time.

ccum uy, pcl + pcl. **¶Ku sālam ccum uy caysan un āmu kes to ani 'ta** The property HE has is nothing.

ccwuk [= -q cwuk], bnd postmod. **tul-ccwuk nal-ccwuk** [= tulq cwuk nalq cwuk] uneven, jagged, serrated; CF **tul lak nal lak**.

-ccwuk SEE **-cwuk**

ccwung(-payki) SEE **(-q) cwung(-payki)**

ce$_1$ < *ce* (< *'CCO* 'self'), n.

1. [HUMBLE FORMAL] I, me. **¶Ce nun cal molukeyss.^{s}up.nita** I do not very well know, sir. *ce 'non inge'kuy 'NGWEN 'ho'nwon 'ptu't i "epta'n i "es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo* (1459 Wel 13:35b) how come I have had no mind to want this [mahāyāna] part [of the doctrine]?

2. (= **caki, casin, cachey**) oneself; one (he, she). *¶ce '[G]wa 'nom 'kwa 'lol 'ecu'lye* (1447 Sek 9:16b) dizzying self and others. *ce 'lul 'HHAY ho'kwo* (1462 [1]Nung 8:104b) harms one(self) and ... . *a'pi ce 'y a'to'l oy 'ptu't i sa'wonap'kwo ce 'non HHWOW-'KWUY 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 13:19a) the heart of the father's own son is evil while he himself is gentle and noble.

3. [DIAL] you.

NOTE: The shape is **cey** (< *"ce y*) before pcl **ka**. **Cey** is also an abbreviation of **cey ka** and (< *ce 'y*) of **ce uy** < *ce 'uy*; **ce 'ykey** is an abbreviation of **ce eykey** (< **ce 'uy k[ungJey*). CF **na, caki, casin**, *'cokya, 'cokyay*.

ce$_2$ < *'tye*. LIGHT **co**. CF **i, ku**.

1. adn. that (over there). **¶ ~ sālam/cip** that person/house.

2. n. that (one), the more remote one, it.

3. (= **ce i**) that person over there, he/him (she/her) there, that one; (= **ce kes**) that thing, it, that.

ce$_3$, interj. well, by the way, say, if you please; er-r-r-r – , uh – . **¶Ce, [1]nayil tol.a osici yo?** By the way, you're coming back tomorrow, aren't you? **Ce, akka mwe 'la ko māl-ssum hasyess.ci yo** Oh, what was it you said a while ago?

c'e 1. = **cye** = **cyē**, abbr < **cie**, infinitive < **cita**. SEE **-ko ce**.

2. = **cwe** = **cwē**, abbr < **cwue**, infinitive < **cwuta**.

ce (< *'CCO*), n. oneself; I/me, myself; he/him, himself; she/her, herself.

"ce, adv = *cel-'lwo* of itself, spontaneously. *¶'spye "ce 'na'no.n i ''la* (1466 Kup 1:52a) the bone emerges of its own accord.

ce-amuli = **cey-amuli**

ce ay, adn + n. that child; that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there. CF **ce ca/chi/ēlun/i/kes/nom/pun/sālam/son; cyāy**.

ce ca, adn + quasi-free n. that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there. CF **ce ay/chi/ēlun/i/kes/nom/pun/sālam/son.**

ce ccok, adnoun + quasi-free noun.

1. that side or direction over there; the other side/direction. ¶ ~ **ey iss.nun cip** the house over there. **I ccok ey se to ce ccok ey se to pāntay ka tul.e wass.ta** Objections were heard on all sides.

2. the other party; they/them, he/him, she/her. ¶**Ce ccok i cengchi sēylyek i sēyta** The other party has stronger political power.

ce cek (ey), adn + n (+ pcl). (the) last time, previously. CF **ce pen.**

ce-cel lo, compound adverb (? < *ˇce + cel-ˇlwo*). of/by itself, of its own accord, spontaneously, automatically, naturally. ¶**Choq pul i ce-cel lo kkē cyess.ta** The candle light went out all by itself. **I mun un ce-cel lo yellinta** This door opens automatically. **Ku kes un nācwung ey ce-cel lo al.e cinta** That will come to you in time; That will iron itself out. **Ku i aph ey se n' ce-cel lo kokay ka swukule cinta** I can't help bowing in respect for him. SYN **cey-cel lo, cel lo; cey mul ey/lo, cey phul ey/lo.**

ce chelem, n + pcl = **ce kath.i** (like that).

ce chi, adn + quasi-free n. [pejorative] that person (man/woman) over there, he/him (she/her) there. CF **ce ay/ca/ēlun/i/kes/nom/pun/sālam/son.**

ce-cinan, cpd adn. before last time, the one before last. ¶ ~ **pam** night before last. ~ **pen** the time before last. ~ **tal** the month before last. ~ **hay** year before last. ~ **phyēnci** the letter before the last one. ? VAR < **ci-cinan** (< **cīnan cīnan** iterated vi mod); ? n 'that' + vt mod 'passed'; ? **cye** (< **cie** inf ← **cita**) + mod; ? abbr < **cen** 'before' + mod.

ce ēlun, adn + n ('that adult over there' =) he/him (she/her) there – still more honorific than **ce pun.** CF **ce ay/ca/chi/i/kes/nom/pun/sālam/son.**

ce-huy < *ce-huy*, n. 1. [HUMBLE] we/us; I/me. ~ **tul** we/us; ourselves; themselves, they/them. ¶*ce-huy ˇho ˇya pulu ˇkey ho ˇla* (?1517-Pak 1:6a) get them to sing. CF **wuli, na, ce.**

2. → **ce i tul** they/them.

ce-ˇhuy < *ce-huy ˇi* (nominative). ¶*ce-ˇhuy selu ˇculkye* (1481 Twusi 10:42b) to our mutual delight.

ce i, cpd n (adn + n). 1. that person over there; he/him (she/her) there. ~ **tul** those people over there; they/them there. CF **ce ay/ca/chi/ēlun/kes/nom/pun/sālam/son.**

2. → **ce-huy** (we/us; I/me). 3. my husband.

ce i l', abbr < **ce i lul**

ce i n', abbr < **ce i nun**

cek, (quasi-free) n. 1. the time (when), (on) the occasion. ¶**yēys ~ ey** once upon a time, in the old days. **Yel ahop salq cek iess.ta** It was when I was nineteen. **Ku ka wass.ulq cek ey nay ka ēps.ess.ta** When he came to see me I was away. SEE **i/ku/ce ~; -un/-ulq/-nun ~.** CF **ttay; ccum, ccok-ccok; ci** (time since); ? **cik.**

2. [obs] = **ccok**

cek < *ˇTYEK*, 1. n. (= **mokcek**) a target, a mark, an object. ¶**pinan uy ~** the target of criticism. **coso uy ~ i toyta** becomes (gets to be) a laughing-stock.

2. bnd postn (SEE §5.3.1). quality, state, characteristic; -ic; -ical; -al; -like; -ive; a sort of. Followed by ~ **(in)** NOUN, ~ **ulo**, ~ **ita**, ~ **i ani 'ta.** CF **sāng.**

2a. (attached to one-syllable nouns as ~**q cek**). **ciq ~** intellectual. **kuk ~** theatrical, dramatic. **miq ~** (= **sīmmi ~**) esthetic. **nāyq ~** inner, internal, mental. **ōyq ~** external, extrinsic. **pyēngq ~** pathological, morbid, diseased. **saq ~** = **ᴵyeksa ~** historical. **sēngq ~** sexual (CF **ⁿyeseng ~** feminine). **siq ~** poetic. **simq ~** mental, psychological. **tōngq ~** moving, active (CF **catong ~** automatic). **cenq ~ ulo** totally, completely. **kongq ~ ulo** publicly, openly. **saq ~ ulo** privately. **tanq ~ ulo** directly, frankly (CF **kuktan ~ ulo** extremely speaking). **swūq-cek ulo 'na sā.yong pinto ey iss.e se 'na** either by number or in frequency of use. **ᴵyāngq-cek ulo pota cilq-cek ulo** qualitatively rather than quantitatively (CF **tāylyang ~ ulo** in great quantity).

2b. **cik.ep ~** professional. **Cosen ~** Korean(-type/-style). **hyēnsilq ~** realistic. **ilpan ~ ulo** in general. **conghap ~ ulo** all combined, all in all, in general, in sum. **ilqsi ~** momentary. **kākup ~** (in)so far as possible. **kwuchey ~ (ulo)** concrete(ly). **kyengcey ~** economic(al). **sayngsan ~** productive. **sēykyey ~** worldwide, international, all over the world. **tongyang ~** Oriental. **pi-hyēnsilq ~**

unrealistic. **sim.li-hak** ~ psychological. **i Hānkwuk uy pānto-cek sēngqkyek** this peninsular character of Korea. **min.yo-cek ka.yo** folksong-like songs. **kiswulq-cek en.e-hak** descriptive linguistics. **cito-cek pīphyeng-ka** a leading critic. **munhwa wa kwunsa uy kyolyang-cek yek.hal** the role of a sort of cultural and military bridge. **kwahak-cek ulo** scientifically. **kwahak-cek (in) thāyto** a scientific attitude. **thāyto ka kwahak-cek ita** has a scientific attitude. **thāyto ka kwahak-cek i ani 'ta** lacks a scientific attitude.

-(c)cek, suf deriving adj-n (Xh), adv (XX), vn (XXh = Xk); LIGHT **-(c)cak**; PARAINTENSIVE **-chek**; VAR **-(c)cik**; ABBR **-c'**. **amul-cek** barely glimpsed; squirming, swarming; equivocating. **elk-cek** lightly pockmarked. **elum-cek** vague; sloppy. **hwi-cek** swinging one's arms ?< **hwita** bends. **hwupi-cek** scooping, gouging < **hwupita**. **hepi-cek** scratching < **hepita**. **kentu'-cek** swaying gently < **kentul**. **(k)kem-cek** dotted < **(k)kēm.ta** is black. **(k)kwum-(c)cek** budging, moving. **kulk-cek** scratching, scraping < **kulk.ta**. **(k)kum-(c)cek** blinking, budging, startled, sudden. **(k)kwuki-cek** wrinkling, crumpling < **(k)kwukita**. **kkwul-ccek** = **kkwul-ttek** gurgling < **kkwul**. **(k)kwup-cek** bowing in awe < **kwupta** is bent. **memu-cek** hesitating < **memulta**. **mi-cek** procrastinating < **mīlta**. **pipi-cek** rubbing together < **pipita**. **ne(l)p-cek** is flat and broad (CF **nap-cak**). **ssu-cek** rubbing, sweeping < **ssulta**. **tetum-cek** groping, faltering, halting < **tetum.ta**. **ttut-cek** scratching < **ttut.ta**. **wumul(-ccek)** hesitantly, indecisively.

[?< **cēkta** 'small']

ce ka, [DIAL] = **cey ka** I [formal]; oneself.

-(c)cek-cikun hata, bnd cpd adj-n. HEAVY ↔ **-(c)cak-**. is rather -ish. **elq** ~ is tingling, smarting. **kelq** ~ omnivorous; foul-mouthed, abusive. **tulq** ~ (= **talq-ccak-cikun**) is rather sweet. CF **-chek-cikun**; **thucek-cikun** (belchy).

ce kes, adn + quasi-free n. 1. that thing (over there), that one there. 2. that person over there, he/him (she/her) there. CF **ce ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/sālam/son**.

cekey, abbr. 1. **(cek' ey)** < **cēki ey**. 2. **(ce key)** < **ce kes i**.

cēki, n. that place, over there, yonder; uh ~. ¶**yeki** ~ here and there. **Ce ai ka cēki se mues ul han'** ya What's that boy doing over there? LIGHT **coki**. SYN **ce kos**. CF **yeki, keki; cek'ey**.

ce kkaci lo, n + pcl + pcl. to that trifling extent.

ce-kkacis, cpd adn (n + bnd n). that kind of, such (a ~), so trifling (a ~). LIGHT **co-kkacis**.

ceksimyen = **c^{a}/$_{e}$ksimyen**

cēkta, adj. 1. is small in quantity; is rare; are few. ANT **mānh.ta**.

2. [DIAL] = **cākta** (is small in size)

3. postnom adj. is small with respect to, is inadequate (disappointing) when it comes to; CF **ccekta** (< **-q cēkta**). **kayk** ~ (= **kayk sulepta**) is uncalled-for; is out of place (< 'guest; superfluous').

¶**hāyngmang** ~ is stupid, silly (bnd n ?< **hāyngmang** relying on luck). **kayngchwung** ~ / **mac.ta** is careless and stupid (bnd n < ?; CF **p^{i}/$_{ay}$ng-chwung mac.ta** is clumsy / awkward). **k(w)aytali / k(w)aytalmeli** ~ is boorish, rude, crude; is impertinent, impudent, cheeky (bnd n < ?). **kwisal(meli)** ~ / **sulepta** is complicated, vexatious, troublesome (bnd n < ? 'ear' + 'flesh'; CF **kwiq-salmi** ?< ***kwiq-sal-meli** [DIAL] = **kwiq-sōk** inside of ear, inner ear). **mayk** ~ is bored, is ashamed (< 'pulse'). **mes** ~ is unbecoming (< 'taste'). **pyelmi** ~ is queer, weird, abnormal. **thwungeli** ~ is rash (bnd n < ?; CF **teythwung sulepta / mac.ta / hata** is clumsy). **yēl** ~ is ashamed (< [DIAL] 'gallbladder'). **yēlthwung** ~ is rude, coarse (< bnd cpd n 'gallbladder-crud').

cel [DIAL] = **kyel**

ce l', abbr < **ce lul**

c'e la = **c'ē la**, abbr < **c'e la** = **c'ē la**, abbr < **cie la**; < **cwue la**.

celay, inf < **celeta**, < **celeh.ta**.

cele < *'tye'le*, defective inf. LIGHT **cole**. CF **ile, kule, ette, āmule**.

1. vni. (~ **hanta** =**celenta**) does / says that way (there).

2. adj-n (~ **hata** = **celeh.ta**) is that way.

celeh.key, adj adverbative. like that; in that way, to that / such extent. ¶**Ce sayksi ka celeh.key sulphukey wūni wēyn kokcel io** That young woman is crying so bitterly; what has happened to her? **Cip ul celeh.key kkaykkus 'i chiwulye 'myen sikan i tunta** To keep a house so clean takes time. **Eccemyen celeh.key ppenppen halq ka!** What impudence!

~ to (pcl). ¶**Celeh.key to môs nan sālam un cheum ponta** I've never seen anyone so stupid.

celeh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf **celay**), abbr < **cele hata**. is like that, is that way (there). ¶**celay pôy** (= **poye**) to in spite of (his) appearances. **ileh.ta celeh.ta māl i mānh.ta** says this and that, says things, criticizes, is critical (about), makes objections, raises a fuss. **ileni celeni māl haci mālko** setting aside all objections / criticisms, without any complaints. **Celay to mom un thunthun hata** He is sturdier than he looks. **Sālam i eccay celeh.ta 'm!** How can he do the things he does?!

celel(q), prospective modifier.

1. < adj **celeh.ta**. (-- that is) to be like that.
2. < vi. **celeta**. (-- that is) to do / say or to be done / said like that.

celel wu hata, adj prosp mod + postmod adj-n. it seems to be that way. [Usually spelled **celelwu-- .**].

celem, 1. substantive < **celeta**. < **celeh.ta**.
2. ? abbreviation < **celemyen**

celen$_1$ (< *'tyele 'n*), adj mod < **celeh.ta**. like that, such, that sort of. ¶ ~ **chayk** a book of that sort. ~ **sālam** a man like him, the like of him. **Celenq īl pwass.na?!** What a (sorry) sight! **Ilenq īl celenq īl lo papputa** I am very busy what with one thing and another.

celen$_2$, vi mod < **celeta**. that has (or has been) done / said that way (like that)

celen$_3$, interjection (shows sudden realization or surprise). Oh dear! Goodness! Oh my! What a surprise! Indeed! Well well! My my! Gee whiz! ¶**Celen, cham kosayng hasyess.keyss.^{s}up.nita** My goodness — you must have had a hard time of it. CF **kulen**$_3$, **ilen**$_3$.

celeta, vi (infinitive **celay**); abbr < **cele hata**. does / says / thinks that way. CF **celi (ha)ta**.

celeta (ka), vi transferentive (+ pcl). you say (talk like) that but ... .

celi < *'tyeli*, adv. LIGHT **coli**. CF **kuli, ili; kuli** ~. (KEd "**cēli**" is a mistake.)

1. (= **celeh.key, ce-taci**) to that extent or degree, in that way (there), so. SEE ~ **kkaci**, ~ **to**.
2. (= ~ **lo**) that way there, that direction, over there. CF **cēki**. ¶**ili** ~ here and there. **Celi ka(ke) la!** Over there! Go away! **Celi kamyen eti yo** Where does that road over there lead to? **Celi com pīkhisio!** Step aside, please.

celi-khwung, adv + suffix. SEE **ili-khwung** ~

celi kkaci, adv + pcl. ¶**Way celi kkaci yātan in ya** I wonder why there's all that fuss?

celi lo, adv + pcl = **celi** (that way, over there)

celi 'ta, abbr < **celi hata**. does / says / thinks that way. SYN **celeta**. CF **ili 'ta, kuli 'ta**.

celi to, adv + pcl. ¶**Celi to cal hana! They do** that so well!

celkhwuta, vi [DIAL] = **celeh.key (māl) hata** (Mkk 1960:3:34)

cel lo < *cel-'lwo* = **ce 'lwo* (with conflated liquid), noun + pcl. of/by itself, spontaneously. ¶*pwu'ph i cel-'lwo "wu'n i* (1449 Kok 80) the drums sounded of their own accord. *["]nyey s 'wuy-an'h ay kwo'c i cel-'lwo 'phe 's.kwo 'pwom na'l ay say twolwo nolGe'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:34b) in the old garden the flowers are all abloom and on a spring day the birds have flown back. *'MANG hon 'ptoy cel-'lwo "ep'non, cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 ^{1}Nung 1:77-8) because naturally there is no unseemly dirt. ALSO: 1459 Wel 2:45b. CF *"ce, 'cey*, ce(y)-**cel lo**.

? **cel-lo**, abbr < **ce kes ulo**

cel' lo, abbr < **celi lo**

ce lul, noun + particle. 1. me [as object].
2. that (one) over there [as object].

cemam-ttay, cpd n. about / around that time, (at) that time of day / night / year. SYN **comam-ttay**. CF **kumam- / imam-ttay**. [< **ce man** + **-ptay** that-extent time]

ce man hata, cpd adj-n. is that / so much, is to that extent. ¶**ce man han inmul** a man of that caliber/quality. **ce man han miin** so beautiful a woman, a woman of such great beauty. **ce man han caycwu ka iss.nun tey to** despite his talents, for all his gifts. **Ce man hamyen chwungpun hata** That much is good enough for me. **Ce man han hakca (i)myen se to kyoman haci anh.ess.ta** Yet with all of that scholarship, he was not proud. LIGHT **co man hata**. CF **ku / i man hata; (-ul) man hata**.

ce mankhum, noun + pcl. that / so much, to that extent. ¶**Na to ce mankhum halq swu iss.ta** I, too, can do that / as much. **Ce mankhum Yenge cal haki to him tulta** It is hard to speak English so well. **Ce mankhum ay lul ssess.nun tey to silphay hayss.ta** He failed in spite of all his efforts. CF **ku / i mankhum; ce-ta(k)ci**.

ce mata, cpd n (n + pcl 'each self' =) each one, everyone. ¶**Ce mata cey ka olh.ta ko hanta**

Every man claims that he himself is right. **Ce mata mence na-kanula ko selo ttēy mīnta** Everybody is pushing everybody else trying to get out first.

cen < *'CCYEN*, n. 1. the front, the fore part. **¶ ~ hwū ey se kŏngkyek ul pat.ta** is beset from front and rear.

2. (as postn used to address a person in a letter) Dear ~ . **¶Eme' nim cen sāngse** Dear Mother. CF **aph.**

3. (as adn) the former, the previous, the one-time / sometime. **¶ ~ swusang** the ex-Prime Minister. **~ cwūso** one's former (previous/old) residence / address. **~ namphyen** her ex-husband. **Cen wuli kyŏcang sensayng nim ip.nita** He is our former principal.

4. (in time) before, to (till), off, under. **¶yelq si sip-o pun ~** a quarter before ten. **selyek kiwen ~** ··· Before Christ (= B.C.). **ō-sip ~ namca** a man under fifty. **Phyo nun ilq-cwuil cen puthe phanta** They sell tickets a week in advance.

5. the last time, previous, ago, before, since. **¶ithul ~ sinmun** a newspaper a couple of days old. **~ nalq pam** the night before, the previous night. **~ ey māl han pa wa kath.i** as previously stated. **~ puthe** from way back (long ago); for some time now. **Cen ey ku kes ul tul.unq īl i iss.ta** I have heard it before. **Ku nun cen kwa talum i ēps.ess.ta** He hasn't changed since. **Ku kes un olay cenq īl** (= **olaynq īl**) **ita** It happened a long time ago. **Cen ey to ilenq īl i iss.ess.^{s}o?** Did anything like this ever happen before?

6. (often preceded by summative **-ki**) prior to, before, earlier than. **¶Ku ka tŏchak haki ~** before his arrival. **Apeci nun nay ka naki cen ey tol.a-kasyess.ta** My father died before I was born. **col.ep (haki) cen ey** before graduating. **tāyhak ul col.ep haki cen ey** before graduating from college [better not to omit **haki**]. **yēyki (haki) cen ey** before talking (or telling it).

CF **aph.** ANT **hwū.**

ce n', abbr < **ce nun**

ce 'na, n + alt of **ina**

ce 'na-ma, n + abbr cop extended adversative. although it is (nothing more than) that. **¶ ~ ku tay lo** (poor, worthless, trivial, etc.) as that is or may be. **Kwutwu ka hel.ess.ci man, ce 'na-ma sin.ulq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** I have to put on that pair of shoes, worn out though they are. CF **i / yo 'na-ma, ku 'na-ma.**

ceng, bnd postn. SEE **ceng kkey.**

-(c)ceng, suffix. 1. vulgarizes noun. **ip ~** mouth. **? mith ~** the number of times a baby has passed urine or feces. CF **-cheng.**

2. HEAVY ↔ **-(c)cang** (somewhat). **mel-cceng** (/ **mal-ccang**) **hata** is intact, perfect (< **melk-ceng**).

cengi, ceyngi, suffix. 1. stuff, one. **muk-~** used goods. **ssek-~** spoiled stuff. **kwup-~** a bent / curved thing. **nulk-~** [vulgar] an old one (person / animal). **ssek-~** something that is rotten / decayed; (= **sakcengi**) dead branches on a tree. Also perhaps **kkakcengi** acorn cup.

2. = **ca(y)ngi. kkakcengi = kkakcayngi** a shrewd / stingy person. CF **che(y)ngi.**

cēngkak < *'TTYENG-'KAK*, n. the exact time; precisely, exactly (can precede or follow the specification). **¶cēngkak ahop si ey** (M 1;1: 179) exactly at nine o'clock = **ahop si cēngkak ey** at the precise time of nine o'clock.

ceng kkey, bnd postn + postn. around the time of ~, at that (vague) time. **¶kwuwel ~** around September. **āmu ceng kkey tanye kan Wensan acessi ālci?** (NKd 2837b) you know the fellow from Wensan who came to visit that time?

cengto < *TTYENG-'TTWO*, n.

1. degree, grade, extent, limit, measure, standard. **¶saynghwal ~** standard of living. **~ mūncey** a matter of degree. **sōnhay uy ~** the extent of the damage. **enu ~ kkaci** to some extent (or degree), up to a (certain) point. **Ku cengto lo hay twuci** Let's stop there (at that point). **Yo cengto mankhum ila to hay polyem** Why don't you just try it out to this extent, at least.

2. **-ulq cengto:**

2a. **~ 'ta** it is to the extent / point (of / that), is as much as to do / be, is even. **¶Kyewul ey etteh.key chwuwun ci pang an ey se to ōythwu lul ip.e ya halq cengto 'ta** It is so cold in winter that you have to wear your overcoat indoors, too. **Kēnkang i hoypok toye se icey n' swuyeng ul hay to cŏh.ulq cengto 'ta** He has his health back to the point where he can even swim. **Etteh.key pappun ci phyēnci ssulq sikan khenyeng, pap mek.ulq sikan to ēps.ulq cengto 'ta** It's not merely that I'm too busy to write letters, I'm even too busy to eat!

2b. ~ **lo** to the extent that, as much as to (do/be), even. ¶**Com chelem āmu 'na manna cwuci to anh.ulq cengto lo kēman hata** He's so arrogant that he seldom sees anybody. **Phyēnci lul ssulq sikan to ēps.ulq cengto lo papputa** I'm so busy I have no time to write letters.

3. **-un cengto 'ta** it is (just) to the extent that (it was/did); no more than, merely. ¶**Cheum ey n' kāmki ey com kellin cengto yess.ta** In the beginning it was a mere cold (M 1:2:233).

ce nom, cpd n (adn + n). [pejorative] that damn guy ("S.O.B.") over there, he/him (there). CF **ce ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/kes/pun/sālam/son.**

cenq pen, n + n. the other day, recently; the previous time. **ku ~** the time before that.

ce 'n tul, n + cop mod + postmod. though it be him. VAR **ceyntul.**

ce nun, n + pcl. 1. (< *ce 'non*) as for me, I. 2. (< *'tye non*) as for that (one) over there.

-cepcep, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**); after consonant **-ucepcep**. -ish, slightly colored/tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum.**

ce pen, adn + n ('that time' =) the last time, the other day, lately, previously; the last (or previous/earlier) one. ¶**~ il.yoil** last Sunday. **~ phyēnci** the previous letter. **~ ey māl-ssum tulin pa wa kath.i** as I let you know last time. **Ce pen ey tangsin i māl han kes kwa nun taluci anh.so?** Isn't this different from what you said the last time? CF **ku/i pen; cenq pen, ku cenq pen.**

ce phyen, cpd n = **ce ccok** (that side/direction).

cepta$_1$, vt. folds, furls; gives a handicap. VP **cep.hita**; INTENSIVE **cepchita**, VP **cepchi(i)ta.** CF **kyep; wu-cep-/-cip-** vi become superior, vt surpass < **wu/wi lul cep-.**

cepta$_2$, postnom adj insep -w-. is characterized by. **pich ~** is dignified. **swus ~** is simple-hearted, unaffected. CF **ilccepta** is annoying, irksome < **īlq cepta**. [?< **ci-** + **-ew-**; ?< **kyēw-** be extreme, CF **hūng kyēpta** is fun]

ce pun, adn + quasi-free n. that (honored) person over there; he/him (she/her) there. CF **ce ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/kes/nom/sālam/son.**

ce sālam, adn + n. that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there; my husband. [NOTE: Unlike the Japanese ano'-hito, **ce sālam** does not mean 'you-know-who'.] CF **ce ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/kes/nom/pun/son.**

c'e se = **c'ē se**, abbr:

1. = **cyē se**, abbr < **cie se.**
2. = **cwē se**, abbr < **cwue se.**

ce son, adn + quasi-free n. that person (over there), he/him (she/her) there. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/kes/nom/pun/sālam.**

c'ess-: 1. = **cyess-**, abbr < **ciess-**, past < **cita.** 2. = **cwess-**, past < **cwuta.**

ce-ta(k)ci, cpd adv. to that degree/extent, like that, so (very much), in that way. ¶**Ce-taci setwululq kes i mues iss.ta 'm!** What's the hurry?! **Ce-taci tōn ul moa se mues hana!** Why is he so eager to pile up money? LIGHT **co-ta(k)ci.**

ce tal, adn + n. last month. SYN **cīnan tal.**

ce tay lo, adn + n + pcl. like that, as it is/stands, intact, untouched. ~ **twuta** leaves it just as it is, leaves it alone. CF **ku/i tay lo.**

ce to, n + pcl. 1. I (me) too/even. 2. that (one) over there too/even.

c'e to = **c'ē to**, abbr:

1. = **cyē to**, abbr < **cie to.**
2. = **cwē to**, abbr < **cwue to.**

ce ttawi, cpd n. [pejorative] a thing/person of that sort; that kind (of), that sort (of). SYN **co ttawi.** CF **ku/i ttawi.**

ce tul, n + postn. those people (over there); they/them. SYN **ce ney (tul).** CF **ku/i tul.**

ce twu, n + var pcl = **na to.** 1. I (me) too/even. 2. that (one) over there too/even.

c'e twu = **c'ē twu**, abbr:

1. = **cyē twu** < **cie twu** = **cie to.**
2. = **cwē twu** < **cwue twu** = **cwue to.**

ce 'uy, n + pcl. one's (own). ¶*ce 'uy nul'kwu'm ul "wu'zoWo'n i* (1449 Kok 30) bewailed his own growing old. ABBR *ce 'y.*

cey$_1$, n. 1. < *"ce y* < **ce i*, n + pcl; CF **nay, ney.** VAR **ci.**

1a. [FORMAL, HUMBLE] I (alt of **ce** before the particle **ka**). ¶**Cey ka i hak.kyo kyōcang ip.nita** I am the principal of this school.

1b. abbr < **cey ka** I [as subject]. ¶**Kaptong-i tāysin ey cey (ka) kalq ka yo?** Shall I go in place of Kaptong-i?

1c. oneself, one; himself/herself, he/she; itself, it. ¶*"ce y ne'kywo'toy* (1447 Sek 13:61a) in his (own) opinion ... . *"ce y il'hu'm ye* (1459 Wel 13:32a) one will lose it and ... . *'i CIN-'CCYENG 'TTAY-'PEP 'ul "ce y 'TUK 'kwo 'cye 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want to get the

truly pure great law ourselves, and … . *'i ma'thwo'm i 'ce y pan'to'ki twulu'hye ne 'y 'kwo'h ol ma'tho.l [i] 'ye'n i ''ston* (1462 ¹Nung 3:8b) this scent would have to have come around itself to catch the attention of your nose. *[']ce y woy[']ywo[']lla 'thwo'ta* (1463 Pep 2:7a) says he himself is at fault. *"ce y twolo'hye 'HYANG khey 'khwo cye 'y.n i ''la* (1482 Nam 1:70b) he wanted to turn himself around. *kozol s ha'nol moy'h ay s 'mu.l ey SOM-LA y "ce y na'thwo.m i 'kot ho'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is like the spontaneous appearance of a forest in the mountain streams under an autumn sky. *"ce y "sywukwong 'ul "en'me 'y'na pat'te'n ywo* (?1517- Pak 1:19b) how much did he himself get for his labor?

2. abbr < **ce uy** (< *ce 'y* < **ce 'uy*), n + pcl.

3a. my, my own. ¶ ~ **moca** my hat.

3b. one's, his, her (own); its (own); proper, belonging, appropriate; fit(ting). ¶ ~ **tay lo** the proper way, properly; smoothly; as it should be; on time. ~ **mes tay lo** as one pleases, at will, ad libitum. ~ ¹**iik man sayngkak hata** looks to one's own interest. **Cey il un cey ka hay ya hanta** One should look after one's own business.

¶*ce 'y mwo'm ay s kwo'ki 'lol pa'hye "naynun 'to's 'i ne'kye ho'm ye* (1447 Sek 9:12a) it is regarded as like tearing the flesh off one's own body, and … . *"SYWOW-SSING 'ey s "salo'm i ce 'y 'mwom tas'kol "spwun ho'kwo 'nom 'CYEY-'TTWO "mwot hol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 13:36a) a person in hīnayāna just cultivates himself and does not save others, so … . *ku "say ku ke'wulwu 'ey s ce 'y kulu'mey 'lol pwo'kwo* (1447 Sek 24:20b) the bird saw its image in the mirror and … . *ce 'y "TTWOW-"LI pwus'ku'lita 'ka* (1449 Kok 109) he [Kāśyapa] was ashamed of his own doctrine but … . *ce 'y 'mwom cwu'kul 'tt ol mwo'lono'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 7:18b) is unaware that his body will die. *ce 'y 'emi 'lol 'KHWEN 'ho'ya …* (1459 Wel 21:20a) he exhorted his mother and … . *cyang'cho ce 'y 'mwo.m o'lwo "KWUY-SSIN 'uy key pi'le [']ci-ngi''ta "CHYENG 'hoke'nul* (1475 Nay 2:1:30a) when asked to pray in future to the spirits with one's own body … . *ce 'y 'pi.ch i [QUN] 'kot 'hwo.m i is'twota* (1481 Twusi 7:38b) at times it has a color like silver! *ce 'y tali 'lol pe'hoy "twos.tela* (1579 Kwikam 1:18b) why, he had cut his own leg!

3c. (marking subject of an adnominalized sentence). ¶*ce 'y 'hwol "yang o'lwo ho'key ho'la* (1447 Sek 6:27a) have them do as I do.

3d. SEE **cey-kkacis**.

CF **nay**; **caki**; **ce 'ykey**, **cey sikan**; **ceyntul**.

cey$_2$, n abbr < **cēki** (there)

cey$_3$ < *'cey*, abbr < *ce'k uy*. (at) the time = **cek (ey)**. Dupont (314) says this is "elegant, little used in conversation". **i(n)-cey** now; from now on. **hwū-cey** sometime in the future. SEE **-ulq cey**.

cēy < *'TTYEY*, adn (makes Chinese numerals into ordinals). —-th. ~ **il (ī, sam, sā, ō)** the first (second, third, fourth, fifth). **cēy-il kwa** the first lesson, lesson one. CF **ccay**.

-cey, abbr < **-cei**, der adv < **-cepta**. **swus cey** (= **swus cepkey**) artlessly, naively.

ce ya, 1. n + cop var inf: it's me; it's that (one) over there.

2. n + pcl. only if it's me; only if it's that (one) over there.

c'e ya = **c'ē ya**, 1. = **cyē ya**, abbr < **cie ya**.

2. = **cwē ya**, abbr < **cwue ya**.

cey-amuli, abbr < **cey ka āmuli (—)**. however (—) oneself may be.

cey-cel lo = **ce-cel lo**

-ceyita [S Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-p.nikka**

cey ka, n alt + pcl. I [formal]; oneself. VAR [often pejorative] **ci ka**; [DIAL] **ce ka**.

ce 'ykey, abbr < **ce eykey** (to me; to oneself)

cey-kkacis, cpd adn [n + bnd n]. such as him / her / them / oneself (but NOT "me / us"!). .

cey'kwom, abbr < *ceyye'kwom* (individually), adv. ¶*hon "sa'lo'm i'na cey'kwom sa'lwol "chye'swo 'lol "et'ti "mwot 'ho'ye 's.ke'tun* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:3a) if a person cannot find a separate home to live in.

cey mul ey / lo, phrasal adv. ("in/with its own juice" =) of its/one's own accord, of/by itself. SYN **cey phul ey / lo**, **ce(y)-cel lo**.

ce 'yna (or **cey 'na**), n + alt of **ina**

-ceyngi, var < **-cengi**, < **-cayngi**.

ceyntul, [nonstandard] var = **ce 'n tul** though it be him. ¶**Ceyntul ppyocok han swu ka iss.na?** Him — he has no clever way out!

cey phul ey / lo, phrasal adv. ("in / with its own starch" =) of its / one's own accord, of / by itself. SYN **cey mul ey / lo**, **ce(y)-cel lo**.

ce yo, l. n + AUTH cop (= **ce io**) it's me; it's that (one) over there.
2. n + polite pcl. (it's) me; (it's) that (one) over there.
c'e yo = **c'ē yo**, l. = **cyē yo**, abbr < **cie yo**.
2. < **cwē yo**, abbr < **cwue yo**.
cēy se, abbr < **cēki se** (over there).
ceyye 'kwom, n, adv (< ?; CF **cey**, *'kwom*). ABBR *cey 'kwom*.
1. n. each individual; separate(ly). ¶ *'mwom 'i e 'wulGwo 'two me 'li ceyye 'kwo.m il 'ss oy* (1449 Kok 134) since though the body is joined (to form a whole) the heads are separate ... .
~ *s* (pcl). respective, (its / one's) own individual. ¶ *ceyye 'kwom s QIN-YWEN 'u 'lwo* (1447 Sek 6:39b) by their respective causes and effects. *'KAK-'KAK ceyye 'kwom s yang 'co 'lol ci 'zwo 'toy* (1459 Wel 8:19b) though each creates his individual style.
2. adv. respectively; separately, individually. ¶ *pat 'two ceyye 'kwom non 'hwo 'm ye cip 'two ceyye 'kwom "cis.te 'n i* (1459 Wel 1:45a; each *'two* is loose reference to its clause as a whole) they both divided the fields individually and built separate houses.
/~ch/. In 1445 before pause (noun-final) the affricates *~c* and *~ch* had merged with the sibilant *~s*, which then began merging with */~t/* in the early 1500s. (It is unclear whether *~ch* had earlier merged with *~c*.)
cha, inf < **chata**
cha < *'CHO*, postmod, postnoun, prefix, suffix.
1. postmod (followed by cop or **ey**).
1a. **-ulye 'tun** ~ (on) the point / verge of (doing). ¶ **Kalye 'tun cha 'ta** I was just about to leave. **Chac.ulye 'tun cha ey machim ku ka wass.ta** He's come at the very moment when I was going to see him.
1b. **-tun** ~ **ey** as an incidental consequence of; incidental (in addition) to, on the spur of. ¶ **Sewul kass.tun cha (= kīm) ey tōngmul-wen kkaci poko wass.ta** I took advantage of the trip to Seoul to see the zoo, too. CF **chām**$_2$.
2. postn (followed by **lo**). for the purpose of, with the intention of, by way of. ¶ **kwūkyeng ~ lo Sewul ey wass.ta** came to Seoul for sightseeing. **insa ~ lo wass.ta kanta** comes to pay one's respects.
3. prefix. next, the following, below, sub-. ¶ **~-hoy** next time. **phyencip ~ -cang** a sub-editor. ~ **-phyen ulo / ey** by the next post.
4. suffix. order, rank, sequence; time; (math) degree. ¶ **Cēy i-~ sēykyey tāycen** World War Two. **cēy sam-~ nāykak** the third cabinet; **sam-~ ilk.ta** reads for the third time. **il-~ pangceng-sik** a simple (first-degree) equation.
5. suffix. material. **uy-~** material for clothes (= **os kām**).
cha [old-fashioned] = **chi**$_{11}$ (bad weather).
cha' < *'cho[l]*, adn, bnd n. glutinous, sticky.
1. adn. ¶ ~ **cenpyeng** a glutinous pancake. ~ **co** < *cho' cwo* (1748) glutinous millet. ~ **swuswu** < *'chol sywusywu* (?1660-) glutinous sorghum. ~ **tol** < *'cho' twol* (1542) calcite. **chapssal** = **cha'-pssal** < *'cho(l) 'psol* (1489) (hulled) glutinous rice.
2. bnd n. ¶ ~ **cita** is glutinous.
cha- < *"CHO*, bnd adn [lit]. this (=i). CF **phi-**.
chak < *'TTYAK*, postnoun [semi-lit]. arrival, arriving. ¶ **yelq si** ~ arriving (at) ten o'clock. **Sewul** ~ arriving (in) Seoul. CF **tōchak vni**.
-chak, suffix; PARAINTENSIVE < **-cak**; LIGHT ↔ **-chek**. (derives adj-n, adv, vni). ¶ **ak-chak / ek-chek** stubborn(ly), unyielding.
-chak-cikun, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**); PARAINTENSIVE < **-(c)cak-cikun**. ¶ **tal-~** sweetish.
chal < *'chol* (?< *'cholq* 'to attach'), adn, bnd n.
1. sticky, glutinous. ¶ ~ **hulk** clay. ~ **kes** glutinous foods. ~ **kicang** < *'chol kicang* (1527) glutinous millet. ~ **ok-swuswu** glutinous corn. ~ **pap** (cooked) glutinous rice. ~ **pye** < *chol pye* (1554) glutinous rice (plants). ~ **ttek** < *'chol 'stek* a glutinous rice cake. ANT **mey**. ABBR **cha'**; CF **cha'-cita**. CF **chalkkak / chelkkek** sticking fast / tight.
2. sticky, persistent, unshakable, fanatic. ~ **kanan** dire poverty. ~ **kēmeli** a persistent leach. ~ **kyōin** a steadfast believer (of a religion). **chalcca** (?< **chalq ca**) a stickler.
chal(q), prosp mod < **chata**
cham$_1$, adv, interj, adn, adj-n, bnd n. [?< **coh(.)am* irreg subst < **cōh-** adj, CF **chām**$_1$]
1. adv. truly, in truth, really, indeed, in fact; very, quite. SYN **cham-mal, cēng-mal**; CF **kwā.yen, tāytan hi**. ¶ ~ **cōh.ta** is quite good. **Cham nōllass.ta** I was surprised indeed. **Ku kes cham kuleh.kwun a** How true that is!
2. interj. oh, well (showing surprise); uh ... , well now ... , really now ... (anticipating an emotional outburst); "and, oh yes, another

thing ...". CF ce. ¶Cham onul i swuyoil ici Oh – it's Wednesday, isn't it. Cham pyel sālam to tā pokeyss.ta Really now, I have never seen such a dreadful person! Cham pyel māl tā tut.keyss.ta Just what do you mean talking to me that way?!

3. adn. real, true, genuine; good. ¶ ~ cwul a rich vein of ore. ~ kaykwuli a green frog. ~ kilum sesame oil – also pronounced chaym-/cha(y)ng-kilum. ~ kkay sesame. ~ kkoch azalea (= cin( )tallay). ~ māl the truth, a true remark. ~ mek superior inkstick. ~ nali lily. ~ namu oak. ~ oy melon, cucumber – also pronounced chaymey, chaymi. ~ pa rope. ~ pay domestic pear. ~ pis fine-toothed comb. ~ sal healthy flesh. ~ sālam a genuine/good person. ~ say sparrow. ~ swuch oakwood charcoal. ~ ttus real meaning.

4. bnd n (pre-postnominal). cham tapta is true. chamq toyta is honest.

cham$_2$, subst < chata

chām$_3$, adj-n. ~ hata is nice, neat, pretty; is good, gentle, modest. [?< *coh(.)am irreg substantive < cōh.ta; CF chak adj-n 'good, virtuous' < *coh-ak]

chām$_4$ < *CHAM*, 1. n. 1a. stage, a station.

1b. a stop, a resting place.

1c. a rest (period), a break, a recess; a time, a stretch, a sitting. SEE han cham; -ul chām.

2. vni [? lit] stops at a stage; stops, makes a stop; takes a rest, has a break.

3. -nun/-tun ~ (ey) (at) the point of doing, just as it is happening. ¶Kalye 'tun chām ita/iess.ta I was just on the verge of leaving. SEE -nun chām, -tun chām, -ul chām; cha.

chan, mod < chata

-chang, suf; LIGHT ↔ -cheng. hoy-chang kelita yields; is pliant.

chang, bnd postn. kol(ang) ~ ditch. sikwung ~ cesspool. tolang ~ gutter, drain.

changi, chayngi, postn, suf, postmod; ? PARA-INTENSIVE < ca(y)ngi. one, thing, stuff. ¶selphi ~ loose-woven stuff (cloth), gauze. ol ~ a tadpole. can ~ a small one; the littlest and poorest (thing/person) of the lot, the runt.

ch' anh.ta, abbr < chi (= haci) anh.ta. is not. katang ~, kwayn ~ [< kwan-haci anh.ta], kwi ~, kin ~, siwen ~, ansim ~; ha-~ [< haci anh.ta].

chata$_1$, adj. is cold (to the touch). CF chwupta.

chata$_2$, vi. gets full; gets filled with, fills; fulfills, gets fulfilled by. swūm ~ runs out of breath, pants, gasps. ki ~ is dumbfounded, flabbergasted, nonplussed. NOTE: kēl-chata 'is extremely fertile' and sēy-chata 'is powerful' are cpd adj < adj + vi.

chata$_3$, vt. kicks; clicks (the tongue); snatches away; puts it on, wears (on a string or around the waist).

chata$_4$, postnom adj insep (< chata$_2$). is full of. an ~ is bold. alum ~ is strenuous. aph ~ is self-confident. cwulki ~ (a downpour) is vigorous and steady. ongkol ~, ong ~, ol ~ is stout-hearted. tām ~ is brave. wiem ~ is stately. wuleng ~ is resounding, splendid.

chay$_1$, postmod, postn. just as it is, intact, as it stands, with no change. CF ku chay lo; kunyang, tay (lo); ccay.

1. postmod. ¶sālam ul sān ~ mut.ta buries a person alive. sālam ul cwuk.un ~ nāy-pelye twuta leaves a dead person unburied. ōythwu lul ip.un ~ pang ey tul.e ota comes into a room with one's overcoat on. pul ul khin ~ cata sleeps with the light on. non ul pye ka sun ~ phalta sells a paddy with the rice plants standing on it (rice plants and all).

2. [? DIAL] postn (= ccay). ¶ttek tengi lul thong ~ lo samkhita swallows a lump of rice cake (without chewing it). ppuli ~ ppopta pulls up by the roots. talk ul ppye ~ tā mekta eats a chicken, bones and all. hōysa tōn ul thong ~ tul.e mekta takes liberties with all the company's money.

chay$_2$, adv. 1. all, entirely, completely.

2. (not) yet; CF chay-cen ey long ago/before. ¶ ~ ...-ki cen ey before (doing it) completely/fully. Sakwa ka chay ikci anh.ess.ta The apple is not fully ripe. Yelq tal i chay toyci mōs hayss.ta Not ten full months have passed (since then).

chay$_3$, n. 1. the length of a tall slender object; (= meli ~) long tresses of hair.

2. (bushclover) twigs, wicker.

3. (= -ccik) a whip, a switch; a drumstick, a pluck, a (piano-key) hammer.

5. uneven dye, streaky coloring. ~ cita gets dyed unevenly, gets/is streaky.

6. quasi-free n, count. a building, a section of a building; a wing; counter for houses and [Seoul colloquial] (= tay) for vehicles and

other machines. **an ~** the main building / wing of a house. **mom ~** the main wing (of a house/building). **pakkath ~** an outbuilding, an annex, a side/back wing. **salang ~** a detached party / living room.

chaynge SEE **changi**

-ch"cop- (1445 ¹Yong 35) = **-"ccop-** < **-ch"zop-**

che-, verb prefix. abundantly, plentifully, thoroughly; extremely, excessively; severely; recklessly; without permission; without any cause. **~ mekta** eats greedily (immoderately). **~ ciluta** stuffs / shovels it in. [< **chye** = **chyē** < **chie**, inf < **chita** hits, ...]

chek, postmod vni = **chey** (pretense).

-chek, suf; PARAINTENSIVE < **-cek** (derives adj-n, adv, vni); HEAVY ↔ **-chak**. **ek-chek / ak-chak** stubbornly, unyielding.

-chek-cikun, cpd bnd adj-n (**~ hata**). quite -ish. **swī-~** quite stale-smelling (musty, sourish). CF **-(c)cek-cikun**.

chek hata, postmod vni. SEE **chek** = **chey**.

chelem, pcl. like, (the same) as, as if. ¶**han cip-an sik.kwu chelem** like members of one family. **sāy chelem nalta** flies like a bird. **Na to ne chelem kuleh.key man ina(-ma) hay polq ka** Shall I try doing at least that much like you? **Ku īl un caney ka sayngkak hanun kes chelem kuleh.key swīpkey man to an toylq ke l'** That won't be quite as easy as you think! SYN **kath.i**, DIAL **manyang**. SEE **ce ~**, **i ~**, **ku ~**; **com ~**; **mo ~**.

?< **- chye lwo** (1730) < **- thye lwo** (1676) < **- thyey 'lwo** (1586) < **"THYEY** 'body, form' + pcl. Attested *chelem* in 1898 Tayshin. The **-m** is found also in **pota(m)** and **puthe(m)**.

chelem ccum, pcl + pcl. **~ (iya)**. ¶**Ku sālam chelem ccum (iya) mōs halq key mue iss.e** Is there any reason why you can't do as well as the like of him?! SYN **ccum chelem**.

~ ina. ¶**Nay khi ka ce sālam chelem ccum ina toylq ka** Surely I am tall as he is.

~ ila to. ¶**Ku sālam eykey cwun kes chelem ccum ila to cōh.uni na 'ykey to cwusey yo** Give me one too, even if it's no more than like the one you gave him.

~ in tul. ¶**Ku mankhum kongpu lul yelqsim hi hanun tey Kaptong-i chelem ccum in tul mōs hakeyss.ni?** Studying so hard like that, surely you can do as well as Kaptong-i does.

~ kkaci ka. ¶**Sāsil un Kaptong-i chelem ccum kkaci ka mūncey 'ci** Actually it is a problem whether one can do even about as well as Kaptong-i.

~ kkaci ('la) to. ¶**Nolyek yeha ey ttala se nun Kaptong-i chelem ccum kkaci ('la) to kalq swu ya iss.ci** Depending on one's effort one can surely do even at least about as well as Kaptong-i.

~ kkaci man. ¶**Ney ka Poktong-i chelem ccum kkaci man hay to na nun māncok hakeyss.ta** If you do just about as well as Poktong-i I'll be satisfied.

~ kkaci 'n tul. ¶**Ku sālam i hanunq īl in tey Kaptong-i chelem ccum kkaci 'n tul mōs hal īl iss.keyss.na?!** Surely there's no reason he can't do (even) at least as well as Kaptong-i at the job.

~ kkaci ya. ¶**Poktong-i chelem ccum kkaci ya na to halq swu iss.e** I can do at least as well as Poktong-i.

~ man. ¶**Kaptong-i chelem ccum man kongpu hamyen Sewul tāy-hak.kyo tul.e kaki mūncey ēps.ulq ke ya** If you study just like Kaptong-i you'll have no problem getting into Seoul University.

~ man un. ¶**Poktong-i chelem ccum man un na to hay polq swu iss.ci man, Kaptong-i chelem ccum man un mōs michye kakeyss.ta** [awkward?] I can try doing as well as Poktong-i but I'll never get near the like of Kaptong-i.

chelem cocha, pcl + pcl. ¶**Caney chayk i ku sālam kes chelem cocha an phallinta 'ni wēynq īl ia** How come your book sells even worse than his?

chelem ila to, (pcl + cop var inf) + pcl. [a bit awkward] ¶**Ēncey 'na onul chelem ila to phallimyen kwaynchanh.keyss.e** It wouldn't be bad if I could always sell as much as today.

chelem ina, pcl + cop advers. ¶**Ku chelem ina sīn.loy hatun chinkwu lul pāypan hata 'nil** How shameful of him to betray the friend who trusted him so much!

chelem ina-ma, pcl + cop extended adversative. ¶**Ne chelem ina-ma īl ul halq cwul al.e to cōh.keyss.nun tey (kuleh.ci mōs hata)** I'd be happy if I could do the job even as well as you.

chelem in tul, pcl + cop mod + postmodifier. ¶**Ku mankhum nolyek hanun tey Kaptong-i chelem in tul mōs hal īl iss.na?!** Surely there

is no reason you can't do as well as Kaptong-i when you put in so much effort!

chelem iya, pcl + pcl. ¶**Āmuli Yenge lul cal hanta hay to sensayng chelem iya hakeyss.e?** However good he may be at English, surely he's no match for the teacher!

chelem khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku sālam un tāyhak-sayng chelem khenyeng cwunghak-sayng mankhum to Yenge lul mōs hanta** His English is no match for that of a middle school student, much less that of a college student.

chelem kkaci, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku chelem kkaci pūthak han kes ul ic.e pelita 'ni!** How could you forget what I asked of you so earnestly!

~ **nun.** ¶**Āmuli cal hanta 'y to Kaptong-i chelem kkaci nun mōs michici** However well one does it won't be up to Kaptong-i's level.

~ **ya.** ¶**Āmuli tōn ul cal ssunta hay to Choy pūca chelem kkaci nun mōs ssulq ke 'lq sey** However much you spend you won't be able to match the rich Choys [of Kyengcwu].

chelem mace, pcl + pcl. [a bit awkward] ¶**Ku chelem mace yok halq kes iya iss.na** Is there any call for (even) such a scolding?! ~ **to.**

chelem man, pcl + pcl. ¶**Onul chelem man tōn ul pēnta 'myen elma an ka payk.man-cāngca ka toykeyss.ta** If I could make money the way I did today I'd soon be a millionaire. **Wuli cip i tangsin cip chelem man khuta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.e!** How nice it would be if my house were as big as yours! ~ **(ila) to,** ~ **un.**

chelem mankhum, pcl + pcl [more common than **mankhum chelem**].

~ **ila to.** ¶**Sewul lo muthek tāyko olla kan Kilqtong-i chelem mankhum ila to yōngki ka iss.e pwass.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I wish I were as brave as Kilqtong-i who daringly went up to Seoul. **Ku sālam chelem mankhum ila to hay pwā la** Try doing it at least somewhere near as much as he does.

~ **ina(-ma).** ¶**Ku sālam chelem mankhum ina sinyung ul nāylq swu iss.ulq ka** Can one do mimicry the way he can?

~ **in tul.** ¶**Senguy man iss.umyen Kaptong-i chelem mankhum in tul mōs halq lī iss.na?!** If you're just sincere there's surely no reason you can't be the equal of Kaptong-i.

~ **iya.** ¶**Nay ka cal haki lo se 'ni ne chelem mankhum iya hakeyss.ni?** I am doing well, to be sure, but I can hardly hope to equal you!

~ **man.** ¶**Poktong-i chelem mankhum man hay to huymang un iss.e** Doing just as much as Poktong-i means there's hope.

~ **to.** ¶**Elin ay chelem mankhum to mōs hanun ēlun i musun khun soli ya** What a lot of nonsense that a grown-up can't do as well as even a child!

~ **un.** ¶**Ku sālam chelem mankhum un na to hanta** I too can do as well / much as he does.

chelem pota, pcl + pcl. ~ (**nun**). ¶**Nay ka han kes chelem pota (nun) cal hay ya 'ci** You must do it better than the way I did.

? chelem puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**? Icey nay ka han kes chelem puthe sīcak hay yo** Now first start off by doing it the way I did.

chelem to, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku chelem to mōs halq cwul un mōllass.e** I never expected him to be so inept as all that! **I chelem to hay poko ce chelem to hay pwā la** Try (doing) it both this way and that.

chelem ya → **chelem iya.**

cheng, bnd n. a membrane. ¶**kalq-tay ~, tāy ~** the white membrane inside a reed. **kho ~** the septum of the nose. **kwi ~** the eardrum, the tympanum. **mok ~** the vocal cords / bands. CF **sim-cheng** (= **simswul** a cross temper), **ip-cheng** (= **ip-ceng** mouth).

-chengi, -cheyngi, suffix; HEAVY ↔ **-cha(y)ngi.** But **enche(y)ngi** < *enchyengi* 'harelipped one' is from **/pʃeh-tyengi* 'cut person' with nasal epenthesis (p.48) before the affricate.

cheng khentay, abbreviation < **cheng hakentay.** prithee, (if you) please, pray. ¶**Cheng khentay nay an^{h}ay ka toye cwusio** Please be my wife. SYN **pala-kentay, wēn khentay.**

ches < *'ches* (VAR *'chez*), adnoun. the first, the beginning (one). ¶ ~ **ccay** first. ~ **insang** /**chetinsang**/ first impression. CF **cheum, cho.**

chey < *'THYEY.* 1. postnoun. body. ¶**cocik ~** organized body. **yūki ~** organism.

2. postnoun. a style (of writing). ¶**insway ~** printed style (of characters). **philki ~** hand-written style. **chose ~, hullim ~** cursive style of script. **sēsa ~** narrative style. **kwūtwu ~** colloquial style. **mun.e ~, kūl ~** literary style.

3. noun [lit] = **sechey** (style of script); = **munchey** (style of literature).

chey < *chyey* (1730, 1795) < *'thyey*, postmod. pretense. ~ **hata,** vni. pretends to (do, have done, be): SEE **-un ~, -nun ~.** SYN **chek.**

'chez (m-- , n--), adn. = *'ches* (first).

chi$_{1\text{-}9}$. 1. Korean inch (= **swun**)

2. [DIAL] = **khi** (winnow; rudder; height)

3. [DIAL] = **chey** (sieve)

4. [? DIAL, ? obs] a cherishing mind / attitude, concern; indignation (CF **chi-ttuta**).

5. [courtly] = **sin** (shoes)

6. whew! (what hard work!)

7. < *"CHI* [lit] = **i** (tooth)

8. < *"TI* the next to highest note of the Korean pentatonic scale.

9. [? < **chay** < *"CHOY*] (a kind of) vegetable: **swuli ~**, **sikum ~**, etc. CF **kimchi** (p. 47); **ci**.

chi$_{10}$ < *chi*, (quasi-free) n. CF **achi**, **echi**, **eci**; **ci**; **chayngi**. 1. stuff, thing(s); stuff for, a portion for (CF **chi**$_{12}$); goods. ¶**alam / alum ~** one's own (thing), one's share. **cwuk ~** goods that are sold by the tens = "by the dozen(s)". **cwung(kan) ~** medium things (in size, price, ...). **kilssam ~** (cotton) stuff for weaving. **kol ~** [obs] = **kol** marrow; brain. **mak ~** = **hā ~** coarse (low-grade) stuff. **nallim ~** shoddy goods. **ol ~** this year's stuff. **pēl ~** a wild cantaloupe. **pelim ~** junk, rubbish; stuff to be discarded. **phā ~** broken / damaged articles, defective / bad goods. **pon ~** ('seen stuff' =) figure, appearance. **sāng ~** top-grade stuff. **sep ~** a useless / poor / worthless one (among many things). **tangnyen ~** things produced that year. ? **teng-chi** = **tengceli** bulk [CF **teng(el)i** lump]. **Thapkol ~** a kind of hempen sandal (**mīthuli**) made at Thapkol [outside East Gate in Seoul]. ¶*pwoksyanghwa namwo 'G]wa pe'tu' namwo s 'kaci 'lol TWONG nyek 'kuy* [= *nye'k uy*] *chi l' 'KAK-'KAK "sey nil'kwup 'CHWON 'ol ka'cye 'ta 'ka* (1466 Kup 1:21-2) take a branch of peach tree and willow, the ones from the east, three and seven inches [long] respectively, and ...

2. animal; fish; [pejorative] person, thing, one (CF **i**). ¶**al ~** a whitebait that has spawned. **am ~** a dried (female) croaker (min.e). **kal ~** a cutlass fish, hair-tail. **kang ~** a sea lion. **kkoli ~** Ateolopus japonicus (a fish). **kkong ~** a mackerel pike. **kom ~** a moray (eel). **māy ~** game hunted by hawking. **nep-** [< **nelp- ~**] a flatfish, a sole. **pul ~** game that is hunted by shooting. **swu ~** a dried male croaker (min.e). **twul ~** a barren female animal. ¶ **i (ku/ce) ~** this (that) guy. **Phyengyang ~** "Phyengyang trash". **Sewul ~** "one of those Seoul bastards". **Kim Pok.nam kath.un ~** "a jerk like Kim Pok.nam". **Ce chi ka kuleh.key māl hayss.ta** That guy told me so. ALSO: **mongchi** a club (= **mongtwungi**), **mongchi / mungchi** a lump; **pal-chi** where one's feet are when lying down, at the foot of, vicinity (CF **'chi**$_{16}$); ? **cangchi** = **canchayngi** the littlest and poorest (thing / person) of the lot, the runt; **c(h)wumchi** [DIAL] = **cwumeni** bag, purse. **kkochi** (? < **kkoc-chi**) skewered stuff / food. [JOCULAR] **kkal-~** his girlfriend / lover, **teph-~** her boyfriend / lover.

chi$_{11}$, 1. postn. bad weather (around a certain day). ¶**polum ~** bad weather in the middle of the month. **cokum ~** bad weather on low-tide days. 2. **~ hata**, postnominal vni. has / is bad weather. SYN **cha**.

chi$_{12}$, postnoun. a fixed quantity, a ration, a designated amount. ¶ **i tal ~** the amount (charge, fee, dues, rent, income, ...) for this month. **tas mal ~** the amount of five **mal**, a five-**mal** ration. NOTE: CM 1:224 says this can be preceded by any noun of time or place and gives these examples: **kumnyen ~**, **naynyen ~**, **ecey ~**, **onul ~**, **il-nyen ~**; **puekh'a**. CF **chi**$_{10}$, **achi**, **echi**, **chi** (< **'CHI* bnd n) 'value', **chita**$_5$.

chi$_{13}$, abbr < **haci** after voiced consonants and vowels other than **a** or **e**; CF **'ci**. ¶**Mulken toyn phūm i tuntun chi mōs hakeyss.ta** It doesn't look very solid (substantial, strong).

chi(-)$_{14}$, quasi-prefix or bnd adv [< obsolete vi **chita** 'ascends']. up, upward.

chi$_{15}$, postn. a special sense, a sixth sense, a feel, a hunch. SEE **nwun-chi (kho-chi)**.

'chi$_{16}$, abbr < **pal-chi**. **sikwung (pal-)chi** the vicinity of a cesspool.

-chi-, suffix. 1. derives causative verbs. **kuluchita** < *kulu'ch(u)-* ruin ← **kuluta** < *kulu-* = *kulh-* be wrong. **sos.chi-** raise < **sos-** < *swos-* tower (up), rise. CF **-i-**, **-y-**, **-hi-**, **-ki-**, **-ukhi-**, **-ikhi-**, **-li-**, **-iwu-**, **-ywu-**; **-wu-**, **-hwu-**, **-kwu-**, **-chwu-**, **-ay-**; *-'Gi-*, *-'Gwo-*, *-'Gwu-*, *-o-*, *-u-*.

2. makes intensive verbs: SEE **-chita**$_{22}$. CF **-chwu-**, **-khi-**, **-li-**, **-lu-**.

chica, subj assert < **chita**. SEE **-ta ko chica**.

-chik, suf; PARAINTENSIVE < **-cik** (derives adj-n, adv, vn). **~alyeng ~** dim, vague.

chiki, 1. summative < **chita**. ¶**sāy ~** cutting in;

cuckoldry; snatching.

2. postnoun.

2a. (playing) a game. ¶ca ~ tossing/hitting sticks. ttakci ~ slap-match. kŏng ~ a ball game; tennis. yes ~ a game of breaking taffy.

2b. (= chi) stuff, thing; one, person. ¶el-~ an in-between thing; a mongrel; a bastard; a dolt. tangnyen ~ goods lasting only one year, a year's wear. CF chwuki.

chiko, quasi-pcl [< vt ger 'considering as']. when it comes to, as for (= un/nun); every (= mata); as, in the capacity of, being (= ulo). ¶Tŏn iss.nun sālam chiko (se) tŏn akkici anh.nun sālam i tumulta Most rich people are careful about spending their money. Cosenq sālam chiko (se) nwu ka thŏngil ul pāntay hakeyss.^{s}o What (= surely no) Korean will object to the unification of Korea! Haksayng chiko se Yenge mŏsq ilk.nun i ka ēps.ta Every student can read English. Sālam chiko ku kes molulq sālam i iss.keyss.n' ya Is there anybody who doesn't know that?! Hak.kyo chiko cheyyuk-kwan ēps.nun hak.kyo ka eti iss.na Who ever heard of a school without a gymnasium?! Ce sālam un ūmsik chiko mŏs mek.nun key ēps.ta 'nta I tell you, there is nothing he won't eat.

chiko 'la to, quasi-pcl + cop var inf + pcl. though it comes to; even if we assume that. ¶Ku sālam un pappe se mŏs onta chiko 'la to talun sālam tul un etteh.key toyn ke yo Let's admit that he's too busy to come, but what happened to the others? Tases salam man onta chiko 'la to mān wen un tulq ke 'lq sey Even though we assume there will be only five guests, it will cost at least ten thousand wen. Han kay chen wen ssik chiko ('la) to yelq kay 'myen mān wen ita Even if they are only a thousand wen each, ten of them would be ten thousand wen. Tŏn mounun ke n' twūl ccay chiko 'la to, wusen saynghwal ey kekceng ina ēps.ess.umyen cŏh.keyss.^{s}o Even if one puts in second place the accumulation of money, it would be nice to have no worries about one's livelihood.

chiko n', abbr < chiko nun

chiko nun, quasi-pcl + pcl. when it comes to; as for every; as for being. ¶Cangsaq-kwun chiko nun pāpo 'ci As a businessman he's a fool.

chiko se, quasi-pcl + pcl (emphasized form of chiko). ¶Na nun wuli nala uy myengsung-ci chiko se an ka-pon tey ka ēps.ta I have been to every famous place in Korea.

chiko to, quasi-pcl + pcl. when it comes to ~ also/even/either; being also/even/either. SEE chiko 'la to.

chiko ya, quasi-pcl + pcl. only if it comes to; only (if it be) as; for. ¶Ku sālam chiko ya cal han sēym ici For him, it was rather well done, I'd say. Ām, ^{n}yeca chiko ya khi ka khuko mālko Yes, she sure is tall for a girl.

chil(q), prosp mod < chita

chim, subst < chita

chimyen, conditional < chita. ¶Hānkwuk uy ŏymu-pu 'la 'n' kes un Mikwuk ulo chimyen kwuk.mu-seng ita Korea's Foreign Ministry (if we reckon it in terms of America) is the same as America's State Department. Mikwuk ulo chimyen cal han sēym ita From America's standpoint it can be regarded as well done. SEE -ta chimyen, -ulla chimyen.

chin, mod < chita

chita$_{1\text{-}15}$, v (1-13 vt) 1. (< *thi'ta*) hits; plays (ball); throws (at); beats, claps; makes, pounds into (rice cakes); sends (a telegram); strikes (the hour). CF cīs.ta.

2. attaches; defeats; denounces; (lightning) strikes; prunes, trims; slices into pieces; flays, skins (with knife).

3. (< *chu'ta*) removes; thins, weeds it out. VC, VP chiita < *chuy(i)'ta* (vc).

4. (< *chu'ta*) sifts, passes through (a sieve). DER N chey. CF path.(chi)ta.

5. counts, figures, computes (= sēyta); prices, values; admits, concedes; supposes, presumes. VP chiita. CF sēym chita. SEE chiko ('la to, nun, se, to, ya), -ta (son) chica, -ta chimyen, -ta (son) chitula to.

6. puts it (into), pours it (into); mixes with, covers with, seasons with.

7. wears, puts on, attaches, fastens (a belt-like thing); puts up, hangs, draws (the curtain), stretches; (kol ~) puts it on (a mold, a block, a last). VC chiita.

8. weaves (CF chiita); braids, plaits; hems, binds; draws, sketches, pictures; builds, throws up, constructs (a wall). VC chiita.

9. (< *'chi'ta*) raises, rears, keeps (animals, roomers); breeds, reproduces, whelps; stores (honey); spreads, shoots out (branches).

10. shakes (rocks, swings, jogs) it. **kkoli** ~ wags / wiggles one's tail; acts seductive.

11. shouts (= **ciluta**). **koham** ~ screams, shrieks. **soli** ~ shouts.

12. does, makes, performs (playgame, swim, masturbation, walk); (**non** ~) creates (a rice paddy); (**mulq-kyel** ~) forms (waves); (**kwāng** ~) produces, emits (a glitter = scintillates; shows off, brags); (**kwup.i** ~) makes (bends, curves = meanders); (**[1]nwūki** ~) acquires (dampness); **haksayng ul hāswuk** ~ boards students.

13. = **chiluta** pays off; undergoes; entertains, carries out.

14. (? = 9.) vi [obs] ascends, goes up, rises. VC **chikhita** (CF **chiwuta**): **Paci chikhye** 'Pull up your pants!'

15. ***chita** vi / vt. droops.

chīta$_{16\text{-}18}$.

16. vt = **chiwuta** removes, puts away, tidies.

17. vp = **chiita** gets hit, crushed, run over, trapped; loses its weave; is priced, valued.

18. vc = **chiita** (has it taken away, thinned; has it sifted; makes / lets wear; has it put up, hung; has it woven, hemmed, sketched, built).

chita$_{19}$, aux vt insep.

1. (follows inf to make intensive). does hard. **kām-tol.a** ~ keeps circling. **hwi-mol.a** ~ drives, urges. **kkamule** ~ faints dead away, swoons (defective inf). **mek.e** ~ devours. **wus.e** ~ guffaws, laughs uproariously. CF **tāyta**.

2. = **ttulita**. **ttel.e chita / ttulita** drops it.

chita$_{20}$, postnom adj insep; variant (? PARA-INTENSIVE) < **cita**. is. **yamyel** ~ is unkind, callous. CF **sulepta**.

chita$_{21}$, postnom vt insep. does.

1. **hap** ~ puts them together, unites. **cap** ~ spoils, ruins. **hāy** ~ spoils, mars, damages. **kyem** ~ combines, unites, puts together. **kyep** ~ puts one upon another.

2. CF **chita**$_{11}$.

3. CF **chita**$_{12}$.

4. **he(s)-thang** ~ does it in vain. **kotong** ~ pulses, pulsates. **thomak** ~ chops up (CF **chita**$_{2}$). **tōlyen** ~ trims; hems, irons in a hem. **tomang** ~ escapes. **yātan** ~ scolds.

5. **thaiphu** ~ type(write)s. **I selyu l' com thaiphu chie cwusey yo** Type this document for me, please.

-chita$_{22}$, 1. SEE **-chi-** (suffix; makes intensive verbs). **cep-**~, **cīna-**~, **eph-**~, **kēl-**~, **kkay(wu)-**~, **mīl-**~, **mulli-**~, **nēm-**~, **noh-**~, **pat-**~, **path-**~, **ppay-**~, **phul-**~, **ppet-**~, **sos-**~, **tat-**~, **teph-**~, **tot-**~, **ttwungki-**~, **twi-**~; ? **kki-**~, ? **putic-**~; **sosul[a]/e** ~; **tacoc'-chi-** < **tacoci-** supervise closely; ? **hey-**~, ? **ttel-**~, ? **ttēy-**~. CF **kaykhi-** < **kāy-** fold up. [? < **-thi-**; CF **-the-** of **kelthe-anc.ta**]

2. SEE **-chi-** (suffix; derives causative verbs).

cho < *'CIWO*, postnoun, adnoun.

1. postn. the first, the beginning. ¶ **il-wel** ~ the beginning (days) of January. **hak.ki** ~ the beginning of the school term. **kongsa** ~ the beginning of construction work.

2. adn. early, the beginning, the first. ¶ ~ **kaul / yelum** early autumn / summer. ~ **cenyek** early evening. ~ **tacim** a snack to stay one's appetite. ~ **tāymyen** the first meeting. ~ **kongyen** the first performance. ~ **cepcen** first bout / encounter. ~ **ipsa** first entering the firm.

3. adn. of the first ten days of the month. ¶ ~ **halwu** ··· ~ **yelhul** the 1st – 10th of the month.

cho- < *'THYWOW*, pref, bnd adn. ultra-, super-, sur-, trans-, transcendental. ¶ ~ **hyēnsil cwuuy** surrealism. ~ **hyēntay-cek** ultra-modern. ~ **in** a superman. ~ **kāmkak-cek kāynyem** a transcendental concept.

choli, bnd postn (< *chwoli*, var < **kkoli** < *skwo'li* 'tail'). a pointed / tapering end; [obs] a switch (= **hoy-**~). ¶ **cēypi** ~ a swallowtail (shape). **hoy-** ~ (var **hwi-chwuli, hoy-chali** ~ also 'sprout') switch. **nwun** ~ the outer corner of the eye; a look askance. **sin** ~ a pluck fixed to the treadle shoe of a loom (**pey-thul sin**).

chongi, bnd postn. one, thing. ¶ **un-**~ a horse with white testicles.

chuk < *'CUK*, quasi-free n. side. ¶ **kongsan** ~ the Communist side. **Yū-Eyn** ~ the U.N. side. **[1]yāng** ~ both (the two) sides. **Cal-mos un wuli (uy) chuk ita** The fault is on our side. **phyenghwa lul ōngho hanun** ~ the side that is defending peace. CM 2:67 gives examples of **yele chuk, enu chuk, mōtun chuk ey se; ōn kac' chuk uy; wuli nala chuk ulo puthe; pon / ponun / potun chuk** ... .

-chwu, alt of **-wu** (der adv). SEE **yath.chwu** < **yath.ta, kochwu** < **kot.chwu** < **kot.ta, kac.chwu** < **kac.ta**; **nuc.chwu** (Phyengyang DIAL = **nuc.key** late) < **nuc-**.

-chwu-, suffix. 1. derives causative verbs.

1a. **kot.chwu-** straighten it (out) < **kot-** be straight. **yath.chwu-** make it shallow (etc.) < **yath-** be shallow (low, light).

1b. (< **-hwu-**): **nac.chwu-** = **nac.hwu-** < *no'chwo-* makes it low ← **nac-** < *noc-* be low. **memchwu-** stop it < *memchwo-* (?1775) < *me'c-hwu-* (1445) ← *mec-*. SEE **kac.chwuta, cac.chwuta, mac.chwuta, nuc.chwuta.**

CF **-i-, -hi-, -ki-, -y-, -chi-, -hi-, -ki-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -ay-; -'Gi-, -'Gwo-, -'Gwu-, -o-, -u-.**

2. makes intensive verbs (CF **-chi-, -khi-, -li-, -lu-**). **tulchwu-** rummages; reveals < **tu-l-** raises it, holds it up.

chwuk, n [colloq]. 1. free n as abbr < **sālam uy chwuk.** ¶**Chwuk ey to mŏs tulci/kkici** He can't even be called a human being.

2. quasi-free n. a group, a gang, a bunch (of people / things). ¶**Kulay po.ye to ku key ku cwung ey se nun kacang naun chwuk ila 'na** They may not look like much but they are the best of the lot, he says. **Ku sālam to ttokttok han chwuk ey tunta** He is one of the clever ones.

chwuki (? var < **chiki**), bnd postn. **pyĕng ~** a sickly person; an invalid.

-chwungchwung, bnd adj-n (**~ hata**); after consonant **-uchwungchwung. ~ish**, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum.**

chwungi, postn (? var **-thwungi**). one, person, thing. **cam ~** a sleepyhead. **ttek ~** (= **ttek-po**) a rice-cake glutton. CF **-cwungi.**

chy palatalized affricate + palatal glide, usually pronounced just **/ch/**. This string is typically a reduction of the syllable **chi**, as in **kaluchye** < **kaluchie.** CF **thy.**

chye = **chyĕ**, abbr < **chie**, inf < **chita.**

chyey < *'thyey* (type; like; pretend). SEE **chey.**

-ci < *'ti* (< *'t i*), suspective. [In the first three uses **-(ess.)ess.ci** and **-(ess.)keyss.ci** occur.]

1. (sentence-final or followed by **yo**) CASUAL statement, question, suggestion, or command (often inviting confirmation or agreement): suppose, I suppose/guess/believe/think; if I am not mistaken; I venture to say, I daresay, I bet, I'd say, it seems to me; you know, you see, don't you know, wouldn't you say, n'est-ce pas. But sometimes **-ci** shows insistence ('I tell/warn you, mind you'), sometimes reassurance ('I assure you, of course'). This is not used in answering a question about oneself.

Mekci (yo) [FALLING INTONATION] (1) I suppose he's eating. He's eating, you know. (2) Suppose we eat; let's eat. (3) Suppose you eat. (Go on and) eat!

Mekci (yo)? [RISING INTONATION] He's eating, I suppose?

Mekci (yo)?? [DIP-RISE INTONATION] (1) You know, he's eating! [lively statement]. (2) He is eating, I suppose? [lively question]. (3) He is eating, isn't he [rhetorical question]. (4) Are we eating? [a lively suggestion].

Mekci (yo)! [A LOUD QUICK FALL ON THE LAST SYLLABLE] (1) He IS eating [an insistent statement]. (2) Suppose we eat = Let's eat! [insistent suggestion]. (3) Suppose you eat = Eat! [an insistent command].

Mekci (yo)!! [WITH A DIP-FALL INTONATION] (1) I suppose he's eating? [a lively insistent question]. (2) He's eating, isn't he [a lively insistent rhetorical question]. (3) Suppose we eat! [a lively insistent suggestion]. (4) Suppose you eat! [a lively insistent command].

¶**Ne cikum yelq sal ici?** You are ten now, aren't you. **Incey caci!** Suppose we go to bed! (or: Now why don't you go to bed?!) **Ama ku i hanthey ai ka ĕps.ci** He has, I believe, no children. **Sewul ey sālam i mānh.ci yo** There are quite a lot of people in Seoul, you know. **Ku ⁿyeca ka um.ak-hoy ka celpan ina cīna se wass.keyss.ci** She must have come when the concert was about half over, I guess.

NOTE: It is unclear just when **-ci yo** came into use, but King finds examples (with the unaffricated *-ti* retained) in Starchevskiy 1890 and Khlynovskiy 1904. Another likely example: *nyek.yes.ciwo* (1894 Gale 113) = **ⁿyekyess.ci yo** 'considered'. SEE **-e yo.**

2. used within a complex sentence as a loose connective. SEE **-ki ey mangceng ici, -umyen** ··· **-ess.ci.**

2a. is / does and + (SEMANTIC) NEGATIVE. ¶**Ku ka kulenq īl ul hanun ke n' caki lul wi hay se (i)ci nala lul salang hay se ka ani 'ta** His doing such a thing is for himself and not from loving his country. **Nay kes ici ney kes i ani 'ta** It is mine, it isn't yours (= **Ney kes i ani 'la nay kes ita** It is not yours, it's mine). **Cikum un kwaynchanh.ci cĕncayng i kkuth-nako se ka mūncey 'ta** The present time is all

right, but (the period) right after the war is over is a problem. **Swun-i lang Poktong-i uy cip ey se tul yātan ici wuli cip ey se n' āmu kekceng anh.nunta** They are making a fuss at Swun-i's and at Poktong-i's but everything is quiet at my house. **Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang ku chayk ul sass.ci na nun saci anh.ess.ta** It is Swun-i and Poktong-i who bought that book, not I. **Poktong-i lang man kass.ci, Swun-i lang un kaci anh.ess.ey yo** I went there just with Poktong-i and not with Swun-i.

2b. ... **ina (ila ya, ila ya man)** ---**-ci** + IMPOSSIBILITY or UNLIKELIHOOD. ¶**Ku sālam ina (ila ya, ila ya man) halq swu iss.ci talun sālam un elim ēps.ta** He can do it, but it would be out of the question for anyone else. **Ku sālam ina kamyen kass.ci talun sālam un mōs kanta** He might be able to go but no one else could. **Ku sālam ina tul.e kaci talun sālam un mōs tul.e kanta** He may get in but no one else will make it (in). **Kyōoy se 'na ppekkwuk sāy soli lul tul.ulq swu iss.ci sīnay se n' mōs tut.nunta** You may be able to hear a cuckoo in the suburbs, but you won't in town.

2c. [LIVELY] X-**ci** X-**e** (with verbs) go ahead and do it, let's go ahead and do it; (with adj, cop) it really is. The particle **la** cannot be added. ¶**Kuleh.key sulphumyen wūlci wul.e** If you're so sad, go ahead and cry. **Ku sālam ul kitalilq kes ēps.i wuli kkili mence mekci mek.e** Let's go ahead and eat without waiting for him. **Chinkwu ka cakkwu hala 'nun tey haci hay** Since your friend keeps telling you to do it, go ahead and do it. **Tōn ul mānh.i cwukeyss.ta 'nun tey ku catong-cha lul phalci phal.e** Go ahead and sell the car — they'll give you a lot of money for it. **Sikan i ēps.nun tey ku-nyang kaci ka** You have no time — just go on and go. **Kuleh.key poko siph.umyen ka se poci pwā** If you want to see it so much, go on and go see it. **Kuleh.key kwichanh.umyen cwukci cwuk.e** (or **cwuk.e pelici cwuk.e pelye**) If you are so bored, go on and drop dead. ¶**Cōh.ci cōh.a** It sure is nice. **Ku "yeca ka ippuci ippe** She's real pretty. ¶**Yātan ici yātan ia / ie** It's a real uproar.

2d. **-ci kulay** why don't you. ¶**kath.i kalq sālam i ēps.umyen Kim sensayng kwa 'la to kaci kulay** If there is no one to go with (you), why don't you go with Mr Kim? **Kulem ese mekci tul kulay** Why don't you all start eating?

2e. **sāsil māl ici** in truth, to tell the truth. ¶**Cham-mal ici (= cham-mal) kulayss.ta** That's just what he said. That's just the way it was (just what happened).

3. 3a. **-ci man (un)**: does / is but. ¶**kuleh.ci man (un)** but, however, still, yet, nevertheless, notwithstanding (that). **Ku kes i ippuci man pissaci** That one is nice looking but I bet it's expensive.

3b. **-ci yo man (un)**. ¶**Ēps.keyss.ci yo man (un)** There probably aren't any(, but).

4. used with auxiliaries **anh.ta (ani hata)**, **mōs hata**, and **mālta** to negativize: does/is not. ¶**swīpci (lul / ka) anh.ta** is not easy. **mekci anh.nunta** does not eat. **mekci anh.ko iss.ta, mekci mōs hako iss.ta** is not eating. **Nay ka kako siph.ci anh.ta** I don't want to go. **Kū ka kako siph.e haci anh.nunta** He doesn't want to go. **Yenge lul an ssuci anh.nun ya** Isn't it true they use no English? **Kasici anh.sup.nikka** (**Kasici anh.usip.nikka, Kaci anh.usip.nikka** are less common) Aren't you going? ¶**Keki ey tāy hay se han mati to māl haci anh.ess.ta** He said not a single word about it. **Āmulye 'ni kuleh.ci anh.ci** Surely it can't be that way. **Khuci to anh.ko cākci to anh.ta** It isn't big and it isn't little, either. **Ney ka kaci anh.nun hān na to kaci anh.keyss.ta** Unless you go, I won't go either. **Kim sensayng i ani 'ko Pak sensayng ici yo** It isn't Mr Kim, it's Mr Pak. **Nemu elyewe se haci mōs hakeyss.ta** It is too hard for me to do. **Mul un saynghwal ey ēps.ci mōs hal mulken ita** Water is a thing without which there could be no life. ¶**Wūlci mala!** Don't cry! **Ic.ci mā** Don't forget! **"Yēm.lye [haci] māsey yo** Don't you worry. **Māl to haci māsipsio** Don't mention it; Of course; It goes without saying. **Cengke-cang ey se mannaci mālko tapang ey se mannaca** Let's not meet at the station, let's meet at the teahouse. **Nōlci mālko īl hapsita** Let's cut out the loafing and get to work. **Pakk ey na-kaci mālko cip ey iss.ke la** Don't go out, stay home. **Ic.ci mālko phyēnci lul sse la** Don't (you) forget to write the letter. **Sesum chi (= *sesum.ci) mālko cēnhwa hay cwusipsio** Do not hesitate to telephone me. **Onul kaci mālci yo** I won't go today (or: Let's not go today. or: You'd better not go today).

5. -ess.ci siph.ta SEE siph.ta.

SEE ~ ka, ~ to, ~ lul (-ci l'), ~ man (un); -e ya 'ci. CF ci; 'ci, chi (abbr < haci).

ci, postmod < *'ti = 't i* (postmod + nominative pcl). 1. the uncertain fact whether. SEE -un ci$_1$; -tun ci, -(ess.)ess.tun ci; -nun ci, -(ess.)ess.nun ci, -(ess.)keyss.nun ci; -ulq ci, -(ess.)ess.ulq ci. ¶ ~ ālta (moluta, ic.ta, kiek hata, sayngkak hata, māl hata) knows (knows not, forgets, remembers, recalls, tells) whether.

2. given the state of being: etteh.key ADJ-un ci it is so -- that (= nemu ADJ-e se).

3. (the time since) its happening. SEE -un ci$_2$. This is not a variant of -un cey 'time that -- ' (despite the usage in Roth 457) but continues MK *-un 't i*; the time expression follows.

'ci, abbr. 1. < ici. 2. < *''ti*, abbr < haci < *'ho'ti* (after voiceless sounds, a, or e). ¶*twok ci antha* (1887 Scott 185 = 1893 Scott 229) is not poisonous, (wine) is not strong.

ci [var, often pejorative] = cey (I/me, etc.)

ci, bnd n. stuff, thing; pickles (= kimchi). ccan-ci pickled turnip slices. ces.kwuk-ci pickles soaked in a pickled fish soup; brine-soaked radishes. ci-ci cucumber pickles. kkal-cci (= kkalq-ci) = kkalkay a cushion (< kkalta spreads it out). than-ci embers of tobacco in a pipe. But kimchi 'pickled cabbage (etc)' is a variant from *timchoy* < *TTIM-"CHOY* 'soaked vegetables'; the k--- is a hypercorrection of the palatalization in the expected cimchi, which occurs in dialects. CF chi; -eci/-aci; -echi, -achi; kkangchi dregs, cāngachi [DIAL] = cāngacci, cāchi = ca-thwuli (cloth) remnants.

-(c)ci, bnd n. kalak-ci ring. phal-cci bracelet; armband. (?< ccita [DIAL] = kkita vt).

ci < *CI*, adnoun, prefix. branch, subsidiary. ~ cem a branch store. ANT pon.

ci < *CI* [in Chinese clichés], 1. pcl = uy (of). ¶"sam-pun ci i" two-thirds. "um.wu ci pi" preparation for a rainy day (against lurking dangers). "in ci sangceng" human nature. "uysik ci pang(ca)" a means of livelihood. "uysik ci wu" the worry/problem of making a living. "uysik ci hyang" a place where the living is easy. "īwang ci sā" bygones. "kumsulq ci lak" the pleasures of married life.

2. Chinese postverb (shows the Chinese verb is transitive). (does) it. ¶"il.en-i phyēy-ci" ('one utterance covers all' =) saying it in a single word. "yek-ci sa-ci" ('change it, think it' =) You should tailor your thinking to the circumstances.

-ci anh.ko < *-'ti a'ni ho'kwo*, suspective + aux gerund. not being/doing; without being/doing; instead of being/doing. ¶Hana to namkici anh.ko tā kacye kass.ta They have taken it all away and left nothing. Āmu māl to anh.ko kuce kass.ta He went away without saying a word. Ku i nun an^{h}ay eykey cocha allici anh.ko cip ul na-kass.ta He left home without letting even his wife know. Pam itun ci nac itun ci kalici anh.ko nul īl ul hanta He works all the time (without discriminating between) night and day. khuna cak.una kalici anh.ko regardless of whether it is big or small. Ku ai nun talun ai tul hako sekk.ici anh.ko nul oy ttalo tōnta The boy does not mix with other boys but always keeps to himself. Wēn-swungi ka way khong ul kka se nun ce nun mekci anh.ko saykki eykey cwunun kwun a Why, the monkey shells the peanuts and then gives them to her baby instead of eating them herself! Ka (se) cwumusey yo -- Na ttaymun ey caci anh.ko kitalici māsiko yo Go to bed -- don't wait up for me. mekci anh.ko iss.ta is not eating. -ci anh.ko se nun an toylq kes ita it just wouldn't do not to = has just got to.

CF -ci mālko.

-ci anh.ta, suspective + aux (v, adj): SEE -ci.

-ci anh.e cita gets/becomes so it does/is not.

ci cocha, postmod + pcl. ¶punmyo ka eti (i)n ci cocha ālci mōs hanta does not even know where the grave is.

-ci cocha, suspective + pcl. ¶Ku sālam kwa yēyki lul haki khenyeng manna poci cocha mōs hayss.ta I didn't even get to see him, much less talk with him.

cie, 1. < *ci'ye*, inf < cita < *"ci'ta* carries on the back, bears; becomes.

2. < *ti'ye*, inf < cita < *"ti'ta* falls.

3. < *ci'ze*, inf < cīs.ta < *"cis'ta* makes.

ci enceng SEE -ulq ~

cieta, postmod. SEE -ulq cieta; cila (ko), ciita.

ciita, aux adj insep (follows inf -e). [obs, lit] wishes/desires that; may -- ! ¶Ttus i ilwue ciita our wish be realized! CF cieta, -ko ce.

cik < *'cik*, postsubst adj-n insep. SEE -um cik < *-'^{e}am 'cik*.

-(c)cik, suf (derives adj-n, adv); var < **-(c)cek**; PARAINTENSIVE **-chik**. **ilccik(-i)** early < **iluta**. **kacik** fairly near < **ka(kkaw)-**. **kaypcik** rather light < **kapy(ew)-**. **kiph-cik** rather deep. **k^{i}/$_{ya}$l-ccik** rather long. **kwulk-cik** rather thick. **melccik** (NK spells **melcik**) fairly distant < **mē-l-**. **muk-cik** rather heavy < **muk(ew)-**. **na-cik** somewhat low < **nac.ta**. **nelccik** (< **nelp-cik**) somewhat broad. **noph-cik** rather tall / high. **nu-cik** rather late / slow / loose < **nuc.ta**. **toy-cik** somewhat thick, a bit too hard. **ttu-cik** rather slow. **yalccik** (< **yalp-cik**) rather shallow. CF **-um ci**, **-cimak**, **-cikun**, **-(c)cwuk**.

-ci ka, suspective + pcl (used to emphasize negative constructions, on stems of adjectives and certain processive verbs – see §11.7.2). ¶**Tolie kyelkwa ka cōh.ci (ka)** [= **cōh.ci lul**] **mōs hayss.ta** On the contrary, the results were no good at all. **coqken ey mac.ci ka anh.ko** without meeting the qualifications; lacking the least qualification. **Simsang chi ka anh.e se kulay yo** There's something amiss and that's why (I'm worried).

ci ka, postmod + pcl.

1. (whether) ¶**Ku uy thāyto lul pomyen ku ka cham-mal ul hanun ci ka uysim sulepta** His attitude makes me suspicious whether he is telling the truth.

2. (time since) ¶**Hayq pich ul pon ci ka olay 'ta** It has been a long time since we saw any sunshine. **Tongsayng i Mikwuk ey kan ci ka pelsse ō-nyen i toynta** My little brother has been in America five years already. **Yeki osin ci ka elma 'na toysip.nikka** How long have you been here?

ci ka, [var, often pejorative] = **cey ka** (I; self)

ci kan ey SEE **-tun ~**

cik hata < *'cik °ho 'ta*. SEE **-um cik**.

ciki, postn. a guard, a keeper. **cheng ~** [obs] steward. **kyō ~** school custodian (janitor). **mun ~** gatekeeper, goalie. **myō ~** grave keeper. **san ~** forest ranger; (= **nung ~**) tomb/grave keeper. **totwuk ~** security guard. **tungtay ~** lighthouse keeper. [?< bnd n **cik** < *'TIK* upright (vigilant) + **i** person]

ciki, postn. an area of land (calling for a given amount of rice seed). ¶**tas mal (tas toy, twū sem) ~** a plot of land that takes 5 **mal** (5 **toy**, 2 **sem**) of rice seeds.

ci kkaci, postn + pcl. SEE **-un ~**.

-ci kkaci (nun), suspective + pcl (+ pcl). Often replaced by **-ki kkaci (nun)**. ¶**Ku sālam ul cikcep manna poci (/ poki) kkaci nun mōs hayss.una sosik un cal tut.ko wass.ta** I wasn't able actually to see him in person but I heard lots about him.

cik sulepta → cik hata

-cikun, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**). ~ish. **chwucep-~** filthy. **cwuk-~** droopy. **si-~** sourish. **nok-ci(ku)n hata** is droopy, tired. **swī-~** rather stale-smelling (musty, sourish). **thucek-~** belchy, burpy [< **thu-l-** + **-cek**]. CF **-chek ~**, **-(c)cek ~**, **-(c)cek-ci(ku)n**. [< **-cik** + **-un**]

cikyeng < *'TTI-"KYENG*, n. 1. boundary, border.

2. (postmod after **-ulq**) situation, condition, circumstance. ¶**cwuk.ulq ~ ita** is in a bad fix. **Mulken kaps i nemu pissa se ki ka mak.hilq cikyeng iey yo** (Im Hopin 1987:34) Prices are so high it's enough to take your breath away! **Twū sālam i 'ihon halq cikyeng ey ilun kes un ani 'ey yo** (ibid.) The two haven't reached the point of planning divorce. **Āmu soli chye to molulq cikyeng ulo cam tul.ess.e yo** (ibid.) I fell asleep dead to the world.

cil, postn. the act of (doing), ~ing [sometimes pejorative]. CF **cīs**, **cīs.ta**; **īl**; **kil**.

¶**celkwu ~** pounding grain in a mortar. **hwuli ~** fishing with a net. **hulk ~** mud-plastering. **kawi ~** cutting with scissors; scissoring. **khal ~** wielding a knife. **kwayngi ~** hoeing. **kyēycip ~** womanizing. **no ~** rowing, paddling. **nwupi ~** quilting. **panu' ~** sewing, needlework. **pangmangi ~** paddling laundry. **sap ~** shoveling. **sonq-kalak ~** pointing (a finger). **sōngkos ~** drilling. **tatum-~** finishing touches, finishing up. **tatum.i ~** fulling (smoothing cloth). **tāyphay cil** planing. **tetum.i ~** groping about; stammering. **thop ~** sawing. **tocek ~** stealing, pilfering, theft. **tōkki ~** wielding an ax. **ttut-key ~** unsewing old clothes. **yāngchi ~** rinsing the mouth. (**ppallay ~** 'laundering' is uncolloquial.)

¶**kkapum ~** winnowing (< **kkapulm ~ kkapulum**). **pak.um ~** backstitch(ing). **saykim ~** carving; ruminating. **sumpak[kok] ~** hide-and-seek. **tal.um(-pak) ~** running. **ttwim(-pak) ~** running; jumping. **ttāym ~** tinkering, soldering, patching.

¶**katayk ~** playing (a game like) tag. **mūtwu**

~ tanning, dressing skin. salay ~ winnowing, fanning. thay ~ threshing; thrashing. yongtwu ~ masturbating.

¶katong ~ kicking in the air. ēlleng ~ (a children's game). hayeak ~ toying with food / drink. petwung ~ squirming; pawing the air. pulā ~ moving a baby's legs like a bellows. ttalkkwuk ~ hiccuping.

cil, n. potter's clay, unglazed clay. ~ kulus / kiwa unglazed earthenware / tile.

cil(q), prosp mod < cita, < cilta.

-ci l', abbr < -ci lul. ¶Nōllaci l' māsey yo (Im Hopin 1986:64) Don't be surprised, now. ¹Yangsim sāng haci l' mōs hakeyss.ta (Dupont 293) In conscience, I cannot do it.

ci 'la SEE -un ~ (se), -nun ~ (se), -ess.nun ~ (se); -ulq ~ to, -(ess.)ulq ci 'la = -ulq ci 'n i 'la. NOTE: There are no occurrences of *-ul.nun ci 'la (se); but -keyss.nun ci 'la (se) and -ulq ci 'la (se) are possible in literary contexts.

cila (ko), indic attent ← cita aux vi sep (+ pcl); follows adj inf. that it may become, wanting it (saying for it) to become. ¶Ese hwullyung hay cila ko pīnta I pray that he may soon achieve fame. CF -ko cita.

ci'la, aux v indic assert (follows inf). wants to do. ¶*[SANG-ZYEN] 'hi 'i lol ['NGUY-'LWON] 'ho.ya ci'la ["CHYENG] 'ho.ya'nol* (1481 Twusi 22:34-5) precipitously asked to discuss this, whereupon ... .

ci lul, postmod + pcl. ¶Nay ka ku lul etteh.key sayngkak hako iss.nun ci lul ku eykey māl hako siph.un chwungtong ul nukkyess.e yo I felt the urge to tell him what I thought of him.

-ci lul, suspective + pcl (used to emphasize negative constructions – SEE §11.8.2). ¶Tolie kyelkwa ka cōh.ci (ka/)lul mōs hayss.ta On the contrary, the results were no good at all. Cektang chi lul anh.e se mangsel iko iss.nun ke yo I am hesitating because it is hardly appropriate. Ku kes un poci lul anh.ess.ta I didn't see it.

ciluta, bnd v, postnom v (?< vt 'thrusts'; CF ttulita). -LL-. (intensifies or vulgarizes). eph-~ spills, slops. kwuki-~ = kwu(ki)-pak ~ wrinkles it up. kkwēy-~ [vulgar] puts on, wears (= ipta or sin.ta). paswu-/puswu- breaks / smashes it. ssa-~ [vulgar] roams (= ssa-tanita); excretes (= ssata). ? ce(-)ciluta spoils / ruins it (< ?). ? si(-)ciluta dozes (< ?).

cim, subst < cita

-ci mā = -ci mal.a = -ci mal.e don't! SEE mā.

-(c)cimak, suf (derives adj-n, adv). nacimak rather low < nac-. nucimak fairly late < nuc-. melccimak (NK spells melcimak) fairly distant < mē-l-. CF -(c)cik, -(c)cum(ak).

-ci mace, suspective + pcl. ~ anh.ta, ~ mōs hata. ¶I pyēngsin mom i yōngki ka ēps.e cwukci mace mōs hako ileh.key kwukel ul hako tanip.nita This frail body lacking the courage even to die, here I am going around begging like this. Nwun i an poinun tey 'ta (ka) tut.ci mace mōs hani sal.e se mwes hakeyss.^{s}o Not only blind but unable to hear, as well, what good is there in living?

-ci mālta, suspective + aux v -L-. SEE mālta, -ci mā.

ci man SEE -un ci man

-ci man, suspective + particle.

1. though, although, notwithstanding the fact that, but. ¶Kako nun siph.ess.ci man sikan i ēps.ess.ta I wanted to come, but I lacked the time. Sillyey 'ci man, ^{n}yensey ka elma 'na toysip.nikka Excuse me for asking, but what is your age?

2. (with negative)

2a. ~ anh- just not (is / does): ¶Cim i khutula to mukepci man anh.umyen tulko kakeyss.ta I can bring the luggage even if it's bulky, just so it isn't heavy.

2b. ~ mā-l- don't (or let's not) just do. ¶Ca, ttek ul mantulci man mālko mek.umyen se tul hasi yo Don't just make rice cakes, people, eat some while making them. Nōlci man mālko chayk ina com ilk.e yo (Im Hopin 1986:76) Don't just loaf around, read a book or something.

2c. ~ mōs ha-. ¶Hānq-ca lul ssuci man mōs haci, ilk.ulq cwul un āp.nita I am able to read Chinese characters, I just can't write them.

3. ~ se to even though, despite the fact that. ¶Mian haci man se to, kuleh.key nun mōs hakey toykess.^{s}up.nita Though I am very sorry, I won't be able to do that.

4. ~ to indeed but, though indeed, although quite / very. ¶Komapki n' haci man to sa.yang hakeyss.^{s}up.nita I am grateful, indeed, but I will decline. Mian haci man twu (= to) yo

Excuse me, but ... .

5. ~ **un** (usually spelled **-cimanun**) but, yet. ¶**nai ka elici man (un)** young as one is, though young. **Ku ka oki ya okeyss.ci man un nemu nuc.ci anh.umyen cŏh.keyss.ta** He's sure to come, all right, but I hope he won't be too late.

SEE **haci man, kuleh.ci man, ku'h.ci man.**

-ciman un (= *-cimanon* 1896) → **-ci man un.**

cin < *CIN*, 1. adn. deep (in color). ~ **pola** deep purple. ~ **punhong** deep pink. ~ **cwuhwang** deep chrome.

2. adj-n. ~ **hata** is thick (rather than watery). ANT **yēn.**

cin < *CIN*, adn. true, genuine, real; [DIAL] on one's father's side (= **tongseng**).

cin, mod. 1. < **cita.**

2. < **cilta** is watery, muddy. ¶ ~ **kwuleng** a mire. ~ **nwūn** wet snow (**cinnwun-kkaypi** sleet). ~ **cali** soiled spot; spot where one was just born or has just died; the very spot.

-cin, suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs). ¶**nokcin / nwukcin** soft, supple, pliant < nwuk- adj (soft, limp). CF **-sin**; **-cikun.**

-ci n', abbr < **-ci nun**

ci 'na SEE **-ulq ~**

-ci 'na, suspective + cop advers. ~ **anh.ta / mālta.** ¶**Sikan i te kellici 'na anh.umyen cŏh.keyss.ta** I certainly hope it won't take any longer [shows annoyance]. **Yenghuy ka tto oci 'na anh.ulq ka hako na nun nal mata kitaliko iss.ta** I wait every day thinking Yenghuy might come back to me [shows frustration]. **(Ku ttawi sēthwulun Yenge pakk ey mŏs halq pay ey ya chalali) Yenge lul paywess.ta ko calang ul haci 'na mālca!** You shouldn't have bragged so much about your English (now that it's put to the test and it fails you). **An cwulq kes ila 'myen a.yey poici 'na māltun ci** If you're not prepared to give it you shouldn't show it in the first place. **Kēcis mal haci 'na mala** Don't tell me any lies, now!

cince, postmod [obs, poetic; < ?]. SEE **-ulq ~.** CF **cieta.**

'ci-ngi ''ta, aux v polite + cop indic assert (follows inf, often the effective inf). ¶*'na y 'nike 'ci-ngi ''ta 'ka'sya* (1445 'Yong 58) saying "I must go" he went. *'icey s 'SYEY-CWON 'kotka 'ci-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 2:9b) I want to be like the present World-Honored. *"TTYEY-"CO hona'h ol 'cwu'esi'tun "mal tu'le ilozo'Wa 'ci-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:22b) if you let me have one of your disciples I want to build them [the monasteries] according to what he tells me.

-ci 'ni, [? DIAL] suspective + abbr cop indic attent [~ or is this **ni** < **ney** < **ne** 'you', added as an afterthought?]. Makes a casual question. **Cikum mekci 'ni?** I suppose you are eating now? **Mek.ess.ci 'ni?** I suppose you ate? **Mek.keyss.ci 'ni?** I suppose you'll eat?

ci 'ni SEE **-ulq ~**

ci 'nila SEE **-ulq ~**

cintay, postmod [obs; lit; colloq]. SEE **-ulq ~.** [?< **ci** + **in** cop mod + **tay** 'original stage']

-ci 'n tul, (suspective + cop mod) + postmod. ¶**Selma ku sālam ul manna poci 'n tul (= manna poki ya) mŏs hal ya** Surely I should be able to SEE him at least.

ci nun SEE **-ulq ci nun**

-ci nun, suspective + pcl. ¶**Kuleh.key elyepci nun anh.ta** It's not so difficult. **Yenge lul ssek cal haci nun mŏs haci man, kulay to kkway hanta** He may not speak English extremely well, still he speaks it fairly well. **Ttal un cal sayngkici nun mŏs hayss.una sēngqkyek un mopsi alum-tawess.ta** The daughter was not at all pretty, but she had a very fine character.

-ci pakk ey, suspective + quasi-pcl. ¶**Son cis ulo caki ttus ul cen haci pakk ey mŏs hay yo** He can only convey his thought by gestures. **I eysukhulleythe nun olla kaci pakk ey anh.e yo** This escalator only goes up [and not down].

ci puthe. SEE **-ulq ~, -un ~.**

-ci puthe, suspective + pcl. ¶**Ilk.ci puthe mŏs hanun tey wēyn ke l' ssulq cwul ālkeyss.e yo** When I can't read, even, how can I be expected to know how to write?

cīs < *"cus*, n [quasi-free; free in **cīs (i) nanta** frolics]. an act (of behavior), (one's) behavior, conduct; a motion, a gesture, a movement. ¶**sonq ~** a motion of the hand; a wave; a hand signal. **momq ~** a gesture, gesticulation. **ip ~** making a mouth; moving one's lips; mouthing; eating. **nwunq ~** a sign with the eyes, a look, an eye signal; eyeing, giving the eye to. **kokayq ~** moving one's head. **palq ~** moving one's foot / feet. **nappun ~** bad conduct. **I key musun cīs in ya** Where are your manners?! **Ne hanun cīs un pam-nac ku mo.yang ita** Nothing you do ever amounts to much.

SYN [vulgar] **cīs keli, cīs-twungi.**

cis-, bound adverb. hard, severely, roughly. ~ **ccih.ta**, ~ **chita**, ~ **ikita** (= **cisq-ikita**), ~ **kwukita**, ~ **māta**, ~ **mekta**, ~ **mucciluta**, ~ **nēlta**, ~ **palp.ta**, ~ **palp.hita**, ~ **ssipta**.

ci se puthe SEE **-un** ~

cita: Treat **cita** as vi (or vt) if **cinta** and **cinun** occur; as defective vi if only **cyess.ta** (**ciess.ta**) and **cin** occur; as adjective if only (N **i/ka**) **cita** occurs.

cita$_1$ < *ci˙ta$_2$, 1. vt. carries on the back, bears; owes (money), gets into debt; (**sinsey lul** ~) owes (gratitude), is indebted/obliged (to one); (**chayk.im ul** ~) assumes (the responsibility), takes it on, bears it. VC **ciwuta**; CF **cikey**, **cim**; **cinita**, **ita**.

2. vi. gets defeated, loses, is bested; gives in, yields (to). **mith** ~ takes a loss (in selling it).

cita$_2$ < *ti˙ta$_1$, vi. (a flower or a leaf) fades and falls, is shed, is gone, vanishes; (the sun/moon) sets, sinks, goes down; (**swūm i** ~) breathes one's last breath, gives up one's breath, dies, expires; (**pul i** ~) = **kkē cita** (fire) goes out, dies out; (dirt, a spot, paint) vanishes, fades away. CF **ciwuta**.

cita$_3$ < *ti˙ta$_2$, vi. it forms, sets in (→ **cita**$_5$). VC **ciwuta**.

1. **¶kunul i** ~ it casts a shadow, gets shady.

2. **¶Cangma ka ciess.ta** The rainy season has set in.

cita$_4$ < *ti˙ta$_2$, aux vi sep (follows inf; **nun**, **to**, **tul** may intervene).

1. gets to be, becomes, grows. Usually inf is adj but sometimes vi: **pel.e** → (**pēle**/)**pāla cita** it widens; **sul.e** → **sule**/**sala cita** vanishes. **¶cōh.a** (**nappe**, **chwuwe**, **tewe**, **phikon hay**) ~ gets better (worse, colder, warmer, tired). **kiwul.e** ~ it tilts. **Nal i chacha kil.e cinta** The days are getting longer and longer. **Incey nun um.ak i cōh.a cyess.ta** Now I've come to like music.

2. gets/is done. Makes intransitives out of transitives ~ and some defective [bound] infinitives; intensifies intransitives. CF **ttulita**.

2a. (transitive infinitives). **¶allye** ~ it gets known/told, it gets to someone's ears. **ccic.e** ~ it tears, gets torn. **engkhul.e** ~ it gets tangled. **hēy** ~ = **heye** ~ gets scattered, separates. **kalle** ~ it splits, forks, branches off. **kkāy** ~ it breaks, gets broken. **kkē** ~ is extinguished, vanishes, collapses. **kkulle** ~ it gets loose. **kkunh.e** ~ it snaps, is snapped. **phul.e** ~ gets released/loose, comes untied/loose. **thē** ~ it splits. **ttel.e** ~ it drops/falls, is punctured. **ssot.a** ~ it pours out/down.

2b. (defective infinitives). **¶a**$/_u$**tungkule** ~ it warps. **icile** ~ it chips/wanes. **kk**$^a/_e$**kkwule** ~ falls head-first. **(k)kamule** ~ faints. **kasule** ~ grows stubborn; bristles. **p**$^a/_u$**sule** ~, **pule** ~ it breaks/crumbles. **(k)kopul**$^a/_e$ ~ it bends. **mangkule** ~ is put out of shape, ruined. **okule** ~, **wukule** ~ it curls up, warps; it breaks. **pekule** ~ it splits, separates. **ppā** ~ falls (CF **ppāy-** extract it). **pulke** ~ it bulges out. **sakul**$^a/_e$ ~ it collapses, withers. **ssule** ~ it topples/tumbles. **ekule** ~ gets dislocated; goes against. **thute** ~ it tears.

2c. (intransitive inf). **¶nul.e** ~ it dangles.

cita$_5$ (< **cita**$_4$), 1. postnom adj insep. is, is characterized/marked by. **amphang** ~ is bold. **angkhal** ~ is persistent. **cha'** ~ is glutinous. **entek** ~ is hilly, sloping. **enthek** ~ is bumpy, uneven, rough. **kaphul-mak** ~ is precipitous. **kenpang** ~ is impertinent, overbearing. **kilum** ~ is fat(ty). **kkek** ~ is stout [< ?]. **kkuntek** ~ is persistent. **kwusek** ~ is recessed; is sequestered, off to itself. **kaps** ~ is expensive, valuable. **kwuseng** ~ is in natural good taste. **mes** ~ is smart, tasteful. **mo** ~ is sharp, pointed, angular. **mey** ~ is nonglutinous. **newul** ~ (waves) are rough in the distance. **ō(tal)** ~ is replete [< ?]. **ōy** ~, **pyek** ~, **han-kas/-kyeth** ~ is remote, out-of-the-way. **ppye** ~ is "bony" = pithy. **telphek** ~ is buxom, portly. SEE **ēsayk** ~, **phutak** ~, **sal** ~, **salphak** ~, **swus** ~, **thul** ~; **y**$^e/_a$**mu** ~; **pala** ~ is short and fat; **chwu** ~ is wet (CF vi **chwuk-** get wet); **phu** ~ is abundant (CF **puphus hata**). NOTE: **k**$^a/_e$**ntule** ~ 'is coy; is lilting' < **k**$^a/_e$**ntul** 'swaying' is unusual (CF **cita**$_4$ 2b). SYN [? PARAINTENSIVE] **chita**.

2. postnom vi sep (by **i/ka**). gets/becomes characterized by. **¶along** ~, **ellek** ~, **ellwuk** ~, **elwuleki** ~ gets spotted, breaks out in a rash. **cangma** ~ it rains for days on end, turns into a long rain. **heki** ~ gets hungry. **hoth** ~ it gets simplified. **hwumi** ~ it forms an inlet. **kalangi** ~ it gets/is forked. **kkephul** ~ gets coated, has a skin form on it. **kunul (i)** ~ (shade) casts a shadow, (a shadow) shades, gets shady/shaded, forms shade, is shaded. **kwup.i**

~ (a river) makes a bend. **ŏy ~** gets isolated, sequestered. **swumuk ~** gets blotted with ink. **tengkwul ~, nengkhwul ~** (a vine) puts out runners. **wumul ~** forms a dimple.

cita$_6$ < **ˇci ˇta*$_1$ (lenited to *ci ˇla*), aux adj insep [lit] = **siph.ta** (desires, wants). SEE **-ko cita**. CF **-ko ce**, *ci ˇla*, *ˇcye*, *-ˇcye*.

ci to, postmod + pcl. ¶**Kulen ci to molunta** Could be.

-ci to, suspective + pcl. SEE **-un ~, -nun ~, -ulq ~**. ¶**Ilum ul ssuci to mŏs hanta** He can't even write his name. **Talci to anh.ko sici to anh.ta** It is neither sweet nor sour. (It is not sweet and it is not sour, either.) **Musewe se chac.e kaci to mŏs hanun tey yo** He's too scared to even go visit! **Poci to tut.ci to mŏs hanta** He can neither see nor hear. CF **-' to ··· .**

-ci tul, suspective + pcl. ¶**Kulem ese mekci tul kulay** Why don't you all start eating? **Sŏmun tut.nun kes pota ka-poni(-kka n') kuleh.ci tul anh.tun tey?!** Instead of listening to rumors, you people should have gone to see.

cium, (quasi-free) n. [var] = **ccum**.

-ci ya, suspective + pcl. ¶**Yeki kkaci oci ya mŏs halq ka?!** Can't he just get himself here (whether he does any work or not)?!

-ci yo, suspective + pcl. POLITE CASUAL STYLE statement, question, suggestion, or command (often inviting confirmation or assent). SEE **-ci**.

-ci yo man (un), suspective + pcl + pcl (+ pcl). is/does but [POLITE].

co$_1$, n, adn; LIGHT → **ce** (that over there).

co$_2$ < *TTYWOW*.

1. n. (= **kokco**) an air, a tune; meter. **cangq-co** major key. **tănq-co** minor key.

2. n. good conduct.

3. quasi-free n (**-q co** after noun): **~ lo** with an air of. ¶**cangnan hanun co lo = cangnanq co lo** jokingly, as a joke/prank. **sĭpiq co lo** defiantly, with an air of defiance. **pinanq co lo** critically, in a critical vein. **ˈnŏngtamq co lo** as a joke, in jest. **sălam ul nollimq co lo ilunun măl** a jocular term for a person. **sihemq co lo = sihem sam.e** as a test.

co$_3$ < *TTYWOW*.

1. (? quasi-free) n. share, quota (= **moks**). ¶**I pen ey ponay on sakwa nun wuli co lo on kes i punmyeng haney** It is obvious that the apples sent this time are (for) our share (NKd).

2. (after numerals) = **comok** article, clause, item. ¶**cĕy-sam ~** Article Three.

3. postn (**-q co**): **~ lo** with the stipulation of, as stipulated, as, per. ¶**kyĕyyak-kumq co lo** as per contract, as the stipulated sum under the agreement. **pangq-seyq co lo** as rent. **hakpiq co lo** as school fees (tuition).

4. postmod (after prosp mod < **ălta** only). basis, impetus. ¶**ălq co** a basis for knowing/realizing, enough to let you know, an adequate indication (= **ălq kway** "divination sign to know"): **Kuleh.key elkwul i pulk.e cil ttay ey nun ălq co ka iss.ci yo** When you blush like that it tells me everything I need to know (= I get the message). Etymology uncertain: CF **cocim** signs, indication, omen (= **cohwu**); **cingco** sign(s), indication, symptom; **mangq-co = mang-cing phăy-co** omens of ruin.

-c' 'o = -c' yo, abbr < **-ci yo**

? co ca = ce ca (that person)

cocha < *cwoˇcha* (< vt inf 'pursue'), particle.

1. even; too; to boot, in addition, into the bargain. ¶**punmyo ka eti (i)n ci cocha ălci mŏs hata** can't even tell where the grave is. **Nay ka cĕmsim to mŏs mek.ko cenyek cocha kwulm.ess.ta** I didn't eat any lunch and then skipped dinner as well. **Ne cocha kulelq cwul un mŏllass.ta** I didn't know that (even) YOU would do that. **Kutay ppun ani 'la ku sălam cocha kulen măl ul hatey** As if it weren't enough for you to say it, he said it too. **Non path to ppay-as.kiko, năcwung ey nun cip cocha ppay-as.kiko nun, hanun swu ĕps.i, ŏn sik.kwu ka Puk Kan-to lo tte-nass.ta** Having our fields seized, and later our house taken to boot, there was nothing for it but for us to have the whole family leave for North Jiāndăo [in Manchuria]. **Pi ka onun tey palam cocha pŭnta** As if the rain weren't enough, there's a wind to boot.

2. [DIAL] from (a distant place). ¶**San ulo cocha (= puthe) palam i pul.e onta** The wind blows from the mountains.

cocha ey, pcl + pcl [rare, CF **ey cocha**]. even (etc.) to, in, at, ... ¶**Kulenq il cocha ey kekceng ul hanta 'myen etteh.key sal.e kanta 'n măl io** How can you get along in life if you're going to worry about even such trifles?

cocha ka, pcl + pcl. even (etc.) [as subject]. ¶**Caney cocha ka kulen soli l' hana** Even you talk like that! **Pĕl.i nun ĕps.nun tey mulqka**

cocha ka olla kani etteh.key sal.e kanta 'm! How can I get along with no income when even the price of rice is going up?!

cocha l', pcl + abbr pcl = **cocha lul**

cocha 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. though even (etc.). ¶**Kulen kes cocha 'la to iss.umyen cōh.keyss.e** I wish I just had one of that sort, even. **Ilum cocha 'la to ssulq cwul ālmyen cōh.keyss.e** I'd be happy if I could write my name, even.

cocha lo, pcl + pcl. ¶**Wēyn ke l' na cocha lo tol.a ol moks i iss.ess.ni** How come there was a share even for me, too?

cocha lul, pcl + pcl. even (etc.) [as direct object]. ¶**Ku nun caki ilum cocha lul mōs ssunta** He can't even write his name. **Ku nun tōn i mānh.umyen se to caki pumo eykey nun tan-ton han phun cocha lul an cwunta** Though he has lots of money he doesn't give a penny to his parents.

cocha mace, pcl + pcl. ¶**Nam tul i tā na lul pinan hanun tey caney cocha mace na l' silh.e hamyen musun mas ey sālkeyss.na** Everyone else criticizes me and if even you hate me, in addition, what kind of life can I enjoy?! CF **mace cocha.**

cocha n', pcl + abbr pcl = **cocha nun**

cocha 'na(-ma), pcl + (extended) cop advers. even (etc.) or the like, whether even (etc.); even (etc.) whatever. ¶**Kuleni caney cocha 'na(-ma) com towa cwukey** Then you too help out a little bit. **Kuleh.key nōlko man cīnayta ka n' poli cwuk cocha 'na(-ma) kwūkyeng hakeyss.ni?** You expect to loaf around all the time like that and then see barley porridge?! **Ileh.key ek.ap i sīm hani eti swūm cocha 'na swikeyss.ni** Under such oppression we hardly breathe!

cocha nun, particle + particle. as for even (etc.). ¶**Talun sālam tul un motwu na lul yok hay to ku sālam cocha nun an kulekeyss.ci** (= **ku sālam cocha kuleci nun anh.keyss.e**) The others may all speak ill of me, but HE won't.

cocha puthe ka, pcl + pcl + pcl. (less common) = **mace puthe ka.**

cocha to, pcl + pcl. even also / either; even indeed. ¶**Il.yoil ila (se) simmun cocha to salq swu ēps.ta** It being Sunday, you can't even buy a newspaper! **Na l' chac.e oki n' sāylo ey cēnhwa cocha to ēps.ess.ta** Far from (his) calling on me, there wasn't even a phone call.

cocha uy, pcl + pcl [? DIAL; awkward]. (the one that is) from even (etc.). ¶**Hyeng cocha uy sosik i ēps.ta** There's not a word from my brother, either.

cocha ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) even. ¶**Mom un nulk.e to maum cocha ya nulk.keyss.na?** Why should I let my spirit get old along with my body? **Ppesuq kaps iya ollass.ci man kichaq kaps cocha ya an ollikeyss.ci** The bus fares are up, but I don't think they'll raise the TRAIN fares, too.

co chi = **ce chi** (that guy)

cōchi → **cōh.ci**

co i = **ce i** (that person)

-(c)cok, suf = **-(c)cak. alk-cok** = **alk-cak** pockmarked. **halki-cok** looking displeased.

cok-cok, postmod [var] = **ccok-ccok.**

-cokcok, bound adj-n (~ **hata**); LIGHT ↔ **-cwukcwuk**; after consonant **-ucokcok.** –išh, slight colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum.**

coki, n; LIGHT ↔ **cēki** (over there).

co kkaci lo, n + pcl + pcl. LIGHT → **ce kkaci lo** (to that extent).

co-kkacis, cpd adn. LIGHT → **ce-kkacis** (such as that).

'cokya ?< *'CCO-KA*, n. [honorific] (one)self; him(self), he himself. VAR *'cokyay.* ¶ *'cokya pichwuy 'Gwe* (1579 Kwikam 1:23b) made himself radiant and … . *'cokya 'Gwa 'nom 'kwa 'KAK 'i 'chosil 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 1:93b) he (himself) and the others are full of spiritual enlightenment, so … . *'cokya s 'kuy* (1445 ¹Yong 25) onto him [their leader]. *'cokya s na'la.h ay 'sye* (1447 Sek 9:33a) in one's own nation. *'cokya s mozo'm i nik'tesi'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:52b) his own mind had matured.

'cokyay, 1. = *'cokya* (variant form, as LCT treats all cases). ¶ *'cokyay 'two mwo'lo'sya* (1459 Wel 21:210b) he himself did not know, and … . *HE-KHWONG 'ol mwolwoki 'cokyay s 'mwo.m ol "sa'mosi'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3b) he instantly creates his own form out of empty space, and … . *'cokyay s "KWA y "i'ti "mwot 'hwolq 't ila 'two* (1462 ¹Nung 7:43a) even if no results come about for himself … . *'cokyay s mozo'm i* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:37a) his (own) mind.

2. ?< *'cokya y* < **'cokya i* (nominative, as NKW 1979 treats the form). ¶ *"nyey LYWUN-*

NGWANG ˙i hon ˙pam ˙nas so˙zi ˙yey ˙cokyay ta˙so˙li˙sinwon ˙sta˙h ol ˙ta ˙twolo˙sya ˙SSIP-˙SSYEN ˙o˙lwo ˙KYWOW-˙HWA ˙ho˙sino˙n i (1459 Wel 1:25b) between a night and a day the Wheel King goes all around the land he governs and converts the people to the ten virtues (= commandments). *˙cokyay ˙a˙losyam ˙kwa ˙nom ˙a˙losyam ˙kwa* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:37a) that he knows and that others know.

cole, LIGHT [pejorative] → **cele**; CF **yole, kole.**

1. vni (~ **hanta** = **colenta**) does/says that way (there).

2. adj-n (~ **hata** = **coleh.ta**) is that way (there), is so.

coleh.ta, adj-n -(H)- (inf **colay**), abbr < **cole hata.**

coleta, vi (inf **colay**), abbr < **cole hata.**

coli, adv; LIGHT → **celi.** CF **coki; koli, yoli.**

1. (= **coleh.key, co-taci**) in that way (there), like that (there), so, to that extent.

2. (= ~ **lo, col' lo**) that way (there), that direction, over there.

co lo SEE co_1, co_2

col-lo, abbr < **co kes ulo**

col' lo, abbr < **coli lo** (that way)

com, n, adv, adn.

1. abbr < **cokum** some, a little bit.

2. please; just, some. CF **ese.** Often directly attached to a preceding noun (and optionally omitting the accusative or nominative marker) as if a particle. ¶**Mul com cwusey yo** Give me some water, please.

3. (adn) petty, small. ¶ ~ **totwuk** a petty thief. ~ **mal** small talk.

cōm, adv. how, how very much [+ rhetorical question].

˙com, n < irregular subst < *˙ca˙ta*. sleep(ing). ¶*LYWONG ˙oy ˙co.m i PPYEN-QAN ho˙kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) the dragon's sleep is peaceful, and … . *˙com cal ˙ca˙kesi˙nol* (1482 Nam 1:28b) he slept well, but … . *˙com ˙casilq ˙cey* (1449 Kok 118) when he sleeps … . *˙com ˙casyam* (1475 Nay 2:2:63a) sleeping.

comam-ttay = **cemam-ttay**

-˙˙cop- < *-˙zop-*. SEE *-˙˙ccop-, -s˙˙cop-, -ns˙˙cop-, -˙nt˙˙cop-, -n˙˙ccop-.*

co ttawi = **ce ttawi**

cuk, postmod (follows **-un, -ess.un**) [somewhat lit]. if, when; as since, now that; so far as (it is) concerned, speaking of. ¶**Sokum ul te chin cuk nemu cca cinta** It gets too salty if you put in any more salt. **Ney mal ul tul.un cuk chan an toyess.ta** I am very sorry to hear that. **Kyengchi (i)n cuk Kumkang san i Hankwuk ey se cey-il ita** As far as scenic beauty goes, the Diamond Mountains are tops in Korea. **Al.e pon cuk ku kes i hepo yess.ta** On inquiry, the report proved false.

kulen ~ if so, then, if that is/be the case. ¶**Kulen cuk etteh.key hamyen coh.keyss.nun ya** Well, then, what would you like me to do?

SEE **-un ~, -ess.un ~, in ~.** SYN **cuk-sun.** [< *˙CUK* bnd n 'whereupon': *MYENG ˙i ˙˙CYENG ˙thi a˙ni hon ˙CUK EN ˙i ˙˙SYWUN ˙thi a˙ni ho˙kwo* (1588 ¹Non 3:36a) so long as the names go uncorrected, speech will be unruly, and …] *˙cuk ˙˙ho˙ta = (-˙˙tam) ˙cik ˙˙ho˙ta.* SEE **-um cik.**

cuk-sun, postmod [emphatic] = **cuk.** ?< **cuk + un**, ?< **cuk-s[i n]un.**

cum, abbr < **cuum**

-(c)cum, suf (makes adj-n, adv). **ki/yal-ccum** rather long.

cumak = **cuum. i/yo ~** about this time.

-(c)cumak, suffix (makes adj-n, adv). **ki/yal-ccumak** rather long.

cuum, quasi-free n. approximate time, occasion. ¶**i/yo ~** about this time. **ku/ko ~** [rare] about that time. **ilelq ~, kulelq ~** about such a time. **kalq ~** when one goes. … **ey ~ ha.ye** on the occasion of … . SEE **-ulq ~.** VAR **cium.** ABBR **cūm.** CF **cek, ttay; ccum; thum.**

cwā, abbr < **cōwa** < **cōa** = **coh.a**, inf < **coh.ta.** ¶**cwā 'nta = coh.a hanta.**

˙˙cwasi˙ta (?< *ca˙p-osi-* 'take'), hon verb (eats) = **capswusita.** VAR *˙˙c'asi˙ta.* ¶ *˙˙cwasi˙kwo* (1449 Kok 64, 1459 Wel 2:25b); *˙˙cwasi˙m ye* (1459 Wel 2:25b); *˙˙cwa˙sinon ˙ka* (1449 Kok 122); *˙˙cwasywo˙sye* (1449 Kok 100) please eat; *˙˙cwa˙sya*, inf < *˙˙cwasi˙ta* (eats). 1449 Kok 62. *˙˙cwa˙sya…* , modulated stem < *˙˙cwasi˙ta* (eats). *˙˙cwa˙syalq kes* (1449 Kok 63); *˙˙cwasya˙m˙ol* (1464 Kumkang 4b); *˙˙cwa˙syan ˙˙il* (1462 ¹Nung 6:99b).

cwāwu < *˙˙C[W]A-˙˙NGWUW*, n.

1. right and left, either side, both sides. ¶**kang ~ ey** on either side of the river.

2. attendants, entourage, people around one.

3. sway, influence, control; ~ **hata**, vnt. controls, sways, influences, affects.

cwāwu-kan (ey), adv. at any rate, anyhow, in any case (= **ha.ye-kan**).

cwe = **cwē**, abbr < **cwue**, inf < **cwuta**. (As aux usually has the short vowel.) ABBR **c'e**.

cwo'cha, pcl (< vt inf). SEE **cocha**.

cwū, abbr < **cwuwu** (= **cwuo**). (please) give. **Sālam sallye cwū!** Help!

cwucey, n. an (unseemly) appearance, looks. ~ **kkol** SAME. ~ **sānapta** looks seedy, has a shabby appearance; is cheeky, sassy, smart-alecky, impertinent. ¶**Ku cwucey ey yangpok ul tā ip.ess.ney!** Well, isn't HE all dressed up!

cwuk, **ccwuk**, bnd postmod. SEE **ccwuk**.

-(c)cwuk = **-(c)cek** suf. ¶**elk-cwuk** pockmarked. **i(ki)-/ya(ki)-cwuk** talking nonsense. **hulki-cwuk** looking displeased. **kalk-cwuk** = **kalk-cak**, **kulk-cwuk** = **kulk-cek** scraping, clawing, scratching. **k^{a}/$_{e}$l-ccwuk** rather rich/thick/full (< **kēlta** adj). **k^{i}/$_{ya}$l-ccwuk** long and slender (< **kīlta**). **kk^{a}/$_{e}$l-cwuk** rough (to the touch). **kk^{a}/$_{e}$p-cwuk** frivolous. **kk^{a}/$_{e}$y-cwuk** chewing dryly; grumbling. **nap-cwuk** (= **nap-cak**) flat, **ne(l)p-cwuk** broad and long (= **nepcwuk**). **(s)s^{i}/$_{ay}$lki-cwuk** rickety. **s^{i}/$_{ay}$l-ccwuk** sullen.

-cwukcwuk, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**); HEAVY ↔ **-cwukcwuk**; after consonant **-ucwukcwuk**.

-ish, slightly colored/tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

cwuk.ita, vc < **cwukta**. kills. SEE **-e cwuk.ita**.

cwukta, vi. dies. SEE **-e cwukta**.

cwul$_1$ < *'cwul*, 1. n. string, cord, rope; line; row, file, queue; stripe, band, strip; (age) level; spider thread; ore vein.

2. counter. (sheaf, tied bunch).

3. → **cwūl** a file, a rasp.

4. → **cwūl** the water oat (= **cwūl phul**).

cwul$_2$ < *'cwul*, postmodifier, postnoun.

1. postmod. the assumed fact; the likelihood, probability; the how, the way (how to). SEE **-un ~**, **-nun ~**, **-tun ~**, **-ulq ~**.

··· **cwul (lo) ālta** thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that ··· ; ··· **cwul (ul) ālta** knows (recognizes, acknowledges) that ~ , **-ulq cwul (ul) ālta** knows how to (also: knows that it or one will be/do).

¶*alpho'ti a'ni 'hwon 'cwuf'jl i a'ni ''Gen ma'non* (1475 Nay 2:2:7b) it is not that one is not ill but. *mwok molon 'cwul is'ta* (?1517- ^{1}No 1:62b) I feel thirsty.

NOTE: The entry **cwul** of KEd (1507) should be revised to accord with what is said here.

2. postn. a means, a way. **pap ~** a means of livelihood, a way to eat.

cwul(q) < *cwul(q)*, prospective modifier < **cwuta** < *°cwu'ta*

¨cwul(q), modulated prosp mod < *°cwu'ta*. (1445 ^{1}Yong 20, 1447 Sek 9:12a, 1481 Twusi 7:40a, 1482 Nam 1:44-5)

cwum < *cwum*, substantive < **cwuta** < *°cwu'ta*

¨cwum, modulated substantive < *°cwu'ta*. (1481 Twusi 16:64ab)

cwun < *cwun*, modifier < **cwuta** < *°cwu'ta*

cwung < *'TYWUNG*.

1. n. the middle; medium. ¶**~ phūm** goods of medium quality. **~ khi uy sālam** a person of medium height. **Ku uy sengcek un cwung īsang ita** His school records are above average.

2. (quasi-free n). midst. ¶**~ ey se** between, among, out of, in. **sip ~ phal-kwu** nine out of ten. **siksa ~ (ey)** in the middle of a meal. **kongpu (hanun) ~ (ey)** in the midst of one's study. **san ~ ey iss.nun cip** a house in the middle of the mountains. **wang ~ uy wang** the king of kings. **pinkon ~ ey se cala nata** grows up in poverty. **mōtun sālam ~ ey yūmyeng hata** (1881 Ridel 38) is the most famous of all men. **Yelq-twu pay cwung ey i pay ka te khuta** (1881 Ridel 38; odd?) This is the largest of the twelve boats = This is bigger than any other of the twelve boats. **Hyĕntay Mikwuk cak.kok-ka cwung ey se na nun Khophullayntu ka cĕy-il cōh.ta** I like Copland best of the contemporary American composers. **I twūlq cwung ey se enu kes i cōh.un ya** Which of these two things is better?

3. postn, postmod (**-nun ~**): **~ ey** during, while, in, within. ¶**hyuka ~ (ey)** during the vacation. **kumcwu ~ ey** in the course of the week, within the week, before the week is out. **^{1}nay-tal ~ ey** sometime during next month. **kēnchwuk ~ uy cip** a house that is under construction. **Thonghwa cwung ip.nita** The line is busy. **Wuli ka cako iss.nun cwung ey tocek i tul.ess.ta** A burglar broke into the house while we were sleeping. **Ku nun phyĕnci lul ssunun cwung ita** He is writing a letter. **Ku sāqken un cikum cosa cwung ita** The matter is under investigation. **Sayngkak cwung ita** I am thinking (about it). **Ku i ka Mikwuk ul pāngmun (hanun) cwung ita** He is visiting America. **Cek un cikum kwunpi lul hwakcang cwung ila hanta** The enemy is increasing his

armaments [so we hear]. "**Catong wŭntong cwung**" [elevator service] "(Temporarily) Self-operating" = "On Automatic". SEE **-un ~**. CF **tong-an, sai.**

4. (grade, quality, etc.) "B" (= **cwungtung**). CF **sāng, hā; kawuntey, an, sŏk.**

cwŭng < *ˇTTYWUNG.*

1. postnoun [**-q cwung**]. a weight of (so many **¹nyang, tŏn,** or **phŭn**). ¶**han ¹nyangq ~** the weight of one ¹nyang (tael); one-tael heavy.

2. bound adnoun. heavy; important, weighty, serious. **~ kikwan-chong** a heavy machine-gun. **~ kongep** heavy industry. **~ mŭcang** heavy armor. **~ phok.kyek-ki** a heavy bomber.

3. adj-n. **~ hata** is heavy, weighty, serious, grave, important.

-cwungi, ? suffix. one, person, thing. **yel-~** a chick out of its shell; a small weak person. CF **-chwungi; ecwungi-ttecwungi** ragtag and bobtail ?< **ette** + **-cwungi.**

-q cwung-payki, cpd postn (makes vulgar noun). **kho ~** nose.

cwuta < *ˇcwu ˙ta,* vt (1–7), aux (8); ANT **pat.ta;** CF **tulita, pachita.**

1. gives, bestows, furnishes, provides.

2. gives, has to give, pays (an amount).

3. gives, awards, confers, grants.

4. gives, allots, assigns (homework).

5. causes, inflicts, brings on/about; brings (influence) to bear.

6. lets (a line) out, feeds/gives (line).

7. puts (strength/force) into, puts forth (one's strength).

8. aux v sep. does as a favor. SEE **-e cwuta.**

NOTE: Since **pilli-** means 'borrow', **pillye cwu-/tuli-** 'lend' is not the aux structure (*'does the favor of borrowing'); 'give' is the main verb, and the sense is 'gives as a borrowing'.

cy palatalized affricate + palatal glide, usually pronounced just /c/. This is most commonly a reduction of the syllable **ci,** as in the infinitive **kacye** < **kacie.** CF **sy.**

cyāy (= **cāy**), abbr < **ce ay.** that child over there; he/him, she/her. CF **kyāy, yāy.**

cye = **cyē,** abbr < **cie** inf < **cita;** as aux usually with short vowel; **cye** (= **c'e**) sounds just like **ce** 'that'. SEE **-ko ce.**

cye = *ˇtye* (he). *~ two* (1795 ¹No-cwung [P] 1:41a) he too.

ˇcye, aux adj inf (abbr < *ci ˙e*), after inf (often the effective inf) or gerund. SEE *-ˇka ˇcye, -ˇke ˇcye, -ˇa ˇcye, -ˇe ˇcye; -ˇkwo ˇcye.*

-ˇcye, incorporated auxiliary adj infinitive (desire or suggestion); perhaps to be treated as abbr < *-ˇ[kwo] ˇcye.* ¶*wo ˙nol ˇTTYWOW-ˇCCIP ˇul QIN ˇho ˙ya ˇˇyetcop ˇcye ho ˙kwo* (1459 Wel 2:69a) today wishing to inform the court assemblage, ... *tut ˇcye* (1447 Sek 19:6b) wanting to hear. *mek ˇcye* (1481 Twusi 9:2_) wanting to eat. *pe ˙liti ˇˇma[l] ˇcye* (1481 Twusi 16:18a) wanting not to throw it away. *ˇˇsa[l] ˇcye cwuk ˇcye* (1481 Twusi 23: 49b) life or death. SEE *~ 'la, ho ˙cye.*

ˇˇcye ˙ki, der adv < *ˇˇcyek ˙ta.* a little bit; somewhat. ¶*ˇˇcye ˙ki ˇˇtywo ˙ha ˙y ˙la* (?1517- ¹No 2:41a) I'm a little bit better! ALSO: 1481 Twusi 8:7a, ...

-ˇcye ˙'la, incorporated aux adj inf + cop indic assert. ¶*mwu ˙te po ˙li ˙cye ˙'la ho ˙kwo* (1481 Samkang hyo:10; cited from LCT with inferred accents) wanting to finish the burial. SEE *ho ˙cye 'la.*

cye y = *ˇtye y* (he). 1795 ¹No-cwung [K] 1:41b.

-c' yo, abbr < **-ci yo** (casual polite). Usually pronounced **-co.**

ˇcywokwom (? abbr < *ˇcywokwo ˙ma*; ? var < *ˇcya ˙kwom* adj modulated subst), adv (also n?). a little (> **cokom, cokum,** com). ¶*cywokwom neh.e meku.m ye n'* (?1608+ Twu[-hem?] 1:56; cited from LCT because unfound in locus) if you ingest a little of it. *cywokwom two pahi nayci ani hokwo* (1703 Sam-yek 4:19; cited from LCT) does not put out the least bit.

ˇcywokwo ˙ma, n, adv. a little, a (little) bit. ¶*ˇcywokwo ˙ma ˇtwo keyGul ˙Gi a ˙ni the ˙n i* (1514 Sok-Sam hyo:35; cited from LCT with inferred accents) was not the least bit lazy.

~ ˇho ˙ta, adj-n. ¶*cham mata poy yey nolisiki elyepki non cywokwoma hokwo* (1676 Sin.e 6:21a) at each port it was a bit hard for them to get down to the boat, and ... .

ˇcywokwo ˙m achi (< ?), n, adv. a little (bit), some. ¶*ˇPPWULQ-ˇPEP ˙i ˙za na ˙y inge ˙kuy ˙two ˇcywokwo ˙m achi is ˙ta* (1482 Nam 1:14a; LCT 668a "*ˇcywokwom machi*") there is some of Buddha's law right here where I am, too.

ˇcywokwo ˙ma ˙n, abbr < *ˇcywokwo ˙ma hon.* a little ~, some.

ᵔcywokwo'ma s, n + pcl. a little ⋯ ; petty. ¶ *ᵔcywokwo'ma s 'poy 'thokwo 'cye s 'ptu.t ul nis'ti ᵔmwot ho.l i 'lwota* (1481 Twusi 15:55b) I will not forget my desire to ride in a little boat. *ᵔcywokwo'ma s ᵔLI 'lol to'thwoa 'CI-CHIN 'ol e'kuyGey ma'lwol 't iGe'ta* (1475 Nay 3:41a) one is not to turn against one's intimates in a struggle for petty profits.

ᵔcywokwo'may (? abbr < **ᵔcywokwo'ma hi*), adverb. ¶ *[KUM-NYEN] swul s ['PPYENG] 'ey ᵔcywokwo'may me'kwu'm ul ye'le 'ys.nwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:42b) with my weakness for wine in recent years I have started to drink a little, and ⋯ . *ᵔcywokwo'may two me'muti a'ni 'hotwo'ta* (1482 Nam 1:36a) doesn't stop a bit.

ᵔcywo'kwo'may s = *ᵔcywokwo'ma s*. ¶ ~ *'il-'kak 'mwun* (?1517- Pak 1:58a) a small gate. [No other examples?]

E Not distinguished from **u** in many parts of Korea. If you cannot find a word you seek with the spelling **e**, try **u**.

-e < *-'e*, infinitive. CF **-ko** < *'kwo*.

The shape is **-a** after a syllable containing /o/ or [DIAL, lit; the standard spelling] /a/. Some dialects, such as the N Kyengsang fishing village described in Choy Myengok 1979, use only **-a**, regardless of the preceding vowel. Compare the examples in early texts of *-'a* where *-'e* is expected (SEE **-a**, p. 415).

Irreg **hata** → **hay** or [lit] **ha.ye** < *'ho'ye / 'ho'ya*. SEE *ᵔho'ta*. In this book the vowel of **hay** is not marked long, but the pronunciation **hāy** may also be heard; see pp. 523-4.

Irreg **kuleta, kuleh.ta → kulay; ileta, ileh.ta → ilay; celeta, celeh.ta → celay; etteta, etteh.ta → ettay; āmuleh.ta → āmulay; ecceta → eccay**; ⋯ .

Stem-final **u** is elided before **-e**, including that of **suta** (< **seta**) → **se** stand; there is no compensatory lengthening. A stem-final **wu** is optionally reduced to the semivowel (**cwuta → cwue / cwē**), but the unreduced forms of the polysyllabic stems are seldom heard (**nanwue → nanwe**). Stem-final **o** is similar (**pota → poa / pwā**), but for **ota** 'come' the dissyllabic full form **oa** is not normally used, only **wā**. MK spellings usually treat these infinitives as unreduced (*'pwo'a, non'hwo'a, ssa'hwo'a*) but the infinitive of *'wo'ta* 'comes' is always the reduced form *'wa* (and not **'wo'a*). There is disagreement over which of the one-syllable compressions have compensatory vowel length; in this book they are usually written long when the form is not functioning as an auxiliary. According to the pronunciation rules prescribed by the Ministry of Education (Munkyo-pu kosi 1988:185) such contracted forms as **kyē ← kie, twē ← twue, twāy (= twēy = tōy) ← toye**, and **hāy ← ha.ye** are to be pronounced long, but **wa ← (*)oa, cye ← cie, ccye ← ccie**, and **chye ← chie** are short.

Stem-final **a** and **ay** attach zero: the ending is absorbed. Stem-final **ey** and **oy** either absorb the ending or attach [lit] **-e**, but **⋯oye** is often spelled "way", as if from ***wa.y-$^{e}_{a}$**, and **wie** is often spelled "wey"; those versions are also sometimes heard. If the vowel of a one-syllable stem is short, it often gets lengthened in the versions that absorb the ending.

Stem-final **i** is optionally reduced to **y**: **cita → cie** (often spelled **ciye**, as was done in MK) **→ cye**. But the unreduced forms of polysyllabic stems are seldom heard: **kitalye ← kitalie**. The copula infinitive is **i(y)e** < (*)*'i'ye*, but also **i(y)a** < **'i'ya*. Although it is replaced by *'i'la* before a particle, the Middle Korean infinitive *'i'ye* surfaces as a quasi-particle ('or/and') and it is incorporated in the structure ***-u'm ye*** (see those entries). The infinitive of honorific stems is *-$^{u}_{o}$'sya* (see below), and the copula honorific infinitive *'i'sya* contrasts with *i'sye*, which is the infinitive of *isi-* 'exist'.

The MK infinitive of a stem that ends *-i-* is *⋯'ye*: *ka'cye* (1459 Wel 2:13a, 1481 Twusi 8:17b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:57a, ?1468- Mong 5a) < *ka'ci-* 'hold, have', *sol'phye* (1463/4 Yeng se:3a) < *sol'phi-* 'investigate', *ne'kye* (1459 Wel 7:29b) < *neki-* 'regard as', *'ku'lye* (1459 Wel 21:22a) < *'ku'li-* 'long (yearn) for', *ki'Gwulye* (1481 Twusi 15:52b) < *ki'Gwuli-* 'lean / tend to', *kwo'thye* (1447 Sek se:6a, 1459 Wel 1:21a) < *kwo'thi-* 'correct', *ni'kye* (1451 Hwun-en 3b) < *ni'ki-* 'learn', *pskay'hye* (1462 ¹Nung 2:50b) < *pskay'hi-* 'dissect', *ᵔhoy'Gye* (1451 Hwun-en 3b) < *ᵔhoy'Gi-* 'let/make do'.

But sometimes the *-i-* retained its syllabicity: *twu'li'ye* (1447 Sek 6:29b, 1449 Kok 189, 1459 Wel 7:13b) = *twu'lye* (1463 Pep 2:58b) < *twu'li-* 'fear'; *pa'm oy 'ci'ye to'la'ton* (1462 [1]Nung 1:16b) 'when night sets in' — CF *'pep pat'kwo 'cye* (1586 Sohak 6:35b = 1518 Sohak-cho 9:39a) 'want to take it as a model'. The infinitive of the honorific *-^{u}o'si-* is always *-^{u}o'sya*; the earliest introduction of *-^{u}o'sye* is *"c'a'sye* (1586 Sohak 2:4b) for *"cwa'sya* (1449 Kok 62) 'eat'.

If a stem ends in *-ay-*, *-oy-*, or *-woy-* the infinitive is *-(y)a*: *"nay'ya* (1447 Sek 6:9b, 1449 Kok 49) < *"nay-* 'put out, send', *moy'ya* (1463 Pep 4:37b) < *moy-* 'attach, sew on', *towoy'ya* (1447 Sek 6:5a, 6:20a, 6:34a; 1449 Kok 36; 1462 [1]Nung 1:19b) < *towoy-* 'become'. If a stem ends in *-ey-* or *-wuy-* the infinitive is *-(y)e*: *"hyey'ye* (1447 Sek 6:6a, 1459 Wel 7:31b) < *"hyey-* 'count, reckon', *ptwuy'ye* (1462 [1]Nung 8:40a) < *ptwuy-* 'jump'. That is true also for the infinitives of stems that end in *-uy-*, such as *i'kuy'ye* (1459 Wel se:9a) < *i'kuy-* 'win', but *ye'huy'ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:114b) is also found spelled as *ye'huy[']jya* (1459 Wel 8:4-5, with the second dot omitted) = *ye'huy'ya* (1462 [1]Nung 1:90b, 5:72b) < *ye'huy-* 'distance oneself'. NOTE: There are a few exceptional variants: *"hoy'ye* (1482 Nam 2:5a); *towoy'ye 'ys'no'n i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:26b), *towoy'ye 'ys.nwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:5a); *-'kwatoy'ye* < **-'kwa to[woj]'ye*.

1. (= ~ **se**) and so, and then; (attached to verb of movement) so as to, (goes) for/to. ¶**Na-wā (se) nol.a (la)** Come out and play! **Na nun cikum talun tey yaksok i iss.e mōs kakeyss.ta** I have an engagement now somewhere else so I won't be able to go. **Hyengsik un chac.e mue l' hani** What good is there in going out of one's way (to look) for formality? **phīnan-min tul i mollye tul.e ota** refugees come pouring in. **kyēysok hay pyeng.lyek ul cungka hanta** they keep increasing their military strength.

2. (sentence-final) INTIMATE statement, question, command, or suggestion; ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]; SEE **-ci**. ¶**Sayngkak pakkwe** Change your mind! Reconsider!

3. (connecting with auxiliary verb) ~ **chita**, ~ **cita**, ~ **cwuta**, ~ **hata**, ~ **iss.ta**, ~ **kata**, ~ **nata**, ~ **nāyta**, ~ **noh.ta**, ~ **ota**, ~ **pachita**, ~ **(p)pelita**, ~ **poita**, ~ **pota**, ~ **ppā cita**, ~ **ssah.ta**, ~ **tālla (tao)**, ~ **tāyta**, ~ **ttulita**, ~ **tulita**, ~ **tul.ita**, ~ **tulta**, ~ **twuta**.

4. (pseudo-compounds < V_1-e V_2).

4a. ¶**il.e nata** gets up. **al.e tut.ta** (hears and) understands. **twulle ssata** surrounds. **sa mekta** ("buys and eats" =) eats out (at a restaurant). **el.e puth.ta** gets ice-bound. **tongye māyta** ties up. **cikhye anc.ta** keeps one's seat. **il.e suta** rises from one's seat. **tul.e suta** steps/crowds in. We hyphenate the inseparable **tte nata** → **tte-nata** leaves, departs, **na kata** → **na-kata** goes out, leaves, **na ota** → **na-ota** comes out, **na suta** → **na-suta** steps/comes out, appears; and the separable **ka pota** → **ka-pota** goes to see, tries going.

4b. ¶**chac.e kata/ota** visits (goes/comes to visit). **kkulh.e oluta** boils up. **ttwie naylita** jumps down.

4c. ¶**kel.e/nal.e tanita** walks/flies about. **[n]yeca lul ccoch.a tanita** goes around chasing women. **ili ili tol.a tanita** wanders/ambles/roams about, loafs around. **Mus cimsung i ttey lul cie taninta** All sorts of animals move about in groups.

4d. ¶**ka tah.ta** arrives (goes and gets there). **wā tah.ta** arrives (comes and gets here).

4e. ¶**kal.e ipta** changes (clothes). **kal.e thata** changes (vehicles/mounts).

5. (followed by pcl) ~ **ka**; ~ **la**, ~ **lul**, ~ **man**, ~ **nun**, ~ **se**, ~ **to**, ~ **tul**, ~ **ya**.

NOTE: There are (past-)past infinitives **-(ess.)ess.e**, and also (past-)future infinitives **-(ess.)keyss.e**.

-e, suffix (makes approximate numbers) SEE **-es**

-'e- 1. → **-'Ge-** (after *l*, *y*, *i*) = **-'ke-** (effective).

2. = **-'ke-** (effective). This is usually treated as an unexplained variant, but Ko Yengkun (1980) has proposed that the vowel-initial version of the effective morpheme was used primarily with transitive verbs, while the velar-initial version was used with intransitives, including adjectives and copula. King (1988a) refines Ko's analysis by distinguishing "highly transitive" so that many of the exceptions that Ko found are explained as due to the "low" transitivity of the verb in question. They often involve an unmarked object (incorporated by the verb to make an intransitive expression) or

they refer to the lack of potential / ability, about which see the notes (p. 551) on the nominative marking of a substantive nominalization when it is the complement of a negative auxiliary, and (p. 815) on the source of the suspective *-'ti* as the nominalizer *t* + nominative marker *'i*.

-'e 1. → *-'Ge* (after *l, y, i*) = *-'ke* (effective inf).
2. = *-'ke* (effective inf).

eccay [ecc' 'ay], abbr < **ecci hay**. how is it (that); (~ se) why, for what reason. ¶**Ayki ka eccay wūnun ya** What makes the baby cry? **Ku ka eccay nuc.nun ci molukeyss.ta** I wonder why he is late. CF way, ecci.

eccayss- [ecc' 'ayss-], abbr < **ecci hayss-**: **~-e, ~-keyss.e; ~-nun, ~-tun.**

eccayss.keyss.nun [ecc' 'ayss.keyss.nun], abbr < **ecci hayss.keyss.nun.** ¶**Nay ka ku ttay tŏn i ēps.ess.tula 'myen eccayss.keyss.nun ci kasum i senul hata** I am afraid to think what I might have done that time if I had not had money.

eccayss.nun [ecc' 'ayss.nun], abbreviation < **ecci hayss.nun.** ¶**Ku ttay tŏn i ēps.ess.tula 'myen eccayss.nun ci kasum i senul hata** I am afraid to think what I might have done at that time if I had not had money (right then).

eccayss.tun [ecc' 'ayss.tun], abbreviation < **ecci hayss.tun.** anyhow, in any case, at any rate. ~ **ci** SAME. ¶**Eccayss.tun ku lul han sikan te kitalipsita** At any rate, let's wait for him another hour. CF **āmu(le)h.tun, etteh.tun ci, ecci, ha.ye-thun,**

eccekeyss.nun [ecc' 'ekeyss.nun], abbr < **ecci hekeyss.nun** (= **hakeyss.nun**). ¶**Ku sālam i eccekeyss.nun** (= **eccel.nun**) **ci to molunta** I do not know what he may do.

eccel(q) [ecc' 'el(q)], abbr < **ecci hel(q)** [= **hal(q)**]. ¶**eccelq ci molunta** does not know how / why it will be. **Cŏh.a se eccelq cwul ul mŏlla yo** I like it so much I don't know what to do = I like it ever so much.

eccel.nun [ecc' 'el.nun], abbr < **ecci hel.nun** (= **hal.nun**): ~ **ci.**

eccemyen [ecc' 'emyen], abbr < **ecci hemyen** (= **hamyen**).

1. now, what (I wonder), how; I wonder ... . ¶**Eccemyen ileh.key chwuwulq ka!** How cold it is! **Eccemyen celeh.key ppenppen halq ka!** What an impudence! **Eccemyen sālam i cele halq ka!** How can he be like that? **Eccemyen** ... I wonder!

2. perhaps, possibly, by some/any possibility.

eccen [ecc' 'en], abbr < **ecci hen** (= **han**)

eccen ci [ecc' 'en ci], abbr < **ecci hen** (= **han**) **ci.** somehow (or other), without quite knowing why, for some reason or other. ¶**Eccen ci maum ey tul.e** Somehow he appeals to me.

eccenun [ecc' 'enun], abbr < **ecci henun** (= **hanun**): ~ **ya** why, how. ~ **ci molunta** does not know how / what one does.

ecceta [ecc' 'eta], abbr < **ecci heta** (= **hata**). does how / what. CF **etteh.ta** < **ette hata.** ¶**Kulem ecceni** Then what should we do? (CF **Kulem etteni** So what?)

ecceta (ka) [ecc' 'eta], abbr < **ecci heta** (= **hata**). 1. (= **wuyen hi**) by chance / accident, casually, unexpectedly. ¶ ~ **sonq-kalak ul pēyta** cuts one's finger by accident. **Ecceta ka cam i kkāy se poni cip i thako iss.ess.ta** When I happened to wake up I found that my house was on fire. **Phyengyang ey se ecceta ka ku lul mannass.ta** I chanced to meet him in Phyengyang.

2. (= **itta-kum**) once in a while, now and then, occasionally. ¶ ~ **swul ul masinta** I take a drink now and then. **Ku nun ecceta ka nŏlle onta** He comes and sees us once in a while.

ecci (< *'es'ti*), adverb. ~ **na,** ~ **to** SAME. CF **etteh.key, ette, ecce.**

1. why, for what reason. ¶**Ecci nuc.ess.nun ya** Why were you late? **Ecci wass.nun ya** How is it that you are here? **Ecci kulenq īl ul hayss.nun ya** What did you do that for?

2. how, in what way, by what means. ¶**Ecci ku wa ālkey toyess.nun ya** How did you come to know him? **Yo say ecci cinaysip.nikka** How are you getting along these days? **Ecci sālam i kulen ya** How can he be like that? **Ku ka ecci toyess.ulq ka** What has happened to him? = (1) How can he be like that?, (2) What has become of him? **Ecci halq cwul molukeyss.ta** I don't know what to do. **Ku ka ecci halq ci molukeyss.ta** I don't know what measure he will take. **Ecci hay se il i ileh.key toyess.nun ya** How have things come to such a pass?

3. how, what; so (very). ¶**Ku "yeca ka ecci ippun ci!** What a lovely girl she is! **Onul nal i ecci tewun ci!** It is so hot today!

ecci 'na, adv + cop advers. (~ ---**un ci** ···) so (much), (ever) so. ¶**Ecci 'na musewess.tun ci soli to mŏs cilless.ta** I was so afraid I couldn't utter a sound [/na/ is the cop advers (ina), not 'I', which is unexpressed]. **Nal-ssi ka ecci 'na chwuwun ci kalq swu ka ēps.ey yo** Because the weather is so cold I can't go (M 1:2:93). **Ecci 'na pappun ci phyēnci lul mŏs hako** iss.ta I've been too busy to write letters. **Ecci 'na mek.ess.nun ci pay ka pulle cwuk.keyss.ta** I've eaten so much I could burst.

ecci to, adv + pcl. ¶**Ecci to cal hanun ci!** How well they do it!

-e ccum, infinitive + pcl. ¶**Ku os ul kacici nun anh.ul they 'ni mancye ccum ponun kes un kwaynchanh.keyss.ci?** That dress will not be mine, but may I just try touching it, at least?

-e ce = **-e c'e**, abbr < **-e cye**, < **-e cwe**.

echi < **'echi*, postn. worth. **kaps ~ /kapechi/** SAME. ¶**payk-man wen ~ uy sangphum** a million **wen**'s worth of goods. **selthang ul sam-payk wen ~ sata** buys three hundred **wen**'s worth of sugar. **chel un han phun ~ to ēps.ta** hasn't got one penny's-worth of sense. **I sakwa lul chen wen ~ cwusipsio** Give me a thousand **wen**'s worth of these apples. VAR **achi** < *'achi*. SEE **elma-chi** < **elma-achi**. CF **chi**; **myech**.

-e chita, inf + aux vt insep. does hard. SEE **chita**$_{19}$.

-eci, suf. stuff. **nameci** (< **nam-eci**) remainder, residue, excess. CF **echi**, **chi**.

-e ciita, inf + aux verb insep. [lit] I/we wish (desire) for it to happen. ¶**(Wen khentay) ttus i hanul ey se ilwun kes kath.i ttang ey se to ilwue ciita** (We ask that) thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. SYN **-ko siph.ta**; CF **-ko ce**.

-'e ci 'la, inf (or effective inf) + aux indic assert. ¶*'woy 'lol me 'ke ci 'la 'hoke 'nul* (1481 Samkang hyo:30a) wants to eat melon, but ... .

-'e 'ci-ngi ''ta, inf (or effective inf) + aux polite + copula indic assert. wants to do. ¶*cyang 'cho ce 'y 'mwo.m o 'lwo "KWUY-SSIN 'uy key pi 'le ['ci-ngi ''ta "CHYENG 'hoke 'nul* (1475 Nay 2:1:30a) when asked to pray in future to the spirits with one's own body ... .

-e cita, inf + aux vi separable (by **nun**, **to**, **tul**).

1. gets to be, becomes. ¶**hulye cita** it gets cloudy. **palkay cita** turns red, reddens. **miwe cita** comes to hate. **musewe cita** comes to fear, **mek.ko siph.e cita** gets so one wants to eat. **ēps.e cita** becomes nonexistent, disappears, vanishes. **talla to ciko pyēn hay to cici man** (Hong Kimun 1947:30-31) it becomes different, it undergoes changes, but ... . **Pinan i noph.a cyess.ta** Criticism mounted. **Kyengcey sangthay ka cŏh.a cye kanta** Economic conditions are improving along.

cŏh.a cinta, **naa cinta** it gets/grows better, it improves; **cŏh.ci anh.e cinta** it gets so it isn't good, it deteriorates; **cŏh.a cici anh.nunta** it doesn't improve (get better); **cŏh.ci anh.e cici anh.nunta** it doesn't deteriorate (get so it isn't good).

Inf is usually adj but sometimes vi: **sul.e → sule/sala cita** vanishes; **naylye cita** comes gradually down [? sloppy usage].

2. (vt inf) gets/is done: makes vi out of vt and certain defective (bound) infinitives; intensifies vi. CF **-e ttulita**.

¶**kalye cita** it becomes hidden. **ccic.e cita** it tears, gets torn. **allye cita** it becomes known. **kitalye cita** one is awaited. **phul.e cita** it gets released, comes undone/loose. **ttel.e cita** it falls, drops; fails (in an exam); **sihem ey ttel.e nun cyess.ci man** ... flunked the test but ... **kka cita** (flesh/fortune) dwindles. **kkwēy cita** gets torn, ripped; bursts. **nwun i tte cita** one's eyes come open. **ceng hay cyess.ta** it was determined/fixed.

NOTE: Although this makes a kind of passive structure, it can be applied (pleonastically and somewhat artificially) to a lexical passive: **(phyēnci ka) ssuye cye iss.ta = sse cye iss.ta = ssuye iss.ta = sse iss.ta** The letter is written. SEE **cita**; **ssot.a cita** (regular cpd).

-e cocha, inf + pcl. ¶**Nemu pappe se āy sse mantun ūmsik ul mek.e cocha mŏs poko kass.kwun a** They were so pressed (for time) they left without even trying the food I had gone to the trouble of preparing!

-e cwuk.ita, inf + vc. does and kills, kills by doing. ¶**mok may(e) cwuk.ita** strangles one to death. **ttaylye cwuk.ita** beats one to death.

-e cwukta, inf + vi. does and dies, does to death [often used figuratively]. ¶**el.e cwukta** freezes to death. **kwulm.e cwukta** starves to death. **mall^{e}a cwukta** dies for lack of water.

-e cwuk.keyss.ta (future). is mortified at doing / being; is so/such that one could just die. ¶**nŏlla (se) cwuk.keyss.ta** is scared to death. **pay ka kopha cwuk.keyss.ta** is (just) dying of hunger, is (nearly) starving to death. **Ku kes i cŏh.a cwuk.keyss.ta** I (could) just love it to death!

-e cwuta, inf + aux v. does as a favor (for). ¶**Kuleh.key hay cwusipsio** Please do so. **Seywe cwusey yo** Stop [this taxi]!

-e cye, (abbr < **-e cie** =) inf < **-e cita**

-'e 'cye, inf (or effective inf) + aux inf. SEE *-'a 'cye*, *-'ke 'cye*.

-e hata, inf + aux vt sep (by **nun**, **to**, **tul**, **lul**). feels. SEE **hata**$_5$.

-eh.ta, bnd adj -(H)- (inf **-ay**), abbr < **-e** inf + **hata**; HEAVY ↔ **-ah.ta**. gives the impression of being, is, looks / feels.

1. attaches to an adj stem, with irregularities. ¶**hĕ.yeh.ta** is pure / snow white, is quite pale. **(k)kĕmeh.ta** is jet-black. **mĕlkeh.ta** is dull (not quite clear), lusterless, pale. **ppŭ.yeh.ta** is grayish-white, smoky, cloudy. **si-pheleh.ta** is a deep blue. **si-ppelkeh.ta** is a deep red. **si(s)-he.yeh.ta** is the purest white. **sis-nwuleh.ta** is a saffron yellow. **(t)twungkuleh.ta** is round, is circular.

2. attaches to an adverb, adj-n, or mimetic. ¶**(s)senuleh.ta** is chilly.

-ei, adverb [poetic] = (abbr <) **ecci** how, why.

-e iss.ta, inf + qvi. is in a state resulting from; is done. ¶**anc.e iss.ta** is seated; is sitting. **nwuwe iss.ta** is lying down; is prone / supine. **kĕnne iss.ta** is across, over, opposite, on the other side. **allye cye iss.ta (iss.ci anh.ta)** is known (unknown). **cha iss.ta** it has filled = it is full. **-- ulo toye iss.ta** is made (up) of --, consists of --. **sangca ey tul.e iss.ta** is inside the box. **sangca ey tul.e iss.nun kes, sangca ey tun kes** what is inside the box. **nay insang ey acik to nam.e iss.nun kes** the thing that remains in my impressions yet. **Mikwuk ey ka iss.ta** is there in (= has gone off to) America. **Hānkwuk ey wă iss.ta** is here in (= has come to) Korea. **Pul i khye (kkĕ cye) iss.ta** The light is on (off).

-ek, suf, HEAVY ↔ **-ak**. somewhat (diminutive). ¶**(k)kwumcilek** = **(k)kwumcil** sluggish(ly). **(k)kwumulek** < **(k)kwumul** moving slowly. **thelek** (= **theleki**) < **thel** hair. **pusek pusek hata** is somewhat swollen < **pū(s)-** (vi) swell up. **nulek nulek** sluggishly < **nuli-** (adj) sluggish.

-'e k, inf + emphatic pcl. ¶*kwot [KUN-"KUY] lol wolm'kye "wo.m ol ci'ze k kozol s 'poy s twos'k ol ["]nay "hen ci'p ulwo 'sye 'na ka'la* (1481 Twusi 20:52a) straightway convert a canvas [to use] as the sail for an autumn boat and set off from my shabby home [on your mission]. *"pem mun "salo'm on wo'cik swu'l ul masye k tyangsyang ko'cang "chywuy 'khey ho'm ye n' tangta.ng-i thele'k ul "thwo ho'l i ''la* (1466 Kup 2:64a) for a person bitten by a tiger, if you get him very drunk just drinking wine for a long time then he will vomit up the hair as he should.

-e ka, inf < **-e kata**

? **-e ka**, infinitive + pcl (before auxiliary).

-e kaciko, inf + aux verb gerund. 1. with (the accomplishment of); doing (and keeping it) for oneself. ¶**Tŏn ul pĕl.e kaciko wass.ta** He came with all the money he had made. **Chayk ul sa kaciko kongpu hay la** Buy yourself a book and study it. **Ūmsik un cey-kak.ki cwūnpi hay kaciko osio** Everyone is to provide his own food. **Ke, way tangsin i cal-mos hay kaciko na hanthey mīnta 'n [< mī-l- + han] māl io** Just what do you mean by making a mistake yourself and then trying to put the blame on me? **Kaci anh.e to cŏh.ulq ke l' ka kaciko kongyen hi sikan man ĕps.ayss.ta** It was a pure waste of time for me to go when I didn't need to go. **Ku nun paci ey hulk ul mut.hye kaciko tol.a wass.ta** He came home with mud on his pants. **Tali ka kuleh.key ccalp.e kaciko etteh.key ppalli kel.ulq swu iss.keyss.na** You can't walk fast with your short legs! **I sangca uy pīmil ul al.e kaciko wass.ta** I have come here with a knowledge of the secret of this box. **Petul kaci lul kkekk.e kaciko phili lul mantul.e pul.ess.ta** He broke off a willow twig and made a whistle to blow.

~ **nun**. ¶**Com chelem kongpu hay kaciko nun ku hak.kyo ey ip.hak mŏs hanta** You will hardly get into that school without a bit of studying. **Pay ka kolh.a kaciko nun īl ul halq swu ka ĕps.ta** You can't work on a half-empty stomach!

~ **ya**. ¶**Ku sālam i kulay kaciko ya etteh.key mit.ulq swu ka iss.keyss.ni** How

can one trust him when he is the way he is?

2. [DIAL/COLLOQ] = -e se. SEE -a kacwuko.

-e kata, 1. inf + aux vi. gradually (goes off doing); keeps growing / becoming (getting to be), goes on, progressively; continues to do (from now on), keeps (on) doing. ¶**Kyengcey sangthay ka cōh.a cye kanta** Economic conditions are improving. **cēmcem Yukyo uy kaluchim ey se mel.e kata** is gradually getting away from the teachings of Confucianism. **Mōtunq il i cal toye kanta** Everything is going off smoothly. **Nala ka mōs toye kanta** The nation is in decline. **Toye kanun phūm i kulelq tus hata** The way it is developing looks fine. **Nal i chacha ccalp.e kanta** The days keep getting shorter. **Ku unhayng i ssule cye kanta 'nta** The bank is on the verge of bankruptcy, I hear. **Hyengsey ka kak.kak ulo pyēn hay kanta** The situation keeps changing every minute. **Na nun kansin hi sal.e kanta** I barely manage to make a living. **Kun.lo-ca tul un munhwa swucwun ul noph.ye kako iss.ta** The toilers are raising their cultural level. **Kulimca nun cēmcem kil.e kako sāpang un cēmcem etwuwe kass.^{s}up.nita** The shadows gradually lengthened and the surroundings gradually got dark. **Phokphung-wu ka caki nun khenyeng te sīm hay kanta** The storm, far from abating, increased in its fury. **Sensayng nim kkey se nō hakeyss.nun ci 'la (se) swukcey lul tā hay kass.ta** Apprehensive of the teacher's wrath, I went through all my homework. **Ney-kkacis nom hanthey n' nem.e kaci anh.nunta** I shall never be cheated by the likes of you. **Sam-nyen pok.mu hakey toye iss.uni, icey keuy kkuth-na kap.nita** (Pak Sengwen 271) He has to serve for three years, and now it is almost getting to the end. **Cikum puthe (to) tōn ul moa kakeyss.ta ko hanta** He says he will go on saving money from now on (too) (CF 'Yi Kitong 1988:142). CF (1916 Gale 102) *cim i cemcem mukewe/mwukewe kamnoyta* the load is growing heavier and heavier; *cwuk.e kamneyta* he is dying — advancing toward death.

2. inf + vi (→ cpd v).

2a. ¶**kel.e kata** goes on foot, walks (there). **na kata** → **na-kata** goes out < **nata**; CF **naa kata** keeps improving < **nās.ta**, **nah.a kata** keeps giving birth < **nah.ta**. **olla kata** goes up. **naylye kata** goes down. **kacye kata** TAKES it away — emphasis on **kacye** (CF **kaciko kata** carries it AWAY — emphasis on **kata**). **cina kata/ota** passes by (there/here). **chwī-hay kan tōn** money lent out. **Īwang wass.uni tul.e kaca** As long as we're here let's go in. **Sāy tul i meli wi ey se cice kelinun ka hamyen talam-cwi tul i tali mith ul suchye kaki to hanta** Not only are there birds chirping overhead but also there are squirrels darting (away) under foot. **Ilum mololq sāy tul i nac.un hanul ul nal.e kako nal.e oko hayss.^{s}up.nita** Birds of unknown name flew back and forth low in the sky. **Salang i ku eykey lo olm.kye kass.ta** Her love shifted to him. **Ku cen ey pillye kass.tun chayk ul tollye wass.ta** He has returned the book he borrowed some time ago. **Ku cek.un swuip (kkaci) ey se mace sēykum ul kulk.e kanta** Even from such a small income they grab taxes.

2b. (errands) comes [and returns].

CF **-e ota**; **nāy-kata**.

-eki, suffix (?< **-ek.i** cpd suf); HEAVY ↔ **-aki**, diminutive. **kempuleki** < **kempul** dead leaves. **ppuleki** [DIAL] = **ppuli** root. **theleki** [DIAL] = **thelek** < **thel** hair. VAR **-eyki**. CF **-ek**, **-eci**, **-engi**, **-lengi**.

-e kkaci, inf + pcl. ¶**Ku kes ul kuleh.key mancye kkaci posiko an sasip.nikka** You mean you're not going to buy it, after handling it that way? **Ileh.key elin ai tul ul tōl-poa kkaci cwusini cēng-mal komapsup.nita** I am truly grateful for your going to all the trouble of looking after the children this way. **Sālki elyewun sēysang ey ileh.key capswusye kkaci cwusini komapsup.nita** We are grateful to you for troubling yourself to eat this way in such a difficult world [SARCASTIC]. CF **-e mace**.

? -ekw(un)i, suffix. ¶**? echekwuni** a whopper. SEE **-akwuni**. CF **-wuni**, **kwuni**.

-e l', abbr < **-e lul**

-el, suf, HEAVY ↔ **-al** (dimin). ¶**swuwel hata** is easy < **swiw-**. ? **nacel** half the daylight hours < **nac** daytime. CF **-eli**; **-ek**, **-eki**.

-'el(q), effective prosp mod. SEE *-e'l i —, -el '(t)t i—*.

-'e'la, effective subj attentive (= command); = *-ke'la*. ¶*me'li hey'hye el'Gey 'pis wo'lwo pi'se'la* (?1517- Pak 1:44a) comb out my hair with a coarse-toothed comb. SEE *-a'la*.

-e la, inf + pcl (? < *-e 'la* blended with **-e 'la** = *-e 'y'la*). 1. do! (plain-style imperative when not quoted; CF **-ula/-la**). ¶**I kes ul mek.e la** Eat this. **Yeki iss.e/iss.ke la** Stay here. **Cāmqkan man kitalye la** Wait a minute. SEE **-ke la**.

NOTE: 1894 Gale 24 gives *ho.yela* (?= *hoyla* = **hay la**) as the spoken version of written *hola* (= **hala**).

2. for unusual nonfinal examples of **pwā la** 'suppose = if', see **-e pota**.

3. → **-e 'la**. **-e 'la**, inf + abbr < **ila** (cop indic assert); CF **-usye 'la**, *-'e 'y'la*, *-'o'la*. (with adj, iss-, ēps-) is indeed! (exclamatory). ¶**Cham ulo pulk.e 'la** How red it is! **Ai, koso hay 'la** Serves you right! **Komawe 'la** Heaven be praised! Thank goodness. **E, siwen hay 'la** My, it's refreshing! **Caymi iss.e 'la!** What fun! **Caymi ēps.e 'la** How dull!

NOTE 1: CM 1:291 offers some exclamatory examples even for verbs "in poetic style".

NOTE 2: Not used with the copula (***ie 'la**, ***ila 'la**), nor with past (***-ess.e 'la**) or future (***-keyss.e 'la**).

NOTE 3: The only MK examples of *-'e ''la* instead of *-'e 'y'la* seem to be *'ho'ye ''la* and *-'cye ''la*. Unless these are due to the glide in the preceding syllable (here behaving as if the *ye* were *ey*), our explanation of the forms has a problem, somewhat like that posed by our claim that *-'e 'ta 'ka* contains the copula transferentive (otherwise unfound in MK).

-e lang, inf + pcl [rare; always followed by **pota** aux]. ¶**Mek.e lang poko se hanun māl iess.^{s}up.nita** It was what he said after actually eating it. **Wusen manna lang poci** Well first let's meet him (and then decide).

-e 'la to, inf + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Na l' com towa 'la to cwuess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I wish you'd just help me a little.

-e la tul, inf + pcl + pcl. ¶**Pang sōcey com hay la tul** You kids clean up your room, now!

-eli, suffix (< *-el.i*, cpd suf); HEAVY ↔ **-ali** (dimin). **tengeli** < **tengi** lump. **swungeli** < **swungi** bunch, cluster. **elkeli** outline < **elk.ta** ties up. **tungeli** [DIAL] = **tung** back. **thekeli** < **thek** chin. **kwi-mekeli** deaf person < **kwi mek-** (? var < **mak-**) grow deaf; **kho-mekeli** a person with a stopped-up (congested, stuffy) nose. **pengeli** a deaf-mute (< **peng-peng hata** is dumb / dumbfounded). CF **-eki, -ek**.

-'e.l i 'Ga, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= *-'ke.l i 'Ga*). ¶*'soyGwo 'cye hol cye'k uy [NUNG] 'hi ni'ce.l i 'Ga* (1481 Twusi 7:20b) [after yesterday's unpleasantness with the spring rains] could you forget when it is about to leak? SEE *-'ye.l i 'Ga*.

-'e.l i 'ye, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= *-'ke.l i 'ye*). ¶*e'lwu 'khukey mas-na'ta a'ni nil'Ge.l i 'ye* (1482 Kum-sam 3:5a) could we not say that we (meet =) have met with much [today]?

ellun, adv. (= **ese**) promptly, without delay / hesitation; quickly, fast (of an action not yet initiated; CF **ppalli**). ¶**Ellun tāytap hay la** Answer promptly. DIAL **e(l)ttun**.

elma < *'en'ma* < **e'n[u] 'ma* (with the dissimilation of /nm/ > /lm/), n. DIAL (South Cenla) **emma**, (S Hamkyeng) **emmay**; (North / South Kyengsang) **elmay, welmay, [w]olmay, wulmay**; (S Chwungcheng) **welma**. (The ···y versions must have incorporated **-i**; the w··· versions remain unexplained.) Indeterminate quantity: INTERROGATIVE in questions with the falling intonation or questions that are quoted; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise.

1. what price, what sum of money, how much; a certain price, some amount, (not) much; any amount. ¶**Talkyalq kaps i elma 'n ya (elma in ya)** How much are eggs? **Ku kes i cēng-mal Kolye caki 'la 'myen, elma 'tun ci nāykeyss.ta** If it is a genuine piece of Kolye porcelain, I will pay any price for it. **Cip-sey ka elma 'n ya** How much is the rent? **Sakwa nun elma ey phap.nikka** How much do you sell your apples for? **Ku kes un elma ey sass.nun ya** How much did you pay for it? **Ku chayk un elma ka tul.ess.nun ya** How much did the book cost you?

2. how long; a while; some / any length of time; (not) very long. ~ **ani ha.ye**, ~ **an hay se**, ~ **an(i) ka se** before very long; soon; in no time. ¶**Ku nun kyelhon han ci elma toyci anh.nunta** It is not long since he got married. **Ku nun elma iss.ta ka māl hayss.ta** He spoke after a while. **Elma an ka se ssalq kaps i ttel.e cikeyss.ta** It will not be long before the price of rice goes down. **Ku cengpu nun elma mōs kanta** That government won't last long. **Elmaq tong-an yeki iss.keyss.ni** How long will you be here? **Ku hanthey se elmaq tong-an sosik i**

ēps.ta I haven't heard from him for a while.

3. what number/quantity, how much/many; some (quantity), a few, a bit; (not) many/much; any (quantity). ¶**Selthang i elma sŏ.yong toyn' ya** (= **toynun ya**) How much sugar do you take? **Hŏyuy ey sālam i elma wass.tun ya** How many people were present at the meeting? **Pay ka sangca ey elma nam.ess.nun ya** (with FALLING intonation) How many pears are left in the box?; (with RISING intonation) Are there some pears left in the box?

4. what weight/measure, how much; some weight/measure, (not) very much; any weight/measure at all. ¶**Ney mukey ka elma 'n ya** What is your weight? **Ku talk un elma tallin ya** How much does the chicken weigh? **Ku kes un elma an tallinta** It doesn't weigh much. **Ku uy khi ka elma 'n ya** How tall is he?

5. what distance, how far; some distance, (not) far; any distance at all. ¶**Sewul se Inchen kkaci kēli ka elma 'n ya** How far is it from Seoul to Inchen? **Yeki (ey) se elma an ka se, cengke-cang i iss.ta** Not far from here there is a station.

6. what age, how old. ¶**Ney nai ka elma 'n ya** How old are you?

elma ccum (ina), n + pcl (+ cop advers). about how much. ¶**Elma ccum ina tul.ess.ni** What did it set you back? (= How much did it cost?)

elma-chi < **elma [a]chi**, n + postn. how much worth. ¶**Elma-chi lul tulilq ka yo** How much worth shall I give you? **Elma-chi wuphyo ka phil.yo han ka yo** What amount of stamps do you need? – **Chen wen ccali wuphyo ka hana ey ī-sip wen ccali wuphyo ka sēys imyen côh.keyss.ta** One thousand-wen stamp and three twenty-wen stamps will do it.

elma 'myen, abbr < **elma imyen**. if it is how much. ¶**Pang hana lul twūl i ssumyen elma 'myen toye yo** How much would it be if two use one room? (M 3:3:208).

elma 'na, cpd adv (n + cop advers ina).

1. (about) how much, (about) what price. ¶**I swū-pak i elma 'na hap.nikka** How much is this watermelon? **Ku yangpok un elma 'na cwuess.nun ya** How much did you pay for your suit?

2. (about) how long. ¶**Cwungkwuk-e lul kongpu han ci elma 'na toyp.nikka** How long have you been studying Chinese?

3. about what quantity, (about) how many/much. ¶**I tose-kwan ey chayk i elma 'na iss.nun ci molukeyss.^{s}up.nita** I don't know how many books this library has.

4. about what weight/measure, how ~. ¶~ **khun ya** how big? ~ **kiph.un ya** how deep? ~ **nelp.un ya** how wide? ~ **mukewun ya** how heavy? ~ **twukkewun ya** how thick? ~ **noph.un ya** how high? **Hān kang i elma 'na kīn ci ālkeyss.nun ya?** Can you guess how long the Han River is?

5. about what distance, (about) how far. ¶**Yeki se elma 'na mēn ya** What is the distance from here?

6. about what age, (about) how old. ¶**Ku uy nai ka elma 'na toyess.keyss.nun ya** Do you have any idea how old he looked?

7. about what degree/extent. ¶~ **chwuwun ya** how cold is it? ~ **ssun ya** how bitter is it? ~ **ppalun ya** how fast is it? **Ney ka elma 'na ānta ko kulen māl ul hay** What makes you think you know so much you can say that? **Ku ka Tok.il-e lul elma 'na āni** How good is his German? **I kes ul tul.umyen ku ka elma 'na kippe halq ka!** How glad he will be to hear it! **Ku ka elma 'na kosayng hayss.ulq ka!** What he has suffered! **Ku yenghwa ey elma 'na kāmtong hayss.nun ci molukeyss.ta** I can't tell you how impressed I was with the film. **Na to Mikwuk ey kalq tōn i iss.ess.umyen elma 'na côh.keyss.ey yo** How nice it would be if I had the money to go to America, too.

8. ~ **hata**, adj-n. SEE **hata**$_4$.

NOTE: Since **'na** is the copula adversative, **elma 'na** cannot be predicated with the copula (*Elma 'na 'p.nikka). Use just elma + copula or substitute **toyta** 'become' for the copula: Elma 'p.nikka How much is it? = **Elma 'na toyp.nikka** How much does it amount/come to? In those few cases where a particle is permitted, it too follows **elma** rather than **'na**; instead of *elma 'na ccum we hear **elma ccum ina** 'about how much'.

elme 'yna [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984: 99)] = *enme 'yna* (id.:26) = **elma 'na**.

-'el(q) 't ilwo'ta, effective prospective modifier + postmod + var cop indic assert. ¶*nil'Gelq 't ilwo'ta* (1459 Wel 8:16b), *nil'Gel 't ilwo'ta* (1475 Nay se:7a), *nil'Gel 't ilwota* (1579 Kwikam 1:5b) he said.

-e lul, inf + pcl. SEE **ul** 14.
~ **iss.ta** (aux). ¶**Nal mata anc.e lul iss.ta** Day after day I'm sitting down.
~ **noh.ta** (aux). ¶**Ku phyĕnci lul sse lul noh.ass.ta** I got the letter all written.
~ **pota** (aux). ¶**I ke l' com mek.e lul poca** Let's trying eating a bit of this.
~ **twuta** (aux). ¶**Ku i ka 'noymul ul pat.e lul twuess.ta** He took bribes.

ĕlun, n. 1. a grown-up, an adult, a man.
2. one's elder(s); an older or elderly person.
3. an esteemed person [higher than **pun**]. ¶**i (ku/ce) ~** this (that) person, he/him, she/her.
4. = **elusin(-ney)**

elusin(-ney), noun. 1. the esteemed father of someone else (CF **ape' nim**). ¶**Elusin-ney kkey se cip ey kyĕysin i?** Is your father home?
2. an esteemed elder; sir (CF **sensayng nim**).
3. an esteemed person (usually male).

e'lwo, e'lwu, adv (lenited from ***et-'wʉ/o***, der adverb < ***"et-*** 'get'). possibly, can; (= ***"KA 'hi***) adequately (acceptably, well), may, might. ~ ***si'le*** (1459 Wel 14:77a) can possibly. SYN ***nilo, NUNG 'hi, si'le***.

-em/-am (derived substantive) < ***-'ᵊam*** (effective subst). SEE **-um (cik hata)**, ***-u'l i 'Ge'm ye***.

-em, abbreviation < **-ewum**. ¶**kancilem** a tickling sensation < **kancilewum**, subst < **kancilepta** (< **kancil-ew-**) feels tickled, it tickles.

-e mace, inf + pcl. ¶(?) **Āmuli ku kes i kwĭ han kes iki lo se 'ni mancye mace mŏs pokeyss.ni?** However valuable it may be, can't I just try touching it even? CF **-e kkaci**.

-e maci anh.nunta does it intently/continously (in certain clichés). ¶**Khetalan sengqkwa (ka) iss.ki lul pala maci anh.nunta** I earnestly hope that you have great results (Mkk 1960:3:29; it is more likely without **ka**). **Hoytap ul kitalye maci anh.nunta** I eagerly await a reply.

-'e "mal'la (inf + aux subj attent) = ***-'e [ho'ti] "mal'la***. ¶***kwu'thuy'ya 'nwo 'ho'ya [ho'ti] "mal'la*** (?1517-'No 2:19b) you need not worry necessarily.

-e man, infinitive + particle.
~ **iss.ta** (auxiliary). ¶**Ku ka nal mata anc.e/nwuwe man iss.ta** He is just sitting/lying there day after day.
~ **noh.ta** (auxiliary). ¶**Phyĕnci lul sse man noh.ass.ta** I got the letter just written (but not mailed yet).
~ **pota** (auxiliary). ¶**Ilk.e man poko ālq swu iss.ulq ka** How can one expect to know it just by reading it over?
~ **twuta** (auxiliary). ¶**Ku ka 'noymul ul pat.e man twuess.ta** He just took bribes, that's all.

emci, 1. adn. principal, main. ¶**~ son(q-kalak)** thumb. **~ pal(q-kalak)** big toe. **~ kitwung** main pillar. **~ po** main beam. **~ chong** main sandal-wing.
2. noun, abbr < **~ kalak** thumb or big toe.

-em cik < ***-'em 'cik*** (effective substantive + postsubstantive adj-n inseparable) SEE **-um cik**.

-e mekta, 1. inf + vt (= **-e se mekta**) does and eats, does to eat; [figurative] lives by doing, does habitually, makes a living at/by doing. ¶**pil.e mekta** begs for a living. **cap.^{e}a mekta** slaughters and eats; devours; needles a person. **ssip.e mekta** chews and eats it; chews it up. **ccic.e mekta** rips/tears and eats; rips/tears it up. **pes.kye mekta** skins/peels it and eats it.
2. inf + aux adj/verb insep (gives a strong vulgar and pejorative flavor to the preceding infinitive). SEE **mekta$_3$**.

-emi, suffix; HEAVY ↔ **-ami**. ¶**kesulemi** a hangnail, a splinter, a sticker < **kesuluta** goes against, opposes, bucks. **kkwulemi package** < **kkwulita** packs. **wulkemi** strap < ***wulk.ta** = **elk.ta** ties up. VAR **-eymi**.

-e n', abbr < **-e nun**

-en [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = **-e** (se) infinitive, = **-ko** gerund

-'en, 1. → ***-'Gen*** (after *l, y, i*) = ***-'ken***.
2. = ***-'ken*** (effective modifier). ¶***'SYENG-ZIN pe'ngulwo'm i te'wuk me'len "salo'm i wo'cik "PI-'LYANG 'u'lwo pu'the a'lwo'm i "SSYANG 'i'n i*** (1463 Pep 2:41a) as for people more distanced from the sage, their knowledge, which stems from comparison and inference, is merely form.

-e'na, 1. → ***-Ge'na***. ? 2. = ***-ke'na***.

-e 'na, inf + copula adversative. ¶**Wusen hana mek.e 'na poci** Eat one first and then see.

-e na, infinitive < **-e nata**

-e n'ā, abbr < **-e nwā** < **-e no(w)a** = **-e noh.a**

-e nata, 1. infinitive + auxiliary verb separable.
1a. keeps doing, does and does again. ¶**Him tunq il to chacha hay na kamyen swiwe cinta** Even hard work becomes easier when you get used to it.

1b. (vi-e nata) does to the point of attaining results [ideal performance continued to the point where the implicit result comes about]. ¶cala nata grows up, matures. kkoch i phie nata flowers come into bloom.

2. inf + vi. does and exits, emerges doing. ¶kkāy nata recovers one's senses, comes to.

-e nāy, infinitive < -e nāyta

-e nāyta, 1. inf + aux v insep. does all the way (to the very end, thoroughly, through and through); does to the point of obtaining the result sought; manages to do (to get it done). ¶chac.e nāyta finds (searches/seeks/ferrets) it out, discovers. mak.e nāyta manages to check (stem, hold back, contain) it. sayngkak hay nāyta thinks up/out, devises. kac.un mo.yok ul kyentye nāyta stands up to insults of all sorts. ōn-kac' kōn.[1]nan ul ikye nāyta fights it out alone to the bitter end. īl ul kiil ey tāy(e) hay nāyta finishes a job on time. cek ul mak.e nāyta holds the enemy off. pang ul ssul.e nāyta sweeps the room out. sangca an ey tun mulken ul al.e nāyta finds out what is in the box. kyēysan hay nāyta reads a deep meaning into it. Ku pēm.in i eti lo tomang kass.nun ci kkok al.a nāyko mālq ke 'ey yo (Im Hopin 1987:165) We will surely end up finding out for sure just where the culprit fled.

2. inf + vt (vc < nata). does and puts it out, ... ¶pha nāyta digs it up/out. kiph.un ttus ul ilk.e nāyta reads a deep meaning into it.

enceng, pcl (< [i]-enceng < *'i-Gen 'tyeng* cop effective mod + bnd postmod). even if it be, even. Obsolete except in -ulq ci ~ < *-ulq 'ti* ~ and in ⁿyengsa ~ 'even at the risk of one's life' (= cwuk.ulq ci enceng). [*'tyeng* ?< Chinese; CF mangceng].

ēncey < *"encey < e'nu cey/cek*, n. SYN enu ttay. Indeterminate time: INTERROGATIVE ('when') in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; otherwise INDEFINITE ('some time') or GENERAL ('any time').

1. (as INTERROGATIVE in a question with FALLING intonation, or in a quoted question) when, what time, how soon. ¶Ēncey ccum osikeyss.ˢup.nikka How soon can you come? Ēncey ka cōh.keyss.e What time would be good? (What time would you like/prefer?) Ēncey lul thayk halq ka What time shall we pick? *"ne y "encey 'kil[h] 'na'sil 'kwo* (?1517-Pak 1:8b) when are you setting out on the road?

NOTE: Textbooks have ēncey ey 'at what time' but people do not say that; if an ey is called for, the structure usually gets conflated: ēncey 'n ya ey ttale se 'depending on [the answer to the question] when'.

2. (as INDEFINITE in a statement, or in a question with RISING intonation) some time (ago). ¶Ēncey nay ka cip ey onun kil ey ku lul mannass.ess.ta I met him on my way home some time ago.

3. (as GENERALIZED) any time (at all). ¶Ku ka ēncey enu ttay olq ci molukeyss.ta He may get here any minute now.

~ kkaci till when, how long. ¶Ēncey kkaci Sewul ey kyēysip.nikka How long are you staying in Seoul? Ku hanthey se tāytap ul ēncey kkaci 'na kitalilq swu ēps.ta I cannot wait indefinitely for an answer from him.

~ 'ko (= iko) some time or other, some day sooner or later, one of these days. ¶Ēncey 'ko ne hon nanta You will be sorry some day.

~ 'na just any time. ¶Kulenq īl un ēncey 'na iss.nunq īl i ani 'ta Such things do not happen every day.

~ 'n ka (= in ka) at one time, once, one day, some time ago. ¶Ēncey 'n ka ku māl ul tul.unq īl i iss.ta I have heard that before.

~ puthe since when, how long, from what time. ¶Ēncey puthe pyēng ul alh.sup.nikka How long have you been ill?

~ 'tun ci (= itun ci), ~ 'na (= ina) any time, at a moment's notice; all the time, always. ¶Ēncey 'tun ci nōlle osipsio Come and see me any time.

ēncey l', abbr < ēncey lul

ēncey 'l(q), n + cop prosp mod [= il(q)]

ēncey 'm, n + cop subst (= im)

ēncey n', abbr < ēncey nun

ēncey 'n, n + cop mod (= in). ~ ci, ~ ka, ~ ko, ~ tey, ~ tul, ~ ya.

ēncey nun, noun + particle. ¶Ēncey nun nuc.ci anh.ess.na? Were you ever on time?

-e neh.ta, inf + vt. does and puts it in. ¶cip.e neh.ta picks it up and puts it in(to a basket, pocket, ...). mol.a neh.ta crowds them in(to), pushes them in. pue neh.ta pours it in/down.

-eng, suffix; HEAVY ↔ -ang.

1. (dimin). kwuleng hollow, hole < kwūl hole, cave, cavity (< *"kwul*, CF *'KWULQ*).

2. (makes n from adj, v). **nwuleng** yellow < nwuluta is yellow. **(p)pelkeng** red < *pelk.ta, CF (p)pelkeh.ta/pulk.ta is red. **phuleng** blue < phuluta is blue. **ïeng** thatch < **is.ta** [ī(s)-] = ïta roofs it. **sileng** shelf, rack < **sīt.ta** (sil.e) loads. **wuleng chata** is resounding < wūlta cries. **twuleng** levee ?< **twuluta** fences in, encircles.

3. (makes adv from adv, mimetic). **ssuleng** ssuleng chilly (relations) < ssul-ssul chilly. **i/ku**leng(-seng) **celeng(-seng)** like this and like that [< **ile (ha-), kule (ha-), cele (ha-)**]. elmeng-(t)elmeng bumpy [< ?].

-eng [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:79-80)] = **-e (se)** inf, = **-ko** ger

-engi, suffix; HEAVY ↔ **-angi**. CF **-eyngi**.

1. (dimin). **kkutengi** an end; a clue < **kkut** = **kkuth** or **kkus**. **kwutengi** a hollow, a pit < *'kwut* (> **kwus**). **ppulengi** [DIAL] = **ppuli** a root.

2. (makes n from adj or v). **twulengi** a kind of skirt worn by children < **twuluta** encircles. **kechilengi** a rough rice plant < **kechilta** is rough. **pū.yengi** pearly color, pearly-colored thing < **pū.yeh-/pō.yah-** be pearly/misty. But the constituency differs in: **(k)kwupuleng-i** a bent/crooked one, **nepuleng-i** bits (scraps, pieces), **nwuleng-i** a yellow one, **pulkeng-i** a red one. And also probably in: **ccwukuleng-i** crushed/withered one < (?)**ccwukuleng** < *ccwukul- (CF **ccwukule ci-/ttuli-, ccwukuli-**).

-'e-ngi ''ta = **-'ke-ngi ''ta**, effective polite + cop indic assert. ¶ *'e'm[i] uy "kan 'sta'h ol mwu'le a'lwolq 'toy "ep'se-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:21b) there is no way to ask what land your mother went to. *ha'nol s HYANG 'i ses-pe'mule 'kwot 'kwot "ma'ta 'pwom s 'pi'ch i 'nate'la na 'two me'li l' "wulGwe'le "syel'We-ngi ''ta 'KWUW 'hosywo'sye "pi'zoWwo'n i* (1459 Wel 2:52a) mingled with the scent of heaven the colors of spring were out everywhere; I too lifted my head and begged "I entreat you, please redeem me!". (VAR **-'ey-ngi ''ta.**) SEE **-'Ge-ngi ''ta, -'a-ngi ''ta (-'ay-ngi ''ta)**.

-eng-payngi, cpd suf. **pilengpayngi** a beggar < **pīlta** begs.

-eni [DIAL, lit, obs] = **-keni**; = **-uni**.

-'e'n i, 1. → **-'Ge'n i**. 2. = **-ke'n i** (effective mod + postmod). ¶*kil[h] wu'h uy [LYANG-'SSIK] ni'ce'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 53) one could forget to carry food for the road [it was so thoroughly pacified]. *polo'm i pule 'mul s "ko'z ay ('l'ken"nay pu'ch[y]e.n i "ku y 'PPEM-MA-LA 'KWUYK 'sta.h ile'la* (1459 Wel 8:99a) the wind blew and fanned across the water's edge; that was the land of the brahman nation.

~ *'Gwa.* ¶*NGUY-SIM 'i ho'ma "ep'se.n i 'Gwa* (1449 Kok 137) [they] already had no doubt, and moreover ... .

-eni, suf (makes adv from adv or adj-n) < **heni** < **hani** (= hakey). **ilccikeni** (< **ilccik-eni**) a bit earlier, **noph.cikeni** (< **noph.cik-eni**) a bit higher. **salkumeni / sulkumeni** (< **salkum-eni / sulkum-eni**). CF **-keni, -akseni.**

"en'ma (< ***e'nu 'ma**) = **elma** (how much, ...). SYN *'hyenma, 'myes.ma*; CF modern dialects: **emma** (S Cenla), **emmay** (S Hamkyeng). ¶*SIM-'KWOK SIM-SAN 'ay "en'ma cephu'kesi'n ywo* (1449 Kok 123) in the deep valleys and the deep mountains how frightened will she be? *pi't i "en'ma 'y'na ho'n ywo* (1459 Wel 8:95a) about how much is the price?. *'HWA 'hosyan 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i ku 'SWU y "en'ma 'y-ngi s 'kwo* (1463 Pep 4:167a) the creatures who have changed, how many are they in number?

~ *s.* ¶ *"en'ma s swu'l ul me'ke'n ywo* (?1517- [1]No 2:39a) how much wine did we drink?

-'en ma'lon = **-'Gen ma'lon** = **-'ken ma'non** but, although. ¶ *'na y "a'loy hon "twu 'pen ton'nyen ma'lon* (?1517- [1]No 60b; *ton'nyen* < *ton'ni-'Gen*) I have been there once or twice before, but ... .

This underlies the explanation for *-u'lyen ma'lon*, = *-u'l i 'en* (< *'i-'en*), which I have taken as *-u'l [i] 'yen.*

-en man (obs var after **-i, -y,** or **-l**) = **-ken man** (semi-lit concessive)

"en'me [second vowel assimilated to first] < **"en'ma** = **elma** (how much).

enme 'yna [Ceycwu (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:26)] = *elme 'yna* (id.:99) = **elma 'na** (how much)

e'no, adverb = **e'nu** = **es'ti** (> **ecci**). how. ¶*['SYENG-ZIN SSIN-'LUK] 'i e'no "ta sol'Wo'l i* (1445 [1]Yong 87) how can one tell all the divine power of this saintly man?

-e noh.a twuta, inf + cpd aux v. does it once and for all (in anticipation of later use/result), gets it all finished up now (so it will be ready later on and will not have to be done then). ¶**cēmsim ul mili mek.e noh.a twuta** gets lunch

work? **Enu kyelul ey Tok.il-e lul paywulq swu iss.e** Where can I find the time to learn German?

-'e'nul, 1. → **-'Ge'nul**. 2. = **-'ke'nul** (lit concessive). ¶*ku LYWONG 'ol ca'pa 'pcu'ce me'ke'nul* (1447 Sek 6:32a) it grabs the dragon, tears it up and eats it, whereupon ... . *HHAN-SAN 'i wol SSI-'CYELQ s 'kil.h ul ni'cenul* (1482 Kum-sam 3:23b) [the monk called] Cold Mountain had forgotten the way from when he had come, but ... . *ku'le 'na 'YAK 'ol 'cwue'nul mek't ol 'sul'hi ne'ki'n i* (1459 Wel 17:20a) but when we gave them medicine they did not want to take it. SEE **-'ye'nul**.

e'nu l', n + pcl. which one. SEE **e'nu** 5.

-e nun, infinitive + particle.

~ **cwuta** (auxiliary). ¶**Tôn ul ponay nun cwuess.una kece pîyong ina kyewu toytolok ponay cwuess.ta** They sent us the money all right, but (it was) scarcely enough to cover all the expense.

~ **iss.ta** (auxiliary). ¶**Nal mata anc.e nun iss.ess.una** (= **anc.e iss.ki nun iss.ess.una**) Day after day I was sitting down, but ... .

~ **noh.ta** (auxiliary). ¶**Phyēnci lul sse nun noh.ass.ci man, puchici anh.ess.ta** I got the letter written but I didn't mail it.

~ **twuta** (auxiliary). ¶**Sēnmul ul pat.e nun twuess.ci man, acik yel.e poci anh.ess.ta** I got the present, but I still haven't opened it.

enu nwu(kwu)' < *e'nu 'nwu*, cpd n [emphatic] = **nwu(kwu)** (who; someone). ¶**Enu nwu ka saykyess.nun ci, cham cal to saykyess.ta** Whoever carved it, he certainly carved it well. *['ZI-'POYK "HHWO] 'lol e'nu 'nwu y ["CHYENG] ho'n i* (1445 'Yong 18) who appealed to the two hundred households? *e'nu "nwu 'lul te'pu'lusi'l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1449 Kok 52) whom would you take with you?

enu say, cpd adv (adn + n). in so little time, in no time (at all), so soon, quickly, already. ¶**Enu say kīn(q) yelum pānghak i tā kass.ta** The long summer vacation went all too soon. **Enu say Yenge lul kuleh.key cal paywess.nun ya** How did you ever learn English so well in such a short time? **Enu say sēngthan-il i wass.ta** Christmas has stolen upon us. **Enu say ku ka ka-pelyess.ta** He has slipped away.

enu-tes, cpd adv (adn + bnd n). in no time (at all), so soon; before one knows, unawares.

enu thum, cpd n (adn + n). so little time. ~ **ey** = **enu say**.

enu ttay, cpd n (adn + n). what time, when. ~ **(i)tun ci**, ~ **(i)na** any time, whenever, always. ~ **(i)ko** anytime, whenever; some time (or other), some day, one of these days, sooner or later. ¶**Enu ttay olq swu iss.nun ya** When can you come? **Kumkang san kwūkyeng haki ey enu ttay ka cēy-il cōh.sup.nikka** What season is it best to see the Diamond Mountains? **Enu ttay 'ko hwūhoy hal ttay ka iss.ta** You will be sorry for it sooner or later. SYN **ēncey**.

e'nu y ('za), n + pcl (+ pcl). SEE **e'nu** 5.

-e nwā, abbr < **-e no(w)a** = **-e noh.a**

e'nwu [var] = **e'nu**, 1. adnoun. which. ¶*e'nwu 'CCANG s KUM 'i 'za* (1447 Sek 6:25b) just which vault's gold ... . *e'nwu na'la'h ay 'ka'sya 'nasi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:11b) which country are you going off to?

2. adverb (= *"es'ti* > ecci). how. ¶*"es'tyey ho'ma taon mwok-"swu'm i e'nwu teu'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 9:35a) how can a life already exhausted get any worse?

-'e'n ywo, 1. → **-'Ge'n ywo**. 2. = **-'ke'n ywo** (effective mod + postmod). ¶*"es'tyey a'to'l oy 'YAK 'ol me'ke'n ywo 'hosi'kwo* (1459 Wel 21:219a) he thought "why did I take my son's medicine?" *"en'ma s swu'l ul me'ke'n ywo" — un "twu 'lyang (')uy s swu'l ul me'ke'ta* (?1517- 'No 2:39a) how much wine did we drink? — we drank two silver taels worth of wine.

-e ota, 1. inf + aux vi. gradually (comes in doing); comes up (along); starts (has started) becoming/doing; has/had been doing. ¶**Incey n' na to cēmcem pay ka kopha oni ese ka se cēmsim mekci** Now I, too, am starting to get hungry so let's hurry up and go eat our lunch! **Tte-nal nal i cakkwu kakkwe onta** The day is coming up (drawing near, fast approaching) when we are (due) to leave. **Ku sālam kwa nun olayq tong-an sakwie on chinkwu 'ci yo** I have been friends with him for a long time. **Sewul kanq īlay lo Kim chemci nun caymi lul ponun mo.yang ulo tomuci cip ey nun sosik han cang to an ponay wass.ta** Since going to Seoul Mr Kim seems to having too much fun to write a single letter home. **Mit.ke la kille on oy atul i cha-sāko lo cwuk.ess.ta**

My only son, whom I was raising with every confidence (that he would have a long life), died in a car accident. **Sān.ep i kaypal toye onun han phyen wensi-cek in ssi-cok sāhoy ka mune cikey toyess.ta** As industry came to develop, the primitive clan society began to collapse. **Kūn sip-nyenq tong-an emeni nun na hako man sal.e wass.^{s}up.nita** Mother has been living alone with me for nearly ten years. **Acwu elyewul ttay nun halwu ey ssal han hop ccum ssik ulo to sal.e wass.ess.ta** At the most difficult times we managed to live on a hop of rice a day. **Ecey puthe ku il ul hay onun cwung iey yo** We have been in the midst of doing that job since yesterday. **Cak.nyen puthe tōn ul moa oko iss.ta** He has been saving up money since last year.

2. inf + vi. does toward here, comes doing.

2a. ¶**na-ota** comes out [the hyphenation is arbitrary]. **tul.e ota** comes in. **olla ota** comes up. **naylye ota** comes down. **kaeye ota** brings (CF **kaciko ota** carries in, comes carrying). **chac.e ota** comes visiting, visits us. **chwī hay on tōn** money borrowed (by us). **Okey toyn kīm ey tangsin uy cim kkaci nalle wass.ey yo** I happened to be coming this way, so I brought your baggage. **Wuli tongmu tul ul pulle oca** Let's call our friends over. **Palamq kyel ey mulq kyel soli ka tullye onta** The wind brings with it the sound of the waves. **Ileh.key kakkawun tey kkaci lul mōs kel.e on sālam i tungsan un musun tungsan iya!** What kind of mountain climber is he, not to get this far?! **San ulo puthe palam i pul.e onta** The wind blows (down) from the mountains.

2b. (errands) goes [and returns]. ¶**Ese tanye osey yo** – **Ney tanye okeyss.ey yo** Please (don't let me detain you), be on your way (I'll see you later) – Yes, I'll be back. **Kulem, tanye olq key** Well, I'll go do it (and be back).

CF **-e kata.**

-e p'ā, abbr < **-e pwā**

-e pachita, inf + aux v. does (as a favor) for a superior. SYN **-e tulita.**

-e (p)peliko mālta, inf + aux v insep ger + aux v sep. ends up doing (finally does) completely. ¶**Kkoch pyeng ul cip.e pangq patak ey tencye se kkay ttulye peliko mal.ess.ta** He finally threw the vase on the floor and smashed it.

-e (p)pelita, aux v insep. does completely, gets it (all) done, disposes of (the job); (does it) all/up/down/away/off; does to my disappointment or regret; does it to my relief. ¶**ic.e pelita** (completely) forgets it. **ēps.ay pelita** gets rid of it. **cāngkap ul ilh.e pelita** loses one's gloves. **tha pelita** it burns up/down/away. **sayngsen ul kasi ccay samkhye pelita** devours a fish, bones and all. **Na nun ku chayk ul tā ilk.e pelyess.ta** I got (read all the way) through the book. **Ku tōn un tā sse pelin ke l'** (I'm sorry about it but) I have spent all the money. **Nalk.e pelyess.ta** It is quite antiquated. **Kuleh.key kwichanh.umyen cwuk.e pelici cwuk.e pelye** If you are so bored, go ahead and drop dead. CF **-e twuta, -e noh.ta; -ko nata, -ko mālta.**

-epi, suf, HEAVY ↔ **-api.** (forms animal names). **twukkepi** toad. VAR **-eypi.**

"ep'non, proc mod < **"ep'ta.** ¶ *'MANG hon 'ptoy cel-'lwo "ep'non cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 ^{1}Nung 1:77-8) because naturally there is no unseemly dirt.

-e poita, (adj) inf + aux vi sep. looks like, appears to be. ¶**Ku nun cēngcik hay pointa** He looks like an honest person. **Namphyen pota puin i phek celm.e pointa** The wife looks much younger than the husband. **Pom ey pissa pointa** From its appearance, it looks expensive. **Ku nun poki ey to acwu yēng.li hay pointa** In appearance, too, he seems bright. **Nay ka poki ey (nun) cōh.a pointa** As I see it, it looks good. **Ney ka hanun kes ul poni-kka swiwe pointa** To see you doing it, it looks to be easy. **O-kanun sālam tul i motwu chwuwe pointa** The passers-by all look cold. **Kem.e tul pointa** They all look black. **Kulay po.ye to ku key ku cwung ey se nun kacang naun chwuk ila 'na** They may not look like much but they are the best of the lot, he says. **Kkaykkus hay pointa** It looks clean/nice. **Cōh.a to pointa** It looks good, too/indeed. NOTE: Normally the inf is of an adjective but also allowed is a verb with descriptive implication: **talm.e pointa** looks similar. ABBR **-e pōyta.** CF **-key poita.**

-e pota, inf + aux v sep (by **man/nun/to/tul/ya**)

1. (v inf) 1a. tries doing (to see how it will be); does it to see (how it is), tries out. CF **-ki ey him ssuta** tries (makes an effort) to do, **-ulye (ko) hata/tulta** tries (starts, sets out) to do. ¶**Hānkwuk ūmsik ul mek.e ponta** I try

Korean food. **Ilpon ey ka-ponq īl i iss.ey yo?** Have you been to Japan? **Hay popsita** Let's give it a try; Let's see (how it will turn out). **Hānkwuk sinmun ul pwā pwass.ey yo?** Have you tried reading a Korean newspaper? **Tto han pen cēnhwa lul hay posey yo** Try calling again. CF **-e lang (pota)**.

1b. do it and see; just do it please (softening a command). **¶Cāmqkan kitalye posey yo** Just a moment, please(; I will check).

2. (v, adj, cop) inf + **pwā (la)** or **posey (yo)**: suppose, supposing, imagine, if (= **-umyen, -ess.tula 'myen**). **¶Ēps.e posey (yo)!** (= **Ēps.ta ko hay posey yo**) Suppose you had none! **Ney ka nay māl ul an tul.e pwā (la) hon nako māl they 'n i** If you don't listen to me you'll be in trouble for sure. **Ku pang ey iss.e posey (yo) khunq īl nap.nita** You stay in that room and you'll be in trouble. **Pul i ēps.e posey kongpu to mōs haci** Without a light you won't (or wouldn't) be able to study. **Tōn i mānh.e posey yo eti ānun chey 'na hana** Suppose he had a lot of money, you think he'd pretend to know me?! **Kwun.in ie posey yo eti kulen tey l' kalq swu iss.na?** If you were a soldier, you would not be able to go to such places! **Mit.nun tey ka ēps.e posey yo pelsse Kunswun-i nun pelkum ul mul.ess.tun ci cingyek ul kass.tun ci hayss.keyss.ci yo** Unless there was something she could rely on (= someone whom she could turn to), by now Kunswun-i must have either paid a fine or gone to prison.

-e pōyta, abbr < **-e poita**

-e ppā cita, inf + cpd aux vi insep. gets to be (old/rotten/musty/...) through and through. **¶kolh.a ppā cinta** grows thoroughly/utterly rotten, wallows in vice. **ssek.e ppā cyess.ta** is rotten/spoiled through and through. **keyulle ppā cin nom** a thoroughly lazy rascal. **yo yak.e ppā cin nom** this shrewd rascal.

ēps.i < *ʻep'si*, der adv < **ēps.ta**. without, not having, lacking. **¶uysim ~** without doubt. **thullim ~** without fail; for sure. **(halq) swu ~** unavoidably. **ttus ~** /ttutēpssi/ senselessly. **cēngsin ~** absentmindedly. **kuci ~** endlessly, infinitely. **mayk ~** listlessly, dejectedly. **moca (to) ēps.i ota** comes without (even) a hat. **capon ēps.i cangsa lul sīcak hata** starts up a business with no capital. **Ku ⁿyeca ēps.i nun sālq swu ēps.ta** I cannot live without her. **Cha ēps.i cīnaylq swu iss.ta** I can do without tea (or: without a car). **sokcel ~** in vain, to no purpose < *ʻsywok'cyel ʻep'si* (1459 Wel 9:7b, 1462 ¹Nung 1:3a, 1463 Pep 2:41a), accent-reduced as *ʻsywokcyel ʻep.si* (1482 Nam 1:24a), *sywokcyel [ʻ]jep'si* (?1517- Pak 1:54a), *sywokcyel [ʻ]jep.si* (1481 Twusi 7:9a). *ma'kon ʻtoy ʻep'si* (1459 Wel se:8ab) without hindrance, unhindered. SEE **-ulq kes ēps.i**.

ēps.nun, proc mod < **ēps.ta**. 1. ~ that is nonexistent; that (one) lacks. 2. (pseudo-adn) impoverished, needy, in want.

ēps.ta$_1$ < *ʻep'ta* = *ʻep[s]'ta*, qvi.

1. does not exist, there is not; does not have, has not (got); lacks. **¶atul/sikan/tōn i ~** has no sons / time / money. **Ku san ey namu ka ēps.ta** The mountain is bare of vegetation.

2. is gone, is missing, cannot be found, is lost, is absent. **¶Ku nun palun phal i ēps.ta** He has lost his right arm. **Pangkum chayk-sang wi ey twun chayk i ēps.ta** I cannot find the book that I just put on the table. **Ēps.ta ko hay** Tell them I'm not here.

3. it is used up; runs / is out of, runs short of. **¶Wumul ey mul i ēps.ta** The well has run dry. **Kaysollin i ēps.ta** We have run out of gas.

4. is wanting; is devoid of, lacks. **¶cayml ka ~** is devoid of interest, is uninteresting. **ttus i ~** is meaningless. **cayswu ka ~** is unlucky. **cēngsin i ~** is absentminded, is absorbed; is at wit's end, is out of one's mind (frantic), (so busy one) doesn't know whether one is coming or going. **Na nun ku īl ey hūngmi ka ēps.ta** I am not interested in that business. **Ku nun ku kyēyhoyk ul silhayng hal him i ēps.ta** He lacks the power to carry out the plan. **Ku nun chayk ilk.ki ey cēngsin i ēps.ta** He is absorbed in a book he is reading.

5. is free from, is clear of, lacks. **¶kyelqcem/sokpak i ~** is free from faults / fetters. **Ku kan pyelko ēps.ess.^{s}up.nikka?** Have things been going all right? **Thullim ēps.^{s}up.nikka?** Is it true? (Are you sure?) **Aph kil ey kellilq kes i ēps.ta** There is nothing to stand in my way.

6. is deceased, defunct. **¶apeci ka ~** one's father is deceased/gone; has no father. **ēps.nun sālam** absent persons; poor people, a have-not; the deceased. **~ ēps.e se, ēps.ki ttaymun ey** for want of ~ . **I payk.hwa-cem ey ēps.nun**

kes i ēps.^{s}up.nita This department store carries everything. **Cikum Mikwuk ey kalq sayngkak un cokum to ēps.ta** I haven't the slightest idea/intention of going to the States just now. **Kulay to ku kes i ēps.nun kes pota nās.ta** Still it is better than nothing. **Kulen ^{n}yephyen-ney nun tolie ēps.nun kes man mōs hata** Such a wife is rather worse than no wife at all. **Ku sōsel i caymi ēps.nun kes to ani 'ta** The novel is not uninteresting. **Na nun wus.ulq swu pakk ey ēps.ess.ta** I could not help laughing. **Ecci halq swu ēps.ta** I just can't help it. **Mul un saynghwal ey ēps.ci mōs hal mulken ita** Water is something that there could be no life without. **Ney towum i ēps.ess.tula 'myen, na nun silphay hayss.ulq kes ita** If it had not been for your help, I should have failed. SEE **-ulq kes** ~. DER ADV **ēps.i**. VC **ēps.ayta**.

ēps.ta$_2$ < **ēps.ta$_1$**, postnom qvi sep; ? postnom adj insep. is lacking in; is deficient/bad with respect to.

1. postnom qvi sep. (This is just the regular structure of N V, since pcl **i/ka** can be inserted in most, though not all, examples.) ¶**ha.yem** ~ has no mind to do, is bored (irreg derived substantive < **hata**). **chel** ~, **congcak** ~, **cikak** ~ is senseless, stupid. **yēl** ~ is shy, soft ("lacking in gallbladder") **mayk** ~ is weak, tired. **kuci** (= **kkuth i**) ~ is endless.

2. ? postnom adj insep. **sil** ~ is unreliable; is silly (< **sil** substance, reality). ? **sōk** ~ is unsubstantial, empty (< **sōk** insides). **phucep** ~ is unfriendly, cold, aloof, distant (var < **pūcep** 'approachability, amiability').

NOTE: For certain words there is ambiguity or uncertainty whether the construction is to be treated as adj or as qvi. The expressions **sokcel** ~ 'is hopeless, futile' (bnd n < ?) and **pucil** ~ 'is futile, idle, trivial' (bnd n, CF **pucilen** [? pucil-en < *pucil hen/han]) seem to have both treatments. In doubt are **cwūcha(y)k** ~ 'is very silly', **silum** ~ 'is vacant-minded' (or 'has cares, is depressed'), both being qvi in the speech of ^{l}Yi Tongcay who treats the examples of (1) also as qvi [he is unfamiliar with **phucep ēps-**]. The form **ēps.un** is rare in the modern standard language, but it is incorporated in **kā.yeps.un** from the adjective **kā.yeps.ta** < **kā i ēps-** 'lacks limit'. The confusion may be because Phyengan uses **ēps.un** not **ēps.nun**, apparently in all cases (SEE **ēps.un**).

ADVICE: use **ēps.nun** for both 1 and 2 above.

ēps.ul(q), prosp modifier < **ēps.ta**. ¶**Phyēnci lul ssulq sikan to ēps.ulq cengto lo papputa** I am so busy I have no time to write letters. **Ku ^{l}nōin i ppalli cwuk.ki nun khenyeng acik to sip-nyen un mūncey ēps.ulq kes ita** You might think that old man would die soon, but he's got a good ten years to go.

ˇep ˇsul(q), mod < *ˇep ˇta = ˇep[s]ˇta*.

(1) with an extruded epitheme. Example?

(2) with a transitional epitheme. Example?

(3a) with a summational epitheme (in various functions). ¶*ˇsay ˇlwo pu ˇthe te al ˇGwoy ˇywol ˇcwu[ˇ]ll i ˇep.sul ˇs oy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) since we are unable to reveal more from afresh. *ˇSOYK-ˇQWUN ˇi ˇep ˇsul ˇspwun ˇtyeng* (1459 Wel 1:37b) they lack only the skandha of rūpa (= the attribute of form) but ... .

(3b) with the summational epitheme used to make a factual predication. ¶*KWONG-ˇKHYWOW ˇhosin PANG-ˇPPYEN ˇun ta ˇwo ˇm i ˇep ˇsu.l i ˇ'la* (1447 Sek 9:29a) [Buddha's] ingenious expediencies [for promoting Buddhism] will never be exhausted. *ˇes ˇtyey ho ˇl [i] ˇye ˇn ywo ˇhwo.m i ˇep.su ˇl i ˇlwo ˇta* (1465 Wen se:13b) there will be no wondering how it would be. *KWONG-ˇTUK ˇi ku ˇc i ˇep.su ˇl i ˇGe ˇnul* (1459 Wel 17:48-9) if one's achievement of virtue is boundless, ... *ˇKAK-ˇPPYELQ hi ka ˇphwom ˇpola ˇnwon mozom ˇep.sul ˇs i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:63b) doesn't particularly expect repayment.

ēps.un, modifier < **ēps.ta**.

1. In Seoul rare, usually replaced by **ēps.nun** or **ēps.tun** ' – that does (or did) not exist'.

2. [Phyengan DIAL; Kim Yengpay 1984:104-5] ¶**tōn i ēps.un sālam** a person without money; **sālam i ēps.un pang** a room with no one in it.

ˇep.sun, modifier < *ˇep ˇta = ˇep[s]ˇta*.

(1) with the epitheme extruded – from the [non-]possessor. ¶*ˇkaps ˇep.sun kwu ˇsu.l un* (1482 Nam 1:33a) the priceless jewel. *mozom ˇep.sun ˇkwulwu ˇm i* (1481 Twusi 7:23b) mindless clouds. *ku ˇci ˇep.sun ˇptu.t ul* (1482 Kum-sam 5:37b) boundless meaning. *ˇTTYWU ˇep.sun ˇTTWOW-ˇLI* (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) the unstable logic. *ˇi ˇTI-ˇHHYWEY ˇep.sun ˇPPI-KHWUW y* (1447 Sek 19:30b) this witless almsman. *QIN-YWEN ˇep ˇsun CCO ˇy ˇla ho ˇn i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) it is mercy without cause.

(2) with a transitional epitheme − of time. ¶ *"ep.sun "HHWUW 'ey 'za* (1463 Pep 1:55b) only after its absence.

(3a) with a summational epitheme (in various functions). ¶ *'SWU "ep.sun 't ol a'lwolq 't i.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:10b) it must be realized that they are innumerable. *wo'nol za a'lwo'n i 'TI-'HHYWEY "ep.su'n i kot ''tas-ongi ''ta* (1463 Pep 4:36a) that just today I found out is like having lacked wisdom.

(3b) with the summational epitheme, to make a factual predication. ¶ *ne '[G]wa kol'Wo'l i "ep.su'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with you.

"ep.su'si'ta, hon < *"ep'ta = "ep[s]'ta*. ¶ *'LWUW "ep.su'sya SO-'NGUY hwo'm i e'lyewu'syan 't i'la* (1463 Pep 2:22a) it is difficult to take everything into consideration.

ēps.utoy, concessive < **ēps.ta**. SEE **-toy**.

-epta$_1$, postnom adj -W-. = **hepta**. ¶ **swung epta** [DIAL] = **hyung (h)epta** is ugly.

-epta$_2$, bnd adj -W- (shape after vowel is **-pta**); VAR **-upta**, **-apta**. ¶ **cingkulepta** is weird, disgusting < **cingkul-ew-** < **cingkul**. **ecilepta** is dizzy < **ecil-ew-** < **ecil**. **k^a/$_u$ncilepta** is ticklish < **k^a/$_u$ncil-ew-** < **k^a/$_u$ncil** tickly. **kwutepta** is gullible, quick to believe < **kwut-ew-** < **kwut-** firm (in belief). **mikkulepta** is slippery < **mikkul-ew-** < **mikkul**. **mitepta** (= **mippuṭa**) is trustworthy < **mit-ew-** < **mit.ta** trusts. **mulepta** is itchy < **mul-ew-** < **multa** bites. **nekulepta** is generous < **nekul-ew-** < **nekul**. **nukkepta** is felt; has a sensation < **nukki-** feel. **pantulepta** is smooth < **pantul-ew-** < **pantul**. **putulepta** is soft < **putul-ew-** < **putul hata**. **sikkulepta** is noisy < **sikkul-ew-** < **sikkul**. **ttukepta** is hot < **ttuk-ew-** < **ttukta** [obs] is hot. **twulyepta** is fearful < **twuli-ew-** < **twulita** [obs] fears.

¶ **culkepta** is delighted ?< **culkita** enjoys it. **kalyepta** is/feels itchy < **kalk.ta** scratches it. **kke(l)kkulepta** is rough, coarse ?< **kkel kkel**. **kwīyepta** is lovable ?< **kwī (hata)** precious, ?< var of **kōyta** [obs] loves. **mukepta** is heavy < **muk-epta** ?< **mukta** it remains. **musepta** is fearsome < **mus-epta** ?< **mus** crowd. **patulepta** is weak and dangerous ?< **patul**. **pukkulepta** is ashamed < **pulk.ta** gets red. **singkepta** is insipid ?< **sita** is sour.

"ep'ta = "ep[s]'ta, qvi (= ēps.ta). SEE *"ep'non, "ep.sun*. The predicate can be negativized as *"ep'ti a'ni 'ho-*: ¶ *[SSIN-KUY] lowoy'ywo.m i "epti a'ni thwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 16:22b) it does not lack in being miraculous! *'na y 'i ke's u'lwo hon na'la'h ol "ta 'cwue 'two 'wohi'lye "ep'ti a'ni 'khwo n'* ... (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have no appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this ... '.

ēpus, adn = **ūypus** (step-)

-e puthe, inf + pcl. ¶ **Kulem, wusen cāy puthe poca** Well, let's measure it first, anyway.

-e pwā, inf < **-e pota**. Anc.e **pwā** Sit (back) down.

es(-), adn, bnd n, bnd adv. crooked, curved, diagonal, deviate, wrong; crosswise, mutual; almost, not quite, immature. CF **pis**, **ekus**.

1. adnoun. ¶ ~ **kākey** a slant-roof street stall. ~ **kali** a grain cover. ~ **kulwu** a slant-cut stump. ~ **kwuttul**, ~ **kwuswu (hata)** rather tasty. ~ **kyel** cross grain. ~ **pittwulum (hata)** somewhat oblique. ~**-po** a mutual guarantee. ~ **pulwuki** an immature bull. ~ **sēym** offsetting/cancelling each other. ~ **sico** a kind of **sico** poem with extra syllables in one of the nonfinal lines. ~ **songaci** a calf.

2. bound noun. ~ **toyta** (adj) is pert.

3. bound adverb. ¶ ~ **kata** goes astray; gets/grows perverse. ~ **kkakk.ta** cuts it slantwise. ~ **kyēt.ta** crosses, joins. ~ **maykkita** crosses, intertwines. ~ **mekta** deviates (in behavior) is spiteful. ~ **mēyta** carries it slung over one shoulder. ~ **mullita** interlocks. ~ **na-kata** splits slantwise; deflects, goes off at an angle. ~ **pakkwuta** interchanges, exchanges. ~ **pēyta** cuts slantwise (at an angle). ~ **puth.ta** sticks/attaches at an angle. ~ **sekk.ta** mixes. ~ **suta** stands there arrogant/insolent. ~ **tāyta** applies obliquely. ~ **ttuta** squints.

es- [Ceycwu DIAL] = **ēps-**. ¶ *twon i es.uni cicwu mwos kap.neyta* = **Tōn ēps.uni Cēycwu mōs kap.nita** (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:13) I lack the money to go to Ceycwu.

-es, suf. makes approximate numerals; before noun/counter **-e**. **twues**, **twue** ··· about two < *"twu-'zeh* two or three < *"twulh + "sekl "seyh*. **yeles**, **yele** ··· a number (of), numerous < *ye'leh* ?< *'yelh* ten.

-'es- = ***-'e 's-*** (= ***-'e 'ys-***), abbr < ***-'e is-***. SEE ENTRIES. CF **-ess-**.

-e sa, inf + pcl. 1. [DIAL] = **-e ya**. 2. [? DIAL, mistake] = **-e se**.

ese, adv. 1. (= **ellun**) promptly, without delay/hesitation; quickly, fast (of an action not yet initiated; CF **ppalli**).

2. (please) go ahead and ... , right (away), without hesitation/reticence. ¶**Ese tul.e osey yo** Come right in. **Ese wā ese wā!** (It's) good to see you! **Ese mek.e la** Go ahead and eat. **Tul.e kasey yo! Ese!** Go to your room; now!

-e se < *-'e 'sye*, inf + pcl [emphasizes the inf].

1. and so; and then; (attached to motion verb) so as to, (goes) for/to. ¶**sangcem ey ka se mulken ul sata** goes to the store and buys (= to buy) goods. **i ka aphe se chiq-kwa ey kata** goes to the dentist's with a toothache. **kyēysok hay se īl hata** keeps (on) working. **cēmsim(q) sikan ul 'iyong hay se sānqpo na-ota** makes use of lunch time to come out for a walk. **caki ka math.unq īl imyen cengseng ul tul.ye se hata** puts one's whole soul into anything one undertakes. **Kil i mikkulewe se catong-cha lul wūncen haki (ka) elyepta** The streets are slippery so it is hard to drive (a car). **Nal i nemu etwuwe se kōng ul polq swu iss.ey yo?** Won't it be too dark to see the ball? **Wā se sikyey (lul) pwā la** Come look at the watch! **Māl i thong haci anh.e se etteh.key īl ul hanun ya** How will you do your work, not being able to make yourself understood? **Na nun na se han pen to pyēng i an nass.ta** In all my life I have not been ill once. **Hyeng i kongcang ey ka se ēps.ta** My (older) brother is not home — he's gone off to the factory. **Ku ke l' mōs pwā se akkawun tey** It's a shame (I'm sorry) that we couldn't see that! **Ileh.key chac.e cwusye se tāytan hi kāmsa hap.nita** I appreciate your visiting me like this. **Mēlli osye se komapsup.nita** Thank you for coming such a distance. **Ileh.key nuc.e se mian hap.nita** I am sorry that I am so late. **Wuli 'yehayng-sa ey ka se mul.e polq ka?** Shall we go to the travel agency to find out? **Pay ka kopha se mues com mek.ko siph.ta** I am hungry and want to get something to eat. **Yeki anc.e kitalisipsio** Please sit here and wait.

2. ~ **cōh.ta** it is good that, I am glad that. ¶**Ku i ka wā se (na nun) cōh.ta** It is good (I am glad) that he came. **Khe se cōh.ta** I'm glad it's big. **Na nun wuli chinkwu ka kongpu lul cal hay se cōh.a yo** I'm glad that our friend is studying hard (or: doing well at school).

3. (as for) doing. CF ~ **nun** (2). ¶**ilk.e se an toynun chayk** a book you shouldn't read.

NOTE: In the meaning 'and so, because' **-e se** is never followed by a command or by a proposition; **-uni-kka (n')** is used instead. CF 1894 Gale 41: "[-uni-kka] marks the cause with more definiteness".

-e se ka, inf + pcl + pcl. ¶**Tōn i ēps.e se ka ani 'p.nita** It is not that/because I haven't got the money. **Pay ka kopha se ka ani 'la pap mas i cōh.a se (iey) yo** It's not that I'm hungry, it's just that the food tastes so good. **Kim sensayng i moksa ye (= ie) se ka ani 'la swul i ēps.e se 'ta** It is not because Mr Kim is a preacher (that we are not drinking); it is because we don't have any liquor (to drink). **Iyaki lul te casey hi tut.ca 'myen cip ey ka se ka cōh.keyss.ta** (CM 2:95) If you want to hear more of the story it would be better to wait till we get home.

-e se 'la to, inf + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Etteh.key hay se 'la to ai lul hak.kyo ey ponaysilye ko āy lul ssunta** They are striving to send their child to school somehow or other. CF **-e se 'tun ci**.

-e se man, inf + pcl + pcl [rare, ? awkward]. ¶**Ku ke n' kapyewun mulqcil ie se man cōh.un kes i ani 'la pich-kal to acwu alum-tapta** (CM 1:196) It's not that it's a good thing just because it is a light substance, but the color too is quite beautiful.

-e se n', abbr < **-e se nun**

-e se 'na, inf + pcl + cop advers. ¶**Cikcep ka se 'na yēyki halq ka, cēnhwa lo ya etteh.key yēyki l' hay** We might talk to him directly, but how could we dare tell it to him on the phone?! **Cikcep manna se 'n tul yēyki mōs halq key iss.nun ya?** There's surely no reason you shouldn't talk directly with him.

-e se 'n tul, inf + pcl + cop mod + postmod. ¶**Saci nun mōs hal mangceng pillye se 'n tul mōs hal ya** True, we can't buy it, but why can't we manage by borrowing it? **Cha nun mōs thal mangceng kel.e se 'n tul mōs kal ya** So we can't go by car, can't we walk?!

-e se nun, inf + pcl + pcl.

1. does and THEN. ¶**Un.e lul cap.e se nun kangq ka ey se kwuwe mek.ki lo hayss.ney**

We've decided to catch the trout and then broil them and eat them on the river bank. **Wēnswungi ka way khong ul kka se nun ce nun mekci anh.ko saykki eykey cwunun kwun a** The monkey shells the peanuts and then gives them to her baby instead of eating them herself!

2. as for doing; ~ **an toynta** must not do. **¶Nay chayk ul ilk.e se nun an toynta** You mustn't read my book. CF **-umyen an toynta.**

-e se puthe, inf + pcl + pcl. from when. **¶elye se puthe** from when I was a child. **khe se puthe** from when I grew up. **na/nah.a se puthe** from birth, in all my life.

-e se to, inf + pcl + pcl. 1. = **-e to.**

~ **tul** (pcl). **¶Achim ul nuc.key mek.ess.e to tul cēmsim ul mek.e ya hanta** You must eat some lunch even though you did all have breakfast late.

2. [? in clichés only] **¶Mun.yey sāng ey iss.e se to say lowun cēnhwan ul hakey toyess.ta** In literary ideas, too, they began to turn over a new leaf.

-e se tul, inf + pcl + pcl. **¶Cip ey ka se tul kongpu hay la** (You kids) go home and study.

-e se 'tun ci, inf + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. **¶Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la** Do it somehow or other. CF **-e se 'la to.**

-e se ya, inf + pcl + pcl. if, even/only if; when even/only when; just because. **¶incey nai ka tul.e se ya** only now that I have grown older. **hyēntay ey wā se ya** only when we come to the present age. **Tôn i ēps.e se ya sālq swu ēps.^{s}up.nita** Without money we can't go on living. **Kongpu an hay se ya etteh.key cōh.un haksayng i toyp.nikka** If you don't study, how are you ever going to become a good student? **Cikum ileh.key nuc.e se ya etteh.key kana** How can we go when it's so late now? **Ku ka māl hay se ya piloso na nun kkaytal.ess.ta** I first realized it (only) when he told me. **Pam i nuc.e se ya piloso ku ka wass.ta** He didn't get here until late at night. **Yaksok han kes ul kuleh.key twi-nāyko hay se ya etteh.key kath.i īl ul halq swu ka iss.^{s}o** Since you never even keep your promises, how can I do any business with you? **I phyo phanun chang aph uy cwul i ileh.key kil.e se ya eti sikan cen ey phyo lul sakeyss.ni** The line in front of this ticket window is so long, how will we ever get our tickets in time? **Ku sālam i onul olq ci an olq ci nun cēmsim ttay ka cīna se ya ālkey** toylq ke ya It won't be clear until lunch time has gone by whether he will come today or not. **Ileh.key to pap ey tôl i mānh.e se ya pap ul mek.um i ani 'la tôl ul ssip.nun kes kath.ta** With all these grits in the rice it is like chewing on grits rather than eating rice.

~ **hata** = **-e ya hata.** **¶Kkuth ey ka se se ya** (ha)ci I suppose we have to go stand at the end?

SEE **-ta 'y se ya, ila 'y se ya**; *-'e 'sye 'za.*

-e sey ya, [var] = **-e se ya**

-esi-/-es- [Phyengan DIAL] (Kim Yengpay 1984: 104-5) = **-ess-** (past). Both **-esi-** and **-es-** are before **-e, -ul, -un, -umyen, -uni; -esi ya** = **-ess.e ya, -ese yo** (in places **-esi yo**) = **-ess.e yo.**

-'esi- = *-'e 'si-* , abbr < *-'e isi-*

-'esi- (effective honorific) = *-(^{u}o)'si'ke-* (honorific effective): *-'esin, -'esina, -'esi'n i ('Gwo/'Gwa), -'esi'n^{u}ol, -'esi'n ywo, -'esi'ta, -'esi'tun.* SEE *-'yesi.*

-'esi'n i = *-'kesi'n i*, effective honorific + postmod. *¶ha'nol'h i il'Gwesi'n i* (1445 Yong 21) heaven has ordained it.

-'esi'nol, 1. → *-'Gesi'nol* 2. = *-'kesi'nol* (= *-u'sike'nol*, the honorific literary concessive). *¶'CCYENG-'PPEN 'i mwu'lesi'nol* (1449 Kok 15; for **'mwut.kesi'nol* for **mwu'lusike'nol*) upon [King] Śuddhodana's inquiring about it ... .

-'esi'ton = *-'esi'tun.* *¶'nim-kum 'i 'pa.p ol 'cwu'esi'ton mwo'lwo'may twos'k ol 'CYENG hi ho'kwo mwoncye 'mas 'pwosi'm ye* (1475 Nay 1:9-10) when the king gives rice, one adjusts one's seat without thinking about it and first tries the taste and ... .

-'esi'tun = *-'kesi'tun* = *-u'sike'tun*, honorific provisional. if/when one deigns. *¶'TTYEY-'CO hona'h ol 'cwu'esi'tun 'mal tu'le ilozo'Wa 'ci-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:22b) if you let me have one of your disciples I want to build them [the monasteries] according to what he says.

-'e 's.ke'n i ''la. *¶[SYWUY-CCAN] hon 'phu.l ul muten 'hi ne'kye 's.ke'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:42a) I scorned what was left of the withered grass.

-'e 's.ke'nul, abbreviation < *-'e is.ke'nul.* *¶chulk kwos.ka.l i ki'Gwu'le 's.ke'nul* (1481 Twusi 23:54a) with ko-hemp hats aslant.

-'esketun = *-'e 's.ke[']tun*, abbr < *-'e is.ke'tun.* *¶TTAM 'i ma'khye 'sketun* (1466 Kup 1:3b) if congested with phlegm.

-'es'kwo = -'e 's'kwo, abbr < *-'e is'kwo* (also *-'e 'ys'kwo*). ¶*kwu'sul 'lwo 'mang moy'ca 'skin kanta'k ay tu'li'Gwe 's'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:29a) has sewn jewels into a net bag and run a string through it, and ... .

-'es.non = 'e 's.non, abbr < *-'e is.non* (also *-'e 'ys.non*). ¶*'pe'le 's.non 'MEN-'SSYANG 'i 'ta 'kwot 'SSILQ-'SYANG 'i 'Gwo* (1463 Pep 1:227a) the myriad images that are arrayed are in fact the reality [of enlightenment].

-'es.no'n i = 'e 's.no'n i, abbr < *-'e is.no'n i* (also *-'e 'ys.no'n i*). ¶*ha'nol'h ay s 'mu'l ey com'kye 's.no'n i* (?1517- Pak 1:68a) it is soaked in the waters of heaven [it is so blue].

~ ''la. ¶*tas lyang kum 'u'lwo mey'Gwe 's.no'n i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:19a) I have been shouldered with five taels of gold to pay.

-'es'nwon = -'e 's'nwon, abbr < *-'e is'nwon*. ¶*pu'the 's'nwon mwo'ton 'NGWUW 'lul 'TUK ''ti 'mwot 'hwolq 't i'la* (1462 'Nung 6:53b) we cannot obtain all the existence we count on.

-'eso'la, effective emotive indic assert. ¶*ne-huy 'tol'h i 'him 'psesola* (1447 Sek 23:13a) you people must try hard. *UM-AY yey iGwon phwul ul ta salGwa nayyesola* (1747 Songkang [Kwansey] 3a, [Sengcwu] 4b) it revives the fading grass on the shady bank. SEE *-'aso'la*.

-ess-, past. [< -e inf + iss- aux; CF anc.ess.ta sat down, anc.e iss.ta is seated]

1. was; did, has done.

2. Occasionally the meanings or translations are unexpected:

2a. (present) ¶**Sikan i acik to mel.ess.ta** The time is still far off.

2b. (immediate future) ¶**Ne khunq ll nass.ta; incey apeci hanthey kekceng tut.key toyess.ta** You are in for it now; you will catch it (= a scolding) from your father. **Icey nun cwuk.ess.kwun a** I'm (as good as) dead!

NOTE: Pak Hwaca 1982 says that Korean does not use the past as a lively immediate future, so that Japanese A'a ba'su ga kita' 'Oh the bus is about to get here!' should be said as **Ppesu ka onta**. Also, that Korean does not use the past to confirm what is already known, so that Ho'n'ya wa asoko da'tta ne' '(Let's see,) the bookshop was over there, wasn't it' translates as Chayk pang un cēki 'ci.

2c. cannot. ¶**Kuleh.ci man incey kongpu nun tā hayss.nun ke l'** But I can't study now!

Occurs followed by **-ess-, -keyss-, -sup-, -ta, -ney, -na?, -°o, -tula, -tey, -ti, -kwumen (-kwun (a), -kwulye), -e, -ko, -una(-ma), -uni(-kka), -ci, -ki, -um, -umye, -umyen (= -tula 'myen), -tumyen, -ul, -nun, -tun, -ketun**; SEE **-ess.ca**.

Shapes are like those of the infinitive (**-e**). The shape is **-ass-** if the last vowel of the stem is **o** or **a** w that is reduced from a basic **o**, and in the literary language or in dialect also if the last vowel of the stem is **a**. The shape is **-ss-** (lit **-ess-**) if the stem ends **···ey, ···oy,** or **···ay**; it is **-ss-** (both colloq and lit) after **···a**. But **-oyess-** is often spelled **-wayss-** and **-wiess-** is often spelled **-weyss-**; those pronunciations are sometimes heard, usually with a long vowel.

-e ssah.ta, inf + aux v insep. does to a great extent, extremely; does (? or is) to a sufficient extent, more than enough, ample; does (? or is) in throngs, in great / frequent numbers; does repeatedly, does (all too) often; does to excess (and much to my irritation). ¶**Twū ai ka ssawe ssah.nunta** The two boys fight like cats and dogs. **Mun pakk ey se nun ai tul i nol.a ssah.nunta** The children are playing in throngs outside the door. **Ai tul i ttē-tul.e ssah.nunta** The kids are yelling and screaming. **I man hamyen mek.e ssah.keyss.ta** This will be plenty for me (to eat). NOTE: There is doubt whether this is acceptable with the descriptive stems (adj or cop): ? **Ku ttawi nun yeki to hun hay ssah.ass.ta** 'That sort of thing is all too common here, too'; ? **Ku man hayss.umyen mānh.e ssah.keyss.ta** 'That will be more than enough'. 'Yi Kitong (1988:165-6) offers such examples as: **Ku mul un ttukewe ssah.ass.ta** 'The water is hotter than it need be'; **Ku sālam un celm.e ssah.ass.ta** 'The man is young enough'; **Ku cip un cōh.a ssah.ass.ta** 'The house is good enough'; but these are rejected by other speakers consulted. No examples are found for the copula.

-ess.ca, past subj assertive. SEE ALSO **-ta 'yss.ca, -la 'yss.ca, -ca 'yss.ca.** ¶**Kicha ka āmuli ppallass.ca** (= **ppaluta 'yss.ca**) **pihayng-ki lul ttalulq swu iss.keyss.nun ya?** However fast a train might go, how could it keep up with an airplane?! **Ku tul i pāntay lul ha.yess.ca āmulen yēnghyang ul cwuci mōs halq key 'ta** Even if they should oppose it, that probably

would not exert any influence. **Cikum puthe āmuli kongpu lul hayss.ca sihem ey n' mōs puth.ulq ke l'** However hard he might study now, he won't be able to pass the test.

-ess.ci, past suspective. 1. ~ **yo**. CF **-umyen** ··· **-ess.ci**. 2. ¶**kaci anh.ess.ci man** didn't go but. 3. ~ **anh-** (in rhetorical question): §11.7.8.

-ess.e, past infinitive.

1. (sentence-final) did / was [INTIMATE]. ~ **yo**, ~**-ess.ey yo** SAME [POLITE].

2. (before pcl) SEE ~ **to**, ~ **tul**, ~ **ya**, ~ **yo** (but *~ **la**, *~ **se**).

***-ess.e se**, past inf + pcl. Not used.

-ess.ess-, past-past: still more remote or more definitely completed than simple past. ¶**Ku i ka wass.ta** He has come (and is here) – **Ku i ka wass.ess.ta** He came (and was here but went away again). **Ku i ka kass.ta** He has gone (and is still away) – **Ku i ka kass.ess.ta** He went (and is now back). **Eti kasyess.ess.e(y) yo** Where have you been? **Nay atul i pyēng i nass.ess.ci man cikum un kkway naass.ta** My son got sick but he is quite recovered now.

NOTE: There are two uses. In one, something happened and / but then later the situation was reversed or changed. The other is more like the English pluperfect 'had done' (past with respect to a past frame of reference), as in: **Nay ka cwūmun han sukeyithu ka cīnan tal ey tōchak hayss.nun, tey ku ttay Hān kang el.um un tā nok.ass.ess.ta** The skates that I ordered arrived last month, but by then the ice in the Han river had all melted (Pak Sengwen 224).

-ess.ess.e, past-past infinitive.

1. (sentence-final) did / was at an earlier time [INTIMATE]; **-ess.ess.e(y) yo** [POLITE].

2. (before pcl) did / was and so, etc.

-ess.ess.keyss.nun tey, past-past future proc mod + postmod. (given) the circumstance that someone will have done or probably had done (at some earlier time); had probably done and / but / so; [sentence-final] should have done (but). ¶**Ku ay ka na hanthey wass.ess.uni-kka ne hanthey to kass.ess.keyss.nun tey** He came to see me; he must have come to see you, too. **Kim kwun i ecey ccum un Sewul ey tōchak hayss.ess.keyss.nun tey manna pwass.nun ya** Kim must have arrived in Seoul yesterday; have you run into him? [Commonly replaced by **-ess.ess.ulq kes in tey** for 'probably'.]

-ess.ess.keyss.ta, past-past future indic assertive.

1. will have done (at some earlier time).

2. probably did: this is commonly replaced by **-ess.ess.ulq kes ita**.

-ess.ess.nun tey, past-past proc mod + postmod. (given) the circumstance that someone did (had done); did (had done) and / but / so. ¶**Sewul ey kass.ess.nun tey, sikan i ēps.e se Yensey tāyhak un mōs pwass.ta** I went to Seoul, but there wasn't time to see Yensey University. **Ku sālam cwūso lul al.ass.ess.nun tey cikum un ic.e pelyess.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987:191) I knew his address but now I have forgotten it.

-ess.ess.nun ya, past-past proc mod + postmod. (the question) whether it had been / happened.

-ess.ess.ta, past-past indic assertive. did (at an earlier time), had done. ¶**kass.ess.ta** went (and is back). **wass.ess.ta** came (and left again), was here (but isn't now). **mek.ess.ess.ta** ate (but is hungry again).

-ess.ess.tun, past-past retr mod. ¶**Kwulapha ey kasyess.ess.tun cek i iss.^{s}up.nikka** Have you ever been to Europe? **Path māyko iss.ess.tun^{n}yeca ka kokay lul tulko mēn san ul potuh** The woman who had been weeding the field lifted her head up and looked at the distant mountain. CF **-ess.tun**.

-ess.ess.una, past-past advers. did (at an earlier time) but; ~**-ma** did but anyway. ¶**Cheum ey nun sangtang hi mūnceyq-keli yess.ess.una cikum un swūnco loi cīnhayng toynta** At first it was quite a problem, but now it is going smoothly.

-ess.e to, past inf + pcl. even though (while) it happened; did but. ¶**Wihem han cwul un ālko iss.ess.e to 38-sen ul nēm.ki lo hayss.ta** Even though I knew the danger I decided to cross the 38th parallel. **Ku tangsi ku nun tāytan hi kanan hayss.e to nul culkepkey cīnayss.ta** In those days he led a happy life even though he was very poor. **Ilq-cwuil cen puthe man sīcak hayss.e to cikum ccum un tā tōyss.ul they.'n tey** If only we had started it a week ago we would be all done by now. **Ecey achim un pap ul mek.ess.e to nemu phikon hay se, wenki ka naci anh.ess.ess.^{s}up.nita** I was so tired yesterday morning that even after breakfast I just couldn't get my spirits up (= couldn't get going).

-ess.e tul, past inf + pcl (plural-subject). ¶**Pap ul mek.ess.e tul** They / We have eaten.

-ess.e ya, past inf + pcl. ¶**Aycho (ey) puthe kulen sālam kwa nun sangcong ul mal.ess.e ya hanun ke ya** You should have avoided associating with a man like him from the start. **Mili māl-ssum tulyess.e ya hayss.(ess.)ulq kes ip.nita** He probably should have told you beforehand.

-ess.e(y) yo SEE **-ess.e**. ? ~ **man** did but (CF **-keyss.e yo man**).

-ess.ken man, past semi-lit concessive. even though (although, while) one did. ~ **un**, ~ **se to**. Sometimes spelled **-ess.kes-man** as in **Pam ey īl haci mālla ko kum ha.yess.kes-man se to yelq si kkaci īl halq swu pakk ey ēps.^{s}o** He forbade my working at night but I can't help working till ten o'clock.

-ess.kes.ta past tentative assertive. ¶**Ne na tele silh.ta ko hayss.kes.ta – tasi nun an ol they 'ni** You say you hate me, and I won't come again! **Ne sensayng nim poko yok hayss.kes.ta – eti twuko poca** You'd call the teacher names? **– let's cut that out!**

-ess.ketun, past provisional. SEE **-ketun**.

-ess.keyss.e, past-future inf. will have done; probably did [INTIMATE]. ~(y) **yo** [POLITE].

-ess.keyss.nun tey, past-future processive mod + postmodifier. (given) the circumstance that someone will have done or probably has done; will have (probably has) done it and/but/so. ¶**Wuli emeni ka onul mas-iss.nun ūmsik ul hasyess.keyss.nun tey kath.i ka se mek.ulq ka?** I bet my mother has fixed some good food today – won't you come eat with us?

-ess.keyss.nun ya, past-future processive mod + postmodifier. (the question) whether it will have been (probably was) or whether someone will have done (probably did).

-ess.keyss.ta, past-future indic assert.

1. probably did. ¶**Ku sālam uy nai sumul un nem.ess.keyss.ta** I bet he will never see twenty again.

2. will have done.

-ess.keyss.tun, past-future retr mod

-ess.ki, past summative. SEE **-ki**.

-ess.ko, past gerund. did / was and. [Little used except in long sentences to anticipate a final past verb; or final in fragments, afterthoughts.]

-ess.na, 1. FAMILIAR past indic attent (= **-ess.ni**). ~ **pota** = **-ess.nun ka pota**.

2. = (used for) **-ess.nun ka / ya**.

~ **ka** (particle). ¶**Ēncey natha-nass.na ka mūncey 'ta** The question is when did it appear.

~ **lul** (pcl). ¶**Ku ^{n}yeca ka wass.na lul al.e pwā la** Find out whether she came. **Ecci palqtal tōyss.na lul poca** Let's see how it has developed.

-ess.ney, FAMILIAR past indic assert (= **-ess.ta**).

-ess.ni, past indic attent. did / was it?

-ess.nola, [lit] = **-ess.ta**. CF (1916 Gale 2:60) *-es.nwola* "A book-form, having the force of **-es.ta** in the colloquial"; – ~ *kwo* says that he had himself – .

-ess.nun, past proc mod. Attaches to any stem (v, adj, cop) but is followed only by **tey**, **ci**, **ka** (question), **ya** (question), **ke l'** (exclamation), or by **pep hata** (– also **tus hata / siph.ta?**).

-ess.nun ci, past proc mod + postmod.

1. (the uncertain fact) whether it was / did. ¶**Ku i ka sal.ess.nun ci cwuk.ess.nun ci āmu to molunta** Nobody knows whether he is alive or dead. **Ku i ka cēng-mal kulen māl ul hayss.nun ci kiek hasip.nikka?** Do you recall whether he really said that? **Nwukwu yess.nun ci āsip.nikka** Do you know who it was?

2. ~ **(to moluta, yo)** maybe / perhaps it was or did. ¶**Kass.nun ci (to molunta)** Maybe he went. Maybe he's gone / there. **Pi ka wass.nun ci (yo)** Perhaps it rained.

-ess.nun ci 'la (se), past proc mod + postmod + cop var inf (+ pcl). as / since it did = **-un ci 'la (se)** 2. SEE **-nun ci 'la (se)**.

-ess.nun ka, past proc mod + postmod. (the question) whether it was / did. ~ **pota** it seems to have been/done. ¶**Ay ka eti tachyess.nun ka pota** It seems the baby got hurt somewhere.

~ **ka** (pcl). ¶**Ēncey natha-nass.nun ka ka mūncey 'ta** The question is when did it appear.

~ **lul** (pcl). ¶**Ku ^{n}yeca ka wass.nun ka lul al.e pwā la** Find out whether she came.

-ess.nun ke l' (= **-un ke l'**), past proc mod + postmod + pcl. did it so there! did it anyway! ¶**Icey nun yēys nal(q iyaki) to mith-chen i ttel.e cyess.nun ke l'** But, gee whiz, I've run out of (stories of) the old days.

-ess.nun tey past proc mod + postmod.

1. (given) the circumstance that one did; did and/or/but/so. ¶**Wuli cip ey cheng hayss.nun tey acik to an onta** We invited him to our

house, but he still hasn't come.
~ **nun** SEE -nun tey.
~ **to (pulkwu hako)** SEE -nun tey.
~ **ya** SEE tey ya.
2. ~ **(yo)!** (exclamation). ¶**Cal hayss.nun tey (yo)!** You did well!

-ess.nun ya, past proc modifier + postmodifier. (the question) whether it was or did. ¶**Ne eti iss.ess.nun ya ~ halwu congil poici anh.uni** Where have you been that I haven't seen you all day long?

-ess.n' ya, abbr < **-ess.nun ya**

-ess.^{3}o, AUTH past indicative assertive

-ess.ta, 1. past indicative assertive
2. ~ **(ka)** past transferentive. ¶**kass.ta osil ttay** when you come back, on your way back. **Eti kass.ta ka osey yo** Where have you been?

-ess.ta ka nun, past transferentive + pcl [cannot be omitted] + pcl.
1. + nonpast: ¶**Kulayss.ta ka nun may lul mac.key?!** I do that and then I'll get whipped, won't I. **(Ne) nay tongsayng ul ttaylyess.ta ka nun cwuk.nunta** If you hit my young brother, you are a dead man ([1]Yi Cenglo 1989).
2. + past: ¶**Wass.ta ka nun ku tay lo kass.ta** He came, but then he up and left right away.

-ess.ta ka se, past transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**[1]Noymul ul mek.ess.ta ka (se) hon nass.ta** He took a bribe and got in(to) trouble.

-ess.ta ka to SEE -ta ka to

-ess.ta ka tul SEE -ta ka tul

-ess.ta ka ya SEE -ta ka ya

-ess.ta ka yo SEE -ta ka yo

-ess.ta ko/kko/kwu SEE -ta ko

-ess.ta 'myen, abbr < **-ess.ta (ko) hamyen**

-ess.ta 'y, abbr < **-ess.ta (ko) hay**

-ess.tey, FAMILIAR past retr assertive

-ess.ti, past retr attentive

-ess.tula, past retr assertive.
~ **'myen** SEE -tula 'myen.

-ess.tumyen, past retrospective conditional. SEE -tumyen. Usually replaced by **-ess.ta 'myen**.

-ess.tun, past retr mod. 1. that had been/done; that was/did (at an earlier time). ¶**Hulyess.tun hanul i malk.key kayess.ta** The (previously) cloudy sky cleared up nicely. **Yeki twuess.tun khal i eti kass.ni** Where has the sword gone that I had put away here? **Cwuk.ess.tun sālam i tasi sal.e nass.ta 'o** A dead person came back to life, they say. 2. = **-ess.tun ya** (question).

-ess.tun ci 'la SEE -tun ci

-ess.tuni, past retr sequential. SEE -tuni.

-ess.tun mo.yang, past retr mod + n. ¶**Pi ka wass.tun mo.yang ita** It seems to have rained (to have been raining).

-ess.tun tey (yo), past retrospective + postmod (sentence-final exclamatory). ¶**ka-poni(-kka n') pi ka mānh.i wass.tun tey** when I went there I found it had rained a lot.

-ess.tun tul SEE -tun tul

-ess.u'q ka, abbr < **-ess.ulq ka**

-ess.ul(q), past prospective mod. Occurs + **ka, kes, mangceng, pa, pep, ppun, they, tus, ya.**
1. to have been. ¶**elyess.ul ttay, elyess.ulq cek** (the time) when one was young. **haksayng iess.ul ttay** when I was a student.
2. to have done ~ but the simple **-ul(q)** is often preferred, whenever that is unambiguous. ¶**kihoy ka iss.ess.ul ttay** when I got/had the chance. **Nappun kes un an kaluchyess.ulq cwul lo āp.nita** I presume (feel sure) that they didn't teach any bad things. **Ku i ka kass.ul/kal ttay na to kass.ta** When he went I went too. **Nay ka kass.ess.ul ttay ku i to kass.ess.ta** When I had been there he went by there, too.
3. **-ess.ulq kes**. SEE kes
3a. (with extruded subject for epitheme).
3b. (with extruded object for epitheme).
3c. (as summational epitheme): **-ess.ulq kes ita** probably did/was, would have done/been, must (surely) have done/been. ¶**Enu [1]yekwan ey se ku lul mannass.ess.ulq kes ita** I must have seen him in some hotel or other. **Ppalli uysa eykey poyess.tun tul an cwuk.ess.ulq kes ita** If he had seen the doctor right away, he wouldn't have died. **Ney to wum i ēps.ess.tula 'myen, na nun silphay hayss.ulq kes ita** If it had not been for your help, I should have failed. **Ku ka selun sal kkaci man ila to sal.ess.tula 'myen ku cakphum ul wānseng hayss.ulq kes ita** If only he had lived to the age of 30 he would have completed the work. **Ku sālam iess.tula 'myen manna pwass.ulq kes ita** If it had been that man I would have seen/noticed him. **Mili māl-ssum tulyess.e ya hayss.(ess.)ulq kes ip.nita** He probably should have told you beforehand. **Tōn i ēps.ess.ki ey mangceng ici, (mān.il tōn i iss.ess.tula 'myen) totwuk eykey tā ppāys.kyess.ulq kes ita** It is good that I had no money with me, otherwise

(if I HAD had some money with me) I would have been robbed of it all by the thief.

4. **-ess.ulq ci 'la = -ess.ulq ci 'n i 'la** [lit]. ¶**Ku cimsung i swuph sŏk ey swum.ess.ulq ci ('n i) 'la** The beast must have hidden in the woods.

-ess.ulq kes kath.umyen (= **-ess.tula 'myen**) if one had done. ¶**Ku i ka ku ttay hak.kyo lul ku man twuci anh.ess.ulq kes kath.umyen, cikum ccum un witay han hakca ka tŏyss.ulq ke(y) ya** If he hadn't quit school at that time he would have become a great scholar by now.

-ess.ulla, past prosp adjunctive. I fear that it happened. ¶**Ku ka keki ey kass.ulla** I'm afraid he may have gone there. SEE **-ulla ko / kwu.**

-ess.um, past substantive

-ess.umyen, past conditional. 1. ¶**Kulssey yo, hak.kyo ey kaci anh.ess.umyen tose-kwan ey iss.ulq key yo** Well, if he didn't go to school he must be at the library. **Ku-kkacis kes ic.e pelyess.umyen ic.e pelyess.ci** If you forgot such a thing, why, you forgot it.

CF **-tu(la-)myen.**

2. ~ **siph.ess.ta** SEE **siph.ta.**

3. ~ **hanta.** ¶**Mannass.umyen hatun kil iyo** (= **mannass.umyen cŏh.keyss.ta ko sayngkak hatun kil iyo**) I was hoping we would meet. SEE **-umyen 2b.**

-ess.un, past mod = **-un**; occurs only in ~ **cuk.** According to CM 1:379 also in ~ **tul**, but we reject that usage in favor of **-ess.tun tul.**

-ess.una, past adversative. was / did but; ~**-ma** was / did but anyway. ¶**Kongchayk twū kwēn ssik un nona cwuess.una yenphil un acik an nona cwuess.ta** I divided the notebooks up two apiece, but I haven't given out the pencils yet.

-ess.un cuk, past mod + postmod [somewhat lit]. ¶**Ttek man mek.ess.un cuk sŏk i cŏh.ul lī ka iss.(ess.)keyss.na** Why shouldn't you feel sick after stuffing yourself with rice cakes?!

-ess.uni, past sequential. ~**-kka (nun)**, ~**-kka n'** SAME. ¶**Iwang wass.uni tul.e kaca** As long as we're here let's go in. **Tŏn i ēps.ess.uni-kka mōs sass.ci** I didn't have the money to buy it. **Mom i pulphyen hayss.uni-kka mōs kass.ci** I wasn't feeling well so I couldn't go. **Hānkwuk sālam iess.uni-kka mōs kass.ci** He was Korean so he couldn't go.

-ess.utoy, past concessive. even though it was / did (= **-ess.e to**), although. SEE **-toy.**

-'e 'ssye, inf + ? abbr < *-'sywo'sye*, please do! ¶*("es'tyey pwu'thye 'y'la 'hono.n i s 'ka) ku 'ptu't ul nil'Ge 'ssye* (1447 Sek 6:16-7) (how come he is called Buddha?) please tell me what it means.

-'es'ta = *-'e 's'ta*, abbr < *-'e is'ta* (also *-'e 'ys'ta*). ¶*ne'pi 'KWUYK-"THWO 'lol me'ke 's'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 2:63a) has absorbed territory widely. ~ *"tung 'un 'kak-'kak ilhwum twue 's'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:62a) they have all been given individual names. SEE *'twu' 's'ta = 'twu' 'ys'ta*. CF *-'e 'sye.*

"es(')te (> ette), defective inf. ~ *"ho'ta*, adj-n. (is) how. ¶*'stwo nilo'la mo'cho'm ay "es'te 'ho'twoswo'n ywo ['thwoswo'n ywo* in the reading aid for the Chinese text] (?1468- Mong 52b) and also tell me, how will it be in the end? *"es'te khwan'toy "twuy.h o'lwo tol'Gywo'm ay "ce y il'hu'm ye pas[k] 'MWULQ 'ey "ce y mwo'loke'n ywo* (1459 Wel 13:32a) how come because it depends on the future one will lose it and oneself be unaware of external objects? *['LYANG-'HAN 'KWO-'SSO] 'ay "es.te ho'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1445 [1]Yong 28) how were they [in their roles] with respect to the history of the Two Hans? *ta'si "cwul 'ptu.t i "es.te kho'n i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:40a) how about the thought of giving a second time? *ne 'y key "es.te "'l ywo* (1482 Nam 1:63a) what is it to you?

"es(')te 'n, abbr < *"es'te hon*, what (kind of). ¶*ku"tuy "es.te 'n "sa'lo.m in 'ta* (1459 Wel 10:29b) = *ku"tuy "es'te 'n "salo'm in 'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 7:62a) what kind of person are you? *"es'te 'n cyen'cho 'lwo* (1459 Wel 9:35d) on what grounds. *KWONG 'oy nilku'si'nwon ke's un "es'te 'n "ma'l i-ngi s 'kwo* (1465 Wen se:68a) what words are you reading, my Lord? *pan'toki "TTYWOW-CYWUW y "es'te 'n 'MYEN-'MWOK 'in 't ol a'lwo.l i "'la* (?1468- Mong 13a) we must recognize what countenance it is that the state of Zhào has. *"es.te 'n cyen'cho [G]wo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what is the reason? *"es.te 'n QIN-YWEN 'u'lwo* (1447 Sek 24:9a) in what connection. *ne 'y "es.te 'n salo'm in ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:20a) ← **"ne y "es'te hon "salo.m in 'ta* what kind of person are you? *"es.te 'n "salo'm ol pwo'l [i] 'ye.n i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:62a) what sort of person would he see? *"ne y "es.te 'n a'hoy 'Gwan'toy he'thwuy 'lol an'a "wunun 'ta* (1459 Wel 8:

85b; sic *an-'a*) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to (the calf of) a person's leg?

es.ti = *"es'ti.* ¶*[f'ji 'a'ki es.ti "'n i 'Gwan'toy nul'ku'n [i] uy he'thwuy l' "an'kwo 'i'li-'to'lwok "wunon 'ta* (1459 Wel 8:100-1) why does this child cling to (the calf of) the old man's leg and cry all this much?!

"es(')ti (> ecci), adv. how; how come, why. ¶*cyecay s swu'l ul [']ho'ya won 't ol "es'ti me'kul 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:2b) we have got the market wine, but how will we drink it? *'stwo "es'ti i cu'zu'm ey 'za kos won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 2:3b) and how is it that you have only come at just this time? *"es'ti TANG WU cek ta['Jso['Jlim 'ul 'pep pat'kwo 'cye 'hosino'n i '-'i s 'kwo* (1586 Sohak 6:35b) = *"es'tyey TANG WU si'cel na'la ta'so'liten 'il 'lul* [a miswriting (or a conflation?) of *'i'l ul] 'pep* – (1518 Sohak-cho 9:39a) why do you want to take the governing of Táng and Wú as your model? *wo'nol selu "pwol 'cwu.l ol "es.ti "all i 'Gwo ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 15:47b) today we wonder how to find a way to look at each other.

"es'tye (? abbr < *"es'tyey*; ? blend of *"es'ti* + *"es'te*; ? abbr < *"es'ti 'ho'ye* [= *'ho'ya*]) = *"es'ti* how; why. ¶*'ema "nim s yang'co y "es'tye ku'li-tolwok ye'wuysi'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 23:87a) why does mother look so thin?

"es(')tyey (?< **"es'ti[i] 'yey*), adv = *"es'ti* how (come), why. ¶*"es'tyey "cywu'ng i'la 'ho'no.n i s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:18a) why are they called priests? *"es'tyey 'i na'la'h ol [']e.ye'spi ne'kye wo'ti a'ni 'khesi'n ywo* (1459 Wel 7:29b;) how can you love this land and never come to it? *"es'tyey a'to'l oy 'YAK 'ol me'ke'n ywo* (1459 Wel 21:219a) why did I take my son's medicine? *"es'tyey pol'ki.l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1463 Pep 1:13b) how would he have explained it? ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:29b, 9:26b; 9:35a, 19:13a; 1459 Wel 2:13a, 13:35b; 1462 [1]Nung 1:75a; 1463 Pep 1:140a, 2:250a; 1463/4 Yeng 1:90b, 2:62a; 1465 Wen se:13b; ?1468- Mong 62ab; 1482 Nam 1:63a; … .

¶*pwus'kulywo'm i "es.tyey "ep'susin 'ka* (1449 Kok 120) how come he has no shame? *"es.tyey e'li.n ywo* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) why are you being stupid? *"es.tyey ho'l i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:29a) what am I to do? ALSO: 1459 Wel 14:65a; 1462 [1]Nung 5:72b; 1463/4 Yeng 2:62a; 1463 Pep 1:13b; 1481 Twusi 7:7b, 7:24b, 20:20a, 22:44b; 1463/4 Yeng 1:90b; 1464 Kumkang 11a; 1475 Nay 2:2:72a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:2a, 2:4a, 2:13b, 5:24b; 1482 Nam 1:17a.

"es[']tyey'la (?< **"es'ti[i] 'yey "'la*), adv = *"es'ti* how (come). ¶*"es.tyey'la 'wos 'kwa 'pap ['Jkwa 'ay [KWUNG-'KHWON] 'ho.ya* (1481 Twusi 16:19a) how come we are needy for clothes and food, and … .

-'esu'la < *-'eso'la*, emotive.

-'esy- = *-'e 'sy-* , abbr < *-'e isy-* (< *isi-*)

-'e 'sye, inf + pcl. SEE *-e se*, *'ho'ye 'sye*, *'ila 'sye*. ¶*na y ywo so'i mol-pwo'ki "e'te 'sye mot 'tho'ti "mwot 'hota'la* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse; having acquired an intestinal ailment. *"es.tyey sul'he two'la pwokwo "kenne 'sye howol-lwo taptap 'ho.ya 'kha.n ywo* (1481 Twusi 16:37b) why, after crossing over with a backward look of loathing, must I be so bored and lonesome? *i 'lul tikhuyye 'sye "nwul 'ul* [= *"nwu 'lul] "wuy 'khwo 'cye 'hono'n ywo* (1586 Sohak 6:58a) = *'i 'ptut ka'cye '"sywu'm un "nwu 'lul "wuy 'ho'ye 'hono'n ywo* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:63a) [wanting it to be] for whose benefit do you go on maintaining this [thought]?

-'e "'sye, abbr < *-'e i'sye*, inf + aux infinitive.

~ n' (pcl). ¶*ma'zo.l ay sa'la 'sye n' ptu.l ul [HHOYNG] 'hwo.m ay is.no'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:63b) living in office [in a barbarian land] lies in carrying out one's will. SEE *'ho'ye 'sye 'non.*

~ 'za (pcl). ¶*SYWU-PPWO-TTYEY pa'hwoy s "swo'p ay PPYEN-QAN 'hi an'ca "'sye 'za twole'hhye na 'y 'PEP-SIN 'ol 'pwo'no.n i "'la* (1459 Wel 21:206a) Subhūti has to be seated safely inside the rock to view my dharmakāya (true Buddhahood).

-'e'ta, effective indic assert. ¶*na'la'h i QWUY-SSIN 'ul il'he'ta ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 10:9b) said that the land has lost a mighty god, and … . *un "twu 'lyang (')uy s swu'l ul me'ke'ta* (?1517- [1]No 2:39a) we drank two silver taels worth of wine. *i kwoki nik.eta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 1:20a) this meat is well done = *'i kwo'ki nik.ke'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:22a). *cim ta moyya sileta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [K] 1:42a) the bundles have all been tied and loaded (on the horses).

SEE *'ho'ya'ta, -'ye'ta, (-l [i]) ''ye'ta.*

-e 'ta (ka) < *-'e 'ta 'ka*, inf + cop transferentive (+ particle). with a shift of location, purpose, direction, benefit, etc. SEE **ita** 3b. ¶*LA-'HHWUW-LA to'lye 'ta 'ka SA-MI sa'mwo.l ye 'hono'ta* (1447 Sek 6:2a) they intend to take Rāhula away and make him into a śrāmaṇera (a religious novice). *'CCAP ''CHWOW-'MWOK kes'ke 'ta 'ka no'ch ol kewuzo'won 't ol* (1449 Kok 62) though they cut sticks and challenged his face with them [would he flinch?!].

-e tāko [emphatic] = **-e tao**

-etakun(ey) [Ceycwu DIAL] = **-e 'ta (ka)**

-e tākwu [var] = **-e tāko**

-e tālla, inf + aux v. please do it (as a favor) for me. SEE **tālla**: Part I, §11.12.

-e tālla 'n ta, abbr < **-e tālla ko hanta**. wants (calls upon, requests, begs, asks) a person to do for oneself. SEE **tālla 'nta**; Part I, §11.12.

-etan [Ceycwu DIAL] → ***-e 'tan*** = **-e 'ta (ka)**

-e tanita, inf + vi. SEE **-e**.

-e tao, inf + aux v. please do it (as a favor) for me. ¶**Chayk-sang wi ey iss.nun sacen com cip.e tao** Hand me the dictionary on the desk.

-e tawu [var] = **-e tao**

-e tāyta, inf + aux verb. does terribly (awfully; a lot), does like mad/crazy/anything. SEE **tāyta**.

-e t'e, abbr < **-e twe** < **-e twue**

etey, 1. (et' ey) abbr < **eti ey**. 2. [DIAL] = **eti**

eti$_1$, n. Indeterminate place: INTERROGATIVE in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise.

1. (as INTERROGATIVE in a question with FALLING intonation or in a quoted question). what place, where. ¶ ~ **kkaci** how far. ~ **(ey) se** from where, whence; where. **Nay sin i eti iss.ni** Where are my shoes? **Eti kani** Where are you going? **Eti aphuni** Where do you feel the pain? **Yeki ka eti 'p.nikka** Where are we now? What place is this? **I kes kwa talun kes kwa eti ka talun ya** Where(in) does this differ from the other? **Kulen pelus i eti iss.e** Where did you get such manners? **Ku ^{n}yeca uy eti ka ippun ci molukeyss.ta** I don't see where she is so pretty; I see nothing pretty about her. **Eti kkaci kani** How far are you going? **Etiq sālam in ya – Yekiq sālam ita** Where are you from? – I'm from here.

2. (as INDEFINITE in a statement, or in a question with RISING intonation). somewhere, some place. ¶**Ku nun eti 'n ka i kūnche ey se sāp.nita** He lives somewhere around here. **Ku sālam eykey eti 'n ka chēn han tey ka iss.ta** There is something vulgar about him. **Cāngkap ul eti ey 'n ka twuko wass.ta** I have left my gloves somewhere. **Ku ka eti ey na-kass.na pop.nita** He seems to have gone somewhere else. **Ku ka eti ey se 'n ka natha-nass.ta** He appeared from (out of) nowhere.

3. (as GENERALIZED) any/every place; anywhere/everywhere; (+ NEG) nowhere, no place.

~ **'na**, ~ **'tun ci** anywhere at all, wherever.

~ **kkaci 'na** through and through, out and out, to the end/last, all the way. ¶**Ku i nun eti kkaci 'na cey ūykyen ul kocip hayss.ta** He stuck to his opinion to the bitter end. **Eti kkaci 'na sinmun kica 'ta** He is every inch/bit the newspaper reporter.

eti$_2$, interj [< **eti$_1$**]. well, well now, now, just, let me see (shows hesitation). ¶**Eti, sānqpo 'na halq ka?** Let's see, now, shall we take a walk? **Eti, Yenge han pen hay pwā la!** Now, let me hear you speak some English. **Eti, sihem sam.e i yak ul mek.e poci!** Well, I guess I might as well try this medicine. **Wuli eti kuleh.key hay poca** Let's just try it that way.

eti l', 1. abbr < **eti lul**. 2. ? abbr < **eti lo**. [Or lul substituting for lo?]

eti 'l(q), noun + copula prosp modifier [= **il(q)**]

eti 'm, noun + copula substantive [= **im**]

-'e 'ti'ta, inf + aux. ¶*pu'ze 'ti'ye* (1481 Twusi 15:44b); *pte'le ti'ti* (1459 Wel 21:125b), *pte'le ti'l [i] 'ye'n i* (1464 Kumkang 64b), *pte'le ti'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 8:87b), *pte'le ti'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 6:3b); *mul'Ge 'ti'twos.te'la* (?1517- Pak 1:9b), *'su'le ti'l i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:13b)

-e to < ***-e 'two***, infinitive + particle.

1. though (although, even though) does/is; notwithstanding (the fact that); but, however. **tōn i ēps.e to** though I am poor. ¶**ney ka olh.a to** though you are right. **ām' man mānh.e to** at the very most. **cek.e to** at least. **(ām' man) nuc.e to** at the latest. **(ām' man) ille to** at the earliest. **ām' man sayngkak hay to** however hard I think. **Nuc.e to tases si kkaci ey nun wā ya hanta** You must be here by five at the latest. **Ku kes i silh.e to hay ya hanta** Though you do not like it, you must do it. **Kwulm.e cwuk.e to, kulenq il un an hanta** Even though

I were starving I would not do such a thing. **Ām' man āy lul sse to ne nun sengkong mōs hanta** However hard you may work you will never succeed. **Ku kes un iss.e to cōh.ko, ēps.e to cōh.ta** It makes no difference whether I have it or not. **Etten ttay n' kel.e to kako, etten ttay n' thako to kanta** (or ~ **kel.e kaki to hako** ~ **thako kaki to hanta** or **kēt.ki to hako** ~ **thako to kanta**) Sometimes I walk and sometimes I ride.

2. does/is and indeed (does/is). ¶**I sālam un nongsa lul cie to cal cīs.keyss.nun tey** This fellow must be quite a farmer! **Ku ay nun nolay lul pulle to cham cal puluci yo** He sings ~ and sings very well, you know.

3. all it takes is ~ (for it to happen). ¶**Ka.ya-kum soli (man) tul.e to nwun-mul i nanta** (Dupont 149) All it takes is hearing the sound of a Korean harp and tears well forth.

4. (in phrases used to ask/give permission). ¶**Mek.e to cōh.un ya?** May I (Is it all right to) eat it? **Mek.e to cōh.ta** You may (It is all right to) eat it (CF **Mek.umyen an toynta** You must not eat it). **Mek.e ya hanun ya?** ~ **Mekci anh.e to kwaynchanh.ta** Must I eat it? ~ You need not (don't have to) eat it.

5. X-**umyen** X-**e to**. SEE **-umyen**. CF **-toy**.

6. (connecting with aux). SEE ~ **iss.ta**, ~ **noh.ta**, ~ **pota**, ~ **twuta**.

-e to iss.ta, inf + pcl + aux verb. ¶**Nwuwe to iss.ess.ta** I was lying down, even.

-e'ton = -ke'ton (provisional). ¶*"twol.h o'two 'thye'ton* (= *'thi-e'ton*) *'PPI 'ho'ya to'la* (1459 Wel 17:85a) ran away when they hit him with stones. SEE *-ye'ton*.

-e to noh.ta, inf + pcl + aux v. ¶**Phyēnci lul sse to noh.ass.ta** I got the letter written, even.

-e to pota, inf + pcl + aux v. ¶**Anc.e to posey yo** Try sitting, too.

-e to toyta, inf + pcl + vi (= **e to cōh.ta**)

-e to tul, inf + pcl + pcl. ¶**Sākwa lul hay to tul sō.yong ēps.ta = Sākwa lul tul hay to sō.yong ēps.ta = Sākwa lul hay to sō.yong tul ēps.ta = Sākwa lul hay to sō.yong ēps.ta tul** It does no good for them to apologize.

-e to twuta, inf + pcl + aux verb. ¶**Ku nom i [1]noymul ul pat.e to twuess.ta** That bastard took bribes, even.

ette < *"es'te*, defective inf. ~ **hata**, adj-n = **etteh.ta** is what way (how), is some way. CF **ecci** < *"es'ti*, **eccay**; **ile**, **kule**, **cele**, **āmule**.

ette han, adj-n mod. ABBR **etten**. CF **kule/ile/cele/āmule han**. 1. what kind/sort of, like what. CF **musun**. ¶**Ku ka ette han (etten) sālam in ya** What kind of a man is he? **Ette han chayk ul ilk.ko iss.nun ya** What book are you reading now? **Wenca-than ila 'n kes i ette han kes in ya** What is an atomic bomb like? **Ette hanq il i iss.tun ci ney kyĕyhoyk ul** kochici mala Whatever happens, don't change your plans. **Ette hanq il i iss.e to ku kes un mōs hakeyss.ta** I won't do it, come what may.

2. a certain ~, some (unnamed) ~. CF **enu**. ¶ ~ **sālam** a certain person. ~ **nal achim** one morning.

ette hata, adj-n. ABBR **etteh.ta**. CF **ette han**, **ecci**. Indeterminate state: INTERROGATIVE in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise.

1. is how, is like what (in a question with FALLING intonation). ¶**I moca ka na hanthey ette hap.nikka (etteh.sup.nikka)** How does this hat look on me? **Yo say ette hasip.nikka (ettesip.nikka)** How ARE you, anyway? **[1]Nayil tte-nanun kes i ette han ya (etten ya)** How about starting tomorrow? **Kulay ku um.ak-hoy ka ette hayss.nun ya (or ettayss.n[un] ya)** So, how did you like the concert? **Onul ssalq kaps i ette han ya** How much is rice today? **Swul han can ette hap.nikka** How about having a drink? **Yo say Sewul i ette hap.nikka** How are things in Seoul these days? **Kanan hamyen ette hata 'n (etteh.ta 'n) māl in ya** What if you are poor?

2. is somehow, is a certain way; is any/every which way. ¶**ette hata ko (etteh.ta ko) māl halq swu ēps.ta** nothing definite can be said on it; it cannot be described. **ette hata ko māl haki him tun īsang han um.ak** a weird and indescribable music.

3. is a bit dissatisfying (to me); (I) am not quite happy (about it), am not quite satisfied (with), am a bit uneasy. ¶**Ku ka Mikwuk ey kanta 'nun tey nay maum ey ette hata** I am none too happy to hear that he is going to America.

etteh.ke' 'ta, abbr < **etteh.key heta** (= **hata**)

etteh.key, adj adverbative (abbr < **ette hakey**).

1. how (much), in what manner. ¶**Etteh.key cīnaynun ya** How are you getting on? **Ku [n]yeca**

ka etteh.key os ul chalyess.tun ya How was she dressed? **Tāychey ku īl i etteh.key il.e nass.n' ya** How on earth did it happen? **Ku ^{n}yeca ka etteh.key ippun ci molukeyss.ta** What a beautiful woman she is, indeed! **Ku ka etteh.key komawun ci!** He was so kind! **Na nun etteh.key ku kes ul mantunun ci molunta** I don't know how they make it. **Etteh.key yeki wass.nun ya** How is it that you are here?

2. somehow, in some way; anyhow, in any way. ¶**etteh.key sayngkak hamyen** if one starts thinking about it, if one goes into it (M 3:3:90). **Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la** Do it no matter how. **Etteh.key toyn ke yo** [RISING intonation] Did something happen?; [FALLING intonation] What happened?

SEE **etteh.key 'na, etteh.key to.**

etteh.key hata, adj adverbative + vt.

1. does how / what. ¶**Ku tōn ul etteh.key hayss.n' ya** What did you do with the money? **Etteh.key hay ya halq ci molukeyss.ta** I don't know what to do. **Etteh.key hay se kulen cīs ul hayss.n' ya** How did you come to mess it up so? **Kulen kes to mŏlla se etteh.key han' ya** You should have known a thing like that!

2. does / manages by some means or other, does somehow (at whatever risk/cost), manages to do. ¶**Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la** Do it no matter how. **Ku īl un cey ka** etteh.key hakeyss.^{s}**up.nita** I'll set the matter right somehow.

etteh.key 'na, adj adverbative + cop advers. ¶**Etteh.key 'na pi ka onun ci aph i poici anh.nunta** It's raining so hard that somehow I can't see in front of me at all. **Ku ay ka etteh.key 'na wūnun ci cam ul mŏs cass.e yo** Because that child was crying so much, I could not sleep (M 1:2:93). CF **āmuleh.key 'na.**

etteh.key to, adj adverbative + pcl. ¶**Ne nun etteh.key to kuleh.key cal kūlim ul kūlinun ya** How do you ever manage to paint such fine pictures?

etteh.key toyta, adjective adverbative + vi.

1. how it becomes, how it turns out. ¶**Ku i ka etteh.key tŏyss.ulq ka** I wonder what has become of him. **Ku īl i etteh.key toylq ci molukeyss.ta** I just don't know how things will turn out.

2. it turns / works out somehow or other, it is managed (one way or another), it takes care of itself. ¶^{1}**Yepi nun etteh.key toylq kes kath.ta** I think I can take care of my travel expenses somehow or other. **Etteh.key toymyen ^{1}nayil tte-nalq swu iss.keyss.ta** If things go well, I expect to get away tomorrow.

etteh.k' hata, abbr < **etteh.key hata**

etteh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf ettay); abbr < **ette hata** (is how). ¶**Kulemyen etteh.ta 'n māl in ya** So what? **Kulem etteni** So what? (CF **Kulem ecceni** Then what should we do?). CF **celeh.ta, ileh.ta, kuleh.ta; āmuleh.ta; ecceta.**

etteh.tun ci, cpd adv (adj retr mod + postmod); abbr < **ette hatun ci**. anyhow, anyway, in any case, at any rate, at all events, regardless, whether or not. ¶**sīpi-kokcik un** ~ whether it is true or not. **pīyong mūncey nun** ~ apart from the question of expense. **Etteh.tun ci na nun pāym i ēncey 'na silh.ta** I hate snakes at all times whatever the circumstances. **Etteh.tun ci toylq swu iss.nun hān ku lul towa ya hanta** In any case, I must help him all I can. **Tōn un iss.ko ēps.ko, etteh.tun ci sālam i cinsil hay ya hanta** A man should be sincere regardless whether he is rich or poor.

~ **kan ey** SAME

ettel(q), adj prosp mod = **ette hal(q)**

etten, adj mod = **ette han** (what kind of, ...)

etteng [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ^{1}Nakswu 1984:25n)] = **etteh.key**, = **etten (ette han)**

etten-ssi, cpd noun. an adnoun (or a modifier). SYN **kwanhyeng-sa.**

-e ttulita, v inf + aux vt sep (by **nun, to, tul**). does it, makes it happen. This intensifies the transitivity of transitives and of some defective (bound) infinitives; it turns intransitive verbs into transitive verbs. ¶**ttel.e nun ttulyess.ci man** dropped it but ... . SEE **ttulita.** CF **-e cita.**

e'tu (?= *e'tu[y]*), n. what place, where; *etu lwo* is attested 1772. SEE *e'tu'le, e'tuy, e'tu'mey.*

-e tul, infinitive + particle.

~ **iss.ta** (aux). ¶**Nal mata anc.e tul iss.ta** Day after day they are sitting down.

~ **noh.ta** (aux). ¶**Ku phyēnci lul sse tul noh.ass.ni?** Did you guys get your letters done?

~ **pota** (aux). ¶**Ca incey mek.e tul poci** Well, now, let's try the food!

~ **twuta** (aux). ¶**Ku nom tul i ^{1}noymul ul pat.e tul twuess.ta** Those bastards took bribes.

e'tu'le, adv ?< *e'tu[y]' le* = *e'tu[y]' lwo* n + pcl. where. ¶*NGWANG 'i e'tu 'le 'kasi'n i '-ngi*

s 'kwo (1459 Wel 10:14-5) where did the king go? *i'cey e'tu'le 'ka'non 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) now where are you going?

~ *'sye* from where. ¶ *"ne y 'e'tu'le 'sye won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) where have you come from? *'i 'TI-'HHYWEY "ep.sun 'PPI-KHWUW y e'tule 'sye wo'n ywo* (1447 Sek 19:30b) where did this witless almsman (bhikṣu) come from?

etu ley [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:26)] = *eti ley* (Pak Yonghwu 1960:395) = **eti lo** where to / toward.

e'tu'li, adverb. how; where (to). ¶*kungey CYENG-'SYA y "epke'n i e'tu'li ka'l ywo* (1447 Sek 6:22a) how can I go there when there are no monasteries there? *'ile 'n "salom 'tol'h ol e'tu'li 'CYEY-'TTWO ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hota'n i* (1447 Sek 13:57b) [I] wondered how to save such people.

-e tulita, inf + aux v. 1. does as a favor for a superior. SYN **-e pachita**; CF **-e cwuta**.

2. → **-e tul.ita**.

-e tul.ita, inf + aux vt insep. does into (taking in). **pat.e** ~ takes in, accepts, adopts.

-e tulta, inf + aux v. does into / upon / at. **tallye tulta** goes at, attacks. **tāy tulta** defies; tackles. **tempie tulta** attacks, assaults, rushes. CF **-e tul.ita**.

e'tu'mey (?< *e'tu 'moy[hf]*), adv, ?n. where, what (remote) place. ¶ *'i 'sta'h i e'tu'mey '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 8:94a; notice the copula) what place is this land? *['CYEY-CYWUW] 'non e'tu'mey is.no'n i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:37b) where is Ceycwu? *e'tu'mey nilk'ke 'ka 's.non 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:49b) how far did you read?

-'e'tun, 1. = *-Ge'tun*. 2. (= *-'[k]e'tun*) = *-ke'tun* if; when. ¶ *'PEP-'LYWULQ 'ey kulun "i'l ol ci'ze'tun* (1459 Wel 10:21a) if one commits a deed that is against the law. *swuwul meke'tun* (?1517- Pak 1:6a) when we've drunk the wine. *"twol.h o'lwo 'thye'tun* (1447 Sek 19:31a) when they hit him with stones ... .

-e 'tun ci = **-e se 'tun ci**

e'tuy, n, adv. what place, where. ¶*e'tuy pu'thu.l i 'Gwo* (1459 Wel se:15a) where will one turn for support? *icey e'tuy is.no'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 23:78a) where are they now? *"nyey ye'huyywo'm on 'i e'tuy 'le'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 21:30a) the separation of long ago, where was this? *"ne y e'tuy 'ka is'ten 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) where have you been? *"TTWOW 'lol e'tuy l' pu'the il'Gwu.l i 'Gwo* (1463/4 Yeng 1:4a) what can we rely upon to achieve the Way? *"TTYWOW-CYWUW 'non e'tuy 'lol QIN 'ho.ya "ep'ta nilo'n ywo* (?1468- Mong 13b) what was the absence of the state of Zhào said due to?

e'tuy 's'ten, e'tuy "'sten, adv + vi retr mod. just where, (where) ever; how (ever), why (ever). ¶*nyen'k i e'tuy "'sten anco'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 24:43b) where will the others ever sit? *ZIN-SOYNG 'i e'tuy 's'ten 'i 'kot ho'n i isi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:5ab) how can there ever be a life as sad as this? *e'tuy "'sten SAM-PWUN 'i "mwot ko'ca 'PALQ-'POYK sa'wona 'Won "i'l i isi'l i 'Gwo* (1447 Sek 19:10b) without three divisions provided, where will there ever be eight hundred bad events?

e'tuy "'ston, var < *e'tuy 's'ten*. ¶*e'tuy "'ston 'syang'kup 'hosi'ki 'lul 'po'la'l i s 'ka* (?1517- Pak 1:60a) how could I ever hope you to tip me?

e'tuy "'stun, var < *e'tuy 's'ten*. ¶ *"ne y e'tuy "'stun "na 'lul i'kuyl 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:22b) how will you ever beat me [at checkers]?

e'tuy 'za, adv + pcl. just where. ¶*e'tuy 'za "tywohon 'sto'l i yang'co ko'co'n i is.ke'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:13b) just where is there a good daughter endowed with looks?

-e twe, abbr < **-e twue**

-'e 'two, inf (or effective inf) + pcl. ¶*KKUT-'QYAK 'ol ni'ce 'two* (1449 Kok 78) though he forgot his engagements.

-e twu [var] = **-e to**

-e twuta < *-'e "twu'ta*, inf + aux v sep. CF **-e noh.ta, -e noh.a twuta, -e pelita; -ko nata, -ko mālta**. 1. does something to get it out of the way (perhaps as a precaution); gets it done, finishes it up (so it will be out of the way), does it once and for good, does thoroughly / carefully now (so it will not have to be done again); does for later / future use or reference. ¶**Kil tte-naki cen ey achim ul cal mek.e twue la** Have a good breakfast before you set out on your trip. **Ku kes ul cal kanswu hay twum sey** I'll take good care of it for you. **Ēncey chwuwi ka tul.nun ci moluni cikum kyewul os ul kkē-nāy twe ya hakeyss.ta** Since you don't know when the cold weather will set in, I'd better get our winter clothes ready now. **Ku os ul os cang ey 'na neh.e twusey yo** Just put those clothes in the wardrobe, please. **Cal kamchwe twuki n' hayss.ci man āmulay to**

kamchwe twuki n' hayss.ci man āmulay to pokeyss.nun tey? Don't you think that perhaps somebody will find it even though we have nicely hidden it? **Ku ka oki cen ey īl ul hay twunun kes i cōh.keyss.ta** It would be better to finish the job (to get the work out of the way) before he comes. **Wusen poki ey 'na-ma cōh.key hay twuca** First let's make it nice to look at, say. **Mas un ēps.una ku-nyang mek.e twuca** It is not very tasty but let's eat it up anyway. **Nay nolay lul cal tul.e twe la** Listen carefully to my song (and keep it in mind). **Ku i ka etteh.key īl ul hanun ci cal pwā twue la** Watch carefully how he does the job (and don't forget it). **Na hanun kes ul cal pwā ('ta) twukey** Now look carefully at the way I am doing it (so I won't have to show you again). **I kes ul kiek hay twusio** Remember this. **Acik elin ai 'ni, weyn mankhum hay twusio** He is still just a child; go easy on him. **Cwūcha kūmci kwuyek ul Cong-lo kkaci lo hay twupsita** Let's have the no-parking zone all the way over to Bell Street. **Onul un ku man hay twuca** That is all for today, so much for today.

2. finishes it up tentatively / anyway; just lets it go at that (for the time being). ¶**īl ul ku-man ce-man hay twuta** does one's work half-way, does a rough job (of it). **Nēy si kkaci lo ceng hay twupsita** Let's decide to have it by (or: have it last till) four o'clock. **[1]Imsi (lo) pyek ey 'la to kel.e twusipsio** Hang it on the wall for the time being. **Ku uy cal-mos ul i tay lo nāy-pelye twulq swu ēps.ta** We can't let his wrongdoings go unchallenged. **ku sālam ul cwuk.un chay nāy-pelye twuta** leaves the dead person unburied. **Nāy-pelye twue la; ssawuta (ka) mālci anh.ul i?!** Leave them alone – they won't fight long. **Chayk ul noh.in tay lo noh.a twuess.ta** I left the book just as it was. **Mek.nunta 'y ya elma 'na mek.keyss.ni – nāy-pelye twue la** Let him eat as much as he likes; he can't eat much, anyway.

NOTE: Both **-- ul noh.a twuta** and **-e noh.a twuta** occur: **Chayk ul noh.in tay lo noh.a twuess.ta** I left the book as it was. **Swukcey lul mili mili hay noh.a twuess.ta** I got my homework all done way in advance. And **-e twue noh.ta** is also used: **Sikan iss.ul ttay swukcey lul tā hay twue noh.ca** When we have the time, let's get our homework all out of the way. The structure **-- ul twue twuta** occurs (**I chayk ul cal twue twue la** Put this ook in a good safe place!) but ***-e twue twuta** is replaced by simple **-e twuta** or by **-e noh.ta**.

-'e 'tye, inf + aux inf. ¶*'muyye 'tye* (1481 Twusi 16:29b)

-ew- SEE **-epta**

-e wā, inf < **-e ota**

EY When not initial, /ey/ is not distinguished from /yey/, and there are places such as Masan and Mokpho which fail to distinguish the two syllables in any position. If you cannot find a word you seek under **ey**, try **yey, yay**, or [1]**yey**.

-'ey = -'Gey = -'key (adverbative)

'ey, pcl (alt *'ay*) = **ey** (in, at; --). VAR *'uy(/'oy)*, (after *--i, --y*, or *--ywu*) *'yey*. See the notes under *'yey* and *'uy*. SEE *'ey 'sye; 'ey 'key*.

NOTE: The MK locative / allative particle has the two shapes *'ey* and *'ay*; about .55 of the examples use *'ay*. The vowel of the preceding syllable partly determines the shape preference. After *a(C), o(C)*, or *woC* only *'ay* occurs; in *sep [MWON] 'ey* (1481 Twusi 7:9b) 'to the twig gate' the writer was probably following the nativized word *mwun* that would have been the normal spoken version, as attested in Hankul somewhat later (?1517- Pak 1:12b). After *e(C), u(C)*, and *wu(C)* only *'ey* occurs, but *y* is inserted after *ywu* (perhaps indicating a high front rounded allophone for that syllable): *e 'nu 'CHYWU 'yey* (1459 Wel 21:27a) 'to which hell', *'CING-'CHYWU 'yey 'za pi'luse* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:25a) 'not until one attains truth through substantiation'. After *i(C)* only *'ey* appears, and *y* is inserted after syllable-final *i*: *'konon 'pi yey n'* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) 'in a fine rain', *'twu ha'nol s so'zi 'yey* (1447 Sek 6:45b) 'between the two heavens'. There are no examples found for *uy(C)*, but after *wuyC* there is only *'ey*, as in *'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey* (1447 Sek 6:14b) 'in the state of Śrāvastī' and *'twuy.h ey 'nun* (1445 [1]Yong 30) 'behind him', and after *wuy* only *'yey*, as in *swul'Gwuy 'yey* (1481 Twusi 7:34a) 'to a wagon' and *'ku y kwuy 'yey s 'SSILQ-'SYANG 'i'la* (1447 Sek 19:16a) 'that is the ear's reality'. After *oyC* and *woyC* only *'ay* is found, as in *moy'h ay s 'mu.l ey* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) 'in the moorland streams' and *'mwoy'h ay s kwo'c i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) 'the mountain flowers'.

including the *oy* of *ˀpoy ˀyey n'* (1449 Kok 70) 'in the belly', the *woy* of *MWON ˀNGWOY ˀyey* (?1468- Mong 12b) 'outside the discipline', the *ay* of *nwol ˀGay yey* (1445 [1]Yong 16) 'in the ballad', and the *yey* of *SYEY ˀyey* (1462 [1]Nung 6:66a) 'in the world'. There is one example of *eyC*: *ˀney ˀh ey* (1462 [1]Nung 6:17b) '[divide] into four'.

ey < *ˀey* (*ˀay, ˀuy, ˀyey*), pcl. SEE **ey uy**; **-eyq-** < *ˀey s*; **-um ey**. NOTE: Examples are marked (where known) for insertibility of **'ta (ka)** as follows: [1] both **ey 'ta** and **ey 'ta ka** occur; [2] **ey 'ta** is awkward, **ey 'ta ka** is rejected; [3] probably only **ey** occurs; [?] uncertain.

1. (time) at, in, on (CF **ulo**). **¶achim (ōcen, ōhwu, cenyek)** ~ in the morning (forenoon, afternoon, evening). **pam** ~ at night. **ku cen/hwū** ~ before/after that. **twū si (sip-o pun)** ~ at (a quarter after) two. **il.yoil (achim)** ~ on Sunday (morning). **sikan cen** ~ in time. **Cēmsim ey pap ul teywe mek.ess.ta** At lunch time I heated up some rice and ate it.

2. (age) at. **¶ilkop sal** ~ **hak.kyo ey kata** goes to school at the age of seven.

3. (place, static location) at, in, on; among. CF **ey se**. **¶mun** ~ at the gate. **pang** ~ in the room. **chayk-sang wi** ~ on the table. **namu mith** ~ under the tree. **chang pakk** ~ outside the window. **sip pheyici** ~ on page ten. **Sewul** ~ **tōchak hata** arrives in Seoul. **kongcwung** ~ **nalta** flies in the air. **Kil palun phyen ey payk.hwa-cem i iss.ta** There is a department store on the right side of the street. **Ku ney nwukwu 'la 'n māl yo, ha mānh.un sālam ey ālq swu iss.e?** How will you know who he is among so many people? **Payk-ka sēng kacin sālam ey cūngki cal twunun i ka iss.^{so}** There is one who plays chess well among those bearing the surname Payk.

NOTE: In some cases either **ey** or **ey se** is used: **I maul ey (se) sāsip.nikka** Do you live in this village? **Cēnthwu ey (se) sūng.li hanta** They are victorious at war. **Kosan sik.mul cwung ey (se) etten kes i yūmyeng han ya** Among alpine plants which ones are well known? But in the example **Ttul ey kkoch tul i alum-tapta** 'The flowers are pretty in the field' **ey se** is rejected, as it is in **Hānkwuk ey san i mānh.ta** 'There are many mountains in Korea'; on the other hand **ey** is rejected in **Kosan sik.mul ey se etten kes i yūmyeng han ya** 'Of Alpine plants which ones are well known?' (in contrast with acceptance in the example **Kosan sik.mul cwung ey** ~ given above), and **ey se** is preferred (though **ey** is not rejected) in **sēykyey ey se yūmyeng hata** 'is well known in the world'. CF **ey se** 1 NOTE.

4. (place as goal) onto, into. **¶** [1] **chilphan** ~ **kul ul ssuta** writes on the blackboard. [1] **ip** ~ **tāmpayq-tay lul multa** holds a pipe in one's mouth. [1] **ttang** ~ **ttel.e cita** falls to the ground.

5. (specific direction) to, in; CF **kkaci, ulo, eykey lo, ul, ey lul, ey 'ta (ka)**. **¶hak.kyo** ~ **kata** goes to school. **cēncayng** ~ **na-kata** goes (off) to war. **Cekcin ey tolkyek ita** ~ **ese naa kaca!** It's a charge on enemy lines ~ let's go!

6. (impersonal indirect object; CF **eykey**).

6a. to, for. **¶** [1] **unhayng** ~ **ponayta** sends it to the bank. [1] **tose-kwan** ~ **chayk ul kicung hata** donates a book to the library, [1] **tāy-hak.kyo** ~ **phyēnci lul ssuta** writes a letter to the university. **I pi nun nongsa ey khunq [1]iik ita** This rain is of great benefit to the farming (CM 1:000 ~ better with ~ **[1]iik i toynta**).

6b. (in passive conversions) by, with. CF **7a**. **¶** [1] **kāmceng** ~ **salo cap.hita** is swayed by one's emotions. [1] **kōngpho** ~ **salo cap.hita** is seized with fear. **cha ey tachyess.ta** was injured by a car.

6c. (in causative conversions that make an institution the causee: optionally **eykey** or **hanthey** for **ey**). **¶Munkyo-pu ka ku hak.kyo ey/eykey tung.lok-kum ul naylikey hayss.ta** The Ministry of Education made that school lower its enrollment fee.

7. (agent) by, with.

7a. **¶pi** ~ **cec.ta** gets wet with rain. **chong-al** ~ **mac.ta** is hit by a bullet.

7b. **¶** [1] **Ku uy pak.hak ey nōllass.ta** I am astounded by (I marvel at) his wide learning. [2] **Kwuncwung i hwanhuy ey nemchiko iss.ta** The crowds are overflowing with joy ~ CF [?] **Kang ey mul i nemchinta** The river is overflowing. **Yenki ey katuk chan pang-an** a room filled with smoke.

8. (cause) for, because, since, from (CF **ulo, -ki ey, -killey, -ki lo**). **¶kule haki (ttaymun) ey** since it is like that. **Chwuwi ey cēngsin i ēps.ess.ta** I was numb from (with, because of)

the cold. **Eceyq pam palam ey kkoch i mānh.i ttel.e cyess.ta** Many blossoms fell in the wind last night. **Tempinun palam ey chayk ul kacye kalq kes ul ic.e pelyess.ta** In my hurry I forgot to take my book. **Cīnanun kīm ey tullyess.ta** I dropped in as I was passing by. **Pek-chan kāmkyek ey nwun-mul i kulqseng kulqseng hayss.ta** Tears welled up from deep emotion.

9. (provocation) in response to, provoked by. ¶ [1] **Pulunun soli ey cam i kkayyess.ta** I woke up at the call. [1] **Kath.ci anh.unq il ey hwā lul nāyl phil.yo ka eti iss.ey yo** Why get mad over unlikely things? [1] **Kulenq īl ey mwe l' nōpal-tāypal ia** Why get so mad about it?

10. (defiance) despite, in (the face / brunt of). ¶ [1 awkward] **I pi ey eti kasip.nikka** Where are you going in all this rain?! **I kyenghwang ey um.ak i tā mwe yo** With circumstances as they are what is all this music for? **Chwuwi ey etteh.key cīnays[y]ey yo** How are you making out in the cold weather? — This example might better go under meaning 1 or 3.

11. (contrast) against, on, in contrast (with), with, and. ¶ [1] **huyn pathang ey kum munuy** a gold figure on / against a white background. [1] **Ku ⁿyeca nun nolan cekoli ey tahong chima lul ip.ess.ta** She wore a yellow coat and a pink skirt.

12. (selective enumeration) and, and all that, and whatnot, and the like (CF **kwa, hako, ina, ey 'ta**). ¶ [1] **Swul ey koki ey cal mek.ess.ta** I have had enough drinks, meat, and the like. **Hyeng nim ey, nwuna ey, kuliko tongsayng ey, ne nun cham yele hyengcey ka iss.e se cōh.keyss.kwun a** (Mkk 1961:4:10) My, but it must be nice having an older brother and sister and a younger brother, all those siblings.

13. (assignment) as, to be, for. ¶ **Wiwen-cang ey nwu ka sēnchwul toyess.nun ya** Who was elected head of the committee? **Chwal.yeng ey Pak Chikwuk, yēnchwul ey Seng Ilkak, cōmyeng ey Pyen Kummyeng ip.nita; um.ak ey nwukwu lul pāytang halq ka yo** Camera-work is Pak Chikwuk, the director Seng Ilkak, and the lighting Pyeng Kummyeng; who will be assigned the music? **"kāy pal ey cwusek phyenca"** "tin horseshoes for a dog's foot" = something inappropriate.

14. (proportion) at, in for, by, per. ¶ [1] **payk wen ~ phalta** sells it at / for a hundred wen. [?] **Selthang un han kun ey elma (i)p.nikka** How much is sugar a pound? [?] **halwu ~ twū pen** twice a day. [?] **sip-nyen ~ han pen** once in ten years.

15. (reference, relation) for, to, in, of, with respect to. ¶ [1] **kēnkang ~ cōh.ta** is good for one's health. [1] **sālam uy chincel ~ kāmsa hata** is thankful for one's kindness. [1] **cilmun ~ tāytap hata** answers a question. [1] **enu īl ~ kwankyey hata** is connected with a certain matter. [1] **kongpu haki ~ papputa** is busy (with one's) studying. [?] **Ku chayk un ilk.ki ey elyepta** The book is too difficult for me to read. [1] **saynghwal ~ hūngmi lul kacita** takes an interest in life. [?] **sālam ~ / eykey hūngmi lul kacita** takes an interest in (other) people. [?] **chwīmi ~ mac.ta** is to one's taste. [1] **Yeksi ku api ey ku atul ikwun!** Like father like son. [2] **I yak un wiq-pyēng ey cēy-il ita** This medicine is the best thing for stomach trouble. **kāmki ~ kellita / tullita** catches a cold. **ku sālam ~ kwan hay se** concerning that person. **sālam ~ cōsim hata** is wary / chary / cautious of people. **Ku nun na ey mōs-'c(i) anh.key him i sēyta** He is just as strong as I am.

16. attached to adv, (bnd) n, or n phrase. ¶ **cey mul ~** of its own accord, by itself. **īwang (~)** already, now that ... . **kattuk ~** on top of everything else. **paykcwu ~** in broad daylight. **pulqsi ~** out of season; unexpectedly. **tanpak (~)** at once, instantly.

17. (MK) = *kwa* (similar) to, (the same) as; (different) from.

'ey = yey (= ie it is)

'ey = [h]ey = hay, inf < **hata**. ¶ **Mian 'ey = Mian hay** I'm sorry.

-ey [var] = **-e** (infinitive). Usually only before **ya** or **yo**, but sometimes sentence-final after **-ess-, -keyss-, iss-, ēps-, kath-**, and honorific **(-usey)**.

-ey, suffix [partly < *-Gey = -key*].

1. [var] = **-ay** (makes n from v, with minor irregularities). ¶ **chey** sieve < **chita** sifts; CF **chay** drumstick < **chita** beats. **ssēley** harrow < **ssēlita** harrows (a field). **tekkey** scum < **tekk.ta** (dirt) accumulates, cakes. **tuley** dignity, weight of character, stability < **tulta** enters (etc.). **(soy) kho-ttwuley** (ox) nose ring < **ttwulh-** pierce.

2. irreg der n (= -i). ¶**ceciley** botching < **ceciluta** spoils. **ssuley (cil)** sweeping < **ssulta** sweeps. **tul-mĕy** tying straw sandals to one's feet < **tul-mĕyta** (suffix overlaps stem?).

CF **swus cey (< ce-i)** sincerely, der adv < **swus cew-** be pure, sincere; **suley < sule-i = suli** der adv < **sulew-**; **mukey (< muke-i)** weight, der n < **mukew-** be heavy.

-ey, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**). rather ~, like ~. ¶**kentuley** < **kentul-ey** < **kentul** a bit tipsy, somewhat intoxicated. **kwuciley** < **kwucil-ey** < **kwucil** squalid, filthy. **ssuley** < **ssul-ey** < **ssulta** aslant; tottering. **ssupssuley** < **ssupssul-ey** < **ssupssul** (< *'psu-*) a bit bitter. CF **-uley.**

-eyq- (= ey uy) < *'ey s*, pcl + pcl. ¶**mom-eyq-kes = momq kes** menstrual blood. **os-eyq-i** body lice (pronounced both as **/oseynni/** and as **/oteynni/**). ALSO: **aph-eyq-kes, cip-eyq-tŏn, ? payan-eyq-meli, puttumak-eyq-sokum, soth-eyq-mul, twi-eyq-kes, wi-eyq-kes.**

'ey 'a = 'ey ʃz/a, pcl + pcl (> **ey ya**). ¶*stwo es.ti i cuum ey a kos won ta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 2:3a) = *'stwo "es'ti i cu'zu'm ey 'za kos won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 2:3b) and how is it that you have only come at just this time?

-e ya < *-e (y)a* < *-'e 'za*, inf + pcl. VAR **-ey ya.** [There is no ***-keyss.e ya**; CF **-ess.e ya.**]

1. only to the extent that ~ can/does one (...); if you don't ~ you can't (...); it is by ~ing that you (...); you have to ~ in order to (...); only when/if you ~ do you (...).

1a. ¶**Hay ya hanta** One must (should, has got to) do it. **Hayss.e ya hayss.ta** One should (ought to) have done it. **Kuleh.key hasyess.e ya hayss.ey yo** That is what you should have done. **Cil iya etteh.tun (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani yo** Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low. SEE **(-e ya) toyta.**

1b. ¶**Pĕm uy kwul ey tul.e ka ya pĕm ul cap.nunta** You have to enter the tiger's cave to catch the tiger. **Chen wen i iss.e ya tul.e kanta** You have to have a thousand wen to get in. **Tol.a ka ya 'keyss.[s]up.nita** I'll have to be getting on home now. **Ce mo-thwungi lul palun ccok ulo tol.a ya keki kalq swu iss.ta** You have to turn to the right at that corner to get there. **Tŏn i iss.e ya Mikwuk ey kanta** It takes money to go to America. **Mili mĕl-ssum tulyess.e ya hayss.(ess.)ulq kes ip.nita** He probably should have told you beforehand. **Cikum ce uy maum ul etteh.key mĕl-ssum tulye ya cŏh.ulq ci molukeyss.[s]up.nita** I don't know just how I ought to describe my feelings at this moment.

2. granted (presuming) that, even if; (~ **elma 'na** ~) however (much) one may/might, to whatever extent. ¶**Ney ka mek.e ya elma 'na mek.keyss.ni** You can't possibly eat very much. **Ku i ka pūca 'la 'y ya** [or **pūca 'la (ko hay) ya**] **elma 'na tŏn i iss.keyss.n' ya** However wealthy he may be, he surely cannot have all that much money. **Iyaki hay ya musun sŏ.yong i iss.na** What is the use of talking? **I yak ul mek.e pwā ya pyel sŏ.yong i ēps.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987:120) Taking this medicine does me no good. **Nal.e ya phali yo ttwie ya pyelwuk ita** You can fly no farther than a fly and jump no higher than a flea.

3. (connecting with aux). SEE ~ **iss.ta, ~ noh.ta, ~ pota, ~ twuta.**

4. SEE ~ **man, ~ tul.**

-e ya 'ci, inf + pcl + abbr < **haci.** must don't-you-see (often shows surprise, astonishment, or dismay). ¶**Ccak ul cca kaciko nol.i lul sīcak hay ya 'ci** Let's choose up sides before we start playing. **Nay ka han kes chelem pota (nun) cal hay ya 'ci** You must do it better than the way I did. **Him i iss.e ya 'ci** (I would have to have strength =) But I haven't got the strength! **Ūmsik ul ku man ce man mek.e ya 'ci** You have got to eat reasonably, you know (= How can I afford to feed such a glutton!). **Tŏn i mue yekan tul.e ya 'ci** It costs so much money, you see, ... (that I can't afford it). **Hay cwue ya (mue l' ha)ci** Why doesn't it ...? What can you do to make it (so that) ...? **Īl ul ku man twutun ci hay ya 'ci kuleh.key aphe se etteh.key hani** You may as well (or: You really ought to) leave off working where you are — how can you stay on in such agony? **Na nun mŏlla yo mue sacin-ki hana sa cwue ya 'ci mue** I dunno, but you just have to buy me a camera (anyway). **Hal-ape' nim kkey lang to kac'ta tulye ya 'ci** I will have to take them to Grandfather and everyone, as well. **Pumo nim kkey puthe mĕl-ssum tulye ya 'ci** You should tell your parents first. **Hyeng nim kkey ya mĕl lo allye ya 'ci** It is my brother that I should inform. **Mue āmu 'na tā kulen cwul āna?** Do

you think I am just like (just as bad/mean/dishonest) as the rest? **Oci mālla 'y to cakkwu onun tey ya na 'n tul etteh.k' 'elq tŏli ka iss.e ya 'ci?!** What can I do when he keeps on coming here though I tell him not to?! **Ām, yenghwa pole ya ka ya 'ci!** Oh sure, by all means I simply must go see the movie!

~ **man hay / tŏy** SAME

~ **yo. ¶Ppallay pich i huytolok ppal.e ya 'ci yo** You have to wash the clothes until they become clean and white.

VAR **-ey ya 'ci, -ey yey 'ci**; often **-e ya toyci.**

-e ya hata SEE **-e ya 1a.**

-e ya iss.ta, inf + pcl + aux. **¶Nal mata anc.e ya iss.ess.ta** I was just seated day after day.

-e ya 'keyss.ta = -e ya hakeyss.ta will have to do.

-e ya man, inf + pcl + pcl. **¶San i noph.a ya man kyengchi ka alum-tapta** For scenery to be beautiful you've got to have tall mountains. **Pantusi iss.e ya man hanun ka ka mūncey 'ta** (M 1:2:417) The problem is whether we really have to have it. **Ku tul un pamq cwung ey wā ya man hayss.^{s}up.nita** They could only come in the middle of the night [loose reference].

-e ya mangceng ici [DIAL] = **-ki ey mangceng.**

-e ya 'nta = -e ya hanta has to do

-e ya noh.ta, inf + pcl + aux. **¶Phyēnci lul sse ya noh.ass.ci** I did get the letter just written, you see.

-e ya pota, inf + pcl + aux. **¶(?) Com mek.e ya pwā la** Try just eating a bit.

-e ya toyta SEE **toyta**

-e ya tul, inf + pcl + pcl. **¶Kongpu hay ya tul hanta (= kongpu tul hay ya hanta = kongpu hay ya hanta tul)** You children must study.

-e ya twuta, inf + pcl + aux. **¶(?) Ku nom i ^{l}noymul ul pat.e ya twuess.kwun** That bastard had to get his bribe, I see!

ey chelem, pcl + pcl. **¶Ku tayk ey chelem son nim i mānh.i chac.e onun cip un ēps.ta** There is no (other) house that has as many callers as that one seems to.

-ey 'ci [var] = **-e ya haci**

ey cocha, pcl + pcl [CF **cocha ey**]. **¶Cip ey cocha ēps.uni to-taychey et' ey l' kass.ulq ka** He isn't home, even; I wonder where on earth he could have gone. **Chayk pang ey cocha ēps.uni et' ey se i chayk ul kwu halq swu iss.ulq ka yo** I wonder where I can get hold of this book; it isn't even in the bookstores.

-ey hata SEE **-ey**

ey iss.e (se), particle + quasi-vi inf (+ particle). [FORMAL, bookish, or emphatic] = **ey** or **ey se;** CF **eykey iss.e se. ¶Haksik ey iss.e ku ey tāy halq sālam i ēps.ta** There is no one his equal in learning. **Na nun ku cem ey iss.e ne wa ūykyen ul talli hanta** I disagree with you there. **I kil ey iss.e se ku wi ey kalq sālam un ēps.ta** He is the best in this line.

ey iss.e se 'na (cop advers). **¶swūq-cek ulo 'na sā.yong pinto ey iss.e se 'na** either by number or in frequency of use.

ey iss.e se nun (pcl). **¶wuli ka ānun hān ey iss.e se nun** (NKd 5926b) to the best of our knowledge.

ey iss.e se uy (pcl). **¶cinceng han ūymi ey iss.e se uy kwuk-munhak** a national literature in the true sense of the word.

ey ka, pcl + pcl [colloq].

1. to/at/in ~ [as complement] **¶Nam Tāymun un Phyengyang ey ka ani 'la Sewul ey iss.ta** South Gate is not in Phyengyang, it's in Seoul.

2. emphatic locative / allative. **¶Eti ey ka kulen key iss.nun ya** Where is there any such thing?! NOTE: The example give (as emphatic) at the top of CM 1:144 (**chilphan ey ka ~ nam.un kulq-ca ~**) is rejected.

eykey < *ʿᵘoy key* (*ʷᵘoy kungey, ʿᵘoy keʿkuy*), pcl. (personal / animate indirect object) to, at, for, by (a living creature). ABBR **'key.** HON **kkey.** SYN **hanthey (henthey);** CF **poko, tele,** *ʿᵘoy ʷswon-toy.*

1. 1a. ['ta and 'ta ka can be freely inserted] **¶haksayng eykey (~) cwuta** gives the student some paper. **sacang eykey (~) kuleh.key māl hata** tells the boss that. **^{n}yeca eykey (~) chwī hata** is intoxicated with a woman. **cek eykey (~) chong ul kyenwuta** aims a gun at the enemy. **atul eykey (~) tŏn ul cwuta** gives money to one's son. **wuli eykey (~) phyēnci lul ssuta** writes us a letter. **nam eykey (~) īl ul hay cwuta** does the work for someone else. **Nay ka Payk kwun tāysin Mikwuk ey iss.nun chinkwu eykey (~) phyēnci lul Yenge lo sse cwess.ta** I wrote a letter in English for young Payk to his friend in America. **Son i tongsayng eykey (~) tah.ass.ta** His hand touched his little brother.

1b. [inserted **'ta ka** unlikely] **¶emeni eykey tol.a ota** returns to his mother. **ku nom tul**

eykey sokta is deceived by those rascals. **nam eykey cici anh.ta** cannot stand losing to others. **Hal-apeci eykey kamyen kwaynchanh.ta** You may go to your grandfather (1936 Roth 548). **Ku sālam eykey n' khun pyēn iess.ta** He had a serious accident. **Chengcwung tul eykey mian hanq īl ip.nita** I am very sorry for the inconvenience to the audience.

2. (with causative conversions ['ta and 'ta ka can be freely inserted]) **¶haksayng eykey (···) chayk ul poita** shows the book to the student. **nam eykey (···) īl ul hakey hata** has someone else do the job. **ai eykey (···) pap ul mek.ita** feeds the child. **ku sālam eykey cing ul cap.hita** has him take the gong. CF **Sensayng i haksayng ul sikhye se pumo eykey (···) phyēnci lul ssukey hayss.ta** The teacher had the student write a letter to his parents.

3. (with passive conversions).

3a. **¶nam eykey ('ta (ka)) tōn ul mek.hita** gets one's money swindled away by others. **[1]Nosea hāykwun i Ilpon hāykwun eykey (?*'ta (ka)) kyekpha lul tang hayss.ta** The Russian navy suffered a defeat at the hands of the Japanese navy.

3b. **¶kwancwung tul eykey millita** gets/is pushed by the spectators.

NOTE 1: In some cases either **eykey** or **ey** can be used: **wēn-swungi ey/eykey hūngmi lul kacita** takes an interest in monkeys; **ōykwuk sālam ey/eykey hūngmi lul kacita** takes an interest in foreigners; **i yak un wiq-pyēng hwānca eykey/ey cēy-il ita** This medicine is the best thing for stomach sufferers. Certain set phrases prefer **ey** even for people: **uy hay se, ttal[e]a se, kwan hay se, tāy hay se** (in some of the meanings – see **tāy hata**); **mōs-'ci anh.ta; cōsim hata.** SEE **ey iss.e (se), eykey iss.e (se).**

NOTE 2: The example **haksayng tul eykey [1]yohay ka kiph.ta** (CM 1:156) is rejected in favor of **haksayng tul ey tāy hanq [1]ihay ka kiph.ta** 'has a deep understanding of students'.

eykey ccum, pcl + pcl [awkward, because **eykey** is not quite colloquial enough for the expression] = **hanthey ccum. ~ iya** (= **ccum eykey ya**). **¶Ku sālam eykey ccum iya cici anh.ulq ke 'lq sey** I won't give in to the likes of him.

eykey chelem, pcl + pcl [a bit awkward]. **¶Na eykey chelem talun sālam eykey to tāy hanta 'myen motwu ku lul cōh.a hal they 'n tey** If he would behave toward others the way he does toward me he would be loved by everyone.

eykey cocha, pcl + pcl. **¶Ku nun an[h]ay eykey cocha allici anh.ko cip ul na-kass.ta** He left home without letting even his wife know.

eykey hako, pcl + pcl (= **eykey wa**). [a bit awkward] **¶Kim ssi eykey hako ku uy puin eykey man sosik ul allye cwuess.ta** I told the news to Mr Kim and his wife only.

eykey iss.e (se), pcl + quasi-vi inf (+ pcl). [FORMAL, bookish, or emphatic] = **eykey (se);** CF **ey iss.e (se). ¶Pōko lul pon-hōyuy ey se cīnswul hakey toyn kes un na eykey iss.e se kacang khunq yengkwang ip.nita** It is a very great honor for me to have the opportunity to present a report to this conference. **Haksayng tul eykey iss.e se kacang khun kwaep i mues ikeyss.[s]up.nikka** What is the most important task for students?

eykey ka, pcl + pcl. **¶Kim sensayng eykey ka ani 'la Pak sensayng eykey cwuess.ta** I gave it to Mr Pak, not to Mr Kim.

eykey khenyeng, pcl + pcl = **hanthey khenyeng**

eykey kkaci, pcl + pcl = **hanthey kkaci**

eykey 'ko (= **eykey iko,** pcl + cop ger) SEE **iko.**

eykey l', abbr < **eykey lul**

eykey lang, pcl + pcl = **hanthey lang**

eykey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. **¶Kim sensayng eykey 'la to mul.e polq ka** Shall I ask Mr Kim, maybe?

eykey lo, pcl + pcl. toward/to (a person). **¶atul ~ on phyēnci** a letter that has come to/for my son. **Ku hemul i nwukwu eykey lo tol.a kalq ka** I wonder just who that mistake goes back to? **Emeni eykey lo kake la** Go to your mother. **Salang i ku eykey lo olm.kye kass.ta** Her love shifted to him.

eykey lo puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (a person/creature). **¶Wel.nam ey ka iss.nun namphyen eykey/hanthey lo puthe (= ··· eykey/hanthey se) phyēnci lul pat.ess.ta** I got a letter from my husband who is away in Vietnam.

eykey lo uy, pcl + pcl + pcl [awkward]. **¶Ku nun an[h]ay eykey lo uy salang i chacha sik.e kam ul nukkyess.ta** He felt his affection for his wife gradually cooling.

eykey lul, pcl + pcl [emphatic]. to a person. **¶Hyeng nim eykey lul kanun tocwung ita** I am on my way to my brother's.

eykey mace, particle + particle. ¶**Ku eykey mace cyess.uni māl i ani 'ta** You should be ashamed of yourself, getting beaten by him, too.

eykey man, pcl + pcl. just/only to (at/for/by) a person. ¶**Na eykey man chayk.im i iss.nun ke n' ani 'ta** I am not the only one who is responsible. **I kes un kwahak-ca eykey man kwan.lyen toyn mūncey nun ani 'ta** This is not a problem concerning scientists only.

~ **ila to**. ¶**Yele salam eykey tā cwuci mōs han tāysin ey ku sālam eykey man ila to cwulq ke l' kulayss.e** While I couldn't give to everybody, I should have given something at least to him.

eykey mankhum, pcl + pcl. ~ **man**. ~ **un**.

eykey mata, pcl + pcl. [replaces older **mata eykey**] ¶**Āmu sālam eykey mata sinsey lul ciko iss.ta** He owes an obligation to everyone he knows.

eykey n', abbr < **eykey nun**

eykey 'na, pcl + cop adversative. to/at/for/by a person (creature); whether to/at/for/by; to/at/for/by whatever person (creature). ¶**Nwukwu eykey 'na kkwum un iss.ta 'ney** Everyone has his own dream, you know. **Āmu eykey 'na mul.e pokey** Ask just anybody.

eykey 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. ¶**Ku eykey 'na-ma allye cwulq ke l' kulayss.e** I should have let HIM know at least.

eykey 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. even though (it be) to/at/for/by a person (creature); to/at/for/by a person (or creature) too. ¶**Ku sālam i na eykey 'n tul kulen māl ul hal lī ka iss.keyss.na?** Why should he confide in ME? **Na eykey 'n tul casik ul salang hanun maum i ēps.keyss.^{s}o?** Why shouldn't I have affection for my own child?

eykey nun, particle + particle. as for to/at/for/by a person (creature). ¶**Wuli eykey nun mōs cwunun ya** You are not giving US any? ABBR **eykey n', 'key nun, 'key n'**.

eykey pota, particle + pcl. ¶**Emeni eykey pota apeci eykey mul.e posey yo** You had better ask Father (about that) rather than Mother.

eykey puthe, particle + pcl. ¶**Pumo nim eykey puthe māl-ssum tulye ya 'ci** You ought to tell your parents first (and then other people).

eykey se, particle + particle.

1. from (a person). ¶**atul ~ phyēnci ka ota** gets a letter from one's son. **I tōn i nwukwu eykey se na-wass.nun ya** Who(m) did this money come from? **Ku māl ul chinkwu eykey se tul.ess.ta** I heard that from a friend.

? 2. (oblique subject). SEE **kkey se, ey se**.

eykey sekken, pcl + pcl. SEE **hanthey lang**.

eykey se mata, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Yele sensayng nim eykey se mata phyēnci lul pat.e sōngkwu sulepki hān i ēps.^{s}up.nita** I am overwhelmed beyond measure to receive letters from each of you gentlemen.

eykey se n', abbr < **eykey se nun**

eykey se 'n tul. Example under **eykey se to**.

eykey se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Atul eykey se nun phyēnci ka wass.ci man ttal eykey se nun an wass.ta** A letter came from my son, but not from my daughter.

eykey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Aph ey sun sālam eykey se puthe tōn ul ketwusey yo** Collect the money from the person(s) standing in front first.

eykey se to, particle + particle + particle.

1. from (a person) too/even/either. ¶**Apeci eykey se to phyēnci ka an wass.ta** I didn't get a letter from my father either. **Elin eykey se to ku mankhum hyōqkwa lul ketwess.nun tey ēlun eykey se 'n tul an toyl lī ka iss.na?** When you've got results like that even from children surely you will from grown-ups, too!

? 2. (oblique subject) too/even/either.

eykey se tul = **hanthey se tul**, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Sensayng nim eykey se tul yātan mac.ess.ta** They got a scolding from their teacher.

eykey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl. ~ **tul**. ¶**Pumo eykey se ya tul saks(-ton) ul pat.ulq swu iss.na?!** How can they possibly let their parents pay them for what they do?!

eykey 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl): SEE **eykey**. ¶**Nwukwu eykey 'ta ilen māl ul hay** Just who do you think you're talking to? or: Just who(m) could I tell this to?

eykey to, particle + particle. to/at/for/by a person (creature) also/even. ¶**Kim sensayng ~ Pak sensayng ~ phyēnci lul ssunta** writes letters both to Mr Kim and to Mr Pak. **atul ~ an^{h}ay ~ tōn ul mōs cwunta** he gives money neither to his son nor to his wife. **pyēng nan sālam ~ īl ul hakey hanta** works even the ill people.

eykey tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i eykey tul kūlim ul kūlikey hasipsio** Get them to draw pictures.

eykey uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) to, at for, by (a person / creature). **Kim sensayng ~ phyēnci** the letter to Mr Kim.

eykey wa, pcl + pcl [? awkward]. ¶**Apeci eykey wa emeni eykey n' māl-ssum tulyess.una talun sālam eykey nun ilchey māl haci anh.ess.ta** I told Father and Mother, but said nothing to anyone else.

eykey ya, particle + pcl. ¶**Ku sālam eykey ya cikcep mul.e polq swu iss.na yo?** How could we dare ask him directly? **Na eykey ya hal māl i ēps.keyss.ci yo** To ME he wouldn't have anything to say (by way of complaint / excuse).

~ māl lo. ¶**Tangsin eykey ya māl lo i chayk i phil.yo hap.nita** It is YOU indeed who need this book. **Ku eykey ya māl lo i sāqken un khun thākyek iess.^{s}up.nita** It was for HIM that this incident was a great shock.

ey khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**Hōysa ey khenyeng cip ey to phyēnci lul mōs nāyss.ta** I was unable to get a letter off home, much less to the office.

-eyki, diminutive suf (var < **-eki**; DIAL < **-ayki**). **ssuleyki** rubbish (**ssuley** < **ssulta** sweeps + **-eyki**).

ey kkaci, pcl + pcl. up to, to. ¶**^{1}nōin ul catong-cha ey kkaci puchwuk hay cwuta** helps the old man to the car. **onul ey (iluki) kkaci cen ha.ye cyess.ta** has been handed down to the present day.

ey 'ko = **ey iko**, pcl + cop ger. SEE **iko**.

ey kwan han, ey kwan ha.ye (hay se) SEE **kwan hata**

ey l', abbr < **ey lul**

-'e 'y'la, inf + abbr < *'i'la* (cop). makes an emotive exclamation (= **-e la**). ¶*'syeyn me'li yey 'pi.ch i ["]jep.se 'y'la* (1481 Twusi 8:70a) there is a lack of luster to white hair. *"won 'kil'h ol ni'ce 'y'la* (1482 Nam 1:28b) why, I forget the road I came! *'na y syel'hun lyang un 'i i'sye 'yla* (?1517- Pak 1:62a) I have thirty taels of silver!

ey lang, pcl + pcl. 1. (= **ey sekken**) ¶**Hak.kyo (ey) lang tā tull(y)e okeyss.ta** I'll drop in at the school and so on.

2. = **ey hako** (= **ey wa**).

ey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. even though (it be) to / at / in ~ ; just to / at / in ~ , to / at / i ~ some / any. ¶**Ku mutewun tey; et' ey pataq ka ey 'la to ka-pwass.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** Gee but it's hot (and humid); I wish I could just get out to the beach (at least). **Ānnay-so ey 'la to ka se al.e polq ka** Shall I try inquiring at the information desk, maybe? **Kalq tey ēps.umyen wuli cip ey 'la to wā iss.key** If you don't have any place to stay why don't you come and stay at my house? **^{1}Imsi (lo) pyek ey 'la to kel.e twusipsio** Hang it on the wall for the time being. CF **ey to, ey 'n tul**.

ey llang, pcl + pcl [slang, obs] = **ey nun**. **~ un** SAME. ¶**Ku kos ey llang kaci mal.e** Don't go to THAT place!

ey lo, pcl + pcl. to, toward (used instead of **ulo** to avoid possible confusion with the meaning 'by means of'). ¶**sāhoy cwuuy ~ kanun kil** the road leading to socialism.

ey lo uy, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**sāhoy cwuuy ~ kil** the road to socialism. **I kes i mincwu cwuuy ey lo uy ches tankyey 'ta** This is the first step toward democracy.

ey lul, pcl + pcl. [colloq] to (marks goal of motion). ¶**Sikol ey lul kani-kka n' piloso cham-mal Cosen ey on kes kath.tukwun yo** Going to the countryside I suddenly felt for the first time that I had truly come to Korea. ABBR **ey l'**. CF **ey, ul**.

ey mace, pcl + pcl. ¶**Kulen sāqken i sinmun ey mace naci anh.ess.uni wēynq īl ilq ka yo** How come such an incident isn't even in the papers? **Hak.kyo ey mace an wass.uni to taychey et' ey l' kass.ulq ka** He didn't show up even at school; I wonder where on earth he could have gone.

ey man, pcl + pcl. just (only) to / at / in ~ ¶**Tapang ey man tuna-tunta** He does nothing but visit teahouses. CF **man ey**.

-eymi, suf [var] = **-emi**. **kwulleymi** a wooden wheel < **kwuluta** rolls.

ey n', abbr < **ey nun**

'ey 'n', abbr < *'ey 'nun*. ¶*alph "twuy'h ey n'* (1449 Kok 70) in front and behind. *yes'us ka'ci s "ccwoy 'non ~ "sey'h ey n' ~ "ney'h ey n' ~ ye'su's ey n'* ~ (1447 Sek 24:2b) of the six sins, ~ and the third is ~ and the fourth ~ and the sixth ~ . *kolom s kil'h ey n'* (1481 Twusi 7:6a) along the river path.

ey 'na, pcl + cop advers. to / at / in ~ or the like (or something); whether to / at / in ~ ; to / at / in ~ whatever. ¶**Pam ey 'na onta 'ney** She (says that she) will be back around evening. **Sīcang**

ey 'na kass.ta oca Let's go to the market or something. **Yenghwa ey 'na kalq ka yo?** How about going to a movie? **Chen wen ey 'na sapsita** I'll buy it for a thousand wen. **Ku os ul os cang ey 'na neh.e twusey yo** Put those clothes in the closet, please.

'ey ''na, pcl + cop advers. ¶ *'skwu.m ey ''na ''TTYWOW-CYWUW 'lol pwon 'ta* ('1468- Mong 58a) did you dream of the state of Zhào?

ey 'na-ma, pcl + copula extended adversative. ¶**Ku kos ey 'na-ma apeci ka kyēysyess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I wish Father were THERE at least (if he can't be some place better). **Cip ey 'na-ma han pen ka-pwass.umyen cōh.keyss.'o** I wish I could at least have a visit home.

-eyngi, dimin suf, HEAVY ↔ **-angi**. **ppulyengi** < **ppuli** root.

-'ey-ngi ''ta = -'e-ngi ''ta. ¶*i'syey-ngi 'f'Jta, kis'key-ngi ''ta (*?1517- [1]No 1:55b). CF *-'ay-ngi ''ta; -u'lyeyngi'ta = -u'l ye 'y-ngi ''ta.*

ey 'n ka = **ey in ka** (pcl + cop mod + postmod). ¶**Cāngkap ul eti ey 'n ka twuko wass.ta** I've left my gloves somewhere.

ey 'n tul, particle + copula mod + postmodifier. even though (it be) to/at/in – ; even, also, too. ¶**Ku-man han kes un wuli cip ey 'n tul ēps.ul ya** What makes you think we would not have such a thing at our house too? CF **ey ('la) to.**

ey nun, pcl + pcl. as for to/at/in – . ¶**na poki ~**, **nay sayngkak ~** in my opinion. **Yēnkuk ey nun twū kaci cōng.lyu ka iss.ta** There are two kinds of drama. **Kulay Mikwuk ey nun ēncey tte-nasilq yēyceng ip.nikka** So, when are you leaving for the States? ABBR **ey n'**.

'ey 'nun, pcl + pcl. ¶ *''twuy.h ey 'nun – al'ph oy 'non –* (1445 [1]Yong 30) behind –, ahead – .

ey nun khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hōysa ey nun khenyeng cip ey to phyēnci lul mōs nāyss.ta** I was unable to get a letter off home, much less to the office.

-e yo, inf + pcl. POLITE statement (= -ta), question (= -ni?, -nun ya etc.), command (= -e la, -ula), or suggestion (= -ca). CF **-ey yo.**

NOTE: We do not know just when -e yo came into use, but 1894 Gale 3 has *-e ywo* (including *ho.ye ywo* "pronounced *hoy ywo*") as "Respectful forms – in very common use", putting *-ciwo* (?= *-ci ywo*) with *howo* (= hao) as "forms used among friends, equals". SEE **-ci yo** (p. 453, -ci 1 NOTE).

-e yo man, inf + pcl + pcl. SEE **-keyss.e (yo man).**

-e yo tul, inf + pcl + pcl. ¶**Mek.e yo tul** They're eating; Let's eat; You people eat!

-eypi [var] = **-epi**

ey pota, pcl + pcl. ¶**I kūlim ul i ccok pyek ey pota ce ccok pyek ey kēnun key cōh.keyss.ney** We'd better hang this picture on the wall on that side rather than on the wall on this side.

ey puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**Sewul ey puthe kapsita** Let's go to Seoul first (and then go to the other places). **Aycho (ey) puthe kulen sālam kwa nun sangcong ul mal.ess.e ya hanun ke ya** You should have avoided associating with a man like him from the beginning.

-eys- = **-eyq-**

'ey s, pcl + pcl. ¶ *''nwu'n ey s 'tol* (1482 Kumsam 2:61b) moonlight on the snow. *''SYWUY-TYWUNG 'ey 'pcon 'ma.s i'm ye* (1482 Kumsam 3:39a) there is a salty taste to the water, and … . *moy'h ay s kil'h ey s 'noy lol* (1482 Nam 1:49b) the smoke that is on the path on the moor. *mulGuy s 'pwonwon elkwu'l i 'skwu'm ey s elkwul 'kot ho'm ye* (1459 Wel 2:53a) all the faces one sees are like faces in a dream, and … . *pwuthye s wu[h] s ip-si'Gwu'l ey s the'li hona'h i na'ma is'kesi'nol* (1447 Sek 23:56b) since there remained a single hair from Buddha's upper lip. *'SO-''TTAY 'Gwa ''NGWO-''QWUN 'kwa y ke'wulwu 'ey s ''SSYANG 'i 'kot 'ho.ya …* (1482 Kum-sam 3:31a) the mahābhūta (the four elements) and the pañca-skandha (the five components of an intelligent being) are like distinctive marks (lakṣana) in a mirror. *''ta 'SYENG-ZIN 'ey s ''sa'lo.m il 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 6:45b) as they are all [among the] holy men … . SEE *'yey s, 'ay s, 'uy s, 'oy s.*

-'e 'ys-, abbr < *-'e is-* (inf + aux).
-'e 'ys.ke'tun. SEE *'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun.*

ey se < *'ey 'sye*, pcl + pcl.

1. (default/dynamic location) happening at/in (a place). ¶**tāy-hak.kyo ~ kongpu hata** studies at the university. **cip ~ il hata** works at home. **kongwen ~ sānqpo lul hata** takes a stroll in the park. **Ku pun i Pusan ey se Yenge lul kaluchinta** He teaches English in Pusan.

NOTE: For some verbs either **ey se** or **ey** can be used (CM 1:157): [1]**yekwan ey (se) memunun** son nim a guest staying at a hotel, [1]**yekwan ey (se) swīnun** son nim a guest resting at a hotel,

san tul ey (se) phinun kkoch flowers blooming in the mountains, **photay wi ey (se) nallinun kiq-pal** the flag flying over the gun battery. But for some other verbs only one or the other occurs: **aph ey nam.un / sun sālam** the man left / standing in front, **ttul ey se wūnun sāy tul** the birds singing in the fields. Notice also **Sewul ey se nun pec kkoch i han-chang ita** In Seoul the cherry blossoms are in full bloom; **Ilpon ey se yākwu ka tāy-inqki 'ta** In Japan baseball is very popular. With iss.ta (and also **ēps.ta, mānh.ta, hun hata, katuk hata, cēkta, tumulta**) the choice depends on the meaning of the referent noun: **kāngtang ey iss.tun phiano** the piano (that was there) in the lecture room, **kāngtang ey se iss.tunq īl** the event (that was happening) in the lecture room. CF CM 1:154, Mkk 1961:4:8-11. Notice the contrast: **Tāyhak ey se haksayng ulo iss.ta** 'I am at the university as a student' ≠ **Tāyhak ey iss.ta** 'I am (or: It is) at the university'. In addition to **sikol ey (se) sānta** for 'lives in the country' there is also **sikol sānta** (CF Dupont 203).

2. from (a place, a position, a status, a group, a number); CF **puthe**. ¶**Phyengyang ~ ota** comes from Phyengyang. **kicha ~ naylita** gets off (down from) the train. **pang ~ na-ota** comes out of the room. **Yel ey se twūl ul ppāymyen yetelp i nāmnunta** When you take two from ten it leaves eight. **Sengkong un sayngkak ham ey se pilos hanta** Success begins with thinking (from the thought of it). **Na nun wuli ilhayng ey se ttel.e cyess.ta** I got lost from my group.

3. (impersonal oblique subject – groups, institutions; CF **i / ka**). ¶**Sewul kyohyangak-tan ey se Pichang Kyohyangak ul hanta 'nta** The Seoul Symphony Orchestra is playing the Symphonie Pathétique, you know. **Hōysa ey se na hanthey sikyey lul cwuess.ta** The company gave me a watch. **Wuli hak.kyo ey se ikyess.ta** Our school won (the game). **Wuli kyōhoy ey se um.ak 'yeypay lul hanun tey kkok osey yo** Our church is having a musical service; please come. CF **kkey se, (mata) puthe**.

NOTE: **Hak.kyo ey se ola 'nta** (Dupont 203) can mean: (1) 'The school tells us to come', (2) 'Someone says the school wants us to come', or (3) 'Someone says for us to come [here / there] from school'.

4. [colloq] from a person (= **eykey se**); a person (as oblique subject – limited usage). ¶**An ey se na-kass.ta** My wife is out.

5. [lit] = **pota** than. ¶**I ey se te khun salang i ēps.nani** [= **ēps.nun i**] There is surely no greater love than this. CF 1881 Ridel 37 "in books, but not in conversation, *pwota* is often replaced by *ey sye*".

'ey se = **[h]ey se** = **hay se** (inf < **hata** + pcl).

ey se chelem, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun ēncey 'na musun māl ul hal ttay nun cayphan-kwan aph ey se chelem phyoceng i kwut.e cinta** Whenever he talks he gets stiff as if he were before a judge.

ey se cocha, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ōykwuk (ey) se cocha ku uy ilum ul molunun sālam i ēps.ta** His name is known to everyone, even in other countries. **Hak.kyo (ey) se cocha ccoch.kye nass.uni ku nom to incey n' tā tōyss.ci** The rascal's had it now – he's been thrown out of school.

ey se hako, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kyōhoy ey se hako cel ey se uy nukkim i etteh.key talun ka** What difference do you feel between being in a chapel and being in a Buddhist temple?

ey se ka, pcl + pcl + pcl. at / in / from – [a complement]. ¶**Kongwen ey se ka ani 'la cengke-cang ey se yess.ta** It was not at the park, it was at the railroad station. **Ku ka kulenq īl ul hanun kes un nala lul salang ham ey se ka ani 'la casin ul wi ham ey se 'ta** His doing such a thing is not from loving his country but from promoting himself.

ey se khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Cip ey se khenyeng hak.kyo ey ka se to kongpu lul an hanta 'p.nita** He doesn't study even after he gets to school, much less at home!

ey se kkaci, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hak.kyo (ey) se kkaci tung.lok-kum ollinta ko hani yātan ici yo** They are talking of raising school tuition and it is making quite a stir.

ey se 'ko = **ey se iko**, pcl + pcl + copula ger, SEE **iko**.

ey sekken, pcl + pcl. SEE **ey lang**.

ey se lang, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Iwus cip ey se lang tā ne l' polye ko chac.e wass.ess.ta** The folks next door all came to see you. SYN **ey se sekken**.

ey se 'la to, pcl + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. even though it (may) be in/at/from. ¶**Pyel lo kalq tey ka ēps.uni kukcang ey se 'la to sikan ul ponay ya 'keyss.kwun** Since I have no place in particular to go, I guess I'll just have to kill time at some theater. **Pi wā se sophung ul mōs kamyen cip ey se 'la to nōlki lo hapsita** If rain keeps us from going off for an outing let's have fun at home, even so. **Wuli nun āmuli elyewunq īl ey se 'la to twulyewe haci anh.nunta** We are not afraid in any situation, however difficult it may be.

ey se mace, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun cikcang ey se mace miwum ul pat.ko iss.ta** He is disliked even at his workplace. **Ku kos ey se mace chwupang tang hayss.^{s}up.nita** He was banished even from that place.

ey se mace puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl [perhaps a bit awkward]. ¶**Hak.kyo ey se mace puthe thōyhak ul tang hayss.uni etteh.k' hamyen cōh.so** Now that you've even been expelled from school, what will you do?!

ey se man, pcl + pcl + pcl. only (just) at/in/from ~. ¶**Sitan ey se man wuli nala uy kipayk ul polq swu iss.ta** The spirit of Korea can be (truly) seen only in the field of poetry.

~ ila to. ¶**Honam cipang ey se man ila to phungcak i toymyen cōh.keyss.nun tey** I hope there will be good crops at least in the Honam area.

ey se mankhum, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Cip ey se nun tose-kwan ey se mankhum kongpu ka cal an toynta** I can't study at home as well as I can in the library.

ey se mata, pcl + pcl + pcl [replaces older **mata ey se**] ¶**Cip cip mata (ey) se nolay soli ka tullye onta** The sound of singing comes from every house.

ey se n', abbr < **ey se nun**

ey se 'na, pcl + pcl + cop advers. at/in/from ~ or the like; whether at/in/from ~, at/in/from ~ whatever. ¶**Sāmu-sil ey se 'na ku lul mannalq swu iss.ulq ka, cip ey se nun mannaki him tunta** You may be able to see him in the office but it would be difficult to see him at home. **Enu kos ey se 'na ^{l}yĕyuy nun chikhye ya haney** You should be courteous everywhere.

ey se 'na-ma, pcl + pcl + cop extended advers. ¶**O(twu-)mak cip ey se 'na-ma halwu pam muk.ulq swu iss.umyen cōh.keyss.^{s}o** I'd like to be able to stay overnight, in a shack if need be. **Hak.kyo lul mōs tanini cip ey se 'na-ma kongpu lul hay ya 'ci yo** Since I can't go to school I should study at home at least.

ey se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. as for (happening) at/in (a place); as for (being) from; as for [an oblique subject]. ¶**Na nun cimsung cwung ey se nun hōlang-i ka cĕy-il cōh.ta** I like the tiger best of the wild animals.

ey se nun khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Cip ey se nun khenyeng hak.kyo ey se to kongpu lul an hanta 'p.nita** He doesn't even study at school, much less at home.

ey se pota (to), pcl + pcl + pcl. (rather) than from/at (a place). ¶**Cip ey se pota (to) hak.kyo ey se mannass.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I'd rather see you at school than at home.

ey se ppun man, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Wuli sēnswu nun nelp.i-ttwiki ey se ppun man ani 'la noph.i-ttwiki ey se to cōh.un kilok ul ollyess.ta** Our athletes presented good records not only in the broad jump but also in the high jump.

ey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (usually a place). ¶**cip ~ cengke-cang kkaci** from the house to the railroad station.

ey se puthe ka, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kokay ey se puthe ka hēm hata** From the mountain pass on is where it is dangerous.

ey se puthe nun, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku kos ey se puthe nun kil i phocang i toyess.ta** From there on once again the road is paved.

ey se puthe uy, pcl + pcl + pcl + pcl. (that is) from. ¶**hak.kyo ~ iyaki** a story from school.

ey se sekken, pcl + pcl + pcl. = **ey se lang.**

ey se to, pcl + pcl + pcl. at/to/from ~ also/even/either. ¶**I hōyuy ey nun Ilpon ey se to sālam i wass.ta** People have come to this conference from Japan, too (or: even from Japan). **I ccok ey se to ce ccok ey se to pāntay ka tul.e wass.ta** Objections were heard on all sides. **Kyewul ey etteh.key chwuwun ci pang an ey se to ōythwu lul ip.e ya halq cengto 'ta** It is so cold in winter that you have to wear your overcoat indoors, too. **Cip ey se nun khenyeng hak.kyo ey se to kongpu lul an hanta 'p.nita** He doesn't even study at school, much less at home. **Payk.hwa-cem ey se to mōs santa** You can't buy it even in department stores. SEE **-ki ey se to.**

ey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Cip ey se tul mues hayss.ey yo** What did you people do at home? **Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang uy cip ey se tul yātan ici wuli cip ey se n' āmu kekceng anh.nunta** They are making a fuss at Swun-i's and Poktong-i's but everything is quiet at my house.

ey se uy, pcl + pcl + pcl. (the one) at / in / from —. ¶**cip ey se uy sosik** news from home. **Sewul ey se uy sīhap un cwungci toyess.ta** The game (scheduled to be held) in Seoul has been cancelled. **Kwuk.hoy ey se uy ku uy yēnsel un hwullyung han kes iess.ta** His speech in the National Assembly was an excellent one.

ey se wa, pcl + pcl + pcl. with (what is) at / in / from — . ¶**wi uy kul ~ kath.i** just as in the above sentence. **Mikwuk ey se wa Ilpon ey se nun yākwu ka tāy-inqki 'ta** Baseball is very popular in America and Japan.

ey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**hak.kyo ey se ya swul ul mek.ulq swu iss.na yo?!** How could we possibly drink liquor at SCHOOL? **Ilen kos ey se ya cam ul calq swu iss.na yo?!** How can I get any sleep in a place like THIS?!

~ māl lo. ¶**Ku kos ey se ya māl lo na nun hāyngpok han saynghwal ul hayss.ta** It was right there that I lived a happy life.

-ey sey ya [var] = **-e se ya**

-'e 'ysi'n i, abbr < *-'e isi'n i*. ¶*SIM-'CCYENG 'kwa 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'CCYENG 'ey mas'key 'khwo 'cye' 'ysi'n i* (1463 Pep 5:37-38) he wanted to have one conform to purity of heart and purity of doctrine.

-'e 'ys.ke'nul, abbr < *-'e is.ke'nul*. ¶*"ta-moyn hon 'am'h ol "e'te 'ys.ke'nul* (1459 Wel 7:17b) I have got just one female, but … .

-'e 'ys'kwo, abbr < *-'e is'kwo* (also *-'e 's'kwo*). ¶*'swum.e 'ys'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34a) is concealed.

-'e 'ys.non, abbr < *-'e is.non* (also *-'e 's.non*). ¶*'hye 'ys.non 'pul s pi'ch ey 'sye 'cate'la* (1481 Twusi 8:9b) slept in the glow of the fire that was lit.

-'e 'ys.no'n i, abbr < *is.no'n i*. ¶*kozol s ["CHOY-SWO] y se'li 'Gwa i'sul 'Gwa y psku'lye 'ys.no'n i* (1481 Twusi 16:73b) the winter vegetables are enveloped by frost and dew.

~ "'la. ¶*'hoy ['Je]'Ituk ['Jho['Jya nwu'lu'le 'ys.no'n i "'la* (1481 Twusi 7:10a) the sun is dark and yellow; CF *'e'tuk 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 13:57a). *nul'kun nam'k un ko'cang se'li lol ['"]tif"]nay['']ye 'ys.no['']n i '['']la* (1481 Twusi 7:10a) the old tree has been through much frost.

-'e 'ys.nwo'la, abbr < *-'e is.nwo'la*. ¶*kwoki capo.m ye namwo "cywu.m ey 'i [SOYNG] 'ol pu'thye 'ys.nwo'la* (1481 Twusi 7:6b) for my livelihood I rely on catching fish and cutting wood.

-'e 'ys.nwo'n i, abbr < *-'e is.nwo'n i*. ¶*na.y nulk'kwo ['PPYENG] 'ho.ya me'mu'le 'ys.nwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:12a) I am staying here old and ailing.

-'e 'ys.ta 'ka, abbr < *-'e is.ta 'ka*. ¶*mwulwu'ph ul 'phye 'ys.ta 'ka* (1481 Twusi 8:27b) [he was sleeping away and] had his knees spread out, and then … .

-'e 'ys.te'la, abbr < *-'e is.te'la*. ¶*[TWONG] nyek mwoy'h ay "kin [KWA-'KUK] 'i e'tu'we 'ys.te'la* (1481 Twusi 7:26-7) the eastern mountains are darkened with the long spears [of conflict].

-'e 'ys'ten, abbr < *-'e is'ten*. ¶*'phye'e 'ys.ten pol'h ol kwu'phil sso'zi 'yey* (1447 Sek 6:2a) while bending the arm that one has stretched, *"a'loy s 'tule 'ys'ten "HEM-"TTWOW 'yn 't ol "a'ti "mwot 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 21:120b; broken type on *"TTWOW*) not knowing that it was the dangerous path he had entered before.

-'e 'ys.te'n i, abbr < *-'e is.te'n i*. ¶*'QILQ-CHYEN CHYENG-LYEN 'i two'ta 'phe 'ys.te'n i* (1449 Kok 9) a thousand blue lotuses have sprung into bloom.

-'e 'ys.two'ta, abbr < *-'e is.two'ta*. ¶*[KYENG-TWO] y ke'chu'le 'ys.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 22:46a) the capital was unruly.

'ey 'sye, pcl + pcl. SEE *'ay / 'oy 'sye, 'yey 'sye*.

1. = **ey se** at, in; from. ¶*'wolhi 'Gwa kulyeki 'Gwa y 'hye 'ys.non 'pul s pi'ch ey 'sye 'cate'la* (1481 Twusi 8:9b) the ducks and the wild geese slept in the glow of the fire that was lit. CF *tyengey 'sye*.

2. (impersonal oblique subject). SEE *~ n'; 'ay 'sye*.

3. = **pota** than. ¶*na'h i — syel'hu.n in 'hoy 'yey 'stwo 'su'mul'h ey 'sye SYWUY 'ho'ya* (1462 [1]Nung 2:6b) is weaker in the year that one's age is thirty than at twenty.

'ey 'sye, pcl + inf < *"sye'ta* (vi 'stands'). Examples? SEE *'oy 'sye*.

'ey '['']sye, abbr < *'ey i 'sye*, pcl + vi inf. being

at/in. Examples?

ey 'sye n', pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶*TYWUNG-'KWUYK 'ey 'sye n' TYWUNG-'KWUYK 'ul ha'nol s ka'won-'toy ''la ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 1:30a) in China they think China to be the center of heaven and … .

ey 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl).

1. marks a SHIFT (of location/status) into/onto/upon; for. ¶**kŏl-pang ~ kĕlta** hangs it in the closet. **sang wi ~ noh.ta** puts it on the table. **congi ~ ssuta** writes it (down) on paper. **Nay cim ul Kim sensayng tayk ey 'ta ka math.kyess.ta** I left my bag at Mr Kim's house. **I pyek ey 'ta ka (or 'ta nun) kĕlci mălko ce pyek ey 'ta kel.e la** Hang it on that wall, not this wall. **Pyek.hwa 'la 'n(un) kes un pyek ey 'ta kūlin kūlim ita** Murals are pictures painted on walls. **Mues ey 'ta ssunun ya** What is it used for? **Mues ey 'ta ka caymi lul puth.yess.nun ya** What did he get interested in? **Simcheng-i nun ssal sam-payk sek ey 'ta ka mom ul phal.ess.ta** Simcheng-i sold her body for 300 **sek** of rice.

2. emphasizes an indirect object. SEE **ey**.

3. (for emphatic and selective or accumulative enumeration) and, and the like. ¶**Chwum ey 'ta nolay ey 'ta yĕnkuk kkaci iss.ess.ta** They had dancing and singing and even drama. **Nolang cekoli ey 'ta ka punhong chima ey 'ta ka kapsa tayngki kkaci sa osyess.ta** She went and bought a yellow jacket, and a pink skirt, and even a silk-gauze pigtail-ribbon. **Twŭl ey 'ta ka yeses ul te hamyen yetel(p) i toyp.nita** Six added to two makes eight. **Ku ka Hănkwuk măl ey 'ta ka Ilpon măl ul sekk.e se yāyki hayss.ey yo** He talked in a mixture of Korean and Japanese.

NOTE: The sequence ***ey 'na 'ta (ka)** does not occur, but there are examples of **ey 'ta (ka) 'na**: **Ilen cangnanq-kam un cip ey 'ta ka 'na twue la** Leave this sort of plaything at home (don't bring it to school).

ey 'ta (ka) tul, pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl) + pcl. ¶**Kwuk ey 'ta ka tul kilum ul chisey yo** Put some oil in your soup.

ey tāy han, ey tāy ha.ye (hay se) SEE **tāy hata**

ey to, pcl + pcl. to/at/in ⋯ also/even/either. ¶**Kwulapha ~ kata** goes to Europe too. **pam ~ mŏs cata** can't/doesn't sleep (even) at night. **Sewul ey to Pusan ey to iss.ta** They have them both in Seoul and in Pusan. **Pusan ey to Sewul ey to ĕps.ta** They have them neither in Pusan nor in Seoul. **Il.yoil ey to kukcang ey kanta** I go to the theater on Sundays too (as well as on other days). **Il.yoil ey kukcang ey to kanta** On Sunday I go to the theater too (as well as to other places).

'ey to = [h]ey to = hay to, inf < **hata**.

ey ttal^{e}a (se), pcl + vi inf (+ pcl). depending on, according to. ¶**Siki ey ttal^{e}a kaps i taluta** Prices vary with the season. **Kyuchik un ttay ey ttal^{e}a pyĕnkyeng halq swu iss.ta** The rule may be modified as the occasion demands.

NOTE: Always **ey**, even after an animate (not ***eykey ttale**). ¶**Sālam ey ttale se sĕngqkyek i talup.nita** Character differs according to the person (M 1:2:194).

ey tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Cip ey tul kass.ey yo** They (all) went home.

'ey 'two, pcl + pcl = **ey to**. ¶*"syelWun "il s TYWUNG 'ey 'two LI-'PYELQ 'ko.t ho'n i "ep.su'n i* (1447 Sek 6:6a) even among sad events there is nothing approaching separation.

ey uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) to/at/in ⋯. ¶**sengkong ~ kil** the road to success.

ey uy han, ey uy ha.ye (hay se) SEE **uy hata**

ey wa, pcl + pcl [slightly awkward]. ¶**Cip ey wa hŏysa ey nun cĕnhwa lul hayss.ta** I phoned home and to the office.

ey ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) to/at/in ⋯. ¶**Yo say S(s)olyen ey ya kalq swu iss.na yo?** You surely can't go to the Soviet Union these days?! **Wuli nala ey n' kulen kes ul kacin sālam i elma ĕps.ci man, Mikwuk ey ya mānh.ci yo** There aren't very many who have such things in our country, but in America there are lots. **Hak.kyo ey ya kaci** If it's to school, then I'll go.

TIME **ey ya** TIME for the first time. ¶**Sāwel ey ya okeyss.ta** (1936 Roth 238) I will come first in April (or: I will not come before April).

-ey ya, var inf + pcl = **-e ya**

-ey yey 'ci = -e ya 'ci

'ey yo = yey yo (= **ie yo** it is)

'ey yo = [h]ey yo = hay yo, inf < **hata**. ¶**Mian 'ey yo = Mian hay yo** I'm sorry.

-ey yo, var inf + pcl.

1. = ⋯**ye yo** < ⋯**ie yo**, as in the honorific **-usey yo = -usye yo** < **-usie yo**. ¶**Kitaley yo = Kitalye yo** Wait!

2. = **-e yo**. Common after **-ess-**, **-keyss-**, **iss-**, **ēps-**, **kath-**.

'ey 'za, pcl + pcl (> *ey a* > **ey ya**). ¶*ku me'kun "HHWUW 'ey 'za* (1459 Wel 1:43b) (only) after he had eaten. *cwu'kun "HHWUW 'ey 'za* (1447 Sek 24:28a) only after a person has died. *ku "HHWUW 'ey 'za* (1459 Wel 1:42b, 44b) only after that. *'stwo "es'ti i cu'zu'm ey 'za kos won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 2:3b) And how is it that you have only come at just this time? *'i 'kot hon "sa'lom ey 'za 'WUY 'ho'ya e'lwu nil'Gwol 'tt i'm ye* (1463 Pep 2:172ab; sic, *-lom-ey-*) one can effectively tell it to just this kind of person, and … .

-'ey 'za → *-'key 'za*: *me'key 'za* (1518 Sohak-cho 7:18b) = *me[k]'key 'za*.

-'e 'za, 1. infinitive + pcl (= **-e ya**); SEE *-'sa*. ¶*WANG-"CO s 'MYENG 'i nil'Gwey s "pwu.n i'lwoswo'n i "a'molyey "'na mozom s ko'cang nwo'la 'za ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 24:28a) as the prince has only been alive for seven days he will somehow have to play to his heart's content. *'wuli 'tol'h i "PPWU-NGWANG s KWAN 'ol "mey'zoWa 'za ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 10:12b) we must bear the coffin of the royal father. *pan'to'ki MA-TUNG 'i i'sye 'za e'lwu hon ka'ci "'la nilo'l i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17a) Mātanga will necessarily have to be present before we can say it is the same. *CYE-'PPWULQ 'two 'CHYWULQ-KA 'hosya 'za "TTWOW-"LI 'lol tas.ko'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:12a) even the Buddhas must leave home in order to study the doctrine. *'es'tyey ho.ya 'za 'e'mi 'NGA-'KWUY 'lol ye'huy'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* ( ) just what must I do to get rid of the hungry ghost of my mother? *'co'syek na'ha 'za kos 'pwu'mwo 'uy 'un'hyey 'lul "an 'ta 'ho'no.n i "'la* (?1517- Pak 1:58a) only when you have children of your own do you begin to wonder whether you have appreciated your debt to your parents. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:28a, 52b; … . SEE *'ho.ya 'za*.

2. → *-'Ge 'za*, effective inf + pcl.

/G/ lenited form of */k/* after *y*, *i*, *l*, and *z* (*zG* was often written *sG*). Probably pronounced as a voiced velar or laryngeal fricative, or as a glottal squeeze. Some cases of spelled *G* result from reducing *W* (lenited *p*): *kol'Gwa* (1482 Kum-sam 3:27a) = *kol'Wa* (1451 Hwun-eu 12b) < **kolp-'a*. And a few cases may result from reducing *z* (lenited *s*), but we will simply ignore the indications for *G* in the spelling of *'ey 'a* = *'ey 'ʃzʃa* and of *-'key 'a* = *-'key 'ʃzʃa* in 1586 Sohak and later texts. The lenition regularly took place in MK texts for the initial of a suffix attached to a stem. But later the unlenited *k* was restored either by analogy or under the influence of unwritten dialects which escaped the lenition that affected the central dialect represented in the texts. We also assume *G* between *y* and *u* or *o*, though there is no **-yyu* or **-yyo* to contrast with *-yGu*, *-yGo*.

-G- SEE *-o-*, *-u-*, *-'Gwo-*, *-'Gwu-*

'Ga = *'ka* (question) after *l* (including *LQ*), *y*, and often *i*. ¶*"ne y 'i'cey swo'li 'Ga a'ni 'Ga* (1462 [1]Nung 4:126b) is it now your sound or isn't it? For more examples, see *'ka*, *a'ni 'Ga*.

'ʃGʃa = *'ka* (question).

-'Ga- = *-'Ge-* = *-'ke-* effective (after *l-*, *y-*, cop *'i-*); a shorter version, simply *-'a-*, occurs after other sounds and in some of the formations after *y* and *i* (which add a *y*), and *l* (which in that case, like the other consonants, is linked to the following vowel).

-'Ga = *-'Ge* = *-'ke*, effective inf. CF *-'a*.

-'Ga ci'la, effective inf + aux indic assertive, wants to do. ¶*na y "ku 'ylwo'n i ingey "sal'Ga ci'la* (1459 Wel 7:12a) therefore I want to live here.

-'Ga'la = *-'ka'la* = *-'ke'la*, effective subj attent (command). ¶*'i 'non QON 'ol "alGa'la ho'n i, 'ya QON 'ol kap'ka'la ho'n i 'ya* (?1468- Mong 31b) is this telling us to recognize the obligation or is it telling us to repay the obligation? CF *-e'la*, *-Ge'la*.

?-'Ga'l ya, *?-'Ga'l ye*, *?-'Ga'l ywo*

-'Gan = *-'kan* = *-'ken*, effective modifier. Are the examples limited to structures with bound postmodifiers (*'i*, *t*, *'man*)?

?-'Ga'na SEE *-'Ge'na*

?-'Ga'n i; *?-'Ga.n i 'Gwa*, *?-'Ga.n i 'Gwo*, *?-'Ga'n i "'la*

?-'Gan ma'lon = *-'kan ma'lon* = *-'ken ma'non* but, although.

?-'Gan ma'non = *-'kan ma'non* = *-'ken ma'non* but, although.

?-'Ga'nol

?-'Gan 'ta

?-'Gan 'ti(--) = -'Gan 't i(--) = -'kan 't i(--). CF -'an 'ti.

?-'Gan 'tyeng

?-'Ga'n ya, ?-'Ga'n ye. ?-'Ga'n ywo

-'Ga'ta = -'ka'ta, effective indic assertive

?-'Ga'ton = -'ka'ton = -'ke'tun. if; when.

-'Gay = -'kay, suf (makes v into n). *nwol'Gay* (1445 ¹Yong 13, 16) song. VAR -'Gey.

-'Ge- = -'ke- effective (after *l*, *y*, cop *i*-); a shorter version, simply -'*e*-, occurs after other sounds and in some of the formations after *y* and *i* (which add a *y*), and *l* (which gets linked to the following vowel). CF -'*e*-.

-'Ge = -'ke, effective inf. CF -'*e*. SEE -'*Ge cila*, -'*Ge 'm ye*, -'*Ge 'za*.

-'Ge ci'la, effective inf + auxiliary indic assert. wants to do. ¶*wo'cik nil'Gwotoy [-KHWON-'KHWO] hol 's i "cywong towoy'Ge ci'la 'hono'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:1b) he will only say, "I am destitute and I want to become a slave".

-'Ge'la = -'ke'la. SEE -'*Ga'la*.

?-'Ge'l ya, ?-'Ge'l ye, ?-'Ge'l ywo

-'Ge'm ye = *'[y]Ge'm ye*, cop effective subst + cop inf. SEE -*u'l i 'Ge'm ye*.

-'Gen = -'ken (effective mod).

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ¶*cwukta 'ka "salGen [-'POYK-'SYENG] 'i a'to' "nim s 'kuy [QOY-'PPWOK] ni'phizo'Wo'n i* (1445 ¹Yong 25) the people saved from death dressed his son in royal robe.

2. (epitheme extruded from the complement of the copula. ¶*nyey s pe.t iGen [SWON "COY] y* (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:13a) Sūn Zǎi, a friend of days gone by, ...

3. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*no'm oy 'wos kwa "il'Gen ku'lu's ul na'mola'ti "mal.m ye* (1475 Nay 1:9a) does not rebuke others for their attire or the mistakes they have made, ...

4. (summational epitheme). SEE ~ *'Ge'n i*.

-*Ge'na* = -*ke'na* (effective advers). ¶*-'KUM-'KAY 'lul "helGe'na swo'kye "ke'cus -'SYWELQ-'PEP 'hoke'na* (1462 ¹Nung 8:77a) whether breaking the prohibitions or swindling people with false preaching ... . *"tywohon 'mwom towoyGe'na kwu'cun 'mwom towoyGe'na* (1459 Wel 1:12a) whether one becomes a good body or becomes a bad body ... . *-'NGWEN 'ey e'kuyGe'na* (1459 Wel 21:169b) if you oppose my wish. *"a'mwo 'yGe'na 'wa -- 'twola 'ho.ya 'two* (1459 Wel 1: 13a) whoever might come and ask you to give him --; CF *"amwo 'y'na* (1447 Sek 9:17a, 21a).

'Ge'na = *'[y]Ge'na*, abbr < *'iGe'na* (cop effective advers) after *i* or *y*. ¶*pi'lwok LOY-'SYEY 'Ge'na si'hwok -'HYEN-'CCOY SOYNG 'ay -'SYENG-'PPWUN 'ul "e'te* (1459 Wel 21:105b) even if one gain holy status in a future age or, perhaps, in present-day life ... .

-*Ge-ngi "'ta*, effective polite + cop indic assert. ¶*-'TTI-'NGWOK 'i -'PYEN 'ho'ya LYEN 'mwo's i towoy'Ge-ngi "'ta* (1550 ¹Yenghem 8b) hell turned into a lotus pond.

-'*Ge'n i* = -'*ke'n i*, effective mod + postmod ('fact') or quasi-free noun ('one who / that –').

1. (epitheme extruded). Examples?

2. (summational epitheme). SEE -*Ge'n i "'la*.

'Ge'n i, 1. = *'[y]Ge'n i*, abbreviation < *'iGe'n i* (copula effective mod + postmod) after *i* or *y*. ¶*"pi'non "salo'm ol cwu'l i 'Ge'n i 'homol'mye 'nye-na'mon "chyenlya'ng is.to'n ye* (1447 Sek 9:13a) -- will give those to the begging people; are there still other provisions?

2. abbr < *(')hoke'n i*. SEE *ku'li 'Ge'n i*.

-'*Ge'n i 'Gwa* = -'*ke'n i 'Gwa*, effective mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*swo'li 'Gwa tulwum '[G]wa y "twul'h i sye'm ye n' -'MWULQ 'Gwa na '[G]wa y 'phye'n i "il'Ge.n i 'Gwa swo'li 'lul -'MYELQ 'ho'ya twu'lyo'i tulu'si'm ye n' 'an'khwa* [= *'anh 'kwa*] *pas[k] 'kwa y ki'tulywo'm i "ep'susil 'ss oy* (1462 ¹Nung 6:29a) if both the sound and the hearing arise there occurs a spreading of the thing and the self, while if you extinguish the sound and listen all around you neither the internal or the external is to be expected.

?-'*Ge'n i 'Gwo* = -'*ke'n i 'Gwo*, effective mod + postmod + ellipted cop mod + postmod

-'*Ge'n i "'la* = -'*ke'n i "'la*, effective mod + postmod + cop. ¶*[-']nyey s 'wuy-an'h ay kwo'c i cel-'lwo 'phe 's.kwo 'pwom na'l ay say twolwo nolGe'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:34b) in the old garden the flowers are all abloom and on a spring day the birds have flown back.

'Ge'n i "'ston = *'[y]Ge'n i "'ston*, abbr < *'iGe'n i "'ston* (cop effective mod + postmod + pcl) after *i* or *y*. SEE *a'ni 'Ge'n i "'ston*. CF -*ke'n i 'sto'n ye*.

-*Gen-kan man* = -'*Gen ma'non* (with -*kan*- a rhythmic insert?). but. ¶*[-'CHILQ-"PWOW] ciye*

salGen-kan man (?1530 Siyong 130-1) lives bearing the Seven Precious Things, but ....

-'Gen ma'lon = -'ken ma'lon = -'ken ma'non but, although. ¶ "ep.sun 't ol al'Gen ma'lon (1465 Wen 1:1:1:42b) knew there was none, but ... . SEE 'i'Gen ma'lon, a'ni "Gen ma'lon.

-'Gen ma'non = -'ken ma'non but, although. SEE 'i'Gen ma'non.

-'Ge'nol = -'ke'nol (lit concessive). ¶ ... ci'p i 'ilGe'nol 'hoyn 'ptwuy lwo ni'ywu'n i (1481 Twusi 7:1a) there was built a house but it was shaded by white cogon-grass thatching.

?-'Gen 'ta = -'ken 'ta

-'Gen 't ay n' = -'ken 't ay n'. ¶ 'i e'tewun an'hay s "salom 'kwa 'tye mwo'ton MOYNG-ZIN 'kwa "twu ke'mwu'm ul ma'chwo'a "hyey'Gen 't ay n' (1462 [1]Nung 1:101a) when one thinks of those in this darkness (of ignorance) and all those sightless together as the two blacknesses.

?-'Gen 'ti(--) = ?-'Gen 't i (--)

?-'Gen 'ti = -'Gen 't i = -'ken 't i. CF -'en 'ti.

?-'Gen 't i'n i, ?-'Gen 't i.n i "la

?-'Gen 't i'la = -'ken 't i'la

-'Gen 't un = (?*)-'ken 't un, effective mod + postmodifier + particle. ¶ "ne y ku'li-two'lwok chonchon hon "yang ul "hyey[']Gen 't un (?1517- Pak 1:64a; *yang-ul*) when you have figured it down such fine detail ... .

?-'Gen 'tyeng' = -'ken 'tyeng, effective mod + bnd postmodifier. although.

-Ge'nul = -ke'nul (lit concessive). ¶CYENG-'SYA ci'zwu'l ye 'the'h ul kos "SI-'CAK 'ho'ya 'toyGe'nul (1447 Sek 6:35ab) though you have just begun [measuring] the site to build the monastery. ta'sos kwoc "twu kwo'c i KHWONG-TYWUNG 'ey me'mulGe'nul (1449 Kok 7) though two of the five flowers stayed in the air.

~ 'za. ¶pen'tu'ki 'PEP-HHWA y a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za 'homol'mye "TTWOW-'KUY 'Gwa "KWA-'KUY 'Gwa tal'Gwo'm i is.ke'n i 'sto'n ye (1462 [1]Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be the Lotus sūtra exactly, just how much more would they differ from testimonials to marga (the way) and to phala ([cause and] effect)?!

-'Ge'n ya = -'ke'n ya, effective mod + postmod. ¶nil'Gwo'toy "KOYNG 'ay ne 'y 'swo'n i "teyGe'n ya ho'n i (1518 Sohak-cho 10:3a; mistaken tone on KOYNG) said "did you burn your hand on the stove?".

-'Ge'n ye = -'ke'n ye, effective modifier + postmod. ¶QAN-SSYE 'hi nil'Gwotoy KOYNG 'ay ne 'y 'swo'n i "teyGe'n ye ho'n i (1475 Nay 1:18a) calmly said "did you burn your hand on the stove?".

-'Ge'n ywo, effective mod + postmod (question). ¶ "twu "salo'm oy 'PWOK 'TUK "etwu'm i hon ka'ci "'n i "es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo [< 'hoke'n ywo] (1447 Sek 23:4a) how did it happen that two people's obtaining happiness and virtue was the same? "CO-"MWUW y QAN-'LAK "'ti "mwot 'key 'hono'n i "es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo (1459 Wel 00:00) why has it been made such that son and mother cannot be at ease? CF -e'n ywo.

-'Gesi- (effective honorific) = -(u/o)'si'ke- (hon effective): -'Gesin, -'Gesina, -'Gesi'n i ('Gwol 'Gwa), -'Gesi'nu/ol, -'Gesi'n ywo, -'Gesi'ta.

-'Gesi'nol = -'kesi'nol (= -u'sike'nol, hon lit concessive). ¶['TYEY-'MYENG] 'i no'li'Gesi'nol (1445 [1]Yong 8) the emperor's command came down, and [in response] ... .

-Ge'ta = -ke'ta, effective indic assert. ¶'TTAY-CCO-PI QWEN-QYANG "TYWOW '[G]wa KWONG-'TUK tas.non na 'y 'mwom 'i 'CYENG-'KAK na'l ay macwo "pwo'l i 'Ge'ta (1459 Wel 8:87a) the mandarin duck of vast compassion and my body which practices the achievement of virtue will be facing on the day of sambodhi (Buddha wisdom). 'wolho'm ye woy'ywo'm ol hon ti'Gwuy 'KYWO-'CYENG ('hwoltti Geta =) 'hwolq 't iGe'ta (1463 Pep 1:10b) it is a matter of checking what is right and wrong at the same time. na'kunay captu'len t i 'na'-'to.l i 'kilGe'ta (1481 Twusi 15:23a) the days and months grow long since capturing the traveler.

-Ge'tun = -ke'tun (> -ketun provisional). if; when. ¶ "nyey 'SYWELQ-SAN 'ay hon QOYNG-"MWU y 'i'sywo'toy e'zi "ta 'nwun "melGe'tun "KWA-'SSILQ 'pta me'kite'n i (1459 Wel 2:12b) anciently, on the snowy mountain there was a parrot; when its parents both went blind it picked fruit and fed it to them. CF -e'tun.

-'Gey = -'key, suffix (makes v into n). ¶sil'Gey (1481 Twusi 7:6a) shelf. 'wul'Gey (1447 Sek 6:32a) thunder. VAR -'Gay.

-'Gey = -'key (> -key adverbative). ¶'KYWOW-'HWA 'non kolo'chye 'etil'Gey towoy'Gwol 'ss i'la (1459 Wel 1:19a) "culture" is [a word that

means] teaching one to be refined. *ha'nol'h i tangtangi 'i 'phi 'lol "salom towoy'Gey 'ho'si.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:7-8) heaven is to make this blood suitably into people. *'CYENG-'KYENG 'ul "nay'Gey 'ho.ya 'two* (1459 Wel 21:20a) he got her to bring forth the correct view, but ... .

-'Gey 's'kwo, adverbative + *'[y]s'kwo*, abbr < *is'kwo* (vi ger). wanting or expecting it to be/do. ¶*MYEY-'HHWOYK hon kwo't ay na'za 'ka "al'Gey 's'kwo 'ho'si.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 1: 113a) wanted to proceed to the part where it was confusing and gain an understanding of it. *'i nul'ku'n [i] uy 'i "ma'l on "salo'm i 'KEP-'NGWOY 'lol 'HYANG 'ho'ya "alGey 's'kwo ho'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) these words of this old man people wanted to know on beyond this kalpa. SEE *-'kuy 's'kwo*.

''Gey = *'[y]'Gey*, abbreviation < *'i'Gey* (cop adverbative) after *i* or *y*. so as to be, so that it is. ¶*'TI 'Gwa PI 'Gwa y hon ka'ci ''Gey hol 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 2:61a) as it is arranged for wisdom and compassion to be (one and) the same. *elkwu'l i i'Gwun nam'k i'Gwo mozo'm i cwu'kun 'coy ''Gey khe'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 9:61a) it was so arranged that the face be a withered tree and the soul be turned to dead ashes.

-'Geys'kwo = *-'Gey 's'kwo*. SEE *-'Gey*.

-'Ge 'za, effective inf + pcl. just (if) do. ¶*'han 'pi sa'o'l ilwo'toy "pwuyGe 'za 'como'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1445 [1]Yong 67) there was a heavy rain for three days, and just when they had cleared themselves away from that it [= the island] submerged. *ko'cang cyem'kulGe 'za ca's ay 'tu'le 'wo'si.l i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:65a) we will come back into the (stronghold =) city only when the night is well upon us. SEE *'iGe 'za*.

-'Gi-, suffix. CF *-i-, -y-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -u-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-; -u-, -o-, -'Gwu-, -'Gwo-*.

1. makes vc. *nol'Gi-* (> nalli-) cause to fly ← *nol-* (> na-l-) fly. *sal'Gi-* (> salli-) cause to live ← *"sal-* (> sā-l- live).

2. makes vp. *mul'Gi-* (> mulli-) get bitten. *skol'Gi-* (> kkalli- get spread) ← *'skol-* > kka-l-.

-'Gi. The summative *-'ki* did not lenite.

-'Goy = *-'koy* = *-'key* (> -key adverbative). ¶*tuthu'l i towoy'Goy pes'Ga 'tike'nul* (1447 Sek 6:30-1) crumbles into dust.

-'Guy = *-'kuy* = *-'key* (> -key adverbative). ¶*"HHWUW s "salo'm ol "al'Guy 'honon ke's i'la* (1447 Sek se:1a) it is (written) so that later people may know. *te'Wun PPEN-"NWOW 'lol ye'huy'Guy hol nu'c i'n i* (1459 Wel 1:18a) it is a sign that one will keep clear of heated vexations. *'HWA-ZIN 'on 'SYEY-CWON s SSIN-'LUK 'u'lwo towoy'Guy 'hosyan "sa'lo.m i'la* (1447 Sek 6:7b) an incarnated Buddha is a person brought into existence by the divine power of the World-Honored.

'Gwa, alt (> wa) after *i* or *y*, or (> kwa) after *l*, of *'kwa* (> kwa pcl). ¶*ma'li 'Gwa swon-thwop 'kwa 'lol* (1447 Sek 6:44b) the hair and the fingernails. *a'pa "nim s 'kuy 'Gwa a'coma "nim s 'kuy 'Gwa* (1447 Sek 6:1a) to father and to aunt. *"KWA-'SSILQ 'Gwa 'mul 'Gwa* (1459 Wel 1:5b) fruits and water. *kozol 'Gwa kyezul 'Gwa s so'zi* (1481 Twusi 8:59a) between autumn and winter.

'[G]wa, alt (> wa) of *'kwa* (> kwa pcl) after a vowel (other than *i*, which called for *'Gwa*). ¶*pwuthye '[G]wa "cywung 'kwa* (1447 Sek 6:16b) Buddha and the priests. NOTE: If *'kwa* is a contraction from the infinitive *kol'Wa* our notation may represent *'[W]wa* < *[kol]'Wa* rather than the lenition of the initial of *'kwa* < *k[ol]'wa* < *kol'Wa* < **kol'pa* that the *"[G]"* is here assumed to represent. Unfortunately there is no attestation of **'Wa* or **Wwa* for this morpheme. We find no pre-Hankul evidence for the existence of the particle in any form (nor of the verb *kolp-*), so we cannot say just when the contraction(s) occurred. The best evidence: the variant *ko'Wa* in 1449 Kok 135.

-'Gwa ''la, (after *l*) exclamatory first-person statement. ¶*[HHYEN] hon ["CYWU-ZIN] 'i 'i lol 'cwue si'lu.m ul pwo'nay'Gey 'hwo.m ol pi'lwuswu "alGwa ''la* (1481 Twusi 7:23b) for the first time I learn of a wise master's giving this to dispatch the misery!

'[G]wa 'lol, pcl + pcl. ¶*kwos 'kwa "KWA-'SSILQ 'Gwa phul ['Gwa namwo '[G]wa ['Jlol me'ku.l i 'two isi['Jm ye* (1447 Sek 3:33b) there are also those that eat flowers and grass and wood, and ... .

'Gwa 'lwo, '[G]wa 'lwo SEE *'kwa 'lwo*

'Gwa 'lwo 'sye, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶*'SOYNG 'kwa*

'MYELQ 'Gwa lwo 'sye i'sywon 't i a'ni 'm ye (1462 [1]Nung 3:17a) ... nor is it in birth and extinction, ...

- *'Gwa-ngi ''ta*, (after *l*) polite exclamatory first-person statement. ¶ *'i 'kot hon 'PEP-QUM 'ul tut''cop'kwo NGUY-''HWOY 'lol ''ta ho'ma ''tel'Gwa-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:24a) listening to the sounds of the Law I am already lessening my doubts and regrets. *na 'y mozo'm i 'SSILQ 'lwo 'mwom pas'k uy i'sywo'm ol ''al'Gwa-ngi ''ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:53a) I know that my mind really exists apart from my body

- *Gwan'toy = -kwan'toy*. since, as; such that, so that (followed by some question doubting the adequacy of the reason).

'Gwan'toy = '[y]Gwan'toy, abbr < *'iGwan'toy* after *i* or *y*. ¶ *''es'tyey e'lwo 'TTYAK ho'l i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK ''ti a'ni 'tha nilo'l ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:75a) how can you say that one is not attached when one is attached? *['Ji 'a'ki es.ti ''n i 'Gwan'toy nul'ku'n [i] uy he'thwuy l' ''an'kwo 'i'li-'to'lwok ''wunon 'ta* (1459 Wel 8:100-1) why does this child cling to [the calf of] the old man's leg and cry all this much?! *''ne y ''es.te 'n a'hoy 'Gwan'toy he'thwuy 'lol an'a ''wunun 'ta* (1459 Wel 8:85b; sic *an-'a*) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to [the calf of] a leg?

'[G]wa 'oy, pcl + pcl (genitive). ¶ *'say 'Gwa ''nyey 'Gwa 'oy KYWOW-'CYEP 'i'la* (1459 Wel 21:5a) it is the joining of new and old.

'Gwa 'two, pcl + pcl. ¶*ZIN 'kwa 'TI 'Gwa two ''salo'm oy key 'stwo ku'le 'ho.ya* (1482 Kum-sam 3:50b) benevolence and wisdom, too, are like that to people.

- *'Gwa'tye = -'kwa'tye*. ¶*pen'tu'ki ''swuy'i ''al'Gwa'tye 'po'lanwo'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 8:44b) they expect to learn it right away. *na'la[h] s ''il si'lum 'ho.ya 'hoy ka'zomyel'Gwa'tye ['NGWEN] 'hono'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:52a) affairs of the nation being in sad shape, we are praying for a bountiful year.

'Gwa y, pcl + pcl. ¶*kozol s ['CHOY-SWO] y se'li 'Gwa i'sul 'Gwa y psku'lye 'ys.no'n i* (1481 Twusi 16:73b) the winter vegetables are all enveloped by frost and dew. SEE *'kwa y*.

'[G]wa y 'za, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶*'PWOW '[G]wa 'HWA '[G]wa y 'za pi'luse ''mal ''kyesi'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:36b) only with (the start of) retribution and conversion does one (begin to) have words.

'Gwo = 'kwo (question) after *l* (including *LQ*), *y*, and often *i*. ¶*mu'sum elkwul 'Gwo* (1462 [1]Nung 2:97a) what face is it? *mu'sus ''CCWOY 'Gwo* (1459 Wel 1:7a) what sin is it? *''es.tyey 'Gwo* (1459 Wel 14:65a) how is it?

'[G]wo = 'kwo (question). ¶*'PALQ-''ZYA '[G]wo* (1464 Kumkang se:8b) is it prajñā (wisdom)? *''es.te 'n cyen'cho [G]wo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what is the reason? – CF *mu'sum yang'co 'kwo 'hota 'ka* (1462 [1]Nung 3:84a) inquired what are the looks, and then ... .

''Gwo = '[y]'Gwo, abbr < *'i'Gwo* (cop ger) after *i* or *y*. ¶*HHWONG 'on 'swu[h] 'muci'key ''Gwo i YEY 'non 'am 'muci'key ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:87b) [the Chinese word] *HHWONG* is the brighter of a double rainbow, and *YEY* is the paler.

'[G]wo (= *'y[G]wo*), pcl (< cop ger). and. ¶*né '[G]wo cye '[G]wo talu.l ya* (1876 Kakok 13) = *ne 'y[G]wo no 'y[G]wo talu.l ya* (id. 122; *no* misspells *na*) would you and I be different?

- *'Gwo = -'kwo* (> **-ko** ger): *~ 'sye, ~ 'two, ~ 'za*. ¶*''al'Gwo* (1463 Pep 2:138b, 1459 Wel 1:8b); *''tel'Gwo* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:118b); *''salGwo 'cye ho'm ye* (1459 Wel 21:91a); *e'wul'Gwo* (1462 [1]Nung 3:38a). *pwo'nay'Gwo* (1464 Kumkang 21b); *towoy'Gwo* (1459 Wel 9:22b). *'MWULQ 'uy 'mos MI hon ke.s i'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:25b) they are the most delicate of objects and ... .

- *'Gwo-*, suf (? < *-G-* + modulator); CF **-i-, -y-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -u-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-; -u-, -o-, -'Gwu-, -'Gi-**. makes vc. *'skoy'Gwo-* (> **kkaywu-**) wake one up < *'skoy-* wake up. *twol'Gwo- = twolo-/twolG-* < **twolo-G-* (> **tolu-/ toll-**) cause to turn < *''twol-* turn.

- *'Gwo k = -'kwo k* (gerund + emphatic pcl). *''sal'Gwo k* (1459 Wel 23:78b). *ye'huy'Gwo k* (1462 [1]Nung 3:95a); *''hyey'Gwo k* (1481 Twusi 15:4a).

- *'Gwo ''la*, abbreviation < *-'kwo 'ho'la* (= *'ho'l ya / ye*). ¶*'so-''CYA 'pu'lye pwo'nayGwo ''la 'ho.ya'nol* (1459 Wel 7:15b) said to send a messenger. *mwo'lwomay 'NGWEN 'i ''i'rl mal'Gwo ''la 'hote'n i* ([1447→]1562 Sek 11:30_, cited from LCT with accents inferred)

said the request must not be fulfilled.

'*Gwom*, alt (after *l, y, i*) of '*kwom*, pcl. each. ¶ '*PALQ-CHYEN "LI 'Gwom 'nyenun 'SSYANG 'i'la* (1459 Wel 7:52b) it is an elephant that goes eight thousand leagues at a time. *holo "NGWO-'POYK ti'Gwuy 'Gwom* (1459 Wel 8:91b) five hundred times a day. *kutuy 'nay 'KAK-'KAK hon a'tol 'Gwom "nay'ya na 'y SWON-"CO cwo'cha ka'key ho'la 'hosi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:9b) he commands that each of you folks send a son to follow my grandson. *yel'hul 'Gwom* (1481 Twusi 20:29a) ten days each time.

'*[G]wom*, alt (after vowels other than *i*) of '*kwom*. ¶*holo '[G]wom* (1459 Wel 1:37b) per day. *SYWU-'TTALQ 'i NGYANG-'SYA-SSYENG 'ulwo 'sye 'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey wol sso'zi* (= *wolq so'zi*) *'yey hon TTYENG-'SYA '[G]wom "cis'key 'ho'ya* ... (1447 Sek 6:23a) Sudatta had a monastery built every twenty leagues on the way while coming from Rāja-gṛha to the land of Śrāvastī, and ... .

-'*Gwom "ho-* = -'*kwom "ho-* (do repeatedly). No examples?

-'*Gwo n'* < -'*kwo n'*, ger + abbr pcl. and, but (much more / less –). ¶*ne 'SA-'LI-'PWULQ 'wohi'lye 'i KYENG 'ey 'SIN 'u'lwo si'le 'tul'Gwo n' 'homol'mye 'nye-na'mon SYENG-MWUN 'isto[']n ye* (1463 Pep 2:158b) when you yourself, Śāriputra, vest this sūtra with your faith, just how much more so do the śrāvakas (= first-stage hīnayāna disciples)! *'mwo.m i na y i'sywom a'ni "Gwo n' 'homol'mye me'li 'sto.n 'ye* (1482 Nam 1:53b) I have no body, much less a head! *il'hwum 'two tut'ti "mwot ho'l i "Gwo n' 'homol'mye "pwo'm isto'n ye* (1550 [1]Yenghem 5b) I have not even heard their names, much less seen them!

-'*Gwos* < *-'*kwos* (?< -'*kwo s*), wanting it to happen. ¶*ne-huy 'tol.h on 'KILQ hon "salo'm i towoy'Gwos ho'n ye HYWUNG hon "salo'm i towoy'Gwos hon 'ye* (1475 Nay 1:25b) do you want to become good people or bad people?

'*Gwos*, alt (after *l, LQ, y, i*) of '*kwos*, pcl. just, precisely, indeed. ¶*'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ s al'ph oy 'Gwos* (1447 Sek 6:33a) right in front of Śāriputra. *'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ 'Gwos* (1447 Sek 6:22b) just Śāriputra. *a'tol 'Gwos 'nake'tun – 'stol 'Gwos 'nake'tun* (1459 Wel 8:96b) if it's a son that is born – if it's a daughter that is born.

'*[G]wos*, alt (after vowels other than *i*) of '*kwos*, pcl. just, precisely, indeed. ¶*na '[G]wos* (1447 Sek 6:29a, 24:12b, 24:27a) I indeed.

-'*Gwu-*, suf (?< *-G-* + modulator); CF **-i-, -y-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -u-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-**; *-o-, -u-*, -'*Gwo-*, -'*Gi-*. makes vc. *mey'Gwu-* (> **meywu-**) cause to shoulder < *"mey-* (> **mēy-** shoulder it).

/–h/. By 1445 before pause a noun-final *–h* went unpronounced and was unwritten in Hankul. The *–h* was retained before closely attached particles beginning with a vowel or a simple voiceless stop (such as '*two* and '*kwa*), with which it joined to produce the aspirated stops: '*stah* → '*sta* 'land', '*stah "ma'ta* → '*sta "ma'ta*; but '*stah 'ul* → '*sta'hul*, '*stah 'kwa* → *sta'khwa*. The final aspirate of the strings *–lh, –nh, –mh* behaved the same way: '*kilh* → '*kil* 'path'; but '*kilh 'ul* → '*kil'hul*, '*kilh 'two* → '*kil'thwo*, '*kilh 'kwa* → '*kil'khwa*. In this book we seek to reveal the underlying structures, yet permit conversion to the text orthography, through the judicious use of spaces and brackets, together with accent marks located before the syllable boundaries: '*sta[h]*, '*sta[h] "ma'ta*, '*sta'h ul*, '*sta'h two*, '*sta'h kwa*, ... From the late 1400s Korean began to restructure the *h*-final nouns so as to be just like those without the final aspirate (yielding modern **kil, kil ul, kil to, kil kwa**), and now only traces of the original *–h* for a few of the nouns can be found surviving in compounds. Several nouns assimilated an initial stop to the final aspirate before it was dropped: '*kwoh* (*kwo'h ay* 1447 Sek 13:38b) > '*khwoh* (*khwo.h ey* 1677 Pak-cwung 2:47; cited from LCT) > *khwo* (*'khwo [']G]wa* 1586 Sohak 3:7a) = **kho** 'nose'; *polh* 'arm' (*pol'h ol* 1447 Sek 6:2a) > *pholh* (*phol'h oy* 1475 Nay 3:36a) > *phol* (*phol '[G]wa y* 1489 Kup-kan 1:29; from LCT, accent inferred) = **phal** 'arm'; '*kal/'kalh* (*'kal 'Gwa* 1462 [1]Nung 6:28b), '*kalh 'kwa* = '*kal'khwa* (1459 Wel 9:43b) > '*khalh* (*khal.h olwo* 1617 Sin-sok chwung 3:2 [p.5]) > *khal* (*khal ul* ?1720+ Thayphyeng 1:11) = **khal** 'knife'. SEE – '*thu'l ey s*. Noun-final *–lh* elided that string when attaching the genitive

particle *s*; SEE *-lh, s*. CF *-ng*.

-h-, infix. makes paraintensives. SEE §12.3. CF **kkelim c(h)ik hata** is leery; **hūyng hekhey** [?< **hekey** = **hakey**] swiftly; **kangphaluta** < **kaphaluta** ?< **ka paluta** is steep/gaunt; **yalphak** [**yalp-h-ak**] rather thin; **chom-chom** fine, dense, delicate [?< **cŏm** < **cokᵘŏm**, or directly from **c(o)kom** with **k** > **h**?].

ha < *ʻha*, 1. inf < **hata** < *ʻhaʻta*. CF *ʻhaʻa*.

2. adv (< inf). much, many; extremely, very hard. ¶ ~ **pissata** is very expensive. ~ **colla tāyta** teases hard (for something). ~ **cha-mukci anh.ta** ("is not very cold and stale" =) isn't so bad, is fairly good. *ʻmwoʻtin ʻPEP ʻul ʻhaciʻze* (1459 Wel 8:69b) much creating evil doctrine; creating many evil doctrines. SEE **ha-chi** ··· ; **ha/hako mānh.ta, ha to**. CF **tāytan hi, mānh.i, phek, ssek, maywu, seywu, acwu, mopsi, cham, cēng-mal, kkway**.

hā < *ʻHHA*.

1. noun, adn. bottom, inferior, lower, lowest; (= **alay**) below. ¶ ~-**q kil** bottom-quality goods. ~ **chi** low-grade stuff. ~ **pokpu** the lower abdomen. ~ **chachey** the under chassis. ~ **sākwan** a noncom(missioned officer). ~ **wa kath.ta** is as follows. ANT **sāng**.

2. bnd adn. the last of two or three, later. ¶ ~ **pānki** the second semester/term. ~ **pān-nyen** the second half of the year. CF **sāng, cwung**.

3. bnd postn. under. ¶**cengsey** ~ under the situation. **cocik** ~ under the organization. **coqken** ~ under conditions. (··· **uy**) **cihwi/cito** ~ under the direction/guidance (of ···).

ʻhaʻa, effective inf < *ʻhaʻta*, adj. ¶*kunge ʻkuy ʻsywo y ʻhaʻa* (1459 Wel 1:24b) there are lots of cattle there. CF *ʻhay* (der adv).

haca, subj assert < **hata**. let's do/say/think/...; (= ~ **māca**) as soon as one does/says/thinks.

haca ko, subj assert + pcl. let's do it!

haca 'nta < **haca (ko) hanta**. suggests we do.

haca tul, subj assert + pcl (plural subject)

haca 'y, < **haca (ko) hay**

ha-ch' anh.ta, adj abbr < **ha-chi anh.ta**

ha-chi anh.ta, cpd adj, abbr < **ha haci anh.ta**.

1. is none too good.

2. is worthless, valueless, good-for-nothing, poor, trashy; is trivial, petty, insignificant; is of no account.

3. mistake for **ha cha-mukci anh.ta** (is not so bad, is fairly good).

haci, suspective < **hata**.

1. the questioned/denied fact of doing/saying/thinking; whether/that one does/says/thinks. ~ **(lul) anh.ta** does not do/say/think.

2. the casual fact of doing/saying/thinking = a casual statement, question, command, or proposition. but, don't you know, suppose; I suppose/guess.

haci l', abbr < **haci lul**

haci man, 1. suspective + pcl. does/says/thinks but. 2. abbr < **kule haci man** = **kuleh.ci man**.

haita = *hoʻiʻta* (vc) = **sikhita** (causes to do).

-hak (in **yalphak** adj-n) = **-h-ak**. SEE **-h-**.

hakey, 1. adverbative < **hata**; used as FAMILIAR command 'do!'.

2. n. the familiar style of speech. ~ **hata**, vni. uses familiar speech.

haki, summative < **hata**. doing, saying/thinking, being, ...

haki l', abbr < **haki lul**

haki n', abbr < **haki nun**

haki nun, summative (< v or adj) + pcl.

1. as for doing/being. ~ **haci man** does all right but, DOES do it but; is all right but, is indeed but.

2. in fact/truth, indeed. ¶**Haki nun kuleh.key tōy ya halq kes ia** True, it's got to be that way.

haki ya, summative (< v or adj) + pcl.

1. only doing/being.

2. indeed, definitely. ¶**Haki ya tōn man iss.umyen cŏh.un sāep ici** It would definitely be a good business if one just had the money. **Haki ya ku sālam māl to olh.ki n' hay** Indeed what he says is quite true.

hako$_1$, ger < **hata**. ABBR **-ko, -kho**.

1. (v) does and (also), doing, to do.

2. (v) says and (also), saying, to say; thinks and (also), thinking, to think.

3. (adj) is and (also); being, to be.

4. (adj) [obs] being much, great, big (SEE ~ **mānh.ta**).

hako$_2$, quasi-pcl [< **hako**$_1$ (2)]. saying (quote) that [added at the end of something said or thought].

¶**Cŏh.ta hako māl hayss.ta** I said it was all right. **Cŏh.ta hako sayngkak hanta** I think that it is all right. **"Ne nun eti kass.ess.nun ya" hako ku nun na hanthey mul.ess.ta** "Where have you been?" he asked me. **"Swi tto nŏlle osipsio" hako ku nun māl hayss.ta**

He said, "Come visit me soon again". **Ku māl-thwu lo pwā "ku nun Phyengyangq sālam ikwun a" hako** (or: **ku nun Phyengyangq sālam ila ko) na nun sayngkak hayss.ta** From his accent I thought "Why, he is a Phyengyang man!" (I thought him to be –).

NOTE: The report is direct, not paraphrased; it can be reported as SAID by anyone but as THOUGHT only by the speaker. CF ko.

hako$_3$, particle [< **hako**$_1$]. [colloq] = **kwa / wa** (with; and; like). Both options conjoined in a single phrase: *A hokwo B [k]wa ka* (1894 Gale 177, sentence 532) 'A and B'.

hako chelem, pcl + pcl (= **kwa chelem**). **¶Tongkun-i hako chelem Kilqswu hako to ūy cōh.key nōlmyen cōh.ci anh.e?** Why don't you try to play with Kilqswu in as friendly a way as you do with Tongkun-i?

hako cocha, pcl + pcl (= **kwa cocha**). **¶Ku sālam hako cocha mōs kakey hani to-taychey nwukwu hako kath.i kala 'n' māl ia** You won't let me go even with him, then just who in the world DO you want me to go with? **Emeni hako cocha sālki silh.ta 'ni nwukwu hako sālkeyss.ta 'n' māl ia** You (say you) don't want to live with your mother, even; just who WILL you live with?

hako ka, pcl + pcl (= **kwa ka**) [somewhat awkward]. **¶Poktong-i hako ku uy chinkwu hako ka Hān kang ey se iksa hayss.ta 'y** They say Poktong-i and a friend of his drowned in the Han River. **I kes hako ce kes hako ka cēy-il mukepta** This one and that one over there are the heaviest.

hako khenyeng, pcl + pcl (= **kwa khenyeng**). **¶I tōn kaciko n' caney hako khenyeng na honca to mōs kakeyss.ney** With this amount of money I won't be able to go even by myself, much less take you along.

hako kkaci, pcl + pcl. **¶Ku sālam hako kkaci sai ka napputa 'ni** You are on bad terms even with him! **Ku sālam hako kkaci mōs kakey hani to-taychey musunq yengmun in ci molukeyss.e** I can't understand why in the world I am not allowed to go even with him.

NOTE: The expected synonym **kwa kkaci** is as unlikely to occur; **kwa** is less frequent than **hako**, and **hako kkaci** is infrequent itself.

hako l', abbr < **hako lul** (= **kwa lul**).

hako 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl (= **kwa 'la to**). **¶Kath.i kalq sālam i ēps.uni Pak kwun hako 'la to kath.i tte-nalq ka hap.nita** Since there is no one go with (me), I guess I'll leave with Mr Pak.

hako lul, pcl + pcl (= **kwa lul**). **¶Swut-kal [swuq-kal] hako ceq-kal hako lul hap-chye se "swuce" 'la ko hanta** A set of spoon and chopsticks is called "swuce". **I pang hako ce pang hako lul swuli hay noh.key** Have this room and that room over there remodeled.

hako mace, pcl + pcl (= **kwa mace**). **¶Ku sālam hako mace sai ka napputa 'n māl in ka?** You mean you are on bad terms even with him? **Emeni hako mace kath.i an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'nun ke ya** You won't go with your mother, even; who on earth WILL you go with?

hako man, pcl + pcl (= **kwa man**). **¶Kūn sip-nyenq tong-an emeni nun na hako man sal.e wass.^{s}up.nita** Mother has been living alone with me for nearly ten years. **Ku sālam hako man co'.yong hi yēyki hako siph.sup.nita** I'd like to have a quiet talk with him alone.

hako mānh.ta, ger < obs adj + adj. is plenty, plentiful, abundant, innumerable, numerous. **¶Hako mānh.un caysan ul tangtay ey tā sse pelyess.ta** He squandered a tremendous fortune within his own lifetime. **Hako mānh.un sālam kawuntey way na poko ku īl ul hala 'nun ya** Why do you pick me of all people to do the work? VAR **hekwu mānh.ta**. SYN **ha mānh.ta**.

hako n' (= **hako nun**), 1. gerund + particle.

1a. after doing (/ saying / ...).

1b. doing / saying / ... habitually. ~ **hayss.ta** used to do / say / ... .

2. pcl + abbr pcl = **hako nun** (= **kwa nun**)

hako 'na, pcl + cop advers (= **kwa 'na**). **¶Pak kwun hako 'na kath.i ka-polq ka yo** Shall I go with Mr Pak, maybe?

hako 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended advers (= **kwa 'na-ma**). **¶Kath.i kalq sālam i ēps.uni Pak kwun hako 'na-ma kath.i kalq ka hay yo** Since there is no one to go with me, I think maybe I'll go with Mr Pak, anyway.

hako nun, pcl + pcl (= **kwa nun**). **¶Pak sensayng hako nun sip-nyenq tong-an sakwie on sai 'p.nita** I have been associated with Mr Pak for ten years now. **Ney-kkān** (= **-kkās** = **-kkacis**) **nom hako nun ssawuki to silh.ta** I do not care to fight with the likes of you.

hako pota, pcl + pcl (= **kwa pota**). than with. ¶**Kim sensayng hako pota Pak sensayng hako kanun key cŏh.keyss.**^{5}**o** It would be better to go with Mr Pak rather than with Mr Kim.

hako puthe, pcl + pcl (= **kwa puthe**).

hako to, 1. pcl + pcl (= **kwa to**). ¶**Ku sālam hako to kath.i mŏs kalq pa ey ya chalali an kanun key cŏh.keyss.ta** I think I'd better not go at all if I can't go with him, even. **Ku nun apeci hako to sai ka napputa 'y** They say he is on bad terms with his father, too.

2. ger + pcl. even doing (/ saying / ...).

hako uy, pcl + pcl (= **kwa uy**). ¶**Kim ssi hako uy yĕyki nun phek hūngmi iss.ess.ta** The talk with Mr Kim was quite interesting. **Cēnca hako cwungseng-ca hako uy chaiq cem ul māl hasio** State the differences between an electron and a neutron.

hako ya, pcl + pcl (= **kwa ya**). ¶**Ku sālam hako ya kalq swu ēps.ci** I don't think I can go with HIM.

~ **māl lo**. ¶**Kim sensayng hako ya māl lo ttel.e cilq swu ēps.nun sai 'ci yo** It is with Mr Kim that I can never break up.

hakwu [var] = **hako** (all meanings)

hakwun, APPERCEPTIVE < **hata** adj. oh it's ... .

hakwu n' [var] = **hako n'**

hal(q)$_1$ < *hol(q)*, prosp mod < **hata** < **ho'ta*. to do / say / think / be / ... .

hal(q)$_2$ < *hal(q)*, 1. prosp mod < **hata** < **ha'ta*, obs adj.

1a. (epitheme extruded from the subject). ¶... *'PWOK 'TUK 'i e'nu y 'za ha'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:5a) of happiness and virtue, which is the more plentiful?

1b. (summational epitheme). ¶*hal 's i.n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) it means they are many.

2. adn = **han** great. **hal-apeci, -ape' nim** grandfather. **hal-'mi** a granny; an old woman. **hal-'meni, hal-'me' nim** grandmother.

hala < *ho'la*, 1. subj attent (= quoted / literary imperative) < **hata** < **ho'ta*. (tells one) to do / say / think / be / ... ; do! CF **hay la**.

2. = **hale** (go) to do.

halai, postmod (? and verb-mood suf) [DIAL] = **kwulye** (apperceptive: Oh I see ~).

hala 'nta, abbr < **hala (ko) hanta**

hala 'y, abbr < **hala (ko) hay**. *holoy la* (1894 Gale 78) = *halayla* (1887 Scott 60) = **hala 'y la** tell him to do it!

halq ci, prosp mod < **hata** + postmod

hale, purposive < **hata**. (moves, goes) for the purpose of doing / saying / ... .

hal i, prosp mod + postmod / quasi-free n (often spelled **hali**)

halita$_1$ (**hal i 'ta**), prosp assert < **hata**

halita$_2$, vi. indulges in luxury, luxuriates, is extravagant (in).

halita$_3$, adj. LIGHT ↔ **hulita**. is indistinct, vague, hazy; is ambiguous, equivocal.

halq ka, prosp mod + postmod (often spelled **halkka**). the question whether to (whether one will) do / say / think / be / ... .

halla, 1. prosp adjunctive < **hata**. what with doing / saying / thinking / being and all ... ; let one do / say / think / be ... . 2. [VAR] = **halye**

halla 'y, abbr < **halla hay** = **halye (ko) hay**

hal.nun, prosp proc mod + < **hata**. ~ **ci**.

hal ya, prosp mod < **hata** + postmod (often spelled **halya**)

halya, 1. = **hal ya**, prosp mod + postmod. the question whether to (whether one will) do / say / think / be. SYN **halq ka** (often spelled **halkka**).

2. [VAR] = **halye**

halye, intentive < **hata**. with the intention of doing / saying / thinking / ... . ~ **(ko) hanta** intends / plans to (do), wants to (do), will (do).

halyem (una), cajolative < **hata** (+ pcl). do please do it now.

ham < *hom*, subst < **hata** < **ho'ta*; CF **ha.yem** < *'ho'yem*, *'h(o'y)wom*. doing, saying, thinking, being, ... ; [DOCUMENTARY style] does, says, thinks, is, ...

~ **ulo** (often spelled **hamulo**) because one does / says / thinks / is / ... .

~ **ey** (often spelled **hamey, hamay**) at / upon doing / saying / thinking / being / ... .

~ **a** (often spelled **hama**) let me do it.

ham, subst < **ha'ta*, adj.

"ham, modulated subst < **ha'ta*. ¶*'ku "ha'm ol 'pwo'sya* (1463 Pep 5:100a) sees the multitude. *'PALQ-PWONG 'oy "wo'm i "ha'm ol muten 'hi ne'kinwos'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) treats casually the fact that the coming of the Eight Winds [which fan the passions] is frequent. *['HHWAN-NAN] "ha.m ay [PPYEN-QAN] 'hi 'sal "mwot 'hoswo'la* (1481 Twusi 8:43a) with so many misfortunes we cannot live at ease.

hama (= **ham a**), assumptive < **hata**. let me do it (for you).

ha mānh.ta (inf < obsolete adj + adj) = **hako mānh.ta** is plentiful, abundant, innumerable, numerous. ¶**Ku ney nwukwu 'la 'n māl yo, ha mānh.un sālam ey ālq swu iss.e?** How will you know who they are among so many people?

hamay, [lit] contingent < **hata**. at one's doing / saying / thinking / being (= **ham ey**).

hamey = **hamay, ham ey**

ham ey, subst < **hata** + pcl. SEE **ham**.

hamkkey, adv. together (with ~). < *hom-skuy* (?1517- Pak 1:21b) < *hon 'psk uy* (1459 Wel 1:50a) at one (and the same) time.

hamye, conjunctive < **hata**. does / says / thinks / and (also).

hamyen, conditional < **hata**. if / when one does / says / thinks / is. **cachis ~** (= **cachis hata ka nun**) at the slightest thing (slip / inadvertency or provocation). **kelphis ~** for no reason, without provocation; quickly, at once, in a flash. **yecha ~** if anything happens.

hamyen se, conditional < **hata** + pcl.

1. while one does/says/thinks/is/...; ~ to (~ , yet). ¶**nolay lul hamyen se chwum ul chwuta** dances and sings at the same time.

2. SEE **'myen se (to)**.

han$_1$ < *hon*, mod < **hata** < **ho'ta*. that (someone) has done / said / thought / ... ; that is.

han$_2$ < *hon*, adn, num (alt of **hana** < *honah*).

1. 1a. one, a(n). SYN **il**. ¶ ~ **salam** one man, a man. ~ **tal** one month, a month. ~ **cam**$_1$ a spell of sleep, a nap.

1b. a certain. ~ **sālam** a certain man.

2. the same (CF **han kaci**). ¶ ~ **maum, ~ ttus** (of) the same mind, of one accord. ~ **pay** the same litter / brood. ~ **tongsayng** a blood sibling. **Twūl i han cip ey sānta** The two live in the same house.

3. the whole / entire; full. CF **ōn, cen**. ¶ ~ **congil** the whole day long. ~ **koul ul chaci hata** possesses the whole county. ~ **yelum ul nakk.si cil lo ponayta** spends all the summer fishing.

4. the peak, the extreme, the most, the very. ~ **cam**$_2$ deepest sleep; the final long sleep of the silkworm. ~ **kawuntey** the very midst. ~ **kopi** the very climax/height. ~ **mul** ("the main stream" =) the height of the season (when fish / produce is at its best). ~ **nac** broad daylight. ~ **pamq-cwung** the midst of the night, the middle of the dark. ~ **patak** the busiest spot. ~ **pokphan** the very middle. ~ **tewi / chwuwi** the height of the heat / cold.

5. about, approximately. ~ **yelhul** about ten days. ~ **ō-chen wen** about five thousand **wen**.

han$_3$ < *han*, adn [mod < **hata** < **ha'ta*, obs adj; CF **hal**]. big, large, great, main; proper. ¶ ~ **kekceng** a great worry. ~ **kunsim** great anxiety. ~ **kil** (> **hayngkil**) a vehicular road, a highway (CF **khun kil** a large road). ~ **swūm** a great sigh (of anxiety).

hān$_4$, adn [? < **han**$_3$; CF **hanul**]. outdoors, outside. ¶**hān tey** an outdoor (an open) place (CF **han tey** one place). **hān nwun** eyes looking away (averted). **hān twun a bivouac**, sleeping outdoors. **hān pap** food made after the regular mealtime is over.

hān$_5$ < *'HHAN*, n.

1. (= **hānkyey**) a limit, limits; a bound, bounds. ¶ ~ **i iss.ta** is limited, restricted, finite, has a limit. ~ **i ēps.ta** is unlimited, boundless, endless, infinite, eternal. **musepki (ka) hān i ēps.ta** is frightened no end.

2. (= **kihan**) a term, a period, a time limit, time. ¶ ~ **cen ey** before the time is up, before the fixed date. ~ **nāy ey** within the period of time. ~ **i ota** the time is at hand, the deadline comes up. ~ **i tā hata** the term expires (runs out), the time comes to an end (is up). **yelhul hān hako tōn ul chwī hay cwuta** lends money on condition that it be returned within ten days.

3. (as postmod) as far as, to the limit that; (NEG +) unless. ¶**wuli ka ānun hān ey** (NKd 4926b) to the best of our knowledge. **Sāceng i he hanun hān ppalli tol.a okeyss.ta** I'll come back as soon as the situation permits. **Ney ka kaci anh.nun hān na to kaci anh.keyss.ta** Unless you go, I won't go either. **Toylq swu iss.nun hān tōn ul mānh.i chwī hay cwuo** Lend me as much money as possible. **Nay ka sal.e iss.nun hān ney maum tay lo haci mōs hanta** So long as I live, I won't let you have your way (= You'll have to do it over my dead body).

han, mod < **ha'ta*. much, many. SEE *ha'n ye*. [Mistakenly written *"hyan"* in *hyan 'TTAY-'CYWUNG* (1465 Wen 2:1:1:11a) the many crowds.]

1. epitheme extruded from the subject.

1a. ¶*han 'TTWOK 'ol* (1459 Wel 21:118b) the many poisons. *han SOYNG 'ol* (1462 'Nung

5:85b) for many lives. *han ka'hi* (1463 Pep 2:113b) a horde of dogs. *nulkun han api* (1632 Twusi-cwung 14:17a) an old gaffer.

1b. (subject = the possessor). ¶ *'skwoy han twoco'k ol* (1445 'Yong 19) the wileful thieves.

2. summational epitheme. ¶ *co'cwo 'thye han SSI-'CYELQ ey 'za* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:52a) only when they were regularly striking in force (= in large numbers). *mu'su.m u'lye "mal han "yang ho'l i 'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:74a) why do you talk so much?

"han, modulated mod < *"ha'ta*. SEE *"ha'n i, "han 't i*.

hana < *honah* < *honnah* (?1517- Pak 1:42a; CF 1874 Putsillo *hanna / hanai*) ?< **hot[o]na* (1103 Kyeylim), numeral (**han** < ***hon*** before a noun or a counter).

1. one, one thing; the one — the other (one). ¶ ~ ~ one by one, piece by piece, separately. ~ **ssik** (also **hanak ssik**) one each. **catong-cha ~ twūl** (or **han twūl**) one or two cars. **Hana nun kēm.ko hana nun huyta** The one is black and the other is white. **Hana nun na 'ykey tōn i ēps.ta** For one thing, I have no money.

2. only one; the only one. ¶ **I chayk ilk.un sālam un ne hana 'ta** You are the only one that has read this book.

3. the same, one and the same. ¶ **I kil lo kana ce kil lo kana māy hana 'ta** It is the same whether you go this way or that way. **I moca 'na ce moca 'na kaps un hana 'ta** Both hats are the same price.

4. one body. ¶ **Cen-kwuk.min i hana i toyta** [literary; = **hana ka toynta**] The entire nation is united. **hana i toye ssawuta, hana ka toye se ssawuta** fight as one body.

hana, 1. FAMILIAR indic attent < **hata**. does one do/say/think?; whether/or one does/says/thinks.

2. advers < **hata**. does/says/thinks/is/... but; whether it does / is (or whether —).

3. adv (abbr < **kule hana**). however, but, yet.

hanak [var of **hana** before **ssik**]. ~ **ssik** = **hana ssik** one each. 1904 Razvedchiku has **hannak-si** for one 'each' (King 1990).

hana ka, 1. n + pcl. one [nominative].

2. (cop FAMILIAR indic attent + pcl) = **hanun ya/ka ka**. ¶ **Kuleh.key hay ya hana ka mūncey 'ta** The question is whether we have to do that.

hana lul, 1. n + pcl. one [accusative].

2. (cop FAMILIAR indic attent + pcl) = **hanun ya / ka lul**. ¶ **Kuleh.key hay ya hana lul al.e pwā la** Find out whether we have to do that.

hana twūl, cpd num = **han twūl** (one or two)

han cham, num + n. (for) a spell / time / while.

han ci, mod < **hata** + postmod. ~ **'la**. SEE **-un ci 'la**, *hon ci 'la*.

han cuk, cpd adv (adj mod + postmod). it is so (therefore), then (= **kule han cuk**). ¶ **Han cuk incey etteh.key hanun kes i cōh.ulq ka** Then, what should we do now? **Han cuk tāytap haki lul caki nun ku kyēyhoyk ey chamka mōs hakeyss.ta ko hayss.ta** Then, he replied that he would not take part in the plan.

haney, FAMILIAR indic assert < **hata**. does / says / thinks / is / ... **han han**, adn + (num + —). about one (—).

ha-ngi 'ta, adj polite + cop indic assert. is much; are many. ¶ *'SSIM 'hi ha-ngi 'ta* (1463 Pep 7:68b, 1464 Kumkang 62b) they are quite plentiful.

hani, adv (abbr < **kule hani**). so, therefore, then; ~**-kka (nun / n')** SAME. ¶ **Hani ka-pwā ya 'keyss.ta** So, I have to go. **Hani eccemyen cōh.ulq ka** Such being the case, what shall we do? **Hani eccayss.ta māl in ya** So what?

hani, sequential < **hata**. does / says / thinks / is and so. ~ **-kka (nun / n')** SAME.

hani, indic attent (= question) < **hata**. does one do / say / think / ... ?

"ha.n i, modulated mod < *"ha'ta* + postmod. ¶ *kutuy 'lul "pwon t oy n' ["TTWOW-'KHUY] "ha.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:21a) looking at you, [one sees that] the vital energy of the Way is great.

ha'n i 'la, mod < *"ha'ta* + postmod + copula indicative assertive. is much, are many. ¶ *'hoya "SSYANG 'i ha'n i 'la* (1459 Wel 2:31b) there are many white elephants.

han ka, mod + postmod

han nath, 1. num + counter. one item.

2. adv/adn only, merely, nothing but. CF **tan**, *'hanon*, proc mod < *"ha'ta*. ¶ *'ye'lum 'hano n i* (1445 'Yong 2, the Manlyek text) its fruits are plentiful.

han phyen, cpd n, postmod, adv (num + n). CF **phyen, myēn, ilmyen, pānmyen; ilpang.**

1. one side; one way, one direction. ¶ **kil.oy ~** one side of the street. **han phyenq kil (ey)** (for) one way.

2. ~ **ulo** somewhat, to some extent, in a way; a bit [NOT VERY COMMON]. ¶ **Āmu to pol**

anh.ess.um ulo han phyen ulo nun kekceng to tôyss.^{s}up.nita I was a bit worried that no one had shown up.

3. postmod. in addition to doing; on the one hand -- on the other (hand); while (= **-umyen se, tongsi ey**); and, but (at the same time); while (on the one hand) -- still. ¶**cimsung ul kil-tul.inun ~ nongsa lul sïcak hata** on the one hand domesticates animals and on the other begins farming. **Sän.ep i kaypal toye onun han phyen wensi-cek in ssi-cok sähoy ka mune cikey toyess.ta** As industry came to develop, the primitive clan society started to collapse. **Ku uy iyaki nun sulphun han phyen wusuwess.ta** His tale was sad but at the same time amusing.

4. adv. ¶**han phyen -- tto han phyen ...** . on the one hand -- and / but on the other hand ... .

hanta < *'hono'ta*, proc indic assert < **hata**. does / says / thinks / ... . [colloq = lit **hata** v]

hanta 'l, abbr < **hanta (ko) hal**

hanta 'm, abbr < **hanta (ko) ham**. I wonder --.

hanta 'n, 1. abbr < **hanta (ko) han**.

2. = **hanta '(nu)n**

hanta '(nu)n, abbr < **hanta (ko) ha(nu)n**.

1. that says it does / says / thinks.

2. pseudo-adn. admitted to be capable / able or strong; mighty, influential, powerful, eminent, respectable. ¶**Hanta 'nun cängsa to i ke l' tul.e ollilq swu ka ëps.keyss.ci** However mighty a strong man he might be, could anyone lift this?!

hanta 'y, abbr < **hanta (ko) hay**

hantey, pcl [DIAL] = **hanthey**

han tey, 1. mod + noun. one / same place; together (with).

2. mod + postmod. did (or is) and / but ... .

hanthay, pcl [DIAL] = **hanthey**

hanthey, pcl [colloq] = **eykey** to, at, for, by (a person / creature).

hanthey ccum, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku ay tul hanthey ccum mösq ikilq key mue iss.e** What makes you think you can't get the best of boys no better than they are?!

hanthey ccum iya, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku ay tul hanthey ccum iya mösq ikilq key mue iss.e** What makes you think you can't win over boys no better than THEY are?!

hanthey chelem, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey chelem tön kkwue tälla 'ki him tun sälam un ëps.ta** He is the hardest man in the world to borrow money from.

hanthey cocha, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey cocha phyënci lul näyci mös hayss.ta** I haven't been able to write even to him.

hanthey hako, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey hako ne hanthey mänh.un sinsey lul ciess.ta** I owe a great deal to him and to you.

hanthey ka, pcl + pcl. ¶**Kim kwun hanthey ka ani 'la Pak kwun hanthey tul.ess.ta** It is not from Mr Kim but from Mr Pak that I heard it.

hanthey khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**Apeci hanthey khenyeng hyeng hanthey to mul.e poci anh.ko ku tön ul ssess.ta** He spent the money without asking even his brother, much less his father.

hanthey kkaci, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey kkaci phyëy lul kkichyess.ta** I troubled even him.

hanthey 'ko, pcl + cop ger. SEE **iko**.

hanthey l', abbr < **hanthey lul**

hanthey lang pcl + pcl. ¶**Incey ku i hanthey lang (tä) insa kalye 'nta** Now I am going to pay a (courtesy) call on him and the others. **Hyeng hanthey lang tull(y)e se mul.e poko olye 'nta** I'll drop by my brother's family and find out about it. **Ney sä-chon hanthey lang tä allinun kes i cöh.keyss.ta** I think it would be better to let your cousin and all (them) know. SYN **hanthey sekken/lang; eykey sekken/lang**.

hanthey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. **Ney hyeng hanthey to mäl ul hako ku tön ul sse la** Talk to your older brother at least before you spend the money.

hanthey lo, pcl + pcl. toward / to (a person / creature) [colloq; = **eykey lo**].

hanthey lo puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (a person / creature) [colloq; = **eykey lo puthe**].

hanthey lul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Kim ssi hanthey lul mence tull(y)e se Pak ssi hanthey lo kalq cakceng ita** I think I'll drop by at Mr Kim's first and then go to Mr Pak's.

hanthey mace, pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng hanthey mace ku yäyki lul mös hayss.ta** I didn't get to tell the story even to my brother.

hanthey man, pcl + pcl. ¶**Incey ku i hanthey man sungnak ul et.umyen toynta** Now we only have to get consent from him.

hanthey mankhum, pcl + pcl. ¶**Emeni hanthey mankhum apeci hanthey to cal hay tulye la** Treat your father as nicely as you do your mother.

hanthey mankhum man, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Emeni hanthey mankhum man apeci hanthey to cal hay tulye la** (All I ask is that you) treat your father only as nicely as you treat your mother.

hanthey mata, pcl + pcl = **eykey mata**

hanthey n', abbr < **hanthey nun**

hanthey 'na, pcl + cop advers. ¶**Halq kes ēps.umyen tongmu hanthey 'na nōlle kalyem una** If you have nothing to do why don't you go see some friends?

hanthey 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. ¶**Ku i hanthey 'na-ma tōn ul kkwue tālla 'lq ka hanta** I'm thinking of asking even him to lend me some money. **Ney hyeng hanthey 'na-ma māl ul hako ku tōn ul sse ya 'ci** You should talk to your brother at least before you spend the money.

hanthey nun, pcl + pcl, as for to / at / for / by (a person or a creature). ¶**Atul hanthey nun tōn ul ponayss.ci man, ttal hanthey nun an ponayss.ta** I sent money to my son but not to my daughter. **Ku i hanthey nun cēng-mal kulen māl mōs hakeyss.ta** I really couldn't say a thing like that to HIM!

hanthey pota (to), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). ¶**Apeci hanthey pota (to) emeni hanthey māl hanun kes i naulq ka** Would it be better to talk to Mother rather than Father?

hanthey puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**Sensayng nim hanthey puthe insa hako hyeng hanthey insa hay la** Greet your teacher first, then greet your brother.

hanthey se, pcl + pcl [colloq] = **eykey se**. ¶**Ittakum atul hanthey se phyēnci ka onta** I receive occasional letters from my son. **Ku sālam hanthey se tōn i elma 'na toyp.nikka** How much are you supposed to get from him? **Ku hanthey se tāytap ul ēncey kkaci 'na kitalilq swu ēps.ta** I cannot wait for an answer from him indefinitely. **Ku hanthey se elmaq tong-an sosik i ēps.ta** I haven't heard from him for a while. **Ku nun ileh.ta celeh.ta nam hanthey se māl ul tul.ulq il i ēps.ta** He is not open to criticism. **Wēynq il in ci ku hanthey se yo say sosik ēps.ta** I don't know why (= for some reason or other) I don't hear from him any more. **Wēyn kkatalk in ci, ku sālam hanthey se tapcang i ēps.ta** I don't know why, but he doesn't answer my letters. **Ape' nim hanthey se phyēnci lul pat.un hwū ey ne hanthey tāytap hakeyss.ta** I'll give you an answer after I get the letter from Father.

hanthey se ka = **eykey se ka**

hanthey sekken, pcl + pcl = **hanthey lang**

hanthey se mata, pcl + pcl + pcl = **eykey se mata**.

hanthey se n', abbr < **hanthey se nun**

hanthey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl = **eykey se puthe**.

hanthey se to, pcl + pcl + pcl. from (a person) too / even / either. ¶**Apeci kkey se khenyeng hyeng nim hanthey se to phyēnci ka ēps.ta** There has been no letter even from my brother, much less from my father.

hanthey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl = **eykey se tul**

hanthey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl = **eykey se ya**

hanthey 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl): SEE **eykey**. ¶**Nwukwu hanthey 'ta ilen māl ul hay** Just who do you think it is you are talking to (saying such things)?

hanthey to, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey to allikò na hanthey to allye cwuki palanta** I hope you will let him know and me too.

hanthey tul, pcl + pcl = **eykey tul**

hanthey uy, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey uy pic i elma 'na toynun ya** How much is your debt to him?

hanthey wa, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i hanthey wa na hanthey ne nun musun wēnhan i iss.e kulen māl ul hanun ya** What (grudge) do you have against him and me that makes you say that?

hanthey ya, pcl + pcl. ¶**Talun sālam eykey n' allici mōs hay to ne hanthey ya allici** I'll let YOU know for sure even if I inform no one else.

~ **māl lo**. ¶**Ne hanthey ya māl lo mānh.un sinsey lul ciess.ta** It is to YOU that I owe a great deal.

hanthey ya tul, pcl + pcl + pcl = **eykey ya tul**

ᵓhan ᵓi, modulated mod < *ᵓha ᵓta* + postmod + pcl. ¶*HHUNG-SA ᵓKKYEY ᵓhan ᵓi a ni ᵓsyas ᵓta* (1463 Pep 3:190a) they are not so numerous as the gāthās which are like the sands of the Ganges in number.

hanula (ko), proc adjunct < **hata** (+ pcl). what with doing / saying / thinking / being and all.

hanun < *ᵓho ᵓnon*, proc mod < **hata** < *ᵓho ᵓta*. that is doing / saying / thinking / ... .

~ **ka**, ~ **ya** (often spelled **hanunya**) the question whether one is doing/saying/thinking.

~ i the one who is doing / ... ; (often spelled hanuni) the fact (or question) of doing / ... .

han ya, mod < **hata** + postmod

hanya, 1. **han' ya** [lit] abbr < **hanun ya** (the question whether one does / ...).

2. **hany a** [colloq] = **hani** does one do / say / think / ... ? [+ pcl **a**]

3. **han ya** the question whether one has done / said (or: whether one is). SYN **han ka**.

ha'n ye, adj mod + postmod. ¶*KWONG-'TUK i ha'n ye "cyeku'n ye* (1447 Sek 19:4a) are his meritorious achievements many or few?

hao, 1. AUTH statement or question < **hata**.

2. the authoritative (semiformal) style.

hapci yo, FORMAL CASUAL POLITE. does.

hapsey, FORMAL-FAMILIAR subj assertive (= proposition). let's do / say / think / ... .

hapsyo → **hapsio**

has, adn. 1. padded with cotton wadding. ~ **kes**, ~ **os** padded clothes. ~**-q ipul** padded quilt. ~ **paci** padded trousers. ~ **twulwu-maki** padded overcoat. ~ **cekoli** padded vest.

2. having a spouse (ANT **hol**). ~ **api** a man with a wife. ~ **emi** a woman with a husband.

hasa [lit] = **hasye, hasie**

hase = **hasye**

hasey, 1. FAMILIAR subj assert (proposition). let's do / say / think / ... .

2. [abbr < **hasyey yo**] = **hasye** (INTIMATE hon statement / question / command / proposition).

hasey yo, var < **hasye** (hon inf < **hata**) + pcl. deigns to do/say/think/be/... (POLITE statement / question / command / proposition).

hasie = **hasye**

hasil(q) < *'hosil(q)*, prosp mod < **hasita**.

hasim < *'hosim*, subst < **hasita**.

hasin < *'hosin*, mod < **hasita**. that (one) deigned to do/say/think, that one deigns to be.

'hasin, hon mod < *°ha'ta*, adj. ¶*-PWON-LOY 'hasin 'KILQ-'KHYENG 'ey* (1449 Kok 18) to the happy events and the good omens which were plentiful from the start ... .

hasipsio, 1. please do (FORMAL hon command).

2. n. (= **contay**) the formal style of speech (**hap.nita, hap.nikka, hasipsio**, ...). ~ **hata** (vni) uses formal speech.

hasita, hon < **hata** v, adj. deigns to do / say / think / be / ... .

hasosey, inflectional ending (? and postmod) [obs] = (-)**kwulye** (apperceptive) Oh I see ~ .

hasya [lit] = **hasye**

hasye, hon inf < **hata**. deigns to do / say / think / be; [often =] you do/say/think/are. ~ **to** even if one deign(s) to do/say/think/be. ~ **se (nun)** deigns to do/say/think/be and then; ~ **(se) ya** just/only by deigning to do / say / think / be, just deign to do/say/think/be and (then), only if one deigns to do/say/think/be. ~ **yo** (= **hasey yo**) deigns to do / say / think / be [POLITE statement / question/command/proposition]. CF **hay, ha.ye**.

hata$_{1\text{-}8}$ < *°ho'ta*; inf **hay** [colloq] or **ha.ye** [lit] < *'ho'ye* = *'ho'ya*. (The infinitive of **hata**$_9$ < *°ha'ta* is **ha** < *'ha*.) For an explanation of the irregular infinitive see *°ho'ta*.

hata$_1$, vt.

1. does, performs, makes, acts, conducts, practices. ¶**il ul** ~ does a job, works. **māl ul** ~ speaks, talks. **sēn ul** ~ does good, practices virtue. **yēnsel ul** ~ makes a speech. **cēncayng ul** ~ wages a war. **casal ul** ~ commits suicide. **halq swu iss.ta** is able to do it; it is doable, feasible, practicable. **halq swu ēps.ta** is unable to do it; it is undoable, unfeasible; there is no help for it, nothing can be done about it, it is inevitable.

2. makes (CF **sām.ta, cīs.ta**). ¶**ku "yeca lul an"ay lo** ~ makes the woman one's wife.

3. experiences, goes through. ¶**kosayng ul** ~ undergoes hardship. **cingyek ul** ~ serves one's term.

4. acts (as), serves (as), works (as). ¶**uysa nolus ul** ~ practices medicine. **kongmu-wen nolus ul** ~ works as a civilian.

5. costs, is worth (CF **tulta**). ¶**sakwa han kay ey sam-payk wen** ~ the apples are three hundred wen each. **ō-payk man wen hanun cip** a house that costs five million wen.

6. [? DIAL, ? Japanese usage] passes, elapses (CF **cinayta, kata**). ¶**elma an hay se** (= **ka se**) before long. **Sip-o pun hamyen** (= **kamyen**) **cong i chikeyss.ta** The bell will ring in ten minutes.

7. wears (CF **chata, ipta, kēlta, sin.ta, ssuta**). ¶**kwi teph.kay lul** ~ wears earmuffs.

8. (= **mekta**) eats; (= **masita**) drinks; (= **phiwuta**) smokes.

hata$_2$, vi.

1. says, tells, suggests, orders: preceded by the quotation, usually in indirect form and in the PLAIN-QUOTATIVE style, either directly or

with intervening particle (ha)ko. ¶**Ku nun na hanthey cwukeyss.ta (ko) hayss.ey yo** He said (that) he would give it to me = He told me that he would give it. **Ku nun na hanthey ku ka chinkwu hanthey cwukeyss.ta (ko) hayss.ey yo** He told me that he would give it to a friend. **Na hanthey ¹nayil ola (ko) hayss.³up.nita** They told me to come tomorrow. **Apeci ka san ulo kaca ko hayss.nun ya?** Did Father suggest going (suggest that we go) to the mountains? **Ney kes ila (ko) haci anh.ess.nun ya** Didn't you say it was yours? **Nay kes in ya (ko) hayss.e** He asked if it was mine.

NOTE: It is not always apparent how much of the preceding part is the quotation. Only the context can make it clear whether an initial **ku ka/nun** refers to the subject of "says" or to the subject of the quotation – or to both; whether **ku hanthey/eykey** refers to the person "to" whom spoken or "to/for" whom the quoted action is done – or to both.

2. thinks, intends, plans, wants. (After the intentive **-ulye** or intentive + **ko**, or after **-ko ce.**) ¶**Mikwuk ey kalye (ko) hanta** intends/plans/wants to go to America.

CF **-ess.umyen hanta** (SEE **-umyen**), **-ki lo hanta.**

hata$_3$, postnominal verb. does.

1. occurs after verbal nouns, both separable (virtually all vn of two or more syllables) and inseparable (most one-syllable vn). **cheng** ~ invites, requests (vnt insep). **sok** ~ belongs (vni insep). **kongpu** ~ studies (vnt sep). **kyelhon** ~ gets married (vni sep).

2. occurs after impressionistic adverbs (all inseparable) and means "gives the impression of doing"; here noted Xh, XXh = Xk.

3. occurs after postmodifier **(l)lak.** SEE **-(u)l ak/lak.**

4. **mulken** ~ buys merchandise (for resale). This is limited to the purposive: **mulken hale kanta/onta** (/ **taninta** / …) goes/comes to get goods to retail.

hata$_4$, postnominal adjective. is.

1. occurs after adjectival nouns: separable (some two-syllable, a few one-syllable), quasi-inseparable (most two-syllable and longer), and inseparable (most one-syllable). **sok** ~ is speedy (adj-n insep). **puncwu** ~ is busy (adj-n quasi-insep). **kwung** ~ is destitute (adj-n sep).

2. occurs after impressionistic adverbs (all inseparable) and means "gives the impression of being"; here noted Xh, XXh.

3. uniquely occurs after **elma 'na** 'about how much' to make a complex adj-n construction, as in **elma 'na han sokto** 'what speed', **elma 'na han kothong** 'what anguish/agony'. The sentence is often rhetorical/exclamatory: **Ku uy kippum i elma 'na hayss.ul ya** What was not his joy?! = How great was his joy!

hata$_5$, aux vt. used after the infinitive of an adj or an adj-n construction that refers to human feelings (liking, fearing, reacting to, …). The adj expression, which can take a nominative-marked adjunct expressing the cathectic object (what provokes the reaction, 'toward it/him') and/or a first-person subject ('I feel'), is converted by this auxiliary verb into a transitive expression that denotes a strong feeling on the part of any person, with the cathectic object marked by the accusative: **(nay ka) ku kes l cŏh.ta** 'I like it' → **(nwu ka) ku kes ul cŏh.a hanta** '(somebody) likes it'.

SEE **cŏh.ta, komapta, mipta, musepta,** … . Occasionally used after vi inf: **kamcil nata** ~ **kamcil na hanta** 'feels/acts insatiable.'.

hata$_6$, aux vi. it does/goes/passes (is all right) is possible, can happen.

1. **…-e ya** ~ only if … will it do; it/one must (has got to) … . **hay ya hanta** one has to do it. ¶**Phyĕnci lul sse ya hakeyss.ta** I'll have to write a letter.

2. **-key** ~ causes, makes, lets. ¶**kuli lo kakey hanta** makes/lets one go there. **kkoch ul kŏpkey hanta** makes the flowers look pretty.

3. **A-tun ci B-tun ci** ~ either does A or does B, does either A or B.

hata$_7$, aux adj (adj-**ki to hata**) is indeed. ¶**cŏh.ki to hata** is really nice. **kup haki to hata** is real urgent. **kapcak sulepki to hata** is quite sudden.

hata$_8$, aux adj/v.

1. **-ki nun** ~ is/does to be sure, but (still) – substitutes for a repeat of the adj/v, which can optionally take the tense of the repeat. ¶**swĭpki nun swĭpci/haci man** it is easy enough but. **pi ka oki nun oci/haci man** it rains all right but. **pi ka oki/wass.ki nun wass.ci/hayss.ci man** it rained all right, but … . **Āl(keyss.)ki nun ālkeyss.ci/hakeyss.ci man** I understand, to be sure, but … .

2. **-ki to** ~ is/does also (even); ? is/does [not] either. SEE **-ki lo**.

3. is/does one or the other: follows each of two contradictory expressions of modifier + **twung**. ¶**Pi ka on twung mān twung hayss.ta** It was hard to know whether it rained or not = We had no rain to speak of.

4. **-ko (nun)** ~ does regularly/sometimes, makes a habit of doing, DOES do. ¶**nōlko n(un) hanta** sometimes plays/relaxes. **nōlko n(un) hayss.ta** used to play/relax. **cēki iss.ko (nun) hanta** is always there.

hata$_9$ < *ʷha·ta*, adj [obsolete] is much, great, widespread; are many. Perhaps also vi 'gets to be plentiful' (SEE *ʰhanon*).
CF **ha (to), ha/hako mānh.ta, han, hal.** CF **khuta** < *ʰkhu·ta*.

hata (ka), transferentive < **hata** (+ pcl). does/says/thinks/is and/but then.

hata ka nun, transferentive < **hata** + pcl + pcl. ¶**cachis hata ka nun** = **cachis hamyen** at the slightest thing (slip or provocation).

hata mōs hata, vt transferentive + adv + vi. fails to do/make/finish, tries to do but does not. ¶**īl ul** ~ fails to complete one's work. **īl ul hata mōs hay se namkita** leaves a job unfinished. **hata mōs hay/ha.ye** goes so far as to (do); is driven by dire necessity to (do); faute-de-mieux, lacking alternatives; at (one's) wit's end, at the worst, at the least, at the extreme (end, limit); finally, at last. **Nappun cīs ul hata mōs hay nācwung ey nun totwuk cil kkaci hayss.ta** He went so far as to commit theft in the end. **Hata mōs hay il-nyenq tong-an un kwāngsan ey se īl hayss.ta** Left to my own resources, I had to work in a mine for a year. **Hata mōs hay tān payk-wen ul pat.e to ku mankhum ^{1}ī lowulq kes i ani 'n ya** At the worst, if you get only a hundred wen you are at least that much ahead. **Hata mōs hamyen sip-cen ey 'la to phal.e ya 'keyss.ta** I'll have to sell it – for ten cents if that is all I can get for it. **Māl ul hata mōs ha.ye pyel māl ul tā hanta** He has run the gamut of nasty things to say; He is going too far. **Īl ul hata mōs ha.ye him tul.e ku man twuess.ta** That was an endless job, and at last it got so tough that I gave up on it. **Īl ul hata mōs ha.ye nācwung ey nun mokwun kkaci hayss.ta** I have tried everything – finally even working as a coolie. **Hata mōs hay chen-wen ila to cwumyen cōh.keyss.ta** At least you can let me have a thousand wen. **Uysa lul cheng halye 'myen, hata mōs hay, catong-chaq saks ila to iss.e ya toykeyss.ta** If you are going for the doctor, at least you'll have to have cab fare. **Hata mōs hay se chen-wen ul ku ay hanthey cwuess.ta** I had little choice but to give him the thousand wen. CF **-ta mōs hata**.

hatey, FAMILIAR retrospective assertive < **hata**. has been (doing/saying/thinking) it has been observed; was (doing) [I noticed].

hati, retrospective attentive (= question) < **hata**. has it been observed to be (to have been doing/saying/thinking)? was it (doing/...)?

ha to, adv + pcl. very much indeed, ever so (hard). ¶ ~ **papputa** is ever so busy. **kil ul** ~ **kel.e tali ka aphuta** walked so very hard that one's legs ache. **sēywel i** ~ **ppalli kata** time flies ever so fast.

hatoy, [lit] concessive of **hata** (= **hay to**)

ʷha·toy, modulated accessive < *ʷha·ta*. 1445 ^{1}Yong 13.

hatun < *ʰho·ten*, retrospective mod < **hata** < *ʷho·ta*. that (it/one) has been observed to be (to have been doing/saying/thinking/...).
~ **ka**, ~ **ya** [often spelled **hatenya**] the question whether (it/one) has been observed to be (to have been doing/saying/thinking/...).
~ **i** the one observed to be (to have been doing/saying/thinking); [often spelled **hateni**] the fact that it/one has been observed to be (to have been doing/saying/thinking/...).

ha twu [var] = **ha to**

hay, quasi-free n. possessed thing, one's. ¶**nay** ~ mine. **nwī** ~ whose? **ku i** ~ his/hers. **sensayng nim** ~ yours. CF **kes**.

hay, inf < **hata** (= **ha.ye**). does, says, thinks, is, ... SEE ~ **la**, ~ **se**, ~ **to**, ~ **ya**, ~ **yo**. CF **hasye**. This contraction of **ha.ye** is not attested till quite late; 1894 Gale 3 says *ho.ye ywo* is pronounced *hoy ywo* = **hay yo**. A short version is found in *holoyla* (1894 Gale 78) = *halayla* (1887 Scott 60) = **hala 'y la** 'tell him to do it!' It is unclear how the shape arose; was there an intermediate stage ***hayye** or ***hoyye**? 1902 Azbuka has the word long (**hāy**) after monosyllables, short after polysyllables (King 1989:39). Dictionaries list the abbreviation as **hāy** and that is the prescribed pronunciation of

the 1988 rules of the Ministry of Education (Munkyo-pu kosi 185). Since the form usually appears in a position where the distinction of vowel length is not maintained, here we write it as short in all positions.

ᵓhay, der adv < *ᵓha·ta*. much; many. ¶ *ᵓhay MA ·oy ·HHWOYK ᵓhoyGywo·m ol ni·pu.l i ·l ·ss oy* (1462 ¹Nung 6:87b) since they much suffer from the vexations of devils ... . *ᵓhay tu·lwo·m ol po·lye* (1447 Sek 9:13b) gave up listening a lot. ... *[·CYANG-·CHO] s ᵓhay [·COYK-·PELQ] ·hwo.l i ··la* (1481 Twusi 24:13a) ... and you will pick up much future punishment.

ha.ya, 1. [obs] = **ha.ye** (lit inf < **hata**).

2. mistake for **hay ya**.

ha.yam < *ho.yam* = **ha.yem** < *·ho·yem*. *ha.yam / ha.yem cuk ho-* (1887 Scott 62) be worth doing. CF *ho.yam*

ha.ye-kan (← **yeha-kan** < *ZYE-HHA KAN*), adv. anyway, anyhow, at any rate, in any case / event. CF **ha.ye-thun**, **cwāwu-kan (ey)**.

ha.ye-kum, adv (< lit inf + suf) [obs]. letting, making, forcing: **ulo ~ = eykey, ul sikhye.** ¶**ku lo ~ phyēnci lul ssukey hata** makes him write a letter. **Haksayng tul lo ha.ye-kum (= tul eykey) tose-kwan ul sā.yong hakey hanta** It gets the students to use the library. **Na lo ha.ye-kum hōy lul tāyphyo hakey hay la** Let me represent the association.

ha.yem < *·ho·yem*, derived (= effective) subst < **hata** < *ᵓho·ta*; CF **ham** < *·hom*, *·hwom*. **~ ēps.ta** (1) has no mind / inclination (to do); (2) is idle; is bored, has a dull time. **~ ēps.i** without doing anything, idly. **~ cuk / cik hata** is worth doing (or trying).

ha.yeng [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:9; LSN 1978:34-5)] = **mānh.i** (lots)

ha.yess.ta [lit] = **hayss.ta** (past < **hata**)

ha.ye-thun (← **yeha** [< *ZYE-HHA*] **hatun**), adv. anyway, anyhow, at any rate, in any case, in all events, somehow or other. ¶**ku kes un ~** be that as it may. **Ha.ye-thun na hako kath.i kaca** In any case, let's go together. **Ha.ye-thun nay tōn un chwī hay cwukeyss.ta** I will lend you the money in any event. **Ha.ye-thun oki nun haci?** You are coming anyway? **Ha.ye-thun pucilen han sālam ita** He is certainly a hardworking man after all. CF **ha.ye-kan**.

hay-(ke)lum, n. sunset, sundown, dusk; **~ ey** at day's end. [n + ? abbr < **kewulum** slanting]

hāyla, n. the plain style of speech (**hanta**, **hani**, **hay la**, ...). **~ hata**, vni uses the plain style.

hay la, inf + pcl (= PLAIN-style command). do / say / think! CF **hala**.

hayng < *·HHOYNG*, postn [semi-lit]. bound for, dispatched to. ¶**Pusan hayng ¹yelcha a train** bound for Pusan, the Pusan train. **Tongkyeng pal Sewul hayng** (dispatched) from Tokyo to Seoul. **I kisen un Pusan hayng ita** This ship is bound for Pusan.

hay p'ā, abbr < **hay pwā**

hays (= NK **hayq**), adn [< **hay** n 'year; sun' + *-q* < *-s*]. 1. new, of the year; spring. **~ kes** a new crop, the year's crop. **~ kok(sik)** the year's harvest. **~ mul$_1$** a spring that gushes forth only after the rainy season of the year. **~ khong** new beans. **~ phath** new red beans. **~ pye / poli / co** new rice / barley / millet. **~ pyengali** spring chickens.

2. sunny, of the sun. **~ kwi** the sun's rays; sunshine; the first rays of the sun. **~ muli; ~ mul$_2$** the sun's halo. **~ pal / sal** sunbeams. **~ pyeth / pich** sunlight. **~ tes** a short autumn day.

hay se, inf + pcl.

1. does/says/thinks/is/... and so / then. **~ nun** SAME (with emphasis on what follows). **~ uya** just / only by doing / ... , just do / ... and (then); only if you do.

2. abbr < **motwu hay se** all (taken) together. **A hako B hako hay se** with both A and B together (Pak Sengwen 274).

hayss.ca, past subj assert < **hata**. SEE **-ta 'yss.ca, -la 'yss.ca, -ca 'yss.ca**.

hayss.ta, past < **hata**

hay to, inf + pcl. even though one does / says / thinks / ... ; only if it is. **~ cōh.ta** may do.

hay tul, inf + pcl (plural subject)

hay ya, inf + pcl. **~ hanta** must do.

hay yo, inf + pcl = sentence-final POLITE-style statement / question / command / proposition. does, says, thinks; is.

he < *ᵓHE*, postn. 1. [letterwriting] **Kim sayng he** (addressed) to Mr Kim.

2. about (5 to 10 **lī** away). **ō-li (sip-li) he** about 5 (10) **lī** away.

heko, hekwu [var] = **hako** (all meanings)

hel(q) = **hal(q)**, prosp mod < **heta** = **hata**

hel.nun = **hal.nun**, prosp proc mod < **heta** = **hata**. **~ ci.**

hem = **ham**, subst < **heta** = **hata**

hen = **han**, mod < **heta** = **hata**

hēn, vi mod < **hēlta** (gets old). (– that is) old, stale, lacking in newness; (– that is) used, worn. ANT **say**.

henthey, pcl [colloq var; Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:95)] = **hanthey** (to / at / by / for)

henun = **hanun**, proc mod < **heta** = **hata**

hepta, postnom adj -W- [< *ho-W-*]. **hyung hepta** is ugly, unseemly. VAR **epta**. CF **hopta**.

hes, adn, bnd n, bnd adv [< bnd n **he** < *HE* 'empty' + -q < *s*]. idle, vain, fruitless, empty; wrong, mistaken, mis-; open, open-air. CF **hes-hes hata** is hungry.

1. adn. ¶ ~ **akwungi** fire-hole of an outdoor kitchen. ~ **ay** vain efforts. ~ **cam** feigned sleep; half-sleep. ~ **cheng/kan** barn. ~ **chong** blank shot. **hesq il /hennil/** vain effort. ~ **kākey** a street stall. ~ **kel.um** wasted steps, going in vain. ~ **kho kōlta** pretends to snore. ~ **kichim** a dry cough. ~ **kīm** escaping steam. ~ **kul** useless booklearning. ~ **kwuyek** nausea without vomiting, dry heaves. ~ **māl** an untruth, a lie; empty talk. ~ **mayngsey** an empty oath. ~ **mul khita** makes vain efforts. ~ **nolus** vain efforts. ~ **pang**$_1$ a room empty of furniture. ~ **pang**$_2$ a miss (shot); pointless talk. ~ **pay puluta** is filling / satisfying but not substantial. ~ **puekh** an outdoor kitchen. ~ **pul** a random shot. ~ **sim** effort to no purpose. ~ **soli** nonsense; delirium. ~ **sōmun** false rumor. ~ **son cil** beating the air. ~ **soth** an iron pot used in an outdoor kitchen. ~ **swu** a useless move (in chess / checkers). ~ **swūko** vain efforts. ~ **thang (chita)** (engages in) lost labor. ~ **thek tāyko** with no aim, plan, or reason. ~ **wus.um** a feigned smile, smirk, simper; a silly laugh.

2. bnd n. ~ **toyta** (adj) is vain; is useless; is unreliable; is short-lived, evanescent.

3. bnd adv. ~ **capta** misgrabs. ~ **titita** misteps. ~ **tut.ta** mishears; pays little attention.

heta, v, adj [DIAL or HEAVY] = **hata**. ¶*swoloy lol khukey hekwo* (1894 Gale 158) making a great noise.

hethun, pseudo-adn. silly. ¶ ~ **swucak** a silly trick. **Kuleh.key hethun soli n' ku man twue** Cut out such silly talk! [mod < **heth-** = **huth-** scatter]

hetun = **hatun**, retr mod < **heta** = **hata**

HEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes **hey** and **hyey**, but they are usually pronounced the same (as **hey**). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for under **hey**, look under **hyey**.

HI The Hankul spelling and our Romanization distinguish **hi** from **huy** but they are both pronounced the same (as **hi**). If you cannot locate the word you seek under **hi**, look under **huy**.

hi < *'hi*, der adv < hata < *'ho 'ta* (postnom adj 'is'). (in a way) so that it is, in a manner such that it is; –ly. SYN **hakey**. ABBR **'i**. CF **-i**.

¶**annyeng hi** in good health, well, peacefully. **casey hi** < *'cosyey hi* (1482 Nam 1:24a) < *'CO-'SYEY 'hi* (1463/4 Yeng se:3a) in detail, (examining) closely; *'CCO-'SYEY* (?1468- Mong 39b, 66b with "LETTER" instead of "DETAIL") is perhaps a play on words. **ccayngccayng hi** brightly shining. **chin hi** < *CHIN 'hi* (1459 Wel 21:88-9, ?1468- Mong se:13a) intimately; personally, oneself (in person). **chongchong hi** in a hurry / rush. **chwungpun hi** adequately, fully, enough. **cok hi** < *'CYWOK 'hi* (1463 Pep 2:111b) enough, sufficiently, adequately, fully. **co'.yong hi** quiet(ly), softly, calmly. **hwaksil hi** definitely, surely, assuredly, truly. **hwū hi** generously. **ikswuk hi** skillfully. **kā hi** < *'KA 'hi* (1586 Sohak 4:9b) (can) well, (might) rightly; possibly. **kakpyel hi** < *'KAK-'PPYELQ 'hi* (1462 [1]Nung 1:89a, 1482 Kum-sam 4:30b) particularly, specially, remarkably. **kaman hi** quietly; secretly, furtively. **kansin hi** barely (managing), with difficulty. **kantan hi** simply. **kinkup hi** urgently. **kongson hi** respectfully. **kongyen hi** in vain, vainly, idly, wastefully. **koyngcang hi** impressively, quite (a lot). **kup hi** < *['KUP] 'hi* (1481 Twusi 22:46a) hastily, quickly. **mattang hi** properly, appropriately, reasonably, as expected. **mimyo hi** < *MI-'MYWOW 'hi* (1462 [1]Nung 2:20b) subtly, delicately. **musa hi** safely, without mishap / incident. **muten hi** < *muten 'hi* (1465 Wen 3:2:2:41ab, 1481 Twusi 8:42a, 1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) quite (nicely, satisfactorily), extremely; indifferently, casually. **phyen.an hi** < *PPYEN-QAN 'hi* (1459 Wel 21:206a; 1463 Pep 2:138b; 1465 Wen se:5a; 1481 Twusi 8:27b, 8:43a) peacefully, safely, well, comfortably, at ease. **punmyeng hi** clearly, distinctly. **pyĕnpyen hi** satisfactorily, well. **sangtang hi** adequately,

considerably, quite a lot. **sikup hi** < *SSI-'KUP 'hi* (?1468- Mong 23a) urgently, rushing, at once. **sīm hi** < *'sim hi* (1481 Twusi 16:39b) < *'SSIM 'hi* (1447 Sek 9:27a, 1459 Wel 7:14b, 1463 Pep 2:4b) severely, intensely, extremely, deeply. **sohol hi** indifferently, negligently, carelessly. **sohwal hi** negligently, sloppily. **tahayng hi** fortunately. **tantan hi** hard, solidly, tightly, severely. **tāytan hi** greatly, terribly, very, seriously, badly. **thukpyel hi** especially, in particular. **tŏce hi** (not) at all, quite (impossible); thoroughly, perfectly. **tol.yen hi** suddenly, abruptly. **unkun hi** nicely, politely, attentively, courteously. **wenman hi** satisfactorily, happily. **wūyen hi** < *[NGWU-ZYEN] 'hi* (1481 Twusi 24:59b) by chance/accident, unexpectedly, casually. **yelqsim hi** eagerly, fervently, with enthusiasm, hard.

¶**cēng hi** < *'CYENG 'hi* (1447 Sek 13:60b, 1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b, 1475 Nay 1:9-10, 1481 Twusi 8:6b) exactly; surely; just right. *chol hi* (1447 Sek 13:58a, 1463 Pep 2:28b, …) = *cholha'li* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:82b, …) > **chalali** rather, preferably. **chŏng hi** all, entirely, wholly. *'cukca 'hi* (1447 Sek 9:12b, 24:16a; 1459 Wel 2:6b) > *'cukcay* (1459 Wel 9:35f) immediately, suddenly. *"CYWONG-"CYWONG 'hi* (1462 [1]Nung 2:61a) = **cong-cong** all sorts; often, frequently. **thuk hi** especially. *'tyele 'hi* (1481 Twusi 15:23b) such(wise). *"YWENG 'hi* (1462 [1]Nung 1:86b) long, for a long time.

¶*CYWEN-CYENG 'hi* (1463/4 Yeng 2:111a) so as to be totally devoted, concentrating. *hwen hi* (1459 Wel 2:22c, 1482 Nam 1:76b, 1481 Twusi 16:18a, [1447→]1562 Sek 3:20b) widely, broadly [penetrating], pervasively, all over. *KEN-C[Y]ENG hi* ?(1797 Olyun 3:11b) so as to be nice and tidy. *[*"MAN-TTYWOW] 'hi* (1445 [1]Yong 107) court-wide. *[*'MEN-'KWUYK] 'hi* (1445 [1]Yong 107) (throughout) all the land. *NAN 'hi* (1463 Pep 5:148a) with hardship. *'pentuk 'hi* (1462 [1]Nung 2:6-7) clearly. *QAN-SSYE 'hi* (1475 Nay 1:18a) calmly. *[QIN-QIN] 'hi* (1481 Twusi 7:24b) thunderously. *[SANG-ZYEN] 'hi* (1481 Twusi 22:34-5) precipitously. *'senul hi* (1475 Nay se:6a) coolly.

CF **kath.i** < *'kot 'hi* like, as if; **mānh.i** < *"man [*'*]hi* much/many, lots; **nung hi** < *NUNG 'hi* ably, … .

-hi, der adv (= *-i*). *tol-hi* sweetly, indulgently.

-hi- < *-'hi-*, suffix. CF **-i-**, **-y-**, **-ki-**, **-chi-**, **-u-**, **-ukhi-**, **-ikhi-**, **-li-**, **-iwu-**, **-ywu-**; **-wu-**, **-hwu-**, **-kwu-**, **-chwu-**, **-ay-**; *-'Gi-*, *-'Gwu-*, *-o-*, *-u-*, …

1. derives vc. **anc.hi-** < *an'chi-* seat ← **anc-** < *anc-* sit. **ip.hi-** < *ni'phi-* cause to wear (vc) ← **ip-** < *nip-* wear (vt).

2. derives vp. **mek.hi-** < *me'khi-* get eaten ← **mek-** < *mek-* eat. **pak.hi-** < *pa'khi-*; *pak'hi-* 'get stuck/printed' ← **pak-** < *pak-* 'stick in/on, print'.

ho < *HHWO*, adn. of foreign origin, especially from pre-modern China. ¶ ~ **khong peanuts** (= **ttang/way khong**). ~ **paychwu** Chinese cabbage. ~ **ttek** a kind of Chinese cake.

ho'cye, v + incorporated aux inf (= *ho'kwo 'cye*). ¶ *'i 'SYEY-'KAY 'yey n' CHYEN-'PPWULQ 'il 'nasi'l i "lwoswo'n i 'KEP il'hwu.m u'lan HHYEN-'KEP 'i'la ho'cye* (1459 Wel 1:40a) since into this world a thousand Buddhas will be born, I want the name of this kalpa to be the Wise Kalpa.

~ *"la* (cop indic assert). ¶*mozo'm ol hwen hi ne'kisi'key ho'cye "la 'hosi'kwo* (1459 Wel 10:6a) I want us to [visit my ill father the king and] get him to treat his mind expansively. *mwo'ton hyeng'tyey 'tol'h i "uy'lwon ho'cye "la,* (?1517- Pak 1:1b) all the brothers want to discuss it.

ho'i'ta = *"hoy'ta*, vc < *"ho'ta*. has (makes, lets) one do. ¶*pye'sul ho'inon "il 'tol'h ol* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:21a) the matters of having government posts assigned.

'ho'ka-, effective < *"ho'ta*. See also *'ho'ke-*, *'ho'ye-*, *'ho.ya-*.

'hokan, effective modifier < *"ho'ta*. ¶*susung 'ho'kan ma'lon* (1481 Twusi 16:1a) I have made them my masters. SEE *'khan* = *'ho.yan*.

'hoka.n i 'Gwa SEE *'kha.n i 'Gwa*

'hokan 't iGe'n i "ston (postmod + copula effective modifier + postmod + pcl). ¶*'KAK-'PPYELQ 'hi "won 'SYENG i'sywu'm i 'mas'tang 'hokan 't iGe'n i "ston* (1462 [1]Nung 1:89a) it is only natural that it would have a character that had specially come to it.

'hokan 't i'la (postmod + cop indic assert). ¶ *'i "salo'm on ZYE-LOY 'lol "TYENG-'TOY 'hokan 't i'la* (1459 Wel 17:36b) he carried the (body of the) tathāgata over his head.

'hokan 't i.n i "la SEE *(a'ni) khan 't i.n i "la*

'hoka'n ywo SEE *'kha.n ywo*

'ho'ke-, effective < **ho'ta*. See also *'ho'ka-, 'ho'ye-, 'ho.ya-*.

(?*)*'ho'ke*, effective inf < **ho'ta*. SEE *khe 'za*.

'hoken = *'hokan*. SEE *'khen*.

'hoke'na SEE *khe'na*

'hoke'n i, effective mod < **ho'ta* + postmod. SEE *khe'n i, "mwot 'ke'n i*.

'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa (pcl). ¶ *"salo'm oy wu'h i towoy 'Gwo cye ho'kwo "salo'm oy a'lay cye a'ni 'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa* (1482 Kum-sam 3:55a) granted that he wants to become above other men and does not want to become below them.

2. SEE *ku'li 'Ge'n i*.

'ho'ken ma'lon SEE *"mwot "ken ma'lon*

'hoke'nol (= *'hoke'nul*) SEE *khe'nol*.

'hoke'nol za SEE *"mwot 'ke'nol za*

'hoken 'tyeng, effective modifier < **ho'ta* + postmod. ¶*so 'thi a'ni 'hoken 'tyeng* (1588 [1]Non 2:50a) I had not thought of it, but ... .

'hoke'nul, literary concessive < **ho'ta*. ¶*... pi'le [']ci-ngi "ta "CHYENG 'hoke'nul* (1475 Nay 2:1:30a) when asked to pray. SEE *khe'nol*.

'hoke'n ywo SEE *'khe'n ywo*

'hokesin ma'lon SEE *'khesin ma'lon*

'hokesi'na SEE *'khesi'na*

'ho'kesi'n i 'Gwa SEE *-'kesi'n i 'Gwa*

'hokesi'nol = *'ho'sike'nul*. SEE *'khesi'nol*.

'hokesi'n ywo SEE *'khesi'n ywo*

**'ho'kesi'ta* SEE *-'kesi'ta, "mwot "'kesi'ta*

'ho'kesi'tun. ¶*NGWANG 'i "pwo'poy 'lol "et'kwo cye 'ho'kesi'tun* (1459 Wel 1:27a) when the king wanted to get the jewels. SEE *"'kesi'tun*.

'hoke'ta SEE *khe'ta*.

'hoke'tun, provisional < **ho'ta*. ¶ *... 'TTWO-'THWALQ 'hoke'tun* (1459 Wel 21:34ab) when one emancipates [them]. SEE *'ke'tun, khe'tun, "mwot "'ke'tun*.

ho'key, adverbative < **ho'ta*. ¶ *'na y pwu'le ne 'lul esye 'TUK-"TTWOW ho'key 'hota'n i* (1447 Sek 24:3a) I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly. SEE *'khey, "'key; ho'kuy; "mwot "'key*.

**'hoke 'za* SEE *khe 'za*

hok un, adv (*'HWOK*) + pcl. or (else) = **tto nun**.

ho'kuy = *ho'key*. ¶*mozom cwo'chwo "i'l ol ho'kuy 'hwo.l i "'la* (1447 Sek 9:5a) I will let them work as they wish. ALSO: 1447 Sek se:6a, 24:2b, ... ABBR *'khuy*.

**'ho'kwa (–)* SEE *'khwa*

'ho'kwa "'la SEE *"'kwa "'la, 'khwa "'la*

'hokwa swo'la SEE *'khwa swo'la*

'hokwan'toy SEE *khwan'toy*

'ho'kwatoy'ye SEE *("mwot) "'kwatoy'ye*

ho'kwo$_1$, ger < **ho'ta*. ¶*LYWONG 'oy 'co.m i PPYEN-QAN ho'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) the dragon's sleep is peaceful, and ... . *LOY-'ZILQ 'za pwo'nay'ywo.l i "'la ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 7:16a) saying she would send him the very next day ... . *'khuy "cek['ti] 'two 'khu['ti] 'two a'ni ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 1:26b) was neither tall nor short. *muce'k ul cwos't ol a'ni ho'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:21a) will not peck at clumps of earth but ... . *un 'kwa "pitan 'tol[h] 'syang'kup ho'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:57a) presented silver and silks, and ... . ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:36a, 1459 Wel 1:30a. ABBR *'khwo*. SEE *"mwot 'kwo ('sye)*.

ho'kwo$_2$ (= **hako**$_3$), pcl. and. ¶*'yel 'tol ho'kwo nil'Gwey* (1459 Wel 2:13a) ten months and seven days. *ip hokwo khwo non* (1728 Cheng-tay 108) his mouth and nose (were ...).

ho'kwo 'cye SEE *'khwo 'cye*

ho'kwo k, ger + pcl. See example under *-'a k*.

ho'kwo "'la, v ger + abbr < *ho'la*. ¶*SOYNG-SOYNG 'ay na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul il'thi a'ni 'khey ho'kwo "'la* (1459 Wel 1:13b) in life after life I do not want to let my desire be lost. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:46a, ...

ho'kwo n', ger + abbr pcl. ¶*ye'huyywo'm i 'mas.tang ho'kwo n' 'i ye'huyywo'm i 'stwo e'nu isil 'ppa 'y.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected but why is there so much more of this separation? *KWONG-'TUK 'two i'le ho'kwo n' 'homol'mye 'TTWOK-'SSYWONG 'ho'ya 'TTAY-'CYWUNG 'uy key 'nom 'WUY 'ho'ya kol'hoy'ya nilo'm ye "mal ta'Wi SYWUW-HHOYNG 'hwo'm isto'n ye* (1459 Wel 17:54a) with such achievement of virtue, how much more will one tell the people by chanting to teach others and by practicing asceticism according to the words?! ABBR *'khwo n'*.

ho'kwo 'za SEE *'khwo 'za*

hol, bnd n, adn. lone. < *hwol* (1576 [1]Yuhap 2:44a) < *howol* (1481 Twusi 24:38a) < *hon pol* (1464 Kumkang 2:138; cited from LCT) 'one layer'. CF **hoth, honca**; ANT **has**.

1. bnd n (preparticle). ~ **lo** alone.

2. adn. 2a. ~ **al** an unfertilized egg, a wind egg. ~ **mom** a person who is single. ~**-q swu** an odd number (= **ki-swu**).

2b. ~ **api** widower. ~ **emi** widow.

hol-, ? bnd adv. LIGHT ← **hwul-**.

¶**hol-kapun hata** is very light. **hol-potul / hwul-putul hata** is very soft.

hol(q), prospective modifier < **ho'ta*.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (summational epitheme). ¶– *HHOYNG hol "spwu'n iGen 'tyeng* (1459 Wel 18:13b) even if you only practice – . *mis'ti "mwot hol kke's i* (1464 Kumkang 87b) what we cannot attain. *"nyey ['LWOK-SAN] 'oy ['LWAN] hol kwo[']t ol "mwolla'n i* (1481 Twusi 15:47b) in the old days they did not know rebellion by the mountain feofdoms. *twolo'hye 'TTYWU-'TTYAK hol 'kwo.t i isi'l ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) would there be any place [in the doctrine] I could get a firmer grasp? SEE *a'ni hol(q)*.

4. (transitional epitheme). ¶*'MYENG-CYWUNG holq ce'k uy* (1459 Wel 8:69b) when they are about to die … .

ho'la, 1. subjunctive assertive < **ho'ta*.

1a. (command) ¶*'i "i'l ol 'soyng'kak ho'la* (1459 Wel 8:8b) think about this matter. *ce-huy 'ho'ya pulu'key ho'la* (?1517- Pak 1:6a) get them to sing. *kutuy 'nay 'KAK-'KAK hon a'tol 'Gwom "nay'ya na 'y SWON-"CO cwo'cha ka'key ho'la 'hosi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:9b) he commands that each of you folks send a son to follow my grandson. *nyenu ke's u'lan "ma'wo ku'lus "pwun cyang'mang ho'la* (1459 Wel 7:42a) just get some dishes ready, not other things.

1b. (exclamatory?) ¶*LWO-"LWOW y kutuy s "wo'm ol kitu'li'tela ho'la* (1482 Nam 1:50b) they have been long waiting for you to come, they say.

2. purposive < **ho'ta*. (goes / comes) to do. ¶*KUM-LYWUN NGWANG a'to'l i 'CHYWULQ-KA ho'la 'kano'n i* (1447 Sek 6:9b) the son of the Golden Wheel King goes off to become a monk.

3. (var) = *ho'l ya / ye*. SEE *ho'la 'n 't oy; -'kwo "la*.

ho'la 'n 't oy < *ho'la [ho]n 't oy*. ¶*'wu'li 'stwo ZYE-LOY s 'TI-'HHYWEY 'lol QIN 'ho'ya PPWO-'SALQ 'tol[h] 'WUY 'ho'ya ye'le "pwoy'ya pwul'Ge nil'Gwo'toy ce 'non inge'kuy 'NGWEN 'ho'nwon 'ptu't i "epta'n i "es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo ho'la 'n 't oy* (1459 Wel 13:35b) when we wonder, moreover, despite that a lot has been shown and enhanced in explanation by the bodhisattvas based on the wisdom of the tathāgata, "how come I have had no mind to want this [mahāyāna] part [of the doctrine]?" … . *QA-NAN a 'hota 'ka 'stwo 'i HYANG 'i ne 'y kwo'h ay 'sye 'nalq 't in 't ay n' nil'Gwo'toy 'kwo'h oy "nay'ywon ke's i'la ho'la 'n 't oy pan'to'ki 'kwo'h ol pu'the "nalq 't iGe'nul …* (1462 [Nung 3:24b) say, Ānanda, perhaps again when this scent arises in your nose we say that it's something emitted by your nose … . *'SYEY-CWON 'ha ZYE-LOY nilu'syan KYENG 'ey NGUY-SIM 'ol a'ni 'ho'zopnwo'n i "es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo ho'la 'n 't oy 'QILQ-'CHYEY ZYE-LOY s 'mwom 'kwa "mal-ssom 'kwa ptu't ey s 'NGEP 'i "ta CHYENG-'CCYENG 'hosi'n i* (1447 Sek 9:26b) he said "O World-Honored! how is it that one has no doubts about the sūtra said by the tathāgata?", at which [the reply was that] all of the karma in the body and the words and the mind of the tathāgata is pure (= the tathāgata is pure in his act, in his word, and in his thought). *"es.tyey QIN-YWEN "epke'n ywo ho'la 'n 't oy 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i "PWON-'SYENG 'i 'KKWU-'CYWOK 'ho'ya 'say 'lwo pu'the te al'Gwoy'ywol 'cwu.l i "ep.sul 's oy QIN-YWEN "ep'sun CCO 'y'la ho'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) to the inquiry "how come there was no cause and effect?" there was the reply "living beings are endowed with their own natures and when there is no way further to inform them anew it is mercy without cause and effect". SEE *'hosila 'n 't oy*.

ho'l i, verb prospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. (*'i* = epitheme from subject). Example?

2. (*'i* = (epitheme from object). Example?

3. (*'i* = summational epitheme). ¶*chol hi 'tye kwo'ma towoy'Ga ci'la ho'l i 'yel'h ilwo'toy* (1463 Pep 2:28b) those preferring to become his concubine were more than ten [in number].

ho'l i 'Ge'nul (cop lit concessive). ¶*SAM-PPWO-TTYEY 'lol il'Gwu'l i 'len 't ay n' pan'toki 'TTAY-SSING 'u'lwo 'TTWO-'THWALQ 'ol 'TUK ho'l i 'Ge'nul* (1463 Pep 2:6b) when you have achieved sambodhi (perfect enlightenment) you are then sure to obtain emancipation through the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna), but … .

ho'l i 'Gwan'toy (cop semi-literary sequential). ¶*"es'tyey e'lwo 'TTYAK ho'l i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK "ti a'ni 'tha nilo'l ywo* (1462 [Nung 1:75a) how can you say one is unattached when one IS attached?

ho'l i 'Gwo (postmod). ¶ *"es.tyey ho'l i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:29a) so what am I to do? *'na y 'stwo mu'sum si'lum ho'l i 'Gwo* (1459 Wel 21:49b) why am I still woeful? *mu'su.m u'lye "mal han "yang ho'l i 'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:74a) why do you talk so much? ALSO: 1481 Twusi 20:29a, ...

ho'l i ''Gwo (copula gerund). ¶ *"HHA-KON 'on mwo'lwo'may "sey'h ila 'za ho'l i ''Gwo ...* (1459 Wel 14:31b) the lower roots must be three and ... . ALSO: 1481 Twusi 22:7b, ...

ho'l i 'Gwo n' (postmod + pcl). ¶ *pilo me'kun ye.s oy "mwom 'two 'et'ti 'mwot* [= *'mwom 'two "et'ti "mwot*] *ho.l i 'Gwo n' 'homol[']mye [CHYENG-'CCYENG PPWO-TTYEY "KWA] 'lol ["KA] 'hi 'pola'l ya* (1579 Kwikam 1:36a) you may not get even the body of a mangy fox, so how can you possibly expect to see the fruit of pure bodhi (enlightenment)?

ho'l i ''la (cop indic assert). ¶ *'NYELQ-PPAN 'TUK 'hwo'm ol na 'kot ''key ho'l i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:1b) will let her achieve nirvāṇa like me. *na 'kot ho'l i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:17a) it is like me. *'TWOY-'TAP 'ho.ya 'za ho'l i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:44b) will have to reply. *ne-huy 'tol'h i SOYNG-"SO pe'swul "i'l ol 'him 'pse KKWUW 'ho.ya 'za ho'l i ''la* (1459 Wel 10:14b) you people must endeavor to pursue the casting off of birth and death.

~ *s* SEE *-u'l i ''la s.*

ho'l i 'las'ta (cop retr emotive indic assertive). ¶ *tyey 'ka "sek 'to.l i'na mwuk'nwo'la 'ho'ya cip sak[s] mwu'le sywokcyel "ep'si he'pi ho'l i 'las'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:54a) I uselessly wasted my money to pay the rent thinking I would go there and stay some three months.

ho'l i 'le'la (cop retr indic attent). ¶ *mye'chu'l ul 'syel'Gwep ho'l i 'le'la* (?1517- Pak 1:75a) how many days would he preach?

ho'l i ''le.n i ''la (cop retr mod + postmod + cop indic assert). ¶ *spol'li 'TUK ''ti "mwot ho'l* i ''le.n i ''la (1447 Sek 19:34ab) one cannot quickly obtain it [the wisdom of a Buddha]. *MYEY-'HHWOYK 'ho'ya kolo'chywo'm ol pat'ti a'ni ho'l i 'le'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:208a) was too confused to get what was taught.

ho'l i 'lq 's oy (cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl). ¶ *hona'h i 'eti'le 'cu'mun "salo'm ol 'tang ho'l i 'l 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 1:28a) since one alone will easily be a match for a thousand people. *CCO-PI s "hoyng'tye'k ul 'ho.ya'za ho'l i 'l 'ss oy SA-MI ''la ho'n i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:2b) for they must perform their deeds of charity therefore they are called śrāmaṇera (religious novice). *mwo'lwo'may 'i kak'si [']lwo 'za ho'l i 'l 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 7:15b) does it rather because of this woman. *kil'h ey [LIM] 'ho.yas.ti "mwot ho'l i 'l s oy 'stwo [NGWANG-SWON 'WUY] 'ho.ya cyekun 'te.t ul 'sye 'sywu'la* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) since he did not dare look to the way, he stood there for a little while for the sake of the king's grandson.

ho'l i ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta (var cop modulated emotive polite + copula indic assert). ¶ *KWONG-'KYENG 'ho'ya KWONG-'YANG 'ho'zoWa 'za ho'l i 'lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 9:52a) they must respect and nourish him.

ho'l i ''lwoswo'n i (var cop modulated emotive mod + postmod). ¶ *'machi nul'ke ['PPYENG] 'hwo.m ol i'kuy'ti "mwot ho'l i ''lwoswo'n i "es.tyey si'le-'kwom 'ptut il'hwu.m ul [SSWUNG-'SSANG] ho'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) it is as if I were too old to shake an illness; how can I possibly esteem losing my will? *kwan-zin 'tol'h i ho'ma 'kak"san ho'l i 'lwoswo'n i* (?1517- Pak 1:7a) the officials are already about to disperse.

ho'l i 'lwoswoy-ng' ''ta = ho'l i ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta. ¶ *nis'ti "mwot ho'l i 'lwoswoy-ng' ''ta* (1475 Nay 2:2:37a) I cannot forget it.

ho'l i 'lwo'ta (var cop indic assert). ¶ *'NYELQ-PPAN 'ay esye 'tu-'sa* [= *'tule 'za*] *ho'l i 'lwo'ta* (1447 Sek 13:58a) must enter nirvāṇa right away. *"cywokwo'ma s 'poy 'thokwo 'cye s 'ptu.t ul nis'ti "mwot hol i 'lwota* (1481 Twusi 15:55b) I will not forget my desire to ride in a little boat. ALSO: 1481 Twusi 7:4b, 7:10b; ... .

ho'l i 'lwo'toy (var cop accessive). ¶ *ku'le ''na 'SYEY-KAN 'ay tulu'm ye ti'ni'l i "hyey'ti "mwot ho'l i 'lwo'toy "KWA-ZYEN NUNG 'hi 'SSANG-'HHIYWEY nilowa'to'm ye* (1459 Wel 17: 34b) but we cannot reckon that they will hear it and will keep it in the human world; to be sure, it may bring about higher wisdom, and ... .

ho'l i ''m ye (cop subst + cop inf). ¶ *"nwu l' te'pu'le mwu'le 'za ho'l i ''m ye* (1447 Sek 13:15a) with whom should I inquire and ... . *'QUK-CHYEN 'ZILQ 'i 'kwot 'ho'ya ko'chwo*

"pwo'm [o]l "mwot ho'l i "'m ye (1459 Wel 8:7a) it would take many more than a million thousand days to see it all, and … . *'MILQ-'QIN 'kwos a'ni "'m ye n' na'ta na'ti a'ni ho'l i "'m ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:8b; *na'ta na'ti* is probably an error for *na'tha na'ti*) if they are not secret causes they will not appear, and … . *CHAM-SSYEN 'un mwo'lwo'may "CWO-SO s KWAN 'ol somo'cha 'za ho'l i "'m ye* (?1468- Mong 10b) the participant in dhyāna (meditation) must break through the barrier of the First Teacher (Bodhidarma), and … .

ho'l i 'n (cop mod; summational epithemes). ¶*mo'chom-'nay SSYENG-'PPWULQ "mwot ho'l i 'n cyen'cho 'lwo nilu'ti "mwot ho'l i "'la* (1464 Kumkang 43a) one cannot tell it for the reason that in the end one will not be able to become a Buddha. *['JCCYEK-'MYELQ TTYANG 'ay i'sye SSYEN-'YWELQ 'ul 'CHAN-"CHOY ho'l i 'n […] 'ingey mozom ta'wolq 't iGe'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 7:18a; broken by an interpolated note) now they will do their utmost in offering a banquet of dhyāna joy at the place where Buddha attained the truth of nirvāṇa.

ho'l i '-ngi s 'kwo (cop polite + pcl + postmod). ¶*"es.tyey mozo'm ol HHANG "hoy'Gwa mozo'm i "KAY-'THWALQ 'ol 'TUK ho'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:4ab) how is one to surrender one's mind and obtain the mind's emancipation? *"es'tyey "tele'Wun "i'l ol 'cwohon "TTWOW 'y'la ho'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 9:24a) how can you say that an impure act is the pure Way? — *mwo'lwo'may 'CHILQ-'NGWELQ s 'yel tas'sway s 'nal 'za ho'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 23:91b) [why] must I do it precisely the fifteenth day of July?

ho'l i '-ngi "'ta (cop polite + cop indic assert). ¶*'wuli 'tol'h i "PPWU-NGWANG s KWAN 'ol "mey'zoWa 'za ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 10:12b) we must bear the coffin of the royal father. *WANG-"CO s 'MYENG 'i nil'Gwey s "pwu.n i'lwoswo'n i "a'molyey "'na mozom s ko'cang nwo'la 'za ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 24:28a) as the prince has only been alive for seven days he will somehow have to play to his heart's content. — *'NYELQ-PPAN 'TUK 'hwo'm ol pwuthye 'kothosi'kuy ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 6:4a) he will enable you to be like the Buddha — and achieve nirvāṇa.

ho'l i "'n i (cop mod + postmod). ¶*ta'si "HWA COY ye'tulp pen cca'hi 'za 'stwo "SYWUY-COY ho'l i "'n i* (1459 Wel 1:49b) and again as the eighth disaster there will be more floods. *kan tay 'lwo "salom sim'kywu'm i "mwot ho.l i 'n i* (1463 Pep 4:86b; sic) cannot let people have it [= the sūtra] just at random. ALSO: 1462 [1]Nung 5:85b, 1465 Wen 1:2:3:6a, … .

ho'l i 'n ['Jt ay n' (cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl). ¶*'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i "ta PPWO-TTYEY 'lol 'CING thi "mwot ho'l i 'n ['Jt ay n' "naycywong "nay ka'poyya'i PPEN-"NWOW s "ko.z ey ye'huyti a'ni 'hono'n i 'la* (1482 Nam 2:6ab) since not all beings will witness bodhi, in the end one does do not easily keep oneself from the brink of agony.

ho'l i 'n 't ye (cop mod + postmod + postmod). ¶*'POYK-'SYENG 'ul PPYEN-QAN 'khey ho'l i 'n i ye* (1475 Nay 1:7a) will we ease the lot of the people?

ho'l i 'si.l i 'l 's oy (cop hon prosp mod + postmod + cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl). ¶*"ta tas'kwo'm ol put'ti a'ni ho'l i 'si.l i 'l 's oy* (1465 Wen 1:2:2:4a) since it may be that we cannot count on learning everything … .

ho'l i 'za (pcl). ¶*'CI-"TTWOW 'lol CYWEN-CYENG 'hi ho'l i 'za SSIN 'ol mozo'm ay mol'kh nil'Gwol tt i.n i'la* (1463/4 Yeng 2:111a) just concentrating on the true path (for man to take) clears the spirit in one's heart.

holq 'ka s SEE *s* (particle) 15c

holq 'kwo, v prosp mod + postmod. ¶*musu.k iza hol kkwo* [= *holq kwo*] (?1464 Kumkang sasil 4; cited from LCT) just what shall we do?

hol lo, bnd n + pcl. alone. < *howol 'lwo* (1463 Pep 1:167a) < **hon 'pol 'lwo* 'as one layer'.

ho'l oy = ho'l [i] 'oy, v mod + ellipted postmod + pcl (SEE *'uy*). ¶*HHOYNG ho'l [i] oy 'PPYEN-NGUY* (1463/4 Yeng 2:31a) the comfort of the traveler.

holq s, v/adj prosp mod + postmod: SEE *a'ni*

holq 's i, v/adj prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*pu'l i te'wun ['JPEP 'in 't i "a'ti "mwot hol 'ss i il'hwu'm i 'PWULQ-TTI "'Gwo* (1463 Pep 2:60a) being unable to realize that it is the law for fire to be hot is called ignorance and … .

holq 's (i—), v/adj prosp mod + postmod + cop. — *i'Gen 'tyeng* (cop effective mod + postmod). ¶*na 'y 'PPYENG 'ul "tywo'khey hol 'ss iGen 'tyeng* (1447 Sek 24:50b) it means he

will make my illness better, yet … .

~ *i'Gwo* (cop ger). ¶ *"ney cha'h in 'pu'l ey sol'Gye HHWOYNG-"SO hol 'ss i'Gwo* (1447 Sek 9:37a) it is a matter of being burned to death in the fourth fire and … . *'HHOYNG on 'HHAK-ZIN 'oy HHOYNG hol 's iGwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:20b) [the word] *'HHOYNG* means that the scholar performs, and … .

~ *i'la* (cop indic assert). ¶ *"CHYENG hol 'ss i'la* (1447 Sek 6:46a) it means to request. *'kuli"zopke'na moyng'ko"zopke'na hol 'ss i'la* (1459 Wel 2:66b) it means to draw or make. *HHYWEN-'KUY 'non mi'li 'SSYWUW-'KUY hol 's i'la* (1465 Wen se:8b) [the word] *HHYWEN-'KUY* means Buddha's giving his prophecies in advance to his disciples.

~ *i'm ye* (cop subst + cop inf). ¶ *'SIN 'on ses'ken kes "ep'si CIN-'SSILQ 'ho'ya 'kechu'li a'ni hol 'ss i'm ye* (1459 Wel 2:60a) trust means to be unadulteratedly genuine and not untruthful, and … .

~ *in* (copula mod). ¶ *"es'ti hol 's in [-MYEN-'THYEP] 'in 'kwo* (?1517- [1]No 1:3b) how is one excused from registering?

~ *i.n i* (copula mod + postmodifier). ¶ *'na y pwuthye towoy'ywo.l ye hol 's i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha. *"SSYANG 'on specus hol 'ss i'n i pwuthye "kye'sin cek 'kwa specus hol 'ss i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:2b) [the word] *"SSYANG* ("image") means to resemble; it means to be like when Buddha was present. *te'wu'm ol "il'Gey hol 'ss i'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 3:12b) it makes the heat come into being.

holq 's ol SEE *-ulq 's ol*

holq 's on SEE *-ulq 's on*

holq 's oy, v prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *NUNG 'hi mwo'm ay 'CUK 'ho'ya 'kwot mozo'm i'Gey "mwot hol 'ss oy* (1462 [1]Nung 10:18a) as one cannot approach the body and turn it at once into the mind. *'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i 'kwot kwo't ay 'TTYAK hol ['Jss oy 'hhye na'key 'ho'ta.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:158b) people arrived everywhere and had him initiate them.

holq 's oy '.n i ''la (cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert). ¶ *'khun CCO-SIM 'PELQ 'hwo'm on 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'SYEY-KAN 'ol hon ka'ci 'lwo two'Wwo'l ye hol 'ss oy '.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 9:22a) the origin of great compassion is in seeking to let all people become alike. *'i "KWA-'PWOW y MWU-'LYANG MWU-PYEN hol 'ss oy '.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 21:142b) it is because this retribution (of karma) is immeasurable and unlimited. *na y sile-kwom CYEY-SO thi mwot hol s oy '.n i 'la* (1632 Kalyey 1:19b) it is because I cannot possibly do the ancestral rites. ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:36a, … .

hol'swongi'ta = holq 's '[y]wo-ngi ''ta, v prosp mod + postmod + modulated cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶ *SIM-CYE tay lwo non phyeti mwos hol swo-ngi 'ta* (1676 Sin.e 8:31a; sic *mwos*) they are not revealing what their true intentions are.

holq 's ye, v prosp mod + postmod + postmod. ¶ *"syel'Wun "il 'two 'i'le hol 'ss ye* (1447 Sek 6:5b) oh sad indeed these events!

hol'syentyeng = holq 's 'yen tyeng = holq 't iGen 'tyeng. ¶ *wo'cik [CI-LAN] 'olwo "hoyye "tywo'khey hol 's 'yen tyeng "es.tyey kwu'thuy'ye ci'p ul i'Gwus 'ho.ya "salla ho'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 20:29a) the iris and the orchid get along well together [as do I with my lord], but why go out of one's way to become neighbors?

holq 'ta, v prosp mod + postmod. ¶ *"es'tyey "kyeci'p uy 'mwo'm i spol'li SSYENG-'PPWULQ 'ul 'TUK hol 'tta* (1463 Pep 4:176b; broken type makes the first syllable look as if it were *'es*) how can a woman's body quickly gain Buddhahood? *hon 'phan 'sik hol 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:10a) how much (does it cost) per board? *"ne y 'culkye na 'y 'emi 'lul "hywo"yang hol 'ta* (1586 Sohak 6:50b) = *"ne y na 'y 'e'mi 'lul "hywo"yang hol ['Jta* (1518 Sohak-cho 9: 55a) will you take care of my mother?

holq 't ol, v prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *KHWONG 'i e'lwu e'wulGwu'ti "mwot holq 't ol PYWOW 'ho'sya* (1462 [1]Nung 3:68b) this represents the fact that the void cannot combine them. *"SSYEN 'ul il'hwu.m i "mwot ho'l i ''m ye 'QAK 'ol kil'Gwu.m i "mwot hol 'tt ol* (= *holq 't ol*) *pan'toki a'lwol tt i'n i* (1463/4 Yeng 1:5b) he must realize that it will not do to lose goodness and it will not do to cultivate evil.

ho'l ya, (var) = *ho'l ye*

ho'l ye, prosp mod + postmod. CF *ho'la*.

1. ¶ *kil'h ul ilthi* (= *ilh-'ti*) *a'ni ho'l ye* (1481 Twusi 21:38a) will he not lose his way?

2. ¶ *ku 'SWU 'lul "al'l ye "mwot ho'l ye* (1463 Pep 3:86a) can you tell me their number (or not)? *e'lwu SAM-'SSIP 'ZI 'SYANG 'o'lwo ZYE-*

LOY 'lol pwo'l ye "mwot ho'l ye a'ni '-ngi "ta (1464 Kumkang 69b) it is not whether one can see the tathāgata in his 32 aspects or not.

ho'l 'ye'n i = ho'l [i] 'ye'n i, prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective mod + postmod. ~ *'Gwa* (pcl). ¶*SYWU-MI SAN 'two e'lwu ki'Gwul'Guy ho'l [i] 'ye.n i 'Gwa CYE-'PPWULQ s "ma.l on tal'Gwolq 'cwu'l i "ep'susi'n i '-ngi "ta* (1459 Wel 9:46b) even Mount Sumeru can be tilted, but there is no way the words of the Buddhas will vary.

ho'l 'ye.n i 's'ton SEE *-u'l 'ye.n i 's'ton*

ho'l 'ye'n ywo = ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo, v prosp mod + ellipted postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*'ile 'n "salom 'tol'h ol e'tu'li 'CYEY-'TTWO ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hota'n i* (1447 Sek 13:57b) [I] wondered how to save such people. *e'nu na'la'h ay no'lisi'key ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1459 Wel 2:10b) what land should we have them descend to? *"es'tyey ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hwo.m i "ep.su'l i 'lwo'ta* (1465 Wen se:13b) there will be no wondering how it would be.

ho'l ywo, v prosp mod + postmod. ¶*mu'su ke's i 'PWULQ-'CYWOK ho'l ywo* (1447 Sek 6:24a) what is lacking? *il'hwu'm ul mu'su.k i'la ho'l ywo* (1462 ¹Nung 2:81a) what does he call it?

hom, subst < *"ho'ta*. SEE *-'um, 'hwom*.

ho'ma, adv. already; now.

ho'm ye (cop inf). ¶*ne-"huy "salom 'HHWO-TTI ho'm ye* (1447 Sek 21:68b) you people must protect the person and ... . *tut'kwo 'two "mwot tulun 'to's 'i ho'm ye* (1459 Wel 10:20b) they hear but act as if they do not hear, and ... . *'swo'n oy phye'lak "cwuy'lak ho'm ye* (1462 ¹Nung 1:113a) the hand opening and closing and ... . *'hota 'ka is.no'n i 'n 't ay n' "es'tyey 'i "yang o'lwo 'tye 'lol "CHA-"TUNG 'ho'ya LWON-LYANG ho'm ye* (?1468- Mong 62ab) if it exists, how can we in this manner differentiate it for our consideration, and ... . *ne 'non kis'ke two 'na non kis'ti a'ni ho'm ye* (1482 Kumsam 2:5b) you may be happy but I am not, and ... . ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:12a, 24:28b; 1459 Wel 2:16a; 1475 Nay 1:76-7; 1482 Kum-sam 2:7b; 1586 Sohak 2:9b, ...

ho'm ye n' (cop inf + pcl). ¶*na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul a'ni CCYWONG ho'm ye n'* (1459 Wel 1:12b) if you do not comply with my request. *koma.n 'i is'ti a'ni ho'm ye n' polk'ti "mwot 'ho'non cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 ¹Nung 1:77b) because unless it is still it will not become clear. *PPWO-TTYEY il'Gwu.l i 'Gwo n' 'homol'mye hon KYENG 'ey "ta NUNG 'hi "SSYWUW-TTI ho'm ye n' ku YWEN 'i te'wuk 'SING ho'm ye ku "salo'm i te'wuk CWON 'ho'ya pwuthye towoy'ywo'm i 'QILQ-'TTYENG 'thwo'ta* (1463 Pep 4:75a) as to the question of one's achieving enlightenment (bodhi), if one gets everything one can out of a single sūtra, its causality will all the more carry one and that person gets more respect and is assured of becoming a Buddha. ALSO: 1459 Wel 18:18b, 1462 ¹Nung 5:85b, 1463/4 Yeng 2:70a, 1464 Kumkang 64b, ...

ho'm ye 'sye (cop ger + pcl). ¶*'poy 'thoki l' "ati "mwot ho'm ye 'sye* (1463/4 Yeng 2:126a) not knowing to take the boat.

hon, mod < *"ho'ta*. ALSO: 1481 Twusi 21:3b, ...

1. (epitheme extruded from the subject).

1a. ¶*KAN-NAN hon "salom* (1447 Sek 6:15b) a poor man. *MI-'MYWOW hon KWANG-MYENG 'ul* (1459 Wel 8:38b) a subtle aura. *'SSILQ hon "THYEY* (1462 ¹Nung 2:98a) real substance. *'MANG hon 'ptoy* (1462 ¹Nung 1:77b) unseemly dirt. *ce 'y 'mwu'l ey wuytwu hon ke's ul* (1459 Wel 1:23b) the one who is the superior in his group. *kotok hon kes* (1586 Sohak 2:9b) a thing that is brimful.

1b. (subject = possessor). ¶*'NGWOK 'kot hon mozo'm ay s mye'nuli 'lol* (1475 Nay se:8a) a girl with a heart like a jewel.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*ku 'TAL 'hon "HYWOW* (1586 Sohak 4:13a; = *'TALQ hon*) the filial piety that he attained.

3. (summational epitheme). ¶*'CHYWULQ-KA hon "HHWUW 'lwo* (1447 Sek 24:2a) after leaving home (to go to become a monk). *kuuy [*'KWUY] hon ce'k uy* (1481 Twusi 16:61b) when you are so dear to me. *"ne y ye'le 'KEP 'ey cephu'ti a'ni hon ke'kuy cephun mozo'm 'ol "nay'm ye* ... (1459 Wel 7:48a) there where you were unafraid for many kalpas (eons) you show a fearful heart and ... .

hon – , *honah*, numeral. one (> **han** ··· , **hana**).

honca, n, adv. alone, by oneself. Hamkyeng DIAL **hopun-ca, hapun-ca**. < *hwon'ca* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:6a) < *howon'za* (1475 Nay 2:2:17b), *howo'za* (1447 Sek 29b) < **hopo(n) 'za* (CF *hoWo'za* 1445 ¹Yong 35); ?< **ho[n] "pwun 'sa* 'just one only'. ?< *hon 'po[l] 'sa*

'just one layer'. CF **hol (lo)**, **hoth.**

hon ci 'la (1916 Gale 2:79) = *han ci 'la*: "A book form connective equal in force to [hani] when used with descriptive verbs. It frequently has the force of **[ham ulo]**."

'ho-ngi ''ta, v polite + copula indic assertive.

ho'n i, verb modifier + postmodifier.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example? SEE *ho'n i 'za*.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (*'i* = summational epitheme used in an extended predicate). ¶ *'mas.tang ho'n i* (1463 Pep 3:196b) it is fitting. *NGUY-SIM ho'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:40b) doubted. *no'm oy "cywong 'i'la ho'n i 'no'm on 'nwu 'kwu* (?1468- Mong 20b) you said he's the slave of another; who is the other? ALSO: 1462 [1]Nung 1:53a; 1475 Nay 1: 18a; 1481 Twusi 15:47b, 16:70b; 1518 Sohak-cho 6:102b, 10:3a, ...

ho'n i 'Ga (postmodifier). ¶ *sul'hwu.m i inge'kuy is'ti a'ni ho'n i 'Ga* (1481 Twusi 7:14a) is there no sorrow here? *te'wun ['KHUY-'NGWUN] 'i "wolwo ['HELQ] 'thi a'ni 'hono'n i kye'zul towoy'ywo.m on 'stwo e'lyep'ti a'ni ho'n i 'Ga* (1481 Twusi 10:42a) the ailments due to the hot season are not fully abating; come winter won't things be even harder?

ho'n i 'Gwo (postmodifier). ¶ *ta'si "cwul 'ptu.t i "es.te ho'n i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:40a) how about the idea of giving once again?

ho'n i ''la (cop indic assertive). ¶ *SA-MI ''la ho'n i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:2b) is called a śrāmaṇera (religious novice). ALSO: 1482 Nam 2:5a, 1459 Wel 7:44b, 1463 Pep 2:113b, 1464 Kumkang 11a, ...

ho'n i 'lol SEE *-u'n i 'lol*

ho'n i '-ngi s 'kwo SEE *-u'n i '-ngi s 'kwo*

ho.n i '-ngi ''ta SEE *-u'n i '-ngi ''ta*

'ho'ni'ta, cpd verb (< *'ho-'ni-*). acts, moves. ¶ *'na'a 'honi'ti a'ni 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek se:2b) does not move forward. ALSO: 1447 Sek se:1b; 1459 Wel 7:31b; 1462 [1]Nung 7:65b; ?1468- Mong 27a.

ho'n i 'uy SEE *-u'n i 'uy*

ho'n i 'ya SEE *-u'n i 'ya*

ho'n i 'za (pcl; epitheme extruded from subject). ¶ *"TTWOW 'kot ho'n i 'za pi'luse "a'no.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) only those who have shared the same way come to know each other.

'ho(')non, processive modifier < *"ho'ta*.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ¶ *CHIN-SIM a'ni 'ho'non "salo'm oy* -- (1459 Wel 21: 215b) -- of a person who does not anger.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (with summational epitheme). ¶ *ke'sul'pcun "yang 'honon 'NAN* (1447 Sek 9:33a) the difficulty of acting defiant. *koma.n 'i is'ti a'ni ho'm ye n' polk'ti "mwot 'ho'non cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:77b) because unless it is still it will not become clear.

'hono'n i (n'), 'ho'no.n i ''la, 'hono'n i '-ngi ''ta, 'ho'no.n i '-ng' ''ta, 'ho'no.n i s 'ka, 'hono'n i '-ngi s 'kwo, 'ho'no'n i '-'i s 'kwo. SEE *-(')non (--)*.

'ho'no.n i 'non. ¶ *pwus'ku'li'ti a'ni 'ho'no.n i 'non* (1586 Sohak 4:43a) that they are unabashed.

'honon 'kwo (postmodifier). ¶ *mu'sus "i'l ol kyes'kwowo'l ye 'honon 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:27a) whatever we are to compete at, ...

'honon 'ta (postmodifier). ¶ *"ne y 'SIN 'honon 'ta a'ni 'honon 'ta* (1459 Wel 9:46a) do you believe it or don't you? *"ne y 'mye'ch ul "hwo'l ye 'honon 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:31b) how many do you want (to make it)?

'ho'non t oy 'lan. ¶ *kos.ka 'ho'non t oy 'lan mul me'kiti malla* (?1517- [1]No 1:35b) when one is trying hard let water not be drunk.

'hono'ta, v proc indic assert. ¶ *LA-'HHWUW-LA to'lye 'ta 'ka SA-MI sa'mwo.l ye 'hono'ta hol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 6:2a) when she says the intention is to take Rāhula and make him into a śrāmaṇera (religious novice) ... . *'na y 'pwoa 'cye 'hono'ta sol'Wa'ssye* (1447 Sek 6:14b) please tell him I would like to see him. *wo'cik nil'Gwotoy ['KHWON-"KHWO] hol 's i "cywong towoy'Ge ci'la 'hono'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:1b) he says only "I am destitute and want to become a slave". *'como'lak 'ptu'lak 'hono'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:2a) [the dragonflies] are sinking and floating.

ho'n oy = ho'n [i] oy, verb mod + ellipted postmod + pcl (SEE *-'uy*). ¶ *'PPYENG ho'n [i] oy nek's i kwo't ay two'la 'wa* (1447 Sek 9:31a) the spirit of the ill one came back on the spot (= at once).

hon 'ta, v mod + postmod. did it happen?

~ *"ma'ta* (every time it did) SEE *-'un 'ta*.

hon ['Jta ''sin 't ol, abbr < *hon 'ta 'hosin 't ol.* ¶ *"salo'm i "twul'h i'Gey hon ['Jta ''sin 't ol ka'col'pi'si.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:27b) [he]

wondered whether people had made them be two, but compared them anyway.

honta (1893 Scott 239) = *hanta* (1887 Scott 200 = 1893 Scott 157) = **hanta**

hon ˙t ay, v mod + postmod + pcl. SEE *-un ˙t ay*.

hon ˙t ol, v mod + postmod + pcl. SEE *-un ˙t ol*.

hon ˙t on, v mod + postmod + pcl. given that it happened; as for what one did. ¶*[˙NGWEN] hon ˙t on [KAN-*˙*QALQ] hwo.m ol ¨cyeki ho˙la* (1481 Twusi 8:7a) I would like you to provide a bit of information.

hon-˙toy, adv (< num + n 'one place'). together (with).

hon ˙t oy, v mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*pan˙to˙ki ¨nay cwo˙cha po˙lywolq ˙t i˙la hon ˙t oy* (1462 ¹Nung 7:54a) said we must excommunicate them [if they commit the four pārājika sins].

hon ˙toy, v mod + n ('place'). ¶*˙CI-˙KKUK ˙˙ti a˙ni hon ˙toy ¨ep˙kesi˙nol* (1462 ¹Nung 1:3a) while there is no place that is not extreme, ...

˙honwo˙la SEE *-˙nwo˙la*

˙ho(˙)nwon, modulated proc mod < *˙ho˙ta*.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*pwo˙ti a˙ni ˙ho˙nwon ˙SYANG ˙on* (1462 ¹Nung 2:37a) the signs that he does not see. *PWUN-˙PYELQ ˙ho˙nwon kuli˙mey s* — (1462 ¹Nung 1:90b) — of the image that one distinguishes.

3. (summational epitheme). ¶*˙pola ˙khwo ˙cye ˙ho˙nwon mozo˙m i na˙m ye n˙* (1462 ¹Nung 7:74b) if one gets in the mood to want to hope ... . *˙NGWEN ˙ho˙nwon ˙ptu˙t i ¨epta˙n i* (1459 Wel 13:35b) I have had no mind to want it. *sul˙he ˙honwon yang˙co ˙y˙la* (1459 Wel se: 16a) it means 'a sad look'. *pwuthye s ¨TTWOW-¨LI KKWUW ˙honwon ¨ya˙ng ol ¨pwon ˙t oy n˙ ˙PWO-SI ˙lol ˙hwo˙toy* (1447 Sek 13:18-9) seeing a manner to pursue the principles of Buddha, he gives alms and ... .

˙honwo˙n i (postmod; epitheme extruded from subject). ¶*¨il ¨ep˙sun ¨TTWOW-¨LI ˙lol KKWUW ˙honwo˙n i* (1459 Wel 1:11b) those seeking an uneventful doctrine.

˙ho˙nwo.n i s ˙ka (postmod + postmod [+ ellipted cop polite] + pcl + postmod; summational epitheme). SEE *-˙nwo.n i s ˙ka*.

˙ho˙nwon ˙t i.l i ˙˙la SEE *-˙nwon ˙t i.l i ˙˙la*

[˙]honwon ˙t un SEE *-[˙]nwon ˙t un*

˙honwon ˙t ye SEE *-[˙]nwon ˙t ye*

˙honwos˙ta, proc effective < *˙ho˙ta* + emotive. ¶*¨salo˙m on [KWA-YEN] ˙ul ku˙chi˙sikwa˙tye solang ˙honwos˙ta* (1481 Twusi 20:4b) people would love to put an end to spears and lances.

˙honwo˙swo-ngi ˙˙ta SEE *-˙nwo˙swo-ngi ˙˙ta*

˙ho˙nwoswo˙n i SEE *-˙nwoswo˙n i*

hopta < (1588) *hwopta* ?< *˙h[o]-˙wo-W-*, postnom adj insep -W- [obs] = **sulepta** (is etc.). ¶*salang* (h)opta is attractive, lovable. **Cha hopta!** (bound noun cha < *CHA* 'sigh') Alas (oh how sad I am)! **O hopta!** (bound noun o < *QWO* 'exclamation' but often written as if *QE* 'at / in / to') How admirable! CF hepta.

˙hop˙ta, postnom adj insep -W- (> *hwopta*). ¶*˙ta ˙CYWOK ˙hi solang ˙hop˙ti a˙ni khe˙nul* (1463 Pep 2:111b) everyone fails to love it adequately, but ... . *ku swo˙li CHYENG-HHWA ˙khwo ¨KAM-¨TWONG ˙hop˙kwo kis.pu˙n i* (1463 Pep 3:115b) the sounds are peaceful and moving and joyful. SEE — *˙hoWon*. CF hepta.

ho˙sa-ngi ˙˙ta, v + ? bnd v polite + cop indic assert. ¶*¨CO-˙SIK ˙uy il˙hwum ˙ul a˙pi isi˙m ye [˙]e˙mi i˙sya ˙QILQ-˙TTYENG ho˙sa-ngi ˙˙ta* (1459 Wel 8:83a; *il-˙hwum-˙ul*) I hope the name of the son will be decided in the presence of the father and the mother. *epe˙zi ko˙ca isi˙ce˙k uy il˙hwu.m ul ˙QILQ-˙TTYENG ho˙sa-ng ˙˙ta* (1459 Wel 8:96b) when the parents have got one [= a new child] they decide a name.

˙ho˙sike˙nul, honorific lit concessive < *˙ho˙ta*. ¶*¨LYEY-˙SWUW ˙hosike˙nul* ([1447→]1562 Sekpo 11:13_; cited from LCT with inferred accents) showed proper manners.

˙ho˙sike˙tun, honorific provisional < *˙ho˙ta*. ¶*CYE PPWO-˙SALQ ˙tol˙khwa* [= *˙tolh ˙kwa*] *˙hwot ˙swo˙n ol sim˙kye NGYENG-˙CYEP ˙ho˙sike˙tun* (1459 Wel 8:48b) offering his hand to the bodhisattvas and all he welcomed them.

(?*˙ho˙si˙key* =) *˙hosi˙kuy*, honorific adverbative < *˙ho˙ta*. ¶— *˙kothosi˙kuy* (1447 Sek 6:4a) — ... *˙kot hosi˙kuy* so as to be like — .

˙ho˙sikwan˙toy: ... *˙TTYWU* ~ (1463 Pep 7:32-3) staying ... . SEE *-˙kwan˙toy*, *˙khwan˙toy*.

˙hosi˙kwo, hon ger < *˙ho˙ta*. said — and (1447 Sek 13:15a), thought — and (1459 Wel 21:219a).

˙ho(˙)sil(q), hon prosp mod < *˙ho˙ta*.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (summational epitheme). ¶*˙CHYWULQ-˙˙ ˙hosilq ˙pstay ˙sil ˙ss oy* (1449 Kok 50) since it

is time to become a monk … .

'hosila 'n 't oy, v subj attent + abbr < *hon 't oy* (v mod + postmod + pcl) – SEE *-u'la 'n 't oy*. ¶*kwo'ki capnon 'poy nwol'Gywo.m ol 'pwonwo'la 'ho.ya ['PPOYK-'ZILQ] i wol'ma katolwok 'hosila 'n 't oy "man tyeng nul'kun nye'lum "cis.non 'nwo'm on mu'sus ke's i i'sye selu 'culkywo'm ol "tu ho'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 22:7b) not just have they spent much of the day's light enjoying the fishing boat, but with what [now] will the old farmers bring their mutual delight to its fullest?

'ho'si.l i, hon prosp mod < *°ho'ta* + postmod.

~ *''la* (cop indicative assertive). ¶*ha'nol'h i tangtangi 'i 'phi 'lol "salom towoy'Gey 'ho'si.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:7-8) heaven is to make this blood suitably into people. *pskay'hye kol'hoy'ti "mwot ho'si.l i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:50b) cannot analyze them.

~ *'le'la* (cop retr assert). ¶*QA-'NWOK SAM-'MAK SAM-PPWO-TTYEY 'lol 'TUK 'hosi'l i 'le'la* (1459 Wel 21:222a) he gained the unexcelled complete enlightenment of a Buddha's wisdom (anuttara-samyak-sambodhi).

'hosilq 's oy, honorific prosp mod < *°ho'ta* + postmod + pcl. ¶*['CI-'HYWOW] y 'tye'le 'hosil 'ss oy* … (1445 [1]Yong 92) his extreme filial devotion was such that … . *ce 'y "nim-'kum ['WUY] 'tha 'hosil 'ss oy* (1445 [1]Yong 121) saying they do it for their own king, he … . *wo'cik pwu"thye y 'za twu'lye'i 'CING 'hosil 's oy* (1465 Wen 1:2:1:16b) for only Buddha gives witness all around (–the Chinese version has "[ONLY BUDDHA] *iza*", with the Hankul as a reading note). ALSO: 1445 [1]Yong 34, 1459 Wel 2:62b, 1463 Pep 5:100a.

'hosil "spwun 'tyeng, hon prosp mod < *°ho'ta* + postmod + bnd n. ¶*'MYELQ-'TTWO 'hosil "spwun 'tyeng* (1447 Sek 23:52b, 53a) only achieves nirvāṇa but … .

'hosi'l ye, hon prosp mod < *°ho'ta* + postmod.

'ho'si.l [i] 'ye'n ywo, hon prosp mod + ellipted pcl + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*e'nu l' CCYWONG 'ho'si.l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1459 Wel 7:26a) which one will you follow?

'hosim, hon subst < *°ho'ta*. Normally replaced by the modulated form *'hosyam* except in:

'hosi'm ye (cop inf). ¶*"salo'm ol 'pwo'asi'tun mwoncye "mal 'hosi'm ye* (1459 Wel 2:58b) when he sees a person he speaks first, and … .

'hosi'm ye n' (abbr cop inf + pcl). ~ *'THAY-"CO y 'CHYWULQ-KA 'hosi'm ye 'n* (1449 Kok 36) when the prince becomes a monk … .

'hosin, honorific modifier < *°ho'ta*. (1447 Sek 9:29a, 1447 Sek 13:35b, 1459 Wel 1:15a, 1459 Wel se:9a, 1475 Nay 1:40a).

'hosi'n i (1445 [1]Yong 42, 64, 107; 1447 Sek 6:9b, 9:26b, 23:53b; 1449 Kok 43; 1459 Wel 1:52a, 10:15b; 1462 [1]Nung 2:92a, 10:42b; 1464 Kumkang 81b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:3b, 5:14a); *hosi'n i* (1463 Pep 2:43b).

'ho'si.n i ''la (1447 Sek 23:42a, 1463 Pep 4:193a, 1465 Wen se:6a, ?1468- Mong 49b).

'hosi'na, hon adversative < *°ho'ta*. ¶*a'ni* ~ (example on p. 422). CF *'ho'sya'na*.

'hosi-ngi ''ta, hon polite < *°ho'ta* + cop indic assert. ¶*'MYENG 'i "me'ti a'ni 'ho'si-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:218b) [the end of] his life is not far off.

'ho'sinon (/ *'hosi'non*), hon proc mod < *°ho'ta*. ¶*CCO-PI 'non 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol PPYEN-QAN 'khey 'ho'sinon ke's iGe'nul* (1447 Sek 6:5b) mercy is [in his] deigning to ease the lot of living creatures, yet … . *SYEY-PANG s 'SYENG-ZIN 'i 'ZIP-'MYELQ 'hosi'non 'SYANG* (1447 Sek 23:22b) a scene of the holy man of the west achieving nirvāṇa.

'ho'sino'n i, honorific processive modifier < *°ho'ta* + postmod. ¶*icey 'stwo na 'y a'to'l ol to'lye "ka'l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:5b) and now you want to take my son, in addition. *pwuthye s 'kuy patco'Wa mu'sum 'hwo.l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 1:10b) [he asks] what do you want to do in presenting them to Buddha? *THYEN-"CO y 'wu'li "TTWOW-"LI 'lan po'lisi'kwo "men 'tuy s HHWO-'KYWOW 'lol KKWUW 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 2:69a) the son of heaven rejects our doctrine and pursues alien teachings from distant places.

~ *''la* (cop indic assert). ¶*CYE-'PPWULQ 'i wo'cik hon 'khun "il s QIN-YWEN cyen'cho 'lu 'SYEY-KAN 'ay 'na 'HHYEN 'ho'sino'n i ''la 'ho'si.n i ''la* (1465 Wen se:6a) he said that Buddhas appear in the world of people only as the result of cause by some major event.

~ *'-ngi s 'kwo* (cop polite + pcl + bnd n). SEE *-u'sino'n i '-ngi s 'kwo*.

~ *'si'n i ''la*. SEE *-u'sino'n i 'si'n i ''la*.

~ *'-' s 'kwo* = ~ *'-ngi s 'kwo*. SEE *-u'sino'n i '-' s 'kwo*.

ho'sinon 'ka, hon proc mod + postmodifier. ¶*[']JTUK 'ho'syan 'MYWOW-'PEP 'ul nil'Gwo'l ye 'ho'sinon 'ka* (1447 Sek 13:25b) does he intend to tell the Wonderful Law that he has obtained?

'ho'sino'n ywo, v hon proc mod + postmod. SEE *-u'sino'n ywo*.

'hosino'ta, hon proc indic assert < *'ho'ta*.

'hosin 'ta "ma'ta SEE *-un 'ta "ma'ta*

'hosi'nwon, hon proc modulated mod < *'ho'ta*.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*'na 'non pwuthye s solang 'hosi'nwon az'G i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:86a) I am the younger brother whom the Buddha loves.

3. (with summational epitheme). ¶*"ta spol'li "ilGwa'tye 'hosi'nwon cyen'cho 'y'la* (1463 Pep 5:169b) it is because everybody wants to become one [= a Buddha] fast.

~ *'t i* SEE *-usi'nwon 't i*

'ho'si'ta, hon indic assert (or transferentive) < *'ho'ta*.

'ho'sita 'ka, hon transferentive < *'ho'ta* + pcl. ¶*"CCWA-SSYEN 'ho'sita 'ka na'la'h ay "pil-me'ku'la 'wosi'n i* (1459 Wel 1:5b) he [Gautama] did meditation (dhyāna) and then came to our land to beg alms. *'cheze'm uy n' "wo'lwo 'TTWOK-'SSYWONG a'ni 'ho'sita 'ka "naycywong 'ay n' NUNG 'hi 'KKYEY 'lol tutco'wa ti'ni'sya* (1463 Pep 6:83a) at first he could not read the sūtras out perfectly but then in the end he listened to the gāthās (hymns) and remembered them, and ... .

'ho'sitan, hon retr mod < *'ho'ta*. SEE *-u'sitan*.

'ho'si'ta[']s-ongi "'ta, honorific retrospective emotive polite + cop indic assert. ¶*pwu"thye y 'SSILQ 'lwo 'TTAY-SSING 'u'lwo 'KYWOW-'HWA 'ho'si'tas-ongi "'ta* (1459 Wel 13:36b) Buddha truly educated us through the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna). ¶*han 'salo'm o'lwo "TTWOW-TTYANG 'ay ni'lulGey 'ho[']si[']tas-ongi "'ta* (1463 Pep 2:22a) he arranged for people to arrive at the seminary in large numbers.

'ho'sitas'ta, hon retr emotive indic assertive < *o'ta*. SEE *-u'sitas'ta*.

'hosite'la (= *'ho'tesi'ta*). SEE *-u'site'la*.

'ho'siten, hon retr mod < *'ho'ta* (= *'ho'tesin*).

~ *'ka* (postmod). ¶*'wuli epe'zi 'ney "ta 'mwo'm i phyen.an 'ho'siten 'ka* (?1517- Pak 1:51a) were my parents in good health?

~ *'t oy n'*. SEE *-u'siten 't oy n'*.

'ho'site-ngi 'ta SEE *-u'site-ngi "'ta*

'hosi-ti'Wi SEE *-ti'Wi*

'hosi'twos'te-ngi "'ta, hon emotive retr polite < *'ho'ta* + cop indic assert. ¶*nal "ma'ta "NGWO-'POYK SUNG-CAY 'hosi'twos'te-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 2.3:74b) every day they held a service with five hundred priests.

'hosi'twoswo-ngi "'ta SEE *-u'si'twoswo-ngi "'ta*

'ho'sitwo'ta, hon emotive indic assert < *'ho'ta*. SEE *-u'sitwo'ta*.

'ho'sya, honorific infinitive < *'ho'ta* (= **hasye**). ¶*'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'o'lwo 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'SYEY-KAN 'ay s 'SIN 'thi elye'Wun 'PEP 'ul "ta tutco'Wa "al'Gey 'hwo.l i "'la 'ho'sya* (1447 Sek 13:27a) he says "I will get all living beings to understand the Law that is so difficult for the world at large to believe". *"mwot mi'chul 'tu.s 'i 'hosya* (1475 Nay 2:1:43a) acting as if he could not reach it. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:9b, 6:12a, 6:17b, 13:27a; 1459 Wel 2:36b, 9:35e; 1462 [1]Nung 3:68b; 1463 Pep 2:231b, 6:144a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:2b, ...

'hosya 'za. ¶*CYE-'PPWULQ 'two 'CHYWULQ-KA 'hosya 'za "TTWOW-"LI 'lol tas.ko'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:12a) to study the doctrine even the Buddhas must leave home.

~ *'kwa 'ho'sya*. ¶*PWU-ZIN 'kwa 'ho'sya "PPHWUW cwocho'sya* (1459 Wel 8:93b) together with the lady he followed the almsman (bhikṣu) and ... .

'ho'syal(q), hon modulated prosp mod < *'ho'ta*.

'hosya'l i (postmod; epitheme extruded from subject). ¶*'SILQ-'TTALQ 'i'la 'hosya'l i 'na'sil na'l ay* (1447 Sek 6:17a) on the day that the one to be called Siddhārtha was born.

'ho'syal [']t in 't ay n'. SEE *-u'syal(q)*.

'ho'syam, hon modulated subst < *'ho'ta*.

'hosya'm ay (1459 Wel 14:59a)

'hosya'm i (1462 [1]Nung 10:42b, 1463 Pep 5:100a)

'ho'sya'm i'la (1459 Wel 14:58a)

'hosya'm ol. Example?

'hosya'm olwo. ¶*PI-'NGWEN s HWUN 'hosya'm olwo pi'luse ingey ni'lu.n i* (1482 Nam 1:33b) with the emitting of fragrance by the great pitying vow [of Buddhas and bodhisattvas to save all beings], it has for the first time reached this place.

'hosya'm on. ¶*"HHWUW s 'PEP tuliGwu'm ila 'hosya'm on* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17b) his saying that he will give down later laws.

ho'syan (< **ho-si-wo-n*), hon modulated mod < *ho'ta*. CF *hosin*.

1. (with epitheme extruded from an embedded subject). ¶ *HWA-ZIN on SYEY-CWON s SSIN-LUK u'lwo towoy Guy hosyan sa'lo.m i'la* (1447 Sek 6:7b) an incarnated Buddha is a person brought into being through the divine power of the World-Honored.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶ *[']JTUK ho'syan MYWOW-PEP ul* (1447 Sek 13:25b) the Wonderful Law that he has obtained. *SSIN-LUK [']juy HWA ho'syan ke's un pas[k] chyenlyang ay nam'ti ho'n i* (1463 Pep 6: 144a) what the supernatural power has brought into being is no more than external property.

3. (summational epitheme). Example?

ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:12a, 1463 Pep 4:169a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:2b, ...

ho'sya'na, hon modulated adversative < *ho'ta*. ¶ *ZYE-LOY hon khun i'l ol WUY ho'sya'na* (1465 Wen se:6a) the tathāgata devoted himself to a great work, but ... . CF *hosi'na*.

hosya'nol, hon lit concessive < *ho'ta*. ¶ *PPWO-SALQ i phye CHYENG hosya'nol ZYE-LOY y cukcay SSIN-LUK nay'sya* (1463 Pep 6:97a) when the bodhisattva expressed his desire, the tathāgata at once displayed his supernatural power, and ... .

hosyas'ta, emotive indicative assertive < *ho'ta*. ¶ *SYEY-CWON i SYEY-KAN ay na'sya SSIM hi KKUY-TTUK hosyas'ta* (1459 Wel 7: 14b) it was most commendable of the World-Honored to grace the human world with his birth.

hosywo'sye. please do it. ¶ *na l' KWUW hosywo'sye* (1449 Kok 98) please save me. *na lol nil'Gwey man NGWANG i towoy'Gey hosywo'sye* (1447 Sek 14:50b) let me become king for just seven days.

ho'ta, v indic assert; inf *ho'ya* (later also *ho'ye*). ABBR *tha*, *'ta*. SEE *mwot 'ta*, *kot 'ta*. On the accent, see ¶2.12.4 (pp. 71, 81-4).

NOTE: The irregularity of the infinitive form *ho'ya* and the effective *ho(')ya-* can be explained if we assume an original stem **hyo-*. The infinitive **hy[o]-'a* = **hya* was conflated to *ho'ya* (and later *ho'ye* was created by analogy with *-i-* stems reduced to *-y-* before the infinitive), but in other forms **ho-* was reduced to *ho-*. The irregularity is evidence for the syllabic nucleus **yo*, which we can reconstruct for a few other words on the basis of dialect forms. CF *cen 'hye*; *'hye* = **'hya*?

hota 'ka, 1. indic assert + pcl. does/says and then; but. ¶ *nwun s ka'won-toy s TTWONG-CO y nos* [< *noch*] *al'ph oy s 'salo'm i.n i 'la hota 'ka* (1482 Kum-sam 2:31b) the pupil in the middle of the eye is said to be a person in front of the face, but ... .

2. adv. sometimes; perhaps; if.

hota'la, retr indic assertive < *ho'ta*. ¶ *na y lwongtam hota'la* (1447 Sek 6:24b) I was joking. *nyey two i'le hota'la* (1459 Wel 7:14b) in olden days too it was this way. *na y ywo so'i mol-pwo'ki e'te sye mol tho'ti mwot hota'la* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse, having acquired an intestinal ailment.

ho'tan, retr modifier < *ho'ta* (also *ho'ten*). ¶ *TTWOW-LI ma'lwo'l ye ho'tan cyen'cho lwo* (1459 Wel 7:13b) because I have been unwilling to practice the doctrine.

ho'ta-ngi 'ta, retr polite < *ho'ta* + cop indic assert. ¶ *SSIM hi na y KAM-SYANG hwo'toy ZYE-LOY s MWU-LYANG TI-KYEN ul il'hwo'la ho'ta-ngi 'ta* (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I was about to lose the tathāgata's immeasurable awareness.

hota'n i, retr mod < *ho'ta* + postmod (also *hote'n i*). ¶ *na y pwu'le ne lul esye TUK-TTWOW ho'key hota'n i* (1447 Sek 24:3a) I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly. *es'tyey ZYE-LOY y SYWOW-SSING PEP u'lwo CYEY-TTWO khesi'n ywo hota'n i* (1463 Pep 2:5b) I wondered how the tathāgata had provided salvation through the dharma of the Lesser Vehicle (hīnayāna). *[SYWOW-ZIN] i moy'zil ci'p uy is'ti a'ni hota'n i* (?1517- Pak 1:58b) the commoner was not at home day after day.

hotan 't i'm ye n' SEE *-tan 't i'm ye n'*

ho'ta[']s-ongi 'ta SEE *-ta[']s-ongi 'ta*

hotaswo'la SEE *-taswo'la*

ho'taswo'n i SEE *-taswo'n i*

hote'la, retr indic assert < *ho'ta*. ¶ *mwo'ton salom kwa LYWUK-SO [G]wa y pwo'kwo koma.n i mwot i'sye CCO-ZYEN hi ni'le LYEY-SWUW hote'la* (1447 Sek 6:30a) the assembled people and the Six Tīrthikas seeing (him) could not stay still but spontaneously

arose and bowed in courtesy. *chuki ne'ki'ti "mal'la 'hote'la* (1447 Sek 24:3ab) "do not think ill of me", he said. *kil'h ey KAN-NAN hon "salom 'pwoa'ton 'PWO-SI 'hote'la* (1447 Sek 6:15b) when he would see a poor man on the road he would give him alms. ALSO: 1586 Sohak 5:48b, ... ABBR *thela.*

'ho'ten, retr modifier < *"ho'ta* (also *'ho'tan*). ¶ *'CYEY 'hoten 'sta'h ol pwo'kwo 'cel 'hota 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:19a) seeing a place where they were celebrating heaven with a festival, he [Sudatta] bowed and then ... .

'ho'te-ngi ''ta SEE *-'te-ngi ''ta*

'hote'n i, retr mod < *"ho'ta* + postmod (also *'hota'n i*). ¶ *'nwuyGus.pun mozo'm ol a'ni 'hwo.l i ''la 'hote'n i* (1447 Sek 6:8-9) you said you would not have a remorseful heart. *'icey pol'h ol 'solo'sya 'mwo'm i kos'ti "mwot ''kesi'ta 'hote'n i* (1459 Wel 2:42b) now he has burned off his arm and his body cannot be whole, (so) they said. *"es'tyey 'i na'la'h ol [']e.ye'spi ne'kye wo'ti a'ni 'khesi'n ywo 'hote'n i* (1459 Wel 7:29b) he said, "how can you love this land and never come to it?". ALSO: 1447 Sek 19:40b, 1459 Wel 2:42b.

'hote.n i ''la SEE *-'te'n i ''la*

'ho'tesin, retr hon mod < *"ho'ta* (= *'hosi'ten*).

'ho'tesi'n i, retr hon mod < *"ho'ta* + postmod. ABBR *'thesi'n i.* ¶ *sta'h ay 'sal 'i "pskeyye'nul "LYEY-CCYWEN i swo'sa 'na'a 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol 'KWUW 'ho'tesi'n i* (1449 Kok 41) his arrow pierced the earth, but there a sweet spring gushed forth and saved the creatures.

'ho'tesi'ta (= *'ho'site'la*). SEE *-'tesi'ta.*

'hote'tun SEE *-te'tun*

hoth, n, adn. single, one-ply, single layer. ANT **kyep**. < *howoch* (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:19a) < *howoc* (1462 [1]Nung 8:15b) < *ho[nah]* + ?.

1. n (occurs only before **ulo**, **cita**, and **ita**). ¶ ~ **ulo toyta** is made of a single sheet. ~ **ita** /hochita/ is single-layered, is one-ply/-sheet.

2. adn. ¶ ~ **cip** a house without an annex. ~ **chima** a skirt worn without underpants. ~**-q ipul** /honnipul/ a single quilt. ~ **mom** alone; a woman who is not pregnant. ~ **moum** a simple vowel. ~ **os** /hotos/ an unlined garment. ~ **pel** single-fold (things). ~ **(-pel) sălam** a shallow-minded person. ~ **pyek** a thin wall. ~ **tam** a single-layer wall.

"ho'ti, suspective < *"ho'ta*. ABBR *'thi, ''ti.*

'ho-ti 'Gwuy does but. SEE ~ *thi 'Gwuy.*

ho-'tos SEE *-'tos*

'ho'twoswo'n ywo, v emotive-emotive mod + postmod. ABBR *'thwoswo'n ywo.* ¶ *stwo nilo'la mo'cho'm ay "es'te 'ho'twoswo'n ywo* (?1468-Mong 52b) also tell: how will it be in the end?

'hotwo'ta, emotive < *"ho'ta*. ABBR *'thwota.* ¶ ~ *MYENG-'PPOYK 'hotwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:27b) it is clear (that ~). ~ *pantok pantok 'hotwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:28b) it is quite clear that ~ . *sa'kwoynon 'ptu.t un nul'kul 'solwok 'stwo [CHIN] 'hotwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 21:15a) the older I get the more sociable I feel. SEE *a'ni 'hotwo'ta.*

'hotwu'ta = *'hotwo'ta*. SEE *-twu'ta.*

~ *'hoWon*, mod < ~ *'hopta.* ¶ *'SIN 'hoWon 'ptu't ul "nay.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 24:16b) showed a faithful mind.

'hoy, n. 1. year(s). 2. (in cpds) sun. ¶ *'hoy s pich* sunlight.

'ho.ya- (also *'ho'ya-*), effective < *"ho-* 'do/be'. Also *'ho'ye-; 'ho'ka-, 'ho'ke-.*

'ho'ya, inf < *"ho'ta.* ¶ *'ecul 'khwo 'a'tok 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 6:3b) disturbed and dazed, ... *SA-MWON 'kwa 'ho'ya coy'cwo kyes'kwu'wo.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:27b) we will pit our skills against those of the śramaṇa (ascetic). *pwuthye 'lul 'NYEM 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 9:24b) in thinking of Buddha. *cwu'ku'lak "sal'lak 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 24:29a, 1459 Wel 1:12b) [constantly] dying and living. *NAN-TTA y twu'li'ye ca'pa nyehul 'kka 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 7:13b) Nanda was afraid, thinking they might take him and put him in, and ... . *'PHEN-'YEK 'ho'ya 'wonan 't i ko'zuy 'PALQ-'POYK 'hoy ''n i* (1463 Pep se:21a) it is now almost 800 years since it was translated. *'PYEN 'ho'ya* (1462 [1]Nung 7:24a, 1550 [1]Yenghem 8b) changes/transforms (into). *cyem'ku'to'lwok 'acol 'ho'ya* (1485 Kwan 3a) gets more and more confused as the night darkens. *ce-huy 'ho'ya pulu'key ho'la* (?1517-Pak 1:6a) get them to sing. SEE *'kot ~ , (-)'tos ~ ; -'kwo 'cye ~ ; 'HYANG ~ , 'TANG ~ , 'TWOY ~ , "wuy/'WUY ~ ; QIN ~* (SEE in **hata**). VAR *'ho.ya, 'ho'ye.*

'ho.ya, var = *'ho'ya.* ¶ *KYWOW-KYWOW 'ho.ya "pyel s kawon-toy s twu'lyewun 'to.l ['Jisyas'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds. *"es.tyey'la 'wos 'kwa 'pap ['Jkwa 'ay [KWUNG-'KHWON]*

'ho.ya (1481 Twusi 16:19a) how come we are needy for clothes and food, and … . *ke'wulwu 'ey s "SSYANG 'i 'kot 'ho.ya* (1482 Kum-sam 3:31a) they are like distinctive marks (lakṣana) in a mirror. ALSO: 1475 Nay 1:77b; 1481 Twusi 6:43a, 7:9b, 8:33b, 8:52a, 16:37b, 20: 29a, 22:7b, 22:34-5, 23:44a; 1482 Kum-sam 2: 10a, 2:57a, 2:65a, 3:27b, 5:35b, 5:40b; 1482 Nam 1:24a; … .

'ho.ya ci 'la, inf < *°ho'ta* + aux indic assert. wants to do. ¶*[CHANG-ZYEN] 'hi "i.l ol ['NGUY-'LWON] 'ho.ya ci 'la ["CHYENG] 'ho.ya'nol* (1481 Twusi 22:35a) he asked to discuss the matter calmly, but … .

'ho.ya 'ci-ngi "'ta, inf < *°ho'ta* + aux polite + cop indic assert. ¶*TWONG-SAN kwu'kyeng 'ho.ya 'ci-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 2:27b) I want to see East Mountain.

'ho'ya k, inf + pcl. ¶*["HHOYNG] 'hye ['WUY] 'ho'ya k 'etin ["PWU-"CYWU] 'skuy na 'y 'kulGwe'l ul [THWONG-'TTALQ] ho'la ko'lo.m ay s kwo'c i ti'ti a'ni 'ho.ya 'sye ko'lom s [LWUW] 'ey ['SYANG-'HHWOY] "hwo.l i la* (1481 Twusi 25:56b) fortunately I managed to get my letter through to the wise governor and we will have a meeting at the river pavilion before the flowers in the river have faded.

'ho.ya'l ye, effective prosp mod + postmod. ¶*e'lwu 'him 'psuti a'ni 'ho.ya'l ye* (1475 Nay 2:1:16b) will she be unable to make the effort?

'ho'yam (also *'ho'yem*), effective subst < *°ho'ta*.

ho.yą/ęm cok ho- be worth doing (1887 Scott 62, 1894 Gale 66). ¶*"KA 'hi THYEN-"HHA 'ay [H]HOYNG 'ho'yam 'cuk hon "HHWU[W] 'ey [H]HOYNG 'ho'non 'CYA* [< *"CYA*] *'y.n i "'la* (1588 Mayng 13:13a) is one who went down to earth after it was possible to go there. *[PANG-'CHWON] 'ma s mozo'm ay "wuy'kwoki ['Jho.yam 'cik ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:9a) in his heart of hearts is rather kind. SEE ha.yam.

'ho'ya "mal'la SEE - *'e "mal'la*

ho.yan (also *'ho'yan*), effective mod < *°ho'ta* 'do/be'. CF *'khan* (< *'ho-kan*).

'ho.ya n' = *'ho.ya non*, inf + pcl. ¶*[PI-SYE] 'lol pwo'ti "mwot 'ho.ya n' mozo'm ay il'hun 'tos 'hote'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:29a) (when he was) unable to see the secret document it was as if he had lost his mind.

'ho.ya-ngi "'ta, effective polite < *°ho'ta* + cop indic assert. LCT 534a has two examples.

'ho'yan ma'lon, effective mod < *°ho'ta* + bnd n. ¶*sol'phywo.m i'za ko'cang 'ho'yan ma'lon* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:18a) I have investigated after my fashion but … .

'ho.ya'nol, lit concessive < *°hota*. ¶*"ne y na 'y "ma'l ol "ta tulul 'tta 'ho.ya'nol "ne y MYENG-'SSYEY 'lol 'hwo'toy …* (1447 Sek 6:8b) I said "… will you heed my words?", whereupon you swore your oath … . *KUM-KWAN 'ol tu"zopta 'ka "mwot 'ho.ya'nol* (1447 Sek 23:23b) they tried to lift the chest of gold but were unable, whereupon … . *'icey 'na non kanan hwo.m i'la 'PPYENG a'ni 'lwo'la 'ho.ya'nol…* (1482 Nam 1: 30b) he said "now I am poor but I am not ill", whereupon … . ALSO: 1481 Twusi 22:34-5, … .

'ho.yan 'ti = *'ho.yan 't i* (also *'ho'yan 'ti*), effective modifier < *°ho'ta* + postmod + pcl. ¶*SSYENG-'PPWULQ 'ho.yan 't i – 'KEP 'i.n i* (1459 Wel 17:22a) became a Buddha – kalpas (eons) ago. *MIN 'i "SAN 'ho'yan 't i wo'la'n i* (1588 [1]Non 4:62a; accent sic) it has been a long while that the people have strayed.

'ho.ya'n ywo ma'lon, effective mod < *°ho'ta* + ? postmod + bnd n. ¶ *me'kwu.m ul ku-man 'tye-man 'ho.ya'n ywo ma'lon* (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) he was picky about his food, but … .

NOTE: The *'ywo* is difficult to explain as 'question'; the Chinese text has the assertive particle *"YA* followed by the Hankul reading note "*wo malon*" and it is unclear why the *wo* (? = *[G]wo*) was chosen rather than *'kwo* if it was intended to be the question particle. In any event, the form would not be expected in front of *ma'lon*; CF *'ho'yan ma'lon*.

'ho.yasi- (effective hon < *°ho'ta*) = *'ho'sike-* (honorific effective).

'ho'ya 's(i)-, infinitive < *°ho'ta* + abbreviation < *is(i)-* (auxiliary).

'ho.yasi'la, effective hon subj attent < *°ho'ta* (= *'hosike'la*). ¶*'hoy s 'chiGwuy 'yey "nyey s 'kaci 'lol [KYEN-"SYWUW] 'ho.yasi'la* (1481 Twusi 22:48b) secure the old branches against the year's cold weather.

'ho'ya 'si'la, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *isi'la* (aux subj attent). ¶*"ne y "pangsim 'ho'ya 'si'la* (?1517- Pak 1:48a) rest easy, stop worrying.

'ho'ya 'si'm ye n', inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *isi'm ye n'* (aux subst + cop inf + pcl). ¶*"man'il [LYWUW "HHWOW] y 'i sta'h ay s "nimca'h i towoy'ti a'ni 'ho'ya 'si'm ye n'* (1481 Twusi

15:45a) if Liú Hào had not become the owner of this land ... .

ho.ya'si-ngi ''ta, effective honorific < *°ho'ta* + polite + copula indicative assertive. ¶*"na 'lol si'le 'tulGey 'ho.ya'si-ngi ''ta* (1482 Nam 2:4b) [Buddha] made me able to lift it.

ho'ya 'si'n i, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *isi'n i* (aux modifier + postmodifier). ¶*[NGWANG SO] y [TWONG-'KKWUN] a'zwo'm ol al'Gwoy'ti "mwot 'ho'ya 'si'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:3b) we are unable to report that the king general has grasped the eastern counties.

'ho'ya ''sin ma'lon, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *isin* (aux modifier − accent is unexplained) + postmodifier. ¶*ho'ma "wo'lwo mas'tikwo 'cye 'ho'ya ''sin ma'lon* (1463 Pep 2:232a) I was already wanting to entrust it rightly, but ... . *NGWEN-'KAK 'ol na'thwo'l ye 'ho.ya ''sin ma'lon* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:74b) they were hoping to reveal the perfect enlightenment.

'ho.yasi'nol, effective lit concessive < *°ho'ta*. ¶*"ne y 'icey 'two nowoy'ya 'nom muyWun 'ptu't ul twul 'tta 'ho.yasi'nol* (1459 Wel 2: 64a) asked whether even now you still harbor hateful thoughts toward others, whereupon ... . *"TYWOW-KHWA 'i nilo'sya'toy PPWULQ 'PEP 'i 'za na 'y inge'kuy ['Jtwo "cywokwo'm achi is'ta" 'ho.yasi'nol* (1482 Nam 1:14a; LCT 668a has "*"cywokwom'machi*") Niǎo-kū ("Bird Nest") said "There is some of Buddha's law right here where I am, too", whereupon ... .

'ho.yasi'n ywo = *'hosike'n ywo*, effective hon mod < *°ho'ta* + postmod. ¶*mu'sus "il lwo HHAN-SAN 'on me'li "nwo'nywo'm ol 'culkye 'icey "won 'kil'h ol ni'ce 'y'la 'ho.yasi'n ywo* (1482 Nam 1:28b) why did you, Hán-shān ("Cold Mountain"), enjoy yourself cavorting in far away places and then say now, "Why, I've forgotten the road I came!"?

'ho'ya 's.ke'tun, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.ke'tun* (aux provisional). ¶*ko'lo'm ay s kwo'c i ti'ti a'ni 'ho'ya 's.ke'tun [SYENG-TTWO] ['Jay two'la wo'l i 'lwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:23b) I will return to Chéngdū while the river flowers have not yet fallen.

'ho.ya 's'kwo, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is'kwo*. ¶*polom me'kun phu'lun 'tay non [QYWEN-QYWEN] 'ho.ya ['CCYEK-'CCYENG] 'ho.ya 's'kwo* (1481 Twusi 7:2b) the green bamboo that has quieted the wind is graceful and calm, and ... .

− *cye* (aux inf). ¶*['CYANG-'CHO] s [SYWUY-"LWOW] 'hwo.m ay ['TTAY-SSING] 'ey [*SYE-"CI] 'ho.ya 's'kwo cye [KAN-NAN] 'ay "pe.t ul solang 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 22:26a) as gradually age takes its toll, I want to lay aside the Greater Vehicle and give thought to my friends in need.

'ho.ya 's.non, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.non* (aux proc mod). ¶*['CYWU-'SYWUW] 'ho.ya 's'non [KA-SSIN] te'pule mwu'lwo.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:37a) I inquired of the vassal in charge [of the fields].

'ho.ya 's.no'n i, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.non* + postmod. ¶*[PONG-TTIN] 'i etuwe "yeti a'ni 'ho.ya 's.no'n i "ne y 'ka e'nu 'psk uy wol 'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:37b) the dust storm is dark and unabating; when will you be back?

'ho.ya 's.nwo'la, infinitive < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.nwo'la* (aux proc modulated indic assert). ¶*mol'kon swu'l ol 'culki'kwo 'etin "salo'm ol ['PPI] 'ho.ya 's.nwo'la nilo'nwos.ta* [→ *nilo'nwos.ta*] (1481 Twusi 15:40b) he says that he enjoys clear wine and avoids wise men.

'ho'ya 's'nwo-ngi ''ta, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is'nwo-ngi ''ta* (aux proc modulated polite + cop indic assert). ¶*ho'ma 'TUK 'ho'ya 's'nwo-ngi ''ta* (1482 Nam 1:53b) I have already achieved it.

'ho.yas'ta, effective emotive indic assertive < *°ho'ta*. ¶*'chon kwos "pwuli 'Gwa sel'phoyn 'kaci [PAN] 'man'chi wu'mul i'kuyti "mwot 'ho.yas'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:42a) the cold flower buds and the flimsy branches cannot half get the better of the well.

'ho.ya 's.ta'la, abbr < *'ho'ya* (inf) + abbr < *is.ta'la* (aux retr indic assert). ¶*wuli − ZYE-LOY skey mwutcowo.m ul pwo'ti "mwot ho'm ye tut.ti mwot 'ho.ya 's.tala* (1463 Pep 5:95b − the missing accent dots not restored) we were unable to see or hear them pose their questions to the tathāgata.

'ho'ya 's.ta'n i, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.ta'n i* (aux retr mod + postmodifier). ¶*'na y "a'loy ka'ti a'ni 'ho'ya 's.ta'ni* ('1517- Pak 1:67b) I have never been able to go.

'ho'ya 's'ten, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is'ten* (aux retr modifier).

'ho'ya 's.te'n i, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.te'n i* (aux retr mod + postmodifier). ¶*'hat wo's ay 'kwos ta'won 'phu.l ul ['SYWUW] 'ho'ya 's.te'n*

i (1481 Twusi 8:6b) on the single-layer garment was embroidered a flowery bush.

ho.yas'ti, effective emotive suspective < *°ho'ta*. ¶*kil'h ey [LIM] 'ho.yas.ti "mwot ho'l i 'l s oy* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) since he did not dare look to the way. ... .

'ho.ya 's'twoswo'n i, inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is'twoswo'n i* (aux emotive-emotive mod + postmod). ¶*['MAK-"PWU] 'ey 'tule [CCOY-'CILQ] 'ul phye'ti "mwot 'ho.ya 's'twoswo'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:4b) having entered government service I am unable to spread my talents.

'ho'ya 's'two'ta, infinitive < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *is.two'ta* (auxiliary emotive indicative assertive). ¶*kama'woti [SYEY] s nyek'h oy pi'chwuy'ye 'ys.non 'toy 'nolkay mol'Gwoynwo'la kwo'ki capnon 'twol.h ay kotok 'ho'ya 's.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:5a) the cormorants crowd the fishing beams seeking to dry their wings in the western light.

'ho.ya 'sye, inf < *°ho'ta* + pcl. ¶*ko'lo.m ay s kwo'c i ti'ti a'ni 'ho.ya 'sye* (1481 Twusi 25: 56b) before the flowers in the river have faded.

'ho.ya ''sywo-, abbreviation < *'ho.ya i'sywo-*.

'ho.ya ''sywo'toy (accessive). ¶*[CCIN SAN] s nacwo'h ol an'ca sye [SYANG-TWOY] 'ho.ya 'sywo'toy* (1481 Twusi 15:10b) seated I face the evening of the mountains of Qín [or Mount Qín?], and ... .

'ho'ya'ta, effective indic assert < *°ho'ta*. ¶*'cim si'li "ta 'ho'ya'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:46a) = *cim sis.ki* [= *sit.ki*] *ho.yeta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 1:41b) = *cim ta moyya sileta* (id. [K] 1:42a) the loading (of the horses) is all done.

'ho.ya'ton, provisional < *°ho'ta*. ¶*a'z i ['KHWEN] 'ho.ya'ton [HYWENG] 'i ka'pha selu me'ku.m ye n'* (1481 Twusi 8:42b) if we drink urging each other on, first you and then I, ... *'na y ne 'lul KUM "cwu'l ywo 'ho.ya'ton* (1482 Nam 1:44-5) if I consider giving you money ... . *es.tyey ho.yaton pwuthye towoyno.n i '-ngi s kwo* (1569 Chiltay 21a) how does one become a Buddha?

'ho'ya'tun = *'ho.ya'ton*. ¶*'SYWU-"HWA 'lul KWU 'ho'ya'tun* (1588 Mayng 13:19b; sic, *'lul* = *'lol*) if one seeks water and fire ... . *pap mek.en t i cyekun tes ho.yatun* (1656 Nay-cwung 3:37, quoted from LCT) when it has been a little while since eating.

'ho.ya 'two, inf + pcl (SEE **-e to** < *-e 'two*). ¶*"a'mwo 'yGe'na 'wa ... 'twola 'ho.ya 'two* (1459 Wel 1:13a) whoever might come and ask you to give him ... . ALSO: 1459 Wel 21:20a, 1481 Twusi 24:59b, ...

'ho.ya 'y'Gwo, inf + cop ger. ¶*a'zo.m ol ['WUY] 'ho.ya 'y'Gwo* ... (1481 Twusi 8:33a) it is for our relatives and ... .

'ho'ya 'ys.ke'nul, abbr < *'ho'ya is.ke'nul*. ¶*'CYENG-CWONG 'i mos'ti "mwot ho'ya 'ys.ke'nul* (1462 [1]Nung 8:57a) the original sect has by no means come to an end, but ... .

'ho'ya 'ys'kesi'nol, abbr < *'ho'ya is'kesi'nol*. ¶*'CCWA 'ay "ni'ti a'ni 'ho'ya 'ys'kesi'nol* (1463 Pep 1:106b) is unable to go to a seat, but ... .

'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun, abbr < *'ho.ya is.ke'tun*. ¶*'TTAY-PPWO-'SALQ 'Gwa CYE SYENG-MWUN 'CYWUNG 'i 'NGWUY-"ZYWOW 'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun* (1459 Wel 17:35a) being surrounded by great bodhisattvas and crowds of śrāvakas.

'ho'ya 'ys.non, abbr < *'ho'ya 'ys.non*. ¶*[HE-KHWONG] 'ay kotok 'ho'ya 'ys.non [SYENG-HHA] s 'pi.ch i pu'ze 'ti'ye 'ys.ke'nol* (1481 Twusi 15:44b) the lights of the Milky Way that fill empty space are broken, yet ... .

'ho'ya 'ys'nwon, abbr < *'ho'ya is'nwon*. ¶*"il mo'chon nwu'pi "cywung oy 'TWOY 'ho'ya 'ys'nwon TI-QUM 'i wo'cik 'i stolo'm i'la* (1482 Nam 1:58a) knowing the chant with respect to the quilt-robed priest who has finished his work is only just this.

'ho.ya 'ys'ta, abbr < *'ho'ya is'ta*. ¶*twos'k i kutoy s ['NGWA-SSANG] 'ay ["]tep[']ti a'ni 'ho.ya 'ys'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:67b) the reed mat does not feel warm enough for you to use as a bed.

'ho'ya 'ys.ta'n i, abbr < *'ho'ya is.ta'n i*. ¶*"cams.kan 'two "HYEN 'hi nilo'ti a'ni ho'ya 'ys.ta'n i* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:44b) it was not even for a moment clearly stated.

'ho.ya 'ys'ta's-ongi ''ta, abbr < *'ho'ya is'ta's-ongi ''ta*. ¶*'TI-'NGWEN 'un son'coy i'sye il'thi a'ni 'ho.ya 'ys'ta's-ongi ''ta* (1463 Pep 4:41a) we still have the will for wisdom and have not lost it.

'ho'ya 'ys.te'n i, abbr < *'ho'ya is.te'n i*. ¶*'i "mwoy'h i "yelli'la 'ho'ya 'ys.te'n i* (1447 Sek 24:6b) this mountain will open up.

'ho.ya 'ys'tesi'n i, abbr < *'ho'ya is'te'si'n i*. ¶*CYE 'TTAY SAM-'MOY 'lol 'TUK 'ho.ya 'ys'tesi'n*

i (1459 Wel 18:68b) had achieved the various great meditations (samādhi).

'ho'ya 'ys'twoswo'n i, abbreviation < *'ho'ya is.twoswo'n i*. ¶*wo'na ka'na "ta "say ci'p i [KYEM] 'ho.ya 'ys'twoswo'n i* (1481 Twusi 7: 16b) both coming and going, I take double advantage of the thatch hut.

'ho'ya 'ys.two'ta, abbr < *'ho'ya is.two'ta*. ¶*ku'chun ping.ay 'non [PPOYK-YEM] 'ol [TANG] 'ho'ya 'ys.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:11a) the sheer cliff is assigned to White Salt Mountain.

'ho.ya 'za, inf + pcl. ¶*CCO-PI s "hoyng'tye'k ul 'ho.ya 'za ho'l i 'l 'ss oy SA-MI ''la ho'n i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:2b) for they must perform deeds of charity therefore they are called śrāmaṇera (religious novice). *ne-huy 'tol'h i SOYNG-"SO pe'swul "i'l ol 'him 'pse KKWUW 'ho.ya 'za ho'l i ''la* (1459 Wel 10:14b) you people must endeavor to pursue the casting off of birth and death. *'TWOY-'TAP 'ho.ya 'za ho'l i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:44a) will have to reply. Also *'ho'ya za* (1586 Sohak 4:9b).

'ho'ye, var = *'ho'ya*; SEE ~ *'la*, ~ *'sye*, ~ *'two*. ABBR *'hye*. The 15th-century examples are all before *'ys-*; see *'ho'ye 'ys.te'n i*, *'ho'ye 'ys'tesi'n i*. But the contracted form *'hye* is attested in a few phrases. SEE hye.

'ho'ye ''la, var inf < *°ho'ta* + abbr < *'i'la* (cop indic assert). ¶*[TTYWEN] hol twong mal twong ho.ye 'la* (1730 Chengkwu 104; cited from LCT) it is barely conveyed (?). *phuyl stwong mal stwong ho.ye 'la* (1763 Haytong 61) it is about to bloom.

'ho.ye'l ye, effective prosp mod < *°ho'ta* + postmod. ¶*ku [KWONG] 'on [SO-'NGUY] 'ho.ye'l ye* (1464 Kumkang hwu-se 15; cited from LCT 561a with accent added [my copy has no hwu-se]) is that achievement conceivable?

'ho'yem = *'ho'yam*, effective subst < *°ho'ta*; CF *'hom*, *'hwom*.

~ *[']cuk[']cik °ho'ta* is worth doing. ¶*mu'su "i'l i cwuk'two'lwok 'ho'yem [']cuk ho'n i 'Gwo* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:24b) what matter is worth pursuing unto death? *"KA 'hi 'YWOK 'ho.yem cuk "hwom 'ul nil'Gwon SYEN i'Gwo* (1588 Mayng 14:16a) it is a goodness that is said to be desirable. *"KA 'hi 'pse [NG]EN 'ho.yem 'cik ''ti a'ni "hwo'toy* (1588 Mayng 14:21b) it is hardly worth saying (but ...).

ho.yen ti (?1660- Kyeychwuk 52) = *'ho.yan 't i 'ho'ye 's.no'n i*, var inf + abbr < *is[i].non* (v proc modifier) + postmod. ¶*epe'i 'lul pwo'ti "mwot 'ho'ye 's.no'n i inno'n ya* [< *is.no'n ya*] *ho'n i* (1586 Sohak 6:7b) = *epe'zi 'lol a'ni 'ka "pwoy'n i is.nu'n ya 'ho'ya* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:8a) asked if any of them had been unable to see their parents.

'ho'ye 'sye, var inf + particle (= hay se). ¶*hon nye'k uy ta'sos 'sik pwun 'ho'ye 'sye 'pswo'cye* (?1517- Pak 1:54b) let's shoot after dividing [the arrows] into five for each side.

~ *'non*. ¶*'kul nilkta'ka mos'ti "mwot 'ho'ye 'sye 'non pi'lwok spolon "i'l i 'sye two* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:38-9) though sometimes he cannot stop in the midst of reading so it is rapid.

'ho'ye'ta, effective indic assertive < *°ho'ta*. ¶*ta imuy cyangman ho.ye TYENG-TA WAN-PI cim sis.ki* [= *sit.ki*] *ho.yeta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 1:41b) the loading (of the horses) is all done. SEE *'ho'ya'ta*.

'ho'ye 'two, var inf + pcl. ¶*kotok 'ho'ye 'two "nemsti'ti a'ni 'ho'no.n i* (1586 Sohak 2:30b) though full it does not overflow.

'ho'ye 'y.n i ''la abbr < *'ho'ye i.n i ''la*. ¶*hoyng 'ho'ywo'm ay "li khwa'tya 'ho'ye 'y.n i ''la* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:25a) it is a matter of desiring to benefit from putting into practice [what one has learned].

'ho'ye 'ys.te'n i, abbr < *'ho'ye 'ys.te'n i*. ¶*spol'li MWON 'ul "yel'la 'ho'ye 'ys.te'n i* (1459 Wel 10:25a) wanted to open the door quickly.

'ho'ye 'ys'tesi'n i, abbr < *'ho'ye 'ys'tesi'n i*. ¶*[SIN-SIM] i [PWULQ-TWONG] ho.ye 'ys.tesi.n i* (1463 Pep 1:54b) body and spirit are immobile. This is a reading aid to the Chinese text, the translation of which has *'ho'ya 'ys'tesi'n i*.

"hoyGi'ta = *"hoy'ta*, vc < *°ho'ta*. Only forms attested: *"hoy'Gye* infinitive, *"hoyGywom* modulated subst. The entry *""hoyGywo'ta"* in LCT is the result of a mistaken analysis. ¶*"salom "ma'ta "hoy'Gye "swu'Wuy ni'kye* (1451 Hwun-en 3b) letting everyone learn it easily. *"hay MA 'oy 'HHWOYK "hoyGywo'm ol ni'pu.l i 'l 'ss oy* (1462 [1]Nung 6:87b) since they much suffer from the vexations of devils,

"hoyGwo'ta = *"hoy'ta*, vc < *°ho'ta*. ¶*"es.tyey mozo'm ol HHANG "hoy'Gwa mozo'm i "KAY-'THWALQ 'ol 'TUK ho'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1482

Kum-sam 2:4ab) how is one to surrender one's mind and obtain the mind's emancipation?

ˇhoyl(q), prospective mod < *ˇhoy'ta*. ¶ *ˇes.tyey HHANG-'PPWOK ˇhoy'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1464 Kumkang 11a) how shall I subdue it [my mind]?

'hoyn, modifier < *'hoy'ta*, adj. white. ¶ *'hoyn 'ptwuy lwo ni'ywu'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:1a) it was shaded by white cogon-grass thatching.

'hoynon, processive mod < *'hoy'ta*. ¶ *e'tuwu'lak twolwo 'hoyno'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:14b) it is dark and then again it is [? gets] light again.

ˇhoysin, honorific modifier < *ˇhoy'ta*. *ˇhoysi'n i '-ngi ''ta*. ¶ — *LYWONG-NGWANG 'ol HHANG-'PPWOK ˇhoysi'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 24:38a) made the dragon kings — surrender.

'hoy'ta, adj. is white; is light, bright. Also (*'hoynon*) vi 'gets white / light'?

ˇhoy'ta, vc < *°ho'ta*; inf *ˇhoy'ye*. has (makes, lets) one do. SYN *ˇhoyGwo'ta*, *ˇhoyGi'ta*.
NOTE: The uncontracted form *ho'i'ta* was first attested 1518.

ˇhoy-ti'Gwuy. makes / lets one do but. ¶ *MA 'lol HHANG-'PPWOK ˇhoy-ti'Gwuy* ... (1482 Nam 2:5a) he got the devil to surrender but ... .

ˇhoy'ye, inf < *ˇhoy'ta*. ¶ *ˇce y 'ssuke'na 'nom ˇhoy'ye 'ssuke'na* (1447 Sek 9:41a = 1459 Wel 9:39a) whether writing it oneself or getting others to write it. Also (— *'olwo ˇhoyye*): Twusi 7:16b, 20:29a.

'ho.ywo- (< **'ho.y[a]-wo-*) = *'hwo-*, *ˇhwo-*, modulated stem of *°ho'ta*.

'ho.ywolq (< **'ho.y[a]-'wo-lq*) = *'hwolq*, modulated prosp mod < *°ho'ta*. ¶ (summational epitheme) *'QILQ-SOYNG 'ay s CHAM-'HHAK 'ho.ywol ˇi'l i mo'cho.l i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) said that the act of pursuing (Buddhist) learning for a lifetime would come to an end.

[ˇ]ho.ywo'la (< **'ho.y[a]-'wo-la*) = *'hwo'la*, *ˇhwo[ˇ]la*, modulated indic assert < *°ho'ta*. ¶ *'ywo cwo'zom pu'the ˇwo.m ay hon 'cwul s 'kul 'two pat'ti ˇmwot ho.ywo'la* (1481 Twusi 21:25b) come the last little while I haven't had a line (of news) from him.

'ho'ywom = *ˇhwom*, modulated subst < *°ho'ta*. ¶ *[SYE KWONG] 'oy 'won ka'ci s ˇi'l ol si'lum a'ni 'ho.ywo'm ol 'na y ˇanwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:24b) I know that Lord Xú does not brood over all sorts of matters.

'hoyywo'm, modulated subst < *'hoy'ta* (white). ¶ *'ile 'n 't olwo ke'mu.m ye 'hoyywo'm ol non'hwo.n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished [things] being black and being white. *swowo'm i'la'wa hoyywo'm ol ko'cang muy'nwola* (1481 Twusi 23:23a) I hate it that the willow branches are whiter than cotton. CF *ˇhoyGywom* < *ˇhoyGi'ta*.

ˇhoyywu-, vc (*ˇhoy-*) + modulator. *ˇhoyywu'la* (1481 Twusi 16:66a) has him do it.

'hozop-, *'hozo(W)-*, humble < *°ho'ta*.
'ho'zopke'na (1447 Sek 13:53a).
[ˇ]hozop'kwo (1447 Sek 6:1b).
'ho'zopten 't oy n' (1463 Pep 2:226a).
'ho'zopno'n i 'Gwa (1447 Sek 23:4a).
'hozopnon 'kwo (1481 Twusi 10:9b).
'ho'zoWa 'za (1459 Wel 9:52a).
'ho'zoWwo'l i (1459 Wel 23:65a).
'hozo'wo.l i ''la (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a).
'ho'zoWo'm ye n' (1447 Sek 9:24b).

HUY The Hankul spelling and the Romanization distinguish **huy** from **hi** but they are both pronounced the same (as **hi**). If you cannot locate the word you seek under **huy**, look under **hi**.

-huy, suffix. Forms pronoun plural. SEE **ne-huy**, **ce-huy**. CF **ney**, **tul**.

-huy < *HUY* (bnd n 'princess'), suffix. Forms names or extended names for girls.

hwi-, bnd adverb. round and round, enveloping; thoroughly, completely; recklessly; briskly. ¶ ~ **cēs.ta** stirs (up), disturbs; waves (one's arms). ~ **ciluta** soils (one's clothes). ~ **cwumuluta** fumbles with. ~ **kam.ta** winds round and round. ~ **malta** rolls up, coils. ~ **mōlta** urges / drives on. ~ **nallita** (a flag) flaps in the breeze; distinguishes (one's name). ~ **nul.e cita** hangs loose, dangles, droops. ~ **salphita** watches all around. ~ **tallita** rushes around; rushes away. ~ **teph.ta** overspreads. ~ **tōlta** goes around. ~ **tollita** puts it around, revolves it. ~ **twuluta** brandishes; astonishes; takes command of (the situation). ~ **twungkuleh.ta** (HEAVY ↔ **hoy-tongkul°ah.ta**) (eyes) are opened wide, is wide-eyed. **hwipssata** [< **hwi** + **pssata**] surrounds it; protects it; shelters it. **hwipssulta** [< **hwi** + **pssulta**] sweeps over, overwhelms. [CF **hwita** it bends; **hoy** round.]

'hwo-, *ˇhwo-* < **ho-'wo-*, modulated stem of *°ho'ta*. VAR *'ho.ywo-* < *'ho.y[a]-wo-*.

'hwol(q), "hwol(q), modulated prosp mod < **ho'ta.*

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*ne-huy 'uy elwu 'NGWAN-'HWOW 'hwolkke'si* (= *'hwolq kes 'i*) (1463 Pep 2:66-7) the things you folks are rather fond of. *QA-NYWUW-LWUW-TTA 'y'la 'hwolq "salo'm ol* (1447 Sek 24:13a) a person called Aniruddha.

3. (summational epitheme). ¶*[12800] KWONG-'TUK 'i'za 'NGUY-'LWON 'hwolq 'cwul "ep'su.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:10b) there is just no way to argue with 12,800 achievements of virtue. *wo'lay 'PPYENG 'hwolq YWEN 'ul ye'huy'ya 'ys'kasi'n i "es.tyey wo'nol mun'tuk mozom al'phwo'm i 'nake'n ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 5:72b) for a long time he has kept the causes for falling ill away; why then is my heart suddenly seized with pain today? *CIN-'SSILQ s PPWO-'SALQ 'oy 'TTYWU 'hwol 'kwo.t i a'ni '.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is not a place where a real bodhisattva would dwell. *'e'mi l' solang 'hwo'toy 'e'm[i] uy solang hwolq SSI-'CYELQ* (1462 [1]Nung 5:85b) when [the child] loves the mother and the mother loves [the child].

'hwo'la, "hwo[']la < **ho-'wo-'la.*

1. modulated indic assertive. ¶*['MWU-CHWUN] 'kwa 'lwo ta'mos [KKI-'YAK] 'hwo.la* (1481 Twusi 7:14a) it will be limited just to late autumn. *'na y il'cuk "a'ti "mwot "hwola* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) I didn't know earlier [of your illness] ... . *ho'ma MWU-'HHAK 'ol 'TUK 'hwo'la 'hoke'tun* (1447 Sek 24:3a) saying "I have already acquired aśaikṣa (the stage of being beyond learning)". VAR *['Jho.ywo'la.*

2. = *'hwo.l ye.* ¶*ho'ma 'KWUW-'KYENG 'MYELQ-'TTWO 'lol 'TUK 'hwo'la 'ho'taswo'n i wo'nol za a'lwo'n i 'TI-'HHYWEY "ep.su'n i kot ''tas-ongi ''ta* (1463 Pep 4:36a) having earlier sought to acquire the ultimate nirvāṇa, that I just today found out is like having lacked wisdom.

'hwo'l i, modulated prosp mod + postmodifier. ¶(epitheme extruded from object) *'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey hon 'TTAY-SSIN SYWU-'TTALQ 'i'la 'hwo'l i is.no'n i* (1447 Sek 6:14-5) there is a minister in the state of Śrāvastī who is named Sudatta.

'hwo.l i ''la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶*'nwuyGus.pun mozo'm ol a'ni 'hwo.l i ''la 'hote'n i* (1447 Sek 6:8-9) you said that you would not have a remorseful heart. *'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'o'lwo 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'SYEY-KAN 'ay s 'SIN 'thi elye'Wun 'PEP 'ul "ta tutco'Wa "al'Gey 'hwo.l i ''la 'ho'sya* (1447 Sek 13:27a) he says "I will get all living beings to understand the Law that is so difficult for the world at large to believe". *'wuli 'tol'h i ile'thus* [= *ileh-tus*] *hon 'MANG-'LYANG 'ay.s 'SSYWUW-'KUY 'za 'psu'ti a'ni 'hwo.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:30b) we will not use this sort of prophecies of a future Buddhahood in false quantities. *['"CCWOY] 'lol ['"CHYENG] hon 't ay ['CYANG-'CHO] s "hay ['COYK-'PELQ] 'hwo.l i ''la 'thesi'n i '[']Jla* (1481 Twusi 24:13a) he said, "Invite sin and you will pick up much future punishment".

'hwo'l i '-ngi ''ta, modulated prosp mod + postmodifier + cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶*nilu'syan "yang 'o'lwo 'hwo'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:24b) I will do as you say, sir, *'NGWEN 'honwon "i'l ol "ta "il'Guy 'hwo'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 9:40b) I will make your every wish be accomplished.

'hwol(q) 't iGe'n i 'Gwa, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*na'la.h ay 'sye mwo'lwomay sa'hwo.m ol [HHOYNG] 'hwol 't iGe'n i 'Gwa "salo'm on [KWA-YEN] 'ul ku'chi'sikwa'tye solang 'honwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 20:4b) while the nation must conduct warfare, the people would love to put an end to spears and lances.

'hwolq 't iGe'nol, modulated prosp mod + postmod + copula literary concessive. ¶*'khun [SSIN-"HHA] non ['MYWOW] ci'ze [HYENG-'SIK] 'hwol t iGe'nol ["HHWUW] 'ey s ['CYEY-KKUY] y "es.tyey 'tumul'm ye ke'chu.n ywo* (1481 Twusi 22:44b) the mighty courtier builds a shrine and offers a sacrificial meal, yet how come the later rituals are seldom and sparse?

'hwolq 't iGen 'tyeng, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*"CCWA 'lol 'PEP 'u'lwo 'hwolq 't iGen 'tyeng* (?1468- Mong 35a) one is to sit in meditation according to the Law, and yet ... .

'hwolq 't iGe'ta, modulated prospective modifier + postmod + cop effective indicative assertive. ¶*'wolho'm ye woy'ywo'm ol hon ti'Gwuy 'KYWO-'CYENG ('hwolttiGeta =) 'hwolq 't iGe'ta* (1463 Pep 1:10b) it is a matter of

checking what is right and wrong at the same time.

'hwolq 't i'la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶ *'stwo e'lwu "hyey'ti "mwot 'hwol tt i'la* (1463 Pep 3:62b) they cannot reckon much, either. *'CCO-ZYEN 'hi QAN-'LAK 'HHOYNG-'PEP 'i ko'ca SAM-'TTWOK 'TWO-'MAN 'uy NUNG 'hi pwo'cha'ti "mwot 'hwol 'tt i'la* (1463 Pep 7:182a) naturally the happy practice of the Law is enough so that there can be no torment from the jealousy and pride of the Three Poisons.

'hwolq 't ila 'two (pcl). ¶ *'cokyay s "KWA y "i'ti "mwot 'hwolq 't ila 'two 'stwo 'SSIP-PANG 'ay pwuthye s 'SSYWUW-'KUY 'lol nipu'si'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 7:43a) even if no results happen for himself, he bears to all places Buddha's prophecies (of future Buddhahood).

'hwolq 't i'm ye n', modulated prosp mod + postmodifier + cop substantive + cop inf + pcl. ¶ *'MWULQ ul 'KYWOW-'HWA 'hwolq 't i'm ye n'* (?1468- Mong 65a) if brutes are to be enlightened.

'hwolq 't i'n i, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. ¶ *mwo'lwo'may "il moco il'Gwuzo'Wwo'm ol mwoncye 'hwolq 't i'n i* (1459 Wel se:17a) I must first of all complete the task. *"mwo'toy 'him 'pswu'm ol 'khi SSI-'KUP 'hi a'ni 'hwolq 't i'n i* (?1468- Mong 23a) must not greatly rush the use of one's strength. *ne'pi 'tye lol HYWUW ho'm ye 'HELQ 'ho.ya 'QILQ-'NYEM 'i 'MEN-NYEN 'i'Gey 'hwol t i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 5:40b) it is so arranged that a moment's thought gives ten thousand years, letting them all relax at ease.

'hwolq 't i.n i ''la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶ *pol'kon TUNG 'i towoy'Gwo SOYNG-"SO 'mul s 'kyel s ka'won-'toy ki'li 'poy towoy'ywo.l i ''la 'hwolq 't i.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 9:22b) it is said that a bright light will come into being, and in the midst of the waves of life and death a lasting boat will appear. *poy'hwo'l i sol'phye "CO-'SYEY 'hi 'hwol 'tt i.n i ''la* (1463/4 Yeng se:3a) the learner is to investigate in detail. *ku "CYENG 'ul "SYWUN 'hi 'SYWU "hwol 'tt i.n i ''la* (1588 Mayng 13:1b) one is to accept its correctness.

'hwolq 't in 't ay n', modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶ *"TTWOW lol KKWUW 'khwo cye 'hwolq 't in 't ay n' 'i po'li'kwo e'tuy pu'thu.l i 'Gwo* (1459 Wel se:15a) if one desires to seek the Way, where will one turn for support, rejecting [all] this? *'hota 'ka CHAM-'KWUW ey KAN-'SSYEP 'hwolq 't in 't ay n' 'kwot KWONG-PWU 'lul nil'Gwolq 't i.n i ''la* (?1468- Mong 33a) if there should arise any interference with the pilgrimage [to study the principles of dhyāna] one is to say the meditations [that have been learned]. *'stwo nu'lwum 'kwa sa'wona'Wwom 'kwa 'lol 'QILQ-'TTYENG 'hwolq 't in 't ay n' 'nwu'n un alp 'kwa kyet 'kwa 'lol pwo'kwo "twuy'h ul "mwot pwo'm ye* (1447 Sek 19:10a) given that – and also (being) better and (being) worse are set, the eyes can see ahead and to the side but they cannot see what is behind, and … . *KWONG-'CCYANG paci y 'i'l ol i'tay 'khwo 'cye 'hwol t i.n 't ay n'* (1465 Wen se:80b; the "y" is a reminder of the ellipted nominative *'i*) if the artisan wants to do his work well.

'hwolq 't oy, modulated prosp mod + postmod + particle. ¶ *pwu"thye y 'i 'MYWOW-'PEP-HHWA KYENG 'u'lwo 'pwu'cywok 'hwol 'tt oy is'key 'khwo 'cye 'y.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:134b) Buddha wanted to have people keep relying on this Lotus sūtra.

'hwol(q) 'tyen = 'hwolq 't ye n', modulated prosp mod + postmod + postmod [question] + pcl. ¶ *'CAK-'PEP hwol 'tyen "ne y "i.l i koca za ho'l i '.n i* (1496 [1]Yuk "se:12" = [1]yak-se:4b; there are 8 pages of se, 16 of [1]yak-se) if you would make laws you must do it with affairs all in hand.

'hwolq 'tyeyn, modulated prospective modifier + postmod. ¶ *QUM-'SALQ 'CYENG-'SYENG 'ul pwuy'Gwu'l ye 'hwolq 'tyeyn* (1462 [1]Nung 8:7a) when you seek to lay bare the true nature of adultery and murder … . *"mwut'cowo'toy SYWUW-HHOYNG 'hwo.l ye 'hwol 'ttyeyn "es.tyey HHANG-'PPWOK "hoy'l i '-ngi s 'kwo ho'n i ''la* (1464 Kumkang 11a) he inquired, "If I seek to pursue the discipline, how shall I subdue it [my mind]?"

'hwo.l ye, "hwo'l ye, modulated prosp mod + postmod. ¶ *pwuthye s 'kuy patco'Wa mu'sum 'hwo.l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 1:10b) what do you want to present to Buddha? *'i 'kot ho'm ye n' 'ZI-SSING 'un mu'sus he"mul 'lwo tas'ti a'ni 'hwo.l ye khe[']n ywo* (1463/4 Yeng 2:70a;

is *he"mul* a carving mistake for *he'mul*?) by what error are you reluctant to study the Two Vehicles? *"ne y 'mye'ch ul "hwo'l ye 'honon 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:31b) how many do you want?

'hwolye'ta = *'hwo.l [i] 'ye'ta*, modulated prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective indicative assertive. will likely do. ¶ *"il "ep'sun "TTWOW-"LI 'lol KKWUW 'honwo'n i cwuk-sa'li s QIN-YWEN 'un tut'ti "mwot 'hwo.l [i] 'ye'ta* (1459 Wel 1:11b) those seeking an uneventful doctrine will hardly listen to the reasons for life and death.

'hwom (also *"hwom*), modulated subst < *°ho'ta*. ¶*ha'nol s "nim-'ku'm i'la 'hwom 'ptu't i'la* (1459 Wel 1:31b) it means he is the king of heaven. *'SSILQ 'hwom "ep.swu'm un* … (1464 Kumkang 87b) the lack of reality … . *ko'tok "'ti a'ni 'hwom a'ni 'n 't ol pan'to'ki a'lwolq 't ilwo'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full.

'hwo.m a, modulated subst + pcl. ¶*ho'ma ku'li 'hwo.m a 'hwon "i'l i* – (1475 Nay 3:21b) that I have already said I would do so.

'hwo'm ay, modulated subst + pcl. ¶*MA 'lol HHANG-"PPWOK "hoy-ti'Gwuy 'PPWULQ-"CO y CCO-PI a'ni 'hwo.m ay put'ti a'ni ho'n i 'la* (1482 Nam 2:5a) he got the devil to surrender but could not rely on the sons of Buddha (= his believers) not to show compassion.

'hwo'm i, modulated subst + pcl. ¶*ney 'uy 'e'mi 'ku'lye "hwo'm i* (1459 Wel 21:22a) that you are yearning for [your] mother. *CYE-'PPWULQ 'i 'CHYWULQ-'SYEY 'hwo'm i NAN 'hi 'za mas-'nano'n i* (1463 Pep 5:148a) in renouncing the world the Buddhas confront much hardship. *"es'tyey ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hwo.m i "ep.su'l i 'lwo'ta* (1465 Wen se:13b) there will be no wondering how it would be. – *kalo'chiti a'ni 'hwo.m i "mwot ho'l i 'la* (1475 Nay se:6a) cannot help but point out (that –).

~ *'za* (pcl). ¶*phyen.an 'hwo'm i 'za pit 'swo'm i ha'n i "'la* (?1517- [1]No 2:4a) just being in good health is of great value.

'hwo'm i'Gwo (cop gerund). ¶ *"kyecip 'tol'h ol pwuthye s QUM-'CCANG 'SYANG 'pwozop'kuy 'hwo'm i'Gwo* (1447 Sek 24:2b) is letting the womenfolk gaze upon the image of Buddha's retractable penis, and … .

'hwo.m i'la (cop indicative assertive). ¶ *'icey 'na non kanan hwo.m i'la 'PPYENG a'ni 'lwo'la 'ho.ya'nol* … (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said "now I am poor but I am not ill", whereupon … .

'hwo'm ilwo'ta (cop var indic assert). ¶ *'i "i.l ol tut'kwo cye 'hwo'm ilwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:7a, *"i* broken type) I want to hear about this.

'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka (pcl + cop polite + pcl + postmod). ¶*KWONG-'TUK 'i ku'ci "ep.su'l i 'Ge'nul 'homol'mye QA-LA-'HAN "KWA 'lol 'TUK "'key 'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka* (1459 Wel 17:48-9) if boundless virtue is achieved, is one ever allowed to get the karma of an arhan?

'hwo'm isto'n ye (pcl + postmod). ¶ *'homol'mye TUNG a'ni "'m ye "pwom a'ni "'la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo'm isto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish?! *'homol'mye CHIN 'hi ye'le ka'ci s me'cun "i'l ol "SSYWU 'hwo'm isto'n ye* (1459 Wel 21:88-9) just how much worse is the undergoing of evil deeds oneself?!

'hwo'm ol, modulated subst + pcl. ¶*phye'lak "cwuy'lak 'hwo'm ol "ne y 'pwono'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:108b) you see it keep opening and closing. *'machi nul'ke ['PPYENG] 'hwo.m ol i'kuy'ti "mwot ho'l i "'lwoswo'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) it is as if I were too old to shake an illness. *'tyele 'hi 'kot 'hwo'm ol [NGUY-SWQ] 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 15:23b) I doubt that they are so alike.

'hwo'm o'lwo, modulated substantive + particle. Example? CF *'hosya'm o'lwo*.

'hwo'm on, modulated subst + pcl. ¶*nay 'uy [SYWUY-"LWOW] 'hwo.m on* (1481 Twusi 22:27b) that I am getting old and frail … . *wo'ywo.m i 'stwo 'wol'hwo.m i'la hwo.m on* … (1482 Nam 1:39a) when we say that being wrong is also being right … . *ka'zomyel'm ye ['KWUY] 'hwo.m on pan'toki puculen ho['Jm ye [SIN-"KHWO] 'hwo.m ol pu'the "etno'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:31b) being rich and noble inevitably starts from hard work and hardship (before it is achieved).

'hwon, modulated modifier < *°ho'ta*.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ¶*wo'cik mozo'm oy 'HHYEN 'hwon ke's ilwon 'i i ke'wu'lwu TYWUNG 'ey s "SSYANG 'i CCYWEN-"THYEY 'i ke'wu'lwu 'ylwon 't i 'kot ho'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:17b) the fact that it is something that appears only in one's mind is like the fact that the image within a mirror is in its entire substance [just the] mirror.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*na*

·TUK ʻhwon ·TI-·HHYWEY ʻnon (1447 Sek 13: 57b) the wisdom that I have gained. *kasoy ʻlwo ʻhwon [MWON] ʻulan sywokcyel [ˇ]jep.si [ˇ]ye[ˇ]ti [ˇ]mal[ˇ]lla* (1481 Twusi 7:9b) do not to your regret open a door made of thorns.

3. (summational epitheme). ¶ ~ *MYENG-·SSYEY ·PELQ-·NGWEN ʻhwon ˇiˇl ol ˇhyeynon ʻta mwoˇlonon ʻta* (1447 Sek 6:8a) are you taking into consideration that you uttered an oath — or are you ignoring that? *kutuy s ʻhwon cwoˇchwo ʻhoˇya* (1447 Sek 6:8b) I will do as you say, and … . *alphoˇti aˇni ʻhwon ˇcwu[ˇ]l i aˇni ˇGen maˇnon* (1475 Nay 2:2:7b) it is not that one is not ill but … .

ʻhwo-ngi ˇˇta, modulated polite < ˚*hoˇta* + cop indic assert. ¶*piˇlwok ˇsaloˇm oy ʻmwuˇl ey ˇsa-ˇnikwo ʻtwo cywungsoyng ʻma ʻtwo ˇmwot ʻhwo-ngi ˇˇta* (1447 Sek 6:5a) even [my] living on in the society of human beings is inferior to [the life of] any living creature.

ʻhwoˇn *i*, modulated modifier + postmodifier. ¶*moˇcho.m ay ʻtwoˇwo.m i twowoyˇti ˇmwot ʻhwo.n i* (1475 Nay 2:2:14a) in the end I couldn't be of help. *meˇli ʻthyey ʻlul ˇcyeˇki kiGwu.s ʻi ʻhwoˇn i* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a) the form of his head was small and lopsided.

ʻhwon ʻt ay n', modulated mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*kiˇphi SO-LYANG ʻhwon t ay n'* (1482 Kum-sam 3:3b) on deeply considering it.

ʻhwon ʻt *i*, modulated mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*ʻi pwuthye KWONG-·YANG ʻhwon ʻt i towoyˇta ʻhosyaˇm on* … (1463 Pep 7:180b) [his] saying that this becomes the Buddha's offering of nourishment … .

ʻhwon ʻt iˇla, modulated mod + postmodifier + cop indicative assertive. ¶*·SYANG ʻi ·SYENG ʻuy nwoˇkywoˇm ol ·TUK ʻhwon t iˇla* (1465 Wen se: 38b) the [manifested] form has gotten dissolved by the [inner] nature.

ʻhwon ʻt iˇm ye n', modulated mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf + pcl. if it is that one did. ¶*na ·[G]wos MWU-·SWU hon ·KEP ʻey ˇPPWU-ˇMWUW ·HYWOW-ˇTTWOW hoˇkwo SA-MWON ʻkwa PPA-LA-MWON ʻkwa ʻlol KWONG-·KYENG ʻhwon ʻt iˇm ye n'* (1447 Sek 6:29a) if it is [true] that for countless kalpas (eons) I have honored my parents and respected the śramaṇas and the brahmans, … .

ʻhwopta SEE hopta

ʻhwoˇtoy, modulated accessive < ˚*hoˇta*. ¶*ʻna y solang ʻhwoˇtoy* (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking: … . *·PWO-SI ʻlol ʻhwoˇtoy* (1447 Sek 13:19a) he gives alms and … . *is.non ʻtos ʻhwoˇtoy isˇti aˇni ʻhwoˇm i ʻsuchywom aˇn' ʻywoˇm i aˇni ˇˇla* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it]. *·SSIM ʻhi ʻna y ˇKAM-SYANG ʻhwoˇtoy* (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to grief and … . *NGWEN-·KAK ʻol ·CING ʻkhwo cye ʻhwoˇtoy* (1465 Wen se:5a) wants to witness perfect enlightenment, and … . *CYWUNG-·ZILQ ʻthoˇlwok NGWEN-·KAK ʻol ʻhwoˇtoy* (1465 Wen se:5b) enjoys perfect enlightenment all day long, and … . *ˇTHYEY keˇpwu.p uy theˇli ʻkot ʻhwotoy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:66a) the body is like the hairs of a turtle, and … . ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:19a, 23:5a, 24:1a, 24:3b; 1462 [1]Nung 5:85b; … .

~ *n'* . ¶*SAM-·NGWELQ QAN-KE ʻhwoˇtoy n'* (1465 Wen 2:3:2:29b) staying quiet for three months, … .

hwū < ˇ*HHWUW*, n. ANT **cen.** CF **twī, taum.**

1. afterwards, later (on), the future.

2. after (doing). 2a. **-un ~ (ey).** ¶**Cēmsim mek.un hwū ey tte-naki lo haca** Let's set off after having lunch.

2b. abbr < VN **[han] ~.** ¶**swuep (han) hwū** after class. **siksa (han) hwū** after eating. **hōyuy (han) hwū** after the meetings. **tāyhak ul col.ep (han) hwū** after graduating from college.

3. a descendant; an heir, a successor.

4. (as adn) later, latter-day, after, farther, further. ¶ **~ Into** Farther India (= Indochina). **~ Paykcey** later Paykcey. **~ techim** medical complications from childbirth.

-hwu-, suffix [usually treated as **-chwu-**]. makes vc. **cac.hwuta = cac.chwu-; kac.hwu- = kac.chwu-; mac.hwu- = mac.chwu-; nac.hwu-** (so spelled in 1936 Roth 354) **= nac.chwu-; nuc.hwu- = nuc.chwu-.** CF **-wu-, -kwu-, -chwu-; -iwu-, -ywu-; -ʻGwu-.**

hwul-, ? bnd adv. HEAVY ↔ **hol-. hwul-putul / hol-potul hata** is very soft.

hyan, scribal mistake for *han* 'many' (1465 Wen 2:1:1:11a). Or, a variant / mistake for *ʻhyen* 'several, some; how many'; the Korean word is used to translate the Chinese pluralizer *CYEY* ~ .

hyang hata < *ʻHYANG* ˚*hoˇta*, vnt.

1. faces, fronts, looks out on. ¶ *ˇsaloˇm oy nos* [← *noch*] *alˇph ol ʻHYANG ʻhoˇsya* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2b) deigns to turn to the front of

people's faces, and ... .

2. heads for, starts / leaves for, is bound for, goes / proceeds to. ¶*pas'k ul 'HYANG 'ho.ya* (1482 Nam 1:24a) toward the outside. *e'tuwun ka'won-'toy l' 'HYANG 'ho.ya* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a).

3. aims at, leans / tends towards.

hye < *'hye*, abbr < *'ho'ye* = < *'ho'ya*. **cen-hye** < *cyen 'hye* (1447 Sek 6:24a, 1459 Wel 8:52a, ...) entire(ly), whole, complete < *CYWEN* 'entire' or *CCYWEN* 'exclusive' – both sources attested. **hāyng-ye** < **hāyng-hye** < *"hoyng 'hye* < *[~HHOYNG] 'hye* (1481 Twusi 25:56b) fortunately. *'twok 'hye* (1518 Sohak-cho 7:43b = 1586 Sohak 5:75a) uniquely, especially < *'TWOK* (id. 5:74b) *'hye* < *'TTWOK* (1447 Sek 6:40a) + *'hfo'fye*.

hyēn < *'HHYEN*, adnoun. the present / existing / actual / real. ¶ ~ **wuli tul uy hyengphyen** our present situation. ~ **inphuley** the existing inflation. ~ **nāykak** the present cabinet. ~ **sēykyey** the contemporary world. ~ **swusang** the present prime minister.

'hyen, noun. how many (= *'hyenma*, *"en'ma*, *'myech*). ¶ *"cen mo'l i 'hyen pe'n ul tin 't ol* (1445 [1]Yong 31) however many times the limping horse may fall. *'hyen 'kwo't ol wol'masi'n ywo* (1445 [1]Yong 110) how many places have they moved to? *'hyen 'nal in 't ol* (1449 Kok 74) however many days (it be).

hyēncang < *'HHYEN-"TTYANG*, n. the spot, the scene (of action / labor), the field; (**-nun** ~) the very act / scene of doing.

'hyenma, n. how many; how much (= *"en'ma*, *'myes.ma*, *'hyen*, *'myech*). ¶ *"cywong 'kwa mol 'Gwa 'lol 'hyenma 'yn 't ol "all i 'Gwo* (1449 Kok 52) I wonder how many slaves and horses there are. CF **selma** < *hyelma* < *'hyenma*.

'hyen'ma s, n + pcl. ¶ *'hyen'ma s PPWO-'SALQ '[G]wa 'hyen'ma s 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i* (1459 Wel 17:23a) the many bodhisattvas and the many common creatures. *'hyen'ma s CANG-NGEM 'kwa 'hyen'ma s KWONG-'YANG 'i SSYANG-'SSYWUY 'lol 'phyea'n ywo* (1459 Wel 17:23b) how much pomp and how much offering of food have unfolded favorable omens?

hyengphyen < *HHYENG-PPYEN*, n.

1. the situation, the state (of things), the aspect (of affairs), the development (of an affair). ¶**hyēn wuli tul uy hyengphyen** our present situation. ... **selo uy hyengphyen ul cal ālko iss.ess.ta** they were well informed on how things were with each other. **Nala hyengphyen i mōs toyess.ta** The country is in an awful condition (in a mess); The nation is in sorry shape. ~ **ēps.ta** is terrible; is poor. ~ **ēps.i** terribly, mercilessly, completely, utterly.

2. one's family circumstances (**cip** ~), one's financial situation. ¶... **ku hyengphyen ul cal ālko iss.ess.ta** I well understood his situation.

3. the geographical aspect / features, the lay of the land, the topography.

4. a condition, state (of affairs); convenience, circumstances.

5. a kind, a shape.

6. SEE **-nun** ~ (in) the process of doing. CF **ccak, cengsey, hyengsik, kes, kkol, kyenghwang, kyengwu, pa, mo.yang, nolus, sāceng, sangthay, swu, tey.**

HYEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes **hey** and **hyey**, but they are usually pronounced the same (as **hey**). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for under **hey**, look under **hyey**.

i < *'i*, adn, n. LIGHT **yo**. *'i* + *'u'lan* → *'il'lan*, *'i* + *'u'lwo* → *'il'lwo*. CF **i ey, i eykey; ku** < *ku*, **ce** < *'tye*.

1. adnoun. this / these ~ ; present / current ~ .

2. noun. this (one), it. ¶**Il i i ey iluless.ta** Things have come to this!

3. (= **i i**) this person, he / she, this one; this thing, it; the latter.

4. SEE *'i 'non*.

i < *'i*, quasi-free noun, postmodifier.

1. a person, a man; one. ¶**ilk.nun** ~ the reader, the person reading. **ciun** ~ the author, the writer / composer / creator / builder. **talun** ~ others, other people. **etten** ~ some people. **kan** ~ a person who has died, the deceased, a "goner". **Kim ila 'nun** ~ a man called Kim. **sīn.yong halq swu iss.nun** ~ a man one can trust. **cal nan** ~ a nice-looking one. **mōs nan** ~ an ugly one; (= **pāpo**) a fool. **Hōy ey on i ka mānh.ess.ta** There were many who came to the meeting. CF **i / ku / ce i**. SYN **sālam, pun, ca, nom.**

2. a thing; one. ¶**ik.un** ~ a well-boiled piece of meat. SYN **kes**.

3. (summational epitheme) the fact that … . SEE -un i (pota / mankhum), -ˇ(ᵘᵒ)n i (–), -ˇ(ᵘᵒ)l i (–).

4. [DIAL] counter for people. SEE p. 187.

NOTE: The MK ˇi sometimes reduced to y and that was further reduced to zero when the genitive particle ˇᵘᵒy was attached. SEE ˇuy.

i < ˇi. pcl (nominative). On the history of the nominative marker, see ka.

1. marks the subject of one or more following adjective or verb expressions.

1a. usually translated as the subject. ¶**San i noph.ta** The mountain is tall. **San i noph.ko alum-tapta** The mountain is tall and beautiful. **San i noph.ko mul i malk.ta** The mountains are tall and the waters are clear. **San i noph.ko mul i malk.un nala 'ta** It is a country where the mountains are tall and the waters are clear. **tāythong.lyeng i yēnsel ul hasilq sikan** the time when the President will make his address. **Son nim i osyess.ta** The guest has arrived. **Ku sālam i pang an ey tul.e wā se uyca ey anc.ess.ta** He came into the room and sat down on a chair. **ku sālam i anc.ess.tun uyca** the chair that he sat on. **Tangsin i positun sinmun i ce kes i ani 'p.nikka** Isn't that the newspaper you were looking at over there? **Ku sŏk ey mues i iss.nun ya** What is inside it? **Hyeng nim i cikum mues ul hasey yo** What is your brother doing now? **Ku kes i ippuci man pissaci** That one is nice looking but I bet it's expensive. **Ku haksayng i caki apeci hanthey phyēnci lul ssukeyss.ta ko hayss.ᵊup.nita** The student said he would write a letter to his father (or: It is said that the student will –).

1b. literally translatable as a subject, but freely translated as the object – of possession, ability, evaluation, or emotional affect. The person who possesses, is able, evaluates, or feels the emotion is also marked with the nominative particle. ¶**tōn i ēps.ta** there is no money, money is lacking / wanting = has no money, lacks / wants money. **chayk i mānh.ta** "books are many", there are lots of books = has lots of books. **caynung i iss.ta** there exists talent = has talent, is talented. **mas i iss.ta** there is flavor = has flavor, is flavorful / tasty / good, tastes good. **son i aphuta** one's hand is sore = one has a sore hand. **pelus i napputa** one's habits are bad = has bad habits. **kkoch i cōh.ta** (1) flowers are good = (this plot / garden / place / …) has nice flowers; (2) "flowers are liked" = I like flowers. **maywun ūmsik i silh.ta** "spicy food is disliked" = I dislike spicy food. **Ku kes i poko siph.ta** like to see that. **Tal i poinun ya** "Is the moon visible?" = Can you see the moon?

1c. marks the subject of a phrase as the possessor or as the person who is able, who evaluates, or who feels the emotion. The phrase can include a more immediate/direct subject for the verb or adj, expressing what is possessed or the target of the ability, the evaluation, or the emotion (1b). ¶**Tangsin i tōn i iss.e yo?** Have you got any money? **I tose-kwan i chayk i mānh.ta** This library has a lot of books. **Namphyen i pelus i napputa** The husband has bad habits. **I kes i kaps i te ssata** This one is cheaper (in price). **Ku ilq-kwun i him i mānh.ta** That workman is strong. **Wuli ka pāym i musepta** We are afraid of snakes. *[NGWANG] ˇi ˇicey [ˇSWUK-ᵘᵒPWU] y [CWON] ˇho ˇsitwo ˇta* (1481 Twusi 8:10b) the king is now respectful of his uncle.

2. 2a. marks the subject of an affirmative copula phrase, which is often the Identified. The complement, often the Identifier, is marked only by the copula. ¶**I kes i mues in ya** What is this? **Cikum i hak.kyo kalq sikan in ya?** Is THIS any time to be going off to school?

2b. marks the complement (as well as the subject) of a negative copular phrase. ¶**I kes i nay kes i ani 'n ya?** Isn't this one mine? **Ku sālam i haksayng i ani 'ko, chayk cangsa (i)ci** He isn't a student, he's a bookseller.

But the particle may drop: **Kulem cēng-mal ani 'ko [mālko]!** Yes, of course it's untrue! **cham in ci ani 'n ci ālta / mūt.ta** knows / asks whether it is true or not. **Onul ku sālam ani 'tumyen wuli phyen i cilq pen hayss.ci?!** – **Kuleki ey māl ici!** I bet our team would nearly have lost today if it hadn't been for him. – You're absolutely right, I agree. **On kes un talum ani 'la pūthak halq kes i hana iss.e wass.ta** I have come for no other reason than just to ask a favor of you. **Cil iya etteh.tun (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani yo** Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low. In some cases the

noun is ellipted along with the particle: **Ku kes i cēng-mal in ci ani 'n ci ku ka mul.ess.ta** He asked if that was true or not.

Expressions with ··· (-)cek '-ic' (and other precopular nouns, which likewise normally do not function as a subject or an object) take the nominative marker: **kwahak-cek i ani 'ta** is not scientific (in attitude).

When the focus particles or delimiters are attached, the i/ka is normally suppressed: **Ku kes un kaykwuli to ani 'ko olchayngi to ani 'ta** That is neither a frog nor a tadpole. **Hak to pōng to ani 'ta = Cwuk to pap to ani 'ta** "is neither fish nor fowl" = **I man han sōnhay nun āmu kes to ani 'ta** Such a small loss is nothing to me. **Ku sālam ccum uy caysan un āmu kes to ani 'ta** The property HE has is nothing. **Twū sālam i 'ihon halq cikyeng ey ilun kes un ani 'ey yo** (Im Hopin 1987:34) The two have not reached the point of planning to divorce. **I kes un kwahak-ca eykey man kwan.lyen toyn mūncey nun ani 'ta** This is not a problem that concerns scientists only. **Na eykey man chayk.im i iss.nun ke n' ani 'ta** I am not the only one who is responsible.

SEE ··· **kes (i) ani 'n ya, talum ani 'ko/'la, yekan ani 'ta.**

Middle Korean examples of copula negation:

With the particle *'i*: ··· *'honwon "ma'l on sa'la na'ta 'honwon "ma'l i a'ni "'la* (1447 Sek 6:36a) saying that ··· is not to say they are born alive. *KON 'oy "nin ke's i a'ni "'Gen ma'lon* (1462 [1]Nung 2:81b) it is not that a root arose, but ... . ··· *QWUY-KWANG 'oy NUNG 'hi pi'chwuyywo'm i a'ni 'la 'ka* (1463 Pep 3: 104b) it is not the full illumination of the mighty light ···, yet ... . *CIN-'SSILQ s PPWO-'SALQ 'oy 'TTYWU 'hwol 'kwo.t i a'ni '.n i "'la* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is not a place where a real bodhisattva would dwell.

Without the particle *'i*: *"sa'lo.m in 'ka "sa'lom a'ni 'n 'ka 'ho'ya NGUY-SIM toWoy'n i* (1459 Wel 1:15a) grew suspicious whether it was a human being or not. *'tye non hwo'za "salom a'ni 'ka* (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) isn't he a person alone? *'TI-"THYEY "twul[h] a'ni "'m ye "KYENG 'two "twul[h] a'ni '.n i; 'TI "twul[h] a'ni "'lwo'm on 'TI-'HHYWEY 'lwo'toy ...* (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are not two things, nor is the object of wisdom two; that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of] knowledge and discernment [together] and ... . *'homol'mye TUNG a'ni "'m ye "pwom a'ni "'la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo'm isto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish?! *'i MYENG 'uy 'MANG-'on nyenu a'ni 'la 'KAK-MYENG 'i he'mu'l i towoy'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 4:23b) the extravagance of this light is nothing but an error in the enlightenment.

Omitting *'i* is particularly common after a Chinese word: *'i 'SYWELQ-'PEP ka, 'i 'SYWELQ-'PEP a'ni 'Ga* (1482 Kum-sam 4:37b) is this preaching the law or isn't this preaching the law? *'PEP-HHWA 'ay s "KWA-'KUY a'ni 'n.ka 'honwo'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17b) I ask whether it is not the testimonial to phala ([cause and] effect) that is in the Lotus [sūtra]. *'SYANG-'kwot 'SYANG a'ni 'la 'za CIN i towoyno'n i 'la* (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) just when appearance is not appearance it becomes reality. *'TI-"THYEY "twul[h] a'ni "'m ye "KYENG 'two "twul[h] a'ni '.n i; 'TI "twul[h] a'ni "'lwo'm on 'TI-'HHYWEY 'lwo'toy ...* (1459 Wel 8:31b) wisdom and substance are not two things, nor is the object of wisdom two; that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of] knowledge and discernment [together] and ... . *'homol'mye TUNG a'ni "'m ye "pwom a'ni "'la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo'm isto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish?! *MA a'ni 'ile mu'su ke's i'l ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 9:101b) it is not a demon but what is it?

But there are also examples of Chinese noun + *'i* (or its reduction y): *CYE-'PPWULQ 'wi 'pwo'zowo'm i "cye'kun YWEN 'i a'ni "'lwo'swo-ngi "'ta* (1463 Pep 1:88b) seeing the Buddhas is indeed no small contributing cause, *pen'tu'ki 'PEP-HHWA y a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be the Lotus sūtra exactly, ...

When a particle such as *'kwos* 'precisely, just' or *"pwun* 'only, just' is applied to the complement, the particle *'i* is obligatorily suppressed: *'MILQ-'QIN 'kwos a'ni "'m ye.n* (1462 [1]Nung 1:8b) if they are not secret causes; *wos.kwos hon kes "pwun a'ni "'la* (1447 Sek 13:39a) not just fragrant things, but ... .

In the normal MK negativizations V-*i a'ni*/*"mwot "ho-*, the suspective ending derive

from the postmodifier *t* + nominative *'i*; much less commonly there is found also V-*'t ol a'ni/ "mwot "ho-*, with the accusative marker. The modern V-ci anh- (mōs ha-) comes from the MK V-*'ti* but permits further marking by either the accusative (V-ci lul) or nominative (V-ci ka) to impart lively emphasis.

3. marks the complement of a change of state: into, into being) so as to be -- (CF ulo). ¶**pam i toymyen** when it becomes (gets to be) evening; by evening. **Mul i ēlmyen el.um i toynta** When water freezes, it turns (in)to ice. **Sensayng i toye la** Become (Turn yourself into) a teacher!

But sometimes the particle drops: **Sālam toyko ani toynun kes un ney nolyek ey tallyess.ta** It depends upon your own endeavor whether you become a success or a failure. *"cywong towoy'Ge ci'la 'hono'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:1b) he says that he wants to become a slave. *no'm oy "kye'cip towoy'nwo'n i chol hi 'tye kwo'ma towoy'Ga ci'la* (1463 Pep 2:28b) I would rather become his concubine than another man's wife.

4. 4a. marks a phrase (ending mod + kes) that expresses the fact on which a following inference of likelihood is drawn: so (likely), and (probably). CF **-un/-nun tey.** ¶**Pal-mok i tāytan hi puun kes i ama pule cin mo.yang ita** His ankle is badly swollen; (and) I think it's broken. **Ay tul i cip an ey ēps.nun kes i ama pakkath ey se nōlko iss.na pota** The children aren't in the house; (so) they must be playing outdoors.

4b. (kes i = kes ul) but; although; yet. ¶**Ilenq il i iss.ulq ka pwā se ilccik-i onta ko han kes i (nemu pappe se mōs wass.ta)** I was afraid that this kind of thing would happen, so I meant to come earlier, but ... . CF **-ta ka.**

5. In Middle Korean *'i* marks a substantive nominalization *V-'(u)m* as the complement of a negative auxiliary expression. (We would expect the accusative marker.) ¶*kan tay 'lwo "salom sim'kywu'm i "mwot ho.l i ''n i* (1463 Pep 4:86b) cannot let people have it [= the sūtra] just at random. -- *kalo'chiti a'ni 'hwo.m i "mwot ho'l i 'la* (1475 Nay se:6a) cannot help but point out (that) -- . *"sa'lo'm uy a'lomtye s "ywu'mwu 'lul ye'ze pwo'm i a'ni 'hwol 't i.n i ''la* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) one is not to peek at other people's private letters.

6. MK *'i* sometimes marks the underlying object of a verb of knowing, whether negative (which could be treated as an extension of 5) or affirmative. SEE *-un 't i* 2 and compare *-un 't ol*. Structures with the postmodifier *'i* that occur as unmarked objects might (in some cases) have absorbed the nominative particle: *SSYA 'two isi'm ye 'CYENG 'two is.no'n i a'lwo'm i NGUY khe'ta* (?1468- Mong 39a) 'it is well to know that both wrong and right exist'; *'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey hon 'TTAY-SSIN SYWU-'TTALQ 'i'la 'hwo'l i is.no'n i "alo'sino'n i '-ngi s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:14-5) if that is taken as a postappositional epithematization 'do you know a minister by the name of Sudatta who is in the state of Śrāvastī?' rather than the more loosely knit 'there is a minister in the state of Śrāvastī who is named Sudatta; do you know him?' which is what I think was intended.

7. Middle Korean *'i* uncommonly marks the underlying subject of a causativized intransitive verb (which normally is converted to accusative or dative). ¶*pas'k uy s "mal-so'm i MWON an'h ay 'tuli'ti "mal'm ye* (1475 Nay 1:4b) letting no outside words enter the gate.

8. MK *'i* marks a complement of similarity, where modern Korean uses **kwa** (or **hako**). ¶*'CHYWULQ-KA hon "salo'm on sywo'h i 'kot.ti a'ni ho'n i* (1447 Sek 6:22a) the person who has become a monk is not like the common man. *CYE-'PPWULQ nilu'sinwon "ma'l on "NAY-CYWUNG "nay tal'Gwolq 'cwu'l i "ep'susi'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 9:27a) there is no way that the words said by the various Buddhas will differ in the end.

NOTE 1: In modern standard Korean this particle occurs only after a consonant; after a vowel it is replaced by **ka**. But in the literary language, and widely in dialects (especially of the north), **i** is not infrequent after a vowel, particularly in certain set phrases such as **ka i ēps.ta** (= **ka ka ēps.ta**) 'is without limit, is boundless' and **hana i toyta** = **hana ka toyta** 'becomes one, unites' (perhaps influenced by the elided consonant of earlier *honah*, CF 1936 Roth 40). SEE **key** (= **kes i, ke ka**), **nay (ka), ney (ka), cey (ka); pay** (< **pa i**).

NOTE 2: After a vowel other than *i* or *y*, the MK particle *'i* was reduced to *y* and attached to the preceding vowel to produce a diphthong:

ˈna ˈi 'I' → *ˈna y* (1447 Sek 6:4a), *ˈpye ˈi* 'rice plant' → *ˈpye y*, *ˈsywo ˈi* 'ox' → *ˈsywo y* (1459 Wel 1:24b), *eˈnu ˈi* 'which one' → *eˈnu y* (1482 Nam 1:14a), *ˈnwu ˈi* 'who' → *ˈnwu y* (1445 [1]Yong 15, 99), *keˈwu(ˈ)lwu ˈi* 'mirror' → *keˈwuˈlwu y* (1481 Twusi 21:35b). If the preceding syllable was low-pitched the accent of the resulting diphthong was the blend of low + high = the rise that is marked by the double dot: *ne ˈi* → *ˈˈne y* (1447 Sek 6:1a), *pwuthye ˈi* 'Buddha' → *pwuˈˈthye y* (1447 Sek 6:1a), *ku* 'that one' → *ˈˈku y* (1447 Sek 19:16a). After *–i* or *–y*, the particle was further reduced to zero with no accentual trace when the last syllable of the noun was high-pitched: *meˈli [ˈi]* (1447 Sek 13:7b) 'head', *ˈpoy [ˈi]* (1445 [1]Yong 20) 'boat'. After a low-pitched syllable the high pitch of the particle was retained and blended with the low pitch of the last syllable of the noun to make the rising accent: *–i ˈ[i]* = *ˈˈ–i*, *–y ˈ[i]* = *ˈˈ–y*: *toli* 'bridge' → *toˈˈli* (1481 Twusi 25:7a), *poy* 'pear' → *ˈˈpoy* (1481 Twusi 20:9b), *kwolay* 'whale' → *kwoˈˈlay* (1481 Twusi 25:53a), *motoy* 'node' → *moˈˈtoy* (1481 Twusi 25:2b), *nwuwuy* 'older sister' → *nwuˈˈwuy* (1475 Nay 3:46a), *ne-huy* → *ne-ˈˈhuy* (1447 Sek 13:47b; 1459 Wel 2:26b, 21:68b) – CF the genitive-marked subject of *ne-huy ˈuy elwu ˈNGWAN-ˈHWOW ˈhwolkkeˈsi* (= *ˈhwolq kes ˈi*) (1463 Pep 2:66-7) 'the things you folks are rather fond of'. But often the free-standing Hankul *y* was written after a Chinese character representing a syllable *–i* or *–y* (CF He Wung 338-9), just as it was written after syllables ending in other vowels where it was actually pronounced. And the subject could be left unmarked by *ˈi* to begin with, as in the obvious case of *ˈmwom ˈkhuˈkwo tali ˈkhuˈkwo* 'its head was large and its legs were large' and the less obvious *ˈmwoˈm i koˈcang ˈkhuˈkwo tali ˈˈkwulkˈkwo* (1447 Sek 6:32b) 'its head was extremely large and its legs were thick'; in both examples, we would expect *taˈˈli* if a trace of the particle were present. When a high-pitched *ˈ–i* or *ˈ–y* is the subject, we have no way to know whether the particle was absorbed without a trace or was never attached in the first place.

NOTE 3: All of the remarks in Note 2 apply also to the copula – *ˈi-*, which reduces to – *ˈy-* in exactly the same way: *ˈna* 'I/me' → *ˈna ˈy la* (1459 Wel se:4b), *ˈkye* 'chaff' → *ˈkye ˈy la* (1463 Pep 1:195b), *yangˈco* 'appearance' → *yangˈco ˈyˈn i* (1459 Wel 1:16b), *ˈnwu* 'who' → *ˈnwu ˈyGeˈn ywo* (?1468- Mong 22b), *ˈsywo* 'ox' → *ˈsywo ˈynˈt ol* (1482 Kum-san 2:3a); *ku* 'that one' → *ˈˈku ˈyˈGwo* (1447 Sek 13:36b), *phunglywu* 'music' → *phwungˈˈlywu ˈyˈn i* (1447 Sek 13:9a), *ne* 'you' → *ˈˈne ˈyˈn ye* (1459 Wel 8:5b), *mwoncye* 'ahead' → *mwonˈˈcye ˈylwoˈta* (1481 Twusi 20:6b), *pwuthye* 'Buddha' → *pwuˈˈthye ˈysiˈn i ˈˈla* (1447 Sek se:1a). Accent unexplained: *ˈˈamwo* 'anyone' → *ˈˈamwo ˈyˈna* (1447 Sek 9:17a, 21a) rather than the expected **ˈˈaˈˈmwo ˈyˈna*, and → *ˈˈaˈmwo ˈyGeˈna* (1459 Wel 1:13a) rather than **ˈˈaˈˈmwo ˈyGeˈna*.

Like the particle, the copula stem vanishes after *–i* or *–y*: *kaˈhi* 'dog' → *kaˈhi ˈˈla* (1459 Wel 21:42b), *pwulˈhwuy* 'root' → *pwulˈhwuy ˈˈla* (1459 Wel se:21a), *kuluˈmey* 'shadow' → *kuluˈmey ˈˈla* (1447 Sek 19:37a), *HHWONG ˈon ˈswu[h] ˈmuciˈkey ˈˈGwo i YEY ˈnon ˈan ˈmuciˈkey ˈˈla* (1462 [1]Nung 2:87b) [the Chinese word] *HHWO* is the brighter of a double rainbow, and *YEY* is the paler.

Like the particle, too, when attached to a low-pitched syllable, the copula stem leaves behind an accentual trace before vanishing: *toli* 'bridge' → *toˈˈli ˈˈla* (1459 Wel 21:77a), *nwuuy* 'big sister' → *nwuˈˈuy ˈˈla* (1459 Wel 21:162a); *motoy* 'node' → *moˈˈtoy ˈˈn i* (1459 Wel 10:118a), *moˈˈtoy ˈˌn i ˈˈla* (?1468- Mong 43b).

These remarks also apply to *ˈi* + other particles such as *ˈza*: *ˈnwu y ˈza NUNG ˈhi ˈTWOY-ˈTAP hoˈl [i] ˈyeˈn ywo ˈhosiˈkwo* (1447 Sek 13:15a) he said, "Just who will respond fully?", and ...

i, particle [DIAL, obs] = ey to (a place).

1. [Ceycwu] *cip i kaca* = cip ey kaca (LSN 1978:3) let's go home.

2. [MK] ? (SEE LCT 607b.) ¶ *LUNG-NGEN koloˈchywom tuˈliˈGwusyaˈm i KKWUN-SOYNG ˈol ˈˈTTOY-ˈCYEP ˈhosyaˈm i ˈSSIM ˈhi twutheˈwusiˈm ye HHOYNG-ZIN ˈol ˈpoˈlasyaˈm i kaˈpoyyapˈti aˈni ˈhosiˈn i ˈwuli ˈmwul on ˈhim ˈpswuˈm i ˈmas.tang hoˈn i ˈˈla* (1462 [1]Nung 10:42b) he is very generous in letting the teaching of the Śurangama sūtra be heard and

in receiving the common people, and it is not easy for him to see a pilgrim; it behooves our group to bend every effort.

i, postmod. the question whether (= **ya**). SEE **-un ~, -nun ~, -ul ~, -tun ~**.

'i < *''i*, abbr < **hi** < *'hi*, der adv < **hata**. ¶**kkaykkus 'i** clean, neatly. **ttattus 'i** warmly, cordially. **khum-cik 'i** in a fairly big way. **ik' 'i** = **ik' hi** = **ikswuk hi** (knows it) well, expertly.

This form is usual after **-s**, and often after **-k**; colloquially − but not orthographically − after any voiced sound: **annyeng 'i** = **annyeng hi** in good health.

¶*koma.n 'i is'ti a'ni ho'm ye n'* (1462 [1]Nung 1:77b) unless it is still. *me'li 'thyey 'lul 'cye'ki kiGwu.s 'i 'hwo'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a) the form presented by his head was small and lopsided.

SEE **namcis 'i, tus 'i**; **-i** (suffix) 6.

'i, abbr < **ii** (= **io**)

i- < *''I*, (Chinese preposition). SEE **īcen, īha, īhwu, īkang, īlay, īnam, īnay, īoy, īpuk, īsang, īse, ītong**.

-i. Many nouns incorporated **-i** (after a vowel, reduced to **-y**) at various times in different dialects, including modern Seoul. The **-i** was either the noun **i** 'one = person / thing, fact' or the nominative particle; the resulting forms behave like any other noun and can be followed by the case particles **i / ka** and **ul / lul**. Often the shorter original form is found in other dialects or in MK texts.

Examples from Seoul: **nai** < *'nah-i* 'age' (SEE §4.2), **wi** < *wuy* < *wu[h]-i* 'above', ...

Examples from Ceycwu (LSN 1978:12-3): *kamay* < *kama* 'kiln', *cwokhay* < *cwokha* 'nephew', *kulq-cay* < *kulq-coy* < *kulq-co* 'letters', *swey* [swe:] = *sywoy* < *sywo* 'ox', *mwey* = *mwoy* < *mwo* 'seedling'; *kwongpi* < *kwongpwuy* (Seng [1]Nakswu 1948:13, 36, 47, 99, 100) < *kwongpwu*.

MK *ala-wuh* 'up and down' (= NK **alay-wu**, SK **alay-wi**) suggests that the MK *a'lay* 'below' may have attached *-i* or the locative marker *'ay* (or both) to an original *ala* or even *al*, as found in modern **al lo** 'downward', usually taken as a shortening of **alay lo**.

-i, 1. [var] = **-o** (AUTH indic after vowel): **hai** = **hao** < **hata**, **khui** = **khuo** < **khuta**; **tui** = **tuo** < **tulta**; **pului** = **puluo** < **puluta**; CF **nwuwi (nwuw-ui)** = **nwupso** < **nwupta**.

2. = **-uy**, abbr < **-ui**

-i < *-'i*, suffix. CF **-ey, -ay, -kay, -ki; -key**.

1. derives a noun from an adjective or a verb. the quality / act of; the one that (is / does).

1a. **anthakkapi** a jumpy person, worrywart ?< **anthakkapta**. **āy-pali** a skinflint < **āy-paluta**. **chwuwi** cold < **chwupta**. **khi** < *khu'i* stature (or < *'khi* [obs] greatly). **kil.i** < *ki'li* length (or < *ki'li* = *kil'li* ?< ***kil'Gi*** for a long time). **kiph.i** < *ki'ph^{u}oy* depth (or < *ki'phi* deeply). **kwup.i** a bend, a turn, a curve < **kwupta**. **nelp.i** width (= extent, area); **nepi** width (of cloth; Mkk 1960:3:25) ?< CF **nelli** widely < **neluta**. **noph.i** < *nwo'phoy* height (or < *nwo'phi* highly). **puphi** bulk < **puphuta**. **tewi** warmth, heat < **tēpta**. **yak-ppali** a shrewd person < **yak-ppaluta**.

1b. < v. **kel.um-kel.i** gait < **kēt.ta**. **kwui** roasted / baked meat or fish <ı **kwūpta**. **mek.i** food, feed < **mekta**. **mol.i** chasing, hunting, driving < **mōlta**. **muk.i** an old thing / person < **mukta**. **nol.i** amusement, game < **nōlta**. **phul.i** unfastening; exorcising; explaining < **phulta**. **pokk.i** something panbroiled / roasted < **pokk.ta**. **salm.i** harrowing < **sālm.ta**. **selkec.i** dishwashing < **selkec.ta**. **tat.i** /**taci**/ closing (bnd n) < **tat.ta**. **tatum.i** cloth to be fulled; fulling / smoothing (cloth) < **tatum.ta**. **ttel.i** what is knocked down / off; clearance goods < **ttēlta**. **tōnq pel.i** earning money < **pēlta**.

NOTE 1: The following derived nouns are the same as the stem, which ends in **-i** or **-y**: **kali** stack, **keli** act, **kalkhwi** rake, **kkochi** skewer (< **kkoc.hi-** get thrust in), **kkoy** wiles (< **kkōy-** seduce), **kkwumi** beef shreds (< **kkwumi-** decorate), **mungchi** lump, **nwupi** quilting, **olay** (for) a long time (< **olay-** be longlasting), **oli** cutting (strip), **sali** coil, **toy** measure, **tti** belt, ? **salphi** marker, divider (< **salphi-** inspect, consider). These cases could be considered as having absorbed the ending, or as formed with a zero (= with no) ending. We might also wish to consider the following cases as zero-ending derived nouns: **kamul** drought < **kamulta** goes without rain, ? **mak** the last < **mak-** put an end to (or perhaps an abbr < **macimak**), **phum** bosom (space between chest

and clothes) < **phum.ta** carries in the bosom (CF §3.1); **pis** comb < **pis.ta** combs, **ppyēm** span < **ppyēm.ta** measures by the span, **sin** footwear < **sin.ta** wears on the feet. But we could instead derive the verbs from the nouns; there are few clues to the histories. See also the irregular derived nouns that end in **-y** and **-ey**.

NOTE 2: In set phrases V-**i** + **(lul) hata** = the verb: **mamuli hata** = **mamuluta** finishes up, **nah.i hata** = **nah.ta** weaves, **pun-phuli lul hata** = **pun-phulta** vents one's anger (CF **-um**), **sal cap.i hata** = **sal capta** props it up, **tacap.i hata** = **tacapta** supervises strictly.

NOTE 3: In the 1600s *-ʻi* lost its productivity in favor of *-ʻki* (Katsuki 1968).

2. derives a noun from a mimetic adverb (or a bound element).

2a. a ~ one (thing / person / creature). **allok(-)i / ellwuk(-)i** mottled pattern. **a(l)long-i / e(l)lwung-i** a mottled one; mottling. **alulong-i / elwulwung-i** mottling, spots. **ccakcakkwung-i** clash, commotion; secret scheme. **ccolccol-i** a dogged follower, a hanger-on. **celttwuk-i** a lame person (= **celttwuk pal.i**). **chollang-i** a frivolous or careless person. **ellek-i** a spotted / dappled animal. **hapcwuk-i** a toothless person (with puckered lips). **helleng-i** an unstable person, a twit. **kenken-i** dried side-dishes. **khonapcak-i** a flat-nosed person. **khungkhung-i** a snorter. **kkaktwuk(-)i** chopped radish pickles. **kkalccwuk(-)i** a silver dime (coin, with milled edges). **kkapul-i** a flibbertigibbet, a flit, a twit. **kkelleng-i** a vile fellow, a no-good, a shiftless character. **kkengchwung-i** a lanky fickle man. **kkumc(c)ek-i** a person who blinks a lot (= **nwun ~**). **mengcheng-i** a dunce, a blockhead. **mulkheng-i** soft (or overripe) stuff; a softy, a milksop. **mungtheng-i** a lump/clump, a bundle. **nwutek(-)i** tatters, rags. **okulang-i / wukuleng-i** a thing that is pushed in or shriveled up; a crooked person. **ottok-i** a tumbler [person]. **pay-pulttwuk-i** a pot-bellied person. **phayng-i** a top. **phusek(-)i** a crumbly thing, a fragile thing, a frail person. **potuk(-)i** a dwarfed tree. **pulwuthwung-i** a protruding thing, a bulge. **salsal(-)i** a wily one. **tephel(-)i** a helter-skelter person. **thalthal(-)i / thelthel(-)i** one who is flat broke. **ttoktoki** = **ttokttok-i (capan)** a sliced-meat dish. **yamnyam-i** (< **yamq-yam i**) goodies, tasties, yummies, treats.

2b. a creature that goes ~ (that makes the sound ~). **kaykwul(-)i** a frog. **kilek(-)i** a wild goose. **kkoykkol(-)i** a bush warbler, a nightengale. **kwittwul(-)i** = **kwittwul(-)ami** a cricket. **māym(-)i** a cicada. **māyngkkong(-)i** a small round frog; an idiot. **peyccang(-)i** grasshopper. **ppekkwuk(-)i** a cuckoo. **pueng(-)i** a (hoot) owl. **ssululam(-)i, ssilulayki** (?< **ssilul^{a}/$_{uk}$(-)i**) a cicada. **ttaktakwul(-)i** a woodpecker. **ttaok(-)i** a crested ibis.

3. derives a noun from noun or bound noun a ~ one (person / creature). CF **cangi, -swungi**.

3a. **kāsal-i** = **kāsal cangi / kkwun** a hateful and stuck-up person. **yāsal-i** = **yāsal cangi** a peevish person, a crab, a curmudgeon.

3b. **huyttuk-melwuk-i** a spendthrift, a show-off. **pīngchwung-i / pāyngchwung-i** (= **pīngchwung / pāyngchwung mac.i**) a clumsy and stupid person, an oaf, a dolt. **saythwung-i** a silly / flip person or act. **sisitek-i** a silly fool. **yamcen-i** a nice child.

3c. **kaksel-i** a storyteller. **mayngmun-i** a person completely in the dark (= ignorant) or lacking in sense. **pānphyen-i** a simpleton, a fool. **sikchwung-i** a glutton.

3d. **hōlang-i** a tiger. **patwuk-i** a spotted dog. **sengseng-i** a gorilla. **songchwung-i** pine-eating caterpillar. **Tongkyeng-i** a short-tailed dog.

4. derives adv from adj. in such a manner, ~ly, ~-wise. CF **-wu, -o**. SEE **hi**; **kath.i, siph.i**; **celi, ili, kuli**; **ecci**; **mōllay**; **suley, suli**.

¶**cēkci anh.i** (= **anh.key**) in no small measure < **anh.ta** (aux adj). **cēk.i** slightly, somewhat. **ēps.i** without < **ēps.ta** (quasi-adj). **kakkai** near, nearby < **kakkapta**. **kappi** = **kappukey** uncomfortably hard < **kapputa**. **k^{e}$_{a}$yulli** < *keyGul ʻGi* lazily, negligently < **k^{e}$_{a}$yuluta**. **khi** < *ʻkhi* [obs] = **khukey** greatly (or < *ʻkhuy* stature). **kil.i** < *kiʻli* = *kilʻli* (1586 Sohak 4:53b) ?< ***kilʻGi** for a long time (or < *kiʻli* length). **kiph.i** deeply (< *kiʻphi*) or deeply (< *kiʻph^{u}$_{oy}$*). **koi** nicely < **kōpta**. **kwut.i** /kwuci/ firmly, strongly, solidly, hard. **kulli** < ***kulʻGi** wrongly < **kuluta**. **mānh.i** muchly, a lot (of), much < **mānh.ta**. **mēlli** < *meʻli* far away / off / back, distantly < **mēlta**. **noph.i** < *nwoʻphi* highly, aloft (or < *nwoʻphoy* height). **olh.i** rightly, correctly. **pappi** busily, briskly < **papputa**. **ppalli** < *spolʻli* fast, quickly < **ppaluta**. **talli** ?< *talʻGi* differently < **taluta**.

swii easily / soon < swipta. hes-toyi uselessly, in vain. ik(.)i → ik' 'i SEE 'i.

NOTE 1: A few derived adverbs are the same as the stem: nayli 'down' < naylita 'descends', teti 'slowly' < tetita 'is slow'. And olay 'long, for a long time' is the same as both the stem and the infinitive of the adjective olay- 'long, longstanding'.

NOTE 2: The derived adverb often carries a more abstract meaning than the adverbative, so that kiph.key phass.ta 'I dug it deep' refers to the result of the action, while kiph.i sayngkak hayss.ta 'I thought about it deeply (in depth)' refers to manner or intensity.

5. vacuously attached to an adverb: tewuk(-i) all the more, particularly. ilccik(-i) early ?< ilta + -cek.

6. (= 'i) derives adverb from mimetic adverb (or bound element, defective adjectival noun).

6a. (p)pek(p)pek-i = (p)pek-(p)pek 'i without fail, for sure. salkūm-i / sulkūm-i = salkūm / sulkūm 'i furtively. salmyes-i = salmyes 'i softly; stealthily.

6b. tok-i alone, single-handed(ly) < bnd n tok < *'TTWOK*. kie-i without fail, by all means = kie 'i < kie [h]i < defective adj-n *KKUY-QE*.

7. derives adv from iterated n. ¶aph.aph-i /apaphi/ for each one. ccokccok-i in pieces. chŏnchon-i in every village. cipcip-i in every house. kos.kos-i in every place. ilq.il-i /illili/ one by one, in detail. ilq.il-i /illili/ all things, everything. kel.umkel.um-i at each/every step. moks.moks-i /mongmokssi/ each / every share (portion), so as to be equal shares (portions). na'-nal-i day by / after day, daily. namnam-i between/among others, with unrelated persons. ŏl.ol-i every strand. penpen-i all the time, always, habitually. ppulppul-i (horn by horn =) separately, singly, severally. sikansikan-i hour by hour, every hour. sīlsil-i thread by thread, every thread (as in os i ~ ttel.e / thut.e cyess.ta the garment fell / tore apart thread by thread). ssangssang-i two by two, in pairs. ta'tal-i month by month, monthly, month after month. yephq.yeph-i /yemnyephi/ on this side and that side, on all sides. ALSO: chungchung-i, cwulcwul-i, kkuth.kkuth-i, kyepkyep-i, myĕnmyen-i, nath.nath-i, sath.sath-i, ssumssum-i, wen.wen-i. CF kilkil-i high(ly) < kīlta long.

-i, suf. endearing diminutive added to personal names that end in a consonant. Poktong-i Little Poktong(-i) – CF Poktong i Poktong [as subject], Poktong-i ka Poktong-i [as subject]; Poktong a Hey, Poktong! Poktong-i ya Hey, Poktong-i!. Yengswuk-i Yengswuk-i, Little Yengswuk. Kāyttong-i Little Dog Dropping (said affectionately to babies). CF -tongi.

-'i, vacuous suffix attached to names that end in a consonant. ¶*pwu"thye y 'MWOK-LYEN-'i to'lye nilo'sya'toy* (1447 Sek 6:1a) Buddha says to Maudgalyāyana. *KA-'SYEP-'i "spwun tut'key 'ho'si.n i "'la* (1447 Sek 23:42a) he let them hear only Kāśyapa. *CHA-'NIK-'i pulu'sya – CHA-'NIK-'i 'two "wulGenul* … ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:29b) (the Prince) summoned Chandaka – Chandaka too wept, whereupon … . *'PPALQ-TTYEY 'la 'sye QA-NA-'LYWULQ-'i to'lye nil'Gwo'toy* (1459 Wel 7:1b) Bhadrika told Aniruddha as follows … .

-i < *'ZI*, suffix (added to vn in Chinese clichés). and, while, but. ¶"hak-i ci-ci" "study and then know it" = acquiring knowledge by study. "kyeng-i wĕn-ci" "respect but keep it distant" = keeping at a respectful distance.

-i- < -'i-, suf. CF -y-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-; -'Gi-, -'Gwo-, -'Gwu-, -o-, -u-.

1. derives vc. cwuk.i- < *cwu'ki-* kill ← cwuk- < *cwuk-* die. kkulh.i- < *kul'hi-* make it boil, boil it ← kkulh- < *kulh-* boil, seethe. hulli- < *hul'li-* make flow ← hulu-/hull- < *hulu-/hull-* flow.

2. derives vp. nanw(u)i- < *non'hwoi-* get divided ← nanwu- < *non'hwo-* divide. moi- < *mohwoi-* come together, gather ← mo(u)- < *moh(wo)-* gather it. pulli- < *pul'li-* get called ← pulu-/pull- < *pulu-/pull-* call.

ia, cop var inf (= ie); abbr (after vowel) ya. The standard spelling is iya and that is probably well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive. Before a particle ia is replaced by ie or ila.

1. it is – [used sentence-final in FAMILIAR style]. ¶I kes i nay kes ia This one is mine. Kŏngkal ia, cinq-ca ya Are you bluffing / lying or telling the truth?

2. (rejected usage) and (= iko, hako).

i-amuli, abbr < i ka āmuli (–). however (–) this one may be.

i ay, cpd n (adn + n). ABBR **yay**. CF **i ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/sālam/son**.
1. this child; he/him, she/her, it.
2. this person/friend; he/him, she/her.
3. you (there!)
4. hey!, (hello) there. ¶ **I ay i key musun cangnan in ya** Hey there — what's that you're doing there?!

ia(y) yo = **ie(y) yo** (polite copula). This is usually spelled **iya(y) yo**, but it is seldom seen.

ica, cop subj assert. (= **in tongsi ey**) at the same time that it is; as well as (being). ¶ **Ku sālam un hakca 'ca cengchi-ka 'ta** (= **haca 'n tongsi ey cengchi-ka 'ta**) He is a politician as well as a scholar. **Ku nun Mikwuk-in ica tongsi ey Hānkwuk-in ila ko halq swu iss.ta** He is an American but we can say he is a Korean as well. **Ku "yeca nun nay emeni 'ca sensayng iki to hata** She is my mother and she is also my teacher. **Ku "yeca nun tongsayng ica, nay chinkwu uy puin ita** She is my sister and the wife of my friend.

i ca, adn + quasi-free n. [pejorative] this person (man/fellow/guy, woman), he/him, she/her. CF **i ay/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/sālam/son**.

i ccak, adn + n.
1. this member (of a pair), this one.
2. = **i ccok**

i ccok, adn + n.
1. (= **i phyen**) this side/direction; our side.
2. our party; we/us. ¶ ~ **ce ccok** this way and that; we/us and they/them. ~ **ulo kata** goes this way. **Unhayng un kil i ccok ey iss.ta** The bank is on this side of the street.

i ccok, cpd n (n + n). a broken piece of tooth, a chip from a tooth.

i ccum, n + pcl. CF **i cuum**.
1. this much, this quantity/degree, (of) this caliber.
2. somewhere (around here).

i cek (ey), adn + n (+ pcl). (at) this time, currently. CF **i cey, i pen**.

īcen < *"I-CCYEN*, n, postn. (time) previous/prior to, before, ago. ~ **ey (nun)** formerly, before; in the old days. ¶ **Īcen puthe ku i lul ālko iss.ta** I have known him for a long time. **Īcen pota sālki ka nās.ta** Living is easier than before. **hāypang īcen** before the liberation. **tāycenq īcen** before the (world) war.

i cey = **i cek (ey)**. ¶ **I cey 'na ku cey 'na machan-kaci 'ta** (Whether) this time or that time it's all the same.

icey, n [DIAL, lit] = **incey** (now)

'icey, n. now, the present time. (1459 Wel 9:35f, 1481 Twusi 7:31b). *'i'cey l'* (1462 [1]Nung 10:19a). ~ *n'* (1463 Pep 2:41a). ~ *s* (1459 Wel 2:9b, 9:35d). ~ *'wo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:59b). ~ *'za* (1449 Kok 115). ~ *''la* (1459 Wel se:13b). ~ *'syas'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:59b). ~ *'stwo* (1447 Sek 6:5b, 1459 Wel 8:101a).

'i'cey (1462 [1]Nung 4:126b, ?1517- [1]No 1:1a) = *'icey*. ¶ *'i'cey l'* (1462 [1]Nung 10:19a). *"ne y 'i'cey swo'li 'Ga a'ni 'Ga* (1462 [1]Nung 4:126b) is it now your sound or isn't it? *'i'cey e'tu'le 'ka'non 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) now where are you going?

i chelem, n + pcl. like this, in this way/manner, this/so much. ¶ ~ **mānh.i** so much, so many. **I chelem wā cwusye se komapsup.nita** Thank you for coming like this (as you have done). **I chelem achim ilccik eti kanun ya** Where ever are you going at this hour of the morning? SYN **i kath.i**.

i chi, cpd n. [pejorative] this person (man/woman), he/him, she/her. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/sālam/son**.

ici, copula suspective. ¶ **Nay kes ici ney kes i ani 'ta** It's mine, not yours = **Ney kes i ani 'la nay kes ita** It's not yours, it's mine. Modern uses of the copula suspective did not occur in Middle Korean, which has no examples of ***i'ti*.

ici anh- (rhetorical question): §11.7.8 (p. 323).

ici man (un), copula suspective + pcl (+ pcl)

i cum = **i cuum**, cpd n. about this time.

ie, cop inf. it is — . VAR **iey** (abbr **yey, ey**), **ia**. ABBR after vowel **ye** (VAR **yey, ey, ya**). The usual spelling has been **iye** and that is probably well motivated historically, though here we are treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive. NOTE: For the modern forms we write **ya, ye, yess-** (etc.) after a vowel, with no apostrophe, but for earlier Korean the apostrophe precedes the glide when it is reduced from *i* (including the cop infinitive used as a quasi-pcl *'i'ye/''ye*) except in the structure *-u'm ye*.

ie la, cop inf + pcl. ¶ **Alum-tawun sālam ie la!** What a beautiful person he is!

i ēlun, adn + n. (this adult =) he/him (still more honorific than **i pun**).

'i'en = *'i'Gen* (cop effective mod). SEE *'yen*.

ieng [Ceycwu DIAL] SEE *iyeng*

ieni [obs var] = **ikeni** (cop tent sequential)

ienul [obs var] = **i-kenul** (cop lit concessive)

*ie man (ya), cop inf + pcl (+ pcl). These forms do not occur.

ien man [obs var] = **iken man** (cop semi-lit concessive)

'ien 'tyeng = *'iGen 'tyeng* (cop effective mod + postmod) though it is ~ .

'i'en = *'i'Gen*, cop effective mod. ABBR *''yen*.

ie se, cop inf + pcl. ¶**Pāpo ye se īl ul sikhilq** swu ēps.ta He is so stupid you can't have him do the job.

iess-, copula past.

iess.ta ka, copula past transferentive + particle. ¶**Kim Yengsam un yātang iess.ta ka yētang i** toyess.ta Kim Yengsam was in the opposition party and then he joined the party in power. **Ku sālam i yātang iess.ta (ka) yētang iess.ta** (ka) hanta He switches back and forth between the out party and the in party.

~ to (+ pcl). ¶**Pūca yess.ta ka to kapcaki** kanan hay cinun swu nun elma 'tun ci iss.ci There are ever so many cases of those who were rich suddenly turning poor.

ie to, cop inf + pcl even if it be. ¶**Pāpo ye to īl ul sikhilq swu iss.ta** He may be stupid but you can get him to do the job. Usually replaced by ila to; CF ilotoy.

ietun [obs var] = **i-ketun** (cop provisional). ¶**Chencwu uy atul ietun** ... (1936 Roth 536) if you are the son of God ... .

i ey < (?*)*i 'yey*, n + pcl. 1. to this (thing). ¶**Silhem [1]yusan i iss.ta; i/ku ey a.yen ul neh.usio** There is some (laboratory) sulphuric acid; put zinc in this/it.

2. → iey_1. KEd was mistaken in treating this as an extension of (1).

iey_1 < *ingey* (abbr < *inge'kuy*), adverb.

1. hereupon, thereupon, whereupon; then; now; henceforth, thenceforth. ¶**Wang i pung.e hayss.ta; iey wang-sēyca ka tungkuk hayss.ta** The King passed away; thereupon the Crown Prince ascended the throne. **Ku ka mul.ess.ta; iey na nun ileh.key tāytap hayss.ta** He asked me a question, whereupon I answered thusly.

2. at once, immediately. ¶**Ku māl ul tut.ko, iey cip ulo tol.a kass.ta** On hearing that I went back home at once.

iey_2 [var] = **ie** (it is): ~ ya, ~ yo. ABBR **yey, ey**.

ie ya, cop inf + pcl. ¶**Pāpo ye ya īl ul sikhil** swu iss.ta He would have to be stupid for you to be able to get him to do the job.

i ey se, noun + particle + particle.

1. from this. ¶**Kuliko i/ku ey se nanun swuso lul pat.usio** Then take the hydrogen that is produced from this/it.

2. than this. ¶**I ey se te han pulhaynghi ēps.ta** There can be no greater misfortune than this.

i eykey, n + pcl. to this one/creature. ¶**Silhem thokki ka iss.ta; i/ku eykey cwūsa lul noh.a** polq cakceng ita There is a laboratory rabbit; an injection is to be given to it.

ie yo, iey yo, cop inf + pcl (polite). ABBR **ye yo, (y)ey yo**. The usual spelling has been **iye yo, iyey yo**. SEE **iya(y) yo = ia(y) yo**.

'iGe, copula effective infinitive. SEE *'iGe 'za*.

'iGe'm ye, copula effective substantive + copula infinitive. SEE *-u'l i 'Ge'm ye*.

'i'Gen, copula effective modifier. SEE ~ *'ywo*.

'if']Gen ~ SEE *'iGe'n i*, *'iGen 'tyeng*.

'i'Gen ma'lon it is ~ but. ¶*na 'y 'TUK 'hwon 'TI-'HHYWEY 'non MI-'MYWOW 'ho'ya 'TTYEY-'QILQ 'i'Gen ma'lon* (1447 Sek 13:57b) the wisdom that I have gained is subtle and most important, but ... .

'i'Gen ma'non it is ~ but. ¶*alpho'ti a'ni 'hwon 'cwu.l i a'ni ''Gen ma'non* (1475 Nay 2:2:7b) it is not that one is not ill, but ... .

'iGe'na, cop effective advers. ¶*talon na'la'h i pwo'chanon 'NAN 'iGe'na 'cokya s na'la'h ay 'sye ke'sul'pcun 'yang 'honon 'NAN 'iGe'na* (1447 Sek 9:33a) whether it be the difficulty of supporting another nation or the difficulty of acting defiant in one's own nation ... .

'iGe'n i, cop effective mod + postmodifier. SEE *(-u'l i) 'Ge'n i*; *'yGe'n i*.

~ *''ston* SEE *'hokan 't iGe'n i ''ston*, *-u'l i 'Ge'n i ''ston*.

'iGe'nol = *'iGe'nul*, copula literary concessive. ¶*LUNG-NGEM 'PEP cwozo lowoy'ywo'm i ingey mo'chol stolo'm iGe'nol* (1462 [1]Nung 1:22a) the importance of the Śurangama dharma just comes to an end here, but ... .

'iGen 'tyeng, cop effective mod + bnd postmod. even if it be, even. ¶~ *HHOYNG hol 'spwu'n iGen 'tyeng ta'si 'KAK-'PYELQ hon 'PEP 'i 'ep.su'n i* (1459 Wel 18:13b) there is no particular other dharma, even if you only

practice … . SEE *-ulq 's iGen 'tyeng, -ulq 's 'yen tyeng, -ulq 't iGen 'tyeng.*

'iGe'nul, copula lit concessive. ¶*CCYWEN-"THYEY 'non 'i mozo'm iGe'nul* (1462 [1]Nung 2:17b) the entire substance is in this mind, but … . *CCO-PI 'non 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol PPYEN-QAN 'khey 'ho'sinon ke's iGe'nul* (1447 Sek 6:5b) mercy is [his] deigning to ease the lot of living creatures, yet … . SEE *'yGe'nul.*

'iGe'n ywo, copula effective mod + postmod. ¶*'CYEY-'TTWO 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i "KUY CHYEN 'MEN 'iGe'n ywo* (1449 Kok 166) were the saved creatures several thousand myriad [in number]? *'hyen'ma s 'PPI-KHWUW "HWA-KWANG SAM-'MOY 'Ge'n ywo* (1449 Kok 193) how many almsmen are there who have done a samādhi (meditation) with emission of flames?

'i'Gesin 'tyeng, cop effective honorific modifier + postmod. ¶*"SYWUW 'hosyan 'MYENG 'i'Gesin 'tyeng* (1463 Pep 5:126a; extruded object as the Identifier in an epithematic identification) he received an order … , but … .

'iGe'ta, cop effective assert indic. SEE *-Ge'ta, -(wo)lq 't iGe'ta; 'ye'ta.*

'iGe'tun, cop provisional. ¶*TTYANG-SSYANG pam s TYWUNG 'iGe'tun* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:22b) always when it was in the middle of the night … .

'i'Gey, cop adverbative (= *ikey). so as to be, so that it is … . ¶*"salo'm i "twul'h i'Gey hon ta "'sin t ol ka'col'pi'si.n i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:27b) [he] wondered whether people had made them be two, but he compared them, anyway. *NUNG 'hi mwo'm ay 'CUK 'ho'ya 'kwot mozo'm i'Gey "mwot hol 'ss oy* (1462 [1]Nung 10:18a) as one cannot approach the body and turn it at once into the mind. *twu'thuy ta'sos 'CHWON 'iGey 'khwo* (1466 Kup 1:71b) makes it five inches in thickness and … . *ne'pi 'tye lol HYWUW ho'm ye 'HELQ 'ho.ya 'QILQ-'NYEM 'i 'MEN-NYEN 'i'Gey 'hwol t i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 5:40b) it is so arranged that a single moment's thought gives ten thousand years, letting them all relax at ease. *[THYEN-"HHA] 'ay s 'chiGwun "salo'm ol 'khi 'kunul'Gwe "ta kis.pun no'ch i'Gey 'ho.ya* (1481 Twusi 6:43a) shelters the cold people of the earth and makes them all be happy faces, and … . *'say 'swo' nam.kul 'cumun 'ca.h i'Gey nwop'ti "mwot hwo.m ol chuki ne'kinwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 21:5a) resents it that the new pine tree cannot be so tall as to be a thousand feet [in height]. SEE *''Gey; "il'Gey.*

'iGe 'za, copula effective inf + pcl. ¶*i'le hon [']MYWOW-'PEP 'un CYE-'PPWULQ ZYE-LOY SSI-'CYELQ 'iGe 'za nilu'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 13:47b) this sort of wondrous doctrine is told only in the time of a tathāgata. *tyengey nan CHYEN-NYEN 'iGe 'za* (1463 Pep se:7b) not until it is a thousand years since it [the gathering] happened in that place … . ABBR (after -y) *'yGe 'za.*

'i 'Gwa, n + pcl. with this. ¶*"YE 'nun 'i 'Gwa 'tye '[G]wa 'honon 'kye.ch ey 'psunon 'cco 'y'la* (1451 Hwun-en 1b) *"YE* ("and") is a character used as a particle that puts this and that together.

'i'Gwo, copula gerund. ¶*hon THYEN 'i'Gwo 'so-PANG 'ay ye'tulp 'kwom pe'le is.ke'tun …* (1459 Wel 1:31a) as in each of the four directions there are spread eight [of the 33 Indra] heavens … . *tung "min 't oy "twu "nas "twon 'i'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:52a) to get your back scrubbed is two coins, and … . ALSO: ?1468- Mong 63b, … . NOTE: Not used as conjunction 'and' until the late 19th century; see *'[G]wo, 'y[G]wo.*

i[G]wo SEE **i(y)o**

īha < *"I-"HHA*, n, postn. 1. less than, under, below. ¶**Sengcek i yĕysang īha ita** The result falls under what was expected. **sam-manq īha** less than thirty thousand. **sip-chilq īha** below seventeen. **tases salam īha nun** (1936 Roth 208) no more than five people.

2. under, below, beneath.

3. the following, the rest. ¶ **~ sayng.lyak** (ham) the rest (is) omitted.

i hay, adn + n. this year, the current/present year. ¶ **~ yelum** this summer. **I hay nun phungnyen ita** This is a bumper year.

i hwū, adn + n. after this, hereafter. **~ ey nun** from now on.

īhwu < *"I-"HHWUW*, postnoun, postmodifier. after, from … on. 1. postnoun [semi-colloq]. ¶**sip-chil-ilq īhwu** after the seventeenth. **Sēycong īhwu** after [King] Seycong. **Sĕy si īhwu 'myen ēncey 'tun ci cŏh.sup.nita** Any time from three o'clock on is all right.

2. postmod [semi-lit]. ¶**Hānkwuk ey sokay hanq īhwu** since it was introduced into Korea. **Ku i nun Sewul ey onq īhwu** (= **on hwū ey nun**) **wuli cip ey se sālko iss.ta** He has been living at our house since he came to Seoul.

ii [var] = **io** (AUTH cop)

i i, adnoun + quasi-free n. this person (man/woman), he/him, she/her; this one. ABBR **i**. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ĕlun/i/nom/pun/sālam/son.**

i i l', abbr < **i i lul**

i i n', abbr < **i i nun**

i i tul, adnoun + noun + postnoun. these people; you people.

i ka, pcl + pcl. 1. [DIAL] = **i/ka** (nominative). CF **nay (ka), ney (ka), cey (ka).**

2. [in hypostatic contexts only] **"Tŏn i" ka ani 'la "tŏn ul" ita** It is not [the phrase] "tŏn i", it is "tŏn ul".

3. SEE **ka** (question), NOTE.

ikang < *"I-'KANG*, n, postn. henceforth, and after (= **ihwu**).

i ke (ke n', ke l', kel-lo = ke lo), abbr < **i kes (un, ul, ulo)**

ikena, copula tentative assertive (= **ina**)

ikeni, cop tent sequential. ~ **wa**. M 1:2:451 says that this form does not occur, but examples are possible: **Tŏn i ĕps.nun kes to khunq il ikeni wa** (perhaps better with **ilye 'ni wa**) **sikan i ĕps.nun kes i te mūncey 'ta** Not only am I without money, but even more of a problem is that I have no time.

iken man (un), cop semi-literary concessive

ikenul, cop literary concessive. VAR **ienul.**

i kes, adn + n. 1. this (thing/fact). ¶ ~ **ulo sse pomyen** from what has been said, in view of these facts. **I kes un silh.ta** I don't like this one. **I kes un an toynta** This will never do.

2. = **i sālam** you (informal).

i kes ce kes. this and that; "this, that, and the other"; something or other. ¶ ~ **sayngkak hata** thinks of this and that; gives consideration to various things, mulls things over, casts about. ~ **hay pota** tries one thing or another. ~ **halq kes ĕps.i** with no further ado, without making a fuss; including everything, without (any) discrimination. **I kes ce kes sayngkak hamyen, āmu kyelqceng to ciulq swu ĕps.ta** If you keep worrying about this and that, you will never make up your mind.

ikes.ta, copula tentative assertive. SEE **-kes.ta.**

iketun, cop provisional. VAR **ietun.** ¶**Ku kes i ney kes iketun ney ka kacye la** If it's yours, take it.

i key, abbr < **i kes i**

***ikey**, copula adverbative. Does not occur; use **-toykey** 'so as to become' or **ulo** 'as'. CF *i'Gey.*

ikeyss.ta, cop fut indic assert. must be, probably is. ¶**Chelqswu ka cwuk.unq 'iyu nun ku kes ikeyss.ta** That must be the reason Chelsswu died(, I tell you)! **Ku nun cik.kong ikeyss.ta** He is probably a factory worker.

~ **ya** (pcl) SEE **-keyss.ta ya.**

-ikhi-, suf. derives vc. **tol.ikhi-** turn (one's head) ← **tŏl-** turn. CF **-i-, -y-, -hi, -chi-, -ukhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-;** *-'Gi-, -'Gwo-, -'Gwu-, -o-, -u-.*

ik' 'i = **ik' hi** = **ikswuk hi** (knows) well, expertly, with expertise.

iki, copula summative

iki ey, copula summative + particle

iki l', abbr < **iki lul**

ikilley, copula extended summative

iki lo, copula summative + particle

iki lul, copula summative + particle

iki man, cop summative + pcl. ¶**Haksayng i ani 'la ko hatuni e.yes han tāy-haksayng iki man haney** They say he is not a student, but he is a perfectly respectable undergraduate. **Cwuk in cwul al.ess.tuni pap iki man hatula** I thought it was gruel but I see it's rice.

iki n', abbr < **iki nun**

iki nun, copula summative + particle

iki to, cop summative + pcl. ¶**Ku i nun uysa (i)ki to hako um.ak-ka (i)ki to hata** He is both a doctor and a musician. **Wuli cip uysa iki to hako, iwus chinkwu iki to hata** He is both our doctor and a friendly neighbor.

i kkaci lo, n + pcl + pcl; LIGHT **yo kkaci lo.** to this trifling extent.

i-kkacis, cpd adn (n + bnd pcl); LIGHT **yo-kkacis.** this kind of ~, such a ~ [usually pejorative]; ~ so trifling/slight/little/small. ¶ ~ **kes** such a trifle. ~ **tŏn** such a small sum of money. **I-kkacisq il un kece mek.ki 'ta** A job like this is nothing to me.

iko, copula gerund.

1. (it is ~) and (also); and, or. VAR **iyo;** SYN **ulo;** CF **ila, imye, hako;** (*)*ikwo.* ¶**I kes un nay kes iko ku kes un ney kes ita** This is mine and that is yours. **Han pun un uysa (i)ko han pun un pyĕnho-sa (i)ta** One is a doctor and the other is a lawyer. **Pap iko ttek iko kwukswu 'ko kwāca 'ko mak' mek.ney** We eat rice, rice cakes, noodles, fruit, anything. **Pyĕngmyeng un mues iko pyĕng un elma 'na cwūng-han ya ko mul.e pwuss.ta** We asked what the name of

the disease was and how serious it was. NKd has examples of **ey ~**, **eykey ~**, **ey se ~**, **eykey se ~**.

2. (= **ina**, **itun ci**) any, -ever. ¶**mues iko** whatever, whichever; anything. **ēncey 'ko** on some / any occasion. **Āmu congi 'ko tā cŏh.ta** Any paper will do. **Pheyn iko yenphil iko tā kacye one la** Bring whatever you have, pen or pencil. **Mues iko hakeyss.ta** I'll do anything.

iko mālko, cop ger + aux v ger. of course it is.

i kos, adn + n. this place, here. LIGHT **yo kos**. SYN **yeki**.

i-kwantey, copula semi-lit sequential. ¶**Cey ka mues ikwantey sāngkam kkey se kule han hwūtay lul hasinaikka** What is it (= how does it come) that the king accords me such a warm reception?!

(*)*ikwo* SEE *'i'Gwo*, *i[G]wo* > **i(y)o**; *'y'Gwo*, *'y[G]wo*, *'[G]wo*.

ikwulye, cop apperceptive (FORMAL)

ikwumen, cop apperceptive (FAMILIAR); **~ yo** (POLITE).

ikwun, cop intimate apperceptive; **~ yo** (POLITE).

ikwuna = ikwun a, copula especially intimate apperceptive

il < *'il*, n. Often pronounced **-q il** = **nil** when preceded by a consonant. ?< *'i[l]'ta* 'gets accomplished / achieved'.

1. a job, a task, a piece of work, business; a matter, a deal. ¶**swiwunq ~** an easy job (piece of work). **kup hanq ~** urgent business. **khunq ~ ul hata** achieves a great work / deed. **~ i son ey puth.ci anh.nunta** is unable to bring oneself to work. **Ku mokswu nun yo say il i ēps.ta** That carpenter has been out of work lately. **Na nun onul halq il i mānh.ta** I have lots of things to do today. **Ku nun yo say swul masinun kes i il ita** He does nothing but drink these days.

2. employment, occupation, vocation, line of work, job, business. ¶**Atu' nim un musunq il ul hap.nikka** – **Ūmsikq il ul hap.nita** What line of business is your son in? – He runs a restaurant.

~ hata, vni. works, does one's job. ¶**il hale kata** goes to work.

3. a thing, a matter, an affair, a fact. ¶**ppan-hanq ~** an obvious fact. **pul-yukhway hanq ~** an unpleasant matter, something unpleasant, a nasty business. **cwūngyo hanq ~** a matter of grave concern. **tōn ey kwan hanq ~** a money matter. **Musunq il in ya; eti aphun ya?** What's the matter with you; are you feeling ill? **Cham īsang hanq il ita** It is a curious thing indeed. **Ku kes un ney ka ālq il i ani 'ta** That is none of your business. **Musunq il lo osyess.ey yo** What have you come for? = What can I do for you? **Musunq il lo ileh.key kosayng hanun ci molukeyss.ta** I don't know what I have done to deserve this (such misery). **I key wēynq il iyo!; etteh.key osyess.^{s}up.nikka** What a surprise; what brought you here?

4. a plan, a program, a project, a scheme, an idea. ¶**~ ul kkoy hata** makes a plan, forms a scheme. **~ ul cīnhayng hata** carries a program forward. **Il i swūnco lopkey cal toye kanta** The plan is on a fair way to success.

5. an incident, an event, a happening, an occurrence; an accident, a mishap; trouble. ¶**musunq ~ i iss.tula** to whatever happens, under any circumstances. **musunq ~ i iss.ul ttay ey nun** in case of emergency. **musunq ~ iss.ki lul palata** hopes that something happens. **Elin ai tul hanthey musunq il i sayngkiketun kot na hanthey allye la** If anything should happen to the children let me know at once. **Puk Han ey se yo say khunq il i il.e nass.ta** Trouble recently broke out in North Korea. **I kes i emeni hanthey allye cimyen khunq il ita** If this gets to Mother's ears, there will be trouble.

6. [written style] a thing required / requested; it is requested that. SEE **il ēps.ta**. ¶**Haksayng un kyōsil an ey se tāmpay phi(wu)ci mālq il** Students are requested not to smoke in class.

7. postmod. experience. SEE **-unq (-nunq, -tunq) il**.

il, adv, adn. early. ANT **nuc**. CF **ilccik(-i)**, **ol**. [< **iluta** adj]

1. adv. ¶**il kkāyta** rises early. **il kkaywuta** wakes one early. **il tte-nata** starts early in the morning (CF **il-tte nata** springs up < **ilta** arises). **Il kake la** Come (there) early!

2. adn. ¶**ilq cam** going to bed early.

il(q) < *'il(q)*, cop prosp mod; ABBR **'l(q)**, *'yl(q)* but *'l(q)* after *i* or *y*. – that (it) is to be. ¶**koon ilq cey uy sangthay** (CM 2:66) conditions when it is high-temperature. **Ku khi khun i ka tāycang ilq pep hata** That tall one must be the general. **Khun san ilq swulok namu ka**

mānh.ta The bigger the mountains are, the more trees they have on them. **Ocwuk cŏh.un chayk il i (yo)** Wouldn't it be a fine book, though?! SEE **il lī, ilq ka, ilq kes, ilq ko, ilq sey,** *ilq 's oy*, ...

"il(q) < **i"l[u]l(q)*, prosp modifier < *"i[l]'ta* (become, ... ; summational epithemes). ¶*SSYENG 'un "il 'ss i'la* (1451 Hwun-en 13a) [the word] *SSYENG* means become something. *'chez MYENG-'SSYEY "ilq 't ol "alo'sya* (1449 Kok 114) he knows that the first oath will be accomplished.

"ilq 'ka (postmod). ¶*ses'ke "tele'wun 'KYEN 'i "ilq 'ka cehu'sil 'ss oy* (1462 [1]Nung 4:38b) because he was afraid that contaminated views might be formed.

i l', abbr < **i lul**. this (one) [as object].

ila < *'i'la* < **'i-'ta*, cop indic assert (honorific: **isita** < *'isi'ta*). SEE *a'ni 'la, a'ni 'la 'ka*.

1. [QUOTED] cop indicative assertive (= **ita**). ¶**Ku sālam un kwun.in ila (ko) hayss.ta** He said he was a serviceman.

¶*'SILQ-'TTALQ 'i'la 'hosya'l i 'na'sil na'l ay* (1447 Sek 6:17a) on the day that the one to be called Siddhārtha was born. *"es'tyey "cywu'ng i'la 'ho'no.n i s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:18a) why are they called priests?

2. [lit] cop var inf (= **ie** < *'i'ye*); CF **ila to** < *'ila 'two*, **ila se** < *'ila 'sye*, **ila ya** < *'ila 'za*, **ci 'la**; **ila ('ta) noh.a se** (p. 476b).

2a. (= **ie se**) it is -- and (so). ¶**Onul i il.yoil ila (se) cēncha ey sālam i mānh.kwun yo** The train is crowded because it is (a) Sunday, I see.

¶*YA-SYWU 'nun "kye'ci.p i'la 'PEP 'ul mwo'lol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 6:6b) Yaśodhāra, being a woman, is ignorant of the Law, so ... .

2b. (= **iko**) SEE **ani 'la** < *a'ni "'la* (= **ani 'ko** < *?*a'ni "'Gwo*, **ani 'mye** < *a'ni "'m ye*).

2c. [sentence-final, lit]. ¶**Hwūsayng i kāoy 'la** Young students should be treated with proper respect. (Often cites a Chinese saying.)

¶*"TTWOW 'non pwuthye s 'PEP 'i'la* (1447 Sek se:4b) the Way is Buddha's Law. *'khun 'po.yam s SSIN-LYENG 'i'la* (1459 Wel 1:15a) it is the spirit of a large snake. *'PALQ-CHYEN "LI 'Gwom 'nyenun 'SSYANG 'i'la* (1459 Wel 7:52b) it is an elephant that goes eight thousand leagues at a time. *talon "pwo'm on SSYA-'KWAN 'i'la* (1459 Wel 8:9b) other views are heresies. *'na 'non pwuthye s solang 'hosi'nwon az'G 'i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:86a) I am the younger brother whom the Buddha loves.

3. quasi-pcl (? abbr < **ilang**) and.

4. = *'ila 'sye* (as subject marker). ¶*[KUM-"TYWOW] [G]wa ['NGWOK-'THWO] tul a nwu 'yla ne lul scwos-nil kwantoy ["KWUW-'MEN-"LI TTYANG-KHWONG] ul hewuy hewuy tan.ino.n i* (1876 Kakok p.9) oh bird of gold and hare of jade, in your pursuit who will go panting after you through the boundless sky?

5. [DIAL] = **ita**. SEE **ila(y)**.

ila 'ca, abbr < **ila (ko) haca**

ila 'ci, abbr < **ila (ko) haci**

ila k, [DIAL] abbr < **ila ko**: ~ **hata**.

'ila 'ka, cop transferentive + pcl. SEE *a'ni 'la 'ka*, **ita** (NOTE).

ila 'key, abbr < **ila (ko) hakey**

ila 'ki, abbr < **ila (ko) haki**

ila kko [LIVELY] = **ila ko**

ila ko, QUOTED cop indic assertive + particle.

1. (saying) that it is -- , calling it (by name); "quote" (= unquote). ¶**I kes 'ul mue 'la ko (mues ila ko) hanun ya** What do they call this? What is this called? **I kes i cintallay 'la ko hanun kkoch ita** This is a flower called the azalea. **Acessi 'la ko pulle** Call me "Uncle"! **Ku tangsi Cosen ul Kolye 'la ko pulless.ta** They called Korea "Kolye" at that time. **Caney kanun kos i eti 'la ko kulayss.na** Where did you say it was that you are going to?

2. grants (concedes, supposes, posits) that it is -- . ¶**Yūmyeng han hakca 'la ko hapsita; kulena tā ālkeyss.na yo?** I grant you he is a famous scholar; but does he know everything? (= **Yūmyeng han hakca 'la ko hay se tā ālkeyss.na yo?** So he is a famous scholar, does that mean he knows everything?!)

3. [IRONIC SURPRISE] ¶**I kes ul capci 'la ko sass.tuni ilk.ulq kes i hana to ēps.ta** I bought this "magazine" (as they pretend it to be) and can't find a thing in it to read. **Ku-kkacis kes ul īl ila ko hako iss.nun ya** Why are you (wasting time) on that so-called "job"? **I key Swun-i emeni 'la ko? – chen man ey!** This is Swun-i's "mother" you say? – no way! **Na nun ku key kāy 'la ko ko.yangi yess.kwun a** My "dog" turned out to be a cat, I see! **Ani i key Swun-i emeni ani 'la ko! – cham olay kan man ip.nita** Why, it can't be Swun-i's mother, what a surprise; my, how long it's been since I've seen you!

4. "– unquote" (marking the end of a direct quotation and followed by a verb of saying, typically hata). ¶Hongsek i "Hyosin i cip ey iss.^{s}up.nita" 'la ko (māl) hayss.ta Hongsek said "Hyosin is home" = Hongsek i "Hyosin i cip ey iss.^{s}up.nita" (hako) māl hayss.ta [the hako is optional] = Hongsek i "Hyosin i cip ey iss.^{s}up.nita" (–) hayss.ta [hako is not allowed] (King 1988b). Emeni ka ayki hanthey "Kongpu com halyem" ila ko hayss.ta The mother said to the child "How about doing a bit of homework, now". Namphyen i an^{h}ay hanthey "Tòn ul" ila ko tāytap hayss.ta The husband answered his wife, "Money [that is what I want]".

NOTE: In this use if the verb of saying is just hata it must directly follow ila ko; but other verbs (including māl hata) will permit intervening constituents. Yengswu ka "Kulenq īl ccum mūncey ēps.^{s}up.nita" 'la ko casin manman hakey māl hatukwun [māl cannot be omitted] = Yengswu ka casin manman hakey "Kulenq īl ccum mūncey ēps.^{s}up.nita" 'la ko (māl) hatukwun [māl can be omitted] (Why,) Yengswu said confidently "Such a thing is no problem" (King 1988a).

4. [sentence-final] it is – . SEE -ta ko (4).

ila 'ko, abbr < ila (ko) hako. saying that it is – .

ila ko 'n('), abbr < ila ko han, < ila ko hanun.

ila 'ko n', abbr < ila 'ko nun.

ila ko 'nun, abbr. 1. < ila ko hanun. that is deemed to be – ; called. ¶Ku san ey kŏm ila ko 'nun kŏm hana to ēps.ess.ta There was not a single bear (to speak of) on that mountain.

2. < ila (ko) hanun kes un as for (the one that is called); [lit] = un. ¶Ku i nun cakphum ila ko 'nun pyel lo ēps.ta He has nothing in particular (to show) in the nature of literary work. Hānkwuk ey hoswu 'la ko 'nun pyel lo ēps.ta Korea has no lakes to speak of.

ila 'ko nun, abbr < ila (ko) hako nun.

ila ko yo, QUOTED cop indic assert + pcl + pcl. [relaxed polite] it is – . SEE -ta ko yo.

ila kwu = ila ko; ila kwu n' = ila ko n'

ila kwu yo = ila ko yo

ila 'l(q), abbr < ila (ko) hal(q). that is to be (said to be) – , that is to be called – . ¶Ku nun hakca 'la 'lq swu ka ēps.ta He can't be called a scholar.

*ila 'la, abbr < ila (ko) hala; *ila la!. Not used.

ila 'm, abbr.

1. < ila (ko) ham its being (said to be), – .

2. [SAME, or < ila 'n māl i(y)a?] do you mean to say that it is – ? really? (shows incredulity, irritation, a complaint, or a reproach – often to oneself). ¶Kulen nom to sālam ila 'm? Can a guy like that be called a human being?

*ila man (ya). These forms do not occur.

ilamey = ila 'mye 2

ila 'mye, abbr < ila (ko) hamye.

1. says it is – and.

2. = ila myen se (sentence-final rhetorical question, expressing surprise or disagreement with the implications of a remark just heard): SEE 'myen se. ALSO ilamey.

ila 'myen, abbr < ila (ko) hamyen. SEE ani 'la myen.

1. if it (be said to) be – , if it were (the case) that – . ¶Nay ka sāy 'la 'myen ne hanthey nal.e kalyen man If I were a bird I'd fly to you.

2. if it is (the case that) – . ¶Ku kes i cèng-mal Kolye caki 'la 'myen, elma 'tun ci nāykeyss.ta If it is a genuine piece of Kolye porcelain, I will pay any price for it. Kup hako cwūng hanq īl ila 'myen pihayng-ki lul thako kkaci 'la to ka ya 'ci yo If it is urgent and important we will have to go by airplane, I guess. Na honca man uy mūncey 'la 'myen kantan haci yo It would be quite simple if it concerned only me. Ōl^{h}-palun sayngkak ul kacin sālam ila 'myen nwukwu 'n tul ku puceng ey pūnkay haci anh.ul i?! Would any right-thinking person not be indignant at that injustice? Ceng i ne wa na wa ccum ila 'myen phyengsayng ssawulq īl i ēps.keyss.ken man If it is just between you and me, there will be nothing to quarrel about, but.... Caney hanthey 'la 'myen ilen māl to halq swu iss.ulq kes kath.kwun He may tell YOU such tales, too.

3. if (by that) you mean – , if – is (who/what is) meant. ¶Khun tosi ila 'myen kako siph.ci anh.e yo If it means a big city, I don't want to go. Ku haksayng ila 'myen kwaynchanh.e yo If it's that student you mean, he's OK. Onul ila 'myen, kaci mōs hap.nita If you mean today, I can't go.

ila 'myen se SEE 'myen se

ila 'n('), abbr.

1. < ila (ko) han / hanun that is (called) – la. ¶Kim ila 'n i / sālam a man called Kim

Wenca-than ila 'n kes i ette han kes in ya What is an atomic bomb like? I ilun-pa ca.yu 'la 'n kes un pāngcong ey cīnaci anh.nunta This so-called liberty is mere license. I penq il un cal toye kanta 'tun i man tto silphay 'la 'n māl iya?! You mean we've failed again, just when it was said to be going so nicely? Ku ney nwukwu 'la 'n māl yo, ha mānh.un sālam ey ālq swu iss.e? How will I know who they are (or: he is) is among so many people?

1b. N_1 ~ N_1. all the N, every N. ¶Hawai ey se kwāil ila 'n kwāil un an mek.e pon kes i ēps.ta There is no fruit in Hawaii that I have not eaten. Wuli nala caypel tul un tōn ila 'n tōn ul tā mounta The financial giants in our country rake in all the money.

2. < ila ko han/hanun kes un as for (the one that is called) – , [lit] = un. ¶Tōngki 'la 'n kantan hata As to motive, that is simple. Wūnmyeng ila 'n cham yalus hata Fate plays strange tricks. Hānkwuk ila 'n kanan han nala 'ci man Ameylikha nun pū.yu han nala 'ta Korea is a poor country, but America is a rich one. Ku kyengchi uy alum-tawum ila 'n i-man ce-man han kes i ani 'ta The scenery is lovely beyond all description. Non ila 'n kong tul.in mankhum sōtuk i nani-kka yo It's that you get out of a field according to the work you put into it. Tōn ila 'n ēps.(ess.)ta ka to iss.ko iss.(ess.)ta ka to ēps.nun pep ita The rich may get poor, the poor may get rich.

'ilan, cop retr mod (= *'ilen*). SEE *'ila'n i*.

ila 'na, abbr < ila (ko) hana.

1. (adversative) says that it is – but (anyway).

2. (? sentence-final adversative) it is – I guess [shows disinterest or distaste]. ¶Kulay po.ye to ku key ku cwung ey se nun kacang naun chwuk ila 'na They may not look like much but they're the best of the lot, I guess.

3. (FAMILIAR indic attent) do you (does one) say that it is – ?

ila 'ney, abbr < ila (ko) haney. 'I say it is' = I TELL you it is = it really is – ; it is – , you see. ¶I ttang ey to incey n' pom ila 'ney; san kwa tūl ey n' kkoch i phiney It is spring in this land, too, you know; flowers are blooming on the mountains and in the fields.

ilang, particle (after vowel lang).

1. [Seoul] = sekken and so on, and the like, and others. [Awkward for some speakers.]

2. = hako = kwa/wa (with, and). ¶Na lang kath.i ka (Dupont 213) Go with me. *melGwuy lang tolay lang mek.kwo* ('1544· Akcang: Cheng san pyelkok) eating wild grapes and silvervine fruit. Say moca lang kyōpok ilang sa wase (= wass.e; Phyengan DIAL [Kim Yengpay 1984:94-5]) I went and bought a new hat and a school uniform.

3. SEE -e lang.

ilang ccum (iya), pcl + pcl (+ pcl).

1. [Seoul]= sekken ccum. ¶Pok.nam-i lang ccum (iya) mūncey ka an toyci The like of Pok.nam-i is no problem (= match)!

2. = hako ccum = kwa/wa ccum.

ilang cocha, pcl + pcl.

1. [Seoul] = sekken cocha. ¶Hyeng nim ilang cocha kulen māl-ssum ul hasita 'ni Even YOU talk like that!

2. = hako cocha = kwa/wa cocha.

¶Poktong-i lang cocha sai ka napputa is on bad terms even with Poktong-i. Poktong-i lang cocha incey na hako nun nōlci anh.nunta [awkward] Even Poktong-i and I have broken up.

ilang i, pcl + pcl = hako ka = kwa/wa ka. ¶Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang i ku chayk ul sass.ci na nun saci anh.ess.ta It is Swun-i and Poktong-i who bought that book, not I.

ilang ila to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl = kwa/wa 'la to. ¶Poktong-i lang ila to nōlci kulay You can play with Poktong-i at least, can't you?!

ilang iya, pcl + pcl.

1. [Seoul] = sekken iya [awkward].

2. = kwa/wa ya. ¶Poktong-i lang iya sai ka cōh.ci yo Surely he is on good terms with Poktong-i! Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang iya ne lul yok hal lī ka iss.keyss.ni? Swun-i and Poktong-i, of all people, wouldn't speak ill of you, would they?

~ māl lo [awkward]. (1) ¶Poktong-i lang iya māl lo nappun ay tul ita Poktong-i and his gang sure are bad kids. (2) ¶Poktong-i lang iya māl lo ceng i thong hanta It is with Poktong-i that I am in sympathy.

ilang khenyeng (pcl + pcl) = sekken khenyeng. ¶Kwāil ilang (un) khenyeng ssal to sa oci mōs hayss.nun tey yo I couldn't go buy any rice, even, to say nothing of fruit and all!

ilang kkaci, pcl + pcl.

1. [Seoul] = sekken kkaci. ¶Na nun Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang kkaci koy lop.hiko siph.ci

nun anh.ta I don't want to trouble even Swun-i and Poktong-i, too.

2. = **hako kkaci** = **kwa/wa kkaci.**

ilang mace, pcl + pcl.

1. = **sekken mace.** ¶**Poktong-i lang mace tā teyliko kapsita** Let's take along Poktong-i and all of them.

2. = **hako mace** = **kwa/wa mace.** ¶**Swun-i lang mace ne hako nōlci anh.umyen ne nun nōlq tongmu ka ēps.keyss.kwun a** If even Swun-i won't play with you, why, you won't have any playmate! **Swun-i lang mace sai ka nappe cyess.uni icey n' nwukwu hako nōllay** Who you gonna play with now you broke up even with Swun-i?

ilang man, particle + particle.

1. [Seoul] = **sekken man.** only – and all (and others). ¶**Poktong-i lang man mōllay hwumchye mek.ess.ci na nun an hwumchye mek.ess.ey yo** It was just Poktong-i and them that robbed the cookie jar – I didn't.

2. = **hako man** = **kwa/wa man.** ¶**Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang man kass.ci wuli nun kaci anh.ess.ta** Only Swun-i and Poktong-i went there, we didn't go. **Poktong-i lang man kass.ess.ci Swun-i lang un an kass.ess.ta** I went only with Poktong-i and not with Swun-i.

ilang pota (to), pcl + pcl (+ pcl).

1. [Seoul] = **sekken pota (to).** ¶**Kongchayk ilang pota (to) tōn ulo cwunun key nās.ci anh.ulq ka?** Wouldn't it be better to give money rather than notebooks and so on?

2. = **hako pota** = **kwa/wa pota** than with. ¶**Poktong-i lang pota (to) Swun-i lang/hako nōnun key te caymi iss.ta** It's more fun to play with Swun-i than with Poktong-i.

ilang puthe, particle + particle.

1. [Seoul] = **sekken puthe.** ¶**Kongchayk ilang puthe mence nona cwupsita** Let's pass things out starting with the notebooks and so on.

2. = **hako puthe** = **kwa/wa puthe**

ilang to, pcl + pcl = **hako to** = **kwa/wa to.** ¶**Poktong-i lang to kath.i nōlmyen cōh.ci anh.un ya** Wouldn't it be nice to play with Poktong-i and his friends, too? **Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang to tā wass.ta** Swun-i and Poktong-i, they are both here.

ilang tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Mo nāyki lang tul ppalli ppalli hay la** You fellows hurry up with the transplanting of the rice seedlings and all.

ilang ul, particle + particle.

1. [Seoul] = **sekken ul.** ¶**I uyca lang chayk sang ilang ul tā et' ey 'ta neh.e twulq ka** Where do all these chairs and desks go? ¶**Poktong-i lang ul et'ey teyliko kass.umyen cōh.ulq ka** Where should I take Poktong-i and the other kids?

2. = **hako puthe** = **kwa/wa puthe**

ilang un khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang khenyeng.**

ilang uy, pcl + pcl = **hako uy** = **kwa/wa uy.** ¶**Swun-i lang Poktong-i lang uy cip ey se tul yātan ici wuli cip ey se n' āmu kekceng anh.nunta** They are making a fuss at Swun-i's and Poktong-i's but all is quiet at my house.

ila 'ni, abbr < **ila ko hani.**

1. (hani sequential). ¶**Kim kwun ila 'ni cem Kim kwun māl in ya** You said it was young Mr Kim but just which young Mr Kim do you mean? **Pyek.hwa 'la 'ni musun pyek.hwa mal in ya** By murals, what kind of murals do you mean? **Ney wēn ila 'ni kulem um.ak-hoy ey kaca** Since it is what you want to do, then all right let's go to the concert. **Ceng Mongcwu sensayng ila 'ni Phoun māl-ssum ici yo** Ceng Mongcwu I wonder if you are referring to Phoun. **Sencwuk-kyo 'la 'ni musun ttus in ya** What is the meaning of (calling it) "Noble-Bamboo Bridge"?

2. (hani question) [LIVELY REALIZATION]. ¶**A, pelsse ōceng ila 'ni?** Can it be (time that it is) noon already? = Why, it is noon already! **Pol man ila 'ni; ki ka mak.hin cāngkwan itun tey** You say "worth a look" when it was a breathtaking sight! **Kkweng ul cap.nun key māy 'la 'ni** Why, it's a falcon that is catching the pheasants!

'ila'n i, cop retr mod + postmod. ¶*'na y 'a'la s ne 'y 'pe't ila'n i* (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in former days. *'wuli 'two SA-LA-SSYWU 'TTAY-NGWANG s PWU-ZIN tol'h ila'n i* (1459 Wel 8:100a) we too were wives of the king of the land of teak trees.

ila 'nta, abbr < **ila (ko) hanta.** 'I say that it is = I TELL you it is = it really is – ; it is, you see. ¶**Ce palun phyen ey poinun ki nun Yengkwuk tāysa-kwan ki 'la 'nta** The flag you can see over on the right is the flag of the British Embassy, you see. ALSO 'they say

ila 'nun [ABBR **ila 'n(')**].
1. abbr < **ila (ko) hanun** that is (called) ... .
1a. ¶**Kim ila 'nun i/sālam** a man named Kim. **Chwunhyang ila 'nun kīsayng uy ttal i iss.ess.ta** There was a kisayng's daughter called Spring Fragrance.
1b. ¶**Sang ila 'nun sang i tā ku sēnswu eykey kass.ta** The prizes all went to that player.
? 2. quasi-pcl, abbr < **ila (ko) hanun kes un.** as for (the one that is called) – ; [lit] = un. ¶**Pyek.hwa 'la 'n(un) pyek ey 'ta kūlin kūlim ita** Murals are pictures painted on walls.

ila 'o, abbr < **ila (ko) hao.** 'I say it is' = I TELL you it is = it really is –; it is –, you see.

ila 'p.nita, abbr < **ila (ko) hap.nita.** 'I say it is' = I TELL you it is = it really is – ; it is – , you see.

ila 'psiko, abbr < **ila (ko) haopsiko.** [IRONICAL] saying/thinking/feeling that it is – . ¶**Cey ka sacang ila 'psiko ppop-nāynta** He gets all puffed up about being boss of the company.

'ila s, cop indic assert + particle. SEE *s* (15b).

ila se, cop var inf + pcl [lit] = ie se. CF *'ila 'sye*.
1. it is – and so. ¶**Hak.kyo sensayng ila (se) cemcanh.ta** He is well-mannered because he is a school teacher.
2. indeed, possibly, daring, audaciously, by any audacity. ¶**Nwukwu (i)la se** (→ **nwi 'la se**) **na lul ikil i yo** Who would dare to best me?!

ila siph.ta SEE **siph.ta**

'i'laf']s-ongi ''ta. SEE *-u'l i ''laf']s-ongi ''ta.*

'i'las'ta, copula retr emotive indicative assertive. LCT cites 1677 Pak-cwung. SEE *-u'l i 'las'ta*; *-'tas'ta.*

'ila 'sye, cop var inf + pcl; replaces **'iye 'sye*.
1. = **ila se**.
2. = **ey se** from. ¶*''amwo 'to 'la 'sye won 'twong mwo'lo'tesi'n i* (1459 Wel 2:25b) she didn't know just what place it had come from (*'la = /i/la*).
3. used as subject marker (substituting for *'i*). ¶*'PPALQ-TTYEY 'la 'sye QA-NA-'LYWULQ-'i to'lye nil'Gwo'toy* (1459 Wel 7:1b) Bhadrika told Aniruddha as follows ... . *tik.wel ila 'sye mwo['']tol ''salom 'oy 'swon-toy alGwoy'la* (1518 [1]Ye-yak 37b = p.74) let the commissioner of traditional remedies inform those who gather. *azo 'la azo nwuuy 'la sye hyeng kwa mos nwuuy lul skwucicu.m ye n'* (1656 Kyengmin 11b) if the younger brother or sister reproves the older brother or sister. *sywul mekci macya the.n i sywul ila sye ce y stolwon ta* we urged ourselves not to drink, but did the wine of itself go along with that? (1876 Kakok 43, taken from 1728 Cheng-tay [LCT 614b with the Hankul spellings *swul-i-la-sye* and *sta-lwon-ta*]).

ila 'ta, abbr < **ila (ko) hata**

ila 'tey, abbr < **ila (ko) hatey**

ila 'ti, abbr < **ila (ko) hati**

ila to < *'ila 'two*, cop var inf + pcl; usually replaces **ie to**.
1. even if (it be). ¶**Na nun mōs kakeyss.uni ne 'la to kass.ta** one **la** I can't go, but you had better go even without me. **Kkwum ey 'la to poko ciko** I wish I could see you if only in a dream. **Ne ani 'la to ku il ul halq sālam i iss.ta** There are people besides you who can do the job. **Talun kes i ēps.umyen i kes ila to cōh.ta** This will do if you have no other.
¶*me'li ''m ye 'nwu.n i'm ye 'swon-'pa.l i'm ye mwo'm ay s kwo'ki 'la 'two ''pi'non ''salo'm ol cwu'l i 'Ge'n i* (1447 Sek 9:13a) to the person who is begging he will give his head, his eyes, his hands and feet, even the flesh on his body.
2. just, (or the) like (= **ina**); or even; any, some. ¶**Kulenq il ila to hasimyen cōh.keyss.ey yo** I wish you'd just do that. **Mikwuk ey kalye 'myen Yenge 'la to paywe ya hao** If you're going to America you will have to learn some English. **Hapsung ila to thako kaca** Let's just take a jitney. **Nwukwu wa mannalq yaksok ila to iss.[s]up.nikka** Do you have some kind of appointment (to keep)? **Yenghwa 'la to polq ka yo?** Let's go see a movie or something, OK?. **Musun cōh.unq yenghwa 'la to iss.nun ka yo?** Are there any good movies (on/playing)? (M 1:2:131). **Cha 'la to masikeyss.[s]up.nikka?** How about some tea? – This shows "a lack of finality, forthrightness, or enthusiasm about one's choice" (M 1:1:250).
3. = **ila ko to.** ¶*''SYWOW KKWU-TTAM 'i KAM-'CYA NGWEN 'ey ''sa'losil 'ss oy KAM-'CYA ''SSI 'la 'two 'ho'te.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:8ab) Gautama the Lesser was also called Sugarcane Sire (Ikṣvāku) because he lived in a sugarcane garden. *QA-NYWUW-LWUW-TTWUW 'yla 'two 'ho'no.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 13:2a) [Anuruddha = Aniruddha] is also called ?Anuruddhu.

ila 'toy, abbr < **ila (ko) hatoy**

ila tul, cop + pcl. ¶Tāyhak ul na-on sālam ila (se) tul māl hanun key eti 'n ka talle There is something different about the way they talk since they got out of college.

ila 'tula, abbr < **ila (ko) hatula**

ila 'tun, abbr < **ila (ko) hatun.** ~ **ka = ina** (or)

ila 'tun ci, abbr < **ila (ko) hatun ci.** (the question) whether it be said to be. ¶**So 'la 'tun ci kāy 'la 'tun ci (kan ey) nun cip ey se kilunun cimsung ita** Animals such as cows and dogs are domestic animals. **Pang uy cangchi 'la 'tun ci pun.wiki 'la 'tun ci (kan ey), kokup ita** Whether (you speak of) the fixtures of the room, or the atmosphere, it is all very high-class. **Ku sāy ilum i mues ila 'tun ci ic.e pelyess.ta** I forgot what the bird is called.

'ila 'two, cop var inf + pcl. This replaces **'iye 'two*. SEE **ila to.**

'ila'wa, pcl (replacing earlier *'ᵘbla'wa*); *yla'wa* after vowel, *la'wa* (identical with earlier *la'wa* from *'ᵘbla'wa*) after *y* or *l*. than (= **pota**). ¶*talon kowol'h i "nyey s kowol'h ilawa "tywothwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:35a) the other towns are nicer than the [war-torn] home town of earlier days. *kutuy s cip s 'hoyn ["NGWAN] s pi.ch i se'li '[G]wa "nwu'n ila'wa teu'n i* (1481 Twusi 16:60a) the color of your family's bowl is whiter than the frost and the snow. *'pi.ch i "tywo'ho'n i "poy "salo'm oy 'spa.m ila'wa teu'kwo* (1481 Twusi 20:9b) they have such good color, the pears surpass the cheeks of a person. *'pwoksyeng s kwo'c oy pul'kwo.m i ["KUM] 'ila'wa te'wo.m ol na 'y [PWUN] 'ey s kes "sam'ti "mwot ho'kwo petul s kayya'ci swowo'm i'la'wa hoyywo'm ol ko'cang muy'nwola* (1481 Twusi 23:23a) the red of the peach blossoms is deeper than that of brocade but I cannot make it my own, and I hate it that the willow branches are whiter than cotton.

NOTE: Perhaps = *'i'la '[G]wa* < **'i'la kol'Wa*. But if so, what about the earlier form *'ᵘbla'wa*?

ila(y), [N Kyengsang DIAL] = **ita** (cop indic assert). ¶**Ku key sālam ila(y)** That is a person. **Ku key cip i a(y)i 'la(y)** That is not a house. (Choy Myengok 1979:10.)

ilay, vi inf < **ileta**; adj inf < **ileh.ta.** LIGHT ↔ **yolay.**

1. doing this way, saying this; being this way.
2. does / says this; is this way [INTIMATE].
3. (= **ilay se**) does this way and (so), says this and (so); is this way and (so) = for this reason, on this account, (and) so.

ilay < *"I-LOY*, n, postn, postmod. (ever) since, after; during the past (time).

1. postnoun. ¶**Sēycong ilay lo** from (King) Seycong's time on. **I pen kyewul un i-sip nyenq ilay uy chwuwi (i)ta** This winter is the coldest in twenty years.

2. postmodifier [semi-lit]. ¶**Ku i nun Sewul ey onq ilay (= on hwū cwūk) wuli cip ey se sālko iss.ta** He has been living at our house ever since he came to Seoul. **Ku nun sil.'yen hanq ilay pam-nac cwuk.nun i sānun i yātan iey yo** Since his disappointment in love he is constantly talking about committing suicide. **Sewul kanq ilay lo Kim chemci nun caymi lul ponun mo.yang ulo tomuci cip ey nun sosik han cang to an ponay wass.ta** Since going to Seoul Mr Kim seems to be having too much fun to write a single letter home.

ila 'y, abbr < **ila (ko) hay.** ¶**Ku uy ilum un Tolq-soy 'la 'y** His name is said to be Tolssoy.

ila ya < *ila (y)a* (< **'ila 'za*), cop var inf + pcl. 1. [lit] = (ie) ya only if it be, unless it be. ~ **man** SAME.

1a. ¶**Ne 'la ya nung hi ku il ul hakeyss.ta** It is YOU that can do the job. **Tal un pam ey 'la ya pich i nanta** The moon shines only at night (= It has to be night for the moon to shine). **Ney ka siin ila ya ku uy salang ul pat.ul i 'la** Unless you are a poet, how can you hope to win her love? **Nwukwu 'tun ci pyēngsin i ani 'la ya hapkyek i toynta** Anybody who is able-bodied (unhandicapped) will be qualified.

1b. SEE **-ci** 2b.

2. = **ila 'y ya** (< **ila ko hay ya**) only if it be (said to be).

ila 'y la, abbr < **ila (ko) hay la**

ila yo, cop var inf + pcl. [DIAL] = **iey yo.**

ila 'y se, abbr < **ila (ko) hay se.** ¶**Cal nan sālam ila 'y se nay ka ku lul salang hanun kes i ani 'ta** It is not because he is a handsome man that I love him.

~ **ya.** ¶**I kes i mān-wen echi 'la 'y se ya toyl māl ip.nikka?** Are you kidding to say that this is worth ten thousand wen?

ilayss-, 1. **ilayss-**, past < **ileh.ta**, < **ileta.**

2. **ila 'yss-**, abbr < **ila (ko) hayss-.**

ilay ya, [var] = **ila ya** (= ie ya). (if) only (it be).

ila 'y ya, abbr < **ila (ko) hay ya**. if only it be said (to be). ¶**Ku lul āykwuk-ca 'la 'y ya olh.ci anh.un ka?** Shouldn't one call him a patriot?

ila 'y yo, abbr < **ila (ko) hay yo**

'ila 'za > ila (y)a > **ila ya**, cop var inf + pcl. ¶*'SYANG 'i 'kwot 'SYANG a'ni 'la 'za CIN i towoyno'n i 'la 'hota 'ka* ... (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) just when appearance is not appearance it becomes reality. *mwo'lwomay 'i 'LYANG 'ay ne'mun "salo'm ila 'za 'woltha* (1482 Kum-sam 3:14b) to be right they must be people who surpass in their capacity. *"HHA-KON 'on mwo'lwo'may "sey'h ila 'za ho'l i "'Gwo* ... (1459 Wel 14:31b) the lower roots must be three in number and ... . SEE *a'ni 'la 'za*. [1]Itwu phonograms *"i-la-sa"*.

ilq ci, cop prosp mod + postmod

ilq cwul, cop prosp mod + postmod

ile < *'i'le*, defective infinitive. like this, so. LIGHT **yole**. CF **kule, cele, ette, āmule**.

1. vni. ~ **hanta** = **ilenta** does/says this way.

2. adj-n. ~ **hata** = **ileh.ta** is this way. ¶**ile haci man** is just so-so.

i'le, inf < *"il[']ta* becomes; is formed / made; is achieved. ¶*"nay'h i i'le palo'l ay 'kano'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 2) it becomes a stream and goes into the sea. *KWONG-'TUK 'i i'le tangtangi pwu"thye y towoy'l i 'le'la* (1447 Sek 19:34a) the virtue achievement was such that naturally he was to become a Buddha. *i'le isilq ce'k un 'TTYWU 'KEP 'i'la* (1459 Wel 1:47a) the time when it is all formed is the kalpa of existence (vivarta kalpa).

~ *'za* (pcl). ¶*'i 'SYENG 'i twu'lye'i i'le 'za e'lwu SAM-HHYEN 'ul "ken'ney ptwuy'ye 'SSIP-'SYENG 'ey 'tull i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 8:40a) only if there is accomplishment of this quality all around will one be able to jump past the three kinds of sage (bhadra) and enter the tenth rank of bodhisattva.

'ile- cop retr (lenited from *'i-te-*). SEE *'ile'la, 'ile'n i, 'ile'n i "'la, 'ilen 't un, 'ilesi-*. CF *'ila-*.

ile cele SEE **ile ile / cele**

ileh.key, adj adverbative < **ileh.ta**. (so that it is) this way, like this, so; to this extent, this (so) much. ¶**ileh.key sayngkak hay pomyen** viewed / considered in this light. **ileh.key toynq īsang ey nun** since it has come to this. **Īl i ileh.key toylq cwul nwu ka al.ess.na!** Who would expect things to come to this! **Ileh.key chwuwun nal-ssi nun cheum ita** I have never seen such cold weather as this. **Ileh.key hay la!** Do it this way (like this). **Ileh.key wā cwusye se, komapsup.nita** Thank you for coming here like this (this way).

~ to (pcl). ¶**Ileh.key to pap ey tŏl i mānh.e se ya pap ul mek.um i ani 'la tŏn ul ssip.nun kes kath.ta** With all these grits in the rice it is like chewing on grits rather than eating rice.

~ ya (pcl). ¶**Ileh.key ya hayss.keyss.na!** You couldn't have done it this way!

'i'le hota, bnd adv + aux adj. is this way (like this). ABBR *'i'le tha*. ¶*"nyey 'two 'i'le 'hota'la* (1459 Wel 7:14b) in olden days too it was this way. *'ile 'thu's 'i* [< *ho-'tu's 'i*] *kwo'thye towoy'sya'm i "mwot nilo "hyey'l i 'le'la* (1459 Wel 1:21a) thus it seemed one could not very well think he would become transformed. *'ile 'thus* [< *'ho-tus*] *hon 'HWA 'thi e'lyeWun 'KANG-'KKANG hon "CCWOY-"KWO 'CYWUNG-SOYNG ol 'TTWO-'THWALQ 'hoke'tun* (1459 Wel 21:34ab) when one emancipates this sort of hard-core sinners who are difficult to change ... . *'ile 'thi a'ni tha 'hwom 'two* (1482 Kum-sam 2:41b) to say that it is not this way, too, ...

ileh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf **ilay**), abbr < **ile hata** is this way.

ileh.ta celeh.ta, phrasal adv (adj transferentive iterated). (says) this or that. ¶ ~ **māl hata** says things, carps, complains, raises objection(s), citicizes. ~ **māl halq kes ēps.i** without saying a word, with no further ado, with good grace, without raising / voicing / offering objections, uncritically. **Ku nun ileh.ta celeh.ta nam hanthey se māl ul tul.ulq īl i ēps.ta** He is not open to criticism. **Cikum wā se ileh.ta celeh.ta māl hanta 'yss.ca, sŏ.yong i ēps.ta** It is too late now to make a(ny) fuss about it. **Ileh.ta celeh.ta māl haci mālko, hala 'nun tay lo hay la** Stop fussing and do what you are told.

ileh.tun (ci) celeh.tun (ci), cpd adv = adj retr mod (+ postmod) iterated. whether thus or so, at any rate, inany case/event, anyhow, anyway.

ileh-tus 'i, der adv. like this (= **ilen tus 'i**).

ile ile / cele hata, adj-n. is so and so, is such and such. ¶**ile ile han sālam** such and such a person. **ile cele hanq [1]iyu lo** for such and such reasons. CF **ili ili**.

ilek celek, cpd adverb [< ile + -k, cele + -k].
1. somehow or other, one way or another. ¶ ~ **sal.e kata ekes** out a living, manages to keep the pot boiling. ~ **tāy-hak.kyo lul col.ep hata** somehow or other manages to get through college. **Ilek celek yelq si ka toyess.e(y) yo** It somehow got to be ten o'clock.
2. nearly, about, almost, some. ¶ ~ **ī-nyenq tong-an** for about two years. **Ku ka Mikwuk kan ci ilek celek sip-nyen i toyess.ta** It has been some ten years or so since he went off to America. **Cipung ul kochinun tey ilek celek ō-man wen i tul.ess.ta** (What with one thing and another) it cost me some fifty thousand wen to repair the roof.

ile-khwung cele-khwung, cpd adverb. (like) this and (like) that.

ile kule, cpd adv. this way and that, somehow or other.

ilel(q), prospective modifier:
1. < adj **ileh.ta** (= that is) to be like this.
2. < vi **ileta** (= that is) to do/say (or be done/said) like this.

ilela [DIAL, lit] = **itula** (copula retr assertive)

'ile'la, cop retr assert. ¶ *'LYWUK-SO 'oy 'mwu'l i SAM-'QUK 'MEN 'ile'la* (1447 Sek 6:28a) the hordes of the Six Tīrthikas were 300 million (in number). SEE *'yle'la, 'le'la*.

ilelq swulok ey [colloq] = **ilelq swulok**

ilel wu hata, adj prosp mod + postmod adj-n. [Usually spelled **ilelwu.**] It seems to be this way, it is like this (one), it is similar to this.

ilen$_1$, adj mod < **ileh.ta**. like this, such, this sort of. ¶ ~ **ko lo** for this reason. ~ **ttay ey** at a time like this, at such a time. ~ **q il** such a thing, a thing of this sort. ~ **tay lo** (such) as it is; anyway. ~ **cuk** since it has come to this, such being the case. **Cek.un tōn ina, ilen tay lo pat.e cwusipsio** It is just a small amount of money, but please take what there is, anyway.

ilen$_2$, vi mod < **ileta**. which/who has done/said (or been done/said) this way (like this).

ilen$_3$, interj. Oh dear! Goodness! Oh my! What a surprise! Indeed! Well well! My my! (shows sudden realization, surprise). ¶**Ilen, wūsan ul an kaciko wass.kwun** Oh dear, I forgot to bring my umbrella with me. CF **kulen, celen**.

'ilen, cop retr mod (= *'ilan*). SEE *'ile'n i, 'ilen 't un, 'ile.n ywo*.

'ile 'n, abbr < *'i'le hon*. such – , – of this sort. ¶ *'ile 'n "salom 'tol'h ol* (1447 Sek 13:57b) such people. *'ile 'n KWANG-MYENG 'ul* (1447 Sek 13:25b) such light. *'ile 'n e'lin "salo'm i* (1459 Wel 8:69b) stupid people of this sort. *'ile 'n "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol* (1459 Wel 21:219b) such hardship.
~ *'t o'lwo* for this reason. ¶ *'i'le 'n 't olwo 'PEP-HHWA-'HHWOY 'SSYANG 'ay ta'si 'TTI-'WUs "ma'l i "ep'susi'kwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:18b) there was thus no more talk of location for the Lotus doctrine study group. *'ile 'n 't o'lwo ci'zwul 'tt i a'ni 'n i ''la* (1463 Pep se:12a) for this reason I will not create one [here]. *'ile 'n 't olwo ke'mu.m ye 'hoyywo'm ol non'hwo.m i ''la* (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and (being) white. *'ile 'n 't olwo 'TTAY-'KAK SYEN 'i'la s il'hwu.m i natho'si.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) thus there appeared the name "Sage of the Great Awakening".

ilena celena, cpd adv (adj advers + adj advers) at any rate, in any case/event, anyhow, anyway. ¶**Ilena celena hay ponun key cōh.ta** At all events, you had better try.

ileng celeng, cpd adv = **ilek celek** somehow or other.

ileni, 1. sequential < **ileta** (abbr < **ile hani**).
2. [DIAL, lit] = **ituni, itun i**. ¶**Icen ey non i uysa eykey wā se cīnchal pat.un i ni. Cosenq sālam ppun ileni cuk.kum** [= **cikum**] **un se.yangq sālam to wā se cīnchal ul pat.nunta** (1936 Roth 497) Before it was only Koreans who came to consult this doctor but now westerners come, too.

'ile'n i, retr mod + postmod. ¶ *'SYA-'NGWUT 'KWUYK "salo'm i 'SSIP-'PALQ 'QUK 'ile'n i* (1447 Sek 6:28a) the people of the state of Srāvastī were 1800 million (in number). *KKWU-SO-LA "TYANG-"CYA y 'khuy "sek 'ca'h ile'n i* (1447 Sek 6:44a) Ghoṣira the rich man was three *'cah* tall. SEE *'yle'n i, 'le'n i*.

ileni celeni, compound adverb (adj sequential + adj sequential). this or that; for some reason or other. ¶ ~ **māl halq kes ēps.i** without saying this or that, without much ado, without useless objection, with good grace. ¶ ~ **māl hata says** things, raises objection(s), makes complaints.

'ile'n i ''la, cop retr mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶ *"KHWONG-"CO s "TTYEY-"CO mol'ko'n i 'yel'h ile'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:32a) the bright disciples of Confucius were ten (in number).

'ilen 't un, cop retr mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *'TTWONG-SAN i nil'Gwo'toy NGAM-TTWUW '[G]wos a'ni 'len 't un 'TUK-SAN s 'HALQ 'ol "mwot "al'l i 'las'ta 'ho.ya'nol* (?1468- Mong 32ab) Dòng Shān said "If it had not been for Yán Tóu I would not have known of the thirst of Dé Shān".

'ile'n ywo, cop retr modifier + postmod. ¶ *"nyey ve'huyywo'm on 'i e'tuy 'le'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 21:30a) the parting of long ago, where was this?

il ēps.ta, cpd qvi (n + qvi). 1. there is no need for, has no use for, is unwanted.

2. [DIAL] OK, all right, no problem / sweat.

'i'lesi-, cop retr hon (= *'isi'le-*)

'i'lesi'n i, cop retr honorific mod + postmod. ¶*pwuthye s 'na'hi syel'hun "twul.h i'lesi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:1a) Buddha's age was thirty-two.

'i'lesi'ta, cop retr honorific indicative assertive. ¶*SSYENG-'PPWULQ 'hosin il'hwu'm i ZYEN-TUNG 'i'lesi'ta* (1447 Sek 13:35b) the name under which he became a Buddha was the dīpamkara Buddha. *KUM-'SOYK mwo'ya'h i 'to' "nim s KWANG 'i'lesi'ta* (1459 Wel 2:51b) the gold was the light of the moon. SEE *-u'l i 'lesi'ta*.

ileta, vi (inf **ilay**), abbr < **ile hata** does / says / thinks this way. CF **ili (ha)ta**.

iley, 1. FAMILIAR copula retr assertive (= **itey**). ¶**Wuli emeni ka kulesinun tey 'Yongsan taum cengke-cang i palo Sewul iley** My mother said Seoul was the station right after Yongsan.

2. [DIAL] = **ilay**, abbr < **ila (ko) hay**.

iley tul, FAMILIAR copula retr assertive + pcl. ¶**Sewul se on sālam iley (tul)** They are people who have come from Seoul.

'ilGe'nul (= ***"ilGe'nol*) = *"ilGe'nul*. ¶*ci'p i 'ilGe'nol 'hoyn 'ptwuy lwo ni'ywu'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:1a) there was built a house but it was shaded by white cogon-grass thatching.

"ilGe'nul, lit concessive < vi *"i[l]'ta* (becomes). ¶*[SYEY-CYENG] 'ey [KWONG] 'i "ilGe'nul* (1445 'Yong 41) in the western invasion good results were accomplished.

"il'Gesi'nol, hon lit concessive < *"i[l]'ta*. ¶*[HYWENG] k 'ptu't i "il'Gesi'nol* (1445 'Yong 8) the older brother's will was accomplished.

"ilGe'tun, provisional < vi *"i[l]'ta* (becomes). ¶*'i "SYANG "ilGe'tun* (1459 Wel 8:26a) if this thought is formed.

"il'Gey, adverbative < vi *"i[l]'ta* (becomes). ¶*te'wu'm ol "il'Gey hol 'ss i'n i* (1462 'Nung 3:12b) it makes the heat come into being.

"il'Guy, var of *"il'Gey*, adverbative < *"i[l]'ta* (becomes). ¶*'NGWEN 'honwon "i'l ol "ta "il'Guy 'hwo'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 9:40b) I will make all you desire come true.

"ilGwa'tye, vi *"i[l]'ta* (becomes) + *-'kwa'tye*. ¶*"ta spol'li "ilGwa'tye 'hosi'nwon cyen'cho 'y'la* (1463 Pep 5:169b) it is because everybody wants to become one [= a Buddha] fast.

"il'Gwo, gerund < vi *"i[l]'ta* (becomes). ¶*– 'i 'CHO-'TTYEY 'lwo "il'Gwo* (1459 Wel 1:39a) – becomes secondary and ... .

ili < *'i'li*, adv. LIGHT **yoli**. CF **yeki**; **kuli**, **celi**.

1. (= **ileh.key**, **i-taci**) in this way, like this, so. ¶*'LYWUK-SO y 'i'li niluno'n i* (1447 Sek 6:26b) the Six Tirthikas say this. *SSIN-'LUK 'i 'if'Jli "seysil 'ss oy* (1449 Kok 40) since the divine power is this strong ... .

2. (= ~ **lo**) this way, this direction, here. ¶**Ili osipsio** This way, please (= Please come this way). **Ili anc.e la** Sit here. **Pipimq-pap un ili cwusey yo – 'nāyngmyen un celi tuli(si)ko yo** The fried rice here, waiter – and the cold noodles there, please.

ili → il i

il i, 1. cop prosp modifier + noun. 2. = **il ya**

ili celi SEE **ili ili (2)**

ili hata, vni = **ile hata** does / says like this.

ili ili, cpd (iterated) adv. 1. so and so, such and such. ¶**sālam eykey ~ hala ko māl hata** tells a person to do such and such.

2. = **ili celi**, cpd adv. this way and that, here and there, all about. ¶ **~ tol.a tanita** wanders / roams / rambles about, loafs around. **~ pang an ey sinmun ul nel.e noh.ta** litters a room with newspapers. **chayk ul ~ chac.ta** looks high and low for a book.

ili-khwung celi-khwung, cpd adv = **ile-khwung cele-khwung**

ilikka, copula prospective attentive

'ili-'kwom, adv + suf. ¶*'ili-'kwom "SYWUY-COY 'hwo'm ol ye'tulp pen ho'm ye n'* (1459 Wel 1: 49b) when there were eight floods in this way.

'i.l i ''la, cop prosp mod + postmod + cop indic attent. (it's that) it will be; (it's that) it is. ¶*HE-KHWONG 'ay s kwo'c i.l i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:73b) it will be a blossom in the void.

ili lo, adv + pcl = **ili** (this way, here). ¶**Ku ka way ili lo olq ka** Why is he coming this way? ABBR **il' lo**.

ilini, copula prospective sequential

'i.l i ''n i, cop prosp mod + postmodifier + cop mod + postmod. ¶ *'hota 'ka ZYE-LOY 'ysin 't ay n' ZYE-LOY y ho'ma 'i SSYANG 'isil s oy "NGWO-'QUM 'two 'stwo pan'toki SSYANG 'i.l i ''n i* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:63a) if it is the tathāgata, the tathāgata is already constant, therefore the five constituents (pañca-skandha) must, moreover, be constant too.

ilinila, ilinita, cop prosp literary indic assertive

ilila, ilita, cop prospective indicative assertive

ili 'ta, abbr < **ili hata** does / says / thinks this way. SYN **ileta**. CF **kuli 'ta, celi 'ta**.

ili 'ta (ka), abbr < **ili hata (ka)** (transferentive). ~ **tul**. ¶**Ili 'ta ka tul ecci toyca 'nun kes in ya** What is to become of us if we let things go on like this?

ili to, adv + pcl. ¶ **Ili to cal hana!** They do this so well!

'i'li-'to'lwok, adv (< *'i'li ['ho]'to'lwok*). to this extent (1459 Wel 8:101a). CF *ku'li-two'lwok, tye'li-'two'lwok*.

il i tul, 1. cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl = **il ya tul**. 2. cop prosp mod + quasi-free n + pcl.

? i'li-'Wi, adverb. like this, to this extent (LCT, NKW). But this is probably a mistaken reading due to worn type in an edition later than that reproduced by Sekang University in 1972, where the same passage (1459 Wel 2:36b) has *e'lye'Wi* 'with difficulty', making better sense in the context. (If the other reading were correct the accent should have been **'i'li'Wi*.) We can therefore disregard the connection LCT made between this word and the much later *istoypi* (?1855 [1]Nokyey; LCT 614a), which he takes as meaning 'up to this time'.

ilq ka, cop prosp mod + postmod. ¶**Ku ka oci anh.uni, wēyn sēym ilq ka** I wonder why he doesn't come!

ilq ka tul, cop prosp mod + postmod

ilq ka yo, cop prospective mod + postmodifier + pcl. ¶**Kulen sāqken i sinmun ey mace naci anh.ess.uni wēynq īl ilq ka yo** How come such an incident isn't even in the papers?

ilq ke l', abbr < **ilq kes ul**

ilq kes, copula prosp modifier + n (postmod). ¶**Cwūngyo hanq īl ilq kes kath.umyen kot ku sālam hanthey allisey yo** If it seems to be an important matter, let him know right away. **Ilchak un wuli Hānkwuk sēnswu ilq kes ulo pointa** It appears that one of our Korean athletes will take first place.

ilq key, abbr.

1. < **ilq kes ie / ia**
2. < **ilq kes i, ilq kes i-**. ~ **'ci**, ~ **'na**, ~ **'ney**, ~ **'ni**, ~ **'ta**, ~ **'la**, ~ **ya; yo** (polite pcl; < **io**). **Pullyang-ca 'lq key 'ta** I think he's a bum.

ilkhwuta [DIAL] = **ileh.key (māl) hata**. Mkt 1960:3:34.

ilq ko, cop prosp mod + postmod. ¶**Ku kes-i mues ilq ko** What might that be?

'ill ~ (+ *'i* postmod) < **'i'l[u]l[q]*, prosp mod < **'i[l]'ta** (becomes). ¶*[CHAM-"KHWUW] i 'man 'ho'ya ["CCWOY] ho'ma "ill i 'le'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 123) there were many slanderous mouths and his guilt had been virtually decided.

'il'lan (?= *'i 'lan* with conflated liquid), n + pcl. ¶*'il'lan "ne y kwu'thuy'ye nilu'ti "mal'la* (?1517- Pak 1:17a) this you don't have to say. *'il'lan "ne y kunsim "mal'la* (?1517- Pak 1: 47a) this, don't worry about it.

illang [colloq] = **imyen**

'illa'wa (?= *'i lla'wa* with conflated liquid) < *'i* + *'ila'wa*. than this (= **i pota**). ¶*salo.m illawa ['SSIM] hwo.m i is.no.n i* (1632 Twusi-cwung 2:70a) people are sometimes more extreme than this.

illey [DIAL] = **ikeyss.ta**

il lī, cop prosp mod + postmod. SEE **-ul lī**. ¶**Ku māl i kēcis māl il lī ka ēps.ta** That couldn't be a lie.

il' lo, abbr < **ili lo**.

'il'lwo (?= *'i 'lwo* with conflated liquid) = **i lo** as / with / by this. ¶*'il'lwo "hyey'ye 'pwoken'ey n'* (1447 Sek 6:6a) when one considers it as this ... . *'SYEK-KA "SSI 'il['l]wo 'nasi'n i* (1449 Kok 10) with this, Lord Śakya(muni) was born. *illwo* (1887 Scott 29) = **i lo** by this. CF *kul'lwo, 'tyel'lwo*. SEE **lo**.

'il'lwo k (?= *'i 'lwo*, with conflated liquid, + emphatic particle *k*) = **i lo puthe** from this. ¶*'il'lwo k "HHWUW 'ey* (1459 Wel 2:13a) henceforth. *'il'lwo k "hwu 'ey* (?1517- Pak 1:72b) henceforth. *'illwo k mwoncye* (1496 [1]Yuk 1:35a) prior to this.

'il'lwo pu'the = *'i 'lwo pu'the*, n + pcl + pcl. ¶*'il'lwo pu'the "CO-SWON 'i "ni'zusi'n i* (1459 Wel 1:8a) beginning with this there continued (a line of) sons and grandsons. *'il'lwo pu'the*

THYEN 'SSYANG 'ay na'l i 'two isi'l i ''n i (1447 Sek 9:19a) from this / here some will be born in heaven, too.

(?*)**'ilm** < ***i'l[u]m**, subst < **"i[l]'ta** becomes. No example of *il'm ye (n')*? CF **"nilm.**

ilmyen < **'QILQ-'MYEN**, noun, adverb.

1. one side / hand, one aspect, phase.
2. page one, the first / front page.
3. the whole surface; everywhere, all over.
4. a single meeting.
5. the whole **myēn** (township).
6. (= **han phyen**) but, on the other hand.

ilmyen, conditional < **ilta**

ilokwun, apperceptive < **ilota**; = **ikwun.** ~ **a** SAME, ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Ce key tāyhap-sil ilokwun a** Oh that's the lobby over there!

ilola [QUOTED or lit] = **ilota** (it is). ¶**Naylola (na 'ylola = na ilola) hako ppop-nāynta** He boasts "me! me! me!" as if he had the whole world in his hand. **Nay ka sēysang uy pich ilola** I am the light of the world (1936 Roth 537).

ilon < **'ilwon**, var cop mod. that is – .

ilona, advers < **ilota**; = **ina.**

iloni, sequential < **ilota** (= **ini**). ~**-kka (n(un)).**

ilosey = **ilq sey** (it is)

"ilosil(q), hon prosp mod < **"i[l]'ta** (becomes).

~ **'i 'lq 's oy.** ¶*['TTAY-HWUN] 'i "ilosi'l i 'l 'ss oy* ... (1445 [1]Yong 66) since great merit would be achieved ... .

ilota < **'ilwo'ta** [poetic or exclamatory] = **ita** (it is). ¶**Ku nun kāwi kwunca (i)lota** He can truly be said to be a gentleman. **Ne cin pokca 'lo ta** (1936 Roth 537) You are the truly blessed.

NOTE: Not all forms occur – apparently only those listed here. The suspective ***iloci** (= **ici**) does not occur, and tense markers cannot be inserted: ***ilokeyss.ta, *ilwass.ta** (CM 1:182-6).

ilotoy, concessive < **ilota.** it is – but; though it is – (= **ila to**). ¶**I cip un namhyang ilotoy yak.kan tong ulo chiwuchin namhyang ita** This house faces south but it is slightly tilted toward the east. **Hōycang un hōycang ilotoy sillyek un ēps.ta** It is true that he is chairman, but he has no power.

ilq pa, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier.

ilpang < **'QILQ-PANG**, postmod = **han phyen.** ¶**Ku nun sengmyeng ul palphyo hanun ilpang puha tul eykey cochi lul chwī halq kes ul myēng.lyeng ha.yess.ta** He issued a statement and at the same time ordered his subordinates to take the necessary measures. Written style; perhaps influenced by Japanese ippoo, this is a rather awkward substitute for **han phyen** in most cases. Rejected examples: CM 2:36-7.

il s, copula prosp mod + postmod. SEE ***a'ni 'l s.***

ilq sey, cop prosp modifier + postmod = **iney** (FAMILIAR cop) it is – . ¶**I kes i Yeyil tāyhak ilq sey** This is Yale University. **I chayk un nay kes ilq sey – caney kes i ani 'lq sey** This book is mine, not yours. **Payk kwun uy cacey 'lq sey** (= **cacey ilq sey**) It is Payk's son. **Ku kes un kutay uy cal-mos ilq sey** You are to blame for it (or: You are wrong there). **Ce san ul nēm.ki puthe ka palo ku elyewun kopi 'lq sey** Beginning where you cross that mountain is right where the difficult pass is. CF **ke 'lq sey, māl ilq sey.**

'ilq 's oy, cop prosp mod + postn + pcl. SEE ***-'ulq 's oy.*** ¶*"ta 'SYENG-ZIN 'ey s "sa'lo.m il 'ss oy* ... (1447 Sek 6:45b) as they are all [among the] holy men ... .

ilsswu, quasi-free n. a constant bad habit/practice; ---**ki ka** ~ **'ta** is always doing – (something unpleasant). ¶**Ku i nun nam pī-wus.ki ilsswu yo** He is always sneering at others. **Kēcis-mal haki ka (or hanun kes i) ilsswu 'ta** He tells a lie every time he opens his mouth. **Ce ay nun wūlki ka ilsswu 'ta** She is a constant crybaby. [? < **ilq-swu** < ***'QILQ-"SYWUW*** 'one hand']

NKd lists two other uses: (1) the best move or recourse; (2) quite often (= **cal**).

ilq swu, cop prosp mod + postmod. SEE **-ulq swu.**

ilta [DIAL, ?lit] = **ita** (cop); this must be a shortening of **ilota.** CF 1887 Scott 50: copula *ilta / ila, ilteni / illeni, iltenya / illenya. sinsil hon salom ilta* (1887 Scott 105) he is a trustworthy man; *namwu 'lta* (1887 Scott 51, 1893 Scott 136) it is wood; *na 'y kes ilta* (1889 Imbault-Huart 50) it is mine, *ne y hol kes ani 'lta* (54) it is not for you to do; *nai kyes ilta* (1890 Starchevskiy 668) it is mine; *kum ilta* (1894 Gale 2) it is gold. Ridel (1881:127) gives three versions of the copula, with the affirmative and negative forms: *ilta, anilta; wolsita, ani wolsita; isilta, ani si(l)ta.*

"i[l]'ta, vi. becomes (= *towoy'ta*), comes into being, is formed, gets accomplished / achieved. SEE **"il(q), i'le ('za), "il'Gen, "ilGe'nul, "il'Gesi'nol, "ilGe'tun, "il'Gey, "il'Guy,**

ʷil·Gwo, ʷill i ʷle·n i, ʷilosi·l(q), ʷilu·sya, i·lusyas·ta, ʷilq ·t ol, ʷin, ʷino·n i, ʷi·na, ʷi·ta, ʷi·ta (s), ʷi·ti, ʷitwo·ta; (?*) *ʷilm*.

iltey, FAMILIAR retr assert < i[l]ta [DIAL cop] = itey.

i lul, noun + particle. this (one) [as object].

ilul(q), prosp mod < iluta (adj, vt, vi)

***i·l/u/l(q)** = *ʷill*, prosp mod (before *ʷi*) < *ʷi[l]·ta* (becomes). SEE *ʷil(q)*, *ʷill* – . We presume the elipted vowel is *u* rather than *o* because the *-ol(q)* version of the prospective modifier never occurs after *–i(C)-* (SEE *-ul(q)*).

ilula [DIAL, lit] = itula (cop)

ilun, mod < iluta (adj, vt, vi)

ilun-pa, cpd adv < vt mod + postnoun. what is called, as it is called, so-called (= sŏwi < *ʷSWO-·NGWUY*). ¶**Ile han namca ka ilun-pa sīnsa 'ta** Such a man is what is called (known as a gentleman. **I ilun-pa ca.yu 'la 'n kes un pāngcong ey cīnaci anh.nunta** This so-called liberty is mere license.

ilunun, processive modifier < iluta (vt, vi)

ʷilu·sya, hon inf < *ʷi[l]·ta* (becomes). ¶*SAM-·MOY KWONG ·i ʷilu·sya* … (1459 Wel 18:33b) the merit of samādhi (meditation) is achieved.

i·lusyas·ta, copula retr modulated hon emotive. *[ʷPWOW-·WUY] ·tho·sil nu·c i·lusyas·ta* (1445 ¹Yong 100) it was an omen that he would mount the throne. NOTE: The form has a unique variant *-lu-* = *-le-* (lenited < *-te-*) for the retrospective morpheme. LCT (280b and 1973:353), however, identifies *-lu-* with the emotive *-two-* and treats the form as copula emotive modulated honorific emotive. Both the accent and the grammar (the linkage of *–c* to the vowel of the copula stem) keep us from identifying the stem as *ʷil-* 'become', unlike *ʷilu·sya*. CF *·isyas·ta*.

iluta$_1$ < *il^{u}o-/ilG-* < **il^{u}oG-*, adj -LL- (inf ille < *il·Ge*). is early, is premature. ¶**ilun sakwa / khong / kkoch** early apples / beans / flowers. **ilun achim / pom** early morning / spring. **Acik sikan i iluta** It is still early. **Ilulq swulok cōh.ta** The earlier the better. **Ney ka kyelhon haki nun acik iluta** You are too young to get married. **Kumnyen un pye ka iluta** The rice crop is early this year. ANT **nuc.ta**. CF **ilccik(-i)**, **il**.

iluta$_2$ < *ni·l^{u}o-/nilG-* < **ni·l^{u}oG-*, vt -LL- (inf ille < *nil·Ge*). 1. tells, reports. ¶**Nay ka cenyek ey nuc.keyss.ta ko emeni hanthey ille** la Tell mother that I will be late for dinner.

2. explains (it), teaches. ¶**kul ul ille cwuta** teaches reading; explains a passage. **al.e tut.key ille cwuta** explains – to make it clear.

3. tells/tattles on, informs/reports on. ¶**Aped hanthey ne lul ilukeyss.ta** I'm going to tell Father on you.

iluta$_3$ < *ni·lul-*, vi (inf ilule < *ni·lu·le*).

1. arrives (at / in); reaches, attains, gets to. ¶**mokcek-ci ey ~** arrives at the destination. **sengnyen ey ~** arrives at manhood. **kyellon ey ~** reaches a conclusion. **ilunun kos mata** all over, everywhere, throughout. **Pīyong i payk-man wen ey iluless.ta** The expenditures came / amounted to a million wen.

2. leads to. ¶**hāyngpok ey ilunun kil** the road to happiness. **Sewul se Kyengcwu lul kechye Pusan ey ilunun chelqto** a railway leading from Seoul to Pusan by way of Kyengcwu. **I kil lo kamyen kang ey ilunta** This road will take you to the river.

3. ends up, results (in); comes to (the state of), gets to (the point where), is brought to (the brink/edge of). ¶**mit.ki ey ~** comes to believe. **casal haki ey ~** goes so far as to commit suicide (kill oneself). **Il i yeki ey ilul i 'la** **nwu ka sayngkak hayss.ul ya** Who would have dreamed that things would come to this (pass)! **Kyelkwuk ku nun ku ʷyeca wa kyelhon haki ey iluless.ta** He finally ended up marrying her.

4. extends (to), reaches. **onul ey iluki kkaci** until now, to this day, up to the present time. ¶**il-wel ey se sam-wel ey iluki kkaci** from January to / till March. **casey han cem ey iluki kkaci selmyeng hata** explains it right down to the most minute details. **Ku san-mayk un kwuk.kyeng ey kkaci ilunta** The mountain range runs all the way to the frontier. **Wi lo nun sacang ey se alay lo nun sāhwan ey iluki kkaci cen-hōysa ka han maum ulo il hanta** The whole firm works hard, from the president at the top to the office boy at the bottom.

ilwo·la, var cop quoted indic assert. ¶*na y·ʷTTYEY-·ʷCO y ʷce y ne·kywo·toy QA-LA-·HAN ·PYEK-CI ·PPWULQ ·ilwo·la ·ho·ya* (1447 Sek 13:61a) my disciple said that in his opinion the arhan is a pratyeka Buddha. – *·icey ·na non kanan hwo.m i·la ·PPYENG a·ni ·lwo·la ·ho.ya·nol* … (1482 Nam 1:30b) he said "– now

I am poor but I am not ill", … . SEE *'ylwo'la*.

(?) *i'lwom*, var cop subst. SEE *a'ni 'lwom*.

i'lwom, modulated subst < *"if]'ta* (becomes). ¶*'i 'SYEY-'KAY i'lwo'm ay a'ni pu'thye* (1459 Wel 1:38-9) not relying on this world's coming into being. VAR *i'lwum*.

'ilwon, var cop mod (epitheme extruded from copula complement). ¶*"ta ZYE-LOY s QWUY-'LUK 'ilwon 'kwo't ol a'lala* (1447 Sek 9:28a) know that all are parts of the tathāgata's authority. *wo'cik mozo'm oy 'HHYEN 'hwon ke's ilwon 't i ke'wu'lwu TYWUNG 'ey s "SSYANG 'i CCYWEN-"THYEY 'i ke'wu'lwu 'ylwon 't i 'kot ho'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:17b) the fact that it is something that appears only in one's mind is like the fact that an image in a mirror is in its entire substance [just] the mirror.

'ilwo-ngi "'ta, var cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶*pwuthye s ["]TTYEY-["]CO SA-MWON 'ilwo-ngi "'ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:20a) the disciple of Buddha is a śramaṇa (begging monk). *'KILQ-SSYANG ['']ilwo-ngi "'ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3: 43a) it is a good omen.

'ilwo'n i, variant copula modifier+ postmodifier (summational epitheme in extended predicate). ¶*'na 'non ZYE-LOY s 'mos cye'mun az'G ilwo'n i* – (1462 [1]Nung 1:76b) I am the tathāgata's youngest brother. *na 'two – 'SYEY-KAN 'ay s a'pi 'lwo'n i* (1463 Pep 2:142a) I too am – and a father in the human world. *ku "PWON-LOY s il'hwu'm un "amwo 'y'Gwo na 'y il'hwu'm un "a'mwo 'KAP 'ilwo'n i* (1463 Pep 2:222b) his original name is such-and-such and my name is something-or-other *'KAP*. SEE *'ylwo'n i*.

'ilwon 't i, var cop mod + postmodifier + pcl. ¶*SAM-SIN 'on 'i KKWEN 'ilwon 't i pantok pantok 'hotwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:28b) it is quite clear that the threefold body [of the Buddha] (trikāya) is this expedient power [of bodily transformation]. SEE *'ylwon 't i*.

'ilwon 't ol, var cop mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*'SYEY-KAN 'i na'ko'nay 'lwon 't ol a'la* (1462 [1]Nung 6:103b) knowing that the world of men is transient, … .

'i'lwo'swo-, var cop modulated emotive (= *'ilwo-s[o]-'wo-*). LCT treats *-'lwo-* as lenited *-'two-* (modulated emotive): the normal copula modulated-emotive$_1$ modulated-emotive$_2$.

'i'lwo'swo-ngi "'ta, var cop modulated emotive polite + cop indic attent. SEE *a'ni "'lwo'swo-ngi "'ta*, *ho'l i "'lwo'swo-ngi "'ta*, *-u'l i "'lwo'swo-ngi "'ta*.

'i'lwoswo'n i, var cop modulated emotive mod + postmod. ¶*WANG-"CO s 'MYENG 'i nil'Gwey s "pwu.n i'lwoswo'n i "a'molyey "'na mozom s ko'cang nwo'la 'za ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 24:28a) as the prince has only been alive for seven days he will somehow have to play to his heart's content. *SSIN-LYENG 'uy me'li "'m ye kwuy-s ke's uy no'ch i'lwoswo'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:7b) it is the head of a spirit and it is the face of a ghost. SEE *-u'l i 'lwoswo'n i*, *-wolq 't ilwoswo'n i*.

'ilwoswo'n ye, variant copula modulated emotive modifier + postmod. SEE *-u'l i 'lwoswo'n ye*.

'ilwo'ta, var cop. it is – . ¶*'icey 'CYENG 'hi ku SSI-'CYELQ 'ilwo'ta* (1447 Sek 13:60b) now is exactly that time. *'i 'i.l ol tut'kwo cye 'hwo'm ilwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:7a) I want to hear about this matter. *["YA-ZIN] 'in 't ol "al'l i 'lwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:13b) we know that they are barbarians. SEE *-u'l i 'lwo'ta*, *-wolq 't ilwo'ta*; *'ylwo'ta*.

'ilwo'toy, var cop accessive. ¶*"mil 'mu'l i sa'o'l ilwo'toy 'nake 'za 'como'n i '-ngi "'ta* (1445 [1]Yong 67) the water crested for three days and only when they left was the place inundated. *chol hi 'tye kwo'ma towoy'Ga ci'la ho'l i 'yel'h ilwo'toy "ma'ti a'ni tha'n i* (1463 Pep 2:28b) those [women] preferring to become his concubine were more than ten [in number] and they did not give up. *TI "twul[h] a'ni "'lwo'm on 'TI-'HHYWEY 'lwo'toy …* (1459 Wel 8:31b) that wisdom is not two things is [a matter of] knowledge and discernment [together] and … . *mozom 'a'lan 't i ye'le 'hoy 'lwo'toy* (?1517-Pak 1:71b) we have understood each other for many years now, and … . SEE *-u'l i 'lwo'toy*; *'ylwo'toy*.

i'lwum, modulated subst < *"if]'ta* (becomes). ¶*QUM-'NGWUN i'lwu'm ey ka'col'pisi'n i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 9:85a) he compared it to the formation of rimes. VAR *i'lwom*.

ilya → il ya

il ya, cop prosp mod + postmod

il ya tul, cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl

ilye, cop intentive. SEE FOLLOWING ENTRIES.

ilye 'n i wa, cop intentive + abbr < **han** + bnd n + pcl. ¶**Tŏn to tŏn ilye 'n i wa kalq sikan i** ēps.ta There's the money, for one thing, and

see, now, shall we take a walk? **Kuli 'na hay polq ka** I might do it that way. **Te 'na koy lop.hici mālkey** Please don't trouble me any more. SEE **kkway (kk'ay) 'na; una** (NOTE).

3b. about, around, approximately. ¶**twū pen ina** a time or two; two or three times. **twū sikan ssik ina** (about) two hours apiece. **(han) twū sikan ccum ina** (about) two hours. **Yel ina iss.ta** There are ten or so of them. **Pyesul hanun mulyep ey ttang maciki 'na cangman hayss.ta** He got himself a few pieces of land when he was an official in the government.

3c. as much / many as, to the (surprising) extent of, all of. ¶**Pelsse tases si 'na tōyss.ta** It is five o'clock already. **Tōn ul chen wen ina ilh.ess.ta 'n māl ya** I lost a good thousand wen, you see. **han cip-an ina talum ēps.ta** is almost (is as good as) one of the family. **Ku nom un cimsung ina pyel lo talum ēps.ta** He is little more than an animal. SEE **tholok ina.**

3d. (with indeterminates) wh-- it may be, --ever, all, every. SEE ENTRIES OF: **nwukwu 'na** whoever (it may be), anyone, everyone. **mues ina** whatever (it may be), anything (at all), everything. **ēncey 'na** whenever (it may be), just any time, at all times, always; ever. **ecci 'na, etteh.key 'na** however it may be, in all sorts of ways; ever so much. **elma 'na** how / so very much; (3b) about how much. **meych (--) ina**; a (certain) number, several; (3b) about how many. **āmu ke 'na** anything at all; **āmu -- ina** any -- at all; **āmu 'na** (= **āmu sālam ina**) anyone at all, everyone (else). **āmuleh.key 'na** any which way, carelessly, in a slovenly/sloppy manner; **āmuli 'na** surely, ever (so).

3d. or, and, and/or; both -- and --, either -- or -- (CF **tto nun** or in contrast, or again). ¶**kongchayk ina yenphil ina** notebooks and/or pencils. **I cip ina ce cip ina tā kath.ta** This house and that one are both alike. **'yeksa sāng ina cili sāng ulo pol man han kes** things worth looking at from the point of view of history or geography. **Ponun kes ina tut.nun kes ina tā say lowess.ta** Everything I saw or heard was new to me.

3e. SEE **-ci 'na (anh- / mā-l-)**

3f. SEE **-ci 2b**

3g. SEE **-ulq ci 'na**

3h. SEE **-ta (ka) 'na**

3i. SEE **kay 'na**

4. 4a. whether it is -- , is -- indifferently, (whatever) it is (= **itun ci, ikena**). ¶**enu phyen ina** either way. **nwukwu 'na tā** anyone and everyone. **I kes ina ce kes ina mues ina cōh.ta** Whether it's this or that or whatever it is, it's all right. **I moca 'na ce moca 'na kaps un hana 'ta** Both hats are the same price.

4b. (the question) whether it is -- (or is not / or is --). SEE **ina lul.**

SEE **-e 'na, -e se 'na, -key 'na, -ko se 'na, -umye 'na; ccum ina, chelem ina, ey 'na, ey se 'na, hanthey 'na, kkaci 'na, kwa 'na, mata 'na, puthe 'na, tul ina, ssik ina; kkey 'na.** CF **una / na** (NOTE).

¨i¨na, cop advers. it is -- but. SEE **¨isi¨na.**

¨i¨na, advers < **¨i[l]¨ta** (becomes). ¶*[TWONG-CYENG] ¨ey ¨mwot ¨i¨na* (1445 [1]Yong 41) in the eastern invasion nothing was accomplished.

ina lul, cop advers + pcl. the question [as object] of whether it is -- (or whether --). ¶**Hānkwuk-e 'na Hānqca-e 'na lul mulloa hako** regardless whether it is a Korean word or a Sino-Korean (Chinese) word.

īnam < **¨I-NAM**, n, postn. to the south (of --); -- and south. **samphalq-senq īnam** south of the 38th parallel. ¶**Sewulq īnam** south of Seoul. **Hān kang īnam** south of the Han River. **Hungnam īnam** south of Hungnam. **Samchek īnam** Samchek and south.

ina-ma, cop extended advers. although it is --; at least, anyway; even. ¶**Hēn os ina-ma ip.e ya hakeyss.ta** I will just have to wear my old clothes. **Mas ēps.nun cīnci 'na-ma mānh.i capswusio** Please help yourself though it isn't a nice dinner. **Helum han cip ina-ma nay cip ul hana kacyess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I wish I had a house of my own however humble it might be. SEE **ulo 'na-ma.**

i 'na-ma, n + cop extended advers. although it is this; anyway, at least; even this (much). LIGHT **yo 'na-ma.** CF **ku 'na-ma, 'na-ma.**

i 'na-ma lul, n + cop extended advers + pcl [a bit awkward]. ¶**I 'na-ma lul [1]ihay mōs hata 'ni chenchi 'lokwun** I see he's too stupid to understand even this much.

i 'na-ma to, n + cop extended advers + pcl. ¶**I 'na-ma to et.ki ka him tul.ess.ess.ta** It was hard to get even this (much).

i 'na-ma uy, cop extended adv + pcl. ¶**I 'na-ma uy ye.yu to ēps.e se etteh.key hay!** You ought

to have this much (time/money) to spare, at least.

ina to, cop advers + pcl. SEE **nemu 'na to.**

ina tul, cop advers + pcl. ¶**Mak' kelli 'na tul hasey** Let's have us some raw liquor, fellows.

inay < *"i-'NWOY*, n, postn. inside the limit, within, less than, not exceeding. ¶**ilq-cwuilq inay** within a week. **sam-chen wenq inay uy kum.ayk** a sum that does not exceed 3,000 wen. **tases salam inay nun** (1936 Roth 208) no more than five people. **Wel.nam inay** within Vietnam. **Cwungkwuk inay** within China.

i(n)cey < *incoy* (1776 [n]Yempul 58) < *icoy* (?1720- Waye 2:34b) < *'icey* (< *'i cek*). now; starting now. (The form without the **n** is widely used, but **incey** is the usual form in the central area.) ~ **nun** from now on; any more.

in chek/chey, cop mod + postmod

in ci, cop mod + postmod.

~ **ko** SEE (NKd 678b): SEE **-un ci ko.**

~ **'la (se)** (cop var inf) [lit] as/since it is ~ (= ie se). ¶**Hak.kyo ey kanun kil in ci 'la cikum tullici mos hakeyss.[5]o** I am on my way to school, so I can't stop in now.

in cuk(-sun), cop mod + postmod.

1. to speak of, speaking of, as for [somewhat literary or lively, = **un/nun**]. ¶**sasil in cuk** in fact (= **sasil lo mal hamyen**); **ceng-mal in cuk** to tell the truth. **Mal in cuk olh.so** What he says is true. **Kul-ssi 'n cuk myengphil iyo** When it comes to the handwriting, that is excellent. **Kihoy 'n cuk coh.un kihoy 'ta** As for the opportunity, it is a good one. **I twu mal un ttus i kath.ci man ku yongqpep in cuk kath.ci anh.ta** These two words are identical in meaning, but differ in usage.

2. since/as it is ~ . SEE **-un cuk.**

in cwul, cop mod + postmod. ¶**Yeki ka eti 'n cwul molukeyss.nun tey** But I do not know what place this is! **Ku lul papo 'n cwul lo man al.ess.tuni kuleh.ci to anh.tukwun** I thought he was nothing but a fool, but I see he was not.

iney, copula FAMILIAR indicative assertive.

1. it is ~ .

2. [somewhat odd] quasi-pcl = **hako, iko, kwa/wa** and. ¶**Hyeng iney awu 'ney cokha 'ney sonca 'ney ttey mol.a wass.ta** They all came in a group ~ brothers and nephews and grandchildren.

i ney, n + postn. these people. ~ **tul** SAME.

inge'kuy (?< **'i ngek 'uy*), n. this place, here (> *iye'kuy* > *ye'kuy* > **yeki**); CF *yey, kunge'kuy*. ¶ *'i KYENG ti'nil "ssalo'm i inge'kuy i'sye 'two* (1447 Sek 19:17b) even if there are people here who will preserve this sutra ~ . *ce 'non inge'kuy 'NGWEN 'ho'nwon 'ptu't i "epta'n i "es'tyey 'Ge'n ywo* (1459 Wel 13: 35b) how come I have had no mind to want this [mahayana] part [of the doctrine]? *'PWULQ-'PEP 'i 'za na 'y inge'kuy two "cywoko'm achi is'ta* (1482 Nam 1:14a) there is some of Buddha's law right here where I am, too. *inge'kuy n' "NAY-CYWUNG 'SSILQ 'hosya'm ay mwo'twosi'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 14:59a) here they are gathered for the ultimate reality.

ingey, abbr < *inge'kuy*, adverb, noun. (in/to) this place, here; henceforth, (starting) now, hereafter. ¶~ *ku 'PEP 'i ingey 'na-wo'l i 'lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 2:49a) his Law will appear here! *ingey is.no'n i* (1465 Wen 3:2:2:41ab) those who are here. *pi'luse ingey ni'lu.n i* (1482 Nam 1:33b) it has for the first time reached this place. *ingey "na'm ol "a'ti "mwot 'kwo 'sye* (1463 Pep 3:180ab) unaware (not knowing) that they will henceforth emerge ~ . *ingey elwu mas-'na 'TUK 'ho'ya "cams.kan 'two e'lyewu'm i "ep.su'l i 'Ge'nul* (1463 Pep 2:226a) henceforth we will not have the least moment of difficulty in getting to meet. *'ile 'n "NGWUW-CCYENG 'tol.h on ingey 'sye cwu'ku'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 9:12b) if such sentient beings hereafter die ~ . *['JCCYEK-'MYELQ TTYANG 'ay i'sye SSYEN-'YWELQ 'ul 'CHAN-"CHOY ho'l i 'n [~] 'ingey mozom ta'wolq 't iGe'ta* (1462 [l]Nung 7:18a; the accent may be the result of breaking the sentence for a note) now they will do their utmost in offering a banquet of dhyana joy at the place where Buddha attained the truth of nirvana.

'i-ngi s 'ka, copula polite + pcl + postmodifier. ¶*a'hwop HHWOYNG-"SO 'non mu'su'k i-ngi s 'ka* (1447 Sek 9:35b) what are the nine unnatural deaths?

'i-ngi s 'kwo, cop polite + pcl + postmodifier. ¶*KWONG 'oy nilku'si'nwon ke's un "es'te 'n "ma'l i-ngi s 'kwo* (1465 Wen se:68a) what words are you reading, my Lord?

'i-ngi ''ta, cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶*"ZIN-'ZYWOK 'THAY-"CO 'uy il'Gwu'syan 'YAK 'i-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:218b) it is a drug that Prince

Kṣānti concocted. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:46b, … .

in hata < *QIN "ho'ta*, vn [lit].

1. vnt. leaves it as it is.

2. vni (-- ey) ~ is in accord(ance with). ¶**yēys phungsok ey in ha.ye** in accordance with olden customs.

3. vni (= **malmiam.ta**). (-- **ulo**) ~ is due (to), is caused (by), is attributable (to), comes (from), is a consequence (of). ¶**pyēng ulo in hay se kyelqsek hata** is absent because of illness. **sāko lo in ha.ye cwukta** dies from (on account of) an accident.

4. (MK) vnt. ¶*ZYE-LOY s 'TI-'HHYWEY 'lol QIN 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 13:35b) based on the wisdom of the tathāgata.

ini, 1. copula sequential.

1a. as/since it is -- ; so. ¶**Hwānca ka canun cwung ini han sam-sip pun kitalilq swu iss.keyss.^{s}up.nikka?** As the patient is sleeping now, could you wait about thirty minutes? **Cenyek i tā cwūnpi toyn mo.yang ini siktang ulo kasipsita** As the dinner seems to be all prepared, let's go along to the dining room. **Īl ul math.kimyen cal hal they 'ni ^{n}yēm.lye māsio** In undertaking the task, I intend to do a good job of it, so don't worry.

1b. it is -- but/and.

1c. (= **iko**) it is -- and also; also.

1d. (= ***ikey, ulo**) so as to be; as.

2. cop indic attent → **in i = in ya** is it -- ?

3. whether it is --; or, and, and/or (= **ina** 3b). ¶**kongchayk ini yenphil ini hampu lo kanswu hata** does not take good care of notebooks and pencils and things like that. **Pēm ini kōm ini thokki 'ni nolwu 'ni tā pwass.ney** I've seen tigers, bears, rabbits, roe deer -- everything.

in i, 1. copula modifier + noun/postmodifier.

1. the one (thing/person) that is -- . ¶**hak.kyo sensayng in i** the one who is (he/she who is) a schoolteacher.

2. the act/fact of being -- :

~ **mankhum** inasmuch (insofar) as it is -- , since it is -- . ¶**Ne nun pūca 'n (= in) i mankhum te kipu hay ya hanta** Inasmuch as you are richer, you ought to contribute more. SEE M 3:3:223.

~ **pota** rather than be -- . ¶**No.yey in i pota cwukem ul thayk hakeyss.ta** I will choose death rather than be a slave.

3. = **in ya** (question)

4. abbr < **in i 'la**. SEE **-un i ('la)**.

'i'n i (*'i.n i, i'n i*), cop mod + postmodifier. ¶*SSYENG-'PPWULQ 'ho.yan 't i -- 'KEP 'i.n i* (1459 Wel 17:22a) became a Buddha -- **kalpas** (eons) ago. *'swu'l[i] uy me'li SAN 'i.n i* (1463 Pep 1:20b) it is the mountain [called] Eagle's Head. *'SYENG-ZIN pe'ngulwo'm i te'wuk me'les "salo'm i wo'cik "PI-'LYANG 'u'lwo pu'the a'lwo'm i "SSYANG 'i'n i* (1463 Pep 2:41a) for people who are more distanced from the sage their knowledge, stemming from comparison and inference, is merely form. *'MWOK-CCYEN 'ey s ye'le 'PEP 'i ke'wulwu s "swop ay elkwul "pwo.m i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:63a) the various laws that are before one's eyes are [just like] looking at one's face inside a mirror. *SSYENG-'PPWULQ 'ho.yan 't i -- 'KEP 'i.n i* (1459 Wel 17:22a) became a Buddha -- kalpas (eons) ago. *'HHAP 'kwa 'HHAP a'ni "Gwa s "LI 'ta nilo'syan 'ptut tuthul s 'HHWAN-'SYANG 'i.n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:107a) the meaning of all he has said about the principle of what is meet and what is not meet is [that it is but] the illusion of [floating] dust.

"i'n i, vi mod (< *"i[l]'ta*) + postmodifier. ¶*'ill 'ho.ya 'za 'SYEY-'KAY "ta "i'n i "ku y SSYENG 'KEP 'i'Gwo* (1459 Wel 1:47a) only thus did all the world get formed, so that it is the kalpas of formation, and … .

ini-kka (n'/nun), cop extended sequential (+ pcl). since it is; it is, you see. ¶**Onul i tho.yoil ini-kka ōhwu ey nun kongpu ka ēps.ulq key 'ta** Today is Saturday so there probably won't be any classes in the afternoon. **Ku sālam ini-kka kkok ka yo** Him, he is sure to go.

ini^{t}/ɭa = in i 'ta/'la, cop lit indic assert (= **ita**).

in i 'la, cop mod + n + cop quotative indic assert. SEE **-un i ('la)**; **-ulq ci 'n i ('la)**.

'i.n i "'la, cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶*'QIL[QI-"KAN "spwun 'i.n i "'la* (1588 Mayng 14:6a) and then [after killing all the relatives] does not kill himself, yet is just a short distance [from it].

in i tul, 1. cop mod + postmod + pcl = **in ya tul**.

2. cop mod + quasi-free n + pcl. the ones which/that are -- .

in ka, copula modifier + postmodifier.

1. (= **in ya, ini?**) is it -- ? ¶**I kes i kimchi 'n ka yo?** Is this (the) kimchi?

2. (= **ina** as quasi-particle) ēncey 'n ka one

(upon a time). ¶**eti ey 'n ka** somewhere or other. **Eti ey se 'n ka natha-nass.ey yo** He appeared from out of nowhere. **Eti 'n ka taluta** There's something different about it. **Nwukwu 'n ka ka ku sālam ul kyēngchal ey pōko hayss.keyss.^{s}up.nita** Somebody must have reported him to the police.

3. ~ **pota** it seems to be. ¶**Ku kes i ama tali 'n ka pota** That seems to be a bridge.

in ka ka, cop mod + postmod + pcl = **in ya ka**. ¶**Cham māl in ka ka mūncey 'ta** The question is whether it is true.

in ka lul, cop mod + postmod + pcl = **in ya lul**. ¶**Nwukwu uy kes in ka lul al.e pwā la** Find out whose it is.

in ka tul, cop mod + postmod + pcl = **in ya tul**

in ke l', abbr < **in kes ul**

in kes, cop mod + postmod

in key, abbr < **in kes i, in kes i-**

in ko, cop mod + postmod. SEE **ko**^{3} < *'kwo.*

'in 'kwo, cop mod + postmod. ¶*mwo'lwo'l i 'lwo'ta 'myes noy'zi.l in 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1: 35a) I dunno just how many days from now it will be. *"es'ti hol 's in ["MYEN-'THYEP] 'in 'kwo* (?1517- ^{1}No 1:3b) how is one excused from registering? *poy'hwo'non ke's i mu'su "i'l in 'kwo 'ho'ye* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:33b) wondering what matters they study.

i nom, adnoun + n. [pejorative] this damn guy ("S.O.B."), he/him [not used of women]; this damn thing, it. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/pun/sālam/son.**

'i 'non, n + pcl. 1. as for this; ... 2. it is (true) that ~; really, truly, indeed. This translates the Chinese adverb *'sī* (?1468- Mong 31b, ...)

"i'non < **"i'l[o]'non*, processive modifier < *"i[l]'ta* (becomes). ¶*'sso y pi'luse "i'non cyen'cho 'y'la* (1465 Wen 1:2:2:140a) it is the reason events first arise

"i['Jno'n i (postmodifier). ¶*mulGuy s 'cco y mwo'lwo'may e'wule 'za swo'li "i['Jno'n i* (1451 Hwun-en 13a) every one of the letters must be combined [with others] for a sound [= a syllable] to result.

in pa, copula modifier + postmodifier.

'in 'ta, cop mod + postmodifier. ¶*ne y "es.te 'n salo'm in ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:20a) [← **"ne y "es'te 'n "salo.m in 'ta*] what kind of person are you? *ne y michin nwo.m in ta* (1481 Samkang chwung:27a) are you a madman?

'in 't ay n', cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*'hota 'ka* CIN-'SSILQ *s ne 'y mozo'm in 't ay n' "ka'm i "ep.su'l i 'Ge'nul* (1462 ^{1}Nung 2:24b) while perhaps, it being your true intent, there may be no departing, yet ... . SEE *ho'l i 'n ['Jt ay n', -u.l i 'n 't ay n'.*

in tey, copula modifier + postmodifier.

1. it is ~ and/but. ¶**I kes un nay chayk in tey poko cwukey** This is my book; return it to me when you are through with it.

2. (exclamatory) ¶**Cōh.un kos in tey** Why, it's a very nice place!

'in 't i, cop mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl. that it is ~ . ¶*[SYANG-KWONG] oy [KWUN] 'in t i "anwo.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:25a) we know it is the troops of Duke Xiāng. SEE *-un 't i.*

'in 't ol, cop mod + postmodifier ('fact') + pcl.

1. that it is ~ . ¶*wo'cik mozo'm oy na'thwon ke's in 't ol "pwoy'sya* (1462 ^{1}Nung 2:17a) shows that it is manifest only in the mind. *["YA-ZIN] 'in 't ol "al'l i 'lwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:13b) we know that they are barbarians. *pan'toki "TTYWOW-CYWUW y "es'te 'n 'MYEN-'MWOK 'in 't ol a'lwo.l i "'la* (?1468- Mong 13a) we must recognize what countenance it is that the state of Zhào has. *'stwo SSYEN 'in t ol na'thwosi'n i* (1482 Nam 1:52a) moreover, he revealed that it is dhyāna (meditation).

2. though it be, even. ¶*'CYWUNG-'LYWUY y "es.tyey "cams.kan 'in t ol 'NYELQ-PPAN ay 'tull i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b) how will the monks possibly enter nirvāṇa even for a little while?

SEE *'yn 't ol, -un 't ol.*

'in 't olwo, cop mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl. because it is. SEE *-un 't olwo.*

in tul, cop mod + postmod. granted that it be/is ~ , even though it be/is ~ . ¶**Kkwum ey 'n tul ic.keyss.nun ya?** I shall never forget it even in my dreams. ^{1}**Nak.hwa 'n tul kkoch i ani 'l ya, ssul.e musam halio** [obs = **mues hal i yo** = **mues haci yo**] "Fallen blossoms are blossoms still – do not sweep them away". **Nay ka an ic.ess.ketun ney 'n tul selma ic.ess.keyss.nun ya?** Since I haven't forgotten it, how could you? SEE **nwukwu 'n tul; ey 'n tul, eykey 'n tul, eykey se 'n tul, ey se 'n tul, kkaci 'n tul, kkey 'n tul, kkey se 'n tul, mace 'n tul, puthe 'n tul, se 'n tul, tele 'n tul; -ci 'n tul, -e se 'n tul, -key 'n tul, -ki 'n tul, -ki ey se 'n tul, -ko**

'n tul, -ta ka 'n tul, -ulye 'n tul, -umye 'n tul, -umyen se 'n tul.

in tus, copula modifier + postmodifier

'in 't ye, copula modifier + postmod + postmod. SEE *'isin 't ye, -un 't ye, -u'n i 'n 't ye.*

i nun, n + pcl. as for this (one).

inya → in ya

in ya, copula mod + postmod. ¶**Poktong in ya** Is it Poktong? **Poktong-i 'n ya** Is it Poktong-i? **Nwukwu 'n ya** Who is it? **Yeki ka musunq yek in ya** What station is this? **Ku key musun soli 'n ya** (= **musun māl in ya**) What do you mean by that?

~ ka (pcl). SEE **nwukwu 'n ya ka**; **in ka ka.**

~ lul (pcl). SEE **in ka lul.**

~ tul (pcl). ¶**Tā haksayng in ya tul?** Are they all students?

i-nyang, cpd adv. (in) this way, (in) the same way as this, as this is/was, with no change, still, with no letup. CF **ku-/ce-nyang.**

'i'n ye, cop mod + postmod. SEE *a'ni 'n ye.*

i-nyek, n. [vulgar] you. SYN **kutay, i sālam,** ... .

inyo → in yo = in ya

io, 1. AUTH cop; abbr **yo**; var **iwu**. The standard spelling is **iyo** and that spelling is probably well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.

2. → **i yo** (it is this); → **iyo** (polite); → **iyo** = **iko** (cop ger).

-io → -i yo

iolssita [DEFERENTIAL] = **ita** (cop) it is ~. ¶**Kim Poktong iolssita** It is (or I am) Kim Poktong. After a vowel, **olssita**. Often spelled also **iolsita/olsita**. ?< *iwolsywoita* (1876 Kakok 80); < ? + *-lq 's i-'ta* – we lack attestation of either ***'i'ywolq* or (var) ***'i'lwolq** for the modulated prospective modifier of the copula, finding only *'ilq*, the unmodulated prospective modifier.

iolsoita SEE **isiolsoita**

io man, AUTH cop + pcl. it is ~ but.

iong [Ceycwu DIAL (Pak Yonghwu 1960:397)] = *iyeng* < *ieng* = **ileh.key** like this, so.

īoy < *"i-'NGWOY*, n, postn, postmod. outside of (a limit), except for; ~ (ey) except(ing), save (for), outside (of), but, besides, in addition (to). CF **pakk ey.**

1. n. ¶**Īoy(q) mūncey nun pyel kes i ani 'ta** Other problems are unimportant (Dupont 253).

2. postnoun. ¶**i-welq talq īoy ey** except for February. **Ku nun welkup īoy ey ttan swuip i com iss.ta** He has a little separate income apart from (besides) his salary.

3. postmod. ¶**Ku nun na hanthey i chayk ul cwunq īoy ey, tto kūlim to mānh.i cwuess.ta** Besides giving me this book, he also gave me many pictures.

i p'ā = **i pwā** see here!

i pen, adnoun + noun (CF **ku/ce pen**).

1. this time, the present, the current one, this one; the recent/latest one. ¶~ **sihem the** recent/last examination. **I pen man un yōngse hay cwusipsio** Please forgive me just this time. **I pen un ney ka chwum chwul chalyey 'ta** Now it is your turn to dance. **I pen cēncayng ey sālam i elma 'na cwuk.ess.^{s}up.nikka** How many people were killed in the late war?

2. next time, the coming (one); presently, shortly, now, next. ¶**i penq il.yoil** next Sunday. **i penq yelum pānghak** the coming summer vacation. **Ku nun i pen ey Mikwuk ey kanta** He is going to America shortly.

i phyen, adnoun + noun.

1. this side/way. SYN **i ccok.** ¶**Cengke-cang un kil i phyen ey iss.ta** The station is on this/our side of the street.

2. this/our side, we/us, I/me. SYN **i ccok**, CF **wuli.** ¶**Yākwu-cēn ey i phyen i ikyess.ta** We won the baseball game.

3. your side, you (CF **i sālam**). ¶**I phyen i mence ssawum ul kēlci anh.ess.^{s}o?** You provoked the quarrel, didn't you?

ip.nikka, cop FORMAL indic attentive. is it ~?

ip.nita, cop FORMAL indic assertive. it is ~.

ipsyo [Seoul DIAL; menial to superior] = **iyo** (polite). ~~**nun ke l' ipsyo**; ~~**nun tey 'psyo.**

iptikka, cop FORMAL retrospective attentive. it was ~?

iptita, copula FORMAL retrospective assertive. it was ~.

īpuk < *"i-'PUK*, n, postn. to the north (of ~); ~ and north. ¶**samphalq-senq īpuk** north of the 38th parallel. **Sewulq īpuk** to the north of Seoul. **Hān kang īpuk** north of the Han River. **Samchek īpuk** Samchek and north. **īpuk sālam** a northerner.

i pun, adn + quasi-free n. this esteemed person, he/him, she/her. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/sālam/son.**

i pwā, n + vt inf. see here!

i(')sa = *i(')za*, pcl (+ pcl). CF **isa, sa, za.** ¶*i mal isa tyeksil ho.m ye* ... (1776 ^{n}Yempul 38)

these words are correct and ... . LCT takes this as *is[y]a = 'i'sya* cop hon inf.

isa, pcl [obs; DIAL (Kyengsang – Mkk 1960:3: 33)] = **iya**. After vowel **sa** (= **ya**).

i sai / say, adn + n. this interval; (as adv) these days, nowadays; lately, recently, of late. ¶ **~ uy chengnyen tul** the young men of today. **I sai etteh.sup.nikka** How are you these days? **I sai pi ka mānh.i wass.ta** We have had much rain these days. LIGHT **yo sai / say**. CF **i cuum**.

i sālam, adnoun + noun.

1. this person; he / him, she / her. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/son**.

2. you (informal). ¶ **I sālam eti ka** Where do you think YOU are going? **I sālam wēynq il ia** What's the matter with you? SYN **i kes**.

īsang < *'I-'SSYANG*, n, postnoun, postmodifier.

1. more than, above, over, upward of. ¶ **sip-chilq īsang** above / over seventeen. **sam-nyenq īsang i toyess.ta** it got to be more than three years (1936 Roth 208). **ī-payk īsang uy sālam i** more than two hundred people (1936 Roth 217). **Ku uy sengcek un cwung īsang ita** His school records are above average.

2. beyond, past, more than; further. ¶ **Ku ccum man un tul.ye 'ta pwā to toyci man te īsang un an toynta** It's all right to peer in that far, but not beyond.

3. since, now that, seeing that. ¶ **ileh.key toynq īsang ey nun** since it has come to this.

4. that is all, that is the end. ¶ **Īsang ip.nita** That is all (I have to say) = Thank you (for listening / reading); Amen! (Dupont 249).

i say = **i sai**

ise = **isye** = **isie**

īse < *'I-SYEY*, n, postn [uncommon]. to the west (of –); – and west.

isi–, verb stem 'exist'. SEE *is(i)'ta*.

'isi– = *'i-si-*, copula honorific. SEE *'isi'na*.

isici, copula honorific suspective

isie, 1. < *'isi'ye*, cop hon inf (= **isye** < *'i'sye*).

2. → **isiye** (pcl)

is(i)'kwo, gerund < *is(i)'ta* (vi). SEE *is'kwo*.

'isi'kwo, copula hon gerund (1462 [1]Nung 1:18a).

isil(q) < *'isilq*, cop hon prosp mod. SEE *'sil(q)*.

isil(q), prospective modifier < *is(i)'ta* (exists; with summational epithemes). ¶ *'na y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy* (1447 Sek 6:7a) when I was at home. *ne-huy 'non khe'n i 'Gwa 'na 'y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy "SSYWUW-"KHWO y "mantha'la* (1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had a lot of trouble when we were athome. *ye'huyywo'm i 'mas.tang ho'kwo n' 'i ye'huyywo'm i 'stwo e'nu isil 'ppa 'y.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected but why is there so much more of this separation?

isi'la, subjunctive attentive < *is(i)'ta*.

~ 'n 't oy. ¶ *ho'ma hon ka'ci lwo nwun-['Jsep the'li a'lay isi'la 'n t oy 'QUNG-'YWONG 'i 'stwo tangtangi "twu ka'ci "ep'su.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 4:20b) since they [= Jāng Sān's two eyes] also are below the hairs of the eyebrow in the same way there are accordingly no two ways of putting them to use. SEE *-'ya 'sila 'n 'to y*.

isilq ci, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier

isilq cwul, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier

isil i, 1. cop hon prosp mod + n. 2. = **isil ya**.

isi'l i, prosp modifier ('exist') + postmodifier.

~ 'Gwo (postmod). ¶ *e'tuy 'stèn SAM-PWUN 'i "mwot ko'ca 'PALQ-'POYK sa'wona 'Won "i'l i isi'l i 'Gwo* (1447 Sek 19:10b) without three divisions provided, where will there ever be eight hundred bad events? *MYENG-'SWU TYWUNG 'ey 'pte 'tiye isi'l i Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 5: 24b) why would you have – and fallen among the many people? *SAM-TTWO 'ay pte'le ti'l [i] 'ye'n i mu'sum 'LI-'QYEK isi'l i 'Gwo* (1464 Kumkang 64b) what profit is there if one falls into the three evil paths?

~ ''la (cop indic assert). ¶ *'i "HHWUW 'QILQ-'QUK 'SO-CHYEN na'mon 'hoy yey 'za 'stwo MI-'LUK 'PPWULQ 'i isi'l i ''la* (1447 Sek 23:13a) only a hundred million four thousand odd years from now will a maitreya Buddha exist again. *'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'CYEY-'TTWO 'honwo'la s mozo'm i isi['Jm ye n' NUNG-"SWO y isi'l i 'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:13a) if you have the mind to save living beings you will have the ability.

~ ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta (1462 [1]Nung 1:69a).

~ '-ngi s 'kwo (cop polite + pcl + postmod). ¶ *cephun 'ptu't i e'nu isi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1449 Kok 123) how will one have a feeling of dread?! *ZIN-SOYNG 'i e'tuy 's'ten 'i 'kot ho'n i isi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:5ab) how can there ever be a life as sad as this?

~ ''n i (cop mod + postmod). ¶ *il'lwo pu'the THYEN 'SSYANG 'ay na'l i 'two isi'l i ''n i* (1447 Sek 9:19a) from this/here some will be

born in heaven, too.

'isi'l i ''m ye, cop hon prosp mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf. ¶*ZYE-LOY 'two 'stwo MWU-SSYANG 'isi'l i ''m ye* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:63a) the tathāgata is moreover impermanent, too.

isilq ka, cop hon prosp modifier + postmodifier

isilq kes, cop hon prosp mod + noun / postnoun

isilq key, abbr < isilq kes i / i···

isilq s, vi / aux prosp modifier + postmodifier.

isilq 's i'la (cop indic assert). ¶*'TTYWU-TTI 'non PPYEN-QAN 'hi 'TTYWU 'ho'ya ka'cye isil 's i'la* (1465 Wen se:5a) [the word] *'TTYWU-TTI* means having a peaceful life.

isilq 's oy (pcl). ¶*ZYE-LOY s CCYWEN-SIN i isil 'ss oy '.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:89b) it is because it has the tathāgata's whole body (= strength).

isilq 't ol, prosp mod ('exist') + postmod + pcl. ¶*twos'k uy mululq 'CYWUNG isil 'tt ol mi'li "alosi'm ye* (1463 Pep 1:168a) he knew in advance that there would be a crowd who would retreat to their seat mats, and … .

isil ya, cop hon prosp modifier + postmodifier

isi'l ye, prosp mod ('exist') + postmod. ¶*'KEP 'i "naycywong ta'wo'm i isi'l ye* (1463 Pep 4:53a) will it happen that the kalpa finally comes to an end? *twolo'hye 'TTYWU-'TTYAK hol 'kwo.t i isi'l ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) would there be any place [in the doctrine] where I could get a firmer grasp?

isim, (unmodulated) subst < *is(i)'ta* (exists). CF *i'sywom*.

isi'm ye (cop inf). ¶*'nwu y 'za 'TI-['JHHYWEY isi'm ye* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:7a) just who has wisdom and … . *"CO-'SIK 'uy il'hwum 'ul a'pi isi'm ye ['je'mi i'sya 'QILQ-'TTYENG ho'sa-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 8:83a; *il-'hwum-'ul*) I hope the name of the son will be decided in the presence of the father and the mother. *SSYA 'two isi'm ye 'CYENG 'two is.no'n i a'lwo'm i NGUY khe'ta* (?1468- Mong 39a) it is well to know that both wrong and right exist.

isi'm ye n' (copula inf + pcl). ¶*"cyek.ke'na "e'twun ke's i isi'm ye n' 'kwot 'CYWOK "samke'nul* (1463 Pep 4:38a) if, when what is got is but little, one makes do with that … .

'isim, copula honorific substantive.

'isi'm ye (cop inf). ¶*KUM s 'pi'ch isi'm ye* (1447 Sek 6:17a) it is a golden color, and … . *mozom pol'kin "salo'm isi'm ye* (1466 Mok 3; cited from LCT with inferred accents) he is a person of enlightened mind.

isim < *'isim*, copula honorific substantive

isin < *'isin*, copula honorific modifier

isin, modifier < *is(i)'ta* (exists; summational epithemes). ¶*epe'zi ko'ca isin ce'k uy il'hwum 'ul 'QILQ-'TTYENG ho'sa-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 8:96b) when the parents have got one [= a new child] they decide a name [transitional epitheme – of time].

'isi'na, cop hon advers. ¶*'MEN-"LI 'NGWOY s 'isi'na* (1449 Kok 2) it [= Buddha's] is a work beyond the myriad leagues [of our land], but …

isin ci, copula honorific modifier + postmodifier

isin cuk, copula hon modifier + postmodifier

isin cwul, copula hon modifier + postmodifier

isiney, cop FAMILIAR honorific indic assertive

isini, 1. copula honorific sequential. 2. → **isin i**

isin i, 1. cop hon mod + postmod. 2. = **isin ya**.

'isi'n i, cop hon mod + postmod. SEE *a'ni 'si'n i*.

– *''la*, (cop indic assert). ¶*"ta 'TTI wu'h uy s PPWO-'SALQ s 'TUK 'isi'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 17:26a) they all are the bodhisattva's virtue(s) on earth. *'SSIP-'LYWUK 'i 'TI-'SING skey 'hoi hosi'n i 'isi'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 2:43b) sixteen is (with reference to) the victories of his wisdom. SEE *'ysi'n i ''la*.

isin ka, copula hon modifier + postmodifier

isin key, abbr < isin kes i / i···

'isin 'kwo, copula honorific modifier + postmod. ¶*mu'sum 'pu'lisyan i'l isin 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:8a) what errand is it that you have? [= *'isin 'kwo*]

isin pa, cop honorific mod + postmodifier

isin tey, cop honorific mod + postmodifier

'isin 't ol, cop hon mod + postmodifier + pcl. ¶*[YWONG-KWUN] 'isin 't ol [THYEN-'SYENG] 'un polko'si'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 71) he was a so-so monarch but heaven's intentions were clear.

isin tul, cop honorific modifier + postmodifier

'isin 't ye, cop hon mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*wo'cik 'SYENG-ZIN s "ma'l isin 't ye* (1463 Yeng 2:36b) are they solely the words of a saint? [taken as copula rather than 'exist']

isinya → **isin ya**, copula hon mod + postmod

isio (standard spelling isiyo), 1. AUTH cop hon indic assert. 2. (= isiko) cop hon gerund.

isiolsoita [obs] = **isip.nita**. ¶**Onul nay maum ey [1]im hasin ca nun chenewu 'siolsoita** (1936 Roth 537) God is present in my heart today.

isita, cop hon indic assertive (or transferentive)

'isi'ta, cop hon indic assertive (CF *'i'la*); INF *'i'sya*. (Indic assert example?) SEE *'isi'n i ''la*.

is(i)'ta = *is'ta* (> iss.ta), qvi (also aux). stays; exists, is; there is, has. The stem *isi-* regularly shortens to *is-* before an ending that starts with consonant + vowel, including *-'ta* itself; both the shapes are preserved in modern Phyengan dialects. The modifiers and the substantive, and those forms that include them, do not shorten: *isil(q)*. *isi'l ye*; *isim*, *isi'm ye*. ABBR *'s(i)'ta* (after *y*, *i*), *'ys(i)'ta*.

The predicates can be negativized as *is'ti a'ni* *'ho'ta* (SEE *is'ti*).

isita / is.ta [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984: 104-5)] = iss.ta. Both isi- and is- are used before **-key**, **-ko**, **-ta**, **-ti** (= **-ci**); only is- before **-e**, **-ul**, **-un**, **-umyen**, **-uni**; **isi ya** = **iss.e ya**, **ise yo** (some places **isi yo**) = **iss.e yo**.

'isi'ta[']s-ongi ''ta SEE *a'ni 'si'ta[']s-ongi ''ta*

isi'ton, provisional < *is(i)'ta*. SEE *-'ya 'si'ton*.

isitun, copula honorific retrospective modifier

isiye, 1. pcl [lit honorific] = a (vocative); after vowels **siye**.

2. → **isie** (> **isye** > **ise**) cop honorific inf.

isi'ye = *i'sye* (v inf)

isiyo = **isio**, copula hon: (1) AUTH, (2) gerund. ¶**Kulisuto nun Chencwu isiyo sālam isiyo** (1936 Roth 120) Christ is God and man.

is.ke'n i, effective mod < *is'ta* = *is(i)'ta* + postmod. ¶ *'TTAY-SSING 'un 'SYEY-'KAY pas'k uy 'two 'wohi'lye 'PEP-'SYENG 'SOYK 'i is.ke'n i 'i 'SO-THYEN 'i hon-kas "ta "pwuy.l i 'ye* (1459 Wel 1:37a) the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna) has rather the character of lawfulness even beyond the world; will the four heavens all be empty alike? SEE *-'a 'ys.ke'n i Gwa*.

is'kesi'nol, aux hon lit concessive. ¶*pwuthye s wu[h] s ip-si'Gwu'l ey s the'li hona'h i na'ma is'kesi'nol* (1447 Sek 23:56b) since there remained a single hair from Buddha's upper lip.

is'kesi'ton, vi hon provisional. ¶ *PPYEN-QAN 'thi a'ni 'hosin mo"toy is'kesi'ton* (1475 Nay 1:40a) if he [the king] has a stretch of being ill.

is.ke'tun, provisional < *is'ta* = *is(i)'ta*. ¶ *e'tin namzin 'in "yang 'u'lwo ho'kwo is.ke'tun* (?1517- [1]No 2:54b) he was pretending to be a good fellow, but ... . SEE *'ho'ya 's.ke'tun*, *'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun*.

is'key, adverbative < *is'ta*. ¶*pwu"thye y 'i 'MYWOW-'PEP-HHWA KYENG 'u'lwo 'pwu'cywok 'hwol 'tt oy is'key 'khwo 'cye 'y.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:134b) Buddha wanted us to have people keep relying on this Lotus sūtra.

is'kwo, ger < *is'ta* = *is(i)'ta*. ABBR *'s'kwo*. ¶ *"syeWul ['CCUK SSIN] is'kwo* (1445 [1]Yong 37) there was a traitorous minister in the capital, and ... . *wo'cik ["SYWUY] y is.kwo ['TTI] y "ep.su'm ye n' ki'lum 'ko.t hoy'ya* [= *'ko.t hoy'ya* = *'kot ho'ya*] *hulle ti.l i ''m ye* (1579 Kwikam 1:21b) if you only have water and no land it flows down like oil, and ... . ALSO 1481 Twusi 7:23b, ... SEE *'ho'ya 's'kwo*.

is.non, proc mod < *is'ta* = *is(i)'ta*. SEE *'ho'ya 's.non*. 1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ¶*ingey is.no'n i* (1465 Wen 3:2:2:42ab) those who are here. ¶*TTANG pas[k] pwo'l i is.no'n ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:50b) are there any who watch [from] outside the hall?

2. (summational epitheme).

2a. ¶ *'kwot is.non 't ol "a'n i* (1482 Kumsam 2:2b) knew at once that they were there. ¶*SSYA 'two isi'm ye 'CYENG 'two is.no'n i a'lwo'm i NGUY khe'ta* (?1468- Mong 39a) it is well to know that both wrong and right exist. *til'Gwo'm i pan'to'ki is.non 'toy "ep'su.l ye ''n i 's'ton* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) there need not be any stumbling blocks. *is.non 'tos 'hwo'toy is'ti a'ni 'hwo'm i* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist.

2b. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate). ¶*is.no'n i 'ya "ep'su.n i 'ya* (?1468- Mong 62a) is there or isn't there? *as.ka'Won 'ptu't i is.no'n i 'ye* (1447 Sek 6:25b) are you feeling stingy? *icey e'tuy is.no'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 23:78a) where are they now? *e'tuy "tywo'hon mol 'phol'l i is.non 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:62a) where is there a good horse dealer? *NAM THYEN-'TYWUK pa'lol s "ko'z ay is.no'n i* (1447 Sek 6:43b) it is on the shore of the sea of South India. *kutuy s a'pa "ni'm i is.no'n i s 'ka – is.no'n i 'ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:14b) Is your father here? – He is here, sir.

is.nwo'la, proc modulated indic assert < *is'ta* = *is(i)'ta*. SEE *'ho'ya 's.nwo'la*.

is'nwon, modulated proc mod < *is'ta* = *is(i)'ta*. ~ *'t i* (postmod + pcl). ¶*MWU-MYENG 'i 'SSILQ 'lwo "THYEY is'nwon 't i a'ni ''la* (1459 Wel 2:22c) the primal darkness (avidyā = ignorance) does not really have form.

is'nwo-ngi ''ta, proc modulated polite (< *is'ta*

'n tul, -ta ka 'n tul, -ulye 'n tul, -umye 'n tul, -umyen se 'n tul.

in tus, copula modifier + postmodifier

'in 't ye, copula modifier + postmod + postmod. SEE *'isin 't ye, -un 't ye, -u'n i 'n 't ye*.

i nun, n + pcl. as for this (one).

inya → in ya

in ya, copula mod + postmod. ¶**Poktong in ya** Is it Poktong? **Poktong-i 'n ya** Is it Poktong-i? **Nwukwu 'n ya** Who is it? **Yeki ka musunq yek in ya** What station is this? **Ku key musun soli 'n ya** (= **musun māl in ya**) What do you mean by that?

~ **ka** (pcl). SEE **nwukwu 'n ya ka**; **in ka ka**.

~ **lul** (pcl). SEE **in ka lul**.

~ **tul** (pcl). ¶**Tā haksayng in ya tul?** Are they all students?

i-nyang, cpd adv. (in) this way, (in) the same way as this, as this is / was, with no change, still, with no letup. CF **ku-/ce-nyang**.

'i 'n ye, cop mod + postmod. SEE *a'ni 'n ye*.

i-nyek, n. [vulgar] you. SYN **kutay**, **i sālam**, ...

inyo → in yo = in ya

io, 1. AUTH cop; abbr **yo**; var **iwu**. The standard spelling is **iyo** and that spelling is probably well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.

2. → **i yo** (it is this); → **iyo** (polite); → **iyo** = **iko** (cop ger).

-io → -i yo

iolssita [DEFERENTIAL] = **ita** (cop) it is ~. ¶**Kim Poktong iolssita** It is (or I am) Kim Poktong. After a vowel, **olssita**. Often spelled also **iolsita / olsita**. ?< *iwolsywoita* (1876 Kakok 80); < ? + *-lq 's i-'ta* – we lack attestation of either ***'i'ywolq** or (var) ***'i'lwolq** for the modulated prospective modifier of the copula, finding only *'ilq*, the unmodulated prospective modifier.

iolsoita SEE **isiolsoita**

io man, AUTH cop + pcl. it is ~ but.

iong [Ceycwu DIAL (Pak Yonghwu 1960:397)] = ***iyeng*** < ***ieng*** = **ileh.key** like this, so.

īoy < *''I-'NGWOY*, n, postn, postmod. outside of (a limit), except for; ~ (ey) except(ing), save (for), outside (of), but, besides, in addition (to). CF **pakk ey**.

1. n. ¶**Īoy(q) mūncey nun pyel kes i ani 'ta** Other problems are unimportant (Dupont 253).

2. postnoun. ¶**i-welq talq īoy ey** except for February. **Ku nun welkup īoy ey ttan swuip i com iss.ta** He has a little separate income apart from (besides) his salary.

3. postmod. ¶**Ku nun na hanthey i chayk ul cwunq īoy ey, tto kūlim to mānh.i cwuess.ta** Besides giving me this book, he also gave me many pictures.

i p'ā = i pwā see here!

i pen, adnoun + noun (CF **ku / ce pen**).

1. this time, the present, the current one, this one; the recent / latest one. ¶ ~ **sihem the** recent / last examination. **I pen man un yôngse hay cwusipsio** Please forgive me just this time. **I pen un ney ka chwum chwul chalyey 'ta** Now it is your turn to dance. **I pen cēncayng ey sālam i elma 'na cwuk.ess.^{s}up.nikka** How many people were killed in the late war?

2. next time, the coming (one); presently, shortly, now, next. ¶**i penq il.yoil** next Sunday. **i penq yelum pānghak** the coming summer vacation. **Ku nun i pen ey Mikwuk ey kanta** He is going to America shortly.

i phyen, adnoun + noun.

1. this side / way. SYN **i ccok**. ¶**Cengke-cang un kil i phyen ey iss.ta** The station is on this/our side of the street.

2. this/our side, we/us, I/me. SYN **i ccok**; CF **wuli**. ¶**Yākwu-cēn ey i phyen i ikyess.ta** We won the baseball game.

3. your side, you (CF **i sālam**). ¶**I phyen i mence ssawum ul kēlci anh.ess.^{s}o?** You provoked the quarrel, didn't you?

ip.nikka, cop FORMAL indic attentive. is it – ?

ip.nita, cop FORMAL indic assertive. it is – .

ipsyo [Seoul DIAL; menial to superior] = **iyo** (polite). ---**nun ke l' ipsyo**; ---**nun tey 'psyo**.

iptikka, cop FORMAL retrospective attentive.

iptita, copula FORMAL retrospective assertive.

īpuk < *''I-'PUK*, n, postn. to the north (of –); – and north. ¶**samphalq-senq īpuk** north of the 38th parallel. **Sewulq īpuk** to the north of Seoul. **Hān kang īpuk** north of the Han River. **Samchek īpuk** Samchek and north. **īpuk sālam** a northerner.

i pun, adn + quasi-free n. this esteemed person, he / him, she / her. CF **i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/ pun/sālam/son**.

i pwā, n + vt inf. see here!

i( )sa = i( )za, pcl (+ pcl). CF **isa, sa, za**. ¶*i mal isa tyeksil ho.m ye* ... (1776 ^{n}Yempul 38)

these words are correct and ... . LCT takes this as *is[y]a* = *'i'sya* cop hon inf.

isa, pcl [obs; DIAL (Kyengsang – Mkk 1960:3: 33)] = iya. After vowel sa (= ya).

i sai/say, adn + n. this interval; (as adv) these days, nowadays; lately, recently, of late. ¶ ~ uy chengnyen tul the young men of today. I sai etteh.sup.nikka How are you these days? I sai pi ka mānh.i wass.ta We have had much rain these days. LIGHT yo sai/say. CF i cuum.

i sālam, adnoun + noun.

1. this person; he/him, she/her. CF i ay/ca/chi/ēlun/i/nom/pun/son.

2. you (informal). ¶I sālam eti ka Where do you think YOU are going? I sālam wēynq il ia What's the matter with you? SYN i kes.

īsang < *"I-'SSYANG*, n, postnoun, postmodifier.

1. more than, above, over, upward of. ¶sip-chilq īsang above/over seventeen. sam-nyenq īsang i toyess.ta it got to be more than three years (1936 Roth 208). ī-payk īsang uy sālam i more than two hundred people (1936 Roth 217). Ku uy sengcek un cwung īsang ita His school records are above average.

2. beyond, past, more than; further. ¶Ku ccum man un tul.ye 'ta pwā to toyci man te īsang un an toynta It's all right to peer in that far, but not beyond.

3. since, now that, seeing that. ¶ileh.key toynq īsang ey nun since it has come to this.

4. that is all, that is the end. ¶Īsang ip.nita That is all (I have to say) = Thank you (for listening/reading); Amen! (Dupont 249).

i say = i sai

ise = isye = isie

ise < *"I-SYEY*, n, postn [uncommon]. to the west (of ~); ~ and west.

isi-, verb stem 'exist'. SEE *is(i)'ta*.

'isi- = *'i-si-*, copula honorific. SEE *'isi'na*.

isici, copula honorific suspective

isie, 1. < *'isi'ye*, cop hon inf (= isye < *'i'sye*).

2. → isiye (pcl)

is(i)'kwo, gerund < *is(i)'ta* (vi). SEE *is'kwo*.

'isi'kwo, copula hon gerund (1462 [Nung 1:18a).

isil(q) < *'isilq*, cop hon prosp mod. SEE *'sil(q)*.

isil(q), prospective modifier < *is(i)'ta* (exists; with summational epithemes). ¶ *'na y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy* (1447 Sek 6:7a) when I was at home. *ne-huy 'non khe'n i 'Gwa 'na 'y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy "SSYWUW-"KHWO y "mantha'la* (1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had a lot of trouble when we were athome. *ye'huyywo'm i 'mas.tang ho'kwo n' 'i ye'huyywo'm i 'stwo e'nu isil 'ppa 'y.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected but why is there so much more of this separation?

isi'la, subjunctive attentive < *is(i)'ta*.

~ *'n 't oy*. ¶*ho'ma hon ka'ci lwo nwun-f']sep the'li a'lay isi'la 'n t oy 'QUNG-'YWONG 'i 'stwo tangtangi "twu ka'ci "ep'su.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 4:20b) since they [= Jāng Sān's two eyes] also are below the hairs of the eyebrow in the same way there are accordingly no two ways of putting them to use. SEE *-'ya 'sila 'n 'to y*.

isilq ci, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier

isilq cwul, copula prosp modifier + postmodifier

isil i, 1. cop hon prosp mod + n. 2. = isil ya.

isi'l i, prosp modifier ('exist') + postmodifier.

~ *'Gwo* (postmod). ¶*e'tuy ''stèn SAM-PWUN 'i "mwot ko'ca 'PALQ-'POYK sa'wona'Won "i'l i isi'l i 'Gwo* (1447 Sek 19:10b) without three divisions provided, where will there ever be eight hundred bad events? *MYENG-'SWU TYWUNG 'ey 'pte 'tiye isi'l i Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 5: 24b) why would you have – and fallen among the many people? *SAM-TTWO 'ay pte'le ti'l [i] 'ye'n i mu'sum 'LI-'QYEK isi'l i 'Gwo* (1464 Kumkang 64b) what profit is there if one falls into the three evil paths?

~ *''la* (cop indic assert). ¶*'i "HHWUW 'QILQ-'QUK 'SO-CHYEN na'mon 'hoy yey 'za 'stwo MI-'LUK 'PPWULQ 'i isi'l i ''la* (1447 Sek 23:13a) only a hundred million four thousand odd years from now will a maitreya Buddha exist again. *'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'CYEY-'TTWO 'honwo'la s mozo'm i isi[']m ye n' NUNG-"SWO y isi'l i 'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:13a) if you have the mind to save living beings you will have the ability.

~ *''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1462 [Nung 1:69a).

~ *'-ngi s 'kwo* (cop polite + pcl + postmod). ¶*cephun 'ptu't i e'nu isi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1449 Kok 123) how will one have a feeling of dread?! *ZIN-SOYNG 'i e'tuy 's'ten 'i 'kot ho'n i isi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:5ab) how can there ever be a life as sad as this?

~ *''n i* (cop mod + postmod). ¶*'il'lwo pu'the THYEN 'SSYANG 'ay na'l i 'two isi'l i ''n i* (1447 Sek 9:19a) from this/here some will be

= *is(i)'ta*) + cop indic assertive. SEE *'ho'ya 's'nwo-ngi ''ta*.

is'o = **isyo**, abbr < **isio** (AUTH cop honorific)

-iso(i) [Cincwu DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)] = **-sipsio**. **Kaiso(i)** = **Kasipsio** Please go / come (there).

i son, adn + quasi-free n. this person; he / she; [IRONICAL] this "gentleman" / "lady". CF **i ay/ca/chi/i/nom/pun/sālam**.

i'sopte'n i, aux v deferential retr modifier + postmod. SEE *'y'sopte'n i*.

iss.ci anh.ta, negativized qvi. CF **ēps.ci anh.ta**.

iss.i, der adv < **iss.ta**; [DIAL] = **iss.key**. CF **ēps.i**. ¶**Casin iss.i hayngtong hay la** Act with confidence. **Kunke iss.i māl ul halyem** (CM 2:97) I'd like you to speak with some basis.

iss.ke la = **iss.e la** stay!

iss.nun, proc mod < **iss.ta**$_2$ ('stays'). In Seoul this normally replaces **iss.un**, the expected modifier of **iss.ta**$_1$ ('exists; is located; has').

iss.nunta, proc indic assert < **iss.ta**$_2$. stays; elapses. SEE p. 218, §11.7.3.

iss.nya, 1. **iss.n' ya** [lit] abbr < **iss.nun ya**

2. **iss.ny a** [colloq; < **iss.ni a**] = **iss.ni?**

iss.ta$_1$ < *is(i)'ta*, qvi. NEG (for all) **ēps.ta**, (for 1 and 2) **iss.ci anh.ta**. HON (meanings 1 and 2) **kyēysita**; (other meanings) **iss.usita** (– the exalting reference is to the possessor), but **kyēysita** is also possible for 3b, and for 3a if the possessed is animate. The paradigm of **iss.ta**$_1$ ('exists; is located; has') is hybrid, partly like an adjective (indic assert **iss.ta**), partly like a processive verb: the processive modifier **iss.nun** of **iss.ta**$_2$ replaces the modifier (*)**iss.un**. CF the remarks under **ēps.ta**. SEE **isita/is.ta**.

1. (existence). there is, it is (in existence), exists. **Yēys nal ey ecinq īm-kum i iss.ess.ta** Once there was (there lived) a wise king. **Ilenq īl i eti iss.ta 'm!** How can such things be?

2. (location).

2a. is (temporarily in / at a place). ¶**Nay chayk i eti iss.n' ya – chayk-sang wi ey iss.ta** Where's my book? – It's on the desk.

2b. is located / situated, is, lies, sits, stands. ¶**kangq ka ey iss.nun cel** a temple standing by the river bank. **Cwungkwuk un Cosen se-ccok ey iss.ta** China lies to the west of Korea. **San twī ey sī'-nay ka iss.ta** Behind the hill there runs a brook.

2c. is contained / included (in). ¶**Ku chayk ey cēse mok.lok i iss.ta** The book contains a bibliography.

2d. consists / lies / rests (in). ¶**Cwuqkwen un uyhoy ey iss.ta** Sovereignty resides in the Assembly. **Hāyngpok un māncok ey iss.ta** Happiness lies in contentment.

2e. is found / got / had (CF vt **et.ta, chac.ta**). ¶**Cēnhwa chayk i eti iss.ess.nun ya** Where did you find the phone book?

3. (possession)

3a. has, possesses, owns. [Both possessor and possessed can be marked by the nominative pcl **i / ka**, but the possessor is often thematized and subdued with **un / nun** and it may be marked by the dative **hanthey** or **eykey**.] ¶**Ku uy ttal un um.ak caycwu ka iss.^{5}up.nita** His daughter is endowed with musical talents. **Na nun hanthey iss.nun tōn ul tā ssess.ta** I spent all the money I had. **Tta' nim to kyēysip.nikka / iss.usip.nikka?** Do you have a daughter, too? **Nwu ka sikan i iss.na** Who has time?

3b. has the occasion / experience, (does, has done) on occasion. ---**unq īl i iss.ta** has (ever); once did. ---**nunq īl i iss.ta** sometimes does; does do it. ¶**Hak.kyo lul kaluchi(si)nq īl i iss.^{5}up.nikka (iss.usip.nikka, kyēysip.nikka)?** Have you ever taught school?

3c. carries (in stock), keeps (for sale), sells, has (available). [Impersonal possessor marked by the dative **ey** or nominative **i/ka**]. ¶**I kes un Hwasin ey man iss.ta** This is (to be) had only at Hwasin [Dept Store]. **Mikwuk tāmpay ka iss.^{5}up.nikka** Do you sell American cigarettes?

4. (occurrence)

4a. (an event) is held, takes place, opens, comes off (CF **yellita**). ¶**Taum hōyuy nun ēncey iss.nun ya** When is the next meeting to be held? **Ecey kiha sihem i iss.ess.ta** We had an exam in geometry yesterday.

4b. it breaks out, arises, occurs, happens, takes place, there is (CF **il.e nata**). ¶**musunq īl i iss.tun ci** no matter what happens, come what may. **Ku pupu sai ey musunq īl i iss.ess.nun ci na nun molukeyss.ta** I don't know what has passed (gone on) between that couple. **Il-nyen an ey yele kaci īl i iss.ess.ta** In that one year many things happened.

iss.ta$_2$ = **iss.nunta**, vi. NEG **iss.ci anh.ta** = **iss.ci anh.nunta**; HON **kyēysita** = **kyēysinta**. Modern Seoul **iss.ta**$_2$ 'stays' has the paradigm

of a processive verb (¹Yi Tongcay 1989).

1. stays, stops; waits (around), pauses, waits (momentarily); is (temporarily) in a place. ¶**Ne yeki iss.e la** You stay here. **Kaman hi iss.ca** Just a second! (M 1:1:342). **Ne eti iss.ess.nun ya** Where have you been?

2. time elapses. ¶**com te iss.umyen** a little bit later on. **iss.ta ka** after a while.

iss.ta$_3$, aux vi. SEE **-ko ~, -e ~**.

iss.ta$_4$ = **iss.ta (ka)**, transferentive of **iss.ta**$_{1,2,3}$

iss.ta ka, cpd adv (transferentive < **iss.ta** + pcl).

1. [often spelled **ittaka**] after a while, after a short time, a little later. ¶**Na nun com iss.ta ka cenyek ul mek.keyss.ta** I will have dinner a little later.

2. stays and / but then; elapses and / but then.

3. (other meanings of **iss.ta**?)

iss.ul(q), prosp mod < **iss.ta**. ¶**wŭncen halq swu iss.ulq sālam** (¹Yi Tongcay 1989:352:n31) one who will be able to drive. **musunq il i iss.ul ttay ey nun** in case of emergency. **Yo cuum un latio ka ecci 'na mānh.un ci pang mata hana ssik iss.ta ko halq swu iss.ulq cengto 'ci yo** Lately radios have become so common it's reached the point where you can say every room has one.

iss.un, mod < **iss.ta** [rare; usually replaced by **iss.nun** or **iss.tun**].

1. ~ that existed / exists (etc). ¶**sēnke ka iss.un ithut-nal ey** on the day after the election was held. **wŭncen halq swu iss.un sālam** (¹Yi Tongcay 1989:352:n31) one who could drive.

?2. ~ who stayed. ¶**? cip ey iss.un na** (¹Yi Tongcay 1989:339) I who stayed at home.

iss.utoy, concessive < **iss.ta**. SEE **-toy**.

is'ta = ***is(i)'ta*** (exists). ¶***WUY "cyekwo'may is'ta*** (1463/4 Yeng 2:62a) they have a small amount of position. ***'PWULQ-'PEP 'i 'za na 'y inge'kuy two "cywoko'm achi is'ta*** (1482 Nam 1:14a) there is some of Buddha's law right here where I am. ALSO: 1462 ¹Nung 2:83a, 1482 Kum-sam 3:9b, ...

is.ta'la, retr indic assert < ***is'ta*** = ***is(i)'ta***. SEE ***'ho'ya 's.ta'la***.

is'tan, is'ten, retr mod < ***is'ta*** = ***is(i)'ta***.

is'ta.n i (postmod). ¶***nwo'lwo.m ol a'ni ho.ya is'ta.n i*** (1481 Twusi 7:23a) was not playing. SEE ***'ho'ya 's.ta'n i***.

is'te.n i (postmod). SEE ***'ho'ya 's.te'n i***.

is'ten 'ta (postmod). ¶***"ne y e'tuy 'ka is'ten 'ta*** (?1517- Pak 1:37b) where have you been?

is'ten 't ay n' (postmod + pcl + pcl). ¶***'SYANG is'ten 't ay n' pan'toki CIN-SIM 'ho'ya muy'ywu'm ul "nay.l i ''le.n i ''la*** (1464 Kumkang 79b) when one had these distinctive marks (of ~) one would emit glaring hatred.

is'tas'ta, retr emotive indic assertive < ***is'ta*** = ***is(i)'ta***. ¶***he'mu'l i 'SSILQ lwo na 'ykey is'tas'ta*** (1463 Pep 2:6a) the fault is really mine. ALSO: 1482 Kum-sam 4:22b.

is'ten, retr mod < ***is'ta*** = ***is(i)'ta***. SEE ***'is'tan; 'ho'ya 's'ten***.

is'tesin, retr hon mod < ***is'ta*** = ***is(i)'ta***.

~ *'ka* (postmod). ¶***[CYA-YANG] k "sey 'cwuy "nyey 'two is'tesin 'ka*** (1445 ¹Yong 88) were there [not] three rats on the eaves also in olden days?!

is'tesi'n i s 'ka SEE ***-'tesi'n i s 'ka***.

is'ti, suspective < ***is'ta*** = ***is(i)'ta***. ¶***sul'hwu.m i inge'kuy is'ti a'ni ho'n i 'Ga*** (1481 Twusi 7:14a) is there no sorrow here? ***[''SYWOW-ZIN] 'i "moy'zil ci'p uy is'ti a'ni 'hota'n i*** (?1517- Pak 1:58b) the commoner was not at home day after day. ***koma.n 'i is'ti a'ni ho'm ye n'*** (1462 ¹Nung 1:77b) unless it is still. ***"cams.kan 'ina mozom nwo'ha 'phyea'l ye 'mwom 'two 'wohi'lye is'ti a'ni khe'n i*** (1475 Nay 2:1:2b) for just a little while I have wanted to set forth [what is in] my heart, and my body itself has been more or less absent. ALSO: 1481 Twusi 8:2a, ... CF ***"ep'ta***.

'i'ston, 'is'ton, pcl < ***'i s 't on*** ('as for the fact of [being] this'). just, precisely, only. ABBR (after *y, i*) ***''ston***. ¶ ***... mozom 'is'ton mwuy'Gwusi'l i 'ye*** (1449 Kok 62) but would his mind waver? ***'homol'mye ~ 'i'sto'n ye*** just how much more so?! ¶***'homol'mye CHIN 'hi ye'le ka'ci s me'cun "i'l ol "SSYWU 'hwo'm isto'n ye*** (1459 Wel 21:88-9) how much worse is it being subject to various evil deeds oneself?! ***mozo'm i cwu'kun 'coy ''Gey khe'n i 'homol'mye CIN-'SSILQ s 'TTYENG 'uy 'hi'm isto'n ye*** (1462 ¹Nung 9:61a) when the soul was turned to ashes was the power of true samādhi (abstract meditation) just all the greater? ***'homol'mye tey'Gwun ce'k ul [TANG] 'hwo.m isto'n ye*** (1481 Twusi 7:23a) just how much worse is it when faced with warming it [the food] up?!

'homol'mye ~ 'isto'n i-ngi s 'ka just how much more so?! ¶***'homol'mye QA-LA-'HAN "KWA***

'lol 'TUK "kuy 'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka (1447 Sek 19:4b) how much more so is being allowed to obtain the effect of an arhan?! *'SWU "ep'kwo n' 'homol'mye ku mwol'Gay 'sto'n i-ngi s 'ka* (1464 Kumkang 62b) they are innumerable, but how much more so is the sand?!

NOTE: It is not clear whether some instances would be better treated as *i 'sto'n ye* with the nominative particle (and ellipted predicate), as we treat the parallel cases with *y 'sto'n ye*.

SEE *-ke'n i 'sto'n ye, -Ge'n i 'sto'n ye, -no'n i 'sto'n ye, -u'l [i] 'ye'n i "ston; y 'sto'n ye.* CF *is'ten, e'tuy 's'ten ("sten, "ston, "stun).*

is'twoswo'n i, emotive-emotive mod < *is'ta = is(i)'ta*. SEE *'ho'ya 's'twoswo'n i.*

is'twota, emotive indic assert < *is'ta = is(i)'ta*. ¶*ce 'y 'pi.ch i [QUN] 'kot 'hwo.m i is'twota* (1481 Twusi 7:38b) at times it has a color like silver! SEE *-'a 'ys.two'ta, 'ho'ya 's'two'ta.* ALSO: 1481 Twusi 25:47a.

**isul(q) → isil(q)*, prosp mod < *is(i)'ta* (exists)

**isun → isin*, mod < *is(i)'ta* (exists)

is'wu = isyu, abbr < isiwu = isio AUTH cop hon

'isya--, cop modulated honorific

'i'sya, cop hon inf. ¶*hon ka'ci s 'SYENG 'i'sya* (1447 Sek 13:29a) it is a kind of surname, and ... . *'wuli susu'ng i'sya* (1459 Wel 18:42b) he is our teacher, and ... . ALSO: 1459 Wel 8:83a, ... SEE *'isya 'two; a'ni "sya.*

i'sya = i'sye, inf < *isi'ta* (exists). ¶*hon me'li ko[l]'Wa i'sya -- "twu me'li ko[l]'Wa i'sye* (1449 Kok 135) one head is engaged, -- [when] two heads are engaged ... . ALSO: *i'sya* (1459 Wel 8:83a); *i'sye* (1447 Sek 6:4ab). SEE *i'sye.*

[']isya-'s-ongi "ta, cop modulated hon + bnd v polite + cop indic assert. ¶*SYEY-PANG s 'SYENG-ZIN 'i 'ZIP-'MYELQ 'hosi'non 'SYANG isya-'s-ongi "ta* (1447 Sek 23:22b) it is a scene of the holy man of the west achieving nirvāṇa.

'isyas'ta, cop modulated hon emotive indic assert. ¶*'i 'skwu'm un ZYE-LOY s 'NYELQ-PPAN 'SYANG 'isyas'ta* (1447 Sek 23:27b) this dream is a scene of the tathāgata's nirvāṇa. *SYEN-ZIN 'tol'h i hanolq (= hanol [s]) SSIN-LYENG 'isyas[']ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:33a) the immortals (ṛṣi) are spirits of heaven. *KYWOW-KYWOW 'ho.ya "pyel s kawon-toy s twu'lyewun 'to.l [']isyas'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds [epithematic identification]. CF *'syas'ta, 'i'lusyas'ta.*

'isya 'two, cop hon inf + pcl. ¶*pi'lwok 'TTAK-'SYENG 'isya 'two NUNG 'hi 'MWULQ 'ey na'za 'ka pskay'hye kol'hoy'ti "mwot ho'si.l i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:50b) even a great sage cannot approach objects and analyze them.

isye < *'i'sye*, abbr < isie < *'isi'ye*, cop hon inf

i'sye, inf < *isi'ta* (exists). ¶*koma.n 'i "mwot i'sye* (1447 Sek 6:30a) could not stay still but ... . *SAM-NYEN 'i "mwot 'cha i'sye* (1447 Sek 6:4ab) it is less than three years, and ... . *SYENG-'KAK 'i 'kus polk'ta 'hosya'm on mol'ka kwoyGwoy [']hi i'sye pi'chwuylq 's ol nil'Gwo'toy MI-'MYWOW 'hi pol'kwo.m i'Gwo* (1462 [1]Nung 4:13ab) his saying that the inherent knowledge is unmistakably bright means it shines in its calm clarity; it is a subtle radiance, and ... . ALSO: 1481 Twusi 22:7a, ...

~ 'two. ¶*mu'zuyye'Wun "i'l i i'sye 'two* (1447 Sek 9:24b) though you have frightening experiences. *'i KYENG ti'nil "ssalo'm i inge'kuy i'sye 'two* (1447 Sek 19:17b) even if there are people here who will preserve this sūtra ... . *'kul nilkta 'ka mos'ti "mwot 'ho'ye 'sye 'non pi'lwok spolon "i'l i i'sye two* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:38-9) though sometimes he cannot stop in the midst of reading, so it is rapid.

~ 'za. ¶*pan'to'ki MA-TUNG 'i i'sye 'za e'lwu hon ka'ci "'la nilo'l i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17a) Mātanga will necessarily have to be present before we can say it is the same.

-- 'ay/'uy/'ey ~ (being) in/at. ¶*"mwoy.h ay i'sye non* ... (1481 Twusi 8:66a) in the mountains. *TUNG-KWANG 'i cip pas'k uy i'sye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:53a) the lamplight is outside the house and (so) ... . *ku TYWUNG 'ey i'sye* (1463 Pep 5:212b) is in their midst, and ... . ALSO: 1459 Wel 17:35a; 1462 [1]Nung 1:50b, 7:18a; ... .

i'sye "'la SEE *i'sye 'y'la*

i'syen < i'si-ye-n, v effective mod. ¶*'PEP 'i i'syen il'hwu'm i* (1463 Pep 1:180a) the name that is in the Law. *'wa 's.te'n i 'i'syen t i* (1586 Sohak 6:32b) = *'wa "sate'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:36a) the time since being (= living) here.

i'sye 'y'la, inf < *is(i)'ta* + abbr < *'i'la* (cop indic assert). SEE *-'e 'y'la.*

isyo, abbr < isio (AUTH cop hon)

isyu, abbr < **isiwu** = **isio** (AUTH cop hon)

i'sywo- < **isi-'wo-*, v + modulator (= *i'sywu-*).

i'sywo.l i ''la (1459 Wel 7:26b), *i'sywol 'kwot* (1465 Wen 2:2:2:12a), *i'sywolq 't in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 1:55a)

i'sywola (1481 Twusi 22:45a).

i'sywo'm ay s (1447 Sek 13:17a); *i'sywo'm i* (1459 Wel 9:27b), *i'sywo.m i* (1481 Twusi 8: 6b); *i'sywom 'kwa* (1459 Wel 7:31a); *i'sywo'm ol* (1462 [1]Nung 1:53a, 2:40a), *i'sywo.m ol* (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b), *isywo.m ol* (1481 Twusi 7:11b), *i'sywo.m ol* (1482 Kum-sam 2:11a); *i'sywo.m o'lwo* (1465 Wen 1:2:1:39b).

i'sywo.n i (1481 Twusi 15:4b).

i'sywo'toy (1447 Sek 9:2b, 1459 Wel 2:12b, 1462 [1]Nung 2:84b, ?1468- Mong 63b).

i'sywu- < **isi-'wu-*, v + modulator (= *i'sywo-*).

i'sywul 'tt in 't ayn (1462 [1]Nung 1:51a).

i'sywu'm i (1459 Wel 9:21b, 1462 [1]Nung 1: 89a), *i'sywu'm on* (1463 Pep 3:71b). *'i i'sywum 'ka 'i "ep'swom 'ka* (1482 Kum-sam 3:39a) does this exist or does this not exist?

i'sywu.n i (1481 Twusi 7:24b), *i'sywun 't oy* (1462 [1]Nung 1:65b).

ita < ***'i'ta** (→ *'i'la*), copula; after vowel 'ta but MK ***'y'ta** (→ *'y'la* but *''la* after *i* or *y* only). VAR **ilota** < **'ilwo'ta**. SEE **iyo** (= **iko**), **ila** (= **ita**, **ie**, ...), **ia** (= **ie**). CF **"i[l]'ta**, ? **ilta**.

1. cop indic assert. it is/equals, it is a case (an instance) of, it is a matter of. **A ka X ita** A is X. **X ita** It is X; It is a matter of X. **A ka B ka ani 'ta** A is not B. **B ka ani 'ta** It is not B; It is not a matter of B.

NOTE: Ordinarily the copula form must be preceded by something (typically a noun) to which it is attached without pause. After a vowel the stem i- is usually reduced to y- when an ending with a vowel is attached (i-e → ye) and omitted with a consonant is attached (i-ta → 'ta); the shortened forms are usual in speech and common in written sentences, too. (But monosyllabic forms such as **im**, **in**, **il(q)** often emerge intact.) That shortening makes many copula forms identical with forms abbreviated from **hata**, though the abbreviated forms were usually distinct in MK, where the copula was reduced no further than a glide *'y-* except after *i* and *y* where that would create an unacceptable string requiring further reduction of the glide to nothing. For clarity, it is often wise to write the unabbreviated forms of **hata** and **ita**. Many of the inflected forms of the copula are treated quite often as quasi-particles. For more on the negative copula, see **ani**, **i** (pcl) 3. On using or not using an apostrophe to mark the reduced forms of the copula, see **ie** (note).

2. transferentive. it is – and then (something changes). ¶**Etten ttay pomyen nolan sayk ita (ka) etten ttay pomyen huyn sayk ita** Some times it looks to be yellow and other times it looks to be white. **Etten ttay n' waysik ita (ka) etten ttay n' yangsik ita (ka) kuleci yo** (What we do is) sometimes we have Japanese food and sometimes we have western food.

3. (= **ita ka**) quasi-pcl (cop transferentive):

3a. used after particles to show a shift of location or of purpose. ¶**Kŏl-pang ey 'ta (ka) kel.ess.ta** He hung it in the closet. **Sang wi ey 'ta (ka) noh.ass.ta** He put it upon the table. **Congi ey 'ta (ka) ssusey yo** Write it on the paper. **Yeki 'ta tocang ul chisipsio** Stamp your seal here. **I kes ul tă mues ey 'ta ssun' ya** (= **ssunun ya**) What do you use all these things for?

3b. inserted between infinitive (**-e**) and a verb of giving, to emphasize the shift in benefit of the favor reported. There is an interval of space involved between the "doing" and the "favoring", so that the one doing the favor has to "bring" the object that is involved. ¶**chayk ul pillye 'ta cwuta** does someone the favor of lending him some books. **Sinmun ul sa 'ta cwusey yo** Buy me a newspaper. **Sensayng nim kkey Hănkwuk ūmsik ul ma(y)ntul.e 'ta tulikeyss.[s]up.nita** I will make you some Korean food, sir. **Latio lul kochye 'ta tao** Get the radio fixed. CF **kac' 'ta** < **kacye 'ta**.

3c. indicates a shift of direction after the infinitives **chyē** 'ascends', **kēnne** 'crosses', **nāy** 'puts out', **naylye** 'descends', **nemkye** 'puts over, transmits', **tol.a** 'returns', **tulye** 'puts in'. ¶**chyē 'ta pota** looks up. **kil ul kēnne 'ta pota** looks across the road. **chang pakk ul nāy 'ta pota** looks out the window. **naylye 'ta pota** looks down. **tam wi lo nemkye 'ta pota** looks over the wall. **pang ul tul.ye 'ta pota** looks into the room. **tol.a 'ta pota** looks back. **tol.a 'ta suta** turns around, turns one's back.

3d. (miscellaneous, after inf) **tte 'ta mĭlta**

pushes aside; shifts (blame) onto another. **phyo lul sa 'ta noh.ta** gets the tickets bought. **pat.e 'ta phalta** sells at retail.

3e. emphasizes the particles **ey, eykey, hanthey, ulo (sse)**. ¶**Nwukwu hanthey / eykey 'ta ilen māl ul hay** Just who do you think you're talking to? / Just who(m) can I tell this to? SEE **-ey 'ta, ulo 'ta**.

3f. (miscellaneous) **keki (ey) 'ta** on top of that, in addition, what's more.

NOTE: For a different interpretation of 3, as a shortening of **tak.a** inf of (*)tak- = taku- ('approach') see Choy Hyenpay, Hankul 127:7-27 (1960). I believe Ramstedt (1939:98, 156) was the first to treat **(-e) 'ta ka** as the copula transferentive. For a still different approach, taking both **ta** and **ka** as particles, see Hong Yunphyo 1975, who offers us examples of the precursor of **ey 'ta** from 1489 Kup-kan 6:8 [a text unavailable to me] and 1608 Thaysan 36b (*kasom ay ta thi.m ye n'* 'if one hits on the chest' *[ka-som-ay]*) and of **ey 'ta ka** from 1632 Twusi cwung-kan 25:27b (*na lol pwonayya ney ko[.z] ay ta ka twu.l 'ye.n ywo* 'would it send me to the shore where you are?'); also of **ulo 'ta ka** from 1677 Pak-cwung 1:20 (*kulkey lwo ta ka kulk-pis.ki lul KEN-CENG hi hwotwoy* 'tidied up the smoothing nicely by applying a carpenter's plane'), and later from 1797 Olyun 3:11b. But, for Hong's argument the telling examples are those of *'lol ta 'ka*, twice used to translate the Chinese accusative preposition bǎ in ?1517- Pak: (1:57a) *'a'ki 'lul ta 'ka 'stwo meli kas'kwo* (= *kask-'kwo*) 'tonsures the child again and'; (1:56a) *'a'ki 'lul ta 'ka tol'kwo'ci 'yey yes.no'n i ''la* (= *ye[n]c.no'n 'i [i]'la*) 'puts the child up onto the wagon'. A serious problem for our explanation of (3): why was the MK version *-'e 'ta 'ka* rather than *-'e 'yta 'ka* or *-'e 'yla 'ka*? There is a somewhat similar problem with explaining *-'e ''la*. Also, there is an accentual anomaly (§2.12.4, p. 77).

ita, postnom v insep. does [usually = **hata**]. SEE **wumcik ~, kkancak ~, kkutek ~, tulmek ~, soksak ~, (p)pantuk ~, panttuk ~, chwuk inta** wets, dampens (**chwuk-chwuk hata** is damp / wet). CF **kelita, hata**. NOTE: Since this is usually preceded by /k/ we are quite tempted to regard it as k[el]ita, but the preceding k generally belongs to the prior morpheme. And the few cases after /l/ might be taken to be [ke]lita: **soktal ~ = soktak ~** whispers; **cikkel / caykkal ~** clatters (but there is also **cikkel kelita**).

ita, vt. puts / carries on the head. VC **iwuta**.

īta, vt. roofs, puts a roof on. SYN **īs.ta**.

'i'ta, indic assert < ***''i[l]'ta***, vi. becomes (= *towoy'ta*), comes into being, is accomplished / achieved. ¶– ***''hoyng'tye'k i ''i'ta ho'n i ''la*** (1459 Wel 7:44b) it is said that achievements (of –) come into being. CF ***'ilwo'ta; towoy'ta***.

~ *s* (pcl). ¶***'SSYWUK 'un ni'kul 'ss i'n i 'i'ta s 'ptu.t i'la*** (1462 [Nung 8:33b) [the word] ***'SSYWUK*** is "to ripen"; it has the meaning of "becomes something".

ita (ka), cop transferentive (+ pcl). it is – and then (something changes), SEE **ita 2-3; ey 'ta (ka), 'ta (ka), ulo 'ta (ka), tey 'ta (ka)**.

ita ka to, copula transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**Côh.un nal-ssi 'ta ka to kapcaki pi ka ssot.a cikwu n' hayss.ta** It would be nice weather and then all of a sudden it would start pouring. SEE **iess.ta ka to**.

i-ta(k)ci, cpd adverb. to this extent / degree, like this, thus, in this way, so (much). ¶**Yenge ka i-taci him tul.e se ya, eti kongpu hakeyss.nal** With English as tough as all this, how can I ever learn it! **Kicha ka way i-taci nuc.ta 'ml** Why is the train so damn late?! LIGHT **yo-taci**.

i tay lo, adn + n + pcl. like this, as it is/stands, intact, untouched; as things now stand, thus. ¶**Höy ey i tay lo ka to, côh.un ya** May I go to the meeting as I am? **Kamul.um i i tay lo olay kamyen, khun hyungnyen i tulkeyss.ta** If the dry weather keeps on like this we will have a very bad year. **Chayk-sang wi ey chayk tul ul i tay lo twue la** Leave these books on the desk just as they are. **Ku uy cal-mos ul i tay lo nāy-pelye twulq swu ēps.ta** We can't let his wrongdoings go unchallenged. CF **ku / ce tay lo**.

itey, FAMILIAR cop retr assert. SYN **iley**. ¶**Ku haksayng i kkolcci 'tey** That student was at the bottom of the class.

iti, copula retrospective attentive

'i'ti, copula suspective. Does not occur, because the cop negativizes only as *a'ni ''ta* (= *a'ni 'ly]'ta*). Modern uses of **ici** do not occur in MK.

'i'ti, suspective < ***''i[l]'ta*** (become; be formed).

¶*mwo'lo'may 'NGWEN 'i "i'ti "mal'Gwo 'la 'hote'n i* ([1447→]1562 Sek 11:30_, cited from LCT 574b with inferred accents) wanted the request not to be fulfilled.

i to, n + pcl. this (one) too / even.

'ito'lwok = *'i'two'lwok*, cop projective. till it is (gets to be), for (a mounting quantity). ¶ *'pam s tywung 'ito'lwok ca'ti a'ni 'hosi'm ye* (1475 Nay 2:2:38b) does not get to bed till midnight, and … .

itong < *"I-TWONG*, n, postn [uncommon]. to the east (of ~); ~ and east.

(?*)itoy, copula concessive. although it is ~ (= **ila to**). Usually replaced by **ilotoy**.

itta(ka) → **iss.ta (ka)** after a little while.

ittakum, adv < **iss.ta (ka)** + **-kum** or **(kak-) kum** (→ **kakkum**). from time to time, now and then, occasionally; frequently, often. ~ **ssik** every now and then, at intervals, from time to time, frequently. ¶**Ittakum atul hanthey se phyēnci ka onta** I receive occasional letters from my son. **Ku ka ittakum kongpu to hanta** Sometimes he studies, too.

i ttawi, cpd n. [pejorative]. a thing / person of this sort; such a one; this kind / sort (of) (**i ttawiq** when adnominal). ¶ ~ **chayk** this sort of book. **i ttawiq il** a job of this kind. **I ttawiq il un tangchey tasi an hakeyss.ta** I shall do nothing of this sort again. **I ttawi nun sa se mues hay** What do you buy such trash as this for? SYN **yo ttawi**. CF **ku / ce ttawi**.

i ttay, cpd n. (at) this time / moment / juncture / point. ~ **kkaci** until now, up to this day. **palo** ~ **(ey)** at this very moment. ¶**Palo i ttay, han namca ka pang ey tul.e wass.ta** At this point a man came into the room. **I ttay kkaci ileh.key hwullyung han sālam ul ponq il i ĕps.ta** I have never seen such a splendid man. **I ttay ey nun um.ak-hoy ka pelsse kkuthnass.ess.ta** By this time the concert was over already. CF **ipttay**.

-i tul = **-o tul** (SEE **-ui / -i**)

i tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku sensayng i tul cōh.uni?** Do you children like that teacher?

itula, copula retrospective assertive

itum, adnoun. next, the following, the ensuing. ¶ ~ **nal / tal / hay** the next day / month / year. CF **ithut-nal** < *i'thu[l] s nal* second / next day.

ithul < *i'thul* (= *it-'hul*) two days; **ithay** < *'i'thoy* (= *'it-'hoy*) two years; **īs.ta** < *i'z[o]-* continue; **taum** next ? < **tah.um** touching.

itun, 1. cop retr mod. ¶**Payk.man-cāngca 'tun sālam i kēci ka toyess.ta 'n i!** I am shocked that a former millionaire has become a beggar! SEE **~a, ~ cwul, ~ ci, ~ i, ~q īl, ~ ka, ~ kes, ~ ko, ~ pa, ~ tey, ~ tul, ~ ya**.

2. abbr < **itun ci**. 3. abbr < **itun ya**.

itun ci, cop retr mod + postmod; quasi-particle.

1. [? DIAL] whether it (has been observed to) be ~ , regardless whether ~ or ~ . ¶**Ku i ka nwukwu yess.tun ci ic.ess.ta** I forget who he was. **Ku i ka nwukwu 'tun ci molukeyss.ta** I don't know who he was.

2. or, or the like, like, or something (= **ina**). ¶**Cangmi 'tun ci payk.hap itun ci sa la** Buy either roses or lilies. **Thayksi 'tun ci ppesu 'tun ci thako kaca** Let's go by taxi or bus.

3. (how)ever it (has been observed to) be. **mues itun ci** = **mues ina** whatever (it be), anything at all. **musun X itun ci** = **musun X ina** whatever X it be, any X at all. ¶**Caymi man iss.umyen āmu yenghwa 'tun ci cōh.ta** Any movie will do, just so it is interesting. **Nwukwu hanthey 'tun ci ku māl haci mala** Don't tell anybody. **Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la** Do it somehow or other.

4. [? DIAL] ~ **(yo)** = ~ **to moluta** (I don't know whether =) maybe it was (observed) that ~). ¶**Yeki yess.tun ci to mŏlla** Perhaps it was here (that it happened). **Sēnswu yess.tun ci (yo)** Maybe he used to be an athlete.

ituni, 1. cop retr sequential.

2. → **itun i**. ~ **la, ~ yo, ~ man (un)**.

itun ka, cop retr mod + postmod.

1. (the question of) whether it was (observed to be ~); was it ~ ?.

2. (used as a quasi-particle) = **ina** (or/and). ¶**kwuntay 'tun ka kwunswu-phum itun ka** troops or supplies.

'i'two'lwok (= *'ito'lwok*), cop projective. ¶*samnyen 'i'two'lwok* (?1517-Pak 1:37b, 1518 Sohak-cho 9:8a) for three years. *'il'poyk ke'lu'm i'two'lwok "ey'ti a'ni ho'm ye* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:2b) circling less than a hundred paces.

"itwo'ta, emotive indic assert < *"i[l]'ta*. ¶*kutuy 'ka 'tul cci'p i pol'ssye "itwo'ta* (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house for you to enter has already been built!

i twu, n + var pcl = **i to** this (one) too / even.

i twu, n + var pcl = i to this (one) too / even.

i wa < *'i 'Gwa*, n + pcl. with this; this and, and this.

-iwu- (> -ywu-), suf. CF -i-, -y-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-; -*'Gi-*, -*'Gwo-*, -*'Gwu-*, -*o-*, -*u-*. derives vc. ssuiwu- = ssuywu- /ssiwu-/ (MK *su'i-*) have one write ← ssu- < *'(s)su-* write. caiwu- = caywu- (MK *"cay-*) put to sleep ← ca- < *"ca-* sleep. seiwu- = seywu- < *syeyGwu-*, *syeyGwo-* (from 1576; earlier *"syey-*) set it up ← se- < *"sye-* stand (= su-).

iwu [var] = io (cop AUTH). The standard spelling is iyu and that is probably well motivated historically, though we are here treating the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.

iya$_1$ 1. = ia (cop var inf = ie) it is – . The standard spelling is iya and that is probably well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as epenthetic. Does not occur before a particle (replaced by ie or ila). 2. = i ya (postmod + cop or pcl).

iya$_2$, pcl (after vowel ya); abbr ya; [DIAL, obs] isa. only if it be; if it is just (no more than), if it is nothing other / more than – ; if (it be), when it comes to; even, indeed; of course – , taking – for granted. (It marks a reinforced contingency/prerequisite for a main clause, one or the other of which is unlikely, unexpected, or anticipated to be difficult / unpleasant.) SEE ccum iya, ey ya, eykey ya, ey se ya, kkaci ya, se ya, ulo ya; ila ya; -e ya, -e se ya, -ess.e ya, -key ya, -ki ya, -ko ya, -ta ka ya, -ullay ya, -ulye ya, -umye ya, -umyen iya, -umyen se ya; haki ya, ku cey ya, ku ya; iya māl lo. ¶Ku kes iya kuleh.ci THAT is certainly true! Twīq il iya nwu ka ālq swu iss.na When it comes to the future, who can tell? Ku os iya eti ip.ulq swu iss.nun ya How on earth could I wear THAT dress?! Ku sālam iya kulenq il halq sālam i ani 'ta HE would never do a thing like that! Cil iya etteh.tun (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani yo Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low. Sālam iya cōh.un sālam ici He sure is a fine man! Cal-mos han key ku sālam ppun ila ko man halq swu ya ēps.ci You certainly can't say that he's the only one to blame. Elkwul iya ette hatun ci maum man chak hamyen ssukeyss.ta If only she's a woman of good nature, she is all right with me, regardless of what she looks like. Nay sānun ke ya kuce kulel wu haci mwe I'm just living along, that's all. Incey ya māl lo wuli ka kwelki hal ttay 'ta Now is the time for us to rouse ourselves to action. Nam iya musun cis ul hatun (ci), ne nun hangsang ponun twung mānun twung man hako tanimyen toynta You should go your own way without paying attention to whatever others may be doing. Ppesuq kaps iya ollass.ci man kichaq kaps cocha ya an ollikeyss.ci The BUS fares are up, but I don't think they'll raise the TRAIN fares, too. Nal-ssi ya chwupkena tēpkena kan ey yēyceng sikan ey tte-naca Whether the weather is hot or cold, let's leave at the scheduled time. Insa pyēn han tul sanchen iya kasilq son ya Human affairs may change, but nature will surely never change. Kil ul mul.mye 'n tul (= mul.umyen se 'n tul) ku cip iya mōs chac.e kakeyss.ni I will surely be able to find the house, even if I have to ask. Cal-mos han key ku sālam ppun ila ko man halq swu ya ēps.ci You certainly can't say that he's the only one to blame. I sālam iya palo nay ka māl han sālam ita (1936 Roth 278) This is the very person I spoke of.

NOTE 1: The meaning of this particle is mutually exclusive with that of un / nun (as for) and usually that of to (also / even), but see pp. 817-8 (to NOTE) for examples of un / nun iya and to ya. Other particles (or strings of them) freely follow iya, but the nominative i / ka and the accusative ul / lul are usually omitted.

NOTE 2: Two lines of development may have occurred: *'i 'za* > *'i 'ʃzʃa* > *'i 'ʃyʃa* = iya; *(–y) 'za* > *(–y) 'ʃzʃa* > *(–y) 'ʃyʃa* > *iya* (by conflation) > iya. CF -*'key 'a*.

*i ya, pcl (nominative) + pcl → [i] ya. (Use just ya.) But most examples of MK *'i 'za* and *y'za* are intended to be the nominative pcl *'i + 'za*.

i ya, pcl + pcl. i kes i ya ≠ i kes iya; CF pata ka ya ≠ pata ya.

i ya, var < (y)ey ya < ie / ye ya (only if it be, only by being)

-i ya, var < -ye(y)ya < -ie ya. ¶kitali ya < kitalye ya < kitalie ya only by waiting. kaluchi ya < kaluch(y)e ya < kaluchie ya only by teaching. kasi ya < kas(y)e(y) ya < kasie ya only by deigning to go.

iya māl lo, pcl + n + pcl. ('as what I am indeed saying' =) indeed, precisely, exactly, just, none other than. ¶**Kumkang san iya māl lo pol man han san ip.nita** The Diamond Mountains are just the thing for you to see. **I kes iya māl lo mayngcong ila hakeyss.ta** This indeed can be called blind obedience. **Cham iya māl lo hwullyung hakey toyess.ta** (1936 Roth 279) It turned out really splendid!

i ya māl lo, n + pcl + n + pcl. this very one/thing/person, this indeed (= **i kes iya māl lo**). ¶**I ya māl lo cēngtang han pīphyeng ila halq swu iss.ta** This indeed can be called just criticism. CF **iya māl lo; ku ya māl lo.**

i ¹yāngpan, adn + n. 1. [obsolete] this gentleman. 2. you – pejorative, but endearing when said between husband and wife (M 1:2:85 "used by women and men but usually only in reference to men" is misleading). ¶**I ¹yāngpan i meych si 'n tey ileh.key yātan i(y)a** (M 1:2:81 – husband to wife) Why are you making such a fuss, what time is it anyway? CF **wuli cipq ¹yāngpan** my husband.

iya tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**¹Nayil iya tul etteh.key kakeyss.na** How can you folks leave tomorrow?

iya(y) yo = ia(y) yo = ie(y) yo copula POLITE. ¶**Enu nala sālam iya yo** (Pak Sengwen 1972: 92) What country is he from? – But younger speakers say ··· **iey yo.**

iye, pcl [after vowel **ye**]. HEAVY → **a** (vocative). ¶**kyŏwu tul iye!** (1936 Roth 36) 'my fellow Christians!, brethren!'.

iye < (?*) *'i'ye* → **ie** (cop inf); often replaced by **ila** < *'i'la* before a particle. The common spelling **iye** is well motivated historically, though we are treating the phonetic glide as epenthetic.

~ **la**, ~ **se**, ~ **to** SEE **ie** ··· .

NOTE: In MK *'i'ye* (often after a vowel and reduced to *''ye*) was used as a quasi-particle 'whether, or; and; or/and the like': *'na.c i'ye 'pa.m i'ye ki'li solang 'ho.ya* (1475 Nay 2:2:17b) 'day and night ever yearning'. It was also used in exclamatory enumeration: *na'la[h] s "salo'm i "kwulku.n i ''ye hye'ku.n i ''ye* (1459 Wel 10:12b) people of the nation, [both] the big and the little ones. SEE *''ye, -u'm ye.*

i yeksi, n + adv. this too/also/again. ¶**I yeksi kosik-cek cengchayk ey cīnaci anh.nunta** This again is but a temporizing policy.

iyeng < ***ieng***, [Ceycwu DIAL]; after vowel ***yeng***.

1. = **iko**, pcl < cop ger (LSN 1978:34-5); after a vowel the shape is ***yeng***.

1a. with (= **kwa/wa = hako**). ***na yeng kakey*** = **na hako/wa kaca** go with me.

1b. and; both ~ and (= **kwa/wa = hako**). ¶***ku ttek iyeng i nungkum iyeng tā mek.ula*** = **ku ttek kwa i nungkum kwa tā mek.e la** eat both that rice cake and this apple. ***kai yeng na yeng iti se nwolass.cce*** = **ku ai wa na wa yeki se nol.ass.ta** she and I amused ourselves here.

1c. also (= **to**). ¶***chayk iyeng kaceng wola*** = **chayk to kaciko one la** bring your book(s), too. ***ssol man malang kamcey yeng ta ciyeng kala*** = **ssal man mālko kokwuma to tā ciko kala** don't just shoulder the rice, take the potatoes, too. ***ku salum i ilpwon se wan, cip iyeng pas iyeng ha.yeng sass.cce*** = **ku sālam i Ilpon ey se wā se, cip kwa path kwa lul mānh.i sass.ta** he came from Japan and bought a lot of houses and acreage.

2. = **ileh.key** like this, so (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:32); also ***iong***.

iyo$_1$ = **io** 1.< *'i'ywo* (AUTH cop). 2. = **i(y)o** < *'i'Gwo*= **iko** (copula gerund). The common spelling **iyo** is well motivated historically, but we treat the phonetic glide as nondistinctive.

i yo$_2$, 1. n + AUTH cop (= **i io**). it is this (one).

2. (= **i 'ko**, n + cop ger) it is this (one) and ... .

3. noun + polite particle. (it's) that (one).

iyo$_3$, particle (after vowel **yo**); POLITE.

1. makes a noun phrase into a polite sentence fragment. ¶**"Nwukwu yo" – "Swunkyeng iyo"** "Who is it?" – "The police." **"Cēnpo yo!" – "Ce hanthey yo?"** "Telegram!" – "For me?" **Kulem iyo** ... Well, now ... .

2. after the infinitive **-e/-a** makes a POLITE statement, question, command, or suggestion. And **-e yo** is often pronounced **-ey yo**, §9.4.(8). ¶**Kasey yo** (= **kasye yo**) (1) He goes. (2) Are you going? Will you go? (3) Go! (4) Let's go! **Kkok kath.e(y) yo** They are exactly the same. **Pelsse mek.ess.e(y) yo** I have already eaten. **Yeki iss.e(y) yo** It is here. **Kitalikeyss.e(y) yo?** Will you wait?

3. after suspective **-ci** makes a POLITE casual statement, question, command, or suggestion. ¶**Kaci yo** (1) I guess he goes (etc.). (2) I suppose he's going? (3) Suppose you go! = Go! (4) Suppose we go! = Let's go!

4. after **-un ka** (usually from adjective or copula) makes a POLITE question (= **-e yo?**). ¶**Cip i khun ka yo?** Is the house big? **Hyeng nim isin ka yo?** Is it your brother?

6. softens the strong insistence of **-ta 'p.nita**. ¶**Kulayss.ta 'p.nita yo** That really is what they said, you see.

NOTE: Similarly occurs after **-ney** and **-tey** (as first observed in 1937 by Choy Hyenpay [1959:539]), despite the rejection of **-ney yo** and **-tey yo** by some speakers and by KEd 1334b. CF **-na yo, -un tey yo.**

7. used freely as a polite pause particle ('you see, you know') after any part of a sentence. SYN **ullang / llang.** CF **māl ia.**

8. [var] = **iko** (cop ger) it is and.

9. → **io** (AUTH copula) it is.

10. → **i yo = iey yo**

i yo, var < **(y)ey yo** < **ie(y) yo**, < **ye(y) yo** (POLITE) it is. ¶**Ku kes i yo = Ku kes ey yo = Ku kes ie(y) yo** It is that one. **I key mues i yo = I key mues ey yo = I key mues ie(y) yo** What is this? **Na i yo = Na (y)ey yo = Na ye yo** It is me.

-i yo, var < **-ye(y) yo** < **-ie yo**. ¶**kitali yo < kitalye yo < kitalie yo** waits (POLITE). **kaluchi yo < kaluch(y)e yo < kaluchie yo** teaches (POLITE). **kasi yo < kasey yo < kasye yo < kasie yo** goes (POLITE). CF **kasio$_1$** (AUTH honorific indicative assertive), **kasio$_2$** (FORMAL subjunctive attentive).

^{1}iyu < *ᵔLI-YWUW*, noun. reason, cause, motive, grounds, excuse. ¶**ile ile hanq ^{1}iyu lo** for such and such reasons. **Nay ka ku lul mannam** (or **mannalye ko ham**) **ey nun yele kaci ^{1}iyu ka iss.^{s}o** There are various reasons for me to (want to) see him. **Musunq ^{1}iyu?** Is there some reason? SEE **-nunq ~, -unq ~, -ulq.**

ˈi ˈywom, cop modulated subst. Examples? CF *ˈi ˈlwom.*

ˈi ˈza, pcl; CF **isa, sa, iya, ya,** *ˈza*. It is not always clear which examples are intended to be the nominative pcl *ˈi* + *ˈza*, but most (if not all) are that.

1. Clearly can be treated as nominative *ˈi ˈza*. ¶*wo ˈcik ᵔPPWULQ ˈi ˈza ᵔa ˈlosi ˈm ye ᵔTTI ˈyey wolo.n i [i] ˈza pi ˈlu ˈse ᵔSSYWUW ho ˈl i ˈᵔn i* (1465 Wen 1:2:3:6a) only Buddha alone knows [these three calamities] and only he who has risen upon earth will suffer them for the first time. *THYEN-ᵔNYE ˈlul ˈpwoken ˈt ay n' na ˈy ˈkye ˈci.p i ˈza ˈnwun ᵔmen MI-HHWUW ˈkot ˈtwo ˈswo-ngi ᵔˈta* (1459 Wel 7:12b) compared with the goddesses my [beautiful] wife is like a blind ape. *e ˈnwu ˈCCANG s KUM ˈi ˈza ˈma ˈchi skol ˈGi.l [i] ˈye ˈn ywo* (1447 Sek 6:25b) [I wonder] just which vault's gold will it take for it to be properly covered. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:19a, 1449 Kok 121, 1463 Pep 3:177b, _ .

2. ? Not to be treated as nominative.

2a. after *–k*: *musu.k iza hol kkwo* [= *holq kwo*] (?1464 Kumkang sasil 4; cited from LCT) just what shall we do?

2b. after *–m*: *na ˈy ᵔMYENG ku ˈchwu.m i ˈza mute ˈni ne ˈki ˈka.n i ˈGwa …* (1459 Wel 10:4b) having treated lightly the very end of my life, … . *sol ˈphywo.m i ˈza ko ˈcang ˈho ˈyan ma ˈlon* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:18a) I have investigated after my fashion but … . *etilwo.m iza etilGe.n i Gwa* (1611 Nay-cwung 2:20) is wise indeed.

2c. after *–l*: *ᵔney cha s ha ˈno.l iza* (1447 Sek 6:36a; thematized locative?) precisely the fourth heaven, [that is where …]. *ᵔtywo ˈtha s ᵔma ˈl i ˈza nilo ˈl ye* (?1517 Pak 1:3a) can I say it's OK?

3. SEE **-ˈe yˈza** (= **-ˈe** *ˈza*)

ˈi ˈza, n + pcl. precisely this. ¶*ˈi ˈza mozo ˈm ay hwen hi ˈcul ˈkeptwo ˈta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:20b) this very thing is a great delight to my heart.

ˈizoW-, cop humble-deferential. ¶*LA-ᵔHHWUW-LA ˈnon ˈi pwuthye s a ˈto ˈl izo ˈwo ˈn i* (1463 Pep 4:48b) Rāhula is the son of this Buddha.

-k, pseudo-suffix.

1. ? abbr < **-ko**. ¶**ilek celek < ile cele** somehow or other. **kulek celek < kule cele** such and such. CF **(-)k hata, ~ khwuta; (-)lak.**

2. ? abbr < **-ki**. ¶**ilwuk hata** undertakes, builds, < **ilwuta** achieves.

?3. diminutive. CF **-ng, -ak, -ek, … .**

4. (residue of an earlier cluster, as found in obsolete and dialect words). ¶? **cilk = kil** road. **malk = malwu** floor. **tolk = tōl** stone. **kwumk = kwumeng** hole. **namk = namu** tree (CF **namak sin** wooden clogs).

-k, abbr < **ko**, particle [DIAL]. SEE **(-)k hata, ~ khwuta.**

k, pcl. 1. (?< *ʻk[a]*) emphatic. SEE *-ʻa k*, *-ʻe k*, *-ʻkwo k*, *-kwo(k)*, *-ʻta ʻka k*.

2. SEE *ʻᵘo ʻlwo k* starting from, with.

3. var < *s* (genitive particle) after *–ng*. SEE *k ʻswon-ʻtoy*.

¶ *ʻCYWONG-ʻCYWONG k kwos* (1447 Sek 9:22b) all kinds of flowers.

¶ *QA-SSYA-SYEY NGWANG k ʻCO-SWON* (1447 Sek 24:23b) a descendant of King Ajātaśatru. *CCYEN-SOYNG k ʻCCWOY-ʻNGEP ʻul* – (1459 Wel 2:62b) – the karma of an earlier life. *NGWANG k ʻCHWUY-ʻLYENG ʻul* – (1459 Wel 1:9-10) – the king's command.

¶ *[HYWENG] k ʻptuʻt i* (1445 ¹Yong 8) the elder brother's wish. *NGWANG k ʻptuʻt ul* (1459 Wel se:16b) the king's will.

¶ *ʻCYWONG-ʻCYWONG k TTWANG-PHEN ʻuʻlwo* (1447 Sek 9:22b) with all kinds of banners.

¶ *[CHYA-YANG] k ʻsey ʻcwuy* (1445 ¹Yong 88) three rats on the eaves. *NGWANG k ʻswon-ʻtoy* (1447 Sek 24:6a) to the king. *SSYENG k SYEY-MWON* (1459 Wel 2:67a) the west gate of the castle.

¶ *NGWANG k ʻskwuʻm ey* (1447 Sek 24:6a) in the king's dream.

¶ *ʻCYWONG-ʻCYWONG k HYANG* (1447 Sek 9:22b) all kinds of incenses.

ka < *ʻka*, infinitive < **kata** < **ʻkaʻta**.

ka < *ʻka*, bound noun. (MK lenites to *ʻGa* after *l*, *y*, and often *i*.)

1. postmod = **ya** (question). SEE **-un/-nun/-tun/-ulq** ~. SYN **ko**, **i**, **a**. NOTE: In South Kyengsang attached directly to noun, omitting cop mod (Mkk 1960:3:35): **N ka** = **N in ka**. That is also a very common option for Middle Korean. In Phyengan (Kim Yengpay 1984:98) **ka** is attached directly to a vowel-final noun and a consonant-final noun attaches **ika** (?= **i ka** pcl + postmod, or ?= **i-ka** cop stem + postmod): **I key ney chayk ika?** 'Is this your book?'; **Teki poinun key ne ney hak.kyo ka?** 'Is what can be seen over there your school?'.

MK examples with omission of the copula modifier *ʻin*: *hon kaʻci ʻka taloʻn i ʻye* (1459 Wel 8:31b) are they the same or different? – CF *hon kaʻci ʻGa aʻni ʻGa* (1462 ¹Nung 1:99a) is it the same or (is it) not? *ʻi ʻnon ʻSYANG ʻka ʻPPELQ Ga* (?1468- Mong 53b) is this a reward or a punishment? (The omission was not obligatory; see *ʻin ʻka*, *aʻni ʻn ʻka*.)

MK examples with a genitive *s* substituting for the omitted copula modifier include *-ngi s ʻka* (polite question), *-ʻn i s ʻka* (question), – (see 4), and these are the source of the modern forms in 3.

2. postnoun. **ki(ye)n ka mi(ye)n ka hata** = **kiyen miyen hata** is uncertain (whether or not). CF 1 (NOTE).

3. SEE **-(su)p.nikka**, **-ulikka**.

4. MK *ʻka* also occurs after the summational nominalization with – *ʻi* + adnominalizing *s*; SEE *-ngi s ʻka*, *-(ᵘo)ʻn i ʻ-ngi s ʻka*, *-(-ᵘo)ʻl i ʻ-ngi s ʻka*. Before *ʻka* and *ʻkwo* (perhaps also *ʻya* and *ʻye*) the copula modifier *ʻin* drops.

ka, pcl. Only after a vowel; **i** is used after a consonant and occasionally (earlier always) after a vowel, too – see note under **i**.

1. marks the subject of one or more following verb or adjective phrases.

1a. usually translated as the subject. ¶**Pata ka kiph.ta** The sea is deep. **Pata ka kiph.ko mulq koki ka mānh.ta** The sea is deep and the fish are plentiful. **pata ka kiph.ko mulq koki ka mānh.un kos** a place where the sea is deep and the fish are plentiful. **Nwu ka wass.nun ya** Who has arrived? **Eti ka cōh.un ya** Where would be a good spot? **Pi ka onta** (Rain comes =) It rains (or is raining). **Apeci ka osye se tōn ul cwusyess.ta** Father came and gave me some money. **apeci ka cwusin tōn** the money that father gave me. **An ey nwu ka iss.nun ya** Who is inside? **Ku catong-cha ka cōh.ci man pissaci** That car is nice but I bet it costs a lot. **Emeni ka cang pole kalye 'nta ko hayss.ta** Mother said she was going to the store. (or: Someone said Mother was going to the store). **ku kyōswu ka kānguy lul hasil ttay** when the professor delivers/delivered his lecture.

1b. literally translatable as a subject, but freely translated as the object – of possession, of ability, of evaluation, or of emotional affect. The person who possesses, is able, evaluates, or feels the emotion is marked with the nominative particle, too (1c). ¶**phyo ka ēps.ta** a ticket is lacking, there is no ticket = lacks a ticket, has no ticket. **kyōswu ka cēkta** the professors are few (in number), there are few professors = has few professors. **ūymi ka iss.ta** there is meaning, a meaning exists = has (a) meaning. **meli ka aphuta** one's head aches = has a

headache. **Yenghwa ka cŏh.ta** (1) movies are good = has good movies; (2) movies are liked = I like the movies. **hak.kyo ka napputa** the schools are bad = has poor schools; the schools are at fault. **kongpu haki ka silh.ta** studying is displeasing = I dislike studying. **Capci ka poko siph.ta** I'd like to see the magazine. **Pata ka poinun ya** Is the sea to be seen (= visible)?; Can you see the sea?

1c. marks the subject of a phrase as the possessor or as the person who is able, who evaluates, or who feels the emotion. The phrase can include a more immediate/direct subject for the predicate (verb or adjective), expressing what is possessed or what is the target of the ability, of the evaluation, or of the emotion (1b). ¶ **Ce ai ka khi ka te khuta** That boy is taller. **Nay ka meli ka aphuta** I have got a headache. **Nay ka kāy ka musepta** I am afraid of dogs. **I hak.kyo ka kyŏswu ka cēkta** This school has few professors.

2. 2a. marks the subject of an affirmative copula phrase, and that is often the Identified. The complement, which is often the Identifier, is unmarked except by the copula itself. ¶ **Ku i ka nwukwu (i)n ya** Who is he?

2b. marks the complement (as well as the subject) of a negative copular phrase. ¶ **Nay ka cak.ka ka ani 'la, hwāka (i)ta** I am not a writer, I'm a painter. **I moca ka nay moca ka ani 'lokwŭn** Why, this (hat) isn't my hat!

But sometimes the particle drops: **Ani i key Swun-i emeni ani 'la ko! – cham olay kan man ip.nita** Why, it can't be Swun-i's mother, what a surprise, how long it's been since I've seen you! **Ne ani 'la to ku īl ul halq sālam i iss.ta** There are people besides you who can do the job.

3. marks the complement of a change of state, into (being), so as to be. CF **ulo**; SEE **ita ka, ey 'ta ka.** ¶ **phyēy ka toymyen** if it's going to be any trouble. **Wuli chinkwu ka ku hwŭ cengchi-ka ka tŏyss.ta** Our friend later turned into (became) a politician.

But sometimes the particle drops (SEE i): *pwuthye towoylq 't ol "all i 'la* (1462 [1]Nung 7:26a) knows that he will become a Buddha.

4. and, but; emphasis. SEE **-ta ka; -ci ka, -ko ka, -key ka (toynta); ey ka** (NOTE). CF **i** 5a-b.

NOTE: The history of this case particle is controversial. In early texts there are very few examples that could be nominatives, and the earliest four are after *-y*: *'QILQ-'CHYEY 'ka* (1463 Pep 1:120b) 'all', *"ne y 'ka* (1459 Wel 18:71b) 'you', *poy ka* (1572 letter) 'boat', *poy ka* ?(1676 Sin.e 1:8b) 'boat'; the first two cases are better explained (by He Wung 338:n49) as the infinitive *'ka* 'go and'. There are six examples after vowels other than *i* or *-y* in a manuscript of 1700- (Hong Yunphyo 1975:88). The clear examples of noun + nominative *i* (reduced to *y*) + *ka* date from the latter part of the 18th century (idem:69), one from 1783 Cahyul 8a (*ce y ka* 'I'), and two from royal edicts of about the same period (*nwu y ka* 'who' and *na y ka* 'I'). Of the same period, also, are these three examples from 1781 Sin.e-cwung: *wuli ka* (2:19a) 'we', *soyngswo ka* (1:7b – translating Japanese "fa" = wa, not "ka" = ga!) 'as for the inexperience', and *[SWONGSO] ka* (1:10a) 'envoy'. It appears that after a vowel the nominative marker *i*, having been reduced to *y*, was gradually strengthened by the addition of an emphatic particle *ka*, and then by the 1800s (except for traces of *i ka* surviving in dialects) it completely vanished in most areas, leaving the newly orphaned *ka* to fill the new role of a suppletive alternant of the nominative marker *i*. As was convincingly argued by Hong Yunphyo 1975, the emphatic particle *'ka* attached to the copula *'i'la* and *'i'ta*, just as did the "emphatic" *('i)'za* (the source of modern (i)ya) and the "postposition" *'sye* (> modern se) deriving from *i'sye* < *(i)si-'e*, the infinitive of *(i)si-* 'exist' (> iss-). Hong's scenario: circa 1450 *-- *ita ka* → *-- *lla ka* → 1600- *-- i ka* → 1800- *--V i / --C [i] ka* → the present system, in which the earlier flux became systematized, i.e. standardized to the Seoul colloquial. See the note on **ita** for more on this. Because written forms of the language were deliberately kept "literary", therefore archaic, the particle ka (like the future **-keyss-** for written *-li-* and the processive **-nunta** for *-nota*) passed unnoticed before observation by foreign missionaries at the end of the 19th century (CF Kim Hyengkyu 1954), e.g. *i mwul i kipki ka elma na holis.ka* (1894 Gale 127) 'about how much is the depth of this water?'.

King 1990 reports a total absence of the nominative marker ka in the Korean dialects spoken in the USSR. The replacement of i by ka (after a vowel) was apparently quite late in the northernmost dialects, as also shown by the lack of attestation in 1902 Azbuka.

k'a, abbr < **kwa** pcl [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31-2)]. In Soviet dialects (King 1990) used also after a vowel (= wa < *'[G]wa*).

kā < **ku ai**, n [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:95)] = **ku ai** he, she. CF **tā, yā**.

-*'ka-* = -*'ke-*, effective. SEE -*'Ga-*; -*'a-*; *'wona-*; *'ho.ya-*.

-*'ka* = -*'ke*, effective inf. ~ *ci'la*, ~ *'ci-ngi ''ta* wants to do. SEE -*'Ga*; -*'a*; *'wo'na*; *'ho'ya*.

kac', 1. adv, abbr < **kaci**. [DIAL] = **kas** just (now). ~ **sumul** just twenty.

2. abbr < **kacwuk** (fur, leather, hide). ~ **os** fur garment. ~ **sin** leather shoes.

3. abbr < **kaci** (CF **ōn kac'**). **kac'-kac(i)** = **kaci-kaci** all kinds.

kaca, 1. subj attent < **kata** (let's go!). ~ **(ko) hanta** suggests we go. ~ **māca** as soon as one goes.

2. [DIAL] = **kalca**, subj attent < **kalta**.

kaca ko, subj assert + pcl. let's go!

kacang < *ko'cang*, adv. most, ...-est; extremely, very. ¶ ~ **cōh.un mulken** (1936 Roth 218) a very good product.

kaca 'nta, abbr < **kaca (ko) hanta**

kaca tul, subj assert + pcl (plural subject)

kaca 'y, abbr < **kaca (ko) hay**

kaci$_1$, n. 1. < *'kaci* branch; affix. 2. < *ka'ci* kind, sort. 3. < *kaci* < *KA-'CO* eggplant.

kaci$_2$, adv [DIAL] = **kas** just (now).

kaci$_3$, suspective < **kata**; [DIAL] = **kalci** < **kalta**.

kaciko, gerund < **kacita**. ABBR **kac'ko**. SEE **-e kaciko**; ? **-a kacwuko**.

kaciko, quasi-particle (< vt gerund) [colloq].

1. (= **ul**) marks direct object. ¶**Ku sālam kaciko nemu kuleci māsio** Don't pick on him so! **Kattuk ina sēng-nan sālam kaciko way kulen ya** Are you trying to make him all the angrier?

2. (= **ulo**) with, by means of, ... ¶**kōng ~ nōlta** plays with a ball.

3. abbr < **ul kaciko** (taking). ¶**chayk (ul) kaciko hak.kyo ey kata** takes one's books (and goes) to school.

kaciko ya, quasi-pcl + pcl. only with. ¶**I tōn kaciko ya mānnyen-phil ul salq swu ēps.ci** You certainly can't buy a fountain pen with THIS amount of money!

-*'ka 'ci-ngi ''ta*, effective inf + aux polite + cop indic assert. ¶ *'icey s 'SYEY-CWON 'kotka* [< *'koth-'ka*] *'ci-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 2:9b) I want to be like the present World-Honored.

kac'ko, abbr < **kaciko** (aux v ger)

kac.ta$_1$ < *kac'ta*, adj. is complete / perfect, has everything, has all sorts. ¶**kac.un kes** all sorts of things, every thing; one (= a thing) with everything. **kac.un ttek** a well-made cake, a cake that has everything, all kinds of cakes. **kac.un yangnyem** proper seasoning, all sorts of spices. **kac.un kkoy lul tā ssuta** strains one's wits, taxes one's ingenuity. **kac.un ūmsik ul tā mantulta** makes all kinds of dishes. **kac.un sallim** a household that has everything. DER ADV **kac.chwu**. VC **kac.chwuta**. CF **ōn kac'**.

kac.ta$_2$, vt abbr < **kacita** (holds, has). 1. indic assert. 2. transferentive. (CF 1936 Roth 459.) ¶**Changko ey kac.ta twue la** Take it to storage and keep it there. **Changko ey kac.ta noh.a la** Take it to storage and place it there. **Tok ey kac.ta pue la** Take it to the jar and pour it in. **Pakk ey kac.ta pelye la** Take it outside and throw it away.

kac' 'ta, abbr < **kacye 'ta** (vt inf + copula transferentive). takes and ... (gives, does favor). ~ **cwuta** brings (as a favor). ¶**Maykcwu com kac' 'ta cwusio** Bring us some beer, please. [Do not confuse with **kass.ta** 'went', nor with **kass.ta (ka)** 'went and then'.]

kac.un, pseudo-adnoun (adj mod). SEE **kac.ta.**

kacwuko, [DIAL] ? = **kaciko**. SEE **-a kacwuko.**

? -*'ka 'cye*, effective inf + aux inf. SEE -*'a 'cye*.

'KA 'hi, der adv. adequately, acceptably, well; may, might (well). SYN *e'lwo*, *e'lwu*.

kai, *kain* [Ceycwu (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:56)] < *ku ai*, *ku ai n(un)* = **ku i, ku i nun** he / she.

kak < *'KAK*, adn. each; every; all. ¶ ~ **chīmsil** / **cipang** / **hakca** every bedroom / area / scholar. ~ **sīnay (uy) hak.kyo ey se nun** in every school in town. **kak kaci** (≠ **kac' kaci**) all sorts / kinds, every sort / kind, various kinds of. **kak sālam ey hana ssik** one piece each. **kak yelq salam ssik** every ten people. **Kak pang ey twū salam ssik tul.e iss.ta** Two people are (living) in each room. SYN ... **mata**.

? **ka ka**, infinitive + particle (for emphasis)

ka ka, postmod (question) + pcl. SEE **-un ~, -nun ~**; **nwukwu 'n ka ka**.

kake la, var inf + pcl = **ka la** Go!

kak.kak < *'KAK-'KAK*, 1. adv. each (one), every (single) one; respectively, severally; separately, individually. **~-nayki** a Dutch treat; unpaired "flower-card" game.

2. **~ ulo**, adv. from moment to moment, (at) every moment.

-kakkwun(a) → **-kas.kwun(a)** = **-kes.kwun(a)** = **-keyss.kwun(a)**

kal, postn. [< **kalu-** discriminate; CF **kaluchi-** teach, **kalikhi-** indicate]. CF **kkal**.

1. discrimination, division, branch, kind. **(sayk ~ =) pich ~** [also spelled **pich.kkal**] color. **mas ~** [also spelled **mas.kkal**] taste. **thāyq ~** [also spelled **thaykkal**] form and color; loveliness. 2. [NEOLOGISM] branch of study, -ology. **Hankul ~** Koreanology.

-(k)kal SEE **-kkal**

ka l' = **ka lul**, inf + pcl (for emphasis)

kal(q), 1. < *kal(q)*, prosp mod < **kata** (goes).

2. < *kol(q)* < **kof'lo]l(q)*, prosp mod < **kalta**$_1$ < *ko[l]'ta* (changes).

3. < *'kol(q)* < **'kof'lo]l(q)*, prosp mod < **kalta**$_2$ < *'ko[l]'ta* (grinds).

"kal(q)$_1$ (< **ka-'wo-lq*), modulated prosp mod < *"ka'ta* (goes).

"kalq 't i'na. ¶*mak"tay ti'phe [SSI] 'lwo [NUNG] 'hi 'na "kal t i'na* (1481 Twusi 8:13a) one is still able to get out now and then with the aid of a cane.

"kalq 't i'n i. ¶*pol'kon ka'won-toy ca'chwoy lol twu'ti "ma[G]wo twolo'hye e'tuwun ka'won-'toy l' 'HYANG 'ho.ya "kal t i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) one is not to put the clues in the midst of where it is brightly lit but rather to go toward the midst of where it is dark.

"ka'l ye. ¶*'icey 'stwo na 'y a'to'l ol to'lye "ka'l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:5b) and now you want to take my son away, in addition. *ci'p ul 'na'a "ka.l ye 'thesi'n i* (1449 Kok 45) he planned to leave home.

kāl(q) < *"kal(q)*$_2$ < **kal'[o]lq*, prosp modifier < **kālta** < *"ka[l]'ta* (plows)

kāl, abbr < **kaul**, n. autumn. **~ kal.i** autumn plowing.

-'ka'la, effective subj attent (command); = *-ke'la*; CF *-a'la*. ¶*'i 'non QON 'ol "alGa'la ho'n i 'ya QON 'ol kap'ka'la ho'n i 'ya* (?1468 Mong 31b) is this telling us to recognize the obligation or is it telling us to repay the obligation?

kala, subj attent < **kata**. **~ (ko) hanta** says to go.

ka la, inf + pcl (plain style command) = **kake la** Go! ¶ **~ tul** You guys leave!

kala 'nta, abbr < **kala (ko) hanta**

kala 'y, abbr < **kala (ko) hay**

kalang, adn. [?< **kalak**; CF **kaluta** (vt) divides]

1. fine; tiny; shriveled. ¶ **~ pi** drizzle. **~ nwūn** powdery snow. **~ ni** (= **kalangq i**) nit, baby louse. **kalangq iph** dead leaf; (= **ttek-kalq iph**) oak leaf.

2. (= **kalangi**) forked. ¶ **~ meli** (a head of hair braided in two) pigtails. **~ muwu** a forked radish. CF **paciq-kalangi** trouser leg.

kal.i, postnoun (der n < **kalta**). changing. ¶**kwutwu-chang ~** resoling shoes. **thel ~** changing skin / fur / wool; moulting.

kalm, subst. 1. < *kolm* < **ko'l[o]m* < **kalta** < *ko[l]'ta* (changes). ¶*kol'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:118a). 2. < *'kolm* < **'ko'l[o]m* < **kalta** < *'ko[l]'ta* (grinds). Example?

ka lul, inf + pcl (for emphasis)

? *-ka'l ya*

kālyang < *'KA-'LYANG*, postn (follows number): approximately (so many), about. ¶**Yelq salam kālyang iss.ta** There were about ten people. **twue tal ~** about two months or so. **elma ~** about how much / many.

? *-ka'l ye*, ?**-ka'l ywo*

ka 'm, abbr < **ka (ko) ham**, or < **ka 'n mal ia**?. SEE **-nun ~, -tun ~; -un ~, in ~**.

kam, 1. < *kam*, subst < **kata** < *"ka'ta* (goes).

2. = **kalm**, subst < **kalta** (changes).

kām = **kālm** < *"kalm* (example?) < **kal'[o]m*, subst < **kālta** < *"ka[l]'ta* (plows).

"kam (< **ka-'wom*), modulated subst < **ka'ta* (goes). ¶ *"ka'm i "ep.su'l i 'Ge'nul* (1462 [1]Nung 2:24b) there may be no departing, but

kām, 1. noun. a persimmon.

2. noun. stuff, material, a suitable person.

3. < *"KAM*$_1$, noun, vnt, vni. subtraction; drop, decrease, reduction, diminution.

4. < *"KAM*$_2$, noun, postmodifier. a feeling (= **kāmkak**). SEE **-nun / -un ~ (i iss.ta)**.

kamak, kkamak, adn [< (k)**kām-** adj + **-ak**]. black; blind. **kamak: ~ cokay** corbicula; **~ sali** Bidens tripartita. **kkamak: ~ ttaktakwi** (a kind of woodpecker); **~ nwun-i** an illiterate;

~ capki blindman's buff; ~ payca(/payci) an illegal money levy (on a conscription card).

kāmali, postn. a person who is the butt of (yok ~) ridicule, (mayq ~) beatings, (kekceng ~) scoldings, or (pinan ~) criticism. [?< kām 'stuff' + -al.i]

ka n', abbr < ka nun (inf + pcl)

kan < *KAN*. postn, bnd n. 1. (= sai, tong-an) interval, duration. ¶olay ~ man (after) a long interval; Olay kan man ip.nita It has been a long time (since I last saw you). Ku kan annyeng hasip.nikka How have you been?

2. relationship; among, between, of (CF sai, cwung). ¶ hyengcey ~ the relationship of brothers; "hyengcey ci ~" between/among brothers. kā-pu ~ (whether) yes or no, right or wrong. pu-ca ~ the relationship of father and son; pu-ca kan hana father or son (one or the other). CF cwāwu-kan, ha.ye-kan.

3. kan ey: SEE -kena ~, -ko ~, -tun ci ~, -una ~; kulena-celena ~.

kan, 1. < *kan*, mod < kata < *ˇka'ta* (goes). ¶kan pam = cīnan pam last night.

2. < *kon* < **ko[ˇlo]n*, mod < kalta < *ko[l]'ta* (changes).

3. < *ˇkon* < **ˇko[ˇlo]n*, mod < kalta < *ˇko[l]'ta* (grinds).

kān < *ˇkan*$_1$ < **ka'[lo]n*, mod < kālta < *ˇka[l]'ta* (plows)

ˇkan$_2$ (< **ka-'wo-n*), modulated mod < *ˇka'ta*. ¶*'na y 'icey ney 'e'm[i] uy ˇkan 'sta'h ol ˇpwoy'ywo.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land your mother went to.

-kān [Phyengan DIAL] = -keyss.nun (ya)?

-'kan = -'ken, effective mod. Examples limited to structures with bound postmodifiers (*'i, t, 'man*)? The form for *ˇho-* is *'ho.yan*, after a verbal noun also *'khan* < *'ho-kan*. SEE -'Gan.

?-ka'na SEE -ke'na

kana, advers < kata, < kalta.

kāna, advers < kālta

kaney, 1. FAMILIAR indic assertive < kata, < kalta. ¶Olay kaney (yo) It lasts a long time.

2. → kan ey, noun + particle.

kāney, FAMILIAR indic assert < kālta

kang(-) < *'KKANG*, adn, bnd adv. forced, harsh, severe, rough, unreasonable, trying; plain, unadulterated, unmitigated, unremitting, pure, straight; waterless, dry; forced, pretended.

1. adn. ¶ ~ cham-swuch pure charcoal. ~ chwuwi a spell of cold dry weather. co-/poli-pap boiled millet/barley with no rice in it. ~ cwūceng feigned drunkenness. ~ hōlyeng an undeserved scolding. ~ kotoli dried baby mackerel. ~ kwul dry oysters. ~ mo young rice plants in a dry paddy. ~ palam a dry wind. ~ pap rice as it comes (with no soup). ~ phi a red thornless variety of barnyard-grass. ~ phul a thick paste. ~ sayam unreasonable jealousy. ~ swul liquor with no appetizers. ~ tacim oppression; forced labor; eating rice as it comes (with no soup). ~ tam a stone wall. ~ tewi a spell of intense heat with no rain. ~ ttong dry/hard feces. kangq yes [DIAL] = kem.unq yes dark (= unpulled) taffy.

2. bnd adverb. ¶ ~ maluta is hard and dry.

CF kang hata$_1$ is strong, firm, violent; kang hata$_2$ is rigid, stiff, hard; kkangkuli wholly, kkangkulita finishes.

(-)kang < *'KKANG*, postnoun. ~ strong, a little over/more, and a fraction. ¶ō-payk myeng ~ five hundred (persons) strong, a little over five hundred (people). sam hop ~ three hop and a fraction. ANT (-)yak. SYN (-)nek.nek. CF kang hata is strong.

kang < *KANG*, noun. river.

kang < *ka-ang* [Ceycwu DIAL] = ka se, = kako.

kani < kata; = kan i, modifier + noun.

ˇka'n i, vi modulated mod + postmod. ¶*ka'cye ˇka'n i ˇes'tyey capnon 'ta* (1459 Wel 2:13a) why do you take what I have brought there [with the thought to give it to someone else]?

-*ka'n i*, effective mod + postmod. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate – here, in a loosely concatenated sentence) ¶*'na y 'nye 'i ke's ul ['KWAY-'QI] 'hi ne'kika'n i e'nu kwu'thuyye na'l ywo* (1481 Twusi 25:29a) I go and think this odd, for why trouble to leave?

-'ka.n i 'Gwo. ¶*etuy s nulkun han api wa sye ku lul cis.ka.n i Gwo* (1632 Twusi-cwung 14:17a) an old gaffer from what place arrived and composed that (poem)?

-'ka.n i 'Gwa. ¶*na 'y 'MYENG ku'chwu.m i'za mute'ni ne'ki'ka.n i 'Gwa – 'i ˇney'h ul ˇmwot 'pwo'a 'honwo'la* (1459 Wel 10:4b) having treated lightly the very end of my life, I find myself unable to look upon these four.

-*'kan ma'lon* = -*'kan ma'non* but, although.

?-*'ka'nol*, ?-*'ka'nol 'za*. SEE -*ya'nol*.

kanta, proc indic assertive < **kata**, < **kalta**

kānta, proc indic assertive < **kālta**

? *-ˈkan ˈta*

-ˈkan ˈti(—) = -ˈkan ˈt i(—).

? *-ˈkan ˈt i*, effective mod + postmod + pcl. SEE *-ˈGan ˈti, -ˈken ˈti, -ˈan ti, ˈho.yan ˈti.*

-kan ˈt i ˈla, effective mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶ *ˈi ˈsaloˈm on ZYE-LOY ˈlol ˈTYENG-ˈTOY ˈhokan ˈt i ˈla* (1459 Wel 17:36b) he carried the tathāgata above his head.

-ˈkan ˈt iˈn i, effective mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. LCT has two examples.

-ˈkan ˈt i.n i ˈˈla (cop indic assert). ¶*ne-huy ˈtolˈh i NUNG ˈhi ˈi ˈli hoˈm ye n' hoˈma CYE-ˈPPWULQ QON ˈol kapˈkan ˈt i.n i ˈˈla* (1459 Wel 18:18b) when you people do this enough you have already repaid your indebtedness to the Buddhas. *ˈi non piˈlwok kesang ˈwo.s ol niˈpuna ku ˈSSILQ ˈun kesang ˈul hoˈii aˈni khan* [< *ˈho-kan*] *ˈt i.n i ˈˈla* (1475 Nay 1:70b) he wore mourning garb all right but the truth is he was not in mourning. *[TTI-TYWUNG] cinˈsil lwo poˈlikan ˈt i.n i ˈˈla* (1481 Twusi 20:19b) the magistrate really abandoned it [the county].

? *-kan ˈtyeng*

kanun, proc modifier. 1. < *ˈkanon* (1447 Sek 6:19a) < **kata** < *ˈkaˈta* (goes). 2. < *koˈnon* (example?) < **koˈ[lo]ˈnon* < **kalta** < *koˈl]ˈta* (changes). 3. < *ˈkonon* < **ˈkoˈ[lo]non* < **kalta** < *ˈkoˈl]ˈta* (grinds). ¶ *ˈkonoˈn i* (1482 Kum-samˈ5:16a).

kānun < *ˈkaˈnon* < **kaˈ[lo]ˈnon*, proc mod < **kālta** < *ˈkaˈl]ˈta* (plows). ¶*pat ˈkaˈ[lo]non aˈpi* (1481 Twusi 7:18b) a man plowing the field.

ka nun, 1. inf + pcl (as for going). 2. postmod (question) + pcl. SEE **-un ~, -nun ~** .

? *-kaˈn ya*; ? *-kaˈn ye*

-kaˈn ywo, effective mod + postmod. ¶ *ˈna lol oyˈGwo ˈhyeta ˈka pcaˈk ol ˈˈsamkey ˈhokaˈn ywo* (1481 Twusi 16:1b) [you] have misled me and made me a match?

ka-p'ā = ka-pwā (inf < **ka-pota**)

ka-pota < *ˈka-ˈpwota*, vi inf + aux v. goes to see, tries going (to see). The auxiliary **pota** is separable (**ka nun / to / tul / ya po**—) but, just as a visual aid, we hyphenate the expression here.

ka p^{o}/$_{u}$ta SEE **pota**$_2$

kas, adverb. just (now). DIAL **kac(i)**.

kas, n. thing. ¶*kas ˈmul* (1527 Cahoy 3:1b=2b) the Chinese word *ˈmul* [= *ˈMWULQ* 'thing'].

phwunglywu s kaˈs i (1459 Wel 8:14b) musical instruments. CF *kes*.

ˈka s, pcl + pcl. SEE s_1 5a.

ka se, inf + pcl

ka se (se), 1. inf < **kata** + inf < **suta** (+ pcl), goes and stands and (then). 2. → **kasye (se)**.

-kasi- / -kas- [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:104-5)] = **-keyss-** (future). Both **-kasi-** and **-kas-** are used before **-key, -ko, -ta, -ti**, only **-kas-** before **-e, -ul, -un, -umyen, -uni; -kasi ya = -kass.e ya; -kase yo** (in some areas **-kasi yo**) = **-kass.e yo**.

-ˈkasiˈn i = -ˈkesiˈn i (effective hon mod + postmod) = *-(ᵘ⁄₀)ˈsikeˈn i* (hon effective mod + postmod). ¶*wo lay ˈPPYENG ˈhwolq YWEN ˈul ye ˈhuy ya ˈys kasiˈn i* (1462 [1]Nung 5:72b) he has long kept away the causes for falling ill.

ka siph.ta, (— postmod) + aux adj. SEE **siph.ta**

-kas.kwun(a) [Phyengan DIAL] = **-keyss.kwun(a)**

kass.ta, 1. past < **kata**.

2. ~ **(ka)** transferentive < **kata**. ¶**Annyeng hi kass.ta wā yo** (Be on your way, I'll) see you back here later.

kasye (se), abbr < **kasie (se)**, hon inf < **kata** + pcl. (you / he) goes and (then).

ka siph.i, (— postmod) + der adv. SEE **-nun ~**

-kaˈta = -keˈta, effective indicative assertive. SEE *-Gaˈta, -ˈaˈta; ˈhoˈyaˈta.*

kata < *ˈkaˈta*, vi; inf **ka** < *ˈka*; plain command **kake la** or **ka la**. ANT **ota**. SEE **na-kata**.

1. 1a. goes, proceeds, travels (to — = — **ey / ul / ulo**; for — = — **ul**, —**-ule**); frequents (a place); attends (school); (a road) leads to (the station), leaves for (a city), is bound for (a city). **kass.ta** is gone, is away. **kass.ess.ta** has been, went (and is back), was away.

1b. For figurative uses, see KEd.

2. (= **cwukta**) dies, passes away (= **kol'.ha ~**). ¶**Ku nun kako ēps.ta** He is dead and gone. He is no more.

3. (= **kkē cita**) (light) goes out, is out.

4. (= **ēps.e cita**) vanishes, disappears, goes away. ¶**os uy ttay ka ~** dirt comes off (out of) a garment. **mas i ~** loses its flavor; goes bad.

5. (= **cīnata**) (time) passes, elapses, goes by. ¶**Kyewul i kass.ta** Winter is over / past / gone. **kan pam ey** last night. **elma an ka se** before (very) long.

6. (= **tulta**) is required / needed = it takes / requires / needs.

7. (= tulta) it costs; it is worth; it weighs.
8. it lasts, holds, keeps, endures, persists, wears. ¶olay ~ lasts a long time, wears well.
9. leans to one side.
10. goes to, is assigned (to you / them) = gets.
11. (= toyta) comes about. ¶cimcak (phantan, naptuk) i ~ comes to form an idea (to draw a conclusion, to reach an appreciation).
12. appears, comes (in an order, at a level).
13. (= phāum hata) has an orgasm (a sexual climax), "comes".
14. aux vi sep. SEE -ko kata, -e kata.
15. postnominal verb sep (with vn). goes to do. ¶sānqpo (lul) ~ goes for a walk. yenghwa (lul) kwūkyeng ~ goes to see a movie.

kata (ka), transferentive < kata (+ pcl).
1. goes and then (stops).
2. (pseudo-adv) sometimes; once in a while; at occasional intervals; on occasion(s), now and then. ¶ ~ silqswu hata sometimes makes a mistake. Kata ka nun (Kata ka 'la to) han pen ssik tullisinun kes i etteh.^{s}up.nikka You might come and see me once in a while. How about dropping in now and then?

kata kata, iterated transferentive < kata = kata (ka) 2 (sometimes).

kath.i /kachi/ < *'ko'thi* < *'kot 'hi*, der adv.
1. (= kath.key, pisus 'i) as, like, in the same way / manner, similarly, in a like / similar way, alike, likewise. ANT talli. ¶Aph-se māl han pa wa kath.i ... As said earlier ... .
2. (= talum ēps.i, kongphyeng hi, tongil hakey) equally, impartially, alike.
3. pseudo-pcl, abbr < hako kath.i (chelem) as if / though; like, as, as ~ as, (not) so ~ as.
4. (= hamkkey) together, with, together / along with, in company with.
5. (= tongsi ey) at the same time, together.

NOTE: Noun + kath.i is an abbreviation < noun + hako (or kwa / wa) + kath.i. But in meaning 4 the abbreviation is never used. The spoken form na hako kath.i can mean either 'with me' or 'like me', but na kath.i can mean only 'like me'. CF poko, *pu'the*.

kath.ta$_1$ (< *'kot[h]'ta* < *'kot 'ho'ta*), adj.
1. is like, is similar; (is) as. SYN pisus hata. ANT taluta. ¶na kath.umyen if it were me / I.
2. is equal (to), is the equivalent (of), is identical (with), is alike / like. SYN tongil hata. ¶kath.un kaps ey with no difference in price / distance / trouble / time, since they are the same [+ QUESTION]. kath.un kaps imyen the price / distance / trouble / time being equal, other things being equal.
3. (mod + kes kath.ta) it seems / looks like (as if / though). ¶Pi ka olq (onun, on, otun, wass.tun) kes kath.ta It looks as though it were going to rain (were raining, has rained, has been raining, had been raining).

CF -ess.ulq kes kath.umyen.

NOTE: Noun + kath.ta is an abbreviation < noun + hako (or kwa / wa) + kath.ta.

kath.ta$_2$, postnom adj insep. is ~like; is. ¶cwi-ppul ~ is insignificant, piddling, trivial. engtheli ~ = engtheli ēps.ta is nonsense. kamccok ~ is as good as new, is perfectly mended; is complete, perfect. kwul.wangsin ~ (a thing) is old and dirty [< ?; CF wāngsin cantankerous person < ?]. sayngttay ~ is robust. tuktol ~ is satisfactory.

ka to, infinitive + particle
? *-ka'ton* = *-ke'tun*. if; when.

katta → kass.ta; → kac.ta, → kac'ta, → kac' 'ta; → kath.ta

ka tul, infinitive + particle (plural subject)

ka tul, pcl + pcl. ¶Ku kāy ka tul musewuni? Are you kids afraid of that dog?

ka uy, postmod + pcl. (the one) whether, ... ¶mek.nun ka mek.hinun ka uy ssawum a life-and-death struggle.

kawuntey < *ka'won-'toy* < *ka'Won-'toy* < adj mod (< */kas/kap'ta* 'near') + n 'place', noun.
1. the interior; the inside; within. CF an, sōk. ¶cip kawuntey se na-ota comes from within the house. Cip kawuntey nun mōtun kes i twicwuk pakcwuk iess.ta There was a great hubbub inside the house.
2. 2a. the middle, center, midst; the mean. CF cwung, cwungang, cwungkan, pokphan. ¶cwung ~ the very middle (= han pokphan). ~ hyeng the middle brother. ~ sonq-kalak the middle finger. ~ lul puth-capta holds the middle of (it), holds it in the middle. ~ lul chwī hata takes the mean; splits the difference.
2b. in, in the midst of, in the heart / center of; between, among, through; into; of, out of. CF cwung (ey). ¶sangca ~ neh.ta puts it into a box. twūl ~ hana lul thayk hata chooses between the two; chooses one of the two. mānh.un ~ se hana lul kacita takes one of

many. **han pan ~ kacang wuswu han haksayng** the best student in the class. **kwuncwung ~ iss.ta** is in the midst of a crowd. **swuph ~ lul kel.e kata** goes through the woods. **Ikawuntey se etten kes itun ci sēys ul chwī hay la** Take any three of these.

3. **-nun ~ (se)** = **-nun cwung (ey)** while (in the process of) doing. ¶**Sensayng nim i posinun kawuntey (se)** while you are watching ~ CF **pappun kawuntey (*se)** in the midst of being busy [se cannot be inserted].

kawus < *kawos* (< ?), postn. and a half. ¶**sēk ca ~** three feet and a half, three and a half feet. **twū mal ~** two and a half pecks. **han toy ~** a "cup" (= liter) and a half. VAR **awus**. CF **pān**.

kay$_1$, counter. a piece; a unit, an item. ¶**chayk-sang twū ~** two desks. **pokswunga sēy ~** three peaches. **pinwu sēy ~** three pieces/cakes of soap. CF **kay 'na**.

kay$_2$, bound noun (postmodifier, postnoun).

1. postmod. thing; place. **anc.ulq kay** the seat of a loom; a straddle seat; (= **mith sīt.kay**) the kickboard on a swing.

2. postmod, postn. **ssul kay** gall bladder (**ssul** prosp mod of **ssuta** 'bitter' ~ note lack of **-q**). **ttongq kay ?** gizzard (of a bird) (≠ 'stray dog' ≠ 'body weight').

[< ?; CF **kes, kos, -kay, hay**]

kay$_3$, bnd postn. SEE **āmu ~** anybody, so-and-so. ?< pcl **ka** + **i** person; ?< **kayk** guest; ? var < **kes** thing ~ CF Hamkyeng dialect **mus^{i}/$_{u}$ kay** = **musun kes**.

(-)kay$_4$, bound postnoun (?< **kay** bnd n). thing. ¶**(c)coch.i-kay** an indispensable concomitant, a necessary [der n < **coch.ta** follows]. **cicim-kay cil** = **cicim cil** griddling, panfrying. **puchim-kay** a flat cake [**puchim** subst < **puchita** griddles].

-kay$_5$ < *-ˊkay*, suf (makes v into n). instrument, gadget, device (for doing something); ~er, one that does; result. VAR **-key**. CF **-ay** < *-ˊGay*.

¶**cci-~** a thin stew (< vt steam it). **ciwu-~** an eraser. **coli-~** a tightening thread; a lens iris. **kali-~** a twofold screen. **kam-~** [DIAL] = **kamki** (= **sinq kamki** → **sinq-kayngki**) sidewindings on Korean sandals. **(yenphil) kkakk-~** a (pencil sharpener). **kkal-~** a cushion. **kkwumi-~** ornaments. **kwi hwupi-~** [DIAL] = **kwi i-~** (DIAL **kwi ci-~**) an ear pick. **mith sīt-~** the kickboard on a swing. **mith ssia-~** toilet paper. **nal-~** a wing. **nolikay** < **nol.i-~** a toy; a trinket; an accessory. **pey-~** a pillow. **pul ssosi ~** tinder. **pyeng tta-~** a bottle opener. **ssa-~** a wrapper. **ssu-~** headgear, headwear. **(i) sswusi-~** a (tooth) pick. **teph-~** a lid. **thwi-~** a coil spring. **ci-~** → **ci-key** an A-frame carrier (rack). **cip-~** → **cip-key** tongs, tweezers. CF **tolikkay** = **toliq-kay** a flail (?< **tolita** gouges); **wusu-kay** jocularity, jest (?< **wusupta**).

kāy$_6$ < *ka ˊhi*, 1. n. dog.

2. adn. wild, stray, uncultivated; false, bogus, phony; poor, worthless, trashy. ¶ ~ **cwuk.umi** death without honor. ~ **kkoch** (a wild flower). ~ **kkwum** a silly dream, a dream that does not come true. ~ **melwu** wild grapes. ~ **nall tha** wild lily; CF **kāy nāl** [= **naul**] **i** a person's "betters" [SARCASTIC]. ~ **phi** wild barnyard grass. ~ **salkwu** the wild apricot. ~ **soli** unworthy talk. ~ **swucak** trashy remarks. ~ **sswuk** wild mugwort. ~ **ttek** a cake made of some rough flour used instead of rice flour.

ka ya, 1. inf + pcl. ~ (**ha**)**nta** must go.

2. postmodifier (question) + pcl. SEE **-un ~, -nun ~**.

***ka ya**, pcl (nominative) + pcl → **[ka] ya**. (Usu just **ya**.) But see also **-ta ka ya**.

kayk < *ˊKHOYK*. 1. n (= son). a guest; a lodger, a roomer; a stranger, (in compounds) a person.

2. adn. extra, superfluous, uncalled-for (= **kwūn**). ¶**kayk sik.kwu** a temporary addition to a family. **kayk soli** an uncalled-for (gratuitous, impertinent) remark. **kaykq īl** unwanted work.

3. bnd n. ~ **cekta / sulepta** is uncalled-for, unnecessary, impertinent, out of place.

kayna (= **kay 'na**), **kkayna** (= **kk'ay 'na**).

1. **kay 'na**, counter + copula adversative, just because of (a trifle). ¶**Cwumek kay 'na ssunta ko tempici māla** Don't come at me just because you can use your fists.

2. **kk'ay 'na**, abbr < (**ul**) **kkway 'na**, adv + cop advers. fairly well / much, to a fair extent (or so). ¶**Cip kk'ay 'na kacyess.ta ko kyoman hakey kwūlci māla** Don't be so stuck up just because you've got yourself a house. **Ku nun tōn kk'ay 'na iss.ta ko kkapul.e yo** He shows off just because he has a little money.

kāy ney, abbr < **ku ay ney** [DISRESPECTFUL] they / them. ~ **tul** SAME.

-(k)kaynggi, postn, suf (? dimin). ¶al kaynggi a kernel, a grain; a berry. kol kaynggi the core, the heart; the pith; the gist, the substance. tali kaynggi [vulgar] leg. malla kkaynggi a skinny / scraggly person [inf < maluta it dries up]. namu kkaynggi splinter of wood (= namuq kaypi). CF kaynggi [DIAL] = kaci branch.

ka yo, inf + pcl. goes; does ~ go?; go!; let's go!

-'ke- = -'ka-, effective. SEE -'Ge-; -'e-; 'wona-; 'ho.ya-.

The effective has a less common variant -'ka- after aC-, o-, and i(C)-, but -'ke- also occurs there, as well as after other stem final strings such as a-, e(C)-, oC-, u(C)-, wu(C)-, wo(C)-. The failure of -'ka- to occur after -a- may point to its source as the verb stem *'ka-, since 'na'ka- will be taken as 'na-*'ka- 'go out' and *'ka-'ka- suggests an unwanted iteration.

After -l-, -y-, copula i- and *'ti- 'drop', the corresponding lenited forms -'Ga- and -'Ge- are used, with the same limitations, except that only -'Ge- appears after y: *'sayGe'tun (1447 Sek 6:19a), *'hyey'Gen 't ay n' (1462 [1]Nung 1:101a), e'kuyGe'na (1459 Wel 21:169b), 'twoyGe'nul (1447 Sek 6:35b), towoy'Ge-ngi *'ta (1550 [1]Yenghem 8b). Exception: ye'huy'ya 'ys'kasi'n i (1462 [1]Nung 5:72b), CF 'co'ma 'ys.ke'tun (1459 Wel 10:5b). The lenited -'Ge- and -'Ga- may further reduce to just -'e- and -'a-; those forms occasionally appear where we expect -'ke- and -'ka-. On choosing the vowel-initial forms (-'e-, -'a-) instead of those with a velar initial, see -'e-.

Though we find no competing versions for a given phrase, the choice of the variants seems unmotivated: kap'ka'la (?1468- Mong 31b), *samke'nul (1463 Pep 4:38a); 'hoka'n ywo (1481 Twusi 16:1b), 'hoke'na (1462 [1]Nung 8:77a); ne'ki'ka.n i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 10:4b), tinike'na (1459 Wel 17:33b); cis.ka.n i Gwo (1632 Twusi-cwung 14:17a), is.ke'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:13b).

NOTE: The stems made by the effective are sometimes called "intensive" or "emphatic".

-'ke = -'ka, effective inf. ~ ci'la, ~ 'ci-ngi *'ta, ~ 'za. SEE -'Ge; -'e; 'wo'na; 'ho'ya.

ke, abbr < kes. ~ l(ul), ~ n(un), ~ yo.

k'e, abbr < ku ke(s). ¶K'e p(w)ā (la)! See, I told you so.

kece, adverb. CF kuce.

1. without doing anything (in particular); without bringing anything; with nothing (in hand / mind); without giving any reason, just like that, arbitrarily, just because (one wants to do it). ¶ ~ anc.e iss.ta is sitting down doing nothing. pyēngca wimun ey ~ kata visits a sick person without bringing him anything. ~ ttaylita beats one up for no good reason.

2. (= kong ulo) without paying anything, gratis, free (of charge), gratuitously, for nothing. ¶nam uy kes ul ~ kacye kata takes away another's belongings without paying for them. ~ īl hata works for nothing. yenghwa lul ~ kwūkyeng hata sees the movie free.

3. kece mek.ki an easy thing to do / achieve; a simple duty to perform, a job there is nothing to; a breeze, a snap, a cinch, something one can do without giving it a second thought.

ke 'ci, abbr < kes ici. ~ yo.

-'ke ci'la, effective inf + aux. ¶ku 'a'ki nil'kwup *'sel me'ke a'pi pwo'la 'ni'ke ci'la hon 't ay (1459 Wel 8:101b) at the age of eight the lad wanted to go see his father, and ... .

-f'Jke 'ci-ngi *'ta, effective inf + aux polite + cop. ¶NGWUY-TTYEY-HUY *CHYENG 'hozof'JWa 'CCYENG-*THWO 'ay 'nike 'ci-ngi *'ta (1459 Wel 8:1a) Vaidehī wishes (= wished) to go to the Pure Land. mwo'ton *nwollam 'kwa ce'hwom *epke 'ci-ngi *'ta (1463/4 Yeng 2:140b; LCT tacitly corrects the anomalous ce'hwom to ce'hwum) they want all surprise and fear to be gone.

? -'ke 'cye, effective inf + aux inf. SEE -'a 'cye.

keki < ke'kuy, n, adv. LIGHT koki. SYN ku kos. CF yeki, cēki, eti.

1. noun. that place, there.

2. adverb (= keki ey). at that place, there; thereupon, then.

kēkum < *KKE-KUM, adnoun (or adv). (dating) back from today. ¶ ~ sampayk-nyen cen three hundred years ago.

ke'kuy, adv, n. (to / at) that place, there. ¶KYENG 'i *te'leWun ke'kuy MI-'MYWOW hon *i'l ol na'thwowo'm i (1447 Sek 13:33b) the sūtra reveals subtle things in that dirty place. *ne y ye'le 'KEP 'ey cephu'ti a'ni hon ke'kuy cephun mozo'm ol *nay'm ye ... (1459 Wel 7:48a) there where you were unafraid for many kalpas (eons) you show a fearful heart and ... .

– *s* ~. to an esteemed person (> *skey*). ¶*ZYE-LOY s ke'kuy me'li kas'ka* (1459 Wel 9:35c) gave the tathāgata a tonsure, shaved Buddha's head.

ke l', abbr < **ke lul** = **kes ul**. SEE **-nun** ~, **-tun** ~, **-un** ~. Notice that **-ess.nun** and **-keyss.nun** occur before **ke l'** in its sentence-final exclamatory use.

ke 'l(q), abbr < **kes il(q)**

? *-'kel(q)*, effective prosp modifier. SEE *-'el(q)*.

ke 'la, abbr < **kes ila**

-ke la, var inf + pcl. SEE **ka-~**, **na-~**, **ca-~**, **su-~**, **toy-~**; **iss-~**, **tut-~**, **cwuk-~**, **anc-~**, **mit-~**. CF §8.3.6, §9.4.

NOTE 1: For some speakers all short verb stems ending in /a/ take this form: **sake la** = **sa la** 'buy!', **phake la** = **pha la** 'dig!'.

NOTE 2: In Cincwu (South Kyengsang) **-ke la** is optionally used for **-e la** with any verb: **cap-~**, **yel-~**, **noh-~**, **wūs-~**, **ciph-~** (Mkk 1960:3:35).

NOTE 3: CM 1:310 would derive **anc.kela** /ankkela/ 'sit!' from **anc.e iss.kela**, comparing it to **sess.kela** /sekkela/ from **se iss.kela** 'stand!'.

NOTE 4: The form probably derives from *-'ke'la*, despite the analysis in Note 3.

NOTE 5: Phyengan has **-ka la**, at least after syllables with a and i (Kim Yengpay 1984:102-3): **caka la** = **cake la** 'sleep!', **nika la** 'go!', **is.ka la** 'stay!'. CF Phyengan **ona la** = **one la** 'come!'.

-'ke'la, effective subj attent (command). ¶*'icey 'stwo ne 'lul ye'huy 'Gwo te'wuk 'wu-'nino'n i esye two'la 'nike'la* (1459 Wel 8:101a) now I am letting you go again and I am all the more in tears; please go back. *tye cywung a key is.kela* (1747 Songkang 2:16a) yon monk stay where you are! SEE *-'ka'la*, *-'a'la*, *-'e'la*, *-'Ga'la*, *-'Ge'la*.

ke 'la to, abbr < **kes ila to**

(-q) keli$_1$, noun (usually quasi-free as postnoun or postmodifier). [? der n < kēlta; CF **kelita**, **kwūlta**]

1. material, matter, stuff, stock, makings; substance, basis, excuse, pretext. ¶**kwuk** ~ soup stock, soup-makings. **wus.umq** ~ a laughing-stock, a butt of ridicule; a subject of laughter. **iyakiq** ~ a subject of talk, a topic. **ilq** ~ a place of work, a job. **sinmun kisaq keli lul kwu hanta** (1956 Dupont 297) seeks material for news articles. **Māl halq keli ka ēps.ta** I can't find any excuse (or pretext) to approach him. (or: I have no subject to talk on.) **Māl ul hallay to musun keli ka iss.e ya (ha)ci** I should like to approach him but I can't think of anything to say to him. SEE **thong**.

2. doings, action, stuff. SEE **cīs** ~. CF **tay-keli** shift; replacement; talking back. ¶**chitak-keli** management, arranging for, taking care of [? < **chita-q-keli**].

3. appearance. ¶**os** ~ the appearance of one's clothing (CF **os kel.i**). **salq** ~ fleshiness, fattiness.

keli$_2$, n. a road, a street (CF **kil**). ¶**khun** ~, a main street, a thoroughfare. **nēy** ~ a cross-street, a crossroads, four corners. **sam** ~, **sēy** ~ an intersection of three streets, a place where three streets meet.

keli$_3$, noun, counter.

1. one of the (usually twelve) stages of an exorcism ceremony (= **kwus-keli**). CF **twīq-cēn**; **phutak-keli** exorcism [? < **phu(l)ta-q-keli**].

2. an act of a play.

keli$_4$, counter. a group of fifty (cucumbers / eggplants). ¶**oy twū** ~ a hundred cucumbers.

keli$_5$, postn [der n < **keluta** skips, omits; CF **kēlchita**]. at intervals of; skipping, jumping. **ithul** ~ (**lo**) every other day. ¶**sahul** ~ (**lo**) at three-day intervals, every three days. **yelhul** ~ every ten days. **han kān** ~ every other time / place. **kān keli hata** = **kān keluta** leaves an interval between. CF **kelle**; **kēnne**; **ssik**, **mata**.

keli$_6$ → **kel.i** (der n)

-keli,nd n. **to-keli** (**lo**) by the gross, in bulk. **thong-keli** (**lo**) as a lot, unbroken, in toto.

kel.i$_1$, postnoun (der n < **kēt.ta** walks). SEE **kel.um kel.i**.

kel.i$_2$, noun, postnoun (der n < **kēlta** hangs).

1. the act of hanging; a hanger (thing which hangs or on which something hangs). ¶**os** ~ a clothes-hanger (CF **os keli**). **moca** ~ a hat rack. **tungkyeng** ~ a lamp pole, a lantern stand. **cing** ~ a shoemaker's jack. **phal** ~ an arm rest, an elbow rest. **pal kel.i$_1$** rung, pedal; footrest, stirrup. **palq-tung kel.i** forestalling; hanging by one's feet (CF **palq tungkeli** a small lantern).

2. [in wrestling] a foot-trip. **pal-kel.i$_2$** a footlock trip. **tes** ~ an armlock trip (CF **tes-**

keli an additional/extra thing). anq ~ an inside foot-trip.

kel.i$_3$ → keli$_1$ (stuff; doings)

ʔ-*ke.l i ʻGa*, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmodifier. SEE -*ʻe.l i ʻGa*.

kelita, postnom verb insep. does repeatedly/continuously; does and does; keeps doing, does on (and on), does (keeps doing) it away; does again and again, does over and over again. SYN tāyta. X-kelita = XX-hata, but when X is a single syllable XX-kelita is common.

¶elis, hwuntul, kkungkkung, ppacici, paksin, pangkul, pesek, pepssek, swukun, ssikssik, twukun, twutel, ttwukttak, ttulssek ~ .

ʔ-*ke.l i ʻye*, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod. SEE -*ʻe.l i ʻye*.

-kellang (un) [DIAL] = **ketullang (un)** = **-ketun**

kelle, inf < **keluta**. skipping; at intervals; apart. ¶**halwu** ~ every other day. **ithul** ~ every third day. **han cwul** ~ **ssuta** writes on every other line. **sip-o pun** ~ at ten-minute intervals.

kel-lo, abbr < **kes ulo**; ?< **ku kes ulo**.

– kellyo SEE **ke l'q yo**

ke 'l.nun (ci), abbr < **kes il.nun (ci)**

ke 'lq sey, abbr < **kes ilq sey**. SEE **-ulq ~**.

ke lul = kes ul

kelum (ey), postmodifier [DIAL] = **kīm (ey)** impetus, influence. (< **kel.um** pace)

-kelum, bnd n, pseudo-postn. SEE **hay-(ke)lum**.

?-*ke'l ye*, ? -*ke'l ywo*

ke l'q yo /kellyo/ SEE **-ulq, -un, -nun, -tun ~**

ke 'm, abbr < **kes im**

-*ʻkem*, effective subst. SEE -*u'l i 'Ge'm ye*; **-um cik hata** (NOTE 2).

ken < *KKEN*, 1. adn. dry, dried. ¶ ~ **taykwu** a dried cod. ~ **photo** raisins. ~ **ppang** hardtack.

2. bnd n (preparticle). ~ **ulo** in vain.

3. adj-n. ~ **hata** is dry.

ke n', abbr < **ke nun = kes un**

-ken', abbr < **-kena**. (Examples: NKd 163a.)

-ke'n, abbr < **-ketun**. (Examples: NKd 163a.)

-*ʻken*, effective modifier. CF -*ʻGen*, -*ʻen*; -*ʻkan*, -*ʻGan*, *ʻkhan*, *ʻho.yan*.

1. (the epitheme is extruded from the subject). -*wo'laken ʻmen ʻKEP pu'the ʻNYELQ-PPAN s ʻPEP ʻul ʻCAN-ʻTHAN ʻho'ya* (1447 Sek 13:59a) has been praising the law of nirvāṇa for many long-ago kalpas (eons) and … . -*ʻti-ʻnaken ʻnyey ʻnwuy s SSI-ʻCYELQ ʻey* (1447 Sek 6:8a) at a time in a long past ancient world.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (summational epitheme). SEE -*ʻke'n i*.

ke 'na, abbr < **kes ina**

-kena, tentative adversative. ABBR **-ken'**. CF **-ulq ke 'na**; **-tun ci**. For **-kena lul** see p. 258.

1. what (when, where, how, …) ever. ¶**Ney ka mue 'la ko māl hakena, na n' kot.i tut.ci anh.keyss.ta** I won't believe you whatever you may say. **Ku sālam i etteh.key** (or **mue 'la ko**) **māl haken(a) sangkwan ēps.ta** It makes no difference what he says.

2. whether – or – (shows indifference toward the choice between two conflicting actions or states). ¶**oken mālken = okena an okena** (= **ona an ona, otun ci an otun ci, wā to an wā to**) whether one comes or not. **Kakena okena ma(u)m tay lo hay la** Come or go – do as you please.

3. (linking two unrelated acts or states – followed by **hata**). ¶**Sonq-pyek ul chikena khun soli lo wūs.kena haci māsio** Don't slap your hands or laugh loudly. **Mul i kiph.kena mulq-sal i sēykena hamyen, chalali pay lul thaca** If the water is deep or the current strong we had better get on the boat. **Wel.yoil ikena mok.yoil ikena hamyen mōlla to, talun nal un an toykeyss.ta 'y yo** If it is Monday or Thursday he doesn't know, but none of the other days will do, he says.

NOTE: The examples of **āmuli/etteh.key** –**kena** in CM 1:346 are rejected.

-*ke'na*, effective adversative. ¶*anske'na syeke'na* (1447 Sek 19:5b) whether sitting or standing. *ˇcyek.ke'na ˇe'twun ke's i isi'm ye n' 'kwot 'CYWOK ˇsamke'nul* (1463 Pep 4:38a) if, when what is got is but little, one makes do with that … . *'kuli ˇzopke'na moyng'ko ˇzopke'na hol 'ss i'la* (1459 Wel 2:66b) the images are the same and are either painted or sculpted to be like the features of Buddha. *nepkena nepun THYEN-HA* [sic] (1747 Songkang 1:4a) this wide, wide land beneath heaven.

ke 'na, abbr < **kes ina**

-kena kan ey. Equivalent to uses 1 and 2 of **-kena** (but not use 3).

1. ¶ **Musunq īl ikena kan ey cwunun kwaep un chwungsil hi hay ya hao** Whatever the task you are given, you must carry it out faithfully. **Nwu ka okena kan ey ppalli man wass.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** Whoever comes I hope it's soon.

2. ¶**Nal-ssi ya chwupkena tĕpkena kan ey yĕyceng sikan ey tte-naca** Whether the weather is hot or cold let's leave at the regular time.

***-ken ceng** < *-ken ˙tyeng*. SEE **(ci) enceng**.

ke 'n ci, abbr < **kes in ci**

ke 'ney, abbr < **kes iney**

-˙ke-ngi ''ta, effective polite + copula indicative assertive. ¶*˙na y ˙icey ˙SYEY-CWON ˙ol mocomak ˙pwo˙zoWwo˙n i chuk hon mozo˙m i ¨ep˙ke-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 10:8b) now that at last I have seen the World-Honored, he does not have a bad soul.

''ke-ngi ''ta, abbr < *˙ho˙ke-ngi ''ta* after voiceless sounds. ¶*˙i the˙li ˙two ˙CYWOK ''ke-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 23:58a) just this hair is enough.

ke 'n i, abbr < **kes in i**

ke 'ni, abbr < **kes ini**. 1. (question = **kes in ya**) ¶**Ney kes kwa nay kes kwa (kkaci lul) hap-chin key kyewu i ke 'ni?** Is this all that links your interests and mine?

2. (sequential) ~**-kka (n')**.

'ke˙n i, abbr < *˙hoke˙n i* after voiceless sounds; CF *khe˙n i*. SEE *¨mwot 'ke˙n i*.

-ke˙n i, effective modifier + postmodifier.

1. (epitheme from subject). Examples?

2. (epitheme from object). Examples?

3. (summational epitheme).

3a. (in a loosely concatenated sentence). ¶*kungey CYENG-˙SYA y ¨epke˙n i e˙tu˙li ka˙l ywo* (1447 Sek 6:22a) how can I go when there are no monasteries there?

3b. (SEE **-keni** 3). ¶*wo˙lay nos¨kapke˙n i nwopke˙n i ho˙n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 16:47b) for a long time they were first low then high (= sinking and rising).

-keni, tentative sequential (< *-ke˙n i*, effective mod + postmod), with the likely fact / reason that; for the likely reason that. CF **-eni**.

1. [literary – usually followed by rhetorical question] = **-uni** (sequential) since, as, so; but. ¶**Na nun celm.ess.keni tŏl in tul mukewul ya?!** Since I am young, can any stone be heavy (for me)?! **Sanchen i etwupkeni il-wel ul ecci pol ya?!** The world is dark [and evil]; how can I hope to see [a man of virtue who will shine through like] the sun and the moon?!

CF *ku il i chom kule hokeni* (1916 Gale 69) 'that's so, it is true (after all)': "It is used when expressing one's conviction to oneself."

2. ~ **hanun sayngkak (ey / ulo)**, ~ **hamyen**, ~ **hako** with the thought that probably / surely, with confidence / assurance that. ¶**Cikum ccum un phyĕnci ka wă iss.keni hanun sayngkak ey ppalli cip ulo wass.ta** I have rushed home with the thought that the letter would surely be here by now. ¹**Nayil imyen mannalq swu iss.keni hamyen mopsi kipputa** Assured of seeing him tomorrow, I am very happy. **Apeci ka cip ey kyĕysikeni hako sŏk ulo kippe hayss.ta** He was happy at the thought that his father would be at home. NOTE: The example of **-keni nun** in CM 1:372 is rejected.

3. ~ **siph.e cinta** gets the feeling that –. ¶**Cikum to salass.keni siph.e cinta** I get the feeling he is still alive. CF **-ulye 'n' i siph.e cinta**.

4. (phrases in sequence) what with doing one thing and then another (in alternation); now – now … ; sometimes – (and) sometimes – ; by turns. ¶**Cwukeni pat.keni yăyki ka kkuth i ĕps.ess.ta** What with my telling him and his telling me, there was no end to our talking. **măl ul cwukeni pat.keni hata** exchange words (with each other). **Capkeni mĭlkeni hay se san ey olla kanta** We pull and push our way up the mountain. **Masikeni mek.keni ha.ye tŏn ulli sse pelyess.ta** Eating and drinking away, he has spent all his money. *selwo cwukeni pas.keni homnoyta* (1916 Gale 2:69) = **selo cwukeni pat.keni hap.nita** they keep throwing it and catching it.

-keni [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:58-9)] = **-ca (măca)** as soon as, right after. ¶**Nu ka kakeni kai ka was.cye** = **Ney ka kaca măca ku ai ka wass.ci** He / She came right after you left.

-˙ke.n i ˙Gwa, effective mod + postmod + pcl = **-keni wa**. ¶*˙ha˙nol s ˙ptu.t un nwo˙pha ¨mwut.ti e˙lyepke.n i ˙Gwa ¨salo˙m oy ˙ptu.t un nul˙ku.n i ¨swuyi sulphu˙twota* (1481 Twusi 23:9b) the will of heaven is lofty and hard to ask, but the will of a person is easy for an old man to sense! SEE *˙ho˙ke.n i ˙Gwa*.

-ke˙n i ˙Gwo, effective mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*phu˙lun ˙tay yey ˙myes [¨]salo˙m i wol˙Ga ˙s.ke˙n i [¨]/Gwo* (1481 Twusi 20:23b) how many people have "climbed into the green bamboo" (= failed achievement)?.

-keni 'ko, abbr < **-keni hako**. [Not in use?]

-ke'n i ''la, effective mod + postmod + cop. ¶*nyelun 'ta.m i 'hota 'ka isi'm ye n' /SYWUY-CCAN/ hon 'phu.l ul muten 'hi 'kyes.ke'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:42a) let there be the tiniest wall and the straggling grass proliferates.

-keni lo, tentative sequential + pcl. **Cwuk.keni sālkeni lo hamyen an toylq il i ēps.ta** When one is desperate anything is possible.

-keni 'myen, abbr < **-keni hamyen**. [Not in use?]

-keni 'nun, abbr **-keni hanun**. [Not in use?]

-ke'n i 'sto'n ye, effective mod + postmod + pcl + postmod. ¶*pen'tu'ki 'PEP-HHWA y a'ni 'Ge'nul 'za 'homol'mye "TTWOW-'KUY 'Gwa "KWA-'KUY 'Gwa tal'Gwo'm i is.ke'n i 'sto'n ye* (1462 'Nung 1:17a) though they cannot be the Lotus sūtra exactly, just how much more would they differ from testimonials to marga (the way) and to phala ([cause and] effect)?!

-keni wa, tent sequential + pcl (< *-'ke.n i 'Gwa*). "together with the likely fact that" = as well as, besides; admitting that; but (even so); not only ... but also; moreover, and what's more, plus; and even more (so). ¶**Ku ke n' kuleh.keni wa** Be that as it may. **elkwul to kōpkeni wa maum-ssi to kōpta** (she) has not only a pretty face but also a lovely disposition. **Ku haksayng un wūntong to cal hakeni wa kongpu to cal hanta** That student is a fine scholar as well as a good athlete. **Ku sālam un Pusan ey hyeng i iss.e se kakeni wa tangsin un way kap.nikka** He is going because he has a brother in Pusan, but why are you going? **Ku sālam un Yenge lul cal hay se Hānkwuk māl chayk ul pen.yek hakeni wa Kim sensayng un Yenge to molunun tey etteh.key pen.yek ul hana yo** That person can translate Korean books with a good knowledge of English, but how will Mr Kim translate when he does not know any English? **Tōn to ēps.keni wa thum to ēps.ta** Not only do I lack money, but also I haven't the time/opportunity. **Pi to okeni wa mom to phikon hay se onul ōhwu ey n' na-kaci mōs hanta** It is raining and in addition I'm tired, so I won't go out this afternoon. **San to noph.keni wa mul to malk.ta** It has high mountains and the waters are clear, too. **Kokco to cōh.keni wa kasa ka i tewuk cōh.ta** The tune is nice, but the words are nicer.

-'ken ma'lon, effective mod + postmod. but, although. ¶*'mul kiph'kwo 'poy "ep'ken ma'lon ha'nol'h i /MYENG/ 'hosil 'ss oy mol 'thwon ca'hi "ken'nesi'n i-ngi ''ta* (1445 'Yong 34) the water was deep and he lacked a boat, but at heaven's command he crossed over it without dismounting. SEE *-'en ma'lon*.

-ken man < *-'ken ma'non*, semi-lit concessive. but, even though, although, while (= **-ci man**). ~ **un, ~ se to.** ¶**Na nun ku lul salang haken man un ku nun na lul cōh.a haci anh.nunta** Although I love him, he does not care for me. **Nay hyeng un tōn i mānh.ken man na nun tōn i ēps.ta** While my brother has lots of money, I have none. **Ku nun kongpu nun cal haken man tāyseng un mōs halq key 'ta** Even though he studies very hard, I doubt he can have any great success. CF **-en man; -ess.ken man.** Sometimes spelled **-kes.man** (as in 1936 Roth 468-9), *-kes.ma.non* (as in 1894 Gale 60). [Etymologies suggested in KEd are wrong.]

kēnne, 1. vt inf < **kēnnuta**.

2. n, postn. the other/opposite side (of). ~ **phyen** SAME. ¶**kil ~** the other side of the road. **kang ~** the opposite side of the river. **kēnneq pang/cip** a room/house on the opposite side. CF **neme.**

kēnneta, 1. **kēnneta ~ kēnnuta** crosses over.

2. **kēnne 'ta**, vt inf + abbr cop transferentive. so that it crosses, so that it is across/opposite. ~ **pota** looks across at; looks at covetously, covets, casts a jealous eye on (**nam uy kes ul ~** covets another's possession).

-ke'nol, var of *-'ke'nul* (lit concessive). ¶*"NGWO-'SOYK 'kwulwu'm i HE-KHWONG 'o'lwo "ti-'na 'kake'nol ku ka'won-'toy 'SSYWUY-'SSYANG 'i "kye'site'n i* (1459 Wel 2:51b) five-colored clouds passed by in the air and among them there were propitious images (= good omens [personified and exalted]).

-ke'nol 'za, lit concessive + pcl. ¶*cwuku[']m ye sa'lwo.m ol "ati "mwot 'ke'nol za 'homol'mye 'kil.h i ki'lwu.m ey "es.tyey ho'l i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:29a) ignorant of death and life as I am, my path is all the longer, so what am I to do?

'ke'nol za, abbr < *'hoke'nol za* after voiceless sounds. SEE *"mwot 'ke'nol za*.

? *-'ken 'ta* SEE *-'en 'ta*

-kentay, literary conditional (< *-'ken 't ay*).

1. when, if. ¶**Sayngkak hakentay/khentay** Come to think of it ... . **Cāmsi tol.a pokentay (nun)** If we just look back for a moment ... .

Pokentay On inspection … . **Tut.kentay ku ka sāep ey silphay hayss.ta 'tun tey** As I hear it, he failed in business. **Pīyu hakentay insayng un ilqcang uy chwunmong ita** Figuratively speaking, life is a ("spring dream" =) passing dream. **Thong-thel.e māl hakentay wuli kyēyhoyk ey nun ōsan i mānh.ess.ta** There were a number of miscalculations in our plan, generally speaking. SEE (**cheng/wēn**) **khentay**; **pala-kentay**.

2. = **-kwantey** such/so that (followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason).

-kentay n', abbr < **-kentay nun**

-'ken 't ay n', effective mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*mwo'two'a niluken 't ay n'* (1447 Sek 13:40a) he got them together and said … . *THYEN-"NYE 'lul 'pwoken 't ay n' na 'y "kye'ci.p i 'za 'nwun "men MI-HHWUW 'kot 'two'swo-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 7:12b) compared with the goddesses my [beautiful] wife is like a blind ape.

ke 'n tey, abbr < **kes in tey**

-'ken 't ey n', effective mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*'il-'lwo "hyey'ye 'pwoken 't ey n' mu'sum CCO-PI "kye'sike'n ywo ho'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:6a) "When one considers it as this, what mercy does he have?!" she said, and … .

-'ken 'ti(-) = -'ken 't i(-).

-'ken 'ti = -'ken 't i, effective mod + postmod + pcl. (the time) since it happened (= **-un ci**). ¶*"CCWOY-"NYE y ha'nol'h ay 'naken 't i wo'nol sa'o'l i "ti-na'n i* (1459 Wel 21:28b) today three days have passed since the sinful woman went to heaven. *"salo.m oy cip s 'noy kus.ken 't i wo'la.n i* (1481 Twusi 8:34-5) it is a long time since the smoke ended from people's houses.

?*-'ken 't i'la*

?*-'ken 't i'n i, ?-'ken 't i.n i "'la*

ke 'n tul, abbr < **kes in tul**

?*-'ken 't un*, effective mod + postmod + pcl. SEE *-Gen 't un*.

-'ken 'tyeng, effective modifier + bnd postmod. ¶*"cye'kusya'm i "kye'siken 'tyeng* (1463 Pep 3:189b) though there are those who have little. SEE *khen 'tyeng*.

-kenul (< *-'ke'n^{u}ol*), literary concessive [obs].

1. although, while (= **-ci man**). ¶**Sālam i tā hyengcey lul twuess.kenul nay hol lo ēps.tota** While all others have brothers, I alone have none.

2. as, since, when, upon (= **-um ey**). ¶**Sipi ey kāy cic.kenul im man yekye na-ka pon i** When the dog barked at the twig door I went out, expecting my beloved. **Maum-ssi ka cōh.kenul nay an^{h}ay lo sām.ki lo hayss.ta** Her disposition being good, I decided to make her my wife. **Talk i palk.kenul sānqpo lul na-wass.ta** As the moon was bright I came out for a stroll. SEE **khenul**.

-'ke'nul (> **-kenul**), literary concessive. VAR *-'ke'nol, -'Ge'nul, -'Ge'nol, -'[G]e'nul, -'[G]e'nol, 'wo-na'nol/-na'nul*. From *-'ken 't i 'u$^{}$ol*, effective mod + zero postmod (i.e. direct nominalization of the adnominalized sentence) + pcl. For an example that can be taken as a direct object, see *'wona'nol*.

-'ke'nul 'za, lit concessive + pcl. ¶*"a'lay ne'y 'e'mi "na 'lol ye'huy'ye si'lu'm u'lwo' "ta-'nike'nul za, wo'nol ne 'y 'e'mi ne 'lul ye'huy'yen 'nwun s 'mul 'lwo "sanino'n i "'ta* (1459 Wel 8:86a) while earlier your mother freed of her ego, still lived on with worries, today your mother goes on living with her tears from having given you up. ¶*'stwo 'PWO-SI HHOYNG 'hwo.m i CIN-'SSILQ lwo ho'ma 'khu'kenul 'za 'stwo* … (1482 Kum-sam 2:16a) and while indeed his practicing of almsgiving is already truly great, moreover … .

ke nun = kes un

ke 'n ya, abbr < **kes in ya**

-'ke'n ya, effective mod + postmod. ¶*kwuk 'i ne 'y 'swon 'ol "teyke'n ya ho.n i* (1586 Sohak 6:102b) asked whether the soup burned your hand; CF *ne 'y 'swo'n i "teyGe'n ya ho'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:3a), *ne 'y 'swo'n i "teyGe'n ye ho'n i* (1475 Nay 1:18a) asked, "Did you burn your hand?".

-'ke'n ye, effective modifier + postmod. ¶*ne'y "cyeku'na "tywokhe'n ye* [← *"tywoh-ken ye*] (?1517- [1]No 2:41a) are you a little better?

-'ke'n ywo, effective mod + postmod. ¶*e'tuy 'za "tywohon 'sto'l i yang'co ko'co'n i is.ke'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:13b) just where is there a good daughter endowed with looks? *"es.tyey wo'nol mun'tuk mozom al'phwo'm i 'nake'n ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 5:72b) why today is my heart suddenly seized with pain? *'PWULQ-PPYENG 'ol kus.ke'n ywo* (1482 Nam 2:70a) did it end the discontent? SEE *'khe'n ywo, -'e'n ywo*.

k'e p'ā (la) = ku ke pwā (la) See, I told you so!

kes$_1$ < *kes* (CF *kas*), quasi-free n — does not occur sentence-initial except as abbr < **ku kes**.

1. 1a. a/the one (= person/thing). ¶**i (ku/ce) ~ this (that). say ~ a new one. musun ~ which one.** CF **tulq-kes** stretcher, **mulq-kes** (stinging) bugs.

1b. abbr < **ku kes**.

2. (preceded by modifier; see also **kes$_2$**) the one that. ¶**pon ~ the one that saw it or the one that someone saw. ponun ~ the one that sees it or that someone sees. polq ~ the one to see. Cēki kanun kes i nwukwu 'n ya** Who is that going by on the street over there? **Elin kes twūl iss.ta** I have two young ones (= children).

3. (abbr < **uy kes**, often pronounced **-q kes**) the of, —'s. ¶**wuli ~ ours. sensayngq kes** the teacher's; yours. **ayki uy kes, aykiq kes** the baby's; baby things.

4. (= os) clothes, garment, things (to wear).

5. (→ **khes**) the sex/gender. ¶**am-khes** (< amh **kes**) = **am nom** a female. **swu-khes** (< swuh **kes**) = **swu nom** a male.

kes$_2$, postmod (< **kes$_1$**).

1. the fact that; the act of (doing); the doing/being. ¶**pi ka onun kes ul ālta** knows that it is raining. **pi ka onun kes ul pota** sees that it is raining, sees it raining, watches it rain. **Achim ilccik il.e nanta 'nun kes un swiwunq īl i ani 'ta** It's not easy to get up early in the morning. **Nay māl tay lo hanun kes i cōh.ta** You had better do just as I told you.

2. the tentative/likely/probable fact, the real likelihood, the strong probability. SEE **-ulq kes**. ¶**Kuleh.key māl hamyen sēng nāylq kes ita** He is likely to get angry if you say that. ¶**Yu'-wel i toymyen pi ka olq kes ita** When June rolls around, it will rain (I'm sure).

3. the thing to do; the thing one does, the obligation (or prohibition), the rule. ¶**Hyeng hanthey nun an kulenun kes ita** You shouldn't do that to your older brother. **Yeki se an phiwunun kes ita** (or **phiwunun kes i ani 'ta**) We don't smoke here = You're not supposed to (You shouldn't) smoke here.

4. — **kes (i) ani 'n ya (ani yo, ani 'p.nikka)** isn't it the case that — [rhetorical question] = surely (it is true that) — . ¶**Hata mōs hay tān payk-wen ul pat.e to ku mankhum ¹ī lowulq kes i ani 'n ya** At the worst, if you get only a hundred wen you are at least that much ahead. **Poktong-i kath.i nun haci mōs haci man Swupok-i pota 'la to cal hay ya toylq kes i ani 'n ya** You may not be able to do as well as Poktong-i, but surely you ought to do better than Swupok-i. **Ney ka īl ul cal hanun thas ulo sensayng nim i ne 'ykey cacwu sikhisinun key ani 'n ya** I think Teacher calls on you all the time because you do so well. **Cil iya etteh.tun (ci) kaps ila to ssa ya halq kes ani yo** Regardless of the quality, [isn't it the case that =] surely the price should be kept low.

5. 5a. ~ **ul** (= **ke l'**). SEE **-nun ke l', -tun ke l', -un ke l'**.

5b. ~ **i** but. SEE **-nun (-un, -tun, -ulq, -ess.ulq) ~**. CF **nolus i**.

ke se, abbr < **kes ey se**

-'ke'si- (effective honorific) = *-(ᵘo)'si'ke-* (honorific effective): **-'kesin, -'kesina, -'kesi'n i ('Gwo/'Gwa), -'kesi'nᵘol, -'kesi'n ywo, -'kesi'ta, -'kesi'ton** = **-'kesi'tun; -'kesi'za.**

-'ke'sin = *-(ᵘo)'si'ken*, honorific effective mod. ¶ *"ti-'na'kesin MWU-'LYANG CYE-['J]PPWULQ 'skuy* (1447 Sek 13:15a) to the immeasurable Buddhas who have passed by.

~ **'t i.** ¶ *'SYENG-ZIN "ep'kesin 't i wo'la.m ye n'* (1459 Wel 9:7a) when the absence of a saint is long in duration … . See also **-'kesi'n i, -'ke'sin ma'lon, -'kesi'n ywo.**

-'kesi'na, effective hon adversative. ¶*ZYE-LOY nilo'kesi'na PPWO-'SALQ 'i niloke'na SYENG-MWUN i niloke'na* (1459 Wel 18:49b) whether the tathāgata tells it or the bodhisattva tells it or the śrāvaka tells it … . SEE *'khesi'na.*

-'kesi'n i, effective honorific mod + postmod. ¶ *"a'lay 'kasin 'PALQ "CHOY-"NYE 'two 'ni'kesi'n i mu['J]su.k i "skelWu'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 8:93ab) the eight comely maidens who have gone below (there), what difficulties must they too have had in going?.

~ *'Gwa* (pcl). ¶*ku 'NGWEN 'i 'wohi'lye mo'chwo'm i "kyesi'kesi'n i 'Gwa* (1459 Wel 21:149a) he had something of an excessive aspiration there, but … . *cwuk-sa'li s "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol a'ni 'ho'kesi'n i 'Gwa* (1459 Wel 1:12b) did not undergo the suffering of death and life, but … .

~ *['J]Gwo* (postmod). ¶*[*COM-"QUN] hon nwo.m ol ki'tul'Gwo'kesi'n i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 21:3b) was he waiting for the guy who had ducked into hiding?

-*'ke'sin ma'lon*, effective hon mod + postmod. ¶*MI-'MYWOW s us.tu'm i ho'ma kos'ke'sin ma'lon* (1447 Sek 13:63a) it is already endowed with the utmost in subtlety. *"nim-ku'm i si'lum 'hosya['TTWOW-'CCUK] 'ul ['KUP] 'hi ne'ki'kesin ma'lon [KWUN-SO] y nul'ke [KYENG-TWO] y ke'chu'le 'ys.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 22:46a) the king was troubled and quickly recognized the renegades, but his commanding general was old and the capital was unruly.
SEE *'khe'sin ma'lon*.

-*'kesi'nol* = -*'kesi'nul*, hon lit concessive (< effective honorific modifier + pcl). ¶*pwuthye s wu[h] s ip-si'Gwu'l ey s the'li hona'h i na'ma is'kesi'nol* (1447 Sek 23:56b) since there was left a single hair from Buddha's upper lip, ... *NGWANG 'i 'mas 'tule kas.ka'Wi 'ho'kesi'nol* (1459 Wel 2:5a) the king looked upon her with favor and kept her close to him. *'CI-'KKUK "'ti a'ni hon 'toy "ep'kesi'nol* (1462 [1]Nung 1:3a) while there is no place that is not extreme, ...
VAR -*'Gesi'nol*.

-*'kesi'nul* = -*'sike'nul*, hon lit concessive (< effective hon mod + pcl). ¶*[THYEN-"HHA] 'ay [KWONG] 'i 'khusya'toy ['THAY-"CO] z ['WUY] talo'kesi'nul "say "pye'l i na'c oy two'to'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 101) his merits in the land were great but his rank was not that of crown prince; the evening star rose at noon.

-*'kesi'n ywo*, effective hon mod + postmod. ¶*mu'sum ZYWOW-['JQYEK 'u'lwo 'ile 'n KWANG-MYENG 'ul 'phye'kesi'n ywo* (1447 Sek 13:25b) with what kindling has he spread such light?. *SIM-'KWOK SIM-SAN 'ay "en'ma cephu'kesi'n ywo* (1449 Kok 123) in the deep valleys and the deep mountains how frightened will she be?
SEE *'khesi'n ywo*.

-*'kesi'ta*, effective honorific indicative assertive. *''kesi'ta*, abbr < **'ho'kesi'ta* after voiceless consonant. ¶*'icey pol'h ol 'solo'sya 'mwo'm i kos'ti "mwot ''kesi'ta* (< *ho'kesi'ta*) *'hote'n i* (1459 Wel 2:42b) now he has burned off his arm and his body cannot be whole, they said.

-*'kesi'ton* = -*'kesi'tun*, hon provisional. if/when one deign. ¶*PPYEN-QAN 'thi a'ni 'hosin mo"toy is'kesi'ton* (1475 Nay 1:40a) if he [the king] has a stretch of being ill ... .

-*'kesi'tun* = -*u'sike'tun*, honorific provisional. if/when one deigns to do it. ¶*[TWONG] 'oy 'ni'kesi'tun* (1445 [1]Yong 38) when he went to the east ... . *CYE-'PPWULQ s 'SSIM 'hi ki'phu 'hoyng'tyek nilu'kesi'tun tut"cop'kwo ne'kywo'toy* (1447 Sek 9:27a) when the several Buddhas reach extremely deep conclusions he listens and considers them ... .
SEE *'ho'kesi'tun*, *''kesi'tun*, abbr < **'ho'kesi'tun*. ¶*ku cey lwo 'wosin 't i son'coy wo'la'ti 'mwot ''kesi'tun* (1463 Pep 5:119b) he had not been there for very long yet when ... .

-*'kesi 'za* < ?*-(u/o)si'ke 'za*, (inverted) hon effective inf + pcl. ¶*''PPWU "MWUW "ep'kesi 'za pwuthye s 'kuy 'kazo'Wa* (1459 Wel 23:85b) only when my father and mother were no longer alive did I go to Buddha, and ... .

-kes.kwun(a) → -keyss.kwun(a).

-kes-man SEE **-ken man**

-kes.ta, tentative assertive. SEE **-ess.kes.ta**; Cf **-ulyetta**. ?< *-'ke '[i]s.ta*, effective inf + aux; ?< *-ke'ta*, inserted *s* for emphasis; ?< *-kes'ta*.

1. is/does I assume/suppose/think. **¶Ne i tongney sālkes.ta** You must live in this village (I presume). **Ku ka [1]naynyen imyen ō-sip i toykes.ta** He will be fifty years old next year (won't he).

2. surely (certainly) is/does; you WILL do it (understand? – suggesting a threat). **¶Ku nun ēncey 'tun ci cikak hakes.ta** He is always behind time! **Kan pam ey pūltun palam (ey) mānceng tohwa (ka) tā cikes.ta** The wind last night has certainly shed all the peach blossoms in the yard. **Ne nun kakes.ta** You ARE going!

3. given this and that (enumerates a series of reasons arguing a conclusion). **¶Tōn iss.kes.ta him iss.kes.ta musun kekceng iyo** You've got money, you've got power, so what is your worry? **I pen welmal ey nun chilulq cip-sey ka iss.kes.ta sēynap i iss.kes.ta kākey ōysang i iss.kes.ta welkup ul pat.e to han phun nām.ci anh.keyss.ta** When I have paid the rent, the taxes, and the store bills at the end of the month, there won't be a single penny of my salary left.

4. → **-keyss.ta**.

-*kes'ta*, effective emotive indicative assertive. LCT has two examples from the 1600s and one of 1481: *[NGWUW-"TWUW SYENG] 'pola wo'm ol hon-kas is'pi 'hokes'ta [LYWONG-CCYWEN 'KEM] 'pha "nay'ywol "hyeyywu'm i "ep.se 'y'la* (1481 Twusi 21:42a) we have wearily gazed at the Ox star and the Pole star in vain; there is no

scheme to dig out the Sword of Dragon Spring. See also *'ho.yas'ta.*

-ke'ta, effective indic assert. ¶*si'lum kiph.ke'ta* (1459 Wel 8:87b) I am deeply troubled. *kwu'cis'ti ma'lwo'm i "HHOYNG khe'ta* [< *'ho-ke'ta*] (1463 Pep 1:15b) fortunately it forgoes scolding. *hon thelek 'kut 'ma 'y'na isi'm ye n' MWON 'NGWOY 'yey is.ke'ta* (?1468- Mong 12b) if there is but one hair end [unshaven on the head], one is outside the discipline. *'i kwo'ki nik.ke'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:22a) this meat is well done = *i kwoki nik.eta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 1:20a). SEE *khe'ta*; *-Ge'ta*, *-e'ta*, *''yeta*; *-ka'ta*, *-Ga'ta*, *-a'ta*; *'wona'ta.*

ke 'ta, abbr < **kes ita**

ke to, abbr < **kes to**

-ke'ton = *-ke'tun*, provisional. if; when. ¶*kwuy-s ke's uy nos 'kwa SSIN-LYENG 'uy me'li no'ch ol 'TWOY 'ho.ya 'woke'ton* (1482 Kum-sam 3:27b) when you come to confront the face of a ghost or the face on the head of spirit.

-ketullang (un) [DIAL, lit] = **-ketun**

-ketumyen (un), tentative conditional [DIAL] = **-umyen if/when.** [Probably a blend of **-ketun** and **-umyen.**]

ke 'tun, abbr < **kes itun**

-ketun < *-ke'tun*, provisional. There are past **(-ess.ketun)** and future **(-keyss.ketun)** forms.

1. provided that, if, when (usually followed by a command, a suggestion, or a promise). ¶**Ku sensayng ul mannaketun kuleh.key māl haca** If we run into the teacher let's tell him so. **Sewul kaketun kot phyënci hay la** Write to me as soon as you get to Seoul. **Ku kes i ney kes iketun ney ka kacye la** Take it if it is yours. **Pom i toyketun īl ul sīcak hakeyss.ta** I will begin the job when it gets to be spring. **Noph.a se kkoktayki kkaci mōs kakeyss.ketun cwungkan kkey 'na-ma ka-polyem** If it's too high to get to the peak why don't you go about half way up, at least. NOTE: More limited than **-umyen** (CF 1936 Roth 479).

2. if, given that (+ a rhetorical question). ¶**Ney ka kuleh.key kongpu hay ya haketun hamulmye nay ya?** If you must work so hard, how much more must I! **Nay ka an ic.ess.ketun ney 'n tul selma ic.ess.keyss.nun ya?** Since I haven't forgotten it, how could you? **Eceyq pam ey pi ka wass.ketun mul i ileh.key pūt.ci anh.keyss.^{s}o?** Isn't it natural that the river has risen like this since it rained last night? **Ku sālam cip ey kass.ketun ne to cip ey kalyem** If (= since) he has gone home why don't you go home, too.

NOTE: This is sometimes left dangling with a sentence-final **yo**: **"Ne chinkwu poko yok hamyen mōs ssunta." – "Chinkwu tul to na poko yok haketun yo (kuleni-kka nay ka an halq swu iss.e ya 'c' yo ?!)"** "You mustn't speak ill of a friend." – "Well, what if my friends speak ill of me (how can I not do so)?"

3. ~ (yo) sentence-final. 3a. (exclamatory) sure(ly), indeed, quite. ¶**Kwā.yen côh.ketun** Yes, it sure is wonderful! **Pi ka cham-mal mānh.i wass.ketun!** It certainly did rain!

3b. (explanatory) you see. ¶**Ce nun kath.i kalq swu ēps.e yo; pappuketun yo** (Im Hopin 1987:124) I can't go with you; I'm busy!

-ke'tun, provisional (< *-ke-'t un*). if; when. ¶*KWONG-'KYENG KWONG-'YANG 'hozo'Wo.l i 'Gwos is.ke'tun 'wuli 'tol'h i 'i "salo'm ol 'NGWUY-'HHWO 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 9:40a) if just there is one who will cherish and nourish [the scripture] we will guard this person. *"man'il i'muy "c'a'sye "kye'sike'tun* (1586 Sohak 2:4b; sic *"man-'il*) if you have already eaten... SEE *'hoke'tun, khe'tun.*

'ke'tun, abbreviation < *'hoke'tun* after voiceless sounds; CF *khe'tun.* *"mwot* ~ if one cannot.

-ketung, -kutung [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = **-ketun**

-ke'tun 'za, provisional + particle. ¶*kwo'ma 'oy na'hwon ["CO-'SIK] 'ul "ne y i'tay kil'Ge 'co'lake'tun 'za "ne y talon namcin e'lu'la* (1481 Samkang [1]yel:26a) provided only that you raise well the son by the concubine, you may consort with other men.

KEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes **key** and **kyey**, but both are usually pronounced the same (as **key**). If you cannot locate the word you seek under **key**, look under **kyey.**

-'q key (-u' kkey), abbr < **-lq key.** Alternant after vowel of **-u(l)q key (-u' kkey).** ¶**Ka'q key** I'll be right there.

key, n. 1. abbr < **keki.** 2. abbr < **ku ay.** 3. [pejorative] you, you there. CF **keyney.**

key, abbr < *kungey* (or < *ke'kuy*) < *kunge'kuy*, noun, adverb. (in/at/to) that place, there. ¶*key 'ka "mwot 'na'si.l i ''la hon ha'nol* (1459 Wel 2:11a) a heaven that they say you go there and

you will never leave. *kwut'ti a'ni hon key kwu'tun 'ptu't ul meku'sya* (1459 Wel 10:9a) harbors the feeling that it is hard in that place that is not hard.

... s ~ = ... skey to an esteemed person (> **kkey**). ¶*pwuthye s key na'za 'ka* (1463 Pep 1:77a) went up to Buddha and ... . *KWONG 'i mwo'ton 'SYENG-ZIN s key kocok ''key 'hosi'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:45a) he had all the holy men filled with merit. *TUNG-MYENG skey 'wa* (1463 Pep 2:43b) comes to the [Buddha of the] lamp. *'SSIP-'LYWUK 'i 'TI-'SING skey 'kot hosi'n i 'isi'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 2:43b) "sixteen" is referring to the victories of his wisdom. *ZYE-LOY skey ...* (1463 Pep 5:95b) to the tathāgata. SEE *s 'kuy, 'skuy.*

key, quasi-free n [colloq]. (my / your / his) place, home, part of the country, neck of the woods (follows nouns of humble or familiar reference – the only common cases are **wuli key** and **caney key**); CF **kkey**. ¶**Wuli key nun kyewul ey mopsi chwupta** In winter it is very cold in our part of the country. **Caney nun nay key se cakey** You come sleep at my house! **Ku cim ul caney key lo ponay to kwaynchanh.keyss.e?** May I send the baggage to your place? **ku ay key** his/her place. **Poktong-i key** at Poktong-i's place. [? only after vowels; ?< **'key** = **eykey**; ?< **(uy) kos (ey)**]

key, abbr. 1. = **kes i**, n + pcl.
2. = **kes i**···, n + cop. ¶**Ku key nwī key 'n ya** = **Ku kes i nwukwu uy kes in ya** Whose is it?
3. = **ku kes i**, adn + n + pcl.
4. = **ku kes i(ta)**, adn + n + cop.

'key, abbr < **hakey** (after voiceless sounds, a, or e); CF **khey**. NOTE: There is no ***ikey** (cop adverbative), but see *''Gey* = *'i'Gey*.

''key, abbr < *ho'key* (after voiceless sounds); CF *'khey*. ¶*'QILQ-'CHYEY 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ul 'LI-'QYEK 'key 'khwo* [= *ho'key ho'kwo*] *cye ho'ya* (1485 Kwan 1a) wanting to let all living beings benefit. *KWONG 'i mwo'ton 'SYENG-ZIN s key kocok ''key 'hosi'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:45a) he had all the holy men filled with merit. *''NGWUW-'TUK hon ''salo'm ol ''syey'ye pat non'hwoki 'lol 'KYWELQ 'key ho'n i* (1447 Sek 9:19-20) had persons of virtue stand up and let them divide the fields.

'key, pcl abbr < **eykey** to, at, for by (a person / creature). ¶**nay ~** to/for me. **ney ~** to/for you. **celm.un-i ~** to/for young people. [Occurs only after a vowel, usually i ey oy ay.]

-key < *-'key / -'Gey*, adverbative. CF **-tolok, -i**; *-'kuy / -'Guy, -'koy / -'Goy*.

1. 1a. so as (to be / do), (in a way) so that, so that it is / does; so that one can; in a manner such that; -ly. ¶**cīnachikey** excessively, overly, to excess, too (much / heavily); over-(doing). **khukey māl hata** speaks loud(er). **ppalukey kēt.ta** walks fast. **sikyey ka ttukey kata** a watch / clock runs slow. **ccalp.key selmyeng hata** explains it briefly. **cēkci anh.key** to no small extent, considerably, much. **swīpkey māl hamyen** to put it simply ... . **sālam hanthey chen hakey kwūlta** behaves despicably toward people. **caymi iss.key pota** looks at it with pleasure. **Mas i [i]ss.key tusipsio** Enjoy your meal [said by the waiter]. **Kāmki tulci anh.key cōsim hasio** Be careful not to catch cold, now. **Emeni ka īl ul hakey com co'.yong hi hay la** Be quiet so that Mother can work. **Son ul ssis.key mul com teywe cwusey yo** Please heat some water for me to wash my hands. **Kkoch-i kōpkey phiess.ta** The flowers have come out beautifully. **Sīp-o pun an ey kalq swu iss.key wūncen ul ppalli hasio** Drive fast so that we can get there within fifteen minutes. **Ku'nun māl ul cal hakey sayngkyess.ta** His face says that he is quite eloquent. **Wais(y)assu hana nun onulq cenyek ey ip.ulq swu iss.key hay tālla ko hasio** Ask them to do one shirt so that I can wear it tonight. **Cal polq swu iss.key kakkai osey yo** Come closer so that you can see better. **Apeci ka atul hanthey chayk ul sakey tōn ul cwuess.ta** The father gave his son money so that he could buy books. **Swīpkey pēlko swīpkey ssunta** Easy come, easy go. **Nay sā-chwun [= sā-chon] un kongpu lul swīpkey cal hanta** My cousin studies well with no effort at all. **Ok.huy nun caki to molukey kokay ka swukule cyess.ta** Ok.huy's head bowed unawares (without her being aware of it) (CM 2:228). **na to molukey** without myself knowing, without my knowing it. **Eti se wass.nun ci to molukey, kapcaki ku sālam i wass.ssup.nita** He suddenly showed up from I don't know where (1954 Lukoff 139).

1b. (considering it) to be; (looks / appears) to be. ¶**īsang hakey sayngkak hata** thinks it strange. SEE **-key poita**.

2. shows change of state by SUBJECT of vi, by OBJECT of vt.

2a. (~ **toyta / hata / mayntulta**) into being / doing; becoming / making so that. ¶**senul hakey hata / mayntulta** makes it cool(er). **wuli uy saynghwal ul nek.nek hakey hata** enriches our lives. **Ai ka khukey calass.ta** The child grew big / bigger. **Ku cip ul khukey hayss.ta** They made the house large / larger. **Caymi iss.key mayntulca** Let's make it (so that it is) fun – or (usage 1): Let's make it in a fun way. **Com sēlkey hay cwusey yo** Make it [= the steak] a bit rare, please. **Hak.kyo kyŏyuk i ku lul ttokttok hakey mayntul.ess.ta** Schooling made him bright. **Sāwel i toymyen nongpu tul un puncwu hakey toynta** When it comes to be April, the farmers get busy. **Sewul-si nun Hān kang ey tali lul noh.a se kyothong ul phyen.li hakey hayss.ta** The city of Seoul put a bridge over the Han River, making it easier for traffic. **Pangsek ul kkal.e se cali lul phyen hakey haca** Let's spread cushions to make the places we are sitting more comfortable.

2aa. ¶**Acwu nolah.key mul ul tul.ye cwusey yo** Dye it (so it is) good and yellow. (CF **Acwu nolah.tolok mul ul tul.ye cwusey yo** Be sure to dye it good and YELLOW.)

2b. (~ **hata**, ~ **sikhita**) causing / making / getting it to happen, letting it happen. ¶**ayki eykey cam ul cakey hata** gets the baby to go to sleep. **Ai hanthey wuyu lul masikey hayss.se(y) yo** I got the child to drink its milk. **Haksayng hanthey anc.key hasio** Have the student sit down. **Wuli lul sayngkak hakey hanta** It makes us think. **Ku ay eykey ku kes ul selmyeng hakey hasey yo** Have him explain it. **Chwum chwukey mōs hanta** They don't let you dance. **Na nun sāmu-wen eykey sāhwan ul sikhye se congi lul cwūmun hakey hayss.ta** I had the clerk get the office-boy to order some paper. **Kalq swu iss.key hay poca** Let's try to arrange it so that we can go. **Ku sālam ul [1]nayil okey / otolok haci yo** I'll see that he comes tomorrow.

2c. (~ **toyta**) turning out (getting to be, coming to pass, happening) so that; getting to be/do; being arranged so that. ¶**um.ak ul cŏh.a hakey toyta** comes to like (be fond of) music. **Hānkwuk ey tāy hay se kwansim ul kac.key toyta** comes to have an interest in Korea. **Mōs kakey tŏyss.ta** It's turned out we can't go. **Chayk ul pokey toykeyss.ta** We'll get to see the book. **Kuleh.ta ko sayngkak toynta** That's the way it seems to be. **Ai ka payq nol.i lul cŏh.a hakey tŏyss.ta** The child got so he liked taking boat rides. **Tŏn i ēps.e to kongpu hakey tŏyss.ta** Even though I had no money (it came about that) I got to study. **Kim sensayng to māl hakey tŏyss.ta** Mr Kim happened / got to talk, also. **Keki kasimyen caymi iss.nun phungsok ul te mānh.i ālkey toykeyss.[5]up.nita** If you go there, you will discover more of these interesting customs. **Halq swu ēps.i kath.i kakey tŏyss.ta** He had no choice but to go along. **Musun cākyek ulo Mikwuk ey kasikey toyp.nikka** In what capacity are you going to America? **Sāhoy ey se acwu cel.yen toykey toyess.ta** It got quite isolated from society. **Say lowun munhak i na-okey tŏyss.ta** A new literature came to appear. **Hak.kyo ka mun ul tat.key tŏyss.ta** The school got closed. **Chacha āsikey toyp.nita** You will gradually come to understand. **Kikwan-ci lul kacikey tŏyss.ta** They acquired organs of publication. **Caki hanthey n' ohilye cŏh.key / cal tŏyss.ci** That turned out rather good for HIM.

3. (FAMILIAR command) do! (often followed by particle **una / na**). ¶**Ili okey (na)** Come here. **Caney tul kkili kakey** You guys go on. **Ku īl ul caney ka math.key** You take care of that.

4. (sentence-final question). 4a. ~ (**toyci anh.keyss.nun ya**) then won't it turn out that –?! [RHETORICAL]. ¶**Kulayss.ta ka nun may lul mac.key?!** I do that and I'll get whipped, won't I. **Ku-man han tōn i iss.umyen cŏh.key?** Wouldn't it be grand to have so much money! **Ku-kkacis nom i tā hamyen na to hakey?!** If it's true that that so-and-so could do it all then wouldn't I be able to?!

4b. (in a riddle). ¶ –: **mwe 'key** what is it? – : **musun māl hayss.key** what word did I say?

5. (sentence-final, similar to **-ulye ko hanta**; can be followed by **yo**, with the variant **-ki yo**).

5a. ¶"**Ku ay nun way ponaysey yo**" – "**Hal-apeci to/lul osikey (halye ko ponaynta)**" "Why do you send the child?" – "(I send her) to get (= bring) Grandfather."

5b. ¶"**Mek.key yo?**" – "**Mek.key yo**" "Wanna eat?" – "Sure." "**Wuli to kakey yo?!**" – "**Nēy (wuli to kakey)!**" "Aren't we going too?" – "Sure we are."

6. = -k' ey, abbr < -ki ey. ¶Māl hak' ey tallyess.ta (Dupont 199) That depends on how you say it.

-'key, adverbative; -'Gey after i, y. ¶ "ip'key towoy'ya (1447 Sek 6:5a) get confused and ... . 'NYELQ-PPAN 'TUK 'hwo'm ol na 'kot ''key ho'l i ''la (1447 Sek 6:1b) will let her achieve nirvāṇa like me. 'na y pwu'le ne 'lul esye 'TUK-"TTWOW ho'key 'hota'n i chuki ne'ki'ti "mal'la 'hote'la (1447 Sek 24:3ab) "I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly; do not think ill of me", he said.

-key < -'key, suf (makes n from v). 1. [var] = -kay. ci-key an A-frame carrier (rack). cip-key tongs, tweezers.

2. (?) ttut-key (= ttut-key os) a worn-out garment that is to be unsewed. CF ttut-key cil unsewing old clothes.

ke ya, abbr < kes iya, < kes ia.

'key 'a = -'key 'ʃzʃa (> -key ya). ¶"ne y a'chom 'uy 'na-'ka nus.key 'a wo'm ye n' ... (1586 Sohak 4:33a) if you go out in the morning and come [back] only late ... .

key ani ··· = kes i ani ··· . SEE kes (4).

-key ccum, adverbative + pcl. ¶'Naynyen imyen catong-cha lul hana sakey ccum toylq key 'ta Next year I'll be in a position to buy a car.

key 'ci (= ke yci) = kes ici

-key cocha, adverbative + pcl. ¶Pappuni-kka chinkwu (lul) mannakey cocha an toynta I am so busy I don't even get to see my friends.

-key hata SEE -key (2a, 2b)

-key ka, adverbative + pcl. ¶Pappuni-kka com chelem chinkwu tul mannakey ka an toynta I am so busy I don't get the least chance to see my friends. Icey n' cal kēt.key ka toyess.uni cham kippusikeyss.e yo Now that you've got so you can walk well, you must be very happy.

-key khenyeng, adverbative + pcl. ¶Pōthong sālam eykey n' ku kos ey tul.e kakey khenyeng kakkai to mōs kakey hanta They won't let the average person go anywhere near the place, much less enter it.

-key kkaci, adverbative + pcl. even so that; until (the point that) it is or one does. ¶nuc.key kkaci till (it is) late. Kuleh.key kkaci sāngsim halq kes un ēps.ta There is no need to be so distressed.

-key-kkum [DIAL, colloq] = -key-sili

key 'l(q) (= ke yl(q)) = kes il(q)

-key 'la to, adverbative + cop var inf + pcl. ¶Āmu'h.tun ku pun ul mannakey 'la to hay cwusey yo Anyway let me at least see him.

'key lo, abbr pcl + pcl. toward/to (a person). ¶na 'ykey lo on phyēnci a letter that has come to/for me.

'key lul, adverbative + pcl. ¶Cachwi lul hanikka cey ttay ey mek.key lul/ka an toynta He does his own cooking, so he doesn't get to eat on time.

key 'm (= ke ym) = kes im

-key mace, adverbative + pcl. ¶Ecci 'na pappuni ci chinkwu lul mannakey mace an toynta [this is better said as ··· chinkwu mace mannakey an toynta] I am just so busy I don't even get to see my friends.

~ cocha. ¶Mēn tōngney lo isa lul (hako) oni chin han Poktong-i lul han tal ey han pen mannakey (mace) cocha an toynun kwun Having moved here to this distant village I find I don't get to see my chum Poktong-i even once a month.

~ to. ¶Silqcik ul hako nani poli pap ul mek.key mace to an toyney With me having lost my job, matters are such that I can't even eat boiled barley.

-key malyen ita, [DIAL, colloq]. can't help doing/being; inevitably does/is.

-key man, adverbative + pcl. ¶Nay ka hak.kyo ey tul.e kakey man toymyen elma 'na cōh.ulq ka How nice it would be if only I could get to go to school!

~ ila to. ¶Atul nom ul cwung-hak.kyo ey kakey man ila to ha(l)lye 'ni i kosayng ici yo I am having a hard time trying just to let my son go to middle school.

~ ina(-ma). ¶Na to ne chelem kuleh.key man ina(-ma) hay polq ka Shall I try doing at least that much like you?

~ in tul. ¶Cwuci nun anh.keyss.ci mal cāmqkan pokey man in tul mōs hakeyss.ni? He won't give it to us but surely he will let us take a look at it.

~ to. ¶Ku il un caney ka sayngkak hanun kes chelem kuleh.key swīpkey man to an toylq ke l' That won't be as easy as you think!

~ un. ¶Pap i āmuli cil.e to cōh.uni tōykey man un haci mala I don't care how soft the rice is, just don't cook it too hard.

'key man, abbr pcl + pcl. just/only at/for/by a person/creature. ¶Ne 'ykey man mál hay cwum a I'll tell it only to you.

-key ma(y)ntulta SEE -key

key 'n (= ke yn) = kes in

'key n', abbr pcl + abbr pcl. as for to/at/for/by a person/creature.

-key n', abbr < -key nun

/-keyna/ is to be treated as -key 'na in the absence of strong reasons to treat /na/ as the particle una/na: etteh.key 'na somehow, āmuleh.key 'na (CF āmu N ina), etc.

-key 'na, adverbative + cop advers. whether (or -ever) it be so that. ¶Āmuleh.key 'na mekci Let's eat any old way. ¶Āmu'h.tun ku sālam ul mannakey 'na toyess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta Anyway, I hope I will get to see him.

-key na, adverbative + pcl. do (now)! please do! [FAMILIAR]. ¶Anc.key na Have a seat, fella.

'key 'na, abbr pcl + cop advers. to/at/for/by a person/creature or the like; whether to/at/for/by a person/creature; to/at/for/by whatever person. ¶Nay ttal un nwi 'key 'na (= nwukwu eykey 'na) cwulq swu nun ēps.ta I can't give my daughter to anyone.

keyney, n [DISRESPECTFUL; < keki ? + ne-huy, ? + ney]. 1. (hey) you, you all.
2. → -kay ney: āmu-kay ney certain persons.
3. → ku ay ney they/them.

'key 'n tul, abbr < eykey 'n tul

-key 'n tul, adverbative + cop mod + postmod. ¶Ney ka wēn hanta 'myen Mikwuk ey 'la to kakey 'n tul mōs hay cwukeyss.n' ya Won't they even let you go to America if you want to?

'key nun, abbr pcl + pcl. as for to/at/for/by a person/creature. ABBR 'key n'.

-key nun, adverbative + pcl. as for so that it is (or one does); indeed such that it is. ¶Kkoch i kōpkey n(un) phiess.e(y) yo The flowers HAVE come out lovely. Sosik ul cacwu tut.key nun toykeyss.ci We'll get regular news, all right.

ke yo, abbr < kes iyo (= kes iey yo); < kes io. SYN key yo.

(-)keypi, bnd n. tes ~ an extra thing/person, a burden, a nuisance.
[? < kaypi splint; CF tokkaypi hobgoblin.]

-key poita, (adj) adverbative + aux vi. looks, seems (like). ¶Alay sālam tul i cham cāk.key pointa The people down below seem so small! CF -e poita.

-key pota, adverbative + pcl. ¶Kuleh.key pota ileh.key hanun kes i te cōh.kess.ta It would be better to do it this way rather than that way. I os kām un cith.key pota yeth.key yēmsayk hanun kes i cōh.keyss.ta It would be better to dye this material light rather than dark.

-key puthe, adverbative + particle. ¶Ku tul uy yokwu nun wusen pap ul mek.key puthe hay tālla 'nun kes ita Their demand is that they be allowed to earn their bread first of all.

? -key se, abbr < -key hay se. ~ 'la to, ~ man, ~ 'n tul, ~ n(un), ~ to, ~ ya.

'key se, abbr pcl + pcl = eykey se. ~ chelem (man), ~ cocha, ~ ka, ~ 'la to, ~ mace, ~ man (un), ~ 'na, ~ 'n tul, ~ n(un), ~ pota, ~ puthe, ~ to, ~ ya.

-key sikhita SEE -key

-key-sili, extended adverbative [DIAL; < suli < suley < sule-i = sulepkey]. so that indeed. CF 1916 Gale 66. ¶Twiq il i ēps.key-sili cal chēli hasio Manage the matter carefully so that there will be no trouble in the future. SYN -key-kkum. CF -tolok-i.

NOTE: Ramstedt (1939:132) describes -sili as "another form of the verb *isita*" (> iss.ta) "which is used in a specialized sense" – he presumably had in mind the form */i]si-'l i* 'that it will be' (= iss.ulq kes).

-'keys'kwo* = *-*'key 's'kwo* SEE -*'Gey 's'kwo*, -*'kuy 's'kwo*

-keyss-, future.
1. definite future: will (do/be).
2. probable nonfuture: probably does/is; -ess- ~ probably did/was. CF -ulq kes ita.
3. For other uses, see -keyss.ta.

This can be followed by -^{s}up-, -ta, (-tay =) -ta 'y, -ney, -na, -^{s}o, -tula, -tey, -ti, -kwumen (-kwun, -kwun a, -kwulye), -e, -ko, -una(-ma), -uni(-kka), -ci, -ki, -um, -umye, -umyen (= -tula 'myen), -tumyen, -nun, -tun.

NOTE: This marker (like the nominative particle ka for i after a consonant and -nunta for earlier -*nota*) was little noticed until it was observed by missionaries late in the nineteenth century; instead, archaic forms with -*(u)li-* (< -*u.l i*) were written. The only precursor cited by LCT is taken from ?1800 Hancwung 62: *ani sikikeys.ta ho.n i* '[he] said [that he] would not demand it'. Ramstedt (1939:93-4) would derive -keyss- from -key 'so that it will (do/be)'. The

source is probably the effective infinitive *-'ke + 'ys(i)'ta* abbr < *is(i)'ta*; SEE **-kasi-/-kas-** [Phyengan] < *-'ka + 's(i)'ta* apheretic abbr.

-keyss.ci, future suspective. 1. ~ **yo** SEE **-ci yo**. 2. ¶**kaci anh.keyss.ci man** won't go but. 3. ~ **anh-** (rhetorical question): §11.7.8.

-keyss.e, future infinitive. 1. (sentence-final) will do be; probably does / is [INTIMATE]; ~ **(y) yo** [POLITE]. ¶**Kitalikeyss.ey yo** I'm willing to wait. (CF **Kitalim a** I'll be expecting you.) **Ilkop si 'ni-kka pelsse cikcang ey se tol.a wass.keyss.e yo man, acik 'yen.lak i ēps.e yo** She must have come back from work by now but she hasn't been in touch with me.

2. (occasionally before particles **to, se, ya** in order to be more explicit or precise) = **-e**. Apparently not before **man**, despite **-keyss.e yo man** (example above); **-e man** without **-keyss-** (or **-ess-**) occurs in **-e man** AUX structures.

-keyss.ketun, future provisional. SEE **-ketun**.

-keyss.ki, future summative. ~ **ey**, ~ **lo**; (?*) ~ **ttaymun ey**. SEE **-ki** (esp 6-7).

-keyss.kwu(me)n, future apperceptive. I realize it will be or will do; why, it probably is / does! ¶**Wūnpanq 'yo ttaymun ey ssalq kaps i kkway pissakeyss.kwumen yo** I realize that rice prices must be quite high because of transportation.

-keyss.na, 1. FAMILIAR future indic attentive. 2. = **-keyss.nun ka / ya**.

~ **ka** (pcl). ¶**Pi ka ēncey okeyss.na ka mūncey 'ta** The question is when it will rain.

~ **lul** (pcl). ¶**Pi ka okeyss.na lul al.e pwā la** Find out whether it is likely to rain.

~ **man** (pcl). ¶**Enu sitay enu nala ka ani kuleh.keyss.na man un** Any country at any period would be much the same, but ... .

-keyss.ney, FAMILIAR future indicative assertive

-keyss.ni, future indicative attentive

-keyss.nola [lit] = **-keyss.ta**

-keyss.nun, fut proc mod. Attaches to any stem (v, adj, cop) but occurs only before **tey, ya, ci, ke l', ka (pota)**. Other uses reported (e.g. **Ip mas i ēps.e se mōs mek.keyss.nun pap ul** ···) are deviations from the standard **-ulq**.

'keyss.nun, 1. var (alt) of **ikeyss.nun**. 2. abbr < **hakeyss.nun**.

-keyss.nun ci, fut proc modifier + postmodifier. 1. (the uncertain fact) whether it / one will (do or be). ¶**Ku kes ul phalkeyss.nun ci (phal.nun ci) mul.e polq ka** Shall we ask them if they will sell it? **Etteh.key kamyen cōh.keyss.nun ci (= cōh.ul.nun ci) mul.e poca** Let's ask how to get there.

2. ~ **(to moluta, yo)** maybe, perhaps it / one will (do / be). ¶**Kakeyss.nun ci (to moluta)** Maybe he will go (= **Kalq / Kal.nun ci**). ¶**Pi ka okeyss.nun ci (yo)** It may rain (= **Pi ka olq / ol.nun ci**).

-keyss.nun ci 'la (se), future processive modifier + postmod + cop var inf (+ pcl). [literary] as / since it will do or be. SEE **-nun ci 'la (se)**.

-keyss.nun ka, 1. (nonstandard?) = **-ulq ka; -keyss.na**. ~ **pota** = **-ulq ka pota**.

2. = **-keyss.nun ka / ya**.

~ **ka** (pcl). ¶**Pi ka ēncey okeyss.nun ka ka mūncey 'ta** The question is when will it rain.

~ **lul** (pcl). ¶**Pi ka okeyss.nun ka lul al.e pwā la** Find out whether it is likely to rain.

-keyss.nun ke l' (= **-ulq ke l'**). ¶**Incey nun chwulpal cwūnpi lul hay ya 'keyss.nun ke l** But now we've got to get ready to leave!

-keyss.nun tey, future proc mod + postmod. CF **-ulq tey**. 1. (given) the circumstance that one / it will (do or be); will (do or be) and / but / so. ¶**Onulq cenyek ey pataq ka ey kakeyss.nun tey kath.i kasikeyss.^{s}up.nikka?** This evening I'm going to the seashore; will you come along?

~ **nun** SEE **-nun tey nun**.

~ **ya** SEE **tey ya**.

2. exclamatory future. ¶**Ileh.key olay alh.ta ka n' āmulay to cwuk.keyss.nun tey** Having been sick so long surely I will die, anyway! **'Nayil imyen nuc.keyss.nun tey** But tomorrow will be too late!

-keyss.nun ya, fut proc mod + postmod. (the question) whether it / one will do / be or probably is / does. ¶**Yō nun elma 'na pi ka okeyss.nun ya ka mūncey 'ta** The point is, it's a question of how much it will rain.

-keyss.^{s}o, AUTH future indicative assertive

-keyss.ta, future indicative assertive.

1. will do / be. The subject must be 1st person in a statement, 2d person in a question (CF M 1:1:98 — it should refer to this meaning only, since there is an example of 3d person + **-e yo** 'keyss.ey yo on the next page). ¶**Na nun ku il ul 'nayil hakeyss.ta** I will do it tomorrow. **Ku tong-an ey tā nulk.keyss.ta** I will get quite old in the meantime. **Ku man mek.keyss.^{s}up.nita** That's all I'll eat. **Khephi tulkeyss.e?** Will you

drink a cup of coffee? **Kulem, kuleh.key hakeyss.ta** OK, I will do that [even though I may not want to] – CF **Kuleh.key halla 'nta** I will do that [of my own accord]. I have it in mind to do that. **Sālam i cwuk.keyss.ey yo** (Dupont 43) It's killing me = It's wearing me out = I'm exhausted.

2. 2a. probably is or does; I am afraid that (probably), really must / will. The subject is unrestricted, but most often it is third-person. **¶Elkwul ul poni com keyulukeyss.ta** To judge from his appearance, he must be a bit lazy. **Caymi iss.keyss.ta** I bet it's fun. **Ku nun cik.kong ikeyss.ta** He is probably a factory worker. [1]**Nayil un swuyoil ikeyss.ta** Tomorrow must be Wednesday. **Nwu ka tut.keyss.ta** Someone may hear us (so lower your voice). **(Ku sālam i) kakeyss.ta** I'm afraid he's going = **kalq key 'ta** he is surely going; CF **kalq kes kath.ta** apparently / likely he will go.

2b. N to ···**-keyss.ta** N to ...**-keyss.ta** both – and ... are true (I see, you tell me) so given all that – argues a conclusion or judgment, often left implied or stated as advice (M 3:3:211).

3. (often used for the present with verbs of knowledge, softening the statement by a faint suggestion of probability). **¶Molukeyss.e yo** I wouldn't know (= **Mōlla yo** I don't know). **Āsikeyss.[5]up.nikka** Do you know it? / Do you understand (me)?

4. **-e ya (ha)keyss.ta** = **-e ya hanta**

5. (lively or deferential present). **¶Cheum poypkeyss.[5]up.nita** (= **poypsup.nita**) How do you do. I am honored to meet you.

6. (lively past – for unexpected events). **¶Cham pyel kkol tā pokeyss.ta** What a mess (you've presented for me) to look at!!

7. [rare, awkward] (used of third person). he ought to. SEE CM 1:323.

8. → **-kes.ta**

-keyss.ta ko / kko / kwu SEE **-ta ko**

-keyss.ta 'nun, abbr < **-keyss.ta (ko) hanun**

-keyss.ta 'y, abbr < **-keyss.ta (ko) hay**

-keyss.ta ya, future indic assertive + pcl. **¶Pi ka okeyss.ta ya!** I'm afraid it's going to rain! **Nemu khukeyss.ta ya!** But it would be too big! **Chelqswu ka cwuk.unq [1]iyu nun ku kes ikeyss.ta ya!** Why, that must be the reason that Chelsswu died! **Mikwuk sālam ikeyss.ta ya!** Hey, I bet it's an American!

-keyss.ta 'yss-, abbr < **-keyss.ta (ko) hayss-**: ~ **-nun, -ta, -ulq.**

-keyss.tey, 1. FAMILIAR future retr assertive.
2. → **-keyss.ta 'y**

-keyss.ti, future retrospective attentive

-keyss.tu-kwumen/-kwun(a), abbr < **-keyss.tun kwumen / kwun(a)**

-keyss.tula, fut retr assertive. **¶Aikwu ku sālam māl mā, ku sālam i kkok cwuk.keyss.tula** Oh dear, there is no question about it, (from what I observed of his condition) he's going to die. **Etteh.key mas nan ci, han cham ey yelq kay 'la to mek.keyss.tula** They were so good that I could have eaten ten of them at one sitting. **Sahul man iss.umyen, kkoch i hwalccak phikeyss.tula** In three days I think the flowers are sure to be in bloom.

-keyss.tun, fut retr mod. **¶Keuy cwuk.keyss.tun sālam i sal.e nass.kwun a** A person about to die came back to life!

(~ **ya**). **Kulay ku namca ka ku īl ul cal hakeyss.tun (ya)?** So, do you think that fellow will handle the job all right?

~ **ka**. **¶Namca ēlun i ileh.key wūnun ke l' poni cēng-mal mōs chām.keyss.tun ka pwā** Apparently it must truly have been unbearable to see such tears from a grown man.

~ **kwumen / kwun(a)**.

-keyss.tuni, future retr sequential. ~ **man**. **¶Celm.ess.ul ttay nun cal ttwikeyss.tuni man icey nai tuni hanun swu ēps.kwun** When young I could surely jump quite well but now that I am this age there's no doing it!

-keyss.tun i, future retr modifier + quasi-free n

-keyss.tun ke l', fut retr modifier + postmod + particle. **¶Kulay to īl un cal hay; hanta hanun cāngceng i wā to mōs ttalukeyss.tun ke l'** Nevertheless he works well; any other able-bodied young man wouldn't be able to keep up with him!

-keyss.tun tey, future retr mod + postmodifier. **¶Namca ēlun i wūnun ke l' poni cham.[6]a mōs pokeyss.tun tey** But surely I couldn't stand to see a grown man crying!

-keyss.um, future substantive. ~ **ulo** (particle): **¶Ku pun i imi māl-ssum tulyess.keyss.um ulo cey ka tasi māl-ssum tulici anh.keyss.[5]up.nita** Since he must have told you about it already, I won't tell you over again.

-keyss.umyen, fut conditional: **Hasikeyss.umyen hasipsio** If you'd like to do it, please do so.

-keyss.una(-ma), (extended) future adversative. SEE **-una** for an example.

-keyss.uni, fut sequential; **~-kka, ~-kka n(un)** SAME. SYN **-ulini**. **¶Na nun mŏs kakeyss.uni ne 'la to kass.ta one la** I can't go, but you had better go even without me.

Always followed by a command. Usually this is attached to v (CF M 2:2:366), but it can also attach to adj: **Nal-ssi ka nappukeyss.uni-kka wūsan ul kaciko ka la!** Take your umbrella, for the weather may be bad.

-keyss.utoy, future concessive. SEE **-toy**.

key 'ta (= ke yta) = kes ita

'key to, abbr pcl + pcl. also / even to / at / for / by a person / creature. **¶nay ~ (ney ~)** to / for me (you) also / even.

-key to, adverbative + particle. even (indeed) so that; also / either so that. **¶pulhayng hakey to** unfortunately (indeed); sad to say. **siwen hakey to** to one's relief. **Siwen hakey to tă cinass.ta** It feels good to have it all over and done with.

-key toyta SEE **-key** (2a, 2c)

-key tul, adverbative + particle.

1. **¶Motwu pappuni-kka cacwu mannakey tul an toynta** They are all so busy that we do not get to see them often.

2. **¶Onulq pam wuli cip ey nŏlle okey tul** You fellows come over to my house tonight.

-key ya < *-key (y)a* < *-key 'z)a*, adverbative + particle. **¶(Kuleh.ta ko hay se) măl-sseng i sayngkikey ya an toykeyss.ci yo?** (In that case) it wouldn't give rise to any trouble, would it? *tyang-ci.ch i ta tikey ya nolGay lol kwothye tule* (1747 Songkang 2:8b) adjusts its wings just so that all the plumes fall. SEE *-'key 'a, -'key, 'za.*

key ya, var = **ke ya**; abbr < **kes iya**, < **kes ia.**

key yo, 1. = **ke yo** = **kes i yo** = **kes ie(y) yo**

2. = **ke yo** = **kes io**

?3. [DIAL] = **ke ye** = **kes ie** = **kes i(y)a**

-key yo SEE **-key** 5. VAR **-ki yo.**

-'key 'za, adverbative + particle (= **-key ya**). *¶mwo'lwo'may swul kwo'ki 'lol me[k]'key 'za "sal'l i 'non* (1518 Sohak-cho 7:18b) those [frail elderly] who can live only if they partake of wine and meat ... . *kamwun 'i "ep'key za talon 'sa'lom 'uy 'key ne'chwul 's oy* (1542 Pun-on 1b) for want of family reaches out to other people. CF *-'key 'a.*

-ke 'za, effective inf + pcl. *¶"mil 'mu'l i sa'o ilwo'toy 'nake 'za 'como'n i '-ngi "ta* (1445 [Yong 67) the water crested for three days and only when they left was the place inundated. *'POYK-CHYEN 'hoy 'choke 'za twolwo 'SSYELQ 'SYANG ol 'kato'si'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:39a [Taycey-kak repro]) he held his tongue back for a full hundred thousand years. *wo'lake za* (1447 Sek 23:27b) only after a while. ALSO: 1447 Sek 24:19b, 1459 Wel 8:75b, 1463 Pep 3:114b, 1481 Twusi 16:3b, ...

? *-'kha = -h 'ka*, postn (question). LCT cites *honakha* [= *honah ka*] *yesus ka* (1462 [Nung 4:106) but it is not there; he probably misread *hona'khwa yesus 'kwa* on the preceding page.

(')khan < *'hokan = 'ho.yan*, effective mod < *'ho'ta*. SEE *'khan ma'lon, 'khan 't i.n i "la, 'kha.n ywo.*

khang, pcl [South Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960: 3:32)] = **kwa / wa, hako.**

¶Ne khang na khang wuli kaca Let's go as a pair, you and I. **Kkoch khang kath.ta** It is like a flower.

khani wa [obs] = **kheni wa**

'kha.n i 'Gwa < *'hoka.n i 'Gwa.* **¶kutuy** *['KWUY] hon ce'k uy na 'y nul'kwu.m ul chi ne'kiti a'ni 'kha.n i 'Gwa* (1481 Twusi 16:61b) I do not resent it that I am getting old when you are so dear to me and moreover ... .

'khan ma'lon < *'hokan ma'lon.* (1632 Twusi-cwung 22:52b, 23:4a, 24:17b)

khan 't i.n i "la, abbr < *'hokan 't i.n i "la.* **¶***kesang 'ul ho'ti a'ni khan 't i.n i "la* (1475 Nay 1:70b) was not in mourning.

'kha.n ywo < *'hoka'n ywo.* **¶***"es.tyey sul he two'la pwokwo "kenne 'sye howol-lwo tapo 'ho.ya 'kha.n ywo* (1481 Twusi 16:37b) why after crossing over with a backward look of loathing, must I be so bored and lonely?

(-)k hata [DIAL] = **~ ko hata.** CF **~ khwuta, khen**, pcl [DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:33)] = **khenyeng**

(')khen, abbr < *'hoken.* SEE *khe'n i, khen ma'lon, khen 't i, khen 'tyeng, khe'n ywo.*

khena < *khe'na*, abbr < **hakena** < *'hoke na* **¶***talon "salo'm i 'wona'ton 'KHWEN 'ho.ya an'ca tut'kuy khe'na* (1447 Sek 19:6a) when other people came he asked they be allowed to sit and hear him, but ... . *a'lom-tapke'na a'lo tap'ti a'ni khe'na* (1447 Sek 19:20a) whether

they were beautiful or were not beautiful … . *'nom kolo'chye tut'key khe'na 'cey tinike'na* (1459 Wel 17:33b) whether letting others hear the teaching or observing it oneself … .

-khe(y)ngi, suffix. one, person, thing. **cicil ~** a scrubby / stunted one. CF **mulkheng-i** overripe thing; soft, weakling (< **mulkheng/molkhang**).

kheni, abbr < **hakeni. oto/wutwu ~** vacantly, blankly, absentmindedly, idly.

~ wa [DIAL, obs] = **khenyeng. ¶Ssal pap un kheni wa poli pap to mŏs mek.nunta** Rice? — we can't even eat barley! **Kkoch un kheni wa iph to mŏs pokeyss.ta** We won't see a leaf, much less a blossom!

khe'n i, abbr < *'hoke'n i* after voiced sounds; CF *'ke'n i.* ¶*mozo'm i cwu'kun 'coy ''Gey khe'n i 'homol'mye CIN-'SSILQ s 'TTYENG 'uy 'hi'm i 'sto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 9:61a) when the soul was turned to ashes was the power of true samādhi (abstract meditation) but all the greater?

~ 'Gwa. to the contrary, just the opposite, hardly [the other] (= **khenyeng**). ¶*kutuy s "ma'l i CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo 'wol'tha khe'n i 'Gwa* (= *'wolh-'ta [']hoke'n i 'Gwa*) *wo'cik 'SYEY-CWON 'i ingey 'wa 'MYELQ-'TTWO 'hosi'n i* (1447 Sek 23:53b) what you say is hardly correct, for only the World-Honored has come here and achieved nirvāṇa. *ne-huy 'non khe'n i 'Gwa 'na 'y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy "SSYWUW-"KHWO y "mantha'la* [= *"manh-ta-'la*] (1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had a lot of trouble when we were at home.

~ ''la. ¶*tangtang-i ko'lo'm ay s ['KYWULQ-'YWUW] [']lol [TTIM] 'ho'no.n i ''la [NGUY-SIM] khe'n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 20:34b) we suspected that the oranges and limes at the lake must be sinking, and … .

khen ma'lon, abbr < *'hoken ma'lon* after voiced sounds. ¶*'SYEY-KAN 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'on 'il-'lwo kas'kota 'khen ma'lon* (1462 [1]Nung 2:12a) said that people are thus wrong, but … . *MWU-'SWU 'QAK-"KWUY 'Gwa "MANG-"LYANG CYENG-'MI pi'lin 'phi 'lol mek'kwo 'cye 'khen ma'lon* (1459 Wel 21:124-5) countless evil spirits and hobgoblins wanted to drink fresh blood, but … .

khe'nol, abbr < *'hoke'nol* after voiced sounds. ¶*mwo'ta i'sywo.m i ['CYENG] hi 'mas.tang khe'nol* (1481 Twusi 8:6b) all are properly gathered together, and yet … . *hol'l on "pyeng 'i "tywung khe'nol* (1586 Sohak 6:27a) one day when he fell gravely ill … .

khentay, abbr < **hakentay. ¶cheng, wēn, yo ~.**

khentay n' < *khen 't ay n',* abbr < **hakentay nun** < *'hoken 't ay n'* after voiced sounds. ¶*KON-"PWON 'ol CHYWUY-SSIN khen 't ay n' "ta 'SOYK-'SSYANG 'ay mozom 'TTYWU 'hwo'm ol pu'thu.n i ''la* (1464 Kumkang 83a) all, in investigating the root, have relied upon keeping their minds on superficial form.

khen 't i, abbr < *'hoken 't i* after voiced sounds. ¶*THYEN-"TYEY s 'MYENG 'ul patco'wa 'wa "QWONG-'HHWO khen 't i wo'lake'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 7:62a) having accepted the mandate of the king of heaven, I will long protect it.

khen 'tyeng, abbr < *'hoken 'tyeng* after voiced sounds. ¶*"nyey s 'SYENG-ZIN 'nay s 'pwola'm ol "pwo'm i 'mas.tang khen 'tyeng* (?1468-Mong 20a) though it be proper to look at the indications of the saints of former days … .

khenul, abbr < **hakenul** (literary concessive) = ***khe'nul,*** abbr < *'hoke'nul* after voiced sounds. ¶**Tŏngchen i malk.ta khenul wūcang ēps.i kil ul nan i** We set out with no raingear, for 'tis said the winter sky is fair. **Nulk.ki to sēl(w)e la khenul cim ul cocha cisilq ka?!** How sad to age, they say, and yet you wish to carry your burden?! *'no'm on [KWU-SYWUW] 'y'la khe'nul … , 'no'm on cwu'kywu'l ye khe'nul …* (1445 [1]Yong 77) people thought him an enemy but … , people wanted to kill them, but … . *[*"MAN-TTYWOW*] 'hi 'twu-'sywo'sye khe'nul ['CYENG-SSIN] 'ul 'wol'tha 'hosi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 107) court-wide there was opposition, but he said the righteous minister was right.

khe'nul 'za, abbr < *'hoke'nul 'za.* ¶*sa'lwo'm i 'i'le khe'nul 'za a'to'l ol ye'huy'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1449 Kok 143) with life the way it is, is one actually to give up a son?

khenyeng, particle [? < h(a)keni + ?]. far from (being), to say nothing of, let alone, on the contrary; not only; not only not; contrary to expectation, instead of (something desirable that one might expect). ¶**Cāk.ki khenyeng khuta** It isn't little; on the contrary it is quite big. **Kongpu lul cal haki khenyeng kongpu lul cal mŏs hanta ko pam-nac sensayng hanthey kkwucilam man tut.nunta** Far from being a good student, he is always getting scolded by

his teacher for his poor marks. **Sam-payk wen khenyeng sam-sip wen to mŏs pat.keyss.ta** Three hundred wen? – why, we won't even get thirty! **Ttek khenyeng pap to ēps.tula** Cake? – why, we didn't even have rice! **Sip-nyen khenyeng ŏ-nyen to an cīnass.ta** Not even five years passed by, much less ten. **Chen-nyen khenyeng payk-nyen to an tŏyss.ta** Far from being a thousand years, it didn't amount to even a hundred years. **Sang khenyeng pel ul pat.ess.ta** Instead of a reward, we incurred punishment. **Hwan.yeng khenyeng paktay lul pat.ess.ta** Instead of open arms, we were given the cold shoulder. **Na n' chingchan khenyeng kkwucilam ul tul.ess.ta** Not praise did I hear, but scolding.

~ to. ¶**Sip wen khenyeng (to) sip cen to mŏs pat.keyss.ta** We won't get ten cen, much less ten wen.

~ tul. ¶**Cŏh.a haki (nun) khenyeng tul yok man hatula** Far from their liking it they had only bad to say about it.

~ un = un ~. ¶**Cŏh.a haki khenyeng un (= haki nun khenyeng) sayngkak man hay to keywuk cil i nanta** Far from liking it, the very thought of it makes me vomit.

~ un tul. ¶[1]**Nayil khenyeng (un) tul onul to tŏn i ēps.ta** We have no money today, even, to say nothing of tomorrow.

CF **sāylo (ey), kheniwa; (un) kosa hako; -nun tāysin ey, -nun pāntay lo, tolie.**

khe'n ywo, abbr < **hoke'n ywo* after voiced sounds. ¶*'i 'kot ho'm ye n' 'ZI-SSING 'un mu'sus he"mul 'lwo tas'ti a'ni 'hwo.l ye khe[']Jn ywo* (1463/4 Yeng 2:70a; is *he"mul* a carving mistake for *he"mul*?) by what error are you reluctant to study the Two Vehicles?

'khesin, abbr < **'hokesin* after voiced sounds, effective honorific modifier < *"ho'ta*

'khesi'na, abbr < **'hokesi'na* after voiced sounds. ¶*MI-'LUK 'i "HHA-SOYNG 'khesi'na ho'm ye n' 'i "mwoy'h i "yell i "'la 'ho'ya 'ys.te'n i* (1447 Sek 24:6b) he had said "when the maitreya is to be born this mountain will open up".

'khe'sin ma'lon, abbr < **'hoke'sin ma'lon* after voiced sounds. ¶*"nim-'ku'm i [HHYEN] 'khe'sin ma'lon ['THAY-"CO] 'lol "mwot "etusil 'ss oy* (1445 [1]Yong 84) the king was wise but he had no (crown prince =) son. *cip an'h ay s "pwo'poy s 'CCANG 'ul "pwoyGwo 'cye 'khesin ma'lon* (1465 Wen se:43b) he wanted to show the treasure chest in his house, but ... .

'khesi'nol, abbr < **'hokesi'nol* after voiced sounds. ¶*[KYENG-TWO] 'ay twoco'k i 'tu'le "nim-'ku'm i ['PPI] 'khesi'nol* (1445 [1]Yong 33) the thieves entered the capital, and the king fled, but then ... .

'khesi'n ywo, abbr < **'hokesi'n ywo*. ¶*"es'tyey 'i na'la'h ol ['J'e.ye'spi ne'kye wo'ti a'ni 'khesi'n ywo 'hote'n i* (1459 Wel 7:29b) "how can you love this land and never come to it?", he said. *"es'tyey ZYE-LOY y "SYWOW-SSING 'PEP 'u'lwo 'CYEY-'TTWO 'khesi'n ywo 'hota'n i* (1463 Pep 2:5b) I wondered how the tathāgata had provided salvation through the dharma of the Lesser Vehicle (hīnayāna).

khe'ta, abbr < **'hoke'ta* after voiced sounds. ¶*SSYA 'two isi'm ye 'CYENG 'two is.no'n i a'lwo'm i NGUY khe'ta* (?1468- Mong 39a) it is well to know that both wrong and right exist.

khetun < *khe'tun*, abbreviation < haketun < **'hoke'tun* after voiced sounds. ¶*[KWONG-"KHYWOW] hon ha'l i ['SSIM] 'ho'ya ['PAY-"KUM] 'ul il'Gwu'l ye khe'tun* (1445 [1]Yong 123) given that the clever slanderers are harsh and they will make elaborate embroideries (of the truth), ... *"malsso'm i THWONG-'TTALQ khe'tun ma'lwol 'tt iGe'nol* (1463 Pep 1:9a) if the words are knowledgable they are not to be held back, but .... *son'coy "tywothi a'ni khe'tun* (1466 Kup 1:36a) if it is not better ... .

khey < *'khey*, abbr < hakey < *ho'key* (after MK voiced sounds. ¶**yōng khey** cleverly, nicely, **Sayngkak khey hanta** It makes you think. ¶*CCO-PI 'non 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol PPYEN-QAN 'khey 'ho'sinon ke's iGe'nul* (1447 Sek 6:5b) mercy is [his] deigning to ease the lot of living creatures, yet ... . *SOYNG-SOYNG 'ay na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul il'thi a'ni 'khey ho'kwo "'la* (1459 Wel 1:13b) in life after life I do not want to let my desire be lost. *"TTWOW-"LI 'lol il'thi a'ni 'khey 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 9:11b) he is making it so that it does not lose its logic. *nowoy 'tu'ti a'ni 'khey ho'm ye* (1459 Wel 21:120a) makes it so that he does not again enter [upon a wrong path], and ... . *syang nyo CIN-'SSILQ 'ul HHOYNG 'khey ho'm ye n'* (1464 Kumkang 64b) if you always have the true

practiced ... . *'POYK-'SYENG 'ul PPYEN-QAN 'khey ho'l i 'n 't ye* (1475 Nay 1:7a) will we ease the lot of the people? ALSO: 1459 Wel 2:38b, ...

~ *'khwo* [< ~ *ho'kwo*]. ¶ *'chezem NUNG 'hi pas'k ol HE 'khey 'khwo* [= *'ho'key ho'kwo*] (1462 [1]Nung 9:56b) for the first time he could make the outer world empty and ... . *'na y 'i "salo'm ol 'QAK-"TTWOW 'ay pte'le ti'ti a'ni khey 'khwo* [= *a'ni hokey ho'kwo*] *'cye 'honwo'n i* (1459 Wel 21:125b) I am afraid that I may be tending to let this man fall into the wrong path.

~ *'tha* [= *ho'ta*]. Example?

khe *'za*, abbr < *[']hoke 'za* after voiced sounds. ¶*ko'cang 'PWULQ-'TUK-"I khe 'za* (= *'hoke 'za*) *pi'luse kwu'cicwu'm ul te'wul 't i.n i "la* (1475 Nay 2:1:16ab) only if it is absolutely necessary will the scolding be aggravated.

'khe *'za*, inf < *'khu'ta* + pcl. ¶*a'to.l oy 'ptu't i ho'ma 'khe 'za a'pi a'zom mwoy'hwa* (1463 Pep 2:224b) only when the son's aspirations were already great did the father and relatives gather and ... .

-khi-, suf. derives intensive verb. ¶**kay-khi-** fold up < *kāy-*. CF **-chi-**, **-chwu-**, **-li-**, **-lu-**.

-kho = -h.ko (kuleh.ko, ileh.ko, celeh.ko)

kho, abbreviation < **hako** (aux ger) after voiced sounds. **musim ~** unintentionally. **kyel(qtan) ~** (not) ever, (not) under any circumstances, definitely (not). **cengnyeng (~)** definitely, for sure. **phil.yen ~** for sure. **kie ~ = kie 'i** without fail, for sure. **hānsa ~** at risk of life, desperately, relentlessly. **camca' kho** silently (< **camcam hako**).

-khom, var < **-khum**. **tal-khom hata** is rather sweet.

khulita, PARAINTENSIVE < **kulita** bnd postnom verb. does. SEE **ong(song) ~**, **wung(swung) ~**.

-khum, 1. = **-kum**. **silkhum = silh.kum hata** is dislikable.

2. PARAINTENSIVE < **-kum**. **$t^{a}/_{u}$l-khum hata** is rather sweet. **$s^{ay}/_{i}$-khum hata** is rather sour. **kyalkhum** [? Seoul DIAL] = **kyalccum** (long and slender).

-khun, suf (var < **-khum**). **si-khun = si-khum**; **tul-khun = tul-khum**.

'khuy (abbr < *ho'kuy*) = **'khey** (abbr < *ho'key*). ¶*'nal 'lwo 'pswu'm ey PPYEN-QAN 'khuy ho'kwo 'cye holq stolo'm i.n i "la* (1451 Hwun-en 3b) it is just that we want to make it easy [for people] to use every day. ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:19b, ...

-'khwa = *-h 'kwa*. ¶*ha'nol'khwa* [= *ha'nolh 'kwa*] (1459 Wel 1:14b) [like] heaven. *'ip 'kwa 'nwun 'kwa 'kwuy 'Gwa 'kwo'khwa* [= *'kwoh 'kwa*] (1462 [1]Nung 1:79b) the mouth and the eyes and the ears and the nose. *MI-'MYWOW 'hi pol'kon CIN-SIM 'i ha'nol'khwa 'sta'khwa 'lol 'PPEM-NGWUY ho'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:20b) a true heart that is delicately radiant envelops heaven and earth. *hona'khwa* [= *honah 'kwa*] *ye'sus 'kwa s 'ptu't i 'na'no.n i "la* (1462 [1]Nung 4:105b) there emerges the meaning of one and six.

~ *'lol*. ¶*MI-'MYWOW 'hi pol'kon CIN-SIM 'i ha'nol'khwa 'sta'khwa 'lol 'PPEM-NGWUY ho'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:20b) a true heart that is wondrously radiant envelops heaven and earth.

~ *'lwo*. ¶*CYE PPWO-'SALQ 'tol'khwa* [= *'tolh 'kwa*] *'lwo 'swo'n ol sim'kye NGYENG-'CYEP 'ho'sike'tun* (1459 Wel 8:48b) offering his hand to the bodhisattvas he welcomed them.

~ *'oy*. ¶*"LI y 'NGWOK 'kwa "twolkhwa* [= *"twolh kwa*] *'oy tal'Gwo.m i "ep.swu'toy* (1475 Nay se:3a) reason does not have the differences of jade and stone.

~ *'two*. ¶*ha'nol'khwa 'stakhwa 'two* [= *ha'nolh 'kwa 'stah 'kwa 'two*] (1481 Twusi 21:12b) both heaven and earth.

~ *y* [< *'i*]. ¶*kas 'kwa 'sol'khway* [= *'solh 'kwa y*] *pwo'tolap'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:40b) the skin and the flesh are soft and ... . *MWON al'ph oy hon "cywung 'kwa hon sywo'khway* [= *sywoh 'kwa y*] *"kwoWon "kyeci'p ul to'lye 'wa 'y'sye 'pho'no-ngi "ta* (1459 Wel 8:94b) in front of the gate a monk and a layman have come with a pretty girl whom they are selling.

'khwa "la, abbr < ***'ho'kwa "la** after voiced sounds; CF **"-kwa "la**. ¶*a'to'l i 'ile 'n "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol ho'key 'khwa "la* (1459 Wel 21:219b) I have made my son undergo such hardship!

'khwan'toy, abbr < ***'hokwan'toy** after voiced sounds. ¶*"es'te khwan'toy "twuy.h o'lwo tol'Gywo'm ay "ce y il'hu'm ye pas[k] 'MWULQ 'ey "ce y mwo'loke'n ywo* (1459 Wel 13:32a) how come because it depends on the future one will lose it and oneself be unaware of external objects?

'khwa swo'la, abbr < **'ho'kwa swo'la* after voiced sounds. ¶*a'tol "ep.swo'm ol ["MYEN] 'khwa swo'la* (1481 Twusi 21:31b) it makes up for the lack of a son.

'khways.kwo = *'khwa 'ys['/]kwo* < **'ho'kwa is'kwo*. wanting it to happen. ¶*tal'Gi ne'ki'ti a'ni 'khwa 'ys.kwo 'po'lanwo'la* (1475 Nay 1:67a) I hope that it is not regarded differently.

'khwo, abbr < *ho'kwo* after voiced sounds; CF *''kwo*. ¶*'ecul 'khwo 'a'tok 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 6:3b) disturbed and dazed, … . *comcom 'khwo* (1447 Sek 24:2b) keeping silent. *pi'lwok 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'KYEN-MWUN 'KAK-'TI 'lol "ep'key 'khwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:89b) if one suppresses all seeing, hearing, realizing, and knowing, and … . *ne 'lul pil'Gye wol'ma "salGey 'khwo* (1481 Twusi 7:20a) I shall borrow you and have you move and live [in my pavilion].

'khwo 'cye, abbr < *'ho'kwo 'cye* after voiced sounds. ¶*wo'lay ne '[G]wa ta'mos "salGe'na cwuk.ke'na 'khwo cye solang 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 8:35a) for a long time I have been thinking I would like to live or die just with you. *'QILQ-'CHYEY 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ul 'LI-'QYEK 'key 'khwo* [= *ho'key ho'kwo] cye ho'ya* (1485 Kwan 1a) wanting to let all living beings benefit. *cyang'cho CIN 'ey two'la ka'kwo 'cye 'ho'ya CIN 'ol 'khwo 'cye ho'm ye n'* (1462 [1]Nung 7:73b) if in future one wants to go back to the truth and wants to do the true thing … . *NGWEN-'KAK 'ol 'CING 'khwo cye 'hwo'toy* (1465 Wen se:5a) wants to witness perfect enlightenment, and … . *'pola 'khwo 'cye 'ho'nwon mozo'm i na'm ye n'* (1462 [1]Nung 7:74b) if one gets in the mood to hope … . *'QILQ-'CHYEY s SYWUW-HHOYNG hol "ssa'lo.m o'lwo "ZIN-'ZYWOK PA-LA-'MILQ 'ul il'Gwu'key 'khwo cye 'hosi'n i* (1464 Kumkang 81b) he wanted to have kṣānti pāramitā (patience under insult) that is achieved by all people practicing asceticism. *"ce y twolo'hye 'HYANG khey 'khwo cye 'y.n i ''la* (1482 Nam 1:70b) he wanted to turn himself around. *'kwot 'CYEY-'TTWO 'khwo 'cye 'khwo* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:47a) wants to save them right away. *pwu"thye y 'i 'MYWOW-'PEP-HHWA KYENG 'u'lwo 'pwu'cywok 'hwol 'tt oy is'key 'khwo 'cye 'y.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:134b) Buddha wanted to have people keep relying on this Lotus sūtra. *SIM-'CCYENG 'kwa 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'CCYENG 'ey mas'key 'khwo 'cye 'ysi'n i* (1463 Pep 5:37-8) he wanted to have people conform to purity of heart and of doctrine.

-khwom = *-h kwom*. ¶*hona'khwom* (1447 Sek 23:15a, 49a; 1462 [1]Nung 8:5a) = *honah 'kwom* one each. *"sey'khwom* (1449 Kok 153) = *"seyh 'kwom* three each. *'yel 'ca'khwom* (1459 Wel 2:59b) = *'yel 'cah 'kwom* ten *'cah* (feet) each.

'khwo n', abbreviation < *ho'kwo n'* after voiced sounds. ¶*'SSYWOK 'oy CAY-'KAY 'yey 'two mek'ti a'ni 'khwo n' homol'mye CIN-'SSILQ s tas.no'n i 'sto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 8:4-5) when even in the fasts of commoners they refrain from eating them [the five forbidden roots], how much more so the true student (of the discipline)? *'na y 'i ke's u'lwo hon na'la'h'ol "ta 'cwue 'two 'wohi'lye "ep'ti a'ni 'khwo n' "es'tyey 'homol'mye CYE-"CO y 'sto'n ye* (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have no appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this, how much more so the masters!

'khwo 'za, abbr < *ho'kwo 'za* after voiced sounds. ¶*SAM-'SO 'KWU 'non 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol "ta 'CYEY-'TTWO ['/]khwo 'za 'na y pwuthye towoy'ywo.l ye hol 's i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:6b) with just three or four phrases saving all living beings, I want to become a Buddha.

khwu = kho = hako

-khwu = -h.kwu = -h.ko (kuleh.ko, ileh.ko, celeh.ko)

-khwum, suffix (var < -khum). ¶**si-khwum** = si-khum.

-khwung, suffix. SEE ile ~ cele ~, ili ~ celi ~. … **khwuta** [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)] = … **ko hata** (says that). ¶**Cōh.ta khwunta** He says it's good. **Chayk ila khwunta** He says it's a book. **Kaca khwunta** He suggests we go. CF **(-)k hata**.

khyen, noun [DIAL] = **phyen**

ki < *'KHUY*.

1. n. energy, strength, vitality; spirit, soul, mind; … . ~ **kkes** SEE **kkes**. ¶**Ki ka mak.hye 'la** (M 1:2:62) I am surprised at you! CF **kipum**.

2. postnoun. (-q **ki**) a feeling of —, —ness. ¶**kilumq ki** oiliness. **mulq ki** (the) moisture, dampness, wetness. **sicangq ki** hunger.

'ki, 1. var (alt) < **iki** (copula summative).

2. abbr < **haki** (after vowel).

-ki < *-'ki*, summative (CF **-um**, **-i**; **kes**). the act of —, the fact that —. [Past **-ess.ki** and future **-keyss.ki** occur.]

1. (as immediate subject) to do/be; that it does/is. SEE **-ki ka**.

¶**paywuki (ka) swīpta** it's easy to learn. **Na tele pota nun ne tele māl haki ka swīpkeyss.ta** It would be easier for him to tell you than to tell me. **I 'na-ma to et.ki ka him tul.ess.ess.ta** It was hard to get even this (much). **ip.hak haki kacang elyewun hak.kyo** (1963 Wagner 53) the school that is the hardest to get into. **pal.um haki (ka) elyepta** is hard to pronounce.

¶**Kul ilk.ki caymi iss.ta** Reading is fun. **na-kaki (ka) silh.ta** (l) hate to go out. **Na nun chwum chwuki (ka) cōh.ta** I like to dance – CF **I pang un chwum chwuki (ka) cōh.ta** This room is good for dancing. **Phyēnci lul pat.e sōngkwu sulepki (ka) hān i ēps.^{s}up.nita** I am overwhelmed beyond measure to receive your letter. **Pang an ey man iss.ki ka taptap hay se cāmqkan na-kass.ta wass.ta** It was boring to stay inside, so I went out for a little while.

¶**Ku haksayng uy thāyto to poki (ka) cōh.ci man elkwul to poki (ka) cōh.ta** Not only is his attitude pleasant, but he is good-looking, too.

¶*i mwul i kipki ka elma na holis.ka* (1894 Gale 127) about how much is the depth of this water?

2. (as immediate object) to do/be; that it does/is. SEE **-ki lul**.

¶**phyēnci lul ssuki (lul) sīcak** [= lit **pilos**] **hata** begins to write. **pay ka kophuki sīcak hata** (= kopha cita) starts to get hungry.

¶**chamka haki lul kēcel hata** refuses to take part. **cwuki lul** (= **cwunun kes ul**) **cwuce hata** hesitates to give it.

¶**īpuk ey kaki lul** [better **kanun kes ul**] **helak hata** permits one to go north. **nōlki lul** [better **nōnun kes ul**] **helak hata** allows a break/rest.

¶**Tap.pyen haki lul him ul ssess.ta** I tried hard to find the answer; CF **Tap.pyen haki ey him ul ssess.ta** = **Tap.pyen haki ey chōng.lyek ul kiwul.yess.ta** I worked hard in giving/stating my answer.

¶**Tose-kwan ey kaki lul yaksok hayss.ta** I did promise to go to the library [but perhaps not willingly] – CF **Tose-kwan ey kaki lo yaksok hayss.ta** I agreed to go to the library.

¶**na-kaki (lul) silh.e hata** hates to go out. **Ne nun chwum chwuki (lul) cōh.a hanun ya** Do you like to dance? **Ku nun thuk hi si lul cīs.ki lul cōh.a hanta** He especially enjoys writing poems. **mit.ki lul wēn hata** wants to believe.

¶**Swul ul (Tāmpay lul) mek.ki lul hana?** Surely he doesn't drink (smoke)? **Nul yok haki lul hayss.ta** He always made insults.

¶**Nal-ssi ka ttattus haki lul kitalye se ssi lul ppulinta** We are waiting for warm weather to plant the seed.

¶**Na nun ku i ka oki lul palanta** I am in hopes that he will come. ^{1}**Nayil un nal i cōh.ki lul palanta** I hope that the weather will be nice tomorrow. **Mek.nun kes mata kkwul mas iki lul palanun ya?** Do you expect everything you eat to taste like honey? **Kuleh.key tōn ul hēyphi ssuko ya etteh.key tōn mouki lul palanta 'm!** The way you go throwing your money around, how can you expect ever to accumulate anything?! **Wuli pumo nim un nay sengcek i cōh.ki lul palasey yo** My parents expect me to get good grades.

NOTE: Many speakers reject **-ki lul chām.ta** (ka) **mōs hay se** 'unable to bear doing' (M 2:1: 125) in favor of **-ta ka chām.ta mōs hay se**.

2a. ~ (ul) **wi hay se** (**wi ha.ye**), ~ **wi han**: SEE **wi hata**. ¶**ku sensayng ul hwan.yeng haki (lul) wi han hōy** a meeting (that is) for the purpose of welcoming the teacher. **tōpki (lul) wi hay se** in order to help. **Na nun nōlki wi hay se hak.kyo ey taninta – nay hak.kyo kongpu nun nōlki lul wi han kongpu 'ta** I just go to school for the sake of playing – my schoolwork is study for the sake of playing.

2b. (= **-toy**). ¶**Ku i ka māl haki lul " ... " hako māl hayss.ta** He said, " – ". **Han cuk tāytap haki lul caki nun ku kyēyhoyk ey chamka mōs hakeyss.ta ko hayss.ta** Then, he replied that he would not take part in the plan.

3. 3a. ~ **cen** before doing, before one does (did, will do). ~ **cikcen** right (immediately) before doing. ¶**na-kaki cen ey pap ul mekta** (**mek.ess.ta, mek.keyss.ta**) eats (ate, will eat) before going out. **kongpu sikan i toyki cen ey** before (it gets to be time for) class. **Cēncayng i il.e naki (cik)cen iess.ta** It was (right) before the war broke out. **Ic.ki cen ey ese cwusey yo** Give it to me right away before you forget. NOTE: Particle **to** can intervene: **Kēt.ki to cen ey ttwilye ko hanta** He tries to jump before he has learned to walk. Also: **cwuk.ki meych tal cen ey** some months before dying.

3b. ~ **ttaymun** because of doing/being, because it does/is; + cop, **ey**, or [? DIAL] **ulo**.

¶**Sikyey ka ēps.ki ttaymun ey nuc.key wass.ta** I am late (getting here) because I have no watch. **Tŏn i ēps.ess.ki ttaymun ey ku chayk ul saci mŏs hayss.ta** I couldn't buy the book because I had no money with me. **Swukcey lul an nāynun kes un mŏs machyess.ki ttaymun ita** The reason I can't hand in my homework is I didn't get it done. **Pi ka okeyss.ki ttaymun ulo wŭsan ul kaciko na-kanta** I am going out with an umbrella because it may rain.

3c. ~ **ccaki ēps.ta** is unparalleled in -ing = (is) ever so. ¶**Mian haki ccak i ēps.ess.e yo** I am ever so sorry for what I did.

4. (followed by the copula – not common). ¶**Ileh.key haki 'ta** Let's decided to do it this way (for the moment). **ileh.key haki 'myen = ileh.key haki 'la hamyen** if you say (for us) to do it this way, if you want to do it this way. **Kuleh.key honca se caki / mek.ki 'ni?** You want to sleep / eat alone like that? **Ne cēng kuleki 'n ka / ya?** You really intend to do it?

5. followed by particles. SEE ~ **ka, lul, nun, to, lo, man, ya, ey, ey l', khenyeng, pota.**

6. ?abbr < **-ki ey/lo** with/from the idea that. ¶**Namulamyen tasi nun an okeyss.ki (ey), kunyang twuess.ta** Thinking not to come again if only to be scolded, I left them alone. [1]**Naynyen imyen tasi phikeyss.ki (ey) cal ssa twuess.ta** I wrapped them carefully, for they might bloom again next year.

7. (rarely, at the end of a sentence – ? abbr < **-ki lo** ...). ¶**Wēyn ke l' okeyss.ki?** What makes you think he's coming? (= **Wēyn ke l' okeyss.ki lo ney ka kitaliko iss.nun ya** Why do you wait with the silly idea that he will show up?). CF **-ulla ko.**

8. ~ **kyem** [STIFF] = **ulq kyem.**

9. derives n from v (or v phrase) – CF **-i** (der n). **Sewul naki** a person born in Seoul, a Seoulite. **sikol naki** a country person, a rube, a rustic; a farmer. **sinchwul nayki = phusna(y)ki / -kwun** a newcomer, a green hand, a novice. **swuwel nayki** a pushover, an easy person to manage. **tŏn nayki** gambling. **ssuley pat.ki** a dustpan. **wen-pap sswuki** soup with rice and rice cake in it. **anq-cam caki** a sleep-in maid. **somay chiki** a pickpocket; picking pockets. **tot-poki** long-distance spectacles. **polum poki** a one-eyed person. **huk poki** a squint-eyed person. **māl cayki** ('words fast' =) a gossip(monger). **hay palaki** a sunflower. Ramstedt (1938:177) has **calaki** 'a grown-up' but that is unknown to speakers I have asked, for whom the form only means 'growing up'.

NOTE 1: In KEd the ending **-ki** is called the "nominative", but that term is here used only for the nominative case particle **i / ka.**

NOTE 2: The MK ancestor *-'ki* was little used, but there are such examples as *"NGWUW-'TUK hon "salo'm ol "syey'ye pat non'hwoki 'lol 'KYWELQ 'key* (= *ho'key*) *ho'n i* (1447 Sek 9:19-20) 'had persons of virtue stand up and let them divide the fields', *'mul KWU ho'ki 'mwollwum 'kot ha'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:91a) 'seem not to know to seek water', *'kul 'suki 'Gwa kal[h] 'psuki '[G]wa* (1481 Twusi 7:15a) 'wielding pen and sword', and *hon ti'Gwoy "thang "c'a'si'ki mos'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:64b) 'finished a meal of soup and (then) ...'. See also *-'ki l', -'ki 'lol,* and *-'ki 'yey.* In ?1517- [1]No we find as a gloss for Chinese bú yào 'you need not' both *-'ti* and *-'ki* + aux *"mal-,* as (both 2:7a) *ka'ti "mal'la* 'you need not go' and *'ne y pwo'nay'ki "mal'la* 'you don't have to see me off'. ALSO: *"ne y ko'cang 'il 'ka'ki mal'la* (1:26b) 'there's no need to go so early'; *'na 'non "twuy[h] 'pwo'ki "ma'ta* (1:37b) 'I don't need to go to the toilet'. Conjoining of two nominalizations is found: *twocuk ho'ki 'Gwa "ke'cu-"mal nilo'ki [']'mal.m ye* (2:43ab) 'avoid stealing and telling lies and ...'. SEE **-'il.**

By the 1650's are quite a few examples, including *-ki lwo* (1656 Kyengmin 21b, but with the meaning 'so as to be / do' and not 'because'). An example that shows the nuclear focus found in modern **-ki nun ... ha-**: *chan mata poy yey nolisiki elyepki non cywokwonia hokwo* (1676 Sin.e 6:21a) 'at each port it was a bit hard for them to get down to the boat, and ... . The earlier examples were mostly after a vowel: none of the 26 *-'ki* in ?1517- Pak follows a consonant (Katsuki 1986:59).

The ancestor of the suspective **-ci,** *-'ti* (< *-'t i*), was used more widely in Middle Korean, and in many cases it corresponds to modern **-ki.** Under Kim Wancin's interpretation the hyangka phonograms attest two examples of the precursor of *-'ki*: *mas-pwoki* 1:6 (as theme) and *tiniki* 3:8 (as factual object of 'know'). CF Congchel 1983:158.

~ chelem. ¶Māyil mek.nun siksa lul mek.ki nāyki ey se chelem mek.nunta 'myen wicang ey thāl i nako mālq key 'ta If you eat all your meals as if you were (trying to become the winner) in an eating contest, you will end up with stomach trouble.

~ kkaci to. ¶Kumnyen sīhap ey se wuli sēnswu nun yēyki an hayss.tun noph.i-ttwiki ey se kkaci to sūng.li lul ketwess.ta In this year's games our champions garnered victory even in the high jump, something which had been untalked-of (= was unanticipated).

~ 'la to. ¶Phohwan tenciki ey se 'la to cal man hayss.tula 'myen wusung halq kāmang i ēps.ci n' anh.ess.nun tey ... If we were just to do well in the shot put, at least, the possibility of winning wouldn't be completely out of the question(, but ...).

~ mace. ¶Phohwan tenciki ey se mace ilqtung ul hayss.tula 'myen kumnyen conghap wusung-ki nun wuli kes i tōyss.keyss.nun tey If we were to take first place even in the shot put, this year's grand pennant would be ours!

~ man. ¶Ku nun kul cīs.ki ey se man caki sālm uy culkewum ul chac.ess.ta He found joy for his life just in writing his works.

~ man un. ¶Na nun talunq īl un halq swu iss.e to thānkwang phaki ey se man un kyentye nalq swu ēps.ess.ta Though able to do other things, coal mining was the one thing I could not put up with. Ku nun ttwiki ey se man un chōyko kilok ul ollyess.ta He upped the record in the jump alone.

~ 'na-ma. ¶Na ya mwe talun caycwu nun ēps.ko hani mek.ki nāyki ey se 'na-ma han pen mayk ul sse pwā ya 'ci I have no talent for anything else, so an eating contest is one place I should really show my stuff!

~ nun. ¶Ku nun si lul cīs.ki ey se nun nam eykey ttel.e cici anh.una kūlim (ul) kūliki ey se nun pyel lo ttwie naci mōs han kes kath.ta = ... cīs.nun tey (ey) nun ... kūlinun tey (ey) nun He is no one's inferior when it comes to writing poems, but when it comes to painting pictures he is not at all outstanding, it appears.

~ 'n tul. ¶Kul cīs.ki ey se 'n tul ilqtung ul mōs hal ya? There is surely no reason I can't get first prize even in the essay writing.

~ puthe. ¶Ku nun cheum swuchay-hwa lul kūliki (ey) se puthe sīcak hayss.ta First he began with painting watercolors. Thānkwang phaki ey se puthe na uy cikcang saynghwal un sīcak tōyss.ta My working life began with coal mining.

~ to. ¶Wuli sēnswu nun nelp.i-ttwiki ey se ppun man ani 'la noph.i-ttwiki ey se to cōh.un kilok ul ollyess.ta Our champions made good records not only in the broad jump but also in the high jump.

~ 'tun ci. ¶Ku nun si lul cīs.ki ey se 'tun ci kūlim ul kūliki ey se 'tun ci nam eykey ttel.e cinunq īl i ēps.ta [slightly awkward – better with ... cīs.nun tey 'na ... kūlinun tey 'na ...] He is never inferior to others either in writing poems or in drawing pictures.

~ ya. ¶Tān-keli ttwiki ey nun casin i ēps.ci man, cang-keli ttwiki ey se ya nwukwu eykey to cic'anh.ci I have no confidence in my sprint but when it comes to long-distance running I concede to no one. Ku nun si lul cīs.ki ey se ya ilqtung ul hakeyss.ci hako sayngkak hayss.ta [? awkward] He thought "At least in writing poems I will be first".

-ki ey sekken, summative + pcl + pcl = -ki ey lang

-ki ey to, summative + pcl + pcl. also/even to do; also/even for/in/by/from doing. ¶Mantulki ey to kantan hako mek.ki ey to kantan hata It is both simple to prepare and simple to eat. Ku sālam un kul ssuki ey pāyl man ani 'la kūlim kūliki ey to yenyem i ēps.ta Not only is he skilled at writing but he is also devoted to painting. Ku nun poki ey to acwu yēng.li hay pointa In appearance too he seems bright.

-ki ey tul, summative + pcl + pcl. ¶Yeki kkaci osiki ey tul elma 'na swūko hasyess.ºo How kind of you people to have gone to the trouble to come all this way!

-ki ey ya, summative + pcl + pcl. ¶Keth ulo poki ey ya kulelq tus haci From the outside it looks great.

-ki ka, summative + pcl. SEE -ki.

~ swīpta is easy to do; it is easy for it to happen, is likely to; ~ elyepta is hard to do (*'is unlikely to do' – but OK with toy- 'become'). NOTE: With the honorific this only means 'easy/hard (for you/ ...) to do'.

~ napputa it is difficult (hard/cumbersome/unwieldy) to (do) ... . ¶Ku thulek un wūncen haki ka nappe yo That truck is hard to drive.

~ **musepkey** no sooner ~ than; hardly ~ when. ¶**Māl i na-oki ka musepkey, Swunhuy nun kot nwun-chi lul chayss.ta** No sooner was the word out than Swunhuy got wind of it. **Say kil i naki ka musepkey sālam tul un motwu ku kil lo taniki sīcak hayss.ta** The new road was hardly finished when all the people started using it. **Ku cip ulo tol.a oki ka musepkey tto pakk ulo na-kass.ta** (CM 1:384) Hardly had he returned home than he went out again.

~ **ilsswu 'ta** is always doing (something unpleasant). SEE **ilsswu**.

-ki khenyeng, summative + pcl. ¶**Kūlim ul kūliki khenyeng polq cwul to molunta** He does not know how to look at pictures, even, much less paint them! CF **-ki (nun) khenyeng**.

-ki kkaci, summative + pcl. until (even) it does. ¶**iluki kkaci** as far as it can reach / go, to the full(est) extent. **Cēncha ka tte-naki kkaci sip-pun iss.ta** We have ten minutes before the train leaves. **Ku os ul ip.e poki kkaci hasiko se an sasip.nikka?** Madam has tried actually wearing this dress and now won't buy it?! [salesperson]

ki kkes SEE **kkes**

-ki kyem = **-ulq kyem**

kil$_1$ < *'kilh*, noun, adverb, postmodifier.

1. noun. 1a. a road, a way, a street; a route, a passage; (= **kēli**) distance. ¶**keliq** ~ a street, a thoroughfare. **payq** ~ a ship route. **chen-/mān-liq** ~ a long route, a great distance. **khun** ~ , **han** ~ (→ **hayngkil**) a vehicular road, a highway. **cop.un** ~ a path, a lane, a narrow road. **kŏl-mok** ~ a side road. **sanq** ~ a pass, a mountain road. **cilumq** ~ a short cut. **tolumq** ~ a roundabout way. ~ **ul kata** goes on one's way, journeys. ~ **kanun sālam** a wayfarer. ~ **chām hata** takes a rest on one's way. ~ **ul mūt.ta** asks one's way. ~ **ul ilh.ta** loses / misses one's way, gets lost. ~ **cal-mos tulta** takes a wrong turn, misses the way, goes astray. ~ **ul kalikhita** shows / tells the way, directs (one) to a place. ~ **ul pīkhita** makes way / room (for), gets out of the way. ~ **ul nāyta** makes a road, cuts a path. ~ **ul yēlta** opens up a road; pioneers. **hwūcin ul wi ha.ye** ~ **ul yēlta** gives the younger people a chance. **sungcin uy** ~ **ul yēlta** keeps the door to promotion open, gives one an opportunity for promotion. ~ **ul chiwuta** clears the way, keeps the passage open.

1b. a way (of behaving, of life); a path (of conduct), a duty; a moral principle / doctrine, teachings; truth, the true way. ¶**sēysok uy** ~ the way(s) of the world. **sālam uy** ~ one's path of duty, one's duty as a human being. **Kong-Mayng uy** ~ the teachings of Confucius and Mencius. **ani 'n** ~ **ul kata** errs / strays from the path of duty / righteousness. **Achim ey kil ul tul.umyen cenyek ey cwuk.e to cōh.ta** If I hear truth in the morning, I will gladly die in the evening.

1c. a line of business, vocation, profession, special(i)ty. ¶**Ku nun i kil uy tal.in ita** He is an expert in this line / trade. **I kil ey iss.e se ka wi ey kalq sālam un ēps.ta** He is the best in this line. (No one can touch / rival him in this profession.)

1d. **palq-kil** (the force of) a kick; one's steps, the path one's foot takes. **sonq-kil** an outstretched hand.

2. noun. a way, a means, a course, a step. ¶**sengkong hanun** ~ a road / way to success. **chwī halq** ~ the course to take (to be taken), the course of action to follow (to be followed). **ancen han** ~ a safe course. **sal.e na-kanun** ~ a means of livelihood. **Ālq kil i ēps.ta** There is no way to find out. There is no telling. **Sal.e na-kalq kil i mak.yen hata** I don't know how to make a living. **I pakk ey talli kil i ēps.ta** This is the only way / course open to me. There is no alternative left for me. I have no choice (but to do this). **kosayngq** ~ a hard row to hoe. **i-sungq** ~ the course of this life. **ce-sungq** ~ the course of the next life (of life beyond the grave).

3. noun, adverb, postmod. the midst of a way / course / process, incidental to a course of action; ~ **ey** on the / one's way, incidentally, en route; while, when, as, on the occasion (of), as a side event (to), in addition (to). ¶**hak.kyo ey kanun** ~ **ey** on one's way to school. **On kil ey halq iyaki ka iss.ta** I have something to talk about with you while I am here. **Iyaki hanun kil ey han-twū mati te hakeyss.ta** I will take this occasion / opportunity to add a few remarks. **Phyēnci ssunun kil ey nay phyēnci to com ssu cwusey yo** Write a letter for me too while you are writing yours.

4. postmod [DIAL] = **il** (experience, "ever")

kil$_2$, n. polish, gloss, brightness, domestication, training (of animals); (skill acquired through) experience. ¶**Malwu ka cal takk.e se kil i nass.ta** The floor shone from being polished. **Wuli cip kāy nun kil i cal tul.e se māl ul cal tut.nunta** Our dog is well trained and he minds what we say. **Icey n' kil i na se (tul.e se) cal hap.nita** Now that I've got the hang of it I am doing well.

kil, noun. a grade, a class; (= cil) quality. (As second element in cpd usually -q kil.) ¶**kil i cōh.ta** is (of) a good grade, has a good rating. **cwungq kil** medium quality. **hāq kil** lower quality. **sāngq kil** top quality. **wiq kil (wus kil)** the superior (better-grade) articles. **alayq kil** the inferior (lower-grade) articles.

kil(q), prospective modifier < **kita** (crawls)

kil(q) < *ˇkil(q)* < **ki'l[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < **kilta** < *ˇki[l]'ta*. ¶*kil MAN* (1576 'Yuhap 2:30b) [the Chinese word] *MAN* "to be prolonged".

-ki l', abbr < **-ki lul**

-'ki l', summative + pcl. ¶*'poy 'thoki l' ˇati ˇmwot ho'm ye 'sye* (1463/4 Yeng 2:126a) not knowing to take the boat.

-ki 'la 'n' = **-ki 'la 'ni**

-ki 'la 'ni (or **'n'** i?): **Kongpu man haki 'la 'ni cham him tun nolus ikwun** This business of studying all the time is really hard.

-ki 'la to, summative + cop var inf + particle. ¶**Ku i lul manna poki 'la to hayss.umyen cōh.keyss.^{5}o** I wish I could just see him!

killay, adverb. long, for a long time, for ever. [< **kilta** adj]

-killay = **-killey**. Roth 1936:306 ("entstanden aus ki lo"); Dupont 1965:199; LHS. Ramstedt (1939:105) has *-killay* = *-ki* + *-llay* "a regular case formation in North Korean dialects", labeled (124) as "instrumental-locative" and cited in "NK *aypi llay* 'for the father'", the only example given (but "in NK frequently used with many other kinds of nouns"). According to King 1990 the 'Yuk-up dialect spoken in the USSR has (i)llay and killay 'because; since'; he gives the example **hyay illay watta** 'I came because she is my sister'.

Gale (1894:74) attests *-kil.noy* = */killay/* "= *-ki ey* (spoken for written *-ki lwo*)"; CF (1916 Gale 40) *hokil.nay* "An ordinary form of the connective *hokiey* in common use but never used of the 1st person", with these examples: *copwok hokil.nay ywongsye he.yes.swo* as he confessed, I forgave him. *cal mek.kil.nay te cwues.swo* he ate it so well that I gave him more. *silhye hokil.nay ku man twues.swo* he did not like it, so I gave it up. Gale wrote "*-l.n-*" regularly for /ll/, e.g. (1894:46) *kil.nwo* = **kil lo** 'by the road'.

-killey, extended summative [DIAL, colloq]. with the fact of doing; as, since, because. Myongdo (1:2:69) cites the form as **-killay** and says it is "used most frequently when the verb of the main clause is in the past tense" and is also used when one "asks the reason behind a certain fact, event, or occurrence", with the examples: **Yo say mues ul hakillay oci anh.e yo** What are you doing these days that you can't come visit? **Nwu ka wass.killay ileh.key yātan iey yo?** Who has come, I hear such a commotion! **Ku kes i mues ikillay swumkisey yo** What is it that you are hiding?

The etymology of **-killey** (**-killay**) is not entirely clear, but it appears to be a fairly late internal development to be explained along one of the following lines:

(1) < **-ki lo** < *-ki lwo* (1790 Chep.hay Monge 3:3 [LCT 113a]) 'as (being) –ing' → 'because – ' with the second vowel fronted and unrounded in partial assimilation to the first vowel, or contaminated with **-ki ey** 'in –ing → because – '; see below for the doubling of the liquid. But we lack an attestation of ***-kiley** or ***-ki(l)loy** as intermediate steps. And the variant **-killay** (if authentic) must be explained as a back formation due to the confusion of the mid and low front unrounded vowels. It is unclear whether the Ceycwu directional marker *ley* (also *teyley, leyley*) is a variant of *lwo* or a lenition of *tey* 'place' – or both; CF *etuley, etiley* = **eti lo** 'where to'. And perhaps related is the use of *ley* as a subject marker (Pak Yonghwu 1960:395), for which both **ley** and **lay** are reported from Phyengan (Kim Yengpay 1984:94). Notice that Ceycwu uses *-ki lwo* 'because' (Kang Cenghuy 1988:25n, 27-8).

(2) < **-ki [i]lay** < **-ki ila [ha]y** 'say it will be –ing' or **-ki il ya** 'will it be –ing' with metathesis of /lya/ > /lay/. That takes the variant **-killay** as basic; the standard **-killey** is explained as the usual raising of the low front unrounded vowel in noninitial position.

(3) < **-ki lo** + adverb-deriving **-i** (or **'i** < **hi** < *h[o]-* 'do / be' + **-i**). Notice also **lo-i** < **lo[w]-i** (SEE **lopta, suley** < **sule[w]-i, sulepta**).

(4) < **-ki l[o] ey** with pcl **ey**.

(5) < **-ki [ha]ll^{a}/$_{e}$ [ha]y**.

The double **ll** is a reinforcement that could be the result of emphasis, but it is probably just unmotivated, for similar cases can be found in **(ce)cel-lo** < **(ce-)ce** + **lo**, **muel-lo** < **mue lo** (= **mues ulo**), **kel-lo** < **ke lo** (= **kes ulo**) and perhaps **/kellyo/** = ··· **ke l'q yo**, and as well as the variants **-ull(y)e** and **-ull(y)a** for **-ulye**. But the widespread dialect version ···**llu-** for the ···**lu-** stems is better explained as a reflex of the MK *lG*, as explained in Part I. From earlier sources we find 1887 Scott (28-30) *nallwo* 'by me', *nellwo* 'by you', *illwo* 'by this', as well as *muellwo* 'by what' – but *wuli lwo* 'by us', *nehuy lwo* 'by you', and *nwuy lwo* 'by whom'. There is at least one MK example of *llwo* for the particle *lwo* in the phrase *ˇnal ˙lwo ˇKAY-˙THWALQ ˙khey ho ˙n i* (1462 ^{1}Nung 7:27a) 'got released (emancipated) from his ego', and also for a variant *le* in the phrase *nalle nun es.ti salla hokwo* 'how will I live?' (?1544- Akcang kasili). See also *˙il ˙lan* ?= *˙i ˙lan* (?1517- Pak 1:17a). An unusual example of liquid-doubling is seen in *ˇtyey-˙il lon* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) < *˙TTYEY-˙QILQ on* as for number one.

kilm < *ˇkilm* < **ˇki˙l[u]m*, substantive < **kilta** < *ˇki[l]˙ta*. ¶*ˇkil˙m ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:6b) is long and ... . CF *ki˙lwom, ki˙lwum*.

-ki lo, summative + pcl. CF **-um ulo, -ki ey**.

1. with / as / ... the doing. ¶**Ku nun kul-ssi lul cal ssuki lo yūmyeng hata** He is famous for his fine handwriting.

2. 2a. as, since, given that, it(s) being the case that, because. ¶**Ku nun kul ul cal ssuki lo yēnsel wenko lul ku eykey pūthak hayss.ta** I asked him to do the manuscript of the speech because he writes so well. **Tal i palk.ki lo sānqpo haki lo hayss.ta** Finding the moon bright, I decided to take a walk.

2b. thinking or supposing that; with the thought of its happening. ¶**Pi ka okeyss.ki lo wūsan ul kaciko wass.ta** Thinking it might rain, I have brought my umbrella. **Wēyn ke l' ku ka okeyss.ki lo ney ka kitaliko iss.nun ya** Why do you wait with the silly idea that he will show up? **Yak mek.ki lo uywen eykey** ... **hayss.^{s}o** I spoke to the doctor about taking some medicine (1914 Underwood). **Cip cis.ki lo hyeng nim eykey kipyel hayss.^{s}o** I have sent word to my brother about building the house (1914 Underwood, who translates '[for him] to build the house', but 'to tell him that I will build the house' would be a more likely way to interpret the sentence).

3. (= ~ **se 'ni**, ~ **se 'n tul**) even though / if, even given / admitted that, it is true that – but. ¶**Kel.um ul cal kēt.ki lo kicha lul ttalulq swo iss.na?!** Even though he walks fast how can he (= can't) possibly beat a train. **Ku i ka Yenge lul cal haki lo Kim sensayng mankhum halq ka?!** He may speak English well, but surely not as well as Mr Kim. **Cēntung i āmull palk.ki lo hayq pich man halq ka?!** No matter how bright a lamp may be how can it possibly rival the sun?!

4. 4a. ~ **hata**, ~ **cakceng hata**, ~ **kyelqsim hata** decides to do, makes up one's mind to do; arranges to do; fixes / arranges it so that; (~ **yaksok ul hata**) promises / agrees to do. ¶**^{1}Nayil kaki lo haca** Let's (decide / arrange to) go tomorrow = Let's put off going till tomorrow. **Taum sikan un pēy(e) / ccalle mek.ki lo hāca** Let's cut the next class. **Tōn ul cwusiki-lo hasyess.ta** He promised to give me money. **Maum-ssi ka cōh.kenul nay an^{h}ay lo sānq.ki lo hayss.ta** Her disposition being so good, I decided to make her my wife. **Mikwuk ey ka il hanun kes potam Hānkwuk ulo ka se'l haki lo kyelqsim hayss.ci** Rather than work in America, I made up my mind to go to Korea and work. **^{1}Nayil kaki lo yaksok ul hayss.ta** He promised to go tomorrow.

4b. ~ **hako iss.ta** has it arranged so that / is so disposed as to do. **Kakup-cek tōn ul pilye cwuci anh.ki lo hako iss.^{s}up.nita** I do not lend money if I can help it.

4c. ~ **toyta** it gets so arranged / scheduled / decided / made that (so as to), gets to do, gets to one does, comes to do; ~ **toye (tōy) iss.ta** it is arranged / set that – , one is supposed to. Examples: M 1:2:168-9.

5. ~ **lo son** = **-ki lwo swon** SEE **(-)swon**

-ki ˙lol, summative + pcl. ¶*˙PWO-SI ho ˙ki ˙lol ˙cul ˙kye* (1447 Sek 6:13a) delights in giving alms (and ...). *ˇkyecip ˙CHWULQ-KA ho ˙ki ˙lol*

'culki'ti "mal'la (1459 Wel 10:18b) do not allow yourself the pleasure of renouncing the world, woman. ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:19-20, 19:30a; 1459 Wel 2:71b, 23:3b. CF *-'ki l'*.

-ki lo 'ni, summative + pcl + cop sequential (= **-ki lo se 'ni**). ¶**Āmuli kwī han mulken iki lo (se) 'ni (ku ke l') mancye poki ccum iya mōs hakeyss.n'** ya However precious the article may be, couldn't I just touch it for a minute? **Cey ka āmuli noph.i wass.ess.ki lo 'ni i sanq pongwuli kkaci ey nun mōs wass.ulq kes kath.ta** However high he himself may have come I doubt he would have made it all the way up to this peak.

-ki lo nun, summative + pcl + pcl. ¶**Nay ka ālki lo nun ku ka cēngcik han sālam ita** As far as I know (From what I know of him) he is an honest man.

-ki lo se, summative + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun kongq kes man cal et.e mek.ki lo se yūmyeng hata** He is famous for sponging off others.

~ **'ni** (= **ini**), ~ **'n tul** (= **in tul**) even though indeed, it is true indeed that – but (SEE **-ki lo 3**). ¶**Nay ka cal haki lo se 'ni ne chelem mankhum iya hakeyss.ni?** I may do well, but surely I will never do as well as you! **Āmuli pukkulepki lo se 'ni haca 'nun māl han mati cocha mōs hani?** However bashful you may be, can't you say even a word like **haca** 'let's do it'? **Āmuli kosayng sal.i lul haki lo se 'ni sumul sey sal ey nwu ka celeh.key nai ka tul.e pōynta 'm!** He is undergoing hardship, to be sure, but at only twenty-three years of age how could anyone look so old?! **Āmuli ku kes i kwī han kes iki lo se 'ni mancye poki mace mōs pokeyss.ni?** However valuable it may be, can't I just try touching it even?

-ki lo to, summative + pcl + pcl. ¶**swul ul cōh.a haki lo to yūmyeng hata** is famous for liking his liquor, too.

-ki lul, summative + pcl. 1. SEE **-ki**; *-'ki 'lol*.

2. (sentence-final) of course (= **-ko mālko**). ¶**Ām, kuleh.ki lul** Yes, of course! "**Wuli to 'nayil tūl-nol.i kana yo?**" – "**Ām, kaki lul!**" "Are we going on the picnic tomorrow too?" – "Of course we are!".

-ki lwo (> **-ki lo**), summative + pcl. SEE *-ki*, *-killey*; *(-)swon*. Gale 1894:99 ('for which reason') offers the earliest use of the causal meaning, and that (id.:74) was a written form.

ki'lwom, ki'lwum, modulated subst < *"ki[l]'ta* (long). ¶*ki'lwo'm ol* (1481 Twusi 8:11b); *ki'lwu.m ul* (id. 15:12b).

kīm, postn, postmod. (on the) impetus (of); while (one is at / about it), when, as, since, as long as (– anyway); incidental to the occasion of, in addition, as an incidental result of; on the spur of, by the force of, in an unplanned or unanticipated moment of – . CF **palam, kyel, swūm, tun-son ey, kil, pūn-kim (ey), thōng (ey), pulq-kim (ey), tan-kim ey**.

1. postn (usually **-q kīm**). ¶**swulq kīm ey** under the influence of alcohol. **kolq kīm ey** in a fit of anger. **Hwāq / kolq kīm ey ppyam ul kalkyess.ta** I boxed his ears in a moment of anger / rage.

2. postmod (**-un** ~, **-nun** ~). ¶**Na nun hwā nan / nanun kīm ey kulus ul kkay ttulyess.ta** I broke a plate in my anger. **On kīm ey iyaki hako kakeyss.ta** As long as I am here, I might as well have a talk with you before I go. **Phyēnci puchinun kīm ey nay phyēnci to com puchye cwusey yo** Please mail my letters too while you are at it. **Hungpun toyn kīm ey eccelq cwul ul mōllass.ta** I didn't know what to do in the excitement of the moment.

-ki mace, summative + pcl. ¶**Icey n' kūlim ul kūliki mace silhq-cung i nass.ta** Now I've even gotten bored with painting pictures.

-ki malyen ita, [DIAL, colloq]. can't help doing / being; inevitably does / is.

-ki man, summative + pcl. just doing: ~ **hata** does nothing but; does / is after all (contrary to expectations). ¶**Ēncey kkaci ku lul kitaliki man halq cakceng in ka** How long do you intend to just keep waiting for him? **Ayki ka caki / wūlki man hanta** The baby does nothing but sleep/cry. **Ku twū salam un mannaki man hamyen cik.epq yāyki lul hanta** Whenever those two meet it is always shop talk. **Ku ka nōlki man hatuni kkok 'nakcey lul hanun kwun yo** He's done nothing but loaf so he's failing without a doubt! **Māl hanun tāysin ey tut.ki man hasipsio** Instead of talking, just listen. **Na to haki man hamyen ku sālam mankhum hanta 'p.nita** If I devoted myself to it I could do as much / well as he. **Alh.nunta 'tuni melcceng hani tol.a taniki man cal hanta** I heard he's sick, but look, he is going around sound as a bell. **Nal i malk.ki man**

hata It is clear outside, after all. SEE iki man.

-ki mankhum, summative + pcl. ¶Sālam ul kitaliki mankhum him tununq īl un ēps.ta There is nothing so trying as waiting for people.

kīn < *"kin* < **ki'[lu]n,* mod < kīlta < *"ki[l]'ta.* long. ¶*"kin [KWA-'KUK]* (1481 Twusi 7:26-7, 27b) long spears.

-ki n', abbr < -ki nun. ¶Ku-manq īl ey wūlki n' way wul.e Why all this crying over such a ittle thing?! Ēlun aph ey se wūs.ki n' (way wus.e) What do you mean laughing in front of a grown-up?!

-ki 'na, summative + cop advers. doing or the like. ~ hanta just does (nothing more than). ¶Na nun kaman hi anc.e se tut.ki 'na haci yo I'll just sit down and listen to you quietly.

-ki 'na-ma, summative + cop extended advers. ¶Poki silh.umyen tut.ki 'na-ma hay pwā la If you don't like to look, try listening, at least.

-ki 'ni, summative + cop indic attent. SEE -ki(4).

-ki 'n ka, summative + cop mod + postmod

-ki 'n tul, summative + cop mod + postmod. ¶Kul ul ssuki 'n tul kuli swiwun ka yo? Is it so easy to write?

-ki nun, summative + particle.

1. as for doing/being. ¶Ku i hako kath.i nōlki nun cōh.a to kath.i īl haki nun silh.ta To have fun with him is all right, but I don't like to work with him. Tangsin kwa 'na kanta 'myen molutoy honca kaki nun silh.e It's another question if you're accompanying me, but I hate to go alone. Ku īl ul nay ka haki nun com mues hata It is awkward for me to do that myself. Ku mūncey ey hap.uy lul poki nun elyewulq kes ulo pointa It seems it will be difficult to reach an agreement on that question. Ney ka kyelhon haki nun acik iluta You are too young to get married. [1]Yeksa ey kilok toyki nun han samchen-nyen cen puthe (i)ey yo It got recorded in history from about 3,000 years ago.

2. X-ki nun haci/hayss.ci/hakeyss.ci man = X-ki nun X-ci/-ess.ci/-keyss.ci man does all right (it is true) but; is indeed (I must admit) but. NOTE: hanun tey and X-nun tey can substitute for haci man and X-ci man; but past/future attaches only to the -ki forms. ¶I chayk ul ilk.ki nun ilk.ci/haci man ttus ul mōlla I DO read this book (all right) but I don't understand what it is talking about. Pi ka oki/wass.ki nun wass.ci/hayss.ci man It rained, all right (but ...). Ku kes ul mek.ki nun hayss.ci/mek.ess.ci man mas i ēps.ess.ta I did eat it, but it had no flavor. Phyēnci lul ssuki nun hayss.nun tey wuphyo ka ēps.kwun a I wrote the letter, all right, but now I find that I haven't got a stamp! SEE haci man.

Ne wūlki nun way wūni Why on earth are you crying? Wūs.ki nun to-taychey mue l' wūs.ni Just what the hell are you laughing at? Pappuki nun way pappuni What's the big rush (all about)?! (shows annoyance)

4. -ki (nun) khenyeng far from doing/being (on the contrary). ¶Pi ka oki (nun) khenyeng hay man ccayngccayng hi nanta Far from its raining, there is nothing but bright sunshine.

5. ~ sāylo (ey) [lit] = ~ khenyeng far from doing/being, instead of doing/being, on the contrary. CF -ci nun anh.ko, -nun tāysin ey, -nun pāntay lo, tolie.

6. ~ kosa hako far from (much less, not to mention) doing/being. SEE kosa hako.

7. Ha.ye-thun oki nun haci? You are coming anyway? SEE haki nun.

-ki 'n ya, summative + cop mod + postmod. SEE -ki (4).

-ki palata = -ki lul palata hopes that ~.

-ki pota, summative + pcl. ¶Na nun kūlim ul kūliki pota si lul ssuki lul te cōh.a hanta I prefer writing poems to drawing pictures.

~ to. ¶Ōykwuk sālam eykey n' Yenge lul ilk.ki pota (to) tut.ki ka te elyepta For the foreigner it is harder to hear English than to read it.

~ nun. ¶Na nun nolay lul puluki pota nun tut.ki lul cōh.a hanta I prefer listening to songs rather than singing them.

~ ya. ¶Āmuli sālki ka ko-toytula to cwuk.ki pota ya nās.keyss.ci However trying it may be to live, surely it is better than dying.

kipun < *kuy'Gwun* < *'KHUY-PWUN,* n. feeling, mood, humor, frame/state of mind; atmosphere. ~ i cōh.ta feels good/well; is in good humor, is comfortable, pleasant. ¶I cuum kipun i etten ka ~ Kuce kule-kule halq sey How are you these days? ~ I only feel so-so. Say hay lul say kipun ulo (sse) mac.i haca Let us greet the New Year with a new state of mind. Ai kipun cōh.a! Gee, I feel good!

-nun (-un) ~ what it feels like to do (to have done). CF M 2:1:10.

-ulq ~ ita is in a mood (in the frame of mind) to do. ¶chayk ilk.ulq kipun i ani 'ta is in not in the mood to read.

-ulq ~ i nata/naykhita (I) get in the mood to do. (First-person only.) CF M 2:1:11.

-ki puthe, summative + pcl. ¶Wusen pang ul chiwuki puthe hasey Let's start by getting the room cleaned up.

~ ka. ¶Ce san ul nēm.ki puthe ka palo ku elyewun kopi 'lq sey Beginning where you cross that mountain is right where the difficult pass is.

~ man. ¶Ta-cca ko-cca lo ppāys.ki puthe man ha(l)lye 'ni nwu ka cōh.a hay Starting off doing only such unexpected things how do you expect anyone to like it?!

~ se = -ki se puthe

-(k)kis, suffix (forms impressionistic adverbs). $h^a/_u$l-(k)kis glaring. CF -(k)kus.

-ki sa, summative + pcl. 1. [DIAL] = ki ya.

2. [? DIAL; mistake] = -ki se.

-ki se, summative + pcl = -ki ey se [but often awkward without the ey]. ¶Oy lowum i sēlepta hatoy pap kwūlm.ki (ey) se te halq ka It is sad to be lonely, but how much more so if you are starving as well.

-kita SEE -ki-

-ki 'ta, summative + cop. SEE -ki (4).

k' ita, abbr < ku kes ita it is that one.

-ki to, summative + pcl. doing/being also/even; -(ess)-ess/keyss-ki to.

1. ~ hata: 1a. (substitutes for repeat of the v/adj) does/is indeed (really). ¶chwupki to hata = chwupki to chwupta is really cold. wūlki to hanta = wūlki to wūnta really cries, cries hard. kongpu lul cal haki to hanta really/also studies hard. kongpu to cal haki to hanta really/also does even/also one's studying hard. Cham tanphung i alum-tapki to hata My, the autumn leaves are pretty! Kongpu man haki ka elyepki to hata It is pretty tough for one to do nothing but study all the time. Ku haksayng un pucilen haki to hata He is a truly hard-working student. Haksayng tul i mānh.i oki to hayss.kwun/wass.kwun Quite a lot of students have showed up, I see! Ney māl ul tul.e poni cham kuleh.ki to hay Hearing what you have to say I realize that you are quite right, indeed. SEE hata$_7$.

1b. Kako siph.ki to hay yo I sorta (sort of) want to go; I want to go and then again, I don't. Kako siph.e haki to ha(se)y yo He kinda (kind of) wants to go (but he is not sure he really wants to go).

1c. ¶Sāy tul i meli wi ey se cice-kelinun ka hamyen talam-cwi tul i tali mith ul suchye kaki to hanta Not only are there birds chirping overhead but also there are squirrels darting about under foot. Wuli ka tōn i ēps.ki to hay yo Also, (another reason is that) we don't have any money. Ku ka kulenq īl ul hanun kes un nala lul salang ham ey se man (i) ani 'la, casin ul wi ham ey se iki to hata His doing such a thing is not just from loving his country it's also for his own benefit. Hal-ape' nim un phyēnci ssuki lul cōh.a haki to hasey yo Grandfather enjoys writing letters, too.

1d. (a shortening of the double expression in 2c) does/is also [with negative: does/is not either]. ¶Achim ey pap ul an mek.ki to hanta Sometimes I don't have breakfast.

2. 2a. X-ki to X-ta = X-ki to hata (1a) really is/does (intensive).

2b. X-ki to hako Y-ki to hata does/is both A and B. ¶Cōh.ki to hako nappuki to hata It has its good points and its bad points. Ku ay nun mek.ki to cal hako nōlki to cal hanta He both eats well and plays hard. Na nun sihem ul cal ciluki to hako mōs chiluki to hanta Some exams I come through well, some I can't get through. Pay kophuki to hako mok maluki to hayss.ta I was both hungry and thirsty. Ku sālam un uysa (i)ki to hako um.ak-ka (i)ki to hata He is both a doctor and a musician.

2c. ¶Etten ttay n' kēt.ki to hako etten ttay n' thako to kanta = Etten ttay n' kel.e to kako etten ttay n' thako to kata = Etten ttay n' kel.e kaki to hako etten ttay n' thako kaki to hanta Sometimes I walk and sometimes I ride. Ku sālam ul silh.e haki to hako cōh.a haki to hanta Sometimes I like that person and sometimes I don't (NOTE: Not to be taken as 'I don't like him and yet again I do like him', showing indecision, nor as 'Some things about him I like and some things I don't').

3. ¶Cey tay lo cito lul poki to swiwunq īl i ani 'n tey It isn't so easy to look at a map the proper way. Ce mankhum Yenge cal haki to

him tulta It is hard to be able to speak English so well. **Nulk.ki to sēl(w)e la khenul cim ul cocha cisilq ka?!** How sad to age, they say, yet you wish to carry your burden?! **Kēt.ki to cen ey ttwilye ko hanta** He tries to jump before he has learned to walk. **Ney-kkān (= kkās = kkacis) nom hako nun ssawuki to silh.ta** I do not care to fight with the likes of you.

-ki ttaymun (ey) SEE **-ki** 3b

-ki tul, summative + pcl. ¶**Si lul cīs.ki tul cōh.a (tul) hasio?** Do you people like to write poems? **Mōs toyn cīs ul haki tul ttaymun ey** (and also: **haki ttaymun ey tul**, but not *haki ttaymun tul ey) **yātan mac.ess.ta** They got bawled out for the bad things they did.

-ki wa, summative + pcl. ¶**Na nun thuk hi ilen kūlim ul kūliki wa ilen si lul cīs.ki lul cōh.a hap.nita** I especially enjoy drawing pictures of this sort and writing this sort of poems. **Na nun thuk hi kūlim ul kūliki wa poki (kāmsang haki) lul cōh.a hap.nita** I especially enjoy drawing and looking at (appreciating) pictures.

-ki ya, summative + pcl. only doing / being; if it is nothing more (or) other than; of course doing / being, to be sure. ¶**Ku (sālam) cengto lo kul ul ssuki ya him tunq il i ani 'ta** It is not so hard to write up to HIS standards. **Ku i ka oki ya okeyss.ci man un nemu nuc.ci anh.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** Of course he'll get here, all right, but I hope he won't be too late. SEE **haki ya**. CF **-ki nun**.

kiyeng [Ceycwu DIAL, < *kieng*] = **kuleh.key** like that, so (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:32, 34).

-'ki 'yey, summative + pcl. in doing. ¶ *"il ho'ki yey ko'lin ke's i "cyektwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 25: 7b) has few hindrances in doing things.

-ki yo (var) = **-key yo** (SEE **-key** 5). ¶**(Nāyki ey) cin sālam un chwum ul chwuki yo? Nolay lul haki yo?** Shall we make the losers (in the game) do a dance? Sing a song? **Il un an hako ileh.key anc.e man iss.ki yo?** Do you mean to just sit there doing nothing?!

-kka [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-lq ka**

kkaci, pcl < *skoci* < **s koc(i)* < *s ko'c(ang)* < *s* + **ko'co* (> *"koz* 'brink').

1. (time) till, until; by; to; up to, down to. ¶**achim puthe cenyek ~** from morning to night. **acik ~** up to now. **yethay ~** till now; to date; up to the present. **chilq-sip ~ sālta** lives to be seventy. **kōtay ey se hyēntay ~** from ancient times down to the present day. **Kicha ka tte-naki kkaci sip-pun iss.ta** We have ten minutes before the train will depart. **Ōychwulq sikan un pam yelq si kkaci ya** The hours (allowed out) are till ten at night. **I pen cēncayng i ēncey kkaci kal.nun ci nun āmu to molununq il ita** No one knows how long this war is going to last.

2. (place) to; as far as, all the way to (CF **ey, ulo, ul**). ¶**yeki puthe cēki ~** from here to there. **Pusan ~ kanun cha phyo a ticket to** Pusan. **Sewul ~ kata** goes as far as Seoul. **muluph ~** up / down to one's knees. **Eti kkaci kasip.nikka** How far do you go?

3. (extent, emphasis) even; so far as; the very (CF **to, mace, cocha**). ¶**Ku uy hyeng kkaci ka lul cal-mos hayss.ta ko hanta** Even his big brother blames him. **Ku nun totwuk-cil kkaci hanta** He even steals. (He doesn't even stop at theft.) **Pi oko palam kkaci pūnta** It is raining and the wind is blowing as well. **Kuleh.key kkaci māl halq kes un ēps.ta** It is too much to say that. You go too far. **Way celi kkaci yātsu in ya** I wonder why there's all that fuss.

4. [colloq] = **kkaci ey (hy)**

kkaci ccum, particle + particle.

1. ¶**Sēy si kkaci ccum (= Sēy si ccum kkaci) kitalye pota (ka) an omyen kal they ya I will** wait till around three o'clock and then if you haven't come I'll leave.

2. ¶**Cong-lo kkaci ccum (un) kel.e kalq swu iss.ci yo** I guess I can walk as far as Bell Street.

kkaci ccum un, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE **kkaci ccum**.

kkaci cocha, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku mēlc'anh.un kes kkaci cocha mōs kanta 'myen chalali tte-naci māsio** You'd better not set out if you think you won't even make it that far.

~ to. ¶**Kuleh.key swiwun kes kkaci cocha to mōs hani pap un mek.e se mwe l' hanu** You can't even do something that easy, what ever will you do for your next bowl of rice?!

kkaci ey (nun), particle + particle (+ particle).

1. [colloq ~ from Japanese usage of *ma'de ni*] = **ccum (un)**, **an ulo (nun)** by (the time that ~), in the course of, before. ¶[1]**nayil ~** by tomorrow; before tomorrow is over, sometime tomorrow. **sīcak haki ~** by the time it starts.

2. to (the place). ¶**Cey ka āmuli nopha wass.ess.ki lo 'ni i sanq pongwuli kkaci ey**

nun mōs wass.ulq kes kath.ta However high he himself may have come I doubt he would have made it all the way up to this peak.

kkaci ey se, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶Ku sālam kkaci ey se cwungci hala Stop counting when you get to him.

~ mace. ¶Ku cek.un swuip kkaci ey se mace sēykum ul kulk.e kanta Even from such a small income they grab taxes.

kkaci ka, pcl + pcl. till/to/even/... [as subject, complement]. ¶Yeki se keki kkaci ka meych macang ina toylq ka yo About how far (how many leagues) is it from here to where you are? Achim yetel(p)q si puthe ōhwu tases si kkaci ka yeki sāmu sikan ip.nita From 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. are our business hours. Yeses si kkaci ka ani 'p.nikka? Isn't it (Doesn't it last) till six o'clock? Sāsil un hak.wi lul pat.ki kkaci ka mūncey 'ta It really is a problem to get my (doctoral) degree.

kkaci khenyeng, particle + particle. ¶Onul kkaci khenyeng [1]nayil kkaci to tā mōs hakeyss.ta I won't be able to finish even by tomorrow, to say nothing of today. Pusan kkaci khenyeng Taykwu kkaci to mōs kakeyss.kwun yo I see we won't even be able to get to Taykwu, much less Pusan.

kkaci l', pcl + abbr pcl = kkaci lul

kkaci 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶Ēncey kkaci 'la to kitalila 'n(') māl-ssum iyo? You mean I should wait forever? Sewul kkaci 'la to kalq swu iss.ta 'myen, elma 'na cōh.keyss.[3]o How nice it would be if I could get to Seoul, at least!

kkaci lo, pcl + pcl. ¶Nēy si kkaci lo ceng hay twupsita Let's decide to have it by (or: have it last till) four o'clock. Cwūcha kūmci kwuyek ul Cong-lo kkaci lo hay twupsita Let's have the no-parking zone all the way to Bell Street. SEE ku ~, ko ~.

kkaci lul, pcl + pcl. till/to/even/ ... [as direct object]. ¶Yēngtung-pho kkaci lul Sewul ila pulunta Yengtung-pho is included in the Seoul city limits. Sam-chon kkaci (lul) ttaylita 'ni kulen nappun nom i eti iss.na! What a wicked fellow he is to hit even his own uncle! Cey pumo kkaci (lul) musi hanun nom i musun khunq il ul hakeyss.ta ko na-sess.na! What kind of a rascal is this who presents himself (as a candidate) when he has neglected even his own parents?! Ileh.key kakkawun tey kkaci lul mōs kel.e on sālam i tungsan un musun tungsan iya! What kind of mountain climber is he, not to get this far?!

kkaci mace SEE mace

kkaci man, pcl + pcl. just/only till/to/even/... . ¶Twū si kkaci man okey Just get there by two (you need not come earlier). Sā-sip pheyici kkaci man ilk.usio Just read up to page 40.

~ ila to. ¶Nam Tāymun kkaci man ila to cha lul thako kapsita Let's ride all the way to South Gate (at least). Ku ka selun sal kkaci man ila to sal.ess.tula 'myen ku cakphum ul wānseng hayss.ulq kes ita If only he had lived to the age of thirty he would have completed the work.

kkaci n', abbr < kkaci nun. ¶Keki kkaci n' sayngkak ul mōs hayss.ta I've never thought of that.

-kkacin, [DIAL] = -kkacis

kkācin, [DIAL] = kkācis

kkaci 'na, pcl + cop advers. till/to/even/... or the like; whether till/to/even/... ; till/to/even/ ... whatever. ¶eti ~ (= eti kkaci 'tun ci) to the utmost, in every possible way. Ēncey kkaci 'na kitalikeyss.[3]o I will wait forever. Kel.e kass.umyen Yēngtung-pho kkaci 'na kass.ulq ka I wonder if they could even have reached Yengtung-pho if they had walked.

kkaci 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended adversative. ¶[1]Nayil kkaci 'na-ma ku kos ey kalq swu iss.ta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.[3]o How nice it would be if I could get there by tomorrow, even. I kos kkaci 'na-ma olq swu iss.ta 'myen cōh.keyss.nun tey I wish he could manage to get at least as far as here. Te nun mōs palatula to hwānkap kkaci 'na-ma sāsyess.tula 'myen elma 'na cōh.ass.ulq ka All I wish is that he could have lived to see his sixtieth birthday.

kkaci nun, pcl + pcl.

1. as for (its being) till/to/even/... . ¶Yelq-sey sal kkaci nun sōin ulo chie to ku īsang un tā tāyin ia Up to thirteen years of age you are considered a "child" (for admission purposes), but above that age everyone is an "adult". Kaul ey se kyewul kkaci nun malk.un nal-ssi ka kyēysok toynta From autumn to winter, clear weather prevails. Nay ka haksil hi ālki kkaci nun ku sālam hanthey māl haci mal.e la Don't tell him until I know for sure.

2. = ccum un

-kkacis, bnd n [< kkaci + -q; DIAL -kkacin < kkaci + in]. such as ... (makes adn, usually pejorative). ¶**i/yo ~** this kind of. **ku/ko ~**, **ce/co ~** that kind of. **ney ~** such as you. **cey ~** such as him/her/them; such as oneself (this does NOT mean "such as me/us"). **~ ccum/cocha = ~ (kes) ccum/cocha.**

kkācis, abbr. 1. = ku-kkacis, adn.

2. = ku-kkacis kes, adn + n.

kkaci se, pcl + pcl. ¶**Eti kkaci se poinun ya** From how far away can it be seen?

kkaci to, pcl + pcl. till/to/... also/even; indeed even. ¶**Tongmu ttale se Kangnam kkaci to kanta** I will go even to Kangnam (= "to hell and back") with my comrades. **Caki uy cēy-il kakkawun chinkwu kkaci to an chac.e poko tte-nass.ta 'nta** You see, he didn't even say good-bye to his best friend! **Nay chinkwu tul i na lul pinan hayss.ul ppun ani 'la nay an^{h}ay kkaci to na lul pinan hayss.e** Not only did my friends blame me, but my wife blamed me too. **Ne wa kath.i 'la 'myen eti kkaci to kalq swu iss.ulq kes kath.ta** I feel I could go anywhere if it were with you (I went). **Nay ka ilay pōy to celm.ess.ul ttay nun Hān.la san kkoktayki kkaci to olla ka-poko, Kumkang san Pīlo-pong kkaci to olla ka-pwass.(ess.)ta 'nta** Despite my appearance now, (I want you to know that) when I was young I managed to climb all the way to the top of Mt Hanla and also all the way up Pilo Peak in the Diamond Mountains.

kkaci tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Yele pun eti kkaci tul kasip.nikka** How far are all you people going?

kkaci 'tun ci, pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. to the utmost, in every possible way (= **eti kkaci 'na**).

kkaci uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) till/to/even/... . ¶**Onul kkaci uy na uy saynghwal un cham ulo hāyngpok ha.yess.^{s}o** My life has been a really happy one so far. **Pusan ey se Sewul kkaci uy kichaq kaps i elma yo** How much is the train fare from Pusan to Seoul?

kkaci ya, particle + particle. ¶^{1}**Nayil kkaci ya tā toykeyss.ci yo** It'll be all done by tomorrow at the latest. **Āmuli kanan hay to kwukel kkaci ya hakeyss.^{s}o?** However poor he may be, would he actually go BEGGING? **Ku kes kkaci ya nay ka māl halq swu ēps.ci** I cannot go so far as to say THAT.

~ māl lo [? a bit awkward]. ¶**Yeki se nam mith kkaci ya māl lo cham ulo alum-tawun kyengchi ka kyēysok toyp.nita** The beautiful scenery stretches from here all the way to the foot of the mountain. **Ku ka sengkong han onul (ey iluki) kkaci ya māl lo pī halq tey ēps.nun kosayng uy kyēysok iess.ta** Right up to this very day when he has succeeded it has been a stretch of unparalleled hardships.

-kkak, suf (makes impressionistic adv); LIGHT ↔ **-kkek. kkolkkak kkolkkak gurgling < kkol kkol. (t)talkkak (XX)** = (t)talkatak (XX) clattering, rattling < (t)tal-(t)tal. CF **-ttak**.

-kkal, postn (makes vulgar n from n). **nwun ~** eye (CF **nwun al** eyeball). **sēng ~** temper. **thāy ~ sulepta** is haughty < **thāy(ta)** attitude. **pich kkal** [also spelled **pich kal**] color. **mas kkal** [also spelled **mas kal**] flavor. CF **kal**. [?< -q kal]

kkamak, adn. SEE **kamak**.

kkamak', abbr < **kkamakwi** crow. **~ kkāchi** crow and magpie.

kkan, 1. **~ (ey)** quasi-free n (+ pcl). (by) one's own account/estimation/reckoning/view. ¶**Cey kkan ey n' Yenge lul cal hanta ko sayngkak hanun mo.yang ita** In his own eyes he seems to think he speaks English well. **Cey kan ey (māl hatun) kkan i iss.ta** He knows what he did (said). **nay (ney/tangsin/caney) ~** by my (your) account. **caney/ne-huy tul ~** in your people's own estimation. **caki (tul) ~** in one's (their) own eyes. **ku i (tul) ~** his (their) own estimation. **wuli (tul) ~** in our own eyes. SYN **ttan**. [?< -q kan ?< kan 'saltiness, seasoning', CF **ttan**; ?< *KAN* 'room', ?< *'KHAN* 'look, view']

2. bnd n. SEE **kkan pota** guesses, ...

kkān = **kkās**, abbr < **kkacis** (before nasal or -q i/y···). ¶**Ney-kkān** (= **kkās** = **kkacis**) **nam hako nun ssawuki to silh.ta** I do not care to fight with the likes of you. **ku-kkānq il** = **ku-kkacisq il** a trifle.

kkang, bnd n. **~ -kulita** finishes it (= **kkut mayc.ta**). **~-kuli** all, utterly.

kkatalk, n; postmod (SEE **-un/-nun/-tun/-ul ~**) reason; cause; ground(s); account, occasion, score; a justification; an excuse; a motive. ¶**~ ēps.i** without reason; without good cause; without provocation; without rime or reason.

with no justification. ~ **iss.nun** reasonable; justifiable; with cause / reason; well-grounded. ~ **molulq īl** a strange / mysterious thing, an unexplainable thing; a mystery; a nonsensical thing; a thing without rime or reason. **Kkatalk cocha moluko se way ili tempinun ke yo** Why are you so hasty when you don't even know the score? **Kkatalk ccum (ina) ālko māl ul hasio** At least find out what the reasons may be before you speak.

~ (ey / ulo) because of; by reason of; on account of; for; on the grounds (that). ¶**musun** ~ ey why; for what reason; on what grounds. **Na nun musun kkatalk in ci lul molukeyss.ta** I don't know (the reason) why. **Kuleh.key hal kkatalk i iss.ess.ta** I had good reason to do so. **Musun kkatalk ey na lul chyess.nun ka** Why did you hit me?

SYN [1]ī (lí); [1]īyu; **yen.yu**; **thek.** CF **ttaymun.**

kkayna = **kkay 'na, kk'ay 'na.** SEE **kkway 'na; kay 'na.**

kke, inf < **kkuta.** ¶**Pul kke** Turn off the light!

kkeceng, kkecung pcl [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:33)] = **kkaci**

kkeci, particle [Phyengan DIAL] = **kkaci** (Kim Yengpay 1984:95)

-kkek, suf (makes impressionistic adv); HEAVY ↔ **-kkak. kkwulkkek kkwulkkek** gurgling < **kkwulkkek kkwulkkek** gurgling < **kkwul kkwul.** (t)telkkek (XX) = (t)telketek (XX) clattering, rattling < (t)tel (t)tel. CF **-ttek.**

kkes [< kkec(i) = kkaci < ...], postn, postmod.

1. to the full extent of, to the utmost of (capability / capacity).

1a. postn. ¶**īl** ~ with much trouble, with great pain. **hān** ~ to the limit/utmost. **sengsim / senguy / cengseng / ciseng** ~ wholeheartedly, with utmost sincerity. **him** ~ **īl hata** works to the utmost of one's power, works as hard as one can. **hay** ~ **īl hata** works till dark, works all day long. **ki** ~ **kongpu hata** studies as hard as one can. **ki** ~ to the utmost (of one's energy), **ki** ~ **hay ya** at most / best. **cengseng** ~ **tāycep hata** treats (a person) as well as one can. **pay** ~ **mekta / masita** eats / drinks one's belly full. [1]**yāng** ~ **mekta** eats one's fill, eats as much as one can. **yoksim** ~ **mekta** eats greedily, stuffs oneself. **maum** ~ **wūlta** cries one's heart out. **caykan / caycwu** ~ **hata** does / tries one's best. SEE **silkhes** 'to one's heart's content' < **silh-kes** (= ***silh-kkes** 'till one hates it'), but contrast **silh-cung** = **silhq-cung** /silccung/ 'aversion'.

1b. postmod. ¶**Elma 'na toynun ci iss.nun kkes kaciko wā pwā la** However much there may be, bring all there is.

2. (right) up to (now). SYN **kkaci. acik kkes** (not) yet. ¶**Yethay kkes han kes i i kes ppun ita** This is all I have done up to now. **Ku ay ka ipttay kkes wūlko iss.ta** The kid is still crying. **Ipttay kkes oci anh.ess.ta** He has not come as yet.

kkey, postn (< *key* = *ke'kuy* 'there').

1. about / around, towards (a time). ¶**polum** ~ about / towards the middle of the month. **kumum** ~ about/towards the end of the month. **choswun / cwungswun / hāswun** ~ around the first / second / last third of the month. **ōceng** ~ **ccum** around noontime, towards noon. **mence** ~ the other day, some time ago. ? *kyewul key tto* (1894 Gale 28) even in the winter time. CF **ecekkey, kucekkey, kelekkey; ceng kkey.**

2. around, in the vicinity / neighborhood of, near (a place). ¶**Nam Tāymun** ~ near South Gate, in the vicinity of South Gate. **Cong-lo nēy-keli** ~ around (in the neighborhood of) Bell Street Cross. **wumul** ~ around the well.

kkey < *s 'kuy* (*'s kuy*) < *s ke'kuy / kungey*, pcl [hon for eykey]. to/at/for/by (one esteemed). ¶**Kim sensayng nim kkey ollim** presented to Mr Kim (with compliments). **Nay ka ape' nim kkey chayk ul tulyess.ta** I gave the book to Father. **Kim paksa ka Hankul lo ssun phyēnci lul moksa nim kkey pen.yek hay cwusinta** Dr Kim translates a Korean letter for the pastor.

-kkey, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**). dull and ugly (in color). **nolu- / nwulu-kkey** (a) dingy yellow. **phalu- / phulu-kkey** (a) dull and ugly blue.

-' kkey = **-'q key**, immediate future [abbr < **-lq key**]. Alternant after vowel of **-u' kkey** = **-u'q key.**

kkey chelem, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku ay ka sensayng nim kkey chelem apeci eykey to** (or **ape' nim kkey to**) **tāy hanta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.e yo** How nice it would be if he treated his father the way he treats you (or the teacher)! **Sensayng nim kkey chelem māl-ssum tuliki him tun pun un ēps.[s]up.nita** You are the hardest person in the world for me to talk to.

kkey cocha, pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey cocha phyēnci lul mōs hako iss.ta** I have been unable to write even to my brother.

kkey hako, pcl + pcl. ¶**Kim sensayng kkey hako Son sensayng kkey nun alliko kake la** Let Mr Kim and Mr Son know when you leave (= say good-bye to them).

-kkey hata SEE **-kkey**, bnd adj-n.

kkey ka, pcl + pcl. ¶**Kim sensayng kkey ka ani 'la Pak sensayng kkey tulyess.ta** I gave it to Mr Pak, not to Mr Kim.

kkey khenyeng, particle + particle. ¶**Apeci kkey khenyeng hyeng kkey to phyēnci lul nāyci mōs hako iss.ta** I haven't been able to get a letter off even to my brother, much less to my father.

kkey kkaci, particle + particle. ¶**Apeci kkey kkaci kekceng ul kkichinun pulhyo casik ita** He is such an unfilial son that he causes worry even to his father.

kkey lang, particle + particle. ¶**Hyeng kkey lang tā allye la** Let your brother and everyone (his family / group) know.

~ to. ¶**Hal-ape' nim kkey lang to kac'ta tulye ya 'ci** I'll have to take it to Grandfather and everyone, too.

~ un. ¶**Olay kan man ey kŏhyang ey l' kass.e to nemu 'na pappe se sā-chon hyeng kkey lang un tull(y)e poci to mōs hayss.ta** Though I had not been to my home town for a long time, I was too short of time even to drop around to my cousin's place (where he and his family live).

kkey 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Ape' nim kkey se molusiketun hyeng nim kkey 'la to mul.e polyem** If your father doesn't know, why don't you ask your older brother.

kkey lo, pcl + pcl. toward / to (an esteemed person). ¶**Ce hanthey onun phyēnci nun tā cey hyeng nim kkey lo ponay cwusipsio** Please forward to my older brother all the letters addressed to me.

kkey lo puthe, particle + pcl + pcl. from (an esteemed person). ¶**Ape' nim kkey lo puthe** (= **ape nim kkey se**) **pheyn sēys ul pat.nunta** (Wagner 8) I receive three pens from my father.

(?) kkey lul, pcl + pcl. ¶**(?) Kim sensayng kkey lul mence tull(y)ess.ta ka Pak sensayng kkey lo kakeyss.ta** I'll first drop by Mr Kim's and then I'll go to Mr Pak's.

kkey mace, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ecci 'na pappun-ci hyeng nim kkey mace phyēnci lul mōs hako iss.ta** I have been so busy that I haven't been able to write even to my older brother.

kkey man, pcl + pcl. just / only to / at / for / by (an esteemed person). ¶**I phyēnci nun ape' nim kkey man po.ye tulikey** Show this letter to no one but your father. **Sensayng nim kkey man māl-ssum in tey, ku pun uy pyēng i acwu cwūng han mo.yang ip.nita** Just between you and me, his illness seems to be quite serious.

kkey mata, particle + particle. to / at / for / by each (esteemed person). ¶**Sensayng nim kkey mata towa tālla 'nun phyēnci lul nāy pokeyss.ta** I will send out letters asking each teacher (or: each of you gentlemen) to help.

kkey n', abbr < **kkey nun**

kkey 'na$_1$, postn + cop advers. ¶**Cikum ccum eti kkey 'na kass.ulq ka** Where could they have gone now?!

kkey 'na$_2$, pcl + cop adversative. to / at / for / by (an esteemed person) or the like; whether to / at / for / by (an esteemed person); to / at / for / by whatever (esteemed person). ¶**Sensayng nim kkey 'na mul.e polq ka** I might just ask the teacher (since no one else seems to know).

kkey 'na-ma$_1$, postnoun + copula extended adversative. ¶**Kulem, noph.a se kkoktayki kkaci mōs kakeyss.ketun cwungkan kkey 'na-ma ka-polyem** Well, if it's too high to get to the peak why don't you go about half way up, at least.

kkey 'na-ma$_2$, pcl + cop extended adversative. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey 'na-ma mul.e poko cakceng halye 'p.nita** I am going to consult Brother at least before making any decision.

kkey 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. to / at / for / by (an esteemed person). ¶**Eme' nim kkey 'n tul ku māl-ssum ul tulilq swu iss.keyss.na** How could we tell that to Mother?

kkey nun$_1$, postn + pcl. ¶**Taykwu kkey nun ka-pwass.ci man Swūnchen kkey nun mōs ka-pwass.ta** I have been to see Taykwu and its vicinity but not Swunchen.

kkey nun$_2$, pcl + pcl. as for to / at / for / by an esteemed person. ABBR **kkey n'**. ¶**Ape' nim kkey nun phyēnci lul ssess.ci man, hal-ape' nim kkey nun an ssess.ta** I wrote a letter to Father but not to Grandfather. **Eme' nim kkey nun māl-ssum tulici mālkey** Don't tell your

mother.

kkey-op-se, cpd pcl (pcl + var of formal -up-/-sup- + pcl) [lit, obs] = **kkey se** (but more highly honorific).

kkey pota, pcl + pcl. ¶**Apeci kkey pota hyeng nim kkey māl-ssum tulinun kes i cōh.ulq key yo** You would do better to talk to your brother rather than to your father. **Eme' nim kkey pota ape' nim kkey mul.e posey yo** You had better ask your father (about that) rather than your mother.

kkey puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**Hak.kyo ey se tha on wutung-sayng ul apeci kkey puthe po.ye tulye la** Show the prize you won for being a good student at school to your father first (before you show it to the others). **Pumo nim kkey puthe māl-ssum tulye ya 'ci** You should tell your parents first.

~ ka. ¶**Apeci kkey (hanun cīs) puthe ka ku mo.yang ini (or kuleh.key pulqson hani) hyeng kkey ya ocik hakeyss.ni?** The way he treats his father, to begin with, how do you think he'll treat a mere older brother?!

kkey se, postn + pcl. ¶**Eti kkey se osyess.ci yo** Where did you come from?

kkey se, particle + particle.

1. from (an esteemed person). ¶**apeci ~ on phyēnci** (NKd 4234b) a letter that has come from Father. **apeci ~ pat.un tōn** the money that I got from Father. **Moksa nim kkey se ku māl ul tul.ess.ta** I heard that from the pastor.

2. marks a personal oblique (= honorific) subject. ¶**apeci ~ cwusin tōn** the money that Father gave me. **Moksa nim kkey se ku māl-ssum ul hasyess.^{s}up.nita** The pastor said that. **Sensayng nim kkey se cham mānh.un swūko lul hasyess.^{s}up.nita** You have gone to an awful lot of trouble for me. CF **ey se, (mata) puthe.** NOTE: Unlike the more usual subject marker (the nominative case particle **i/ka**), **kkey se** can be followed by focus particles (**un/nun, to, iya/ya**). The nominative particle has other functions, as in **~ i toy-** 'become' (mutative complement) and **~ i ani 'ta** 'is not ~' (negative-copula complement), for which **kkey se** is not used.

kkey se chelem, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Emeni kkey se chelem na lul salang hanun sālam un ēps.ta** There is no one who loves me the way Mother does.

kkey se cocha, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**I cuum un hyeng nim kkey se cocha sosik i ēps.ta** Lately I haven't had a word even from my older brother.

kkey se ka, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Onul un phyēnci nun apeci kkey se ka ani 'la acessi kkey se on kes ita** Today the mail was from Uncle, not Father. (?) **Hyeng nim kkey se ka** (or **kkey se puthe** or **kkey se puthe ka**) **kulen pōswu-cek in sayngkak ul kacisyess.nun tey apeci kkey se ya te māl hay mue l' hakeyss.^{s}up.nikka** Brother, YOU have such conservative opinions (to begin with), what point can there be in my talking to Father?

kkey se khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Apeci kkey se khenyeng hyeng nim hanthey se to phyēnci ka ēps.ta** There's been no letter even from my brother, much less from my father. **Wuli tam.im sensayng eykey apeci kkey se mōs kasimyen hyeng nim kkey se 'la to ka-posye ya hakeyss.ey yo** If Father cannot go see my teacher then Brother at least will have to go.

kkey se kkaci, particle + particle + particle. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se kkaci kuleh.key ce lul mit.ci anh.usip.nikka?** Even you distrust me so much, Brother?

kkey sekken, pcl + pcl = **kkey lang**

kkey se lang, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se lang tā annyeng hasin ka?** How are your brother and his family?

kkey se 'la to, pcl + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se 'la to phyēnci ka iss.umyen maum i noh.ikeyss.nun tey** ... I would feel relieved if there were a letter from Brother, at least, but (there isn't) ... .

kkey se mace, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se mace ce lul tol.a posici anh.umyen nwukwu lul mit.ko sālkeyss.^{s}up.nikka** If even you won't take care of me, Brother, whom can I look to in this world?

kkey se man, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Apeci kkey se man helak hasimyen na to Mikwuk kalq swu iss.ta** If only Father consents, I too will be able to go the States.

~ **to**. ¶**Kulenq il ul tang hasin ke n' ape' nim kkey se man to ani 'p.nita** It wasn't just Father alone who underwent that.

~ **un**. ¶**Apeci kkey se man un helak ul an hasilq key 'ta** Father, at least, would not give you HIS permission.

kkey se mata, particle + particle + particle.

1. (= **eykey se mata**). ¶**Yele sensayng nim kkey se mata phyēnci lul pat.e sōngkwu sulepki hān i ēps.^{s}up.nita** I am overwhelmed beyond measure to receive letters from each of you gentlemen.

2. (= **mata ka**). ¶**Yele sensayng nim kkey se mata phyēnci lul ssusye se sōngkwu sulepki hān i ēps.^{s}up.nita** I am overwhelmed beyond measure that each of you gentlemen should write me a letter.

kkey se n', abbr < **kkey se nun**

kkey se 'na, pcl + pcl + cop advers. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se 'na yōngq-ton ul cwusilq ka talun sālam un elim to ēps.^{s}up.nita** Brother might sometimes give me spending money, but there's no way others will do so.

kkey se 'na-ma, pcl + pcl + cop extended adversative. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se 'na-ma ce lul towa cwusye ya 'ci; kuleh.ci anh.umyen etteh.key salq swu ka iss.^{s}up.nikka** You, at least, should help me, Brother, otherwise how can I get along? **Āmu to towa cwulq sālam i ēps.uni hyeng nim kkey se 'na-ma palalq swu pakk ey!** There's none who will help; what can I do but hope at least for something from you, Brother?

kkey se 'n tul, particle + particle + cop mod + postmod. ¶**Nam tul to ānunq īl ul hyeng nim kkey se 'n tul molusil lī ka iss.na?** Surely there is no good reason why my brother, of all people, should not know what others are well aware of.

kkey se nun, particle + particle + particle.

1. as for from (an esteemed person). ¶**Eme' nim kkey se nun tōn ul pat.ess.ci man, ape' nim kkey se nun an pat.ess.ta** I got money from Mother but not from Father.

2. as for (an esteemed person as subject). ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se nun etteh.key sayngkak hasip.nikka** What do YOU think, Brother?

kkey se pota, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Emeni kkey se pota apeci kkey se te kippe hasilq kes ita** Father will be more delighted than Mother. **Eme' nim kkey se pota na lul te salang hay cwulq sālam un āmu to ēps.^{s}up.nita** There is no one who loves me more than Mother does. **Hyeng nim kkey se pota apeci kkey se tōn ul pat.nun phyen i tēl mian hatula** I was less grateful receiving money from Father than from Big Brother.

kkey se puthe, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se puthe kuleh.key sayngkak hasimyen toykeyss.^{s}up.nikka** You, as my elder brother, shouldn't think that way, should you? **Hyeng nim kkey se puthe (= ulo puthe) on phyēnci 'ta** It is a letter come from Big Brother.

~ **ka** SEE **kkey se ka** for an example.

kkey se sekken, pcl + pcl + pcl = **kkey se lang**

kkey se to, particle + particle + particle.

1. from (an esteemed person) also/even. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se to phyēnci ka wass.e(y) yo** There was a letter from you, too.

2. also/even (an esteemed person) [as the subject]. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se to kath.i kasiel yo** Why don't you come along with me? NOTE: When **to** follows a NON-honorific subject, the particle **i/ka** is obligatorily suppressed, so that the phrase might be taken as object, since the accusative **ul/lul**, too, obligatorily drops before **to**. But **kkey se to** will not mark the object; there is no simple way to mark an object as honorific, other than choosing a specifically honorific noun as the object.

kkey se tul, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kath.un nal ey iptay hasin wuli tōngney apeci kkey se tul onul hyuka osinta 'nta** The fathers of our village who were conscripted on the same day will be back on holiday today.

kkey se wa, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se wa apeci kkey se nun ēncey 'na ce lul mōnan i lo sayngkak hasici yo** My brother and father always take me for a simpleton.

kkey se ya, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se ya ce lul mit.usil they 'ci yo** I'm sure YOU trust me, Brother(, even if no others do).

~ **māl lo**. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey se ya māl lo cal-mos sayngkak hako kyēysip.nita** It is you who are wrong (in the way you think), Brother.

kkey to$_1$, postnoun + pcl. ¶**Cenkwuk ul tā tōlel nun mōs hayss.ci man Hamkyeng-to kkey to ka-poko Kyēngsang-to kkey to ka-pwass.ta** I was not able to tour the entire country, but I got to see the areas around Hamkyeng and Kyengsang provinces.

kkey to$_2$, particle + particle. also/even to (one esteemed).

kkey tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Emeni kkey tul poyess.ta** They showed it to their mother(s). **Emeni tul kkey tul poyess.ta** They showed it to their mothers.

kkey uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) to / at / for / by (one esteemed). ¶**tāythong.lyeng ~ kongkayq-cang** an open letter to the President.

kkey ya, pcl + pcl. ¶**Apeci kkey nun mŏlla to hyeng nim kkey ya māl-ssum ul tulye ya 'ci** You ought to talk to your brother at least, if not your father.

~ māl lo. ¶**Hyeng nim kkey ya māl lo allye ya 'ci** It is my brother that I should inform.

kkili, postn. ?< **kkuyli* < **skuy'l i* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:44b) 'those who shun / eschew it (= keep aloof)'.

1. the separate group of (like people); among (or between / by / to) ourselves / yourselves / themselves. ¶**Wuli nun wuli kkili kaca** Let's go separately (by ourselves). **Ce i tul kkili ssawunta** They quarrel among themselves. **Ai tul kkili (or ai kkili tul) nōnta** The children play among themselves. **Ai tul kkili (hako) nun cal nōnta** He plays nicely with the other children. **Pūca kkili cangsa hanta** Father and son are in business together (with no one else).

2. the separate group of (like-moving things); by themselves. ¶**So nun so kkili mointa** "Oxen keep to themselves" = Birds of a feather flock together. **pelley ~** the insects. **pakkuteyliya ~** the bacteria. **catong-cha (pihayng-ki) ~** the cars (planes).

3. [new?] with a separate group of like things. ¶**Cak.un namu nun cak.un namu kkili (lo) khun namu ka khun namu kkili sīm.ca** Let's plant the small trees with small trees and the big trees with big trees. **Chayk-sang un chayk-sang kkili han kwuntey noh.a la** Put the desks in one place together. CF CM 1:456: **tŏl ~** stones, **molay ~** sand(s), ...

kkili kkili, adv (iterated postn). group by group, in separate groups, each group.

-kkis, suffix. SEE **-(k)kis**.

kko, pcl [LIVELY var] = **ko** (indirect quotation)

-kko [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-lq ka**

kkol$_1$, n. 1. shape, form, appearance. ¶**Cham pyel kkol tā pokeyss.ta** What a mess (you've presented for me) to look at!! **Kkol com pwā la** Just look at you! SEE **cwucey ~**.

2. [pejorative] face, countenance, personal appearance, "mug", "pan". **kāy ~** a shameful face / appearance.

3. personal behavior, manner(ism), action, "business" (as with one's hands), "carrying on", the things one does. **māl hanun ~** one's manner of speaking.

kkol$_2$, n. pasture, forage; fodder.

kkol$_3$, postnoun. (priced) at the rate of ~ each; per unit. ¶**Han kwēn ey chen wen kkol ita** The price is (at the rate of) a thousand **wen** per volume. CF **ssik, mata**.

-kkuley, suf (= **-kkey**). ¶**nolu-kk(ul)ey hata** is yellow-tinged.

-kkum, INTENSIVE < **-kum**. ¶**huy-kkum / hay-kkum hata** is rather white. ¶**h^{a}/$_{u}$l-(k)kum** leering (CF **hulkita** leers). SEE **-key-kkum**.

-kkun, suffix (makes adj-n, impressionistic adv). **cha-kkun** very cold, chilled. **tta-kkun** fairly hot. **may-/mi-kkun** smooth, slippery.

[< **-q kun**; CF **-kum, -kul, -kus**.]

kkus, n. marks, grade (= **~ swu, cemq-swu**).

-kkus, suffix. SEE **-(k)kus**.

kkuth, n. [VAR **kkuthu-** in **kkuthu-meli**, CF **kkuth(-)uleki**.]

1. an end, a tip, an extremity. CF **kkut-engi**.
2. the (tail) end, close, conclusion, finish.
3. the last, the tail end. CF **mak**.
4. a limit, a bound; limits, bounds. CF **hān**.
5. a bit, a touch, a dash: SEE **phul ~**.
6. (as postmod) the final consequence: SEE **-un ~ (ey)**.

kkway, adverb. quite, fairly, pretty (much). ¶**~ him tulta** is pretty hard. **~ khuta** is fairly large. **~ cal ilk.ta** reads quite well. [?< **kwā hi** < *[ˇ]kwa [ˇ]hi* < *ˇKWA ˇhi* excessively]

kkway 'na, kk'ay 'na, adv + cop adversative. fairly (well / much / many), to a fair extent (or so), rather. ¶**kongpu lul ~ hanta** studies fairly hard. **kwansang (ul) ~ ponta** reads one's face well. **khi ka ~ khuta ko ppekinta** boasts of one's height. **Pap swul kk'ay 'na "ttunta" ko myelqsi haci mala** Don't despise me for taking a goodly amount of food and wine (**ttunta** = **tulta** with expressive reinforcement). **Cengchi kk'ay 'na hanta ko yēnsel kk'ay na nul.ess.ta** He is doing quite a bit of politics, I understand, and his speeches have improved a lot.

(?*)kkwu = **kko** (LIVELY indirect quotation). This appears not to occur, probably because liveliness is associated with the light-isotope vowel /o/ as against the heavy-isotope vowel /wu/. But **(-ca) kkwuna** may have incorporated the form.

kkwulek → (-q) kwulek

kkwuleki, postn [?< **-q kwulek** + **-i**; ?< **-q** + **kwū-l-** + **-ek.i**; ? **-q** + abbr **kwul.e tāyki**]. a person who overdoes it; an overindulger; a glutton for – . ¶**yoksim ~** a greedy person, a "hog". **cam ~** a slugabed, a sleepyhead. **kep ~ (= kep-po)** a coward. **swul ~** a tippler, a boozer, a heavy drinker. **na ~** a person older than he looks (to be). **ttēy ~ (= ttēy cangi)** an insistent person, a nuisance. **māl-sseng ~ (= māl-ssengq kwun)** a troublemaker. **may ~** a mischievous child. **simswul ~** a cross / mean person. **akchak/ekchek ~** a tough / hardheaded person; an unrelenting / indefatigable person. **āmsang ~** a jealous person. **'yam-sim ~** [< **sayam**] a mean and jealous person; a spiteful man / woman. **can-pyeng ~** a hypochondriac. **chengsung ~** a person with bad luck written on his face, a wretched-looking person, a sad-sack. NOTE: Always spell with kk-. CF **kkwun = i-q kwun.**

kkwuleyki [var] = **kkwuleki**

kkwun (postn, postmod) SEE **-q kwun**

kkwuna, pcl. SEE **-ca ~**. ?< **kwuna**; ?< **-q** + pcl **kwu** (CF **-ca kwu**) + pcl **una / na.**

kkwuna tul, pcl + pcl

ko$_1$, noun, adnoun. LIGHT [often pejorative] → **ku** (that). CF **yo, co.**

ko$_2$, pcl (? abbr < **hako** saying). VAR **kwu**; **kko**. SEE **-ta ~, -la ~, -ca ~**; **(-un) ya/ka ~.**

1. (quote) that [added at the end of what is said / thought; optional if followed by a verb of saying / thinking]. ¶**Olh.ta ko sayngkak hanta** I think (that) it is right. **Ku nun na poko way wass.nun ya ko mul.ess.ta** He asked me why I had come. **Ku nun na poko ola ko hayss.ta** He told me to come. **Ku kes i mues in ya ko mul.ess.ta** He asked what it was. **Kath.i kaca ko hayss.ta** He suggested going (= that we go) together. **I kes ul mue 'la ko hasey yo** What do you call this? NOTE: The content may be said / thought by anyone, but it is reported as indirect (paraphrased). CF **hako, ila ko.**

2. (usually pronounced **kwu**). softens a plain suggestion / command. SEE **-ca ko, -la ko.**

ko$_3$ < *'kwo*, bnd n, postmod [colloq; poetic]. the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh– (BUT NOT whether –). CF **ka.** SEE **-un / -nun / -tun / -ulq ~**; *'kwo*. SYN **yo.**

kō < *'KWO*, noun, adnoun, postmodifier.

1. noun, postmodifier. reason. SEE **ko lo.**

2. adnoun. ancient (= yēys).

3. adnoun. the late / deceased (= **cwuk.un**).

'ko, abbr < **iko**, < **hako**. CF *'kwo, 'khwo*, **kho.**

-ko < *-'kwo*, gerund. VAR **-kwu.**

1. 1a. (is or does) and also / too. CF **-umye.** ¶**pappuko phikon hata** is busy and tired. **pulk.ko khun kkoch** a huge red flower. **khuko talko kaps-ssan cham-oy** a melon that is big, sweet, and cheap. **kkaykkus hako ko.yo han kuliko palk.ko ttattus han cip** a house that is clean and quiet and that is bright and warm. **hel hako kkaykkus han hotheyl** a cheap clean hotel. **Pi ka oko palam i pūnta** It rains and the wind blows (too). **Hānkwuk un nam-puk i kīlko tong-se ka copta** Korea is long from north to south and narrow from east to west. **Atul nah.ko ttal nah.ko cal sal.ess.ta** And they lived happily ever after (giving birth to sons and daughters). **Mun tat.ko tul.e osipsio** Please close the door (as you come in). **Please close the door behind you.**

1aa. (is) and yet, and at the same time [often with opposites]. ¶**kiph.ko yath.un mul** waters that are both deep and shallow. **noph.ko nac.un pongwuli** peaks both high and low. **Kīlko ccalp.un kes un tāy(e) pwā ya alkis** You can't tell which is the longer unless you measure them. SEE **-ko kan ey.**

1b. [with negatives]. ¶**Na nun hak.kyo ey kaci anh.ko cip ey iss.keyss.ta** I am not going to school – I'm going to stay home(, instead).

1c. does or else (does). ¶**Il i cal toyko calmos toyki nun tangsin uy nolyek yeha ey tallyess.ey yo** Whether the task is successful or not depends on the sort of efforts you put in. **Nal ul cal nāyko mōs nāynun tey se mikkum han cēyphum i na-onun ya kkechil kkechil han cēyphum i na-onun ya ka kyelqceng toynta** Proper exposure of the blade determines whether a smooth article or a rough article is produced.

1d. A is / does and (B is / does). ¶**Ku nun Mikwuk sālam iko na nun Hānkwuk sālam ita** He is an American and I am a Korean. **Ku nun khi ka khuko na nun khi ka cākta** He is tall and I am short. **Ku nun chayk ul ilk.ko na nun phyēnci lul ssunta** He is reading a book and I am writing a letter.

'ko ca = ku ca (that person)

-ko ca, abbr. 1. [var] = **-ko ce**. ¶— **ila ko poko ca hanta** We are inclined to regard them as — .

2. = **-ko ce ha.ye** (= **-ulye**). ¶**Na to kongpu hako ca Sewul (ey) wass.ta** I too have come to Seoul to study.

-ko'cang (< **ko'co* 'edge' + *-ang*), n, adv. CF *s ko'cang*. 1. end; extremity.

2. (= kacang) most; extremely.

-ko capta [DIAL] = **-ko siph.ta**. ¶**Poko cap.a se wass.ta** I've come to see. **Aikwu, mek.ko cap.a la** Oh I'm so hungry!

-ko cap.i [DIAL] one who wants (or is ready) to do. **mek.ko cap.i** one who is always hungry, a chow hound. **wūlko cap.i** a crybaby. **sālko cap.i** one obsessed with achieving a luxurious life. **poko cap.i** one who has to see everything. **hako cap.i** one who wants to do everything.

ko ccum, n + pcl. SEE **ku ccum**.

-ko ccum, ger + pcl. ¶**Mek.ko ccum kanun ke ya kwaynchanh.ci man (ūmsik ul) kaciko kanun ke n' an toyp.nita** It's all right just to eat and go but you shouldn't go taking food along with you (to eat).

-ko ce (< *-'kwo 'cye*), ger + c(y)e abbr < cie (inf < cita). [lit] wanting to; ready / prepared / willing to; intending to, going to. ¶**Sewul kako ce hanta** I want to go to Seoul (or: I am going to Seoul). **Tāyhak ey ip.hak hako ce hanta** I am going to enter a university. **"Pom minali sal-(c)cin mas ul nim eykey tuliko ce"** I wish to offer my beloved the fat (= rich) taste of spring parsley. SYN **-ulye**; CF **-ko siph.ta**.

'ko chi = ku chi (that guy)

-ko cita, ger + aux adj insep [lit = **-ko siph.ta**] wishes / wants / desires to. ¶**Sālko ciko, sālko ciko, chen-nyen mān-nyen sālko ciko** Long live, long live — live for thousands, for tens-of-thousands of years! **Kako ciko kako cita, wuli cip ey kako cita** I wanna go, I wanna go, I wanna go home! CF **-ko ce, -e ciita, -ulq cieta**.

-ko cocha, ger + pcl [a bit awkward]. ¶**Kicha lul thako cocha melmi lul hanta** = **Kicha ey se cocha melmi lul hanta** I get motion-sick even on a train. **Cha ey se nayliko (naylye kaciko) cocha melmi lul hanta** Even after I have left the car I'm still sick.

-ko hani, ger + sequential < **hata**. considering that. ¶**Yo say nal-ssi to cōh.ko hani han pen nōlle osipsio** Since the weather is fine these days and all, please come visit us. **Icey col.ep to hako chwīcik to hako hayss.uni kyelhon hanun kes i etten ya** Now that you've finished school and found a job, what about getting married? SEE **-ko 7a**; **-ko hay se**.

-ko hata SEE **-ko 7a**

ko hay se, pcl + inf + pcl. saying that — , on the ground(s) that — , with the excuse that — . ¶**Ku i nun 'noymul ul mek.ess.ta ko hay se silqcik ul tang hayss.ta** He got fired on the ground that he had taken a bribe. **Nay ka acik elita ko hay se ku kukcang ey mōs kakey hayss.ta** He wouldn't let me go to the show, claiming that I was too young. **Yaksok han kes ul kuleh.key twī-nāyko hay se ya etteh.key kath.i īl ul halq swu ka iss.'o** Since you never even keep your promises, how can I do any business with you? **(Kuleh.ta ko hay se) māl-sseng i sayngkikey ya an toykeyss.ci yo?** (In that case) it wouldn't give rise to any trouble, would it? SEE **-ta ko hata**.

-ko hay se, ger + v inf + pcl — preceded by (— to) — to. ¶**Kipun to cōh.ko nal-ssi to cōh.ko hay se sānqpo hayss.ta** (M 3:3:196) Both mood and weather favored a walk. **Kinkup hi māl-ssum tulilq īl to iss.ko hay se chac.e wass.ta** I also came to talk to you about an urgent matter (M 3:3:205). SEE **-ko 7a**.

? ko i = ku i (that person)

-ko iss.ta SEE **-ko 3**.

-ko ka, gerund + particle.

1. (as subject). ¶**Kako an kako ka wusen kyelqceng toye ya hap.nita** It must first be decided whether we are going or not.

2. (as complement of negative cop). ¶**Ōythwu lul ipko ka ani 'la kēlchiko kala 'n māl iyo** Don't put your overcoat on, wear it over your shoulders!

3. (with auxiliary). ¶**Mul i mek.ko ka siph.ta 'p.nita** (Let me tell you) he has a powerful thirst for water! CF **-ko lul**.

-ko kan ey, ger + n + pcl. ¶**Pap iko ppang iko kan ey com cwusipsio** Rice or bread, I don't care, just give me something to eat (M 3:3:81). **mānh.ko cēk.ko kan ey** neither many nor few.

-ko kata, ger + vi. 1. goes (away) doing, does and goes (there). ¶**I kes ul kaciko kasio** Take this with you. **Ne nun i taum ey teyliko kam a** I will take you next time. **Tulko katolok ssa cwusipsio** Wrap them up so that I can carry

them. **Cacen-ke lul thako kalq ka yo, kel.e kalq ka yo** Shall we ride our bikes or walk?

2. does before going, does and then goes (away); (an ~) goes/leaves without doing; comes and does [an errand before returning there]. ¶**Na nun īwang on pa ey manna poko kakeyss.ta** As long as I am here, I might as well see him before I leave. **Pap i nuc.ca (= nuc.uni-kka) an mek.ko kass.ta** The meal was late so I left without eating.

CF **-ko ota, -e kata.**

ko kes SEE **ku kes**

-ko khenyeng, gerund + particle. ¶**Pihayng-ki lul thako khenyeng kicha lo to an olq key 'ta** Take a plane? – why, (he is such a miser) he probably won't even come by train.

koki, noun, adverb. LIGHT → **keki** (there).

-ko kkaci, gerund + pcl. ¶**Pihayng-ki lul thako kkaci ol lī ka ēps.ci** I see no reason for him (to be so extravagant as) to take a plane.

~ **'la to.** ¶**Kup hako cwūng hanq īl ila 'myen pihayng-ki lul thako kkaci 'la to ka ya 'ci yo** If it's urgent and important we'll have to go by plane, I guess.

~ **nun.** ¶**Kup haci nun anh.uni pihayng-ki lul thako kkaci nun ol phil.yo ka ēps.ta** As it isn't urgent there is no need to come by plane.

ko kkaci lo, LIGHT → **ku kkaci lo**, n + pcl + pcl. to that trifling extent.

ko-kkacis, LIGHT → **ku-kkacis**, cpd adn (n + bound particle). that kind/sort of ~, such a ~ [usually pejorative]; so trifling (trivial, slight, little, small, worthless, poor).

kol(q) < **ko[l]o[l](q)*, prosp mod < *ko[l]'ta*

'kol(q) < **'ko[l]o[l](q)*, prosp mod < *'ko[l]'ta*

-ko l', abbr < **-ko lul**

-ko 'la to, gerund + copula var inf + pcl. ¶**Tōn mounun ke n' twūl ccay chiko 'la to, wusen saynghwal ey kekceng ina ēps.ess.umyen cōh.keyss.^{s}o** Even if accumulating money is put in second place, it would be nice to have no worries about livelihood.

kole, LIGHT [pejorative] → **kule**. CF **yole, cole.**

1. vni (~ **hanta** = **kolenta**) does/says that/so.

2. adj-n (~ **hata** = **koleh.ta**) is that way, is so.

koleh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf **kolay**), abbr < **kole hata.**

koleta, vi (inf **kolay**), abbr < **kole hata.**

kol'Gwa < *kol'Wa*, inf < **'kolp'ta** (line up). SEE **-'^{u}ol s ~.**

koli, adverb. LIGHT → **kuli.**

1. (= **koleh.key, ko-taci**) like that, so.

2. (= ~ **lo**) that way/direction, there.

kol-lo = **ko kes ulo.** CF **kel-lo.**

kol' lo, abbr < **koli lo** (to there). ~ **kata** dies, passes on/away.

kolm < **ko'l[o]m*, subst < *ko[l]'ta* (changes).

'kolm < **'ko'l[o]m*, subst < *'ko[l]'ta* (grinds).

ko lo, noun + particle [literary].

1. (as adv) = **kulem ulo** (and so, therefore).

2. (as postmod) = **kkatalk ulo** (for the reason that). SEE **-nun ~, -un ~.**

kolo, adv [var] = **kolwu** evenly = **kol(wu) kolwu**

-ko lul, ger + pcl. (Used to emphasize **-ko** + aux.) ¶**Āmu kes to peliko lul siph.ci anh.nun yātan ip.nita** The trouble is I don't want to get rid of anything.

(-)kolye → **(-)kwulye**

(-)kom < **-'kwom**, particle, suffix.

1. particle [obs; Cenla DIAL] = **ssik** (each).

2. suffix [var, obs] = **-kum.** CF **-kkum.**

-ko mace, ger + pcl [awkward?]. ¶(?) **Icey pangkum mek.ko mace tto tālla 'ni?** Having just eaten you still are asking for more?! **Meca lul ssuko mace chac.nunta** He pays a call without taking his hat off. **Totwuk cil ul hako mace an hayss.ta ko hani?** You stole and yet you deny it?!

'ko mālko, abbr < **iko mālko**, < **hako mālko.**

-ko mālko, ger + ger < **mālta**. it is needless to say that ~, there is no doubt about it that ~, it is a matter of course that ~. ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Kako mālko (yo)** Of course I will go. **Wiin iko mālko yēpu ka iss.na?** He is, without doubt, a great man. **Kiek hako mālko yo** Of course I remember. NOTE: The **mālko** is sometimes ellipted. SYN **-ta mālta.**

-ko mālta SEE **mālta**

komam-ttay = **kumam-ttay**

ko man$_1$, pcl + pcl. just/only (saying/thinking) that ~. ¶**Chwupta ko man mālko com na-ka nol.a la** Don't keep on complaining about the cold, just go on out and play. **Cal-mos han key ku sālam ppun ila ko man halq swu ya ēps.ci** You certainly can't say that he's the only one to blame. **Ku nun caki ka olh.ta ko man hanta** He maintains that he is right.

ko man$_2$, cpd adv/n (< n + pcl) = **ku man**

-ko man, gerund + particle. only doing/being ~ **iss.ta** (aux). ¶**Cam cako man iss.ta** He does nothing but sleep.

~ siph.ta (aux). ¶**Kŏhyang ey tol.a kako man siph.ta** All I want to do is return to my home town.

(-)koman → (-)kwumen

ku-man, adnoun. LIGHT ↔ **ku-man**.

ku-mas, bnd adn. LIGHT ↔ **ku-mas** (so much, such a, just, only).

(-)kom(y)en → (-)kwumen

(-)kon → (-)kwun (apperceptive)

kon < **kof'lo/n*, mod < *kof]'ta* (changes).

'kon < **'kof'lo/n*, mod < *'kof]'ta* (grinds).

ko n', pcl + abbr pcl = **ko nun**

ko 'n('), abbr < **ko han(un)**

-ko n', abbr < **-ko nun**. CF -*'kwo n'*.

-ko 'n('), abbr < **-ko han(un)**

ko 'na, pcl + cop advers. (saying) just that ~, or the like. ¶**Kongpu lul/'na cal hanta ko 'na halq ka yo** Let's just say he's working hard.

(-)kona → (-)kwuna

-ko 'na, ger + cop adversative. ¶**Sicang han tey wusen mek.ko 'na polq ĭl ita** We're hungry; let's just go ahead and eat, and then see.

-ko nata SEE **-ko**

kong < *KWONG*, postnoun. 1. (an honorific title that follows a surname, a penname, or a posthumous name). 2. Duke ~.

?ko nom = **ku nom** (that guy)

-ko 'n tul, ger + cop mod + postmod. ¶**Cĕng kup hamyen pihayng-ki thako 'n tul mŏs olq key mwe 'n ya** If he is really in such a hurry is there any reason he can't come by plane?

ko nun, pcl + pcl. as for (saying/thinking) that ~. ¶**Hay pokeyss.ta ko nun măl hayss.ci man com kekceng i toynun ke l'** I said I would try doing it, but now I feel a bit worried. **Olh.ta ko nun halq swu ĕps.ta** I can't say he's right. **Ku ka cĕng-mal kulen cal-mos ul cecilless.ta ko nun mit.e cici anh.nun tey** I find it difficult to believe he really committed such a blunder.

ko 'nun, abbr < **-ko hanun**

-ko 'nun, abbr < **-ko hanun**

-ko nun < (?)-*'kwo 'non* (= -*'kwo n'*), ger + pcl.

1. as for doing/being. ¶**Ku kes i olh.ko kuluko nun sayngkak haki ey ttale se talle cilq swu iss.ta** Whether that is right or wrong can well differ with how one thinks about it. **Tăycep ul pat.ko mŏs pat.ko nun cey ka hal nalum/thas ita** The reception one gets depends on what one does.

2. when ~, ~ then, upon doing (emphasizes the consequence). ¶**Tut.ko nun kasum i senul hayss.ta** When I heard that, I felt a cold fear pass through me. ~**-ci anh.ko nun an toylq kes ita** it wouldn't do not to = has (got) to. **Na lul peliko nun kaci mŏs hao** I will not let you go leaving me behind.

3. ~ **hata** makes a habit/practice (a regular thing) of doing it; does it from time to time, sometimes does; DOES do, (+ NEG) never does. ~ **hayss.ta** used to do, did do, would do. ¶**sănqpo kako nun hanta** sometimes goes for walks, goes for walks now and then. **Kongwen ey ka se nŏlko nun hayss.ta** We used to go to the park and play. **Pata ey se heyem chiko nun hayss.ta** We would swim in the ocean (from time to time).

4. (+ aux). ¶**Kako nun siph.ci man (= kako siph.ki nun haci man) mŏs kakeyss.ta** I WANT to go, all right, but I can't. **Hako nun iss.ci man ĕncey kkuth nalq ci molukeyss.ta** I am doing it, all right, but I don't know when I will get it finished. **Poko nun ka to kaciko nun kaci măsey yo** Look at it before you go but don't take it with you.

SEE **chiko nun, hako nun, kaciko nun, -e kaciko nun.**

ko-nyang, adv = **ku-nyang**

(-)konye, [? DIAL] = (-)kwumen. CF Dupont 78.

-ko ota, ger + vi. 1. comes (here) doing, does and comes (here). ¶**I sangca uy pĭmil ul al.e kaciko wass.ta** I have come with a knowledge of the secret of this box. **Elma 'na toynun ci iss.nun kkes kaciko wă pwă la** However much there may be, bring all there is. **Tŏn ul pĕl.e kaciko wass.ta** He came with all the money he had made. **Pi ka okeyss.ki ey/lo wŭsan ul kaciko wass.ta** Expecting rain, I brought my umbrella.

2. does before coming, does and then comes (here); (an ~) comes/leaves (for here) without doing; [errands] goes and does (before coming back here). ¶**Cāngkap ul eti ey 'n ka twuko wass.^{s}up.nita** I must have left my gloves somewhere. **Cĕmsim ul mek.una māna hako wass.tuni pay ka pelsse kophuta** Having picked at my lunch (having eaten hardly any lunch) I am now very hungry. **Sewul kass.tun cha (= kĭm) ey tŏngmul-wen kkaci poko wass.ta** I took advantage of the trip to Seoul to

see the zoo, too. **Mues in ci sa kaciko wass.ta** She's gone and bought something or other. **Sangcem ey kass.tuni sakwa ka ēps.e kyul man sa kaciko wass.ta** When I went to the store they were out of apples so I just bought oranges. **Iss.na ēps.na lul poko wā la** Go see if he's in or not. **Ku sālam ul cikcep manna poci (/ poki) kkaci nun mōs hayss.una sosik un cal tut.ko wass.ta** I wasn't able actually to see him in person but I heard lots about him (while I was there).

-ko 'phe, abbr < **-ko siph.e**

-ko 'phuci, abbr < **-ko siphuci** = **-ko siph.ci**

-ko 'phul(q), abbr < **-ko siph.ul(q)**

-ko 'phum, abbr < **-ko siph.um**

-ko 'phun, abbr < **-ko siph.un**

-ko 'phuna, abbr < **-ko siph.una**; < **-ko siphuna** = **-ko siph.na.**

-ko 'phuney, abbr < **-ko siphuney** = **-ko siph.ney**

-ko 'phuni, abbr < **-ko siph.uni**; < **-ko siphuni** = **-ko siph.ni.**

-ko 'phuta, abbr < **-ko siphuta** = **-ko siph.ta.**

-ko poni SEE **-ko** (8.)

-ko pota$_1$, ger + pcl. **¶Pihayng-ki lul thako pota kicha lul thako kanun key nās.ci** I guess we better to go by train rather than by plane.

-ko pota$_2$, gerund + verb. SEE **-ko** (8.)

-ko puthe, ger + pcl. (ever) since doing. **¶Ku nun ku hak.kyo ey ip.hak hako puthe cwul-kot wutung ul hayss.ta** He has been a straight honor student ever since he entered the school. **Na nun wūntong ul hako puthe pap mas i cōh.a cyess.ta** My appetite has improved since I started getting myself some exercise. **Ku lul mannako puthe cakkwu kōhyang sayngkak i nanta** Since meeting him I find myself getting homesick.

~ **nun.** **¶Ku sālam i cāngkwan i toyko puthe nun tomuci mannalq swu ka ēps.ta** Ever since he became a cabinet minister it is impossible to see him.

~ **se.** **¶Ile han sāhoy hyēnsang un ku hyek.myeng i il.e nako puthe se 'ta** Social phenomena of this sort started appearing with that revolution.

kos, 1. < *'kwot*, quasi-free n. a place, a spot, a point. **¶i** ~ this place (= **yeki**). **i kos ce kos** here and there, this place and that. CF **kos kos, kos.kos-i** place after place; **tey.**

2. bnd n. a drill, an awl: **pa-**~, **song-**~.

3. → **kot.** 4. [mistake] → **kes.**

'kos < *ko'zo* < **ko'co* (SEE *s ko'cang*, **kkeci** = **kkaci**). brink, edge.

-ko sa, ger + pcl. 1. [DIAL] = **-ko ya.**

2. [? DIAL, mistake] = **-ko se.**

kosa hako < *KWO-'SA ho'kwo*, ger < defective vn (usually preceded by N un or **-ki nun**). apart from, let alone, setting aside, to say nothing of, not to speak of, not to mention; far from being / doing; much less. **¶Chinkwu tul un kosa hako hyengcey tul to oci anh.ess.ta** Even his brothers did not come, to say nothing of his friends. **Nal-ssi nun kosa hako puncey hay se kaci mōs hakeyss.ta** Aside from the weather, I am too busy to go, anyway. **Tōn ul pēlki nun kosa hako sōnhay man pwass.ta** Far from making money, he found himself with nothing but losses. **Sālam i oki nun kosa hako phyēnci cocha oci anh.ess.ta** Not even a letter came, much less a person. CF **khenyeng.**

ko sai / say. adn + n. LIGHT → **ku sai / say.**

-ko se < *-'kwo 'sye*, ger + pcl. (does) and then doing and then. **¶Tangsin ul mit.ko se wass.** I have come counting on your help. **Ciphayng-i lul ciph.ko se kel.e taninta** He walks around leaning on a stick. According to M 2:2:12 the subject must be the same for the two clauses, though simple **-ko** is not so restricted. But when another particle follows (as in **-ko se nun**) the subjects sometimes differ.

The addition of **se** makes the relationship to the following predicate more immediate: **-ko** 'and (then)' could be used with a long interval between the two predicates, but **-ko se** 'and then (next)' could not.

-ko se ka, gerund + pcl + pcl. **¶Cikum un kwaynchanh.ci man cēncayng i kkuth-nako se ka mūncey 'ta** The present doesn't matter but (the period) right after the war is over is a problem. **Achimq pap ul mek.ko se ka anh sikcen ey hala 'n māl ita** I mean do it before eating, not after you've had your breakfast.

-ko se 'la to, gerund + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. **¶Kulen kosayng ul hako se 'la to sengkong man hamyen kwaynchanh.ta** If only I am successful, I will not mind having all that hardship. **Ne lul yeuyko se 'la to sālq swu man iss.ess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta man I** I could live without you (but I can't).

-ko se man, ger + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kuleh.key (na lul) poko se man iss.ulq key ani 'la com kĕtul.e cwukey** Don't just stand there and look at me, give me a hand! **Ney ūymu lul tā hako se man (i) nam eykey to kwen.li lul cwucang halq swu iss.nun ke ya** Just fulfill all your obligations and you can demand your rights of others.

-ko se n', abbr < **-ko se nun**

-ko se 'na, ger + pcl + cop adversative. ¶**Īl uy kānungq-seng ul chwungpun hi poko se 'na māl halq ka, kulech'anh.umyen ip ul an ttēynun sālam ita** He is a person who will speak only after he has looked carefully at the possibility of a matter, otherwise he keeps his mouth shut. **Pay ka kophun tey wusen (pap ul) mek.ko se 'na polq īl ita** We're hungry – the thing to do is just go ahead and eat and then see (what happens).

-ko se nun, gerund + pcl + pcl. does and THEN (emphasizing the consequence).

1. ¶**Ku ke l' kulay kaciko se nun āmu ccak ey to mŏs ssukey toynta** If you treat it like that it will get so it's not worth a thing.

2. ¶**Pap ul silkhes mek.ko se nun cikum an mek.ess.ta 'ney?** Having eaten till it's coming out your ears you now say you haven't eaten?!

3. ¶**Hak.kyo ka sīcak toyko se nun yenghwa kwūkyeng han pen to mŏs kass.ta** Since the beginning of school began I haven't been to a single movie.

4. **-ci anh.ko se nun an toylq kes ita** it just wouldn't do not to = has just got to. ¶[1]**Notong sayngsan nung.lyul ul ollici anh.ko se nun kwaep ul talqseng halq swu ēps.**[s]**up.nita** Unless we raise the productivity, we will be unable to fulfill our task.

-ko se puthe, gerund + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku yak ul mek.ko se puthe acwu mom i cŏh.a cyess.ta** From the time I started taking that medicine I have gotten much better.

-ko se to, ger + pcl + pcl. does and even then; even when. ¶**Yenphil ul hana ssik cwuko se to yepun i iss.ta** Even if you give each one a pencil, there will still be some left over. **Na lul poko (= pwā noh.ko) se to an pon chey hanta** He saw me, all right, but he pretends not to have seen me. **Cim ul ciko se to (= ciko iss.umyen se to) cal ttwinta** He jumps quite well even bearing a burden.

-ko se tul, ger + pcl + pcl. ¶**Son ul ssis.ko se tul pap ul mek.e la** You kids wash your hands before you eat.

-ko se 'tun ci, gerund + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. ¶**Onulq pam cenyek ul mek.ko se 'tun ci kuleh.ci anh.umyen [1]nayil achim itun ci chac.e osio** Come and see us after dinner tonight, or else tomorrow morning.

-ko se ya, gerund + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kuleh.key īl ul mānh.i hako se ya etteh.key kyentye nāynta** 'm How can you (stand it to) do so damn many things?! **Ku uy kongcek un ku ka cwuk.ko se ya piloso ālkey toyess.ta** His achievements first became known only after he was dead. **Ku ka ku īl ul ālko se ya (= ālko iss.umyen se ya) ecci molunta ko hakeyss.na?** How can he say he doesn't even know that when he knows it perfectly well!

-ko siph.ta SEE **-ko**

kot$_1$, adv [? < **kot.ta**]. CF **kot-cal/-cang**; *'kwos*.

1. (= **palo**) at once, straightway, straight off, immediately, directly, instantly, in an instant; in a moment, in no time (at all), right away, forthwith; before long, shortly; on the spot, then and there. ¶**Cip ulo kot kake la** Go home at once (Go right home). **Cikum kot kanta** I am coming in a moment; I'll be right there. **Ku cali ey se kot tāytap hayss.ta** I answered on the spot (without a moment's hesitation). **Sewul kaketun kot phyēnci hay la** Write to me as soon as you get to Seoul. **Incey kot tol.a olq kes ita** He will be right back. **Incey kot ŏceng ita** It's almost noon.

2. easily, readily, straight off, "right off the bat", "at the drop of a hat", at the least little thing, the least little thing and ... . ¶**Yuli kulus un kot kkāy cinta** Glassware breaks easily. **I kil lo kamyen kot ku cip ul chac.ulq swu iss.ta** Going this way, you will find the house right off. **Ku nun cokom hamyen kot sēng ul nāynta** He gets mad at the drop of a hat (He is readily offended). **Cokom hamyen kot kāmki ey kellinta** The least little thing and down I come with a cold.

NOTE: Sometimes attached directly to the preceding word, as if a particle (but perhaps this is **kot**$_3$): **hay kot cimyen** (?= **hay ka kot cimyen**; ?= **hay man cimyen**) as soon as the sun sets. **Ne kot pomyen** (?= **ne lul kot pomyen**; ?= **ne man pomyen**) **kipputula** I was

happy as soon as I saw you.

kot$_2$, adv [?< **kos**]. (is) the same as, (is) no other than, (is) the very, (is) indeed, namely, by name, that is, to wit, viz., i.e., as it were. ¶**Sewul i kot Kyengseng ita** Seoul is (the same as) Kyengseng. **Twū atul i iss.ess.nun tey Yengsik-i Hyengsik-i kot ku tul ita** He had two sons, namely, Yengsik-i and Hyengsik-i. **I kos i kot kuy ka calan kos ita** This is the very place where he grew up. SYN **cuk**.

kot$_3$ < *'kwos*, pcl [? semi-lit; ? DIAL] = **man (just)**: **kaki kot hamyen = kaki man hamyen** if one just go; **ālki kot hamyen = ālki man hamyen** if one just know.

– *'kot*, pcl, adj-n (> *'koth-* adj). like.

1. pcl. ¶*ha'nol s "pye'l i "nwun 'kot ti'n i '-ngi "ta* (1445 [1]Yong 50) the stars of heaven fell like snow. *CHYEY-'KWEN towoyzo'Wa ha'nol 'kot syem'ki'zopta'n i* (1449 Kok 140) having become a wife to him she looked after him like heaven. *TTIN-SA 'non hal 's i.n i TTIN 'kot SA 'kot "ta s "ma.l ila* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) *TTIN-SA* is a word that means there are so many that it is like dust, like sand.

2. adj-n. – *'kot °ho'ta* is like – .

¶*'kot ho'kwo n'* (1463 Pep 6:15b); *'kot ho'na* (1462 [1]Nung 2:89b).

'kot 'ho'ya (1447 Sek 9:4b, 23:11b; [1447 →]1562 Sek 3:17a; 1459 Wel 1:53a, 18:26b, 21:129b; 1462 [1]Nung 3:42b, 10:1b; ?1468 Mong 43a; 1485 Kwan 4b); *'kot 'ho.ya* (1482 Nam 2:63a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:10a); *'ko.t hoy'ya* (1579 Kwikam 1:21b) = *'kot ho(y)'ya*.

'ko't hi like, as if (1459 Wel 2:53a; 1462 [1]Nung 2:25a; 1465 Wen 2:3:1:37b, 2:3:2:7b) = *'kot 'hi* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b); *'ko.t hi* (1463 Pep 4:117a, 1482 Nam 2:63b, 1482 Kum-sam 5:14a).

'kot hon – (1459 Wel 17:12b, 21:129a); *'kot ho'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 6, 1459 Wel se:11a), ~ *"'la* (1462 [1]Nung 4:111a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:3a), ~ *'la* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:38b); *'i 'kot hon 't ol* (1459 Wel 17:33b) though it was like this.

'i 'kot ho'm ye n' (1463/4 Yeng 2:70a) if it is like this. *HE-KHWONG 'kot 'hwom 'two pwo'm ye* (1447 Sek 13:23b) sees indeed that it is like a void, and … .

3. *'kot/h/'ta*, adj. ¶*'kot'key* (1447 Sek 6:1b) = *'kot "'key*, *'kot'ta* (1449 Kok 131) = *'kot "'ta*, *'kot.ta'la* (1481 Twusi 25:51a) = *'kot 'ta'la*, *'kot'te-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 9:36d) = *'kot "'te-ngi "'ta*, *'kot"ti* (1459 Wel 17:12b) = *'kot "'ti*, *'kothosi'kuy* (1447 Sek 6:4a) = *'kot hosi'kuy*.

NOTE: LCT's examples of *'koth-* (3) do not seem decisive; they could be taken as *'ko.t /'ho/-*, as we have treated them here. Only an example such as ?**'ko'tha* (inf) = *'kot 'ho'ya* would be clearly an adjective rather than an adjectival noun. Even *'kotco'wo'n i* (1463 Pep 2:227a), *'kot'copno'n i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:45a), and *'kotco'wo.l i 'l 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 5:195b) could be explained as a result of surface assimilation after *'ko.t /'ho/zo-* got contracted, and that appears to be historically correct, but our apostrophe notation would not be able to indicate that abbreviation and also preserve the surface consonants, so we write those as part of the stem *'koth-*. For the similar development of another adjective stem, see *"man °ho'ta* > *"man'tha* = **mānh.ta**.

-ko tanita SEE **-ko** (6)

ko to, pcl + pcl. (quote) that – also/even/either. ¶**Etten sālam tul un ku yenghwa ka cal tōyss.ta ko to hako etten sālam tul un cal an tōyss.ta ko to hanta** Some say that the movie is good, while others say that it is not. **Cōh.un sayngkak ila ko to halq swu iss.ci man cohn pi-hyēnsilq-cek in kes kath.ey** It may be a good idea but it seems to be a bit impractical.

-ko to < *-'kwo 'two*, ger + pcl.

1. 1a. both – and. ¶**Kang mul i malk.ko to kiph.ta** (CM 2:179) The river water is both clear and deep. **I kes i ssako to cōh.ta** This one is (both) cheaper and better.

1b. and yet, but, while/though. ¶**Ku nun kulenq īl ul hako to peces hayss.ta** He did it, and yet with a clear conscience. **Pap ul ti mek.ko to pap thwuceng ul hanta** You have finished all your rice and yet you are crying for more. **Ālko to molunun chey hap.nita** He pretends not to know though he does know. **Tut.ko to mōs tul.un chey hayss.ta** He heard perfectly well but pretended not to have heard.

2. sometimes – sometimes. ¶**Etten ttay n' kel.e to kako, etten ttay n' thako to kanta** (or: – **kēt.ki to hako – thako to kanta**) Sometimes I walk and sometimes I ride. **Ne nun ku īl ul tōn ul pat.ko to hako an pat.ko to hanta** Sometimes I do that for money, and sometimes without taking money.

3. (with auxiliaries).

ko ttawi = **ku ttawi**

-ko tul. ger + pcl. ¶**Kulem, caymi iss.key nŏlko tul** one la Well have a good time, all of you!

~ **iss.ta** (aux). ¶**Cal nŏlko tul iss.ta** They are all enjoying themselves.

~ **siph.ta** (aux). ¶**Kako tul siph.un ka** Do you kids want to go?

ko tul, pcl + pcl. severally (saying/thinking) that ~ . ¶**Tā kanta ko tul kulay yo** They say that they are all going.

ko 'tun ci, particle + cop retr mod + postmod. ¶**Cŏh.ta ko 'tun ci kwuc.ta ko 'tun ci māl ul hay ya ālq key ani yo?** You'll have to say one way or the other, or how will we know? ¶**Ola ko 'tun ci hay ya oci, etteh.key nay ka mili ālko onta 'm!** I'll come only if you tell me to; how can you expect me to know to come unless you tell me to come?!

-ko 'tun ci, gerund + cop retr mod + postmod. ¶**Pihayng-ki lul thako 'tun ci kicha lul thako 'tun ci āmu'h.tun kakeyss.ta** I'll get there somehow, whether on a plane or on a train.

-*koy* (uncommon variant) = **-*key***, adverbative. *¶anco'sya 'wo's i como'koy 'wu'lusi'kwo nilu'sya'toy* ~ (1459 Wel 8:101a) he sat down and, letting his clothes settle, said in tears (as follows: ~).

-'koy-'kwom (suf). *¶a'to'l i a'p[i] oy 'na.h ay 'sye kwop'koy-'kwom sa'la* (1459 Wel 1:47b) the son lives to be double his father's age and ... .

ko ya, abbr pcl + pcl. only if saying/thinking that ~ . ¶**Palam i com pūlki n' haci man chwupta ko ya halq swu ēps.ci** It IS a bit windy, all right, but still you can't say it is COLD.

'ko ya = **iko ya** (copula gerund + particle)

-ko ya < *-'kwo 'za*, gerund + particle.

1. (usually followed by a rhetorical question) considering that ~ , when we just take into account ~ , with ~ . ¶**Kuleh.key tŏn ul hēyphi ssuko ya etteh.key tŏn mouki lul palanta 'm!** The way you throw your money around, how can you expect to accumulate money?! **Cēngsin i kule hako ya toynunq il i iss.keyss.na?!** What can you get done in that frame of mind?! **Ileh.key pi ka oko ya ecci kkoch i philq swu iss.keyss.na?!** With such heavy rain, how ever will the flowers manage to bloom? **Kuleko ya sengkong halq swu iss.na?!** The way you act, how can you expect to succeed?! **Selma kaciko ya (= kaciko iss.umyen se ya) an kacyess.ta ko kulekeyss.ni?** Surely he is not going to tell us he doesn't have it when he obviously does have it?! **I ccum man ila to hay noh.ko ya khun soli lul halq swu iss.ci** You have to do at least this much to have anything to brag about!

2. (followed by aux vi **mālta**). SEE **mālta** (3).

2a. does it all the way (= really does it); simply has (got) to do it. ¶**hako ya mānun** sālam a person who simply must do it (or who really goes at it). **Ku i ka kongpu hanta ko hamyen kkok kkuth kkaci hako ya mānta** When he studies he goes all out (at his work). **Kkuth kkaci ssawuko ya mālkeyss.ta** I've just got to (= I am determined to) fight it out. **Kie-i hako ya mālkeyss.ta** I will do it come what may. **Kil.e to mokcek-ci kkaci nun kkok kako ya mālkeyss.ta** I must get to my destination, however long the journey.

2b. ends in doing, finally does, ends/winds up by doing. ¶**Ku i to machim-nay chong ulo casal hako ya mal.ess.ta** He wound up by shooting himself, too. **Machim-nay ~ inmin uy ssah.iko ssah.in pulman kwa wēnhan un phokpal toyko ya mal.ess.ta** The discontent and resentments of the people, which had kept accumulating (piling up and piling up) ~ finally burst out. **Pi ka kie-i oko ya mal.ess.ta** It finally got around to raining. (CF **Ku.yey pi ka oko mal.ess.ta** It WOULD end up raining!)

3. (followed by aux vi **paykita**) must do it, can't stand not doing it, insists on doing it. ¶**Chelqswu nun hako siph.un kes un hako ya paykinta** What Chelsswu wants to do, he wants to do!

4. (with other auxiliaries). ¶**Kako ya siph.ci man ~ cham pappe yo** I do want to go, but ~ I am very busy (M 1:2:131).

SEE **chiko ya, hako ya, kaciko ya, -e kaciko ya**; *-'kwo 'za*.

ko yo, pcl + pcl (polite quotation). **-ta ~** .

'ko yo = **iko yo** (copula gerund + particle)

-ko yo, gerund + particle. SEE **-ko** 12.

-koy ya [var] = **-ko ya**

-k'sop- < *-k-'zop-*

k'swon-'toy < **s'swon-'toy* (to a person)

ku < *ku*, adn, n. LIGHT **ko**. CF **i, ce**. *ku + 'u'lan → kul'lan, ku + 'u'lwo → kul'lwo*

1. adnoun. 1a. that, those; the former; the.

kulay$_1$, inf < **kuleta** vni. < **kuleh.ta** adj.

1. doing/saying/thinking that (way); being that way.

2. [INTIMATE]:

2a. does/says/thinks that (way); is that way. **kulay pōy/poye to** may not look it but; despite appearance(s). ¶**Simsang chi ka anh.e se kulay yo** There's something amiss and that's why (I'm worried). **Ku sālam i kulay kaciko ya etteh.key mit.ulq swu ka iss.keyss.ni** How can one trust him when he is the way he is? **I 'nok.um-ki n' acwu mukepci man yenu kes un an kulay** This tape recorder is heavy, but most others aren't that way. **Chwupta 'nun i tēpta 'nun i hako pulphyeng hanun kes un kosayng ul mōs hay pwā se kulay** The way he keeps complaining about how cold it is, how hot it is, you can tell that he's never known hardships. **An kulay yo?** Don't you think so? (Don't you agree?)

2b. (= **kulen ya**) does one do/say/think?, is it? ¶**Tōn ila 'n iss.ta ka to ēps.ta ka to hanun pep ici mwe l' kulay** Why worry about money; you can get by with or without it. **Way kulay** Why do you do/say that?; [rhetorical] Why do you ask (me)?! (= Of course!).

2c. (= **kulay la**) do that! SEE **-ci** 2d. ¶**Kulem ese mekci tul kulay** Why don't you all start eating? **Poktong-i lang ila to nōlci kulay** You can play with Poktong-i at least, can't you?!

2d. (= **kuleca**) let's do that!

2e. **-un tey/kwun** ~ and that's a fact; and that's all there is to it = it is for sure!
-nun tey/kwun ~ does it indeed!

3. (= ~ **se**) does/says/thinks that and (so); is that way and (so) = for that reason, on that account, (and) so, therefore, accordingly. ¶**Cip ul na-sul ttay nun pi ka olq kes kath.ess.ta; kulay yangsan ul kaciko wass.ta** It looked like rain when I left home; so I brought an umbrella with me. **Eceyq cenyek un nuc.key kkaci caci anh.ess.ta; kulay cikum mopsi cōllinta** I stayed up late last night, and so I am now very sleepy.

kulay$_2$, interj (< **kulay$_1$**).

1. yes, all right, OK (to equal or inferior).

2. what?!; well!! (introduces a question with implications of sarcasm, blame, disgust, etc.). ¶**Kulay eccayss.ta 'n māl iyo** So what? What is it to you? **Kulay tangsin i eccel the iya** Well, what are you going to do about it? **I key kulay musun kkol in ka** Well, what is THIS mess?! **I nom a, ku kes ul mōlla** What – you don't know THAT?!

kulay se, inf + pcl. does/says that and (so); is that way and (so) = for that reason, on that account, (and) so, therefore, accordingly, then.

kulay to, inf + pcl. even if one does/says that, does/says but; even if it is that way, is but = but, and yet, nonetheless, nevertheless, still, however. ¶**Kulay to ku kes i ēps.nun kes pota nās.ta** Still it is better than nothing. **Yenge hal-ssek cal haci nun mōs haci man, kulay to kkway hanta** He is not able to speak English extremely well, still he speaks it fairly well. **Kulay to īl un cal hay; hanta hanun cāngceng i wā to mōs ttalukeyss.tun ke l'** Nevertheless; he works well; any other able-bodied young man wouldn't be able to keep up with him!

kulay ya, inf + pcl. only if one does/says that, only if it is that way = only so, unless so. ¶**Pantusi kulay ya man toynta** It has to be that way.

kule < *ku'le*, defective infinitive. like that, such; LIGHT **kole**. CF **ile, cele, āmule, ette.**

1. vni. ~ **hanta** = **kulenta** does that (way); does so.

2. adj-n. ~ **hata** = **kuleh.ta** is that way; is so/such; is right, true. ¶**Kule hata – ney mālo i mac.ess.ta** Yes, it is true – you are right. **Ku kes un kule hata** Yes, it is so.

kule, bnd inf. pulling, tugging; raking; holding, clutching. ~ **nāyta, neh.ta, tām.ta, tangkita, tul.ita, mouta, ān.ta, capta, cwīta.** [< var of **kkul.e** 'pull']

kuleca, indic attent < **kuleta**.

1. let's do that. ¶**Kulem kuleca** Well/Yes, let's do it!

2. then, thereupon, immediately, no sooner did that happen than ... . ¶**Namphyen i kuleca an^{h}ay ka tampak hwā lul nāyss.ta** No sooner did he do that than his wife flared up (= got angry).

kulec'anh.e to, abbr < **kuleci anh.e to.** even without this/that, even without one's doing/saying something, even without one's being so, and so, nevertheless, in spite of this; already,

even so, on top of (in addition to) everything else, as if this/that were not enough, moreover, in addition. ¶**Kulec'anh.e to han pen kakkai mannass.umyen hatun kil/chām iyo** (Quite independently of this encounter) I was hoping to see you once face to face. **Kulec'anh.e to phikon han tey tto han sikan īl ul te hala 'nta** I am already tired, and still he tells me to work an hour longer. **Kulec'anh.e to cēnhwa kellye hayss.nun tey** Actually, I was about to call you. **Kulec'anh.e to miwun tey tto tōn ul kkwue tālla ko hayss.ta** To be all the more hateful, he asked me to lend him some money.

kuleca 'ni, abbr < **kuleca (ko) hani**. ¶**Ileca 'ni ku nom i maum ey kkiiko, kuleca 'ni ce nom hanthey an tōyss.kwu** ... If I do this I offend the one guy and if I do that I offend the other (– I just can't please anyone)!

kulech'anh.e to → **kulec'anh.e to**

kulech'anh.umyen → **kuleh.c(i) anh.umyen**

kuleci, suspective < **kuleta**. ¶ ~ **anh.umyen** if one doesn't do/say that.

kuleh.ci, suspective < **kuleh.ta**. ABBR **kuh'ci**.

kuleh.c(i) anh.umyen or else, otherwise, if not

Kuleh.ci man (un), adj suspective + pcl. But ...; However, ... ¶**Kuleh.ci man un ney kyēyhoyk ey chānseng halq swu ēps.ta** I cannot approve of your plan, however.

kuleh.k' 'a-, abbr < **kuleh.key ha-** (say that). INF **kuleh.k' 'ay**.

kuleh.key, adj adverbative < **kuleh.ta**. that way, like that, so; to that extent, that much.

~ **to** (pcl). ¶**Kuleh.key to cal hana!** He does it so very well!

~ **ya** (pcl). ¶**Kuleh.key ya hayss.keyss.na!** You couldn't have done it that way!

ku'le 'ho'ta, adj-n. is like that, is so. ¶*'SYE-KUY 'non ku'le ho'kuy s 'kwo 'po'lanwo'la 'honwon 'ptu.t i'la* (1447 Sek se:6a) [the word] *'SYE-KUY* ('almost') means we hope for it to be so. *'KWU-LA 'TYEY CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo ku'le the'n ye a'ni the'n ywo* (1459 Wel 9:36d) was the emperor Kwula really as I said or wasn't he? *SYWUY-"HUY KWONG 'two ku'le ho'kwo n' NGWEN-TTI KWONG 'ol a'lalq t ilwo'ta* (1459 Wel 17:54a) achieving the sharing of the joy of others, how much more you will know of an all-embracing achievement of merit!

¶*'pwu"thye y ku'le a'ni 'hosi'n i "ep'susi'n i "la* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:125b) it never happens that Buddha is not like that (= Buddha is always like that). *ku'le a'ni "l ye ko'cang e'lye'wu.n i "la* (?1517- Pak 1:57b) it is just terribly hard.

kuleh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf **kulay**) = **kule hata**. is that way; is so; is right, true.

kuleh-tus ('i), so very much. ¶**Kuleh-tus ('i) koptun elkwul i nulk.ess.ta** The once so very pretty face got old.

kulek celek, cpd adv. this way and that (way), one way or another, somehow (or other), by hook or by crook; in the meantime, meanwhile, already. ¶**Kulek celek sal.e kanta** I manage to get along, one way or another. **Kulek celek īl ul kkuth-nāyss.ta** Somehow I got the job done. **Kulek celek hanun kes ēps.i halwu ka cīna kass.ta** The day has been wasted on this and that (getting nothing accomplished). **Kulek celek cip ey tol.a kalq sikan i tōyss.ta** It is already time for me to go home.

~ **hata**, vnt. does it somehow (or other), manages (to do) in some way. ¶**Īl ul kulek celek hay kako iss.ta** I am managing to do the work somehow or other. **kulek celek hay se = kulek celek.**

SYN **kule kule** [? < **kuleko celeko**].

kulekey, adverbative < **kuleta**

kulekhey, 1. → **kuleh.key**.

2. [DIAL] = **kulekhay** → **kuleh.k' 'ay**.

kuleki, abbr < **kule haki**. doing/saying that.

~ **ey**. ¶**Kuleki ey sālam uy īl un molunta 'ni** So you never know what will happen to you in life. **Kuleki ey sālam un sakwie pwā ya hanta 'ni!** I tell you you have to get to know him before you realize what he's really like!

~ **ey māl ici**. ¶**Onul ku sālam ani yess.tula 'myen wuli phyen i cilq pen hayss.ci?!** – **Kulek(i) ey māl ici!** I bet our team would nearly have lost today if it hadn't been for him. – You're absolutely right, I agree. **Māl [haci] anh.ulye 'ta ney ka kulek(i) ey māl ici onul cham asul asul hayss.ess.e** I didn't want to say anything, but now that you mention it today [the game] was really a cliffhanger.

kulekkey, n. year before last.

kule kule, adv. somehow (or other), in one way or another; bit by bit, little by little, gradually; in the meantime, meanwhile, already. ¶**Īl i kule kule tā tōyss.ta** Somehow or other the work got finished. SYN **kulek celek**.

kule kule hata, adj-n. is neither good nor bad, is middling, is so-so, is indifferent; is neither better nor worse, is about the same. ¶**Ku uy si to motwu ~** His poems are none too good, either. **I cuum kipun i etten ka ~ Kuce kule kule halq sey** How are you these days? ~ I feel only so-so.

kule kwule [DIAL] = **kule kule**

kulel(q), prospective modifier:

1. < **kuleh.ta** adj: (which is) to be like that.
2. < **kuleta** vi: (which is) to do/say or be done/said like that.

ku'le 'l(q), abbr < *ku'le hol(q)*. (to be) such ~, ~ like that. ¶*ku'le 'l 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 19:10b) therefore.

kulelq say SEE **-ulq say**

kulelq sey SEE **-ulq sey ['la (ko)]**

kulelq si SEE **-ulq si**

kulel ssa hata, prosp mod + adj-n. [NK spells **kulel sa = kulelq sa.**] is plausible, is/seems likely (to be so), is OK (decent, acceptable, not bad). ¶**Ku ka ssata 'ni na to kulel ssa hata** [or **~ na eykey to kulel ssa hata** or **~ na to kulel ssa hakey yekye cinta**] He says it is cheap and I think so too. **Nay ka ne lul miwe hanta ko sayngkak hanun kes un ney ka kuce kulel ssa hay se kulenun kes ita** It is just imagination that you should think I hate you.

kulel ssay = **kulelq say** [obs] therefore.

kulelssey = **kulelq sey** **kulelssi** = **kulelq si**

kulelq swulok ey [colloq] = **kulelq swulok**

kulelq tus hata, adj-n. is plausible.

kulel wu hata, prosp mod + adj-n. (it) seems to be that way; is indifferent, so-so (CF **kule-kule hata**). ¶**Nay sānun ke ya kuce kulel wu haci mwe** I'm just living along, that's all.

kulem, 1. subst < **kuleh.ta**, < **kuleta**.

2. adv (abbr < **kulemyen**). if that is so, if that is the case, if that is true/right, then, well (then). ¶**Kulem kaca** Then, let's go; OK, let's go. **Kulem ku ka cal-mos ita** If that is the case, he is to blame.

3. interj (< subst). yes, indeed; that's true/right. ¶**Kulem, kuleh.ko mālko** Yes, of course that is true. **Kulem, ku nun cham-mal khun pūca 'ta** Yes, indeed, he is a very rich man.

kulem ulo, subst + pcl. since it is so; since one does/says = therefore, so, for that reason.

kulemun [DIAL] = **kulemyen**; = **kulem**. ¶ ~ **kuleh.ci**. SEE **-umun**.

ku'le ''m ye n', abbr < *ku'le ho'm ye n'*. then; if/when it is so (like that). (1588 Mayng 14:6a.)

kulemyen, conditional < **kuleh.ta**, < **kuleta**.

1. (< **kuleh.ta**) if so, in that case, then, if/when it is like that; well then. ¶**Wuyu mas sohwa ka cal an toynun tey yo ... ~ Kulemyen talun kel-lo sikhic' yo** (Im Hopin 1987:183) I have trouble digesting milk, you know ~ In that case, order something else. **Son nim i osyess.^{s}up.nita ~ Kulemyen tul.ye ponay cwusey yo** Guests have arrived ~ Then, show them in.

2. (< **kuleta**) if that happens, if you do that, if one does (or says) that/so, in that case, then. ¶**Kulemyen nwu ka musewe halq cwul anun ya** Do you think I will be afraid if you do that?

kulemyen kuleh.ci, conditional + suspective < **kuleh.ta**. 1. Oh I see. Quite so. True enough. So that's it.

3. Well, all RIGHT! Well, it's about time! THAT's the way! That-a-boy ('atta-boy)! That's what I mean! NOW you've/he's got it! (Shows satisfaction at the successful outcome of a temporarily frustrating situation.)

4. I told you so! I thought so! See what I mean? (Said when a situation after all turns out the way a person had expected or intended despite contrary indications along the way.) ¶**Kulemyen kuleh.ci ney ka nay māl ul tut.ci anh.e toykeyss.nun ya** THAT's a good boy. It wouldn't do not to obey me now, would it. **Kulemyen kuleh.ci cip ey se onul to phyēnci ka ēps.ul lī ka iss.na** Well, it's about time! There just HAD to be a letter from home today.

kulemyen se, conditional < **kuleta** + pcl. in doing or saying so, when/while one is doing or saying that. ¶**I inhyeng ul ^{n}yeca chinkwu ka cwuess.^{s}up.nita. Kulemyen se sayngil ul chwuk.ha hanta ko hayss.^{s}up.nita** (Im Hopin 1987:185) A girl friend gave me this doll. In doing so, she congratulated me on my birthday.

kulen$_1$, adj mod < **kuleh.ta**. like that, such, that sort of. ~ **ko lo** for that reason, therefore. ~ **tus mān tus** barely, slightly, hardly. ~ **yang ulo** in that manner; (= ~ **chay lo**) in its own way, by/of itself. ~ **cuk** therefore, so, accordingly; thereupon, then, consequently.

kulen$_2$, vi mod < **kuleta**. which/who has done/said or been done/said that way (like that).

kulen$_3$, interj. oh dear! goodness! oh my! what a surprise! indeed! well well! my my! (shows sudden realization, surprise). CF **ilen$_3$**, **celen$_3$**.

ku'le 'n, abbr < *ku'le hon*. such ~ , ~ of that sort. ~ *'t olwo* (1475 Nay 3:62a) therefore.

ku'le ''na, abbr < *ku'le ho'na*. but, even so, however. ¶*ku'le ''na 'YAK 'ol 'cwue'nul mek't ol 'sul'hi ne'ki'n i* (1459 Wel 17:20a) but when we gave them medicine they did not want to take it. ALSO: 1447 Sek 9:10b, 1459 Wel 17:34b. ~ .

kulena, adv, conjunction (advers < **kuleta**, < **kuleh.ta**). but, however. ¶**Kulena ce ccum puthe nun swiwun taymok ita** But from about there is the easiest part. **Yūmyeng han hakca 'la ko hapsita; kulena tā ālkeyss.na yo?** I grant you he is a famous scholar; but does he know everything? **Cōh.ta ko hapsita; kulena nemu cōh.a haci māsey yo** I grant you it is nice; but don't get too fond of it.

kulena celena, adv (< adversatives). ~ (kan ey) this way or that, anyway, at any rate.

kuleng celeng, adv, adj-n = **kulek celek**

kuleng-seng celeng-seng, adv. this and that, something of other; this way and that (way), somehow or other. ¶**Keki kwan hay se nun kuleng-seng celeng-seng māl i mānh.ta** There is a lot of talk about that. (People are saying this and that on that topic; you hear all sorts of things about that.) **Kuleng-seng celeng-seng ūykyen i mānh.ta** There are many different opinions. (Opinions are divided.)

~ **hata**, adj-n. (views) are divided/divergent. ¶**Kuleng-seng celeng-seng han ūykyen i mānh.ta** There are many different opinions. (Opinions are divided.)

? < ***kulen-seng celen-seng**; SEE **seng**.

kuleni(-kka), (extended) sequential < **kule(h.)ta**

1. therefore, then, so, consequently. ¶**Kuleni caney cocha 'na(-ma) com towa cwukey** Then you, too, help out a little bit. **Kuleni-kka tul kekceng ici yo** That is why we are bothered. **I kimchi nun maywe yo. Kuleni-kka cokum ssik capswusey yo** (Im Hopin 1987:184) This kimchi is quite hot, so eat it a little at a time.

2. [usually extended] what I mean is ~ , I mean (to say) ~ [to avoid a misunderstanding].

kulen tey, adj mod + postmod (ABBR **ku'n tey**).

1. such a place/situation; a place like that, a place where one did/said/is that. ¶**Kwun.in ie posey yo eti kulen tey l' kalq swu iss.na?** If you were a soldier, you wouldn't be able to go such places!

2. = ~ (**ey**) in such a situation; (is/does/says that) and/but; such being the case; by the way; ~ to despite that, nevertheless. ¶**Kulen tey eti ey kyēysey yo** By the way, where are you (are you calling from)?

Examples from Im Hopin 1987:183-4: **Pi ka op.nita. Kulen tey wūsan i ēps.kwun yo** It's raining. And I see I have no umbrella! **Sinmun ul sass.^{s}up.nita. Kulen tey acik ilk.ci mōs hayss.^{s}up.nita** I bought a newspaper. But I haven't had a chance to read it yet.

kulepsita, abbr < **kule hapsita**. OK, let's do so.

-kulepta, bnd adj -w-. ¶**tut-~** is noisy; CF **sikkulepta** is noisy [?< **sīt-kulew-** < **sīl-**]. **pukkulepta** is ashamed [?< **pulk-kulew-**]. **singkulepta** is fresh-smelling; (= **hwing hata**) is chilly. **cingkulepta** is crawly, creepy [?< **cingkul**]. **mikkulepta** is slippery [?< **mikkul** = **mikkun** ?< **mī-l-** plane, CF **mī-** get bald]. [?< **kule** + **(u)pta**; ?< **-ki koy lopta**; ? < **-kul (h)epta**]

kuleta, vi (inf **kulay**), abbr < **kule hata**. CF **kuli (ha)ta**.

-kuley (= **-kul-ey**), suf. **(s)sayng-/(s)sing-~**, **(p)payng-/(p)ping-~** smiling.

kuli < *ku'li*, adverb. LIGHT **koli**. CF **ili**, **celi**.

1. (= **kuleh.key**, **ku-taci**) so, to that extent/degree; in that way. ¶**Kuli khuci anh.ta** It is not so big. **Kuli sayngkak hasio?** Do you think so? **Kuli sēng nāyci mao** Don't be so angry. **Son nim i i pang ul kuli cōh.a haci anh.usio** The guest does not much like this room.

~ **hata** < *ku'li (')ho'ta* = **kuleta** do so (that way), do that. ¶**Ney ka kuli halq cintay n' na 'n tul** (= **na in tul**) **ecci hal i** If you do that, what am I supposed to do? **Ku īl un ney māl tay lo kkok ney ka kuli halyetta** Now you will do that as you have promised, see/hear?

¶*na 'two ku'li 'hwo.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:12a) I will do that, too. *'SYEY-KAN ye'huyn 'LAK 'ol 'NYEM ho'kwo ku'li 'tha-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 7:5b; page numbers "5" and "6" are reversed) meditated on pleasure remote from the world of men and did like that.

2. (= ~ **lo**) that way/direction, there, to that

place. ¶**Kuli kal i 'ta** I'll come there. **Kuli kalye 'myen enu kil lo ka ya 'keyss.^{S}o** Which way shall I take to get there (where you are)? ^{L}**Nayngmyen ul mek.ulye 'myen motwu kuli kanta** Everybody goes there (who wants) to eat cold noodles. CF **keki**.

kuli, der adv < **kulita**. **kkang-~** all, without exception.

? ***kuli 'ca,** abbr < **kuli haca**. No examples. CF **kuleca**.

kulic(h)'anh.e to = **kulec(h)'anh.e to**

kuli celi, cpd adv. this way and that, such and so, in a hit-or-miss manner, by trial-and-error, feeling one's way (along). ¶**~ mal ul twulle tayta** prevaricates, makes random/temporary excuses. **~ yele swutan ul sse pota** tries various means at random, does something by trial and error.

~ hata, vni. tries this way and that, does it in a hit-or-miss manner, does it by trial-and-error, feels one's way along. ¶**Kuli celi hay se etteh.key sam-man wen ul mantul.ess.ta** He finally made thirty thousand wen in one way or another. **Kuli celi hanun tong-an ey sikan i ta kass.ta** Time has passed away while I have been fiddling around doing this and that.

ku'li 'Ge'n i, abbr < *ku'li ['Jho'ke'n i,* adv + v effective mod + quasi-free n. one who did. ¶*ku'li 'Ge'n i "ywu'pwok 'hotwu'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:46b) he who did so is fortunate indeed!

ku'li 'Gwos, adv + pcl. just/precisely that way. ¶*ku'li 'Gwos a'ni ho'm ye n' 'CYENG-'KAK il'Gwu'ti af'Jni 'hwo'l i '-ngi "ta* (1459 Wel 8:62b) unless you do precisely that you will not achieve sambodhi (Buddha wisdom).

kuliko, kulikwu < **kuli 'ko,** abbr < **kuli hako** < (?*)*ku'li ho'kwo,* adverb, conjunction. and, and also/then; tto ~ and also, (and) besides. ¶**kkaykkus hako ko.yo han kuliko palk.ko ttattus han cip** a house that is clean and quiet and that is bright and warm. **Wuli nala choki uy, kuliko chōyko uy munhak un hyangka lo puthe sīcak hanta** Korea's earliest and oldest literature begins with (the vernacular poems called) **hyangka. Na hanthey to mul com tao! Kuliko, i ay hanthey to mul com cwu(o)!** Give me some water — and give him some, too! **Pokswun-i ka tal ul chyē 'ta pwass.ta; kuliko ku ay nun sulphe cyess.ta** Pokswun-i looked up at the moon, and she fell sad. **Kuliko taum ey chinkwu tul ul chac.ess.ta** And then I called on my friends.

Examples taken from Im Hopin 1987:181-2. **Cey ilum un Swuk.huy 'ey yo. Kuliko ney chinkwu ilum un Yenghuy 'ey yo** My name is Swuk.huy and my friend's name is Yenghuy. **Kim sensayng nim un Yenge lul cal hap.nita. Kuliko swūhak to cal hap.nita** Mr Kim does well in English. And he's good in mathematics, too. **Sam-sip punq tong-an swīkeyss.^{S}up.nita. Kuliko tasi kongpu hakeyss.^{S}up.nita** We will take a break for ten minutes. And then we will resume studying. SEE ^{L}Yi Tongcay 1978.

kuliko, ger < **kulita** (vt). ¶**kuliko kulin may kōhyang** my much-missed home town.

kūliko, ger < **kūlita** (vt). ¶**Kūlim ul kūliko pap ul mek.keyss.ta** I will draw a picture before I have lunch.

kuli-kwom (< ***ku'li-'kwom*), adv + suf. ¶*kuli-kwom nekiti malosywosye* (1676 Sin.e 3:19b) please don't think of it that way.

kuli lo, adv + pcl = **kuli** 2 (that way, there).

? **kuli 'myen,** abbr < **kuli hamyen; ~ se.** Not used in Seoul (→ **kulemyen**).

ku'li ''mye n', abbr < *ku'li ho'm ye n'.* if/when one does that. ¶*ku'li ''mye n' 'cuk'cay ney ti'l i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:13b) if you do that, it will soon disappear. CF *ku'le ''m ye n'.*

kuli 'na, adv + cop advers. ¶**Kuli 'na hay pola ka** I might do it that way.

kuli sa, adv + pcl [DIAL = **kuli ya**] = **kuli to**.

kuli 'ta, abbr < **kuli hata.** does/says/thinks that way. SYN **kuleta**. CF **ili 'ta, celi 'ta.** NOTE: Abbreviated forms of the copula (instead of hata) occur only as quasi-particles: **kuli 'na,** —

kulita, bnd postnominal verb. does. ¶**kantong kentwung ~** bundles it up neatly. **mongttong mungttwung ~** bundles it up crudely. **(mom ul) ong(song)/wung(swung) ~, angtang ungtung ~** shrinks (with one's body). **thwu ~** snarls. **kkang-~** finishes it. PARAINTENSIVE **khulita**. CF **kelita**.

kulita, vt. misses, yearns for/after, is lonely for, pines for.

kūlita, vt. draws, paints; pictures.

kuli to, adv + pcl. so much, to that extent (= **ku-taci to**). ¶**Kuli to mōs chām.keyss.tun ya?** Surely you could stand it that much?!

ku'li-two'lwok, adv (< *ku'li /'ho/two'lwok*) to that extent. ¶ *"ne y ku'li-two'lwok chonchon hon "yang ul "hyey[']/Gen 't un* (?1517- Pak 1: 64a; *"yang-ul*) when you have figured it down to such fine detail … . CF *'i'li-'to'lwok, tye'li-'two'lwok.*

kulkhwuta [DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)] = **kuleh.key (māl) hata**

kul'lan (?= *ku l'lan* with conflated liquid). as for that/him (those/them). ¶*kul'lan solang 'thi a'ni 'khwo* (1459 Wel 7:17b) did not love them [his many consorts at home] but … . *kul'lan "ne y mozop nwo'ha 'si'la* (?1517- [1]No 1:68a; *mozop* is a spelling error for *mozom*) as to that, let your mind be at ease about it. *kullan nyemnye malkwo* (?1608+ Twu-hem 45a) as to that, don't be concerned, … .

kullo, abbr. 1. (**kul' lo**) < **kuli lo**.

2. (**ku 'l lo**) < **ku kel lo** (= **ku kes ulo**).

kul'lwo (?= *ku l'lwo* with conflated liquid) = ku lo as/with/by that. ¶*kul'lwo il'hwu'm ul sa'mo.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 2:27b) made his name be that. *kul'lwo "wo'm i MWU-'LYANG 'KEP 'i.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 5:160b) since then there have been countless kalpas. CF *'il'lwo, 'tyel'lwo, "nal'lwo, nellwo.*

'kul 'lwo, n + pcl. as/with/by the writing(s). ¶*no'm oy na'la[h] s 'ku'l ul ce 'y na'la[h] s 'kul 'lwo kwo'thye 'ssul 'ss i'la* (1447 Sek se: 6a) it is a matter of translating the writing of another land into writing of one's own land.

kulssey, interj [? abbr < **kulelq sey**]. well, now, uh (shows some uncertainty, hesitation, doubt, reprimand): ~ **'ta, yo, olssita.** ~ **māl iya** no kidding; I know what you mean; I agree.

ku lul, n. + pcl. that (one) [object]; him/her, it.

'ku'l ul, n + pcl. ¶*pul'kun "say 'ku'l ul mu'le …* (1445 [1]Yong 7) a red bird carrying in its beak an inscription … .

(-)kulye → **(-)kwulye**. Attested 1730.

-kum, suf. makes adv, adj-n. **malkkum** clean, completely, entirely [< **malk-kum**]. **tal-kum hata** is rather sweet. **si-/say-kum hata** is rather sour. **sulkum sulkum** stealthily [< **sul sul** softly]. SEE **silkhum** < **silh-kum, ittakum** < **iss.ta-kum, mankhum** < **manh-kum, ha.ye-kum**; CF **kakkum; kkaykkum** ?< **kkāyta** + **-q-kum**. VAR **-kom**. INTENSIVE **-kkum**; PARA-INTENSIVE **khum**.

NOTE: LHS 1955:281 says that this suffix intensifies adverbs, and he lists additional examples: **tasi-kum** again; **kata-kum** later on; **sile-kum** (= **siie-kom** [obs] < **sile**) = **nung hi** possibly; **ceykak-kum, se(y).ye-kom** [obs] = **cey-kak.ki** individually, respectively; **noph.i-kom** [obs] highly; **mēlli-kom** distantly. See also **-key-kkum**. CF **cokom** (> **com**), **cokum** (?< **cēkta**).

kumam-ttay, cpd n. about/around that time, (at) that time of day/night/year. ¶ **Ku nun ecey to palo kumam-ttay wass.ess.ta** He was here at just about that time yesterday too. **Sakwa nun kumam-ttay ka cēy-il mas na(n)ta** That is the time when apples taste best. **Kumam-ttay ka sanay lo sse han-chang kiwun nanun ttay 'ta** Men are at their strongest at that time of life. SYN **komam-ttay**. CF **imam-, cemam-.**

ku-man, bnd adn (? abbr < **ku-man han**). that little (amount of), so little (as that), to that (small) extent, such a; no more than, just, only. ¶**Ku-man swūko lul akkinun ya** Do you begrudge such a small favor? **Ku-man kes ul cici mōs halq ka** Who can't carry that much on his back? **Ku-manq īl ey [1]naksim in ya?** Don't feel disappointed about such a little thing. SYN **ku-man han, ku-mas**. CF **i-man, ce-man; man, pakk ey.** LIGHT **ko-man.**

ku man, cpd adv, n (< n + pcl). SYN **ko man**. SEE **ku man twuta (hata)**.

1. adv that much and no more, to that extent only, no more than that; [+ v] stops (doing). ¶**Ku man mek.e la** Eat no more than that = Stop eating. **Onul un ku man hay twuca** That is all for today, so much for today. **Kulemyen ku man ita** Well, that is all/enough; That's it; We'll leave it at that; Nothing more can be done. **Ku man hamyen tōyss.ta** (1) If you do that much you're done; (2) When you stop you're done.

2. adv. without doing anything further (more than that); just, right (then and there); with that, – ; – , just like that; – , that's all; [+ v] up and (does). ¶**Kulus i ku man malwu ey ttel.e cye se cokak-cokak kkāy cyess.ta** The dish just (up and) fell on the floor and broke to pieces(, that's all). **Ku soli lul tut.tuni ku man wul.um ul the ttulyess.ta** When he heard the news, he burst right out crying, just like that. **Ku man kaca** Let's just up and go. **Incey ku**

here) if you can't stand any more than that?! **Si-cip sal.i ka ku-taci to elyeptula** Life as a married woman was ever so hard (for me).

ku tal, adn + n. that month, the very same month.

kutay < *kutoy*, noun [old-fashioned, FAMILIAR]. you, thou; my beloved, you my love [male or female]. ¶**Ku kes un kutay uy cal-mos ilq sey** You are to blame for it (or: You are wrong there). **Kutay ēncey wass.nun ka** When did you get here? **Kutay ka osil ttay** ... When you come (to me), beloved, ... SYN **caney**.

ku tay lo, adn + n + pcl. CF **i/ce tay lo**.

1. like that, as it is/stands, intact; thus, that way, as things stand (there). ¶ ~ **twuta** leaves it just as it is, leaves it alone. CF **ku chay lo**.

2. thereupon, at once, immediately. ¶**Wass.ta ka nun ku tay lo kass.ta** He came and then left right away (without doing anything).

kutay tul, n + pcl. (all of) you, (you) people.

ku'tholok = **ku'h.tolok**, abbr < **kuleh.tolok** (< **kule hatolok**) to such an extent, so much. ¶**Ku'tholok cal hay cwusini komapsup.nita** Thank you for doing so much for me. **Āmu-ccolok ku'tholok man hay la** Do all that you possibly can. SEE **tholok**.

kuti (abbr < *kutuy*), n. you. ¶*ʻKWO-ZIN ʻon kuti ʻlol ˜alGeʻnol kuti ʻnon ʻKWO-ZIN ʻol ˜ati ˜mwot ʻhwo.m on ˜es.t[y]ey ʻGwo* (1475 Nay 3:58b) why is that the deceased recognizes you, yet you do not recognize the deceased? *ʻna y SOYNG-SOYNG kuti s kaʻs i towoy ʻGa ciʻla* (1459 Wel 1:11b) I want to become your wife in life after life.

kuˇti, abbr < **kuti ʻi*, noun + particle. you [as subject]. ¶*kuˇti ˜CO-ʻSIK ˜epteʻn i muʻsus ˜CCWOY ʻGwo* (1459 Wel 1:7a) what was your sin that you had no son?

ku to, n + pcl. also/even that (one), he/him (she/her, it) too/even. ¶**Ku eykey mul.e pon pa ku to ālci mōs hakeyss.ta hatula** I asked him but he said he didn't know about it either.

ku tong-an, adn + n. this/that while, the while; recently.

kutoy = *kutuy*, n. you. ¶*kutoy ʻnon [SYE KHYENG] ʻuy ˜twu aʻto.l iʻna kocang [KUY-ʻI] ʻhwo.m ol pwoʻti aʻni ʻhonon ʻta* (1481 Twusi 8:24a) don't you see that Lord Xú's two sons are quite odd? *kutoy s [ʻNGWA-SSANG] ay* (1481 Twusi 8:67a) in your bed. *kutoy ʻlol* (1481 Twusi 15:53a) you [as object].

ku ttawi, n [~q when adnominal]. [pejorative] a thing/person of that sort; such a (one); that kind/sort (of ~). CF **ko ttawi**; **i/ce ttawi**.

ku ttay, cpd n. (at) that time/moment/juncture.

ku tul, n + postn. they/them. SYN **ku ney (tul)**.

kutuy < *kutoy* (< *ku ʻtoy* 'that place' or *kuˇʻi ᵘʻoy* 'at that place'); *kutuy* + *ʻi* → *kuˇtuy*. you. ¶*kutuy ʻka ʻtul cciʻp i polʻssye ˜itwoʻta* (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house for you to enter has already been built!

¶*kutuy ʻGwos naʻkunay ʻlul solang ʻthi aʻni ʻhoteʻtun* (1481 Twusi 15:31b) you failed to love the wayfarer, and ... .

¶*kutuy ʻlul ˜pwon t oy n' [˜TTWOW-ʻKHUY] ˜ha.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:21a) looking at you, [one sees that] the vital energy of the Way is great.

¶*kutuy s aʻpa ˜niʻm i is.noʻn i s ʻka* (1447 Sek 6:14b) is your father here? *kutuy s ʻsto l ol masʻkwo ʻcye ʻhoʻte-ngi ˜ʻta* (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter. *ne ʻy ʻmwoʻm i ˜ku ʻyʻGwo ~ kutuy s ʻmwoʻm i ˜ku ʻyʻla* (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one and ~ your body is that one. *kutuy s ʻhwon cwoʻchwo ʻhoʻya* (1447 Sek 6:8b) I will do as you say, and ... . ¶*LWO-˜LWOW y kutuy s ˜woˇm ol kituʻliʻtela hoʻla* (1482 Nam 1:50b) he has been long waiting for you to come.

¶*kutuy s keʻkuy [ʻNGUY] ʻlol ʻcye poʻlywo.n sulʻhe ʻhwo.n i meʻli ʻstwo ˜syeytwoʻta* (1481 Twusi 7:28a) yielding to your righteousness there, I feel so sad my hair gets all the whiter. *kutuy s key ʻSSYWOK ʻkeʻtun* (1482 Nam 2:41a) if it belongs to you ... . Although the genitive is usually marked by the honorific ~ *s*, there are a few examples of ~ *ʻuy*, too: *kutuy ʻuy ˜TAM ʻkhukwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:67a) your liver (= courage) is huge and ... . *kutuy ʻuy [QYWUW-SANG] hon ʻptut ʻpswu.m ul ˜pwo.n i* (1481 Twusi 15:13a) [in a dream] I saw you effect your ulterior motive.

~ *ʻnay* you folks, you people. ¶*kutuy ʻnay kosʻpi ʻza ʻwotwoʻta maʻlon* (1447 Sek 23:53b) you people make haste to come but ... . *kutuy ʻnay ʻKAK-ʻKAK hon aʻtol ʻGwom ˜nayʻya na ʻy SWON-˜CO cwoʻcha kaʻkey hoʻla ʻhostˇe l* (1447 Sek 6:9b) he commands that each of you folks send a son to follow my grandson. *kutuy ʻnay ki ʻGwulye meʻkwu.m ul ʻpwonwoʻla* (1481 Twusi 15:52b) you fellows watch your tendency to drink [seeing what it has done to me].

~ *'ney* = ~ *'nay*. ¶*kutuy 'ney khun il'hwum il'Gwu.m un* (1481 Twusi 8:55b) the achieving of fame by you people.

ku"tuy < **kutuy 'i*, n + pcl. you [as subject]. ¶*ku"tuy 'ka'a a'la tut'key nilu'la* (1447 Sek 6:6b) you go and tell her to understand. *ku"tuy CYENG-'SYA ci'zwu'l ye* ... (1447 Sek 6:35a) you, wanting to build a monastery, ... *ku"tuy "es.te 'n "sa'lo.m in 'ta* (1459 Wel 10:29b) = *ku"tuy "es'te 'n "salo'm in 'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 7:62a) what kind of person are you?

ku twu. n + var pcl = **ku to** (he/she/it too/even).

kuy, spelling abbreviation for **ku** as abbr < **ku i** (he/him, she/her).

kuy, abbr < *ku 'i*, adn + quasi-free n. that one. ¶*kuy 'non ko'cang "swuy'Gwu.n i ''la* (?1517-Pak 1:47b) that is the easiest one.

"ku y, abbr < *ku 'i*, n + pcl. that [nominative]; he; it. ¶ *"ku y a'ni e'lisi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 39) is that not foolish of him?! *"ku y kwuy 'yey s 'SSILQ-'SYANG 'i'la* (1447 Sek 19:16a) that is the ear's reality (the reality that is in the ear).

"ku 'y- , abbr < *ku 'i-* , n + cop. (it) is that. ¶*na'y 'mwo'm i "ku 'y'Gwo – kutuy s 'mwo'm i "ku 'y'la* (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body is that one and – your body is that one. *"ku 'ylwo'n i* (1459 Wel 7:12a) therefore.

-'kuy [var] = *-'key* (adverbative). SEE *ho'kuy, 'khuy*. ¶ *'mwo'm i 'khu'kuy towoy'ya HE-KHWONG 'ay kotok 'ho'ya is.ta ka 'stwo "cyek'kuy towoy'm ye* ... (1447 Sek 6:34a) his body grows big and fills the void and then it because small again, and ... . *"kyecip 'tol'h ol pwuthye s QUM-'CCANG 'SYANG 'pwozop'kuy 'hwo'm i'Gwo* (1447 Sek 24:2b) is letting the womenfolk gaze upon the image of Buddha's retractable penis, and ... – CF *'pwozop'key* (1459 Wel 18:80b). *LYWONG 'ol ce'khuy* [< *ceh-'kuy*] *ho'n i* (1449 Kok 192) made the dragon take fright.

~ *'s'kwo* (= *'[y]s'kwo*, abbr < *is'kwo*, vi ger). wanting it to be/do. ¶ *'SYE-KUY 'non ku'le ho'kuy 's'kwo 'po'lanwo'la 'honwon 'ptu.t i'la* (1447 Sek se:6a) [the word] *'SYE-KUY* ('almost') means we hope for it to be so. *"salom "ma'ta "swu'Wi a'la SAM-"PWOW 'ay na'za 'ka put'kuy 's'kwo 'po'lanwo'la* (1447 Sek se:6b) each of us is hoping to understand easily and advance to [where we] rely upon the Three Precious Things (= triratna: Buddha).

NOTE: This analysis is that of Kōnō Rokurō. CF *'khways'kwo*; *-'kwo 'cye*.

– 'kuy, abbr < *ke'kuy*. CF *'skuy* = *s 'kuy*; *–key*. *''kuy*, abbr < *ho'kuy* after voiceless sounds. ¶*syang'nyey 'ile 'thu's 'i 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'NGWUW-CCYENG 'ul 'LI-'QYEK toWoy'm ye QAN-'LAK ''kuy ho'la* (1447 Sek 9:41a; *'NGWUW-CCYENG* → *"NGWUW-CCYENG*) thus regularly comfort all sentient beings, becoming of benefit to them. *'homol'mye QA-LA-'HAN "KWA 'lol 'TUK ''kuy 'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka* (1447 Sek 19:4b) how much more so is being allowed to obtain the effect of an arhan?!

ku ya, n + pcl. if it be that (thing/person); that, he/him, she/her, it. ¶**Ku ya kuleh.ci** Oh, that is true. **Āmulye 'ni ku ya kuleh.ci** Anyway, that's the way things are. **Ku ya kulelq swu iss.ci** That is quite possible. (Yes, that is all right. That can be done.) **Ku ya mullon ici yo** Of course. **Ku ya nwu ka moluna** Who would not know THAT? **Ku ya tōn i mānh.ci** Him – he has lots of money. **Ku ya pelsse yeki lul [= ey (lul)] meych tal iss.uni-kka yo** That's because I've been here a few months already (1954 Lukoff 111).

ku ya māl lo, n + pcl + n + pcl. CF **māl (iya)**.

1. he himself; she herself. ¶**Song Kiceng, ku ya māl lo malasong-kyey uy wangca yess.ta** Song Kiceng, in his day, was the king of the marathon.

2. really, indeed, certainly. ¶**Ku ya māl lo ney ka cal-mos ita** Certainly you are wrong; You are indeed/truly to blame. **Ku ya māl lo "kwusa-ilqsayng" ilokwun a** You really had a narrow escape.

3. that is ... indeed; all right, sure enough. ¶**Ku ya māl lo cham khuta** That is big indeed. **Ku ya māl lo him tunq īl ita** That is indeed a difficult job.

ku-yek, cpd adv (< n + adv). that/it also; [+ NEG] that/it either. ¶**Ku-yek sāsil ita** That also is true. **Ku-yek maum ey tulci anh.nunta** I don't like it, either. SYN **ku yeksi**. CF **yek**.

ku.yey, adv. at last/length, at long last, finally, ultimately, in the long run, in the last/final analysis. ¶**Ku.yey sihem ey hapkyek hayss.ta** He has passed the examinations at last. **Ku.yey pic ul pat.e nāyss.ta** I collected the debt at long last. **Ku.yey sengkong halq kes ita** In the long run he will succeed. CF **a.yey**. [?< ku + ey; ?< ku ay ey; ?< kuye-i = kie-(h)i]

kuy n' = ku (i) nun

ku yo, 1. n + AUTH cop (= **ku io**). it is that (one), it's him / her / it. 2. n + polite pcl. (it's) that (one), (it's) him / her / it.

-'kuys'kwo = **-'kuy 's'kwo** (wanting it to be / do) SEE **-'kuy**. CF **-'Gey 's'kwo**; **'khways'kwo**; **-'kwo 'cye**.

kwa < *'kwa*, pcl; after vowel **wa** < *'[G]wa* but *'Gwa* after *i*, *y*, *l* (see the note below); probably < *ko'Wa* (1449 Kok 135) < *kol'Wa* < **kolp-'a* 'lining them up, comparing them, competing' (SEE *kol'Gwa*, *[G]wa*, **ul kwa**). SYN **hako**; CF **iko**, **imye**, **ini**, **iney**, **ilang**, **sekken**, **ey 'ta**, **ina**, **hamkkey**, **tepul.e**. The MK pcl attached to the "free" form of such nouns as *namwo / namk* – 'tree', *yezo / yezG* 'fox', *molo / moll* – 'ridge', ... : *namwo '[G]wa* (1445 [1]Yong 89, 1447 Sek 3:33b), *yezo '[G]wa* (1463 Pep 2:110a), *molo '[G]wa* (1481 Twusi 9:28; cited from LCT).

1. (accompaniment) with, together with, in company with. **¶wuli wa hamkkey/kath.i** with us. **tongmu wa cengkwu lul hata** plays tennis with a friend. **pumo wa kath.i cip ey iss.ta** stays with one's parents. **emeni wa [1]yehayng hata** travels with one's mother. **ayki wa nŏlta** plays with the baby. **[1]Nayil Kim kwun kwa (hamkkey) osio** Come (together) with Mr Kim tomorrow. **Atul kwa sālkeyss.ta** I will live with my son.

2. and (links nouns in coordination; the last item is sometimes followed by the particle, too). **¶swul kwa tāmpay lul sass.ta** bought liquor and tobacco. **kāy wa ko.yangi** a dog and a cat. **ne wa na** you and I. **hak.kyo wa tose-kwan uy sai** between the school and the library. **na wa nay chinkwu wa hamkkey** together with me and my friend. **Pēm kwa kŏm un tā cimsung ita** The tiger and the bear are both animals. **Ku wa na wa nun kath.i kakeyss.ta** He and I will go together. **Tŏn kwa ilum kwa kyĕycip kwa sĕy kaci nun sālam uy yok.mang uy kunpon-cek tāysang ila hanta** They say that three things – money, fame, and women – are the basic objects of men's ambition.

3. (harmony/agreement) with. **¶ce sālam kwa sai ka cŏh.ta** is on good terms with him / her. **chinkwu wa hyep.lyek hata** cooperates with a friend. **Cwungkwuk kwa son ul capta** goes hand in hand with China.

4. (association/relation) with. **¶ŏykwuk tāyan wa co.yak ul kyosep hata** negotiates with a foreign ambassador for a treaty. **unhayng kwa kēlay hata** has dealing (does business) with a bank, banks. **Na nun ne wa āmu kwankyey ka ĕps.ta** I have nothing to do with you. **Ney ka ku i wa chinkwu 'ci?** Are you friends with him?

5. (mixing) with. **¶Pap kwa namul kwa sekk.e se mek.e la** Mix your rice and greens.

6. (encounter / contact) with. **¶chinkwu wa mannata** meets with a friend. **salyeng-pu wa [1]yen.lak hata** gets in touch with headquarters. **apeci wa iyaki hata** talks with one's father. **sitay wa pŏco lul kath.i hata** keeps up with the times. **ce sālam kwa ālkey toyta** gets to know him, gets acquainted with him.

7. (= **hanthey, eykey**) to a person / creature. **¶Ne ku sālam kwa nay māl hallay an hallay?** Are you going to tell him what I said, or not?

8. (opposition) with, against. **¶tongmu wa ssawuta** quarrels with a friend. **mulli-hak kwa ssilum hata** struggles with physics.

9. (separation / parting) with, from. **¶chinkwu wa cakpyel hata (kwankyey lul kkunh.ta)** parts / breaks with a friend.

10. (comparison / contrast) with. **¶ – pikyo hay se** as compared with. **– tāyco hay se** in contrast with. **Ku nun seka lo se Chwusa wa (nun) pikyo halq swu ĕps.ta** He cannot compare with Chwusa as a calligrapher. **Ne wa na sai ka cwi wa ko.yangi kath.ta (pisus hata)** You and I are like cat and mouse.

11. 11a. (the same) as; like; (similar) to. CF **mankhum**; *'kwa 'lwo*. **¶ce sālam kwa kath.i** the same as him, like him (= **ce sālam kath.i**) or together with him (= **ce sālam kwa hamkkey**). **ce sālam kwa talli** in contrast with him, different from him. **pata wa pisus han hoswu** a lake like (similar to) the sea. **cen kwa machan-kaci lo tāytap hata** answers the same as before.

11b. (different) from. CF **pota**; *'kwa 'lwo*. **¶Nay chayk un Kim kwun kes kwa taluta** My book is different from Kim's. **Nay chayk kwa Kim kwun chayk kwa nun selo taluta** My book and Kim's book are different from each other. **Il un sayngkak han kes kwa tali toyess.ta** (1936 Roth 424) The work went differently from what I thought it would. **Na nun ku cem ey iss.e ne wa ŭykyen ul tali hanta** I disagree with you there.

12. (distinguishes) into. ¶**Kyelqcey selyu wa mikyel selyu wa kwupyel hay la** Separate the completed documents from the uncompleted.
13. SEE **-ke-ni wa; -ulye 'n' i wa.**

NOTE 1: The MK pcl *'kwa* was weakened to *'Gwa* after *i, y,* and *l* (including *LQ*); with the loss of */G/* the form was further weakened to */[G]wa* = *'wa* after any vowel, but */'kwa/* was restored after */l/*. In 1902 Azbuka **kwa** occurs after vowels as well as consonants, as if the weakening had never taken place. Perhaps the velar was restored by analogy (as after */l/*) or perhaps in certain dialects it never weakened to begin with. Many other cases of MK velar lenition do not surface in modern Seoul, where in everyday speech the particle **kwa / wa** itself is displaced by **hako** or **ilang**. In 1579 Kwikam *'kwa* is written after Chinese characters (given without Hankul readings) regardless of their pronunciation. The 17th century left several examples of *'kwa* after the final vowel of a Hankul word (Kim Sungkon 1978:117).

NOTE 2: When *'kwa* is attached to a noun with basic *-h* an automatic metathesis takes place: *nwo'khwa* [= *nwoh 'kwa*] *'NGWOLQ 'Gwa y "ta "ep'sul 's oy* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:61a) 'since both a cord and a stump are missing' [obscure Chinese metaphor translated literally].

-'kwa, effective inf (exclamatory). SEE **~ ''la, ~ swo'la.**

'kwa 'ay, pcl + pcl. ¶*'son-'pal 'Gwa ka'som 'kwa 'ay* (1463 Pep 2:19a) in the palm of the hand and in the chest. *"es.tyey'la 'wos 'kwa 'pap ["]kwa 'ay [KWUNG-'KHWON] 'ho.ya* (1481 Twusi 16:19a) how come we are needy for clothes and food, and ... . SEE **kwa ey.**

kwa ccum, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku sālam hako uy ceng i ne wa na wa ccum ila 'myen phyengsang ssawulq īl i ēps.keyss.ken man** ... If the feelings with him were what they are between you and me, there'd be no quarreling, but ... .

kwa chelem (man), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). ¶**Talun sālam tul to ku wa na wa chelem (man) cinaynta 'myen musun kekceng i iss.keyss.ni** If other people got along the way he and I do, surely there would be no trouble.

kwa cocha, pcl + pcl. even with. ¶**Kim kyōswu wa cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'n māl iyo** You say you don't want to go even with Professor Kim; who on earth DO you want to go with?

kwa ey < *'kwa 'ay*, pcl + pcl. to (or at / in / ...) with / and / like. ¶**Ilpon ey tāy hay se nun cal ālci man Cwungkwuk kwa Mikwuk kwa ey tāy hay se nun cal molup.nita** I am familiar with Japan but I know little about China and America.

'kwa 'ho'ya (*'ho'sya*), pcl + inf. together with. ¶*SA-MWON 'kwa 'ho'ya coy'cwo kyes'kwu'wo.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:27b) we will pit our skills against those of the śramaṇa (ascetic). *NGWANG 'kwa 'ho'ya 'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK KKI-HHAN CYENG-'SYA 'ay 'ka* (1447 Sek 24:37b) together with the king he goes to the Jetavana monastery in Śrāvastī – Kim Yengpay 1972:201 mistakes *'kwa 'ho'ya* for *kwa 'ho'ya* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:11b) 'praising'. *PWU-ZIN 'kwa 'ho'sya 'PPI-KHWUW cwocho'sya* (1459 Wel 8:93b) together with the lady he followed the almsman (bhikṣu) and ... .

kwa ka, pcl + pcl. with / and / like [as subject, complement]. ¶**Sensayng kwa ka ani 'ess.ta** (anyess.ta) It wasn't with the teacher.

kwa kkaci, pcl + pcl. ¶(?) **Ku sālam kwa kkaci kwankyey lul hal phil.yo nun ēps.ta** There is no need to have anything to do with him, either. SEE **hako kkaci** (NOTE).

kwa l', pcl + abbr pcl = **kwa lul**

'kwa l', pcl + abbr pcl. ¶*a'to'l oy mozom 'kwa 'him 'kwa l' ki'lywo'm on* (1463 Pep 2:213b) the praising of the son's mind and strength.

-''kwa ''la, abbr < ***'ho'kwa ''la** after voiced sounds. SEE **-'kwa ''la.** CF **'khwa ''la.**

-'kwa ''la, exclamatory first-person statement. ¶*"ta ko'cang HWAN-"HUY 'ho'ya "nyey "ep'ten "i'l ol 'TUK '-'kwa ''la 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 18:7b) = *"ta ko'cang kis'ke "nyey "epten "i'l ol "etkwa ''la 'hote'n i* (1447 Sek 19:40b) we are all very happy at getting an unprecedented event, they said. *[MWU-SAN] 'kwa ["CHWO-"SYWUY] s 'pwo.m ol "twu pen pwo'kwa 'la* (1481 Twusi 7:13a) I have twice seen the spring of Wūshān and the waters of Chǔ! *na 'y "twu swang 'say hwe'l ul ta'ka "ta ton'nye 'hoy'ya po'likwa ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:35a) I took my two pairs of new shoes and wore them both out getting about! *'TI-'TUK 'uy 'KKEN 'hi 'HWA 'ho'syan i'l ol ho'ma 'pwo'zopkwa ''la* (1463 Pep 4:169a; the Chinese text makes it clear that *i'lol* = *["]li'l ol*) I have now seen the event of wisdom and virtue strongly transforming!

'kwa 'lan, pcl + pcl. ¶*pwuthye s 'SYA-'LI 'Gwa KYENG 'kwa 'PPWULQ-"SSYANG 'kwa 'lan 'kil[h] s SYEY s nye'k uy nwo"sop'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:73b) as for Buddha's bones and sūtras and images, they were put to the west of the path ... .

kwa 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Kath.i kalq sālam i ēps.umyen Pak sensayng kwa 'la to kaci kulay** If there is no one to go with you, why don't you go with Mr Pak? **I māl un pilok ney namphyen kwa 'la to māl hay se nun an toynta** You mustn't tell this even to your husband.

kwa lo, pcl + pcl [rare]. as / with / by / being / ... with / and / like. ¶(?) **I sacin kwa ku uy māl (kwa) lo mōtun kes ul cimcak halq swu iss.ta** You can figure everything out from this picture and the way he talks. SEE *'kwa 'lwo*.

~ **nun**. ¶**I sacin kwa ku uy māl kwa lo (= kwa man ulo) nun cinsang ul phaak halq swu ka ēps.ta** From this picture and his tale it is impossible to grasp the truth.

'kwa 'lol, pcl + pcl. ¶*ce '[G]wa 'nom 'kwa 'lol 'ecu'lye* (1447 Sek 9:16b) making oneself and others dizzy. *ha'nol'khwa* [= *ha'nolh 'kwa*] *'sta'khwa* [= *'stah 'kwa*] *'lol 'PPEM-NGWUY ho'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:20b) encompass heaven and earth. SEE *'kwa l'*.

kwa lul, pcl + pcl. with / and / like [as direct object, etc.]. ¶**A wa B wa lul kwupyel hay ya hanta** A must be distinguished from B. **I kūlim kwa ku kūlim kwa lul pīkyo hay posey yo** Compare this picture with that one. **Inchen kwa Sewul kwa lul wāng.lay hanun ppesu nun mānh.i iss.ta** There are many buses running between Inchen and Seoul.

'kwa 'lwo, pcl + pcl.

1. *['MWU-CHWUN] 'kwa 'lwo ta'mos [KKI-'YAK] 'hwo.la* (1481 Twusi 7:14a) it will be limited just to late autumn.

2. = *'kwa* (the same) as, like; (different) from. ¶*ne-huy 'tol'h i ~ nay 'oy tu'liGwun 'swon 'kwa 'lwo hon ka'ci "la CHA-'PPYELQ "ep.su'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:19a) you people ~ are the same as the hands I dangle, there is no difference. *"salom 'kwa '[]lwo hon 'psk uy "sal.m ye 'stwo hon 'psk uy cwu'ku.l i "la* (1481 Twusi 16:42a) we live together with people and we will die with people. *NUNG 'hi 'MWULQ 'Gwa 'lwo kol'Gwa* (1482 Kum-sam 3:27a) it can well compete with material things. *kwos tawo.m on ['SYEY-SSi] Gwa lwo taonwos.ta* (1481 Twusi 16:74a; accent dots obscured in repro?) when the blossoms come to an end they end with the season.

¶*'mwom 'kwa mozom 'kwa 'lwo talo'two'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 2:46a) the body and the mind are different (from each other). *SOYNG 'kwa SOYNG 'kwa y "es.tyey MWU-SOYNG 'kwa 'lwo talo'l i* (1482 Nam 1:17a) how will birth and [re]birth differ from birthlessness?

'kwa 'lwo 'sye. SEE *'Gwa 'lwo 'sye*.

kwa mace, pcl + pcl. even with. ¶**Ku sālam kwa mace tathwess.uni icey n' māl puth.ye cwulq sālam to ēps.keyss.kwun** Since you quarreled even with him, why now there won't be anybody who will talk to you.

~ **to**. ¶**Ce ay nun sensayng kwa mace to ssawu(l)lye ko tempini twulyewe hanun sālam i ēps.na pwā** The way he rushes in to fight even with the teacher it appears there is no one he is afraid of.

kwa man, pcl + pcl. just/only with/and/like. ¶**Ku sālam un pam-nac chayk kwa man ssilum ul haci yo** He is struggling with books night and day. **Tangsin kwa man yēyki 'n tey ku pwu pyēng i acwu cwūng han mo.yang iyo'ta** Just between you and me, he seems to be gravely ill.

~ **ulo nun** (example under **kwa lo nun**).

~ **un**. ¶**Tangsin kwa man un yēyki halq swu ka ēps.[5]o** I can't tell it with just you here.

kwa n', abbr < **kwa nun**

'kwa n', abbr < *'kwa 'non*. ¶*'NGWO-'CHALQ 'Gwa "NGA-SIN 'kwa n' "ta TTYANG 'ay "ep'kwo 'KKYEY 'yey is.no'n i "la* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:75a) the land of enlightenment (kṣetra) and the ego are both in the gāthās (hymns) and not part of the eternal.

kwān SEE **kwān twuta**

kwa 'na, pcl + cop advers. with / and / like or the like; whether with/and/like; with / and / like whatever. ¶**Tangsin kwa 'na kanta 'myen molutoy honca kaki nun silh.e** It is another question if you're accompanying me, but I hate to go all alone. **Ape' nim kwa nun an thong hani-kka hyeng nim kwa 'na māl hay pwā ya 'keyss.ta** Since I can't communicate with Father I'll have to try talking to Brother, say.

-kwance (1876 Kakok p.9) < *-kwan'tye*

-kwangi, suffix. a person. ¶michi-kwangi a madman. nuli-kwangi a slowpoke (= nulinpo). [< kwang < *KKWANG* 'mania(c), fan' + i 'person'; CF eli-kwang playing the baby, wusup-kwang sulepta is ludicrous, kwāngtay clown]

-*'kwa-ngi ''ta*, polite exclamatory first-person polite statement. ¶*'na y NGWANG "mal-ssom tut"copkwo 'za na 'y mozo'm i 'skoytot'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 24:29b) only after hearing Your Majesty's words is my mind awakened. *'na y tut"cop'kwo NGUY-SIM s 'kumu'l ul kus'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:24b) I listen and sever my net of doubts! *wo'nol 'i mwo['']ton 'TTAY-"HHWOY 'Gwa 'stwo 'na y "ta ho'ma 'pwozop'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 4:169a) today this entire congregation and also I, we all have seen. *wo'nol 'za mas-'na'zop'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 3:120b) only today do I humbly meet them. SEE -*'Gwa-ngi ''ta*; CF -*'a-ngi ''ta*.

kwangkyeng < *KWANG-"KYENG*, n. spectacle, scene, sight; scenery, view. ¶**Thayngkhu ka siwi hanun haksayng tul ul kkal.e cwuk.inun kwangkyeng un cham.a polq swu ēps.ess.ta** I could not stand to look at the spectacle of tanks rolling over and killing the demonstrating students. **Ku sēnswu ka kwēnthwu sip-hoy cēn ul hako nan kwangkyeng ul poni kwēnthwu nun yāman-cek ita** The sight of the boxer emerging from a ten-round bout tells me that boxing is barbaric. **Atul i komun ul tang halq kwangkyeng ul sayngkak hamyen cam i an onta** When I think of (the scene of) my son about to undergo torture I cannot get to sleep. CF **mosup**.

kwan hata < *KWAN 'ho'ta*, vni. The appropriate particle is ey for people or things.

1. (= **tāy hata**) refers (to), relates (to), is concerned (with), is about. ¶**ku sālam ey kwan hay se māl hata** speaks concerning / about him. **cēncayng / kwun.in ey kwan han chayk** a book about war / soldiers.

2. (= **kwankyey hata**) has to do (with), has influence or bearing (on), affects, concerns. ¶**kēnkang ey kwan han swutan** measures that bear on (affect) one's health. **mok-swum ey kwan han mūncey** a question of life (and death). **hung-mang ey kwan han kyelqceng** a decision that affects the destiny (of ~).

kwani, abbr < **ko hani**. SEE **-un ~**.

kwankyey < *KWAN-KYEY*, n. 1. relation(ship), bearing, respect, connection. ¶**~ tāy-myengsa (pūsa)** a relative pronoun (adverb).

(-un / -nun) ~ lo in connection with; as a result of, because of. ¶**Tāythong.lyeng un inchek kwankyey lo konan i mānh.ess.ta** The president got into a lot of trouble because of relatives. **Tōn i ēps.nun kwankyey lo cīn.hak haci mōs hanta** He cannot go on to higher schooling for financial reasons. **Ku "yeca nun yeyppun kwankyey lo pak.myeng ita** She is ill-fated as a result of her beauty.

2. concern, interest; involvement, complicity; participation. ¶**kwankyey-ca** the concerned party, the person(s) involved. **kwankyey-kwuk** the nation(s) concerned, a participant nation. **~ kikwan / kwancheng** the agency / authorities concerned.

3. influence, effect.

4. sexual involvement, liaison, affair; sexual relations.

kwankyey hata, vni, vnt (CF **kwan hata**).

1. relates to, bears on, concerns, is connected.

2. takes part in, concerns oneself in, is a party to, has a hand in.

3. affects, has to do with, has influence / bearing on, matters.

4. has an affair (is sexually involved) with.

'kwa 'non, pcl + pcl. ¶*'kaci 'Gwa 'nip 'kwa 'non sa'wona 'Won "salo'm ol ka'col'pisi'kwo 'CYENG hon ye'lu'm un 'TUK "in "salo'm ol ka'col'pisi'n i 'la* (1447 Sek 13:47a) he compared the bad people with the branches and leaves and the people in whom virtue has formed with the true fruit. SEE *'kwa n'*.

-kwantay → **-kwantey**

-kwantey (< *-kwan'toy*), semi-lit sequential. such that, so that (followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason). ¶**Yo say mues ul hakwantey han pen to oci anh.so** What in the world are you doing these days that you never come to see me? **Ney him i elma 'na sēykwantey kuleh.key ppop-nāynun ya** Are you strong enough to be so proud? SYN **-kentey**. CF **-ki lo / ey**.

-kwan'toy. since, as; such that, so that (followed by a question doubting the adequacy of the reason). ¶*'SO-''TTYEY 'stwo "es.tyey 'khuti a'ni khwan'toy* (= *h[o]kwan'toy*) *SYENG-MWUN 'i KWAN 'ho'ya WUY "cyekwo'may is'ta nile'l i*

'Gwo (1463/4 Yeng 2:62a) how can the four dogmas be so lacking in greatness that the śrāvaka (= hīnayāna disciple in the first stage) would look at them and say "they have a small amount of position"? NOTE: The form appears as postmod in *scwos-nil kwantoy* (1876 Kakok p.9), said by LCT to have the apperceptive meaning of kwumen; see *'i'la* (4), *-'kwan'tye*.

? *'kwan'toy*, abbr < **'hokwan'toy*. ? *"mwot ~* .

kwān twuta, abbr < **ku man twuta**

-'kwan'tye, apperceptive [= kwu(me)n]. ¶*wo'nol s 'nal ['JTTI-'NGWOK MWON al'ph oy 'sye 'aki 'Gwa selu pwo'kwan'tye* (1459 Wel 23:87a) today exchanges looks with the child before the gate of hell!

kwa nun, pcl + pcl. as for with / and / like. ¶**Ku sālam kwa nun chomyen ip.nita** This is my first meeting with him. **Ku sālam kwa nun olayq tong-an sakwie on chinkwu 'ci yo** I have been friends with him for a long time. **Talun sālam kwa nun yēyki hay to cōh.ci man, ku sālam kwa nun haci mala** You can tell it to the other people, but don't tell him. **I sālam kwa ku sālam kwa nun (= kwa uy twū salam un) Cwungkwuk māl ul kongpu hako iss.ey yo** This person and that person (= those two) are studying Chinese.

SEE *'kwa 'non*, *'kwa n'*.

'kwa 'oy, pcl + pcl (genitive). ¶*ye'le YWEN 'un 'kwot KUN 'kwa 'SIK 'kwa 'oy YWEN 'ho'nwon ye'le ka'ci s 'PEP 'i'la* (1462 'Nung 2:17a) the pratyayas (secondary causes) are the ways that source and awareness are caused.

¶*'say 'Gwa "nyey 'Gwa 'oy KYWOW-'CHEP 'i'la* (1459 Wel 21:5a) it is the joining of new and old.

kwa pota, pcl + pcl. ¶**I sālam kwa pota ce sālam kwa pīkyo hanun kes i cōh.keyss.ta** It would be better to draw a comparison with that person rather than with this person. **I sālam kwa pota ce sālam kwa kath.i kanun key cōh.keyss.ta** It would be better to go with that person rather than with this person.

SEE **hako pota**.

kwa puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**Kim sensayng kwa puthe mence uy'non hay ponun key cōh.ulq key 'ta** We should start the discussion with Mr Kim.

'kwa s, pcl + pcl. ¶*'TI 'Gwa 'TTYENG 'kwa s 'hi.m i* (1463 Pep 2:153b) the powers of jñāna (wisdom) and samādhi (meditation). *"SYEN kwa 'QAK 'kwa s 'NGEP 'i.n i* (1482 Nam 1:77a) the karma of good and evil: *"KHWO [G]wa 'LAE 'kwa s 'PWOW lul* (ibid.) the retribution of suffering and joy. *"es[']ltyey "ta-mon "yelkhwa [← 'yelh 'kwa] 'QILQ-'POYK 'kwa s stolo'm i.l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1475 Nay 2:2:72a) how come it is only one hundred and ten? *ha'nol'khwa 'sta'khwas (= ha'nolh 'kwa 'stah 'kwa s) so'si 'yey* (1481 Twusi 8:47b, 21:5b; 1482 Kum-sam 3:38b) between heaven and earth.

~ kungey. ¶*pwuthye '[G]wa "cywung 'kwa s kungey 'PWO-SI ho'm ye* (1447 Sek 13:23a) give alms to Buddha and the monks, and ... .

kwa se, pcl + pcl [rare]. from (or at / in / ...) = with / and / like. ¶**Eme' nim kwa ape' nim kwa se sanguy hasin kyelkwa isa haki lo hayss.ta** As a result of discussions between mother and father, it was decided to move.

'kwa "spwun, pcl + postmod / postn. ¶*THTTY 'kwa 'NGWOK 'kwa "spwun a'ni "Gen ma'lon* (1465 Wen 2:1:2:43b) it is not just heaven and hell, but ... .

'kwa s ["]spwun, pcl + pcl + postmod / postn. ¶*"es[']ltyey "ta-mon "yelkhwa [← 'yelh 'kwa 'QILQ-'POYK 'kwa s stolo'm i.l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1475 Nay 2:2:72a) how come it is only one hundred and ten?

-kwa swo'la, effective inf (exclamatory) + be + indic assert. SEE *'khwa swo'la*.

? *'kwa swo'la*, abbr < **'ho'kwa swo'la* after a voiceless sound; CF *'khwa swo'la*.

No examples have been found.

kwa to < *'kwa 'two*, pcl + pcl. with (and / like) also / even / either. ¶**Hyeng kwa to uy'non hay pwā la** Talk it over with your older brother, too. **Nay maum un choq pul kwa to kath.ta** My heart is (just) like a flickering candle.

-'kwatoy'ye < **-'kwa to[wo]y'ye*. wanting to do. ¶*ho'kwa'toyye* (1481 Twusi 20:34a; accent unexplained). ABBR *-'kwa'tye*. CF *-'kwo 'cye*.

'kwatoy'ye, abbreviation < **ho'kwatoy'ye* after a voiceless consonant. ¶*kwuy 'yey e'lwu-si'le tulul "spwu.n i 'Gen 'tyeng i'p ey e'lwu-si'le nilo'ti "mwot 'kwatoy'ye 'honwo'la* (1475 Nay 1:37a) I can only hear it very well in my ears but I cannot possibly want to say it with my mouth.

kwa tul, particle + particle (plural subject)

'kwa 'two, particle + particle. SEE *'Gwa 'two*.

-'kwa'tya = *'kwa'tye*

-'kwa'tye, abbr < -'kwatoy'ye (< *-'kwa to[wo]y'ye). wanting to do. SEE -u'sikwa'tye.

kwa uy < 'kwa 'oy, pcl + pcl. (the one that is) with / and / like. ¶**cip kwa path kwa uy sai** between the house and the field. **Yengkwuk kwa Cosen kwa uy talun cēm** the differences (the points of difference) between England and Korea. **kyĕngchal kwa uy** [1]**yen.lak** contact / liaison with the police. **Sewul kwa uy kĕli ka elma** 'na **toyci yo** How far is the distance to / from Seoul?

'kwa y ← 'kwa 'i, pcl + pcl. ¶*'sol'khwa kas 'kwa y is'ti a'ni thwo'ta* ← *'solh 'kwa kac 'kwa 'i is'ti a'ni 'hotwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:2a) flesh and skin are lacking. SEE 'Gwa y.

'kwa 'yla 'two, pcl + cop inf var + pcl. ¶*kotok hon 'KALQ 'Gwa TTUNG 'kwa 'yla 'two* despite ample reeds and rattan (1482 Kum-sam 5:30-1).

kwa ya, pcl + pcl. only (if it be) with / and / like. ¶**Ku sālam kwa ya cal ānun sai 'ci yo** I know HIM very well. **Ku īl kwa ya āmu kwankyey to ēps.ci** It has nothing at all to do with THAT matter. **Ku sālam kwa ya etteh.key tōn(q) yĕyki lul halq swu iss.na yo** How can I talk about money with HIM?

kwaynchanh.ta, adj (abbr < **kwan[kyey] haci ani hata**). CF **cōh.ta**.

1. is not (so) bad, is passably good, is OK, is all right, is tolerable, is acceptable, will do. ¶**mas i ~** it tastes OK. **kwaynchanh.un kaps** a good price. **Mom i kwaynchanh.ni?** Are you feeling better?

2. it makes no difference, it is all right (for it to happen), it is permissible; one doesn't mind / care (even if). ¶**Incey ka to kwaynchanh.ta** You may go now.

-'kway-ngi ''ta = -'kwa-ngi ''ta. ¶*ye'kuy nel'Gi'kway-ngi ''ta* (?1517-[1]No 1:59a) we've caused you a lot of trouble.

-kways'kwo (< -kwa is'kwo) SEE *(a'ni) khways'kwo*

'kwa y 'za, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE *'[G]wa y 'za.*

-'kwo = **-ko** gerund. ~ *k*, ~ *n'*, ~ *'sye*, ~ *'two*, ~ *'za*; ~ *'cye*, ~ *''la*, ~ *''l ye.*

''kwo, abbr < *ho'kwo* after a voiceless sound; CF *'khwo*; (cop) *''Gwo, 'y'Gwo.* ¶*'i CIN-''CCYENG 'TTAY-''PEP 'ul ''ce y 'TUK ''kwo 'cye 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law, and ... . SEE *''mwot ~.*

'kwo, postmod. the [often quoted, rhetorical, or exclamatory] question (whether); SEE **-un (-nun / -tun / -ulq) ko**. Lenited to 'Gwo after *l*, *y*, and often *i*. After other vowels the initial sometimes elides: *'[G]wo* (Part I, §2.11.1). Before *'kwo*, as before *'ka*, often (but not always) the copula modifier *'in* drops: *N 'kwo = N 'in 'kwo.* ¶*'i kwo'c on mu'sum kwos 'kwo* [← *kwoc 'kwo*] (1447 Sek 23:40b) what flowers are these? *ne 'y susu'ng i 'nwu 'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? – *'i mu'su 'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this? *''es.te 'n cyen'cho [G]wo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:52a) what cause is it from?

NOTE: MK *'kwo* denotes only questions that contain a content-interrogative ('what' etc.) and it is not used for a yes-or-no question, while MK *'ka* denotes either type of question.

-'kwo 'cya (1586 Sohak 6:18b) = -'kwo 'cye

-'kwo 'cye, ger + abbr < *ci'ye* (inf < *ci'ta*). wanting to do; ready / prepared / willing to do; intending to, going to. NOTE: Shibu 1975 says that -'kwo 'cye is a desire of the speaker for his own act but that -'kwa'tye or -'kuy 's'kwo is a desire for others to act.

~ *''ho'ta* wants to do; intends to (do). ¶*kutuy s 'sto'l ol mas'kwo 'cye 'ho'te-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter.

~ *'ho'ya* wanting / intending to (do). ¶*'wuli 'tol'thwo* [= *'tolh 'two*] *'i CIN-''CCYENG 'TTAY-''PEP 'ul ''ce y 'TUK ''kwo 'cye 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law. ALSO: 1462 [1]Nung 7:73b, 1485 Kwan 1a.

~ *s* (pcl). SEE *s* (15c).

~ *'y.n i* (abbr cop modifier + postmodifier). ¶*NGEN 'kwa ['JKWAN 'on PANG 'ol cwo'cha wol'mwom i'sywo.m ol pol'ki'kwo cye 'y'n i* (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

-'kwo ''ho'ta (= -'kwo 'cye ''ho'ta) SEE -'kwo ''la, -'kwo ''l ye

-'kwo k, gerund + emphatic particle. ¶*na'la.h on ['POYK-'SYENG] 'ulwo [KON-''PWON] 'ul ''sam'kwo k kwo'ki non ''cwuli'm ye n' 'kwos-ta'won naks 'pa.p ol [PI-'SSIK] 'hono.n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 16:19b) the nation takes for its foundation the peasants and when the fish are

hungry they gobble up the gaudy bait. SEE *-usi 'kwo k.*

-kwo(k) [Ceycwu DIAL] = **-ko**, gerund (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:35, 51). ¶*pang i tul.e kakwo(k)* = **pang ey tul.e kako** entering the room. *pap mek.kwok hok.kywo i kanta* = **pap mek.ko hak.kyo ey kanta** I eat before I go off to my school. *way-pay ka ka pwul.e sa na-wokwok holyes.swuta* = **way-pay ka ka pelye ya na-oko n' ha.yess.[s]up.nita** They would not come out until the Japanese ship(s) had left.

NOTE: To this LSN 1978:104 compares the MK *ho'kwo k, 'ho.ya k, etuwek* (?), and also *-u'l ak.* The final *(-)k* seems to be an emphatic particle, perhaps reduced from *'ka*, which was attached to the gerund *-'kwo* or the infinitive *-'ʔa* and perhaps to a few adverbs or particles. See *k, -'a k, -'e k, -'kwo k; -(u)'l ak; -'ta 'ka.*

-'kwo ''la, abbreviation < *-'kwo ho'la* (= *ho'l ya/ye*). ¶*'PWU-'CYWOK 'on 'mal-ssom pu'thye 'amo'lyey ho'kwo ''la 'CHYENG hol 'ss i'la* (1447 Sek 6:46a; sic, *'amo'lyey* = *'a'molyey*) [the term] *'PWU-'CYWOK* means to request by (attaching) words wanting it to happen in a certain way. *SOYNG-SOYNG 'ay na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul il'thi a'ni 'khey ho'kwo ''la* (1459 Wel 1:13b) in life after life I do not want to let my desire be lost. SEE *-'Gwo 'la.*

-'kwo ''l ye, abbr < *-'kwo ho'l ye.* ¶*na 'y a'ki 'wuy 'ho'ya 'e'te pwo'kwo ''l ye* (1447 Sek 6:13b) I'd like you to seek her out [as a bride] for my boy.

'kwom, pcl. each (= ssik). Alternant (after *l, y, i*) *'Gwom*, (after vowels other than *i*) *'[G]wom.* ¶*hon KWANG-MYENG 'kwom cwo'cha ka* (1447 Sek 24:24b) each following after a light. *'sey pen 'kwom* (1475 Nay 1:39b) three times each. *hon THYEN 'i'Gwo 'SO-PANG 'ay ye'tulp 'kwom pe'le is.ke'tun ...* (1459 Wel 1:31a) as in each of the four directions there are spread eight [of the 33 Indra] heavens ... . *'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ 'uy kungey mwu'la 'twu cum'key s 'kil[h] 'ma'ta TTYENG-'SYA 'lol 'sey'khwom* (= *'seyh 'kwom*) *ci'zu'n i* (1449 Kok 153) he [Sudatta] asked Śāriputra [about the way to Śrāvasti] and in each path between two mighty trees he built three monasteries. NOTE: This particle fell into disuse in the written language by 1700 but it continues as part of the dialect of Cenla.

-'kwom, suffix. intensifies adverb (CF **-kum**). ¶*ta'si-'kwom* (1447 Sek 6:6a) again. *kwop'kop-'kwom* (1459 Wel 1:47b) so as to double it. *'es.tyey si'le-'kwom* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) how possibly. SEE *'ili-'kwom, kuli-kwom.*

-'kwom 'ho- do repeatedly; CF **-ko n(un) ha-**. ¶*'kwoti 'aki 'lol a'na 'ta ka 'mul ey po'likwom 'hwo.m i ''twu pen 'ile'n i* (1485 Kwan 10b) there were a couple of occasions when they [the mothers] would hug the baby and then throw it in the water. *-- a'ni han te't ey 'sswo wolo'kwom hol 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 1:164a) in a little while [the apes] starting climbing again.

-'kwo n' (-- 'homol'mye), ger + abbr pcl. and, but (much more / less -). ¶*'SWU ''ep'kwo n' 'homol'mye ku mwol'Gay 'sto'n i-ngi s 'ka* (1464 Kumkang 62b) they are innumerable, but how much more so is the sand?! *SYWUY-'HUT KWONG 'two ku'le ho'kwo n' NGWEN-TTI KWONG 'ol a'lalq t ilwo'ta* (1459 Wel 17:54a) achieving the sharing of the joy of others, how much more you will know of an all-embracing achievement of merit! *'tye hon SA-PPA 'two 'wohi'lye ''mwo'tilwo'm ol twu'li'kwo n' 'SSIP-PANG on CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo e'lyewul 'ss oy pwuthye s hi'm ey KWONG 'ol pwo[']nayzo 'stwo ''SYWUW-'HHWO teu'sya.m ol KKWUY 'ho'si.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:192-3; sic, *hi'm ey* ← *'hi'm ey*; the smudge on "*CIN*" is not a tone mark) fearing the evil of that one world (of sahā), it is all the harder everywhere, so we consign our good works to Buddha's power as he seeks further to enhance our protection. SEE *'Gwo n', two'kwo n'.*

(-)kwona (1894 Gale 38-9) = **(-)kwun a**

'kwos, pcl. just, precisely, indeed. Alternant (after *l, y, i*) *'Gwos*, (after vowels other than *i*) *'[G]wos.* CF **kot**$_3$. ¶*wo'cik MA-NGWANG 'kwos ce y 'CCWA 'ay PPYEN-QAN 'hi ''mwot an'ca si'lum 'ho'ya 'hote'la* (1459 Wel 2:42b) only the king of māras was just too distressed to sit comfortably in his seat. *QWUY-SSIN 'kwos a'ni ''m ye n'* (1459 Wel 21:25a) in the absence of the supernatural. *''pwo[']poy s ku'lus kwos a'ni 'm ye n'* (1482 Nam 2:8a) unless it is a jewelled vessel. *MI-'MYWOW hon kalak 'kwos ''ep.su'm ye n'* (1463 Pep se:23a) lacking a fine and delicate tune. *si'lum s 'kut 'kwos 'stwo [']SYWEY-SSI[]' 'lwo is.twota* (1481 Twusi 8:36a)

the brink of sorrow comes with the times and seasons. SEE *a'ni 'Gwos, ku'li 'Gwos, 'oy 'Gwos, -'ti 'Gwos.*

(*)-'*kwo s*, ger + pcl (? abbr < -'*kwo 'sye*). SEE *two'kwo s.*

-'*kwo 'sye*, ger + pcl. ¶ *'a'tok hon "salo'm i ingey "na'm ol "a'ti "mwot 'kwo 'sye 'PPWULQ-"TTWOW 'ay he'mul "nilGwuy'ye keyGul'Ge mul'lwul 'ptu't ul "nayl 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 3:180ab) dim-witted people, unaware that they will henceforth emerge, make errors in Buddhism and show a lazy disposition to withdraw.

'*kwo*, quasi-free n. place. SEE **kos.**

-'*kwo 'two*, ger + pcl. ¶*pi'lwok "salo'm oy 'mwu'l ey "sa-'nikwo 'two cwungsoyng 'ma 'two "mwot 'hwo-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 6:5a) even [my] living on in the society of human beings is inferior to the life of any living creature. *nam'k i nwoph'kwo 'two pwul'hwuy 'lol pa'hi'm ye n' ye'lum 'ul "ta 'pta mekno'n i* (1449 Kok 99) though the tree be tall, if you cut its root you can pluck all its fruit and eat it. *tut'kwo 'two "mwot tulun 'to's 'i ho'm ye* (1459 Wel 10:20b) they hear but act as if they do not hear, and ... .

-'*kwo 'za*, ger + pcl (> **-ko ya**). ¶ *'i "mal tut'kwo 'za "HEM-"TTWOW 'lol a'la* (1459 Wel 21:118b) only hearing these words did he realize the perilous path and ... . *'PAN-'KEP "ti-"nayGwo 'za QA-LA-'HAN 'ol il'Gwu.l i "'n i* (1459 Wel 8:58ab) only after half a kalpa had passed were the arhan (saints) created. *'ile 'n 'PYEN-'HWA 'lol "pwoyGwo 'za SSIN-'CYWOK 'ol ka'ta twolwo "PWON-'CCWA 'ay 'tu'le anco'n i "'la* (1447 Sek 6:34ab) only when he had demonstrated these transformations did he gather up his ṛddhipāda (deva-foot ubiquity) and go back to sit in his place. *'co'syey 'hi "mwut-cye'cwukwo 'za* (?1517- [1]No 1:51b) they insisted on inquiring of us in detail.

-kwu-, suf (derives vc). **tot.kwu-** make it higher, (= **tot.wu-**) raise it < **tot-** < *twot-* rise. **sos.kwu-** make it rise < **sos-** < *swos-* spring up. CF **-i-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -ay-;** -'*Gi-*, -'*Gwo-*, -'*Gwu-*, *-o-, -u-*.

'/-kwu [var] = **'/-ko**

kwu, pcl [var] = **ko**. SEE **-ula ~, -ca ~.** ¶*loynyen ey Cywungkwuk kanwola kwu hopteyta* (1894 Gale 39) he says he is going to China next year.

kwuc.ta, I. adj. is bad, nasty unpleasant.

2. postnom adj insep (rarely sep). is bad with respect to. ¶**simswul (i) ~** is ill-tempered. **āmsang ~** is jealous. **cīs ~** is bothersome, nagging. **saysal/sisel ~** is dreadfully flippant. **teysel ~** is light-headed, frivolous. **yalmang ~** is difficult and despicable; CF **yal-kwuc.ta** is perverse or erratic. CF **ay-kkwuc.ta** is undeservedly mistreated, is to be pitied ?< **ayk kwuc.ta** (Ko Yengkun 1974:89).

(-q) kwulek, postn [?< **kwū-l-** + **-ek**] the act of. **muliq kwulek (muli-kkwulek)** paying off for another: **~ hata** pays off [**muli** appears only in this structure; it is the derived noun < vt **muluta** 'returns it'].

-q kwuleki → kkwuleki

kwūlta, aux vi sep -L- [always preceded by an adverb or adverbative]. acts, behaves (toward a person), treats (a person). ¶**komapkey ~** acts kindly (toward a person), treats one kindly. **mopsi ~** acts harshly (toward a person), treats a person severely. **mōs kyentikey ~** behaves unbearably (toward a person). **mipkey to ~** behaves most hatefully. CF **kwulek.**

(-)kwulya [Seoul female speech] = **(-)kwulye.** ¶**Atu' nim i tol.a wā se cōh.keyss.kwulya** You must be glad that your son has come home.

(-)kwulye, FORMAL apperceptive.

1. ending and postmodifier = **(-)kwumen.**

2. particle following **-sup.nita** (formal indic assertive), attached to verb, adjective, or copula. ¶**Kuleh.key mānh.un phīnan-min tul i mollye tul.e wass.uni, sīnay uy sik.lyang pāykup i kōn.[1]nan hakeyss.[3]up.nita kwulye** With so many refugees pouring in, I realize it must be hard keeping the city supplied with food.

3. particle following **-ney** (the familiar indic assertive – attached to verb stems, to **iss-** and **ēps-**, to **-ess-** and **-keyss-**, and to **ilq sey = iney**); also retr **-tey.** ¶**Caney māl cal haney kwulye** You are very eloquent, indeed. **Payk kwun uy cacey 'lq sey kwulye** Why, it's Payk's son! **Pap sang ul palq kil lo chatey kwulye** He kicked the table with his foot!

4. [vulgar] particle following a formal or familiar statement (**-upsita, -sey**) or command (**-usio, -key**). ¶**Kapsita/Kasey kwulye** Let's go. **Kasio/Kakey kwulye** Go on!

5. [DIAL] inflectional ending attached to verb stems as a kind of permissive command: go ahead and do it then. ¶**Cōh.tolok hakwulye** Do as you please. **Ol they 'myen okwulye** You may come if you want to.

NOTE: As a particle, usually pronounced **kulye** in Seoul. Attested both as *-kulye* and as *-kwule* in 1728.

(-)kwulye tul, FORMAL apperceptive + particle

(-)kwulyo → **(-)kwulye**

-kwuma (yo), [Cincwu DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)] = **-e (yo)** attached to adj, cop, **iss-, -ess-, -keyss-.** CF **-nungkwuma (yo); -kwumen (yo).**

-kwu mālkwu [var] = **-ko mālko**

(-)kwu man = (-)ko man

(-)kwuman → **(-)kwumen.** ~ **se to** [DIAL].

(-)kwumen, FAMILIAR apperceptive. well I see –, well so it is –, so it is!, so it seems!, well I'll be (damned)!, hey look!, you see, don't you know, n'est-ce pas, isn't it, indeed (shows a sudden realization, confirmation, interest, delight, surprise, astonishment, or insistence). SYN **(-)kwun a** (much used by children and women), **(-)kwun** (often used among younger intimates), **(-)kwulye** (less familiar), **(-)kwun yo** (polite), **(-)kwumen yo** (more polite).

1. inflectional ending attached to the copula; to adj stems; to **iss-** and **ēps-**, to **-ess-** and **-keyss-** (attached to any stem); and to the retrospective **-tu-** attached to adjective stems or (replacing the retr modifier **-tun**) to verb stems. ¶**A kuleh.kwumen** Oh is that it! Indeed, that's right; I see what you mean; So it is; Well I'll be! **Pi ka wass.kwumen** Why it's rained! **Atu' nim i iss.ey yo? – Eti na-kass.kwumen yo** Is your son home? – Why, he seems to have gone out somewhere. **Tahayng hi phyo sanun sālam i mānh.ci anh.kwun a** Look, folks, luckily there aren't many buying tickets. **Ttok kath.kwun a** Why it looks just like it! **Kulem mūncey nun kantan hakwumen** Then the question is simple. **Hwalye han sayk-kal [= pich-(k)kal] i cōh.keyss.kwumen** I guess a fancy color would be nice! **Ku tōngney nun ōykwuk-chon kath.keyss.kwumen** That part of town must be line a kind of foreign colony! **Changtek-kwung i palo yeki 'kwun a** Why, Changtek Palace is right here! **Pom ey han pen te wā ya hakeyss.kwun** We'll have to come again sometime in the spring! **Wēn-swungi tul i cham mānh.kwun a** My, there are a lot of monkeys! **Palo ce pawi alay hōlang-i ka iss.kwun a** Look – there are tigers right under that rock! **Kulem cēngsik ul mek.ulq swu pakk ey ēps.kwun yo** Well, I see we have no choice but to eat the fixed meal. **Kulem ku kyelhon ey cwungmay-in i tāy-hwal.yak ul hayss.keyss.kwun yo** Well I'd say that in that marriage the go-between surely must have been extremely active! **Kulem ku mānh.un tōn un ku namphyen i tā kacyess.keyss.kwun a** Then the husband must have got all her money! **Ilponq sālam i(lo)kwun yo** He's a Japanese! **Mikwuk pihayng-ki '(lo)kwun yo** Why, that is an American airplane! **Cham cōh.un chayk ilokwun a** This is a nice book indeed. **Ce key tāyhap-sil ilokwun a** That's the lobby over there! **Pelsse ōceng ilokwun** Well, well, here it is noon already. **Kulay? Kulem swucay tul iess.kwun a** Really? Then they were a talented lot indeed!

2. postmodifier; follows processive **(-nun)** or retrospective **(-tun)** modifiers of verbs. But **-tun kwumen** (etc.) usually is shortened to **-tu kwumen** (etc.). ¶**Pi ka onun kwumen** Why, I see it's raining! **Pi ka otun kwumen** (or **-tu kwumen**) Why, it's been raining! **Elin ay ka tāmpay lul phi(wu)nun kwun yo** Look, the young kids are smoking! **Ce alay sālam tul i cham cāk.key poinun kwun a** The people below look so small! **Ku sālam i kyelkwuk Hānkwuk ey kanun kwumen yo** I see he is finally going to Korea! **Ku ka nōlki man hatuni kkok 'nakcey lul hanun kwun yo** He's done nothing but loaf so he's failng without a doubt! **Tases si ey nun mun ul tat.nun kwun a** Hey, (it says here) they close the gate at five o'clock! **Pelsse ce i tul un keki na-ka anc.e se cha lul masinun kwun a** Look, those other people have already gone out there to sit and drink their tea! **Sikol ey lul kani-kka n' cham mal Hānkwuk ey on kes kath.tukwun yo (= kath.tun kwun yo)** Going to the country, I suddenly felt for the first time that I had truly come to Korea. **Sikol se nun acik to pumo tul i cacey tul uy hon.in ul cēng hako iss.tukwun yo (= iss.tun kwun yo)** In the country I found that the parents still arrange the marriages of

their children. **Thukpyel hi kimchi mas i yūmyeng hatukwun yo** I found the flavor of the kimchi in particular to be famous.

(-)kwumen (se) to [DIAL] = **(-)kwumen**

(-)kwumen tul, apperceptive + particle. ¶**Tā osyess.kwumen tul** You are all here, I see!

(-)kwumen yo, more polite apperceptive. ~ **tul** = **(-)kwumen tul yo**.

(-)kwumyen [DIAL; written] = **(-)kwumen**

kwūn, adnoun. extra, excess, supernumerary, superfluous, unnecessary, uncalled-for, luxury: ~ **kes**, ~ **teteki** a superfluous / unnecessary thing. ¶ ~ **chim** slavver, drool. ~ **cīs** useless action. ~ **hoyk** an extra / unwanted stroke (in a character). ~**-q īl** extra / needless / busy work. ~**-q ip(-ceng)**, ~**-q ip cil** eating between meals. ~ **kekceng** needless worry. ~ **kichim** a hack (cough). ~ **māl** needless (redundant or uncalled-for) words. ~ **mul** water drunk between meals; water added to boiling water; oozings. ~ **nay** an unnatural / unpleasant smell (≠ **kwuwun nay** a burnt smell). ~ **pap** extra food for an unexpected guest; leftover rice. ~ **pīyong** extra / unnecessary expenses. ~ **pul** extra fire made just for heating a room (not for cooking food). ~ **sālam** a supernumerary, an extra hand, a dispensable / temporary employee. ~ **sayngkak** useless thought(s). ~ **sik.kwu** a temporary extra member of the household, a guest (boarder). ~ **soli** nonsense; talking in one's sleep; ravings in a delirium; complaining. ~ **son cil** unnecessary touches (or handwork); "lifting things" (= stealing). ~ **son nim** an uninvited guest. ~ **thek** double chin. ~ **ūmsik** a (between-meals) snack.

kwun < *KWUN*, postnoun, noun.

1. (atitle after the surname or personal name of an equal or an inferior).

2. you [to an equal or an inferior].

3. [obsolete] Lord ~ .

(-q) kwun < *KWUN*, postnoun, postmod. a man occupied with ~ , a doer of ~ , a person who is engaged in ~ ; a person noted / notorious for ~ . CF **kwuni**; **ca(y)ngi**.

1. postnoun. **cangnanq** ~ a prankster, a practical joker, a mischief-maker, a naughty / mischievous child. **chongq** ~ a gunner; a hunter; a gunman. **cikeyq** ~ = **cimq** ~ a porter. **cwūcengq** ~ a drunken brawler. **iksalq** ~ a jokester, a wag. **in.lyek-keq** ~ a rickshaman. **ilq** ~ a laborer, a workman, a hand; an able man. **keycengq** ~ a grumbler. **kilq** ~ a skilled gambler. **kwulwumaq** ~ a carter, a drayman. **kyeth** ~ an extra hand, a helper. **namuq** ~ a woodman, a woodcutter. **nōlumq** ~ a gambler. **nolyek** ~ = **nolyek-ka** a hard worker, a diligent person (CF **'nolyek-ca** toiler, a manual worker). **ssilumq** ~ a wrestler. **ssuleykiq** ~ a garbage collector.

2. postmod. **pul ttaylq** ~ 'man to light fires' = a troublemaker.

'Yi Ungpayk (1961:501) seems to be alone in preferring the spelling **kkwun**; NKd even gives **kwun** as a free noun in the meaning 'personnel, member(s), participant(s)' – this seems to be a dialect equivalent of **ttey** or **muli** 'crowd'. And **kwun** also occurs free as abbr of **kilq kwun** 'gambler'. The word was apparently borrowed from *KWUN* 'military troop(ers); army'.

(-)kwun, intimate apperceptive. SEE **(-)kwumen**.

kwu 'n('), abbr < **kwu han(un)** = **ko han(un)**

-kwu n', abbr < **-kwu nun** (= **-ko nun**)

(-)kwuna = **(-)kwun a**, 1. (inflectional ending, postmodifier) especially intimate apperceptive (much used by women and children). ~ **tul**, but there is no ***(-)kwun tul a**. SEE **(-)kwu(me)n**.

2. SEE **kkwuna**

3. CF **aikwu (na)** oh!; **elssikwu (na)** whoopee!

kwuni, postnoun [< **-q kwun** + **i**]. person. **cōpangq kwun(i)** a pimp. **pallok** ~ an idler, a playboy (**pallok** = **pallong / pellwung kelinta** gads about). CF **-ekw(un)i, -akw(un)i, -wuni**.

(-)kwun tul = **(-)kwumen tul**

-kwu 'n tul = **-ko [i]n tul**

kwu 'nun [var] = **ko 'nun**

-kwu nun [var] = **-ko nun**

(-)kwun yo, polite apperceptive. SEE **(-)kwumen**.

-kwu se [var] = **-ko se**

kwu twu, pcl + pcl [var] = **ko to**

-kwu twu [var] = **-ko to**

-kwu ya = **-ko ya**

kwu yo = **ko yo**

'kwu yo = **iko yo**

-kwu yo = **-ko yo**

kyāy, abbr < **ku ay**. that child; he / him, she / her. CF **cyāy, yāy**.

kyel$_1$, noun. 1. a wave. ¶**mulq** ~ a wave (in the water). **swūmq** ~ waves of breath, breathing.

2. impetus, (on) the wave of. SEE **kyel**$_2$.

3. grain, texture. ¶**namuq ~** grain of wood. **tŏlq ~** the grain of stone. **~ i kechilta** is rough, is coarse(-grained). **~ i kŏpta** is fine(-grained). **salq ~ i kŏpta** has a fine/delicate skin. **pĭtanq ~** a silky/velvety texture.

4. = **sĕngq/maumq ~** disposition, temper, temperament.

5. = **kyelq-ki** impetuousness, vehemence.

6. anger. SEE **~ nata, ~ nāyta, ~ meli, ~ sakta; kyelq-cung. kyelq kĭm ey = kolq kĭm ey** in a fit of anger. CF **sĕng, hwā, kol.**

7. **achimq kyel** the forenoon. **han-kyel** much more; conspicuously, especially.

8. abbr < **kyelul. enu ~** (= **enu sai**) in no time at all.

kyel$_2$, postnoun, postmodifier.

1. postn [usually **-q kyel**]. incidental (to), happening (to) in passing; "(on) the wave of". ¶**nwunq ~ ey pota** sees out of the corner of one's eye, catches a glimpse. **kkwumq/camq ~ ey tut.ta** listens half asleep. **Kwiq kyel ey congq soli lul tul.ess.ta** My ears happened to catch the sound of the bell. **Palamq kyel ey mulq kyel soli ka tullye onta** The wind brings with it the sound of the waves.

2. postmod [? abbr < **kyelul**; CF **kyeth**]. ¶**tān ~ ey** "while still hot (**tālta**)" = before the chance slips away.

-nun ~ (ey) = **-nun kil (ey)** (in) the course of; in passing while (doing); at the same time as; when, while, while one is at it. ¶**cĭna kanun kyel(ul) ey cāmqkan tullita** drops in for a moment on one's way.

3. postmod. **-un ~ (ey)** = **-un kĭm (ey)** (as) an incidental result of (having done). ¶**Nŏllan kyel ey kulus ul ttel.e ttulyess.ta** I dropped the dish in my surprise.

4. postmod. SEE **-ulq ~ (ey)** = **-nun ~ (ey)**. CF **tun-son ey; palam, kĭm, swŭm.**

kyelkwa < *'KYELQ-'KWA*, noun. result, effect, consequence, outcome; issue, end, upshot; as a/the result. ¶**sanguy han kyelkwa isa haki lo hayss.ta** as a result of the discussions it was decided to move.

kyelkwuk < *'KYELQ-'KWUK*, noun, adverb.

1. noun. the end, conclusion, finale. **~ ey n(un)** in the final analysis, after all.

2. adverb = **~ ey ka se (nun)** in the end, finally, after all. ¶**Kyelkwuk ku nun ku nyeca wa kyelhon haki ey iluless.ta** He finally ended up marrying her. **Kyelkwuk kuleh.key toy.n phok/sĕym ita** It seems that is the way it finally turned out to be. **Ku sālam i kyelkwuk Hānkwuk ey kanun kwumen yo** I see he is finally going to Korea!

kyelul, n. leisure, free time, time (to spare). ¶**Phyĕnci lul ssulq kyelul i ĕps.ta** I have no time to write letters. SEE **enu kyelul ey. Anna kyel.** CF **thum.**

kyem < *KYEM*, n (occurs as postn **-q kyem**, as vn, and as postmod). and also, in addition, as well, plus, at the same time, combining (two functions).

1. as postnoun. ¶**kwuk.mu chŏng.liq kyem munkyo cāngkwan** both Prime Minister and the Minister of Education (jointly). **sāmu-sil kyem cwŭthayk** a combined (or combination) office and residence. **Na nun nay pang ul chĭmpangq kyem secayq kyem kayksil lo ssunta** I use my room as a combined bedroom, study, and parlor. **Chĭmpangq kyem secayq kyem kayksil lo na nun pang hana lul ssunta** I use one room as a bedroom-study-parlor.

2. as verbal noun. SEE **~ chita, ~ hata.**

3. as postmodifier. SEE **-ulq ~.**

CF **kyemtwu-kyemtwu, kyemsa(-kyemsa).**

kyem chita, cpd vt (vn + postnominal vt insep). combines, unites (one thing with another); adds (one thing to another); (does them) together. ¶**twū kaci il ul kyem chie hata** does two things at the same time. **secay wa kayksil ul kyem chin pang** a combination study and parlor, a room serving both as a study and as a parlor. **Achim kwa cēmsim ul kyem chie/chye mek.ess.ta** We combined breakfast with lunch. CF **kyem hata.**

kyem hata, vnt. holds more than one (post) at a time; combines two or more (jobs). ¶**mun-mu lul ~** has accomplishments that are both civil and military. **twū kwusil ul ~** has two roles (functions). **Kwuk.mu chŏng.li nun kwukpang cāngkwan ul kyem hako iss.ta** The Prime Minister is also at the same time (serving as) the Minister of Defense. **Ku pun un kyŏcang sensayng, hŏykyey lul motwu kyem hako iss.ta** He is principal, teacher, and treasurer all in one. CF **kyem chita.**

kyĕng < *'KHYWENG*, postn. about, around. ¶**sĕy si ~ ey** (at) about three o'clock. CF **ccum, mulyep**.

kyengwu < *"KYENG-"NGWU*, n. circumstance(s), a situation; an instance, an occasion, a time, a case. ¶**ku sālam uy ~ ey nun** in his case. **~ ey ttal^{e}a (se)** according to the circumstances. SEE **-nun / -ulq / -un ~**.

kyĕpta, adj **-w-**. is too much for one; is extreme, excessive. DER ADV **kyewu**. CF **-cepta**.

'kyesi'ta, honorific verb. stays; is. CF *"kyey'ta* passes, exceeds; **kyĕysita**.

"kyesin 'toy 'lol (1459 Wel 21:192a); *"kye'sin cyek* (1462 [1]Nung 1:2b). *'SYENG-ZIN 'i "kyesi.n i''n i'-ngi s 'ka* (1465 Wen se:68a) is there a holy man here?

"kye'sike'n ywo (1447 Sek 6:6a); *"kye'siken 'iyeng* (1463 Pep 3:189b).

"kyesi'kesi'n i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 21:149a).

"kye'sike'tun (1586 Sohak 2:4b).

"kye'sim 'ay [probably broken type] (1586 Sohak 6:122a) = *"kye'sil 'cey 'non* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:23b); CF *"kyesya'm ay*

"kyesi'm ye n' ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:1a).

"kyesi'ta 's-ongi''ta (1459 Wel 23:86b).

"kye'site'n i '-ngi s 'ka (1459 Wel 18:36b).

"kyesyas'ta (1459 Wel 2:13a).

"kyesywo'sye (1459 Wel 2:15b) please stay.

"kye'sya, infinitive < *"kyesi'ta*. (1445 [1]Yong 110, 1447 Sek 6:4b, 1459 Wel 7:53a, 8:84a).

"kyesya 'two (1447 Sek 6:41b).

"kyesya- , modulated stem of *"kyesi'ta*.

"kyesya'm ay (1445 [1]Yong 26), *"kyesya'm ol* (1475 Nay 1:44a), *"kyesya'm on* (1463 Pep 3:189a).

"kyesyan (1447 Sek 19:40a).

"kyesya'toy (1447 Sek 13:27b, 19:40b).

kyeth, n. side; neighborhood, vicinity. CF **yeph**.

KYEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes **key** and **kyey** but both are usually pronounced the same (as **key**). If you cannot locate the word you seek under **kyey**, look under **key**.

kyĕyhoyk < *'KYEY-'HWOYK*, noun, postmodifier. plan, project; intention.

-ulq ~ ita plans / intends to do. ¶**I pen ey mannamyen tantan hi ttacilq kyĕyhoyk ita** I intend to give him a hard time when I see him.

~ hata, vnt. plans.

kyĕy'psose, abbr < **kyĕysipsose**

kyĕy'psyo, abbr < **kyĕysipsio**

kyĕysita < *"kyesi'ta* = **kyĕysinta**, vi [hon] = **iss.ta** (see Part I, §11.2).

1. (one esteemed) is, there is, is located, stays; lives. ¶**Apeci kkey se nun salang ey kyĕysinta** Father is in the living room. **yeki kyĕysinun pun i** the lady / gentleman who is here.

2. stays, stops; waits (around / momentarily), pauses. ¶**Yeki kyĕysipsio** Stay here. **Annyeng hi kyĕysipsio (kyĕysey yo)** Good-bye (to one staying). **Cāmqkan kyĕysey yo** Wait a minute!

3. **-(usi-)ko kyĕysita** (one esteemed) is doing. SEE **-ko iss.ta**.

-*l*. Before *s c t n* the final **-*l*** generally elided in earlier Korean. This is still common in certain dialects, and Seoul retains a few traces, as in **-ca mā[l]ca**. Noun-final **-*lh*** elided before the particle *s* but not before *t* (**-*lh two* → *llthwol***), and stem-final **-*lh*-** shows expected reflexes. SEE *s* (pcl), **-*lh***.

-l- < **-*l*-** SEE **-ul-** , **-*ul*-** .

'l- < **'*l*-** SEE **il-** < **'*il*-** , **i 'l-** < **'*i 'l*-** ; **hal-** < **hol-** .

'l(q), 1. abbr < **il** (cop prosp mod).

2. abbr < **hal(q)** (prosp mod < **hata**)

'*l(q)*, 1. abbr < *hol(q)* (v / aux prosp mod).

2. = *'[y]l(q)*, abbr < *'il(q)* (cop prosp mod) after *i* or *y*. SEE *a'ni 'l(q)*, *'l[q] 'kwo*.

l', abbr pcl = **lul**

-l(q) < **-*l(q)***, alt after a vowel of **-ul(q)** < **-^{u}*ol(q)*** (prosp mod). ¶***nal*** (1527 Cahoy 1:17b =34a) < ***na-*** 'emerge', ***ta'ol 'kka*** (1462 [1]Nung 1:62a) < ***tao-*** 'get exhausted', ***hyel 'ss i'n i*** (1462 [1]Nung 1:5a) < ***"hye-*** 'pull', ***mwuu'l i''n i*** (1447 Sek 6:27a) < ***mwuu-*** 'shake', ***wolq*** (1445 [1]Yong 25, 1447 Sek 6:23a) < ***"wo-*** 'come', ***twul 'tta*** (1459 Wel 2:64a) < ***"twu-*** 'put away', ***"nayl*** (1463 Pep 3:180b) < ***"nay-*** 'put out', ***"hyey'l i 'le'la*** (1459 Wel 1:21a) < ***"hyey-*** 'reckon, think', ***i'kuylq 'ta*** (1459 Wel 21:118b) < ***i'kuy-*** 'win', ***towoylq 't ol*** (1462 [1]Nung 7:26a), ***"mwuyl 'ss oy*** (1445 [1]Yong 2) < ***""mwuy-*** 'move'.

la, particle. 1. follows v inf to make an unquoted plain-style command (CF **-ula / -la**): do! SEE **-e la**. NOTE: Some verbs have a special optional infinitive before **la**; see **-ke la, -ne la**.

2. follows adj inf to make an exclamation: is indeed, how ... ! SEE -e la.

3. follows interj. ¶oho la alas! woe is me!

'la, pcl (var < *'lwo*); alt of *'^{u}o'la* after a vowel, *l*, or LQ. ¶ *'say la* (1481 Twusi 8:35b) = *'say 'lwo* newly. SEE *'la n'*.

'la, 1. < ila < *'i'la* (cop).

2. < hala < *ho'la*.

''la, 1. abbr < *ho'la*.

2. = *'[y]'la*, abbr < *'i'la* (cop) after *i* or *y*. ¶*pwul'hwuy ''la* (1459 Wel se:21a) it is the root. *to''li ''la* (1459 Wel 21:77a) it means 'bridge'. *nwu''uy ''la* (1459 Wel 21:162a) it means 'older sister'.

3. SEE *-'e ''la*.

-la, alt of -ula after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem. ¶Kala = Kake la Go! kala (ko) hata tells him to go. Ola = One la Come! ola (ko) hata tells him to come. Nölla = Nol.a la Enjoy yourself! Nölla (ko) hayss.ta I told him to enjoy himself.

-'la SEE *-u'la*

-'la, lenited var < *-'ta* (indic assert) with cop *'i-'la*, var cop *'ilwo-'la*; aux *ci-'la* 'desire'; modulator *-'w^{u}o-'la*, modulated proc *-'nwo-'la*, modulated emotive *(-)swo-'la*; retr *-'t^{e}a'la* and cop retr *'ile-'la*; but not after emotive *-'two-* (*-'two'ta*) or effective *-'k^{e}a-* (*-ke'ta*, *-Ge'ta*, *-'e'ta*), and not after honorific (*-'^{u}o'si-'ta*) or copula honorific (*'isi-'ta*).

-l a = -l'ya

-'la- = *-'ta-* (retr). SEE *-u'si'l i ''la[']so-ngi ''ta*. CF *-'le-* in *'ile'la*.

'/-la 'ca, abbr < '/-la (ko) haca

'/-la 'ci, abbr < '/-la (ko) haci

lak, postmod = ak (alt after prosp mod from -L- stem; colloq var after prosp mod of any stem)

-l ak, alt after vowel stems (other than -L- stems) of -ul ak. CF -l lak.

-lak → -l ak. SEE -ul lak.

-'lak SEE *-u'lak*

'la ka SEE *ila ka*

'/-la 'key, abbr < '/-la (ko) hakey

'/-la 'ki, abbr < '/-la (ko) haki

-laki, alt after a vowel of -ulaki (dimin suffix).

'/-la ko/kwu, 1. < ila ko. 2. < hala ko.

3. < -ula ko.

-la kwu, 1. = -la ko.

2. sentence-final [northern DIAL] = -key na (FAMILIAR command).

'/-la 'l, abbr < '/-la (ko) hal

'/-la 'la, abbr < '/-la (ko) hala

'/-la 'm, 1. < ilam.

2. alt of -ula 'm < -ula ko ham after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem.

'/-la 'myen, abbr < '/-la (ko) hamyen. SEE -la 'myen, -ula 'myen.

'la 'myen se (< ila hamyen se) SEE 'myen se

'/-la 'n, abbr < '/-la (ko) han. SEE ila 'n(').

'/-la 'n', abbr < '/-la (ko) hanun. SEE ila 'n(').

'la n', var pcl + abbr pcl (= *'lwo 'non*). ¶ *'la n' 'PWO-SI KWONG-'YANG ho'm ye* (1459 Wel 21:146a) give alms and make contributions anew, and ... .

'lan, pcl; alt of *'^{u}o'lan* after a vowel, *l* or LQ.

'/-la 'na, abbr < '/-la (ko) hana

'/-la 'ney, abbr < '/-la (ko) haney

lang, alt after a vowel of ilang (particle)

-lang, [? var] = -llak

-langi, diminutive suffix. VAR -layngi. CF -angi, -aki, -aci.

'/-la 'ni, abbr < '/-la (ko) hani

-la 'no, abbr < -la (ko) hano [< hanun ko]. ? [DIAL] = -la 'y?

'/-la 'nta, abbr < '/-la (ko) hanta

-'la 'n 't oy SEE *-u'la 'n 't oy*

'/-la 'nun, abbr < '/-la (ko) hanun

'/-la 'o, abbr < '/-la (ko) hao

'/-la 'p.nita, 1. < ila 'p.nita < ila ko hap.nita.

2. < -ula 'p.nita < -ula ko hap.nita.

'la 'psiko, abbr < 'la (ko) hapsiko

'la s = *'ila s*, cop indic assert + pcl. SEE *s* (150).

'la se, abbr after a vowel of ila se

''la[']s-ongi ''ta SEE *-u'l i ''la[']s-ongi ''ta*

'la siph.ta, abbr after a vowel of ila siph.ta

'la sye, abbr after a vowel of *ila sye*

'/-la 'ta, abbr < '/-la (ko) hata

'/-la 'tey, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatey

'/-la 'ti, abbr < '/-la (ko) hati

'la to, alternant after a vowel of ila to

'/-la 'toy, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatoy

'la tul, 1. (?) = ila tul. 2. = hala tul

la tul, particle + particle. SEE -e la tul.

-la tul, alternant after a vowel of -ula tul

'/-la 'tula, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatula

'/-la 'tun, abbr < '/-la (ko) hatun

'la 'tun ci, alt after a vowel of < 'ila 'tun ci

'la 'two, alternant after *-i* or *-y* of < *'ila 'two*. SEE ila to. CF *'yla 'two*.

ʌ'wa, particle (after *l*, *LQ*, or *y*). than (= pota). SEE *illawa*, *nellawa*.

1. = *'ola'wa*. ¶*THAM-'YWOK 'ay s 'pu'l i 'i 'pul la'wa teu'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 10:14b) the fire of greed is greater than this fire. *'pul s 'pi.ch o'lwo CANG-NGEM 'hwo'm i 'ZILQ-'NGWELQ la'wa nu'le* (1447 Sek 9:4b) its magnificence with the radiance of fire outdoes the sun and the moon.

2. = *'ila'wa*. ¶*nyey lawa kwoyssywosye* (?1530 Siyong hyangak po 138b) love him more than of old! *[''KEN-CANG] hon [NAM-ZI] y sekun syenpoy lawa nutwota* (1632 Twusi-cwung 6: 40a) a sturdy lad is better than a putrid classicist.

'l-la 'y, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay**

-lay (in **killay** 'for long') SEE **-ay**

lay, pcl [Phyengan DIAL] = **ley** = **ka** nominative (Kim Yengpay 1984:94:n13).

'l-la ya, 1. alt after a vowel of **ila ya**.

2. = **'/-la 'y ya**

-layki, var < **-laki** (diminutive suffix)

'l-la 'y la, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay la**

-layngi, dimin suf (var < **-langi**). ¶**kasi(-layngi)** a thorn.

'l-la 'y se, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay se**; ~ **ya**.

'l-la 'yss-, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hayss-**

'l-la 'y to, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay to**

'l-la 'y tul, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay tul** (plural)

'l-la 'y ya, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay ya**

'l-la 'y yo, abbr < **'/-la (ko) hay yo**

?'la 'za (after *-y*) = *'ila 'za*

-le, alt of **-ule** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stems ¶**hale** < *hata*, **tulle** < *tulta*, **ilule** < *iluta* reaches.

-le- < *-'le-* [DIAL, obs] = **-tu-** (retrospective, with copula): ~ **-ni**, **-ni-la**, **(-ni)-ikka**, **(-ni)-ita**, **-la**. ¶**Cen ey nun côh.un chinkwu 'lenila** (= **itun i 'la**) In the past he was a close friend of mine. **Yēys nal ey nun yeki ka pata 'leniita** (= **ituniita** = **iptita**) In older days this was part of the sea. **Ku san un 'yāngpan myôci 'lenikka** (= **itunikka** = **iptikka**) Was the hill a burial ground for some nobleman's family? SEE *'ile'la*, *'i'lusyas'ta*, *-'la-*.

-len [DIAL, obs] = **-tun** (retr mod): ~ **ka**, ~ **ko**, ~ **tul**.

len = *[']len*, var < *'lan*, pcl; alt of *'ulo'lan* after vowel, *l* or *LQ*. ¶*'kul len mozom sul'then sta.h ol solang 'honwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 21: 13b) the poem recalls the land where I was sad.

'le'n i = *'ile'n i* (after *-i* or *-y*); CF *'yle'n i*. ¶*ye'le TTIN-'LYWUY 'lol "ket-'nayno'n i 'le'n i* (1462 'Nung 1:24b) carried one across many troubles.

-'len 't ay n' SEE *-u'l i 'len 't ay n'*

'len 't un SEE *'ilen 't un*

'le'n ywo = *'ile'n ywo*. SEE *-usi'l i 'le'n ywo*.

LEY The Hankul spelling distinguishes **ley** and **lyey** but within a word they are both usually pronounced the same way (as a reflex of **ley**); initially only '**yey** occurs (pronounced **yey**). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for with the spelling **ley**, look under **lyey** or **yey**.

'ley, abbr (alt) after a vowel of **iley** (cop retr)

ley, pcl [Phyengan DIAL] = **ka** nominative (Kim Yengpay 1984:94-5). ¶**Hak.kyo ley khuti yo** = **Hak.kyo ka khuci yo** The school is big. **Nay ley kulaysi yo** = **Nay ka kulayss.e yo** I did/said that. **Yā ley kulays.ti yo** = **I ai ka kulayss.ci yo** He did/said that. Perhaps < (i)la (cop) + i; in the 1930s both **ley** and **lay** were reported (Kim Yengpay 1984:94:n13).

ley, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL].

1. = **ka** nominative (Pak Yonghwu 1960: 395). ¶*nwu ley wutung-seyng ka* = **nwu ka wutung-sayng in ya** who is the best student? [Are there other examples?]

2. = **lo** to, toward (Pak Yonghwu 1960:396). ¶*hok.kywo ley kam ce* = **hak.kyo lo kanta** I head for the school. *samwu-swo ley kam ti* = **samu-so ey kanun ya?** (are you) going to the office? Is this a variant of **lo**, or a lenition of **tey** 'place'? Also *teyley*, *theyley*, *leyley*. CF *etu ley* = *eti ley*.

-ley [DIAL] 1. = **-lye**. 2. = **-la 'y**

-leyki, variant < **-leki** (diminutive suffix)

leyley, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984: 25)] – after a vowel or *l*; CF *teyley*, *theyley*. assimilated or lenited form of *teyley* (toward/to). ¶*cel leyley kam ce* = **cel lo kanta** I go to the temple. *se leyley kam ce* = **se ulo kanta** I go west. *al leyley kala* = **alay lo kake la** go below.

?l' 'Gwa SEE **ul kwa** (*"nal'Gwa* = **na 'lol kwa* and me)

-lh SEE *-l*, *-h*. There are a few doublets in MK, with competing forms in the texts: *ha'nol* or *ha'nolh* 'heaven', *kozol* or *kozolh* 'autumn', *sumul* or *sumulh* 'twenty', *'kal* or *'kalh* 'knife'. Noun-final *-lh* reduces to *-l* before particle *s*.

lī < *ˉLI*, postmod (follows prosp mod). (good) reason that/to ~ . ¶**Mōs ol lī ka ēps.ta** There is no reason he can't come. **Kulel lī ka iss.na** How can that be ~ I can't believe it. **Kulel lī ka ēps.ta** That can't be true. **Ku māl i kēcis māl il lī ka ēps.ta** That couldn't be a lie. **Kulemyen kuleh.ci cip ey se onul to phyēnci ka ēps.ul lī ka iss.na?** Well, it's about time! ~ There just HAD to be a letter from home today. **Yelqsim man iss.umyen il hamye 'n tul kongpu mōs hal lī ka iss.nun ya?** Is there any (= Surely there cannot be any) reason you can't study even while working, if you are only earnest enough. CF ¹**iyu.** NOTE: We follow the usual orthography in writing **-ul lī** for what is in effect **-ulq ¹ī.**

-l i, alternant after a vowel of **-ul i**

-li → **-l i**

-li, suf (alt of **-i** after some l-extended stems and **-LL-** stems; derives adv from adj). in such a manner, ~ly, ~wise. ¶**mēlli** afar (< **mēlta**). **nelli** widely (< **neluta**; CF **nelp.i** width < **nelp.ta**). **talli** differently (< **taluta**). **kulli** wrongly (< **kuluta**).

-li-, suf. CF **-lu-**; **-i-**, **-y-**, **-hi-**, **-ki-**, **-chi-**, **-ukhi-**, **-ikhi-**, **-iwu-**, **-ywu-**; **-wu-**, **-hwu-**, **-ay-**; *-ˊGi-*, *-ˊGwo-*, *-ˊGwu-*, *-o-*, *-u-*.

1. derives vc. ¶**tulli-** < *tulˊGi-* cause to hear ← **tut-/tul-** < *tut-/tul-* hear. **olli-** < *wolˊGi-* raise ← *wolo-/wolG-* rise. **tolli-** < *twolˊGi-* turn it ← **tō-l-** < *ˉtwol-* turn. **alli-** (MK *alˊGwoy-*) inform ← **ā-l-** < *ˉal-* know.

2. derives vp. ¶**tulli-** < *tulˊGi-* get heard ← **tut-/tul-** < *tut-/tul-* hear. **nwulli-** < *ˉnwulˊGi-* get pressed down ← **nwuluta** < *nwuˊlu-* press down.

3. derives intensive v. ¶(**tullu-** =) **tulli-** drop in < **tu-l-** enter. **cōlli-** get sleepy < **cō-l-** doze.

4. mistaken analysis of **~lli-** as **~l-li-** rather than **~ll-i-**. SEE **-i-** (**hulli-** 'make flow', ...).

-ˊl i ˊGa SEE *-uˊl i ˊGa*

-ˊl i ˊGwo SEE *-uˊl i ˊGwo*

-likka, alt of **-ulikka** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-lila, alt of **-ulila** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-lilo^{t}/ɲa, alt of **-ulilo^{t}/ɲa** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-ˊl i ˊ-ngi s ˊka, alt of *-^{u}/oˊl i ˊ-ngi s ˊka* after a vowel or **~l-**

-ˊl i ˊ-ngi ˊˊta, alt of *-^{u}/oˊl i ˊ-ngi ˊˊta* after a vowel or **~l-**

-lini^{t}/ɲa, alt of **-ulini^{t}/ɲa** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem.

-lio, 1. = **-l i yo**. 2. → *-ˊl i ˊGwo*.

-lita, alt of **-ulita** after vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-l i tul SEE **-ul i tul**

'l i tul, 1. = **il i tul**. 2. = **hal i tul**

-ˊl i ˊye, prosp mod + postmod + postmod. SEE *-uˊl ye*.

-li yo = **-l i yo** (rhetorical question, POLITE)

~lkˉsop- < *~lk-ˉzop-*

'lq ka, 1. = **ilq ka**. 2. = **halq ka**.

-lq ka (tul) SEE **-ul ka (tul)**

-lq ke l', alt of **-ulq ke l'** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-lq ke 'lq sey, alt **-ulq ke 'lq sey** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-lq key, alt of **-ulq key** after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem

-lkhwuta [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)] = **~leh.key (māl) hata**; **ku ~, i ~, ce/cu ~**.

?l' kwa = **lul kwa**, pcl + pcl. SEE **ul kwa**.

ˊl[q] ˊkwo = *ˊyl[q] ˊkwo* (cop prosp mod + postmod). ¶*eˊnu ˉhoy ˊl ˊkwo* (1481 Twu 7:4b) what year was it?

~ll~ . Look also under **~l~**, **-ul l~**, **-ul ~**, **-u.l i 'l~** for possible sources of a variant.

-lla, 1. alt of **-ulla** (prosp adjunctive) after a vowel or the l-extension of an **-L-** stem.

2. subjunctive attentive (command) of **-l-** stems. ¶**kēlla** < **kēlta**, **mulla** < **multa**, **mālla** < **mālta**.

3. [S Kyengsang DIAL] = **-lye** (purposive)

-llak = **-l lak** (shape of **-lak** after **-L-** stem)

-lla 'mon, **-lla 'myen** [DIAL] = **-lye 'myen**

-lla 'ni [DIAL] = **-lye 'ni**

ˊl'an (?= *ˊlan* with conflated liquid), pcl. SEE *ˊilˊlan*.

llang, alt of **ullang** (pcl) after a vowel

'llang, alt after a vowel of **illang** = **imyen**

-llang, [? var] = **-llak**. CF **tullang kelita** keeps coming and going (= **tullak nallak hata**) ~ is this from **tullu-** = **tulli-** + **-ang**?

-llangki yo, [DIAL] SEE **-ullangki yo**

-lla 'ni [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = **-lye 'ni**

-llay = **-lye (ko) hay to**

-llayta = **-lye (ko) hata (ka)**

-lle, alt of **-ulle** after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-llela, alt of **-ullela** after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem. SEE **killey** for more.

-llen, 1. [DIAL] = **-keyss.tun** (fut retr mod): ~ **ka**.
2. = **-len** (retr mod = **-tun**): ~ **ka**, ~ **ko**.

-lleni, alternant of **-ulleni** after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-lley, alternant of **-ullela** after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

-lleyla = **-llela**

-l'li(~) < *~l'[U]o/l i (~)*, prosp mod (of -L- verb) + postmodifier. the one that will ~ ; the fact that it / one will ~ .

llo < *l'lwo* = **lo** < *'lwo*. **mue llo → muel-lo**. **ke llo → kel-lo**. SEE *'il'lwo*, *kul'lwo*, *"nal'lwo*, *'tyel'lwo*; *nellwo* = **ne llo**.

l'lwo k = *'lwo k*. SEE *'il'lwo k*, *"nal'lwo k*.

-llya [DIAL] = **-(l)lye**

-llye, 1. [DIAL or emphatic] = **-lye**
2. intentive of -L- stems. ¶**kēllye** < **kēlta**, **mullye** < **multa**, **nōllye** < **nōlta**.

-llye 'ni(-kka) SEE **-ulye 'ni(-kka)**

-l.nun, alt of **-ul.nun** (prosp proc mod) after a vowel or the l-extension of an -L- stem

lo, particle 1. alternant of **ulo** after a vowel or **l**.
2. [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31)] = **lul**. But **ulo** is not used for **ul**.

-lo [S Kyengsang DIAL] = **-le**. SEE **-ulo**.

loi, der adv < **lopta**. ¶**swūnco** ~ smoothly. **oy** ~ lonesomely. NOTE: The spelling "lowi" reflects a misanalysis; "lohi" is a mistake.

lo'i, derived adverb (< *lop'ta*) = **loi**

lo ka, particle + particle. SEE **ulo ka**.

'lokwun, abbr (alt) < **ilokwun**: ~ **a**, ~ **yo**.

lo l' = **(u)lo lul**

'lol, particle (accusative). SEE **ul**.

lōl, abbr < **lowul**

'lola, abbr (alt) < **ilola**

lo lul, particle + particle. SEE **ulo lul**.

'lol pu'the, particle + particle. SEE *'ol pu'the*

'lol 'za, pcl + pcl. ¶*"CCYEM-'KYWOW 'lol 'za 'ta a'la tutco'Wo'n i* (1449 Kok 97) he fully understood the Gradual Teaching [that proceeds from the hīnayāna to the mahāyāna]. *'i lol 'za pwus'ku'lita'n i* (1449 Kok 121) I was ashamed of all this. SEE *'ul 'za*.

lōm, abbr < **lowum**

lo man, particle + particle. SEE **ulo man**.

lōn, abbr < **lowun**

lo n', particle + abbr particle = **(u)lo nun**

lo 'na, particle + cop adversative. SEE **ulo 'na**.

'lona, abbr (alt) < **ilona**

'loni, abbr (alt) < **iloni**. ~**-kka (nun / n')**.

lo nun, particle + particle. SEE **ulo nun**.

lop.hita, vc < **lopta**. causes it to be (or to be characterized by) ~ . ¶**hāy** ~ harms. **[1]i** ~ benefits. **koy** ~ distresses, bothers.

lop'ta = **lopta**, postnominal adj inseparable -W-.

lopta, postnom adj insep -W- (inf **lowa**, var inf **lowe**). is (characterized) by. ¶**hāy** ~ is harmful. **[1]i** ~ is profitable. **koy** ~ is distressed, is distressing (< ?). **oy** ~ is lonely / lonesome. **say** ~ is new. **ūy** ~ is rightful, is righteous. **ayche** ~ is pitiful / miserable. **ca.yu** ~ is free / unrestricted. **congyo** ~ is pivotal / essential, **cwuce** ~ is impoverished. **hanka** ~ is free / unbusy / inactive. **hohwa** ~ is brilliant / gaudy. **hyangki** ~ is fragrant. **kāso** ~ is ridiculous. **kkata** ~ is fastidious, fussy. **kongkyo** ~ is ingenious. ? **nalkha** ~ is sharp (?< ******nolh 'ka[lh] l(w)op'ta*; ?< **nal-kha[l] opta**). **penke** ~ is annoying; is noisy. **phyenghwa** ~ is peaceful, is peaceable. **pōpay** ~ is precious. **sangse** ~ is auspicious. **sasa** ~ is personal. **say** ~ is new. **sulki** ~, **cihyey** ~ is wise. **swūko** ~ is troublesome. **swūnco** ~ is smooth, orderly. **tanco** ~ is monotonous. **(t)tasa** ~ is rather hot. **tāyswu** ~ is important, valuable (var < **tāysa** big fact). CF **sulepta**, **tapta**; **opta**.

lo se, particle + particle. SEE **ulo se**.

lo se mankhum, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun hakca lo (se) nun cengchi-ka lo se mankhum allye cye iss.ci anh.ta** He is not so well known as a scholar as he is as a politician.

lo se n', abbr < **lo se nun**

lo se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE **ulo se nun**.

'losey, abbr (alt) < **ilosey**

lo so 'ni, [DIAL or mistake] = **lo se 'ni**

lo sse, alt (after a vowel or l) of **ulo sse**

lo sse n', abbr < **lo sse nun**

lo sse nun SEE **ulo sse nun**

'lota, abbr (alt) < **ilota**

lo 'ta ka SEE **ulo 'ta ka**

lo to, pcl + pcl. SEE **ulo to**.

'lotoy, abbr (alt) < **ilotoy**

lo uy, pcl + pcl. SEE **ulo uy**.

lowa, infinitive < **lopta**

lowe, variant infinitive < **lopta**

lowi → loi

2. suffix (? abbr < -umak). ¶nulk-ma = nulkumak one's old age.

'/-ma → '/-m a

'/-m a, l. < ham a. 2. < -um a.

– 'ma, bnd n (quantity / number). SEE "en'ma, 'hyenma, 'myes.ma; 'man. CF "cywokwo'ma.

2. pcl (= 'man). SEE – 'ma 'y'na, – 'ma s, – 'ma 'two.

mā, abbr < mawu < mao (but used as the equivalent of mal.a = mal.e). don't! [intimate style]. ¶Ic.ci mā Don't forget! Wūs.ci mā Don't laugh! Kekceng [haci] mā Don't worry!

mac'(-), adn, bnd adv [abbr < macwu der adv < mac.ta]. facing, before one's face, directly opposite, direct, straight, clear, in agreement; together, jointly; each other, mutually.

1. adnoun. ~ cap.i an equal (in strength). ~ cekswu a good match. ~ cel bowing to each other. ~ hungceng a direct deal / transaction. ~ kwumeng a hole on the opposite side. ~ palam a head wind. ~ poki plain-lense (unrefracting) eyeglasses. ~ pyek a double wall. ~ pat.i /mappaci/, ~ palayki opposing stone walls. ~ thong a tie (in gambling). ~ tōn cash payment.

2. adv. ~ kēlta wager each other; hang them opposite / facing. ~ kellita are hung opposite. ~ mekta (vi) are evenly matched, are quite comparable. ~ nata → mannata meets. ~ pakkwuta interchange. ~ pota face each other. ~ puth.ta stick together, grapple. ~ putic.chita dash against each other. ~ ssōyta compares them with each other. ~ suta face, stand opposite each other. ~ tah.ta comes in contact. ~ takchita approach one another. ~ tak-tullita come face to face. ~ tangkita tug at each other; is drawn from both sides. ~ tāyta face each other. ~ tulta lift it together.

mac, n = maci = mat (the first-born, eldest).

maca, pcl, adv [DIAL] = mace

māca [var] = mālca. -ca ~ SEE -ca.

mace < *moco*, adv, pcl. going to the extreme / limit of; (including) even; including (even the extreme case of); also (on top of everything / everyone else); above all, in particular; all the way; with everything else; with all the rest. CF kkaci, to; cocha; macimak < *mocomak*.

1. adv. ¶Cip (ul) mace phal.ess.ta He went so far as to sell his house. (He even had to sell his house – as the last of his misfortunes.) Mace phal.ess.ta He went so far as to sell h... I kes kkaci mace capswusio Please eat this last one up, too. (Don't leave any.) Pota mān... chayk ul mace ilk.nunta I am reading the rest of a book I had started (and then put aside).

2. pcl. ¶Cip mace (lul) phal.ess.ta He went so far as to sell his house. Na mace teylye kasio Take me with you too (since everyone else is going). Hana mace capswusio Please have (= eat) one more.

NOTE: It is often difficult to decide whether a given instance is adverb or particle; when in doubt, we treat it as a particle.

mace cocha, pcl + pcl (less common) = cocha mace

mace ka, pcl + pcl. [awkward] ¶Tangsin mace (ka) kulen soli lul hamyen etteh.key ... What am I to do if even you are saying such things?! Ne mace (ka) na lul pelimyen na ... etteh.key sāni If even you abandon me, how can I live?

mace 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. [awkward] ¶Ilum mace 'la to sse noh.ass.tula 'mye ... chac.ulq swu iss.ess.ulq they 'n tey If he [the owner] had just written his name [on it] we would have been able to find him.

mace lul, pcl + pcl. [awkward] ¶Ku sālam mace (lul) totwuk nom chwīkup hata What a shame they treat HIM as a thief! Na mace (lul) pelilq swu ēps.ta I can't abandon YOU (of all people).

mace man, pcl + pcl. [awkward] ¶I pen pūthak mace man tul.e cwusimyen tasi nun ... pūthak ul an tulikeyss.^{s}up.nita If you will just listen to this request I won't make any more of you again. CF – man | mace (in which mace is an adverb).

mace 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended adversative [awkward]

mace 'n tul, pcl + copula mod + postmodifier [awkward]. ¶Emeni mace 'n tul cōh.a hasil ... ka iss.keyss.^{s}o? Is there any reason to think that even Mother will be happy about it?

mace nun, pcl + pcl. [awkward] ¶Talun sālam ... un mōlla to sensayng nim mace nun kuleslq ... cwul mōllass.^{s}up.nita I never thought that even YOU would do / say that, however others might act.

mace puthe, pcl + pcl [? awkward]. ¶Tangsin mace puthe kulen soli l' hamyen etteh...

hawu (= **etteh.key hao**) What's this, such talk coming even from YOU?

mace puthe ka, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶(A.yey/To-taychey) **kulenq yāyki mace puthe ka īsang hata** 'n **māl ia** (To begin with/Indeed) his story is very fishy in itself. SYN (less common) **cocha puthe ka**.

mace to, pcl + pcl. even also/either; even indeed. ¶**Onul un sinmun mace to salq swu ēps.ta** Today you can't even buy a newspaper!

mace uy, pcl + pcl [rather awkward]. ¶**Kotung-haksayng i ku cengto mace uy mūncey to mōs phul.e se etteh.key hay** A high school boy ought to be able to solve problems of that level at least!

mace ya, pcl + pcl [awkward?]. ¶**I pen pūthak mace ya mōs tul.e cwukeyss.na?** Shouldn't I listen to your request this time at least?!

machi → **mankhum**

machim → **mankhum**

maci, noun = **mat** (the first-born, eldest).

māci [var] = **mālci**

macimak, noun. CF **mak, kkuth**.

1. the last; the end, the conclusion. ¶ ~ **swutan** the last resort. ~ **sālam** the last man. ~ **nal** the last/final day, the closing/concluding day. ~ **ssawum** the final struggle, the last battle. ~ **ey** lastly, finally, at last, in the end. **māyn** ~ **ey ota** comes last (at the very end), brings up the rear (the tail-end). ~ **ey khun sālam i toyta** becomes a great man at last. ~ **kkaci** to the end/last. **yenghwa lul** ~ **kkaci pota** sits through a movie. ~ **kkaci cēhang hata** resists to the end. **Ca, i kes i macimak ita** Well, this is all I have (this is all that is left). **Acwu cwūceng payngi ka tōyss.uni ku to macimak ita** He's become such a drunkard it is the end of him. **Ku hanthey tōn chwi hay cwumyen macimak ita** If you lend him any money, that is the last you will ever see of it.

2. ~ (ulo) lastly, (for) the last time. ¶**māyn** ~ **ota** comes last(ly), brings up the rear. **Il-nyen cen ey pon kes i ku lul macimak pon kes iess.ta** The last I saw of him was a year ago.

mac.ta$_1$, adj. is right, is correct.

mac.ta$_2$, vi (··ey ~); VC **mac.chwuta, mac.hita**.

1. tallies/squares (with), fits together, meets, corresponds (to), matches.

2. harmonizes, is in harmony/tune (with).

3. fits, suits, is a good fit.

4. matches, goes (with), compliments.

5. agrees (with), is agreeable (to), suits; is in accord (with), conforms (with); **maum ey** ~ is to one's liking, catches/strikes one's fancy.

6. makes a good hit, hits (the mark), it tells, it hits; comes (turns out) true; (a plan) works.

mac.ta$_3$, vt; VC **mac.hita**.

1. meets, goes out to meet, receives, greets, welcomes.

2. takes, invites, engages, adopts (a person).

3. is exposed to, is made to suffer from, has to face, confronts.

4. is hit by/on/in ~ , receives a blow, gets/takes a punch, is struck/beaten/knocked.

mac.ta$_4$, postnom adj insep = **sulepta** (is, gives the impression of being). ¶**chaksal/chiksal** ~ is stingy, mean, nasty, petty. **chengsung** ~ is woebegone. **cicil** ~ is tedious; is worthless. **iksal** ~ is humorous, funny, droll, comical. **kwungsang** ~ looks distressed/impoverished. **nungcheng** ~ is deceitful. **nungkal/nungkul** ~ is sly. **pangceng** ~ is flighty, frivolous. **pīngchwung** ~ is foolish, stupid. **umchwung** ~ is sneaky, underhanded. ? **kēl** ~ is well-matched – KEd treats this as < vt + adj, but it may be adj + adj (CF **kēl-ssata, -chata**); LHS has a short vowel, and no etymology.

mac.ta$_5$, aux adj [DIAL]. (intensifies adj inf). **pappa** ~, **kup hay** ~ is in a great rush.

mak$_1$, adv. just, just/right at the moment. ¶**Son i mak wass.ta** A guest has just arrived. **Incey mak na-kalye 'nun kil ey pi ka ssot.a cyess.ta** I was just going out when it started pouring.

mak'$_2$, adv, adn. abbr < **makwu** (carelessly, at random, ... ; hard, much).

1. adv. ¶ ~ **toyta** (adj) is ill-bred, wild. ~ **māl** a blunt remark (CF **'mak māl** the final remark, the last word). ~ **pēlta** earns wages as a day laborer. ~ **pēy(e) mekta** eats/cuts into. ~ **sālta** leads a rough (or wild) sort of life. ~ **suta** makes a stand (against), defies.

2. adn. ¶ ~ **chey** a coarse sieve, a riddle. ~ **chi** a crude article, poor stuff. ~ **hulk** any old dirt. **mak'q īl** rough work.

'mak$_3$, adn, bnd n (abbr < **macimak**). the last. ¶ ~ **cha** the last train. ~ **mul** the last crop/catch. CF **'mak-nay** the last-born.

-mak, suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs). ¶**kolmak kolmak** all not yet full < **kolh-** (vi) not yet full. CF **-mek**.

'mak-nay, cpd n. the last born. ¶ ~ ai, ~ tongi the youngest child, the baby of the family. [abbr < macimak ?+ nāy- vc, ?+ abbr < nan ay born child]

makwu, adv [? der adv < mekta]. ABBR mak'.
1. carelessly, slapdash, sloppily, at random, desultorily, perfunctorily, haphazardly, in a disorderly way, without much discrimination / discretion, hit-or-miss, blindly. ¶il ul ~ hata does a half-baked (slapdash) job of it. kul-ssi lul ~ ssuta writes carelessly / sloppily. māl ul ~ hata talks at random; is rough-spoken. pang ul ~ nul.e noh.ta leaves a room in disorder. sālam ul ~ ssuta employs persons carelessly. sālam ul ~ talwuta handles a person roughly, manhandles. āmu kes ina ~ mekta eats just anything at all indiscriminately. chong ul ~ ssota fires blindly (at random). sālam ul ~ chita beats a person wildly.
2. hard, much. ¶pi ka ~ ota it rains hard. ~ yok hata much abuses, gives one a hard time. tōn i ~ tulta much money is needed.

mal < *'MALQ*, bnd n (postnoun, adnoun).
1. end. ¶hak.ki ~ end of term. kumnyen ~ at the end of this year.
2. ~ ccay last.
3. powder (= kalwu).

mal, 1. n. horse. 2. pseudo-adn. big, large-sized (animal / plant). ¶ ~ pĕl a wasp. ~ pak a large gourd (≠ gourd used for mal measure). ~ pecim (pecum) psoriasis. ~ māymi a large cicada. ~ kĕmeli a large leech.

māl, n. language, speech, words; what is said. ~ hata, vnt, vni. speaks; tells, says.

māl(q) < *'mal(q)* < **'mal'[o]l(q)*, prosp mod < mālta < *'ma[l]'ta* (desists). ¶ *'malq ce'k i 'epno'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 8:125a) it never stops. CF *'mall* – ; *ma'lwol(q)*.

mala = mal.a (var inf < mālta) = mal.e does not; don't (do it)! (sentence-final command in INTIMATE style). ABBR mā.

māla, 1. var < mālla (subj attent < mālta) don't! (in quotation or literary passage).
2. → mala var < malla (= mal' la abbr < mal.e la) don't! (PLAIN style).
3. → mal.a (var inf < mālta) = mal.e don't! (sentence-final command in the INTIMATE style)

mal.a < *ma'la*, [var] = mal.e inf < mālta

ma'la k, inf < *'ma[l]'ta* + emphatic pcl. ¶*ne '[G]wa tamos 'ho.ya [SAN-LIM] 'ey sa'lwo.m ol selu il'thi* [< *ilh-'ti*] *ma'la k mwo'm ay t'tzaq 'pson ke's ul kas.ka'i ho'kwo k swu'l al tyangsyang ka'cywu.l i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:33-4) neither of us will lose the life I had with you alone in the mountain woods, for I will keep close the elixir wrapped to my body and have the wine forever.

mālca, subj assert < mālta. -ca ~ SEE -ca.

mālci, suspective < mālta

mal.e, inf < mālta. ¶ ~ la (abbr malla, mala) don't!

māl ey yo = māl iey yo

māl ia, pseudo-interj (n + cop var inf) "it is to say" = I mean, you know, you see, uh, that is. ABBR māl ya. [Often spelled māl iya, māl ya.]
1. (inserted after any form) ¶Onul un pi ka oni-kka māl ia na-kalq swu ēps.ta māl ita k'i raining today, uh, so we can't go out, you see. Cek.e to sam-nyen ul kellilq kes ila māl ia k will take – I mean – at least three years. Chac.e kani-kka cako iss.tula māl ia When I went to call on him, he was asleep, you know. Nwu ka kulen soli l' hatun ka māl ia Who told you that?!
2. (after un/nun as a sort of pcl) SEE māl ya
3. (after mod as a sort of postmod) ¶Ku wa na wa kyelhon hanta 'n māl ia I mean she and I are getting married.

māl ie = māl ia

māl iey yo, pseudo-interj [POLITE] = māl ia

māl ilq sey, pseudo-interj [FAMILIAR] = māl ia

māl io, pseudo-interj. 1. [AUTH] = māl ia
2. = māl i yo

māl ita, pseudo-interj ("it is to say" =) I mean, you know, you see, uh, that is. SEE māl ia.

māl iya, 1. = māl ia. 2. n + pcl (only the words, ...).

māl i yo, [var] = māl ey yo = māl iey yo

malkan, adn [DIAL – Siberian?]. ordinary, usual, common. ¶ ~ mulken ppun just the usual things. ~ namu ppun only the common plants / trees. CF Kim Pyengha 1954:1:237. [?< malk.un < *mol'kon* or mālkan < mālkah- 'clear']

mālko, 1. ger < mālta. 2. quasi-pcl [< ger, not being. ¶I kes mālko to tto talun kes i iss.ci anh.sup.nikka? You would have another besides this, surely? I kes (un) mālko ce kes ul kacisio Take that and not this, please. Ne mālko ne pota khun sālam i wā ya hanta No

you but a bigger boy is wanted! **I kes mālko com te kanun ewul un ēps.nun ya** Don't you have any thinner strings than this? CF **ani 'ko.**

*'mall i — = "mal[o]l i — < *ma'lo-l ['i] —*, prosp mod (desists) + postmod.

~ *'Ga* (1481 Twusi 8:47b).

~ *''lwoswo'n i* (1481 Twusi 20:48a).

*'mal'l i — = "mal[o]'l i — < *mal'[o]l 'i —*, prosp mod < *"mal[l]'ta* (desists) + postmod.

malla, abbr < **mal.e la** don't!

mālla, 1. subj attent < **mālta**. ¶**Ku sālam to sākwa ya mālla ko (haci) anh.keyss.ci** He won't tell me I don't have to apologize, either.

2. [var] = **mālle**, purposive < **mālta**.

3. [var] = **māla**.

mālm < *"malm < *mal'[o]m*, subst < **mālta** < *"ma[l]'ta*. ¶*"mal'm ye* (1475 Nay 1:4b, 1586 Sohak 3:9b). CF *ma'lwom*.

malmiam.ta, vi [lit]. comes/arises from, is in consequence of, owes to, accords with. (— **ulo**) **malmiam.^{e}a** owing to, in consequence of, on account of, because of; in accord(ance) with. ¶**sayngkak ulo malmiam.^{e}a** in accord with the thought/idea. **Pi lo malmiam.^{e}a oci mōs ha.yess.ta** I could not come on account of the rain. **Ku lo malmiam.^{e}a īl i thullyess.ta** The plan went wrong because of him. SYN **in hata**.

ma'lon, bnd n. but, however. SEE *-'ken ma'lon, -'en ma'lon, — ; 'ho'yan ma'lon, 'ho'ya'n ywo ma'lon; -(ᵘo)'l i 'ye ma'lon*. (? < *ma'non*)

māl-ssum, n. [DEFERENTIAL (honorific/humble)] = **māl**. what I say/said, my words; what you (or the teacher) say(s)/said; your (the teacher's) words. ~ **ip.nita** [FORMAL] = **māl ia**.

mālta, vt -L-. stops, ceases, drops, quits, gives up, desists, refrains from, avoids. ¶**māl ul** ~ stops talking, shuts up, drops the subject; goes silent, refrains from talk. **ssawum ul** ~ stops fighting, refrains from (avoids) wrangling. **īl ul mālko swie ya 'keyss.ta** I'll have to lay aside my work and take a rest. **Incey kongpu lul mālko cangsa lul halye 'nta** I am giving up my studies to go into business. NOTE: Perhaps all cases can be treated as VN **ul** [haci] **mālta**. See **mālta** 1 (NOTE 1); CF *-u'l ye "mal'la, -'e "mal'la*.

mālta < *"ma[l]'ta*, aux v sep -L-.

1. (follows the suspective **-ci** as a negative command or proposition) don't; be careful not to; please refrain from; avoid. For **-ci mal.e ya toyta** 'must not' see **toyta**.

¶**Kaci mal(.e) la, Kaci mal.e/mā, Kaci māsey yo, Kaci māsipsio** Don't go. **Kaci mālca, Kaci māsey, Kaci māsey yo, Kaci māpsita** Let's not go. **Son ul tāyci māsey yo** Please do not touch (it). **Tul.e kaci māsey yo** Do not enter. **Maum ul noh.ci mālkey** Don't fall asleep at the switch, now (Keep your eyes open). **Kyōsil ey se nun tāmpay lul phiwuci māsio** Refrain from smoking in the classroom.

¶**Sesum chi** (= *sesum.ci) **mālko cēnhwa hay osipsio** Don't hesitate to telephone me. **Ic.ci mālko phyēnci lul sse la** Don't forget to write the letter. **Payk.hwa-cem ey se saci mālko cenmun-cem ey se sa la** Don't buy it at a department store; buy it at a specialty shop (at a place that specializes in them). **Nōlci mālko īl hapsita** Let's cut out the loafing and get to work. **ileni celeni māl haci mālko** setting aside all the objections and criticisms, without complaints. **Ileh.ta celeh.ta māl haci mālko, hala 'nun tay lo hay la** Stop fussing and do what you are told. **Nay ka hanun tay lo haci mālko tangsin maum tay lo hasipsio** Don't do just as I do, do as you like. **Pakk ey na-kaci mālko cip ey iss.ke la** Don't go out; stay home. **Latio lul kaciko kuleci mālko ku man twue la** Leave the radio as it is; Don't monkey with the radio. **Ca, ttek ul mantulci man mālko mek.umyen se tul hasi yo** Don't just MAKE the rice cakes, people, eat some while making them.

NOTE 1: The word **haci** can be omitted. ¶**Kekceng [haci] mala** Don't worry about it. **Elyewe [haci] māsey yo** Don't be embarrassed. ⁿ**Yēm.lye [haci] mal.e yo** Don't worry. **Māl-ssum [haci] māsipsio** Don't say anything. **Ku pun kwa kakkai [haci] māsey yo** Don't make friends with him (M 1:1:294). **Chwupta ko man mālko com na-ka nol.a la** Don't keep complaining it's cold, just go on out and play.

NOTE 2: All of the following occur: **Kaci mal.e cwusey yo, Kaci māsye cwusey yo, Kasici mal.e cwusey yo, Kasici māsye cwusey yo** Please favor me by not going (= staying a while longer); **Ka cwuci māsey yo, Ka cwusici māsey yo, Kasye cwuci māsey yo, Kasyei cwusici māsey yo** Please don't favor me (or him) by going = Please don't bother to go. Compare **Kaci māsey yo** (Please) don't go!

Also possible: **Kaci mal.e cwuci māsey yo, Kaci mal.e cwusici māsey yo, Kaci māsye cwuci māsey yo, Kaci māsye cwusici māsey yo, Kasici mal.e cwuci māsey yo, Kasici māsye cwuci māsey yo, Kasici mal.e cwusici māsey yo, Kasici māsye cwusici māsey yo** Please don't favor me (or him) by not going = Don't let me/him keep you from going.

This means you can make a negative request by negativizing the giving of the favor or the action that constitutes the favor, and you can mark as honorific (subject-exalting) any verb form and repeat the marking on any or all other verb forms in the structure. The final **māsey yo** could be said in the other styles (**māsye, māsikey,** and **māsio/māsiwu**) – or, without the honorific, as **mal.e yo, mālci yo, mal(.e) la, mālci, (mal.a =) mal.e = mā, mālkey, mao/mawu.**

NOTE 3: According to Roth (1936:436) if the subject is the same in both clauses, 'so as not to –' is said as **-ci māllye ko, -ci ani halye ko,** or **-ci anh.key-sili**; if the subject is different, **-ci mālki lul wi ha.ye** or **-ci mālko lo** is used. But Seoul speakers reject the forms with **māl–** and for the last would say **-ci anh.key haki wi ha.ye.** The form **māltolok** is used only with a following propositive: **Kaci māltolok haca** Let's not go.

NOTE 4: Examples of *-'ki "mal-* instead of *-'ti* (> **ci**) are found in ?1517- ¹No; see *-'ki.*

2. (follows a gerund **-ko** to show the eventual development of an action) ends up (by) doing, finally does it, gets around to doing it; does it anyway (despite reluctance or procrastination). ¶**Ku.yey pi ka oko mal.ess.ta** It WOULD end up raining! **Philkyeng ssawum i pel(.)e ciko mālkeyss.kwun a** I am afraid there will be a fight after all. **cwuk.ko mal.ess.ta** died, went and died, ended up dead. **Ku nun onul kako mānta** Finally, today at last, he gets around to leaving.

3. (follows a gerund **-ko** + pcl **ya** to show eventual resolution or completion of an action) finally gets around to doing, ends up doing. ¶**Pi ka kie-i oko ya mal.ess.ta** It finally got around to raining. **Ku ay tul i incey ssawuko ya mālkeyss.ta** Those children will end up quarreling yet. **I īl un kkok hay noh.ko ya mālkeyss.ta** I'll get this job done if it kills me!

4. (as gerund, follows a gerund and makes a strong affirmation) of course it is/does, there is no "either-or" about it, with no if's and's or but's. ¶**Kulem, kuleh.ko mālko** Yes, of course that is true. **Wass.ko mal.ess.ko (yo)** or **Wass.ko mālko (yo)** Of course he is here. **Chwupko mālko (yo)** There's no doubt about it, it's cold! **Ām, ⁿyeca chiko ya khi ka khuko mālko** Yes, she sure is tall for a girl.

5. (follows indic assertive, in indic assertive form, to make a strong affirmation) of course. ¶**Ām ā(l)ta mā(l)ta (yo)** Yes of course I know. **Ku sālam mannass.na?** – **Ām mannass mā(l)ta, cenyek kkaci kath.i mek.ess.nun key!** Did you see him? – Of course I saw him, why I even had dinner with him!

6. (follows transferentive **-ta** [optionally + pcl **ka**] to show interruption) does a while and then stops. ¶**Pi ka ota (ka) mal.ess.ta** It started to rain and then stopped. **Nāy pelye twue ssawuta (ka) mālci anh.keyss.ni?!** Leave them alone – they won't fight long.

7. [in paired phrases] (regardless whether) or not. SEE **-una māna, -kena māna, -tun ci māltun ci, -ulq ka mālq ka, -ulq ci mālq ci.**

8. **-ca mā(l)ca** as soon as –, no sooner – than.

9. SEE *-e "mal'la.*

ma'lwol(q), modulated prosp mod < *"mal]'la.* ¶*ma'lwolq 't i 'Ge'ta* (1462 ¹Nung 6:42a; ?1468 Mong 18b, 30b; [*ma'lwol*] 1475 Nay 3:41a; 1482 Nam 1:24a); *ma'lwol 'tt iGe'nol* (1463 Pep 1:9a); *ma'lwol 't ilwoswo'n i* (1481 Twu 7:38b); *ma'lwol 't i'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a); *ma'lwolq 't i.n i "la* (?1468- Mong 36a; 1465 Wen 1:2:1:32a); *ma'lwo.l ye 'tt* (1459 Wel 8:87b). *'kwot ma'lwol 't i'la* (1465 Wen 1:2:2:4a) he says we will stop and ... . *"TTWOW-"LI ma'lwo'l ye 'ho cyen'cho 'lwo* (1459 Wel 7:13b) because I have been unwilling to practice the doctrine.

ma'lwom, modulated substantive < *"mal]'la.* ¶*ma'lwo'm i* (1463 Pep 1:15b).

māl ya, abbr < **māl ia.** ¶**Tōn ul chen wen ilh.ess.ta 'n māl ya** You see, I lost a whole thousand wen. **Ne oci anh.nunta ko māl ya ka hwā nāytula** He got mad, uh, that-you weren't coming. **Kuleh.key hay se n' māl an toynta 'n māl ya** You shouldn't do as you are doing. **Ku sālam un māl ya ku-taci mās mós halq sālam ita** He is – uh – none

reliable a person. **Ku eykey n' māl ya cōh.un sanay ka iss.ta 'tula** They say she – uh – has a great guy. **[1]Nayil māl ya wuli yenghwa kamyen ettelq ka** How about us – uh – taking in a movie tomorrow?

malyen < *MA-'LYEN*, n. 1. plan, makeshift; judgment. ¶ **~ ēps.ta** is shiftless; has little judgment. **~ ēps.i** without a plan (judgment); extremely, extraordinarily. **Icey n' mānh.un ke l' kikyey lo 'ta (ka) haki (lo) malyen iey yo** Now many things are supposed to be made by machine.

~ hata, vnt. plans, manages, handles, does; arranges; manages to get, gets; gets (it done).

2. [DIAL, colloq] **-ki, -key, -tolok ~ ita** can't help doing / being; inevitably does / is.

3. [DIAL] = **(-ki ey) mangceng.**

man < *'man*, pcl (and postn, adj-n [postnominal, postmodifier]). The nasal at the end may be an accretion; CF *'en'ma*; *'hyenma*, *'hyen'ma s*; *'myes.ma*; *'mas – = 'ma[n]s.*

1. only, just (restrictive). ¶**pap man mekta** only eats rice. **Kim sensayng man wass.ey yo** Only Mr Kim came. **Ku twū salam un selo mannaki man hamyen cangsa iyaki lul hanta** Whenever those two get together they just talk business. **Honca man ālko kyēysey yo** Keep it to yourself. **Hana man cwusio** Give me just one. **Ku nun kul ilk.ki man him ssunta** He devotes himself to his studies alone. **Na man cal-mos hayss.[s]up.nikka?** Am I the only one to blame? **Ku nun caykan i iss.ul ppun man ani 'la pucilen to hata** He is not only talented, but hard-working, as well. **Cal man hamyen toyci ppalli man hamyen cēy-il in ka?** The important thing is to do it well rather than fast.

2. 2a. just, to the extent of, as much as. ¶**Sēk-ca man cwusio** Just give me three **ca** (feet) of it. 2b. = **pota** than: SEE **mōs hata** (adj-n).

3. [? postn, postmod] just (marks passage of time); for a period. ¶**Ku ka on ci ka kkok twū hay man ita** It is just two years since he came. He has been here (for) two years. **olayn man (ey)** = **olay kan man (ey)** after a long time. **Olay kan man ip.nita** It has been a long time (since we saw each other last).

4. but, only – after indicative **-ta, -ney, -o**; suspective **-ci, -ci yo**; and rarely subj assert **-ca**; ? normally not after **-e yo**, but see **-keyss.e yo man**. Also after (rhetorical) **-keyss.na** and **-keyss.[s]up.nikka.** ¶**Na to kako nun siph.ci man mōs kakeyss.ta** I want to go, too, only I cannot go. **Tōn un iss.ta man pillye cwuci anh.keyss.ta** I have the money but I will not loan it to you. **Ku kul ul ilk.ess.[s]up.nita man [1]ihay haci nun mōs hayss.[s]up.nita** I read the passage, but I didn't understand it. **Onul [1]nayil sāy lo nun etteh.keyss.[s]up.nikka man un thōywen hasici yo** He won't get any better between today and tomorrow, so how about taking him home.

SEE **ppun ~, -e ~, -ki ~, -ulye ~, -tuni ~, -ul ~; ku / ko ~, i / yo ~, ce ~.**

-man [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-myen**

mān < *'man* (example?) < **ma'[lo]n*, mod < **mālta** < *'ma[l]'ta* (desists).

māna, adversative < **mālta**

manceng SEE *'man 'tyeng*

manchi, manchim → **mankhum**

man ey, pcl + pcl. to/at/for just/only. ¶**Tte-nan ci sahul man ey tol.a wass.ta** He came back three days after he had left. **Olay kan man ey ku i lul mannass.ta** I saw him only after a long while (or: once in a great while). CF **ey man.**

mangceng, bnd n. SEE **-ki ey mangceng ici** (= DIAL **-uni mangceng ici, -e ya mangceng ici**), **-ul mangceng.**

mangi = **mayngi**

man hako, pcl + pcl. ¶**Hyēnkum payk-man wen man hako cip han chay man iss.umyen āmu kekceng ēps.keyss.ta** If I just have a million wen in cash and a house there'll be no worries. NOTE: The expected synonym **man kwa** is unlikely to occur; **kwa** is less frequent than **hako**, and **man hako** is itself infrequent.

man hata, postnom adj-n, postmod adj-n.

1. postnom adj-n. is to the extent of, is as big / little as, is as much / little as, is the size of. ¶**sāy al man hata** is the size of a bird's-egg, is as small as a bird's-egg. **hanul man hata** is vast as the sky, is "big as all outdoors". **kēy ttakci man han cip** a house no bigger than a crab's shell. **Ku khuki ka i man hata** Its size is this big. **Ku cwi ka kangaci man hata** The rat is the size of a puppy-dog. SEE **ku / ko ~, ce / co ~, i / yo ~.**

2. postmod adj-n (follows prosp mod). is sufficient (to do), is well worth (doing); is at the point (of doing), has reached the stage

(when one can do). ¶**pol ~** is worth seeing. **mannal man han sālam** a man worth meeting; the man to see. **swīl man han kongwen** a park that is a good place to relax in. **pol man to hako tul.ul man to hata** is both worth seeing and worth hearing. **Atul ul tāyhak ey ponayl man han caysan i iss.ta** He is rich enough to send his son to college. **Ku i nun han-chang īl haki cōh.ul man han nai ey cwuk.ess.ta** He died just at the age when he could lead an active life. **Kkoch i phil man hani-kka palam i pūnun kwun a** That old wind WOULD start to blow just when the flowers are so close to blooming! **mit.ul ~** is trustworthy. **mek.ul ~** is eatable. **ilk.ul ~** is readable, is worth reading. **kacil ~** is worth having (owning). **sal ~** is (well) worth buying. **ip.ul ~** is (well) worth wearing, is (quite) wearable.

mān hata, adj-n. [Hamkyeng DIAL (King 1990b)] = **mānh.ta** is much; are many.

man hay to, pcl + (vi inf + pcl 'even saying'). to mention only. SEE **-ki ey man (hay) to**.

mānh.i < *ᵔman ʃ'jhi* (1482 Nam 1:36b), der adv < **mānh.ta** < *ᵔman ᵒho'ta*.

1. much / many, lots. ¶**Eceyq pam palam ey kkoch i mānh.i ttel.e cyess.ta** Many blossoms fell in last night's wind. **Siksa cwūnpi lul mānh.i nun mōs hay to ppalli mektolok ccum iya hay tulici yo** I'll get you something to eat right away without going to a lot of trouble. **Mānh.i to moass.ta** We gathered a whole lot of them. **Yo say saynghwal-nan ulo sālam tul i kwīcwung-phum ul mānh.i cap.hitula ko yo** People have been hocking lots of their precious things because of the hardships of life these days. **Nay ka tāyhak ey se kongpu hanun tong-an yele kaci cōh.un kyenghem ul mānh.i hayss.ta** While studying at college, I had many valuable experiences.

2. muchly, mightily, very. ¶**Pi ka cēmcem mānh.i onun tey!** The rain is coming down harder than ever! **Nemu mānh.i kel.umyen phikon hay cinta** If you walk too much, you get tired. **Mānh.i aphe yo?** Is she very ill?

3. often, lots = frequently. ¶**Elin ay ka i pyēng ey mānh.i kellinta** Children often get this disease. **Yo sai pi ka mānh.i wass.ta** We have had much rain this last while.

ᵔman ᵒho'ta (?< *·MEN* 'myriad' as sometimes written), adj n (> *ᵔman'tha* > **mānh.ta**, adj).

1. is much, are many; has much / many.

2. is frequent, prevalent, common, rife.

¶ *ᵔman 'ho'ya* (1445 Yong 123, 1459 Wel 1:16b) > *manha* (1765 Pak-sin 1:20b). *ᵔman ho'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:35b) = *ᵔman 'khwo* ("1586 Sohak cey:1" [but not there!]; cited from LCT with inferred accents).

mānh.ta, adj < **mān ha-** < *ᵔmanh-* (by 1765) *ᵔman ᵒho-* (?< *·MEN* 'myriad'), adj-n. (But the usual MK equivalent was *ᵒha'ta*.)

1. is much, are many; has much / many.

2. is frequent, prevalent, common, rife.

mānh.un, adj mod.

1. epitheme extruded from subject.

1a. ¶**ha mānh.un sālam ey** among so many people. **ileh.key mānh.un sakwa** such a lot of apples. **Kuleh.key mānh.un phīnan-min tul i mollye tul.e wass.uni** ... With so many refugees pouring in, ... **Cham mānh.un swūko lul hasyess.ˢup.nita** You have gone to an awful lot of trouble for me.

1b. (subject = the possessor; or, epitheme extruded from genitive). ¶**swū mānh.un sālam tul** a large number of people.

1c. epitheme extruded from the complement (the possessed). ¶**Kulem ku mānh.un tōn un ku namphyen i tā kacyess.keyss.kwun a** Then the husband must have got all her money!

2. epitheme extruded from location. ¶**pata ka kiph.ko mulq koki ka mānh.un kos a** place where the sea is deep and the fish are plentiful.

3. transitional epitheme. ¶**mānh.un kawuntey se hana lul kacita** takes one of many.

4. summational epitheme.

4a. ¶**Haksayng tul i mānh.un ka ka mūncey 'ta** The question is whether there are many students. **mānh.un i mankhum inasmuch as** they are many, as there is a lot.

4b. ¶**Ku nun tōn i mānh.un tus siph.ess.ta** He seemed to be rich.

4c. (used as extended predicate). ¶**Yēy** ey nun i san ey pēm i mānh.un i 'la At one time there used to be lots of tigers in these mountains.

man i, pcl + pcl. only just (etc.) [as subject]. ¶**Pīwen un yēys nal wangpi wa kwungnye** man i nōltun tongsan ita The Piwen (Secret Garden) is a garden grove that only the Queen and the ladies of the court visited in olden days. **Ku i man i ānta** He's the only one who

knows. **Tānci na l' wi hay se man i, kelesil phil.yo nun ēps.e yo** I don't want you to do it just because of me.

man ila to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. even only/just; only just. **¶Ku i lul chac.e polq sikan man ila to iss.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I wish I (only) had time enough to visit him. **Tangsin man ila to wā se towa cwusipsio** You alone could come and help me, please. **Sip-man wen i ēps.umyen ō-man wen man ila to pillye cwusipsio** Well, if you haven't got a hundred thousand wen, lend me fifty thousand at least.

man ina(-ma), pcl + cop extended adversative. **¶Tōn un ēps.ta hay to salang man ina(-ma) iss.ess.umyen cōh.keyss.^{s}o** I wouldn't care if he has no money, just so he has affection. **Tā mōs kaph.tula to pān man ina(-ma) kaph.e cwusipsio** Even though you can't afford to pay back the total, at least pay back half.

man in tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. even though (it be) only/just. **¶Kāmsa uy ttus man in tul phyosi mōs hakeyss.^{s}up.nikka?** Could he not at least express a little appreciation? **Tōn un mōs puchitula to phyēnci man in tul mōs hakeyss.^{s}o?** Even though he can't afford to send the money, couldn't he at least write me a letter?

man iya. 1. pcl + pcl. only if (it be) just, only just. **¶Ku sālam man iya mit.ulq swu iss.ci** You can surely trust HIM, I bet. **Onul man iya etteh.key toykeyss.ci** I guess we'll somehow manage to get by for TODAY, at least. **Ku i nun sikan man iya cal cikhici** He certainly is punctual, at least. **Swuep-lyo man iya elma an toyci** The tuition itself (alone) does not amount to much.

2. = man ia (postnoun + cop var infinitive). it is just/only (etc.).

mankhom → mankhum

mankhum. [VAR machi, machim, manchi, manchim, mankhom; ?< mānh- + -kum]

1. pcl. as much as, equal to.

1a. **¶Ne to ku sālam mankhum halq swu iss.ta** You can do as well as he. **Nwukwu nun ne mankhum mōs hay se?** Do you think that someone (= I) can't do as well as you? **Na to haki man hamyen ku sālam mankhum hanta p.nita** If I devoted myself to it I could do as much/well as he. **I kes to ku kes mankhum cōh.ta** This one is as good as that one. **I kes un ku kes mankhum cōh.ci anh.ta** This one is not so/as good as that one.

1b. **¶mānh.un i mankhum** inasmuch as they are many, as there is a lot. **Ne nun pūca 'n i mankhum te kipu hay ya hanta** Being richer you should donate more. **Na nun Kim sensayng eykey chwungko hal i mankhum chin haci anh.e** I'm not a good enough friend of Mr Kim to offer him advice.

2. postmod [abbr of noun i or kes + pcl]. so much that, enough to.

2a. (follows prosp mod). **¶Khun cip ul ciul (i) mankhum tōn i ēps.ta** I don't have money enough to build a big house. **Silhq-cung i nal mankhum mek.ess.ta** I have eaten it so much/often that I am sick of it. **Pēm ila to cap.ul mankhum nallayta** He is fast enough to catch a tiger. **Na nun i kwamok ul kaluchil mankhum ānun kes i ēps.ta** I haven't the knowledge (= background) to teach this subject.

2b. (follows any mod). inasmuch as, since. **¶Cikum i machim cengcho in (kes) mankhum wuli nala uy say hay lul selmyeng hay tulikeyss.ey yo** Inasmuch as New Year's is right at this time, I am going to explain the Korean New Year. **Tōn i sayngkin mankhum ku tong-an sako siph.ess.tun os ul sakeyss.ta** Now that I've got the money, I'm going to buy some clothes that I've been wanting to get.

mankhum chelem = chelem mankhum

mankhum cocha, pcl + pcl. ~ to. **¶Elin ay mankhum cocha to mōs hamyen se mue l' khun soli ya** What are you making such a fuss about when you can do even less than a child?!

mankhum i, pcl + pcl. as much as [as subject]. **¶Ku mankhum i (or ku manchi ka) te khun ya** Is it bigger by that much?

mankhum ila to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. **¶Yo cengto mankhum ila to hay polyem** Why don't you just try it out to this extent, at least.

mankhum ina(-ma), pcl + copula (extended) advers. **¶Ku kes mankhum ina(-ma) hayss.ni?** Did you do at least as much as that?

mankhum iya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) as much as. **¶Āmuli khi ka khuta hay to na mankhum iya khulla kwu?** However tall he might be, surely he can't be as tall as I am.

mankhum man, pcl + pcl. **¶Ku mankhum man iss.umyen toyess.ci** If there is (just) that much it will be all right.

~ **ila to.** ¶**Ku mankhum man ila to cŏh.uni cwusikeyss.^{s}up.nikka** Won't you give me just that little bit?

mankhum ssik, pcl + pcl. ¶**halwu kĕnne mankhum ssik** every other day.

mankhum to, pcl + pcl. even/also/either as much as. ¶**yo** ~ even the least little bit. **Ku mankhum to ŭmsik ul mŏs mek.ni?** Can't you eat just that little bit of food? **Ku sālam mankhum to cal mŏs hani?** Can't you do just as well as he can?

mankhum ul, pcl + pcl. ¶**I mankhum ul hayss.e to acik mŏs tā hayss.kwun** Though we have done this much, I see we haven't yet done it all.

mankhum un, pcl + pcl. (as for) as much as. ¶**Talun sālam un mŏs mit.tula to ku sālam mankhum un mit.ulq swu iss.e** Even though others may not be trusted you can trust him, at least. **Na to wuli hyeng nim mankhum un mek.e** I eat as much as my big brother does!

man kwa, pcl + pcl. SEE **man hako** (NOTE).

ma'non, postmod (? bnd n ~ CF *ma'lon*). but, however. SEE *-'ken ma'non, -'en ma'non,* ... (< *man 'on* or *ma 'non*?)

"manon < **ma'flo']non,* processive modifier < *"ma[l]'ta* (desists). ¶ *"mano'n i* (1481 Twusi 10:20a).

'ma[n] s SEE *'ma s*

'man s, pcl + pcl. ¶*SO-HHWOW 'man s 'NYEM 'two* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15a) even the tiniest fraction of a kṣana (an instant).

man to < *'man 'two* (CF *'ma 'two*), 1. pcl + pcl. just (only) also/even/either. ¶**Ne nun kāy man to mŏs hata** You are worse than a dog (= beast). NOTE: ***man to ka/lul** are rejected.

2. SEE **-ci man to**

3. SEE **-ki ey man (hay) to**

4. adj-n + pcl. also/even/either worth. ¶**pol man to hako tul.ul man to hata** is both worth seeing and worth hearing.

mantulta, vt. -L-. VAR **mayntulta.**

1. makes, manufactures, prepares, fixes up, concocts, cooks (up); makes it (into), turns it (into); makes out, draws up, frames, creates, writes; builds, erects, constructs; forms, sets up, organizes, establishes; cultivates, fosters, builds up, trains; invents, fabricates, makes up (a story); creates (from nothing).

2. aux (follows adverbative **-key** to make a periphrastic causative that is more emphatic than **-key hata**). makes, causes, sets, forces, impels. ¶**kakey** ~ makes a person go, induces one to go. **mit.key** ~ makes one believe (in). **kikyey ka tol.a kakey** ~ sets a machine to work (in operation). **myĕng.lyeng ul pokcong hakey** ~ forces one to obey an order. **cacin hay se kipu hakey** ~ induces a person to donate of his own accord.

man 'two, pcl + pcl. ¶*"a'mwo 'man 'two "mwot ''ti a'ni ho'kwo ce 'lol "cye'ku'ta cwu'm ye n' 'kwot ho'l i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:43a) without its being very much if you give him just a little he will do it right away. *'kul poyhwo'ti a'ni 'hwom 'man 'two 'kot "mwot ho'n i ''la* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:30ab) a smudge makes *'kul* look much like *'kwol,* but it is too far to the left) it is not as bad as being uneducated. CF *'ma 'two.*

'man 'tyeng, bnd n (postn/postmod) + bnd n (postmod/postn). not just ~ but. ¶*'pap me'kuq 'tet 'man 'tyeng TTYANG-SSYANG 'i "i'l'ol 'soyng'kak ho'la* (1459 Wel 8:8b) think about this matter not just while you eat but all the time. *kwo'ki capnon 'poy nwol'Gywo.m'ol 'pwonwo'la 'ho.ya ['PPOYK-'ZILQ] i wol katolwok 'hosila 'n 't oy "man tyeng nul nye'lum "cis.non 'nwo'm on mu'sus ke'i i'sye selu 'culkywo'm ol "ta ho'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 22:7b) not just have they spent much of the day's light enjoying the fishing boat, but with what [now] will the old farmers bring their mutual delight to its fullest?

man ul, pcl + pcl. only/just (etc.) [as direct object]. ¶**Hān-e man ul hanun sāhoy a society** that talks only Korean.

man ulo, pcl + pcl. only/just as (with, etc.). ¶ ~ **nun** (as for) only/just as (with, etc.). **Pap man ulo sānun kes i ani 'ta** We do not live by bread alone. **Sālam twŭl man ulo uy wŭnceng** ... (CM 2:130) Operation by just two persons ... CF **ulo man.**

manun (pcl) = **man un** (pcl + pcl) but only.

mānun, 1. proc mod < **mālta.** 2. < **mānh.un.**

man un, pcl + pcl. 1. as for only/just. ¶**kwuk.hwa man un han kwungsil ey cin.yel hay noh.ass.ess.ta** These chrysanthemums alone have been put on exhibit in a certain room in the palace.

2. (after indicative -ta or suspective -ci). but, only [often spelled -manun in this usage]. ¶Kako siph.ci man un pappe se kaci mŏs hakeyss.ta I should like to go, only I'm too busy. Tŏn un iss.^{s}up.nita man un cikum kot pillye tulici nun mŏs hakeyss.^{s}up.nita I have the money but I can't lend it to you right now.

3. (sentence-initial adv / conjunction). But, – .

man uy, pcl + pcl. (the one that is) only / just (etc.). ¶Na honca man uy mŭncey 'la 'myen kantan haci yo It would be quite simple if it concerned only me.

manyang, pcl [DIAL] = chelem (like).

'ma s (?= *'ma[n] s*), pcl + pcl. ¶*[PANG-'CHWON] 'ma s mozo'm ay* (1481 Twusi 8:9a) in his heart of hearts. SEE *'i 'ma[n] s*; CF *'cywokwo'ma s*.

māsica: Neither V-ci māsica nor V-usici mā(l)ca are used, because the honorific is incompatible with the plain hortative.

mas-'nala, modulated indic assert < *mas-na'ta* < *mac-na'ta* (> mannata). (I) meet / face. ¶*'mwul s [-TTWOW-'CCUK] 'ey two'la kal 'kil.h i 'ep.su'n i [SYWUY-'LWOW] hon no'ch oy ['NGWEN-PANG] 'ay mas-'nala* (1481 Twusi 8:13b) with no way to return to the band of brigands my aged face confronts a distant land.

(*)māsye la: Neither V-ci māsye la nor V-usici ma(l.e)la are used, because of the incongruity of the honorific with the plain command.

mat < *'mot*, n, adn. the first-born, first, eldest. ¶~ nwui the eldest sister. ~ ttal the eldest daughter, the first daughter. Ku i ka mat ita He/She is the eldest. ~ ulo nass.ta / nah.ass.ta was born first, is the eldest. NOTE: Many speakers replace the noun mat with maci, a new noun created from the pronunciation of mat i as /maci/: maci lul cwuk.yess.ta killed the first-born; maci lo nah.ass.ta was born the eldest; maci 'ta = mat ita is the first-born. Some speakers use a shortened version mac: mac ul pilos ha.ye beginning with the eldest (= maci lul = mat ul).

mata < *'ma'ta*, particle. each (one), every, all (inclusive). ¶nal ~ every day < *nal 'ma'ta* (1459 Wel 23:74b) = māyil < *'moy'il* (1586 Sohak 6:26b = 1518 Sohak-cho 9:30a) < *'moy'zil* (?1517- Pak 1:21a, 58b) < *'MOY-'ZILQ*. cip cip ~ each and every house. kos kos ~ everywhere < *'kwot 'kwot 'ma'ta* (1459 Wel 2:52a). kalq cek ~ every time one goes. Sālam mata ku lul chingchan hanta Everybody praises him. *'salom pwo'n i 'ma'ta* (1447 Sek 24:13b; *'i* is functioning as a post-appositional nominalization that semantically echoes the *'salom*) everyone he saw. *'sta[h] 'ma'ta* (1447 Sek 6:8b) each land. *'em 'ma'ta – kwos wu[h] 'ma'ta* (1447 Sek 6:31a) on each tusk – and on top of each blossom. *namwo a'lay 'ma'ta* (1459 Wel 7:31a) under every tree. DIAL matang, matong, matwung. CF māy-, ssik; kkol. SEE *-un 'ta 'ma'ta*.

NOTE 1: Redundant marking is possible (Im Hopin 1986:75): māyil ~ every day (= nal ~), māy cwuil mata every week, māy sikan mata every hour, māy sam-kaywel mata every three months. ALSO: māy sĕt tal (mata) every December, māy sip-il wel(q tal) ~ every November. Awkward: (*)māy īl hanun nal (mata) every working day, māy chwuwun nal (mata) every cold day.

NOTE 2: The shape is identical with the unattested indic assert (and transferentive) of the negative auxiliary *'ma[l]'ta*, from which the particle could have developed by way of an expression like "not stopping at just a / one – but [every] – ". Dialect forms with -ng may reflect the *'ka* of *-'ta 'ka* (transferentive).

māta [var] = mālta

mata ey, pcl + pcl. [a bit awkward; modern style omits ey] ¶Kolccaki mata (ey) colcol hulunun kaywul mul un cham ulo malk.ki to hata How clear the tiny streams are that bubble down each valley.

mata eykey (se), pcl + pcl. [older style] = eykey (se) mata

mata ey se, pcl + pcl + pcl. [older style] = ey se mata

mata ka, pcl + pcl. each, every, all [as neg cop complement]. ¶Ai mata ka ani 'la i ai hako ce ai man ici yo It's not every child, just this one and that one.

mata khenyeng, pcl + pcl. far from (its being) each / every / all. ¶Cĕnchwuk un cip cip mata (nun) khenyeng hak.kyo ey to ĕps.nun tey ka mānh.ta There are many schools that lack phonographs, to say nothing of their absence in every house!

mata kkaci, pcl + pcl. ¶Icey nun sanq-kol ey iss.nun cip cip mata kkaci cĕnki ka tul.e

kakey toyess.ta Now electricity has come to every house in the mountain spots.

māta ko [var] = mālta ko

mata l' (pcl + abbr pcl) = mata lul

(*)mata lo, pcl + pcl [awkward]. ¶(?) Il.yoil nal sālam tul un kyŏoy mata lo sophung ul kass.ta On Sunday people went out picnicking to every outskirt of town.

mata (*)lul, pcl + pcl. each, every, all [as direct object]. ¶cīna kanun sālam mata [lul] pota watches every person passing by.

mata man, pcl + pcl. ¶Cēnchwuk i hak.kyo mata man iss.e to kwaynchanh.ci yo It is all right for each school to have a phonogram.

mata n' (pcl + abbr pcl) = mata nun

mata 'na, pcl + cop advers. each/every/all or the like; whether each/every/all; each/every/all whatsoever. ¶Cip cip mata 'na na-wass.umyen īl i toylq ka There'd be no problem if people had come from each house.

matang, pcl [DIAL: Phyengan (Kim Yengpay 1984:95); Hamkyeng (Kim Thaykyun 1986: 191a)] = mata (each).

mata nun, pcl + pcl. as for each/every/all. ¶(Talun sālam un mŏlla to) sensayng nim mata nun tā tulye ya 'ci (I don't know about giving the others but) we should give one to each teacher at least.

mata nun khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE mata khenyeng.

mata pota, pcl + pcl. ¶Yo cuum un latio ka ecci 'na mānh.un ci cip cip mata pota pang mata hana ssik iss.ta ko halq swu iss.ulq cengto 'ci yo Lately radios have become so common it has reached the point where you can say that every room has one, rather than every house.

mata puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶Kak kaceng mata puthe kyŏyuk ey kwansim ul kacye ya hanta Each household must take an interest in education.

mata se, pcl + pcl. SEE mata ey se.

ˇmata ˇsye, pcl + pcl. ¶*cip ˇmata ˇsye ˇsalo'm ol ˇhonwol Ginwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 15:6a) they are murdering people in every household.

mata to, pcl + pcl [awkward]. each/every/all also (either, even). ¶[n]Yeca ppun man ani 'la namca mata to [1]yuhayng ul ttaluko iss.ta Not only every woman but every man is following the fashion, too.

mata uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) of each/every/all. ¶sālam mata uy ūymu everybody's duty, the duty of every person.

mata wa, pcl + pcl. [a bit awkward] ¶Ku nun ponun sālam mata wa tathwunta He fights with everyone he sees.

mata ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) each/every/all. ¶Haksayng mata ya tā cwulq swu ēps.ci yo We can't let EACH student have one.

math, 1. n. [obs] = matang (a yard, a place). CF meli-math the head of the bed.

2. postmod. [DIAL] = kyel (incidental to): -nun/-tun ~ ey/ulo.

ˇma'ti, = *ˇma[l]'ti*, suspective < *ˇma[l]'ta*: ¶*ˇma'ti a'ni tha'n i* (1463 Pep 2:28b) they did not give up.

matong, matwung [DIAL] = mata

mattana, quasi-pcl (always preceded by mal). [abbr < mac.ta hana 'says it fits but' =] according to (something said). ¶Caney mal mattana yēys nal ey nun yeki mos i iss.ess.ney As you say, there was a pond here in olden times. Yēys māl mattana am-thalk i wūlmyen cip-an mang hanun i 'la As the old saying goes, "when the hen crows [= when the woman wears the trousers] the family goes to ruin".

ˇma'two (?= *ˇma[n]'two*), pcl + pcl. ¶*pi ˇsalo'm oy ˇmwu'l ey ˇsa-nikwo ˇmwo cywungsoyng ˇma'two ˇmwot 'hwo-ngi* (1447 Sek 6:5a) even [my] living on in the society of human beings is inferior to [the life of] any living creature.

maum < *mozom*, noun.

1. mind, soul, spirit, heart, idea, thought, mentality; disposition. ¶Mom un nulk.e to maum cocha ya nulk.keyss.na Why should I let my spirit get old along with my body? Him un yak halq ci 'la to maum un tanthay hay ya hanta You should be firm in mind even though you are weak in body. Nay maum un choq pul kwa to kath.ta My heart is (just) like a flickering candle. Elkwul iya ette hatun ci maum man chak hamyen ssukeyss.ta If only she's a woman of good nature, she is all right with me, regardless of what she looks like.

2. consideration, sympathy, tenderness, benevolence, kindness; concern. ¶Ku nun hak.kyo lul wihay hanun maum ey se kuleh.key hayss.ta He did so out of concern for the school.

3. feeling, mood; worry, anxiety. ¶**Ileh.key maum i pul.an halq cwul al.ess.tula 'myen an ponaynun ke l'** (kwayni ponayss.kwun a) If I had known I would feel so bad I wouldn't have sent him off (but I did). **Ku ka Mikwuk ey kanta 'nun tey nay maum ey ette hata** I am none too happy to hear that he is going to America. **Na eykey 'n tul casik ul salang hanun maum i ēps.keyss.^{s}o?** Why should I not have a feeling of love for my own child? **ecci toyl.nun ci maum coita** worries over what will happen. **maum ul thek noh.ta** puts one's mind at complete ease. **Cikum ce uy maum ul etteh.key māl-ssum tulye ya cōh.ulq ci molukeyss.^{s}up.nita** I do not know just how I ought to describe my feelings at this moment. **Ku sosik ul tul.uni-kka maum i noh.inta** Now that I hear the news, I feel better. **Hyeng nim kkey se 'la to phyēnci ka iss.umyen maum i noh.ikeyss.nun tey** ... I'd feel relieved if there were a letter even from my elder brother, but (there isn't any). **Nam tul i na tele kongpu l' cal hanta 'nun i mankhum nay maum uy chayk.im un te mukewe cinta** The more that people tell me how well I am doing in my studies, the heavier the burden on my soul.

4. fancy, taste, liking, mind, heart. ¶**caki maum tay lo hata** does as one pleases. **maum kkes wūlta** cries one's heart out. **Katun ci otun ci maum tay lo hakey** Come or go, whichever you please. **Nay ka hanun tay lo haci mālko tangsin maum tay lo hasipsio** Don't do just as I do, do as you like. **Ileca 'ni ku nom i maum ey kkiiko, kuleca 'ni ce nom hanthey an tōyss.kwu** ... If I do this I offend the one guy and if I do that I offend the other guy (= I just can't please anyone)!

4a. ~ **ey tulta** is to one's liking, catches / strikes one's fancy, appeals to one; (?) is acceptable, satisfactory. ¶**Ney maum ey tun ya?** (How) do you like it? **Ku-yek maum ey tulci anh.nunta** I don't like it, either. **Eccen ci maum ey tul.e** Somehow he appeals to me.

5. will, intention, inclination, plan, design, mind, heart. ¶**ttan** ~ ulterior motive, secret purpose; duplicity, treachery. **pon (ku uy)** ~ **un** as for his real intention / nature. **Nay ka sal.e iss.nun hān ney maum tay lo haci mōs hanta** So long as I live, I won't let you have your way (= You'll have to do it over my dead body). **han maum han ttus** (of) the same mind, of one accord. **Wi lo nun sacang ey se alay lo nun sāhwan ey iluki kkaci cen-hōysa ka han maum ulo il hanta** The entire company works hard, from the president at the top to the office boy at the bottom.

5a. SEE **-ul** ~ **(i iss.ta / ēps.ta, ul mekta).** CF **ttus, cēngsin, ki, kipun, mes.**

maumq cali, cpd n. temper(ament), disposition, nature, character. SYN **maumq ssi, simci.**

maumq kyel, cpd n. (= **sēngq kyel**) disposition, temper(ament).

maumq-po (= **simq-po, simswul**) will, temper, disposition (often bad). ¶ ~ **ka sānapta** is ill-willed / -disposed, bad-tempered, evil-minded.

maum-ssi a turn / kind of mind, a sort of person; nature, temper(ament), disposition. ¶**elkwul to kōpkeni wa maum-ssi to kōpta** has not only a pretty face but also a lovely disposition. **Ku nun keth ulo poki ey pota acwu maum-ssi ka cōh.un sālam ita** He is a much nicer person than he seems to be when you just look at him. **Ku ^{n}yeca uy maum-ssi ka etten ci nun moluci man (un) elkwul un yeypputula** I do not know what her disposition is like but she had a pretty face (as I recall). **Mom un yak hal mangceng maum un kwut.ta** He may be weak physically but he has a strong will. **Ku sayksi uy maum-ssi ka kowulq ci ettelq ci nun te kyekk.e pwā ya ālkeyss.e** I will not know whether that girl has a nice disposition or not until I have seen more of her.

may$_1$, postn. shape, form, cast. ¶**mom** ~ one's figure / shape, one's carriage / bearing. **nwun** ~ the expression / cast of one's eyes; one's eyes. **heli s may** the shape of one's waist. **ip** ~ a dab of food; a slapdash job; (the shape of) one's mouth. **?son** ~ (CM 1:229) (the shape of) one's hands. CF **maypsi** < **may-pssi**) shapeliness; appearance. [< *moy* attire (?1660- Kyeychwuk) ?< *moy'ta* > **māyta** ties, makes]

may$_2$, adn. quite, much (the same). ¶ ~ **han kaci 'ta,** ~ **ilpan ita** are much / about the same, come to the same thing after all. **Eph.e cina cac.hye cina may machan-kaci 'ta** It is six of one and half a dozen of the other. CF **māy$_4$** (thoroughly), **maywu, māyn.**

māy$_3$ < *"moy* < *"MOY*, adnoun. each, every. ¶ ~ **tal** = **māywel** every / each month (= **tal**

mata, but 'every two months' is only **twū tal mata**); ~ **hay** = **māynyen** every/each year (= **hay mata**); but ***māy nal** is not said for **māyil** every day, each day (= **nal mata**). ~ **haksayng** each student. ~ **hak.ki** each school term (semester). ~ **il.yoil** every Sunday. ~ **myeng** every/each person. ~ **cip mata** every house [rare without the **mata**]. **Māy math.un pa chayk.im ul kakca ka motwu wanswu haca** [a bit awkward] Let/May each of us fulfill every responsibility we have undertaken. CF **mata, ssik, kkol**. NOTE: Redundant marking with **māy** ··· **mata** occurs; see **mata**, NOTE 1.

¶ *"moy 'hona'h oy* (?1517- Pak 1:32a; mistake for *hona'h oy*?) for each one, apiece.

māy, adv. well, thoroughly; carefully (cooks). ¶ ~ ~ SAME. ~ **ccih.ta** grinds it thoroughly. ~ **pokk.ta** roasts it nicely. ? **may mancita** arranges, adjusts (clothes or hair). CF **maywu, maypta; māy** (quite).

"may, adv. how come, why (= way).

'/-may [DIAL, lit] = **'/-m ey**

māyn, adnoun. 1. (pseudo-adn) LIGHT ↔ **mīn**.

1a. exclusively, nothing but, just, to the exclusion (or virtual exclusion) of everything else; lots, many; full of. ¶**Kwūkyengq keli nun ēps.ko māyn sālam tul ppun ita** There is nothing to see but lots of people. **Mos ey māyn koki 'ta** The pond is full of fish (swarms with fish). **Kākey ey māyn Ilpon mulken ita** The store is loaded with Japanese goods.

1b. unadulterated, nothing but, just unaided, unaccompanied, unprotected, bare, naked. ¶ ~ **meli** a bare head; bareheaded (**māyn meli lo na-kata** goes out bareheaded, goes out without putting on a hat). ~ **pal** bare feet; barefooted. ~ **mom**, ~ **cwumek**, ~ **son** empty hands; empty-handed (**māyn son ulo sālam ul chac.ta** visits a person without bringing a gift). ~ **pap** plain rice (with no side dishes). **māynq ip** an empty (unfed) mouth.

2. all the way, the very, the extreme/most. ¶ ~ **cheum** at the very first; first of all, before anything else, before all others, foremost; at the very beginning, right at/from the start. ~ **nācwung** at the very end/latest, last of all, behind all others, hindmost. ~ **kkoktayki** (at) the very top; the highest, the uppermost. ~ **alay** (at) the very bottom, the lowest, the nethermost. ~ **ōyn phyen cip** a house at the very left; the house way at the left. **Pokto māyn kkuth ey iss.^{s}up.nita** It's way down at the end of the hall.

-mayn [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-myen**

- *'ma 'y'na*, pcl + cop advers. ¶*hon thelek ka 'ma 'y'na isi'm ye n' MWON 'NGWOY yey is.ke'ta* (?1468- Mong 12b) if there is but one hair end [unshaven on the head] one is outside the discipline.

-maynq [S Kyengsang DIAL] = **-myen se**

maynqi, postn, suf (? dimin). ¶**al** ~ a kernel; a grain; substance, matter, content. **an.a** ~ a hole in the back of a miner's lamp so that it can be attached to his pick [< vt var inf **an.a** = **an.e** embracing]. ? **kay** ~ pep [< **kāyta**]. ~ VAR **mangi** (CF **pangmangi** club). CF **meyngi, kayngi, tayngi, layngi, payngi, ayngi, caynqi**.

mayntulta [var] = **mantulta**

me, abbr < **mwe** < **mue** < **mues** (what; ...).

-mek suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs; CF **-mak**). ¶**tulmek tulmek** exhilarated (< **tu-l-** lift up). **kwulmek kwulmek** all not yet full (< **kwulh-** adj not yet full).

me ka, abbr < **mwe ka** < **mue ka** = **mues i**

mekta$_1$, vt (VC **mek.ita**, VP **mek.hita**)

1. eats (HON **capswusita**).
2. lives (subsists, feeds) on.
3. smokes (= **phiwuta**); drinks (= **masita**).
4. takes, seizes, devours.
5. gets, receives, has.
6. gets, undergoes, suffers, catches.
7. (**sal ul** ~) gets, acquires (years of age). **twū sal mek.i** a two-year-old.
8. fixes, sets, makes up (one's mind).
9. harms, injures, slurs, slanders.

mekta$_2$, vi. 1. it bites, cuts (well).
2. it grinds (well).
3. it dyes (well), soaks in (well).
4. it gins (well).
5. (**ssi-nal** ~) it is all tied together; (warp and woof) are properly adjusted = is logical.
6. costs, is spent (consumed).
7. is worm-eaten, moth-eaten, decayed.
8. (an ear) loses its hearing, goes deaf.
9. **mac'** ~ are well matched, comparable.
10. gets numbered (**chi** ~ upward, **nay** ~ downward).

mekta$_3$, aux insep. (gives a strong vulgar and pejorative flavor to the preceding infinitive).

1. aux adj (follows adj inf). ¶**keyulle ~** is a lazy bastard. CF **ppä cita**.

2. aux v (often limited to past or future). ¶**phal.e ~** sells it away/off. **ic.e ~** forgets. **sok.ye ~** cheats, swindles, takes in. **cip.e ~** swipes, filches.

hay ~ does (something bad/bothersome), does the damn thing; takes unjust possession of something, latches on to. **ttwucayngi nolus ul hay ~** pimps, panders, is a damn pimp.

kaluchye ~ teaches (under some unpleasant circumstance), has to put up with teaching. **Ay ka māl ul tut.ci anh.e kaluchye mek.ulq swu ēps.ta** The boy won't listen to what I tell him, so I can't teach him a damn thing.

tōy (= **toye**) **mek.ess.ta** is, is shaped, is formed (in an unpleasant way). **Kulus i cal twu** (= to) **tōy mek.ess.ta** What a "nice" dish it is! [IRONICAL] = What an ugly dish! **Casik cal twu tōy mek.ess.ta** What a mess you are! (or – he is!)

SEE **puth-mekta**.

mekwu'li, n. frog. *mekwu'luy'pap* (?1517- Pak 1:70b, 1527 Cahoy 1:5a=9b) water chestnut; duckweed < *mekwu'l[y] uy 'pap* < *mekwu'li 'uy 'pap* frog food. CF *'uy* NOTE 2 (p. 923).

me'kwu'li = me'kwu'l i, vt modulated prosp mod + postmod. food. ¶*sana'ol me'kwu'l i l' 'pwuy'ye wo'n i* (1459 Wel 1:45a) for three or four days they kept cutting [grain for] food.

me l', abbr < **mwe l(ul)** < **mue l(ul) = mues ul**

me 'l, abbr < **mwe 'l** < **mue 'l** < **mues il**

mēl(q) < *"mel(q)* < **me'l[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < **mēlta** < *"me[l]'ta* (far). CF *"mell – .*

me'len, effective mod < *"me[l]'ta*. ¶*'SYENG-ZIN pe'ngulwo'm i te'wuk me'len "salo'm i* (1463 Pep 2:41a) people more distanced from the sage.

meli, n. 1. the head; brains, intelligence.

2. the top (head, point, tip), an end (part). ¶**peykay (chayk-sang) ~** the top of a pillow (a desk). **alayq (wiq) ~** the bottom (top) end.

3. the beginning.

4. a chief, a boss, a top man.

5. (= **~ thel**) the hair on one's head.

(-)meli, postnoun, suffix. (vulgarizes nouns); CF **(-)taykali, (-)ttakci**. ¶**angtal ~** a person who is swollen with ambition. **ciceng ~** inappropriate behavior. **cincel ~** repugnance. **cwūpyen ~** resourcefulness, flexibility. **ēngteng ~** rump. **nentel ~** disgust. **sēngceng ~** nature, stamp, temper(ament). **ssak-swu ~** a good sign/omen, promise. **sōkal ~** (perverse/stupid) mentality (< **sōk al**). **ssi-al ~** a bad seed, a nasty fellow. **taykal ~** the head. **tōn ~** a sum of money. **yamthong/yemthwung ~** (sense of) shame (< **[1]yemchi** < *LYEM-"CHI*). NOTE: KEd put **kkuthumeli** here, but we will treat it as **kkuth** + **-umeli**, similar to **kkuth(-)uleki**.

"mell – (+ *'i* postmod) < **me'l[u]l(q)*, prosp modifier < *"me[l]'ta* (far). ¶*"mel'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1459 Wel 8:1b) is it far?.

mel-lo = muel-lo = mues ulo (with what, ..)

me lo, abbr < **mwel-lo = mues ulo** (with what, ..)

mēlm < *"melm* < **me'l[u]m*, subst < **mēlta** < *"me[l]'ta* (far). ¶*"mel'm ya* [= *ye*] *kas.ka'won toy* (1586 Sohak 6:108a) places far and near.

me lul = mues ul (what/something)

me 'm, abbr < **mwe 'm** < **mue 'm** < **mues im**

me n', abbr < **mwe n(un)** < **mue nun = mues un**

me 'n, abbr < **mwe 'n** < **mue 'n'** < **mues in**

mēn < *"men* < **me'[lu]n*, modifier < **mēlta** < *"me[l]'ta* (far). ¶*"men* (1447 Sek 13:59a; 1449 Kok 139; 1459 Wel 2:69a, 7:12b). *[']men "nwuy 'yey s* (1459 Wel 23:93a) of a distant generation. *it.ti 'Gwos tewuk e'kuy.m ye tot.ti [']Gwos tewuk "me.n i* (1579 Kwikam 1:6a) the better it is the more one transgresses, and the more one runs the farther it is. CF *me'len*.

-meng (se) [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984: 45-6; LSN 1978:93, 101)] = **-myen se, = -mye**

mengi, postn, suf [var] = **meyngi**.

'meni, an intensifier added to interjections [< **emeni** mother]. **Aikwu 'meni!** Good lord! Oh oh! Oh my! Alas!

me nun = mues un (noun + particle)

MEY South Korean spelling distinguishes **mey** and **m^{Y}ey**, but both sequences are usually pronounced the same (as mey). If you cannot locate the word you are looking for under **mey**, look under **m^{Y}ey**.

mey, adnoun, bnd n (?< *"mwoy[h]* 'mountain'). nonglutinous, not sticky.

1. adn. ¶**~ co** nonglutinous (regular) millet. **meypssal = mey-pssal** < *'mwoy 'psol* (1527) hulled nonglutinous rice. **~ ttek** nonglutinous cake. **~ pap** (boiled) nonglutinous rice. **~ pye** < *mwoy pye* (?1834-) nonglutinous rice plants. ANT **chal (cha')** < *'chol* (?< *'cholq*).

2. bnd n. ¶**~ cita** is nonglutinous.

mey, abbr < mwey < muey = mue what; what?!

me 'y, abbr < mwe 'y < mwe ey < mue ey < mues ey

me' y, abbr < mwe' y < mue' y = mues i.

'/-m ey. 1. = ham ey. 2. = -um ey

meych < *'myech*, noun [usually spelled **myech**]. how many; some, several, a few. ¶ ~ **ina** about how many; about so many, several (or so). ~ **ip.nikka** how old are you? ~ **sālam / kos** how people / places; several people / places. **Meych salam iss.^{s}up.nikka** [falling intonation] How many people are there?; [rising intonation] Are there some people? ~ **hay** how many years; a few years, some/several years. VAR [lit] **myech**.

meych ey, n + pcl. to how many; to some. ¶**Meych ey tases ul ka hayss.nun ya** To how many were the five added?

meych eykey, n + pcl. to how many (to some) creatures. ¶**Thokki meych eykey (= meych mali eykey) punpay han sēym in ya** How many rabbits do you figure got their rations?

meych ey se, n + pcl + pcl. from how many (or how much); from some (several). ¶**Meych ey se tases ul cey hayss.nun ya** From how many were the five subtracted?

meychil < *mye'chul*, noun [spelled **myechil**].

1. = **meychit nal** what day of the month.

2. how many days, how long; a few days. ¶**Ku il hanun tey meychil kellikeyss.^{s}o** How many days will it take to get the work done? **Meychil cen ey tte-nass.ta** He left here a few days ago. **Na nun meychil te iss.keyss.ta** I will stay for a few days longer.

meychit nal (*myechit nal* ? < **mye'chu[l]s 'nal*), cpd n [usually spelled **myechit-nal**]. what day of the month; the date; the something-(e)th. ¶**Onul i meychit nal in ka** What day of the month is it today? **Onul i sumu meychit nal ita** It is the 20-somethingth today.

meych meych, cpd noun [usually spelled **myech-myech**]. a (certain) number, several, some, a few; how many (all). ¶**Kim kwun hako tto meych meych chinkwu ka kath.i kanta** I am going with Kim and a few other friends [sic!]. **Ku chayk ōy ey meych meych kakwu ka iss.ess.ey yo** Besides the books there were a few pieces of furniture. **Incey chayk-sang ina meych meych iss.umyen toykeyss.ey yo** It will be all right now if we can get some tables.

meyngi, postn, suf (? dimin). **tōl ~** a small stone, a pebble. VAR **mengi**; CF **mayngi** (etc.).

mich, pcl, adv [lit]. and. SYN **kup**. [< **mich(i)-** 'reach (to)']

mīl(q), 1. < **mīta**. 2. < *"mil(q)* < **mi'l[u]l(q)* < **mīlta** < *"mi[l]'ta* (pushes). ¶*"mil 'mu'l i sa'o'l ilwo'toy* (1445 [1]Yong 67) the water crested for three days and ... .

mīlm < *"milm* < **mi'l[u]m* < **mīlta** < *"mi[l]'ta* (pushes). ¶*"cem "cem "mil'm ye n'* (1489 Kup-kan 3:10; cited from NKW 574$_2$, accents inferred) when one gradually pushes.

mīn, 1. v mod. 1a. (< vi **mīta**$_1$) that is bald, that has grown bald. ~ **taykali** a bald head.

1b. (< vt **mīta**$_2$) having torn a hole; (< vp) with a hole torn in it.

1c. (< vt **mīta**$_3$) (having) ostracized.

1d. (< vt **mīlta**) < *"min* < **mi'l[u]n* < *"mi[l]'ta*. pushed; shaved. ¶*tung "min 't oy* (?1517- Pak 1:52a) to get your back scrubbed.

2. adnoun (< 1a). CF **māyn**.

2a. without trappings or appendages; pure, unadulterated. ¶ ~ **taykali** a bare (hatless, uncovered) head. ~ **mom** a bare body, having nothing on one('s body). ~ **mul** fresh water. ~ **nach** an unpainted (unadorned) face.

2b. bald, bare. ¶ ~ **nal** a naked / sharp edge, a bare dagger / sword. ? ~ **twungsan** a bald (treeless) mountain (NKd 1551b).

-min [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:30-2; LSN 1978:93)] = **-myen**

-minun [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-myen**

mīnun, 1. processive modifier < **mīta**.

2. < *"mi'non* < **mi'[lu]'non*, proc mod" < **mīlta** < *"mi[l]'ta*. ¶*"nwo'phi "mi'no.n i 'Gwa* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:89b) pushes them high.

mit.ke la [DIAL, lit] = **mit.e la** (believe it!) adv. with every confidence, in complete trust. ¶**Mit.ke la kille on oy atul i cha sāko lo cwuk.ess.ta** My only son, whom I was raising with every confidence (that he would have a long life), died in a car accident.

-mma (after a vowel; ? after consonant **-umma**) [Hamkyeng DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:96)] = **-nun ka**

mō < *"MWUW*, adn. a certain. ¶ ~ **sīnay (uy) hak.kyo** = **sīnay (uy) ~ hak.kyo** a certain school in town. ~ **cipang / ^{n}yesa** a certain locality / lady.

-mo [DIAL] = **-myen**. SEE **-umo**.

mo chelem, bnd preparticle + pcl. ('like **mo** [?< āmu = āmo; ?< **mues**]' =) 1. at long last, finally; after much neglect or delay.

2. making a special effort, on purpose, taking great pains, with much trouble/effort, going out of one's way, showing consideration.

mŏcilta, adj -L-. is wicked, harsh, cruel; is hard, tough. CF **mŏs**, **mo cita**.

mo cita, noun + postnominal adjective.

1. is angular; is stiff, unsociable, sharp.

2. = **mŏcilta**.

mok < *'MWOK*, adn. 1. wood(en). ¶ ~ **choq-tay** a wooden candlestick. ~ **tayya** a wooden washbasin. ~ **sangca** a wooden box. ~ **they** a wooden frame.

2. (= **mok.myen**) cotton. ¶**mokq yangmal** cotton socks.

moluta (< *mwo'lo'ta* < *"mwot* + *"al-*); inf **mŏlla** (< *"mwol'la*). does not know. This verb is often ellipted in expressing "I don't know whether = maybe" (1936 Roth 421): **Ku sālam i sĕy pen in ka nĕy pen in ka [moluko] yeki wass.ess.ta** He was here, I dunno, maybe three or four times. **Onul onun ci** = **Onul olq ka** = **Onul okeyss.nun ci** Maybe he'll come today. **Ileh.key hamyen cŏh.ul.nun ci** (or **cŏh.ulq ka**) Then maybe it will be all right. SEE **-umyen** 1b: ~ **molulq ka (mŏlla to)**.

NOTE: **Molunta** means 'I don't know'; **Ālci anh.nunta** 'I am not acquainted with it/him'; **Ālci mŏs hanta** 'It is impossible (for me) to know'; **Moluci anh.nunta** 'It is not that I do not know'; **Moluci mŏs hanta** 'I cannot not know'. SEE §11.7.3.

mon = *monttak* [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:60;21, 42, 51, 55, 93)] = **motwu** (all)

-mon [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-myen**

-mong [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:45-6; LSN 1978:93, 101)] = **-myen se**, = **-mye**

monttak [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:60; 21, 42, 51, 55, 93)] = **motwu** (all)

mopsi < *"mwo-'psuy*, adv. awfully, terribly, very; severely, harshly, badly. ¶ ~ **kotan hata** is awfully/very tired. ~ **culkepta** is terribly pleased. ~ **chwupta** is awfully cold. ~ **papputa** is horribly busy. ~ **cŏllinta** is quite sleepy/drowsy. ~ **kwŭlta** acts harshly, treats one ill (badly). **Sĕngqkyek un mopsi alumtawess.ta** She had a very fine character.

~ **to** (pcl). ¶**Mopsi to koy lowess.ta** It was very painful. [< *"mwot* adv + **'psuy* der adv < *'psu-* 'use'; CF **mopssul** 'useless', **ssi** 'use']

mos [? misheard; ? DIAL] = **mwes** (what; ..)

mŏs < *"mwot*, adv, adj-n, vn. [In phrases often short.] CF **mopssul** 'useless', **mopsi** 'awfully', **mo-calata** 'is insufficient', **moluta** 'not know'. On the modern spelling, with **s** instead of **t**: p. 102. SEE **mŏs hata**, **mŏs toyta**.

1. adv. not (possibly), definitely not, never, under no circumstances; can't, won't; no good (a strong denial or refusal; CF **ani**). ¶**Mŏs kakeyss.^{s}o** I can't go; I won't go; I refuse to go. **Mŏsq ilk.keyss.^{s}o** I can't (won't, refuse to) read it. **Ku chayk kacye kaci mŏs hao** You are not allowed to take the book; I will not let you take the book. **Na lul peliko nun kaci mŏs hao** I will not let you go leaving me behind.

NOTE 1: A (processive) verb can make both the short form and the long form of the strong negative (**mŏs kanta** and **kaci mŏs hanta** 'cannot go') but adjectives take only the long form (**cŏh.ci mŏs hata** 'can't possibly be good, is not good at all' not ***mŏs cŏh.ta**) and the copula does not make a strong negative (the only negative: **A ka B ka ani 'ta** 'A is not B').

NOTE 2: For 'we can't begin' you may say either **sīcak mŏs hanta** or **mŏs sīcak hanta**, but it is uncommon to find **mŏs** before other verbal nouns. For 'we can't try doing it' it is better to say **mŏs hay ponta** rather than **(*)hay mŏs ponta**. For 'it can't come to an end' you may hear either **mŏs kkuth nanta** or **kkuth mŏs nanta**. Similar remarks apply to **an**.

2. adj-n, vn. SEE **mŏs hata**.

mŏs-'c(i) anh.ta, abbr < **mŏs haci anh.ta** (adj). is not inferior (to), is just as good (as), is no less (than). ¶**kap i ul ey** ~ A is as good as B. **Ku nun na ey mŏs-'ci anh.un pūca 'ta** He is quite as rich as I am. **Ku nun na (ey) mŏs-'c(i) anh.key him i sĕyta** He is as strong as I am. [Is **mŏs-'c(i) anh.key** a new pseudo-particle?]

mŏs hata$_1$, adj-n. — **man/pota** ~ is lower (in degree/quality/quantity) than —, is inferior to —, is worse/less than —, is not so good/strong/beautiful/much as —. ¶**I kkoch i ce kkoch man mŏs hata** This flower is not up to that one (in beauty). **Casik i nappun an^{h}ay man mŏs hata** Having a son is not as good as

having even a bad wife. **Onul sisey ka ecey sisey pota mŏs hata** Prices today are lower than yesterday's. **Ney cheycwung i nay cheycwung man mŏs hata** You weigh less than I do.

mŏs hata$_2$, cpd vt (adv + vi) = **[haci] mŏs hata**. cannot do, cannot possibly (do); will not do, refuses to do. **¶Māl ul mŏs hanta** He can't talk; He won't talk. **Īl ul mŏs hanta** He can't work; He won't work. SEE **hata mŏs hay/ha.ye**.

mŏs hata$_3$, aux (follows suspective **-ci**).

1. aux adj-n (follows adj suspective). is not (at all, a bit). **¶Mul i malk.ci mŏs hata** The water is not (at all) clear. **Sālam i chak haci nun mŏs haci man kwaynchanh.ta** He isn't a very good person, but that does not matter.

2. aux vn. does not; will not; never does. **¶kaci ~** cannot go; will not go. **mekci ~** cannot eat; will not eat. **Ku lul mannaci mŏs hayss.ta** I was unable to see him.

mŏs toyta$_1$, cpd vi (adv + vi). SYN **an toyta**.

? 1. is not done / through / finished / over / ready, is uncompleted (= **an toyta**).

2. is short of, is not up to, does not reach / make. **¶welkup i sam-man wen i ~** one's salary is under W30,000. **!yuk-sip i mŏs toye cwukta** dies before sixty. **sĕk tal i mŏs toye tol.a ota** returns within three months.

3. gets in bad shape, looks poor; gets worse, declines. **¶alh.ko na se elkwul i ~** looks poor after one's illness. **kĕnkang i ~** one's health declines, suffers from poor health. **cip an i ~** a family goes downhill. **nala hyengphyen i ~** the country gets in a mess (an awful condition). **Nala ka mŏs toye kanta** The nation is on the decline (the way down).

mŏs toyta$_2$, cpd adj (adv + postnom adj). is bad, bad-natured, evil, wicked, wrong. **¶mŏs toyn nom** a bad egg, a rascal. **mŏs toyn cīs** an evil deed, a misdeed, misbehavior, a wrongful / vicious act, a vice. **Mŏs toyn songaci ĕngtengi ey se ppul i nanta** "The bad calf has a horn on his rump" = A no-good person is acting up (putting on airs).

mosup < *'MWOW-'SSIP*, n. the shape, figure, image, sight, appearance, look(s), features. **twīq ~** one's appearance from behind. **¶nwun ~** the shape of one's eyes. **apeci ka kĕt.nun ~** the image of one's father walking. **Atul i pam nuc.key kkaci kongpu hanun mosup ul pomyen emeni ka nwun-mul i na-onta** When she looks at the figure of her son studying deep into the night, the mother sheds tears. **Ku sĕnswu ka kwĕnthwu sip-hoy cĕn ul hako nan mosup un checham hayss.ta** The image of the boxer emerging from the ten-round bout was appalling. **Atul i komun ul tang hal mosup ul sayngkak hamyen cam i an onta** When I picture my son about to undergo torture I cannot get to sleep. CF **mo.yang, kwangkyeng**.

mŏtun < *mwo'ton*, adn. [< vi mod **mot.un**]. all, every, each and every, every possible. **¶~ sālam** all the people, everybody. **~ cŏng.lyu uy mulken** all sorts of things. **~ swutan ul tŏ hata** tries / exhausts every possibility, tries out everything, goes to any lengths. **~ kyengwu lul sayngkak hata** considers all the situations imaginable. **~ cŏy lul tā pēm hata** goes / runs through the catalog of crimes. **Mŏtunq īl i cal toye kanta** Everything is going off smoothly. **mŏtun sālam cwung ey yūmyeng hata** (1881 Ridel 38) is the most famous of all men.

motwu < *mwo'two*, adverb (= **tā**), noun. all, everything, everyone. [der adv < vi **mot-** = **moi-** gather].

1. adv. **¶motwu hay se** all (taken) together. **Cangma ka kuchim ey motwu kippe hayss.ta** Everyone was happy that the rainy season was over. **O-kanun sālam tul i motwu chwuwe pointa** The passers-by, they all look cold. **May math.un pa chayk.im ul kakca ka motwu wanswu haca** Let each one of us fulfill every responsibility we have undertaken.

2. noun (NKd 1411b). [Is this newish? No examples for *mwo'two*.] **¶motwu lul pulle kata** calls everyone out. **wuli motwu uy chayk.im** the responsibility of all / each of us. **motwu ki yelq-seys [ita]** altogether it is (or they are) thirteen. **chinkwu tul i motwu ka wass.ta** all my friends are here. **nay ka chinkwu tul ul motwu lul chotay hayss.ta** I invited all my friends.

mo.yang < *'MWOW-'YANG*, n. 1. a shape, a form; a pattern, a design, a figure.

2. the appearance, a look, an air; signs, indications, symptoms; a way, a manner.

3. the state (situation, aspect, phase, position) of affairs, matters, things, progress, doings, movements, circumstances.

SEE **-un** (**-nun, -ess.tun, -ul**) **~**.

'moyh, n. moor, moorland; dry land; outland, a

remote place/terrain (1481 Twusi 7:1a, 7:25b). ¶ *'moy.hon* (1481 Twusi 7:25b); *'moy.hol* (1481 Twusi 7:1a), *'moy'h ol* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65b); *'moy[h] s* (1481 Twusi 7:28b); **'moy'hay* → *moy'h ay* (1463 Pep 6:154b), *moy'h ay s* (?1468-Mong 27; 1482 Nam 1:4a, 1:49b; 1482 Kum-sam 3:34b), *moy'h ay sye* (1481 Twusi 7:39a). CF *e'tu'mey*; *'mwoyh*.

-m say SEE say

-mq seng SEE seng

'/-m sey, 1. < **ham sey**. 2. < **-um sey**.

-mu [DIAL] = **-myen**. SEE **-umu**.

mu', pseudo-adnoun (< **mul** water, n). watery; thin. ¶ ~ **cang** unrefined soy sauce. ~ **com** athlete's foot. ~ **sal** morbid flesh. ~ **sāmakwi** wart. ~ **seli** first frost. CF **mucikey** < *'mu' ci'key* rainbow. But not **mutew-** < *'mwuteW-* (1489) 'sultry' < ? + *'teW-* < **te'pu-* 'hot'.

mue, noun, interjection. ABBR **mwe, me**.

1. abbr < **mues** (what; something). ¶**I kes i mue yo** What is this? **I kes ul mue 'la ko hap.nikka** What do you call this?

2. interjection (shows disbelief). what?! huh?! ¶**Mue, ku sālam i cwuk.ess.e** What! Is he dead? **Mue, elma yo** What! How much did you say it is?! **Mue mue 'la ko** What?! What did you say? **Mue nay ka cal-mos hayss.e** What? I am wrong?!

3. but, but anyway, somehow or other, just. ¶**Na nun mŏlla yo mue sacin-ki hana sa cwue ya 'ci mue** I dunno, but you just have to buy me a camera (anyway). **Tŏn i mue yekan tul.e ya 'ci** It is so expensive, you see, ... (I cannot afford it). **Mue āmu 'na tā kulen cwul āna?** Do you think I am just like (as bad/mean/dishonest) as the rest?

4. **mue 'ni mue 'ni hay** to say what you will; let me tell you ... ; indeed ... ; my (oh my) ... .

mue l', abbr < **mue lul** = **mues ul** (what; ...)

mue 'l(q), abbr < **mues il(q)**, n + cop prosp mod

mue 'la ko (yo), abbr < **mues ila ko (yo)**

mue 'la 'lq ka, abbr < **mues ila (ko) halq ka**. what's-it(-called), whatcha(ma)callit, what-do-you-call-it, whaddaya call it. ¶**Ku kes, mue 'la 'lq ka, ku "thānhwa-ki" 'la nun kes un mŏs ssuci yo** That uh, whaddaya call it, that uh "carburetor" is no good.

muel-lo = **mue lo** = **mues ulo** (with what, ...). *mwuellwo* (1887 Scott 30) = **mue llo**.

mue lo, abbr < **mues ulo** (with what, ...)

mue lul = **mues ul** (what/something)

mue 'm, abbr < **mues im** (n + cop subst)

mue n', abbr < **mue nun** = **mues un**

mue 'n, abbr < **mues in**, n + cop mod (~ that is what/something): ~ **ci**, ~ **ka**, ~ **ko**, ~ **tey**, ~ **tul**, ~ **ya**.

mue nun, n + pcl. ¶**Mue nun ālko** ... You know anything else? (= You know nothing!)

mues < *mu'(s)es* (1586) < *mu'su kes* (= *mu'suk*, *mu'sum*, *mu'su*), n. Indeterminate thing: INTERROGATIVE in questions with falling intonation or in quoted questions; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise. ABBR **mwes, mue, mwe, me**. ? VAR **mo**.

what, which; something, anything. ¶**Mues ul mek.keyss.^{s}o** [falling intonation] What do you want to eat?; [rising intonation] Do you want something to eat? **Mues i cŏh.keyss.^{s}o ~ cha ka cŏh.keyss.^{s}o, maykcwu ka cŏh.keyss.^{s}o** Which would you prefer, tea or beer? **Nay ka ne 'ykey mues ul kamchwukeyss.ni** Would I hide anything from you? (= I am telling you the whole truth). **Mues in ci sa kaciko wass.ta** She's bought something or other. **Mok ey mues in ci sayngkyess.ta** I seem to have some sort of growth on my neck. **Mues i ecc'ayss.ta ko?** What? (What did you say? What are you talking about?) **Ku mues hanun sālam in ya** What is he? **Ne mues hale wass.nun ya** What did you come for? **Mues com mek.e ya haci anh.so?** Surely you have to eat something, don't you? **mues ina (iko, itun ci)** anything (at all). **Mues iko hakeyss.^{s}o** I will do anything. **talun mues** what/something else (different).

mues ey, n + pcl. to (by) what/something. ¶**Mues ey a.yen ul noh.ass.nun ya** What was the zinc put into?

mues eykey, n + pcl. to (by) what/some living creature. ¶**Mues eykey mullin cakwuk kath.ta** It looks like a mark from having been bitten by something.

mues ey se, n + pcl + pcl. from what/something. ¶**Mues ey se swuso ka na-onun ya** What was the hydrogen produced from?

mues ey 'ta, n + pcl + cop transferentive. ¶**Mues ey 'ta sse yo** What is it used for?

mues hata, adj-n. is awkward, is hard to say/describe (to put into words); is embarrassing; is unsatisfactory. ¶**Ku il ul nay ka haki nun com mues hata** It is awkward for me to do that

myself. **Mues haci man tŏn ul chen wen man chwī hay cwuo** (I shouldn't but) may I ask you to lend me a thousand wen? **Ku sālam un com mues hata** He/She is not entirely satisfactory. **Kuleh.key kkaci māl hanun kes un com mues haci anh.sup.nikka?** Isn't it a bit much/harsh/embarrassing for you to say that? **I mulken un ku kes pota com mues hata** This one is a bit worse than that, I guess.

mues iko, mues ina, mues itun ci: SEE **mues.**

mues mues, iterated n. what and what, what all. ¶**Mues mues pwass.ni** What all did you see?

mues un, n + pcl. SEE **mue nun.**

muey = **mue** (what; what?!)

mue 'y, abbr < **mue ey** < **mues ey**

mue' y, abbr n + pcl = **mues i** what [subject]

mue' y-, abbr n + abbr cop (= **mues i-**). be what. ¶**mue' yna** (= **mues ina**), **mue' yko** (= **mues iko**) whatever it may be. **Mue' yn ya** What is it? **Mue' yla to mek.keyss.ta** I'll eat anything.

-muley [< -(u)m-uley], bnd adj-n (~ **hata**). -ish. ¶**nolumuley** yellowish. **ph^{a}/$_{u}$lumuley** blu(e)ish.

-mulo = **-m ulo** (SEE **-um ulo**)

mulyep, quasi-free n. the time/occasion (when). ~ **ey** at the time, on the occasion, when, as. ¶**ku ~ ey** at that time. **Han-chang calanun mulyep ila mānh.i mek.nunta** As he is in that fast-growing stage, he eats a lot. **Pyesul hanun mulyep ey ttang maciki 'na cangman hayss.ta** He got himself a few pieces of land when he was an official in the government. **Cangma mulyep ey nāt al i mŏs mek.key toyess.ta** The crop was damaged during (at the time of) the flood. **Hay ka ttul mulyep ey talk i wūnta** The rooster crows when the sun comes up.

NOTE: CM 2:62 suggests that **-nun/-tun mulyep ey** is rare, the common form being **-ul mulyep ey** (as in M 2:1:83). But the other modifiers are at least marginally acceptable: **Mikwuk ey tanye on/wass.tun mulyep ey cikum uy an^{h}ay lul mannass.ta** I met my (present) wife when I was on a trip to America.

-mun, [Hamkyeng, Phyengan, S Kyengsang DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:96)] = **-myen**

mus- SEE *mwus-*

mus < *mwus* (?< *'mwu[l] s*), adn. many all, all sorts of. ¶ ~ **may** a rain of blows, a drubbing. ~ **palq-kil** a rain of kicks. ~ **soli** many voices. ~ **pyēl** myriad stars. **musq ip /munnip/** public rebuke. **Mus sālam i tā ku lul chingchan hanta** All the people praise him. **Mus cimsung i ttey lul cie taninta** All sorts of animals move about in groups. **Mus nom i tallye tul.e ku lul ttaylye nwup.hyess.ta** A whole gang went at him and knocked him down. **Mus nyen i un eykey yoksel ul ph'e puess.ta** A number of the bitches cussed me out.

musepkey SEE **-ki ka musepkey**

mu'su, 1. n. what. ¶*ku nil 'Gwon ke's un mu'su 'kwo* (1465 Wen se:12a) what is it that he said? *'i mu'su kwo* (1482 Nam 2:16b) = *'i mu'su 'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) what is this?

2. adn. what. ¶*mu'su ke's i 'PWULQ-'CTWOW ho'l ywo* (1447 Sek 6:24a) what is lacking? *mu'su ke's u'lwo 'TTWOW 'lol sa'mo'l ywo* (1459 Wel 9:22b) of what can we make the Way? *'et'nwon 'YAK 'i mu'su kes 'kwo* (1459 Wel 21:215b) what is the drug we are getting? *mu'su ke's i cephu'l i 'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:64a) what are you afraid of? *'mu'su 'il ho'l i 'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:7b; the first dot is probably a scribal error) what shall we do? *poy'hwo mu ke's i mu'su 'i'l in 'kwo* (1518 Sohak-ch 8:33b) what is it we learn?

mu'suk (?< *musu k[es]*), n. what. ¶*a'hop HHWOYNG-'SO 'non mu'su'k i-ngi s 'ka* (1447 Sek 9:35b) what are the nine unnatural deaths? *ne-huy 'tol.h i mu'su'k ul 'pwo'noson 'ta* (1459 Wel 10:28a) what do you people see? *'ne y mu'su'k ul 'pwonon 'ta* (1462 'Nung 1: 83b) what do you see? *mu'su.k i si'lu.m i'm yo mu'su.k i kis'pwu'm i.l i 'Gwo* (1463/4 Yeng 2:7a) what is grief and what is joy? *mu'su.k ey 'psusi'l i* (1459 Wel 1:10b) what will you use them for? *'mwutnwo'la 'poy ptuy'Gwe 'kano 'salo.m on mu'su.k u'la [QYEN-'MWU] 'hwo 'tule 'kano'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 22:39b) I would like to ask why the man floating the boat away is going into the mist.

mu'sum, 1. noun. (= *mu'suk* = **mues**) what, something. ¶*mu'sum 'hwo.l ye 'ho'sino.n i* (1459 Wel 1:10b) what do you propose to do? *'SYEY-KAN s tuthu'l ul mu'sum 'man ne'kisi'l i* (1449 Kok 125) will you treat it as no more than the dust of the world?

2. adn. (= *mu'sus* = **musun**) which, what

¶*mu'sum* CCO-PI *"kye'sike'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:6a) what pity had he? *mu'sum te'wun sa'pa.l ay* (1482 Kum-sam 2:41a) in what hot bowl … ?

3. adv (= *mu'su.m u'la*). why. ¶*'na y 'stwo mu'sum si'lum ho'l i 'Gwo* (1459 Wel 21:49b) why am I still woeful?

mu'su.m u'la, n + pcl. for what reason, why. ¶*mu'su.m u'la 'wosi'n i-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:3a) why have you come?

mu'su.m u'lye = *mu'su.m u'la* (why). ¶*mu'su.m u'lye "mal han "yang ho'l i 'Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:74a) why do you talk so much?

musun, adn. what, what kind of; some, some kind / sort of. ¶**Musun mulken ul sale wass.^{s}o** [falling intonation] What are you shopping for?; [rising intonation] Are you here to buy something? **Musunq il i sayngkyess.^{s}o** [falling intonation] What happened?; [rising intonation] Did something happen? **Musunq il iko yelqsim hi hay ya hanta** Whatever (kind of) job it is, you should do it wholeheartedly. **Musun sālam i kuleh.key keyuluta 'm?!** What a lazy man he is! **Musun ūmsik / kes ul ileh.key mānh.i mayntuless.^{s}up.nikka?!** My, what a lot of nice food you have prepared for us! **Musunq il ul kuleh.key tetikey hasio?!** Why are you so slow with the work?! **Musun soli ya** What are you saying? (What do you mean?). CF **enu, etten.**

mu'sus (< *mu'su s*), adn. what. ¶*mu'sus "i'l ol kyes'kwo'wo'l ye 'honon 'kwo* (1447 Sek6:27a) whatever we are to compete at … . *ku"ti "CO-'SIK "epte'n i mu'sus "CCWOY 'Gwo* (1459 Wel 1:7a) what was your sin that you had no son?

mwe, abbr < **mwes** < **mues** (what / something); sentence-final (exclamation). ¶**Nay sānun ke ya kuce kulel wu haci mwe** I'm just living along, and that's about all. **Cikum yetelp si ka nem.ess.nun tey yo, mwe** It is already past eight! (M 1:2:81). **Mikwukq [1]yuhak kass.ta (ka) sip-nyen man ey tol.a omyen se paksa hana to mōs hayss.ta 'ci mwe (yo)?!** Why, they say he spent ten years studying in America and yet he could not manage to get a doctorate, even!

mwe ka, n + pcl = **mues i** (what / something)

mwe l', abbr < **mwe lul** < **mue l(ul)** = **mues ul**

mwe 'l(q), abbr < **mue 'l(q)** < **mues il(q)**, n + cop prosp mod

mwe 'm, abbr < **mue 'm** < **mues im**

?mwe n', abbr < **mue n'** = **mues un**

mwe 'n, abbr < **mue 'n** < **mues in**, n + cop mod. = that is what.

mwen [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:25)] = **musun** (which)

mwes, abbr < **mues** (what / something)

mwey, abbr < **muey** = **mue** (what; what?!)

mwe 'y, abbr < **mwe ey** < **mwe ey** < **mues ey**

mwe' y, abbr < **mue' y** = **mues i**

mwo'lo'ta (< *"mwot* + *"al-*), vi -LL-; infinitive *"mwol'la*. does not know.

'mwollwo.l i ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:21b; aberrant form) = *mwo'lwo'l i*

mwos = *"mwot*. (1676 Sin.e 8:8b, 8:31a; 1748 Tongmun 2:59; …).

"mwot, adv. = **mōs**. ¶*ne-"huy mek'kwo "mwot "tywoholq 'ka* (1459 Wel 17:20b) won't you people surely be better taking it [= this good medicine]? *mol 'tho'ti "mwot 'hota'la* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) I have been unable to ride a horse. *ywo'kwoy-'lwo'wo'm ol "ati "mwot 'ho'twu'ta* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:18b) is quite unaware that it is weird.

With abbreviation of aux *"ho-*:

"mwot 'ke'n i (1447 Sek 24:28b) < *"mwot 'hoke'n i*

"mwot "ke.n i 'Gwa (1459 Wel 9:11a) < *"mwot 'ho'ke.n i 'Gwa*

"mwot "ken ma'lon (1463 Pep 6:31a) < *"mwot 'ho'ken ma'lon*

"mwot 'ke'nol za (1481 Twusi 8:29a) < *"mwot 'hoke'nol za*

"mwot "kesi'ta (1459 Wel 18:42b) < *"mwot 'ho'kesi'ta*

"mwot 'ke'tun (?1468- Mong 33a) = *"mwot 'hoke'tun* (?1468- Mong 14a)

"mwot "key (1449 Kok 155, 1465 Wen 1:2:3: 9b) < *"mwot ho'key*

"mwot "kwo (1462 [1]Nung 1:50b, 1464 Kumkang 64b, 1459 Wel 2:38b, 1481 Twusi 23:23a) < *"mwot ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:38b, 1481 Twusi 23:23a)

"mwot 'kwo 'sye < *"mwot ho'kwo 'sye*

"mwot "kwatoy'ye < *"mwot ho'kwatoy'ye*

"mwot "ta (1462 [1]Nung 2:43b) < *"mwot ho'ta*

mwo'ta, adv (inf < *mwot'ta*). ¶*'wu'li mwo'ta coy'cwo 'lol kyes'kwo'a* (1447 Sek 6:26b) all of us will pit our skills [against them] and … . *"KWUW-LYWONG 'i mwo'ta sis'kizo'Wo'n i* (1449 Kok 20) the nine dragons all bathed him.

mwo'ton, adnoun (mod < *mwot'ta*). all; each, every. ¶*hon "nath me'li s thele'k ul mwo'ton ha'nol'h i "etco Wa* (1449 Kok 91) each of the heavens got a hair [from Buddha's head], and ... . *mwo'ton 'HHAK-"CYA y 'an[h] mozom s KYENG 'ul ti'nye* (1464 Kamkang se:6b) all the scholars preserved the sūtra in their [inmost] minds, and ... . *'stwo ka'omyel'wom 'un mwo'ton ['i] uy "wen"mang 'i'n i* (1586 Sohak 6:83b) = *'stwo ka'zo'mye'lwo'm on mwo'ton "sa'lom 'uy "wen'mang 'ho'non ke's isi'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:90a) and moreover being wealthy is something that all the other people resent. *mwo'ton hyeng'tyey 'tol'h i* (?1517- Pak 1:1b) all of the brothers.

mwo'two, adverb (der adv < *mwot'ta*). all; together. ¶*'SOYK 'kwa KHWONG 'kwa CYE-'PEP 'ul mwo'two tu'le nilo'sya "CO-'SYEY 'hi kol'hoy'Gey 'ho'si.n i "'la* (1462 'Nung 2:49a) he mentioned them all, form and void and the laws, and enabled us to discriminate them in detail. *'hay tut'kwo NUNG 'hi mwo'two ti'ni.m ye* (1463 Pep 5:194a) [he who has a deep mind] listens much and can retain it all.

'mwoyh = *"mwoyh* (mountain). ¶*'mwoy.h ay s* (1482 Kum-sam 3:36b) = *"mwoy'h ay s* (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a). *'mwoy[h] s* (1481 Twusi 7:11a) = *"mwoy[h] s* (1481 Twusi 8:28a).

"mwoyh (> **mēy**), n. mountain (= **san**). CF *'moyh* (moor = tul). ¶*"mwoy'h oy* (1482 Kum-sam 3:3b, 1481 Twusi 8:20a). *"mwoy.h ay i'sye non* ... (1481 Twusi 8:66a). Unmarked *mwoy.h i* (1481 Twusi 7:24b) may be an error for *"mwoy'h i* (1447 Sek 24:6b).

mwusa [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:21, 25n, 99, 100)] = **way** (why)

mwusom (1894 Gale 28) = **musun**

mwusin [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984: 25n)] = **musun** (which)

mwusing ke [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984: 26)] = **musun ke(s)** = **mues** (what)

mwusuke il ul [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:55:n27)] = **musunq īl ul**

'/-mye, 1. < **imye** it is and.

2. < **hamye**

2a. does / says / is and.

2b. = **'myen se** (sentence-final: a question that seeks confirmation of a remark heard from a third party, or seeking confirmation). ¶**Isa kanun kil ey yēys chinkwu lul mannass.ta 'mye(n se)?** I hear you ran into an old friend while moving?! (– Well, well; I can hardly believe it.) CF Kim Cinswu 1987.

3. < **-umye** (after a vowel or the **l**-extension of an **-L-** stem).

'm ye, 1. abbr < *'ho'm ye*. SEE *-'ta 'ka "nye, pu'the "'m ye*.

2. (= *'[y]'m ye*), abbr < *'i'm ye* (cop) after **i** and **y**.

-'m ye = *-'(ᵘo)m ye* = **-umye**

myech < *'myech* (?< **m[u 'u]y 'ech[i]*), n [lit] = **meych** (how many, etc.). ¶*'wu'li 'mye'ch i ka'l ywo* (?1517- Pak 1:54b) how many of us will go? *"ne y 'mye'ch ul "hwo'l ye 'honon, ye* (?1517- Pak 1:31b) how many do you want (to make it)? *ne 'y 'na'h i 'mye.ch in 'psk, ay HHUNG-HHA s 'mu'l ul pwon 'ta* (1462 'Nung 2:8b) at what age did you see the waters of the Ganges? *icey n' 'myes 'kwo* (1463 Pep 5:178b) now how many [listeners] are there? *holo 'myes "LI lol 'nye'sino'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6: 23a) how many leagues does the tathāgata go in a day? *mol il'hwum 'kwa la'kwuy il'hwum 'kwa y 'myes 'won ka'ci 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 4:40a) how many (hundreds of) kinds of terms for horses and donkeys are there?

myechil SEE **meychil**

mye'chul, 1. n. how many days. ¶*mye'chu l ul 'syel'Gwep ho'l i 'le'la* (?1517- Pak 1:75a) how many days would he preach?

2. = *'mye'ch ul* (?1517- Pak 1:31b), n + pcl, how much / many.

myēn < *'MYEN*, n. 1. surface, face; plane, level (= **phyengmyen**).

2. dignity, honor, face.

3. mask, face-guard.

4. (= **phyen, ilmyen**) aspect, phase, side. ¶**Swun-i nun com eswulwuk han myēn i iss.ta** Swun-i is a bit on the gullible side. **Kongpi hanun myēn ey se pomyen Mikwuk i nās.ci man nōnun myēn ey se pomyen Hānkwuk i nās.ta** As a place to study, America is better, but Korea is better for having a good time.

? 5. = **ilmyen** = **han phyen** (but, on the other hand).

'/-myen, 1. < **imyen**. 2. < **hamye**. 3. < **-umyen** (after a vowel or the **l**-extension of an **-L-** stem).

-'m ye n' = *-'(ᵘo)m ye n'* = **-umyen (un)**

'myen se, abbr < **hamyen se**.

1. while doing / saying / thinking.

2. = 'mye (sentence-final: a question that seeks confirmation of a remark heard from a third party). ¶**Ku sālam i Mikwuk sālam ila 'mye(n se)? Why, he's an American (– I can hardly believe it)! 'Nayil kanta 'mye(n se)? But you are leaving tomorrow (– you won't have time to do all the things you talk of doing)! Ani ku key chen-nyen muk.unq yumul ila 'mye(n se)? That is a thousand-year old relic?!**

~ yo (M 1:2:404-5). CF Kim Cinswu 1987.

'myes = *'myech* (how much)

'myes.ma (< *'myech* + *'ma*), n. how much/many; (= *'myes pen*) how many times. ¶*'myes.ma CAY-KKWUW 'ho.ya "men CHWON 'ay ni'lule'n ywo* (1482 Nam 2:2b) how many meals did I seek getting to the distant village? *'myes.ma HHOYNG-'NGAK ol "twol'm ye SYWOW-SYANG 'ol "ket-'naa'n ywo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:17a) how many times have I rounded Héng Peak and crossed the Xiāoxiāng [River]?

MYEY South Korean spelling distinguishes mey and "myey", but both are usually pronounced the same (as mey). If the word you seek is not under m^{y}ey, look under mey.

-m"zop- < *-m-"zop-*

n, nasal-assimilated variant of *s* (pcl). ¶*holo n man uy* (?1608+ Twu-hem 21a) for a day (= *holo s man ey*).

-n··· < *-n···* SEE **-un···** , *-un···* .

'n··· < *'n···* SEE **in···** < *'in···* , **i 'n···** < *'i 'n···* ; **han···** < *"hon···* .

-n < *-n*, alternant after vowels of **-un** < *-'(u)o)n* (modifier). ¶*nan* (1459 Wel 2:28b, ..) < *"na-* 'emerge', *hhyen* (1463 Pep 2:100b) < *"hhye-* 'drag', *'pson ke's ul* (1481 Twusi 8:33-4) < *'pso-* 'wrap', *'khun* (1445 [1]Yong 27; 1459 Wel 1:15a; 1463 Pep 2:231b, 2:232a, 7:141b; ?1468- Mong 47b; 1482 Kum-sam 3:25b, 4:2a) < *'khu-* 'big', *a'ni cwun 't ay* (1447 Sek 23:57b) < *"cwu-* 'give', *won* (1459 Wel 2:25b; ?1517- [1]No 1:1a, 2:3b; [1447→]1562 Sek 3:21b) < *"wo-* 'come', *e'lin* (1459 Wel 8:69b) < *e'li-* 'stupid', *"cayn* (?1517- Pak 1:30a) < *"cay-* 'swift', *"syeyn* (1445 [1]Yong 19) < *""syey-* 'get white', *'hoyn* (1445 [1]Yong 50, 1447 Sek 6:43b, 1481 Twusi 7:1a, 1527 Cahoy 2:14b=29b) < *'hoy-* 'white', *"woyn* (1447 Sek 9:36a) < *""woy-* 'wrong', *ye'huyn* (1459 Wel 7:5b) < *ye'huy-* 'get alienated / separated', *"mwuyn* (1482 Kum-sam 2:18a) < *""mwuy-* 'move'.

'n-, bnd v (processive). SEE *-'n[o]-*.

-n', abbr < **-ni, -(n)un ya** (plain question). ¶**Mek.keyss.n'? /mekkeyn/ = Mek.keyss.ni? Will you eat? Mektun'? = Mektun ya? Were they eating?**

n', abbreviated particle = **nun**

'n, 1. abbr (alt) < **in** (copula mod). SEE **ani 'n**.

2. abbr < **han** (modifier < **hata**)

'n, 1. abbr < *hon* (v mod).

2. (= *'[y]n*) abbr < *'in* (cop mod) after *i* or *y*. ¶*cel-'lwo ka'm ye cel-[']lwo [']wono[']n i 'n cip wu'h uy s "cyepi "'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:3b) swallows freely come and go atop the hall, and .. . *"mal-ssom 'kwa ka'col'pywo.m o'lwo mis'ti "mwot hol kke's i ku CIN-'SSILQ s TI 'n 't ye* (1464 Kumkang 87b) is what we cannot attain by comparing it with what is said the true wisdom? SEE *a'ni 'n*.

'n', abbr < **hanun**; < **hanun kes un**.

na$_1$ < *'na*, n. *'na* + *'i* → *'na y*, *'na* + *'uy* → *na 'y*. *'na* + *'on* → *'na 'non*; *'na* + *'ol* → *"na 'lol*, *"na l'*. *'na* + *'kwa* → *"nal'Gwa* (but also *na '[G]wa*). *'na* + *'o'lwo* → *"nal'lwo*; *'na* + *'o'lan* → **"nal'lan*.

1. I, me.

2. oneself; self, ego. ¶**i cen uy** ~ one's former self. **hyĕncay uy** ~ one's present self. **cēy-i uy** ~ one's second self (alter ego). ~ **lul ic.ta** forgets oneself. **Na casin ālci mōs hanta** I don't know it myself. *na "al'Gwo 'nom cwo'chye al'Gwoyl 'ss i'n i* (1459 Wel 1:8b) knowing it oneself one should let others know it, as well. *na 'kot ho'l i "'la* (1459 Wel 1:17a) it is like me.

3. [DIAL] = **na uy** my. ¶[Ceycwu] *na kes* = **nay kes** my thing, mine.

NOTE: The shape is **nay** before pcl **ka**. **Nay** is also an abbreviation of **nay ka** and of **na uy**; **nay key** (= **na 'ykey**) abbreviates **na eykey** and also **nay kes i**; *na* + *'o'lwo* → *"nal'lwo*.

SEE *"na l'*, *"na 'lol*, *"na y*. CF **ce, cey; nay**.

na$_2$, particle. alt after vowel of **una** (softens commands; emphasizes conjunctions, adverbs). CF **-key na**; **'na = ina**.

na$_3$ < *ˇna*, inf < nata < *ˇna'ta*. NOTE: We hyphenate the inseparable compounds na-kata, na-ota, na-suta.

n'a = **n'ā**, abbr < **nwā** < **nowa** = **noa** < **noh.a**, inf < **noh.ta**; as aux usually short.

'na, 1. var (alt) < **ina** (cop).

2. abbr < **hana** (< **hata**)

''na = *'[y]'na*, abbr < *i'na* (cop advers) after *i* or y. ¶ *'PPI-KHWUW 'y'na 'PPI-KHWUW-NI ''na* (1447 Sek 19:29b) whether mendicant monk or nun. *ˇa'molyey ''na* (1447 Sek 6:13b, 24:28a) anyhow, anyway; somehow.

-na-, effective (attached to *ˇwo-* 'come' only). SEE *'wona-*; CF *'woke-*, *'wa-*.

'/-n a = **'/-n ya**

'/-n' a = **'/-n' ya**

-na → **-n a** (= **-na ya**), → **-n' a** (= **-nun ya**).

-na < *-'na*, 1. FAMILIAR indic attent (=question). is/does it? (= **-ni?**). ¶**Chwup.na?** Is it cold? **Pissana?** Is it expensive? **Mek.ess.na?** Did you eat? **Kakeyss.na?** Will you go? **Cēki nwu ka iss.ta – mwe l' hako iss.na** Someone is over there – I wonder what he's up to. CF **-ulq ke 'na, -na siph.ta.**

2. = (used for) **-nun ya, -nun ka.** ¶**Ilpon ey ka-pwass.na mul:e poca** Let's ask him whether he's ever been to Japan. SEE **~ ka, ~ lul.** CF Dupont 169: "for practical purposes **-na pota** < **-n[un k]a pota**".

SEE **-na pota, -na hata**; CF **-una/-na.**

-na (after vowel) alt of **-una** (adversative). but.

naa < *na'za*, 1. inf < **nās.ta** < *nas'ta* (get/be better). 2. (= **na'a**) → **nah.a**, inf < **nah.ta.**

na 'G]wa, n + pcl. with me. SEE *ˇnal'Gwa.*

nah.a se, vt inf + pcl. 1. bears (= gives birth to) and then/so. 2. (= **na se**) from/since birth, (in) all one's life, in all one's born days.

-na hata, FAMILIAR indic attent + vi. thinks/believes that; wonders whether it doesn't (= **-nun ya hata**). ¶**Pang an ey nwu ka iss.na hako tul.ye 'ta pwass.ta** I peeked in to see if there was anyone in the room. **Kim sensayng i pelsse cip ey tol.a kass.na hako tul.ye 'ta pwass.ta** I looked in to see if Mr Kim had gone home already. **Sāmu-sil i co'.yong hay se āmu to an kyēysina hayss.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987:173) The office was so quiet that I figured there wasn't anyone in it. **Ha to (an oki ey) cwuk.ess.na hayss.ta** I really wondered if he had died (– not coming [for so long]). CF **-nun ka hata** (p. 726), **-na siph.ta** (p. 777).

-naikka [lit, obs] = **-(su)p.nikka, -nun ya.** (Does not attach to adjective or copula.)

-naita [lit, obs] = **-(su)p.nita, -nunta.** (Does not attach to adjective or copula.)

-na ka, 1. FAMILIAR indic attent + pcl = **-nun ka ka.** ¶**Ku ⁿyeca ka nemu khuna ka mūncey 'ta** The problem is whether she is too tall.

2. = **-nun ka/ya ka.** ¶**Ēncey natha-nana ka mūncey 'ta** The question is when it appears.

'na ka, abbr < **hana ka** = **hanun ya.** ¶**Wuli ka kuleh.key hay ya 'na ka mūncey 'ta** The question is whether we have to do it (that way).

na ka, 1. n + pcl [DIAL] = **nay ka** (I).

2. n + vi inf. (I go =) I'm leaving. G'bye.

na-ka < *'na-'ka*, inf < na-kata < *'na-'ka'ta*

na-kata < *'na-'ka'ta*, cpd vi = vi (or vi inf) + vi. goes out; leaves. NOTE: While a case can be made for **na** as inf, the compound is not separable (*na nun/to/tul/ya ka–).

naki, 1. summative < **nata** vi.

2. postn. a person born in – (= **nāyki**); a person from (just out of) – ; a person. **phus.~** a greenhorn. **pōthong ~** (= **hayng nayki**) a common person.

nal$_1$, n. day; (= **nal-ssi**) weather.

nal$_2$, 1. **nal(q)** prosp mod.

1a. < *nal(q)*, prosp mod < nata < *ˇna'ta* (emerges). CF *ˇnal(q).*

1b. < *nol(q)* < **no[']lo]l(q)*, prosp mod < **nalta** < *no[l]'ta* (flies).

2. adn, n (preparticle). CF **sayng, sēn, phus.**

2a. raw, uncooked; green, unripe; fresh, unpickled; unseasoned; crude, unprocessed. ¶ **~ talkyal/kyēylan** a raw egg. **~ koki raw/** uncooked meat or fish. **~ kaewuk** raw hide, a pelt. **~ kalwu** unrefined flour. **~ kochi raw** cocoon. **~ kiwa** unbaked tile. **~ kimchi** unaged kimchi. **~ congi/cāngphan** unoiled paper/floor. **~ kām/pām/khong** green (unripe) persimmons/chestnuts/beans. **~ lo mekta** eats it raw. **nalcca** [< **nalq-ca**] raw stuff; a crude fellow, a greenhorn; **nalcca lo mekta** eats it raw (uncooked); [colloq] "latches on to", appropriates, takes (without paying).

2b. unreasonable, unjust, severe, harsh. ¶ **~ pyelak = sayng pyelak** (unreasonable scolding, etc.). **~ kāngto** barefaced robbery. **~ totwuk nom** a barefaced robber.

na l', abbr < **na lul.** 1. n + pcl. 2. inf + pcl.

ˇnal = ˇna l' = ˇna ˙lol me. ¶ *ˇna l' kesulq ťwoco˙k ol* (1445 [1]Yong 115) pirates who resist(ed) him. ¶ *ˇna l' ˙KWUW ˙hosywo˙sye* (1449 Kok 98) please save me. *ˇna l' ˙WUY ˙ho˙ya nilo˙sywo˙sye* (1459 Wel 1:17b) please tell me. *ˇna l' ˙WUY ˙ho˙sya* (1463 Pep 2:231b) [Buddha will] for my sake. *˙MEN-LYENG CYE-˙SYENG ˙i ˇta ˇna l' to˙lye nilo˙sya˙toy* (1459 Wel 2:52a) the spirits and sages all tell me [as follows]. *ˇna l' te˙pule [ˇKHWAN-˙KHWOK] ˙hi hon ˙ta ˇma˙ta yel˙hul ˙Gwom ˇta ˙honwos˙ta* (1481 Twusi 20:29a) every time they are so kind to me it takes a whole ten days.

na 'l(q) = **na ilq**, n + cop prosp mod. to be me.

ˇnal(q) (< **na-˙wo-lq*), modulated prosp mod < *ˇna˙ta* (emerges). ¶ *˙ma˙s i ˇnalq ˙toy ˇep˙su.l i˙n i* (1462 [1]Nung 3:50b) there is no way for the flavor to emerge.

ˇna˙l i '-ngi ˙'ta. ¶ *˙i ˙tol˙s ˙su˙mu ˙nal ˙pskuy ˙kil[h] ˇna˙l i '-ngi ˙'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:8b) on the twentieth day of this month we will leave.

ˇnalq ˙t in ˙t ay n'. ¶ *˙hota ˙ka KHWONG ˙ol pu˙the ˇnalq ˙t in ˙t ay n'* ... (1462 [1]Nung 3:8b) if it emerged from empty space ... .

na 'la (= **na ila**), n + cop var indic assert. (that) it's me. ¶ **~ ko, ~ to, ~ 'myen, ~ 'n(un).**

ˇnal˙Gwa (?< *ˇna l' ˙Gwa*), n + pcl + pcl = *na ˙[G]wa* with me (= **na wa / hako / 'lang**). SEE **ul kwa**; CF *nwul˙Gwa, ne ˙[G]wa.* ¶ *ˇnal˙Gwa TA-ˇPWOW ZYE-LOY ˙Gwa ˙stwo CYE ˙HWA-˙PPWULQ ˇpwon t i towoy˙n i ˙'la* (1463 Pep 4:140a) = *na ˙[G]wa TA-ˇPWOW ZYE-LOY ˙Gwa ˙HWA-˙PPWULQ ˙ul ˇpwo˙m i towoy˙n i ˙'la* (1463 Pep 4:140b) they got to see him himself [the tathāgata] and the Ancient Buddha (Prabhūtaratna) and also the incarnate Buddhas (Nirmāṇabuddha). ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:25b, 1462 [1]Nung 5:56a.

nalle, var = *ˇnal˙lwo.* ¶ *nalle nun es.ti salla hokwo* how will I live? (?1544- Akcang kasili).

ˇnal˙lwo (?= *na ˙lwo* with conflated liquid), n + pcl. ¶ *ˇnal˙lwo ˇKAY-˙THWALQ ˙khey ho˙n i* (1462 [1]Nung 7:27a) got released (emancipated) from his ego. *ˇes˙tyey ˙wos ˙pa˙p ol ˙pse ˇnal˙lwo ingey ni˙lulGe˙n ywo* (1463 Pep 2: 240a) how come with food and clothing he has reached me here? *nallwo* (1887 Scott 28) = **na llo** by me.

ˇnal˙lwo k (?= *na ˙lwo k*, with conflated liquid), n + pcl + pcl. than me. ¶ ~ *ˇta ˇnal˙lwo k mwon ˇcye ˙ylwo˙ta* (1481 Twusi 20:6b) [these writings] all are earlier than me (= before my time).

nalm < *nolm* < **no˙l[o]m*, subst < **nalta** < *no[l]˙ta* (flies).

na lo, n + pcl. as / for / toward me.

ˇna ˙lol, n + pcl. me. ¶*ZYE-LOY ˙THAY-ˇCO s SSI-˙CYELQ ˙ey ˇna ˙lol ˇkyecip ˇsa˙mosi˙n i* (1447 Sek 6:4a) when the tathāgata was prince he made me his wife. *ˇes˙te 'n cyen˙cho ˙lwo ˇna ˙lol e˙li˙ta ˙ho˙sya ˙SYEK-ˇCO ˙ylwo˙la ˙hwo˙m ol ˇmwot ho˙l i ˙'la ˙ho˙sino˙n i '-ngi s ˙kwo* (1459 Wel 9:35de) on what grounds do you say I am too young and refuse to call me a disciple of Buddha? *ˇna ˙lol solang ˙ho.ya [NUNG] ˙hi ˇtwu-˙[ ]ze [˙CCO] ˙lol ˙se ˇnilGwuylq ˙ta* (1481 Twusi 23:44a) will you be able to achieve the writing of a few words [of poetry] with me in mind? ALSO: 1459 Wel 8:98a, ...

NOTE: Spelled *nal.ul* in *ne y stwo nal.ul swokiti malla* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 1:16b) = *ˇne y ˙stwo ˇna l' swo˙ki˙ti ˇmal˙Gwo˙l ye* (?1517- [1]No 1:18b) now don't you go deceiving me! CF *ˇnwu ˙lul.*

na l' tele < *ˇna l' to˙lye* (1459 Wel 2:32a), *ˇna l' te˙pu[˙]lle* (1481 Twusi 20:29a) = **na tele** to me.

nalul(q), prosp mod < **naluta**.

na lul, 1. n + pcl. me [as object]. 2. inf + pcl.

'na lul, 1. < **ina lul**. ¶**Hankul ina Hānq-ca 'na lul mak.lon hako** Regardless whether it is Korean or Sino-Korean [Chinese].

2. < **hana lul**.

-na lul, 1. < **-una lul** (adversative + pcl).

2. (FAMILIAR indic attentive + pcl) = **-nun ka / ya lul.** ¶**Iss.na ēps.na lul poko wā la** Go see whether he is in or not. SEE **-na (2).**

nalum, postn, postmod [< subst < vt **naluta**]. depending on ~ .

1. postn. ¶**Ku kes un sālam nalum ita** That depends on the person. **Sālam nalum ici yo** Everyone to his own taste. **Yele kaps i iss.nun tey mulken nalum ita** We have many prices and they depend upon the quality of the goods.

2. postmod (**-ul ~**). ¶**Ka.yong i cēk.key tulko mānh.i tunun kes un mek.ul nalum ila halq swu iss.ta** Your living expenses might be said to be dependent upon the amount of food you eat. **Tāycep ul pat.ko mŏs pat.ko nun cey ka hal nalum / thas ita** The reception one gets depends on what one does. CF **thas.**

nam < *'nam(* —*)*, substantive < **nata** < *°na'ta* (emerges). CF *°nam*.

nam < *'nom*, noun. 1. a person other than you; another (person), other (people); the other fellow. ¶**Nam uy nappun māl ul haci mālla** Don't speak ill of others. **Nam ul salang hala** Love your neighbor.

2. an unrelated person, an outsider. ¶**Chŏnq-swu ka mēlci man acwu nam un ani 'ta** Though distant, he is still my relative. **Nam pota nun chinchek i nās.ta** Blood is thicker than water.

3. a stranger; an estranged person. ¶**Nam aph ey se nun ēncey 'na semek-semek hay cinta** I always get a bit ill at ease in front of strangers. **Ku tul un 'ihon hayss.uni incey nam ita** Since they got their divorce they have nothing to do with each other.

4. I/me (CF **nwukwu**). ¶**Cey ka cal-mos hako nam poko cal-mos hayss.ta 'nta** It was your fault and you say it is my fault. **Ney ka way nam (= na) uy chayk ul kacye kanun ya** Why are you taking my book?

5. you. ¶**Ku sālam i way nam (= ne) uy chayk ul kacye kanun ya** Why is he taking your book?

6. he/him; she/her; they/them. ¶**Ku sālam i way nam (= ce sālam) uy chayk ul kacye kanun ya** Why is he taking the other fellow's (her, their) book?

ANT **ce** (**cey**)

nam, adnoun (abbr < **namca** < *NAM-°CO*). man, male. ¶ ~ **tongsayng** a girl's younger brother. ~ **su'** **nim** (= **nam-sung**) a monk. ~ **swul** a man's spoon. ANT **°nye**.

-nam, 1. **-na 'm**, abbr < (**-n' a** <) **-nun ya (ko) ham**.

2. **-na 'm'**, abbr < **-nun ya 'n māl ia?**. ¶**Cēng-mal puth-cap.un cwul āna 'm?** (– **han pen kulay ponun kes ici**) Do you think I was really meaning to grab you? – why, I was just pretending. **Kulen māl nwu ka kot.i tut.na 'm** Who could believe such talk?! NOTE: Does not occur with adj or cop, or with past or future. Rejected by many speakers, in favor of **-ta'm**.

3. **-na m'**, abbr < **-na mwe**. ¶**Ne nun na poko māl ul hampu lo haci man nay ka ne 'ykey kulemyen cŏh.keyss.na m'**? You say such awful things to me, but what if I talked to you that way?

°nam (< **'na-'wo-m*), modulated subst < *°na'ta*. ¶*ingey °na'm ol °a'ti °mwot 'kwo sye* (1463 Pep 3:180ab) unaware that they will henceforth emerge … . *pan'to'ki HE-KHWONG 'oy °na'm ol pwo'l i 'Ge'n i ''ston* (1462 'Nung 2:122a) we are sure to see emergence into the void.

na 'm = **na im**, noun + cop subst. being me.

'/-na-ma, 1. alternant after vowel of **-una-ma** (extended adversative).

2. var (alt) < **ina-ma**

3. abbr < **hana-ma**

-na māna, alt after vowel of **-una māna**.

namcis, postn = ~ **'i**, der adv < ~ **hata** adj-n. fully, all of, at least, a bit over – (= **nek.nek**), – and then some. ¶**sam-sip namcis hanq °yeca** (Dupont 338) a woman a good thirty years old. [?< **nam(e)ci**.]

nameci, 1. noun. the remainder, the remnant(s), remainings, the rest, what is left, a leftover; what results; the surplus, the balance. ¶**Pic kaph.ko nan nameci lo cip ul sass.ta** I have paid off the debt and bought a house with what was left.

nameciq – . ¶ ~ **kes** the remainder. ~ **pap** food left over, scraps of food; the rest of the food. ~ **caysan** what is left of (the residue of) one's property. ~ **il** the remaining work, the rest of the job. ~ **pic** the balance owed. **Nameciq tŏn i elma 'na iss.nun ya** How much money have you got left? **Nameciq sālam tul eti iss.nun ya** Where are the rest of the people?

2. postmod. **-un** ~ (**ey**) as a result of, from an excess of, driven by. ¶**miwe han** ~ (**ey**) **ot** of hatred. **cīnachin** ~ (**ey**) as a result of going too far (of overdoing it). **salang han** ~ (**ey**) from an excess of love. **Mikwuk un cēn.lyak phok.kyek-ki ey chīcwung han nameci mīsail uy yēnkwu lul sohol hi ha.yess.ta** As a result of overemphasizing the importance of strategic bombers, America neglected its research on missiles. **Cilthwu han nameci, namphyen ul cwuk.yess.ta** Driven by jealousy, she killed her husband. [< **nām-** vi + **-eci** suf; CF **namci**]

-nami, bnd n (?< **nam** vi subst + **-i** suffix). ¶**ceng** ~ attachment, fondness, liking.

-nam.un/-nam.u (as adn), suf (< vi mod 'that remained'). Makes excess numerals out of decimal non-Chinese numerals; CF **-ye**. ¶**yel-nam.un** ten or so, ten odd, over ten. Usually

spelled -namun, but ¹Yi Ungpayk 1961 prefers -nam.un. Roth (1936:253) writes "yen.am.un" for ye-nam.un (< ye[l] nam.un).

namyen, conditional < nata.

na 'myen = na imyen if it's me

-nan (seen in the 1920s) < *-'non* = -nun

na n', abbr < na nun. 1. n + pcl. as for me. 2. inf + pcl.

na 'n = na in, n + cop mod. = that is me.

nan, 1. < *nan*, mod < nata < *"na'ta* (emerges). ¶ *"mwot na'n i* (1445 ¹Yong 60). 2. < *non* < **no[l]'lo/n*, mod < nalta < *no[l]'ta* (flies).

-nan, *-naney* [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:8-10; does not attach to the copula)] = -ni-kka (n').

na 'na, n ('I/me') or inf ('emerge') + alt of ina.

nana 1. < nata. 2. < nalta.

na 'ni, n (I/me) + alt < ini.

nani 1.< nata, 2. < nalta

-nani [obs, DIAL] < *-no'n i*. CF 1936 Roth 532-3. 1. = -nuni < -nun i; ~ 'la. 2. = -uni(-kka) [? with verbs only]

'na 'non, n + pcl. as for me, I. ¶ *'na 'non epe'zi ye'huy'Gwo no'm oy kungey pu'the sa'lwo'toy* (1447 Sek 6:5a) I leave my parents and attach myself to another('s place) to live, and yet ... . *'na 'non ZYE-LOY s 'mos cye'mun a'z ilwo'n i* (1462 ¹Nung 1:76b) I am the youngest brother of the tathāgata. *ne 'non kis'ke two 'na non kis'ti a'ni ho'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:5b) you may be happy but I am not, and ... .

na 'n tul, n + cop mod + postmod. though it be me. VAR nayntul.

na nun, 1. n + pcl. as for me. 2. inf + pcl.

nanun, 1. < *'na'non* (example?), proc mod < nata (emerges).

2. < *nonon* < **no[']lo/non*, proc mod < nalta < *no[l]'ta* (flies).

-nanyo → -nan yo [lit, obs; DIAL] < *-no'n ywo* = -nun ya, -nun ka/ko. CF 1936 Roth 533.

na-ota < *'na-"wo'ta*, cpd vi = vi (or vi inf) + vi. comes out, emerges. NOTE: While a case can be made for na as inf, the compound is not separable (*na nun/to/tul/ya o···).

-na $p^{o}/_{u}$ta, FAMILIAR indic attent + aux adj. it seems that, I think that (= -nun ka pota). ¶Nwu ka wass.na pota I think someone is here. Ku uy cip i i tali kūnche ey iss.ess.na pota His house seems to have been in the vicinity of this bridge.

na se, inf + pcl. 1. emerges/exits/... and (then/so). 2. is born and then; (= nah.a se) from/since birth, (in) all one's life (one's born days).

n'a se = n'ā se < nwa se = nwā se, abbr < nowa se = noa se < noh.a se.

na-se < *'na-'sye*, inf < na-suta < na-seta < *'na-sye'ta*.

na-seta < *'na-sye'ta*, cpd vi. SEE na-suta.

-na siph.ta, FAMILIAR indic attent + aux adj.

nass-, past < nata

näss-, 1. = naass-, past < näs.ta. 2. = nah.ass-, past < nah-.

n'ass-, abbr < nwass-, abbr < nowass- = noass-, abbr < noh.ass-.

na-suta < na-seta < *'na-sye'ta*, cpd vi = vi (or vi inf) + vi. steps out, comes forth/out, appears; embarks upon; (··· ey ~) comes upon, runs into; it turns up, is found. NOTE: While a case can be made for na as inf, the compound is not separable (*na nun/to/tul/ya su···).

nata$_{1\text{-}4}$ – NOTE: Treat nata as vi if nanta and nanun occur; as defective vi if only nass.ta and nan occur; as adj if only nata (and nan).

nata$_{1}$, vi. emerges: 1. comes into existence/being, is born, comes into the world.

2. grows/comes out, sprouts, buds.

3. (a smell/sound/taste) comes out/forth; smells, sounds, tastes.

4. becomes, grows to be, is (ill, interesting, fun brave, enthusiastic, efficient); acquires (a name, fame), develops/has (a cough, a wound).

5. (emotion, a mood, anger) occurs; (kiek/sayngkak i ~) comes to mind, is recalled.

6. breaks out, happens, takes place; has, we have, there is (fire, smoke, dust, flood, wind, disease, war, an accident, a breakdown, a hitch, trouble, fuss, a rupture).

7. flows/runs/gushes out.

8. is produced, raised, grown.

9. (result). 9a. (a result) is forthcoming.

9b. comes out as a result; results, turns out (to be), turns up (as). ¶cal (to) ~ is handsome. mōs (to) ~ is ugly; is stupid.

9c. kalak i ~ hits one's stride/rhythm, gets into the swing (of things).

10. leaves (= tte-nata), goes/gets out (= na-kata); (nwun ey ~) gets out of a person's favor/graces, is in bad with a person.

11. (= natha-nata) appears (on the market, before the public).

12. (a hole, road, place = seat/job, apartment, school) opens up, is open, is available.

13. (a law, regulation, price) takes effect, goes into effect.

14. [quasi-transitive] passes (a season) = **cinayta.**

15. [? DIAL] = **toyta.** ¶**palkak / thān.lo ~** gets discovered.

16. [DIAL] = **kata.** ¶**kulus ey kum i ~** a plate gets cracked.

17. [DIAL] = **mekta.** ¶**ahop sal (ey / i) nan ai** = **ahop sal (ul) mek.un ai** a child of nine.

nata$_2$, aux v sep. SEE **-e nata, -ko nata.**

nata$_3$, postnominal adj insep. is. ¶**pyel nata** is strange, peculiar. **mas nata** is tasty; CF **mas (i) nanta** flavor appears, it tastes:

mas (i) nanta	**mas nata**
mas (i) nanun	–
mas (i) nass.ta	**mas nass.ta**
mas (i) nan ···	**mas nan** ···

nata$_4$, postnominal vi insep. does, feels. ¶**kamcil nanta** feels impatient. **?pyel nass.ta** is strange, peculiar (defective vi).

na 'ta = **na ita**, n + cop (it's me)

na to, 1. < *na ʻtwo* (1463 Pep 2:142a), noun + pcl. I (me) too / even. 2. inf + pcl.

n'a to = **n'ā to** < **nwa to** = **nwā to**, abbr < **nowa to** = **noa to** < **noh.a to.**

'na to = **ina to.** SEE **nemu 'na to.**

na tul, 1. n + pcl (= **na lul tul**) they [do it to] me. 2. inf + pcl.

-na tul, FAMILIAR indic attent + pcl. ¶**Cikum ay tul ī-chung ey se kongpu hana tul?** Are the children studying upstairs now?

na twu, noun + var pcl. I (me) too / even.

n'a twu = **n'ā twu** < **nwa twu** = **nwā twu**, abbr < **nowa twu** = **noa twu** < **noh.a twu** < **noh.a to.**

-na uy, abbr < **-nun ka uy.** ¶**na uy cwuk.na sāna uy kyelqceng** my decision to live or die.

na ʻuy, n + pcl. of me, my; I. ¶*pwuthye ʻtwo ʻi ʻkot ʻho ʻsya na ʻuy ʻʻsywow ʻculkywo ʻm ol ʻʻalo ʻsya* (1463 Pep 2:246b) Buddha knows that I take pleasure in the Lesser Vehicle.

na-wā < *ʻna-ʻwa*, inf < **na-ota** < *ʻna-ʻwo ʻta.*

nawi, postmod (preceded by prosp mod **-ul** and usually followed by a negative). (not) enough to; (hardly) worth –ing; necessity. ¶**Sakwa al i cak.e mek.ul nawi ka ēps.ta** The apple is too small to be worth eating. **Pap i cek.e pay pullil nawi ka ēps.ta** There is not enough rice to fill me up. **Sacin i pol nawi ka ēps.ta** The picture is not worth looking at.

māl hal ~ ēps.ta it is needless to say; it is not worth mentioning. ¶**māl hal ~ ēps.nun sallim** a miserable living. **māl hal ~ ēps.nun sālam** an unmentionable person; (= **te hal nawi ēps.nun sālam**) the most wonderful person.

te hal ~ ēps.ta nothing is left to be desired; is the most satisfactory, is perfect, is the best, is first-rate, is matchless/superb/supreme. ¶**te hal ~ ēps.nun mulken** a first-rate article. **te hal ~ ēps.nun sālam** the most wonderful person. **te hal ~ ēps.i** perfectly, thoroughly, all the way, with no room for improvement/deterioration. **Ku tul un te hal nawi ēps.i cal nass.ta (mōs sayngkyess.ta)** He is handsome (ugly) as can be. CF **om-nawi** < **olm-nawi** room to budge.

[CF **nawu** 'amply', der adv < **nā(s)-**] *ʻna-ʻwo ʻta* SEE **na-ota**

nay$_1$, n. 1. = **yenki** (smoke).

2. = **nāymsay** (smell).

3. → **nāy**$_6$ = **sī'-nay** (stream)

nay$_2$, n. 1. [< *ʻna y* < **ʻna ʻi*; CF **cey, ney**].

1a. I (alt of **na** when followed by pcl **ka**). ¶**Nay ka kakeyss.ta** I will go.

1b. abbr < **nay ka** I [as subject]. ¶**Nay kulen kes cheum pwass.ta** I have never seen such a thing.

2. abbr < **na uy** (my) [< *ʻna ʻy* < *ʻna ʻoy*]. ¶**~ chayk / ilum** my book / name. **~ kes** (often pronounced **nayq kes**) mine. **nay kes ney kes** mine and thine, meum and teum; **nay kes ney kes ul hŏntong hata** confounds meum and teum, is confused over what is his and what is not; **nay kes ney kes ul kalici anh.ta** draws no line between what is one's own and what is not.

SEE **na 'ykey; nayntul.**

nay$_3$, interjection [LIVELY] = **nēy** (yes)

nāy$_4$, infinitive < **nāyta**

nāy$_5$ < *ʻʻnay*, postnoun. throughout, all through (a period of time). ¶**kau' nāy** throughout the autumn. **kyewu' nāy** all winter long. **Pom nāy pi ka onta** It rains throughout the spring. **nyen nāy kkoch ul polq swu iss.ta** You can see flowers all the year round. **Palam i achim nāy pūp.nita** The wind has been blowing all morning long. *ʻʻnaycywong ʻʻnay* (1463 Pep 3:41a, 1465 Wen 1:1:1:92a, 1475 Nay 3:29b)

= *"NAY-CYWUNG "nay* (1447 Sek 9:27a, 1459 Wel 21:51b) at/in the end, finally. CF kkuth-nāy, nāynay, nāyche, mōs-nay, machim-nay. ?< inf < nāyta; not nāy < *'NWOY* 'within' or lay < *LOY* 'come' because of the MK vowels.

nāy$_6$ = sī'-nay (stream)

nay, var of *na* = *'na* 'I' before *'^{u}oy*. SEE *nay 'uy*.

na 'y, abbr < **na '^{u}oy*.

1. my. ¶*na 'y a'to'l ol* (1447 Sek 6:5b) my son. *na 'y "ma'l ol* (1447 Sek 6:8b) my words. *na 'y SWON-"CO* (1447 Sek 6:9b) my grandson. *na 'y pa'l ay s hon the'li 'lol "mwot mwuu'l i "'n i* (1447 Sek 6:27a) will not move one hair of my foot. *na 'y 'mwo'm i* (1447 Sek 13:36b) my body. *na 'y "TTYEY-"CO y* (1447 Sek 13:61a) my disciple. *na 'y 'PPYENG 'ul* (1447 Sek 24:50b) my illness. *na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul a'ni CCYWONG ho'm ye n'* (1459 Wel 1:12b) if you do not comply with my request. *na 'y "mal 'Gwos a'ni tulu'si'm ye n'* (1459 Wel 2:5b) if you do not listen to what I say. *na 'y "kye'ci.p i 'za* (1459 Wel 7:12b) my wife. *na 'y 'mwom 'NGWOY 'yey* (1459 Wel 7:28b) aside from my own body (= my own self). *na 'y cwume'kwuy pi'chwuyywo'm ol* (1462 ^{1}Nung 1:84a) the radiance of my fist. *na 'y il'hwu'm un* (1463 Pep 2:222b) my name. *'PPWULQ-'PEP 'i 'za na 'y inge'kuy two "cywokwo'm achi is'ta* (1482 Nam 1:14a) there is some of Buddha's law right here where I am, too. *'pwoksyeng s kwo'c oy pul'kwo.m i ["KUM] 'ila '[G]wa te'wo.m ol na 'y [PWUN] 'ey s kes "sam'ti "mwot ho'kwo* (1481 Twusi 23:23a) the red of the peach blossoms is deeper than that of brocade but I cannot make it my own, and … . *na 'y twu swang say hwel ul ta'ka "ta ton'nye 'hoy'ya po'likwa "'la* (?1517- Pak 1:35a; the Chinese has a genitive) I took my two pairs of new shoes and wore them both out getting about! *na 'y 'e'mi 'lul* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:55a) my mother. *na 'y sa'wona'won "il 'lan* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a) one's own bad deeds.

2. These examples are treated as genitive rather than nominative because of the accent; the subject is ellipted *['na y]*. ¶*na 'y a'ki "wuy 'ho'ya "e'te pwo'kwo "'l ye* (1447 Sek 6:13b) I'd like you to seek her out [as a bride] for my boy. *SOYNG-SOYNG 'ay na 'y 'NGWEN 'ul il'thi a'ni 'khey ho'kwo "'la* (1459 Wel 1:13b) in life after life I do not want to let my desire be lost. *na 'y 'MYENG ku'chwu.m i'za mute'ni ne'ki'ka.n i 'Gwa …* (1459 Wel 10:4b) having treated lightly the very end of my life, … . *na 'y mozo'm i 'SSILQ 'lwo 'mwom pas'k uy i'sywo'm ol "al'Gwa-ngi "'ta* (1462 ^{1}Nung 1:53a) I know that my mind really exists apart from my body. *na 'y 'e'mi "amwo 'toy 'na 'ys.non 'i i "mwol'lay-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 21:53a; the underlying object is marked with the nominative particle) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into.

3. I [as the genitive-marked subject of an adnominalized sentence]. ¶*'i kak'si 'za na 'y "et.ni'nwon mozo'm ay mas'two'ta* (1447 Sek 6:14ab) precisely this girl matches the purpose I am pursuing. *na 'y 'TUK 'hwon 'TI-'HHYWEY 'non MI-'MYWOW 'ho'ya 'TTYEY-'QILQ 'i'Gen ma'lon* (1447 Sek 13:57b) the wisdom I have gained is subtle and most important, but … . *pwu"thye y nilo'sya'toy na 'y nilo'ten 'KWU-LA 'TYEY CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo ku'le the'n ye a'ni the'n ywo* (1459 Wel 9:36d) Buddha said "was the emperor Kwula really as I said or wasn't he?". *kutuy ['KWUY] hon ce'k uy na 'y nul'kwu.m ul chuki ne'kiti a'ni 'kha.n i 'Gwa* (1481 Twusi 16:61b) I do not resent it that I am getting old when you are so dear to me and moreover … ; CF *nay 'uy [SYWUY-"LWOW] 'hwo.m on* (1481 Twusi 22:27b) 'that I am getting old and frail'.

na y [in texts without tone marks] = *'na y*, n + pcl. I [as subject]. ¶*na y sile-kwom CYEY-SO thi mwot hol s oy '.n i 'la* (1632 Kalyey 1:19b) it's because I can't possibly do the ancestral rites.

'na y, abbr < **'na 'i*, n + pcl. I [as subject]. ¶*'na y 'nike 'ci-ngi "'ta 'ka'sya* (1445 ^{1}Yong 58) saying "I must go" he went. *'na y 'pwoa 'cye 'hono'ta sol'Wa'ssye* (1447 Sek 6:14b) tell him I would like to see him. *'na y "a'lay s ney "pe't ila'n i* (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in former days. *'na y NGWANG "mal-ssom tut"copkwo 'za na 'y mozo'm i 'skoytot'kwa-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 24:29b) only after hearing Your Majesty's words is my mind awakened. *'na y 'i "salo'm ol 'QAK-"TTWOW 'ay pte'le ti'ti a'ni khey 'khwo [= a'ni hokey ho'kwo] 'cye 'honwo'n i* (1459 Wel 21:125b) I am afraid that I may be tending to let this man fall into the wrong path. *'na y tut"cop'kwo NGUY-SIM s 'kumu'l ul kus'kwa-ngi "'ta* (1463 Pep 2:24b) I listen and sever my net of doubts!

'na y 'i ke's u'lwo hon na'la'h ol "ta 'cwue 'two 'wohi'lye "ep'ti a'ni 'khwo n' "es'tyey 'homol'mye CYE-"CO y 'sto'n ye (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have no appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this, how much more so the masters! *wo'nol 'i mwo[']lton 'TTAY-"HHWOY 'Gwa 'stwo 'na y "ta ho'ma 'pwozop'kwa-ngi "ta* (1463 Pep 4:169a) today this whole entire congregation and also I, we all have seen. *[SYE KWONG] 'oy 'won ka'ci s "i'l ol si'lum a'ni 'ho.ywo'm ol 'na y "anwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:24b) I know that Lord Xú does not brood over all sorts of matters. *'na y ne-huy 'tol'h ol ko'cang KWONG-'KYENG 'ho'ya "ep'si wo't ol a'ni 'honwo'n i* (1447 Sek 19:29b) I do not come without the uttermost respect for you people. *'na y 'icey ney 'e'm[i] uy "kan 'sta'h ol "pwoy'ywo.l i "la* (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land where your mother went. *'SSIM 'hi 'na y "KAM-SYANG 'hwo'toy ZYE-LOY s MWU-'LYANG TI-'KYEN 'ul il'hwo'la 'ho'ta-ngi "ta* (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I wanted to lose the tathāgata's immeasurable awareness. *'na y solang 'hwo'toy* (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking [about it]. *'na y "lwongtam 'hota'la* (1447 Sek 6:24b) I was joking. *'na y pwu'le ne 'lul esye 'TUK-"TTWOW ho'key 'hota'n i* (1447 Sek 24:3a) I have deliberately tried to get you to achieve the way [to enlightenment] quickly. *'hota 'ka 'na y 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kiten 't ay n'* (1463 Pep 2:232a) if I delighted in the great[er] dharma … . *'i CIN-'SSILQ s 'MYELQ-'TTWO a'ni 'n 't ol 'na y a'lwo-ngi "ta* (1463 Pep 2:23a) I know that this is not true nirvāṇa. *ku 'psk uy mozo'm ay 'na y ne'kywo'toy* (1463 Pep 2:23a) at that time my feeling was that … . *'na y pan'to'ki CYWUNG-SIN 'tho'lwok KWONG-'KUP 'ho'ya* (1463 Pep 4:154b) without fail I will contribute until my death, and … . *'na y 'nye* (1481 Twusi 25:29a) I go and … . *'na y ne 'lul KUM "cwu'l ywo 'ho.ya'ton* (1482 Nam 1:44-5) if I consider giving you money … . *'na y pwuthye towoy'ywo.l ye hol 's i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha. *'na y palo "al'l i 'lwo'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:14b) I understand it correctly. *'na y ywo so'i mol-pwo'ki "e'te 'sye mol 'tho'ti "mwot 'hota'la* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse, having acquired an intestinal ailment. *'na y il'cuk "a'ti "mwot "hwola* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) I didn't know earlier [of your illness] … . *'na y 'stwo 'say tatay hwuyhwuy a'ni 'Ge'n i 'sto.n a* (?1517- Pak 1:73a) I am not a crude Tatar Muslim, after all!

The following examples are not to be mistaken for genitives: *'na y ci'p uy isilq ce'kuy* (1447 Sek 6:7a) when I was at [my] home; *ne-huy 'non khe'n i 'Gwa 'na y ci'p uy isilq ce'k uy "SSYWUW-"KHWO y "mantha'la* (1459 Wel 10:23a) not so much you people but I am the one who had much trouble when we were at home.

'na 'y- , 1. abbr < **'na 'i-* (n + cop). *'na 'y'la* it means 'I' (1459 Wel se:4b). – *'kazo 'Wwon 'na 'ylwo'n i* (1459 Wel 8:92b) I went – .

2. abbr < *'na is-* (v inf + aux). *na 'y 'e'ni "amwo 'toy 'na 'ys.non 't i "mwol'lay-ngi "la* (1459 Wel 21:53a) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into. *'konon pi'key n' kwo'ki 'mu.l ey 'na 'ys'kwo* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) in a fine rain the fish are out in the water.

– *'nay*, var (after *uy, i, iC*) = – *'ney*, postnoun the group, all of – . ¶ – *aca'pa "nim 'nay 'stay "ta QAN-"PWUW 'hozop'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:1b) greeted – and the uncles, everyone, and *"ney a'to'l i 'KAK-'KAK 'ema "nim 'nay "mwoyzop'kwo nwuuy "nim 'nay te'p 'cukca 'hi 'na-ka'n i* (1459 Wel 2:6b) the four sons, accompanying their respective mothers and bringing along their sisters, immediately set out. *nyenu PWU-ZIN 'nay s a'tol "ney* (1459 Wel 2:4b) the four sons of his other wives. *ZYE-LOY "mwoyzo'Wa 'ka'sinon 'SYENG-ZIN 'nay "'la* (1459 Wel 2:52a) they are the holy men accompanying the tathāgata. *kak 'nay 'ZI-'POYK syel'hun "salo'm i* (1459 Wel 2:76b) two hundred and thirty women. *'nyek 'SYENG-ZIN 'nay s 'pwola'm ol "pwo m 'mas.tang khen 'tyeng* (?1468- Mong 20a) though it be proper to look at the indications of the saints of former days … . SEE *kutuy 'nay*.

-nay, pseudo-bnd n < vc stem (nāyta). ¶ *ip* ~ hyung ~ mimicry.

na ya, 1. n + pcl. only if it is me. 2. n + cop var inf (= na ia) it's me. 3. inf + pcl.

n'a ya = n'ā ya < nwa ya = nwā ya, abbr < nowa ya = noa ya < noh.a ya.

nay-amuli, abbr < nay ka āmuli (–) however (–) I may be.

nāyci < *"NAY-'CI.*
1. postn [lit] (always attaches to a number and is always followed by a number). from — to. ¶**Sahul nāyci nahul kellikeyss.ta** It will take from three to four days. NOTE: Pause may occur after **nāyci**, but not before it.
2. pcl, adv [lit]. and, or, and/or (= **tto-nun, hok-un**). ~ **nun** SAME. ¶**Sewul nāyci Pusan ey se mānh.i polq swu iss.ta** They are a common sight in Seoul and Pusan. CF **mich, kup.**

nay ka, var n (< *'na y* < **'na 'i* n + pcl) + pcl. I [as subject]. VAR **ney ka** (which is also 'you' = **ne/ni ka**); **na ka.**

na 'y ke'kuy, abbr < *na 'oy ke'kuy*. to me. ¶*na 'y ke'kuy he'thwuy 'Gwa pol'khwa* [= *polh 'kwa*] *'kot ho'n i* (1475 Nay 2:1:30b) they are like legs and feet to me.

na 'ykey, abbr < **na eykey** (to me)

na 'y key, abbr < *na oy key* < *na 'oy kungey*. to me. ¶*"CCWOY-'PWOK i "es'tyey na 'y key pu'thu.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Nam 1:63a) how can sin or joy attach to me? *"tywohon "il 'lan na 'y key pwo'nay'Gwo kwu'cun "il 'lan no'm oy key 'cwunu'n i* (1464 Kumkang 21b) sends the good things to me and gives the bad things to others. *pwuthye s a'lom 'ptu't i a'ni "sya 'he'mu'l i 'SSILQ 'lwo na 'ykey is'tas'ta* (1463 Pep 2:6a) it was not Buddha's idea, the fault is really mine. ALSO: 1462 [1]Nung 1:9b, 1465 Wen 2:3:1:54a, ...

nayki < **nāyki**, summative < **nāyta** vc.
1. noun. (= **tōn** ~) wagering, gambling.
2. postnoun.2a. ¶**cen** ~ **(swul)** undiluted wine (**cen** < *CCYWEN* 'complete').
2b. product; display. ¶**cēn** ~ "shop" product; things made to display for sale.
2c. display; person displaying. ¶**simswul** ~ a person with a temper, a show of temper. **yekan** (adv) ~ [+ NEG] = **hayng** (bnd n) ~ [not] a common being.
2d. (= **naki**) a person born in. **Sewul** ~ a Seoulite. **sikol** ~ a country person. **Phyengan-to** ~ a person born in Phyengan province.
2e. **cōng** ~ a breed, stock, strain, variety, species.

na 'y kungey, n + pcl + n. to me, to where I am; to oneself (himself), to where he (himself) is. ¶*na 'y kungey "mwotil'Gen ma'lon ce 'y 'nim-'kum 'WUY 'tha 'hosil 'ss oy* (1445 [1]Yong 121) toward himself they had been rebellious but, saying they do it for their own king, he ... .

na 'yna, [DIAL] = **na 'na**

nāyna, adv. eventually, finally (= **kyelkwuk**); after much effort, with great pains (= **īl kkes**). [? < **nāy** inf + **na** emphatic pcl or **ina**]

nāy-nay, adv. from start to finish, all the way through.

nayntul, [nonstandard] var = **na 'n tul** though it be me. ¶**Nayntul ecci hal i yo** (Dupont 149) Me — what can I do? CF **ceyntul.**

na yo, 1. noun + particle. (it's) me.
2. noun + cop [AUTH] (= **na io**) it is me.
2. inf + pcl (emerges, —)

n'a yo = n'ā yo < **nwa yo = nwā yo**, abbr < **nowa yo = noa yo** < **noh.a yo.**

nay 'oy = nay 'uy. SEE **uy** 14.
¶*nay 'oy 'PWULQ-"KHA SO-'NGUY KWONG-'TUK 'ul ilkho'la* (1459 Wel 7:67-7) citing my unusual achievements of virtue.

nāyta$_1$, vi. it smokes (emits smoke), gets smoky.

nāyta$_2$, vc < **nata**. 1. takes/brings (carries) out.
2. produces, turns out.
3. puts forth, displays it, shows (strength, ability, anger).
4. raises, elevates, distinguishes (one's name).
5. publishes, brings out.
6. mails (CF **ponayta** 'sends').
7. presents, sends in, submits, tenders.
8. sets forth, puts forward, starts.
9. takes out = gets, obtains (a license, a loan).
10. (puts out =) sets up, fixes, arranges (for), makes (time, room; a road, a gap, an opening, a window).
11. **(koksik ul** ~**)** sells (grain).
12. pays, gives, contributes (money, cost).
13. serves, offers, gives, treats a person to.
14. empties, clears (a bottle, a room).
15. puts forward, selects, appoints.
16. **(mal ul** ~**)** gets a marker round and off the **yuch** board.
17. transplants, sets out (rice plants).
18. applies (fertilizer, ashes) to a field.
19. **(cwū lul, cwūsek ul** ~**)** provides (a note).

nāyta$_3$, aux v insep. SEE **-e nāyta.**

nāy 'ta, vc inf + cop transferentive — SEE **ita (ka).** ~ **pota** looks out, sees from within; looks forward to, foresees. ANT **tul.ye 'ta.**

nay 'uy, n + pcl [also *nay 'oy*]. 1. (= *na 'y*) my. ¶*nay 'uy NGUY-SIM* (1462 [1]Nung 2:21b) my

doubt. *nay ˙uy i˙Gwu˙c i a˙ni ˙lwo˙ta* (1481 Twusi 7:13b) is not my neighbor.

2. I [as the subject of an adnominalized or nominalized sentence]. SEE uy 14. ¶*nay ˙uy – nil˙Gwo˙m ol tut˙kwo* (1463 Pep 5:197a) hear my telling of –, and … .

nay ya [? DIAL] = na ya only (if it be) I/me. ¶Nay ya āna ce sālam i ālci Do I know it?! – he's the one who knows it!

–n ˝ccop- < *–nc-˝zop-*

'/-n ci SEE **in ci, -un ci**

'/-n cuk SEE **in cuk, -un cuk**

'/-n cwul SEE **in cwul, -un cwul**

-ne SEE **-ne la (one la** < *˙wona˙la*)

ne < *ne*, n. you (to a child or inferior). *ne* + *˙i* → *ne y*, *ne* + *˙uy* → *ne ˙y*. *ne* + *˙on* → *ne ˙non*; *ne* + *˙ul* → *ne ˙lul* (*˝ne l'*). *ne* + *˙kwa* → *ne ˙[G]wa* (*˝nel˙Gwa*). *ne* + *˙u˙lwo* → *˝nel˙lwo* > *nellwo* (1887); *ne* + *˙u˙lan* → *˝nel˙lan*.

NOTE: The shape is usually **ney** before pcl **ka** and before **-kkacis**. **Ney** is also an abbreviation of **ney ka** and of **ne uy**; **ney key** = **ne 'ykey** is an abbreviation of **ne eykey**; CF **na, nay**.

ne [DIAL] = **ney** your. **ne kes** = **ney kes** your thing, yours. CF **nu**.

nē, numeral. four (= **nēys**).

n'ē, abbr < **nwē** < **nwuwe**, inf < **nwupta**; < **nwue**, inf < **nwuta**.

ne ˙[G]wa, n + pcl. with you (= **ne wa / hako / 'lang**). ¶*ne ˙[G]wa kol˙Wo˙l i ˝ep.su˙n i ˝˙la* (1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with you. CF *˝nal˙Gwa*.

ne-hoy = *ne-huy*. ¶*ne-hoy ˙WUY ˙[˙]ho˙sya* (1463 Pep 7:17a; the text dot beside Hankul "*ne*" is not an accent mark) for you people.

ne-huy < *ne-huy*, n. you all, you people, you folks. ¶*ne-huy kos˙pwo˙m i ˙CI-˙KKUK ˙ho˙ya* (1463 Pep 3:196b) your drudgery is extreme. ALSO: 1482 Nam 1:32a, … .

ne-huy key (1459 Wel 18:15b) to you folks, to where you people are.

ne-huy lwo (1887 Scott 29) = **ne-huy lo** by you people.

ne-huy ˙non (1459 Wel 10:23a).

ne-huy ˙uy (1463 Pep 2:66b).

ne-˝huy, ne-˙huy < **ne-huy ˙i* (nominative). ¶*ne-˝huy pwuthye s ˝ma˙l ol kwo˙ti tulu˙la* (1447 Sek 13:47b) you people listen rightly to Buddha's words. *ne-˝huy spol˙li pa˙lol s ˝ko˙z ay ˙ka˙a* (1459 Wel 10:13ab) you people go to the seashore quickly. *ne-˝huy ˝salom ˙HHWO-TTI ho˙m ye* (1447 Sek 21:68b) you people must protect the person and … . *ne-˝huy na˙za ˝ka˙m i ˙mas.tang ho˙n i* (1463 Pep 3:196b) it is fitting that you people advance. *ne-˙huy ˝twul˙h i yey ˙wo˙nan ˙t i ˝en˙me wo˙la.n i ˙Gwo* (?1517- [1]No 1:68b) how long is it since you two came here? ALSO: 1447 Sek 13:62b, 1459 Wel 18:15b, … .

ne-huy tul < *ne-huy ˙tolh*. you all/people/folks.

ne-huy ˙tol˙h i (1447 Sek 9:40b, 13:62b, 23:13a; 1459 Wel 10:14b, 10:26a, 18:18b).

ne-huy ˙tol˙h ol (1447 Sek 19:29b).

ne-huy ˙tol.h on (1475 Nay 1:25b).

ne-i, 1. = **ne-huy** you all. 2. = **nē-i** four people.

nēk, numeral. four (= **nēys**).

ne ka, noun + pcl [DIAL] = **ney ka** (you)

nek.nek, 1. adverb (= **nek.nek hi**). enough. ~ **cap.e**, ~ **capko** at most (= **kocak**).

2. ~ **hata**, adj-n. is enough; is generous, ample; is rich.

3. postn. – odd, – strong; all of –, at least –. ¶**nēk ca tases chi** ~ all of four and a half feet. **payk wen** ~ a hundred wen and then some. **sam-sip myeng** ~ some thirty (people) strong. ANT **ppa-tus**. SYN **kang, namcis**. CF **kocak, mānh.e to**.

ne l', abbr < **ne lul**. you [as object].

ne 'l(q) = **ne il(q)**, noun + cop prosp modifier.

ne 'la (= **ne ila**), n + cop var indic assertive. (that) it's you. ~ **ko**, ~ **to**, ~ **'myen**, ~ **'n(un)**.

-ne la SEE **one la** < *˙wona˙la* (come!)

nellawa (?= *ne llawa* with conflated liquid) < *ne* + *˙ila˙wa*. than you. ¶*nellawa silum han mi two* (?1544- Akcang: Chengsan) I who suffer even greater anguish than you.

nellwo (1887 Scott 30) = *ne lwo* (with conflated liquid), n + pcl. by you.

ne ˙lol = *ne ˙lul*. ¶*na y ne ˙lol ˙THIK ˙ho˙ya* (1462 [1]Nung 1:90b) I command you … .

ne l' tele = **ne tele** to you. CF **na l' tele**.

ne lul < *ne ˙lul*, n + pcl. you. ¶*˙icey ne ˙lul nwo˙ha pwo˙nay˙m ye n'* (1459 Wel 8:98a) now if I send you … . *˙na y ˙icey ne ˙lul nwot˙nwo˙n i ˙ptu˙t ul cwo˙cha ka˙la* (1459 Wel 13:19ab) I now send you off to follow your own mind.

neme [< **nem.e** inf < **nēm.ta** go beyond, exceed]; CF **kēnne**. 1. n, postnoun. beyond, over, the other side (of something tall/high); over = more than, in excess of. ¶**cay ~ maul** the village beyond the hill. **cipung neme (lo) poinun tal** the moon seen over the roof. **han tal ~ kellinta** it takes over a month. **Yo neme cengke-cang i iss.ta** There is a station just over on the other side (of/from here).

2. adverb = **nemu** (overly, too).

nemeɥ cip, n + n. the house beyond. [DIAL VAR] **nemeyɥ cip** ~ CF **nem.eyɥ cip/san** (1936 Roth 318) the house/mountain beyond.

nemu < *nemwu*, derived adverb < **nēm.ta** < *ˉnem'ta*. too (much), overly; ever so much. **~ 'na (to), ~ to** SAME. ¶**Nemu 'na to kuliwe** I yearn for you ever so much [from a popular song]. **Tanphung namu nun ku pich-kal i nemu to sen.yen hata; enu [1]yelqsa uy hullin** phi 'lye 'n ka The maples are dyed too deep a red; might it be the blood of some patriot?

SYN **neme**; CF **nēmchikey** excessively.

ne 'myen = **ne imyen** if it's you

ne n', abbr < **ne nun**, noun + pcl. (as for) you.

-nen [DIAL] = **-nun** (processive modifier)

ne 'n tul, noun + copula mod + postmodifier.

ne nun < *no 'non*, n + pcl. (as for) you. ¶*ne 'non kis'ke two 'na non kis'ti a'ni ho'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:5b) you may be happy but I am not, and ... . *[ʻNGWEN] hon 't on ne non [KAN-*'QALQ] hwo.m ol ˉcyeki ho'la* (1481 Twusi 8:7a) I would like you to provide a bit of information.

ne 'ta = **ne ita**, noun + copula. it's you.

ne to/twu, noun + particle. you too/even.

ne 'uy, n + pcl. your; you. ¶*ne 'uy 'KAK-'LYWOW NUNG-TI 'ho'nwon mozo'm i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:66a) your mind that you have enlightened with knowledge. *pi'lwok ku'le'na e'nu y ne 'uy 'CCO-ˉKUY 'Gwo* (?1468- Mong 60a) But which is your [true] self?

ne 'wa → ***ne 'G]wa***

ney$_1$. 1. [< *ˉne y* < **ne 'i*; CF **nay, cey**].

1a. you (alt of **ne** when followed by pcl **ka**). ¶**Ney ka hayss.ta** You did it.

1b. abbr < **ney ka** you [as subject]. ¶**Ney meych sal in ya** How old are you?

1c. SEE **ney-kkacis**.

2. abbr < **ne uy** your [< (accent irreg) ***ne 'y*** = ***ne 'uy***, n + pcl]. ¶**Ney cip i eti 'n ya** Where is your home?

3. [var] = **nay** (I; my). For such speakers 'you; your' is (**ney** →) **ni** or just **ne**.

SEE **ney key** = **ne 'ykey**; **ney-kkacis, ney-nyen, ney-nom**; CF **cey**. Do not confuse with **nay** (despite the variant in 3).

nēy$_2$ < *ˉney*, num (alt shape of **nēys** < *ˉneyh* as adnoun). ¶**~ sālam** four people. **chayk ~ kwēn** four books. CF **nē, nēk**.

¶*ˉney polo'm ay* (1447 Sek 24:20b) on the four walls. *ˉney ka'ci s ˉSSYWUW-ˉKHWO 'lol ye'huy'ye* (1447 Sek 6:4a) escaping the Four Miseries (of birth, age, illness, death). *ˉney cha'h in 'pu'l ey* (1447 Sek 9:37a) in the fourth fire. *ˉney cca s 'KWU non* (1482 Nam 1:15a) the fourth phrase.

nēy$_3$, interj. yes. ¶**Nēy ālkeyss.[3]up.nita** Yes, I know. DIAL **yēy**. VAR SPELLING **nyey**. CF **nay**.

ney$_4$ < *'ney* (/ *'nay*), postnoun [FOLKSY].

1. the group, all of ~ . This makes an explicit plural for nouns referring to people; it is also used in combination with the synonyms **tul** and **kkili**: **wuli, wuli ney, wuli tul, wuli ney tul, wuli tul ney** we/us. ¶**wuli ney, ce-huy ney** we/us all. **tangsin (ne-huy, caney, sensayng nim) ney** you all. **ku sālam/pun ney** they/them all. **yele pun ney** (ladies and) gentlemen. **ku ney** they/them; [DIAL] **he/him. caki ney kwuntay** one's/their/our own troops.

NOTE: Even explicit plurals sometimes have singular reference, especially as honorifics: **nulk.usin ney** old gentleman, **celm.usin ney** young gentleman, **elusin ney** the gentleman.

2. (after a name) ~ and his/her relatives. **Poktong(-i) ney** Poktong(-i) and his family.

3. abbr < ~ **ney (uy) cip** the family of ~ (all). ¶**wuli ney (cip)** our family; my family. **ku sālam ney (cip)** their family; his/her family. **ayki ney kes** (1) the thing(s) of the child's family, the thing(s) of the child and his family; (2) the children's thing(s).

4. [Ceycwu DIAL] = **uy** 'of' (LSN 1978:2-3, 46); = **ney (uy)** '(of) the group' (Seng [1]Nakswu 184:33). ¶*nu ney emeng* = **ne uy emeni ka** your mother. *nu ney eme' nim* = **ne-huy ney (uy) eme' nim** the mother of you people. *samchwon ney tok* = **samchon uy talk i** my uncle's chicken. *kā ney cip i* = **ku ai uy cip ey** to his/her house.

CF **tayk-ney, anak-ney**. Do not confuse this with **uy**, despite 3 (and 4).

– *'ney*, postn. the group, all of – . Found after *o, oy, aC, ay, uy* and *i*. ¶*['PHAN-'SSO] ney two* (1676 Sin.e 1:2b) the judges, too. *canoy ney alp.h un* (1676 Sin.e 1:4b) ahead of you people. *cyey-wang 'ney 'psu'sil "pi'tan 'two a'ni "'mye 'stwo syang'nyey ton'ni'non "pi'tan a'ni "'lwoswo'n i* (?1517- Pak 1:14b) they are not silks for the kings. *na'ku'nay 'ney* (?1517- [1]No 1:20a) travelers. *kutuy 'ney khun il'hwum il'Gwu.m un* (1481 Twusi 8:55b) the achieving of fame by you people. *'wuli epe'zi 'ney "ta 'mwo'm i phyen.an 'ho'siten 'ka* (?1517- Pak 1:51a) were my parents in good health? VAR (after *uy, i, iC*) – *'nay*. SEE *kutuy 'ney*.

ney, var of *ne* 'you' before *'uy*. SEE *ney 'uy*.

ne y = *"ne y* (you [nominative]). ¶*ne 'y "es.te 'n salo'm in ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:20a) ← **"ne y "es'te 'n "salo.m in 'ta* what kind of person are you?

ne 'y, abbr < **ne 'uy*. 1. your. ¶*'na y "a'lay s ne 'y "pe't ila'n i* (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in former days. *ne 'y ptu't ey n'* (1447 Sek 19:34a) to your mind. *CIN-'SSILQ s ne 'y mozo'm in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 2:24b) it being your true intent. *ne 'y susu'ng uy "TTYEY-"CO y* (1447 Sek 6:29b) your master's disciple. *ne 'y susu'ng i 'nwu 'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:41b) who is your master? *ne 'y 'e'mi* (1459 Wel 8:86a) your mother. *ne 'y 'e'm[i] uy "kan 'sta'h ol* (1459 Wel 21:21b) the land where your mother went. *CIN-'SSILQ s ne 'y mozo'm in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 2:24b) it being your true intent. *ne 'y 'kwo'h ol* (1462 [1]Nung 3:8b) your nose. *ne 'y kwo'h ay 'sye* (1462 [1]Nung 3:24b) in your nose. *ne 'y 'swo'n i* (1475 Nay 1:18ab), *ne 'y 'swon 'ul* (1586 Sohak 6:102b) your hand.

2. you [as subject of adnominalized sentence]. Examples?

'ne 'y, 1. = *ne 'y* (your). ¶*'ne 'y "kyeci'p i 'kwo'Wo.n i 'ye* (1459 Wel 7:10b) is your wife pretty?

2. = *"ne y* (you [nominative]). ¶*'ne y "cyeku'na "tywokhe'n ye* [← *"tywoh-ken 'ye*] (?1517- [1]No 2:41a) are you a little better?

"ne y, abbr < **ne 'i*, n + pcl. you [nominative]. ¶*"ne y KA-PPI-LA 'KWUYK 'ey ka'a* (1447 Sek 6:1a) you go to the state of Kapila and ... . *"ne y na 'y "ma'l ol "ta tulul 'tta* (1447 Sek 6:8b) will you then heed my words? *"ne y ho'ma mas-'nazo'Wa'n i* (1459 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it. *"ne y 'icey 'two nowoy'ye 'nom muyWun 'ptu't ul twul 'tta 'ho.yasi'nol* (1459 Wel 2:64a) asked whether even now you still harbor hateful thoughts toward others, whereupon ... . *"ne y ye'le 'KEP 'ey cephu'n i a'ni hon ke'kuy cephun mozo'm ol "nay'm ye* – (1459 Wel 7:48a) there where for many kalpas (eons) you were unafraid you show a fearful heart and ... . *"ne y "es.te 'n a'hoy 'Gwan'toy he'thwuy 'lol an'a "wunun 'ta* (1459 Wel 8:85b; sic *an-'a*) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to [the calf of] a leg? *"ne y 'i 'NYEM 'ul 'twu-'ys.ten 'ta a'ni 'twu-'ys.ten 'ta* (1459 Wel 9:35c) do you hold this idea or don't you? *"ne y 'SIN 'honon 'ta a'ni 'honon 'ta* (1459 Wel 9:46a) do you believe it or don't you? *"ne y 'ka* (1459 Wel 18:71b) you go and ... . *'CAK-'PEP hwol 'tyen "ne y "i.l i koca za ho'l i 'n i* (1496 [1]Yuk "se:12" = [1]yak-se:4b; there are 8 pages of se, 16 of [1]yak-se) if you would make laws you must do it with affairs all in hand. *"ne y 'SWU 'lol "all i "'lwoswo'n ye* (1459 Wel 21:14a) would you know the number? *"ne y 'ka [CHYEY-"CO] 'lol ma'ca 'woke'nol* (1481 Twusi 8:40a) you go to meet your wife (and come back), but ... . *"ne y ZYE-LOY 'i 'NYEM 'ul cizwotoy* (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) you create this idea of the tathāgata. *"ne y e'tu'le 'lwo 'sye pu'the won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) where have you come from? *"ne y 'stwo "na l' swo'ki'il "mal'Gwo'l ye* (?1517- [1]No 1:18b) now don't you go deceiving me! *"ne y 'stwo tyele 'lwo 'wo'na'la* (?1517- [1]No 1:57b) you go there (and come back). *"ne y "encey 'kil[h] 'na'sil 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:8b) when are you setting out on the road? *"ne y palo "al'l i "'lwoswo'n ye* (?1517- Pak 1:14b) do you understand it correctly? *"ne y e'tuy 'ka is'ten 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) where have you been? *"ne y na 'y 'e'mi 'lul "hywo"yang hol [']ta* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:55a) will you (be willing to) take care of my mother? *"ne y a'chom 'uy 'na-'ka nus.key 'a 'wo'm ye n'* ... (1586 Sohak 4:33a) if you go out in the morning and come [back] only late ... .

'ne 'y = ne 'y, abbr < **ne 'uy*. ¶*'ne 'y a'to'l* (1459 Wel 2:6b) your son.

'ne 'y–, abbr < **'ne 'i–* (n + cop). ¶*wo'cik 'i 'ne 'ylwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 4:56a) only this is you. *"ne 'y'm ye ['ICYWUNG-SOYNG 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 8:5b) you and all living creatures.

'ney, 1. alt < **iney** (cop). 2. abbr < **haney**

-ney, FAMILIAR indic assert [sometimes used in talking to oneself]. is/does (= -ta). ¶**khuney** it is big. **chwup.ney** it is cold. **mek.ney** eats. **kaney** goes. **mek.ess.ney** ate. **kakeyss.ney** will go; probably goes. **Wuli sensayng i Kim sensayng isiney** My teacher is Mr Kim. **Na nun caney lul mit.ney** I trust you. CF **-ui** (NOTE).

-ney (yo), ?abbr < **-nun tey (yo)**. aha, now I see ~ (shows pleasant surprise); rather like **-kwun (yo)**. CF Pak Sengwen 219.

-ney [Hamkyeng, S Kyengsang (Kim Yengpay 1984:96)] = **-na** (FAMILIAR indic attent)

ne ya, 1. noun + particle. only if it is you.

2. noun + copula var infinitive. it's you.

ney-amuli, abbr < **ney ka āmuli** (~) however (~) you may be.

ney ka, 1. n alt [< *ˇne y < *ne 'i* n + pcl] + pcl. you [as subject]. VAR **ni ka**; DIAL **ne ka**.

2. [DIAL; Seoul] = **nay ka** I [as subject].

ne 'ykey, abbr < **ne eykey** (to you)

ney-kkacis, cpd adn [n + bnd n]. the likes of you, (a person) like you [pejorative]. ¶**Ney-kkacis kes hanthey cikeyss.nun ya** Never shall I be beaten by a guy like you. **Ney-kkacis nom hanthey n' nem.e kaci anh.nunta** I shall never be cheated by the likes of you.

ney kkan SEE **kkan**

ney-kkān SEE **kkān**

ney lang, postnoun + particle:

1. = **ney sekken** and them (all); them and all. ¶**Poktong-i ney lang tā manna pwass.ta** I ran into Poktong-i and them (all).

2. = **ney hako/wa** with them. SYN **tul ney lang, ney tul ilang, tul lang**.

-ney man, FAMILIAR indic assert + pcl. is/does but.

ne 'yna, [DIAL] = **ne 'na** (it's you but)

neyntul, [nonstandard] var = **ne 'n tul** though it be you. CF **nayntul, ceyntul**.

ne yo, 1. noun + particle. (it's) you.

2. noun + copula [AUTH] (= **ne io**) it is you.

ney sekken, postnoun + particle. SEE **ney lang**.

ne 'y ˇswon-'toy, n + pcl + pseudo-pcl. ¶*ne 'y ˇswon-'toy ˇNGWO-'POYK NGUN ˇtwo.n o'lwo ta'sos cwul'ki s LYEN-HWA 'lol 'sa'a* (1447 Sek 6:8a) he bought from you five lotus blossoms for five hundred pieces of silver money and ~ .

-ney tul, FAMILIAR indic assertive + particle

ney tul lang, postn + postn + pcl = **ney lang**

ney 'uy, noun + particle.

1. (= *ne 'y*) of you, your. ¶*ˇta ney 'uy CWOW-ˇPWU 'y.l i 'ˇm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:60a) all are your scorched entrails, and ~ .

2. you [as the subject of an adnominalized or nominalized sentence] SEE **uy** 14. ¶*ney 'uy 'e'mi 'ku'lye ˇhwo'm i* (1459 Wel 21:22a) that you long for [your] mother. *ney 'uy ˇPWON-LOY tet.tetun* [= *tet-tet hon*] *kes ul il'hun cyen'cho 'yl 'ss oy* (1462 [1]Nung 1:85a) as it is why you have lost your original honorableness. *ney [']uy ['NGWOK-SAN] ay s [ˇCHWOW-TTANG] 'oy ['CCYEK-'CCYENG] ˇhwo'm ol solang 'honwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:32b) I love it that you are so quiet and tranquil in the grass pavilion on the jade mountain. *ney 'uy 'KAK-'LYWOW TI-'KYEN 'ho'nwon mozo'm i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:54-5) your mind that you enlighten with knowledge.

-ney yo, 1. FAMILIAR indic assert + pcl (polite). (Occurs but is not accepted by some speakers.) 2. SEE **-ney (yo)**.

~ng. The velar nasal at the end of several nouns replaces an earlier final *h*, which usually just vanished. (CF LKM 1968:223:n30.) **ttang** < *'stah* (*'sta'thwo* = *'stah 'two* 1447 Sek 6:23b) 'earth', (1459 Wel se:8a, 1:26b) 'a place'. **patang** (Ceycwu, South Cenla, Hamkyeng) < *pa'tah* (*pa'ta'h ay* 1459 Wel 9:22a) 'sea', which also is reflected as **patak** (S Cenla, S Kyengsang). **nalang** (Hamkyeng) < *na'lah* (*na'la'h ay* 1445 [1]Yong 24) 'land'. **nong** (Hamkyeng). **nongi** (northwest DIAL) < *nwoh* (*nwo'h o'lwo* 1447 Sek 9:10b) 'cord'. **(meylq/cilq/kēlq) pang** 'strap' < ?**pah* = modern **pa(q cwul)** 'rope, tether', written with the phonogram "*pak*" in 1103 Kyeylim. Notice also **matang** 'yard, threshing ground' (from 1748) < **matah* > *math* (*ma'th ol* 1481 Twusi 7:18a) and **congi** 'paper' < *cywonghuy* (1690 Yek.e 1:25b) = *cywonghoy* (2:16b) < *cywo'hoy* (1446 Hwun 28a) – the form *tywohuy* in 1894 Gale 168 is odd in more than one way. Hard to explain: *mwo'ya'h( )i* (1459 Wel 2:51b) = *mwo'yang* < *'MWOW-'YANG* 'appearance'. King suggests that the second element in words for 'rump' (**kwung-/eng-/pang-twungi, kwung-/eng-tengi**) may go back to *ˇtwuyh* 'behind'; but notice also *tung* 'back' (1445 [1]Yong 88).

-ng, suffix. 1. (a deverbative nominalizer). SEE **-ang/-eng, -wung**.

'me' ~ esteemed grandmother (**hal-'meni, hal-'mi**).

2c. (role terms) **son** ~ honored guest.

2d. (names) **Kongca** ~ Confucius, **Mayngca** ~ Mencius, **Sek.ka Yelay** ~ (Lord) Buddha. **Yēyswu** ~ (Lord) Jesus. **Se Poki** ~ Mr S. P.

NOTE: The dropping of l before n is no longer productive, and all newer formations restore the liquid: **congtal nim** a O skylark! (**congtal say** = **congtali**). **posal nim** /**posallim**/ 'venerable nun; bodhisattva'. **tal nim** /**tallim**/ 'the moon' ~ earlier also **ta' nim** (KEd) < *'to[l]* *"nim* (1459 Wel 2:51b). **tal nala** /**tallala**/ (the realm of) the moon. **hanul nala** /**hanullala**/ '(the realm of) heaven'. **atul nom** /**atullom**/ 'my (rascal of a) son', **onul nal** /**onullal**/ 'these days, nowadays'.

-'n i '-ngi s 'ka, alt after vowel of *-^{u}/$_{o}$'n i '-ngi s 'ka*, mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod.

-'n i '-ngi ''ta, alt after vowel of *-^{u}/$_{o}$'n i '-ngi ''ta*, mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert.

"ni'ta = *"nye'ta* = *"nyey'ta*, vi. goes (= *"ka'ta*; it is unclear whether these four stems differ slightly in meaning). The verb *"ni-* is usually in an effective form (SEE *"ni'ke-*), but *'nye* could be taken to be the convergence of its simple infinitive (as opposed to the effective infinitive *'ni'ke*) with that of *"nye'ta* (for which the effective infinitive is *'nye'a*): SEE *'nye*.

NOTE: This stem survives in dialect forms, e.g. Phyengan **nika la** < *'nika'la* 'go!' (Kim Yengpay 1984:102).

'n i tul, 1. = **in i tul** (1, 2). 2. = **han i tul**

-n i tul SEE **-un i tul**

-ni tul, subj attent + pcl. ¶**Cikum ay tul ī-chung ey se kongpu hani tul?** Are the children studying upstairs now?

-'n i 'n 't ye SEE *-'wo.n i 'n 't ye*

'/-n ka SEE **in ka, -un ka.** ~ **p^{o}/$_{u}$ta.** ~ **p(w)ā:** ~ **ka / lul / nun / to / ...** .

'n 'ka, abbr < *'yn 'ka*, cop mod + postmod. SEE *a'ni 'n 'ka*.

'n ka ka, cop modifier + postmodifier + pcl. ¶**Nwukwu 'n ka ka ku lul kyēngchal ey pōko hayss.keyss.ci yo** Someone must have reported him to the police.

'/-n ka 'm SEE **in ka 'm, -un ka 'm**

'n ka tul, 1. = **in ka tul**. 2. = **han ka tul**

-n ka tul SEE **-un ka tul**

'/-n ke l' SEE **-n ke l', -un ke l'**

'/-n kes SEE **in kes, -un kes**

'/-n key SEE **in key, -un key**

'/-n ko SEE **in ko, -un ko**

-n kwani, abbr < **-n ko hani**

-no [-n' 'o], abbr < **-nun ko** (question)

-(')n[o]- > **-n(u)-** / **-nun-**, processive aspect. LCT 1973:335 says that one use of this was to emphasize a fact and in that meaning it attached to adjective stems as well as verb stems. There are examples with *is-* 'exist' and *"eps-* 'lack', but each of these stems is uniquely classified as ambivalent with respect to processive versus descriptive. Other examples may involve a stem that functions both as adjective ('is ~ ') and as vi ('becomes'), like *kwut-* 'is/becomes hard' in the recognized case of *kwutno'n i* (1465 Wen 2:2:105b, 1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) and *kwutno'n i '-'i ''ta* (1586 Sohak 4:53b). It is unclear whether this explanation can be extended to *ye'lum hano'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 2) 'its fruit is [? becomes] plentiful', *polk'ti "mwot 'ho'no cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:77b) 'because it is not [? does not become] clear', *e'tuwu'lak twolwo 'hoyno'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:14b) 'it is [? gets] dark and then again it is [? gets] light again', and *ZYE-LOY 'kot'copno'n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:45a) 'is [? becomes] like the tathāgata' – CF *'kotco'wo'n i* (1463 Pep 2:227a). Perhaps LCT's interpretation will help explain the co-existence of *"ep'sun* / *"ep'non* and *isin* / *is.nun* and the development of the unique classes in the modern language with the survival of only some of the forms (**ēps.ta** but **ēps.nun**), and the emergence of **iss.nunta** 'stays' in contrast with **iss.ta** 'exists, is; has'.

NOTE 1: This probably came from a bound verb *(')n-*, to which the vowel was attached as epenthesis; CF the emotive *(')s-* and **(')t-*. But the form *-no-'ta*, which would not call for an epenthetic vowel, forces us to treat the MK basic form as *(')no-*. The modern **-n(un)-ta** < *-no-'ta*, which makes a statement, is a new formation unconnected with the MK *-non 'ta* (proc mod + postmod) and *-(o)n 'ta* (mod + postmod), which ask a question.

NOTE 2: The processive is mutually exclusive with the effective *-'ke-* and retrospective *-'te-*

noa = **no[h.]a**, inf < **noh.ta**. ABBR **nwā**.

noh.a twuta$_1$, cpd vt (vt inf + aux v sep).
1. lays, puts, leaves (behind).
2. leaves/lets alone, lets it be.

noh.a twuta$_2$, cpd aux v sep. SEE **-e ~**.

noh.ita, vp < **noh.ta**. ABBR **nōyta**.

noh.ta$_1$, vt [inf **noh.a** > **noa, nowa, nwā**]. CF **neh.ta, twuta**.
1. puts, places, lays, sets; puts aside (for a moment). ¶**swul ul ~** puts down one's spoon = finishes a meal; dies.
2. lets go/off, releases. ¶**māl ul ~** relaxes one's speech, talks plainly, dispenses with honorifics.
3. frees, sets free, sets at large, lets/casts loose, unleashes, releases, liberates, sets at liberty; relieves oneself of (worry).
4. (**pul ul ~**) sets (fire to), makes (a fire).
5. fires, shoots, discharges (a gun, fireworks).
6. puts in (as an intermediary); uses (a person as an agent).
7. keeps, raises, rears (animals, silkworms).
8. sows, plants, grows, cultivates (melons or cucumbers).
9. (**tech ul ~**) sets (a trap).
10. (**chim ul ~**) applies (a needle, acupuncture).
11. (**swū lul ~**) does (embroidery).
12. reckons, figures, calculates, computes; adds (a number); estimates
13. (**kaps ul ~**) bids, names, offers (a price).
14. (**cēnpo lul ~**) sends (a telegram).
15. (**tōn / pic ul ~**) lends, loans (at interest).
16. (**sok.lyek ul ~**) applies, puts on (speed).
17. installs, puts in (a hypocaust, a telephone, a railroad, a bridge).
18. puts / mixes in (food ingredients).
19. = **twuta**: puts into, adds (to); stuffs/pads with. (**os ey**) **-- ul ~** pads (a garment) with --.
20. = **twuta**: (**cāngki lul ~ / patwuk ul ~**) plays (chess/checkers).

noh.ta$_2$, aux v sep. SEE **-e noh.ta**.

-noita < *-ˊnwo'-i 'ta* < *-ˊnwo-ngi ''ta* [obs] = **-naita**. Used of first person only (CM 1:285).

-ˊno-'i 'ta, abbr < *-ˊno-ngi ''ta*, proc polite + cop indic assert. ¶*wang-ˊwo ˊwa 's'no'-i ''ta* (?1517- Pak 1:59a) I, Wáng Wǔ, am here.

nōl(q), 1. < *¨nwol(q)* < **nwo'l[o]l(q)*, prosp modifier < **nōlta** < *¨nwo[l]'ta*.
2. = **nō'l(q)**, abbr < **noh.ul(q)**.

nol(q) < **no['l]o]l(q)*, prosp modifier < *no[l]'ta* (flies). ¶*nolq cywungsoyng 'l'la* (1459 Wel 21: 113a) they are flying creatures. *nolq tola'mi ''Gwo* (1462 Nung 8:119b) is a flying squirrel and ... .

-nola < *-ˊnwo'la*, [lit]. Used for the first person only (1936 Roth 237; CF 1916 Gale 60).
1. = **-nula: ~ ko. ~ 'myen. ~ 'ni** = **-ulye hani(-kka)**.
2. = **-(nu)nta; -ta** (after **iss-, ēps-, -keyss-, -ess-**). ¶**mek.nola** = **mek.nunta. kanola** = **kanta. iss.nola** = **iss.ta. ēps.nola** = **ēps.ta.**
SEE **-keyss.nola, -ess.nola**. CF **-tota, ilota**.

-nola 'ney = **-nola [ha]ney**, [lit]. ¶**San ey se sānun sāy nun kkoch i cōh.a san ey se sānola 'ney** [= **sānta 'ney**] The birds living in the mountains live in the mountains because they like the flowers, they say -- a poem.

nol.i, derived noun < **nōlta**. 1. noun.
1a. (= **nol.um nol.i**) merrymaking. ¶**pul ~** fireworks. **nol.iq kwun** a merrymaker.
1b. an outing, an excursion, a junket, a picnic. ¶**kkoch ~ kata** goes out to view the blossoms. **payq ~ kata** goes boating.
1c. a game. **yuch ~** the Four Stick game.
2. postn. (at) the approximate height (level) of --. ¶**kasum ~** (at) the level of one's chest, chest-deep/high. **heliq ~** (at) the level of one's waist, waist-deep/high. **kwanca ~** ("hat-string, ring level" =) the temples of the head. CF **tol.i**.

nolm < **no'l[o]m*, substantive < *no[l]'ta* (flies). ¶*nol'm ye* (1462 ¹Nung 4:26a). CF *no'lwom*

nōlm < *¨nwolm* < **nwo'l[o]m*, subst < **nōlta** < *¨nwo[l]'ta*. CF *nwo'lwom*, **nol.um**.

nōlta < *¨nwo[l]'ta*, 1. vi. plays; enjoys oneself; visits; makes merry; relaxes; is idle, jobless, not in use; is loose, is unstable, wobbles.
2. vt. plays (a game).

nol.um, noun [derived substantive < **nōlta**].
1. (= **~ nol.i**) merrymaking, play, a spree.
2. → **nōl.um** (usually spelled **nōlum**) gaming, gambling. 3. = **nolus**

nolus < *nwo'los*, 1. quasi-free n. a job, work, duty, function, an office, a place, a part, a role, a profession, an occupation. ¶**kulen ~** a role of that sort. **sensayng ~** a teaching job, teaching. **sensayng ~ hata** teaches, does teaching. **kansa ~ hata** acts as a manager, performs the duties of manager. **uysa ~ ul**

hata practices medicine. **kongmu-wen ~ ul hata** works as a civilian. **Chwunhyang-i ~ hata** takes/acts/plays/performs the part/role of Chwunhyang(-i). **ttwucayngi ~ ul hanta** pimps, panders. **ip ~ (ul) hata** has a bite to eat, eats, munches. **Talun māl uy tāysin nolus ul hanta** It functions as a substitute for some other word. **Ce nun cey nolus to mōs hay yo** (M 1:2:87) I am not worth my salt; I am not keeping up my end (of things). SYN kwusil. CF **cīs, nol.um.**

2. postmodifier. (= **hyengphyen**) situation, circumstance; a matter (of ~).

2a. ¶**Cham kwīsin i kok hal nolus in tey** How strange! ("it is like a ghost crying out"; M 1:2:82).

2b. **~ i** but (= **kes i**). ¶**Yele salam i kath.i onta 'tun nolus i na man okey toyess.ta** We were supposed to come together as a group, but as it turned out I came all alone.

no'lwom, modulated subst < *no[l]'ta* (flies). ¶*kulye'ki 'non 'SOYNG-'PUK 'ey no'lwo.m ol solang ho'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:6b) the wild goose loves to fly to the cold north.

nom < *'nwom*, noun.

1. [vulgar, pejorative] damn fellow, guy, wretch, trash, so-and-so, S.O.B.; damn thing. ¶**Nom tul i kulen ke(y) 'ci!** Those damn guys did that! **Nom-nyen (or Nyen-nom) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n māl ia** The bastards and bitches (or bitches and bastards) have no manners, any/none of them. **i/yo ~** this damn guy. **ku/ko ~** that damn guy. **ce/co ~** that damn guy (there). Not used of women; var < *NAM* 'man'. CF **nyen.**

2. [DIAL] = **nam** (others; ...)

nom (before *'oy*) ← *'nom*. ¶*no'm oy na'la[h] s 'ku'l ul ce 'y na'la[h] s 'kul 'lwo kwo'thye 'ssul 'ss i'la* (1447 Sek se:6a) it is a matter of translating the writing of another nation into writing of one's own nation. *no'm oy "kye'cip* (1463 Pep 2:28b) another man's wife. *no'm oy ci[p] s 'tam 'tol[h]* (?1517- Pak 1:9b) the walls of his house. *KAN-NAN ho'n i 'uy no'm oy "pwo'poy "hyey'ywom kot 'ta* (1465 Wen 3:3: 1:62a) it is like a poor man's counting another man's treasures. *no'm oy sa'wona'won "il 'lan* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a; *no'm oy* is smudged) the bad deeds of others. *no'm oy 'wos kwa "il'Gen ku'lu's ul na'mola'ti "mal.m ye* (1475 Nay 1:9a) does not rebuke others for their attire or the mistakes they have made, ... *no'm oy kungey pu'the sa'lwo'toy* (1447 Sek 6:5a) I attach my life to another. *no'm oy key PWO-'SI hol 's i'la* (1465 Wen se:77a; sic, *PWO-'SI* = *'PWO-SI*) one should give alms to others. *no'm oy ci'zwun nye'lu'm ul* (1447 Sek 24:22a) fruits that others have grown. *no'm oy "cywong 'i'la ho'n i 'no'm on 'nwu 'kwa* (?1468- Mong 20b) you said he is the slave of another; who is the other?

'nom (→ *nom* before *'oy*) > nam, n. a person other than you; another (person), (other) people, others; the other fellow(s); he/him, ?she/her. ¶*'cokyay "a'losyam 'kwa 'nom "a'losyam 'kwa* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:37a) that he knows and that others know. *'nom kolo'chye tut'key khe'na 'cey tinike'na* (1459 Wel 17:33b) whether letting others hear the teaching or observing it oneself ... . *'nom "ep.si'Gwu'nun "sa'lo.m i'la* (1459 Wel 2:46a) is a person who scorns others. *'nom muyWun 'ptu't ul* (1459 Wel 2:64a) hateful thoughts toward others. *'nom 'WUY 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 17:54a) for the sake of others. *'nom to'lye nilu'ti a'ni 'hote'tun* (1447 Sek 19:34ab) I did not tell the others but ... *'no'm i wolo'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 'Yong 45) could any other climb [such cliffs]? *'nom 'na'a kan 't ol 'POYK-'SYENG 'tol'h i 'nom 'ol "ta cwo'cho'n i* (1449 Kok 11) though the others [the four sons of the second wife, who are good] go forth, yet the people follow the OTHER ones [the four sons of the first wife, who are bad].

'nom 'kwa talo'sya (1445 'Yong 51) it was different from others. *ce '[G]wa 'nom 'kwa 'tol 'ecu'lye* (1447 Sek 9:16b) dizzying self and others.

'no'm ol "ep'siGwul 'ss ol nil'Gwo'toy (1463 Pep 1:172b) it means that one scorns others.

'no.m o'lan pwun'pyel a'ni 'khwo (1447 Sek 13:36a) not thinking of others but ... .

'no'm on [KWU-SYWUW] 'y'la khe'nul ... 'no'm on cwu'kywu'l ye khe'nul ... (1445 'Yong 77) people thought him an enemy but ... people wanted to kill them but ... .

nōm, 1. → **nōlm**, substantive < **nōlta**.

2. = **nō'm**, abbr < **noh.um**, substantive < **noh.ta**.

-nomayla [obs] = **-nola**; = **-nun kwun a**.

non < **no[']lo]n*, modifier < *no[l]'ta* (flies). Example?

'non, pcl (= nun). ¶ *'na 'non epe'zi ye'huy'Gwo* (1447 Sek 6:5a) I leave my parents and … . *'CYEY 'non 'kul ci'zul 'ss i'n i* (1451 Hwun-en 1a) the word *'CYEY* means to make letters. *kuli'mey 'non 'mu'l ey s 'to'l ol nilo'si.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84b) the image portrayed the moon on the water. VAR (after *e, u, wu, wuy*) *'nun*. NOTE: The MK particle attached to the "free" forms of such nouns as *namwo / namk* -- , *pwulmwu / pwulmk* -- , *yezo / yezG* -- , *holo / holl* -- : *namwo 'non* (1481 Twusi 6:41a) 'the tree', *pwulmwu 'nun* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:17b) 'the bellows', *yezo 'non* (1463 Pep 2:111b) 'the fox'. But also *nam'k on* (1445 [1]Yong 2) 'the tree', *hol'l on* (1459 Wel 2:51a) 'one day' with the "bound" forms.

-(')non, proc mod (= -nun). ¶*pwuthye s 'kuy 'lwo 'kanon ce'k uy* (1447 Sek 6:19a) when going to Buddha. *'MANG hon 'ptoy cel-'lwo "ep'non cyen'cho 'lwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:77-8) because naturally there is no unseemly dirt. *ZIN-KAN 'SYEY 'yey s 'khi [']psunon ke's i.m ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:17b) is a thing greatly used in/by the human world, and … . VAR (after *e, u, wu*) *-(')nun*. SEE *'ho(')non*.

nôn, 1. < *"nwon* (example?) < **nwo'[lo]n*, mod < **nôlta** < *"nwo[l]'ta*.

2. **nŏ'n**, abbr < **noh.un**.

-'no-ngi ''ta, proc polite + cop indic assertive. ¶*KKWU-TTAM 'oy "TTYEY-"CO y twu'li'ye "mwot 'wo'no-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:29b) the disciple of Gautama is afraid and won't come. SEE *-usi'no-ngi ''ta*.

-noni < *-'nwo'n i*, [lit, DIAL] = **-uni(-kka)**, sequential [? with verbs only].

nôni, 1. sequential < **nôlta**.

2. = **nŏ'ni**, abbreviation < **noh.uni**. ¶**Kulay nŏ'ni(-kka) ecci an aphukeyss.ni** When you do things like that how can you expect it not to hurt?!

-'no'n i, processive modifier + postmodifier.

1. (epitheme extruded from the subject). the one that does -- . ¶*tay pehino.n i n' nwu 'y atol Gwo* (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:23a) whose boy is it that is cutting bamboo?

2. (epitheme from the object). Examples?

3. (summational epitheme). See next entries.

4. (summational epitheme used in extended predicates). it is [the case] that it / one does. ¶*pwul'hwuy ki'phun nam'k on polo'm ay a'ni "mwuyl 'ss oy kwoc "tywo'khwo* [= *"tywoh-'kwo*] *ye'lum hano'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 2) the tree with deep roots, because it does not sway in the wind, bears good blossoms and much fruit. *'icey 'stwo na 'y a'to'l ol to'lye "ka'l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:5b) and now you want to take my son away, in addition. -- *pwuthye s 'kuy patco'Wa mu'sum 'hwo.l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 1:10b) [he asks] what do you want to do in presenting them [= the blossoms] to Buddha? *"man hi tut'tolwok "etwuk 'SIN thi a'ni 'hono'n i* (1482 Nam 1:36b) the more I hear the less I believe.

-- *''la*. ¶*cyang'chos 'pwo'[z]owol 'tos 'ho'no.n i ''la* (1586 Sohak 2:25a) we are likely to see him in the future. *'CING-"CHYWU 'yey 'za pi'luse "NGA-"THYEY 'lol na'thwo'no.n i ''la* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:25a) not until a person attains the truth through substantiation does he manifest the form of the ego.

-'no'n i 'Ga, proc mod + postmod + postmod (= *'ka*). does it? is it doing? ¶*[HHYWEN-"PHWO SAN] 'i 'muyye 'tye 'wa 's.no'n i [']Ga* (1481 Twusi 16:29b) has Mystery Garden Mountain become cracked?

-'no'n i 'Gwa, proc mod + postmod + pcl. does but/and (even more). ¶*ZYE-LOY s "SSYANG 'ol 'i s yang'co 'lwo KWONG-'YANG 'ho'zopno'n i 'Gwa* (1447 Sek 23:4a) contribute an image of the tathāgata in the form of this, and … . *'kul lwo a'lwom "sam'no.n i 'Gwa* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:89b) we turn knowledge into writings, and … . *"nwo'phi "mi'no.n i 'Gwa* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:89b) pushes them higher and … .

-'no'n i 'Gwo, proc mod + postmod + postmod (= *'kwo*). does it? ¶*"es.tyey si'le-kwom [HE-KHWONG] 'swo.k ay s 'wulGey non [QIN-QIN] 'hi 'sta[h] s ['MOYK] 'ol 'chos.no'n i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:24b) how can the thunder within the void seek out the vein of the earth?

-'no'n i '-'i s 'kwo = *-'no'n i '-ngi s 'kwo*. ¶*mu'se's ol "SO 'ho'no'n i '-'i s 'kwo* (1588 Mayng 13:26b) what is the matter?

-'no'n i '-'i ''ta = *-'no'n i '-ngi ''ta*. ¶*wu'khwa* [← *wuh 'kwa*] *a'lay NUNG 'hi selu kwutno'n i '-'i ''ta* (1586 Sohak 4:53b) the top and the bottom they both become fairly solid. *kuli nilu'opno.n i '-'i 'ta* (1676 Sin.e 3:13a) says so.

- *'no'n i ''la*, proc mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶*cip 'an[h] s 'salo.m ol 'ta 'KWEN-'SSYWOK 'i'la 'ho'no.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:5b) all of the people of a household are called a family. *nul'kun nam'k un ko'cang se'li lol [''ltil''lnay[']ye 'ys.no.n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 7: 10a) the old tree has been through severe frost.
- *'no'n i '-ngi s 'ka*, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. SEE *-u'sino'n i '-ngi s 'ka*, *-'no'n i s 'ka*.
- *'no'n i '-ngi s 'kwo*, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. ¶*mu'su'k ul ''TTWOW 'y'la 'hono'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 9:23-4) what do you say is the Way? *es.tyey ho.yaton pwuthye towoyno.n i '-ngi s kwo* (1569 Chiltay 21a) just how does one become a Buddha? SEE *-u'sino'n i '-ngi s 'kwo*.
- *'no'n i '-ngi ''ta*, proc mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶*MWU-'QWUY 'lol 'sI 'ho'no.n i ''la 'hono'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1462 [1]Nung 6:43a) they say he dispenses abhaya (fearless confidence). *'pam 'kwa 'nac 'kwa ''YEN-'THYANG 'hono'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 7:59b) they keep lecturing away night and day – the Hankul block for *'nac* has a superfluous stroke that is not to be taken as the vowel *o*; CF *'pam 'kwa 'nac 'kwa* (1449 Kok 16). *ku'ci ''ep'si kuwu'nino'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 9:27b) keeps on rolling without end.
- *'no'n i '-ng' i'ta = -'no'n i '-ngi ''ta*. ¶*[']PAY-''LYEY] lol hono.n i '-ng' ita* (1676 Sin.e 3:15b) they bow (in obeisance).
- *'no'n i '-ng' ''ta = -'no'n i '-ngi ''ta*. ¶*SAM-'SYEY 'yey s ''i'l ol ''a'losil 'ss oy pwu''thye 'ysi'ta 'ho'no.n i '-ng' ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:18a) he commanded knowledge of the three states of existence; therefore they say that he is Buddha.
- *'no'n i ''n i*, proc mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. ¶*''as.no'n i ''n i* (1462 [1]Nung 9:40a) as (it is that) they plunder.
- *'no'n i 'n 't ay n'*, proc mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*'hota 'ka is.no'n i 'n 't ay n' ''es'tyey 'i ''yang o'lwo 'tye 'lol ''CHA-''TUNG 'ho'ya LWON-LYANG ho'm ye* (?1468- Mong 62ab) if it exists, how can we in this manner differentiate it out for our consideration, and ...
- *'no'n i s 'ka*, proc mod + postmod [+ ellipted cop polite] + pcl + postmod. ¶*ku 'stol to'lye mwu'lwo'toy kutuy s a'pa ''ni'm i is.no'n i s 'ka – is.no'n i 'ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:14b) he asks the daughter, "Is your father home?" – "He is, sir". SEE *'ho'no.n i s 'ka*.
- *'no'n i 'sto'n ye*, proc mod + postmod + pcl + postmod. ¶*'SSYWOK 'oy CAY-'KAY 'yey 'two mek'ti a'ni 'khwo n' 'homol'mye CIN-'SSILQ s tas.no'n i 'sto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 8:4-5) when even in the fasts of commoners they refrain from eating them [the five forbidden roots], how much more so the true student (of the discipline)? *'na y 'i ke's u'lwo hon na'la'h ol ''ta 'cwue 'two 'wohi'lye ''ep'ti a'ni 'khwo n' ''es'tyey 'homol'mye CYE-''CO y 'sto'n ye* (1463 Pep 2:77a) when I have no appreciable lack though I gave up a nation for this, how much more so the masters!
- *'no'n i 'ya*, proc mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*is.no'n i 'ya ''ep'su.n i 'ya* (?1468- Mong 62a) is there or isn't there?
- *'no'n i 'ye*, proc mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*as.ka'Won 'ptu't i is.no'n i 'ye* (1447 Sek 6: 25b) are you feeling stingy?
- *'non 'ka*, proc mod + postmodifier. ¶*''THYEY phye'm ye wums.non 'ka NGUY-SIM ho'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:40b) doubted that the form was expanding and shrinking. SEE *-u'sinon 'ka*, *-'nwon 'ka*.
- *'non 'kwo*, proc mod + postmodifier. ¶*'nwu y ci'zu'm ye 'nwu y patnon 'kwo 'hwo.l i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 4:91a) I wonder who will build it and who will get it. *''nim-kum 'casya'm ay 'stwo 'nwu y [KWONG-PWONG] 'hozopnon 'kwo* (1481 Twusi 10:9b) who will look after the king in his sleep? SEE *'honon 'kwo*.

nonon < *no[']lo]non*, processive mod < *no[l]'ta* (flies). ¶*nonun ke's i'm ye* (1459 Wel 1:11a) things that fly – . *nonon pelGe'ci l' cap'nwolo* (1481 Twusi 10:7b) catches flying insects.

- *'non 'ta*, proc mod + postmod. ¶*[']ji 'a'ki es.ti ''n i 'Gwan'toy nul'ku'n [i] uy he'thwuy l' ''an'kwo 'i'li-'to'lwok ''wunon 'ta* (1459 Wel 8:100-1) why does this child cling to [the calf of] the old man's leg and cry all this much?! – *MYENG-'SSYEY 'PELQ-'NGWEN 'hwon ''i'l ol ''hyeynon 'ta mwo'lonon 'ta* (1447 Sek 6:8a) are you taking into consideration that you uttered an oath – or are you ignoring that? *'i'cey e'tu'le 'ka'non 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) and now where are you going?

-nonta = -nunta. ¶*ese meke la taypi skwucicu.n i selGwe ani meknonta* (?1660- Kyeychwuk

196; cited from LCT) scolded to eat by the empress dowager, I am uneasy and do not eat.

-non ˙ti(--) = -˙non ˙t i(--), processive modifier + postmodifier ('fact') + particle / copula. (the fact) that it / one does.

¶*na ˙y ˙e˙mi ¨amwo ˙toy ˙na ˙ys.non ˙t i ¨mwol˙lay-ngi ˙˙ta* (1459 Wel 21:53a; object marked with the nominative) I do not know what place my mother has been reborn into.

-˙non ˙t ol, proc mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl. the fact that it/one does. ¶*pwu¨thye y ˙wuli ˙uy mozo˙m ay ¨SYWOW-˙PEP ˙cul˙kinon ˙t ol ¨alo˙sya* (1463 Pep 2:231a) Buddha is aware that in our hearts we cherish the dharma of hīnayāna. *˙kwot is.non ˙t ol ¨a˙n i* (1482 Kumsam 2:2b) knew at once that they were there.

-˙non ˙toy, proc mod + noun. the place where (--). SEE *˙toy*.

-˙non ˙twong, proc mod + postmod. whether (or not). ¶*is.non twong ep.sun twong ho.n i ˙la* (1481 Twusi 9:30; cited from LCT) asked whether there is or there is not. SEE *˙twong*, **-nun tong**.

-˙non ˙uy = -˙non ˙[y]uy, abbr < *-(˙)no˙n i ˙uy* 'of (etc.) that which -- '. A single passage of 1586 Sohak 5:95b has two examples of the phrase *--˙twun˙non˙uy (= ˙twu[e i]s.no˙n i ˙uy) ¨mal ˙i a˙ni '.n i* 'are not words vested with--' (differently worded in 1518 Sohak-cho 8:15b).

-˙no˙n ya, processive mod + postmod (question). ¶*epe˙i ˙lul pwo˙ti ¨mwot ˙ho˙ye ˙s.no˙n i inno˙n ya* [< *is.no˙n ya*] *ho˙n i* (1586 Sohak 6:7b) = *epe˙zi ˙lol a˙ni ˙ka ¨pwoy˙n i is.nu˙n ya ˙ho˙ya* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:8a) he asked whether any of them had been unable to see their parents.

-˙no˙n ye, proc mod + postmod (question). ¶ *˙i TTANG TYWUNG ˙ey i˙sye ZYE-LOY pwo˙ti ¨mwot ˙˙kwo TTANG pas[k] pwo˙l i is.no˙n ye* (1462 ¹Nung 1:50b) are there any who watch [from] outside, unable to be inside to watch?

-˙no˙n ywo, processive modifier + postmodifier (question). ¶*ne ˙y susu˙ng uy ¨TTYEY-¨CO y ¨es˙tyey a˙ni ˙wono˙n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:29b) why is your teacher's disciple not arriving?

-˙noson ˙ta, proc emotive mod + postmod. ¶*ne-huy ˙tol.h i mu˙su˙k ul ˙pwo˙noson ˙ta* (1459 Wel 10:28a) what do you people see?

-nos.ta, proc emotive indic assertive. ¶*atok hon ˙konon pi wonos.ta* (1632 Twusi-cwung 12:25b) a dim fine rain sets in.

-no˙ta > **-(nu)nta**, proc indic assert. ¶*pa˙m oy ˙ci˙ye to˙la˙ton e˙li˙n i n˙ mwo˙lono˙ta* (1462 ¹Nung 1:16b) when night sets in he is unaware that he is confused. SEE *˙hono˙ta*.

nowa = no[h.]a, inf < **noh.ta**. ABBR **nwā**.

-˙noy = -˙n oy = -˙n [y]oy, abbr < *-˙n i ˙oy* 'of (etc.) that which -- '. SEE *˙oy*, *ho˙n oy*.

-noyta < *-nwoy' ˙˙ta* < *-˙nwo-ngi ˙˙ta* = **-noita**

nōyta, 1. abbr < vp **noh.ita**

2. vt. resifts; reiterates, repeats.

'/-n pa SEE **in pa, -un pa**

--ns¨cop- (mistake?) → *--nt¨cop-* = *--n¨ccop-* < *--nc-¨zop-*.

'nta, abbr < **hanta**. SEE **-ta 'nta; -ca 'nta, -la 'nta**.

-nta, alternant after vowels of **-nunta** (proc indic assert). does. ¶**kanta** goes. **onta** comes. **nōnta** enjoys oneself; plays, visits. **pulunta** calls.

-n ˙ta (question) SEE *-un ˙ta, in ˙ta*.

-nta 'l, abbr < **-nta (ko) hal**

-nta 'm, alternant after vowels of **-nunta 'm**

-nta 'n('), abbr < **-nta (ko) han**, < **-nta (ko) hanun**.

-nta 'ni, alternant after vowels of **-nunta 'ni**

-nta 'y, abbr < **-nta (ko) hay**. ~ **to**.

--nt¨cop- < *--nc-¨zop-*

'/-n tey SEE **in tey, -un tey**

-ntey < **-nta 'y**

-n ti [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:51-4)] = **-n tey**, = **-ss.nun tey**

-n ˙ti(--) = -n ˙t i(--), mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl/cop. that it/one did (or is). SEE *-u˙syan ˙t i*.

? ˙n ˙t i, 1. abbr < *hon ˙t i*. 2. = *'[y]n ˙t i*, abbr < *˙in ˙t i* after *i* or *y*.

-n ˙t ol, mod + postmod + pcl. (the fact) that it/one did (or is). SEE *-un ˙t ol, -u˙sin ˙t ol, ˙isin ˙t ol*.

'n ˙t ol = '[y]n ˙t ol, abbr < *˙in ˙t ol* (cop mod + postmod + pcl) after *i* or *y*. though it be, even. ¶*epe˙zi 'n ˙t ol* (1447 Sek 9:12a) even (to) a parent. *˙konon ˙pi 'n [˙]t ol* (1481 Twusi 21:22b) even a drizzle. SEE *a˙ni 'n ˙t ol*.

-n ˙t olwo, mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl. because it/one did (or is).

'n ˙t olwo, abbr < *hon ˙t olwo*. because it is. ¶*ku˙le 'n ˙t olwo* (1475 Nay 3:62a) therefore. *˙ile 'n ˙t o˙lwo ci˙zwul ˙tt i a˙ni '.n i ˙˙la* (1463 Pep se:12a) for this reason I will not create one [here]. *˙ile 'n ˙t olwo ke˙mu.m ye ˙hoyywo˙m ol*

non ʻhwo.n i ʻʻla (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and being white.

-n ʻt on, mod + postmod + pcl. given that it/one do (or be); if. SEE *-un ʻt on, hon ʻt on.*

'/-n tul SEE in tul, -un tul

'/-n tus SEE in tus, -un tus

'/-n ʻt ye SEE *-un ʻt ye*

nu [DIAL]. 1. = **ne** you.

2. = **ney** your. [Ceycwu] *nu kes* = **ney kes** your thing, yours.

nuc, adnoun, bound adverb. late, slow (< adj **nuc.ta**). ANT **ol, il.**

1. adnoun. ¶ ~ **kaul** late autumn. ~ **tongi** a child of one's later years. ~ **tewi** late heat (hot spell). ~ **pye** a kind of rice that ripens late. ~ **palam** a late evening breeze; dissipation late in life. ~ **pucilen** belated effort/diligence. ~ **cam** late sleeping. ~ **seli** a late frost.

2. bnd adv. ~ **toynta** grows/develops slowly.

-nuita [obs] = **-naita**

nu ka [Ceycwu DIAL] = **ney ka** (you [subject]).

-nu' 'men (yo), abbr < **-nun kwumen (yo)**

nul, adverb. always, all the time.

nu l' [Ceycwu DIAL] = **ne l'** = **ne lul** (you)

-nula, processive adjunctive.

1. what with doing, as a result of doing, because of (doing –). ~ **ko** SAME. ¶**kongpu hanula (phyēnci ssunula) cam calq say ka ēps.ta** What with studying (and writing letters) I have no time to sleep. **Cēmsim mek.nula (ko) nuc.ess.ta** Lunch made me late.

2. with the idea to do, with the intention of doing, trying to do. SEE ~ **ko.**

-nula ko, processive adjunctive + particle.

1. = **-nula** (what with doing)

2. with the idea to do, with the intention of doing, trying to do. ¶ ~ (= **-ulye ko, -ki ey**) **ay lul ssuta** makes an effort to do. **Panci-ppalukey Ilpon mal hanula ko kuleci mālko wuli mal lo hay la** Say it in Korean instead of putting on airs trying to talk Japanese. **Capci wenko ssunula ko pam nuc.key canta** Stays up till late at night writing manuscripts for magazines. **Cim ul kkwulinula ko yātan tul ita** They are all in a bustle trying to get their bags packed. **Alayq tōngney se lang chwusek nol.i cwūnpi hanula ko motwu yātan ita** The people in the next village are all excited getting ready for the Harvest Festival. **Ce mata mence na-kanula ko selo ttēy minta** Everybody is pushing everybody else trying to get out first. ? 3. because frustratingly/onerously enough (Dupont 152).

-nula 'myen, processive adjunctive + abbr < **hamyen.** (while) in the process of doing, while doing; if. ¶**kulenula 'myen** meanwhile. **Sānula 'myen pyelq īl ul tā tang hanun pep in i 'la** You have to put with a lot of things to stay alive. **Sikan i kanula 'myen tā ic.e pelilkey toykeyss.ci yo** As time goes by, that will all be forgotten (M 1:2:196). **Ku pun ul kitalinula 'myen ēncey 'n ka nun okeyss.ci yo** If you wait for him, he'll come someday (ʻYi Kitong 348).

-nula 'ni(-kka), processive adjunctive + abbr < **hani(-kka).** ¶**Honca iss.nula 'ni kapkap hata** I feel quite lonesome all by myself.

-nu' 'men (yo), abbr < **-nun kwumen (yo)**

nun < *ʻnun*, pcl. alt shape of **un** after vowels.

'nun, abbr < **hanun**

-nun < *-(ʻ)non*, 1. processive modifier. – that (one) does, – which/who does; – that (one) is doing with, from, to, etc. ¶**sinmun ul ponun (ku) sālam** the person (who is) looking at the newspaper. **ku sālam i ponun (ku) sinmun** the newspaper (that/which) he is looking at. **ku sālam i (ku) sinmun ul ponun cali** the place (where) he is looking at the newspaper. **nay ka yenphil man kkakk.nun khal** the knife that I use only to sharpen pencils with. **um.ak-ka ka i kanun tapang** a teashop that musicians go to. **Kwulunun tōl ey nun ikki ka kkici anh.nunta** A rolling stone gathers no moss.

NOTE: The processive attaches only to verbs, **iss-**, and **ēps-**; but before postmodifiers **ci, ka, ya, tey,** and **ke l'** the past and future processive modifiers occur (**-ess.nun, -keyss.nun**), before **ci** the prospective processive modifier **-ul.nun** also occurs, and these complex forms can be attached to any stem (verb, adjective, copula).

2. As a sentence fragment; e.g., in an echo-question. "**Tōn i iss.nun**"? [Did you say he is a person who] "has money"?

-(ʻ)nun, var (after *e, u, wu, y*) < *-(ʻ)non*, proc modifier – uncommon before the merger of *-e* with *-u* was completed in the 1500s. ¶ *ʻwu' nun swo ʻli* (1447 Sek 19:14b) the sound of crying. *SYWOW ʻnon hywo ʻkon ʻtay ʻlol yes ʻkē ʻpwu ʻnun ke ʻs i ʻla* (1447 Sek 13:53a) a panpipe is a thing that you weave from a small stick of bamboo and blow on. *ʻPALQ-CHYEN ʻLI ʻGwon*

'nyenun 'SSYANG 'i'la (1459 Wel 7:52b) it is an elephant that goes eight thousand leagues at a time. *'nom "ep.si'Gwu'nun "sa'lo.m i'la* (1459 Wel 2:46a) is one who scorns others. *hulunun "soym* (1459 Wel 7:30b) a flowing spring.

'nun, var (after *e, u, wu, y*) < *'non*, particle – uncommon before the merger of *–o* with *–u* was completed in the 1500s. ¶ *"NGE nun "mal-sso.m i'la* (1451 Hwun-en 1a) *"NGE* is [the same as] words. *LWUW 'nun tala'k i'la* (1447 Sek 6:2b) a *LWUW* is a loft. *"twuy.h ey 'nun "mwotin twocok* (1445 [1]Yong 30) behind him the evil renegades [were gathered].

nu n', [Ceycwu DIAL] = **ne n'** = **ne nun** (as for you).

-nun a = **-nun ya**

-nun ccok-ccok = **-nun cok-cok**. SEE **ccok-ccok**.

-nun cek, proc mod + n. the time(s)/occasion(s) that it happens; a present experience. ~ **i iss.ta** sometimes does, DOES do (on occasion); ~ **i iss.ess.ta** sometimes did, DID do (on occasion); ~ **i ēps.ta** never does, doesn't ever do; ~ **i ēps.ess.ta** never used to, didn't ever. ¶**Kongwen ey sānqpo kanun cek i iss.ta** We (do) sometimes go to the park for a walk. **Yenghwa lul kwūkyeng kanun cek i ēps.ta** We never have the occasion to go see a movie. **Kim sensayng puin ul chac.e ponun cek i ēps.na yo? – Chac.e ponun cek i iss.kwu mālkwu yo** Don't you ever go see Mrs Kim? – Of course I (sometimes) go see her. **Achimq pap ul mek.nun cek to iss.ko an mek.nun cek to iss.ta** Sometimes I eat breakfast and then sometimes I don't. SYN **-nun ttay**; CF **-nunq īl**.

-nunchamay → **-nun chām ey**

-nun cha ey = **-nun chām ey**.

-nun chal.na ey, proc mod + n + pcl. (at) the moment/instant that. ¶**Nay ka tul.e onun chal.na ey pul i kkē cyess.ta** The light went out the moment I came in.

-nun chām, proc mod + n. (~ **ey**) at the point of doing, just as (it is happening). ¶**Komun ul hanun chām ey Mong.lyong i tol.yen hi natha-na se Chwunhyang ul kwū hayss.ta** Just as they were on the point of torturing Chwunhyang, Mong.lyong suddenly appeared and saved her. SYN **-nun cha ey**. CF **-tun chām**; **-ul chām**; **-nun the ey**; **-ulye 'nun chal.na ey**. SEE **chām**.

-nun chek hata = **-nun chey hata**. ¶**Ku sālam i kwi-tam.e tut.nun chek un haci man sāsil un talun sayngkak hanun kes kath.sup.nita** He is pretending to be all ears, but he seems to be really thinking about other things.

-nun chey hata, proc mod + postmod. pretends to do (to be doing). ¶**Cam canun chey haca** Let's pretend to be asleep. **Katun ci an katun ci (kass.tun ci an kass.tun ci) nay ānun chey an hanta** I don't care whether he goes (went) or not – CF *katen ci an katen ci nay alwon thyey ani honta* (1887 Scott 204).

-nun ci, proc mod + postmod. [**-(ess.)ess.nun ci, -(ess.)keyss.nun ci**, and **-(ess.)ul.nun ci** occur]

1. the uncertain fact of doing = whether it does. ¶**Meych salam ina kanun ci āsey yo?** Do you know how many people are going? **Nwūn i onun ci an onun ci molunta** I don't know whether it is snowing or not. **Cikum īl hanun ci molukeyss.ta** I don't know whether he is working right now or not. **Iss.nun ci (ēps.nun ci) āsikeyss.[5]up.nikka** Do you know whether there are any (or not)? **Ku i ka musun sinmun ul ponun ci kiek hasey yo?** Do you recall which newspaper he reads? **Ku kes ul phal.nun ci mul.e polq ka** Shall we ask them if they are going to sell it? **Ku īl i etteh.key toynun ci ka kwungkum hata** I am anxious about how that is coming along. **Nay ka ku lul etteh.key sayngkak hako iss.nun ci lul ku eykey māl hako siph.un chwungtong ul nukkyess.e yo** I felt the urge to tell him what I thought of him.

2. ~ **(to moluta, yo)** ('I don't know whether' =) maybe, perhaps it does. ¶**Cam canun ci (to molunta)** Maybe he's sleeping. **Inchen ey to pi ka onun ci yo** I wonder if it is raining in Inchen, too.

3. apparently, maybe. ¶**Nay mūt.nun māl ul mōs tul.ess.nun ci ku nun iyaki lul kyēysok hako iss.ess.ta** Apparently he didn't catch my question; he went on with what he was saying.

4. given the state of (its) doing: **(etteh.key, etteh.key 'na, ecci 'na, elma 'na)** ... ~ , ...**-e se 'n ci** does it so much that (= **nemu** ...**-e se**). ¶**Ku anawunse ka etteh.key/ecci 'na (elma 'na) ppalli māl hanun ci na nun [1]ihay haci mōs hay yo** That announcer talks so fast I can't understand him.

5. ¶Enu nwu ka saykyess.nun ci cham cal saykyess.ta Whoever carved it, he certainly carved it well.

-nun ci 'la (se), proc mod + postmod + cop var inf (+ pcl). [lit] as/since it does (equivalent to colloquial -tuni, according to Roth). ¶Sal i poinun ci 'la kalye/kaliwe ya hakeyss.ta My skin is showing – I will have to cover it up. Tŏn ul mānh.i cwuess.nun ci 'la mulken i nappul lī ka ēps.ta I have paid so much for it, it can't be poor in quality. Sensayng nim kkey se nō hakeyss.nun ci 'la (se) swukcey lul tā hay kass.ta Wary of the wrath of the teacher, I went through all my homework.

For sentence-final uses, see -un ci 'la (NOTE).

-nun cok-cok, proc mod + postmod (= -nun ccok-ccok). every occasion that it happens, whatever time (that), whenever, every time (that), as often as. ¶nah.nun cok-cok atul ita gives birth to sons every time. Mantunun cok-cok phallinta Every one that's made sells (is sold). Ponun cok-cok cap.e la Grab every one you see.

-nun cwul, proc mod + postmod. the assumed fact that it does: ~ (lo) ālta thinks (supposes, assumes, believes, expects) that – CF -nun kes (ul) ālta knows that – , -nun ci ālta knows whether – . ¶Yenge lul kongpu hanun cwul lo sayngkak hanta I expect that he is studying his English. Ku ai ka cikum cako iss.nun cwul āsey yo? Do you think the boy is in bed now? – CF Ku ai ka cikum cako iss.nun ci āsey yo? Do you know whether the boy is in bed now? Na nun ney ka an onun cwul al.ess.ta I thought you weren't coming. Mŏs hanun cwul al.ess.tuni cal hanun kwun a I didn't think you could, but you're doing it nicely!

NOTE: The entry -nun cwul in KEd (371a) contains inaccurate information that should be corrected to accord with what is said here.

-nun cwung, proc mod + n. (in) the midst of doing: ~ ey in the midst of doing; ~ ita is in the midst of doing. ¶Cam canun cwung iess.ta It was in the middle of my sleep. It was while I was sleeping. Phyĕnci lul ssunun cwung ey ku ilum i kiek nass.ta In the middle of writing the letter his name came back to me. Īl hanun cwung ita I am in the midst of work. I am working. SEE -un cwung.

nu-ney [Ceycwu DIAL] = ne-huy (ney) you people; = ne-huy ney (uy) of you people (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:33).

nung hi < *NUNG 'hi* (1447 Sek 13:15a, –), der adv. ably, competently, proficiently, fully, effectively; easily, freely, with no difficulty; can, could, may. ¶il ul ~ hata is able to do a job; does a job ably/well. ~ halq swu iss.ta is easily able to do it. Hāin i nung hi ney sikyey lul tocek cil ha.yess.ta The servant had no difficulty stealing your watch. SYN *e'lwo, e'lwo, si'le, nilo, "KA 'hi.*

-nungkate [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:34)] = -(su)p.nikka

-nungkio, 1. [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31)] = -(su)p.nikka. CF -nun ka yo.

2. ? abbr < -nun ke(s i)yo; CF -ullangki yo.

-nungkwuma (yo), [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31,34)] = (Verb)-e (yo). CF -kwuma (yo), -nun kwumen (yo).

-nun hān, proc mod + n.

1. so long/far as, to the extent that (it does). ¶nay ka ānun hān as far as I know. toylq swu iss.nun hān so far as possible, to the best of one's abilities. sāceng i helak hanun hān as far as (the) circumstances permit. Nay ka sal iss.nun hān, kulenq īl un an hakeyss.ta as long as I may live I will never do such a thing. Solyen i wenca-than ul sā.yong haci anh.nun hān, Mikwuk to ku kes ul ssuci anh.ulq ke ita As long as the Soviet Union does not resort to the atom bomb, America won't use it either. Nay ka ānun hān ku pun un mit.ul man han pun ip.nita So far as I know, he is a reliable person.

2. ~ i iss.e to, ~ iss.tula to even if. ¶Nay ka cwuk.nun hān i iss.tula to i kes man ul mŏs cwukeyss.ta I'd die rather than hand this one over.

-nun hyĕncang, proc mod + n. the very act/scene of doing. ¶Ku ay n' totwuk-cil ul hanun hyĕncang ey se cap.hyess.ta The boy was caught red-handed (in the very act of) stealing.

-nun hyengphyen, proc mod + noun. (in) the process/circumstance of doing. ¶sangtang hi swuip hanun hyengphyen ita is importing quite a lot. CF -nun cwung.

'nun i, abbr < hanun i. SEE -ta 'nun i.

-' 'nun i, abbr < -ta hanun i. ¶Cikum ku kkacis kkwum ul kaciko mwe l' musep'

i ecce' 'nun i (= musepta hanun i ecceta 'nun i) hanun ya ko phincan ici man kkāyn nal ey kulenq īl i tolpal hanta 'myen tangsin un etteh.keyss.e yo You are carrying on about what a frightening dream you just had and so on. but what would you do if such a thing happened when you were awake? Papi ci' 'nun i tōy' 'nun i (man) haci mālko pay kophun sālam sayngkak to com hay pwā la Instead of complaining that the rice is too soft or too hard, give some thought to those who have no rice to eat at all.

-nuni = -nun i

-nun i_1 < *-n$^{\text{Ա}}$o'n i*, proc mod + n (postmod). CF -nun kes; -ul i, -un i, -tun i.

1. the one (thing / person) that (~) does.

1a. (epitheme extruded from subject). ¶sang ponun i 'the one tending the table(s)' = the waiter. phanun i 'the one selling' = the seller, the vendor.

? 1b. (epitheme extruded from the object). one whom / that ~ . Example?

2. (summational epitheme) the act / fact ~ .

2a. ~ mankhum as much as the doing. ¶Āy lul ssunun i mankhum polam i nass.ta The results equalled the effort.

2b. ~ man mōs hata is worse than doing, is not as good as doing. ¶Kkuth kkaci an kalq pay ey ya swus cey an kanun i man mōs hata Not going all the way is worse than not going at all. Kamcil i nanun ūmsik ul cokum pakk ey mekci malla 'ni an mek.nun i man mōs hakwun a You'd do better to tell me not to eat at all than to say I should eat only a little of this delicious food.

2c. ~ pota rather than do. ¶Yok ul ponun i pota cwuk.nun key nās.ta It would be better to die than to face disgrace. Onul nal i cōh.uni pang an ey iss.nun i pota kongwen ey sānqpo kaca The weather is so nice, let's go to the park for a walk instead of staying indoors. Chenkwuk uy cong i toynun i pota chalali/ ōhilye ciok uy wang i toykeyss.ta I'd rather be a king in hell than a slave in heaven. Cam canun i pota ilccik il.e na (se) īl hanun key cōh.keyss.ta You ought to get up early and do your work rather than sleeping away. Kongpu hal hanun i pota tōnq pel.i hanun kes i cōh.ta It would be better to get out and earn some money rather than stick to your studies.

3. abbr < -nun i 'la it is (the case) that. ¶Nal i mutewumyen pi ka onun i ('la) Sultry weather always brings rain. I kil lo han cham kamyen swulq cip i iss.nun i ('la) Follow this road for a while and you will find an alehouse. SEE -nun i 'la.

4. abbr < -nun i pota rather than do (= 2c).

-nun i_2, (proc mod + postmod) = -nun ya (the question) whether it does. ¶Cip ey se nun ku lul hak.kyo ey ponaynun i mānun i māl i mānh.ta His family are arguing about whether they should send him to school or not. ¹Ihon ul hanun i mānun i ku cip ey se nun pam-nac ssawum ita They are always quarreling and talking about getting a divorce. Ku nun sil.¹yen hanq īlay pam-nac cwuk.nun i sānun i yătan ita Since his disappointment in love he is always talking about committing suicide.

-nu'n i, proc mod + postmod. ¶*kwos wu'h uy 'CHILQ-"PWOW ye'lu'm i "yenu'n i* (1459 Wel 8:12a) on the flowers the fruit of the seven precious things ripens. SEE *-no'n i*.

-nu'n i 'Ga, proc mod + postmod + postmod. does it? is it doing?

-nu'n i 'Gwo, proc mod + postmod + postmod. does it? is it doing?

-nunq īl, proc mod + postmod. the experience of doing: ~ i iss.ta sometimes does, DOES do; ~ i iss.ess.ta sometimes did, used to do; ~ i ēps.ta never does; ~ i ēps.ess.ta never used to do. ¶Ai tul i selkec.i hanunq īl i iss.ta The children sometimes wash the dishes. Namca ka selkec.i hanunq īl i ēps.ni? Don't the men ever wash the dishes? Yo say Kim sensayng(q) tayk ey kanunq īl i ēps.ta Lately we never go to Mr Kim's house. CF -nun cek; -unq īl.

-nun i 'la, proc mod + n + cop quotative indic assertive. it is (a fact) that; one always / never does; it is sure to be/happen (said in instructing an inferior). ¶Ēlun eykey pelus ēps.nun māl un an hanun i 'la One does not say rude things to one's elders. Am-thalk i wūlmyen cip-an mang hanun i 'la "When the hen crows [= when the woman wears the trousers] the family goes to ruin". ABBR -nun i, -nu'y 'la. SYN -nun kes ita. CF -un (-tun) i 'la; -ni$^{\text{t}}$/$_{\text{la}}$.

-nu'n i '-ngi s 'ka SEE *-no'n i '-ngi s 'ka*

-nuni pota = -nun i pota (SEE -nun i_1). ~ tul.

-nun i tul, proc mod + postmod + pcl = -nun ya tul.

-nuni tul = -nun i tul, abbr < -nun i pota tul. ¶Onulq pam ey kanun i (pota) tul chalali ¹nayil achim ey kanun key ettay How about going tomorrow morning rather than tonight?

? nun iya, pcl + pcl. SEE p. 817-8 (to NOTE).

-nunq ¹iyu, proc mod + n. (for) the reason that it does. ¶Acik kkaci to ecey sinmun ul tul.ye 'ta ponunq ¹iyu ka eti ey iss.na Why are you still peering into yesterday's paper? Sencwuk-kyo lul kinyem hanunq ¹iyu nun olay cen ey i tali wi ey se il.e nan ¹yeksa-cek sāsil ey iss.ta The reason we remember Sencwuk Bridge lies in historical events that happened on this bridge a long time ago. I kes i palo ku tul i wuli cengpu lul cēnpok halye 'nunq ¹iyu ita This is the very reason why they intend to overthrow our government. SYN -nun kkatalk.

-nun ka, processive modifier + postmodifier.

1. (the question) whether it does; does it/he?

~ yo does it/he? [POLITE]. ¶Mue l' hanun ka What are you doing? I sōsel ul ilk.nun ka yo? (or ilk.na yo? or ilk.e yo?) Are you reading this novel? Caney eti lul kass.ta onun ka Where have you been? Musa hi kass.nun ka molukeyss.ta I do not know whether he has arrived there safely.

~ ey. ¶Mūncey nun nwu ka te mānh.i te cal mantunun ka ey tallye iss.ta The question depends on who produces more and better (products).

~ lo. ¶Sālam tul uy sīsen un kikyey ka etteh.key cak.yong hanun ka lo cipcwung ha.yess.ta (CM 2:229) People's gaze focussed on how the machine works.

2. [somewhat lit] (-ess-/-keyss-) ~ pota (adj) it seems as if it does (did / will do). CF -na pota. SYN -nun kes kath.ta, -nun mo.yang ita. ¶Pi ka onun (wass.nun, okeyss.nun or olq) ka pota It seems to be raining (to have rained, to be about to rain). Onul hak.kyo ey oci anh.un kes ul poni alh.nun ka pota I guess he is ill, for he is not in school today. Han pen kamyen tasi nun tol.a olq cwul molunun ka pota (moluna pota) Once you are gone, I won't know when you will ever return.

3. -nun ka ha- (from Im Hopin 1987:173): Cwumusinun ka hay se cēnhwa lul pakkwe tulici anh.ess.ᵊup.nita I had it that you might be sleeping so I did not put the call through. Kkāchi ka wūlki ey eti se cōh.un sosik i onun ka hayss.ey yo From the sound of the magpie I figured there was good news coming from somewhere. Tāyhak ey ip.hak hayss.nun ka hayss.tuni, enu say col.ep ikwun yo I was thinking you must have entered college and here you are graduating in no time! CF -na hata (p. 702), -na siph.ta (p. 777).

4. -nun ka hamyen:

4a. (= -nun ka pomyen). ¶Pi ka onun ka hamyen nwūn i oko, nwūn i onun ka hamyen pi ka oni, nal-ssi to cham isang hata It can't make up its mind whether it wants to snow or wants to rain, it is such funny weather.

4b. ¶Sāy tul i meli wi ey se cice-kelinun ka hamyen talam-cwi tul i tali mith ul suchye kaki to hanta Not only are there birds chirping overhead but also there are squirrels darting under foot.

5. -nun ka siph.i/siph.key. ¶Sānun ka siph.i sal.e popsita Let's try living as if we were really living. CF siph.ta, -na siph.ta (p. 777).

-nunkaita ?< -nun ka ita, ?< -nun ka i 'ta [South Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = -(su)p.nikka

-nun ka ka, proc mod + postmodifier + particle. ¶Mues ul mek.nun ka ka mūncey 'ta The question is what are we eating. Ēncey nal-nanun ka ka mūncey 'ta The question is what it is appearing.

-nun ka lul, proc mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Ku ⁿyeca ka onun ka lul al.e pwā la Find out whether she is coming.

-nun ka 'm, abbr < -nun ka (ko) ham or -nun ka 'n māl ia?. ¶Way kuleni, nwu ka kkol-mālla 'nun ka 'm? What's your trouble —, is anyone keeping you from going?! CF -tun ka 'm, -na 'm, -ta 'm.

-nun kām, proc mod + n. the feeling that it does. ~ i iss.ta, ~ i nata it gives the feeling that —, it feels/seems like — . ¶I san tul ul poni Hānkwuk ey tol.a kan kām i nanta/isstta Seeing these mountains takes me back to Korea.

-nunkang [S Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = -nun ka

-nun ka nun, proc mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Mues ul mek.nun ka nun kekceng mālla-Af for what to eat, don't worry about it.

-nunkata (?< -nun ka 'ta) [S Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = -(su)p.nikka

-nun ka tul = -nun ya tul

-nun kawuntey (se), proc mod + n (+ pcl) [? rustic] = **-nun cwung (ey)**

-nunkay (? < **-nun ka i**) [S Kyengsang DIAL (¹Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-(su)p.nikka**

-nun ka ya, processive modifier + postmod + pcl. **¶Mues ul mek.nun ka ya kekceng mālla** As for just what to eat, don't worry about it.

-nun ke, abbr < **-nun kes**

-nun ke 'ci, abbr < **-nun kes ici**

-nun ke l', abbr < **-nun ke lul** = **-nun kes ul**. When followed by the polite particle **yo** there is reinforcement: **ke l'q yo /kellyo/**. Past and future forms occur: **-ess.nun / -keyss.nun ke l'**.

1. although (in spite of the fact that) it does; but, anyway, so there! (= indeed, despite contrary anticipations or reservations). In this use **-ess.nun** and **-keyss.nun** can precede **ke l'**. **¶Kim sensayng uy thōlon un cheum tut.nun ke l'!** Why, this is the first time I have heard Mr Kim take part in a discussion! **Ileh.key maum i pul.an halq cwul al.ess.tula 'myen an ponaynun ke l'** (kwayni ponayss.kwun a) If I had known I would feel so bad I would not have sent him off (but I did). **Pi ka olq cwul al.ess.tula 'myen wūsan ul kaciko onun ke l'** (kulayss.ta) If I'd known it was going to rain, I'd have brought my umbrella (but I didn't).

2. SEE **-nun kes** (1, 2, 3)

-nun ke 'l(q), abbr < **-nun kes il(q)**. ~ **sey**.

-nun ke 'la, abbr < **-nun kes ila**

-nun ke l' ipsyo = **-nun ke l'q yo**

-nun ke l'q yo /kellyo/ SEE **-nun ke l'**

-nun ke n', abbr < **-nun ke nun** = **-nun kes un**

-nun ke 'n, abbr < **-nun kes in**.

~ **tey**. **¶Elyepci man anh.umyen na to ce kuney lul han pen tha ponun ke 'n tey** If it isn't so difficult I should have tried riding that swing, too.

~ **ya**. **¶Nwukwu nun cāngkwan i toyko, nwukwu nun sacang i toynun tey, ne nun mwe l' hanun ke 'n ya ko emeni kkwucilam hasitula** Mother was scolding "Some become cabinet ministers, some become the heads of companies, and what do YOU do?"

-nun ke 'na, abbr < **-un kes ina**

-nun kes, proc mod + n.

1. the thing / act that (someone) is doing. **¶Ney ka hanun kes ul poni-kka swiwe pointa** To see you do it, it looks easy.

2. the thing / one that someone is doing; the one that is doing it. **¶Ponun kes ina tut.nun kes ina tā say lowess.ta** Everything I saw or heard was new to me. **Na nun i hak.kwa lul (i kwamok ul) kaluchil (i) mankhum ānun kes i ēps.ta** I am without sufficient knowledge to teach this subject (course).

3. the doing, the fact or act of doing; the tentative fact that (someone) is doing. **¶Apeci hanthey pota (to) emeni hanthey māl hanun kes i naulq ka** Would it be better to talk to Mother rather than Father? **Pelus ēps.nun kes ul pomyen ku ai ka oy atul in ci (to molunta)** Judging from his lack of manners, I would say maybe he is an only son. **¹Nayil tte-nanun kes i etten ya (ette han ya)** How about starting tomorrow? **Ku ttay na nun co'.yong han pam uy meych sikan ssik ul ¹yeypay-tang ey ka se myengsang ulo ponaynun kes i supkwan i toye iss.ess.ˢup.nita** At that time I got in the habit of spending a number of hours every quiet evening meditating in the church. **Ka.yong i cēk.key tulko mānh.i tunun kes un mek.ul nalum ila halq swu iss.ta** Your living expenses might be said to be dependent upon the food you eat. **Kuleh.key kkaci māl hanun kes un com mues haci anh.sup.nikka?** Isn't it a bit much / harsh / embarrassing for you to say that? **Payk pen tut.nun kes i han pen ponun kes pota mōs hata** It is better to see a thing one time than to hear about it a hundred times. **Tangmyen han cēy-il khun mūncey nun āmuli him i tultun (ci) cēyphum uy cil ul noph.inun kes iess.ta** The biggest problem facing us was to raise the quality of the goods however hard that might be. **Kulay to (ku kes i) ēps.nun kes pota nās.ta** Still it is better than nothing.

~ **ita** it is (a / the fact) that ~ . **¶Nwukwu l' māl hanun kes in ka** Who is it that you are talking about? **Nay ka ne lul miwe hanta ko sayngkak hanun kes un ney ka kuce kulel ssa hay se kulenun kes ita** It is your imagination that you should think I hate you. **Pap man ulo sānun kes i ani 'ta** We do not live by bread alone. **Ku i tele ka ani 'la ne tele kala 'nun kes ita** It's not him but you they want to go to.

4. the proper thing to do (CF **-nun pep**);

~ **ita** ought. **¶Haksayng ulo se kulen nappun hayngtong un an hanun pep / kes ita** As a

student one ought not do such bad things. **Hyeng hanthey nun an kulenun kes ita** You shouldn't do that to your older brother. **Yeki se an phiwunun kes ita** (or **phiwunun kes i ani 'ta**) One does not smoke here = People are not supposed to (You shouldn't) smoke here. **Nay māl tay lo hanun kes i cŏh.ta** You'd better do just as I told you. **Sensayng nim i māl hasin tay lo māyil kongpu hay ya paywunun kes ita** Just as the teacher said, to learn you have to study every day. **Ne nun na hako cengkwu haki silh.e se phingk^{y}ey lul hanun kes ita** (= 3c); **wūntong haki silh.umyen kuleh.key palo māl hanun kes ita** (= 4) You don't like to play tennis with me, so you make excuses; if you dislike playing, you ought to come right out and say so.

~ i cŏh.ta it would be better to (do). ¶**Cip ey kanun kes i cŏh.keyss.ta** It would be well for us to go home. **Kongpu lul hanun i pota tŏnq pel.i hanun kes i cŏh.ta** It would be better to get out and earn some money rather than stick fast to your studies. **Ney sā-chon hanthey lang tā allinun kes i cŏh.keyss.ta** I think it would be better to let your cousin and them know. **Apeci kkey pota hyeng nim kkey māl-ssum tulinun kes i cŏh.ulq ke 'ey yo** You'd do better to talk to your brother rather than to your father. **Kuleh.key pota ileh.key hanun kes i te cŏh.kess.ta** It would be better to do it this way rather than that. **Han cuk incey etteh.key hanun kes i cŏh.ulq ka** Then, what should we do now? **Kulen cuk 'nayil kanun kes i cŏh.keyss.ta** That being the case, you had better leave here tomorrow.

5. **~ ul** = **-nun ke l'**; also = 1, 2, 3 above as object: **kok.ka ka olunun kes ul pangci hako iss.ta** is preventing a rise in grain prices.

6. 6a. **~ ulo pota** (**inceng hata, yekita, ālta, kancwu hata**) concludes (realizes, recognizes) that one does. ¶**Ney ka ŏceng kkaci an omyen mŏs onun kes ulo pokeyss.ta** If you don't show up by noon I'll take it that you are not coming at all. **Ku man hamyen cal hanun kes ulo (na nun) ponta** I feel you've done well to do that much.

6b. **~ ulo poita** [written style] it appears/seems that one does. ¶**Cengpu nun i kyĕyhoyk ey chānseng hanun kes ulo pointa** It appears that the government is favoring this plan.

7. **~ i** but [CM 2:219; also other meanings]. NOTE: **Wumcik inun kes ita** (1) It's the thing that moves (or that someone moves); (2) It's the one that moves (or that someone moves); (3) It's a fact that someone moves it (or that it moves), you see; (4) One should move (or move it). **Wumcik inun kes i ani 'ta** (1) It's not the thing that moves (or that someone moves); (2) It's not the one that moves (or that someone moves); (3) It's not the fact that someone moves it (or that it moves); (4) One should not move (or move it).

-nun kes kath.ta, proc mod + postmod + adj.

1. it seems that it does. ¶**Ku sālam i kwi-tam.e tut.nun chek un haci man sāsil ..... talun sayngkak hanun kes kath.sup.nita** He is pretending to be all ears, but he seems to be really thinking about other things.

2. it is like the one/thing that (someone) does.

-nun ke 'ta, abbr < **-nun kes ita**. ¶**Tŏn un ēps.ta ka to iss.nun ke 'ta** Money comes and goes (so don't let that bother you too much). **Kel.umye ka ani 'la tallimye ce phyocek ul mac.hila 'nun ke 'ta** They want us to hit that target running, not walking.

-nun key, 1. abbr < **-nun kes i**.

2. abbr < **-nun kes ie/ia**.

-nun ke ya, abbr < **-nun kes i(y)a**.

1. (cop inf = ie/ia) ¶**Ney ŭymu lul tā hako se man (i) nam eykey to kwen.li lul cwucang halq swu iss.nun ke ya** Just fulfill all your obligations and you can demand your rights of others. **Emeni hako mace kath.i an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'nun ke ya** You won't go with your mother; so who on earth WILL you go with? **Aycho (ey) puth. kulen sālam kwa nun sangcong ul mal.ess.e ya hanun ke ya** From the start you should have avoided associating with a man like him.

2. (pcl **iya/ya**) ¶**Mek.ko ccum kanun ke ya kwaynchanh.ci man (ūmsik ul) kaciko kanun ke n' an toyp.nita** It's all right just to eat and go but you shouldn't go taking food along with you (to eat). **Nay sānun ke ya kuce kulel wa haci mwe** I'm just living along, that's about all.

-nun key 'ci = **-nun ke yci** < **-nun kes ici**

-nun key 'la = **-nun ke yla** < **-nun kes ila**

-nun key 'na = **-nun ke yna** < **-nun kes ina**

-nun key 'ney = **-nun ke yney** < **-nun kes iney**

-nun key 'ni = **-nun ke yni** < **-nun kes ini**

-nun ke yo = -nun key yo = -nun ke 'ey yo. ¶Kkatalk cocha moluko se way ili tempinun ke yo Why are you so hasty when you don't even know the score? An mek.ulye 'nun ke yo? You're not going to eat them? To-taychey tangsin un mue l' (halye ko) hanun ke yo Just what on earth do you think you're up to?

-nun ke yo man, abbr < -nun kes io man it's that ~ does but [AUTH].

-nun key, abbr. 1. < -nun kes i.

2. < -nun kes i- (cop).

-nun key 'ta = -nun ke yta, abbr < -nun kes ita (= -nun ke 'ta).

-nun key ya = -nun ke ya

-nun key yo, abbr. 1. < -nun ke 'ey yo < -nun kes ie(y) yo it's that ~ does [POLITE], ...

2. < -nun kes iyo [POLITE fragment].

3. < -nun kes io it's that ~ does [AUTH], ... ¶To-taychey tangsin un mue l' (halye ko) hanun ke yo Just what on earth do you think you're up to?

-nun kil, proc mod + n. 1. (in) the course of doing, while doing. ¶Hak.kyo kanun kil ey nul sīcheng ul cīna kanta On my way to school, I always pass the city hall. Cip ey tol.a kanun kil ey cāmqkan tullici yo I guess I'll stop in for a minute on my way back home.

2. [DIAL] = -nunq īl

-nun kīm, processive mod + postmod. (as) an incidental result of doing; while one is about it. SEE kīm.

-nun kkatalk, mod + n. (for) the reason that it does. ¶Na nun mul ul cōh.a hanun kkatalk ey nul pata ey kanta I always go to the sea, because I am fond of the water. Nay ka Kim sensayng ul cōh.a hanun kkatalk un ku inphum i kosang han kkatalk ita The reason I like Mr Kim is that he has a noble character.

-nun ko, proc mod + postmod. [colloq; poetic] the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh- does (BUT NOT whether ~). CF -nun ka; *'kwo*. ABBR -no [= -n' 'o].

-nun ko lo, mod + n + pcl [somewhat lit]. for the reason that it does. ¶Cwūuy haci anh.nun ko lo kulenq īl i sayngkinta Things like that happen through carelessness. Ku sālam un tōn i iss.nun ko lo caki ka hako siph.unq īl un mues ina tā halq swu iss.^{s}up.nita He has got money so he can do anything he wants to. Na nun cikum īl ul hanun ko lo āmu tey to mōs kap.nita I can't go anywhere now because I am working. CF -nun kkatalk ey, -ki ttaymun ey.

-nunkong [South Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = (-nun ko =) -nun ka

nun kosa hako SEE kosa hako

-nun kw'ani, abbr < -nun ko hani

-nun kwuly^{e}a = -nun kwumen

-nun kwumen (yo), proc mod + postmod (+ pcl). SEE kwumen. ABBR -nu' 'men (yo).

-nun kyel(ul), processive mod + postmodifier. (in) the course of, in passing, while (doing); at the same time as; when, while. cīna kanun kyel(ul) ey passing by. CF -nun kīm/kil/palam.

-nun kwun (a), proc mod + postmod (+ pcl). SEE kwun. ABBR -n' 'wun (a).

-nun kyengwu, processive mod + n. the event/circumstance of doing; if (and when). ¶mān.il sōnhay paysang ul haci anh.nun kyengwu ey nun in the event you do not make appropriate compensation for the damage ... . Ney ka chak han sālam i toynun kyengwu, ku ttay nun na to tasi sayngkak hay pom a When you become a nice person, then I will think about it again.

-nunkyo (?< -nun ka yo) [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = -(su)p.nikka

-nun mankhum, abbr < -nun i mankhum

-nun mo.yang, proc mod + n. the looks of doing.

~ ita appears to be doing. ¶Ce phyen hanul i hulin kes ul poni ce phyen ey nun pi ka onun mo.yang ita I see that that part of the sky has clouded up; it appears to be raining over there. Palam to pūnun mo.yang ita The wind seems to be blowing, too.

~ ulo with the appearance of doing, appears to do and (so), (= -nun kes chelem) in the same way. ¶Sewul kanq īlay lo Kim chemci nun caymi lul ponun mo.yang ulo tomuci cip ey nun sosik han cang to an ponay wass.ta Since going to Seoul Mr Kim seems to having too much fun to write a single letter home. Paytuminthen to cengkwu hanun mo.yang ulo hamyen toynta You can play badminton just the way you play tennis. CF -nun yang.

-nun pa, mod + n [lit]. 1. = -nun kes.

2. ~ (ey) does and as a consequence (= -nun tey_2 = -uni); since, when.

~ ey ya if/since (as long as) one is doing it. ¶Hanun pa ey ya cal hay ya hanta Since we are doing it anyway, we ought to do it well.

3. that which does (which one does). SEE pa 3.

-nun palam (ey), proc mod + n (+ pcl). SEE **palam$_2$**.

-nun pep SEE **pep**

-nun phūm, proc mod + n. the appearance/looks/behavior of doing. SEE **phūm**.

-nun sai/say, proc mod + n. (in) the interval while it does. CF **-nun tong-an**. ¶**Nay ka canun sai ey nay pangq tongmu ka kongpu lul cham mānh.i hayss.ta** While I was sleeping my roommate did a whole lot of work. **Nay ka ēps.nun say (ey) wuli cip ul cal pwā cwusey yo** Please look after my house for me while I am away.

-nun seng siph.ta, proc mod + postmod + adj. seems, appears (to be doing). ¶**Pi ka onun seng siph.ess.ta** It sounded as if it were raining outside. ¶**Yeca ka wūnun seng siph.ess.ta** (or **seng siph.un soli yess.ta**) It was (a sound) like a woman's weeping.

-nun sesul, proc mod + postmod/n ('sharp edge; brunt'). ¶**Non.li cēngyen hakey wuli chuk uy tāypho ka tul.[y]e tāynun sesul ey nom tul un māl mun i mak.hyess.ta** (CM 1:135) The rascals were speechless at the sharp logic thrust at them by the representative of our side.

-nun sēym, processive modifier + postmodifier. ~ **ita**, ~ **ulo** SEE **sēym**.

-nun swu, processive modifier + postmodifier.

1. an occasion (of doing ~); an event, a case, an instance, a happening, a circumstance. ¶**Swul ul mek.umyen silqswu lul hanun swu ka mānh.ta** I often make mistakes when I have been drinking. **Sā.yong sāng chai ka iss.nun swu ka mānh.ta** There are many cases of a difference in usage.

2. = **-nunq īl** (experience): ~ **iss.ta/ēps.ta** sometimes/never does. ¶**Il-welq tal ey nwūn i han pen to an onun swu to iss.ci** It sometimes happens that January passes without a single snow. **Sam-welq tal ey nwūn i onun swu to iss.ci** It sometimes (occasionally) snows in March.

3. a way or means of doing; a remedy, a resource, a help. ¶**hanun swu ēps.i** helplessly, reluctantly. **Hanun swu ēps.ta** There is no way out (no help for it). Nothing can be done.

-nunta, processive indicative assertive.

1. (= statement). does. ¶**mek.nunta** (= lit **mekta**) eats. **anc.nunta** (= lit **anc.ta**) sits down. After vowels **-nta**. Occurs only directly attached to processive verb stems (including **iss-** 'stays') or to such stems + honorific **-usi-**.

~ **wa**. ¶(**Nwukwu lul**) **cōh.a hanta wa (nwukwu lul) salang hanta wa nun ttus i ttak kath.ci anh.e yo** Liking someone and loving someone are not exactly the same (in meaning). NOTE: This form for the processive indicative assertive (and its postvocalic shape **-nta**) went virtually unnoticed until it was observed by the missionaries at the end of the 19th century, for the written style preserved the literary version *-n$^{\text{u}}$o-ta* (Kim Hyengkyu 1954:106-7). But there are nine examples of *-n'ta* from the early 1500s (He Wung 1989:361) and at least two examples of *-non[']ta* from the 1600s (LCT 123b, He Wung 1987:228). CF Ceycwu *-unta*.

2. (= **-nun ta**) [lit, obs] = **-nun ya/ko**. CF **-nun ci**.

-'nun 'ta = -'non 'ta. ¶*"ne y "es.te 'n a'lley 'Gwan'toy he'thwuy 'lol an'a "wunun 'ta* (1459, Wel 8:85b; sic *an-'a*) what kind of a child are you to cry, clinging to [the calf of] a leg?

-nunta 'l, abbr < **-nunta (ko) hal**

-nunta 'm, abbr < **-nunta (ko) ham** (? and of **-nunta 'n māl ia**). SEE **-ta 'm**.

-nun tām/taum, [? DIAL] processive mod + n. ~ **ey ya** if/since it happens (= **-nun pen ey ya**). ¶**Nay ka han pen īl ul hanun tām ey yak.ku ttawi lo haci nun anh.nunta** If I do it at all, I won't do it that poorly.

-nunta 'myen, abbr < **-nunta (ko) hamyen**

-nunta 'n('), abbr. 1. < **-nunta (ko) han**.

2. < **-nunta (ko) hanun**.

-nunta 'ni < **-nunta (ko) hani**. CF **-ta ni, ila 'ni**.

1. says it does and (so) ... .

2. I tell you; you mean to tell me? (shows surprise). ¶**Kuleki ey sālam uy īl un molunta 'ni** So you never know what will happen to you in this life. **Il-nyenq tong-an ina hak.kyo ey taniko to ilum cocha mōs ssunta 'ni!** You mean to tell me you've been going to school for a year and can't even write your name?! **Kuleki ey sālam un sakwie pwā ya hanta 'ni!** I tell you, you have to get to know him well before you see what he is like! **Kim sensayng i cwuk.nunta 'ni?!** ~ **ku key wēyn māl ia!** Mr. Kim is dying? ~ I cannot believe it!

-nunta 'y, abbr < **-nunta (ko) hay**. says (feels, thinks) that it does. ¶**Cikum kass.ta kot onta 'y** He says he will be right back.

-nun tay lo, processive mod + noun + particle.

1. in accordance with, just as (it does), like; to the extent that; everything one does. ¶**toylq swu (halq swu) iss.nun tay lo** to the extent possible, as much / nearly as possible. **sikan i iss.nun tay lo** as much / far as time allows. **Nay ka hanun tay lo haci mālko tangsin maum tay lo hasipsio** Don't do just as I do, do as you like. **Sensayng i sikhinun tay lo swukcey lul kkok hay la** Be sure to do your homework just as the teacher told you to do. **Nay ka cwunun tay lo pat.usipsio** Please take what I have to give you. **C'āy** (= **Ce ay**) **nun ponun tay lo tā sa tālla 'nta** She wants me to buy everything she sees.

2. as soon as (it does), directly after; CF **-ca (māca)**. ¶**Ku i ka tol.a onun tay lo kot māl-ssum cen hakeyss.^{s}up.nita** As soon as he comes back I will give him your message. **^{l}yeqkwen i na-onun tay lo** as soon as my passport is issued. **Kot cali ka nanun tay lo allye tulikeyss.^{s}up.nita** As soon as there is a place, I'll let you know right away. **Thum i nanun tay lo ku i lul chac.keyss.ta** I'll go see him just as soon as time permits. NOTE: For the past, use **-ca māca** ··· **-ess.ta**.

3. [DIAL] = **-nun tāysin ey / ulo** (instead of doing).

-nunta 'y se, abbr < **-nunta (ko) hay se**. ¶**Acik to molunta 'y se ya māl i toyna?!** It is absurd for you to say that you still don't know about it. **Cungki-sen un cungki lo kanta 'y se kuleh.key pulunta** A steamer is called that because it is run by steam.

-nun tāysin, proc mod + n: ~ (ey).

1. (as) a substitute for doing; instead of (in place of) doing. ¶**Māl hanun tāysin ey tut.ki man hasipsio** Instead of talking, just listen. **Hawai kanun tāysin ey i pen hyuka ey nun Kwulapha ey kako siph.ta** Instead of going to Hawaii this vacation, I want to go to Europe. **Tŏn pēnun tāysin ey na nun tāyhak ey ka se kongpu hakeyss.ta** Instead of earning money, I'll go to college and study. **Totwuk i tāymun ulo na-kanun tāysin ey yuli-chang ulo na-kass.ta** Instead of leaving by the gate, the thief went out by the window. CF **-un tāysin**; **-ci anh.ko / mālko**.

2. as compensation for doing, to make up for doing, in return for doing. ¶**Tŏn i iss.nun tāysin casik i ēps.ta** He has no children, but he has money, instead. **Ku i ka na hanthey Yenge lul kaluchye cwunun tāysin na nun ku i hanthey Tok.il-e lul kaluchye cwunta** I am teaching him German in return for his teaching me English.

-nunta 'y to, abbr < **-nunta (ko) hay to**. even if (one says). ¶**An mek.nunta 'y to cakkwu man kuleni?!** Why do you keep urging me to eat when I tell you I won't?!

-nunta 'y ya, abbr < **-nunta (ko) hay ya**. even if (it is said that). ¶**Cey ka āmuli cal kanta 'y ya han sikan ey payk-lī nun mŏs kakeyss.ci** No matter how fast he walks he won't be able to walk a hundred li an hour. **Mek.nunta 'y ya elma 'na mek.keyss.ni — nāy-pelye twue la** Let him eat as much as he likes; he can't eat much anyway. **Cwuk.nunta 'y ya twulyewulq kes ēps.ta** I'm not afraid of his dying.

-nun tey$_1$, proc mod + n. the place where it does. **phanun tey** a selling place, a (vending) booth, a shop. **phyo phanun tey** a ticket-seller's; a ticket window. **os ul pes.nun tey** the place where one undresses; the (un)dressing room. **mek.nun tey** a place that one eats at. **kanun tey** a place that one goes to.

-nun tey$_2$, processive modifier + postmodifier.

1. the circumstance / process of doing. ¶**Ku nun kēnkang ul hoypok hanun tey il-nyen i kellyess.ta** It took a full year for him to get his health all back. **Ku kes un nŏnun tey cīnaci anh.nunta** That is nothing but (nothing more than) playing! **Sēykyey yele nala tul i wenca-than ul silhem hanun tey pāntay hanta** We are opposed to the testing of atom bombs by the nations of the world.

~ (ey). in / for (the process of) doing. ¶~ **ssuta** uses it for (doing). ~ **phil.yo hata** needs it for (doing), needs / requires it (so as) to do. ~ **phyen.li hata** is convenient for (doing). **Swukcey lul hanun tey elma 'na kellici yo** How long does it take you to do the homework?

~ **kkaci** as much / well / fully as one can. ¶**Kochinun tey kkaci kochyess.ta** I fixed it the best I could. **Kyēysinun tey kkaci kyēysey yo** Stay as long as you can. **Halq swu iss.nun tey kkaci il hakeyss.ta** I will continue doing all (the most / best) I can. **Iss.ulq tey kkaci iss.e pokeyss.ta** I'll try to stick around (stay / wait) as long as I can. CF **-ulq tey kkaci**.

~ (ey) se. ¶Nal ul cal nāyko mōs nāynun tey se mikkun han cēyphum i na-onun ya kkechil kkechil han cēyphum i na-onun ya ka kyelqceng toynta Proper exposure of the blade determines whether a smooth or a rough article is produced. Ku ka māl hanun tey ey se īsang han cem ul palkyen hayss.ta I detected some odd things in what he was saying (M 3:3:203).

~ (ey) to = -nun tey to. SEE 3a.

~ nun. ¶Sok.inun tey nun halq swu ēps.ta There isn't very much you can do about their cheating.

2. (given) the circumstance that it does; does ~ and/but/so. ¶Kim sensayng eykey phyēnci lul ssunun tey musun pūthak hal māl-ssum i ēps.usip.nikka I am writing to Mr Kim ~ is there anything you would like me to tell him? Wuli tōngney han sālam i iss.nun tey caykan i pisang hata There is a man in our village who is (= and he is) extraordinarily talented. Saki nun sakeyss.nun tey cikum un tōn i ēps.ta I am going to buy it all right, but I have no money with me now. Kim sensayng puin i kulenun tey meychil cen ey cēntang-pho ey se sikyey hana lul sass.nun tey kkway cōh.tula 'ko yo Mrs Kim says she bought a watch at a pawnshop a few days ago and it has been quite good. Sikan i ēps.nun tey wuli tto talun tey lo kaci We haven't got much time, so let's go someplace else. Onulq cenyek ey chinkwu hako yenghwa kwūkyeng kaki lo hayss.nun tey tōn com cwusikeyss.^{s}up.nikka I have made plans to go to a movie tonight with a friend; will you give me some money? Onul un yaksok i iss.nun tey ~ talun nal lo hapsita I have an engagement today ~ let's make it some other day. Sensayng nim ul cāmqkan poywess.umyen cōh.keyss.nun tey sikan i iss.usip.nikka I'd like to see you for a few minutes; do you have time? I pen si'-wel ey Hānkwuk ey kanun tey kath.i kasilq ka yo? I am going to Korea this October; why don't you come along? Pi ka onun tey com te kyēysita kasipsio Stay a little longer; it's raining.

3. 3a. ~ to even though it does, in spite of the fact that it does, despite that ~. ¶Ku nun ō-sip i nem.ess.nun tey to ohilye hwang-so chelem īl ul hanta While past fifty, he works like an ox. Nwūn i onun tey to chwupci anh.e yo Despite the snow it is not cold (M 1:2:167).

3b. ~ to pulkwu hako regardless of (in spite of, disregarding) the fact that it does. ¶Ku nun nwūn i mopsi onun tey to pulkwu hako pakk ulo na-kass.ta He went out in spite of the heavy snow.

4. ~ (yo)! You see it's a case of doing ~! (sentence-final exclamatory ~ shows surprise, interest). ¶Cal hanun tey! You're doing well! Ku ai ka cal to sayngkyess.nun tey! What a handsome child! Pi ka cēmcem mānh.i onun tey! The rain is coming down harder than ever! Mas i 'ss.nun tey yo! How tasty it is! Chaum olay kan man io; ca, tul.e owu; cip ul yōng khey chac.ess.nun tey! It's been a long time (since we've seen you), please come in; you found our house quite easily, I see. Chaum, kkwum to īsang han kkwum ul kkwuess.nun tey! My what a weird dream I had! Cikum yetelp si ka nem.ess.nun tey yo, mwe It's already past eight (M 1:2:81). SEE (-nun tey) 'psiyo, ipsiyo.

5. marks a question in the INTIMATE or (~ yo) POLITE style that asks for the feelings or the opinion of the addressee ('you'), often rhetorically. ¶Poci mālla 'y to cakkwu (mās) ponun tey? Why does he keep looking at it in spite of my telling him not to? Ne man pi key ani 'la, na to pwass.nun tey? Don't you know that I have seen it as well as you? Cal kamchwe twuki n' hayss.ci man āmulay to pokeyss.nun tey? Even though we have hidden it well don't you think somebody may find it?

NOTE: In Cincwu of South Kyengsang (Mkk 1960:3:35) this is said to attach [in all uses?] to adjective stems, as well as to processive verb stems: kath.nun tey = kath.un tey; cōh.nun tey = cōh.un tey; mānh.nun tey = mānh.un tey; tēp.nun tey = tewun tey.

SEE -ess(-ess/-keyss)-nun tey, -keyss.nun tey. DIAL -nun tay.

-nuntey$_3$ → -nunta 'y

-nun tey (ey) se SEE -nun tey (1)

-nun tey (ey) 'ta (ka). not only ~ but in addition (on top of that). ¶Sikan i ēps.nun tey 'ta (ka) tōn to ēps.ta I lack the time and, on top of that, I lack the money, too. Nwun i an poinun tey 'ta (ka) tut.ci mace mōs hani sal.e mwes hakeyss.^{s}o?! Not only blind but unable to hear, as well, what good is there in living?

-nun tey to SEE -nun tey$_2$ (3)

-nun tey tul, proc mod + postmod + particle. ¶Mollye onun tey tul = Mollye tul onun tey They form a group and come.

-nun tey ya, proc mod + postmod + pcl. SEE tey ya.

-nun tey yo, proc mod + postmod + pcl. SEE -nun tey_2 (4).

-nun the (ey) SEE the 4

-nun thong (ey) SEE thong (ey)

-nun ti [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984: 51-4)] = -nun tey

-nun 'ti(~) = -nun 't i(~), proc mod + postmod ('fact') + pcl/cop. that it/one does. ¶*na 'y 'e'mi "amwo 'toy 'na 'ys.non 't i "mwol'lay-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 21:53a; underlying object marked with nominative) I do not know what place my mother is being reborn into.

-nun 't ol, proc mod + postmod + pcl. (the fact) that it/one does. Examples? CF *-non 't ol*.

-nun 't olwo, proc mod + postmod + pcl. because it/one does.

-nun tong-an, processive mod + n. while doing. ¶Wuli ka īl hanun tong-an ey āmu panghay ka ēps.ess.ta There was no disturbance at all while we were working. Nay ka tāyhak ey se kongpu hanun tong-an yele kaci cōh.un kyenghem ul mānh.i hayss.ta While studying at college, I had many valuable experiences.

-nun tongsi ey SEE tongsi

-nuntota (= -tota = -nola) = -(nu)nta

-nun ttay, proc mod + n. the time(s)/occasion(s) that it happens; a present experience: ~ ka iss.ta/mānh.ta (ēps.ta/tumulta) sometimes/often (never/seldom) does. ¶Ku i nun cēmsim ul kwūlm.nun ttay ka iss.ta Now and then he skips lunch. SYN -nun cek; CF -nunq īl.

-nun ttaymun [DIAL] = -nun kkatalk, -ki ttaymun. CF CM 2:70.

(?*)-nun tul, proc mod + postmod. SEE tul.

-nun tūng, proc mod + postmod. (doing) and so on. ¶Swuhay lul phī haki wi hay se nun twutwuk ul noph.i ssah.nunta 'tun ci namu lul sīmnun tūng yele kaci tāychayk i iss.e ya hanta In order to prevent flood damage it is necessary to take all sort of measures, raising dikes and planting trees and so on. Hak.nyen-mal ila chāyqcem, ip.hak sihem, col.ep-sik cwūnpi hanun tūng ulo mopsi pappup.nita It being the end of the school year, I am terribly busy marking papers, preparing entrance exams and graduation ceremonies and so on.

-nun tus ('i), proc mod + postmod (+ der adv).

1. as if/though doing; as, like. ¶ne-huy tul ponun tus 'i as you people can see. Mues ul sayngkak hanun tus ('i) camcakho iss.ta He keeps silent as if thinking. CF -ta siph.i.

2. (with two contrastive expressions) you can't tell whether (it does) or whether ~. ¶Pap ul mek.nun tus ('i) mānun tus ('i) ceq-kalak cil ul hanta From the way he is maneuvering his chopsticks you cannot tell whether he is eating or not.

3. (? sloppy for -nun tus hatuni). ¶Kanun pi ka kuchinun tus kwulk.un pi ka sīcak ha.yess.ta (CM 1:135) The fine rain seemed about to let up but then a heavy rain set in.

CF -nun twung.

-nun tus hata, proc mod + postmod adj-n. gives the idea/impression of doing; looks as if (like) it does. ¶Ce haksayng un māl un an haci man kongpu lul cal hanun tus hata That student doesn't say anything but he seems to study a lot. CF -' tus hata.

-nun tus siph.ta, proc mod + insep adj postmod + adj. gives the impression of doing; feels/looks as if it does; something tells one it does.

-nun twung < *-non 'twong*, processive modifier + postmodifier.

1. ~ mānun twung whether or not does, may or may not (with equal likelihood ~ CF hanun ci mānun ci very well may or perhaps may not). ¶Ku ay nun kongpu hanun twung mānun twung yenphil kkuth man ssipko iss.ta You can't tell, the way he's just chewing on his pencil, whether he is studying or not. Nwūn i onun twung (to) mānun twung (to) hanta → hako iss.ta You can't tell whether it is really snowing or not. ku chayk ul ponun twung mānun twung hanta gives the book a cursory reading, reads the book half-heartedly, pap ul mek.nun twung mānun twung hayss.ta just made a gesture of eating. Nam iya musun cīs ul hatun (ci), ne nun hangsang ponun twung mānun twung man hako tanimyen toynta You should go your way without paying attention to whatever others may be doing. CF -nun tus.

2. [DIAL] = -nun ci whether. ¶Cip ul ttenan ci ka olayn tey ku tong-an āmu thāl ina ēps.nun twung (= ci) molukeyss.ta It has

been a long time since I left home and I don't know whether everything is all right or not.

'nun twung, abbr < (ko) hanun twung. ¶Kap i olh.ta 'nun twung ul i olh.ta 'nun twung ūykyen i kwukwu hata Opinions are divided whether A is right or B is right. I kes ul hala 'nun twung ce kes ul hala 'nun twung māl i mānh.ta All I hear is do this, do that.

-'nu'n uy = -'nu'n /y/uy, abbr < -'nu'n i 'uy of (etc.) that which ~ .

? nun ya, abbr < nun iya. SEE p. 818 (to NOTE).

-nunya = -nun ya.

~ 'myen < -nun ya (ko) hamyen.

-nun ya, proc mod + postmod. (the question) whether it does ~ . This is a common way to state questions in the plain style, especially in quotations; CF -ni. SYN -nun (i), -nun ka.

NOTE: Used only for proc verbs (SEE -un ya); -ess.(ess.)nun ya and -(ess.)keyss.nun ya also attach to the stems of adjectives and the copula.

~ pota = -nun ka pota, -na pota.

~ (ha)nta asks / wonders (whether ~).

-nun ya ka, proc mod + mod + pcl. ¶Mues ul mek.nun ya ka mūncey 'ta The question is what we are eating. SEE -keyss.nun ya ka.

-nun ya ko [DIAL] = -nula ko

-nun yang, processive modifier + noun.

1. ~ hata (vnt) makes a pretense of doing. ¶Khun chayk ul ssunun yang hanta He would have you think he's writing a mighty tome.

2. (~ ita, ~ ulo) = -nun mo.yang.

-nun ya nun, proc mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Mues ul mek.nun ya nun kekceng mālla As for what to eat, don't worry about it.

-nun ya tul, proc mod + postmod + particle. ¶Cikum ay tul ī-chung ey se kongpu hanun ya tul Are the children studying upstairs now?

-nun ya 'y, abbr < -nun ya (ko) hay. ~ yo.

-nun ya ya, proc mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Mues ul mek.nun ya ya kekceng mālla As for just what to eat, don't worry about it.

-nunyo = -nun yo

-nun yo [obs] = -nun ya (question)

-nuta, alt of -nota, proc indic assert = -(nu)nta.

nuy [DIAL] = ney your. [Ceycwu] nuy sensing = ney sensayng your teacher.

-nu'y = /-ni/, abbr < -nun i. ~ 'la.

-'n uy = -'n /y/uy, abbr < -'n i 'uy 'of (etc.) that which ~ '. SEE 'uy.

nwa = nwā, abbr < nowa = noh.a, inf < noh.ta; as aux usually short. ABBR n'a = n'ā.

nwē, abbr < nwuwe, inf < nwupta; < nwue, inf < nwuta.

nwi, [DIAL, obs]. 1. → nwī (< 'nwu 'y < *'nwu 'uy) = nwukwu uy whose.

2. (< 'nwu y < *'nwu 'i) = nwu ka who.

3. (< 'nwuy = 'nwu) = nwukwu who. ¶nwuy lwo (1887 Scott 30) = nwi lo by whom.

nwi ka ?< *nwu i ka (n + pcl + pcl) [Taycen DIAL] = nwu ka who / someone. CF nwuy ka (Scott 1893:177)

nwi 'key [DIAL, obs] = nwukwu eykey

nwi 'la se, [DIAL, obs] = nwukwu 'la se. ¶Nwi 'la se nay hayngsayk kulye 'ta (n)im kyēysin tey tulilq ko If only there were someone to draw a picture of me to send you! Nwi 'la se ne poko kulen soli hatun? Did someone say that to you?

-'nwo- < *-(')n/o/-'wo-, modulated processive. Sometimes this is listed also as an emotive, but the emotive meaning seems to be carried by an attached morpheme (-s- or -'swo-); perhaps the listing as emotive is in fact the same as LCT's treatment of -(')no- itself as also a way of emphasizing facts.

-'nwo'-i ''ta, abbr < -'nwo-ngi ''ta

'nwol(q) < *nwo'l[o]l(q), prospective modifier < 'nwo[l]'ta (plays). ¶nwol IL [= 'QIL] (1576 [1]Yuhap 2:7a) to play.

-'nwo'la. SEE -nola.

1. modulated proc indic attent. ¶'i 'ney 'h·ul 'mwot 'pwo'a 'honwo'la (1459 Wel 10:4b) I find myself unable to look upon these four [people]. *mozo'm ay 'senul hi ne'kiti a'ni hol s· a'ni 'honwo'la* (1475 Nay se:6a) it is not that I am not treating it coolly in my mind. *wo'lay ne 'G]wa ta'mos 'salGe'na cwuk.ke'na 'khwo cye solang 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 8:35a) for a long time I have been thinking I would like to live or die with you. *tyey 'ka 'sek 'to.l i'n mwuk'nwo'la 'ho'ya cip sak/s/ mwu'le sywokcyel 'ep'si he'pi ho'l i 'las'ta* (?1517 Pak 1:54a) I uselessly wasted my money to pay the rent thinking I would stay for some three months. *'na-ka'kwo cye tha 'ka ['HWO-LAN 'ol cen'nwola* [< *ceh-no-wo-la*] (1481 Twusi 8:29a) I want to go out but I fear the tigers.

2. modulated processive purposive. ¶'SYEK-KA ZYE-LOY ku 'psk uy PPWO-'SALQ s 'TTWOW-TLI

ʻhonwoʻla ʻhoʻya (1447 Sek 6:8a) the tathāgata Śākya[muni], at that moment in time seeking to practice the bodhisattva's doctrine, … . *ʻmul ʻʻket-nanwoʻla ʻpoy ʻtha ʻkata ʻka* (1482 Nam 1:36b) to cross the water they go by boat, but … .

3. ? modulated proc subj attent. ¶*kutuy ʻnay kiʻGwulye meʻkwu.m ul ʻpwonwoʻla* (1481 Twusi 15:52b) you fellows watch your tendency to drink [seeing what it has done to me].

ʻnwolm < **nwoʻl[o]m*, substantive < nôlta < *ʻnwo[l]ʻta*. Example?

nwoʻlwom, modulated subst < *ʻnwo[l]ʻta* (vi 'plays'). ¶*nwoʻlwo.m ol aʻni ho.ya isʻta.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:23a) I was not being indolent.

ʻnwom, 1. = **nom** (damn fellow; damn thing).

2. (ordinary) person. ¶*hon ʻnwoʻm i ʻkhun ʻʻSSYANG ʻthoʻkwo ʻhwosiʻm ye* (1459 Wel 10:28a; note the honorific) a fellow is riding a large elephant and … . *ʻʻmwoʻtin ʻnwoʻm oy ʻʻmal ʻon* (1459 Wel 17:76b; sic *ʻʻmal-ʻon*) what evil people say. *nulʻkun ʻnwo.m oy ciʻp ilwoʻta* (1481 Twusi 7:6b) it is the house of an old man. *nulʻkun nyeʻlum ʻʻcis.non ʻnwo.m on* (1481 Twusi 22:7b) the old peasant doing the farming.

ʻnwon < **nwoʻ[lo]n*, modifier < *ʻnwo[l]ʻta*. ¶*ʻnwoʻn i* (1447 Sek se:2b) it is uncommon.

-*ʻnwon*, modulated processive modifier. ¶*ʻʻsay ʻuy ʻculkiʻnwon ʻptu.t ul ʻpwonwola* (1481 Twusi 7:11a) I see the joy that is felt by the birds. *ʻi kakʻsi ʻza na ʻy ʻʻet.niʻnwon mozoʻm ay masʻtwoʻta* (1447 Sek 6:14ab) precisely this girl matches the purpose I am pursuing. *kwoʻki ʻlol paʻhye ʻʻnay[ʻ]nwon ʻtoʻs ʻi* (1447 Sek 9:12a [Taycey-kak repro looks like "ʻʻ*naynun*" but see LCT 142a, the [1]Yi Tonglim text]) like tearing off the flesh.

-*ʻnwo-ngi ʻʻta*, modulated proc polite + copula indic attent [1st person]. ¶*ʻna y solang ʻhwoʻtoy eʻnwu ʻCCANG s KUM ʻi ʻza maʻchi skolʻGi.l [i] ʻyeʻn ywo ʻhoʻnwo-ngi ʻʻta* (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking: just which vault's gold will it take for it be properly covered, so I am thinking. ABBR *-nwoyngʻ ʻʻta, -nwoyʻ ʻta, -nwoʻ-i ʻta*.

-*ʻnwoʻn i*, modulated proc mod + postmodifier.

1. the one (thing/person) that ~ does.

1a. (epitheme extruded from the subject) one who/that does. ¶*ʻʻil ʻʻepʻsun ʻʻTTWOW-ʻʻLI ʻlol KKWUW ʻhonwoʻn i cwuk-saʻli s QIN-YWEN ʻun tutʻti ʻʻmwot ʻhwo.l [i] ʻyeʻta* (1459 Wel 1:11b) those who seek an uneventful doctrine hardly will listen to the reasons for life and death.

1b. (epitheme extruded from the object) one whom / that ~ does. Example?

2. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate). it is [the case] that ~ does. ¶*haʻnolʻh ay ʻnaʻa MWON-SSIN ʻi towoyʻya isʻnwoʻn i* (1447 Sek 6:20a) I have appeared in heaven and become a gate-guardian spirit. *penʻtuʻki ʻʻswuyʻi ʻʻalʻGwaʻtye ʻpoʻlanwoʻn i* (1462 [1]Nung 8:44b) they expect to learn it easily right away. *noʻm oy ʻʻkyeʻcip towoyʻnwoʻn i chol hi ʻtye kwoʻma towoyʻGa ciʻla* (1463 Pep 2:28b) I would rather become his concubine than another man's wife. *ʻna y ʻicey neʻlul nwotʻnwoʻn i ʻptuʻt ul cwoʻcha kaʻla* (1459 Wel 13:19ab) I will now send you off to follow your own mind.

-*ʻnwo.n i s ʻka*, modulated proc mod + postmod [+ ellipted cop polite] + pcl + bnd n. ¶*HWON-QIN ʻʻwuy ʻhoʻya aʻzoʻm i ʻwonaʻton ipaʻtwoʻl ye ʻhoʻnwo.n i s ʻka* (1447 Sek 6:16ab) are you entertaining relatives come for a wedding?

-*ʻnwon ʻka*, processive modifier + postmodifier. ¶*ʻSYEY-CWON s ʻʻil solʻWwo.l i ʻʻn i ʻMEN-ʻʻLI ʻNGWOY s ʻʻil isiʻna nwun ʻey ʻpwonwon ʻka neʻkizoʻWosywoʻsye* (1449 Kok 2) I will tell you of the World-Honored's work: it is a work beyond the myriad leagues [of our land] but please think of it as if (to wonder whether) you are seeing it in your eye. *kwuy ʻyey tutʻnwon ka neʻkizoʻWosywoʻsye* (1449 Kok 2; "*tutnun*" in Pak Pyenchay 1974:77 is a misprint) think of it as if perhaps hearing it in your ear.

-*ʻnwon ʻpa*, modulated proc mod + postmod.

~ *y* (pcl). ¶*SIN ʻuy ʻʻNGWEN* [= *ʻNGWEN*] *ʻhonwon ʻpa y aʻni ʻʻn i ʻʻ-ngʻ ʻita* [sic, "*a-ʻni-ning-ʻi-ta*"] (1586 Sohak 6:44a) it is not that a subject is requesting it.

~ *ʻyl* (copula prospective modifier). ¶*ʻʻnyey puʻthe sulʻnwon* [= *sulh-ʻnwon*] *ʻpa ʻyl ʻs oy* (1481 Twusi 8:7b) because it is distressing from way back.

-*ʻnwon ʻt* ~ , modulated proc mod + postmod. the fact that it/one does.

~ *i* (pcl). ¶*MWU-MYENG ʻi ʻSSILQ ʻlwo ʻʻTHYEY isʻnwon ʻt i aʻni ʻʻla* (1459 Wel 2:22c) primal darkness (avidyā = ignorance) does not really have form. *na ʻy ʻeʻmi ʻamwo ʻtoy ʻna*

'ys.non 't i "mwol'lay-ngi ''ta (1459 Wel 21: 53a; the underlying object is marked with the nominative) I do not know what place it is that my mother is being reborn into. *"ta 'KHOYK-TTIN i towoy'ya 'ys'nwon 't i 'swo'n oy phye'lak "cwuy'lak ho'm ye me'li YWOW-"TTWO 'hwo'm i 'kot ho'n i ''la* (1462 [Nung 1:113a) that it has all become useless dust is like the hand opening and closing and the head shaking [= is all too natural]. *[QAN-"TTWOW] 'lol 'chos.nwon 't i a'ni 'la* (1481 Twusi 7:18a) one does not visit [the Bó Jū commentator] Dài Ān-dào.

-'nwon (')t i– , modulated proc mod + postmod + copula.

-'nwon t i'la (copula indic assertive). ¶*'swoy oy 'kuyGwun 'on kozol s se'nule'wu.m i towoy'nwon t i'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) the temper of the metal results from the autumn's being cool.

-'nwon 't i.l i ''la (copula prosp modifier + postmod + cop). ¶*syang'nyey ku TYWUNG 'ey i'sye KYENG-HHOYNG ho'm ye "CCWA-'NGWA 'ho'nwon 't i.l i ''la* (1463 Pep 5:212b) will always be in their midst, walking in meditation and sitting and lying down.

-[']nwon 't ilq s oy (copula prosp modifier + postmod + particle). ¶*MI-'MYWOW hon KWANG-MYENG 'ul 'pwonwon 't il ss oy* (= *ilq s oy*) *'i PPWO-'SALQ s il'hwu'm ul MWU-PYEN KWANG 'ila ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 8:38b) because of seeing a subtle aura, they call this bodhisattva "Limitless Light" by name.

-[']nwon 't i'm ye (cop subst + cop inf). ¶*pwu"thye y syang'nyey KKI-SSYA-'KKWULQ SAN 'ay i'sye 'TTAY-PPWO-'SALQ 'Gwa CYE SYENG-MWUN 'CYWUNG 'i 'NGWUY-"ZYWOW 'ho'ya 'ys.ke'tun 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'hwo'm ol 'pwonwon 't i'm ye* (1459 Wel 17:35a) Buddha is frequently on Mount Gṛdhrakūṭa (Vulture Peak), surrounded by great bodhisattvas and crowds of śrāvakas (= hīnayāna disciples in the first stage), and they are seen expounding the law, and … .

-[']nwon 't in 't ay n' (cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl). ¶*na 'y a'tol 'SILQ-'TTALQ 'i 'wonwon 't in 't ay n' mwoncye KWANG-MYENG "pwoyywo'm i syang'nyey s SSYANG-'SSYWUY ''la* (1459 Wel 10:7b) when my son Siddhārtha comes there is always a portent of first an illumination being seen.

-[']nwon 't on, modulated proc mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*'CI 'lol ca'pa 'pse selu 'pwonwon 't on KWONG-'KYENG 'ho.ya "NGWUW-'PPYELQ 'hwo.m ol pol'ki-kay '.n i 'la* (1475 Nay 1:77b) they caught a wild goose and the look they gave each other was enough to clarify the admirable rarity of the occasion [*pol'ki-kay* = *pol'kinon kes*].

-[']nwon 't un < **-nwon 't on**. ¶*['NGWEN] honwon 't un …* (1579 Kwikam 1:24b) what is requested is … .

-[']nwon 't ye, modulated proc mod + postmod + postmod [question]. ¶*sulphu'ta "nyey's salo'm oy "ma.l ol "ati "mwot 'honwon 't ye* (1482 Nam 2:30b) 'Tis sad – are we quite unaware of what people of earlier days said? CF *-un 't ye*.

-[']nwos'ta < ***-(')n[o]-'wo-s-ta**, modulated proc emotive indic assert. ¶*'i "salo'm i "pwo'poy 'lol tye'li-'two'lwok a'ni as'kinwos'ta* (1447 Sek 6:25-6) this person does not begrudge treasures to that extent! *"salo'm on [KWA-TEN] 'ul ku'chi'sikwa'tye solang 'honwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 20:4b) the people would love to put an end to spears and lances. *'PALQ-PWONG oy "wo'm i "ha'm ol muten 'hi ne'kinwos'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) treats casually the fact that the coming of the Eight Winds [which fan the passions] is frequent.

-'nwos.two'ta, modulated proc emotive-emotive indic assert. ¶*'tol s 'pi.ch i [HEN-"HAM] 'ay wo'lo'nwos.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:25b) the moon light rises to the balustrade.

-'nwoswo'la < ***-(')n[o]-'wo-swo-'la**, modulated processive modulated emotive indicative assertive. ¶*wuli 'two 'i 'KKYEY 'lol cwosco 'Wa woy'Gwo'nwoswo'la* (1459 Wel 8:100b) we too are memorizing this gāthā accordingly. *['KALQ-HHWONG] 'ul pwus'kuli'nwoswo'la* (1481 Twusi 21:34a) one feels embarrassed [at the slow journey] before Gě Hóng (a Confucianist of the Eastern Jin).

-'nwo'swo-ngi ''ta, modulated proc modulated emotive polite + cop indic assert. ¶*SYEY 'yey 'na SSYANG-'TTYWU 'lol "et'key 'honwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1462 [Nung 6:66a) lets one be born in the world and obtain permanent residence

[therein]. *twoco'k i 'THAY-"CO 'lwo pu'the 'na'nwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1475 Nay se:5b) the renegades come out, starting with the prince.

-'nwoswo'n i, modulated processive modulated emotive mod + postmodifier. ¶*['POYK-'SYELQ] 'un "ma'l i "epkwo 'cye 'ho'nwoswo'n i 'e'cule'wun kwo'c on [NUNG] 'hi 'myes 'ma s 'psk i.n i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:14a) the shrike is tending to be silent [as usual toward the end of spring]; how much time is there left for the kaleidoscope of flowers? SEE *-usi'nwoswo'n i*.

-nwo'ta, modulated proc indic assert. ¶*achom mata mu.l ey ci[z]wun [LWUW] wu.h uy wolGa polanwota* (1632 Twusi-cwung 8:38b) every morning I climb the pavilion built on the water and gaze out.

-nwoyng' ''ta, abbr < *-'nwo-ngi ''ta*, modulated proc polite + cop. ¶*pwuthye '[G]wa "cywung 'kwa 'lol "CHYENG 'ho'zoWwo'l ye 'honwoyng' ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:16b) I am planning to invite Buddha and his priests.

-nwoy' ''ta, abbr < *-nwoyng' ''ta* < *-'nwo-ngi ''ta*.

-nwu = -no

nwu < *'nwu*, n. *'nwu 'i* → *'nwu y*, *'nwu 'uy* → *"nwu 'y*. *'nwu + 'kwa* → *"nwul'Gwa*. *'nwu + 'lul* → *"nwu 'lul*, *"nwu l'*.

1. [obs] = **nwukwu** who / whom. SEE *'nwuy*.

2. alternant of **nwukwu** before pcl **ka**. NOTE: **nwukwu ka** is dialect, as is **nwi**.

nwu ka, n + pcl. who / someone [as subject].

nwukey [?< **nwu ka i*] [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:25n)] = **nwu ka**

'nwu 'kwo, n + postmod. who is it (= **nwukwu 'n ka**). ¶*pwu "thye y 'nwu 'kwo* (1459 Wel 21:195a) who is Buddha? *"CYWONG-'TI nay.l i nwu 'kwo* (1463 Pep 5:196b; *nay.l i* = *"nay'l i*, *nwu* = *'nwu*) who is to generate the seminal wisdom? *'i 'nwu kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 4:6b) who is this? *"mwunnwo'la mozo'm ey "sim hi solang 'hono'n i n' 'nwu kwo* (1481 Twusi 16:39b) let me ask, who is it who at heart loves deeply? *'i "pe't un 'nwu 'kwo* (?1517- 'No 2:6a) = *i pe.s un nwukwo kwo* (1795 'No-cwung [P] 2:5a).

nwukwo = *nwukwu*, n. who. ¶*nwukwo kwo* (1795 'No-cwung [P] 2:5a) = *'nwu 'kwo* (?1517- 'No 2:6a) 'who is it?' but *nwukwu nun* (id. 1:14b) = *'nwu'kwu non* (?1517- 'No 1:16a), *nwukwu* (1583 Sek-chen 23b, 31a). LCT cites also *nwukwo 'm ye* (1763 Haytong 86). An odd and early example of this incorporation of the postmodifier *'kwo* by *'nwu* is seen in *'nwu'kwo '[G]wo "mwu'lusin 't ay* (1481 Samkang chwung:7b) 'when he inquired who it was' with a new version of *'kwo* attached.

nwukwu, noun. [alternant **nwu** before pcl **ka**]. An indeterminate person: INTERROGATIVE in a question with falling intonation or in a quoted question; INDEFINITE or GENERAL otherwise.

1. who; what person: (= **āmu[-kay]**, **etten i**) a certain person, somebody, someone, so-and-so. ¶**Nwu ka kuletun ya** [WITH A FALLING INTONATION] Who said so?; [WITH A RISING INTONATION] Did someone say so? **Nwu ka kuletun tey ku nun pelsse tte-nass.ta 'tula** Somebody told me that he had left already. **Nwukwu nun cängkwan i toyko, nwukwu nun sacang i toynun tey, ne nun mwe l' hanun ke 'n ya ko emeni kkwucilam hasitula** Mother was scolding "Some become cabinet ministers, some become company heads, and what do YOU do?" **nwukwu 'tun ci, nwukwu 'na (tā)** anyone, anybody, everyone.

2. (= **nwukwu uy**) whose. ¶**Ce "yeca ka nwukwu puin iyo** Whose wife is that woman [who is passing by over there]?

3. [IRONIC] I / me. CF **na**; **nam**. ¶**Nwu ka hal māl ul ney ka hanun kwun a** You are saying what I should say = You blame me, but I should be blaming you. It's me who should be saying that. **Kulemyen nwu ka musewe halq cwul ānun ya** Do you think I will be afraid if you do that?

4. [IRONIC, TEASING] you (said to a child), "someone I know" (= you). ¶**Nwukwu nun pam ey cata ka ocwum ssass.ta 'y yo** Someone I know wet his bed last night!

CF **nwī**, **nwī 'ykey**, **enu nwukwu**.

NOTE: The form was originally **nwu**; **-kwu** comes from the interrogative postmodifier **ko** < *'kwo*. SEE *nwukwo* just above.

nwu kwu = *'nwu 'kwo* who is it (= **nwukwu 'n ka**). ¶*'no'm on 'nwu 'kwu* (?1468- Mong 20b) who is the other (person)?

nwukwu eykey, n + pcl. to whom; to someone. NOTE: **nwī 'key** is dialect or obsolete.

nwukwu 'ko, n + cop ger. anybody, anyone;

whoever. ¶**Nwukwu 'ko omyen i kes ul cwula** If anyone comes, give this to him.

nwukwu l', n + abbr pcl (< **nwukwu lul**). who(m); someone [as direct object]. ¶**Nwukwu l' māl hanun kes in ka** Who(m) are you talking about? **Nwukwu l' ponayss.nun ka** [FALLING INTONATION] Who(m) did you send?; [RISING INTONATION] Did you send someone?

nwukwu 'l(q), n + cop prosp mod (= **il**).

nwukwu n', n + abbr pcl (< **nwukwu nun**). as for anyone / everyone. ¶**Nwukwu n' moluna** [FALLING or RISING INTONATION] Does anyone not know that? = Who doesn't know that?

nwukwu 'n, n + cop mod (= **in**). ~ that is who/someone. ~ **ci**, ~ **ka**, ~ **tey**, ~ **tul**, ~ **ya**.

nwukwu 'na, n + cop advers. ~ (**tā**) anyone, anybody, everyone.

~ **V-e to** = **nwu ka V-e to** whoever may V. ¶**Nwukwu 'na ka to kwaynchanh.e** = **Nwu ka ka to kwaynchanh.e** Anyone may go.

nwukwu 'n ci, n + abbr < **in** (cop mod) + postmod. 1. someone or other. ¶**Nwukwu 'n ci wass.ess.ta** Someone came (while you were away).

2. (the uncertain fact of) who it is. ¶**Nwukwu 'n ci mōlla** I don't know who it is.

nwukwu 'n ci n', abbr < **nwukwu (i)n ci nun**. ¶**Ku kes i nwukwu 'n ci n' kot ālkey toylq ke 'ey yo** That's something that anyone will get to know right away. **Nwukwu 'n ci n' mōlla to cham cal ttwinun kwun a** Whoever he is, he's sure a fine jumper!

nwukwu 'n ka, noun + copula mod + postmod. 1. who is it? 2. someone.

~ **ka** (pcl). ¶**Ko.yangi ey pangwul ul talq sālam i nwukwu 'n ka ka mūncey 'ta** The question is, who will bell the cat?

nwukwu 'n tul, noun + copula mod + postmod. 1. whoever it may be. ¶**Ku key nwukwu 'n tul ne 'ykey musun sangkwan ia?!** What does it matter to you who he is?

2. [in a rhetorical question] anyone, everyone. ¶**Ōl^{h}-palun sayngkak ul kacin sālam ila 'myen nwukwu 'n tul ku puceng ey pūnkay haci anh.ul i?!** Would any right-thinking soul not be indignant at that injustice?

3. (even) I/me. ¶**Nwukwu 'n tul an kulen cwul āni?** – **tā machan-kaci 'la 'n' māl ia** Do you think I'm different? – we are all alike, you see.

nwukwu 'tun ci, n + cop retr mod + postmod. anyone, anybody, everyone.

nwukwu nwukwu, iterated n. just who and who, who all. ¶**Nwukwu nwukwu wass.na** Who all are here? ~ **halq kes ēps.i** every last person (man / woman), every man Jack, without any distinction of person. **Nwukwu nwukwu halq kes ēps.i tā napputa** You are all to blame, every last one of you.

nwukwu 'n ya, n + cop mod + postmod. Who is it?

~ **ka** (pcl). ¶**Ko.yangi ey pangwul ul talq sālam i nwukwu 'n ya ka mūncey 'ta** The question is, who will bell the cat?

"nwu l' = *"nwu 'lul*, n + pcl. whom. ¶ *"nwu l' te'pu'le mwu'le 'za ho'l i 'm ye* (1447 Sek 13:15a) with whom should I inquire and ... *"nwu l' to'lye nilo'l i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-gan 2:45a) whom shall I say it to?

nwu ley, n + pcl [Ceycwu DIAL (Pak Yonghun 1960:395)] = **nwu ka** who [as subject].

nwul 'Gwa (1481 Twusi 8:46b) = *"nwul 'Gwa* ?= *"nwu l' 'Gwa* (1482 Nam 1:66b) with whom (= **nwukwu wa / hako / 'lang**). SEE **nwu kwa**.

"nwu 'lul, n + pcl. whom. ¶*e'nu "nwu ... te'pu'lusi'l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1449 Kok 52) who will you take along? *"nwu 'lul 'ho'ya ... "etu'la ho'l ywo* (?1517 Pak 1:3a) whom will you get to go with you? *"nwu ['l]lol pu'tha ywo* (1482 Nam 1:80b) whom to rely on? NOTE: Spelled *"nwul 'ul* in *'stwo namcin ... kamwun 'i 'psu'le cwuk'e imuy "CIN ho.ye'si i, ['l]i 'lul tikhuyye 'sye "nwul 'ul "wuy 'hako 'cye 'hono'n ywo* (1586 Sohak 6:58a) moreover your husband's family has died off and now it has come to an end, so with whose benefit in mind do you go on guarding this? CF *"na 'lol*.

-n' 'wumen, abbr < **-nun kwumen**

-n' 'wun (a / yo), [? DIAL], abbr < **-nun kwun (a / yo)**. ¶**Kkok olq cwul (lo) al.ess.nun tey ... on' 'wun** I thought he was coming for sure, but I see he isn't.

nwun-chi, n + postn. perceptiveness, an eye (for –); attitude, design, intentions; revealing look. ¶ ~ **pota** probes, feels out (the situation). ~ **chāyta** senses, sniffs out, puts two and two together, has an inkling (catches wind) of. ... **kho-chi tā ālta** is well aware of the situation.

– **kho-chi to moluta** is blind to (is totally unaware of) the situation. **nwun-chiq pap** perfunctory hospitality. **nwun-chiq kwun** one quick to take his cue from others. **Kass.umyen côh.keyss.ta 'nun nwun-chi yess.ta** (Dupont 275) He gave the impression he would like to see them leave.

nwun-i, cpd postn. (n + n). a person with eyes such that – . **sâphal** ~, [DIAL] **hilttuk** ~ a squint-eyed or cross-eyed person. **aykkwu** ~, **kwul-ces** ~ with a cataract blinding one eye. **wang** ~ a person with huge eyes. **ccalkkak** ~ a person with sore (or bleary) eyes. **cawung** ~ a person whose eyes are ill matched. **kkamak** ~ (a person with the eyes of) an ignoramus. CF **pal-i, son-i**; the immediate constituents of the compounds should be (n + -nwun) + i, but they are often treated as if n + (nwun + i).

nwuwe, inf < **nwupta** (lie down). ABBR **n(w)ē**.

'nwuy, (var) = *'nwu* (who/whom). ¶ *"nim-kum syem'kizo'wo'm ye namcin syem'kywo.m i 'nwuy yey 'sye teu'l i 'Gwo* (1475 Nay se:3b) who could serve king and husband more?

'nwu y, abbr < ***'nwu 'i**, noun + particle. who [as subject]. ¶ *'nwu y ma'ko'l i "-ngi s 'ka* (1445 [1]Yong 15) who was to stop him? *'TWON-'KYWOW 'lol 'nwu y a'la tutco'Wo'l i* (1449 Kok 97) who will comprehend the doctrine of instant enlightenment? *'nwu y 'MEN-'HHOYNG 'i towoy'l i 'Gwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:8a) who can attain all modes of salvation? *'nwu y ci'zu'm ye 'nwu y patnon 'kwo 'hwo.l i "'la* (1462 [1]Nung 4:91a) I wonder who will build it and who will get it. SEE *e'nu 'nwu y, 'nwu y 'za*. ALSO: 1482 Nam 1:59a, … .

'nwu 'y–, abbr < *'nwu 'i–* , n + cop. be who. ¶ *no'm on 'nwu 'yGe'n ywo 'ho'ya NGUY-SIM 'hwo'l i'n i* (?1468- Mong 22b) is suspicious who they might be. *ne a'n' 'ye nwu 'y'l ywu* (1462 [1]Nung 2:30b) if not you who will it be?

'nwu 'y < ***'nwu 'uy**, noun + particle. of whom, whose. ¶ *"nwu 'y 'stol 'ol* (1449 Kok 36) whose daughter [as object]. *tay pehino.n i n' 'nwu 'y atol Gwo* (1632 Twusi-cwung 1:23a) whose boy is it that is cutting bamboo? [The accent is irregular, as if from ***'nwu 'uy**.]

'nwuy < *nwu'li* (1527 Cahoy 2:1a) < *NWUli* (hyangka 13:8), noun. world; generation, time, era, age. ¶ *"ti-'naken "nyey 'nwuy s SSI-'CYELQ ey* (1447 Sek 6:8a) at a time in a long past ancient world. *["]men "nwuy 'yey s* (1459 Wel 23:93a) of a distant generation.

nwuy lwo. SEE **nwi**.

'nwu y 'za, abbr < *'nwu 'i 'za*, n + pcl + pcl. just who [as subject]. ¶ *'nwu y 'za NUNG 'hi 'TWOY-'TAP ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hosi'kwo* (1447 Sek 13:15a) said "just who will respond fully?" and … . *'nwu y 'za 'TI-['']HHYWEY isi'm ye* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:7a) just who has wisdom and … .

-nya [southwestern DIAL (Song Sekcwung 1967: 144)] = **-ni** (indic attent)

-nya (ko) = **-n ya (ko)**

'/-n ya, 1. < **in ya**. 2. < **han ya**. 3. < **-un ya**.

-n' ya, abbr < **-nun ya**

-'n ya (= *-u'n ya*) SEE *-no'n ya*

-nya 'myen = **-n ya 'myen**, abbr < **-n ya (ko) hamyen**

-nya 'n(') = **-n ya 'n(')**

-n ya 'n('), abbr. 1. < **-n ya (ko) han.** 2. < **-n ya (ko) hanun.**

-nyang, pseudo-postn [?< abbr cop mod **in** + yang 'appearance']. manner, way, like. SEE **i/ku/ce** ~. CF **khenyeng** [?< **ku-nyang**, ?< **kulenq yang**]

-nya 'nta = **-n ya 'nta** < **-n ya (ko) hanta**

-nya 'nun = **-n ya 'nun** < **-n ya (ko) hanun**

'n ya tul, 1. = **in ya tul**. 2. = **han ya tul**

-n ya tul SEE **-un ya tul**

-nyay = **-n ya 'y**, abbr < **-n ya (ko) hay.**

-'n ye SEE *-u'n ye*

'nye, inf < **"nye'ta** (? and **"ni'ta**). ¶ *'na y 'nye* (1481 Twusi 25:29a) I go and … . *kol'mye'k[i] uy 'nye ton'nywo'm on* (1481 Twusi 14:29b) the wandering of the seagulls. (But LCT seems to take that as the stem in a compound verb *'nye-ton'ni-*.)

'nye'a, effective inf < **"nye'ta**. ¶ *'kil'h ul "mwot 'nye'a* (1449 Kok 86) cannot go the path. CF *'ni'ke*.

'nye 'ka, vi inf + vi inf. ¶ *[TWONG] nye.k ulwo ['MEN-"LI] 'yey 'nye 'ka* (1481 Twusi 7:2a) I went east to Thousand League [Bridge] and … .

'nye "ka'ta, vi inf + vi. goes.

nyekh, quasi-free n. direction; towards, towards the time of, around, about. ~ **ccum (ey)**, ~ **ey** SAME. ¶**saypyek** ~ around dawn. **achim** ~ (= **achim ttay**) in the morning. **alayq** ~ [? DIAL] lower part; leeward; the south. **wiq/wuq** ~ [? DIAL] upper part; Seoul; the north. **nal(q) sayl** ~ toward dawn. **esul** ~ toward dusk (of

evening / dawn). **hay cil (? ttul) ~, sek.yang ~** toward sunset. **talk i wūl ~ ey** toward (the time of) cockcrow. **saileyn i wūl ~ ey** toward the time of the (curfew) siren. **nam (puk, tong) ~** [old-fashioned] toward the south (north, east) [se 'west' has not been found]. **kaywul ~** [poetic] near the stream. **wul ~** [DIAL] rim (= ēnceli). **Saypyek nyekh ulo (n'), saypyek nyekh un,** and **saypyek nyekh ina** occur, but **ulo (n'), un,** and **ina** are rejected after **talk i wūl nyekh.** CF **inyek** you < **i nyekh, yeph** < *nyeph* (1617) = *nyekh* (1518), *nyeks* (?1800).

nyen, n. [vulgar and pejorative] damn woman, bitch, trashy female. ¶**Nyen tul i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl ia** The bitches are just not worth a damn! **Nyen-nom (or nom-nyen) tul i motwu pelus i ēps.ta 'n' māl ia** The bitches and bastards (or: the bastards and bitches) have no manners, any / none of them. **i / yo ~** this damn woman. **ku / ko ~** that damn woman. **ce / co ~** that damn woman there. *michin nyen* (1894 Gale 182) a mad woman. CF **nom, nyesek; kyěycip.** [var < **nye** < *ᵔNYE* woman]

(')nyen, adn (var) = *nyenu.* ¶*nowoy nyen ᵔtoy ka'ti ᵔmal'la* (1463 Pep 2:211b) do not go anywhere else. *SSYANG-ᵔPWULQ-KHYENG ᵔPPI-KHWUW y ᵔnyen ᵔPPWUN ᵔisi'l i ᵔ-ngi s ᵔka wo'nol s ᵔnal ᵔay ᵔSYEY-CWON ᵔisi'n i* (1459 Wel 17:77b) the bhikṣu (almsman) Sadāparibhūta was none other than the World-Honored today.

nyen^{u}o, nyenk – (< **nyen^{u}ok*), noun; adnoun – also *nyen* –, as if from *nyen[k]* – .

1. other. ¶*nyenu PWU-ZIN ᵔnay s a'tol ᵔney'h i* (1459 Wel 2:4b) the four sons of his other wives.

2. + NEG (or rhetorical question). no other than; what / who else but. ¶*nyenu ha'no'l ay s ci'p un ᵔep'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:36; ¹Yi Tonglim's text) there was a house in no other heaven. *ᵔi na'la[h] ᵔspwun a'ni ᵔ'la nyenu na'la.h ay ᵔtwo* (1459 Wel 7:53a) not only in this land but also in other lands.

ᵔi MYENG ᵔuy ᵔMANG ᵔon nyenu a'ni ᵔla ᵔKAK-MYENG ᵔi he'mu'l i towoy'n i (1462 ¹Nung 4:23b) the extravagance of this light is nothing but an error in the enlightenment.

nyeno s ᵔil ᵔlan (1466 Kup 2:72a), *nyenu s ᵔi.l ol* (1475 Nay 1:53a) the other matters.

nyen'k i ᵔti-na'l i ᵔ-ngi s ᵔka (1445 ¹Yong 48) could another pass?! *nyen'k i ka'm ye n' ᵔmwot i'kuy.l i ᵔ'n i* (1447 Sek 6:22b) none other than one person could go and vanquish them. *ᵔ['SO-ᵔHOY] ᵔlol nyen'k ul ᵔcwu.l i ᵔye* (1445 ¹Yong 20) would the four seas be given to anyone else?!

nyesek, n. [vulgar and pejorative] damn fellow, S.O.B. ¶**Nyesek tul a!** Bastards! CF **nom, nyen; casik.**

ᵔnye'ta = ᵔni'ta = ᵔnyey'ta, vi. goes (= *ᵔka'ta*; it is unclear whether these four stems differ slightly in meaning). ¶*ᵔTTWO y ku TYWUNG ᵔey ᵔnyeke'tun* (1463 Pep 3:155b) the way, if one goes into the midst of it, … *ᵔnasi'ta ka ᵔ'm ye TWONG-SYEY ᵔlwo nil'kwup ke'lum ᵔnyesi'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:54a) as soon as he was born he went seven steps to the east and the west. *e'cey s pa'm oy ['Jza ᵔto.l ay hon-ᵔtoy ᵔnyela* (1481 Twusi 23:6b) do not depart until you leave with the moon we had last night (= stay till the morning moon disappears).

ᵔnyey'ta = ᵔnye'ta = ᵔni'ta, vi. goes (= *ᵔka'ta*; it is unclear whether these four stems differ slightly in meaning). ¶*kil.h oy nalhwoGye nyeyye cye lol* [= *tye lul*] *kitolye wonwola* (1795 ¹No-cwung [K] 1:1b) = *na y kil.h ol cwocha nalhwoGye nyeyye kitolye wonwola ho.n i* (1795 ¹No-cwung [P] 1:1b) *ᵔna y kil[h] cwo'cha nalhwoyye ᵔnye ki'tul Gwe ᵔwo'nwo'la* (?1517- ¹No 1:1b) I walk [slowly] along the path and wait for him to catch up.

nyo, pcl (after a vowel **yo**) [DIAL] = **a** (vocative)

-nyo = -n yo < *-'n ywo* (question). CF Roth 533.

-'n ywo SEE *-u'n ywo*

–n ᵔzop- < *–n-ᵔzop-*

/o/ < */wo/,* mid back rounded vowel (lower version of */wu/* < */wu/*).

o, low back functionally unrounded vowel (lower version of */u/*); an alternant or variant of epenthetic */u/* after low vowels, sometimes after other vowels.

-o– SEE ALSO *-u–*

-o- < **-G-,* suffix; CF *-u-, -ᵔGwo-, -ᵔGwa-* makes vc. ¶*twolo-/twolG-* < **twolo-G-* < **twolGo-* (> tolu-/toll-) cause to turn < *ᵔtwol-* < **twᵔlo-* (> tō-l-) turn.

'o, abbr < **hao.**

ō', abbr [before t, c, s] < **ōl,** adnoun. early (ripening). ¶ **~ tomi** early bream (fish). **~ co** early millet. **~ sali** seafood (esp. shrimp) caught in early high tide.

-o, alt after vowel of **-so**, AUTH indic assertive/attentive; spelling var (= **-^{s}o**) after **-ss-**, **-ps-**. ¶**kao** goes. **pissao** is expensive. **mek.ess.^{s}o** ate. **kakeyss.^{s}o** will go. **iss.^{s}o** exists, stays; has. **ēps.^{s}o** does not exist; lacks. **Tangkio!** Pull! – CF **Mīsio!** Push! [to keep number of syllables identical?]. VAR **i**. SEE **-usio**. CF **-wu**.

-o, suffix (var of **-wu**; derives adv from adj and a few v or vn). 1. adj → adv. ¶**ttalo** separately (< **taluta**). **caco** = **cacwu** (< **cac.ta**). **palo** = **palwu** (< **paluta**).

2. vi → adv. ¶**tolo** back, again (< **tôlta**). **salo** alive (< **sālta**).

3. vn → adv. ¶**piloso** < *pi'lwo'swo/pi'lu'swo* for the first time < **pilos hata** < *pi'lwos'ta* < *pi'lus'ta* (?= *pi'lus''ta*) begins.

(*)oa = **wā** < *'wa*, inf < **ota**.

oca, subj attent < **ota**. ~ **(ko) hanta** suggests we come. ~ **māca** as soon as one comes.

oca 'nta, abbr < **oca (ko) hanta**

oca tul, subj assert + pcl (plural). let's go!

oca 'y, abbr < **oca (ko) hay**

ohilye < *'wohi'lye*, adv. rather, preferably, sooner; on the contrary, contrariwise, instead (of the expected). ABBR **ōylye**.

-oikka [obs] = **-(u)p.nikka**. ABBR **-oykka**.

-oita [obs] = **-(u)p.nita**. ABBR **-oyta**. CF **-soita**.

o-kata, cpd vi (vi + vi). comes and goes. ¶**O-kanun sālam tul i motwu chwuwe pointa** The passers-by all look cold.

-ol- SEE ALSO **-ul-**

ol, particle (accusative). SEE *'ul*.

ōl, adn, n. SEE **ōl-toyta**, **ōl-chata**. ANT **nuc**. CF **il**. ABBR **ō'**.

1. adnoun. early (ripening). ¶ ~ **pye** early ripening rice (plants). ~ **khong** early ripening beans. ~ **pam** early chestnuts. ~ **phath** early ripening red beans. ~ **kamca** early potatoes.

2. noun. vigor; early vigor; precociousness.

ol(q) < *wol(q)*, prosp mod < **ota** < **wo'ta*.

1. ~ that is to come (etc.). ¶**olq sālam** the people to come.

2. this, the present; next, the coming. ¶ ~ **hay** this year. CF **onul** < *wo'nol* today ?< **wo[l] 'nal*.

3. (abbr < **ol hay**) this year.

-ol(q) = **-o(wu)l(q)**, FORMAL prosp mod [**-op-** + **-ul(q)**], [obs] = **-l(q)**. After a consonant **-saowul(q)**, **-saol(q)**.

'ol(q), prospective modifier. SEE *-'ulq*.

ola, subj assert < **ota**. ~ **(ko) hanta** tells one to come. CF **one la**

'o'lan, pcl; var of *'u'lan* (examples under that).

ola 'nta, abbr < **ola (ko) hanta**.

'ola'wa, particle (later > *'ila'wa*); *la'wa* after *l* or *y*. SEE *illawa*, *nellawa*. ¶*ku "mwoy'h i 'kwulwum 'kot 'ho'ya polo'm ola'wa spol'li "KWO-SYEN SAN 'ay ka'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 7:31-2) the mountain was like a cloud and it went faster than the wind to Old Wizard Mountain. *'PALQ-MEN 'SO-CHYEN PPWUW-TTWO "PWO-'THAP "syey'ywo'm ola'wa te'e* (1459 Wel 23:76b) it was more than building 84,000 stūpas and bejeweled pagodas. NOTE: This may have come from a contraction of *'^{u}ola* = *'^{u}o'lwo* + a lenited form of *'pwa* = *'po'a* (vt inf), 'looked at as'. CF later **pota**. Or perhaps it incorporates *'[G]wa* 'with' = *'kwa*, probably < *ko'Wa* < *kol'Wa* < **kolp-'a* 'lining them up, comparing, competing'.

olay, 1. inf < **olayta**. 2. der adverb < **olayta**.

ola 'y, abbr < **ola (ko) hay**

'ol 'Gwa SEE **ul kwa**

-oli, suffix; ? LIGHT ↔ **-wuli**. **pongoli** bud ? < **pong** peak. [? var < **-al.i**]

-o'l i, prosp mod + postmodifier. ~ *'Ga*, ~ *'Gwom*, ~ *'-ngi s 'ka*, ~ *'-ngi ''ta*. SEE *-u'l i*.

-olikka = **-o(wu)likka**, FORMAL prospective attentive [**-op-** + **-ulikka**]. [obs] = **-likka**.

-o'l i '-ngi s 'ka, prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod.

-o'l i '-ngi ''ta, prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assertive.

-olita = **-o(wu)lita**, FORMAL prospective assertive [**-op-** + **-ulita**]. [obs] = **-lita**.

-o.l i 'ye, prosp mod + postmod + postmod (question). SEE *-.l i 'ye*.

'ol pu'the, 1. pcl + pcl. (starting/coming) from. ¶*[TTWONG-"LI] 'lol pu'the wo'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 97) came from the same town. *ka'zomyel'm ye [KWUY] 'hwo.m on pan'toki puculen ho[']m ye [SIN-"KHWO] 'hwo.m ol pu'the "etno'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:31b) being rich and noble inevitably starts from hard work and hardship (before it is achieved).

2. pcl + vt inf. based on, stemming from, relying on. ¶*i 'non mozo'm ol pu'the "KYENG 'ul "nayywo.m i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 4:27b) this sets boundaries based on the mind. *al'ph oy s*

-o(wu)ni, FORMAL sequential [-op- + -uni]. [obs] = -ni. [After consonant -sao(wu)ni.]

ʻoy, pcl; var *ʻuy*.

1. (after animate noun) = **uy** (genitive); CF *s*. ¶ *ʻsalo·m oy wu·h i towoy ʻGwo cye ho·kwo ʻsalo·m oy a·lay cye a·ni ʻho·ke.n i ʻGwa* (1482 Kum-sam 3:55a) granted that he wants to become above other men and does not want to become below them … [ellipted gerund before second *cye*]. *KWONG ʻoy nilku·si·nwon ke·s un ʻes·te ʻn ʻma·l i-ngi·s ʻkwo* (1465 Wen se:68a) what words are you reading, my Lord? *ʻLWOK-PPI ʻnon sa·so·m oy ka·ch i ʻla* (1459 Wel 1:16a) *ʻLWOK-PPI* is (the Chinese word for) the skin of a deer. *LYWONG ʻoy ʻco.m i PPYEN-QAN ho·kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) the dragon's sleep is peaceful, and … *ʻsalo·m oy nos* [← *noch*] *al·ph ol ʻHYANG ʻho·sya* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2b) deigns to turn to the front of people's faces, and … *KHWONG-ʻCYAK ʻoy skwo·li·s pis* [← *pich*] *ʻkot hon ʻphu·l i na·kwo* (1459 Wel 1:46a) there springs up grass that is like the color of a peacock's tail. … *LYWONG-NGWANG ʻoy ʻpi no·liGwol ʻchezem ʻkwa ʻstwo ʻkot ʻtwo·ta* (1482 Nam 1:34a) it is again like the beginning when the dragon king … made the rain come down. *SYWU-ʻTTALQ ʻoy CYENG-ʻSYA ci·zulq ce·k i …* (1447 Sek 6:40a) the time when Sudatta built the monastery (was when) … . *ʻHHAK ʻoy ans.non toy ʻla* (1482 Kum-sam 2:61b) it is where the cranes sit. *hwen hi somo·chon KHWONG ʻon MA ʻoy tal·Gayywon ʻpa ʻy·n i* (1482 Nam 1:76b) the pervasive ("widely penetrating") void (śūnya) is where the devils seduce. *[SYE KWONG] ʻoy ʻwon ka·ci·s ʻi·l ol si·lum a·ni ʻho.ywo·m ol ʻna y ʻanwo·n i* (1481 Twusi 8:24b) I know that Lord Xú does not brood over all matters.

2. (after inanimate noun, typically a place) = *ʻay(/ ʻey)* = **ey** at, in (locative); to (allative). ¶*al·ph oy ʻka sye·n i* (1447 Sek 6:3a) went (and stood) in front. *[QYENG-ʻCYWU] z al·ph oy ʻnay ʻnay pwus·kuli·l i* (1445 ¹Yong 16) he would be ever embarrassed before the Chief of Heroes. *pa·lo.l oy ki·phwum ʻkot ho·m ye, ʻmwoy·h oy kwu·ɨwum ʻkot ho·n i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:3b) it is like the deepness of [= out at] sea and it is like the hardness of [= within] the mountain. *ʻPALQ-PWONG ʻoy ʻwo·m i ʻha·m ol muten ʻhi ne·kinwos·ta* (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) treats casually the fact that the Eight Winds [which fan the passions] arrive often. SEE *ʻoy s*.

NOTE 1: Choice of the variant forms depends in part on the preceding vowel. See p. 923 (*ʻuy* NOTE 1) for details.

NOTE 2: In Middle Korean (CF LSN 1961: 112, He Wung 320-3) a preceding *(~)i* had weakened to *~y* and then, once the syllables **yuy* and **yoy* had left the system, it simply vanished. Examples: p. 923-4 (*ʻuy* NOTE 2).

oy < *ʻwoy*, bound noun.

1. as adnoun, only, single, one, lone, sole, isolated. ¶ **~ atul**, **~ tongi** an only son. **~ ccak** one of a pair; a single one. **~ ekkay** one shoulder. **~ katak**, **~ ol** single-ply (thread). **~ kil** a one-way road. **~ kileki** a lone wild goose. **~ kols** a single way / track / groove. **~ mati** a single piece; an isolated syllable. **~ namu tali** a log bridge. **~ phal** one arm. **~ sang** a table for one. **~ son** one hand.

2. as noun (pre-postnominal). SEE **~ loptak**.

3. as adverb. SEE **~ ttalta**, **~ tāyta**.

CF **hoth**; **ôyn** < **ôyta** is out of place, is off to one side, is wrong, is left; **ôylo** leftward, aslant; **ôy cita** is secluded.

ôy < *ʻNGWOY*, 1. n = **pakk** (outside). **~ey**, quasi-pcl = **pakk ey** except for.

2. adn. maternal. ¶ **~ hal-ʻmeni** (**hal-apeci**) maternal grandmother (grandfather).

-ʻoy = **-ʻGoy** = **-ʻkey** (adverbative)

ʻoy ʻGwos, pcl + pcl, precisely at/in/to. ¶*wo·l ʻSYA-ʻLI-ʻPWULQ a·l·ph oy ʻGwos pu·lat ʻep.sul ʻss oy* (1447 Sek 6:33a) only just in front of Śāriputra were there no flames, so

oy ke·kuy, pcl + n. to a person (= *ʻoy kungey*). SEE *na ʻy ke·kuy*, *ʻuy ke·kuy*.

ʻoy key, quasi-particle (< pcl + n) > **eykey**.

1. to (a person), to where a person is (= *ʻoy kungey*). ¶*ku ʻpsk uy CYE-ʻCO y api ʻuy PPYEN-QAN ʻhi ancon ʻt ol ʻal·Gwo ʻta a·p[i] oy key ʻka a·p[i] oy key nil[ʻ]Gwo·toy* (1463 Pep 2: 138b) at that time the masters, finding that the father was seated comfortably, all went to the father and said to the father as follows: *ʻtywohon ʻil ʻlan na ʻy key pwo·nay ʻGwo·kwu·cun ʻil ʻlan no·m oy key ʻcwunu·n i* (1464 Kumkang 21b) sends good things to me and gives bad things to others. *no·m oy key PWO-SI hol ʻs i·la* (1465 Wen se:77a; sic, *PWO-SI* = *ʻPWO-SI*) is to give alms to others.

2. than [= *twu'kwo*, *'uθlla'wa*, *pwo'ta ('ka)*]. ¶*SYWU-PPWO-TTYEY 'non 'na'khwa* [= *'nah 'kwa*] *'TUK 'kwa y han "salo'm oy key nwo'phol 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 2:176b) as Subhūti in age and in virtue was superior to the multitude, … .

3. by / from [with passive]. ¶ *"TTYWOW-CYWUW 'uy "salo'm oy key muy'Gin 'kwo't ol 'kus a'la* (?1468- Mong 19b) well aware of where it was hated by the people of the state of Zhào, … .

oy key 'lwo n', pcl + n + pcl + pcl. ¶*pwu"thye y "HWA-'HWA s 'PEP moyng'ko'losya'm on 'cokya s 'kuy 'lwo n' SAM-'MOY 'LUK 'ul na'thwo'sya — 'SYA-'LI swo'sa 'nasi'kwo "salo'm oy key 'lwo n' "tele'Wun se'kun 'nay 'lol ko'liWo'm ye* (1459 Wel 18:39ab) the way Buddha makes his cremation is to display the power of meditation (samadhi) to himself, and – with the rising of the bones to conceal from people the dirty rancid smell, and … .

-oykka abbr < **-oikka** [obs] = **-(u)p.nikka**

'oy kungey, quasi-particle (< pcl + n/adv). to (a person); to where a person is. ¶*no'm oy kungey pu'the sa'lwo'toy* (1447 Sek 6:5a) I attach my life to another. *QA-LAM-KA-LAN 'oy kungey 'PWULQ-'YWONG-'CHYE-'TTYENG 'ul SAM-NYEN 'ul ni'kisi'n i* (1449 Kok 58) [Siddhārtha] trained Ārāḍa-Kālāma ["Ārāḍa and Kālāma", says Pak Pyengchay] in the contemplation of formlessness (akiñcanāyatana) for three years. *NGWANG 'i "CCWOY ci'zun kak'si 'lol ku "mwotin 'nwo'm oy kungey pwo'nay'ya* (1447 Sek 24:15ab) the king sent the woman who had sinned to that evil fellow and … . CF *s kungey*.

~ n' (abbr pcl). ¶*LYWONG oy kungey n' i'sywo.l i "'la NGWANG s kungey n' "ka.l i "'la* (1459 Wel 7:26b) I will be where the dragon is, I will go where the king is.

oy lo-i, der adv < **oy lopta**. all alone, solitarily, lonely. ¶ ~ **cinayta** leads a solitary life. ~ **wūlta** cries all alone. **San wi ey nulk.un so' namu ka oy loi se iss.ta** A lonely old pine tree stands on the hill.

oy lopta < *'woy l(w)op'ta*, cpd adj -W- (n + postnom adj insep).

1. is all alone (having neither relatives nor friends), is solitary / lonely. ¶**oy lowun sālam** a person who is left to himself, a lonely person.

2. is (or feels) lonely; is lonesome, solitary. ¶**Namphyen i cwuk.e se ku "yeca nun oy lowess.ta** She felt forlorn and helpless after her husband died.

ōyn < *"woyn*, pseudo-adn = adj mod < **ōyta** < *""woy'ta* (is wrong, is to one side; is not right, is left). CF **olun**.

1. (– that is) left, to / on / at the left. ¶ ~ **ccok (phyen)** the left-hand side.

2. (– that is) wrong, out of place, off to one side. ¶ ~ **kil** the wrong way; an evil course. **son i ~ kos** a place located out of the way, a spot hard to reach.

'oy n', abbr < *'oy 'non*, pcl + pcl. ¶*nacwo[']lh oy n' 'mu'l ey 'ka 'cano'n i* (1447 Sek 13:10b) in the evening goes to the water to sleep.

'oy 'non, pcl + pcl. ¶*"twuy.h ey 'nun – al'ph oy 'non …* (1445 [1]Yong 30) behind him – before him … .

'oy s, pcl (locative) + pcl (genitive). ¶*i'Gwus mozol'h oy s "salom 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 23:74b) the people in the next village – CF *mozol[h] s "salom* (1459 Wel 23:66a) people of the village, village folk. *pwuthye s no'ch oy s KUM 'i* (1482 Nam 1:1a) the gold on Buddha's face. *al'ph oy s ['']PWOK 'TUK* (1482 Kum-sam 2:72b) fortune and virtue in future. *'nwun s ka'won-toy s TTWONG-"CO y nos* [< *noch*] *al'ph oy s 'salo'm i.n i "'la 'hota 'ka* (1482 Kum-sam 2:31b) the pupil of the middle of the eye is said to be a person in front of the face but … .

NOTE: The locative function will not explain the example *'yel-hon no'ch oy s KWAN-'CCO-'CCOY PPWO-'SALQ s 'SYANG 'ol moyng'ko'la* (1447 Sek 6:44a) make an image of the eleven-faced bodhisattva Avalokiteśvara and … . SEE *'uy s, 'ey s, 'ay s*.

'oy "swon-'toy (to a person) SEE *"swon-'toy*

'oy 'sye, pcl + pcl. SEE *'uy 'sye, 'ay 'sye, 'ey 'sye, 'yey 'sye*. ¶*['']TTI-'NGWOK MWON al'ph oy 'sye 'aki 'Gwa selu pwo'kwan'tye* (1459 Wel 23:87a) exchanges looks with the child before the gate of hell!

'oy 'sye, pcl + inf < *'sye'ta* (vi 'stands'). ¶*QA-NAN 'kwa LA-NGWUN 'un 'pa[l]-'ch[i] oy 'sye 'y'sopte'n i* (1459 Wel 10:10a) Ānanda and Rāhula were standing at the foot.

-oyta, abbr < **-oita** [obs] = **-(u)p.nita**.

oy ttal, cpd n. an only daughter (= one's only child a girl; = the only girl among one's offspring).

oy ttal(q), prosp mod < **oy ttalta**.

oy ttalo < *'woy 'pto'lwo*, cpd adv. separated, isolated, solitarily, lonely, all alone. ¶**tosi ey se mĕlli ttel.e cye se ~ sālta** lives a lonely life far away from town, lives in seclusion. **Ku ai nun talun ai tul hako sekk.ici anh.ko nul oy ttalo tônta** the boy does not mix with other boys but always keeps aloof.

oy ttalta, cpd adj -L- (adv + bnd adj). is alone, solitary, isolated, lone, lonely, sequestered, secluded. ¶**oy ttan kos ey se sālta** lives in a secluded place.

oy ttan, 1. mod < **oy ttalta** is isolated. ¶ **~ cip** an isolated house.

2. n. doing solitary (one-man) **thaykkyen** (the sport of kicking and tripping). ¶ **~ chita** engages in **thaykkyen** without a partner.

'oy 'two, pcl + pcl (var of *'ay 'two* = **ey to**). ¶*pa'm oy 'two "sey 'psk ul 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'ho'tesi'ta* (1459 Wel 2:26-7) in the evening, too, he would preach three times.

'oy tyengey SEE *'uy tyengey*

'oy 'za, pcl + pcl (var of *'ay 'za* = **ey ya**). ¶*e'cey s pa'm oy f'Jza 'to.l ay hon-'toy "nyela* (1481 Twusi 23:6b) do not depart until you leave with the moon we had last night (= stay till the morning moon disappears).

-p- SEE **-p.nita, -ptita, -pci, -psiyo**

p = *s* (genitive particle), variant after *-m* before voiceless obstruents. ¶*"salom p 'ptu.t i'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 [1]Yong 15) will it be (within) man's will? *"salom p 'seli ''la* (1459 Wel 1: 19b) it is (in) the midst of people. *TTAM p 'CCO* (1451 Hwun-en 4b, 10a) the character *TTAM*.

pa < **[cham] pa** < *"pa*, n. a rope (= **paq cwul**). ¶*"pa 'tol[h] f"Jta "tywo 'ho'ya is'ta* (?1517-[1]No 2:36a) the ropes are all OK (= secured).

pa < *'pa*, postmod. 1. way, means; a thing, that (which); SYN **kes**. ¶**halq ~ lul moluta** doesn't know what to do. **wi ey māl han (wi ey pon) ~ wa kath.i** as has been said (seen) above. **Ne uy ālq pa ka ani 'ta** It is no concern of yours; It is nothing you would know anything about. SEE **-un (-nun, -ulq) pa ey**,

2. [semi-lit] as a consequence (= **tey**$_2$ and / but, **-uni** and so). ¶**Wuli meych salam i ku hôy lul cwuchoy ha.yess.tun pa** (= **hayss.nun tey** or **hayss.tuni**) **ūyoy uy tāy-senghwang ul ilwess.ta** We few people sponsored the society and it has prospered beyond our expectations.

3. [semi-lit]. that which is (= ZERO in more colloquial usage). ¶**Wuli ka swucip han (pa) cengpo ey uy hamyen cek un cikum kwumpi lul hwakcang cwung ila hanta** According to the intelligence we have gathered, the enemy is increasing his armaments. **Māy math.un pa chayk.im ul kakca ka motwu wanswu haca** Let each of us fulfill every responsibility we have undertaken.

p'ā, abbr < **pwā**, inf < **pota**. **-e ~, -ulq ka ~, ...** ¶*'i 'pa* (?1517- Pak 1:10a) Look here!.

pachi, postn. [pejorative] person with a vocation dating from the feudal period. ¶**cangin ~** [DIAL] a repairman (= **cangsayk**). **cem ~** [DIAL] a fortune-teller (= **cem cangi**). **hosa ~** a fop, a dandy. **kac' ~** a maker of leather shoes / boots. **nol.um ~** a clown; an acrobat. **sengnyang ~** a blacksmith. CF **achi, cangi**.

pachita$_1$. 1. vt. presents, offers, dedicates, devotes, gives (to a superior).

2. aux v sep. does for a superior.

3. SEE **chi-~** (rises up etc.)

SYN **tulita, ollita**. CF **cwuta**.

pachita$_2$.

1. → **pat.chita** (vc supplies; vp gets struck).
2. → **pat.chita** (receives; props up).
3. → **path.ita** (is strained, filtered).
4. → **path.cita** (strains, filters).

pachita$_3$, **ppachita**, vt. is addicted to, is overly fond of (preoccupied with), is crazy (mad, wild) about. CF **ppā cita**.

-(p)pak, suffix (makes impressionistic adverb). ¶**kam(p)pak** with a blink / flicker < **(k)k'am-** adj 'black'. CF **-ppuk**.

-paki, 1. = **-pak.i**. 2. = **-payki**.

pak.i, postn, suffix [der n < **pakta**]. an inlaid / imprinted thing, one with something stuck / pressed in or attached (fixed on). ¶**ssang-yel ~** a double-barreled gun. **na' ~** a person who looks older than his years. **tesq-i (tes-ni) ~** a spotted person / animal; an object of ridicule. **(pon)tho ~** an aborigine. **so ~** a dish with beef in it. **phan ~** a print, a printed book; a stereotype. **cha'-tôl ~** beef chuck gristle. **no-pak.i lo** fixedly. VAR **(-)payki**.

pakk < *pask*, 1. n (= **pakkath**) outside. ANT **an, sôk**. SYN **ôy**.

2. **~ ey**, quasi-pcl. CF **Ku pakk uy sālam un ka to côh.ta** (LHS) The others may go.

2a. (as postn) outside of (a limit), (with the) exception (of). ... ~ **ey ēps.ta** there is nothing but/except, only, just. **ttus ~ ey** unexpectedly. **ku ~ ey** besides, in addition to that. **¶Ku pakk ey halq īl i ēps.ta** I have nothing else to do. **Ku sālam un ku pakk ey tŏn to pat.ess.ta** Besides that, he received a sum of money. **Hanul hako pata pakk ey poici anh.ess.ta** In sight there was nothing save sky and sea. **Ku nun atul i hana pakk ey ēps.ta** He has only one son.

2b. (as postmod; SEE **-ulq ~**). **-ulq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** has no choice but to (do), cannot help doing. **¶kalq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** has no choice but to go. **wūlq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** cannot help crying. **Na nun nōllalq swu pakk ey ēps.ess.ta** I could not help being astonished.

NOTE: **pakk ey** + NEGATIVE = **man** + AFFIRMATIVE ('only'). SYN **ŏy ey**.

(-)pal, bound noun. **¶iq ~** tooth.

pal, postn; often **-q pal** < *s ʻpal* (probably < *ʻpal* 'foot'). 1. lines, streaks, rays; impression. **hayq ~** sun rays; a ray (of light) (CF **hayq pich / pyeth** sunshine) – or is this a calque of Chinese **ilkak** < *ʻZIL-ʻKAK* 'feet of the sun'?. **¶inq ~** the impression / stamp of a seal. **kulq ~** jottings, notes; a sentence – CF **kul.wel** [obs] < *ʻkul-ʻGwel* < *ʻkul-ʻGwal* < *ʻkul-ʻWal* < **ʻkul ʻpal* letters, a sentence; **cek-pal** notes jotted down (< **cek-** vi). **nwūnq ~** < *nwun s pal* (1748 Tongmun 1:2; cited from LCT) streaks of snow, snow flakes. **phiq ~** being bloodshot, congestion. **piq ~** < *pi s pal* (?1775 Han-Cheng 13a) streaks of rain. **salq ~** arrow streaks, streaking arrows. **seliq ~** a layer of heavy frost.

2. **sin pal** a shoe.

3. **cheyq pal** [< ?] a stick placed across the already woven part of cloth on the loom to keep it in shape.

4. **kiq pal** < *[KUY] s ʻpal* (1481 Twusi 22:33a) flag, banner.

5. **i-ppal** (= **iq pal**) tooth. SEE **(-)pal**.

pal < *ʻPELQ*, postnoun, verbal noun

1. postn [semi-lit]. departure, dispatch (from a place or at a time). **¶ōcen ahop si pal kup.hayng** the 9 a.m. express. **(sam-wel sam-il) Inchen pal kisen** the steamer leaving Inchen (on the third of March). **sam-il pal** a dispatch of the third. **Wasingthon pal** dispatch(ed) from Washington. **Sewul pal Tongkyeng hayng** dispatched from Seoul to Tokyo. ANT **chak**.

2. ~ **hata**: 2a. vnt. dispatches, sends it out; emanates, radiates; issues, publishes, puts out; utters, announces. 2b. vni. leaves, departs; bursts into bloom; springs from, originates. CF **chwulpal** (vni) departs.

p'ā la, abbr < **pwā la** inf + pcl. Look!.

palam$_1$, noun. 1. wind; air; a draught (draft).

2. palsy, paralysis. 3. dissipation, debauchery. ~ **ca(y)ngi / twungi** a playboy.

palam$_2$, 1. postnoun, postmod. (in) conjunction (with); (in) the process (of); (as a) consequence (of); (as a) result (of); impetus, momentum, influence. **¶swul ~ ulo ttē-tulta** raves under the influence of alcohol. **Catong-cha lul phī halye 'nun palam ey pal-mok ul ppiess.ta** I sprained my ankle (in the process of) trying to dodge a car. **tan palam ey** [DIAL] = **tan swum ey** at a single breath / stretch / time. CF **kyel, kīm, swūm, thong, sesul**.

2. postn [usually pronounced **-q palam**] the state of not being properly dressed, with only (one's – on). **¶māyn meliq palam ulo / ey** bareheaded, without a hat on. **s(y)assuq palam ulo** in shirt-sleeves, without one's coat on. **tong-cekoliq palam ulo na tanita** goes around without wearing an outer coat. **Ku nun māyn palq palam ulo pakk ey ttwie na-kass.ta** He ran out into the street barefoot.

pal-chi, 1. cpd n. the foot of a bed; the dark side of the room. 2. bnd n. vicinity, place. **¶twuem ~** a muck bog. **sikwung (pal-)chi** a cesspool.

pali, postnoun, suffix.

1. a person. **¶ak ~** a harsh tough person; a hard and shrewd person. **sayam ~** a jealous person. **teythwung ~** a clumsy oaf. **thuley ~** a crosspatch, a perverse person. **twithum ~** a blunt rude person. **?yā(y) ~** a stingy person, a skinflint (or is this a variant < **āy-pali** der n < āy-paluta 'is keen on money'?).

2. **¶pēs ~** secret support, backing.

CF **pal.i; ppali**. [?< **pal** + **i** 'foot-person'; der n ?< **paluta** 'pastes, applies, etc.', CF **kkom pali** a tightwad/skinflint < **kkom paluta** is stingy, niggardly.]

pal-i, cpd postn (n + n 'foot person'). a person / thing with feet (or gait) such that – . **¶ccok ~** a one-legged or fork-legged thing; "a Jap".

cachwum ~, celttwuk ~ a cripple. **cwiem ~** a person with a withered foot. **mongtong ~** a stump (leg-bereft thing). **sāmyen ~** a crab-louse; a toady, a truckler. **ttwittwung ~** a tottering person. **'yuk ~** a person with six toes. CF **phal-i, son-i, nwun-i.**

NOTE: The immediate constituents of the compounds ought to be (n + pal) + i, but they are often treated as if n + (pal + i).

? **pali**, postnoun. SEE **ppali.**

palita [DIAL] = **pelita** (throws it away)

palo < *pal(w)o*, der adv (< **paluta** < *palo'ta*).

1. right, directly, straight. ¶ **~ cip ulo kata** goes right home. **kil ul ~ kata** goes straight down the road. **~ capta** straightens, corrects.

2. right, only, just, the very; just (as if). ¶ **~ wi ey** right above. **~ ku ttay ey** just at that moment. **~ yeph ey** close at hand, right beside. **~ i kūnche ey (se)** right in this neighborhood. **~ ku sālam** the very person. **Palo O sensayng ita** It is Mr O himself. **Palo O sensayng i wass.ta** Mr O himself came.

3. [uncommon, old-fashioned] used as quasi-free noun, right about this/that place. ¶**Ku palo ka nay cip iss.nun kos ita** That area is where my house is. **Cong-lo palo ey iss.ta** It's in the vicinity of Bell Street.

(-)palpang, bnd n. ¶**makwu ~** sloppy behavior.

palun, adj mod < **paluta** (is to the right). (~ that is) right, to/on/at the right. **~ ccok/phyen** the right-hand side. CF **olun (olh.un); ōyn.**

paluta < *palo'ta*, adj -LL-. is right; is to the right; is correct, is true; is upright, is honest; is direct, straight, immediate.

paluta, postnom adj insep -LL-. ¶**mas ~** tastes so good you wish there were more. **caycang ~** is inauspicious. **panci-ppaluta = panciq ~** is stuck-up, condescending. **seng ~** [DIAL] = **seng siph.ta** appears / seems / looks (to be).

panciki, postn. adulterated with. ¶**molay (tōl, kye, nwi, ek-say) ~** ssal hulled rice with sand (stones, husks, bran, miscanthus) in it.

pang < *PANG*, postn. (in) care of, "c/o". ¶**Kim Ilhwan ssi ~ Pak Hongsik ssi** (To) Mr Pak Hongsik c/o Mr Kim Ilhwan.

pang < *PPANG*, postnoun. shop, shopkeeper's, store. ¶**unq ~** a silversmith's. **kumq ~** a goldsmith's. **yak ~** a drugstore, a pharmacy. **ānkyengq ~** an optician's. **poktek ~** a real estate agency.

pangi, postn, suffix = **payngi.** ¶*ancumpangi* (1894 Gale 183) = **anc.un payngi** a cripple.

pānmyen, noun.

1. (< *"PEN-'MYEN*) the other side / hand. **~ (ey)** on the other hand = **(tto) han phyen.** ¶**Asia ey nun kacang tewun cipang i iss.nun pānmyen ey kacang chwuwun cipang to iss.ta** (NKd 1627a) Asia has the hottest areas and on the other hand also the coldest areas.

2. (< *"PAN-'MYEN*) half the face, profile; one side, a half.

papputa, adj. [< *pas-po-* = *pach-po-* < *pach-* 'rush']; DER ADV **pappi** ('busily, briskly')

1. is pressing, urgent, "rush", immediate(ly demanding); **(sikan i ~)** is short of time, is rushed. ¶**Cēng sikan i pappumyen kel.umyen se 'n tul mōs mek.ul ya** If we are really so pressed for time, can't we eat while on our way? **Nemu pappe se āy sse mantun ūmsik ul mek.e cocha mōs poko kass.kwun a** They were so pressed (for time) they left without even trying the food I had gone to the trouble of preparing! **Olay kan man ey kōhyang ey l' kass.e to nemu 'na pappe se sā-chon hyeng kkey lang un tullile poci to mōs hayss.ta** Though I had not been to my home town for a long time, I was too short of time even to drop around to my cousin's place (where he and his family live). **Pappe se copan ul mek.nun tus mānun tus hako cip ul na-wass.ta** I was in such a hurry that I left home with hardly any breakfast. **Pappuki nun way pappuni** What's the big rush (all about)?!

2. is busy. ¶**pappuko phikon hata** is busy and tired. **Cikum un pappuni iss.ta (ka) 'na popsita** I am busy now but later on we'll see. **Caney pota nun nay ka te pappuney** I am busier than you. **Pappusin cwung ey i chelem il ul towa cwusye se tāytan hi kāmsa hap.nita** I am very grateful to you for helping me in my work when you are busy. **Pappe se phyēnci lul ssulq sai ka ēps.ess.ta** I was so busy I didn't have time to write. **Nemu pappe se mōs wass.ta** I was too busy to come. **Kaka siph.ci man un pappe se kaci mōs hakeyss.ta** I should like to go, only I'm too busy. **Ecci 'na pappun ci phyēnci mōs hako iss.ta** I've been so busy I haven't been able to write. **Motwu pappuni-kka cacwu mannakey tul an toynta** They are all so busy we never get to see them.

Sikol se nun yo cuum chwuswu ey han-chang pappulq key 'p.nita In the country they must be awfully busy these days gathering the harvest. **Onul un com pappuni ku il un 'nayil hakeyss.ta** I am rather busy today, so I'll take care of that matter tomorrow. **Pappun kkatalk ey kaci mōs hanta** I can't go because I'm busy. **Phyēnci lul ssulq sikan to ēps.ulq cengto lo papputa** I'm so busy I have no time to write letters.

2a. ~ **ulo** is busy with ~, is pressed/rushed owing to ~. **¶Ilenq il celenq il lo papputa** I am very busy what with this and that.

2b. **-ki ey** ~ is busy (do)ing. **¶Na nun swukcey haki ey papputa** I am busy doing my homework. **Mek.ki ey tul papputa** They are all busy eating.

3. [DIAL] is difficult.

'pa s, postmod + pcl. SEE *s* 5e.

'pa' s = *'pa[l] s*, n + pcl. of the foot.

p'ā se, abbr < **pwā se**, inf + pcl.

p'ass-, abbr < **pwass-**, past < **pota**.

pat.i /paci/, postn, suffix (der n < **pat.ta**).

1. collecting, receiving, catching. **¶pic** ~ collecting debts.

2. a thing/person/time for taking, collecting, receiving, or catching something; a catch (thing to catch it). **¶palam** ~ a windswept place, a wind tunnel. **ttam** ~ a sweatshirt. **sal** ~ the ground around a target. **isul** ~ dew time; dew kilt; dew clearer. **chay** ~ 'whip receiver' = beef shoulder. **thi** ~ a dustpan.

3. striking, hitting. **¶ima** ~ striking with the head, butting; catching on the forehead.

CF **chang** ~, **chong** ~, **kelley** ~, **mac'** ~, **phalphung** ~, **tēm** ~, **un.e** ~, **'mak paci**.

p'ā to, abbr < **pwā to** (inf + pcl).

pat.ta$_1$, vt. VP **pat.hita**. INTENSIVE **pat.chita**; CF **pachita** gives (to a superior) < **pat.hita** vc.

1. receives, gets, accepts, takes, is given.
2. faces, has to put up with (CF **tang hata**).
3. catches (a ball, etc.).
4. holds (an open umbrella etc.), carries (over one's head). SYN **ssuta**.
5. butts, gores, hits one's head against.
6. inherits, succeeds, follows.
7. buys (anything you can put in a container that you bring yourself). SYN **sata**.
8. delivers (a baby).
9. puts on (a patch), patches with. SYN **tāyta**.

pat.ta$_2$, vi. (food) agrees with a person, suits one's palate, sits (well).

pat.ta$_3$, postnom v sep. receives (an action), suffers, undergoes. (Functions as the passive for certain verbal nouns. CF **toyta, tang hata, ssuta.**)

1. (**hata** → **pat.ta**) **¶cwūmok** ~ receives/enjoys attention. **hyep.pak** ~ gets threatened.
2. (**pulita** → **pat.ta**) **¶ūngsek** ~ lets a child get spoiled.

p'ā tul, abbr < **pwā tul**, inf + pcl (plural)

'pa y, postmod + pcl (< *'i*) = **pa ka**. **¶***na y pan'toki 'PEP nil'Gwon 'pa y is.ta ne'kiti 'malla* (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) do not think that dharma is necessarily what I have told.

p'āy = **pwāy** = **pwēy** = **pōy** < **poye**, inf < **pōyta** = **poita**.

p'ā ya, abbr < **pwā ya** (inf + pcl).

payk.i, var < **pak.i**. CF **payki**.

payki, ppayki, postn, suf [? < **pak.i**; ? dimin < **pa**]. 1. **payki**. **¶ca-** ~ an unglazed earthenware bowl. **cwūceng** ~ a drunken brawler. **kho** ~ a big-nosed person. **kho-sa'** ~ [< **kho-sal** nose skin], **khoq-cwung (kho-ccwung)** ~ [vulgar] nose. **no** ~ (CM 1:221) ?= **no-pak.i lo** always; firmly. **nuli-** ~ a slowpoke. **okq-i (ok-ni)** ~ a person with inturned teeth. **ōng-(ca)** ~ a tiny earthenware bowl. **(pon)tho** ~ (CM 1:221) = **(pon)tho-pak.i** aborigines.

¶akchak/ekchek ~ a tough stubborn child. **elk-** ~ a pockmarked person. **elk.cek/alk.cak** ~ a lightly pockmarked person. **elk.cwuk/alk.cok** ~ a heavily pockmarked person. **entek** ~ a hilltop. **kwānyek** ~ the place directly opposite (< 'target'). **kop** ~ double measure. **pap** ~ a suddenly weaned baby who overstuffs on rice. **ttwuk** ~ a deep round pottery bowl. **?thak** ~ a kind of coarse liquor (= **mak'-kelli**). **thwuk** ~ [DIAL] = **ttwuk** ~ a kind of earthenware bowl.

2. **ppayki** = < **-q payki**. **¶ay** ~ the top of a ridge. **ima** ~ [vulgar] forehead. **khi** ~ (CM 2:231) ' ? '. **kho** ~ [vulgar] (= **khoq-cwung payki**) nose. **kulwu** ~ straw stubble. **meli** ~ head of bed (= **meli ccok**). **sōkyen** ~ (CM 1:231) 'narrow view'. **taykal** ~ [vulgar] head.

3. → **payk.i** (= **pak.i**).

CF **ppak, pak.i, phayki; phayngi, ccwung-payki; thongi.** VAR **pe(y)ki**.

me ask you one more favor. **Mok i khel-khel hatun phan ey han can cal hayss.ta** My throat was thirsty so I had a good drink. **Sicang han phan ey silkhes mek.ess.ta** I was hungry, so I ate my fill.

phan < *'phon* < **'phof'lo/n*, mod < **phalta** < *'phof]'ta* (sells)

phangi, postn, suffix = **phayngi**. ¶**kŏm-phang(i)** = **kŏm** mildew.

phayki, postn; var [? paraintensive] < **payki**. person, thing, one; child. ¶**simswul ~** a crosspatch, a peevish person; a naughty child. **(a)twun ~** a dim-wit(ted person). **kasum ~** [vulgar] = **kasum** the chest, breast. **kol ~** [vulgar] = **kol** = **meli** the head. VAR **phe(y)ki**.

phayngi, postnoun, suffix [? var < **payngi**; CF **phayki**]. person, thing, one. ¶**com ~** a petty (narrow-minded) person. **nom ~** a disreputable person; a girl's boyfriend. **okum ~** the inner angle of a bend / curve.

'phe, abbr < **siph.e**. SEE **-ko 'phe**.

ph'e, abbr < **phye** < **phie**.

pheki, postnoun [var] = **phayki**

PHEY The South Korean spelling distinguishes **phey** and **ph^{y}ey**, but both these sequences are usually pronounced the same (as **phey**). If you cannot locate the word you seek under **phey**, look under **ph^{y}ey**.

pheyki, postnoun [var] = **phayki**

phi- < *PPI*, bnd adn [lit]. that. SYN **ce**. CF **cha-**.

phī- < *"PPI*, bnd adnoun. being subject to, -ed. ¶**phī-senke(q kwen)** (the right) to be elected.

'phi, abbr < **puphi** 'bulk' (der n < **puphuta**). ¶**mom ~** body build, physique; the size of a bowframe.

phie, 1. inf < **phiita**; < **phīta**. 2. = **phiye**, inf < **phiita**. 3. = **phiwe**, inf < **phiwuta**. ABBR **phye**, **ph'e**.

phiita$_1$, vt, vc [var] = **phi(wu)ta**

phiita$_2$, vp < **phita**$_2$; [= DIAL / lit **phyeita**].

1. = **phye cita** (gets unfolded, smoothed).

2. it gets better, mends, improves, is eased. ¶**cayceng kŏn.^{l}nan i ~** financial difficulties are eased, straightened circumstances improve. **sĕym i ~** becomes better off.

3. gets straightened out, is smoothed (down / over). ¶**il i ~** a matter gets straightened out, an affair is smoothed over.

4. vt, vc. mistake for **phi(wu)ta**.

phita$_1$, vi. [? < **phīta** < **phiita**].

1. [only in compounds?] it spreads (smooths, straightens) out. SEE **ph'ĕ ttulita / cita** [< **phyĕ** < **phie**]; **phita**$_2$, **phiwuta**.

2. it blooms, blossoms, flowers, comes out, comes into bloom (ANT **cita**). ¶**kkoch i ~** a flower blooms (is in bloom); it (has) blossoms. **kkoch i phalah.key ~** it blooms blue.

3. it eases (financially), it takes a turn for the better, it looks up. ¶**sim i ~** one's financial condition eases (improves, looks up).

4. gets relieved, relaxed.

5. it burns, is kindled (ANT **kkĕ cita**). ¶**pul i ~** a fire burns. **Cangcak i cal phici anh.nunta** The firewood burns poorly.

phita$_2$ < *'phyeta*, vt [= DIAL/lit **phyeta**]; [? < **phīta** = **phiwuta**]. VP **phiita**.

1. spreads it out, opens / unfolds it, stretches it out (ANT **cepta**, **kaykhita**); straightens it out; smooths it out. ¶**chayk ul ~** opens a book. **son ul ~** opens one's palm. **sinmun ul ~** unfolds a newspaper. **ipul ul ~** spreads bedding. **sōm ul ~** spreads cotton out thin.

2. stretches (a part of the body). ¶**heli lul ~** stretches one's back.

3. straightens / smooths it out. ¶**kwukimq-pal ul ~** smooths (irons out) wrinkles. **kwup.un chelqsa lul ~** straightens a crooked wire.

4. **ki lul ~** eases one's mind, relieves one.

5. eases, alleviates, improves. ¶**ongsayk han sallim ul ~** improves one's meager livelihood.

6. spreads, promulgates, propagates.

7. extends (power / influence), establishes.

phīta, abbr < **phiita**; < **phiwuta**.

phiwe, inf < **phiwuta**.

phiwuta, vt [vc < **phita**].

1. makes it burn, kindles. ¶**pul ul ~** makes a fire. **cangcak ul ~** burns firewood.

2. smokes / fumigates / burns it. ¶**hyang ul ~** burns incense. **tāmpay lul ~** smokes (tobacco); has a cigarette; smokes a pipe.

3. **nāymsay lul ~** emits a scent, has an odor.

4. postnom v sep. does (= **hata**); displays, performs (= **pulita**, **ttēlta**, **ppāyta**). ¶**iksal ~** plays the fool, jests. **kāsal ~** behaves in a hateful (stuck-up) way. **eli-kwang ~** plays the baby. **emsal ~** pretends distress. **simswul ~** acts cross. **kĕ/ātulum ~** struts, swaggers. **palam ~** fools around, cheats on one's spouse.

phiye, 1. inf < **phiita**. 2. → **phie**. 3. → **phiwe**.

pho, bnd n. quantity. ¶**nal ~** a period of days, some days. **tal ~** a period of about a month. **hay ~** = *hoy phwo* (1894 Gale 137; ?1660-Kyeychwuk 11, cited from LCT) about a year. **pay ~** "belly quantity" = one's capacity, the scale / breadth of one's thinking. CF **pho-kayta, pho-cipta** heaps / piles them up, stacks; **pho-payki** doubling, folding. [?< **phok**]

phok$_1$, postnoun.

1. of the same age group. ¶**Elin tongsayng phok pakk ey an toyp.nita** They must be of the same age group as my little brother.

2. ~ (**ccum**) approximately, about. ¶**Sip-li phok toynta** It is about ten li (leagues). **Yelq sikan phok ccum toynta** It is about ten hours. NOTE: CM 2:69 gives examples of N **uy phok un toynta** 'is as much as N'; is this **phok** < *·PWOK* 'strip of cloth; width'?

phok$_2$, postmodifier (= **sēym** 1). supposition; accounting (for); (to all) appearances; seeming. ¶**Kyelkwuk kuleh.key toyn phok / sēym ita** It seems that is the way it finally turned out. **Kwīsin ul pon phok / sēym in ya?** You mean you saw a ghost?! **Cal toyki n' cal toyn phok ici** Still, it turned out all right. / It turned OUT all right (but) ... .

'phol(q) < **'pho'l[o]l(q)*, prospective modifier < *'pho[l]'ta* (sells). CF *'pholl ~* .

'pholl ~ (+ *'i* postmod) < **'pho'l[o]l(q)*, prosp mod < *'pho[l]'ta* (sells). *mol 'phol'l i* (?1517-Pak 1:62a) a horse dealer.

'pholm < **'pho'l[o]m*, subst < *'pho[l]'ta* (sells)

'phuci, 'phuko, 'phul(q) SEE **-ko ~**

phul(q) < *'phul(q)* < **'phu'l[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < **phulta** < *'phu[l]'ta* (loosens). CF *'phull ~* .

'phull ~ (+ *'i* postmod) < *'phul[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < *'phu[l]'ta* (loosens; ...). *'phul'l i* (1449 Kok 74). *'phul'l i ''lesi'ta* (1586 Sohak 4:9b).

phulm < *'phulm* < **'phu'l[u]m*, subst < **phulta** < *'phu[l]'ta* (loosens; ...). ¶*'phul'm ye* (1447 Sek 9:36b).

phum$_1$ < *[']phwum*, n. the bosom / breast, the space between one's chest and clothes; the width (of a coat). CF **phum.ta** < *'phwum'ta* carries in one's bosom; **phulm**.

phum$_2$, n. labor, work. ¶**halwu ~** a day's work. **~ ul phalta** sells one's labor, works for wages. **~ ul tulita** puts in work. **~ ul kaph.ta** works in return. **phumq kaps** wages, pay. **phum(-phal.i)q kwun** a day-laborer.

phūm$_3$, postmod. appearance, looks; behavior; the way (one looks / behaves). ¶**sālam toyn ~** one's nature / character. **sālam sayngkin ~** one's looks / appearance. **nal-ttwinun ~** the way one gambols about; the wild / arrogant way one behaves. **Toye kanun phūm i kulelq tus hata** It seems to be developing fairly well. **Sayngkin phūm i māl i ani 'ta** The shape he was in is beyond description. **Mulken toyn phūm i tuntun chi mōs hakeyss.ta** It certainly does not look very solid / substantial / strong. [?< **phūm**$_4$ < *"PHUM*]

phūm$_4$ < *"PHUM*, n. 1. (= **phūmcil**) quality.

2. grace, refinement, elegance; class.

3. degree of official rank.

4. (= **sangphum, phūmmul**) an article, merchandise, wares, goods.

'phum, 'phun, 'phuna, 'phuney, 'phuni → (**siphu··· =**) **siph-**

phun < *'phun* < *'phu[']lu]n*, mod < **phulta** < *'phu[l]'ta* (loosens).

phus, bnd n (?< **'phu[l]'s*; CF **phuluta, phul**).

1. adn. green, unripe, inexperienced; new, fresh. ¶ **~ kes** unripe produce; first produce of the season. **~ koksik** new crop. **~ na(y)ki** a greenhorn. **~ nay** the smell of new greens. **~ salang** puppy love. **~ som-ssi** a poor hand. **~ cang(cak)** brushwood used for fuel. **~q yuch /phunnyuch/** poor skill at playing **yuch**.

2. SEE **elyem ~**

'phuta, abbr < (**siphuta =**) **siph.ta**

phye, abbr < **phie**

phyeita → **phiita**

phyel(q), prosp mod < **'phyeta* (1527 Cahoy 3:6a=12b). ¶*pol[h] kwu'phi'la phyel sso'zi 'yey* (1459 Wel 21:4a) while bending and stretching the arm. *phye'lak "cwuy'lak* (1462 [1]Nung 1:108b, 1:113a) opening and closing it.

"phyel(q), modulated prosp mod < **'phyeta*. ¶*·PEP-·NGUY 'lol "phye'l ye 'ho'sino'ta* (1447 Sek 13:26b) seeks to spread the sense of the Law.

phyen < *PYEN*, noun.

1. (= **ccok, panghyang**) side, part, direction, way. ¶**ōyn ~ (ulo)** (to) the left. **palun / olun ~ (ulo)** (to) the right. **kēnne ~ (ey)** (to/on) the opposite side. **nay ~** my side, my way. **enu ~ ina** either way. **Kil palun phyen ey payk.hwacem i iss.ta** There is a department store on the right side of the street. **nam phyen** the south side, a southern direction – CF **namphyen**

poita$_2$ = **pôyta** < *ʻpwoyta*, vt (vc < **pota** < *ʻpwoʻta*). lets (one) see; shows. ¶**I phyĕnci nun ape' nim kkey po.ye tulikey** Show this letter to your father. **Ku sālam i māl pota silqcey hayngtong ulo (sse) mopem ul po.ye cwunta** He gives an example in actual behavior rather than words.

poki, 1. vt summative. ¶**na poki ey** the way I see it, in my view/opinion.

2. n. (illustrative) example; adv. for example.

3. bnd n. ¶**pon-poki** example, model, pattern. **swus poki** a naive person. **eli-poki** a dimwit; a coward.

poko, particle [< vt gerund 'seeing'].

1. (asks/tells/shows) to (a person). ¶**swunsa ka wuli ~ sonq cis ul hata** the policeman motions to us. **na ~ yok ul hata** insults/scolds me. **Na poko kaluchila 'yss.ta** They asked me to teach. **Chinkwu poko way kulen māl hasey yo (way kulay yo)** Why do you speak to (behave toward) a friend that way? **Nwukwu poko 'na kongson hala 'y la (= hala ko hay la)** Tell him to be polite to everybody. CF **tele, eykey, hanthey.**

NOTE 1: The teller does not have to be face-to-face with the person told: **na poko cĕnhwa lo kuleh.key hayss.ta** told me that by phone. The source can be sightless: **Cāng-nim i chinkwu poko kil ul kaluchilye tālla ko hayss.ta** A blind man asked a friend to tell him the way.

NOTE 2: The phrase **na poko** can mean either 'to me' or (= **na [lul] poko**) 'looking at me' but the honorific **na posiko** can only mean 'looking at me' (= **na [lul] posiko**).

NOTE 3: Sometimes also ··· **l(ul) poko.**

2. [DIAL] = **pota** than. Ramstedt (1939:99) says "Instead of poda, also pogo is used in comparisons". This has not been confirmed for standard speech, but a 1904 Russian work gives the form and King 1990 describes it as "typical Hamkyeng".

poko tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Na poko tul kulayss.ta** That's what they said to me.

pole [blend of **poko** + **tele**], pcl. to (a person).

pom$_1$, noun. spring(time).

pom$_2$ < *pwom(~)*, subst < **pota** < *ʻpwoʻta*.

pon$_1$ < *ʻPWON*, adn. 1. this, the same/present.

2. the principal, the main, original.

3. real, genuine. ¶ **~ nay kyĕyhoyk** my real/present/original plan. **~ (ku uy) maum un** his real intention/nature. **~ kaps** the cost/price. **~ kŏhyang/kocang** one's old home/town. **~ cip** one's principal residence. **~ pathang** the essence, true nature, substance. **~ sĕngcil** basic personality. **~ sepang/puin** one's original husband/wife. **~ hôysa** main office.

pon$_2$ < *pwon*, mod < **pota** < *ʻpwoʻta*.

poni, sequential of **pota**. SEE **-ko, pota.**

pota$_{1\text{-}3}$ < *ʻpwoʻta*. The infinitive is **pwā** (< **poa** < *ʻpwoʻa*), often contracted to **p'ā**; past **pwass-** (< **poass-**) often contracts to **p'ass-**.

pota$_1$, vt. 1. perceives: sees; looks (at/into).

2. (= **kwŭkyeng hata**) sees (the sights); visits; views.

3. (= **hata**, postnominal verb sep) attends to (business); manages; conducts.

4. (= **math.ta**) takes charge of; looks after; watches; sets (the table); waits on (a table); tends (a child); keeps an eye on.

5. (= **ilk.ta**) reads; sees, looks at, peruses.

6. (= **sayngkak hata**) views, regards, sees. ¶**na/tangsin poki ey** in my/your opinion, as I/you see it. **enu cem ulo (enu mo lo) potun ey** from every point of view, in every respect.

7. encounters it personally; experiences it; undergoes, goes/passes through, suffers/enjoys. ¶**caymi lul ~** enjoys oneself, has a good time; enjoys prosperity. **Caymi posipsio** Good-bye [to someone going on a pleasure trip – Have fun!; to a shopkeeper – I hope you will have lots of business].

8. (= **chiluta**) takes (an examination).

9. (= **nwuta**) relieves nature. ¶**tāypyen ul ~** has a bowel movement. **sōpyen ul ~** urinates.

10. buys/sells in (a market). **cang ul ~** deals in a market; goes marketing, goes shopping. ¶**cang pole kata** goes off to do the shopping.

11. (= **kaps pota**) offers (a price), bids.

12. gets (a new relative). ¶**sawi/sonca lul ~** acquires a son-in-law/grandchild.

13. has a secret love affair with. ¶**kyĕycip ul ~** keeps a mistress. **sanay lul ~** has a lover.

14. tells (fortunes); reads (one's fortune in); has one's fortune told by.

pota$_2$, aux adj. SEE **-un ka pota** (etc.), **-ta pota.** VAR **puta.** NOTE: These expressions take all the styles, including **-ci (yo), -n tey (yo)**.

pota$_3$, aux v sep. SEE **-e pota, -ko pota, -ta (ka) pota** (NKd 1769). We arbitrarily hyphenate **ka-pota** 'goes to see, tries going'.

pota$_4$. pcl, adv [< vt transferentive 'when one looks at'; LHS lists a dialect equivalent **pota ka**]. SEE *'pwota 'ka*. CF **ey se**; **poko**.

1. pcl. than (used after the second member of a comparison, usually accompanied by **te**); rather than. ¶ ~ **te** more than. ~ **(te) napputa** is worse than; is inferior to. ~ **(te) nās.ta / cŏh.ta** is better than; is superior to. **I kicha ka ce kicha pota ppaluta** This train is faster than that train. **Payk pen tut.nun kes i han pen ponun kes pota mŏs hata** It is better to see a thing one time than to hear about it a hundred times. **Ku i nun nay ka sayngkak hayss.tun kes pota khi ka khess.ta** He was taller than I thought he would be. **Ku sakwa nun poki pota nun mek.e poni-kka masi te cŏh.ta** That apple tastes even better than it looks (M 3:3:141). SEE **-nun i pota**.

2. pcl. (other) than [an incorrect usage taken from the Japanese] = **hako** or **kwa / wa**.

3. pcl [+ neg] = **mankhum** [not] so much as.

4. pcl [Cenla DIAL] = **poko** (to).

5. adv [lit] = **te**. ¶**pota khukey** = **te khukey** bigger / louder. **I kes i kaps pota ssata** (= **te ssata**) This (one) is cheaper.

pota khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun Yenge nun Namsik-i pota khenyeng Tongkun-i mankhum to mŏs hanta** In English he is no match for Tongkun-i, much less Namsik-i!

pota 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Poktong-i kath.i nun haci mŏs haci man Swupok-i pota 'la to cal hay ya toylq kes i ani 'n ya** You may not be able to do as well as Poktong-i, but surely you ought to do better than Swupok-i.

potam, pcl [DIAL] = **pota** (than). ¶**Mikwuk ey se il hanun kes potam Hānkwuk ulo ka se il haki lo kyelqsim hayss.ci** Rather than work in America, I made up my mind to go to Korea and work there. CF **puthem**; both **puthem** and **potam** are South Kyengsang (Mkk 1960:3:32) and Phyengan (Kim Yengpay 1984:95).

pota man, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ney ka Swun-i pota man kongpu lul cal hay to āmu māl anh.keyss.ta** There wouldn't be any scoldings if you were only better at school work than Swun-i.

pota n', pcl + abbr pcl = **pota nun**.

pota 'na-ma, pcl + copula extended adversative [awkward]. ¶**Ku ay pota 'na-ma kongpu lul cal hanta 'myen kwaynchanh.keyss.e** It would be a relief if you could at least do better at your school work than HE does.

pota nun, pcl + pcl. (rather) than. ¶**kuleh.key haki ~** rather than do that. **Hong-cha pota nun khephi ka nās.ci** Coffee would certainly be better than black tea. **Caney pota nun nay ka te pappuney** I am busier than you.

pota to, pcl + pcl. even than; than also / either. ¶**san ~ noph.ko, pata ~ kiph.ta** is taller than the mountains and deeper than the sea. **Hong-cha pota to khephi ka te mek.ko siph.ta** I'd prefer to drink coffee rather than tea. **Kwulapha ey i' kalye 'ketun pihayng-ki pota to pay lo kakey** If you are planning to go to Europe, go by boat rather than plane.

pota uy, pcl + pcl. ¶**kongkhulithu pota uy kyenko-seng** a strength greater than concrete.

pota ya, pcl + pcl. (only if it be) than, if (it's a case of being more etc.) than. ¶**Him i yak han 'n tul ne pota ya yak hakeyss.nun ya** I may be weak, but I'm sure I'm no weaker than you.

-potwu, suffix. fellow, guy, person. ¶**ekchek ~** a stubborn person. [? **-po** + **twu** < *TTWUW* 'head']

pŏy (= **pwēy**, "**pwāy**") < **poye**, inf < **pŏyta** = **poita**. ¶**kulay pŏy / poye to** may not look it but; despite appearance(s). **celay pŏy** (= **poye**) to in spite of appearances; seem that as it may.

poye, inf < **pŏyta** = **poita**, usually contracted to **pŏy** = **pwēy** (standard spelling "**pwāy**").

po.ye, inf < **poita**, usually replaced by **poye**.

poypta < **poyopta** < **pwo-i-'wo-p[o]-*, vt -w-. humbly sees or meets; is presented to; has an audience (an interview) with. ¶**Ecey na nun tāythong.lyeng ul poywess.^{s}up.nita** I was seen (received) by the President yesterday. **Eti se poywusyess.^{s}up.nikka** Where did he receive you? **Tto poypkeyss.^{s}up.nita** Good-bye, I hope that we will see each other again. **Cheum poypsup.nita / poypkeyss.^{s}up.nita** How do you do [on being introduced]. **A.yu, i key wēynq il isey yo; yeki se poypta 'ni (yo)** Oh, what's this; what a surprise to see YOU!

NOTE: -w- may drop, so that **poy[w]e** = **poye**.

pŏyta, abbr < **poita** (vp, vc); inf **poye** > **pŏy**, often treated as **pwāy**.

ppachita SEE **pachita**

ppā cita. 1. cpd vi. falls, drops, sinks; indulges (in); falls out, comes out; is left out, omitted; gets thin, loses flesh; is removed, depleted; passes (all the way through), goes (by / out);

'ptita, abbr < iptita, < haptita.

-ptita, alt after a vowel of -suptita (FORMAL indic assert).

-(')pu- SEE -puta (bnd adj)

pu- = pul- before t··· or c··· (but pul before ch···).

¶pu-totek immorality; (adj-n) immoral. pu-cwuuy carelessness; (adj-n) careless.

pul- < *'PWULQ*, bnd adn (neg prefix). [Shape is pu- before t··· or c··· (but not ch··· or s···).] not, un-, in-, non-, a(n)-. CF pi-, pulka(-).

¶pul-kanung impossibility; (adj-n) impossible. pul-kyengki a business recession or slump; a depression. pul-myengyey dishonor, (adj-n) dishonorable. pulq-sengkong lack of success, failure; (vni.) fails.

¶pul-chincel hata is unkind, is inconsiderate. pul-hwaksil hata is uncertain, is dubious. pul-punmyeng hata is indistinct; is inarticulate. pul-wancen hata is imperfect, is incomplete. pul-yukhway hata is unpleasant.

-puli, postn (der n < pulita). 1. one who works (something). ¶māy ~ a falconer.

2. work(ing), doing, act(ion), trick. ¶cwucen ~ snacking between meals.

pulita$_1$ < *'pu'li'ta* (1–4) but *pu'li'ta* (5), vt.

1. keeps (a person, a horse, etc.) at work; works; manages; uses.

2. works (a machine); operates.

3. wields, brandishes (a knife, a sword).

4. plays (a trick, a ruse, etc.); starts (trouble).

5. (cim ul ~) unloads, discharges (cargo).

pulita$_2$, postnom v sep. does (= hata); displays, performs. SYN ttēlta, phi(wu)ta, ppāyta.

¶aykyo ~ acts charming. ekchek ~ acts stubborn. kocip ~ asserts oneself, persists in one's opinion, insists. māl-sseng ~ makes trouble. nekcang ~ dawdles. neksal ~ acts impudent. 'nongkan ~ pulls tricks. yoksim ~ acts greedy.

¶kāsal ~ (phita, ppāyta, ttēlta) behaves in a hateful stuck-up way.

¶eli-kwang ~ (phita, ttēlta) plays the baby. emsal ~ (phita, ttēlta) pretends distress. iksal ~ (phita, ttēlta) plays the fool, jests.

¶kĕ/ă̄tulum ~ (phita, ppāyta) swaggers.

¶simswul ~ (phita) acts cross.

¶a.yang ~ (ttēlta) plays the flirt. caylong ~ (ttēlta) acts sweet. kkoy ~ (ttēlta) pulls tricks. kukseng ~ (ttēlta) goes to extremes.

¶ūngsek ~ (pat.ta) gets spoiled (as a child).

puluta < *pulu'ta*, -LL-.

1. adj. 1a. is full; is satiated. VC pullita.

1b. is bulgy, bulges in the middle.

1c. is pregnant.

2. postnom adj insep [DIAL] = paluta. SEE seng ~.

3. vt. calls, summons; invites (VC pullita); bids, offers; sings.

pun$_1$ < *'pwun* < *'PPWUN*, quasi-free n, counter. [honorific] = sālam a person; counter for people. ¶son nim twū ~ two customers; two guests. i (ku / ce) ~ this (that) gentleman/lady; he/him, she/her. yele ~ ladies and gentlemen; all of you; everybody. Onul meych pun ina osip.nikka How many people are you expecting today? SYN (more honorific) ēlun.

pun$_2$ < *PWUN*, counter, postn.

1. 1a. a part. ¶sam ~ uy il a third part; one-third. phal ~ uy chil seven-eighths. Na nun phal (kwa) sā-pun uy il moca lul ssup.nita I wear a size eight-and-a-quarter hat.

1b. one of ten equal parts. ¶sip ~ uy phal kwū eight or nine out of ten. chil ~ ina phal ~ uy (chil-pu 'na phal-pu) uy kāmang.i iss.ta has seven or eight chances out of ten. Ku nun kwū pun uy sengkong halq kāmang.i iss.ta He has a nine-to-one chance to make it.

1c. = phun ten taels (weight or coin).

2. a minute (of an hour / degree). ¶sip ~ ten minutes. han sikan sam-sip ~ one hour and thirty minutes. twū si ī-sip ~ twenty minutes after two. puk-wi sam-sip to sip ~ 30 degrees 10 minutes north latitude. meych pun how many minutes (or, pun$_1$: how many people).

3. postn. a share; a part; a portion; amount; quantity; [counter +] enough for. ¶sēy salam ~ uy cēmsim enough lunch for three persons. yelq salam ~ uy il work sufficient for ten persons. Ku nun twū salam pun uy il.ul hanta He does the work of two.

4. (= pūnswu) one's lot (in life).

puta, aux adj [var] = pota. -un ka ~, -na ~.

-puta < *-(')pu-*, bnd adj. ¶aphuta is painful. < *alpho'ta* = *alh-po-* < *alh-* ail. kapputa is uncomfortable / hard < *kos.po'ta* = *kosk-po-* < *kosk-* toil (KEd wrong). kipputa is joyful < *kis.pu'ta* = *kisk-pu-* < *kisk-* rejoice (KEd wrong). kophuta (stomach) is empty / hungry < *kwolpho'ta* = *kwolh-po-* remain unfilled. (sōk i) kwupputa is hungry ?< **kwus.pu-*

= *kwuc-pu-* < *kwuc-* bad(-natured). **mipputa** is credible < *mit'pu'ta* < *mit-'pu-* < *mit-* believe. **napputa** is bad ? < **nos.po'ta* = *noc-po-* < *noc-* low. **nwiwupputa** is regretful/repentant < *'nwuyGus'pu'ta* = *'nwuyGuch-pu-* < *"nwuyGuch(i)-* regret. **papputa** is busy < *pas.po-* = *pach-po-* < *pach-* rush (KEd is wrong). **sulphuta** is sad < *sulphu'ta* = *sulh-pu-* < *sulh-* be sad. **ipputa** < **yeypputa** is pretty < *"e.yes.pu'ta* = *e.yes-pu-* < ? (CF **e.yes hata** is respectable). Also **aytalphuta** 'is anguishing' < *ay'tolp-* (< *'ay tol-* 'fret' + *-p-*) perhaps blended with the adj *alpho'ta* 'painful'; **kotalphuta** 'is weary' < *kwo'tol'pho-* < ?.

puthe < *pu'the* (< v inf), particle.

1. from (a time), since. ¶**achim ~ cenyek kkaci** from morning till evening. **cheum ~ kkuth kkaci** from beginning to end. **ēncey ~** since when; for how long. **pelsse ~** for some time now. **Akka puthe kitalyess.ta** I had been waiting for some time. **Ilccik puthe al.ess.ta** I knew it before(hand). **[1]Yeksa ey kilok toyki nun han samchen-nyen cen puthe (i)ey yo** It got recorded in history from about 3000 years ago. **Taum puthe tewuk cōsim hay la** Be more careful from now on. **Ku nun elyess.ul ttay puthe Yenge lul paywuko iss.ta** He has been studying English since childhood. NOTE: 'from (a place)' is **ulo puthe**, **ey se puthe**, or just **ey se**; CF CM 2:161.

2. (order). 2a. beginning with; first, starting from. ¶**~ sīcak hata** begins with/at/by/on. **[1]yeksa ~ kongpu hata** start one's studies with history; studies history first. **ēncey ~** starting when; from what date/time. **Sip-o pheyici tases ccay cwul puthe ilk.e la** Start reading from Line 5, Page 15. **Kim ssi tayk puthe pāngmun haca** Let's make some visits, starting at Mr Kim's. ··· **Changtek kwung puthe kwūkyeng halq ka yo?** Shall we ··· see Changtek Palace first? (M 1:2:108).

2b. **N puthe V** does it first. Attached to the subject. ¶**Na puthe kuli lo kakeyss.e** I will go there myself first. **Son nim puthe capswe ya 'ci** Our guest should be the first to eat.

2c. **N puthe V** does it first. Attached to the direct object though the reference is to the entire verb phrase. (Examples from Im Hopin 1986:73.) **Son puthe ssis.ko capswusey yo** Wash your hands before you eat. **Etten siktang un tōn puthe nāy yo** In some restaurants you pay before you eat. **Nwun ttumyen tāmpay puthe phiwunun sālam i iss.e yo** Some people start the day with a cigarette.

2d. **N ey puthe V** does first to N; at N to start with. SEE **ey puthe**.

3. (oblique subject). SEE **mata puthe**. CF **ey se, kkey se**.

CF **ey se (puthe)**; **-umyen se puthe**.

NOTE: In modern Korean the nominative and accusative markers are obligatorily suppressed before **puthe** (as before **un/nun, to, ya**). But there are examples of the accusative in earlier Korean; see *'ol pu'the*.

puthe cocha, pcl + pcl [uncommon]. ¶**Hyeng ney puthe cocha sosik i ēps.ta** There hasn't been word even from my brother's family.

puthe ka, pcl + pcl. from (etc.) [as subject, complement]. ¶**Ku i puthe ka cal-mos ip.nita** The mistake started with him. **Ilkop si puthe ka ani 'ta** It does not start at seven (o'clock). **Kulenq yāyki puthe ka īsang hata 'n māl ia** His story is very fishy in itself. CF **mace ~**.

puthe khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**[1]Nayil puthe khenyeng moley puthe to sīcak haci mōs hakeyss.ta** We won't even be able to start day after tomorrow, let alone tomorrow.

puthe l', abbr < **puthe lul**.

puthe 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Onul puthe 'la to sīcak hapsita** Let's begin TODAY!

puthe lul, pcl + pcl. from (etc.) [as direct object]. ¶**Um.lyek ulo n' onul puthe lul yelum ila ko hap.nita** Today is the beginning of summer, according to the lunar calendar. **I kos puthe lul Kyengki-to 'la ko hanta** You are now entering Kyengki province.

puthem, pcl [DIAL] = **puthe** (from). CF **potam** (both forms S Kyengsang – Mkk 1960:3:32, Phyengan – Kim Yengpay 1984:95).

puthe man, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ilq-cwuil cen puthe man sīcak hayss.e to cikum ccum un tā tōyss.ul they 'n tey** If we had only started a week ago we could be done by now!

pu'the 'm ye, particle + abbreviation < *ho'm ye*. ¶*QUY-'PPWOK "QUM-'SSIK pu'the 'm ye "il capcwu'ywom pu'the 'hwo.m ol 'PPWU-"MWUW y solang hosi'nwon pa 'lol "cams.kan 'two kol'Gwa [ho'ti] ma'la* (1475 Nay 1:55b; *'PPWU = "PPWU* [broken type?]) do not equate for a moment the matter of your parents loving you

with the providing of things, beginning with clothing and food and with the taking care of matters for you.

puthe n', abbr < **puthe nun**.

puthe 'na, pcl + cop advers. from (etc.) or the like; whether from (etc); from (etc) whatever. **¶[1]Nayil puthe 'na hak.kyo ka sīcak toyl.nun ci** I wonder if maybe tomorrow school will begin. **Caki puthe 'na mence hay pola 'ci** Tell him to try it himself first.

puthe 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. **¶Icey puthe 'na-ma cal hay posio** Try to do well from now on at least. **[1]Nayil puthe 'na-ma sīcak halq swu iss.umyen cōh.keyss.e** I wish I could get started (even) tomorrow.

puthe 'n tul, pcl + cpd mod + postmod. even though (it be) from (etc.). **¶Caki puthe 'n tul cōh.a hal lī ka iss.e?** Even he himself would not like it! **Cikum puthe 'n tul nuc.ci anh.uni yelqsim hi kongpu hasio** It isn't too late to start studying hard even now.

puthe nun, pcl + pcl. as for (its being) from. **¶Onul puthe nun com te yelqsim hi kongpu halye 'nta** I will study harder from today on. **Ku sālam puthe nun āmu sosik i ēps.nun tey yo** [? awkward] There's no word from him.

puthe pota, pcl + pcl. **¶I ccok puthe pota ce ccok puthe mence sīcak hapsita** Let's begin from that side first, rather than from this side. **Onul puthe pota [1]nayil puthe sīcak hanun kes i te cōh.ulq tus hap.nita** I think we'd better begin tomorrow rather than today.

puthe se, pcl + pcl (less common than **se puthe**). **¶Onul un eti puthe se sīcak hap.nikka** Today where shall we begin?

pu'the 'sye, particle + particle. ¶*'SYA-'LI KWONG-'YANG pu'the 'sye 'i s ko'ca'ng on ZIN-THYEN-'HHOYNG 'ol nilu'si.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 13:54a; "*'is-ko-'ca-'ngon*") starting from the offering of food to Buddha's relics all of this is called the natural act of man with heaven.

puthe to, pcl + pcl. (starting) from – also / even / either. **¶[1]Nayil puthe to kayep i him tun kes kath.kwun yo** It seems it will be hard to start doing business even tomorrow.

puthe tul, pcl + pcl. **¶Swukcey puthey tul hay la** Do your homework first, children.

puthe uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) from (etc.). **¶Ku nal puthe uy ku uy saynghwal un cham ulo hāyngpok toyn kes iess.ta** His life from that day on was a truly happy one.

puthe ya, pcl + pcl. only if (it be) from (etc.). **¶Cikum puthe ya saynghwal ey kekceng i ēps.keyss.ci** From now on he won't have to worry about his life. **Onul puthe ya kyewu lī i com phyen hay cyess.ey yo** I can take it a little easier from today, at long last. **Posuthon puthe ya tulaipu haki ka swīpci** It's an easy drive (if you start) from Boston.

~ **māl lo**. **¶Icey puthe ya māl lo chamq toyn saynghwal i sīcak toylq kes io** From now on, an upright life will begin for me.

puth.i /puchi/, postn. things of (a class / group); things of (the same kind); things made of –; things belonging to – [when used of people, not too respectful]. **¶ilka ~** family relations; relatives. **kalwu ~** bakery goods. **kum ~** gold ware. **kyeley ~** race; one's people. **kyeth ~** distant relatives. **sal ~** (1) kith and kin; lineage; (2) meats. **soy ~** ironware, metalware.

pwā (< **poa**), inf < **pota**. **~ se, ~ to, ~ tul, ~ ya, ~ yo.** ABBR **p'ā**.

pwā la, inf + pcl (command). Look! CF **pola**.

pwass- (< **poass-**), past < **pota**. ABBR **p'ass-**.

pwāy = pwēy = pōy < **poye**, inf < **pōyta**

pwēy = pōy < **poye**, inf < **pōyta**. ABBR **p'ēy-**

pwol(q), prosp mod < *'pwo'ta*. ¶*kwo'c ol pwol SSI-'CYELQ 'ey* (1462 [1]Nung 2:111a) when one looks at blossoms.

'pwol(q) < **pwo-'wo-l(q)*, modulated prosp modifier < *'pwo'ta* (sees). ¶*wo'nol selu 'pwol 'cwu.l ol 'es.ti 'all i 'Gwo ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 15:47b) today we wonder how to discover a way to look at each other.

¶*macwo 'pwo'l i 'Ge'ta* (1459 Wel 8:87a) they will meet.

¶*'skwoy han twoco'k ol mwo'lo'sya 'pwo.l l, ''la ki'tu'lisi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 19) not knowing the [number of] wileful thieves (= renegades) he waited to see them.

¶*'cosyey hi 'pwol 't iGen 'tyeng pas'k ul 'HYANG 'ho.ya 'sywokcyel 'ep.si 'etwo'm ol mwo'lwomay ma'lwol 't iGe'ta* (1482 Nam 1:24a) even if you look closely you will have to give up vainly grasping toward the outside.

¶*KWAN-'SYEY-QUM PPWO-'SALQ 'ol 'pwol 'ī i ni i* (1459 Wel 8:33b; with broken type on *'pwol*) one looks at the bodhisattva Avalokitesvara (Kuān Yin).

pwo'm(~), subst < **pwo'ta*. ¶*pwo'm ye* (1447 Sek 13:23b, 19:10a; 1465 Wen 1:2:1:39b).

'pwom (< **pwo-'wo-m*), modulated subst < **pwo'ta* (sees). ¶*homol'mye TUNG a'ni ''m ye 'pwom a'ni ''la PWUN-'PYELQ hwo'm isto'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84a) with no light, with no sight, how can one distinguish?!

'pwo'm ay. ¶*SAN-HHA 'pwo'm ay TANG 'ho'ya LYWUW-LI 'lol pwo'l i 'ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:58a) facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?

'pwo'm i. ¶*''THYEY 'pwo'm i e'lyep'twoswo'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:7b) it is hard to see the form (body).

'pwo.m i'n i. ¶*'MWOK-CCYEN 'ey s ye'le 'PEP 'i ke'wulwu s 'swo.p ay elkwul 'pwo.m i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:63a) the laws before one's eyes are [like] seeing one's face in a mirror.

'pwo'm ol. ¶*'tam 'kwa cip 'kwa ci'ze NUNG 'hi 'pwo'm ol 'pske ku'chwulq 't in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 2:43b) if you build a wall and a house and (thereby) effectively destroy the view ... .

'pwo.m o'lan. ¶*tye 'SOYNG hon 'salo'm oy twu'lye'wun kuli'm ey 'pwo.m o'lan il'hwu'm ul mu'su.k i'la ho'l ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 2:81a) when that person with cataracts sees a round figure what does he call it?

'pwo'm on. ¶*talon 'pwo'm on SSYA-'KWAN 'i'la* (1459 Wel 8:9b) other views are heresies.

pwon, mod < **pwo'ta*. ~ *'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 20:3b, ?1468 Mong 50a).

'pwon (< **pwo-'wo-n*), modulated modifier < **pwo'ta* (sees). ¶*CCYEN-SOYNG 'ay s 'i'l i e'cey 'pwon 'tos 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 6:9a) events in my former life are as if I saw them yesterday.

'pwon 't i. ¶*'nal'Gwa TA-'PWOW ZYE-LOY 'Gwa 'stwo CYE 'HWA-'PPWULQ 'pwon 't i towoy'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:140a) they got to see him himself [the tathāgata] and the Ancient Buddha (Prabhūtaratna) and also the incarnate Buddhas (Nirmāṇabuddha).

'pwon 't oy n'. ¶*pwuthye s 'TTWOW-'LI KKWUW 'honwon 'ya'ng ol 'pwon 't oy n' 'PWO-SI 'lol 'hwo'toy* (1447 Sek 13:18-9) seeing a way to pursue Buddha's principles he gives alms and ... . *kutuy 'lul 'pwon t oy n' ['TTWOW-'KHUY] 'ha.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:21a) looking at you, [one sees that] the vital energy of the Way is great.

'pwo'ta, vi = **pota** (see; ...). 1. indic assert. 2. (= ~ *'ka*) transferentive. ? 3. pcl (than) SEE *'pwota 'ka, pwota n'*.

'pwota 'ka, 1. vi transferentive + particle. sees (etc.) and then.

2. pcl. than. Examples in LCT 385b from 1783 Cahyul 2, ?1800 Hancwung 576, 1880 Kyengsin 84. Equivalent to the earlier *twu'ko*, *'ᵘola'wa* or *'ila'wa*, and *'ᵘolwo n'*.

pwota n', pcl + pcl. ¶*kalachisin mal-sam i nyey pwota n' thak.wel hosya* (1736 [n]Ye se:4; cited from LCT [not there in the Aseya munhwa-sa repro]) the words you have taught are superior to [those of] the past.

'pwo'toy (< **pwo-'wo-'toy*), modulated accessive < **pwo'ta* (sees). ¶*PPWO-'SALQ 'i 'ke'cus ke's ul 'pwo'toy CCAY-LANG ce'thos* [= *ceh-'tos*] *'ho'no.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 8:86b) confronted by a falsehood the bodhisattva behaves as if in fear of a mountain wolf.

(~ s) 'pwun, bnd n. (?< *'PPWUN* 'portion'). just, only (= *'man*). ¶*NGWANG-'CO s 'MYENG 'i nil'Gwey s 'pwu.n i'lwoswo'n i* (1447 Sek 24:28a) the life of the prince is only seven days old. *wos.kwos hon kes 'pwun a'ni ''la* (1447 Sek 13:39a) not just fragrant things, but ... . *phu'lun 'pis 'pwun 'pwo'm i* (1465 Wen se: 29b) seeing just the blue color. *nyenu ke's u'lan 'ma'wo* (= *'mal'Gwo*) *ku'lus 'pwun cyang'mang ho'la* (1459 Wel 7:41-2) just get some dishes ready, not other things. SEE *-uls ~*, *'spwun*.

pyel < *'(P)PYELQ*. extraordinary, uncommon, rare; unexpected, special.

1. preparticle. ~ **lo** specially, especially, in particular, particularly [+ NEGATIVE]. ¶**pyel lo cŏh.ci anh.ta** is not particularly good; **pyel lo chwupci anh.ta** is not especially cold; **pyel lo halq il i ĕps.ta** has nothing in particular to do.

2. **pyel uy pyel** = **pyel-pyel**, adnoun. of various and unusual sorts. ¶**pyel-pyel sālam** all sorts of people. **pyel-pyelq īl** unusual things of all sorts. **pyel-pyel kaci uy ūmsik** all sorts of rare dishes. **Pyel-pyelq īl tā pwass.ta** I never saw such queer goings-on.

3. adnoun. ¶~ **kes** a rarity; an eccentric (person), an unexpected (a peculiar) incident. ~ **kkol** an "extraordinary" (= disgusting) spectacle = obnoxious thing / person, a mess. ~ **māl(-ssum)**, ~ **soli** an extraordinary (= preposterous / superfluous or unusually polite / gracious) remark. ~ **sālam** an eccentric, a queer bird, an odd duck. ~ **swu** special luck; (= ~ swutan) a special means, a secret key,

magic touch, proper technique. ~ **tŏli** a better way / means / remedy; an alternative, a choice. **pyel tŏli ĕps.i** inevitably; helplessly, reluctantly.

4. bnd adv. ~ **taluta** is of a particular kind, is extraordinary. ~ **talli** differently.

5. adj-n. ~ **hata** = ~ **sulepta**, ~ **nata** (adj) is peculiar, eccentric, odd.

CF **thukpyel** (adnoun, adj-n) special, extraordinary.

-q(-). A morphophonemic symbol, used by the Yale Romanization to represent all instances of noninitial reinforcement (-- C → --q C /--CC/, --n $i/_y$-- → --nq i-- /--nn$i/_y$--/, --lq $i/_y$-- /--ll$i/_y$--/) regardless of the source and whether recognized by the Hankul spelling or not. In certain compounds that preserve a trace of the MK adnominal particle *s* the --q is realized as /--t/ or (before **m** or **n**) as /--n/.

-q(-). 1. an adnominal marker that is largely unpredictable and in South Korea is written (with "s") after a vowel only, but is generally ignored in spelling words from Chinese; in North Korea it is written with an apostrophe after consonants as well as vowels, but is also widely ignored in spelling words from Chinese. An odd case: **yo** 'mattress' + **uy** 'clothing' → /yotĭ/ 'mattress cover', which is spelled "yos-uy" in South Korea but in the north is replaced by **yoq twi** /yottwi/, with a different etymology (**twi** 'behind'), it appears. SEE **-eyq-**, *q*, *s*.

2. as an infix, marks a derived intensive and is spelled with a doubled initial obstruent, as in **sseywuta** = **seywuta** 'stresses, emphasizes'.

q, *Q*. One of the Hankul symbols used in Middle Korean, this was intended to represent a glottal stop. It went unpronounced when initial (*Q*-- in Chinese words), but represented reinforcement when final (*--lq t--* = */--ltt--/*). See also *--LQ*.

q = *s* (genitive pcl), written in a few texts after a vowel before the word *'CCO* 'character, letter'. ¶*NA q 'CCO* (1451 Hwun-en 5b) the character *NA*. *MWU q 'CCO* (?1468 Mong 11b, 12b, ...) the character *MWU*. In 1445 Yong written after vowel or *--l* with following *'pt--*: *[SYEN-"KHWOW] q 'ptut* (12) his father's will, *ha'nol q 'ptu't ul* (86) heaven's will.

/--s/ before pause (noun-final) began merging with */--t/* in the early 1500s; the merger was complete by 1700. The */--s/* had earlier (by 1450) absorbed */--c/* and */--ch/*.

-s-- SEE ALSO **-usi--** < *-usi--* , *-osi--*

s_1, pcl (genitive); written separately or attached to the preceding or following syllable. Marks the preceding phrase as adnominal or as the subject of an adnominalized predicate. The preceding noun is either inanimate or honorific animate; for the nonhonorific animates MK used the genitive particle *'uy*, the source of modern **uy**, which combines the functions of both MK particles. The particle *s* attached to the "free" form of such nouns as *holo / holl* – 'one day', *molo / moll* – 'ridge', *namwo / namk* – 'tree', *nyenu / nyenk* – 'other', ... : *holo s a'cho.m oy* (1481 Twusi 8:17b) 'one morning', *molo s nam'k ul* (1481 Twusi 24:10a) 'the ridgepole', *namwo s pul'hwuy 'lol* (1447 Sek 6:30b) 'the root of the tree', *nyenu s 'i.l ol* (1475 Nay 1:53a) 'the other matters'. SEE *'ay s*, *'ey s*, *'yey s*; *'uy s*, *'oy s*, *'kwa s*; *t*, *z*.

1. (possession). of, --'s; belonging to (= **i/ka kacin**); characteristic of. ¶*KUM s 'pi'ch isi n ye* (1447 Sek 6:17a) it is a golden color. *pwom s 'pi.ch on* (1482 Kum-sam 2:12a) the colors of spring. *LYEN-HWA s HYANG* (1459 Wel 1:26b) the fragrance of the lotus blossom. *pwuthye s 'na.h i syelhun "sey'h i'lesi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:11b) Buddha's age was thirty-three.

2. (relationship). of; with respect to (in respect of / to), related / pertaining to, vis-à-vis, as regards (= **ey tăy han**). ¶*THYEN-"CO nom ha'nol s a'to.l i'n i* (1459 Wel 2:69a) (what is meant by) *THYEN-"CO* is the son of heaven. *kutuy s cip s [HYWENG-"TTYEY] uy [KWONG-MYENG] 'i* (1481 Twusi 25:28a) the renown of the brothers of your household. *ha'nol s "nim-'ku'm i'la 'hwom 'ptu't i'la* (1459 Wel 1:31b) it means he is the king of heaven. *na'la[h] s SSIN-"HHA y 'THAY-"CO s nye'k ul 'tul'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 6:25a) if the king's official takes the side of the prince. *'KAK-'KAK ceyye'kwom s yang'co 'lol ci'zwo'toy* (1459 Wel 8:19b) each creates his individual style, and ... .

2a. ¶*ye'le 'mul s TYWUNG 'ey pa'lo'l 'TTYEY-'QILQ 'kot 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 18:26b) among the (several) bodies of water, the sea

seems the most important.

2b. ¶*cwuk-sa'li s QIN-YWEN 'un* (1459 Wel 1:11b) the reasons for life or death.

3. (subject). of; done / felt / said by, on the part of (= -- **i / ka han**). CF 14.

4. (goal / result). of; that was done / achieved / accomplished (= -- **ul han / ilwun**) or is to be done or achieved / accomplished (= -- **ul hal / ilwul**). ¶*KYENG 'un pwuthye s 'ku.l i'la* (1447 Sek se:3b) sūtras are the scripture of Buddha. *'TTWOW 'non pwuthye s 'PEP 'i'la* (1447 Sek se:4b) the Way is Buddha's Law.

5. 5a. (specification). of; that is (= in). ¶*wo'nol s nal* (1482 Nam 1:40b) today. *SYEY s nye'k uy 'sye* (1447 Sek 6:33b) from (the direction of) the west. *'mwot il'Gwuwolq 'ka s NGUY-SIM 'i 'ep'susi'ta* (1449 Kok 53) has no doubt (as to) whether he cannot succeed. *kwuy-s kes* (1447 Sek 6:19b; 1482 Kum-sam 2:7b, 3:27b) ghost.

5b. (designation). called, (by the name) of (= -- **ila hanun**); SEE 15b. ¶ *[KWANG SAN] s 'kul nilk'ten sta'h ay* (1481 Twusi 21:42b) in the land of Guāng Shān where I was studying.

5c. (representation). of; that represents (= -- **uy phyosik in**). ¶*'i mozol[h] s ca'chwoy 'Ge'tun* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:29b) if (it is =) there are traces of this village.

5d. (characterized or described by). ¶*CIN-'SSILQ s 'SOYK 'ol na'thwo'm ye* (1459 Wel 17:19a) displaying its true color.

5e. mod + *'pa s*. which / that -- [extruded object]. ¶*pwuthye nilu'syan 'pa s 'PEP 'un* (1482 Kum-sam 2:40b) the Law that Buddha told. *nil'Gwon 'pa s ZYE-LOY 'non* (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) the so-called tathāgata. With the extruded object ellipted: *nilu'syan 'pa s [ ] 'ne y ZYE-LOY 'i 'NYEM 'ul cizwotoy na y pan'toki 'PEP nil'Gwon 'pa y is.ta ne'kiti 'malla 'hosi'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) what Buddha said is "you create this idea of the tathāgata and do not think that dharma is necessarily what I have told". *'HHA-MWUN 'ey nil'Gwon pa s [ ] 'i 'ko.t hi 'al'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) knows that what is said in the writings given down is like this, and ... .

6. (pertinence). of, --'s; belonging to, attached to (= **ey puth.nun**). ¶*'kil[h] s 'ney-ke'li 'yey* (1447 Sek 23:58b) at a road intersection.

7. (origin / source) of, --'s; (coming) from, (produced) in / at (= **ey se nan**).

8. 8a. (static location). of, in, at (= -- **ey iss.nun**). ¶*'ta 'TTI wu'h uy s PPWO-'SALQ s 'TUK 'isi'n i 'la* (1459 Wel 17:26a) all are the bodhisattva's virtue(s) on earth. *'mwoy'h ay s kwo'c i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) the mountain flowers.

8b. to / on the -- of [the head is a noun of relative location]. ¶*'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ s al'ph oy 'Gwos* (1447 Sek 6:33a) right there in front of Śaripūtra. *LUNG-KKYA SAN 'i NAM THYEN-'TYWUK pa'lol s 'ko'z ay is.no'n i* (1447 Sek 6:43b) Lankā (Adam's Peak) is on the shore of the sea of southern India. *elkwul s tayka'li s 'swo.p ay 'swum.e 'ys'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34a) is concealed within (= behind) the skin of the face. *'spye s 'swo'k ay* (1459 Wel 1:13a) in the bone. *'THYEY wu'h uy s 'wo.s i'n i* (1482 Nam 1:68b) are garments on the body. *'twu ha'nol s so'zi 'yey 'ka'sya* (1447 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens. *'twu 'THYELQ-NGWUY SAN s so'zi e'tuWun sta'h ay* (1459 Wel 1:28b) on the dark ground between the two iron-enclosing mountains (cakravāḍa). *KYWOW-KYWOW 'ho.ya 'pyel s kawon-toy s twu'lyewun 'to.l isyas'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:24b) brightly shining it is a round moon in the midst of clouds.

8c. (abstract location). ¶*nil'kwup 'cha s ha'no.l i'la* (1459 Wel 1:20a) it is the seventh heaven. *'ney cha s ha'no.l iza* (1447 Sek 6:36a) precisely the fourth heaven.

8d. (dynamic location). of, in, at, on, by, arising or happening at -- (= -- **ey se iss.nun**). ¶*ingey s 'mal 'lwo n'* (1459 Wel 18:68b) with the remarks made here.

8e. (time). at, of. ¶*'na y 'a'lay s ne'y 'pe't ila'n i* (1447 Sek 6:19b) I was your friend in earlier days. *alp s ku'l ey* (1465 Wen 1:2:1:4a; "*alps-ku-'ley*") in the earlier text. *SSI-'CYELQ s han 'salo'm i* (1459 Wel 18:83a) the many people of the time. *'ma.l i kanan hon si'cyel s 'i.l ey* (1475 Nay 2:2:47b) in the event that one is impoverished for words. *al'ph oy s KWONG-'TUK 'ey ka'col'piken 'ta y n'* (1459 Wel 17:32b) compared to the virtue achieved earlier. *'icey s HHWANG-'TYEY* (1447 Sek se: 6b) the present emperor.

8f. (quantity). of; to the extent of. ¶*ta'sos cwul'ki s LYEN-HWA 'lol 'sa'a* (1447 Sek 6:8a)

bought five lotus blossoms, and … . *"ney ka'ci s "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol ye'huy'ye* (1447 Sek 6:4a) escaping the Four Miseries (of birth, age, illness, death). *hon "cwum s "sil* (1482 Kum-sam 3:46a) a handful of thread. *'su'mul[h] hon 'hoy s so'zi 'yey* (1447 Sek 6:47a) for an interval of twenty-one years. *pwuthye 'two "sek 'ca[h] s 'mwo'm i towoy'sya* (1447 Sek 6:44a) Buddha too had a body three *'cah* (= 6 ft) tall.

9. (material). of; made of, made out of; made up (consisting) of. ¶ *'phi s mwucek* (1447 Sek 6:33a) a mass of blood.

10. (use). for; used for.

11. (similarity). like, of (= ··· **kwa kath.un**). ¶ *'i s yang'co 'lwo* (1447 Sek 23:4a) like this. *'i s "yang o'lwo* (1459 Wel 18:15b) thus.

12. (object of reference, topic). of, about, depicting, referring to, directed at (= ··· **ey tāy hay se ciun**).

13. 13a. (as a part) of (= **il-pupun ulo in**). ¶ *noy'zil s a'cho'm ol* (1482 Nam 1:40a) tomorrow morning. *'SO-'NGWELQ s 'PALQ-'ZILQ 'ey* (1459 Wel 2:48b) on the 8th day of April. *ko'lom s "koz* (1445 [1]Yong 68) the sand banks of the rivers. *'i pe'tul s ni'ph i* (1482 Nam 1: 45a) this willow leaf; the leaf of this willow. *pangha s 'kwo 'y'n i* (1447 Sek 6:31b) is the pestle of a mortar. *ku namwo s pwul'hwuy 'lol 'spay'hhye* (1447 Sek 6:30b) uprooted the tree and … . *pwuthye s elkwul* (1482 Kum-sam 2: 31b) Buddha's face. *PPWO-'SALQ s kwo'h ay* (1459 Wel 1:36b) to the bodhisattva's nose. *"TYWUW 'nun pol[h] s mo"toy "'n i* (1459 Wel 10:118a) the "elbow" is the joint of the arm. *'khun 'po.yam s SSIN-LYENG 'i'la* (1459 Wel 1: 15a) is the spirit of a large snake.

13b. (member) of (a group).

14. = *'i* = **i/ka** (marking the subject of an adnominalized predicate). CF 3.

14a. (epitheme extruded from the object). ¶ *'na 'non pwuthye s solang 'hosi'nwon az'G i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:86a) I am the younger brother whom the Buddha loves. *'SYEY-CWON s "TTWOW il'Gwusyan "i'l oy yang'co 'lol 'ku'lye* (1447 Sek se:5b) depicts aspects of the deed by which the World-Honored [Buddha] achieved the Way, and … .

14b. (epitheme extruded from a genitive). ¶ *hon 'nwun s 'PPYENG hon "salo'm i …* (1462 [1]Nung 2:92b) a person with one ailing eye.

14c. (summational epitheme that forms a nominalization). ¶ *pwuthye s kolo'chisya[']m ol* (1459 Wel 23:72a) Buddha's teaching. *LWO-"LWOW y kutuy s "wo'm ol kitu'li'tela ho'la* (1482 Nam 1:50b) he has been long waiting for you to come. *PI-'NGWEN s HWUN 'hosya'm olwo pi'luse ingey ni'lu.n i* (1482 Nam 1:33b) with the emitting of fragrance by the great pitying vow [of Buddhas and bodhisattvas to save all living beings], it has for the first time reached this place. *'swoy oy 'kuyGwun 'on kozol s se'nule'wu.m i towowoy'nwon t i'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) the temper of the metal [personified – hence *oy* not *s*] results from the autumn's being cool.

15. that – : adnominalizes a sentence to a summational epitheme, stating its content. (The modern language will usually adnominalize a quotation of the content.)

15a. *-'ta s* (= **-ta 'nun**). ¶ *TTIN-SA 'non hal 's i.n i, TTIN 'kot SA 'kot'ta s "ma.l i'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) dust and sand are plentiful (things) so what it says is that it like dust and like sand. *"KWANG-'CHI 'non ne'pi KWANG-MYENG 'i pi'chwuy'ta s 'ptu.t i'Gwo* (1459 Wel 2:9b) the expression *"KWANG-'CHI* (is =) has the meaning of light shining widely, and … *'i 'non ZYE-LOY s QA-SUNG-KKI KWONG-'TUK 'ul nil'Ge 'two NUNG 'hi "ta "mwot ho'l i "'la s 'ptu't ul 'KYELQ 'ho'ya na'thwosi'n i "'la* (1463 Pep 3:47a) this expresses the meaning that the tathāgata's asankhyeya (countless) achievements of virtue can never adequately all be told, tell as one will. *"tywo'tha s "ma'l i'za nilo'l ye* (?1517- Pak 1:3a) can I say it's OK?

15b. *'i'la s* (= **ila 'nun**). ¶ *'CYENG 'PEP-"NGAN 'on 'CYENG hon 'PEP-"NGAN 'i'la s "ma.l i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:68b) "*'CYENG 'PEP-"NGAN*" is a word that means the true Dharma Eye [one of the five cakṣuḥ: Physical Eye, Wise Eye, Divine Eye, Dharma Eye, Buddha Eye]. *'ile 'n 't olwo 'TTAY-'KAK SYEN 'i'la s il'hwu.m i natho'si.n i "'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) thus there appeared the name "Sage of the Great Awakening". *"HHWUW-'TTWAN 'ay s "NAY-'CI "'la s "mal 'two 'stwo 'i 'lol 'LYEY 'ho'ya a'lwol 't i'n i "'la* (1465 Wen 1:2:2: 136a) and the word *"NAY-'CI* in the later column exemplifies this, also, so we know. SEE *-u'l l "'la s*.

15c. *-u'lq ka s.* ¶ *'SYENG-HHYEN s 'TTI-'WUY 'yey ni'luti "mwot hol 'ka s PWUN-'PPYELQ 'i "ep'su.l i ''la* (1475 Nay 1:35b) it is bound to reach to the position of the sages.

15d. *-'kwo 'cye s* (= **-ko siph.ta 'n**). ¶ *"cywokwo'ma s 'poy 'thokwo 'cye s 'ptu.t ul nis'ti "mwot ho.l i 'lwota* [← *"mwot ho'l i ilwo'ta*] (1481 Twusi 15:55b) I will not forget my desire to ride in a little boat.

16. (adnominalizes an adverb). ¶ *ceyye'kwom s QIN-YWEN 'u'lwo* (1447 Sek 6:39b) by their respective causes and effects. *howo'za s "mal* (1462 [1]Nung 9:118a) talking / saying to oneself. *'hyen'ma s PPWO-'SALQ '[G]wa 'hyen'ma s 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i* (1459 Wel 17:23a) the many bodhisattvas and the many common creatures / folk.

16a. (adnominalizes an adverbial phrase). ¶ *"salom "ma'ta s 'MYWOW-'SYENG i'n i* (1463 Pep 2:162a) it is the wondrous nature of every man. SEE *'kwa s.*

17. SEE *-'ul s.*

NOTE 1: Before the particle *s* the resonants */l/* and */n/* were often unwritten (CF He Wung 285, 313-4), and they were probably elided in specific phrases except when the particle was set off by juncture, as in speech slowed down to capture the underlying structure.

¶ *ye'le pa'lo[l] s ka'won-'toy i'sywo'toy* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84b) they are among the seas and ... ; *ye'le a'comi 'icey pa'lo[l] s "ko'z oy 'kay 's[']kwo* (1481 Twusi 8:38a) the aunts are on the tidelands by the seaside, and ... — CF *ne-"huy pa'lol s "ko'z ay 'ka'a* (1459 Wel 10:13ab) you people go to the seaside and ... . *'mu[l] s 'kye'l ul* — (1481 Twusi 18:11; cited from LCT) the waves — CF *'PPI-MA-'CILQ-TA 'non pa'lol s 'mul s 'kyel s swo'li ''la 'hwon "ma.l i'n i* (1447 Sek 13:9b) [the name] Vimalacitra is a word that means the sound of the waves of the sea. *pa[l] s kala'k o'lwo 'sta'h ol nwu'lusi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:39a [1]Yi Tonglim version]) he deigned to press the earth with his toes — CF *'pal s kala'k ol 'chokwo* (1482 Nam 1:50a) kicking his toes. *"se[l] s to'l ay* (1466 Kup 2:58b) in December (> **sĕt tal ey**) — CF *"sel s 'nal* (1481 Twusi 20:17a) New Year's day (> **sĕl nal**). *i'thu[l] s na'l ay* (1459 Wel 1:6b) on the next day = *i'thu[l] s na'l ay* (1447 Sek 6:27a). *pe'tu[l] s ni.ph i* (1482 Kumsam 4:42b), *pe'tul s 'nip 'kwa* (1459 Wel 23:91b) willow leaves. *mwu[l] s mwoy[h] s pwuli* (1632 Twusi-cwung 13:4b) all of the mountain peaks. *pskwu[l] s "pel* (1481 Twusi 18:4; cited from LCT) = *pskwul pel* (1632 Twusi-cwung 18:4a) honey bee. The elision could apply to final *-l* < *-lh*, as in *mozo[lh] s 'noy* (1481 Twusi 15:50b) the smoke of a village — CF *mozol[h] s "salom* (1459 Wel 23:66a) people of the village, village folk. An unusual elision before *n-* of the string */l s/* occurs in *"pwuyn swu'phu[l s] nacwoy s 'hoy s pi.ch i* (1481 Twusi 7:4a) the evening sunlight of the empty forest.

¶ *swo[n] s twop na'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:51b) fingernails grew — CF *"twu swon s twop 'SYANG 'ol "CHYWU ho'l ye* (1462 [1]Nung 3:43b) ready to take the distinctive mark of double fingernails, *swon s pa'tang 'ay s "KWA-"CO* (1482 Nam 1:25b) a cake in the palm of the hand. *'CHWON 'ma[n] s 'phu.l i* (1482 Kumsam 4:42b) an inch-high grass fife — CF *SO-HHWOW 'man s 'NYEM 'two* (1482 Kum-sam 2:15a) even the tiniest fraction of an instant (kṣana). *nye[n] s kwo'c i'le'la* (?1517- Pak 1:70b) it was a lotus blossom. The elision did not apply to final *-n* < *-nh*, to judge from *cip 'an[h] s "salo.m ol* (1447 Sek 6:5b) the people of the household.

Many (perhaps most) of the *-l* and *-n* nouns are spelled with no evidence of the elision: *"syelWun "il s TYWUNG 'ey 'two* (1447 Sek 6:6a) 'even among sad events'; *'nwun s 'sal 'two* (1463 Pep 4:53a) 'even the furrow between the eyebrows'. There is no obvious explanation why some nouns have the elision, some do not. Not all of the examples can be dismissed as lexical compounds.

Other common elisions before the particle *s* are peculiar to individual words, such as *cip* 'house': *ku ci[p] s 'sto'l i* (1447 Sek 6:14a) the daughter of that house — CF *cip s "i'l ol* (1475 Nay 1:84a, 2:1:40b) events of the home; *cip s polo'm ay* (1481 Twusi 25:2a) on the wall of the house; *kutuy s cip s [HYWENG-"TTYEY] uy [KWONG-MYENG] 'i* (1481 Twusi 25:48a) the renown of the brothers of your family.

NOTE 2: Between voiced sounds, 1445 ¹Yong often wrote the particle as *z*. The example *psol z CHWO 'lol* (1466 Kup 2:21b) 'rice vinegar' probably has an unwanted baseline mistakenly added while carving the syllable block, for a couple of pages later we find the expected *psol s 'CHWO 'ay* (id. 2:24a). Several texts have a variant spelling *t* after *-n* before *s-* and *c-*. After a vowel or *-l* the glottal stop *-q* is written before *'ptut*. In 1451 Hwun-en and ?1468- Mong the *-q* is written after a vowel before the word *'CCO* 'character, letter'; 1465 Wen has examples of *c* before *'CCO* after a vowel, *-N*, *-NG*, or *-LQ*, but after *-M* it writes only *s* or *p*. In several texts before a voiceless obstruent the particle is written as *p* after *-m*, as *k* after *-ng*. After *-l* the particle is attested at least once with *q* before *c*: *"swolq "ci'n i* (1459 Wel 8:10b) = *'swol s "ci.n ol* (1466 Kup 2:63a). A free-standing *W* was written by 1451 Hwun-en after Chinese words ending in *-w*. SEE *c*, *k*, *p*, *q*, *t*, *W*; **s "swon-'toy > k "swon-'toy*.

NOTE 3: Before the postmodifiers *'ka* and *'kwo* (question) the particle *s* functions as a substitute for the copula modifier after the postmodifier *'i* or the polite marker *-ngi*.

s_2, pcl (? abbr < *'sye*). SEE *'u'lwo 'sye*; *two 'kwo s*. CF *cyang'chos* in future (SEE -s).

s_3, postmod (follows only prosp mod *-ulq*). the fact that -- . *'s ol*, *'s oy*, *'s i(--)*, *'s ye*, *'s 'yen 'tyeng*.

s, postmod [obs] < s_3. the likely fact that -- (= kes). SEE si, sun, son; -ulq say; ? sey; *'so*.

-'s-, bnd v (emotive). SEE *-'s[o]-*.

-s, suffix (CF -us). 1. derives impressionistic adv from adj, verb.

1a. < adj. ¶cilkis firm, unyielding < cilki-. mulus rather / quite soft < mulu-. pilis fishy-smelling < pili-. puphus bulky < puphu-. selphis rather loose-woven < selphi-. hulis dim < huli-. alis pungent < ali-.

1b. < vt. ¶kwukis/kokis wrinkled, crumpled < kwuki-/koki-.

1c. < vi. ¶mis-mis / mays-mays long and smooth < mīta, CF mīn / māyn.

1d. ? < vp. pois misty, pearly ?< poi- (CF pō.yah- adj).

2. other derivations: kulus by mistake (adv), mistaking it (vnt) < kulu- be wrong (adj). *cyang'chos = cyang'cho* in future.

-s- (or the doubling of a following obstruent; n before m, n, l). SEE -q-.

-'sa, particle = *'za* (directly attached to stem). ¶*'NYELQ-PPAN 'ay esye 'tu-'sa* [= *'tule 'za*] *ho'l i 'lwo'ta* (1447 Sek 13:58a) has to enter nirvāṇa at once. *'na y cwuk-'sa ho'l i 'lwo'ta* (1481 Samkang ¹yel:5a) I must die.

sa-, ? bnd v. SEE *'sa-ngi "ta*.

sa, pcl [alt after vowel of isa; obs; DIAL – South Kyengsang (Mkk 1960:3:33), Ceycwu (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:35), Hamkyeng] = ya (iya).

-sa < *-'sya* [lit] = -sye, -sie (honorific inf).

(-)sa, bnd n. leftover (quantity), odd. twū nyang tōn-sa an odd two taels of money. han toy ~ an extra toy (to a measuring by mal = 10 toy).

(-q) sa hata SEE ssa hata

sai < *so'zi*, noun, postmodifier. ABBR sāy.

1. a space between two points; an interval; a distance apart; a gap; between. CF thum.

2. an interval between two points of time; a while, a spell; between, during; a gap, a pause, a break; time, spare time. CF tong-an, sikan, thum. ¶Pappe se phyēnci lul ssulq sāi ka ēps.ess.ta I was so busy I had no time to write.

3. (friendly / mutual) relations, terms; life / relationship together; interpersonal feelings. ¶ ~ ka cōh.ta is on good terms (with).

4. postmod. (-nun ~) while, during the time that; (-un ~) when, after. CF -ulq sāy.

-saita [obs] = -upsita (let's)

sakwi, bnd postn. ABBR -say. SEE iph ~. [< ? CF sakwita; -sayki; sai, say.]

-sal, bnd morpheme, suf. ? bad. ¶kan ~, kepuk ~, mip ~, puncwu ~, tok ~, wuak ~, anikkop-sal sulepta = anikkopta is disgusted. CF mom-sal general fatigue (from overwork); neks-sal (i) nata (NKd) loses one's temper, gets angry (?= neksal impudence) ?< neks'+ -sal. [?< *'SALQ* 'baleful'; ?< -sali = -suli.]

sāl(q) < *"sal(q)* < **sal'[o]l(q)*, prosp mod < sālta < *"sa[l]'ta* (lives).

sālam < *"salom*, n (< vi subst). person; people.

-sali, bnd var [DIAL] = suli -like, der adv < sulepta. ¶swīp-sali easily, readily.

sal.i, postnoun (der n < sālta vi).

1. living, life. ¶cingyek ~ serving one's term of imprisonment. si-cip ~ living with

one's husband's parents. **mesum ~** working as a farmhand. **kosayng ~** leading a hard life. **sĕysang ~** way of living, mode of life. **cey ~** self-support. **ko.yong ~ (lul) hata** leads the life of an employee. **Wen, casik i cheka sal.i lul hata 'ni!** How shameful for a man to be living in his wife's house! **Nul phĭnan sal.i hatun ttay sayngkak hanta** I always think of the time when I was leading a refugee's life. **Si-cip sal.i ka ku-taci to elyeptula** Life as a married woman was ever so hard (for me).

2. garb, clothes, wear. ¶**yelum ~** summer things / clothes, summerwear.

sălm < *ˇsalm* < **sal'[o]m*, subst < **sălta** < *ˇsa[l]'ta* (lives). ¶ *ˇsal.m ye* (1481 Twusi 16: 42a) = *ˇsal'm ye* lives and ... . CF *sa'lwom*, **sălam** < *ˇsalom*.

salok [DIAL] = **swulok**

ˇsalom, n (< vi subst). person, people. ¶ *ˇsalo'm i* (1463 Pep 2:41a). *hon ˇsa'lo'm i'na* (1518 Sohak-chŏ 8:3a) an individual.

sa'lwom, modulated substantive < *ˇsa[l]'ta*. life, living. ¶*sa'lwo'm i* (1449 Kok 143). *sa'lwo.m ol* (1481 Twusi 8:29a, 8:33-4).

sam.$^{e}_{a}$, vt inf. by way of, for, for the sake of, as; ~ se SAME. ¶**il ul cangnan sam.e hata** does a job for fun (or half-heartedly). **sănqpo sam.e sĭnay ey kata** goes downtown for the sake of a walk. **tongmu sam.e kath.i sălta** live together for companionship. **sihem sam.e** as a trial, on a trial basis.

săm.ta < *ˇsam'ta*, vt.

1. makes (something) of (a person or thing), makes one / it into (being). ¶**koa lul yăngca lo ~** adopts an orphan. **ku lul sawi lo ~** makes him one's son-in-law. **chayk ul tongmu lo ~** makes books one's companion.

¶*mu'su ke's u'lwo ˇTTWOW 'lol sa'mo'l ywo* (1459 Wel 9:22b) of what (thing) can we make the Way? *'MYWOW-'HHOYNG 'o'lwo 'YWONG sa'mwol 'tt i.n i* (1463 Pep 1:4b) through the profound act of faith [by which the good karma is produced] one will create function. *'i ˇsay 'wul'Guy ho'n i 'za PWU-ZIN 'ol sa'mwo.l i 'la* (1447 Sek 24:20b) precisely the one who has made this bird sing will I make my wife. *'ZYE-LOY 'THAY-'CO s SSI-'CYELQ 'ey 'na 'lol 'kyecip ˇsa'mosi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:4a) when the tathāgata was prince he made me his wife. *kul'lwo il'hwu'm ul sa'mo.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 2:27b) made his name be that.

2. makes (a sandal). ¶**ciph sin ul ~** makes straw sandals.

3. spins. ¶**myengcwu sĭl ul ~** spins silk.

sān < *ˇsan* < **sa'[lo]n*, modifier < **sălta** < *ˇsa[l]'ta* (lives). alive.

sang < *'SYANG* (appearance): SEE ~ **paluta, ~ siph.ta**; CF **seng**, *syeng*.

sang < *SSYANG*, adn, bnd n. common, ordinary, everyday, vulgar, mundane, trivial, routine. ¶**~ nyen, ~ nom, ~ mal, ~ sulepta, ~ oli, ~ yong, ~ in; ~ sulepta; ~q talk, ~q sălam, ~q soli, ~q il, ~q toyta.** CF **pisang**.

sāng < *'SSYANG*.

1. n, adn. top, superior; above, preceding. ¶**~ chi** top-grade stuff. **sāngq kil** top quality. **~ kitwung** top pillar. **~ nulk.un-i** senior. **~ welkup** top salary. **~ tāycep** top treatment. **~ tāyhwa** the above conversation. ANT **hā**.

2. bnd adn. the first of two or three, earlier. ¶**~ pănki** first term. **~ pān-nyen** the first half(-year). CF **hā, cwung**.

3. bnd adn. going up to (the capital, etc.).

4. bnd postn (see §5.3.1; usually pronounced with short a) with respect to, -wise; from the viewpoint / standpoint of. ¶**mun.yey ~** from the standpoint of literary arts. **sāhoy-hak ~** with respect to sociology. **sĕykyey ^{1}yeksa ~** from the standpoint of world history. **^{1}yeksa sāng ina cili sāng ulo pol man han kes** things well worth looking at from the perspectives of history or geography. **cili sāng (uy) kyĕnci lo pwā se** seen from the standpoint of geography. **I ke n' kyengcey sāng uy (less commonly in) mūncey 'la ko polq swu iss.ta** This can be looked at as a question relevant to economics. **Ku mūncey nun cili sāng i ani 'la ^{1}yeksa sāng uy kyĕnci lo pwā ya hanta** That problem must be viewed (looked at) not from the standpoint of geography, but that of history. **I mūncey nun cengchi sāng (ina) kwunsa sāng ul mak.lon hako sīmkak han mūncey 'ta** This is a very serious problem, and certainly with respect to either political or military affairs. **Kyengcey sāng kwa nun pāntay lo kwunsa sāng ulo nun tāytan hi cwūngyo han ciyek ita** In contrast with economic relevance, it is a very important area militarily. **Kyengcey sāng pota to kwunsa sāng ulo nun te cwūngyo han ciyek ita** It is an

area that is of greater importance militarily than it is economically.

-*'sa-ngi ''ta*, ? bnd v polite + cop indic assertive. I would like, I hope [speaking to a superior]. ¶ *"CO-'SIK 'uy il'hwum 'ul a'pi isi'm ye ſ'je'mi i'sya 'QILQ-"TTYENG ho'sa-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 8:83a; *il-'hwum-'ul*) I hope the name of the son will be decided in the presence of the father and the mother. *'CCYENG-"THWO 'ay hon-'toy 'ka nasa-ngi 'ſ'ſta* (1459 Wel 8:100b) I would like to go to the Pure Land and be reborn there together [with her].

sangpulu hata, postmod adj-n [DIAL; Siberian?]. SEE **-ulq ~**. CF seng $p^{a}/_{u}$luta.

sang paluta [Cenla DIAL (LHS 1512a)] = **seng siph.ta**

sang puluta [DIAL] = **seng siph.ta**. (LHS 3234a **halq sang puluta** = **halq kes kath.ta**).

sang siph.ta [obs] = **seng siph.ta**

sānun < *"sa'non* < **sa'ſlo]'non*, proc mod < **sālta** < *"sa[ſ]'ta* (lives). living. ¶ *"sa'non "sa'lo.m i'n i* (1459 Wel 1:8b) is a living man. *"sano'n i* (1447 Sek 13:10a, 1481 Twusi 25: 23a) is living.

-saoita [obs] = **-saop.nita, -sup.nita**. VAR **-uoita, -uoyta**.

-sao(wu)l, formal prosp mod [**-saop-** + **-ul**; obs] = **-ul**. [After vowel **-o(wu)l**.]

-sao(wu)likka, formal prosp attentive [**-saop-** + **-ulikka**; obs] = **-ulikka**. ¶**Ecci ic.saolikka** How can I possibly forget!

-sao(wu)li^{t}/ıa, formal prosp assertive.

-sao(wu)n, formal mod [**-saop-** + **-un**; obs] = **-un**. [After vowel **-o(wu)n**.]

-sao(wu)na, formal advers [**-saop-** + **-una**; obs] = **-una** (but etc.). [After vowel **-o(wu)na**.] ¶**Ōylam han māl-ssum iona** (or **Ōylam haona**) It is presumptuous of me to say, but ... .

-sao(wu)ni, formal sequential [**-saop-** + **-uni**; obs] = **-uni** (so etc.). [After vowel **-o(wu)ni**.]

-saop- [obs -W-; after vowel **-op-**] = **-sup-, -up-**; inf **-sa(o)wa**, mod **-sao(wu)n**. VAR **-uop-**.

1. **-saop.n(a)ita** = **-sup.nita**
2. **-saop.n(a)ikka** = **-sup.nikka**
3. **-saopt(e)ita** = **-suptita**
4. **-saopt(e)ikka** = **-suptikka**
5. **-saopko** = **-ko**
6. **iss.saop.naita** = **iss.^{s}up.nita**; **ēps.saop.naikka** = **ēps.^{s}up.nikka**.

-saopsiko [obs] = **-usiko** (hon ger). ¶**Onul-nal wuli eykey il.yong halq 'yangsik ul cwuopsiko** Give us this day our daily bread, and ... .

-saopsita, [obs]. 1. = **-upsita** (let's do). ¶**Cip ulo kaopsita** Let us go home.

2. = **-usita** (deigns to do). ¶**Wang kkey se naopsita** (or **nasiopsita**) A king is born.

-saopsose [lit, obs] = **-usio**. please do. ¶**Ak ey se kwū haopsose** Deliver us from evil.

-saoyta [obs] = **-saop.nita, -sup.nita**

-sap-, abbr < **-saop-**, [obs] = **-sup-**.

-sa(o)wa, formal inf [**-saop-/-sap-** + **-^{e}/$_{a}$**; obs] = **-e**. CF **-u(o)wa**.

say$_1$ < *'say*, 1. adnoun. new; ANT **nalk.un, hēn, muk.un**. ¶ **~ sin** a new pair of shoes. **~ chayk** a new book. **~ māl** a new word. **~ cip** a new house (CF **sāy sip** a bird house).

2. preparticle, pre-postnominal. ¶ **~ lo** newly, recently. **~ lopta** is new. **~ loi** newly.

3. n. (MK) new thing/one (= say kes). ¶*ta'si 'say 'lol pi'he* (1463 Pep 3:94a) let it rain once more anew. *nol'ko'n i l' "tel'Gwo 'say 'lol te'u'm ye* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:118b) lessens the old and increases the new.

say$_2$, postsubst, postnoun. mode, manner, way.

1. postsubst. ¶**ccaim ~** the make, makeup, structure; the way something is put together. **cha(y)lim ~** the set-up; one's manner of dressing. **kkekk.im ~** the fold, the way it is folded back (turned down). **kkim ~** secrets, inklings, hints ?< **kkīta** (fog / smoke / dust) hangs. **mantulm ~** the make, workmanship. **mek.um ~** cookery, appetite; table manners. **nāym ~** smell, odor ?< **nāyta** emits. **nel.um ~** the way things are spread out [irreg subst < **nēlta**]. **nul.im ~** drawl, slowness in speech. **pak.um ~** stitching, the stitches. **pellim ~** arrangement, display. **phallim ~** the (relative) sale, the demand (for things on sale) < **phalta** (vp) is sold. **sayngkim ~** looks, appearance.

2. postn. ¶**chwulyem ~** contributing jointly (< *'CHWULQ-"LYEM*). **chung ~** ("layer" =) quality of gold. **kan ~** saltiness, flavor. **kwa ~** price. **kwumeng ~** the way a hole (or face) is shaped. **meli ~** (the way one looks when) wearing a headpiece. **myēn ~** surface, face. **mo.yang ~** appearance, form. **ōl ~** the weave. **phu' say$_1$** starching. CF **pon** (adn) ~ original looks, nature; **iph-say** = **iph-sakwi** leaf.

say$_3$, postmodifier [< *'s oy*]. SEE **-ulq ~**.

say$_4$, counter. a 20-strand unit measuring the warp-thread density of cloth (SYN **sung**, CF **sung-say**). ¶**sĕk ~** 60-strand (cloth).

say-$_5$, prefix; LIGHT ↔ **si-**. vivid, deep, intense. ¶ **~ kkamah.ta** is jet black. **~ ha.yah.ta** is snow white. SYN **says-**. CF **sayng-**.

say$_6$ < ***SOY**, n. = **kwuk-say** the royal seal.

say$_7$, n. ore yield.

say$_8$, n. = **sayq palam** east wind [nautical].

say$_9$ < *'say*, n. sod, turf; (= **ek-~**) a kind of wild grass; (= **ieng**) straw thatch. CF **phu' say$_2$** grasses, plants, pasturage; **namu say** firewood.

sāy$_{10}$ < *'say*, n. a bird.

sāy$_{11}$, abbr < **sai** (interval).

say lo < *'say 'lwo*, n (preparticle) + pcl [? ~ or abbr < **say loi**]. newly, freshly; recently.

sāylo (ey), particle (+ particle) [literary; always preceded by **-ki nun**]. far from doing, instead of doing, on the contrary. ¶**Na l' chac.e oki n' sāylo ey cēnhwa cocha to ēps.ess.ta** Far from (his) calling on me, there wasn't even a phone call (from him). **Phokphung-wu ka caki nun sāylo ey te sīm hay kanta** The storm, far from abating, increased in its fury.

CF **khenyeng; -nun tāysin ey, -ci anh.ko, -nun pāntay lo, tolie.**

sāyloi → **sāylo ey**

say loi, der adv < **say lopta**. newly (= **say lo**).

sāylye, particle [DIAL] = **sāylo ey**.

sayng$_1$ < **SOYNG**, [lit]. 1. noun. life, living.

2. pronoun [in letters]. I / me (= **na, ce**).

3. postnoun (title). Young Mister ~ . ¶**Kim ~** Young Mr Kim.

4. postnoun (after date or year name). born in ~ . ¶**1920 ~** born in 1920. **mū-cin ~** born in the 5th year of the 60-year cycle.

sayng$_2$ (< **sayng$_1$**), noun, adv. raw; reasonable.

1. n (preparticle). **~ ulo** SEE **sayng ulo**.

2. adverb. **~ mekta** "eats it raw" = feigns ignorance; ignores (one's words).

sayng$_3$ (< **sayng$_1$**), adn.

1. raw; unripe, uncooked, green; unhealed. ¶**~ kes** raw (things). **~ kwāsil** unripe fruit. **~ kwul** raw oysters. **~ ssal** uncooked rice. **~ ttakci** unhealed / raw scab.

2. crude, unprocessed, natural; wild; rough(-hewn); untrained, untutored; unassimilated. ¶**~ kacwuk** rawhide. **~ komu** crude rubber. **~ mal** an unbroken horse, a bronco. **~ muci** = **sayngq kwun** a green hand, a novice. **~ myengcwu** raw silk. **~ wuyu** raw milk. **~ Yecin** an unassimilated Juchen.

3. live, living; healthy; not yet dry, undried, unseasoned, green. ¶**~ cangcak** unseasoned (green) firewood. **~ ciok** a living hell. **~ coki** undried corvina. **~ kwāpu** a grass widow. **~ mok-swum** life itself; an innocent person's life. **~ myengthay** undried pollack. **~ namu** a live tree; green wood; unseasoned wood. **~ sālam** innocent / healthy / disinterested person. **sayngq i** (= **sayng ni**) a good / healthy tooth. **sayngq ¹ipyel** lifelong separation.

4. real, natural, original, untouched, pristine; raw; unprocessed; unsweetened, unflavored, unscented; unbottled. ¶**~ apeci** one's natural father. **~ cali** an untouched place. **~ hulk** virgin soil. **~ ttang** virgin land. **~ maykcwu** draft ("dry") beer.

5. unreasonable, irrational, arbitrary, forced, needless, uncalled-for, excess (CF **sayngphan** unreasonably). ¶**~ cwuk.um** an unnatural death. **~ hŏlyeng** an uncalled-for scolding. **~ kocip** stubbornness. **~ kosayng** needless suffering. **~ pyelak** unreasonable scolding; undeserved misfortune; sudden calamity. **~ soli** nonsense, unreasonable talk. **~ thucip** a senseless dispute. **~ ttan-cēn** evasive remarks or actions, beating around the bush, going off on a tangent. **~ ttey(-keli)** obstinacy.

CF **sayngsayng hata** is fresh, lively; **sayng-cayki** undamaged part (? bnd n + suffix).

-sayngi, suf. ? stars. **com ~** the Pleiades; small things. [? < bnd n **seng** < **SYENG** 'star' + **-i**]

saynggak < *'soyng 'kak*, n. 1. thought, thinking, idea. **~ hata**, vnt. thinks, thinks of, considers.

2. (= **yĕyceng**) intention, idea, view, purpose. SEE **-ulq ~**.

sayng ulo, n + pcl. 1. raw (= **nal lo**). ¶**talkyal ul ~ mekta** eats an egg raw. CF **sayng mekta**.

2. unreasonably, irrationally, arbitrarily, wrongfully. ¶**~ sālam ul ttaylita** hits a person without reason.

says-, pref; LIGHT ↔ **sis-**. [LIVELY] vivid, deep, intense. ¶**says-nolah.ta** is a deep yellow. **says-ha.yah.ta /saytha.yatha/** is extremely white.

-s~cop-, 1. < *-s-~zop-*, *-sk-~zop-*, *-z-~zop-*.

2. (mistake) → *-t~cop-*, *-~ccop-*.

se < *'sye*, inf < **suta** < **seta** < *'sye'ta* (stands).

se, pcl (< *'sye* < */i/'sye* = **iss.e** being). SEE **ey se**. CF **ulo (s)se**; **-so**, **swu**.

1. marks the location (dynamic or default): (happening) at/in (a place). ¶**yeki ~ il hata** works here (at this place). **Eti se sass.nun ya** Where did you buy it?

2. from (a place, a position, a status, a group, a number). ¶**Mikwuk ~ wass.ta** came from America. **mēlli ~** from afar. **kakkai ~** from nearby. **Sewul se osin pun tul** people here from Seoul.

3. marks impersonal oblique subject. ¶**Yen-Tay ey se ikyess.ta** Yensey University won.

4. ¶**honca se** by oneself, alone. **twūl-i se** the two of them together, between themselves.

5. used for emphasis after INFINITIVE **-e**, GERUND **-ko**, and TRANSFERENTIVE **-ta (ka)**.

6. used after CONDITIONAL **-umyen** to change 'when/if' to 'while'. SEE **-umyen se**.

-se = **-sye**, abbr < **-sie** (honorific infinitive)

se chelem, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun sikol se chelem Sewul se to ciph sin ul sin.ko taninta** He goes around in straw sandals in Seoul just as he did in the country.

se cocha, pcl + pcl. SEE **ey se cocha**.

sē-i, n (num + count). three people.

-sek, suffix. SEE **-ssek**.

se hako, pcl + pcl (= **se wa**). SEE **ey se hako**.

se ka, pcl + pcl. at/from/... [complement of neg cop]. ¶**Sewul se ka ani 'la, Pusan se 'ta** It is not from Seoul, it is from Pusan. SEE **-e se ka**.

se khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**Yeki se khenyeng hak.kyo ey ka se to kongpu lul an hanta 'p.nita** I don't even go to school and study, much less study here!

se kkaci, pcl + pcl. SEE **ey se kkaci**.

sekken, pcl [colloq; < **sekk.e n'** inf 'mix' + abbr pcl]. and so on, and the like, and others, et cetera. ¶**Kim sensayng sekken wass.ta** Mr Kim and various others came. **Swul sekken ttek sekken mānh.i mek.ess.ta** I had lots to eat and drink — cakes, wine, and so on. **Kāy sekken ōli sekken tā phal.ess.ta** He sold dogs and ducks and everything. **¹Yi kwun sekken haksayng tul i tā eti iss.na** Where are ¹Yi and the other students?

NOTE: Many Seoul speakers use **ilang/lang** instead, but **sekken** is used in nearby areas of Kyengki and Hwanghay provinces. CF **ina, ini**.

sekken ccum (iya), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). SEE **ilang ccum (iya)**.

sekken cocha, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang cocha**.

sekken iya, pcl + pcl [awkward]. ¶**Poktong-i sekken iya etteh.key kath.i kakeyss.ni** How could Poktong-i and them possibly go with us?

sekken khenyeng, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang khenyeng**.

sekken kkaci, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang kkaci**.

sekken mace, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang mace**.

sekken man, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang man**.

sekken pota (to), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). SEE **ilang pota (to)**.

sekken puthe, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang puthe**.

sekken tul, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang tul**.

sekken ul, pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang ul**.

sekken un, pcl + pcl. ¶**Poktong-i sekken un cip ey iss.ke la** Poktong-i and the rest of you are to stay home (regardless of what others do).

sekken un khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. SEE **ilang un khenyeng**.

sekken uy, pcl + pcl [rare]. ¶**Poktong-i sekken uy os ul sa ya 'keyss.ta** We'll have to buy clothes for Poktong-i and the others.

seko (= **suko**), gerund of **seta** = **suta** (stands).

se 'ko = **se iko**, particle + copula gerund

seks, noun, postmod. 1. a fit of passion, a surge of emotion; sudden anger, pique. ¶**Yengmi to moluko seks kīm ey ssawess.ta** They fought in a fit of anger, for no reason at all.

2. a mooring, a place to tie up a boat.

3. [? DIAL] postmod. SEE **-ulq seks ey**.

4. [DIAL] = **twukkey** (thickness); = **wunwu** (brim height).

5. SEE *syeks*, *'syeks*.

sel(q) = **sulq**, prosp mod of **seta** = **suta** (stands).

se lang, particle + particle.

1. (= **se sekken**). ¶**Alayq tōngney se lang chwusek nol.i cwūnpi hanula ko motwu yēlsim ita** The people in the next village are all busy making preparations for the Harvest Festival.

2. = **se wa** = **se hako**

se 'la to SEE **-e ~, ey ~**

seli$_1$ < *se'li*, noun. frost.

seli$_2$, noun. 1. [obs] < *'seli* (= **sai** < *so'ni*) space, interval. ¶**cip the ~** the spare space around a house/building. **thum (~)** gap, interval, leisure.

2. place. ¶**mo ~** corner, edge, angle. (CF **ēnceli** edge < **ēn** + var of **seli** or **cali**) **phu' namu ~** a thicket, an overgrown place.

3. = tūl uncultivated field, moor.

seli$_3$, postnoun. mass, group. ¶**namu ~** a lot of wood. **sālam ~** a bunch of people.

seli$_4$, bnd n, suffix. ¶**myek (~)** a bag knitted of straw.

se llamuni [Kayseng DIAL] = **se nun. -ko ~.**

se llang (un), pcl + pcl (+ pcl), [obs; slang; Seoul DIAL] = **se nun. -ko ~.**

selma < *hyelma* < *'hyenma*, adv. hardly (+ NEG, rhetorical question).

sem = **sum**, subst < **seta** = **suta** (stands)

se mace, pcl + pcl. SEE **ey se mace.**

se man, pcl + pcl. only (just) at / in / from. ¶**I ke n' Mikwuk se man salq swu iss.ta** You can buy this only in America. **Na n' na se puthe Sewul se man ccwuk sal.ess.ey yo** Since birth I have lived only in Seoul. SEE **-e se man.**

se mankhum, pcl + pcl. ¶**Yeki se nun cēki se mankhum kongpu ka cal an toynta** I can't study here as well as I can over there.

se n', pcl + pcl = **se nun**

se 'n = **se in** (pcl + cop mod)

sen = **sun**, mod < **seta** = **suta** (stands)

sen < *SYEN*, noun, adnoun.

1. noun. the first move (in chess / checkers).

2. adnoun. first; prior. ¶**~ meli** beginning, onset. **~ son** the initiative, first blow. **~ polum** the first half of the month.

sĕn, vi mod < **sēlta**. ('half-done' =) untrained, unskilled, immature, "green", new (novice). ¶**~ mūtang** a new shaman. **~ wus.um** a forced laugh. **~ cam** a cat nap. **~ haphum** a half-yawn; a slight indigestion. **~ mesum** a wild / mischievous boy. CF **nal.**

se 'na, pcl + cop advers. at / in / from -- or the like (or such); whether at / in / from --; at / in / from whatever --. ¶**Kulen mulken un Mikwuk se 'na salq swu iss.ci** You can buy that sort of stuff in the States. **Kyŏoy se 'na ppekkwuk sāy soli lul tul.ulq swu iss.ci sīnay se n' mōs tut.nunta** You can hear a cuckoo in the suburbs, perhaps, but you won't hear one in town. (It is in the suburbs or the like that you will hear the cuckoo, not in town.)

se 'na-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. SEE **ey se 'na-ma.**

(-q) seng < *'SYENG*, postn, postsubst, postmod. quality, character(istic), temperament, -ness.

1. postnoun. ¶**cōsimq ~** carefulness, caution. **cwūpyenq ~** resourcefulness; tact. **insaq ~** courtesy, courteousness. **kwīinq ~** nobility. **yungthongq ~** adaptability, flexibility.

2. postsubst. ¶**coyimq ~** impatience, eager expectation. **kwīyemq ~** lovableness. **elyemq ~** social reserve. **mit.umq ~** reliability. **puth.imq ~** amiability. **twulumq ~** ingenuity, resourcefulness. **wukimq ~** stubbornness.

3. postmodifier. ¶**cham.ulq ~** forbearance. CF **mek-seng** appetite.

seng < *syeng* < *'SYANG* (> **sang**), postmod.

1. appearance, likelihood. ¶**polq seng** (usually spelled **polsseng**) outward appearance. SEE **~ siph.ta, -ulq syeng.**

2. [DIAL] = **(-ulq) sēym (ulo).** SEE **-ulq ~.**

seng, ? suffix, ? bound n. ¶**ip-~** [DIAL, vulgar] clothes, garments, duds. CF **-seng(i).**

-seng(i), suffix. ¶**tung-sengi, tung-seng malwu** the back; a ridge.

seng $p^a/_u$luta, (-- +) postmod + postnom adj insep -LL- [DIAL] = **seng siph.ta.** SEE **-ulq syeng pwuluta.**

seng siph.ta, (-- +) postmod + postnom adj insep. seems / appears (to be), I guess (that). ¶**nwūn i olq ~** it seems likely to snow, it looks as though it were going to snow. **ku lul han pen pon ~** it seems to me that I have met him before. VAR **sang siph.ta.**

se 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. ¶**Kulen kes ccum iya eti se 'n tul mōs kwu hal ya** A thing like that -- couldn't you buy it just anywhere?

senun = **sunun**, proc mod < **seta** = **suta** (stands)

se nun, pcl + pcl. as for (happening) at / in (a place); as for (being) from; as for [oblique subject]. ¶**Sikol se nun yo cuum chwuswu ey han-chang pappulq key 'p.nita** In the country they must be awfully busy these days gathering the harvest. **Sewul se nun pec kkoch i han-chang ip.nita** The cherry blossoms are in full bloom in Seoul. SEE **-ko se nun, -e se nun, -ta (ka) se nun.**

se nun khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Yeki se nun khenyeng hak.kyo ey se to kongpu lul an hanta 'p.nita** I don't even study at school, much less here.

se pota, particle + particle. (rather) than from or (happening) at. ¶**Ilen mulken tul un Sewul (ey) se pota sikol (ey) se te cal phallip.nita** Such articles sell better in Seoul than they do in the country.

se puthe, pcl + pcl. from (usually a place). ¶**cēki se puthe yeki se kkaci** from there to here. **Sewul/Pusan se puthe** from Seoul/Pusan. **Na nun Cong-lo se puthe ccwuk kel.e wass.ta** I've walked all the way (here) from Bell Street. SEE **-umyen ~ ; ey ~**.

se puthe nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Keki se puthe nun kil i phocang i toyess.ta** From there on the road is paved.

-se se = **-sye se**, abbr < **-sie se**, hon inf + pcl. **~ ka, ~ nun, ~ to, ~ ya**.

se sekken, pcl + pcl. SEE **se lang**.

se 'ss.ta, abbr < **se iss.ta** (is standing)

-sess- = **-syess-** abbr < **-siess-**, alt after vowel of **-us(y)ess-**. **~-keyss-(ta), ~ -ess-(ta), ~ -ess.keyss-(ta)**.

sesul, 1. n. the edge/sharpness of a blade; one's mettle. 2. postmodifier. (by) the force of (= **palam**): **-nun ~ ey**. NOTE: We reject the examples in CM 2:63 (**chitun sesul ey**) and CM 2:229 (**chinun sesul ey**).

sesum, bnd n. hesitation. ¶ **~ ēps.i** with no hesitation. **sesum chi** < ***sesum haci** replaces (?*)**sesum.ci** (though usually spelled as if that).

seta < *sye'ta*, vi. SEE **suta** (stands).

se to, pcl + pcl. at/from ~ also/even/either. ¶**Mikwuk se to kulenq īl i iss.ta** That kind of thing happens in America, too (or: even in America). **Ku nun sikol se chelem Sewul se to ciph sin ul sin.ko taninta** He goes around in straw sandals in Seoul just as he did in the country. SEE **ey se to, eykey se to, hanthey se to, kkey se to, ulo se to; -e se to, -ko se to, -umyen se to**.

-se to (= **-sye to**), abbr < **-sie to**, hon inf + pcl.

se tul, pcl + pcl. SEE **ey ~, eykey ~, kkey ~, ulo ~, -e ~, -ko ~; -umyen ~**.

se 'tun ci, pcl + cop retr mod + post mod. ¶**Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ku kes ul hay la** Do it somehow or other.

se uy, pcl + pcl. ¶**ku sālam uy Sewul (ey) se uy hwalqtong** his activities in Seoul.

se wa, pcl + pcl. with (what is) at/in/from ~. ¶**Sewul se wa sikol se nun saynghwal-pi ey sangtang han chai ka iss.ta** There is a big difference between living costs in Seoul and in the country.

sey, 1. postmodifier. SEE **-ulq ~**.
2. postsubstantive. SEE **-um sey**; CF **a**.
[?< *'s oy*]

-sey, FAMILIAR subj assert. let's; let me (= **-ca**). ¶**Anc.sey** Let's sit. **Kasey** Let's go. **Nay ka onul nāysey** Let me pay today. CF **-key (na)**.

-sey, 1. = **-sye** (hon inf). 2. = **-sey yo** please do.

se ya, pcl + pcl. SEE **ey se ya, ulo se ya; -e se ya, -ta 'y se ya, ila 'y se ya**.

-se ya (= **-sye ya**), hon inf + pcl (abbr < **-sie ya**).

sēym, postmod [< vt subst], followed by **cop** (or pcl **ulo**). 1. the calculation, conjecture, supposition; accounting (for); (judgment based on) appearances, to all appearances/indications, that one might call ~. ¶**Il hako iss.nun sēym ita** We can say that he is working, sort of. **Kwacang in sēym ita** He is a sort of section head. **Caki ttan un apeci hanthey hyŏto hanun sēym iess.ta** To hear him tell it, he was a filial son. **Kuleh.key hamyen ku sālam i sōnhay ponun sēym ikeyss.kwun** I bet it will turn out to his loss if we do that. **Ku sālam chiko ya cal han sēym ici** For him, it was rather well done, I would say. **Mikwuk ulo chimyen cal han sēym ita** From America's standpoint it can be regarded as well done. **Pi ka olq (onun) sēym in ka** I wonder if it will rain (if it is raining outside). **Īl hanun sēym in ka** Do you call THAT working?! **Kwīsin ul pon sēym iey yo?** You mean you saw a ghost? **Thokki meych eykey (= meych mali eykey) punpay han sēym in ya** How many rabbits do you figure got their rations? **Chayk.im ul tī han sēym ulo haca** Let's consider it that you did all your duty. **Tō lul takk.nun sēym ulo san ey ka iss.ta** He's gone to the mountain as a way of seeking enlightenment. **[1]Nayil mek.ulq sēym ulo namkye noh.ass.ta** I saved it thinking to eat it tomorrow. SYN **phok$_2$**. CF **wēyn sēym**.
2. intention, intent, idea, expectation. ¶**I pen tho.yoil um.ak-hoy kalq sēym isey yo?** Will you be at the concert this Saturday? **Kantan hi ssun sēym ip.nita** I have tried (done my best) to write simply. **Kwuk.kyeng kkaci kalq sēym iess.nun ya** Did you intend to go all the way to the border? SEE **sēym chita**.

sēym chita, cpd vi (postmod + vt). supposes, assumes, grants (that). ¶**Kulenq īl i cēng-mal il.e nass.ta ko sēym chica** Let us suppose that it really happened. **Cenyek han kki mek.un sēym chiko, cek-sipca ey mān wen ul kipu hayss.ta** I donated ten thousand wen to the Red Cross, pretending to myself that I had eaten s

nice dinner with the money. **Ceksēn hanun sēym chiko tŏn ul an pat.keyss.^{s}up.nita** I'll collect my payment in heaven [said in declining money for service]. **Cwuk.ulq sēym chiko sam-phalq sen ul nem.ess.ta** I crossed the 38th parallel at the risk of my life.

-sey na, FAMILIAR subj assert. let's just; let me just. ¶**Anc.sey na** Let's have a seat. **Nay ka onul nāysey na** Just let me pay today.

-se yo = **-sye yo**, abbr < **-sie yo**, hon inf + pcl.

-sey tul, FAMILIAR subj assert + pcl. ¶**Ese il ul sīcak hasey tul** Let's get started on the job.

-sey yo, 1. = **-sie yo** (hon inf + pcl)

2. (< 1.) please do. For nonfinal examples of **posey yo** 'suppose' = 'if' see **-e pota**.

'sey yo, abbr < **isey yo** = **isye yo** = **isie yo**. ¶**Nwukwu 'sey yo** Who is it [= Who are you]?

si, adnoun. one's husband's (relatives). ¶ ~ **apeci** a woman's father-in-law, the husband's father. ~ **hal-apeci** the husband's grandfather. ~ **acwupeni** the husband's older brother.

si, postmod + pcl (< *'s i*) [obs] = **kes i** the likely fact that ... [as subject]. SEE **-ulq si**. CF **iolssita**.

'si(--) = *'s i(--)*, postmod + pcl (cop). SEE *-ulq 's i(--)*.

'si-- , abbr < *'isi--* (cop hon), < *isi-* (v hon), < *'hosi--* (v / adj hon).

si-, prefix; HEAVY ↔ **say-**. vivid, deep, intense. ¶ ~ **kkemeh.ta** is jet black. ~ **he.yeh.ta** is snow white. CF **sis-**.

-si, pseudo-suf (makes n from v). **nakk.si** a fish hook < **nakk.ta** (< *naksk-*) fishes. Historically this seems to be **naks** < *'naks* (n) + **-i** (suffix). It is unclear whether the Middle Korean verb is derived from the noun (with a formative *-k-*) or whether the noun is a reduced form of the verb stem, *naks[k]*.

-si- < *-'si-*, alt (after vowel) of **-usi-** < *-'^{u}osi-*.

-siap, [var] = **-siop(sose)**

-sica, abbr < **hasica**

'/-sici, 1. < **isici**. 2. < **hasici**. 3. = **-usici**.

'/-sie, 1. < **isie**. 2. < **hasie**. 3. = **-usie**.

sik < *'SIK*, noun, postnoun.

1. style. ¶**Swun wuli sik ita** It is purely (our ~ =) Korean style. **nallim** ~ coarse (rough-finish) style. **hulum** ~ = **^{1}yuswu** ~ 'orderly-flow style' (NKd 4016a). CF **sinsik** new style, **kwūsik** old style.

2. = **uysik** ceremony.

3. = **pangsik** formula.

4. = **hyengsik** form, shape.

5. = **swūsik** mathematical expression.

6. (philosophical) system.

7. particle [lit] → **ssik**

'sik < *'SIK*, particle. each, respectively, apiece (distributive). ¶*'en'me 'uy hon 'phan 'sik hol 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:10a) how much (does it cost) per board? *hon nye'k uy ta'sos 'sik pwun 'ho'ye 'sye 'pswo'cye* (?1517- Pak 1:54b) let's shoot after dividing [the arrows] into five for each side.

'/-sikeyss-, 1. < **isikeyss-**. 2. < **hasikeyss-**. 3. = **-usikeyss-**.

sikhita < *si'ki'ta*, vt; postnom v sep. causes; makes, forces, lets; orders (it from him or him to do it). ¶**sālam eykey il ul** ~ makes a person work, puts a person to work, uses a person. **ttal eykey nolay lul** ~ has one's daughter sing a song, asks one's daughter to sing. **capchay lul** ~ orders some **capchay**. **sālam ul sacik** ~ forces a person to resign, dismisses a person. **atul ul kongpu** ~ gives one's son an education. **sālam eykey Sewul kwūkyeng ul** ~ shows a person around Seoul. **ssawum** ~ gets a fight started, provokes a fight, gets someone to fight. **sālam eykey kukcang kwūkyeng ul** ~ treats a person to a show. **kupsa eykey siksa lul cwūnpi** ~ has the waiter prepare [the table for serving] the meal. **haksayng eykey ^{1}yuhak ul** ~ arranges for a student to study abroad. **sālam ul sikhye se uysa lul puluta** sends a person out for a doctor. **sikhinun tay lo hata** does as one is told (to do). **Apeci ka (na lul) col.ep sikhyess.ta** My father made me graduate. **Na nun sāmu-wen eykey kupsa lul sikhye se congi lul cwūmun hakey hayss.ta** I had the clerk get the office-boy to order some paper. **Ku ay eykey māl sikhye posey yo** Try to get the child to talk. **Ku kes un ilpan eykey kwūkyeng sikhici anh.nunta** They don't let the public look at it. **Ku il un ce lul sikhye cwusipsio** Let me do it, please. CF **(-key) hata**; **toyta**. NOTE: The aspiration is attested in *sikhye* (?1660- Kyeychwuk 193 [LCT]), but the older version *sikye* can be found in 1894 Gale 68. In 1904 Khlynovskiy the stem **siki-** means 'cause' but **sikhi-** means 'order': **i mal ul cel sikila ko sikhey la** [< **sikhye la**] 'Have this horse shoed!' (King 1991a).

'/-si-ki, 1. < isiki. 2. < hasiki. 3. = -usiki.
si'ki'ta = sikhita. ¶ *"ce y 'hoke'na 'no'm ol si'kye 'ho.ya 'two* (1447 Sek 13:52a) whether one does it oneself or gets someone else to do it. *cal hol ci cal mwos hol ci sikye pwoa ya al ci* (1894 Gale 68) you will only find out whether he can do it well or not by trying him out [Gale mistranslates "you must try to let him know"].
'/-siko, 1. < isiko. 2. < hasiko. 3. = -usiko.
'/-sil(q), 1. < isil(q). 2. < hasil(q). 3. = -usil(q).
'sil(q), 1. abbr < *'hosil(q)*.
2. = *'[y]sil(q)*, abbr < *'isil(q)* (cop hon prosp mod) after *i* or *y*. ¶ *'CHYWULQ-KA 'hosilq 'pstay 'sil 'ss oy* (1449 Kok 50) since it is time to become a monk ... .
-sil, suffix. makes impressionistic adv. ¶**kamsil kamsil / kemsil kemsil** sparsely dotted < *kām-/kēm-* (adj) black. **keksil keksil** cheerful, bouyant. **(k)komsil** w(r)iggling. **(k)kopsil (k)kopsil / (k)kwupsil (k)kwupsil** with bent body (inclined head) < *kop-/kwup-* (adj) bent. **kunsil** ··· = **kuncil** tickling. **kwunsil kwunsil** itchy, crawly. **namsil namsil / nemsil nemsil** rubbernecking; overflowing. **noksil noksil / nwuksil nwuksil** elastic, pliant.
'/-sila, 1. < isila. 2. < hasila. 3. = -usila.
'/-silq ci, 1. < isilq ci. 2. < hasilq ci.
3. = -usilq ci.
'/-silq cwul, 1. < isilq cwul. 2. < hasilq cwul.
3. = -usilq cwul.
si'le, adv. possibly, can (= *e'lwu, nilo, nung 'hi, "KA 'hi*). ~ *-'kwom* SAME.
'siley, abbr (alt) < isiley. CF 'sitey.
'/-sil i, 1. < isil i. 2. < hasil i. 3. = -usil i.
-sili SEE -key-sili
'/-silq ka, 1.< isilq ka. 2. < hasilq ka.
3. = -usilq ka.
'/-silq kes, 1. < isilq kes.
2. < hasilq kes. ¶**Sensayng nim kkey se na tele 'tun ci ne tele 'tun ci kan ey il ul towa tālla 'silq kes kath.tula** The teacher may ask either you or me to help him.
3. = -usilq kes.
'/-silq key, 1. < isilq key. 2. < hasilq key.
3. = -usilq key.
'/-silq sey, 1. < isilq sey. 2. < hasilq sey.
3. = -usilq sey.
'/-silq ya, 1. < isilq ya. 2. < hasilq ya.
3. = -usilq ya.
'/-sim, 1. < isim. 2. < hasim. 3. = -usim.
-'sim = *-'(U)sim*
'/-simyen, 1. < isimyen. 2. < hasimyen.
3. = -usimyen.
'/-sin, 1. < isin. 2. < hasin. 3. = -usin.
'/-sin, 1. < *'isin* (cop hon mod). 2. < *isin* (v hon mod). 3. < *'hosin* (v hon mod). 4. < *-U'sin*
-sin, suffix. makes impressionistic adverbs. ¶**kkapsin kkapsin / kkepsin kkepsin** giddily, frivolously. **nwuksin nwuksin** soft, supple, pliant < nwuk- (adj) soft, limp. CF **-cin, -sil.**
'/-sina, 1. < isina. 2. < hasina. 3. = -usina.
sinap ulo, bnd prepcl + pcl. at odd moments.
'/-sin ci, 1. < isin ci. 2. < hasin ci. 3. = -usin ci.
'/-sin cuk, 1. < isin cuk. 2. < hasin cuk.
3. = -usin cuk.
'/-sin cwul, 1. < isin cwul. 2. < hasin cwul.
3. = -usin cwul.
'/-siney, 1. < isiney. 2. < hasiney. 3. = -usiney.
'/-sini, 1. < isini. 2. < hasini. 3. = -usini.
'/-sin i, 1. < isin i. 2. < hasin i. 3. = -usin i.
'si'n i, 1. < *'isi'n i* (cop hon mod). 2. < *isi'n i* (v hon mod). SEE *-'a 'si'n i*. 3. < *'hosi'n i* (v hon mod). 4. < *-U'si'n i*.
'/-sin ka, 1. < isin ka. 2. < hasin ka.
3. = -usin ka.
'/-sin kes, 1. < isin kes. 2. < hasin kes.
3. = -usin kes.
'/-sin key, 1. < isin key. 2. < hasin key.
3. = -usin key.
-'sino'n i = *-(U)'sino'n i*
'/-sin pa, 1. < isin pa. 2. < hasin pa.
3. = -usin pa.
'/-sinta, 1. hasinta. 2. = -usinta.
'/-sin tey, 1. < isin tey. 2. < hasin tey.
3. = -usin tey.
'/-sin tul, 1. < isin tul. 2. < hasin tul.
3. = -usin tul.
'/-sinun, 1. < hasinun. 2. = -usinun.
-sinya → -sin ya
'/-sin ya, 1. < isin ya. 2. < hasin ya.
3. = -usin ya.
sinyung, 1. noun, vnt. (= hyungnay) mimicry, imitating.
2. postmodifier. showing signs, signalling, (= son cis) gesture. ¶**Ku ka mul ul tālla 'nun sinyung ul hap.nita** He signals to give him water (M 2:2:324) = shows signs of wanting water. **Kŏm ul mannan namuq kwun i cwuk.un sinyung ul hayss.ta** Encountering a bear, the woodman pretended to be dead.

'/-sio, 1. < **isio**. 2. < **hasio**. 3. = **-usio**.

3a. ¶**Kasio** Go! **Sesio** = **Susio** Stop! **Mīsio** Push! (CF **Tangkio** Pull! – to keep number of syllables identical?)

3b. ¶**Musunq īl ul hasio** What do you do?

4. [var] = **-sey yo**

-siop, abbr < **-siopsose** (please do). CF **-siap**.

-sio tul SEE **-usio tul**

siph.e cita, cpd aux v (aux adj inf + aux v). SEE **-ko ~**; **-keni ~** , **-ulye 'n' i ~** .

siph.e hata, cpd aux v (aux adj inf + aux v). (**-ko ~**) wants / wishes (to do), is desirous of (doing), feels like (doing), would like (to do). ¶**Ku i ka kako siph.e hanta** He wants to go. **Ku i ka kako siph.e haci anh.nunta** He does not want to go.

siph.i, der adv < **siph.ta**. SEE **-ta siph.i, (-nun) ka siph.i**.

siph.ta, aux adj < *sipwuta* (1887 Scott 61) / *siputa* (1539, 1676) / *siphuta* (1632, 1676) < *sikpu-* (1449). CF **siph.i**.

1. (**---ko ~**) (I) want / wish (to), am desirous of (doing), feel like (doing), should / would like to. [In statements, usually first person only; in questions, also second person; embedded (etc.), any person. For other persons see **siph.e hata**.] ¶**Kako siph.ta** I want (would / should like) to go. **Kako siph.ci anh.ta** I do not want to go; I do not feel like going. **Wūlko siph.umyen, wūlci wul.e** If you feel like crying, go ahead and cry. **Say catong-cha lul kaciko siph.ta** I want a new car. **Cha han can masiko siph.un ya** Would you like a cup of tea? CF **(---ki) wēn hata, (---ki) palata**.

2. looks, seems, appears; it feels like (as if maybe); is likely to. CF **pota, hata; poita**.

2a. postnom adj insep: mod + **ka, ya, sang, seng, tus** + **~**.

¶**Com cak.un ka siph.ta** It seems a bit small. ¶**Nayil to nal i cōh.ulq ka siph.ta** It promises to be another fine day tomorrow. **Myengswu nun ileh.key māl ul hako se to Chengtek-i māl tay lo toyess.umyen elma 'na cōh.ulq ka siph.ess.ta** Even though Myengswu talked that way, he still thought how nice it would be if only things turned out just the way Chengtek-i said. **Onul nal sayngkak hamyen ku kes to cey casin uy sāsang kwanqcem i acik hwak.ko haci mōs ha.yess.tun thas i ani 'ess.tun ka siph.sup.nita** As I look at it today, I have the feeling the fault for that may have been that my ideological viewpoint was not yet firm. **Ku wa kath.un māl i ani 'n ka siph.ta** It seems to be a word like that. **Āmu īl itun com hay polq ka siph.ta** I think I might be able to do any kind of work. *swonaki ka wol ka siphwu* (1894 Gale 98) I believe there is going to be a dash of rain.

¶**Ēncey pi ka wass.tun ya siph.key hanul un ssis.un tus nwun pusikey kayess.ta** The sky cleared up all washed and bright as if it hadn't been raining. **Nay ka hay noh.ko to way kulenun ya siph.ul ttay ka iss.ta 'ni-kka n'?!** There are times when, having done it, I wonder why I do it.

¶**Ku ai nun khukey toylq sang siph.ta** The boy gives promise of a great future.

¶**Ku ka olq seng / ka siph.ci anh.ta** He is not likely to come. **Ku sālam i hwā ka nalq seng siph.e se ku māl ul haci anh.ass.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987:169) I didn't say it, for he looked as if he might get angry.

¶**Ku nun tōn i mānh.un tus siph.ess.ta** He seemed to be rich. **Pi ka ol tus siph.e se ku wūsan ul cwūnpi hayss.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987: 169) It looked as if it would rain, so I got my umbrella ready.

2b. **-na** (FAMILIAR indic attent) **~**. ¶**Cip ey se nun ilen nāymak un moluko hāyng-ye 'na musun swu ka iss.na siph.e (se) unkun hi kitalyess.ta** The family didn't know the inside story and hopefully waited, feeling that there might be some way out. **Taykwu ey tōchak hayss.na siph.e se chachang pakk ul nāy 'ta poass.^{s}up.nita** (Im Hopin 1987:168) I looked out the window, for I thought we had reached Taykwu. CF **-na hata, -nun ka ha-** (p. 726).

2c. **-ess.ci ~**. ¶**Ama ku chinkwu nun hak.kyo ey kass.ci siph.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987: 169) My friend seems to have gone to school.

2d. **-kwuna siph.ess.ta**. ¶**Kulen yeyppun ^{n}yeca to iss.kwuna siph.ess.ta** (Im Hopin 1987:169) It seemed there was indeed such a pretty girl!

2e. **-ess.ta siph.(ess.)ta**. ¶**Ca.yu lowun mom i toye nay cip ulo na-wā nwuwess.uni incey nun sal.ess.ta siph.(ess.)ta** Since I got my freedom and returned home to rest now I feel alive again.

2f. ? **ila ~**: CM 1:265 example is rejected.

2g. **-ullila** (= **-ul i 'la**) **siph.ess.ta**. ¶**I elin i tul i cangcha wuli nala lul tewuk hwullyung han nala lo mantul i 'la siph.ess.ta** These children have given the feeling that in the future they will build our country into a finer nation.

2h. **-ulq kes man siph.ess.ta** (= **-ulq tus man siph.ess.ta**). ¶**Ches nal puthe īl i toynun phūm i aph ulo yele kaci cal toylq kes man siph.ess.ta** From the way things went from the first day, it seemed there would be no doubt that everything would go on well.

2i. **-ess.umyen siph.ta** (examples from Im Hopin 1987:167). ¶**Onul un hak.kyo ey kaci anh.ess.umyen siph.ta** I don't feel like going to school today, somehow. **Ttay lo n' ¹yehayng kass.umyen siph.ul ttay ka iss.e yo** Every now and then there are times when I wish I were gone away on a trip. **Icey pi ka ku man wass.umyen siph.ta** It would be nice if it just stopped raining. **Kulen nappunq īl un ppalli ic.e pelyess.umyen siph.e** It would be best to forget quickly such unpleasant happenings.

2j. **-ess.umyen siph.ess.ta**. ¶**Ilen ttay n' ku sālam ila to wā cwuess.umyen siph.ess.ta** I wish that he, at least, were present at such times. **Yunpo nun wuphyen pāytal-pu ka i cak.ep-cang ey olq ttay mata caki cip ey se hoksi phyēnci 'la to wass.umyen siph.un sayngkak i pulsswuk sos.a oluta ka to pāytal-pu ka ku tay lo cīna kako nan twī 'myen kongyen han sayngkak ul hayss.ta ko hwūhoy hakwu n' hayss.ta** Every time the mailman would come to the shop, Yunpo would feel a sudden surge of hope that there might be a letter from home, but after the mailman has passed by as usual, he would regret having felt such a vain hope.

'/-sip.nikka, 1. < **isip.nikka**. 2. < **hasip.nikka**. 3. = **-usip.nikka**.

-sip.nikke [DIAL] = **-sup.nikka**

'/-sip.nita, 1. < **isip.nita**. 2. < **hasip.nita**. 3. = **-usip.nita**.

-sip.nite [DIAL] = **-sup.nita**

-sipsako SEE **-usipsako**

'/-sipsio, 1. **hasipsio**. 2. = **-usipsio**! please do! ¶**Kasipsio** Please go. **Kyĕysipsio** Please stay.

'/-sipsita, 1. < **hasipsita**. 2. = **-usipsita**.

-sipsosako SEE **-usipsosako**

'/-siptikka, 1. < **isiptikka**. 2. < **hasiptikka**. 3. = **-usiptikka**.

'/-siptita, 1. < **isiptita**. 2. < **hasiptita**. 3. = **-usiptita**.

sis-, prefix; HEAVY ↔ says-; [LIVELY]. vivid, deep, intense. ¶**sis-nwuleh.ta** is a deep yellow. **sis-he.yeh.ta /sithe.yetha/** is extremely white.

'/-sita, 1. < **isita**. 2. < **hasita**. 3. = **-usita**.

's(i)'ta, abbr < *is(i)'ta* (exists). CF *'ys(i)'ta*.

-siten = **-situn**

-'site'n i = *-(ᵘ/o)'site'n i*

'/-sitey, 1. < **hasitey**. 2. = **-usitey**. CF **'siley**.

'/-siti, 1. < **isiti**. 2. < **hasiti**. 3. = **-usiti**.

'/-sitoy, 1. < **isitoy**. 2. < **hasitoy**. 3. = **-usitoy**.

'/-situla, 1. < **isitula**. 5 2. < **hasitula**. 3. = **-usitula**.

'/-situn, 1. < **isitun**. 2. < **hasitun**. 3. = **-usitun**.

'si'tun, abbreviation < *is(i)'tun* (if it be). SEE *-'a 'si'tun*.

siye, pcl. alt after vowel of **isiye** (hon vocative).

-siyo → **-sio**; → **-si yo** (< **-sey yo** < **-sie yo**).

's.ke'n i 'Gwo, abbr < *is.ke'n i 'Gwo*. SEE *-ke'ni 'Gwo*.

s ke'kuy, pcl + n/adv. to an esteemed person. SEE *ke'kuy*.

skey = *s key*, pcl. to an esteemed person. SEE *key*.

s ko'cang, quasi-pcl (pcl + n). up to the limit, all the way to. ¶*mozom sko'cang* (1447 Sek 6:11a) to my heart's content = *mozom s ko'cang* (1447 Sek 24:28a; "*mo-zoms-ko-cang*") to his heart's content. *'SYA-'LI KWONG-'YANG pu'the 'sye 'i s ko'ca'ng on ZIN-THYEN-'HHOYNG 'ol nilu'si.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 13:54a; "*'is-ko-'ca-'ngon*") starting from the offering of food to Buddha's relics all of this is called the natural act of man with heaven.

s kungey, quasi-pcl < pcl + n/adv. to (a person esteemed), to where an esteemed person is. ¶*pwuthye '[G]wa "cywung 'kwa s kungey 'PWO-SI ho'm ye* (1447 Sek 13:22b) gives alms to Buddha and the monks ... . CF *'oy kungey*.

~ n' (pcl). ¶*LYWONG oy kungey n' i'sywo.l i ''la NGWANG s kungey n' "ka.l i ''la i "twu kwo't ay e'tuy "kye'si.l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1459 Wel 7:26b) will one be where the dragon is, will one go to where the king is, of these two places where will one be?

'skuy = *s 'kuy*, quasi-pcl (< pcl + n/adv). to an esteemed person. ¶*'CCYENG-['J]PPEN NGWANG 'skuy two'la 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:6ab) went back to

King Śuddhodana and … . *"ti-'na'kesin MWU-'LYANG ZYE-LOY 'skuy "TTWOW-"LI poy'hwota 'ka 'two SI-LA 'lol "hel'm ye* (1447 Sek 9:13a) though he learned the doctrine from Buddha he broke the commandments (śīla). *CYE-[']PPWULQ 'skuy* (1447 Sek 13:15a) to the immeasurable Buddhas who have passed by. *'cukca 'hi 'ku KUY-'PYELQ 'ul NGWANG 'skuy al'Gwoyn 't ay* (1447 Sek 24:16a) as he immediately informed the king of that message, … . *[']ITHAY-["]CO skuy kyey'Gwuzo'Wo.n i 'la* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:13a) he was defeated by the prince. *wo'cik 'PWU-"MWO s 'skuy "SYWUN 'ho'ya za "KA 'hi 'pse kunsim 'ul 'phul'l i ''lesi'ta* (1586 Sohak 4:9b) only when you obey your parents will you be freed of your worries [conflated spelling of *'skuy*]; *'PWU-"MWO = "PPWU-"MWUW, "SYWUN = 'SYWUN.*

¶ *"tywohon "il 'ho'sitan 't in 't ay n' 'ema "nim s 'kuy 'tule 'ka 'i "twon 'ol KWONG-'YANG 'ho'zoWwo'l i* (1459 Wel 23:65a) when you have done good work I will go in to your mother and provide her with this money. *"PPWU-"MWUW "ep'kesi 'za pwuthye s 'kuy 'kazo'Wa* (1459 Wel 23:85b) only when my father and mother were no longer alive did I go to Buddha, and … .

~ *'Gwa* (pcl). ¶*a'pa "nim s 'kuy 'Gwa a'coma "nim s 'kuy 'Gwa* (1447 Sek 6:1a) to father and to aunt.

~ *'lwo* (pcl). ¶*'kil'h ul 'cho'ca pwuthye s 'kuy 'lwo 'kanon ce'k uy* (1447 Sek 6:19a) when, seeking the way, he was going toward Buddha … . *MA-YA 'skuy 'lwo 'HYANG 'ho'ya "sol'Wosya'toy* (1447 Sek 23:29a) said to Maya as follows.

~ *lwo n'* (particle + particle). ¶*pwu"thye y "HWA-'HWA s 'PEP moyng'ko'losya'm on 'cokya s 'kuy 'lwo n' SAM-'MOY 'LUK 'ul na'thwo'sya … 'SYA-'LI swo'sa 'nasi'kwo "salo'm oy key 'lwo n' "tele'Wun se'kun 'nay 'lol ko'liWo'm ye* (1459 Wel 18:39ab) the way Buddha makes his cremation is to display the power of meditation (samadhi) to himself, and ~ with the rising of the bones conceal from people the dirty rancid smell, and … .

's'kwo, abbr < *is'kwo*, ger < *is(i)'ta* (exists). ¶*ye'le a'comi 'icey pa'lo[l] s "ko'z oy 'kay 's[']kwo* (1481 Twusi 8:38a) the aunts are on the tidelands by the seaside and … . *[']nyey s 'wuy-an'h ay kwo'c i cel-'lwo 'phe 's.kwo 'pwom na'l ay say twolwo nolGe'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 8:34b) in the old garden the flowers are all abloom and on a day of spring the birds have flown back. SEE *'ys'kwo.*

'so = s_3, postmod. the fact that (nominalizer): *… 's ol, ~ 's oy, … 's i(~), ~ 's ye.*

-'s[o]-, bnd v. emotive; modulated form *-'swo-*. SEE *-(')ta)'s-ongi ''ta, -(')ta)swo'n i, -(')ta)swo'la; -'aso'la* (*-'asu'la*), *-'eso'la* (*-'esu'la*); ? *-(')no)son 'ta.* CF **-'t[o]-, -'two-*. NOTE: The original shape was just *'s-* (as in the modulated form); the vowel is epenthetic. LCT 1973:349 associates this morpheme with the postmodifier *s* '(it's a) fact (that ~)'.

-so, AUTH indicative [**-o** after a vowel, **-^{s}o** after **-ss-** or **-ps-**]. VAR **-ui (-uy, -i)**; **-uo.** CF **-swu.**

1. indic assert. is/does (= **-ta**). ¶**Chwupso** It is cold. **Mekso** He eats. **Ēps.^{s}o** There isn't any. **Mek.ess.^{s}o** He ate. **Chwupkeyss.^{s}o** It's probably cold.

2. indic attent. is/does it? (= **-ni?, -nun ya?**). ¶**Chwupso?** Is it cold? **Mwes ul mekso** What does he eat?

-s'o = **-syo**, abbr < **-sio.** ¶**Ese oso (= osio)** Come right in! **Pap mekso (= mek.usyo = mek.usio)** Eat! (CF 1954 Lukoff 163.)

-so < *-swo*, bnd pcl = **ulo (s)se. mom ~** < *'mwom-swo/-zwo* in person. CF **son-swu.** (KEd suggests "? var < **se**" but the earlier forms make this unlikely.)

-soita [obs] = **-sup.nita.** SEE **-tosoita, ilosoita.**

-soksok, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**); after a consonant **-usoksok**; LIGHT ↔ **-swukswuk.** ~**ish**, slightly colored/tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum.**

's ol, postmodifier + particle. SEE *-ulq 's ol.*

-sola [DIAL] = **-sila.** CF *swo'la.*

-so'la SEE *-'aso'la, -'eso'la*

'solwok (< *'s o'lwo k*) SEE *-ul(q) 'solwok*

-so man, AUTH + pcl. is/does but [UNUSUAL].

son, noun, quasi-free noun, counter.

1. n (< *'swon*) hand, … ; (< *swon*) guest, … .

2. quasi-free n. man, fellow, guy (less polite than sālam). CF **ce/i/ku ~.** ¶**ku nom uy son = ku (nom uy) casik** that so-and-so, that son of a bitch.

3. counter. a pair, a brace. ¶**taykwu han ~** a brace of (dried) cod.

son < *'s on*, postmod + pcl [obs var] = **sun**

son, pcl (follows -ta), postmod (follows -ulq). [lit] (supposing) that. ¶ ~ **chitula** to even if we suppose that — . ~ **chica** let us suppose that —. **Mikwuk ey kanta son chitula** to even if we suppose he goes to America. **ney ka cal-mos hayss.ta son chitula** to even supposing you to be in the wrong. **Ku i ka ŏymu cängkwan i toynta son chitula to Hän-Il kwankyey lul wenman hi hăykyel halq swu ēps.ulq kes ita** Even supposing that he does become Foreign Minister, I don't think he can solve Korean-Japanese differences satisfactorily. **Sam-cha tăycen i iss.ta son chica** Let us suppose there is a third world war. CF **sĕym chita**, **-ulq son**; *swon*. NOTE: Pause, if any, is after **son**.

's on, postmodifier + particle. SEE *-ulq 's on*.

son 'coy, adverb. 1. rather, preferably (= **ohilye**).
2. still, yet (= **acik to**).
?3. soon, immediately (= **inay**).

-songi, suffix. person. ¶**ay** ~ a novice, a young/new person. ¶**(p)palka-songi / (p)pelke-swungi, (p)palka-swungi** a naked body. CF **-soy**.

'so-ngi "ta = *'s-ongi "ta*, emotive polite + cop indic assert. SEE *(-'ta)* ~ ; *'s[o]-* = *'s-* (bnd v).

son-i, cpd postnoun (n + n 'hand person').
1. a person with a hand such that ... . ¶**comak** ~ a person with a withered hand. **¹yuk** ~ a person with six fingers on a hand. CF **pal-i, nwun-i, phal-i**. The immediate constituents of the compounds should be (noun + son) + i, but they are often treated as if noun + (son + i).
2. a thing from a hand that is — . ¶**coli-pok** ~ a piece of hackwork.

-son 'ta, emotive modifier + postmod. ¶*mu'sum PANG-'PPYEN 'ul pu'the SAM-MA-'TI 'yey 'tuson 'ta* (1462 ¹Nung 5:31b) what device does one rely on to enter samādhi [a trance-like state of unperturbable meditation]? SEE *-'noson 'ta*.

-"sop- < *-"zop-* = *-zoW-* < **-so'po-* or **-oso'po-*, deferential bound aux. After stems that end with basic *s, z, sk, h, lh, p, W, ph, ps, lp = lW, k, lk*. SEE *-"zop-*.

-sose, [lit] = **-sio** please do. SEE **-usose**.

soswu, postn. plus some (extra), odd, a bit over. ¶**twŭ mal** ~ two **mal** and a bit over. **nĕk nyang** ~ four **nyang** plus. **tases tal** ~ five months and some odd days. (Limited to those three counters?) [< **sŏswu** < *"SSYWOW-'SWU* 'a small number, a minority']

-so tul, AUTH indic assertive + particle

's oy, postmodifier + particle. SEE *-ulq 's oy*.

soy, noun. 1. metal; iron.
2. a compass (= **cinam-chim**).
3. [colloq] a key (= **yĕlq soy**).
4. [colloq] a lock (= **camulq soy**).
5. a hinge or a flap (= leaf) of a hinge (CF **swu** ~, **am** ~).
6. = **nos soy** (brass)

soy, adnoun. a small one. ¶ ~ **kkweng-al** small pheasant egg(s). ~ **kolay** a small whale, a gray whale. ~ **muluph** Achyranthes japonica. ~ **phul** Andropogon brevifolius, sedge. ~ **pilum** purslane. ~ **tolphi** small Deccan grass. ~ **pyelwukci** a small flea. ~ **ttaktakwuli** pigmy woodpecker. Perhaps ~ **say** (a kingfisher). [?< **sŏ** < *"SYWOW* 'small' + **uy** < *'oy* pcl]

sŏy < *"sywoy* (abbr < *sywo 'oy*), adnoun. of cattle. ¶~ **koki** beef. ~ **phali** cattle flies. *"sywoy stwong* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:24b) ox dung.

-soy, suffix, postn. CF **-po**; **-tol, -tong(i), -huy; -songi**.
1. (informal names for boys). ¶**Tolq-soy** (?'Rock-metal'). **Pangwulq-soy** (?'Bell-metal').
2. guy, fellow, person. **allang-soy** a flatterer, a toady. ¶**kwutwu-soy** a miser, a tightwad [< **kwut-** stiff + **-wu** der adv]. **tallang-/tellang-soy** a flighty person, a flit, a fidget. **thĕyng-soy** (= **thĕyng-po**) a hollow shell of a person; an empty-headed person.
3. **molu-soy** (the principle of) playing dumb.

-soyta = **-soita** = **-sup.nita**

so'zi = **sai**, noun. the space / interval between; the time / interval while. ¶ *"twu 'nolkay s so'zi* (1459 Wel 1:14b) between the two **wings**. *'mwom sso'zi 'yey* (1462 ¹Nung 1:55a) between bodies. *"twu ha'nol s so'zi 'yey 'ka'sya* (1447 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens. *ha'nol'khwa 'sta'khwas* [= *ha'nolh 'kwa 'stah 'kwa s*] *so'zi 'yey* (1481 Twusi 8:47b, 21:5b; 1482 Kum-sam 3:38b) between heaven and earth. *kozol 'Gwa kyezul 'Gwa s so'zi* (1481 Twusi 8:59a) between autumn and winter. SEE *-ulq so'zi 'yey*.

"spwun (< — *s "pwun*), postn, postmod, pcl. only, just (> **ppun**). ¶*'TTYEP 'ul "es'tyey "sey[h] "spwun nil'Ge'n ywo* (1447 Sek 19:13a) why were only three folds lifted? *KA-'SYEP-i "spwun tut'key 'ho'si.n i 'la* (1447 Sek 23:42a) he let them hear only Kāśyapa. *"ney*

"em-'ni "spwun kuce "kyesite'la (1447 Sek 23:51a) he remained with just four molar teeth. *"ca'nay "spwun 'e'ti-ti'Wi 'nom kolo'chywo'm ol a'ni hol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 24:40a) he was good just privately but he did no teaching of it to others, so .... *hon "nath thelek "spwu'n ul* (1449 Kok 92) just a single hair. *ku kes "spwun* (1466 Kup 2:63a) that alone. *hon-kas elkwul 'Gwa kuli.m ey "spwu.n i'lwoswo'n i* (1481 Twusi 16:41a) it was just in the face and the image only [that the rejuvenation worked].

-ul ~. ¶ *"SYWOW-SSING 'ey s "salo'm i ce 'y 'mwom tas'kol "spwun ho'kwo 'nom 'CYEY-'TTWO "mwot hol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 13:36a) a person in hīnayāna just cultivates himself and does not save others, so .... *'mwom wu'h uy n' 'wo.s ol [KKWUW] ho'kwo 'poy lol pulu'key hol "spwu'n ilwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:27b) I just buy clothes for their bodies and see to it that their bellies are full.

-ul ~ *'tyeng*. only ~ but. ¶ *CYE-THYEN 'ul a'ni "ta nilul "spwun 'tyeng 'SSILQ 'ey n' "ta 'wa 'y'ste.n i "'la* (1447 Sek 13:7a) I will not say [the names of] all the heavens, but they all were present [among the angels]. *'SOYK-'QWUN 'i "ep'sul "spwun 'tyeng "SSYWUW-"SYANG HHOYNG-'SIK 'on is.no'n i "'la* (1459 Wel 1:37b) they lack only the skandha of rūpa (= the attribute of form) but they have the four immaterial skandhas (feeling, ideation, reaction, consciousness). *'MYELQ-'TTWO 'hosil "spwun 'tyeng* (1447 Sek 23:52b, 53a) only achieves nirvāṇa, but ... .

-ss-, past. SEE **-ess-**.

ssa hata, postmod adj-n insep [NK spells **sa** (= **q sa** ~)]. it seems (to be). SEE **kulel ~**. CM 2:63 has examples with **olq ~** and **ttatus halq ~**. KEd reported **celel ~**, **ettel ~**, and **ilel ~**, but these are unconfirmed and may be wrong, as is the assignment "vni". [?< **-q sang** < *'SYANG* appearance, CF **sang siph.ta**; ?< **-q sa** < *"SSO* resemble]

ssah.ta, 1. vt. piles/heaps/stacks it up; amasses, accumulates, stores up; builds, puts up.

2. aux v insep. SEE **-e ssah.ta**.

(-)ssa-tayki bnd cpd n (< ?). ¶ **kwi ~** the cheek (near the ear). **myĕn ~** the face (= **nach**).

sse < *'pse*, inf < **ssuta** < *'psu'ta*. 1. uses; ... .

2. emphasizes the particle **ulo**. SEE **ulo sse**.

-(s)sek, suf (makes impressionistic adv). ¶ **tepsek** suddenly < **tempi-** rush. **tulssek tulssek** bouncing up and down, fidgeting < **tu-l-** lift up. CF **-(s)swuk**.

-sseng SEE **-q seng**

-ss.ess.keyss.ta, past-past fut indic assertive.

-ss.ess.ta, past-past indic assertive.

ssi$_1$, postn < **'psi*, der n < **ssuta** < *'psu'ta*. the use (state, conditions, quality, mode) of. ¶ **kel.um ~** a manner of walking, a gait, a walk. **māl ~** a mode of expression, a way of speaking, use of words; accent. **maum ~** a turn / kind of mind, a sort of person. **nal ~** weather (conditions). **nwun ~** the force of one's eyes, the power of one's stare. **pal ~** familiarity to one's feet; skill with one's feet. **palam ~** the state / favorableness of the wind, wind conditions. ALSO: **kul-ssi, maypsi** [< **may-pssi**], **som-ssi** [< **son-pssi**]. CF **mopsi**.

ssi$_2$, bnd n (< **ssi**$_1$). a part of speech. ¶ **ilum ~, im-~** a noun (= **myengsa**). **wumtik-~, wum-~** a verb (= **tōngsa**). **etteh-~, et-~** an adjective (= **hyengyong-sa**). **etten ~, en-~** an adnoun, a determiner (= **kwanhyeng-sa**). **ecci ~, ec-~** an adverb (= **pūsa**). **is-~** a conjunction, a connective (= **cepsok-sa**). **nukkim ~, nuk-~** an interjection (= **kāmthan-sa**). **tho ~** a particle (= **cōsa**). **~ kkuth** an (inflectional) ending, a verb ending (= **ēmi**). **īmca ~** indeclinables (other than particles), nouns (= **cheyen**). **phul.i ~** inflected words [verbs, adjectives, copula] (= **yōngen**), **kkwumim ~** a modifier, a modifying word (= **kwansa**). SYN **phūmsa**. See Part I, §3.2.

ssi$_3$ < *?si* (1576) < *"SSI* (1459 Wel 2:12b), postnoun.

1. Mr, Mrs, Miss. (a title of courtesy added to either surname or personal name; less formal than **sensayng**). ¶ **Pak ~** Mr (Mrs, Miss) Pak. **Kim Kyengsik ~** Mr Kim Kyengsik.

2. a family, a clan, a lineage. ¶ **Antong Kim ~** the Kims of Antong.

ssik < *'sik* < *'SIK*, particle. each, respectively, apiece (distributive). ¶ **hana(k) ssik** one by one. **twūl ssik twūl ssik** (1936 Roth 253) by twos. **cokum ssik** little by little. **ai tul eykey payk wen ssik cwuta** gives the children 100 wen each. **nal mata yetel[p]q sikan ssik īl hata** works eight hours every day. **Nwukwu 'tun ci**

ttok kath.i yelq kay ssik kacye la You each get exactly ten. **Meych pun ssik yēnsel ul hasip.nikka** How many minutes (1) do you each speak, or (2) do you speak each time, or (3) do you take for each speech? **Sālam i twūl ssik sēys ssik onta** People come by twos and threes. **Phyēnci lul halwu ey twū pen ssik pāytal hanta** Mail is delivered twice a day. **I kes tul un elma ssik ip.nikka** How much are these apiece? CF kkol, *'kwom*. NOTE: The reference of the distributive may be to the subject, the object, the frequency, or other semantic constituents of the sentence, and it is often ambiguous.

ssik chelem, particle + particle. **¶Twū salam ssik chelem nēy salam ssik to halq swu iss.ta** We can do/play it with four people (each) just as we do with two.

ssik cocha, pcl + pcl. **¶Han-kkepen ey twū salam ssik cocha an tul.ye ponaynun tey sēy salam ssik ina tul.ye ponaykeyss.nun ya** They are not even letting people in by twos; what makes you think they'll let them in by threes?!

ssik eykey, pcl + pcl. **¶Sēy salam ssik eykey han kay ssik nona cwue la** Give one to every three people.

ssik hanthey, pcl + pcl = **ssik eykey**

ssik i, pcl + pcl. each one (respectively, apiece) [as subject]. **¶Pihayng-ki nēy tay ssik i han phyentay ka toye se motwu yelq-twu phyentay ka nal.e kass.ta** All told twelve squadrons of four planes each flew.

ssik ila to, pcl + copula var inf + pcl. **¶Han-kkepen ey twū salam ssik ila to cōh.sup.nita** Two people at a time is all right.

ssik ina, pcl + copula advers. about — apiece, approximately — each (respectively). **¶Meych sikan ssik ina chayk ul ilk.usip.nikka** About how many hours (1) do each of you read, or (2) do you read each time, or (3) do you read each book? **I kwutwu tul un han khyelley ey elma ssik ina hap.nikka** About how much does a pair of these shoes cost?

ssik ina-ma, pcl + cop extended advers. **¶Han salam ey han kay ssik ina-ma kolwu nona cwutolok hay la** Divide them up equally so that each one at least gets one (however small).

ssik in tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. **¶Han uyca ey nēy salam ssik in tul mōs anc.ul lī ka iss.keyss.^{s}o?** Is there any reason why even four people can't sit on each chair?

ssik iya, pcl + pcl. **¶Han uyca ey nēy salam ssik iya mōs anc.keyss.^{s}o?** Can't four people, at least, sit on each chair? **Han salam ssik iya tul.e ka to kwaynchanh.keyss.ci** I guess it will be all right if you go in one at a time.

ssik khenyeng, pcl + pcl. **¶Han uyca ey nēy salam ssik khenyeng sēy salam ssik to mōs anc.keyss.^{s}o** Three people can't sit on each chair, much less four.

ssik kkaci, pcl + pcl. **¶Han salam i twū kay ssik kkaci kaciko kal phil.yo ka iss.ulq ka?** Is there any need for each one to take two?

~ 'la to. ¶I man hamyen payk salam ssik kkaci 'la to han-kkepen ey meyk.ilq swu iss.keyss.ta With this much we'll be able to feed as many as a hundred people at a time.

~ nun. ¶Han uyca ey nēy salam ssik kkaci nun anc.ulq swu iss.ta Up to four people can sit on each chair.

ssik kwa, pcl + pcl. **¶Ai tul un motwu yenphil han calwu ssik kwa kongchayk han kwēn ssik ul pat.ess.ta** The children each received a pencil and a notebook.

ssik mace, pcl + pcl. **¶Han-kkepen ey twū salam ssik mace** (but **ssik cocha** is better) **an tul.ye ponaynun tey sēy salam ssik ina tul.ye ponaykeyss.nun ya** They are not even letting people in by twos; what makes you think they'll let them in by threes?!

ssik pota, pcl + pcl. **¶Han salam ssik pota twū salam ssik kanun key naulq key 'ta** It would be better to go by twos (in pairs) rather than one at a time.

ssik puthe, pcl + pcl. **¶Wusen han salam ssik puthe sīcak hapsita** Let's start off taking you one at a time.

ssik to, pcl + pcl. **¶Twū salam ssik chelem nēy salam ssik to halq swu iss.ta** We can do/play it with four people (each) just as we do with two. **Han uyca ey nēy salam ssik khenyeng sēy salam ssik to mōs anc.keyss.^{s}o** Three people can't sit on each chair, much less four.

ssik ul, pcl + pcl. each (respectively, apiece) [as direct object]. **¶kak.kak sakwa hana ssik ul sata** each buys one apple apiece. **Ai mata hana ssik ul cwue la** Give one apiece to each child (or: each child is to give one apiece). **Ai tul un motwu kongchayk han kwēn ssik kwa yenphil han calwu ssik ul pat.ess.ta** The children each

received a notebook and a pencil. **Ku ttay na nun co'.yong han pam uy meych sikan ssik ul ku 'yeypay-tang ey ka se myengsang ulo ponaynun kes i supkwan i toye iss.ess.ta** At that time I got in the habit of spending a few hours every quiet evening meditating in the church.

ssik ulo, particle + particle. as (with, etc.) each, respectively. **¶Cek.kwun un sēys ssik ulo ccak ul cie sīnay lul swunsi hayss.ta** Enemy troops patrolled the streets in threes.

ssik un, pcl + pcl. **¶Kongchayk twū kwēn ssik un nona cwuess.una yenphil un acik an nona cwuess.ta** I divided the notebooks up two apiece, but I haven't given out the pencils yet.

ssik un khenyeng, pcl + pcl + pcl. **¶Sēy kay ssik un khenyeng twū kay ssik to an tul.e kakeyss.ta** There won't be room to get two apiece in, much less three!

ssik uy, pcl + pcl [artificial, English translation style]. **¶Ai tul un tases calwu ssik uy yenphil kwa twū kwēn ssik uy kongchayk ul pat.ess.ta** The children received pencils, five each, and notebooks, two each.

-ss.keyss.ta, past-future indic assertive

-'ssop- < *-s-'zop-, -z-'zop-, -h-'zop-.*

-s'sop- < *-s-'zop-, -z-'zop-, -h-'zop-;* < *-sk-'zop-.*

-ss.ta, past indic assertive; past transferentive

-ss.tun, past retrospective modifier

-sswuk, suffix; spelling variant **-swuk**.

1. bound adj-n (~ **hata**). very. **¶malsswuk** clean, comely (< **malk-**). **melsswuk** long and stringy, skinny and frail (< var of **mulk-**).

2. suffix (makes impressionistic adverbs). **¶pulsswuk** protruding abruptly < adj **pulu-** swollen. **calsswuk calsswuk/celsswuk celsswuk** limping (< **cēlta** limps); pinched in.

'ssye, 1. SEE *-'ᴳa 'ssye* (please). CF *-u'sywo'sye.*

2. SEE *-(ᵘo)l'ssye = -(ᵘo)lq 'sye.*

's'ta = 's(i)'ta, abbreviation < *is(i)'ta* (exists). CF *'ys'ta.*

's.tala = 's(i)tala, abbr < *is(i)'tala.* SEE *'ho.ya 's.tala.*

's'ten = 's(i)'ten, abbr < *is(i)'ten*, vi retr mod. SEE *e'tuy 's'ten, e'tuy ''sten.* VAR *''ston, ''stun.* CF *'ys'ten.*

''ston(~), 's'ton(~), 1. abbr pcl. SEE *i'ston, 'is'ton.* 2. var < *'s'ten.* SEE *e'tuy ''ston.*

''stun, var < *''sten.* SEE *e'tuy ''sten.*

'such, n. interval (= **sai**). **¶***ku'chun 'su.ch i ''epke'nul* (1482 Nam 1:13b) without a break. *ku'chul s 'sus 'ep.su'n i* (1459 Wel 7:58a) is without cessation.

-sul, suf (makes impressionistic adv). **¶kopsul kopsul hata** is frizzly, curly < adj **kop-** bent.

sulel, abbr = **sulewul**, prosp mod < **sulepta**

sulem, abbr = **sulewum**, subst < **sulepta**

sulen, abbr = **sulewun**, mod < **sulepta**

sulepta, postnom adj insep **-w-**. is, is like, gives the impression of (being), seems, suggests, is suggestive of. DER ADV **suley, suli.** SYN [obs] **opta, hopta.** CF **hata, mac.ta, toyta, lopta, tapta, chita, kwuc.ta.**

¶cap ~ is wanton, dissolute. **comq ~** is petty. **pok ~** is prosperous-looking. **pyēn ~** is strange, odd. **tham ~** is charming.

¶āmsang ~ is jealous. **angkhum ~** is excessive (in greedy cunning). **calang ~** is proud. **chamtam ~** is pitiful, is wretched. **changphi ~** is shameful / ashamed. **chengsung ~** (= **chengsung mac.ta**) is woebegone. **chik-/chak-sal ~** is stingy, mean. **hāyngpok ~** is happy. **iksal ~** is droll, humorous. **ippu-cang ~** (**yeppu-cang ~**) is lovely. **īsang ~** is strange, odd. **kansa ~** is wicked, cunning. **kanyen ~** is shabby. **kapcak ~** is sudden. **kepuk(-sal) ~** is (quite) uncomfortable. **keykel ~** is greedy. **keykem/kaykam ~** is voracious. **kukseng ~** is impestuous. **mayceng / muceng ~** is callous. **nungcheng ~** is sly, cunning, insidious. **pokseng ~** is prosperous-looking, is sleek. **polthong / pulthwung ~** is rough-mannered, blunt; is bumpy, bulgy. **pōpay ~** is precious, valuable. **pu-ca.yen ~** is artificial. **pucok ~** is insufficient, wanting. **pyēntek ~** is capricious. **salang ~** is lovely. **sayngkup ~** is abrupt. **saysal / sisel ~** is flippant, shallow. **saysam ~** is abrupt; is deliberate. **sinpi ~** is mysterious. **siwen ~** is refreshing. **sswuk ~** is unseemly, inappropriate. **swusen ~** is turbulent, noisy. **swūta ~** is talkative. **taceng ~** is compassionate. **tōsep ~** is capricious, fickle. **twisulek ~** is jumpy, restless, edgy. **wāngcheng ~** is widely disparate. **yātan ~** (a color) is loud, garish.

suley < **sule-i**, der adv < **sulepta.** like, as. **¶kapcak ~** sudden-like. **kongyen ~** in vain, fruitlessly, to no avail. VAR **suli, -sali.**

suli = **suley**, der adv < **sulepta.** like, as.

kapcak ~ sudden-like.

-sulum, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a consonant **-usulum**. [?< sulem < sulepta].

1. -ish, slightly colored / tinged. ¶**nwulu-**~ yellowish. **phulu-**~ bluish. SYN **-capcap/ -cepcep**, **-chikchik**, **-cokcok / -cwukcwuk**, **-chwungchwung**, **-soksok/-swukswuk**, **-taytay/ -teytey**, **-tayngtayng/-teyngteyng**, **-thoythoy/ -thwithwi**.

2. -ish, slightly characterized by. ¶**kanu-**~ thinnish. **twungku-**~ roundish. **(k)kopu-/ (k)kwupu-**~ somewhat bent.

ABBR **-lum**, **-sum**. SYN **-ulum**. CF **-upsulum**.

-sum, bnd adj-n (~ hata), abbr < **-sulum**. -ish, slightly characterized by. SYN **-lum**.

sun, postmod [obs] the unlikely fact that ... [as topic = **kes un**]. SEE **-ulq sun**. VAR **-ulq son**. [< s + un pcl]

-supci man, FORMAL suspective + pcl [Seoul colloq] = **-ci man**. Used by an older person to a younger person of higher status.

-supci yo, **-supc' (y)o**, FORMAL CASUAL POLITE [Seoul colloq] = **-ci yo**. Used by an older person to a younger person of higher status; sarcastic or ridiculing when used to an equal or an inferior (CF 1954 Lukoff 129). ¶**I kāy nun āmu ke 'na cal meksupci yo** This dog eats anything at all. **Cey ka al.e popci yo** I will find out. **Iss.^{s}upci yo** We have some. **Ēps.^{s}upci yo** We haven't any. **Pwass.^{s}upci yo** I saw it. **Pokeyss.^{s}upci yo** I will look at it.

-sup.naykka = **-sup.neykka** (→ **-sup.nikka**)

-sup.nayta = **-sup.neyta** (→ **-sup.nita**)

-sup-ney/-ni/-nuy [DIAL, OLD-FASHIONED] = **-e yo**

-sup.neykka [DIAL] = **-sup.nikka**

-sup.neyta [DIAL] = **-sup.nita**

-sup.nikka, FORMAL indic attentive. is / does it? (= **-ni?**, **-nun ya?**). ¶**Chwupsup.nikka?** Is it cold? **Mues ul meksup.nikka** What will he eat? [After a vowel, **-p.nikka**; after ...ss- or ...ps-, **-^{s}up.nikka**.]

~ **tul**. ¶**Tā osyess.^{s}up.nikka tul?** Are you all here? / Is everybody here? **Kongpu lul kkway hap.nikka tul?** Are they fairly good at their studies?

~ **yo** [DIAL, uneducated] = ~

-sup.ninta = **-sup.nunta**

-sup.nita, FORMAL indic assertive. is / does (= **-ta**). **Chwupsup.nita** It is cold. **Anc.sup.nita** He sits down. [After a vowel, **-p.nita**; after ...ss- or ...ps-, **-^{s}up.nita**.]

~ **man** is / does but (= **-ci man**).

~ **tul**. ¶**Acwu Yenge lul cal hasip.nita tul** You people speak English very well.

~ **yo** [DIAL, uneducated] = ~. (According to Song Sekcwung 1967 this is used in formal speech to younger people.)

-sup.nuynta [DIAL, OLD-FASHIONED] = **-so/-e** statement or question, AUTH style.

-supsayta, **-supseyta** [DIAL] = **-upsita**

-supsita [DIAL] = **-upsita**

-supsita tul, FORMAL subj assertive + pcl. ¶**Ese il ul sīcak hasipsita tul** Let's get the job started.

-supteyta [DIAL] = **-suptita**. ¶**I kil i nemu hēm hako kkatalawe** [= **kkatalowe^{a}**] **se taninun i ka cēksupteyta** (1936 Roth 432) This road is so dangerous and steep that there are few who travel it (I have noticed).

-suptikka, FORMAL retr attentive. has it been observed that ~ ?, is it known that ~ ?, did you hear (have you been told) that ~ ?, did you notice that ~ ?, have you found that ~ ? (CF **-ti.**) ¶**Ku sikyey ka cal kanta ko haptikka** Did they say that the watch runs all right? **I sikyey kath.un kes tto iss.^{s}uptikka** Did you notice whether they have any more watches like this?

~ **yo** [DIAL, uneducated] = ~. [After a vowel, **-ptikka**; after ...ss- or ...ps-, **-^{s}uptikka**.]

-suptinta [DIAL, OLD-FASHIONED] = **-suptita**

-suptita, FORMAL retr assertive. it has been observed that ~ ; it is known that ~ ; as we all (or I) know ~ ; I hear (have been told) that ~ ; I noticed that ~ ; I've discovered (found out) that ~ (CF **-tey**, **-tule**, **iley**). ¶**Tangsin sikyey nun swusen hanun tey han han tal kellinta ko haptita** They said your watch would take about a month to repair. **Ku sikyey nun nemu hel.e se mōs ssukeyss.^{s}uptita** That watch (I recall) is too old to be any good. [After a vowel, **-ptita**; after ...ss- or ...ps-, **-^{s}uptita**.]

-suptita yo [DIAL, uneducated] = **-suptita**.

suta < **seta** (as usually spelled) < *'sye'ta*; **inse** < *'sye*. stands (up); comes to a standstill, stops; ... . SEE **na-suta**.

(-)'swo-, modulated emotive = bnd v *-'s[o]-* (or *-'s-*) + modulator *-wo-*.

(-)swo'la, modulated emotive indic assert. SEE *-'kwa* ~ ; *-'nwoswo'la*; *-'taswo'la*. ¶*'na y nat 'HHIWUW 'lwo CHIN-SIM hon cek 'ep.swo'la* (1459 Wel 21:216a) since my birth I have not

once been angry. *[ʼHHWAN-NAN] ʻha.m ay [PPYEN-QAN] ʻhi ʻʻsati ʻʻmwot ʻhoswoʻla* (1481 Twusi 8:43a) with so many misfortunes we cannot live at ease.

(-)swon, modulated emotive mod. *(amwoli …)-ta swon, -ki lwo swon*; "spoken for" *(ho)-ten ci, (ho.y)-en ci* 'however much' (1894 Gale 69). SEE *-ʻtaswoʻn i, iʻlwoswoʻn i; -twoswoʻn i, -usiʻnwoswoʻn i; -uʻl i ʻʻlwoswoʻn i, -uʻl i ʻlwoswoʻn ye.*

-ʻswo-ngi ʻʻta. 1. modulated emotive polite + cop indicative assertive. SEE *-twoʻswo-ngi ʻʻta, iʻlwoʻswo-ngi ʻʻta; -(uʻsi)ʻnwoʻswo-ngi ʻʻta; -uʻl i ʻʻlwoʻswo-ngi ʻʻta.*

2. *-ulʻswongiʻta = -ulq ʻs ʻ[y]wo-ngi ʻʻta.*

ʻʻswon-ʻtoy (< *iʻsywon ʻt oy* 'to the place where one is'), pseudo-pcl (bnd n usually preceded by a genitive). to (a person). ¶ *PPA-LA-MWON ʻi ʻkulʻGwal ʻhoʻya SYWU-ʻTTALQ ʻoy ʻʻswon-ʻtoy pwoʻnayyaʻnol* (1447 Sek 6:15b) the brahman wrote a letter and sent it to Sudatta, whereupon … . *MWU-ʻHHAK ʻʻswon-ʻtoy poyʻhwonon ʻʻsaʻlo.m iʻla* (1447 Sek 13:3a) is a person who is studying to become an arhat (who has cast off illusion and is beyond study). *QA-SYA-ʻSYEY NGWANG k ʻʻswon-ʻtoy kaʻn i* (1447 Sek 24:6a) went to King Ajātaśatru. *SA-MWON ʻuy ʻʻswon-ʻtoy ʻʻsalom ʻpulye nilun ʻt ay* (1447 Sek 24: 22a) as he had someone tell the śramaṇas, … . *ku ʻʻsaloʻm oy ʻʻswon-ʻtoy ʻwoʻsya* (1459 Wel 8:55b) came to that person. *tik.wel ila ʻsye mwoʻ[ʻ]tol ʻʻsalom ʻoy ʻswon-toy alʻGwoyʻla* (1518 [1]Ye-yak 37b [= p.74]) let him who is the commissioner of traditional Korean remedies inform those who gather.

-swoʻwo- < *-so[W]ʻwo-*, modulated deferential emotive. ¶ *ʻʻtwopswoʻwa* (1463 Pep 2:175a) = *ʻʻtwopso[W]ʻwa. ʻʻkipswoʻwo.m ol* (1481 Twusi 20:42b) = *ʻʻkipso[W]ʻwoʻm ol.*

swu < *ʻʻSSYWUW*, noun.

1. long life, longevity. ¶ **"swu"-q ca lul swū noh.un os kolum** a coat-tie embroidered with the Chinese character for "long life".

2. (= **nai**) one's age. ¶ **Swu ka meych ina toysinun ci yo** May I know your age?

3. one's (natural) life span. ¶ **Ku nun swu ka ccalp.ess.ta** He had a short life. CF **swumyeng.**

4. vni ~ **hata** enjoys a long life, lives long. ¶ **Ku ēlun un swu hasinta** He is enjoying a ripe old age. ¶ **Yeca nun namca pota swu hanta** Women outlive men.

swu < *ʻʻSYWUW*, bnd noun, postmodifier, noun.

1. bound noun = son hand.

2. postmodifier. a way, a means, a remedy, a resource, help; CF **swutan.** ¶ **hanun ~ ēps.i** helplessly, reluctantly. **halq ~ pakk ey ēps.ta** cannot help doing, has no choice but to do. **Mānh.ulq ~ pakk ey ēps.ta** There are bound to be a lot of them. **Hanun swu ēps.ta** There is no way out. (Nothing can be done.) **Na nun halq swu ēps.i wus.ess.ta** I could not help laughing. **halq swu helq swu ēps.nun sālam** a hopeless and helpless / hapless person.

3. postmod. an occasion, a possible occasion, a possibility, a likelihood; CF **il.** ¶ **Kulelq swu iss.ta (ēps.ta)** It may (cannot possibly) be so; Such things do (don't) happen. **Ilun pom ey seli ka naylilq swu to iss.ta** There is the possibility of frost in early spring.

4. postmodifier. ability, capability; CF **cwul.** ¶ **halq swu iss.ta / ēps.ta** is able / unable to do, can/cannot do. **halq swu iss.nun hān** to the best of one's ability. **sānswul ul kaluchilq swu iss.nun sālam** a person capable of teaching arithmetic. **Ku si nun yele kaci lo hāysek halq swu iss.ta** The poem is susceptible to several interpretations. **[1]Nayil poylq swu iss.[s]up.nikka** Can I see you tomorrow?

5. n. a move (in chess); a trick; ingenuity, resourcefulness. ¶ **myō han swu lul noh.ta** makes a fine move (in chess). **pikimq swu** a tying move; a draw, a dead heat. **ikimq swu** a winning move. **wiq swu** a better player. **alayq swu** a poor player. **swu kiph.un sālam** a person of ingenuity, a resourceful man. **han swu ey cita** is beaten in one move. **Ku nun swu ka noph.ta** He is a better man at chess than I am. **Sēy swu ey ne lul ikilq swu iss.ta** I can beat you in three moves.

swū < *ʻʻSYWUW*, n. embroidery. ¶ **~ noh.ta** embroiders. **pītan ey molan kkoch ul swū noh.ta** embroiders a peony on silk.

swū < *ʻSWU*, noun, numeral.

1. n. (= **wūnswu**) luck, fortune. ¶ **~ ka cōh.ta (napputa)** has good (bad) fortune. **~ ka nata** runs into a piece of good luck, hits the jackpot.

2. n. (= **swūhyo**) number, a figure. ¶ **~ mānh.un sālam tul** a large number of people. **~ ēps.nun pyēl tul** innumerable stars. **wūq-swu** an even number. **ki-swu$_1$** an odd number. **ki-swu$_2$** a cardinal number. **sē-swu** an ordinal

number. uyca/kyōsil/haksayng uy swū the number of chairs/classrooms/students. Yo say sil.ep-ca uy swū ka tāytan hi cwul.ess.ta The number of unemployed has fallen drastically.

3. (quasi-)num, adn. a few, several, a number (of). ¶ ~ hak.kyo a number of schools. ~ pyengceng a number of soldiers. ~ hōykyey-nyen several fiscal years.

4. (-q swū) postn, postcounter. the number of ~ . ¶sālamq/myengq ~ the number of people. kwēnq ~ the number of books. hayq/talq/cwukanq ~ the number of years/months/weeks. punq/choq ~ lul ttacinta counts (takes into account) the number of minutes/seconds.

swu < *'SYWUW*, counter. a poem, a piece, a selection. ¶si han ~ lul ulph.ta composes a poem, recites a poem.

swu < *'swuh*, adn, bnd n. [Basic shape in older compounds usually swuh.] ANT am < *'amh*.

1. male. ¶ ~ khes < swuh kes a male. ~ khāy < swuh kāy a male dog. ~ khewi < swuh kewi a gander. ~ kho.yangi/khwāyngi < swuh ko.yangi/kwāyngi a tomcat. ~ khōm < swuh kōm a male bear. ~ thalk < swuh talk a rooster, a cock. ~ thot < swuh tot = ~ tho.yaci/thwāyci < swuh to.yaci/twāyci a hog. ~ phitwulki < swuh pitwulki a he-dove. ~ phēm < swuh pēm a male tiger. ~ phyengali < swuh pyengali a rooster chick. ~ khweng < swuh [k]kweng a pheasant cock. ~ saton the father of one's son-in-law. ~ nakwi a jackass.

2. convex, external, protruding. ¶ ~ chicil external hemorrhoids. ~ khiwa < swuh kiwa a convex tile. ~ tanchwu (NOT /th/!) a snap, a button. ~ thōlccekwi < swuh twōlccekwi a hinge, a bolt.

's'wu = 'syu, abbr < 'siwu = 'sio = isio (AUTH cop hon).

-swu [Seoul DIAL] var < -so (AUTH indicative). Used to seniors, including servants, within the family circle. To family juniors the intimate (-e) and the plain forms (-ta etc.) are used interchangeably, and to friends the familiar forms (-ney etc.) are used.

-swu, var < -so < *-swo*, bnd pcl = ulo (s)se. son ~ < *son-swo*, *'swon-zwo* (var *'swon-'cwo*) with one's own hand. CF mom-so.

-swuk = -sswuk, suffix.

1. bnd adj-n (~ hata). very ~ . ¶kiph-swuk (= kipsswuk) quite deep, secluded. nulk-swuk (= nuksswuk) quite old. malk-/melk-swuk (= mal-/mel-sswuk) neat, clean.

2. (makes impressionistic adv). SEE -sswuk.

-swukswuk, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after consonant -uswukswuk; HEAVY ↔ -soksok. ~ish, slightly colored/tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

-swukuley [< -swuk-uley], cpd bnd adj-n (~ hata). ~ish. ¶nulk-~ is oldish. $m^a/_{ul}k$-~ is watery, thin, juicy.

swulok (< *swolwok* < *'solwok* < *'s o'lwo k*), postmod. (to the full) extent (that); increasingly with. SEE -ulq ~. DIAL salok. NOTE: Optional ~ (ey [colloq]) only in kulelq ~ and ilelq ~.

swun < *SSYWUN*, adn. pure; net. ¶Swun wuli sik ita It is purely Korean in style. ~ hwang-sayk pure yellow. ~ munhak pure literature. ~ ¹ilon pure theory. ~ ¹iik net profit. ~ sōtuk net income.

swung, postmod [DIAL] = twung. ¶pon swung mān swung hata glances/skims over, takes a cursory view of.

-swung, suffix (makes impressionistic adverb). ¶k^{e}am-swung sparsely dark: Xh, XX, XXh.

-swungi, suffix. one, thing. ¶helup ~ a sloppy fellow, a careless/reckless fellow. palka ~ = palka-songi / pelke-swungi a naked body. thelpok ~ a hairy/shaggy one. wēn ~ a monkey. CF -songi.

swus, adn, bnd n (pre-postnominal), adj-n. pure, unspoiled, spotless, undefiled, innocent. ¶ ~ ki (fresh) vigor. ~ poki unspoiled/simple person; virgin. ~ sayksi/chēnye a pure and innocent young girl, a virgin. ~ kes/ūmsik fresh food. ~ chōngkak an innocent boy, a male virgin. ~ toyta, ~ cepta, ~ cita, ~ hata is naive, artless, unaffected, unsophisticated, rustic, homely, simple, kind(hearted), unspoiled.

sy = palatalized s, but often pronounced just *si*. This is either a reduction of the syllable si or an attempt to pronounce the "sh" sound in English and other loanwords. CF cy.

-sy··· < *-sy-* SEE -usy··· < *-usy-···*, *-osy-*

-sya [lit] < *-'sya* = -sye < *-'sye*, abbr < -sie < *-si'ye*, hon inf. SEE *-u'sya*; CF *i'sya*.

-'sya-···, hon + modulator (*-'w^{u}/o-*). SEE *-u'sya-*

syang (< *'SYANG*): SEE -ulq sang siph.ta; CF *syeng*.

'syas'ta, abbr < *'isyas'ta*. SEE *a'ni 'syas'ta*, *-'wo'l i 'syas'ta*.

-syas'ta SEE *-'usyas'ta*

'sye, inf < *"sye'ta*, vi. stands. ¶*cyekun 'te.t ul 'sye 'sywu'la* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) he stood there for a little while.

'sye pcl (< */i]'sye*, vi inf). from; at (= se). ¶*'i 'TI-'HHYWEY "ep.sun 'PPI-KHWUW y e'tule 'sye wo'n ywo* (1447 Sek 19:30b) where did this witless almsman (bhikṣu) come from? *"ne y 'e'tu'le 'sye won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) where have you come from? *"amwo toy 'sye won 't i 'mwollwo.l i* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:21b; aberrant verb form) I don't know where they have come from. *HYANG 'ol "ta me'li 'sye ma'tha* (1447 Sek 19:19b) smelling from afar all the scents ... . *"sye'wul 'sye hoyng'hoyng 'i "encey 'nasi'l i 'le'n ywo* (?1517- Pak 1:53b) when is the imperial procession leaving the capital? *'cukca 'hi tyengey 'sye "ep'se twolwo ZIN-KAN 'ay 'na'a* (1447 Sek 9:12b) suddenly was absent from there and appeared again among human beings and ... . *'ile 'n "NGWUW-CCYENG 'tol.h on ingey 'sye cwu'ku'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 9:12b) if such sentients hereafter die ... . *kungey 'sye "sa'n i* (1459 Wel 2:7a) they lived there. SEE *'ay 'sye, 'ey 'sye, 'uy 'sye, 'yey 'sye; 'u'lwo 'sye; tye 'y 'sye = *'tye ey 'sye; -'a 'sye, -'e 'sye, -'kwo 'sye, -u'm ye 'sye*. NOTE: Occurs only after vowel, *y*, or *l*.

's ye, postmod + postmod. SEE *-ulq 's ye*

-sye < (*)-*'sye*, abbr < *-sie* < (*)-*si'ye*.

1. honorific inf. SEE *-usye* < (*)-^{u}/$_{o}$*'sye* = *-^{u}/$_{o}$'sya*. ~ se, ~ to, ~ ya, ~ yo; ~ 'la.

2. inf < *--s-* stem. masye < *ma'sye* (1449 Kok 159) drink. (The honorific infinitive is masisye = unattested MK **masi'sya*.)

syeks (?< *'syeks* 'reins'), n. role, duty, position. ¶*hon namcin hon "kyeci'p un 'SYE-ZIN 'uy syek's ila* (1475 Nay 1:80a) the role of the commoner means one woman to one man.

'syeks, n. reins (= koppi).

syeng (? < *'SYANG*) appearance: SEE *-ul syeng pwuluta*, -ulq seng siph.ta

's 'yen 'tyeng SEE *-ulq 's 'yen 'tyeng*

sye'ta SEE suta (stands)

-'sye 'y'la = 'isye 'la. SEE *-'twu'syey'la = -'twu' 'sye 'la*.

-syo, abbr < *-sio* (hon AUTH)

-syu, abbr < *-siwu* = *-sio* (hon AUTH)

'syu, abbr < *'siwu* = *'sio* = *isio* (cop hon AUTH)

-'sywo--, abbr < *--si-'wo-*, verb stem (*--si-*) + modulator. ¶*swul ma'sywom 'kwa "NGWO-SIN me'kwum 'kwa* (1462 [1]Nung 7:53b) the drinking of wine and the eating of the five forbidden pungent roots. *ma'sywo'm on* (1459 Wel 17: 16b), *ma'sywo'm ay n'* (1481 Twusi 8:10a). SEE *i'sywo--*.

'sywo--, abbr < *isi-'wo-*. ¶*na y mol ca'pa 'sywo'm a "ne y "twuy[h] 'pwo'la ka'la* (?1517- [1]No 1:37b) I'll take the horse, you go to the toilet.

-'sywo'sye SEE *-u'sywo'sye*. CF *'ssye*.

'sywo'sye, abbr < (?*)*isywo'sye = isi-wo-si-'(y)e*, v modulated hon inf (CF *i'sya*). ¶*'twu-'sywo'sye khe'nul* (1445 [1]Yong 107) they said "please desist" (= there was opposition) but ... .

-'sywu--, abbr < *-si-'wu-* (hon + modulator). SEE *-u'sywu--*.

'sywu--, abbr < *isi-'wu-*. For an example of *'sywum* see the entry *--'ywum*.

--'sywu-- = --'sywo--, abbr < *--si-'wo-*, verb stem (*--si-*) + modulator. ¶*ma'sywu'toy* (1586 Sohak 5:51a) drinks and ... . *cyekun 'te.t ul 'sye 'sywu'la* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) he stood there for a little while.

-t-, alt of *-tu-* (retrospective) before PLAIN attentive (*-t-i*), FAMILIAR assertive (*-t-ey*), modifier (*-t-un*), and sequential (*-t-uni*).

t_1, variant before *s--* or *c--* of *s* (genitive pcl). ¶*nwun t si'Gwu'l ol* (?1468- Mong 24b) the edge of the eyelid. *nwun t co'zo* (1447 Sek 23:26b; 1459 Wel 21:215b) = *'nwun s co'zo ('y'm ye)* (1459 Wel 1:13a) the pupil of the eye. *SYEY-THYEN t "CWO-SO* (1447 Sek 24:4b) ancestral master of India. *SYEY-THYEN t 'CCO 'ay s KYENG 'i* (1459 Wel se:23a) the sūtra in the script of India. *KWUN t 'CCO* (1451 Hwun-en 3b, 4a, 10b) the character *KWUN*. *'ku'l ey s "PWON t 'CCO 'non 'MALQ t 'CCO y 'za 'wol'ho.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 10:9b) of original letters in the text only the characters at the end are correct.

t_2, postmod (summational). the fact that. SEE *'t i(--), 't i, 't ol, 't olwo, 't oy (n'), 't ay (n')*. CF *-'t ol, -'t ul*, -t ul; *-'t i > -'ti >* -ci.

-t-, bnd v (emotive). SEE *-'t[o]-, -'two-*.

-'ta-, var = *-'te-*, retrospective aspect. This variant is attested after *o, a, e(C)*, and *i(C)*: *'hota'la* (1447 Sek 6:24b, ?1517- Pak 1:37b)

and *'hota'n i* (1447 Sek 13:57b, 1463 Pep 2:5b, ?1517- Pak 1:58b), *'cata'la* (1482 Kumsam 4:5a), *'ho.ya 's.tala* (1463 Pep 5:95b), *'phye'ta'la* (1463 Pep 4:170a), *"epta'n i* (1459 Wel 13:35ab), *pwus'ku'lita'n i* (1449 Kok 121), *a'ni ho.ya is'ta.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:23a). The shape *-'te-* also occurs after the same vowels, and after *wo*, *wu*, *u*, and *Vy*, where *-'ta-* is not attested.

ta < *'ta*, postmod [obs. lit] = ya/ka (question).

1. SEE **-nun** ~ ; *-'un 'ta*, *'in 'ta*, *-'non 'ta*, *-'an 'ta*, *-'ten 'ta*, *-ul(q) 'ta*; *-('no)son 'ta*. CF *'to*. MK *'ta* may be from *'t[o 'G]a* 'is it the fact that – ?'

2. SEE *-'un 'ta "ma'ta* every time that –. It is unclear whether this may be merely a semantic extension of 'question'; CF *'pstay* time.

tā < *"ta*, adv (CF **motwu**).

1. all, everything; everybody, everyone; (= **twūlq tā**) both. ¶**Tā kath.i kaca** Let's all go together. **Hana to namkici anh.ko tā kacye kass.ta** They have taken it all away and left nothing. **Tā wass.ta** (1) All (of us / you / them) have come = All are here; We / I have arrived all the way = Here we are (I am) [at last]; We're here / home. **Īl ul tā hayss.ta** I am all finished **Īl i tā thullyess.ta** All is over = Everything went wrong for us.

2. [figurative] all, completely, quite, indeed; everything (else). ¶**Pyel kes tā pwass.ta!** Now I have seen everything! **Pyel pyel īl ul tā pwass.ta!** I never saw such queer goings-on! **Pyel māl-ssum tā hasip.nita** "You are being too kind to me (saying such nice things)" = Don't mention it; Not at all. **Pi ka tā onta!** And now it has to rain, on top of everything else! **Ha to ki ka mak.hye se pay-kkop i tā** (= **pay-kkop kkaci to**) **wūs.nunta** He is choked up with laughter all the way down to his bellybutton. **Ku cwucey ey yangpok ul tā ip.ess.ney!** Well, isn't HE all dressed up! **Tā naass.ey yo** I'm fully recovered.

tā < **tye ay**, n [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:95)] = **ce ai** he, she. CF **kā**, **yā**.

'ta, 1. abbr (alt) after vowel < **ita**. 2. abbr < **hata** after voiceless sounds, **a**, or **e**; CF **tha**, **chi** and **'ci**.

''ta, 1. abbr < *ho'ta* after voiceless sounds; CF *'tha*. SEE *"mwot ''ta*, *'kot ''ta*.

2. = *'[y]'ta* (cop) after *i* or *y*

-ta < *-'ta*, inflectional ending; see also *-'la*.

1. indicative assertive (= statement). **is, does.** In the colloquial attached only to adj or adj + honorific (**-usi-**), and to the past (**-ess-**) and future (**-keyss-**) elements attached to any stem. In certain literary clichés attached also directly to verb stems (= **-nun-ta** < *-no-'ta*); see **-ta ppun**, **-ta siph.i**. ¶**chwupta** it is cold. **mekta** [lit] = **mek.nunta** eats < *mekno'ta* (1481 Twusi 25:18a). **kata** = **kanta** goes. SYN [lit] **-nola**, **-tota**. SEE **i(lo)ta**, **i(lo)la**, **-tey**, **-ney**, **-so**, **-sup.nita**; **-ulita**, **-ulyes.ta**, **-kes.ta**.

2. transferentive (often followed by pcl **ka**, which cannot be omitted if a particle other than se or ka follows). SEE **-ta ka**. Because **-ta ka** can be followed by other particles – such as **nun**, **se**, **to**, **tul**, **ya** (as well as **chelem**, **khenyeng**, **kkaci**, **mace**, **'na**, ⋯) and even another **ka** – a strong case can be made that **-ta ka** is the basic form, from which **-ta** is an abbreviation, and that is the conclusion of Song Sekcwung (1988:229). But historically the form probably developed from the indicative assertive + a particle, as we treat it here. The MK form was always accompanied by the *'ka* except when the particle *'za* was attached, and only then was *'ka* absent. SEE *-'ta 'za*.

3. SEE **-ta siph.i**

4. SEE **-upsita**

5. SEE **-ta mālta**

-ta 'ca, abbr < **-ta (ko) haca**. ¶**Wuli lo se etten khulwusyokhu lul cocik hanta 'ca, kulena kiswulq-cek cito-ca ka ēps.ta 'myen, etteh.key sāep ul cīnhayng halq swu iss.keyss.nun ya** Even if, let's say, we ourselves were to form a "khruzhok" (= a circle), without a technical leader how could we possibly proceed with the undertaking?

-ta chelem, transferentive + pcl. SEE **-ta ka chelem**.

-ta chica. let's suppose, suppose / supposing –.

-ta chimyen. if we suppose (that –), suppose / supposing – .

-ta chitula to. even though we (might) suppose that – . ¶**Nay ka cal-mos hayss.ta (son) chitula to kuleh.key sīm hakey kulelq swu iss.nun ka?** Even though I did make a mistake, how can you say such hard things? SYN **-tula to**, **-ta son chitula to**.

taci, takci, postn. degree, extent. ¶**i/yo ~** to this degree/extent, like this, so (much), in this way. SEE **ku/ko ~, ce/co ~.**

-ta 'ci, abbr < **-ta (ko) haci.** says/thinks/feels that it is/does. ¶**Cham Tekswu-kwung ey to yūmyeng han pak.mul-kwan i iss.ta 'ci?!** By the way, didn't you say (or: don't they say) that there is a famous museum in Tekswu Palace, too?! **Mikwukq [1]yuhak kass.ta (ka) sip-nyen man ey tol.a omyen se paksa hana to mōs hayss.ta 'ci mwe yo?!** Why, they say he spent ten years studying in America and yet could not manage to get a doctorate, even!

-ta cocha, transferentive + pcl. SEE **-ta ka cocha.**

-ta hanun i SEE (abbr) **-ta 'nun i**

-ta ha(n)ta, abbr < **-ta ko ha(n)ta;** CF **-ta '(n)ta.**

-tah.ta (inf **-tay**), abbr < **-talah.ta** (is rather, quite, sort of, kind of; is --ish).

-tak, 1. [Ceycwu DIAL] = **-lak** (= **-l ak**). ¶***ku salum un hotak matak tomuci senguy ka es.ta*** he shilly-shallies around and is just terribly indifferent about it all. [? abbr < **-ta ka**]

-ta k, abbr < **-ta ko** [DIAL]: **~ hata.** CF **(-)k hata, khwuta.**

-(t)tak/-(t)tek SEE **-ttak/-ttek**

'ta ka, 1. abbr < **ita ka** (cop transferentive + pcl) after a vowel.

2. abbr < **hata ka** after voiceless sound, a, or e.

'ta 'ka < ***'hota 'ka*** (transferentive < ***'ho'ta*** + pcl) after voiceless sounds. Examples?

-ta ka < ***-'ta 'ka,*** transferentive + pcl. The ***'ka*** can be omitted in modern Korean provided no other particle follows, but it was present in MK unless ***'za*** was attached; SEE **ita ka,** ***a'ni 'ta 'ka, -'ta 'za.***

does/did (is/was) and then; does/did (is/was) but; when. Shows a CHANGE or SHIFT of action or state. Attached to the stem, (1) this usually signals the interruption of an event before its completion; therefore the event must be durative not punctual. Attached to the past as **-ess.ta (ka),** (2) this represents a reversal, an undoing, a nullification, or an unanticipated, unrelated, and undesirable consequence; a series of two or more past transferentives represent intermittent or alternating events. The underlying subjects of clauses conjoined by the transferentive must be semantically harmonious ([1]Yi Cenglo 1989) and are often identical. CF Gale (1916:49) "The same subject is seen in both clauses."

¶**Cang ey kata ka wuphyen-kwuk ey tullilq ka yo, cang ey kass.ta ka wuphyen-kwuk ey tullilq ka yo** Shall we (interrupt ourselves to) drop in at the post office when we go to market, or shall we go to market and then (shift our action to) drop in at the post office?

1. (nonpast). ¶**Kwutwu lul sin.ta (ka) kwutwu-kkun i kkunh.e cyess.ta** When I was putting on my shoe, the shoestring broke. **chām.ta mōs hay se wus.um ul the ttulita** is unable to control/keep oneself from bursting into laughter. **Yenphil ul kkakk.ta ka son ul pēy(e)ss.ta** I cut my finger (while I was) sharpening a pencil (Song Sekcwung 1988:237). **Yengswu nun cata ka kkāyss.ta** in the middle of his sleep Yengswu woke up ([1]Yi Cenglo 1989). **Kitalita ka chām.ta (ka) mōs hay se tte-nass.ey yo** I couldn't put up with waiting, so I left. **Com te nōsita kasici yo** Stay (visit) a bit more before going. **Wuli i pūnswu aph ey anc.e se com swīta ka siktang ey ka se cēmsim mekci** Let's sit in front of this fountain and rest a bit before going ("and then go") to the restaurant for lunch.

¶***'kata 'ka two'la wolq*** *[KWUN-~SSO]* ***y*** (1445 [1]Yong 25) the troops who had returned from going [to battle]. ***'icey cye'mun ce'k u'lan an'cok mozom sko'cang ~nwota 'ka 'cola'm ye n' e'lwu*** *'PEP* ***ul poy'hwozo'Wwo'l i '-ngi ''ta*** (1447 Sek 6:11ab) now while I am young I will have fun to my heart's content for a while and then when I am grown I can duly learn the doctrine. ***ce 'y ~TTWOW-~LI pwus'ku'lita 'ka 'QILQ-CHYEN 'PPEM-'CI te'pul'Gwo 'i 'na.l ay 'za me'li ~cwos'soWo'n i*** (1449 Kok 109) he [Kāśyapa] was ashamed of his own doctrine and, accompanied by a thousand brahmacārin (ascetics), on this day at last he bowed his head [to Buddha]. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:19a, 23:57b; 1462 [1]Nung 3:84a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:13b, 2:31b, 3:12a ... . SEE ***(-'e/u) ''ta ka.***

NOTE: Song Sekcwung 1988:241 has proposed that this "interruptive" use of the transferentive represents an underlying **-ta ka māłko** 'does and then, desisting, ...'. The important thing is that the first action is incomplete, for if it were completed, the gerund **-ko** would be used.

2. (past). ¶**Ttwukkeng ul teph.e han sahul twuess.ta ka mek.nunta** You cover it with a lid and let it stand for about three days and then eat it. **Eti kass.ta wass.ey yo** Where have you been? **Cēki kass.ta (ka) wass.ta** I've been over there (= I went and then came back); I've been out [a noncommittal way to answer the preceding question]. **Pissan moca lul sass.ta (ka) ssan moca lo pakkwess.ta** I bought an expensive hat, but then I exchanged it for a cheap(er) one. **Phyēnci lul ssess.ta ka ccic.e pelyess.ta** I wrote a letter, and/but then I tore it up. **Congi lul ccic.ess.ta ka tasi phul lo puth.yess.ta** I tore up the paper and then glued it back together again. **Nay ka [1]yehayng ul hata ka tŏn i ttel.e cyess.ta** (I ran out of money while traveling =) My money ran out in the midst of my trip (Song Sekcwung 1988: 233). **Yengswu nun ttek ul mek.ess.ta ka tā thō hayss.ta** Yengswu ate the rice cake and then vomited it all up ([1]Yi Cenglo 1989).

¶no ʻla ʻs.ta ʻka pteʻle tiʻm ye (1462 [1]Nung 8:87b) flew but then fell, and ... . *mwulwuʻph ul ʻphye ʻys.ta ʻka* (1481 Twusi 8:27b) [he was sleeping away and] had his knees spread out, and then ... . *KHWONG ʻol aʻla is.ta ʻka KHWONG ʻol pteʻle poʻlil ʻs ila* (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b) will be aware of the void and yet fall into the void.

3. When two (usually past) transferentives are followed by a form of the verb **hata**, the meaning is that of alternation; the particle **ka** may appear after either or both forms, but it is better to omit the first **ka** and still better to omit both. ¶**Sālam i kass.ta (ka) wass.ta (ka) hayss.ta** People kept going and coming. **Nay ka capci lul ilk.ess.ta (ka) latio lul tul.ess.ta (ka) hayss.ta** I was reading a magazine and listening to the radio off and on. **Kim sensayng i ssess.ta (ka) nay ka ssess.ta (ka) hanta** First Mr Kim writes and then I write, and so on, back and forth. **Na n' i hana ka nul aphess.ta kwaynchanh.ess.ta hanta** I have one tooth that always bothers me (that hurts) off and on. **Ku uysa nun etten ttay nun chincel hayss.ta (ka) etten ttay nun pul-chincel hayss.ta (ka) hanta** That doctor is gentle at times, but at other times he is rough. **Ilayss.ta celayss.ta pyēntek i mānh.ta** He is quite capricious. **Tal un han tal mata khe cita ka cak.e cita (ka)** (or, better: **khe cyess.ta ka cak.e cyess.ta ka**) **hanta** The moon waxes and wanes each month. **Pi ka ota mālta hanta** It rains off and on. **Nalssi ka tewess.ta ka chwuwess.ta ka hanta** The weather keeps changing from warm to cold and vice-versa (Song Sekcwung 1988:238).

4. For special use of the copula transferentive see **ita (ka)**, **-e 'ta (ka)**, **(-nun, -un) tey 'ta ka**. CF **et' 'ta** = **eti (ey) 'ta**; **kac' 'ta** = **kacye 'ta**.

5. SEE **iss.ta (ka)** (later on, after a while).

6. ?= **-ta (ka) ka** [**ani 'la** ...]. SEE **-ta ka ka**.

NOTE: For a different analysis, see Choy Hyenpay 1960, Hankul 127:7-27. For more on the syntax and semantics of **-ta ka**, see Song Sekcwung 1988:226-46 and [1]Yi Cenglo 1989. On the history, see Hong Yunphyo 1975 and our notes on **ita** (= **ita ka**) and **ka**. Ceycwu DIAL *-tak, -tan(ey), -tankuney, -tang(kuney).*

-ta ka chelem, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kata (ka) to ota (ka) chelem kulen caymi iss.nunq il i iss.umyen cŏh.keyss.ta** I hope we can run into as amusing an experience on our way back as we did on our way here.

-ta ka cocha, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun pap ul mekta (ka) cocha musun sayngkak i tte olumyen silhem-sil lo ttwie tul.e kako n' hayss.ta** He would dart off into his laboratory when some thought occurred to him, even in the midst of a meal.

-ta ʻka k, transferentive + pcl + emphatic pcl. ¶*makta ʻka k ʻMYEN ʻthi ʻmwot ʻhonoʻn i n* (1466 Kup 2:66a) obstructs it and then cannot relieve it [the final *n* is unexplained].

-ta ka ka, transferentive + pcl + pcl [limited to negative copula phrases]. ¶**Ku sayngkak i tte olun kes un chayk ul ilk.ta ka ka ani 'la swul ul masita (ka) yess.ta** That thought's occurring to me was not when I was reading, it was when I was drinking.

-ta ka khenyeng, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun chinkwu wa yāyki hata ka khenyeng kath.i swul ul masita (ka) to wūs.nunq il i ēps.ta** He never even laughs when drinking with friends, much less when just chatting with them.

-ta ka kkaci, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku nun cam ul cata (ka) kkaci soli lul nāyko wē**

ttay ka iss.ta He sometimes sobs even in the midst of his sleep.

-ta ka 'la 'myen, transferentive + pcl + cop var inf + abbr < (ko) hamyen. ¶Cikum un pappe se mŏs towa tulici man, iss.ta ka 'la 'myen towa tulilq swu iss.^{s}up.nita I can't help you now but if you'll wait a bit I can.

-ta ka 'la to, transferentive + pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶Ku nun pap ul mekta (ka) 'la to musun sayngkak man tte olumyen silhem-sil lo ttwie tul.e kass.ta He darted off into his laboratory when some thought occurred to him, even in the midst of a meal. Pap ul mekta ka 'la to son nim i osimyen il.e se ya hanun pep in i 'la You should rise when guests appear, even in the middle of dinner.

-ta ka mace, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶Ku nun pap mekta (ka) mace musun sayngkak i tte olumyen silhem-sil lo ttwie tul.e kako n' hayss.ta He would dash into his laboratory when some thought occurred to him, even in the midst of a meal.

-ta ka mălta SEE mălta

-ta ka man, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶Pamnac swul mekta (ka) man mălq cakceng in ya? Do you intend to go on doing nothing but drinking all the time?

-'ta 'ka ''m ye, transferentive + pcl + abbr < *ho'm ye*. as soon as; (almost) simultaneously. *¶'na'ta ka ''m ye pu'the* CHIN-SIM *a'ni 'ho'non 'salo'm oy nwun t co'zo '[G]wa 'KWOLQ-'SYWUY '[G]wa 'y'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21: 215b) from the moment he was born he had the eyes and the marrow of a person who does not anger. *a'tol na'hwo.m on sta'h ay 'tita 'ka 'm ye tunge'li 'yey s 'hi.m i cwozo lo'woy.n i* (1481 Twusi 25:43a) when my son was born as soon as he fell to the ground he had formidable strength in his back. SEE *-u'si'ta 'ka ''m ye*.

-ta ka n', abbr < -ta ka nun

-ta ka 'na, transferentive + pcl + cop advers. ¶Kiwang on kīm ey com nŏlta (ka) 'na kalq ka As long as I am here I may as well stay a while.

-ta ka 'n tul, transferentive + pcl + cop mod + postmod. ¶Hak.kyo tanita (ka) 'n tul si-cip mŏs kal kkatalk i iss.nun ya? Is there any reason you can't get married (to some man) while in school?

-ta ka nun, transferentive + pcl + pcl.

1. does/did and THEN, does/did BUT. ¶kata ka nun suta goes and then STOPS; sometimes (every now and then) it stops. kakkum kata ka nun from time to time, every now and then.

2. sometimes (-- and sometimes). ¶Wūlta ka nun wūs.ko, wūs.ta ka nun wūlko hanta At times I laugh, at times I cry.

3. if one keeps on doing (then unfortunately). ¶Kuleta ka nun khunq il nanta If you leave things like that [and do nothing about it] you'll be in a fix. Nŏlki man hata ka nun nwiwuchil nal i iss.ulq kes ita One of these days you will be sorry for your idleness. Ileh.key sīm hanq il ul hata ka nun ithul to mŏs ka se ssule cikeyss.ta If I go on doing such heavy work I'll be worn out in a couple of days.

SEE -ess.ta ka nun.

-ta ka poni while --ing (I find that) -- happens. (Examples: M 1:2:455.)

-ta ka se (nun), transferentive + pcl + pcl (+ pcl). [emphatic] = -ta ka. ¶Ku ^{n}yeca nun hŏysa ey tanita ka se si-cip ul kass.ci yo She got married while working in the office. SEE -ess.ta ka se.

-ta ka 'ta = -ta ka ita, transferentive + pcl + cop. (For an example, see -ta ka ka.)

-ta ka to < *-'ta 'ka 'two*, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶Ku nun pap ul mekta ka to musun sayngkak i tte olumyen silhem-sil lo ttwie tul.e kanta He darts into his laboratory when some thought occurs to him, even in the midst of a meal. Tŏn un ēps.ta ka to iss.nun ke 'ta Money comes and goes (so don't let it bother you too much). Tŏn ila 'n iss.ta ka to ēps.ta ka to hanun pep ici mwe l' kulay Why worry about money; you can get by with or without it. Onul un wuli phyen ita ka to ^{l}nayil un ce ccok phyen i toyl.nun ci nwu ka al.e Who knows whether he may be on our side today and on theirs tomorrow? Onul un pūca (i)ta ka to kapcaki ^{l}nayil un kanan-paynggi ka toylq swu to iss.ci It may be that the rich man of today will suddenly become the poor man of tomorrow, you see. ¶Tŏn ila 'n ēps.(ess.)ta ka to iss.ko iss.(ess.)ta ka to ēps.nun pep ita The rich may get poor, and the poor may get rich. Cata ka to ku sayngkak, anc.ess.ta ka to ku sayngkak, ic.ullay ya ic.ulq swu ēps.ta Asleep or awake I can't get that thought out of my

or awake I can't get that thought out of my mind. SEE ita ka to, iess.ta ka to, -*'ta 'ka 'two*. NOTE: In fast speech ka may elide.

-ta ka tul, transferentive + pcl + pcl.

1. (nonpast). ¶**Kulem, te nŏlta (ka) tul okey** Well, stay there a little while longer (and then come). **Ili 'ta ka tul ecci toyca 'nun kes in ya** What is to become of us if we let things go on like this? **Haksayng tul i teymo lul hata ka tul cap.hyess.ta** The students got arrested in the midst of their demonstration.

2. (past). ¶**Haksayng tul i teymo lul hayss.ta ka tul hon nanta** The students are in trouble for putting on a demonstration.

-ta ka 'tun ci, transferentive + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. ¶**Kata (ka) 'tun ci tol.a ota (ka) 'tun ci kkok wuli cip ey tullikey** Whether it's on your way there or back, be sure to stop in at our house.

-'ta 'ka 'two, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶*ZYE-LOY 'skuy "TTWOW-"LI poy'hwota 'ka 'two SI-LA 'lol "hel'm ye* (1447 Sek 9:13a) though he learned the doctrine from Buddha he broke the commandments (śila). *'ile 'n e'lin "salo'm i "mwo'tin 'PEP 'ul 'ha ci'ze pwus'ku'lywum "ep'ta ka 'two 'MYENG-CYWUNG holq ce'k uy "SSYEN TI-'SIK 'ol mas-'na* (1459 Wel 8:69b) stupid people of this sort are shameless in much creating evil doctrine, yet when they are about to die they face an awareness of the good, and ... .

-ta ka ya, transferentive + pcl + pcl.

1. and (only) THEN; only when. ¶**Na nun han cham iyaki hata ka ya piloso ku uy ilum i sayngkak nass.ta** It was only after I had listened to (= conversed with) him a good long while that I remembered his name. **Kil ul han tong-an kata ka ya kil ul cal-mos tun kes ul al.ess.ta** It was only after I had walked a good long distance that I realized I had taken the wrong way.

¶**"Las Vegas" ey wass.ta ka ya nŏlum ul an halq swu iss.na?** Now that we are right here in Las Vegas, how can we not gamble?

2. of all times (while in the midst of doing). ¶**Il ul hata ka ya ecci ku man twulq swu iss.na 'm** How can I leave in the middle of my work (of all times)?! **Swul masita ka ya etteh.key kongpu lul hakeyss.e yo** How do you expect to get any studying done in the midst of drinking?

-ta ka yo, transferentive + pcl + pcl. ¶**Kata (ka) yo?** On our way there(, do you mean)? **Kass.ta (ka) yo?** After we get there(, do you mean)?

takci SEE taci

-ta 'kena, abbr < -ta (ko) hakena

-ta 'keni, abbr < -ta (ko) hakeni

-ta 'key, abbr < -ta (ko) hakey

-ta k hata SEE -ta k

-ta khenyeng, transferentive + pcl. SEE -ta ka khenyeng.

-ta 'ki, abbr < -ta ko haki

-ta kkaci, transferentive + pcl. SEE -ta ka kkaci.

-ta 'ki ey, abbr < -ta (ko) haki ey. ¶**Sakwa lul cŏh.a hanta 'ki ey com sa kaciko kass.ci yo** I heard that he liked apples so I bought some and took them to him. **Nal i chwupta 'ki ey ŏpe lul ipkwu na-wass.ey yo** They said it was cold so I wore my overcoat (here).

-ta kko [lively] = -ta ko; ~ yo.

tăko < *"ta'kwo ("'la)*, *"takwo "'l ye*, ger < defective vt (tă-l-); [emphatic] = **tao (give me)**. ¶**Ne i kes com hay tăko** Do it for ME, please. *sapal is.ketun hona[h] takwo* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 1:38a – *cwukwo 'lye* [K] 1:38b) = *sapal is.ketun hona[h] "takwo "'la* (?1517- [1]No 1:42a) if you have a bowl give me one, *"ne y "na 'tol na'zwo'wa tyelu'key 'ho'ya "takwo "'l ye* (?1517- Pak 1:18b) I'd like you to make it a little smaller for me. VAR **tăkwu**. NOTE: Both **tăko** and **tao** are becoming obsolescent as the semiformal (authoritative) style itself falls into disuse. The form **tăko** is not used as an ordinary gerund (for which either tălla ko or cwuko would be appropriate), but only as a shortening of some desiderative expression ('I want you to give me').

-ta ko, indicative assertive + particle.

1. (saying / thinking / feeling) that – is / does. ¶**Cŏh.ta ko hayss.ta** He said that he liked it. **Kongpu hanta ko hasey yo!** Tell him I am studying! **Sălam tul i tă wass.ta ko halq ka yo?** Shall I say that everyone is here? **Sikan i iss.keyss.ta ko sayngkak hay yo** I think we'll have time.

2. grants, concedes, supposes, posits (that –). ¶**Cŏh.ta ko hapsita; kulena nemu cŏh.a haci măsey yo** I grant you it is nice, but don't get

cŏh.a haci māsey yo Granted that it is nice, don't get too fond of it). Yelqsim hi kongpu hanta ko hapsita; kulena ilqtung ul hakeyss.ey yo? = Yelqsim hi kongpu hanta ko hay se ilqtung ul hakeyss.ey yo? Granted that you are studying hard, still how can you hope to take first place? (Examples from M 1:2:129.) SEE ko hay se, M 2:1:102-3.

3. "with the thought that" = and so. ¶Kulay "Cēngsik-i"; cengwel ey nah.ass.ta ko cey khun api ka Cēngsik ila ko ciess.ta 'nta That's right, (it's) "Cēngsik-i"; you see he was born in cengwel (January) so his uncle dubbed him Cēngsik. Ku tul un ¹nayil achim cha lo kwānkay kongsa-cang ey kanta ko pelsse puthe cim ul kkwulinula ko yātan tul ita They are going by car tomorrow morning to the irrigation-works site so for some time now they have been in a hustle getting their bags packed.

4. [Sentence-final colloq, usually pronounced -ta kwu.] I think/thought or hear/heard that ...! ¶Ei, nulk.un i ka chenha ey ... na n' cēng-mal lo khong ul mānh.i na ttut.ess.ta 'kwu! Why you old rascal – I thought you'd picked lots of beans! Hapkyek i tŏyss.ta 'kwu (1) I hear you passed the exams!; (2) Is it true that you passed the exams?; (3) I thought he passed the exams (but he didn't). CF -ta 'mye, -ta 'myen se (yo).

-ta ko 'na. ¶Kwi-chanh.uni na l' chac.e onun sālam eykey n' canta ko 'na tāytap hay cwusio Tell visitors that I am sleeping (or the like), to save me the bother of seeing them. I kes kkok mwe kath.ta ko 'na halq ka?! I wonder, just what is this like?

-ta ko tul. ¶Mattang hi olq sālam tul i an wass.ta ko tul yātan ita They are complaining that the expected people didn't come.

-ta ko yo, indic assertive + pcl + pcl [colloq; usually pronounced -ta kwu yo]. A neutral way of making a statement (by using a relaxed polite structure that avoids a decision between -sup.nita and -e yo styles). VAR -ta kko yo. CF -tula ko (yo).

ˇta·kwo ˇˇla, ˇtakwo ˇˇl ye SEE tāko

tākwu [var] = tāko

-ta kwu [var] = -ta ko

(-)takwu, (-)takw(un)i, suffix, bound postnoun. [vulgarizes nouns]. a hard thing. ¶ak-takw(un)i a wrangle, a brawl. chel-ttakw(un)i < chelq takw(un)i sense. ppu'-takw(un)i a part or corner sticking up/out (< ppul horn). ppyam-ttakwi < ppyamq takwi cheek. ppye takwi bone. CF (-)ttakci, (-)ttakseni; ttak-ttak hata.

-ta kwu yo = -ta ko yo

tā-l-, defective vt [reflexive donatory verb]. give me; (a request for oneself). SEE tālla, tao, tāko (tākwu). CF *ˇtwola*.

-tal, bnd n. place, spot. ¶yang ~ a sunny place, the sunnyside. ong ~ a hollow. san ~ hill country, a mountain area. ung ~ [< um-tal] a shaded place, the dark side. CF -thal. NOTE: From placenames LHS 1955:20 suggests that tal was a Kolye word meaning 'mountain'.

-ta 'l(q), abbr < -ta (ko) hal(q). ¶Ileh.ta 'lq ¹iyu ka ēps.ta There isn't any special reason (to speak of). Ne to cal hayss.ta 'lq kes i ēps.ta You yourself are not quite free from blame, either. CF -ca 'l(q).

-ta 'la, abbr < -ta (ko) hala

-ˇta·la, retr indic assert. ¶*ˇna non ˇTTWO-TTWUW s mwolˇGay ˇyey ˇcataˇla* (1482 Kum-sam 4:5a) I slept on the sand [beach] at the ferry point. *ˇphyeˇtaˇla* (1463 Pep 4:170ab) expounded [the sūtra]. SEE *ˇhotaˇla, ˇhoˇya ˇs.taˇla*.

-talah.ta, bnd adj -(H)- (inf -talay). is rather, quite, sort of (sorta), kind of (kinda); is –ish.

1. Attaches to adj stem, including unextended form of -L- stem. ¶ccalp-/ccalq-~ is quite short. cop-~ is rather narrow. kanu- is on the slender side (< kanulta). kīlq-talah.ta [DIAL] = kī-~ is sort of long (< kīlta). kiph-~ is deepish. kwulk-~ is rather thick. nelp-/nelq-~ is sort of wide. noph-~ is quite high/tall. yalp-~ /yalttalatha/ is rather thin.

2. [DIAL] Attaches to adjectival n. ¶chamq ta(la)h.key gently (< cham hata).

ABBR -tah.ta. CF -tamah.ta, -ah.ta/-eh.ta.

-ta 'la to, transferentive + cop var inf + pcl. SEE -ta ka 'la to. ¶Com swīta (ka) 'la to kasilq ke l' It's too bad you can't rest a little before leaving. Iss.ta (ka) 'la to osiketun kuleh.key māl-ssum cen hay cwusey yo If he comes later on, please tell him that.

-talay, inf < -talah.ta

tal.i < *toˇli*, der n < talta < *to[l]ˇta* (hangs); hanging/attached thing (> *toli* > tali bridge; ladder). ¶po-ttali (= poq-tal.i) bundle. ko tal.i an attached finger-loop. sil-kwup tal.i a

an attached finger-loop. **sil-kwup tal.i** a porcelain dish with a base attached. **kā-ttali** (< **kāq-tal.i**) [DIAL] an outsider, a would-be: ~ **sik.kwu** an unwanted member of the family, ~ **sēnswu** a would-be athlete, ~ **kīsayng** an extra-service girl, ~ **swunkyeng** a fake cop.

(-)tali, postnoun, suffix.

1. one, fellow, guy [pejorative]. ¶**khi** ~ a tall fellow, "a beanpole". **cak-**~ a little guy, "a shrimp", "a (little) squirt". **nulk-**~ an old animal/person, an old gaffer/geezer. CF **(p)pet-cang** ~ a stiff leg; a rigid thing.

2. **mo.yang** ~ = **mo.yang say** (form, shape).

3. **so.yong** ~ (CM 1:231) ?= **so.yong-tol.i** whirlpool. **ssulcak** ~ (CM 1:231) ?= **solcang-tali** Salsola collina.

tālla < *"tal'la*, subj attent (= PLAIN command) < defective vt **tā-l-**.

1. give (to) me; do me the favor – replaces expected **cwue la** (though that is sometimes heard); obligatorily replaces an expected **cwula** 'give me' in quoted sentence (SEE **tālla ko**). ¶**Mul com tālla** Give me some water. (CF **Hwānca hanthey cwue la** Give it to the patient.) **(Ne) i kes com hay tālla** Do this for me, please. *swu'l ul "talla 'ho.ya mekno'ta* (1481 Twusi 25:18a) asks for wine to drink. SYN *'twola*.

NOTE: When not quoted, the reflexive request may well be in a style that offers only a form of **cwu-**: **Na hanthey cwukey (cwusey yo, cwusipsio)**. The substitute verb has forms only for the plain and the semiformal (authoritative) styles. Forms of **cwu-** must be also used for the various adverbializations: **na hanthey cwuko (cwue se, cwuni-kka, cwumyen, ...)**.

2. SEE **tālla 'nta**.

tālla ko, subj attent + pcl. ~ **hanta** (ABBR **tālla 'nta**). ¶**Poksa tele khal ul na 'ykey tolwu tālla ko hay la** Tell the fortune-teller he is to return the knife to me (give me back the knife); CF **Cey tongsayng eykey nungkum han ccok ul cwula ko hay la** Tell him he should give his brother half the apple (1936 Roth 341).

tālla 'ko, abbr < **tālla (ko) hako**

tālla 'nta, abbr < **tālla (ko) hanta**. asks one to give (or do it for) oneself; wants one to give (or do it for) oneself. ¶**Ku sālam i na poko ku kes com tālla 'nta (tālla 'p.nita, tālla 'y, tālla 'y yo, tālla 'o, tālla 'sey yo, ...)** He asks me to do that for him; CF **Ku sālam i na poko ku kes com hay cwula 'nta** He asks me to do that for someone (other than himself). **Mul com tālla 'nta** He wants water (from me, you, or someone else); CF **Mul com cwula 'nta** He wants me (or you or someone) to give water to someone (other than himself). **Kongchayk ul sa 'ta (ka) tālla 'nta** He wants someone (you, me, her, ...) to buy him a notebook. CF **-ulye 'nta** wants / intends to do.

tālla 'y, abbr < **tālla ko hay**. ~ **yo**, ~ **se**, ~ **to**, ~ **ya**, ~ **la**.

tāllaynta → **tālla 'nta**. A back formation from **tālla 'y**, perhaps contaminated with the verb **tallay-** 'coax, wheedle' < *tal'Gay-* (probably from a causative of **tal-** 'be sweet'), or with **-ullay** = **-ulye (ko hay)**.

tālla 'yss.ta, abbr < **tālla ko hayss.ta**

talta, adj **-L-** (different). SEE **taluta**.

***tālta** SEE **tā-l-**

talum, 1. subst < **taluta**. 2. n. (being) other, different.

~ **ani 'ko / 'la** ··· (for) no other reason than ··· . ¶**On kes un talum ani 'la pūthak halq kes i hana iss.e wass.ta** I have come for no other reason than just to ask a favor of you. **Talum i ani 'la** ··· I am just writing to say / ask – [introduces the subject of a letter].

(··· **kwa**) ~ (i) **ēps.ta** is no different (from ···), is the same (as ···); is constant, unchanging, steady. ¶**Ku nun cen kwa talum i ēps.ess.ta** He hasn't changed since. **cen kwa talum i ēps.nun wūceng (salang)** a steady friendship (a constant love).

··· **ina** ~ (i) **ēps.ta** is the same as (being / doing), is like. ¶**han cip-an ina talum ēps.ta** is almost / like (is as good as) one of the family.

~ **ēps.i** equally, in the same way. ¶**Twūl i talum ēps.i sēngmi ka ko.yak hata** They are both equally ill-tempered.

talun, mod < adj **taluta**. (··· that is) other, different, dissimilar, separate.

taluta, adj **-LL-** [attested 1586 Sohak]. is different. [var **talta** < *talo- / talG-* < **talok-*]

tam, ttam, postn. latent power, ability; impact, "wallop", what something is "loaded" with. ¶**ip tam, mālq tam** word power; the impact of one's words; skill at talking. **pul ttam** (= **pulq tam**) the (potential) heat in a log. **pis tam** ease of combing. [< **tām.ta** packs in]

-ta 'm, abbr.

2. [usually to oneself] do you mean to say that ... ?!; don't tell me that ... !; really?! (shows incredulity, irritation, complaint, or reproach – often of oneself). ¶**I-kkacis sēnmul un mues halye hanta 'm (or halye 'nta 'm)** Why do they bother to give me such a (shabby) gift? **Kulen māl nwu ka kot.i tut.nunta 'm** Who could believe such talk! **Sālam i eccay celeh.ta 'm** How can he be that way; How can he do the things he does?! **Ecci sālam i ileh.ta 'm** How can he do/treat me this way! **Ku kicha ka way i-taci nuc.ta 'm** Why is that train so damn late?! **Acik cho-cenyek in tey pelsse canta 'm** Why, here the evening has just begun, and you mean to tell me you're already going to bed? **Musun pi ka kuleh.key onta 'm** What a (heavy/lengthy) rain! **Wēyn cip i kuleh.key khuta 'm** Well, is that house really so large (I wonder)? **Kulay ku il ul mōs hanta 'm** So he can't do the job – really! **Āni, nwu ka na lul chac.e wass.ta 'm?!** Why, what makes you think that anyone came to see me?! **I key eti phuluta 'm** THIS isn't blue!

NOTE: This is more common with verbs than with adjectives or the copula. With the copula the form is **ila 'm.** CF **ka 'm, -na 'm.**

-ta mace, transferentive + pcl: SEE **-ta ka mace.** ¶**Ku nun cam cata (ka) mace soli lul nāyko wūnta** He sobs even in his sleep.

-tama hata, bnd adj-n; ABBR **-tamah.ta.** looks to be about so much; is rather, quite, sort of (sorta), kind of (kinda). (Used of physical size only; **-talah.ta** is used of all appearances.) ¶**khe-~** is biggish (**khe-** = **khu-**). **kwulk-~** is on the bulky side. **kī-~** is longish (< **kī-l-**). [?< **man** pcl, CF **i-man, i-mas**]

-tamah.ta, bnd adj -(H)- (inf **-tamay**), abbr < **-tama hata** (looks to be about so much). CF **-talah.ta.**

-ta mā(l)ta$_1$, transferentive + aux v indic assert. SEE **mālta.**

-ta mā(l)ta$_2$, indic assert + aux v indic assert. of course (= **-ko mālko**). ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. **Ām ā(l)ta mā(l)ta (yo)** Yes, of course I know.

-tama 'n, abbr < **-tama han,** mod < **-tama hata.**

tā-man < *ˇta-ˈmon* < *ˇta-ˈmoyn,* adv. only, just; but, however. (The etymology in KEd is probably wrong.)

-ta man, ending + particle.

1. indic assert + pcl. is/does but. ~ **un** SAME. ¶**Cōh.ki n' cōh.ta man (un) nemu pissata** It's nice, all right, but too expensive. **Yenghwa kwūkyeng ul cōh.a haki n' hanta man (un) onul nemu kotan hay se mōs kakeyss.ta** I like seeing movies, all right, but I'm too tired to go today. **I ke n' pissan kes ita man hana sa ewuci** This is an expensive thing but I will buy you one. **I pen ey nun chāmnunta man (...)** I'll put up with it this time (but ...).

2. transferentive + pcl. SEE **-ta ka man.**

-ta mān = **-ta (ka) mān** (< **mālta**). ¶**mekta mān pap** food one had not finished eating, leftover (food). **Pota mān chayk ul mace ilk.nunta** I am reading the rest of a book I had started (and then put aside).

-tamay, inf < **-tamah.ta**

-tamey (yo), (var) = **-ta 'mye 2**

ˇta-mon (1475 Nay 2:2:72a) = *ˇta-ˈmon.*

ˇta-ˈmon (1447 Sek 13:49b, 13:59a) < *ˇta-ˈmoyn,* adv. just, only; but, however.

-ta mōs hata, transferentive + adv + vt. fails to (do), tries to but does not.

-ta mōs hay (se), -ta mōs ha.ye at the extreme, in the extreme case (of doing), (even) driven by necessity (to do), (even) at the worst. ¶**chām.ta mōs hay** impatient, unable to hold back. **Mekta mōs hay ku ttawiq kes ul mek.e!** I wouldn't eat such stuff if I starved to death! CF **hata mōs hay.** NOTE: The transferentive is seldom followed by **ka** in these expressions.

ˇta-moyn = *ˇta-ˈmoyn,* adv. ¶*ˇta-moyn ˇtey-ˈptun neˈki.m iˈn i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:65a) it is that one just floats.

ˇta-ˈmoyn, adv. just, only; but, however. ¶*ˇta-ˈmoyn ˈHHAP-ˇCYANG kheˈna* (1463 Pep 1:221b) just join the hands, but ... .

-ta 'mye. 1. SEE **'mye**

2. abbr < **-ta (ko) hamyen se** (sentence-final: a question that seeks confirmation of a report heard from a third party). ¶**Ne-huy ney apeci kkey se cāngkwan i toynta 'mye?!** Can it be true that your father is becoming a cabinet minister? CF Kim Cinswu 1987. ALSO **-tamey.**

-ta 'myen, abbr < **-ta (ko) hamyen.** if, when; if/when(, say, ...); if only. CF **ila 'myen.**

¶**Wuli cip i tangsin cip chelem man khuta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.e!** How nice it

would be if my house were as big as yours! ¹Nayil kkaci 'na-ma ku kos ey kalq swu iss.ta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.ˢo How nice it would be if somehow I could get there even by tomorrow. I kos kkaci 'na-ma olq swu iss.ta 'myen cōh.keyss.nun tey I wish he could manage to get as far as here, at least.

¶Ūmsik ul mek.nunta 'myen (i)ya mek.nun ka siph.i / siph.key mek.e ya 'ci In eating, you should do it with appetite. Tangsin kwa 'na kanta 'myen molutoy honca kaki nun silh.e It's another question if you are accompanying me, but I hate to go alone. Onul chelem man tōn ul pēnta 'myen elma an ka payk.mancāngca ka toykeyss.ta If I could make money the way I did today I'd soon be a millionaire. Sihem chie se ttel.e cinta 'myen chalali sihem ul an chim man to mōs haci You would be better off not to take the examination than to fail it. Ku kes ulo sse to an toynta 'myen, tōce hi pul-kanung hanq īl ici If it cannot be done with that either / even, then it is quite impossible. Ku mēlc'anh.un kos kkaci cocha mōs kanta 'myen chalali tte-naci māsio You'd better not set out if you think you won't even make it that far. Ku ay ka sensayng nim kkey chelem apeci eykey to (ape' nim kkey to) tāy hanta 'myen elma 'na cōh.keyss.e yo How nice it would be if he treated his father the way he treats you (or the teacher)! Kongpu haki lul nōlki ey chelem yelqcwung hanta 'myen musun kekceng ikeyss.ni I'd have no complaint if you'd just study with the same enthusiasm you put into your play.

¶Ku īl hayss.ta 'myen yekcek ita If he did that, then he is a traitor.

-ta 'myen se, abbr < -ta (ko) hamyen se.

1. while doing / saying / thinking that … .

2. ~ (yo) = -ta 'mye (sentence-final: a question that and seeks confirmation of a report heard from a third party): SEE 'myen se (yo). CF Kim Cinswu 1987.

tan < *TAN*, adn. only (one), single. ¶~ han salam only one man. yenphil ~ twū kay only two pencils. ~ pel os the only suit one has, one's one-and-only suit. ~ swum ey, [DIAL] ~ palam ey at a single breath / stretch / time. CF tān kyel ey at a stretch / heat (mod < tā-l- 'get hot', misidentified in KEd).

-tan, 1. -ta 'n, abbr < -ta (ko) han. ¶Mue palkwang hayss.ta 'n māl i iss.ess.nun pep han tey … (It seems) he is supposed to have gone crazy or something and … . Kulen yāyki puthe ka īsang hata 'n māl ia His story is very fishy in itself. Kulay eccayss.ta 'n māl iyo So what? What is it to you? Kulemyen etteh.ta 'n māl in ya So what? Kanan hamyen ette hata 'n (etteh.ta 'n) māl in ya What if you are poor?

2. -ta 'n', abbr < -ta (ko) hanun. ¶Ku wa na wa kyelhon hanta 'n māl ia I mean she and I are getting married. Nyen tul i ku ke mōs ssukeyss.ta 'n māl ia The bitches are just not worth a damn! Yenghwa pole to an kakeyss.ta 'n māl in ya? You mean you're not going even to see the movies (or: going to see the movies, either)? Cip ulo mace an kakeyss.ta 'n māl in ka Do you mean you won't even go home?

3. -ta n', abbr < -ta (ka) nun

-*tan* (?= **-ta nun*) [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka

-*tan*, retrospective modifier (= -*ten*). ¶*ha nol s KWANG-MYENG TYWUNG 'ey 'tu'le "a'lay s "KWA-'PWOW kyes-'ni'tan 'cwu'l ul sol'Wwo'n i* (1459 Wel 2:62-3) I report that I have entered the radiance of heaven and experienced the rewards for the merits of the past. SEE *'hotan*.

'*tan* (?= **itan* = **ita nun*), [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:68)] = 'ta ka. ¶*cengsi lul cheng ho.ye 'tan san the l' pwass.swuta* = cikwan ul cheng ha.ye 'ta ka sanso the lul pwass.ˢup.nita I had a geomancer examine the site for the tomb.

-ta 'na, 1. abbr < -ta (ko) hana. ~ p(w)ā. ¶Ama ku i to kanta 'na p(w)ā It seems there is talk he may go, too.

2. = -ta (ka) 'na (< ina). ¶Cikum un pappuni iss.ta (ka) 'na popsita I am busy now but later on we'll see. Com nōlta (ka) 'na kasilq ke l' Too bad you can't stay here a bit longer. Com swiess.ta (ka) 'na kasilq ke l' Too bad you can't relax a while and then go.

-ta 'ney, abbr < -ta (ko) haney. ("I say it is / does" = I TELL you ~ = (really) is / does, you see. ¶Wuli manwula ka cwuk.ess.ta 'ney My old lady died, ya see. SEE -ta 'nta (NOTE).

-*taney* [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka

-*tang* [Ceycwu DIAL] = -ta ka

Tang < *TTANG*, noun, adnoun.

1. n. the T(')ang (dynasty of ancient China).

2. adnoun. of Chinese origin. ¶ ~ hō-pak a small red pumpkin used for decoration. ~ mek Chinese ink. ~ nakwi a donkey. ~ sengnyang Chinese matches. ~ mosi ramie cloth. ~ twulwu-mali, ~ cwuci rolled Chinese paper. ~ q talk (a kind of chicken); a squat fat man.

tang < *TANG*, adnoun, postnoun.

1. adnoun. the said; that; the concerned; the appropriate; (age) at the time. ¶ ~ hōysa / hak.kyo / putay the concerned firm / school / outfit. ~ Mikwuk cwūcay (uy) cicem ulo se nun as the concerned branch office in America. ~ ī-sip sey 20 years old at the time.

2. postnoun. (for) each, per. ¶il-in ~ = han salam ~ per person.

tang hata < *'tang "ho'ta* < *TANG "ho'ta.*

1. vnt (CF **pat.ta, kamtang hata**). suffers, undergoes, sustains, has to put up with, is afflicted with, faces, has to face, has something unpleasant happen to one. (The object is a noun expression, a verb substantive, or a verbal noun. With pre-separable verbal nouns **tang hata** can function as a separable postnominal verb like **hata.**) ¶**puchin sang ul ~** suffers the loss of one's father. **changphi han kkol ul ~** is put to shame. **atul i apeci sayngsin ul ~** the son has his father's birthday to face. **kēcel (ul) ~** is refused, gets turned down. **tōn ul kēcel tang hata** is refused the money. **paychek (ham) ul ~** gets boycotted. **ki ham ul ~** gets shunned, is disliked, suffers ostracism (taboo). **hwānnan ul ~** suffers misfortune. **supkyek (ul) ~** is raided. **kyelpak ~** is tied up.

2. vni. faces, confronts; stands up to. ¶**Ku cāngsa eykey nun nay him man ulo n' tang haci (tang hay nāyci) mōs halq kes kath.ta** I am no match for a strong man like him. ¶*hona'h i 'eti'le 'cu'mun "salo'm ol 'tang ho'l i 'l 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 1:28a) since one alone will easily be a match for a thousand people. *mu'su.k u'lwo mozom sa'ma na 'y cwume'kwuy pi'chwuyywo'm ol TANG 'honon 'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:84a) what will you make your heart be that it face the radiance of my fist? *SAN-HHA "pwo'm ay TANG 'ho'ya LYWUW-LI 'lol pwo'l i 'ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:58a) facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?

3. adj-n = **haptang hata = mattang hata** (< *'mas.tang "ho'ta*) is suitable, fitting. ¶**I kyengwu ey kkok tang han māl ita** That's just the word for this situation.

-'ta-ngi ''ta, retr polite + cop indic assert (= **-'te-ngi ''ta**). ¶*'SSIM 'hi 'na y "KAM-SYANG 'hwo'toy ZYE-LOY S MWU-'LYANG TI-'KYEN 'ul il'hwo'la 'ho'ta-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I was about to lose the tathāgata's immeasurable awareness. *'wuli nil'Gwo'toy "PWON-LOY KKWUW 'ho'nwon mozom "epta-ngi ''ta 'honwo'n i* (1459 Wel 13:37a) we say that originally there was no mind seeking it.

-tangkuney [Ceycwu DIAL] = **-ta ka**

tangsin < *TANG-SIN*, noun.

1. you (to equal / inferior; between husband and wife). ¶**Tangsin eti se wass.s'o** Where are you from? **Tangsin i com towa cwuo = Tangsin son com pillipsita** You help me with the work.

2. [old-fashioned, hon (= **caki**)] he, himself (referring to an elder, especially a man's father or grandfather); oneself, Him(self) (= God). ¶**Hal-apeci tangsin kkey se son-swu ciusin cip ita** This is the house which my grandfather built himself. **Tangsin kkey se ku ttay nai sam-sip isyess.ta** He was thirty years old at that time. **Chencwu nim kkey se tangsin ul wi hanun sālam tul ul tōl-pwa cwusinta** God helps those who honor Him.

3. [Christian] thee / thou (to God).

4. [DIAL, JOCULAR] = **sālam.** ¶**i ~** this person; I; you. **ku ~** that person; you **ce ~** that person; he / him, she / her.

-ta 'ni, abbr < **-ta (ko) hani.** CF **-(nu)nta 'ni.**

1. says that it is/does and so (etc.). ¶**Ku nom i cip ulo cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni etteh.key hamyen cōh.keyss.e** He even refuses to go home; (so) what should I do? **Kim sensayng kwa cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'n māl yo** You say you don't want to go even with Mr Kim, then who on earth do you want to go with?!

2. (= **-nun kes ul poni**) judging from the way / fact that it does. ¶**Kulen cīs ul hata 'ni ne to pāpo 'ta** It's very silly for you to do such a thing.

3. (sentence-final ~ can be followed by **yo**) [? abbr < **-nun kes ul poni** ...].

3a. what a shame (how disgusting) that ... ! ¶**Wen, casik i cheka sal.i lul hata 'ni!** How

shameful for a man to be living in his wife's house! **Tut.ki silh.e; pāpo chelem mac.ko man tanita 'ni; ese tul.e ka se kul tul ina ilk.e la** I don't want to hear any more; how disgusting to go around getting beaten up; go on in and read your books. **Ilum to mōs ssuta 'ni!** How shameful; you can't even write your name! **Swul man mek.ko tol.a tanyess.ta 'ni!** How shameful that he went around drinking all the time! **Nwūn i okeyss.ta 'ni!** What a shame, it's going to snow! **Ku sālam i kkang-phay yess.ta 'ni!** I never thought that HE would be a hoodlum! **Sewul kkaci ka se Changkyeng-wen kwūkyeng to mōs hata 'ni?!** You mean you went all the way to Seoul and didn't even visit Changkyeng Park? **Ku chelem ina sīn.loy hatun chinkwu lul pāypan hata 'ni!** How shameful of him to betray the friend who had trusted him so much! **Ku sālam mace lul totwuk nom chiko hata 'ni** What a shame they treat HIM as a thief! **Sam-chon kkaci lul ttaylita 'ni kulen nappun nom i eti iss.na!** What a wicked fellow he is to hit even his own uncle! **Ku tholok ina āy lul ssuko to an tōyss.ta 'ni?!** What a shame, to work so hard and not be successful! **Twū tal theym ina kellinta 'ni?** You say that it takes two whole months?!

3b. how surprising that … ! ¶**A.yu, i key wēynq īl.isey yo; yeki se poypta 'ni (yo)** Oh, what's this; what a surprise to see YOU!

3c. **Kuleki ey sālam uy īl un molunta 'ni** So you never know what will happen to you in life. **Kattuk ina elyewun the ey pyēng kkaci nata 'ni!** Not only is it terribly difficult, but on top of that I've fallen ill. **Ku chelem kkaci pūthak han kes ul ic.e pelita 'ni!** How could you forget what I asked of you so earnestly!

-ta'n i, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. (extruded epitheme). Not used?

2. (summational epitheme used in extended predicate) it is [the fact] that – was/did. ALSO *-te'n i*. ¶*'ile 'n "salom 'tol'h ol e'tu'li 'CYEY-TTWO ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hota'n i* (1447 Sek 13:57b) [I] wondered how to save such people. *'i tol 'za pwus'ku'lita'n i* (1449 Kok 121) I was ashamed of all this. *nwo'lwo.m ol a'ni ho.ya is'ta.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:23a) was not playing. *cyang'cho na'p i 'hoyta ne'kita'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:22b) it has been deemed that in the future monkeys will be white. *"nay'ye po'lita'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:34b) threw them out. SEE *'hota'n i*.

~ *''la* (cop indic assert). ¶*'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'i 'kot kwo't ay 'TTYAK hol ss oy 'hhye na'key 'ho'ta.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:158b) people arrived everywhere and had him initiate them. SEE *-'a 'y.sta'n i ''la*.

-ta 'ni-kka (n'), abbr < -ta (ko) hani-kka (n'). ¶**Nay ka hay noh.ko to way kulenun ya siph.ul ttay ka iss.ta 'ni-kka n'?!** But I just told you, there are times when, having done it, I wonder why I do it. **Hanta 'ni-kka** (Dupont 127) I (have already) told you it does!

-ta 'ni yo SEE **-ta 'ni** (3). ABBR **-ta 'n' yo**.

-tankuney [Ceycwu DIAL] = **-ta ka**

-ta 'no, abbr < -ta (ko) hano [< **hanun ko**]. [? DIAL] = **-ta 'y?**.

-ta 'nta, abbr < -ta (ko) hanta. "I say that it is/does" = I TELL you it is/does; it really is/does; it is/does, you see (mind you). ¶**Ku i ka na hanthey tōn ul cwukeyss.ta 'nta** He really will give me money; He'll give me some money, I tellya. **I tōng.li ey nun kak.kwuk tāysa-kwan i mānh.ta 'nta** There are many embassies of different countries in this district, you see. NOTE: Only the shortened form has this meaning; for the meaning "says/thinks/feels it is/does" standard speakers use only the unabbreviated form. Similar are **-ta 'ney, -ta 'o, -ta 'p.nita**; contrast **-ta 'y, -ta 'ci**, etc.

-'tan 't ay n' = *-'ten 't ay n'*. Unattested?

-'tan 't i'm ye n', retr mod + postn + cop subst + cop inf + pcl. ¶*'i "TTWOW-"SSO y CYENG-SSYENG 'i 'CI-'KKUK 'hotan 't i'm ye n' ha'nol'h i tangtangi 'i 'phi 'lol "salom towoy'Gey 'ho'si.l i''la* (1459 Wel 1:7-8) when these students of the Way (= bodhisattvas) have shown extreme devotion, heaven is to make this blood suitably into people.

-'tan 't in 't ay n' SEE *-u'sitan 't in t ay n'*

-ta 'n tul, abbr < -ta ko han tul. ¶**Him i yak hata 'n tul ne pota ya yak hakeyss.nun ya** I may be (said to be) weak, but I am sure that I am no weaker than you.

-ta nun, transferentive + pcl (= **-ta ka nun**): and then (suddenly). ¶**Ku tay lo kata nun ōn caysan ul tā kka mek.key toylq kes ita** You keep on at that rate and you will find yourself eaten out of house and home! **Ileta nun khung**

il nakeyss.ta If this goes on you'll get in trouble.

-ta 'nun, abbr < **-ta (ko) hanun.** ¶**Swī Mikwuk ulo tte-nanta 'nun sŏmun tul.ess.ci** I hear (rumors) that you are soon leaving for America.

-ta 'nun i, abbr < **-ta (ko) hanun i.** ¶**Chwupta 'nun i tēpta 'nun i hako pulphyeng hanun kes un kosayng ul mŏs hay pwā se kulay** The way he keeps complaining about how cold it is, how hot it is, you can tell he has never known hardships. ABBR -' 'nun i.

~ **mankhum.** ¶**Nam tul i na tele kongpu l' cal hanta 'nun i mankhum nay maum uy chayk.im un te mukewe cinta** The more people tell me just how well I am doing in my studies the heavier the burden on my soul.

~ **pota (nun).** ¶**Tŏp.nunta 'nun i pota chalali panghay 'ta** He is more hindrance than help. **Napputa 'nun i pota nun cŏh.ta 'nun key tut.ki ey ya cŏh.keyss.ci** It would be nice to hear something good about it, for a change.

-ta 'nun kes, abbr < **-ta ko hanun kes.** ¶**Achim ilccik il.e nanta 'nun kes un swiwunq īl i ani 'ta** It is not an easy thing for me to get up in the morning. **Yelqsim hi hay ya hanta 'nun kes ul kkaytal.ess.ta** I realized that I must do it with enthusiasm.

-ta 'n' 'wumen (yo), abbr < **-ta (ko) hanun kwumen (yo)**

-ta 'n' 'wun (a), abbr < **-ta (ko) hanun kwun (a)**

-ta 'n' yo, abbr < **-ta 'ni yo.** ¶**Kim sensayng nim i osita 'n' yo** What an unexpected pleasure to have you come, Mr Kim.

tao < *tawo* (1730), AUTH command < defective vt tā-l-. give me, do it for me. ¶**Na hanthey to mul com tao! Kuliko, i ay hanthey to mul com cwu(o)!** Give me some water – and give him some, too! **(Ne) i kes com hay tao** Do this for me, please. VAR **tawu.** CF **tāko (tākwu).**

-ta 'o, abbr < **-ta (ko) hao.** "I say it is/does" = I TELL you it is/does = it really is/does; it is/does, you see (mind you). SEE **-ta 'nta** (NOTE).

-ta 'p.nita, abbr < **-ta (ko) hap.nita.** "I say it is/does" = I TELL you it is/does = it really is/does; it is/does, you see (mind you). SEE **-ta 'nta** (NOTE).

-ta poni = **-ta (ka) poni**

-ta ppun, indic assert + pcl. [followed by rhetorical question with (usually future) copula] it is merely that – ?! ¶**Kala 'myen kata ppun ikeyss.nun ya?!** Do you think I won't go if you tell me to go?! **Atta ota ppun ikeyss.e?** [rarely ... **onta ppun** ...] Of course he will come! M 1:2:219 says that this pattern can be used when a hearer wishes to recapitulate a statement more forcefully: **Ku pun i mānh.i mek.nunta ppun ikeyss.^{s}up.nikka?** He eats much? – I say he eats too much. **Olh.ta ppun in ka!** (CM 2:201) Not just right, totally right!

-ta 'psiko, abbreviation < **-ta (ko) haopsiko.** [IRONICAL] saying/thinking/feeling that it is/does. ¶**Hak.kyo ey kanta 'psiko na-sess.ta** He left home claiming that he was going to school. **Na nun cal hanta 'psiko han kes i ileh.key toyess.ta** It turned out this way, but I thought I was doing the right thing. **Cyāy (= ce ay) ka acwu cal hanta 'psiko ppop-nāynta** He puffs himself up thinking/saying that he is doing very well.

tapta, postnom adj insep **-w-** [inf **tawe, lit** inf **tawa**]. is like, is worth being, is worthy of the name, is a compliment to – , is every bit a – . ¶**kkoch ~** is flower-like, is lovely as a flower. **kwīcok ~** is aristocratic. **sālam ~** is as becomes a human being. **yengwung ~** is heroic. **namca/sanay ~** is manly, is every inch a man. **^{n}yeca ~** is womanly. **^{n}yewang ~** is queenly. **wang ~** is kingly. **cham ~** is true. **ceng ~** is intimate, close, familiar. **sil ~** is dependable, trustworthy, faithful. **hakca ~** is scholarly. **cito-ca ~** is a real leader. **kkol ~** is ugly, unseemly (= **kkol sānapta**). **sīnsa tapkey hayngtong hata** behaves like a gentleman. **Tāyhan uy ^{n}yeca tapkey** in a manner worthy of a daughter of Korea. **kul tawun kul an essay** worthy of the name. **Ku eykey nun yĕyswul-ka tawun tey ka iss.ta** He has something of the artist in him. **Ku eykey nun hakca tawun tey ka cokum to ēps.ta** There is nothing of the scholar about him. **Ku nun siin tawun siin ita** He is a poet worthy of the name. **Tāyhak tawun tāyhak i cēkta** Few of the universities are worthy of the name. (There are hardly any universities as we understand the word.) **Kuleh.key hayngtong hanun kes un āykwuk-ca tapci anh.ta** It doesn't become a patriot to act like that. **Kuleh.key māl hanun kes un kutay tapci anh.ta** It doesn't become you (is not like you) to say so. **Kwā.yen sulki lopko**

pucilen hamye tay kot.un Cosenq "yeca tapta She is a worthy woman of Korea, wise and hard-working, and straight as a stick. **'notong-ca sitay uy pulk.un kwahak-ca tapta** is an exemplary Red scientist of the age of the workers' party. (?) **ssang-twu chen.li-ma lo tallinun onul uy chengnyen tapta** is one of today's fine young men who run like a pair of thousand-league horses. CF **alittapta, alum-tapta** (SEE §5.2.8); **lopta, sulepta.** NOTE: 1916 Gale 101 glosses *tapta* as 'conformable to, in line with' and gives an example with no noun preceding (*tapci mwos hon mal* 'unreasonable word') as well as with a noun: *es.tekhey cal mantules.non ci cham mwulken tapswo* 'so well made, it is really a thing worth seeing'.

-ta 'ptita, abbr < **-ta (ko) haptita.** "I say it was (or has been doing)" = I TELL you it was (or has been doing) = it really was (or has been doing), you see (mind you). SEE **-ta 'nta.**

tas (also *thas*) = **thas** (fault; reason)

-'ta s, cop indic assertive + pcl. SEE *s* (15a).

-ta se, transferentive + pcl [fast speech only] = **-ta (ka) se.** ¶**Yeki se com swita (ka) se kakey na** Relax here a while before going. **Sikan i ēps.nun tey wuli kata (ka) se sa mekci** We have no time, so let's eat on our way there.

~ **nun.** Example?

-ta siph.i, indicative assertive + derived adverb. [Usually treated by Korean grammarians as an unanalyzed ending **-tasiphi.**] in a way that tends to do, in a way inclined toward doing, in a way such that it is possible/likely; in a way that is virtually in accordance with, practically, virtually, as much as to do, almost, as if to, "like-to". ¶**posita siph.i** as you (can) see. **āsita siph.i** as you know, as you must realize. **Tangsin i pota siph.i na nun tōn i ēps.ta** As you can see, I have no money. **Ku chayk ul ōyta siph.i ilk.ess.ta** I have read that book to the point where I have the book practically memorized. **Yeki se sālta siph.i hanta** They like-to (= practically) live here, they are here so much. **Ku tul i (Wuli ka) kwūlm.ta siph.i hanta** They (We) are almost starved. **Ce nun cenyek mata kukcang ey kata siph.i hayss.ey yo** I went to the theater practically every evening.

NOTE: This is a literary cliché and may be attached to the unextended alternant of I-extending stems as well as to the extended alternant: **āta / ālta siph.i.**

-ta siph.ta, indic assert + aux adj. SEE **siph.ta.**

-ta son chitula to, even though (we suppose that) ... . ¶**Tōn un ēps.ta son chitula to ki mace kkekk.il ya** I may be penniless, but is that any reason to lose heart?! SYN **-ta chitula to.** CF **-tula son chila to.**

-'ta's-ongi "ta, retr emotive polite + cop indic assert. ¶*"swuy'n in SSI-'CYELQ 'ul 'pwoken 't ay n' 'pentuk 'hi KKANG-'CANG 'ho'ta's-ongi "ta* (1462 'Nung 2:6-7) when one has seen fifty whole seasons one is clearly robust. SEE *-u'si'ta's-ongi "ta, a'ni 'si'taf]s-ongi "ta.*

-'tas'ta, retrospective emotive indic assertive. ¶*pwuthye s a'lom 'ptu't i a'ni "sya he'mu'l i 'SSILQ 'lwo na 'ykey is'tas'ta* (1463 Pep 2:6a) it was not Buddha's idea, the fault is really mine. *'i [PPWO-SYENG] 'ey ["KWUY-SSIN] i 'tu'tas'ta* (1481 Twusi 16:30a) a ghost has entered Púchéng. *cyang'cho na'p i 'hoyta ne'kita'n i 'stwo na'p i ke'mu.n i is'tas.ta* (1482 Kum-sam 4:22b) in future they will have said that monkeys are white; or again there will have been some monkeys that are black. SEE *'i'las'ta, -u'sitas'ta, 'ho'sitas'ta.*

-'taswo'la, retr modulated emotive indic assert. ¶*'sumul 'hoy lol cwo'cha ton'nye hwen'ni [TYANG-QAN] 'ay 'sye ['CYWUY] 'hotaswo'la* (1481 Twusi 16:18a) for twenty years I have been getting drunk all over Cháng-ān. *['TUK-CIN] 'oy 'pis 'na'm ol tol-hi nye'kiti a'ni 'hotaswo'la* (1481 Twusi 24:30ab) one has not looked kindly on the luster of the special promotion.

-'taswo'n i, retrospective modulated emotive modifier + postmod. ¶*ho'ma 'KWUW-'KYENG 'MYELQ-'TTWO 'lol 'TUK 'hwo'la 'ho'taswo'n i wo'nol za a'lwo'n i 'TI-'HHYWEY "ep.su'n i kot 'tas-ongi "ta* (1463 Pep 4:36a) having earlier sought to acquire the ultimate nirvāṇa, that I just today understand it is like I had lacked wisdom. *pwuthye nilu'sinwon "HHAY-'THWALQ 'ol 'wuli 'two 'TUK 'ho'ya 'NYELQ-PPAN 'uy 'tato'lwon 'ka 'ho'taswo'n i wo'nol s 'nal 'i 'ptu't ul "mwot "azo'Wo'l i 'lwo'ta* (1447 Sek 13:43b) we, too, getting the emancipation that Buddha tells us of, wonder whether we have reached nirvāṇa, but today we cannot know (this =) its meaning.

-ta 'ta, 1. abbr < -ta (ko) hata. ~ ka.
2. ?= -ta (ka) [i]ta
-ta 'tey, abbr < -ta (ko) hatey
-ta 'ti, abbr < -ta (ko) hati
-ta to, transferentive + particle. SEE -ta ka to.
-ta 'toy, abbr < -ta (ko) hatoy
tā tul, adv + pcl. everybody, everyone, all of them / you / us. ¶Tā tul eti kass.ey yo Where is everybody? (Where have they all gone?)
-ta tul, transferentive + particle. SEE -ta ka tul.
-ta 'tula, abbr < -ta (ko) hatula.
~ 'ni < (ko) hani. ¶Kwī hasin caney ka wuli cip ey l' onta 'tula 'ni ku key cēng-mal in ka? I have been hearing that you, dear soul, will come to our house; is it true?
~ 'tuni < (ko) hatuni. ¶Swun-i ka ne hak.kyo kanta 'tula 'tuni yethay an kass.kwun Swun-i said that you were going to school but you still haven't gone, I see.
-ta 'tula 'ci, abbr < -ta (ko) hatula (ko) haci
-ta 'tula 'y, abbr < -ta (ko) hatula (ko) hay
-ta 'tun, abbr < -ta (ko) hatun.
1. ¶Onta 'tun sālam i wass.ta The man they said would come is here. Yele salam i kath.i onta 'tun nolus i na man okey toyess.ta Our plan was to (= We were supposed to) come together as a group but it turned out that I came all alone.
2. ¶Ku sālam ēncey onta 'tun? When did he say he would get here?
-ta 'tun ci, 1. (transferentive + ...) SEE -ta ka 'tun ci.
2. abbr < -ta (ko) hatun ci. ¶Chayk ul ilk.e ponta 'tun ci kūlim ul kulye ponta 'tun ci mwe l' com hay pwā la Try doing something, maybe read a book or draw a picture. Swuhay lul phī haki wi hay se nun twutwuk ul noph.i ssah.nunta 'tun ci namu lul sīmnun tūng yele kaci tāychayk i iss.e ya hanta In order to prevent flood damage it is necessary to take all sort of measures, raising dikes and planting trees and so on.
-ta 'tuni, abbr < -ta (ko) hatuni. ¶Alh.nunta 'tuni melcceng hani tol.a taniki man cal hanta I heard he's sick, but look, he is going around sound as a bell.
~ man (un). ¶I penq il un cal toye kanta 'tuni man tto silphay 'la 'n māl iya?! You mean we've failed again, when I heard it was going so nicely?!
-ta 'tun ka, abbr < -ta (ko) hatun ka
-ta 'tun kes i, abbr < -ta (ko) hatun kes i. ¶Pi ka onta 'tun kes i nwūn i onun kwun a (CM 2:219) They predicted rain, but it's snowing!
-ta 'tun tey, abbr < -ta (ko) hatun tey. ¶Tut.kentay ku ka sāep ey silphay hayss.ta 'tun tey As I hear tell, he failed in business. SEE -tun tey for more examples.
-ta 'tun ya, abbr < -ta (ko) hatun ya. ¶Ku sālam kanta 'tun ya onta 'tun ya (ttok-ttok hakey māl com hay pwā la) Tell me clearly — did you say he's going, or coming? Na 'la ko pam-nac nappunq il man iss.ta 'tun ya?! Do you think I have hard luck ALL the time?!
taum, n. next, second; following, coming, ensuing, adjoining, adjacent; (-un ~) next after (doing). ¶~ nal the next / following day, the day after. ~q pang the next / adjoining room. ~q sālam the next / following person. ~q pen the next time / occasion. ~q tal (KBC) the next month. ~ puthe (nun) from now on. taum taum (the one) after the next
~ ey next, secondly, in the second place; then, after (that); next / another time / occasion; in the following. ¶Taum ey cwūuy halq kes un tōn ul akkye ssulq kes ita Secondly, you must be frugal with your money. Ne nun i taum ey teyliko kam a I will take you next time. Ku kisa nun taum kwa kath.ta The article is as follows. Kuliko taum ey chinkwu tul ul chac.ess.ta And then I visited friends.
tawo SEE tao
tawu [var] = tao
tawul(q), prospective modifier < tapta
tawum, substantive < tapta
tawun, modifier < tapta
t'āy = twāy = twēy = tōy < toye, inf < toyta.
tay < *'tay*, noun, postmod, postnoun. SEE ~ lo. ches ~ / ccay (lo) first(ly). CF ccay, chay.
tay, postmod. [DIAL] = tey (circumstance; and, but). CF Roth 481.
'tay [var] = *'toy* place. SEE -*'wolq 'tay*.
't ay, postmod + pcl. SEE -*'ken 't ay n'*, -*'un 'tay (n')*, -*u'sin 't ay (n')*, *(-ulq) 't in t ay n'*.
-tay = -*'toy*
-tay, inf < -tah.ta
-ta 'y, abbr < -ta (ko) hay. says / thinks / feels that it is / does. ¶Tōn i ēps.ta 'y He says (or: they say / I hear) that he has no money.
~ to. ¶An mek.nunta 'y to cakkwu man

mek.ula 'y?! Must you keep urging me to eat when I tell you I won't?!

-ta ya, 1. transferentive + pcl. SEE **-ta ka ya**, which sounds better; *-'ta 'za*.

2. indic assertive + pcl. SEE **-keyss.ta ya**.

tāy hata < *'TWOY 'ho'ta*, vni, vnt (insep).

1. vnt. faces, fronts, confronts, is opposed to, is over against. ¶**Cel i san ul tāy hako sunta** A temple stands facing a hill. **elkwul ul macwu tāy hako anc.ta** sit facing each other, sit face to face. **cek ul ~** confronts an enemy; engages (deals with) an enemy.

2. vnt. sees, faces; addresses, receives, treats. ¶**sālam ul tāy haki silh.e hata** doesn't like to see people. **sālam ul ttattus 'i ~** receives a person warmly/cordially. **sālam ul hwū hi ~** treats a person generously.

3. vni. refers (to), concerns, is concerned (with), is about; toward, to, against. CF **kwan hata**. ¶**congkyo ey tāy han secek** books on religion. **sisa mūncey ey tāy han kāngyen** a lecture on current affairs. **kwuk.ka ey tāy han ūymu** one's duty to(ward) the nation. **sensayng ey tāy han thāyto** one's attitude toward one's teacher. **munhak ey tāy han hūngmi** one's interest in literature. **cilmun ey tāy han tāytap** an answer to a question. **kyel.uy ey tāy han hānguy** a protest against a decision. **ap.lyek ey tāy han cēhang** resistance against pressure.

4. vni. compares; against, to. ¶**Yeki tāy hamyen ku kaps un pissata** Compared with this, the price of that is too high. **Ku uy payk phyo ey tāy hay se na nun ī-payk phyo lul et.ess.ta** I got two hundred votes to/against his one hundred.

5. vni. matches, equals, rivals. ¶**Haksik ey iss.e ku ey tāy halq sālam i ēps.ta** There is no one his equal in learning.

NOTE: In 4 and 5, the appropriate particle for people/creatures is **eykey** or **hanthey**, for things **ey**; in 3 the appropriate particle is **ey** for both. Under 1 there are expressions such as **Sensayng nim eykey tāy hanun thāyto ka acwu [1]yeycel i iss.ta** (Mkk 1961:4:10) He has a very polite attitude toward his teacher.

(-)taykali, 1. n [vulgar] head (= **meli**). **wus ~** chief. 2. postnoun, suffix (vulgarizes nouns). **mas ~, mes ~** taste, flavor. CF **(-)ttakci**.

-taykangi = **-taykali** 2. **mas ~, mes ~** taste, flavor.

tāykay, 1. noun. outline, summary, gist.

2. adverb. in general, by and large, mainly, for the most part; nearly, almost; probably, most likely. VAR **tēykey**.

(-)(t)tayki, postnoun, suffix. thing, one; body part; piece (= **cokak, tongkang**).

1. **ttayki** < **-q tayki**.

1a. **hye ~** tongue. **kwi ~** ear. **pay ~** stomach, belly, "tummy". **phal ~** arm. **pol ~** [DIAL] = **ppyam ~** cheek. **tung ~** back.

1b. **chel ~** good sense, discretion. **col ~** petty job/person; Korean chess pawn. **congi ~** a piece of paper. **kamani ~** a shabby/dirty straw bag. **kecek ~** a straw mat. **namu ~** a small piece of wood, a stick, a board. **non ~** a small rice paddy. **path ~** a small field (CF **path han ttwayki** a strip of field). **yo ~** shabby/dirty/flimsy bedding.

2. **tayki**.

2a. **kwi-mith ~** the roots of one's ears. **kwi ssa ~** the area where the cheek meets the ear. **(myēn)ssa ~** face (= **nach**); CF **nach-patayki** [< **patak** + **i**] face.

2b. **pan ~** a flattened dumpling, (= **pan**) sheet; a saucer. ¶**phan ~** a wide board, a plank. **pho ~** a baby's quilt.

?< **tay** stick + **-ayki**; CF **mak-tayki** (**dimia** < obs **mak-tay**) a stick, a staff, a cane

-ta 'y 'la, abbr < **-ta (ko) hay la**

tay lo < *'tay 'lwo*, n + pcl (used as postmod, postnoun). as, just as, just as it is/was, with something still (as it was); in accordance with; (**~-nun ~**) as soon as.

1. postmodifier. ¶**Halq tay lo hay la** Do as you like. (Have your own way.) **Na hanun tay lo hay la** Do as I do. **Chayk ul noh.in tay lo noh.a twuess.ta** I left the book as it was. **Kwutwu lul sin.un tay lo pang ey tul.e kass.ta** He went into the room with his shoes (still) on. **Mek.ulq tay lo mek.ess.ta** I have eaten as much as I can. (I have eaten my fill.) **Palun tay lo māl hay la** Tell the truth! **Toylq tay lo toye la** I don't care what happens. SEE **-nun tay lo, -un tay lo, -wulq 'tay 'lwo**.

2. postn. ¶**kulq-ca ~** to the letter, literally. **maum ~** as one likes/wants/wishes. **ttus ~** as one expected. **pep ~** according to law. **ney māl ~** as you say/said. **cey ~** the proper way, properly; smoothly; as it should be; on time. **Cey mes tay lo hanta** He does as he pleases.

Ku tay lo twue la Leave it as it is. Na/Wuli tay lo man hay la Do it my/our way.

3. → tāy lo, abbr < tāysin. ¶Ne tāy lo nay ka kam a I'll go in your place.

-ta(y) 'myen → -ta 'myen (< -ta ko hamyen). The ···y version is probably from analogy with -ta 'y yo < -ta ko hay yo.

't ay n' SEE -'^{u}*on 't ay n'*, (-'^{u}*olq) 't in t ay n'*

-tayngi, suffix.

1. person [? DIAL var < -ca(y)ngi]. chong ~ a gunner; a hunter, a gun(s)man.

2. place [? var < tey place + -angi; ? var < -tayki]. yeph ~ (the place) right beside.

-tayngtayng, bound adjectival noun (~ hata); after a consonant -utayngtayng; LIGHT ↔ -teyngteyng. ···ish, slightly colored/tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE -(u)sulum.

-ta yo, 1. transferentive + pcl. SEE -ta ka yo.

2. [Phyengan DIAL] = -kwulye 3.

3. SEE -sup.nita yo. There is no *hanta yo (→ hap.nita), nor is there a *mek.nunta yo (→ meksup.nita). CF -ta ko/kwu yo.

-ta 'y se (ya), abbr < -ta (ko) hay se (ya). ¶Sonq-kum ponta 'y se sonq-kum ca(y)ngi 'la ko hanta A "palmist" is so called because he reads (the lines of one's) palms. Caney ka an onta 'y se ya toyl māl in ka Don't tell me you won't BE here! Acik to molunta 'y se ya māl i toyna?! It is absurd for you to say that you do not know about it yet. SEE ila 'y se (ya).

tāysin < *'TTOY-SIN*, n. 1. a substitute; ··· uy ~ (ey) instead of ··· , in place/lieu of ··· ; ~ ulo as a substitute. ¶ku tāysin ey instead. Talun māl uy tāysin nolus ul hanta It functions as a substitute for some other word. Kaptong-i tāysin ey cey (ka) kalq ka yo? Shall I go instead of Kaptong-i? Nay ka Payk kwun tāysin Mikwuk ey iss.nun chinkwu eykey phyēnci lul Yenge lo sse cwess.ta I wrote a letter in English for young Payk to his friend in America.

~ i toyta serves as, does duty for.

~ hata (vnt) takes the place of, substitutes for, replaces. ¶Ku i lul tāysin halq sālam i ēps.ta There is no one who can take his place. Ape' nim ul tāysin hay se cey ka poywulye ko wass.^{s}up.nita I have come to see you in place of my father.

2. compensation, return; ··· uy ~ (ey/ulo) in return/compensation for ··· , to make up for ··· .

3. (as postmodifier) SEE -un/-nun ~ (ey).

-ta 'yss-, abbr < -ta (ko) hayss-

-ta 'yss.ca, abbr < -ta (ko) hayss.ca. (let's say it is =) suppose, if.

-ta 'yss.ta, abbr < -ta (ko) hayss.ta

tāyta$_{1\text{-}6}$, vt. 1. brings into contact, connects, links; touches, puts (one's hand to); lays, places, holds (one's hand on); fixes, puts, attaches; compares (it) with.

2. draws (water) into, irrigates; supplies, provides, furnishes.

3. depends upon for (supplies), get one's (supplies) from, draws a supply of.

4. tells, indicates, shows, informs of; tells (the truth), speaks up/out, confesses, "spits it out".

5. pulls up, stops (a vehicle).

6. bets, takes.

7. ekci lul tāyta/ssuta behaves stubbornly.

tāyta$_{7}$, aux v insep. (does) terribly, awfully, a lot, like mad/crazy/anything ~ gives emphatic force to a preceding verb infinitive. ¶kēcis māl ul kkwumye ~ fabricates a downright lie. mol.a ~ runs (a person) down like anything, denounces severely. wul.e ~ cries a lot, wails to high heaven. mek.e ~ stuffs oneself with food. wus.e ~ laughs one's head off, laughs to beat the band. masye ~ drinks like a fish. ssawe ~ is always quarreling. mul.e ~ scolds at, questions closely. wukye ~ stubbornly clings to. ttē-tul.e ~ is terribly noisy.

tāyta$_{8}$, postnom v insep [colloq] = kelita (does repeatedly, etc.). SEE ppi-tayta, puph-tayta.

-taytay, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a consonant -utaytay; LIGHT ↔ -teytey. ···ish, slightly colored/tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE -(u)sulum.

-ta 'y to, abbr < -ta (ko) hay to. SEE -ta 'y.

-ta 'y ya, abbr < -ta (ko) hay ya. ¶Ney nwun ulo pwass.ta 'y ya ku ka kot.i tul.ulq kes ita He will be convinced only if you tell him you have seen it with your own eyes. El.um i mul pota chata 'y ya māl i toyci To make sense you have to say that ice is colder than water.

-ta 'y yo, abbr < -ta (ko) hay yo. SEE -ta 'y.

-*'ta 'za*, transferentive + pcl (= -ta ya). ¶*'NGUY lol pu'the 'KWAN ol niluwoy'ta 'za pi'luse CIN-'CYENG hon SYWUW-HHOYNG i towoy.l i 'l 's oy* (1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a) for only when one raises one's consciousness relying upon righteousness

does proper ascetic practice come into being.

-t"cop- < *-t-"zop-* (including -T/L-), < *-th-"zop-*; = *-"ccop-* < *-c-"zop-*, < *-ch-"zop-*.

-te- [DIAL] = -tu- (retrospective)

-'te-, retrospective. Attested (like its variant *-'ta-*) after *o, a(C), eC, i(C)*: *'hote'la* (1447 Sek 6:30a), *'cate'la* (1481 Twusi 8:9b), *'katen 't ey n'* (1445 [1]Yong 51), *pat'te'n ywo* (?1517- Pak 1:19b). *"epte'n ye* (1459 Wel 8:91b), *"he'ten* (1463 Pep 2:166a; < *"hel-*), *nilu'site'n i* (1447 Sek 13:27a), *nik'tesi'n i "la* (1459 Wel 1:52b). Also occurs (unlike *-'ta-*) after *wo(C), wu(C), u*, and *Vy*: *na'za 'woten 't ey n'* (1445 [1]Yong 51), *mwot'te'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 9), *'twuten 't ay n'* (1463 Pep 2:231b), *"mwut'tesi'tun* (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a), *nilu'te'si-ngi "ta* (1459 Wel 7:53a), *'na-'ka 'ys'tesi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 49), *'twu-ys.ten 'ta* (1459 Wel 9:35c).

t'e = t'ē, abbr < twe = twē, abbr < twue, inf < twuta.

te, adverb. 1. more (quantity); longer (time), on longer; farther (distance), on farther; further, on further; any more. ¶**Te tusici yo** Have some more (to eat / drink); Have a second helping. **Com te kel.e kake la** Walk a little bit farther. **Com te iss.ta ka kasey yo** Stay a little longer. **Te iss.na yo?** Is there any more?

2. more (than), still more; more than any other, most (of all). ¶**Ku nun na pota khi ka (te) khuta** He is taller than I am. **Yelq-twu pay cwung ey i pay ka te khuta** (1881 Ridel 38; odd?) This is the largest of the twelve boats (= bigger than any other of the twelve boats).

CF **tewuk(-i), tekwu(nta)na; tēl.**

te hata, 1. adj-n. is more (so), is greater, is worse. 2. vni. gets more (so), is aggravated / worsened, it worsens; it grows (in intensity), gets intensified. 3. vnt. adds it; increases it.

-tei(-kka, -ta) [obs] = -ti- (retrospective)

-tek / -tak SEE -ttek / -ttak

(-)teki, postn, suffix. one, guy, thing. ¶**chēn ~** a despised person, a child of scorn. **ken ~** solid ingredients (in soup etc.). CF **nwuteki** (< **nwutek + i**) shabby clothes, tatters; **muteki** (?< **mut- = mot- + -eki**) heap; **kwuteki** maggot (< ?). VAR **(-)teyki; (-)tek.kwungi.** CF **(-)ttuki.**

(-)tek.kwungi, suffix = (-)teki (one, guy, thing).

t'e la = t'ē la, abbr < twe la = twē la, abbr < twue la.

-'te'la, retrospective indicative assertive. ¶ *'wolhi 'Gwa kulyeki 'Gwa y 'hye 'ys.non 'pul s pi'ch ey 'sye 'cate'la* (1481 Twusi 8:9b) the ducks and the wild geese slept in the glow of the fire that was lit. *mek'te'la* (?1517- [1]No 2:53b) ate. SEE *'hote'la.*

tele, pcl < *to'lye* inf < *to'li'ta* (> **teylita** take a person along) – 1893 Scott 19 *tolye / tele* animate 'to'; 154, 216 just *tolye*. CF *te'pu'le.*

1. (orders / tells / instructs / shows) to (usually an inferior); CF **poko, eykey, hanthey.** ¶**Apeci kkey se na tele sim-pulum kala ko hasinta** Father tells me to go on an errand. **Nwu ka ne tele cal-mos hayss.ta 'nun ya** Who's blaming you? (= I'm not blaming you). **Ku nulk.un-i ka ai tele kil ul mul.ess.ta** The old man asked his way of a child. **Ku i tele to ola ko māl hayss.ni?** Did you tell him to come too? CF §10.8.11. SEE **na l' tele** (= **na tele**), **ne l' tele** (= **ne tele**); but no ***na lul tele, *ne lul tele.**

2. SEE **ppun ~**

tele chelem, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i tele chelem tōn nāyla ko haki him tun sālam un ēps.ta** He is the hardest man on earth to get money out of.

tele cocha, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i tele cocha ola 'la māl i ēps.ess.ta** They didn't invite even him.

tele ka, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i tele ka ani 'la ne tele kala 'nun kes ita** It is not him but you that they want to go.

tele khenyeng, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i tele khenyeng na tele to ola 'n māl i ēps.tula** They didn't invite even me, much less him.

tele kkaci, pcl + pcl. ¶**Musunq īl lo na tele kkaci kaca 'nun ya** What on earth do you want me to go along for?

tele 'la 'myen. ¶**Na tele 'la 'myen ku sālam i iss.ci malla ko hayss.keyss.ci** If it were (to) me he would tell me not to stay.

tele lang, pcl + pcl. ¶**Poktong-i tele lang kath.i kētul.e cwula ko hayss.nun tey cal hako iss.nun ci molukeyss.ta** I told Poktong-i (and them) to help him; I wonder if they are getting along all right.

~ to. ¶ **Ku i ka ne tele lang to kulen māl ul hatun?** Was he telling you the same thing?

~ un. ¶**Ku i tele lang un kulenq iyaki haci mal.e** Don't tell that story to HIM.

tele 'la to, pcl + cop var inf. ¶**Ku i tele 'la to com wā se towa tālla ya 'keyss.ta** I think I'll have to ask even him to come help me.

tele 'la ya, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶Kkok caney tele 'la ya māl haci, talun sālam tele nun mōs hakeyss.ta 'y He says he will tell it only to you and to nobody else.

tele man, pcl + pcl. ¶Ne tele man kacila ko hatula He wanted only you to keep them.

tele 'na, pcl + cop advers. ¶Ku i tele 'na towa tālla ko halq ka I wonder if I should ask HIM for help.

tele 'na-ma, pcl + extended copula adversative. ¶Ku i tele 'na-ma com towa tālla ko hay ya 'keyss.ta I think I'll have to ask even him to help me.

teleng, pcl → tul ilang

tele 'n tul, pcl + cop mod + postmod. ¶Hyeng hanthey halq swu iss.nun māl ila 'myen na tele 'n tul mōs halq key mue 'n ka What is it that you can tell my brother and not tell me?

tele nun, pcl + pcl. Na tele nun a.yey tōn tālla ko haci mal.e Never ask ME for money!

tele pota, pcl + pcl. ¶Na tele pota ne tele hala 'nun kes ita He wants you to do it rather than me.

~ nun. ¶Na tele pota nun ne tele māl haki ka swīpkeyss.ta 'y (He says that) it would be easier for him to tell you than to tell me.

~ to. ¶I nolay nun opheyla kaswu tele pota to ccaycu-singke tele pulle tālla 'nun key cōh.keyss.e It would be better to have a jazz singer sing this song rather than an opera singer.

tele puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶Ku i tele puthe kac'ta cwusey yo Bring his (order) first. Na tele puthe mōs hanun māl ul ne tele 'n tul hakeyss.ni? Would they tell you something they wouldn't be able to tell me first? Ku i tele puthe mence hala ko hasio Tell HIM to do it first.

tele to, pcl + pcl. ¶Ne tele to ola ko hatula They (said they) want YOU to come, too.

tele 'tun ci. ¶Sensayng nim kkey se ne tele 'tun ci na tele 'tun ci kan ey il ul towa tālla 'silq kes kath.tula The teacher may ask either you or me to help.

tele wa, pcl + pcl [awkward]. ¶Ne tele wa na tele ku il ul hay ya hanta ko sensayng nim kkey se māl-ssum hasyess.ta The teacher told you and me to do the work.

tele ya, pcl + pcl. ¶Ku i tele ya etteh.key tōn ul nāyla 'lq swu ka iss.na How could we ask HIM to put out the money?

~ māl lo. ¶Ku i tele ya māl lo kipu lul hala ko hay ya 'ci HE is the one you should ask for a donation.

'/-ten [DIAL, lit] = '/-tun

-'ten, retr mod. ¶*"epten 'pen'key 'lul ha'nol'h i pol'kisi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 30) heaven shone with lightning that had not existed (before). *"nyey "epten "i'l ol* (1447 Sek 19:40b) = *"nyey "ep'ten "i'l ol* (1459 Wel 18:7b) an event that is unprecedented. *KYENG "ho'ten cyen'cho 'lwo* (1463 Pep 2:166a) for the reason that they had spoken ill of the sūtra. SEE *'hoten, 's'ten*; CF *-'t on*. VAR *-'tan*.

-'te-ngi ''ta, retr + polite marker + cop indic assertive. ¶*kutuy s 'sto'l ol mas'kwo 'cye 'ho'te-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:15a) he has been wanting to meet your daughter.

''te-ngi ''ta, abbreviation < *'ho'te-ngi ''ta* after voiceless sounds. ¶*'SSILQ 'lwo 'SYEY-CWON "mal 'kot ''te-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 9:36d) it really was like what the World-Honored said.

-teni [DIAL, lit] = -tuni

-'te'n i, retr mod + postmod. ALSO *-'ta'n i*.

1. (extruded epitheme). Not used?

2. (summational epitheme used in an extended predicate). it is [the fact] that ~ was/did. ¶*[''PPWONG-THYEN THWOW-''CCWOY] 'sil 'ss oy [SYEY-PANG CYE-HHWUW] y mwot'te'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 9) since he served heaven and avenged evil, the western lords gathered [round him]. SEE *'hote'n i*.

~ *''la* (copula indic assertive). ¶*"SYWOW KKWU-TTAM 'i KAM-'CYA NGWEN 'ey "sa'losil 'ss oy KAM-'CYA "SSI 'la 'two 'ho'te.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:8ab) Gautama the Lesser was also called Sugarcane Sire (Ikṣvāku) because he lived in a sugarcane garden.

~ *'-ngi s 'ka* (copula polite + pcl + postmodifier). SEE *-u'site'n i '-ngi s 'ka*.

~ *'-ngi ''ta* (cop polite + cop indic assert). ¶*KKEN-'THALQ-PPA 'oy a'tol 'i nwol'Gay 'lol pul'la 'CHILQ-''PWOW KKUM 'ul "nwote'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:190a) the son of the gandharvas [Indra's musicians] was singing and playing the harp of the seven precious things.

-'ten 'ka, retr mod + postmod. SEE *'ho'si'ten ka*.

-ten ko [DIAL, obs] = -tun ka

-'ten 'ta, retr mod + postmod. ¶*"ne y 'i 'NYEM 'ul 'twu-'ys.ten 'ta a'ni 'twu-'ys.ten 'ta* (1459

Wel 9:35c) do you hold this idea or don't you? *"ne y e'tuy 'ka is'ten 'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) where have you been?

-'ten 't ay n', retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶ *'hota 'ka 'wuli 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kil mozo'm ol 'twuten 't ay n' pwu"thye y "na l' 'WUY 'ho'sya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si'l i ''las-ongi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:231b) if we have kept minds that rejoice in the greater dharma, Buddha will for my sake tell the law of the greater vehicle (mahāyāna). — *'SYANG is'ten 't ay n' pan'toki CIN-SIM 'ho'ya muy'ywu'm ul "nay.l i ''le.n i ''la* (1464 Kumkang 79b) when one had these distinctive marks (of …) one would emit glaring hatred (I recall).

-'ten 't ey n', retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶ *"a'zoWwo'toy na'za wo'n i mul'le 'katen 't ey n' mwok-"swum mo'cho'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 [1]Yong 51) knowing this he advanced; if he had withdrawn would he have ended (= lost) his life?

-'ten 't ol, retr mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *cis.ki lol il hoten t ol cyeki mak.ki tywohulle.n i* (1677 Pak-cwung 3:45; cited from LCT) it was good that there was little to hinder work on the construction.

-'ten 't oy n', retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶ *'hota 'ka NUNG 'hi mozo'm ay selu "THYEY-'SIN 'ho'zopten 't oy n' ingey elwu mas-'na 'TUK 'ho'ya "cams.kan 'two e'lyewu'm i "ep.su'l i 'Ge'nul* (1463 Pep 2:226a) perhaps if we can trust each others' bodies to our minds, henceforth we will not have the least moment of difficulty in getting to meet.

-tenya [DIAL, obs] = **-tunya** = **-tun ya**

-'te'n ye, retrospective modifier + postmodifier. ¶ *as.ka 'Wun 'ptu't i "epte'n ye* (1459 Wel 8:91b) did he feel no regret? *pwu"thye y nilo'sya'toy na 'y nilo'ten 'KWU-LA 'TYEY CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo ku'le the'n ye a'ni the'n ywo* (1459 Wel 9:36d) Buddha said "Was the emperor Kwula really as I said or wasn't he?"

-'te'n ywo, retrospective mod + postmodifier. ¶ *"ce y "sywukwong 'ul "en'me 'y'na pat'te'n ywo* (?1517- Pak 1:19b) how much did he get for his labor himself?

tepeki, postnoun. lots/heaps of. ¶**(cīn) hulk ~ paychwu** a muddy cabbage. **os i mek ~ ka toyta** gets ink all over one's clothes. **menci ~** (all) covered with dust. **nwūn ~** covered with snow. **kalwu ~** caked with flour. CF **tepulwuk hata**; **pempek, thwusengi**.

te'pu'le, 1. inf < *te'pu[l]'ta*. 2. (quasi-pcl) = *(ul) to'lye* to (an inferior). ¶*SYWU-'TTALQ 't 'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ te'pu'le mwu'lwo'toy* … (1447 Sek 6:23a) Sudatta asks Śāriputra [as follows].

tepulta < *te'pu[l]'ta*, vt -L- (now normally defective: gerund and infinitive only).

1. vt. takes/brings (a person) along; escorts, is accompanied by. ¶**kacok ul tepulko kata** flees with one's family. *'QILQ-CHYEN 'PPEM-'CI te'pul'Gwo* (1449 Kok 109) accompanied by a thousand brahmacārin (ascetics).

2. vi. is entailed. ¶**Ku mūncey ey yele kaci kŏn.[l]nan i tepulko iss.ta** The problem entails many difficulties.

3. vi. — **ulo/kwa tepul.e** (together) with (= — **kwa hamkkey/kath.i**). ¶**chenci lo tepul.e mukwung hata** is everlasting with heaven and earth. **Ku i wa tepul.e tathwul phil.yo ka ēps.ta** You need not quarrel with him.

tes(-), adnoun, bound adverb [< *te* + *s*]. added, additional, put-on, affixed.

1. adnoun. SEE **~ cangphan, ~ cekoli, ~ keli, ~ keypi, ~ kwutwu, ~ mun, ~ mul, ~ nal, ~ nēl, ~ pesen, ~ sin, ~ twuli; tesq yangmal, tesq i** = **tes-ni /tenni/**.

2. bnd adverb. SEE **~ nata, ~ nāyta, ~ puth.ta, ~ puth.ita, ~ tulta, ~ tullita**.

3. **ip-tes** morning sickness < **ip [mas i] tes** [nam]. ¶ **~** (i) nata gets morning sickness.

tes < *'tet*, bnd n. interval of time (= **tong-an**). **enu-tes** before one knows it, unawares, in no time at all. **ku-tes** [obs] = **ku tong-an (ey)** meanwhile. **tes-ēps.ta** /tetēptta/ (most often as modifier **tes-ēps.nun**) is transient, ephemeral; **tes-ēps.i** /tetēpssi/ ephemerally [No particle can intervene]. **hayq-tes** a short autumn day. **cĕk(.)un-tes** [? DIAL; obs (SEE *'tet*)] in a little while, in just a minute.

t'e se = **t'ē se**, abbr < **twe se** = **twē se**, abbr < **twue se**.

-'te'sin, retr hon mod (= *-u'siten*). ¶*'hota 'ka ta'si "a'lay s pwuthye 'hote'sin PANG-'PPYEN 'LUK 'ul 'NYEM 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 13:58a) perhaps again bearing in mind the force of the expedient methods (upāya) employed by some earlier Buddha … .

-'te'si-ngi ''ta, retr hon polite + cop indic assert (= *-u'site-ngi ''ta*). ¶*ZYE-LOY 'i na'la[h]*

ˇspwun aˇni ˇˇla nyenu naˇla.h ay ˇtwo ˇˇta ˇkyeˇsya ˇˇKHWO-KHWONG MWU-SSYANG MWU-ˇˇNGA ˇˇ[G]wa ˇLYWUK PA-LA-ˇMILQ ˇul niluˇteˇsingi ˇˇta (1459 Wel 7:53a) the tathāgata was not only in this land but also in other lands and he told of the emptiness of suffering, the lack of permanence, the irreality of the ego, and the six parāmitās.

-*teˇsiˇn i*, retr hon mod + postmod (= *-uˇsiteˇn i*). ¶ *ˇˇnimˇkuˇm i ˇnaˇka ˇysˇtesiˇn i* (1445 ¹Yong 49) the emperor had fled away. *MWON ˇtolˇh ol ˇˇta kwuˇti comˇkye ˇtwuˇysˇtesiˇn i* (1447 Sek 6:2b) locked up all the doors firmly and stayed there. SEE *ˇhoˇtesiˇn i*.

-*teˇsiˇn i ˇˇla*, retr hon mod + postmod + cop. ¶ *ˇcokya s mozoˇm i nikˇtesiˇn i ˇˇla* (1459 Wel 1:52b) his own mind had matured.

-*teˇsiˇn i s ˇka*, retr hon mod + postmod [+ ellipted cop polite] + pcl + postmod. ¶*kutuy ˇnon aˇni tutcoˇWaˇysˇtesiˇn i s ˇka* (1447 Sek 6:17a) you have not heard [about Buddha's name]?

-*tesin ˇka*, retr hon mod + postmod (= *-uˇsiten ˇka*). ¶*[CHYA-YANG k ˇˇsey ˇcwuy ˇˇnyey ˇtwo isˇtesin ˇka* (1445 ¹Yong 88) were there [not] three rats on the eaves also in the olden days?! *ˇthwuˇkwu ˇˇsey ˇsaˇl i ˇˇnyey ˇtwo ˇstwo isˇtesin ˇka* (1445 ¹Yong 89) were there [not] moreover three arrows [shot] at the helmet also in the olden days?!

-*teˇsiˇta*, retr hon indic assert (= *-uˇsiteˇla*). ¶ *ˇKYWOW-ˇHWA ˇhoˇtesiˇta* (1447 Sek 6:44a) he converted him. *LYWONG ˇkwa ˇˇKWUY-SSIN ˇkwa ˇˇwuy ˇhoˇya ˇSYWELQ-ˇPEP ˇhoˇtesiˇta* (1447 Sek 6:1a) (he) preached the doctrine for the sake of the nāga (serpents) and the ghosts-and-spirits. *ˇˇSSYEN-ˇHHYWEY tutˇˇcopˇkwo kisˇke ˇhoˇtesiˇta* (1459 Wel 1:18ab) [the bhikṣu (almsman)] Shànhuì heard [this] and rejoiced.

-*teˇsiˇtun*, retr hon provisional (?= **-uˇsiteˇtun*, CF *-teˇtun*). if, when. ¶ *ˇhotaˇka pwuˇˇthye y ˇSYANG ˇol ˇˇmwutˇteˇsiˇtun ˇstwo NUNG ˇhi ˇSYANG ˇolwo ˇTWOY-ˇTAP ˇhozoˇwo.l i ˇˇla* (1482 Kum-sam 3:12a) if one asks Buddha about a phenomenon he will respond with a phenomenon.

t'ess.ta, abbr < twess.ta, abbr < twuess.ta.

ˇtet, n. a time (interval), a while. ¶ *ˇCHALQ-NA ˇnon aˇni han ˇteˇt iˇla* (1462 ¹Nung 2:7a) a kṣetra (= an instant) is a brief moment. *ˇpap meˇkulq ˇtet ˇˇman ˇtyeng TTYANG-SSYANG ˇi ˇˇiˇl ol ˇsoyngˇkak hoˇla* (1459 Wel 8:8b) think about this matter not just while you eat but all the time. *cyekun ˇteˇt ul ˇsye ˇsywuˇla* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) they stand a little while.

t'e to = t'ē to, abbr < twe to = twē to, abbr < twue to.

-*ˇteˇtun*, retr provisional (?< *-te-ˇt un* retr + 'fact' + pcl). but, and; if, when. ¶ *ˇnom toˇlye niluˇti aˇni ˇhoteˇtun QA-ˇNWOK TA-LA SAM-ˇMAK SAM-PPWO-TTYEY ˇlol spolˇli ˇTUK ˇˇti ˇˇmwot hoˇl i ˇˇleˇn i ˇˇla* (1447 Sek 19:34ab) I did not tell the others but one cannot quickly obtain unexcelled complete enlightenment (anuttara-samyak-sambodhi). *kutuy ˇGwos naˇkunay ˇlul solang ˇthi aˇni ˇhoteˇtun ˇkumwom naˇl ay ˇstwo siˇlu.m ul teuˇl i ˇlasˇta* (1481 Twusi 15:31b) you failed to love the wayfarer, and at the end of the month that will add more to your sorrow. *ˇhay ˇna y ilˇcuk ˇˇaˇti ˇˇmwot ˇˇhwola ˇˇpolˇsye ˇˇaˇteˇtun pwoˇla ˇˇkaˇmi ˇˇtywoˇthasˇta* [= *ˇˇtywoh-ˇtaˇsˇta*] (?1517- Pak 1:37b; accent of *ˇˇpolˇsye* a scribal error?) oh, I didn't know earlier [of your illness], if I had but known I should have gone to see [how you were]. CF *-ˇteˇsiˇtun, -keˇtun*.

tewuk, adverb. more, still more / less, much more / less, all the more. ~ **te** still more. ~ ~ more and more, increasingly.

tewuk-i, adverb [usually spelled **te-wu-ki**]. 1. = tewuk. 2. particularly, especially; into the bargain; on top of that, what's more. ¶**Pi onun tey tewuk-i palam kkaci pūnta** It is raining and on top of that the wind is blowing, too.

tewuk ina, adverb + copula adversative [usually spelled **te-wu-ki-na**; CF **una**]. still more.

tekwu(nta)na, adv. in addition, into the bargain, to boot, what's more, moreover; more, still more, all the more.

tey, quasi-free n. a place; a case, a circumstance. ¶**wihem han ~** a dangerous spot (place). **phyo phanun ~** a ticket-seller's, a ticket window, a box office. **āmu ~** any place. **Kanun tey ka eti 'n ya** Where / What is the place you are going to? **I kes un meli aphun tey mek.nun yak ita** This is the medicine you take when you have a headache. CF **kos, kyengwu.**

tey, postmod. (given the) circumstance; and, but. SEE **-nun ~, -tun ~, -un ~**. DIAL **tay.**

··· ~ **ey cīnaci anh.nunta** is nothing more

than a case of ... .

tey-, bound adverb. incompletely, partially, unsatisfactorily. ¶ ~ **ālta** knows halfway, has a partial knowledge of. ~ **ikta** is half-cooked. **(cam i) ~ kkāyta** comes half awake. ~ **sālm.ta** parboils. ~ **sayngkita** is immature. ~ **toyta** (vi) falls short. [? < **tēl**]

'tey, abbr < **hatey**; < **itey**.

-tey, FAMILIAR retrospective assertive. it has been observed that, it is known that, as we all (or as I) know, I hear (have been told) that, I've discovered (found out) that. ¶ **Kwūkyengq kwun i mānh.i otey** (We noticed that) lots of people were coming to see the sight. **Kyengchi ka kwā.yen cōh.tey** The scenery sure was grand! **Yo say un.e ka cal cap.hinta ko hatey** I understand (= I recall hearing) that lots of trout are being caught lately.

t'ēy = **twēy** = **tōy** < **toye**, inf < **toyta**.

t'e ya = **t'ē ya**, abbr < **twe ya** = **twē ya**, abbr < **twue ya**.

tēykey, adverb. 1. < /**tweykey**/ = **tōykey** very, terribly. 2. < /**tāykay**/ < **tāykay** in general, by and large.

(-)teyki, postn, suf; var < **-teki**. [pejorative] one guy, thing. ¶ **sopak ~** a mistreated / deserted wife. **'yam-sim ~** a jealous person. **yangpok ~** [vulgar] (foreign-style) clothes, "duds". **saychimq ~** a person who feigns modesty. **puekh ~** a kitchen-maid.

-teykka [obs] = **-tikka** (retrospective)

teyley, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984: 25); ? < **tey lo**]. to / toward. Apparently after a consonant only; CF *theyley*, *leyley*. *yek teyley ka-pwola* = **yek ulo ka-pwā la** Go check at the station. *san teyley kanta* = **san ulo kanta** I am headed for the mountains.

-teyngteyng, bound adjectival noun (~ **hata**); after a consonant **-utayngtayng**; HEAVY ↔ **-tayngtayng**. ~ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

tey nun, postmodifier + particle. ¶ **Kwansang cal ponun tey nun cham ulo nōllaci anh.ulq swu ēps.ess.ta** I couldn't help being surprised at his ability to read faces (and tell fortunes).

t'e yo = **t'ē yo**, abbr < **twe yo** = **twē yo**, abbr < **twue yo**.

-teyta [obs] = **-tita** (retrospective)

tey 'ta (ka), postmod + cop transferentive (+ pcl). SEE **-nun ~**, **-un ~**.

-teytey, bnd adj-n (after a consonant **-uteytey**); HEAVY ↔ **-taytay**. ~ish, being slightly tinged / colored; being slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

tey to, postmod + pcl. despite the circumstance that ~ ; even though. ¶ **ce man han caycwu ka iss.nun tey to** despite his talents, for all his gifts. **Ce mankhum ay lul ssess.nun tey to silphay hayss.ta** He failed in spite of all his efforts.

-tey tul, FAMILIAR retr assertive + particle

tey ya, postmodifier + pcl. ¶ **Oci mālla 'y to cakkwu onun tey ya na 'n tul etteh.k' 'elq tōli ka iss.e ya 'ci?!** What can I do when he keeps coming here though I tell him not to?! **Mek.ess.nun tey ya halq swu ēps.ci!** If they have eaten, that is that! **Hon nakeyss.nun tey ya halq swu ēps.ci!** If I get into trouble, that's it (for me)!

-tey yo, FAMILIAR retr assertive + pcl (polite). (Occurs, but not accepted by some speakers.) CF **-ney yo**.

tha$_1$ < *'tha*, inf < **thata** < *'thota*. mount; ride. ¶ *'mul 'ket-nanwo'la 'poy 'tha 'kata 'ka* (1482 Nam 1:36b) to cross the water they go by boat, but ... .

tha$_2$ < *'tha*, abbr < **hata** < *ho'ta* after voiced consonants and vowels other than **a** or **e**. CF **'ta** < *'ta*; **chi** < *'thi*, **'ci** < *'ti*.

-'tha, abbr < *ho'ta* after voiced sounds; CF *'ta*. ¶ *'es'tyey e'lwo 'TTYAK ho'l i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK 'ti a'ni 'tha nilo'l ywo 'hota 'ka* (1462 [1]Nung 1:75a) said "How can you say one is unattached when one is attached?" and then ... *SYWU-PPWO-TTYEY mu'sum "TTWOW-"LI 'lol pwo'kwo 'kwot HUY-"NGWUW 'tha nilo'n 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) seeing what logic did Subhūti forthwith declare that it is rare? *la'kwuy me'ki.m ye mol me'kywom 'kot hi 'tha 'hwo.m on 'KAK-'PPYELQ hi ka'phwom 'pola'nwon mozom "ep.sul 's i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:63b) when we say that it [= taking care of one's basic needs] is like feeding a donkey and feeding a horse we mean there is no particular expectation of repayment. SEE *a'ni 'tha*.

-'tha = **-'h-'ta**. ¶ *'wol'tha* = *'wolh-'ta* (1445 [1]Yong 107) is correct.

-'tha 'ka, abbr < *'hota 'ka* after voiced sounds. ¶ *'na-ka'kwo cye tha 'ka [~HWO-LANG] 'ol cen'nwola* [< *ceh-no-wo-la*] (1481 Twusi 8:

29a) I want to go out but I fear the tigers.

-thaki, bound postnoun (< summative of **thata** 'splits/divides it'). ¶**hom ~** a crotch.

-thali, bound postnoun. ¶**wul ~** fence, hedge enclosure; outer rim of shoes (= **sin wul**). < **thal** 'place, edge' (CF **pithal** 'cliff') + **i** 'one, thing'; CF **-tal**.

-thang, suffix. LIGHT ↔ **-theng**. ¶**kopul ~** a bit bent.

- 'tha-ngi ''ta, abbr < *'hota-ngi [i]'ta*. ¶*'SYEY-KAN ye'huyn 'LAK 'ol 'NYEM ho'kwo ku'li 'tha-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 7:5b; the page numbers "5" and "6" are reversed) meditated on pleasure remote from the world of men and did such as that. *'i 'ko.t hi solang 'khwo kis'ke 'culkywo'm ol "nay'ti a'ni 'tha-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:249b) thinking like this has created no joyous delight.

- 'tha'n i, abbreviation < *'hota'n i*. ¶*ku 'psk uy mozo'm ay 'na y ne'kywo'toy 'MYELQ-'TTWO 'ay si'le ni'lulGwa ''la 'tha'n i* (1463 Pep 2:23a) at that time my feeling was that I had managed to reach nirvāṇa.

thas < *tas* (also *thas*), quasi-free noun, vnt.

1. quasi-free noun. 1a. fault (CF **cal-mos, ttaymun**). ¶**nwukwu ~** whose fault. **caki (ku sālam) ~** one's own (his) fault. **nay/cey ~** my fault. **ney ~** your fault. **Mūsun thas in ya** Where lies the fault? What's the trouble?

1b. reason, ground(s). ¶**Tāycep ul pat.ko mōs pat.ko nun cey ka hal thas** (or **nalum**) **ita** The reception one gets depends on what one does. **Way thas ēps.i sālam ul chinun ya** Why do you hit me unprovoked?

-nun thas/kkatalk ulo because: **Ney ka īl ul cal hanun thas ulo sensayng nim i ne 'ykey cacwu sikhisinun key ani 'n ya** I think that the teacher calls on you all the time because you do so well.

2. vnt. **~ hata** blames. ¶**Thas halq key ēps.uni pyel ke l' kaciko tā thucip ul cap.ney** He will pick on the least little thing to blame people for. CF **cītawi**.

- 'tha s ("ma.l i'la), abbr < *ho'ta s ("ma.l i'la)*. ¶*"ney cca s 'KWU non "PWON-LOY 'twu-'ys.nwon KWANG-MYENG 'i wo'nol s 'nal 'HHYEN 'tha s "ma.l i'la* (1482 Nam 1:15a) it means that the light originally put in the fourth phrase is manifest today.

thay, der n < **thata** (vt 'splits/divides it'). a crack, a fissure.

-thay(ki), bnd n. ¶**mang (~)** a net (mesh) bag. **sam-thay** [DIAL] = **sam-thayki** a basket for carrying dirt/rubbish (< ?). SEE **-thaki**.

-thayki, var < **-thaki**

-thayngi, suffix (? dimin). ¶**okum ~** the inner angle of a bend/curve. **kwu ~** [Chwungcheng DIAL] corner (= **kwusek**).

the, noun, postmodifier.

1. a site, a place; building land, a building lot/site, the foundation of a building.

2. the foundation, the ground; a footing, a foothold, groundwork, spadework.

3. (= **the-swu**) one's status, lot, financial/social standing.

4. postmod (= **the-swu, sai**) relationship, friendship, terms, a footing; (= **kyengwu**) circumstance, **~ ey** in addition to, moreover. ¶**Cal ānun the ey kulen soli lul halq swu nun ēps.ci** I know him too well to say such things to him. **Kath.un cangsa lul hanun the ey kulen soli lul halq swu nun ēps.ci** We are in the same business; I couldn't say a thing like that to him. **Kulech'anh.e to sai ka nappun the ey, ku īl i iss.kwu na se puthe nun acwu māl to an hakey tōyss.ta** We were on such a bad footing anyway that after that happened we stopped speaking altogether. **Nwūn i onun the ey palam kkaci pūnta** Not only is it snowing but to make matters worse the wind is blowing. **Kattuk ina elyewun the ey pyēng kkaci nata 'ni!** Not only is it terribly difficult, but on top of that I have fallen ill.

5. postmodifier [lit] = **they** (plan, schedule; expectation, anticipation).

- (')the-, abbr < *'hote-*

thek$_1$, n. 1. jaw; chin. **~ sal** SAME [vulgar]. DIAL **thak**.

1a. jaw. ¶**alay/wi ~** the lower/upper jaw.

1b. chin. ¶**swuyem ~** chinwhiskers, beard. **~ cīs** a movement of (gesture with) the chin. **~ mith** (right) under one's chin, very near (= "right under one's chin"). **~ pat.ki** a bib, a pinafore. **cwukek ~** a wide flat chin like a rice paddle.

2. a rise, a swell, a bump, a hillock, a hill, a promontory. ¶**~ (i) cita** it swells, forms a rise. **mun ~** a threshold, a door sill. **cwung ~** the middle part (of a rise?). **malwu ~(-i)** a rise at the top of a hill. CF **enthek** (1) the rise (of a hill etc.), (2) [DIAL] = **entek** hill [< obs **en**

'dike, embankment' = twuk]; tek(i) a plateau.

thek$_2$, n. a treat (an entertainment provided for others, especially to celebrate one's own good fortune or happiness). ¶Han thek nāy ya 'ci You must give / stand us a treat (to celebrate your good fortune).

thek$_3$, quasi-free noun, postmodifier, postnoun [? dimin < the].

1. reason, ground. ¶Kuleh.key kyĕyhoyk i chimil han tey an toyl thek i iss.nun ya? With such detailed plans is there any reason for it to fail? Musun thek in ci molukeyss.ta I don't know what the reason is.

2. (limited) extent, only, just; moderation, limitation. ¶Acik ku thek ici yo That's all that is left.

3. a footing, a foothold; a basis; resources, backing, the means, wherewithal. ¶-- cam i ol thek i ēps.ess.ta (Dupont 305) could not get to sleep.

4. postnoun = theym (as much as, all of).

NOTE: Though it is normally only quasi-free, thek does not require a modifier in ~ ēps.ta 'is groundless, immoderate, helpless' or ~ ēps.i 'groundlessly, immoderately, helplessly'.

thek$_4$, adverb. completely secure. ¶maum ul ~ noh.ta puts one's mind at complete ease. ~ na-ota, ~ natha-nata appears with complete composure. son ul ~ capta holds one's hand passionately. son ul ~ nāy milta asks for something without hesitation.

-theki, bnd postn (< thek$_1$ + i). ¶kulwu ~ a stump; stubble. malwu-thek(i) a ridge.

-- *thela*, abbr < *'hote'la*. ¶*ho.ya cila thela* (1514 Sok-sam hyo:2; cited from LCT) was wanting to do it.

thelita [DIAL; 1936 Roth 366] = ttulita

them, postnoun = theym (as much as, all of)

-theng, suffix; HEAVY ↔ -thang. ¶kwupul ~ a bit bent.

(-)thengi, postnoun, suffix (? augmentative). ¶kwuleng ~ a chasm, an abyss.

-- *the'n i*, abbr < *'hote'n i*. ¶*'say cip ci'zi l' "mwot ''key 'hwo'l ye the'n i* (1449 Kok 155) they wanted to make the construction of the new building impossible.

-- *'thesi'n i*, abbr < *'hotesi'n i*. ¶*['MEN-'KWUYK] 'hi 'cul'kike'nul ['SYENG-CCYENG] 'ey "woyta 'thesi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 107) though all the land opposed he said "they are contrary to what is sacred" [and removed a thousand temples]. *ci'p ul 'na'a "ka.l ye 'thesi'n i* (1449 Kok 45) he planned to leave home.

~ *''la*. ¶*['CCWOY] 'lol ['CHYENG] hon 't ay ['CYANG-'CHO] s "hay ['COYK-'PELQ] 'hwo.l i ''la 'thesi'n i '['J]la* (1481 Twusi 24:13a) he said, "Invite sin and you will pick up much future punishment".

they, postmodifier. plan, schedule; what one has in mind; intention; expectation, anticipation; impression. SEE -ul ~ ('ta); -un ~, -nun ~, -tun ~. SYN the.

they 'ci yo SEE -ul they 'ci yo

-theyki, var < -tha(y)ki, < -theki.

they 'l = they [i]l, postmod + cop prosp mod.

theyley, particle [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:26)]. to / toward (= *teyley, leyley*). All examples seem to be after a noun that had final *-h* in Middle Korean. ¶*wu theyley polay pwola* = wi lo pala pwā la look up above (MK *wuh*). *twuy theyley polay pwola* = twī lo pala pwā la look behind (MK *"twuyh*). *tulu theyley kanta* = tūl lo kanta I go to the moors (MK *tu'luh*). *palu theyley kanta* = pata lo kanta I head for the sea (MK *pa'tah = pa'lol* < **pa'tolh*).

theym, postnoun. as much as, all of (usually followed by ina). ¶han sēm theym ina mekta eats a whole bag of rice. Twū tal theym ina kellinta 'ni? You say that it takes two whole months?! VAR them, theymi. CF thek; ssum.

they 'm = they [i]m, postmodifier + cop subst.

they 'n = they [i]n, postmod + cop mod. ~ tey.

(-)theyngi, [var] = (-)thengi

they 'ta SEE -ul they 'ta

they yo SEE -ul they yo

-- *'thi*, abbr < *ho'ti* after voiced sounds; CF *'ti*.

1. ¶*CWON-"TTYWUNG 'thi "mwot 'ho'si.l i 'l 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 9:11b) since he cannot esteem it. *ko'lo.m i hullwu.m i ['KHUY-'NGWUN] 'l [PPYENG] 'thi a'ni 'hotwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:12ab) the way the clouds are flowing is uneven. *'mwo.m ol 'WUY khwo "salo'm ol 'WUY thi a'ni ho'm ye n'* (1482 Kum-sam 5:48-9) when it is for my own body and not for (other) people -- *CHYENG-'CCYENG 'thi "mwot ''kwo* (1464 Kumkang 64b) is definitely not pure, and *ku'le 'thi "mwot 'ke'tun* (?1468- Mong 33a) if it is not that way at all ... .

2. ¶*'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'o'lwo 'QILQ-'CHYEK 'SYEY-KAN 'ay s 'SIN 'thi elye 'Wun 'PEP 'ul*

tutco'Wa "al'Gey 'hwo.l i ''la 'ho'sya (1447 Sek 13:27a) he says "I will get all living beings to understand the doctrine that is so difficult for the world at large to believe". *'ile 'thus hon 'HWA 'thi e'lyeWun 'KANG-'KKANG hon "CCWOY-"KWO 'CYWUNG-SOYNG ol 'TTWO-'THWALQ 'hoke'tun* (1459 Wel 21:34ab) when one emancipates this sort of hard-core sinners who are difficult to change ... .

thi$_1$ < *'thuy*, n. 1. a mote, particle, grit, foreign element. 2. a flaw, speck, spot. 3. a small wad of cotton put in a falcon's mouth. 4. looks, appearance, feel, signs, indication (?= **thi**$_2$).

thi$_2$ (?< **thi**$_1$), postn. a spot (touch / smack / taste / air) of –. ¶**sikol ~** a bit of the rustic (in him). ^{1}**yängpan ~** something of the gentleman (about him).

(-)thi$_3$, bnd n. road. ¶**kokay ~** a precipitous road over a mountain ridge.

- *thi'Gwuy*, abbr < *'ho-ti'Gwuy* after voiced sounds. does but. *ku mozo[']m ay mas'key thi'Gwuy* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:102a) it pleases him but ... .

'thi'ta, vt. strikes, hits (= **chita**). SEE *'thye*.

- *'th ol*, abbreviation (after voiced sounds) < *ho't ol* = **haci l(ul)**. ¶*PPEM 'kwa SYENG 'kwa 'lol THWONG 'th ol a'ni 'hosi'n i* (1482 Kumsam 2:3b) he does not communicate through sinners and saints.

-*'thol* = **–h-'t ol** (= **–h-ci l[ul]**). ¶*il'thol ma'la* (1459 Wel 8:8b) = *ilh-'t ol ma'la* don't lose it!

-*'tholh* = **–h *'tolh*** (plural). ¶*'nyena'mon ha'nol'thol'h oy* [= *ha'nolh 'tol'h oy*] *namcin "kyecip mwo'm ay HYANG 'ol "ta me'li 'sye ma'tha* (1447 Sek 19:19b) smelling from afar all the scents of the men and women in the other heavens. *SYEY-THYEN na'la'thol'h ay* [= *na'lah 'tolh 'ay*] *'hoyn "SSYANG 'i ha'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 2:31b) in the lands of the western heaven (India) there are many white elephants.

tholok, quasi-pcl (abbr < **hatolok**) < *thwolwok* < *'tho'lwok* < **'ho-to'lwok*. to the extent of. ¶**i / yo ~** to this extent. **ku / ko ~**, **ce / co ~** to that extent. **congil ~** all day long, the whole day. **congsin ~** all one's life, one's whole life (long). **kwänyen ~** till past the marriageable age (for females; CF **kwänyen hata**). **yëngwen ~** unto eternity (CF **yëngwen hata**). **mukwung ~** into perpetuity (CF **mukwung hata**).

NOTE: The following proposed examples are tentatively rejected: **ithul ~** two whole days; **han tal ~** one whole month; **twū hay ~**, **ī-nyen ~** two whole years; **elma ~** to what extent; **chen wen ~** a whole thousand **wen**; **payk-lī ~** a whole hundred leagues; **yelq kun ~** ten whole **kun** (pounds); **sumu kay ~** a whole twenty of them.

'tho'lwok. ¶*CYWUNG-'ZILQ 'tho'lwok NGWEN-'KAK 'ol 'hwo'toy* (1465 Wen se:5a) enjoys perfect enlightenment all day long, and ... . *'na y pan'to'ki CYWUNG-SIN 'tho'lwok KWONG-'KUP 'ho'ya* (1463 Pep 4:154b) without fail I will contribute until my death, and ... .

'thwo'lwok. ¶*SIN 'i CYWONG 'thwo'lwok* (1588 Mayng 13:29a; sic *CYWONG* < *CYWUNG*) until one's body dies.

tholok ina, quasi-pcl + cop advers. ¶**Congil tholok ina ayki lul pokey hako se tōn han phun to an cwutun?** You watched the baby all day long and they didn't give you one penny? **Ku tholok ina āy lul ssuko to an tōyss.ta 'ni?!** What a shame, to work so hard!

thong, counter. a (head of) cabbage, a gourd; (= **phil**) a roll of cloth.

thong, 1. adverb (= **ōn-thong**). entirely, all, completely; (not) at all.

2. adnoun. whole, intact, untouched. ¶**~ keli (lo)** everything, in all, in toto. **~-q kum** the total account / price. **~ namu** a whole log. **~ kimchi** uncut kimchi. **~ talk** chicken cooked whole. **~ cangcak** unchopped firewood. **~ phath** unground red beans.

3. bound noun. ¶**~ ccay (lo)** whole, intact; untouched, uncut. **~ ulo samkhita** swallows it whole.

[?< *"THWONG* (of *"THWONG-'QILQ* > **thōngil** 'unification'); ?< **tong(-)** 'round']

thong, postn, suffix. thing; part of body. ¶**mok ~** a throat; a screw. **mom ~** body. **āy ~** guts, bowels [figurative]. **pay ~** belly. **ekkay ~** the girth of one's shoulders. **sang ~** [vulgar] face. **tali ~** thick legs. **? cok ~** a hoof, a foot. **pol ~** [DIAL] = **ppyam ttayki** cheek. **? yem-~** the heart (= **simcang**). **sim(swul) ~** meanness.

[?< **thong** < *'TTWONG* 'tube; caliber']

thong ey, postn, postmod (after **-nun**, **-un**). as a consequence / result of, under the influence of (something disturbing). SYN **(-q) palam**.

1. postnoun. ¶^{1}**Nän.li thong ey** (= ^{1}**Nän.liq**

palam ey) chayk ul cŏy ilh.e pelyess.ta We lost all the books during the war.

2. postmod (after -nun, adj -un, cop in). **¶Son nim i mānh.i chac.e onun thong ey kongpu lul cokum to mŏs hayss.e** So many guests dropped in I didn't get a bit of studying done. **Sāpang i yātan in thong ey cēngsin ul chalilq swu ka ēps.ess.e** Things were in such an uproar on all sides that I couldn't collect my thoughts. **Nal i (nemu) chwuwun thong ey āmu kes to mŏs hayss.e** The weather has been too cold to get anything done. **Nemu musewun thong ey soli to mŏs cilless.ta** I was too scared to let out a sound.

thong hata < *THWONG* ˚*ho*˙*ta*, vni (1-13), vnt (14-16).

1. runs, is open for traffic. **¶achim ilkop si puthe cēncha ka** ~ the streetcars run/operate from 7 a.m. **kicha ka say lo Pusan kkaci** ~ the railway was recently opened as far as Pusan. **Ahyen kokay ey thenneyl i** ~ a tunnel is open at Ahyen Hill.

2. runs, reaches, leads to. **¶kicha ka Māsan kkaci** ~ a train runs to Masan. **kil i puekh ulo** ~ a path leads to the kitchen/cookhouse.

3. (electricity) flows, is charged; is on/live. **¶cēnki ka** ~ is charged with electricity. **cēnki ka thong han soy cwul** an electrified wire; a live wire.

4. (a telephone call) goes through, is put through; (a line) is on = is on the line; a line/telephone is working. **¶cēnhwa ka** ~ a phone call is put (goes/gets) through, is on the line; the phone is working. **cēnhwa ka thong haci anh.ta** a call fails to go/get through; the phone is out of order (is dead); a line is interrupted.

5. excrement (urine/feces) is passed/voided. **¶tāypyen i** ~ has regular bowel movements, is regular (in bowel movements). **sŏpyen i** ~ has regular urination, has no difficulty urinating. **tāy-sŏpyen i** ~ has regular passage, has no excretory difficulties. **tāypyen i thong haci anh.ta** is constipated. **sŏpyen i thong haci anh.ta** has difficulty in urinating, suffers from anuria/anuresis. **tāy-sŏpyen i thong haci anh.ta** has trouble getting rid of body wastes, has excretory difficulties.

6. goes/passes through, is circulated. **¶kongki ka cal** ~ has good ventilation. **tāmpayq-tay ey yenki ka cal** ~ a pipe draws well.

7. (a language) is understood, is spoken, is the medium of communication. **¶Yenge ka** ~ is able to speak (in) English; can get by (make oneself understood) with English. **selo māl i thong haci anh.ta** are unable to communicate with each other because of the language barrier (problem). **Hānkwuk ey nun Yenge ka thong haci anh.nunta** English isn't spoken in Korea.

8. enjoys (mutual) understanding; understand (each other). **¶selo ūysa ka** ~ understand each other's sentiments. **minceng i wi ey** ~ the conditions of the people are appreciated by those above (= the government).

9. makes sense. **¶kul ttus i thong haci anh.ta** a sentence doesn't make sense.

10. is well versed (in), is proficient (in), is an expert (in/on), is a master (of), is familiar/conversant (with), is well up/informed (on). **¶chenmun ey** ~ knows a lot about astronomy. **Yenge ey** ~ is proficient in English, knows one's English. **nāymak ey** ~ is well up on the inside story.

11. passes (for/as), is known (as). **¶kwen.wi lo** ~ is acknowledged as an authority. **A 'la 'n ilum ulo** ~ passes under the name of A, goes by the name of A.

12. passes, circulates, holds good, is good/valid. **¶hwāphyey ka** ~ a currency is valid (can be used). **kyuchik i** ~ a regulation holds (good). **cha phyo ka thong haci anh.ta** a train ticket isn't valid (is no good).

13. passes, gets by, serves its purpose, is admitted/accepted. **¶Kulen kwusil un thong haci anh.nunta** That sort of excuse won't do/serve. **Ney ūykyen un thong haci anh.nunta** Your opinion is not acceptable.

14. goes/passes/gets through. **¶puekh ul** ~ goes through the kitchen. **cenkwuk ul thong hay se** throughout the whole country. **sīnay lul thong hay kata** goes through the city. **sālam ul thong hay se (thong ha.ye)** through a person, by the agency/medium (good offices) of a person. **sālam ul thong hay se sosik ul cen hata** sends news through a person. **sālam ul thong hay se chwicik wūntong ul hata** tries to get a job through the good offices of a person. **il-nyen ul thong hay se phyēnci han cang ponayci anh.ta** lets the whole year go by without writing a single letter.

15. informs a person of, lets (it) be known, tells. ¶**sĕngmyeng ul ~** introduces oneself, gives / tells one's name. **ūykyen ul ~** lets (a person) know one's opinion. **cek eykey pimil ul ~** lets the enemy in on a secret, betrays a secret to the enemy. **selo ki-mayk ul ~** have a tacit understanding with each other.

16. shares (intimacy with) = becomes intimate (with), commits adultery (with), has an illicit affair / contact (with). ¶**ceng ul ~** has illicit intercourse (with); CF **ceng i ~** is in sympathy with (= 8).

thongi, postn. person, thing, one. ¶**simswul ~** a crosspatch, a peevish person. **mo ~** (= **mo-thwungi**) a corner. **pol ~** [DIAL] = **ppyam ttayki** cheek. VAR **thwungi**; CF **thong, tongi**. CF **payki**.

-- *'thos ᵓho'ta = --h-'tos ᵓho'ta.* ¶*PPWO-'SALQ 'i ᵓke'cus ke's ul ᵓpwo'toy CCAY-LANG ce'thos* [= *ceh-'tos*] *'ho'no.n i ᵓ'la* (1462 [1]Nung 8:86b) confronted by a falsehood the bodhisattva behaves as if in fear of a mountain wolf.

- *'tho's ᵓho'ta = -- 'thus ᵓho'ta*, abbr < *ho-'tus ᵓho'ta.* ¶*'PPWOLQ-'PPWOLQ ᵓ'i tao'n i ᵓ'la 'thos ho'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:19a) it seems that it has been quickly exhausted.

- *'tho's 'i = -- 'thu's 'i*, abbr < *ho-'tu's 'i*. like. ¶*ᵓNGAN-[']JMWOK kansywu 'thof]s 'i hof]m ye* (1465 Wen 2:3:2:88b) it was like the eye was on guard, and ... .

-thoythoy, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**); after a consonant **-uthoythoy**; LIGHT ↔ **-thwithwi**. **--ish**, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

- *'thu'l ey s* < *'tul'h ey s.* ¶*ᵓmwo'tin ᵓSSYANG 'kwa SO-ᵓCO '[G]wa ᵓpem 'kwa 'ilhi 'Gwa ᵓkwom 'kwa ᵓmwo'tin 'po.yam 'kwa mulq pel'Gey 'thu'l ey s mu'zuyye Wun ᵓi'l i i'sye 'two* (1447 Sek 9:24b) even though you have frightening experiences with evil elephants and lions and tigers and wolves and bears and evil snakes and biting insects and all ... . *'QAK 'on nwol'Gay 'chwum 'thu'l ey s coy'cwo ᵓ'la* (1447 Sek 13:9a; CF 1463 Pep 1:49b) music is the talents of singing and dancing and the like, and ... . *sama'kwoy 'huk 'thu'l ey s he'mu.l i ᵓep'susya'm i 'ZI-'SSIP ᵓNGWOW 'ysi'kwo* (1463 Pep 2:15-6) number 25 (of Buddha's distinctive marks) is that he has no blemishes such as moles or (black) spots or the like, and ... . *KKUY-NGWAN 'un 'kulim 'thu.l ey s coycwo 'y'la* (1475 Nay 1:28b; *coycwo = coy'cwo*) *KKUY-NGWAN* is (= means) talents like painting and so on. *twot 'kwa ka'hi 'Gwa yezo '[G]wa nap 'kwa 'poyyam 'kwa kama'kwoy 'Gwa soylwo'ki 'thu'l ey s 'mwo'm ilwo'ta* (1550 [1]Yenghem 15b) they are bodies such as the pig and the dog and the fox and the monkey and the snake and the crow and the eagle. *'i 'thu'l ey s 'PEP 'ul* (1459 Wel 7:66b) the laws of these.

***--** *'thulh*. The expected ***--** *'thulh* < *--h 'tulh* is unattested (unlike *-- 'tholh* < *--h 'tolh*): ******kulu 'thulh* < ******kuluh 'tulh* 'roots'.

thulita [var] = **ttulita**

thum < *'thum*, n (< subst < **thuta** < ******'thu'ta*).

1. gap, chink, opening, crevice; crack, break.

2. room, space; interval; time. ¶**enu ~ ey pelsse** so soon, all of a sudden. CF **sai**.

3. spare time, leisure. CF **kyelul**.

4. opening, opportunity, chance. ¶ **~ ul thata** takes advantage of (seizes) an opportunity, makes the most of a chance. **Tŏn to ĕps.keni wa thum to ĕps.ta** Not only do I lack money, but I haven't the time / opportunity.

-- *'thus ᵓho'ta*, abbr < *'ho-tus ᵓho'ta.* ¶*'ile 'thus hon 'HWA 'thi e'lyeWun 'KANG-'KKANG hon ᵓCCWOY-ᵓKWO 'CYWUNG-SOYNG ol 'TTWO-'THWALQ 'hoke'tun* (1459 Wel 21:34ab) when one emancipates this sort of hard-core sinners who are difficult to change ... .

-- *'thu's 'i*, abbr < *ho-'tu's 'i*. like. ¶*syang'nyey 'ile 'thu's 'i 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'NGWUW-CCYENG 'ul 'LI-'QYEK toWoy'm ye QAN-'LAK ᵓ'kuy ho'la* (1447 Sek 9:41a; *'NGWUW-CCYENG → ᵓNGWUW-CCYENG*) thus regularly comfort all sentient beings, becoming of benefit to them. *'ile 'thu's 'i kwo'thye towoy'sya'm i ᵓmwot nilo ᵓhyey'l i 'le'la* (1459 Wel 1:21a) thus it seemed one could not very well think he would become transformed.

-- *'thwo = --h 'two.* ¶*hona'thwo* [= *honah 'two*] *'SSILQ hon ᵓTHYEY ᵓep'se* (1462 [1]Nung 2:98a) not one of them has any real substance, and ... . *'wuli 'tol'thwo* [= *'tolh 'two*] *'i CIN-'CCYENG 'TTAY-'PEP 'ul ᵓce y 'TUK ᵓ'kwo 'cye 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 18:3a) we want ourselves to get the truly pure great law, and ... . *'CHALQ-'TYEY-'LI 'KWAN-ᵓTYENG NGWANG 'tol'thwo* [= *'tolh 'two*] *TTYANG-ᵓSSYWUW ho'kwo 'PPYENG 'ep'se* [mistake for *ᵓep'se*?] (1459 Wel 9:55ab) King

Abhişecana / Abhişeka of the kşatriya caste and all were long-lived and illness-free, and … .

– *thwo*, abbr < *ho·two* after voiced sounds. ¶*SYWUN thwo ani hon KYENG ey* (1466 Mok 37; cited from LCT) in circumstances less than felicitous. *ili thwo cyeli thwo mwos hota* (1748 Tongmun 2:59; cited from LCT) can do neither this nor that.

·thwoswo·n ywo, abbr < *·ho·twoswo·n ywo* after voiced sounds.

– *thwo·swo-ngi ··ta*, abbr < *·hotwo·swo-ngi ··ta* after voiced sounds. ¶*mozo·m i PPYENG-··TUNG ·ho·ya QJO/N-·TUK ·i talo·ti a·ni thwo·swo-ngi ··ta* (1459 Wel 10:31b) their hearts are equal and they do not differ in grace and virtue.

– *·thwo·ta*, abbr < *·hotwo·ta* after voiced sounds. ¶*/·]ce y woyf·]ywof·]la ·thwo·ta* (1463 Pep 2:7a) says that he himself is at fault. SEE *a·ni thwo·ta*.

thwu (?< *·TTWOW), n. 1. habit(ual way). ¶ ~ **ka pak.ita** is stereotyped. **māl hanun thwu ka sĕthwuluta** expresses oneself poorly (Dupont 277). **māl** ~ one's way of talking.

2. form, style. ¶**phyĕnci** ~ the forms of letter writing, epistolary style.

-thwuli < *-thwo·li*, suffix. remnant. ¶**ca** ~ odd ends of yardage < *cathwoli* (1690 Yek.e 2:5a) ?< **cah twol-i*. **kkothwuli** a pod, a shell; cigarette butt; origin, cause < *kwo·thwo·li* (1527 Cahoy 3:3b=6a, [1517→]1614 Saseng 1:52a) ?< **kwoh twol-i*.

thwungi, postn (var < **thongi**). person, thing, one. ¶**cam** ~ a sleepyhead. **cayng-**~ a person who has let poverty make him mean and cross [< **cayng-** mutter]. **cec** ~ [vulgar] a woman's breast. **has** ~ padded clothes (esp. worn out of season). **kkoy** ~ a person with a lot of petty guile / wiles. **kocip** ~ a hardheaded (stubborn) person. **kwi** ~ the base of the ear; (= **mo-thwungi**) a corner, an angle. **kwul** ~ a gimcrack, a gewgaw (bnd n ?< 'hollow', ?< 'oyster'). **milyen / maylyen** ~ a stupid fool. **mo-thwungi** a corner, an angle. **mul** ~ a thing all water-soaked and swollen; a small annual plant (Pilea peploides). **nolang** ~ a person with an unusually yellow complexion. **nwun** ~ bags under the eyes. **po** ~ a bundle, a package. **pol** ~ [DIAL] = **ppyam ttayki** cheek. CF **twungi, ttwungi, chwungi**.

thwuse(y)ngi, postn. covered / smeared all over with, full of. ¶**menci** ~ covered with dust. **phi** ~ all blood-smeared, all covered with blood. **ppye** ~ being all bones. **os i hulk** ~ **toyta** one's clothes get all covered with mud; **gets** one's clothes splattered with mud. **chayk i ŏsik** ~ 'ta the book is full of (is riddled with) misprints. VAR **thwuke(y)pi, thwukwuli**.

thy, pronounced /ch/. Usually an abbreviation of the syllable **thi**, as in **pethye** < **pethie**.

·thye (abbr < *·thiye*), inf < *·thi·ta* (strikes). ¶*··HHWUW ·ey THYEN PYENG ·i co·cwo ·thye han SSI-·CYELQ ey ·za pi·luse HHANG khe·tun* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:52a) only later on when the heavenly troops would regularly strike in great force did they submit.

thye lwo, postn + pcl [< *·thyey ·lwo*]. like (= **chelem**). ¶*cun stek thye lwo montola* (?1608+ Twu-hem 60a) make it like sticky rice cake.

·thyey ?< *·THYEY (form, body).

1. n, postn. type, kind; pattern, shape. ¶*me·lil ·thyey ·lul ··cye·ki kiGwu.s ·i ·hwo.n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a) the form presented by his head was small and lopsided. *sywupak i.m ye poy ·m ye kywul thyey yey s ke.s ul meki.m i mas.tang thi ani ho.n i* (1608 Twu-cip 2:46b) it is not suitable to feed them things such as watermelon or pear or orange.

~ *·lwo* like (= **chelem**). ¶*ancum ·ul ·khi ·thyey ·lwo ··mal·m ye* (1586 Sohak 3:9b) don't sit like a winnow, and … .

2. ~ *·ho·ta*, postmod vni. pretends, feigns. ¶*[··HWO-·HAN] in chyey ho.m ye n'* (1795 [1]No-cwung [K] 2:51a) = *etin namco 'yn thyey hoketun* (id. [P] 2:49a) = *·e·tin namzin ·in ··yang ·u·lwo ho·kwo is.ke·tun* (?1517- [1]No 2:54b) he was pretending to be a good fellow, but … . CF 1887 Scott 204 "*thyey* = **chey** (pretense)".

·ti(–) = *·t i(–)*, bnd postmod + pcl / cop. SEE *-(ᵘo)n ·t i; -nun ·t i, -nwon ·t i; -(ᵘo)l ·tt i; -(ᵘo)lq ·t i; -wᵘolq ·t i; -kan ·t i, -tan ·t i*.

1. the fact that [as subject].

2. the time since [as subject].

3. (know) that [as nominative-marked object of verb of knowing]

4. + negative copula. CF *-·ti* + neg cop.

5. *·t i–* (affirmative copula stem + further structures). SEE (*wᵘolq +*) *·t iGe·n i, ·t iGe·l i, ·t iGwa(tye), ·t iGen ·tyeng, ·t iGe·ta, ·t i·la*

('two), 't ilwo'ta, 't ilwoswo'n i, 't ilq 's oy, 't i'm ye, 't i'm ye n', 't i'na, 't i'n i, 't in 't ay n', 't ye, 't ye n', ...

-'ti, suspective (> **-ci**). This is the bound noun *t* + nominative pcl *'i*, attached directly to the stem. Sometime between 1459- and 1518 the form took on the new status of a paradigmatic ending; CF *-'ti 'Gwos* and *-'ti 'non*. In the 1400s modern **-ci l(ul)** was *-'t ol* (surviving as **-t ul** in S Chwungcheng) and modern **-ci n(un)** was *-'t on*. The MK copula does not take the suspective (**'i'ti*).

Under the interpretation of the phonograms by Kim Wancin 1980 there is no example of the suspective in the hyangka. He takes *anti* (2:3) and *antin* (19:4) as simply equivalent to *a'ni* and *a'ni 'n*, and dismisses *antol* (19:8, 21:10, 22:10, 23:4; 13:2) in the same disturbing way, though these strings would appear to contain the nominative and accusative markers. Kim has two examples each of the precursor of *-lq 't i* (*hosilti* 3:4, *holti* 3:8) and of *-lq 't on* (*alosilton* 7:9, *taolton* 25:1), but not of *-lq 't ol*.

1. + negative auxiliary (*a'ni 'ho'ta, 'mwot 'ho'ta, 'ma[l]'ta*).

2. *-'ti 'non* (= *-'t on*) + negative auxiliary. ¶ *'naycywong 'nay psu'ti 'non a'ni 'hwo'la* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:1b) in the end I do not actually use it.

3. SEE *-'ti Gwos*.

4. (= modern **-ki ka**) as the complement of *e'lyep'ta* 'is hard to do', *'sul 'ho'ta* 'hates to do', *'tywo'tha* = *'tywoh-'ta* 'likes to do', and *pwus'kuli'ta* 'is embarrassed/ashamed to do'. ¶ *SIN 'thi e'lyeWun 'PEP 'ul* (1447 Sek 13:27a) a doctrine that is difficult to believe. *'HWA 'thi e'lyeWun* ... (1459 Wel 21:34a) ... that are difficult to change. *hye'ti e'lyep'ta* (?1517- [1]No 2:31a) = *toloyki elyepta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 2:28a) = *toloyki cywochi ani hokwo* (id. [K] 2:29b) (the bow) is hard to draw. *ko'cang pwo'ti 'tywo'ho.n i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:5b) they are a joy to see.

-ti, [DIAL] = **-ci**

'ti, 1. < **iti**. 2. < **hati**.

''ti, abbr < *ho'ti* (suspective) after voiceless sounds; CF *'thi*. ¶ *ko'tok ''ti a'ni 'hwom a'ni 'n 't ol pan'to'ki a'lwolq 't ilwo'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full. *''HHA[Y]-'THWALQ 'ol 'TUK ''ti 'mwot ho'l i ''m ye* (1464 Kumkang 28a) is unable to obtain emancipation and ... . *'es'tyey e'lwo 'TTYAK ho'l i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK ''ti a'ni 'tha nilo'l ywo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:75a) how can you say that one is unattached when one IS attached? NOTE: There is no *''ti* = **'[y]'ti*, abbr < **'i'ti* (cop suspective).

t'i(-), [? DIAL] abbreviation < **tul.i** adv (hard, relentlessly). ¶ ~ **ttwita** = **tul.i ttwita**.

-ti, retrospective attentive [?< **-tey**, ?< **-tun** i/ya].1. (= **-tun ya**) has it been observed that -- ?; is it known that -- ?; did you hear (have you been told) that -- ?; did you notice that -- ?; have you found that -- ?. ¶ **Ssan kes i iss.ti?** Did you notice if they had any cheap ones? **Elma 'na khuti** How big was it? **Mues iti** What was it?

2. **X-ti X-ta** really is, is ever so, is ever/quite (CF **X-una X-un**). ¶ **kēm.ti kēm.ta** is real black. **khuti khuta** is ever so big.

NOTE: This construction occurs for many one-syllable adj stems (**chata** 'cold', **cōh.ta** 'good', **copta** 'narrow', **huyta** 'white', **kōpta** 'pretty', **mēlta** 'far', **mipta** 'hateful', **pulk.ta** 'red', **sita** 'sour', **ssuta** 'bitter', **talta** 'sweet', **yalp.ta** 'thin', **yath.ta** 'shallow', ...) but not for all: there are no such forms for **cākta** 'little', **cēkta** 'few', ... It is unusual for two-syllable stems, and apparently most speakers reject forms such as (?*)**ppaluti ppaluta** 'is ever so fast' and (?*)**kakkapti kakkapta** 'is ever so near' and (?*)**ttukepti ttukepta** 'is ever so hot'. The adjectival noun **yak** 'weak' occurs (**yak hati yak hata** 'is ever so weak'), but the form is rejected for longer adjectival nouns such as **co'.yong hata** 'is quiet'. It seems to be fairly common to drop the liquid of **-L-** stems in this structure: **ta(l)ti talta** 'it is ever so sweet', **mē(l)ti mēn kos ey** 'to a place that is awfully far away'. If a speaker feels uncomfortable with one of these structures, he can turn to a highlighted form (**kīlki to kīlta/hata** is ever so long) or, in the adnominal form only, a gerund-linked iteration: **kīlko kīn kyewulq pam** = **kīlti kīn kyewulq pam** a long winter night.

-ti [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:100)] = **-ci** (suspective)

-ti-, alt of **-tu-** (retrospective) after formal (**-sup-ti-**); followed by the assertive (**-sup-ti-ta**) and by the attentive (**-sup-ti-kka**).

ti-); followed by the assertive (-sup-ti-ta) and by the attentive (-sup-ti-kka).

-ti ˙Gwey (?< *-˙ti ˙Gwoy* ?< *-ti ˙Gwuy*, ?< *-ti ˙Gwuy yey*) + NEG. but; and (yet). ¶*wo˙cik nwo˙phon nwol˙Gay ˇ˙ye [ˇKWUY-SSIN] is.non ˙tos ˙hwo.m ol ˇa-ti˙Gwey mu˙su.m u[˙]la ˇcwulye cwu˙ke kwul˙he.ng ey myes.kwuy˙ywol ˇi.l ol ˇall i ˙Gwo* (1481 Twusi 15:37b) we just may know that lofty songs seem to be spiritual, but how can we know the experience of starving to death and plugging up a hole [in the gutter]?

-˙ti ˙Gwos, suspective + pcl. the more ~ . ¶*˙i ha˙nol ˙tol˙h i nwop˙ti ˙Gwos mwok-ˇswu˙m i wo˙lano˙n i* (1459 Wel 1:37b) the higher these heavens the longer life gets [*wo˙la-*, usually descriptive (= adjective) is here functioning as processive (= vi)]. *˙QILQ-˙POYK pen pwul˙Gi˙ti ˙Gwos te˙wuk CYENG ˙ho˙ya* (1462 ¹Nung 7:13a) a hundred times the more it flashed the finer it was, and ... . *ˇwulGwe˙ti ˙Gwos te nwopho˙si˙kwo pi˙puy˙ti ˙Gwos te kwutu˙si˙ta ho˙n i ˇ˙la* (1463 Pep 2:173a) said the more that you raise your head the higher they [?= pimples] are, and the more you rub the harder they are. *it.ti ˙Gwos tewuk e˙kuy.m ye tot.ti [˙]Gwos tewuk ˇme.n i* (1579 Kwikam 1:6a) the better it is the more one transgresses, and the more one runs the farther it is.

-ti ˙Gwoy (?< *-ti ˙Gwuy*, ?< *-ti ˙Gwuy oy*) + NEG. but; and (yet). ¶*hon-kas ˇti-˙na ˙kanon nakunay ˙nwun s ˙mu.l ul pwo-˙ti ˙Gwoy [ˇCYWU-ZIN] ˙uy [QON-˙HHYWEY] ˙non ˇet.ti ˇmwot ho˙l i ˙lwo˙ta* (1481 Twusi 7:10b) one looks upon the passing wayfarer's tears in vain, but [= for] he will not receive the master's grace and favor.

ti ˙Gwuy < *˙TTI-˙WUY*, noun, counter, bnd noun.

1. noun. position. ¶*ˇsyenghyen ti ˙Gwuy ˙yey ˇmwot kal ˙ka pwun˙pyel a˙ni hol ke˙s i˙l i* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:13b) will not worry whether one might be unable to go to the position of a sage.

2. counter. time(s), occasion(s) = *pen, pol.* ¶*˙i KYENG ˙ul ma˙zon a˙hwop ti˙Gwuy nilk˙kwo* (1447 Sek 9:32b) reads this sūtra forty-nine times, and ... .

3. bnd noun. SEE *-ti ˙Gwuy, -ti ˙Wi; thi ˙Gwuy.*

-ti ˙Gwuy + NEG, abbr < *˙i-ti ˙Gwuy* (cop). is but; is and (yet). ¶*˙il ˙hwu.m i ˙HHWAN-˙TI ˙-ti ˙Gwuy ˙TI-ˇTHYEY ˙non ˙i ˙HHWAN a˙ni ˇ˙la* (1465 Wen 2:2:1:31ab) it is called obscure wisdom but as far as the form of the wisdom goes this is not obscure.

-ti ˙Gwuy + NEGATIVE. but; and (yet). ¶*MA ˙lol HHANG-˙PPWOK ˇhoy-ti ˙Gwuy ˙PPWULQ-ˇCO y CCO-PI a˙ni ˙hwo.m ay put˙ti a˙ni ho˙n i ˇ˙la* (1482 Nam 2:5a) he got the devil to surrender but could not rely on the sons (= believers) of Buddha not to show compassion.

SEE *-u˙si-ti ˙Gwuy.*

-tikka SEE *-suptita*

-ti lwok (1747 Songkang 1:1a) the more ~ .

˙ti˙myen = *˙t i˙m ye n'*. SEE *-tan ~, -wolq ~, -wulq ~.*

˙tin˙tayn = *˙t in ˙t ay n'*, postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. SEE *-ulq, -wolq, -un, -nwon ~*. LCT has two examples of *˙t in ˙t ay non*: *chyeng khen t ay non* (1539 Ilon-cwung 12a) 'prithee; I pray'; *kwuntywung ey kal ˙t in ˙t ay non* (1542 Pun-on 11b) 'when one goes to the army'. In the reading aids of the Chinese text of 1588 Mayng 9:5b there is an unusual form *˙yntan*, which corresponds to *iltintayn* = *˙ilq ˙t in ˙t ay n'* in the translation.

-˙ti˙s ˙i = *-tu˙s ˙i*. like. ¶*ke˙wulwu ˙ey nos pwo-˙ti˙s ˙i ˙hwolq ˙t i˙n i* (1459 Wel 8:20b) it is like looking at one's face in a mirror.

~ ˙ti˙s ˙i = *~ tu˙s ˙i*. like. ¶*˙pwosi˙kwo ˙za ˇan [˙]ti˙s ˙i ˙hosi˙n i* (1449 Kok 43) just looking he seemed as if he knew. *SUNG-CAY ˙lol ˙hotan ˙ti˙s ˙i ho˙n i* (1459 Wel 23:65b) it was as if they had provided food for the monks.

ti˙ta > cita. SEE cita. INF *ti˙ye, ˙tye.*

-ti tul, retrospective attentive + particle

-ti˙Wi (= *-ti ˙Gwuy*) + NEGATIVE. but; and (yet). ¶*ZYE-LOY ˇta-˙mon hon ˙PPWULQ-SSING ˙o˙lwo ˙CYWUNG-SOYNG ˇwuy ˙ho˙ya ˙SYWELQ-˙PEP ˙hosi-ti˙Wi ˙nye-na˙mon SSING ˙i ˇtwul.h i˙m ye ˇsey˙h i ˇep˙su.n i ˇ˙la* (1447 Sek 13:49b) the tathāgata preaches the Law to the people as just the one Buddha vehicle, but there are no other two or three vehicles. *wo˙cik ˙i [˙]mwom nahon ˙emi ˙lol [˙]KWUW ho-niWi* [= *-˙tiWi*] *[˙]tye [ˇ]men ˇnwuy ˙yey s CHYENG-TTYEY ˙lol ˙KWUW ˙hwo.m i a[˙]ni ˙[˙]la* (1459 Wel 23:93a – the syllable "*ti*" lacks a top line; several accent dots are missing) I save only the mother who gave birth to my body, I am not saving (?)Niladi [the earlier and mean-spirited

'CYENG-'PEP 'ul poy'hwo-'ti'Wi "ep'siGwu'm ul 'mal 'ss i'Gwo (1459 Wel 10:20b) the nun is to go study the true dharma and not to lose it (let it vanish).

'to = t_2, postmod. 1. the fact that (nominalizer): *'t ol, 't on, 't olwo; 't i(--), 'tin'tayn.* NOTE: -- *'ti* = -- *'t i*; perhaps -*'toy* = -*'to y* < *'to* + *'i* (pcl) or -*'i* (suffix).

2. = *'toy* place. ¶ *"amwo 'to 'la 'sye won 'twong mwo'lo'tesi'n i* (1459 Wel 2:25b) she didn't know just what place it had come from (*'la* = *[i]la*).

-'t[o]- or **-t-*, bnd v (emotive). SEE -*'two-* (< modulated emotive). Postulated on the basis of that (*modulated) form and the parallelism of the synonymous emotive -*'s[o]-* : -*'swo-* and the processive -*('')n[o]-* : -*'nwo-*.

--' to, abbr < **-ci / -ki to** (in set expressions). **¶Tut' to po' to mŏs han sālam** a person that I neither heard nor saw. NOTE: In earlier Korean the particle *'two* freely attached directly to the stem without the help of the nominalizing -*'ti* that corresponds to most instances of modern **-ci / -ki**. SEE *'two*.

to < *'two*, pcl of highlighting focus (reinforced emphasis). Ramstedt 1939:166 calls this the "augmentative particle", taking the term from Chamberlain's treatment of the corresponding Japanese particle mo.

1. 1a. also / too (or even) + AFFIRMATIVE; (n)either, (n)or even + NEGATIVE. **¶Na to kakeyss.ta** I will go, too. **Na to an kakeyss.ta** I won't go, either. **Ku i tul ttek to mek.ess.ta** They ate the rice cake, even / too. **Ttek to mekci anh.ess.ta** They didn't eat any rice cake even / either. **¹Nayil to cōh.ta** Tomorrow will be all right, too. **¹Nayil to cōh.ci anh.ta** Tomorrow won't do, either. **Ku nun īl ul cal hal ppun ani 'la ppalli to hanta** Not only does he work well, he works fast, too. **Ku kes to kaciko osey yo** Bring that, too.

1b. both .. and + AFFIRMATIVE; (n)either -- (n)or -- + NEGATIVE (and also occasionally elsewhere – see last example). **¶Na to awu to kakeyss.ta** Both I and my little brother will go. **Na to awu to an kakeyss.ta** Neither I nor my little brother will go. **Ttek to yes to mek.ess.ta** They ate both the rice cake(s) and the taffy. **Ttek to yes to an mek.ess.ta** They didn't eat either the rice cake(s) or the taffy. **Pol man to hako tul.ul man to hata** It is both worth seeing and it is worth hearing. **Palam to pūlko pi to onta** The wind is blowing and it is raining, as well, both. **Kkoch to phiko iph to phinta** The flowers are blooming and the leaves are coming out, both. **Kim sensayng to Pak sensayng to Cang sensayng to pwass.ta** I saw Mr Kim and Mr Pak and Mr Cang, all three (or: .. all three saw it / me). **Kim sensayng to Pak sensayng to Cang sensayng to an wass.ta** Mr Kim, Mr Pak, Mr Cang – none of them came. **Talci to anh.ko sici to anh.ta** It is neither sweet nor (is it) sour; It isn't sweet but it isn't sour, either. **Kalq swu to ēps.ko, an kalq swu to ēps.ey yo** I can't go, and yet I cannot get out of going. **Palam i pūlq tus to hako pi ka olq tus to hata** It looks as though the wind might blow or it might rain.

2. even, yet, still, even though / if; at all; indeed (CF **kkaci, cocha, mace**). **¶Han pen to cal han nal i ēps.ta** There wasn't even one day when he did it well. **Acik to cēlm.ta** They are still young. **Cikum to canta** He is still asleep. **Enu nwu ka sakyess.nun ci, cham cal to saykyess.ta** Whoever carved it, he certainly carved it well. **Payk.hwa-cem ey se to mŏs santa** It cannot be bought even in department stores (either). **Āmu kes to ēps.ta** There is nothing; We have nothing. **Āmu sālam to an wass.ta** Nobody came at all. **Ppalli to kaney** It really goes fast! **Mānh.i to moass.ta** We have gathered a lot of them, indeed. **Tal to palk.ta** The moon is so bright. **Elkwul i mŏs to nass.ta** (= **mŏs naki to hayss.ta**) He has a real(ly) ugly face. **Hanul ey nun pyēl to mānh.ta** What a lot of stars are in the sky! SEE **celeh.key to, etteh.key to, ha to, ileh.key to, kuli to, celi to, ku-ta(k)ci to, nemu ('na) to**.

3. loosely refers to the predicate or to the sentence as a whole, though attached to a noun phrase. CF Dupont 210-1: **Cip to khe** 'What a big house!' (in other contexts: 'The house is big, too' or 'Even the house is big'); **Sālam to mānh.ta** 'What a lot of people!'.

4. (attached directly to stem). SEE **--' to**, *'two*.

NOTE: Except for occasional loose reference (as in 3), the Korean particle always refers to the immediately preceding word or phrase; English translations are frequently ambiguous. The meaning of **to** is mutually exclusive with

that of **un/nun** ('as for') and usually with that of **ya/iya** ('only if it be'), but Pak [1]Yongchel (1904-34) began a poem with the string **to ya** (**Na to ya kanta** 'I go, too') and at least one speaker today finds nothing objectionable about (?) **Na nun iya kanta** 'I, at least, am going'. The sentence **Na nun ya silh.ta** (LHS 1961: 1942a) 'I, at least, dislike it (or: don't want to do it)' uses an abbreviation of **iya**. The particle **to** freely follows other particles and sequences of particles, but **i/ka** (nominative) and **ul/lul** (accusative) drop in standard colloquial usage.

SEE **-ci to, -e to, -e se to, -ess.e to, -key to, -ki to, -ko to, -ko se to, -ule to, -ulye to, -ullay to, -umyen se to, -umye to; -tula to, ila to; (-un/-nun/-tun) tey to.**

to-, 1. bnd adv (? < *TWO*). **to-math.ta** assumes (takes on) all responsibility; undertakes in toto.

2. ? bnd noun. **to-keli** by the gross, in bulk.

CF **tomay** wholesale buying; **thong-keli (lo)** as a lot, unbroken, in toto; **thongcca = thongqca** the whole lump/mass; **(ŏn-)thong** all.

to ani 'ko, pcl + neg cop gerund. ¶**Ku kes un kaykwuli to ani 'ko olchayngi to ani 'ta** That is neither a frog nor a tadpole.

to ani 'ta, pcl + neg cop indic assert. ¶**X to Y to ani 'ta** is neither X nor Y. **Hak to pŏng to ani 'ta = Cwuk to pap to ani 'ta** "is neither fish nor fowl" (= does not make sense).

tŏcwung, n. 1. (< *"TTWOW-TYWUNG*) on the way, en route; while traveling, while on the road; before arrival.

2. (< *TTWO-TYWUNG*, accent borrowed from 1) in the midst, before finishing; **(-nun ~)** (in) the midst of doing, while doing.

tok < *'TTWOK*, adnoun. by oneself, alone. ¶ **~ chaci** monopoly. **~ mutay** (having) the stage all to oneself. **~ pang** a room to oneself; a solitary cell. **~ sallim** self-support. **~ thang** a bath/bathroom to oneself.

tokon = *two'kwo n'*, pcl + pcl [obs] = **pota** than.

tokos = *two'kwo s*, pcl + pcl [obs] = **pota** than.

tol, adn. 1. wild; rough, untutored; inferior. ¶ **~ kam** a wild persimmon. **~ pay** a wild pear. **~ nom** a boor. **~ nungkum** a crabapple. **~ phath** wild red beans. **~ minali** wild parsley. **~ sam** wild hemp. **~ phi** wild barnyard grass. CF **tul** < *tu'luh* moor; wild.

2. = **twul** (barren). ¶ **~ chi, ~ kyĕycip.** [< **tŏl** < *"twolh* stone]

-tol, bnd n. (a popular second element in boys' names). CF **tol-i.** [? < **tŏl** stone; ? < **tŏ-l-**]

't ol, postmod + pcl. SEE *-un 't ol, in 't ol, 'yn 't ol, 'ilwon 't ol; -non 't ol; -ten t ol; -ulq 't ol.*

-'t ol, suspective + particle (= **-ci lul**). CF *-'t ul.*

1. (+ negative auxiliary). ¶ *na y ne-huy 'tol'h ol ko'cang KWONG-'KYENG 'ho'ya "ep'si wo't ol a'ni 'honwo'n i* (1447 Sek 19:29b) I do not come without the utmost respect for you people. *'PEP tut't ol a[']Jni ho'l i ''la* (1459 Wel 2:36b) will not heed the Law. *'wohi'lye po'lki't ol "mwot 'ho'ya* (1462 [1]Nung 2:67a) being unable to make it clear. *['SYWUN] 'ul nis't ol "mwot 'ho.ya* (1481 Twusi 7:9b) being unable to forget Shun. *muce'k ul cwos't ol a'ni ho'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:21a) they will not peck at clumps of earth but ... .

2. (+ vt). ¶*ku'le ''na 'YAK 'ol 'cwue'nul mek't ol 'sul'hi ne'ki'n i* (1459 Wel 17:20a) but when we gave them medicine they did not want to take it.

tol(q) < **to'l[o]l(q)* < *to[l]'ta* is sweet. (1527 Cahoy 3:6b=14a.)

'tol(q) < **'to'l[o]l(q)* < *'to[l]'ta* hangs.

'tolh, postnoun, postmodifier. the group (of ~), the several (~); ~ and others. SEE *'tholh* (< *-h 'tolh*); VAR *'tulh, 'thul (ey s).*

1. postn. ¶*un 'kwa "pitan 'tol[h] 'syang'kap ho'kwo* (?1517 Pak 1:57a) presented silver and silks, and ... . *PPWO-'SALQ 'tol[h] 'WUY 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 13:35ab) for the bodhisattvas. *"salom 'tol'h ol* (1447 Sek 13:57b), *"salom 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 23:74b) people. *"kyecip 'tol'h ol* (1447 Sek 24:2b) the womenfolk. *MWON 'tol'h ol* ... (1447 Sek 6:2b) doors. *a'zom 'tol.h ol* (1481 Twusi 8:20a) the relatives, the clan. *'ile 'n "NGWUW-CCYENG 'tol.h on* (1447 Sek 9:12b) such sentients. *'POYK-'SYENG 'tol'h i* (1449 Kok 11) the people. *a'pi "CO-'SIK 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 17:17b) fathers and sons. *'wos 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 2:33a) fancy raiments. *'i ha'nol 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 1:37b) these heavens. *PWU-ZIN tol'h ila'n i* (1459 Wel 8:100a) they were wives. *CYE PPWO-'SALQ 'tol'khwa* [= *'tolh 'kwa*] *two 'swo'n ol sim'kye NGYENG-'CYEP 'ho'sike'nun* (1459 Wel 8:48b) offering his hand to the bodhisattvas and all he welcomed them. ¶ *'wuli 'tol'h* (we): SEE *'wu'li. ne-huy 'tol'h* (you people): SEE *ne-huy.*

2. postmodifier. ¶*stwo kal'h ay "hel.m ye*

'twochoy 'yey pehun 'tol'h ay s CHANG ul kwo'thywotoy (1466 Kup 1:82a) moreover it will cure wounds such as those of boils arising from a knife or those from cutting on an ax.

tol.i$_1$, postnoun (der noun < **tŏlta**). CF **twuli**.

1. [spelled **toli**]. a general area of the body (CF **nol.i**). ¶**alayq ~** from the waist down; the lower half of the body. **wus ~** from the waist up; the upper part of the body; jacket; a coolie foreman. **heliq ~** the general area of the waist, around the middle of the body.

2. that which wraps around, a wrap. ¶**mok ~** a neckpiece, a scarf. **kwup ~** paper used as base molding around a room.

3. a circle, a ring. ¶**sin ~** the decorative ridge running round the top of a Korean sandal. **so.yong ~** a whirlpool, a swirl.

4. SEE **cap-toli** supervision (CF **cap-coyta** supervises).

tol-i$_2$, cpd postn. 1. a person, fellow, guy. ¶**sam ~** the three (kind of) impossible people: **kām ~** those who will cooperate when there is something in it for them, **pey ~** those who stand aloof when it is not to their interest, **ak ~** those who are ugly to work with. **kkan ~** [Kyengsang DIAL] a frivolous person.

2. (second element of boy's name + dimin suffix). SEE **-tol, -i**.

tŏli < *'TTWOW-'LI*, noun.

1. reason. ¶**~ ey mac.ta** it stands to reason, is reasonable.

2. duty. ¶**casik ulo uy ~** one's duty as a son.

3. a way, a means. 3a. ¶**pyel ~** a better way/means/remedy, an alternative; a choice. **pyel ~ ēps.i** inevitably, helplessly, reluctantly.

3b. **-ulq ~**. ¶**Ku kes un ecci halq tŏli ka ēps.ta** There's nothing to be done about it. **Ku sālam ulo se to ecci halq tŏli ka ēps.ess.ci yo** Even for him there was no way out. **Oci mālla 'y to cakkwu onun tey ya na 'n tul etteh.k' 'elq tŏli ka iss.e ya 'ci?!** What can I do when he keeps coming here though I tell him not to?! **Tŏn i ēps.uni pic ul nāylq pakk ey tŏli ka ēps.ta** Since I am broke, I've got to get a loan. **Ku sālam i an oni honca calq tŏli pakk ey ēps.ta** He didn't come, so I must sleep alone.

tolm < **'to'l[o]m*, subst < *to[l]'ta* (sweet).

'tolm < **'to'l[o]m*, subst < *'to[l]'ta* (hangs).

'tolok, abbr < **hatolok**. (There is no ***i-tolok**.)

-tolok < *-to'lwok*, projective [attaches to v, adj; cop ***i-tolok** is lacking despite MK *'i'two'lwok* and *'ito'lwok*]. CF **-key, -key-kkum, -key-sili**.

1. 1a. to the point where, until (a result); (arranges/tries to do it) so that. ¶**kulenq īl i ēps.tolok caki lul kyĕngkyey hata** is on one's guard so that such a thing will not happen. **Acwu nolah.tolok mul ul tul.ye cwusey yo** Be sure to dye it good and YELLOW. (CF **Acwu nolah.key** ··· Be sure to dye it quite yellow.) **Cŏh.(usi)tolok hasipsio** Do as you please. (CF **Com te cŏh.key halq swu ēps.na yo?** Can't you make it a little better? **Com te cal halq swu ēps.na yo?** Can't you do it in a little nicer way?) **Yelq si ey copan ul mektolok hay cwusio** Please have your breakfast by ten (or: Please prepare my breakfast so that I may have it at ten). **'Nayil achim ey ilccik il.e natolok hasey yo** (Im Hopin 1987:173) Please arrange/try to get up early tomorrow morning. **Ppallay pich i huytolok ppal.e ya 'ci yo** You have to wash the clothes until they become clean and white. **Kulen tŏn un pat.ci anh.tolok hasipsio** See to it that you do not ever take that kind of money. **Tulko katolok ssa cwusipsio** Wrap them up so that I can carry them. **Nwun-mul i na-otolok wus.ess.ta** I laughed till the tears ran down my face. **Tŏn ul ponay nun cwuess.una kece pīyong ina kyewu toytolok ponay cwuess.ta** They sent us the money all right, but scarcely enough to cover the expenses. **Ic.e pelici anh.tolok hasipsio** Try not to forget (it). **I kulus i kkāy cici anh.key cŏsim hatolok hakeyss.^{s}up.nita** (Im Hopin 1987:173) I will try to take care (so) that this plate does not get broken. NOTE: Though usually followed by a verb, the **-tolok** phrase sometimes shows the extent of an adjective: **Ttang ey kkullitolok kīn chima lul hay ip.ul phil.yo ka ēps.ta** (CM 2:55) There is no need to wear a skirt that is so long it drags on the ground.

1b. (indirect requests). ¶**Ce pun i hak.kyo ey ositolok ku ai eykey māl hayss.ta** I told that boy to ask him to come to school [**osikey** would be inappropriate here].

1c. ¶**Ku sālam ul 'nayil otolok (= okey) haci yo** I will see that he comes (or: Let him come) tomorrow. **Ku pun ul yeki ey ositolok (= osikey) hako siph.ta** I'd like to get him to come here.

2. **toytolok (imyen)** ... as ... as possible; if (at all) possible. ¶**¹Nayil un toytolok ilccik il.e nakeyss.ta** Tomorrow morning I will get up as early as possible. **Toytolok imyen ilccik osipsio** Come early if you can. CF **Il.yoil i toytolok ku i nun tol.a oci anh.ess.ta** He didn't come back till Sunday.

3. ¶**olaytolok** for a long time. **nuc.tolok = nuc.key toytolok** till (it gets) late.

SEE **tholok, ku'tholok**; *'i'li-'to'lwok.*

-tolok ccum (un/iya), projective + pcl (+ pcl). ¶**Siksa cwūnpi lul mānh.i nun mōs hay to ppalli mektolok ccum iya hay tulici yo** I'll get you something simple to eat right away without going to a lot of trouble. **Nay him ulo ku il i ppalli toytolok ccum (un) halq swu iss.ci** I guess I can see that that gets done fast without help from others.

-tolok cocha, projective + particle. ¶**Cey ttay ey pap ul mektolok cocha an hay cwuta 'ni kulen pep i eti iss.na** What kind of deal is this – not even serving us on time?!

-tolok i, projective + pcl [with neg cop only]. ¶**I pen os un menceq kes pota khutolok i ani 'la cāktolok hay cwusey yo** Please make this garment small from the start, and not big.

-tolok-i, extended projective. [? DIAL] so that (to the point that) indeed. ¶**Ili otolok-i māl-ssum ul tulyess.³up.nita** I told him to come this way. CF **-key-sili/-kkum.** [?< *-'to'lwo'k ay*]

-tolok ila to, projective + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Mannaci nun mōs hal mangceng sesin ¹yen.lak ul hatolok ila to hay cwusipsio** Let me get in touch with him by letter, anyway, even if I can't see him.

-tolok ina, projective + cop advers. ¶**Panchan un ēps.e to cey ttay ey pap ul mektolok ina hay cwuess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** With no side dishes, you'd think they could feed us on time, at least.

~**-ma** (extended). ¶**Wāng.lay nun mōs halq mangceng phyēnci ¹yen.lak ul hatolok ina-ma tōyss.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** I can't go back and forth, but I'd like to keep in touch by letter, at least, anyway.

-tolok in tul, projective + cop mod + postmod. ¶**Nay ka tōn man pēlmyen ne lul tāyhak ey katolok in tul mōs halq ka pon ya** Doesn't it look as though I can send you to college if I just earn (enough) money?

-tolok itun ci, projective + cop retr modifier + postmodifier. ¶**Āmu'h.tun ne lul Mikwuk ey katolok itun ci Yengkwuk ey katolok itun ci kkok hay cwum a** Anyway, (I promise) I will send you either to America or to England.

-tolok iya, projective + pcl. ¶**Kotung hak.kyo lul machitolok iya mōs hay cwukeyss.n' ya** I think I can at least see you through school!

-tolok khenyeng, projective + pcl. ¶**Ileh.key cip hyengphyen i elyewe se ya atul ul tāyhak ul kakey hatolok khenyeng cwunghak to mōs machikey halq ka pwā kekceng ita** Family circumstances are so tough that I worry about even seeing my boy through middle school, much less send him to college. **Īl i i ccum khukey pel(.)e cyess.uni toytolok khenyeng āmu ccak ey to mōs ssukey toyess.ta** The job had grown so big that far from being a success, it has turned out worthless. **Toytolok khenyeng an toytolok to mōs hanta** Far from merely being possible, it is sure to happen.

-tolok kkaci, projective + particle. ¶**Hak.kyo ey tanitolok kkaci hay cwusini cēng-mal komapsup.nita** I am truly grateful to you for actually letting me attend school.

-tolok mace, projective + pcl. ¶**Cey ttay ey pap ul mektolok mace an hay cwuta 'ni kulen pep i eti iss.na** What kind of deal is this – not even serving us on time?!

-tolok malyen ita [DIAL, colloq]. SEE **malyen.**

-tolok man, projective + pcl. ¶**ip ey pap i cel-lo tul.e otolok man palanun keyulum-pangi** an idler who seeks nothing more than a way to get food to fall in his mouth of itself.

~ **ila to.** ¶**Han pen mancye potolok man ila to hay cwusio** Just let me touch it once.

~ **ina-ma.** Are there examples?.

-tolok mankhum (un), projective + pcl (+ pcl). ¶**Etteh.key hay se 'tun ci ney ka tāyhak ey katolok mankhum un hay cwukeyss.ta** One way or another I will at least see to it that you get to college.

-tolok man un, projective + pcl + pcl. ¶**Chāe un ēps.e to cey ttay ey mektolok man un hay tulikeyss.³up.nita** I will be feeding you in due course, even though we have no side dishes.

-tolok pota, projective + pcl. ¶**Wutung-sayng i toytolok pota sengsil han sālam toytolok nolyek hala** Endeavor to become a true person

rather than a ranking student.

-tolok puthe, projective + particle. ¶**Ai tul i hak.kyo lul tanitolok puthe hay ya toylq key ani yo?** Shouldn't we start off by putting the children in school?

-tolok to, projective + particle. ¶**Hak.kyo lul machitolok to mŏs hay cwusikeyss.ta 'n mălssum ip.nikka?** You mean you won't even let me finish school?

-tolok tul, projective + pcl. ¶**Toylq swu iss.nun tay lo hak.kyo nun machitolok tul hakey** You kids try to finish school if possible.

-tolok un, projective + pcl. ¶**Toylq swu iss.nun tay lo hak.kyo lul machitolok un hay ya 'ci** You'd better get through school if possible.

't o'lwo, postmodifier + particle. because, since. SEE *-(ᵘŏ)n ~, -nᵘŏn ~; ? -(ᵘŏ)lq ~.*

-'to'lwok, projective (> **-tolok**). ?< *'t o'lwo + k* (emphatic particle) or *['ho]'k[ey].*

1. to the point that, until, so that. ¶*hon 'KEP 'i "nam'to'lwok nil'Ge two* (1447 Sek 9:10b) even if I told it until there was only one kalpa (eon) remaining. *i'Gwus ci[p] s 'pu.l un 'pa.m i kipto'lwok pol'ka 'ys.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:6b) the fire in the neighboring house was bright deep into the night. *kwo'ki capnon 'poy nwol'Gywo.m ol 'pwonwo'la 'ho.ya ['PPOYK-'ZILQ] i wol'ma katolwok 'hosila 'n 't oy "man tyeng nul'kun nye'lum "cis.non 'nwo'm on mu'sus ke's i i'sye selu 'culkywo'm ol "ta ho'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 22:7b) not just have they spent much of the day's light enjoying the fishing boat, but with what [now] will the old farmers bring their mutual delight to its fullest?

-'tolwo'k ay (+ pcl) SAME. ¶*cwuk'tolwo'k ay cwo'cha tot-'nye* (1447 Sek 19:21-2) I will follow after them until they die. *"say'to'lwok cye'mu'tolwo'k ay kos'pi 'NGEP 'ul "cis.no'n i* (1463/4 Yeng 1:41b) we busily create karma night and day.

2. (all) the more, more and more, increasingly (= **-ulq swulok**). ¶*"man hi tut'tolwok "etwuk 'SIN thi a'ni 'hono'n i* (1482 Nam 1:36b) the more I hear the less I believe. *cyem'ku'to'lwok 'acol 'ho'ya* (1485 Kwan 3a) gets more and more confused as the night darkens.

NOTE: *'i'li-'to'lwok* 'to this extent' (1459 Wel 8:101a) is an adverb lexicalized from the phrase *'i'li 'ho'to'lwok*; CF *'tho'lwok.*

to'lye, 1. vt inf < *to'li'ta* (take / bring a person). ¶*'icey 'stwo na 'y a'to'l ol to'lye "ka'l ye 'ho'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:5b) and now you want to take my son, in addition.

2. = *'ᵘŏl to'lye*, quasi-particle (> **tele**) to [an inferior]; CF *te'pu'lta.* ¶*pwu"thye y 'MWOK-LYEN-'i to'lye nilo'sya'toy* (1447 Sek 6:1a) Buddha says to [his disciple] Maudgalyāyana [as follows] ... . *SYWU-'TTALQ-i l' to'lye nil'Gwo'toy* (1447 Sek 6:19b) says to Sudatta [as follows] ... . *'MEN-LYENG CYE-'SYENG 'i "ta "na l' to'lye nilo'sya'toy* (1459 Wel 2:52a) the spirits and sages all tell me [as follows] ... . *ney ka na l' tolye ywok honon kwona* (1894 Gale 38) you insult me, do you?

-' to mŏs hata (vi), abbr < **-ci to mŏs hata** (in a few expressions). ¶**Po' to tut' to mŏs hanta** He can neither see nor hear. **O' to ka' to mŏs hanta** We are stuck (= we can neither come nor go). **Olu' to nayli' to mŏs hanta** It (the elevator) is stuck = it won't go up or down.

-'ton (probably < *'t on* 'given the fact').

1. if, when. SEE *-ketun, -te'tun, is'ton; -'t on.*

2. = (? var of) *-'ten*, retr mod. SEE *"'ston.*

-'t on suspective + pcl (= **-ci nun**). ¶*kwoti tulpt on ani howoy* (1676 Sin.e 1:19a) is not sincere. (Probably < *'t on*; CF *-'ton.*)

't on, postmod + particle. SEE *-nwon 't on, -un 't on, hon 't on.*

ton < **to[']lo]n*, mod < *to[l]'ta* (sweet). ¶*to'n ye 'psu'n ye* (1462 [1]Nung 3:49b) is it sweet or is it bitter?

'ton < **'to[']lo]n*, modifier < *'to[l]'ta* (hangs). ¶*'ton 't ay* (1447 Sek 24:20b).

tŏn < *"twon*, 1. n. money. 2. < **two'[lo]n*, modifier < **tŏlta** < *"two[l]'ta* (goes around).

tong$_1$, 1-7 n, 8-9 counter. [probably < "round", CF **tong-kulta**; perhaps < **tŏ-l-** + **-ng**].

1. reason, logic, coherence, consistency. ¶ ~ **i tah.ta** squares with logic, stands to reason, is consistent.

2. a period, a term, an interval, a time limit (CF **tong-an**). ¶ ~ **i ttuta** has an interval or gap (between), is spaced.

3. a cuff. ¶**somayq ~, kkuth ~** sleeve cuff.

4. (**sangchi ~**) a lettuce stalk.

5. **cwung ~** the middle part / cut, the waist.

6. (= **tongkang**) a piece, a part. ¶ ~ **nata** it breaks into pieces = also (2) "interval occurs" = it runs out, it is out of stock.

7. (= mal) a yuch marker.

8. counter: one of the four rounds necessary to complete a game of yuch.

9. counter. a bundle (bunch, load).

tong$_2$ < *TTWONG*, adn. the same; the said. ¶ ~ **pēnci** the same / said address. ~ **cemq-swu** the same / said score. ~ **panghyang** the same / said direction.

tong$_3$ → *'twong* (postmodifier)

tong-, ? bnd adv (CF **tong$_1$** 6). ¶ ~ **caluta** cuts in long pieces. CF **t(h)omak** piece, **tong-kulta** is round.

-tong, suffix. 1. (forms boys' names). child, boy. ¶**Kilqtong** Kilqtong, "Lucky Boy". **Poktong** Poktong, "Happy Boy". CF **-i, tongi**. [?< bnd noun *TTWONG* 'child'; ?< 'round']

2. **mith** ~ root, base, bottom. [< ?]

tong-an, noun. [< 'period of time' + 'inside']

1. an interval, a while, a space of time, a period. After quantifier often **-q tong-an**. ¶**yele hayq tong-an** (for) a period of several years. **cāmqkanq tong-an** for a little while. **elmaq tong-an** (for) how long. **sip-nyenq tong-an** ten years. **han talq tong-an** for a month. **meych talq tong-an** how many months (of time)? But: **ku tong-an** (= **ku kan**) that interval; since the last time.

2. (**-nun** ~, **-ulq** ~, **-un** ~) while (doing).

-tong-i, cpd suffix. child, one. (forms endearing names for children). **Poktong-i** (or **Pok-tongi**) Little Poktong. **ccollay** ~ a frivolous urchin. **'mak(-nay)** ~ the youngest son. **yak** ~ a clever boy. **cheng meli** ~ a blue-top kite. CF **-twungi, tengi**.

tongsi < *TTWONG-'SSI*, n. the same time / period. ~ **uy** simultaneous, concurrent, synchronous, contemporaneous. ~ **ey** concurrently (with), at the same time, simultaneously, coincidentally; at a time, at once; while; both ~ and; not only ~ but also. ¶**caykan iss.nun tongsi ey pucilen hata** is both talented and industrious. **Tungsan un yukhway hana tongsi ey wihem hata** Mountain climbing is a pleasant sport, but it is dangerous, too. **tongsi-seng** simultaneity.

-'tos, adverb, adj-n attached directly to the stem (= **-'tus** = **-' tus 'i**). (is) as if, like, as, giving the appearance of. ¶ *'POYK-'SYENG 'i cye 'cay ka-'tos mwo 'ta 'ka* (1459 Wel 2:7a) the farmers are starting to gather as if to go to market.

~ *'ho 'ta*. ¶*kwo 'c i 'phu-'tos 'ho-ngi 'ta* (1463 Pep 1:85b) the flowers appear to be in bloom. *TUNG-KWANG 'i cip pas 'k uy i 'sye NUNG 'hi ci 'p ul pi 'chwuy 'ti 'mwot ho-'tos ho 'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:53a) it is like being unable to light up a house with lamplight that is outside the house. *kotok hon kes pat-tu-'tos 'ho 'ya* (1586 Sohak 2:9b) it is as if one held up something brimful. *syem 'ki 'zop-'tos 'ho 'ya* (1447 Sek 6:4a) as if serving. *ilkhot 'cop-'tos 'ho 'ya* (1447 Sek 9:26a) as if saying.

SEE ~~'thos 'ho 'ta = ~~*h-'tos 'ho 'ta*.

'tos, adverb, postmod adj-n. (is) as if, like, as, giving the appearance of; no sooner ~ than.

-('^{u}o)n 'tos 'ho 'ta. ¶*[PI-SYE] 'lol pwo 'tl 'mwot 'ho.ya n' mozo 'm ay il 'hun 'tos 'hote 'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:29a) (When he was) unable to see the secret document, it was as if he had lost his mind.

-'w^{u}on 'tos 'ho 'ta. ¶*CCYEN-SOYNG 'ay s 'i 'l e 'cey 'pwon 'tos 'ho 'ya* (1447 Sek 6:9a) events in my former life are as if I had seen them yesterday.

-(')non 'tos 'ho 'ta. ¶*is.non 'tos 'hwo 'toy is 'ti a 'ni 'hwo 'm i 'suchywom a 'n' 'ywo 'm i a 'ni 'la* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [it].

-('^{u}o)l(q) 'tos 'ho 'ta. ¶ ~ *cyang 'chot 'pwo 'z]owol 'tos 'ho 'no.n i 'la* (1586 Sohak 2:25a) we are likely to see him in the future.

-('^{u}o)l(q) 'tus 'ho 'ta. ¶*nal tus mal tus ho.ya* (?1608+ Twu-hem 25b) when they are about to emerge (= appear).

-'^{e}a s 'tos 'ho 'ta. ¶*'[NG]WOK 'ol ca 'pa s 'tos ho 'm ye* (1586 Sohak 2:9b) it is like grasping a jewel.

-'to 's 'i. as if, like. ¶*syang 'nyey mek-'to 's 'i* (1542 Pun-on 24a) as if always eating.

~ 'to 's 'i (< *'hi*, der adv). as if, like.

-('^{u}o)n 'to 's 'i. ¶*tut 'kwo 'two 'mwot tulun 'to 's 'i ho 'm ye* (1459 Wel 10:20b) they hear but act as if they do not hear, and ~ .

-(')non 'to 's 'i. ¶*no 'la totnon 'to.s 'i* (1481 Twusi 8:57a) as if flying along.

-(')nun 'to 's 'i. ¶*ce 'y mwo 'm ay s kwo 'll 'lol pa 'hye 'naynun 'to 's 'i ne 'kye ho 'm ye* (1447 Sek 9:12a) it is regarded as like tearing the flesh off one's own body.

-('^{u}o)l(q) 'to.s 'i. ¶*i 'kuy 'ti 'mwot hol 'to.s 'i ho 'm ye cyang 'chos il 'hol 'to.s 'i ho 'm ye*

(1586 Sohak 2:9b) it is as if one cannot win, and it is as if in future one will lose it, and … .

-tosoita, [lit] formal indic assert (= **-sup.nita**). ¶**Chencwu ye ne nun inca hasitosoita** (1936 Roth 537) O Lord, thou art merciful.

-tota, [lit] indic assert (= colloq **-ta**). CF **-tula**. SEE *-two ˙ta*.

1. (attaches to adjective stems). ¶**chwuptota** = **chwupta** is cold. **khutota** = **khuta** is big.

2. = **-nola**. ¶**katota** = **kanola** (= **kanta, kata**) goes. **kass.tota** = **kass.nola** (= **kass.ta**) went. **kakeyss.tota** = **kakeyss.nola** will go (= **kakeyss.ta**).

?3. (attached to processive modifier – mistake or hybrid form?) ¶**hanun-tota, pat.nun-tota** (1936 Roth 537).

to-taychey < *TWO-˙TTAY-˜THYEY*, adverb. (what, who, …) in the world (on earth), the devil / deuce / dickens, the hell / heck; (not) at all, from the start.

1. anticipates a content interrogative. ¶**Ku sālam hako kkaci môs kakey hani to-taychey musunq yengmun in ci molukeyss.e** I can't understand why in the world I'm not allowed to go even with him. **Kim sensayng kwa cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni to-taychey nwukwu hako kakeyss.ta 'n māl iyo** You say you don't want to go even with Mr Kim, then who on earth DO you want to go with? **To-taychey eti l' kani** Where the hell / blazes do you think you are going? **To-taychey etteh.key hay tālla 'n māl ip.nikka** What on earth do you expect me to do? (M 1:2:210).

2. (with a negative or a negative implication). ¶**To-taychey** (or: **A.yey**) **kulenq yāyki mace puthe ka īsang hata 'n māl ia** To begin with (or: Indeed) his story is very fishy in itself.

to tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**'Nayil to tul kakeyss.ey yo** They will (all) go tomorrow, too, I think.

towoy ˙ta < *toWoy ˙ta* = **toyta** (becomes). VAR *twowoy ˙ta*.

¶*˙TTI-˙NGWOK ˙i ˙PYEN ˙ho ˙ya LYEN ˙mwo ˙s i towoy ˙Ge-ngi ˙˙ta* (1550 'Yenghem 8b) hell turned into a lotus pond. *tuthu ˙l i towoy ˙Goy pos ˙Ga ˙tike ˙nul* (1447 Sek 6:30-1) crumbles into dust. *˜na ˙lol nil ˙Gwey ˙man NGWANG ˙i towoy ˙Gey ˙hosywo ˙sye* (1447 Sek 14:50b) let me become king for just seven days. *˜salo ˙m i towoy ˙lak pelGey cywungsoyng ˙i towoy ˙lak ˙ho ˙ya* (1459 Wel 1:12b) sometimes becoming a person and sometimes becoming a bug or an animal. *pwuthye ˙two ˜sek ˙ca[h] s ˙mwo ˙m i towoy ˙sya* (1447 Sek 6:44a) Buddha too had a body three *˙cah* (c. 6 ft) tall. *KWONG-˙TUK ˙i i ˙le tangtangi pwu˜thye y towoy ˙l i ˙le ˙la* (1447 Sek 19:34a) the virtue achievement was such that naturally he was to become a Buddha.

¶*˙na y pwuthye towoy ˙ywo.l ye hol ˙s i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha. *˜tywohon ˙mwom towoyGe ˙na kwu ˙cun ˙mwom towoyGe ˙na* (1459 Wel 1:12a) whether one becomes a good body or becomes a bad body … . *˙wu ˙li e ˙zi a ˙to ˙l i ˙woy lop ˙kwo ˜ip ˙key towoy ˙ya* (1447 Sek 6:5a) parent (= mother) and son we are left lonely and bewildered.

tōy (= **twēy** = **twāy**) < **toye, inf** < **toyta**.

'toy, 1. < **itoy**. 2. < **hatoy**.

toy(-), (? bound) adverb. back, again, in reverse. ¶ ~ **chac.ta, chita, kelkita, mut.ta, nemkita, pat.ta, sata, sālta, saykita, sīt.ta, ssipta, ssuywuta, thwita, tol.a kata, tulta.**

SYN **toylo**. CF **tolo, tolie; twī lo; twi(-)**.

-toy, concessive (= **-e to**) < *-˙toy* (accessive). After **iss-, ēps-, -ess-, -keyss-** (and in dialects after all consonant stems) the shape is **-utoy**. CM 2:235 says **-(u)toy** "hardly ever attaches to adjectives, nor to certain verbs". The copula form is usually **ilotoy**. The ending probably derives from *-˙twoy* < *-˙wo-˙toy*, modulated accessive.

1. although (even though) it does / is. ¶**Pi nun otoy palam i an pūnta** It rains but the wind is not blowing. **Tōn un mānh.toy ssulq cwul ul molunta** He has lots of money but he doesn't know how to spend it. **Cip i namhyang ilotoy tong ulo com chiwuchyess.ta** The house faces south but it leans slightly to the east.

2. does / is and indeed (does / is). ¶**Palam i pūltoy mopsi pūnta** The wind is blowing and blowing very hard, too. **Khi ka khutoy yekan khun khi ka ani 'ta** He is tall, even unusually tall. **Pi ka otoy cham mānh.i onta** It is raining and really raining hard.

3. [DIAL, lit] and. ¶**Nay ka ne lul ssis.ki-toy sēngpu wa sēngca wa sēngsin uy ilum ul in ha.ye hanola** (1965 Dupont 151) = *syengpu wa syengco wa syengsin uy ilhwom ulwo syeylyey lul cwunwola* (1916 Gale 33) I baptise

thee in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit.

4. **Ku i ka māl hatoy " ... " ('la ko) hayss.ta** He said " ~ ". SYN **-ki lul**.

5. **X-umyen X-toy** SEE **-umyen**

'toy, quasi-free noun. place (where ~). ¶ *'TTAY-NGWANG 'ha, na 'two ZYE-LOY "kyesin 'toy 'lol mwo'lozo'Wa-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:192a) oh mighty king, I do not myself know where the tathāgata is! *'hota 'ka "ta a'lwol 'tt in 't ay n' til'Gwo'm i pan'to'ki is.non 'toy "ep'su.l ye ''n i 's'ton* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) perhaps, since all know, there will not necessarily have to be any stumbling blocks. *mozom 'kwa 'pep 'kwa e'Wun 'toy kwot mozom is'nwon 'toy 'lwo'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:64a) where mind and Law are joined is the place where the mind is. *'HHAK 'oy ans.non toy 'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:61b) is where the cranes sit. SEE *-ul(q) 'toy*, *"amwo 'toy*. CF *hon-'toy*, *ka'won-'toy*, *"swon-'toy*.

-'toy (?< 'place'; ?< *'t oy*), accessive. Usually modulated: *-'w^{u}o-'toy*, honorific *-('^{u}o)sya-'toy*; copula *'ilwo-'toy*. The modern concessive **-toy** is from *-'twoy* < *-'wo-'toy* (the modulated accessive). CF *-kwan'toy*. NOTE: Sometimes called the "evidential", but that is misleading.

1. and; and yet, yet, but. ¶ *ye'le pa'lo[l] s ka'won-'toy i'sywo'toy* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84b) they are among the seas and ... . *is.non 'tos 'hwo'toy is'ti a'ni 'hwo'm i 'suchywom a'n' 'ywo'm i a'ni ''la* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it]. *'SSIM 'hi 'na y "KAM-SYANG 'hwo'toy ZYE-LOY s MWU-'LYANG TI-'KYEN 'ul il'hwo'la 'ho'ta-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:4b) I was moved to such grief I was about to lose the tathāgata's immeasurable awareness. *NGWANG 'i 'mas 'tule kas.ka'Wi 'ho'kesi'nol ...* (1459 Wel 2:5a) the king looked upon her with favor and kept her close to him. *"a'zoWwo'toy na'za wo'n i mul'le 'katen 'teyn' mwok-"swum mo'cho'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 [1]Yong 51) knowing this he advanced; had he withdrawn would he have ended (= lost) his life?

2. [introducing a quotation] and what follows is what was said; [said/thought] as follows ~ . ¶ *'na y solang 'hwo'toy e'nwu 'CCANG s KUM 'i 'za 'ma'chi skol'Gi.l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'ho'nwo-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:25b) I am thinking: just which vault's gold will it take for [that] to be properly covered, so am I thinking. *ku 'pwup swo'li [']yey 'sye "ma'l ol nil'Gwo'toy* ~ (1447 Sek 24:1b) what the drum said was this: ~ . *ku 'stol to'lye mwu'lwo'toy kutuy s a'pa "ni'm i is.no'n i s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:14b) he asks the girl, "Is your father home?". *"mwu'lusya'toy 'ne 'y "kyeci'p i "kwo'Wo.n i 'ye* (1459 Wel 7:10b) he inquired, "Is your wife beautiful?". *"mwut'cowo'toy SYWUW-HHOYNG 'hwo.l ye 'hwol 'ttyeyn "es.tyey HHANG-'PPWOK "hoy'l i '-ngi s 'kwo ho'n i ''la* (1464 Kumkang 11a) he inquired, "If I seek to pursue the discipline, how shall I subdue it [= my mind]?". *SYWU-'TTALQ 'i nil'Gwo'toy nilu'syan "yang 'o'lwo 'hwo'l i '-ngi ''ta 'THAY-"CO y nil'Gwo'toy 'na y "lwongtam 'hota'la* (1447 Sek 6:24b) Sudatta says "I will do as you say, sir"; the prince says "I was joking". *pwu"thye y nilo'sya'toy na 'y nilo'ten 'KWU-LA 'TYEY CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo ku'le the'n ye a'ni the'n ywo* (1459 Wel 9:36d) Buddha said "was the emperor Kwula really as I said or wasn't he?".

? to ya, pcl + pcl. SEE **to** (NOTE).

toye, infinitive < **toyta**, usually > **tōy** = **twēy**.

tōykey, adverb (adverbative < **tōyta**). terribly, very. VAR **tēykey**.

toylo, adverb. back, again, contrariwise, in reverse. Is this a preparticle **toy(-)** + **ulo**? Or var < **tolo**, der adv < **tōlta**? CF **twī lo**, **twi(-)**.

toyn, mod < **toyta**$_{1\text{-}3}$.

tōyn, mod < **tōyta**$_{4}$. ¶ ~ **soli** "hard" sounds = reinforced obstruents, geminates (**pp tt cc ss kk**).

toyta < *twoy-* (1518) < *towoy-* < *toWoy-*; inf **toye**, usually contracted to **tōy** = **twēy** (and further to **t'ēy**), often treated as **twāy**. The past is **toyess-** > **tōyss-** = **twēyss-** (> **t'ēyss-**), often treated as **twāyss-**. SEE §9.4.

toyta$_{1}$, vi. 1. becomes, gets to be, turns into, grows to be, is. (The complement is a noun, an adverb, or an adverbialization. The noun is marked by **i**/**ka** or **ulo**/**lo**; in MK it is either marked by *'i*/*y* or left unmarked.) ¶ **ēlun i** ~ becomes an adult, grows up, attains adulthood. **cāngkwan i** ~ becomes a cabinet minister. **sam hak.nyen i** ~ becomes a junior (a third-year student). **Ku sālam i pūca ka toyess.ta** He became a rich man = He got rich. **Khun hakca lo toyess.ta** He turned into (became) an eminent scholar.

2. becomes, turns, reaches, attains. ¶**Pelsse sikan i tā tōyss.ta** Time is up already. **yelq-tases sal i** ~ turns / becomes fifteen, attains / reaches the age of fifteen. **sengnyen i** ~ comes of age. **sēl nal i toymyen** when it gets to be New Year's.

3. turns / changes / passes into, resolves / fades into, develops into. ¶**mul i swu-cungki ka** ~ water turns / changes into vapor. **phulun pich i cholok i** ~ blue changes / passes / fades into green. **mul i sānso wa swuso ka** ~ water resolves into oxygen and hydrogen = water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen. **kāmki ka ph^{Y}ēy^{l}yem i** ~ a cold develops into (leads to) pneumonia.

4. comes, sets in, becomes. ¶**pom i** ~ spring has come; spring is with us. **cho sahul i** ~ the third of the month has come around.

5. passes, elapses, is (since). ¶**Mikwuk kan ci sam-nyen toynta** It is three years since he went off to America. **Ce namu sim.un ci ō-nyen i toynta** It is five years since we planted that tree. **Elma 'na olay toyp.nikka** How long has it been?

6. amounts / comes to, runs up to, makes / is. ¶**meych chen chek ina toynun kiph.un mul** water that is several thousand feet deep. **Twūl ey sēys ul ka hamyen tases i toynta** Two and three makes five. **Pūchay ka ō-man wen i toynta** I have run up a debt of 50,000 wen. **Chōngayk i sam-chen wen i toynta** The total comes / amounts to 3,000 wen.

7. it turns out, proves (to be), results in. ¶**kēcis māl i** ~ turns out false. **ilq-cang uy kkwum i** ~ turns out (to be) just a dream. **sōnhay ka** ~ results in (proves to be) a loss. **chimyeng-sang i** ~ proves (to be) fatal. **pap i cal an** ~ the food does not turn out very well. **Ku kyelkwa ka etteh.key toylq ka** What will be the result? How will it turn out? Where will it lead to? **Sēnke ka ecci toylq ka** How will the election turn out? **Toylq tay lo tōy la (toyke la)** Go to the devil! Devil take him! I don't care a damn about it. **I tām ul tol.a se han sip-o pun kamyen Changkyeng-wen i tōy yo** Go around this wall and you'll get to Changkyeng Park in about fifteen minutes.

8. consists (of); is composed (formed, made, made up) of; forms (is in the form of). ¶**cip i pyek tōl lo** ~ the house is made of bricks. **chayk i sēy kwēn ulo** ~ the book consists of (is published in) three volumes. **Kwuk.hoy ka sāng-ha ^{l}yāng-wen ulo toynta** The Assembly consists of two Houses, upper and lower. **Ku hālyu ka samkak-cwu lo toye iss.ta** Its lower reaches form a delta.

9. is made; is finished, completed; is attained, accomplished; succeeds. ¶**chayk i** ~ a book is completed. **il i** ~ one's work is done; succeeds in one's attempt, a plan is effected, a project materializes. **tōn i** ~ succeeds in getting money. **sālam i** ~ becomes / is a fine man. **Ēncey toynun ya** When will it be done / ready? **Sālam toyko ani toynun kes un ney nolyek ey tallyess.ta** It depends upon your own endeavor whether you become a success or failure. **Il i toyko ani toynun kes un wūn ey tallinun swu to iss.ta** The success or failure of a plan sometimes depends upon luck. **Tā toyess.ey yo** It is (We are) all done / finished.

10. grows, thrives, prospers. ¶**cip an i cal** ~ a family is prosperous, thrives. **cip an i cal an toye kata** a family is going downhill. **cangsa ka cal** ~ does (a) good business, business is good. **I ttang ey nun chāyso ka cal toynta** Vegetables grow well in this soil.

11. serves the purpose, will do, works, is all right, is OK (acceptable); (**toyci anh.nunta** = **an toynta**) is unacceptable, is no good, won't do. ¶**I kes un an toynun tey!** This one's no good! **Ku kes un māl i toyci anh.nunta** That is nonsense / absurd. **toyci anh.nun māl** absurd remarks, nonsense, bosh. **toyci anh.un casik** a worthless fellow / son, a good-for-nothing. **An tōyss.^{s}up.nita** That's too bad; That's a shame. **Tōyss.e yo** (1) OK; All right. (2) That's OK = No, thank you.

-ci anh.ko se nun an toylq kes ita = **an ···-ko se nun an toylq kes ita** it just wouldn't do not to do it = has just got to do it.

-ci anh.umyen an ~ = **an ···-umyen an** ~ ought to (should) do it.

-ci mal.e ya ~ must not do it. With the honorific (Dupont 33): **osici mal.a ya toyp.nita** = **oci malusye ya toyp.nita** = **osici malusye ya toyp.nita** you must not come.

-e se (nun) an ~ must not do it. ¶**ilk.e se an toynun chayk** a book that you mustn't read. **Nay chayk ul ilk.e se nun an toynta** You must not read my book.

-e se ya ~. ¶Kuleh.key hay se ya toykeyss-ni?! That won't do. (You shouldn't do that.)

-e to ~. ¶Hay to toyp.nikka? = Hay to cŏh.sup.nikka? May I (do it)? I thayksi tha to tŏy yo? Is it all right for me to take this taxi?

-e ya ~ has (or is) to do/be; must, should, ought. ¶Tă tul co'.yong hi hay ya toykeyss.ta Everyone should be quiet (Wagner 47). SEE -ci mal.e ya ~ [above].

-e ya man ~ just has to do/be. ¶Pantusi kulay ya man toynta It just has to be that way.

-nun kes un an ~ shouldn't (mustn't) do.

-ulye se nun an ~ shouldn't try/seek to do.

-umyen ~. ¶Ku tŏn imyen toykeyss.ta That amount of money will do.

-umyen an ~ shouldn't (mustn't) do. SEE -umyen.

12. acts as, plays the role of, serves as/for. ¶Haymullithu ka ~ plays the role (takes the part) of Hamlet. Alkhol un sotok-yak i toynta Alcohol acts as a disinfectant. I kulus un cay-ttel.i ka toykeyss.ta This dish will serve as/for an ashtray.

toyta$_2$, aux v sep (follows the adverbative -key). it turns out, gets to be, comes to pass, happens (so that); gets (to); it is arranged (so that); comes (to). SEE -key ~.

toyta$_3$, postnominal verb/adjective.

1. 1a. v sep (replaces hata to make a kind of passive for certain verbal nouns). gets to be, becomes, is. NOTE: Often i/ka can be inserted. ¶sīcak ~ begins, has a beginning. kekceng (i) ~ is worried/anxious (about). sŏnhay (ka) ~ results in a loss, proves (turns out to be) a loss. ^{l}nwū (ka) ~ is troublesome, is vexing [KEd mistakenly put this with 2]. hăykyel ~ gets solved/resolved. cali ka cwūnpi ~ a table is ready. phok.kyek ey uy ha.ye phăkoy toyn kēnchwuk-mul buildings (that got) destroyed in the bombings. Păykup un swūnco loi cīnhayng toynta The rationing is going nicely/smoothly. Selyu nun kilok i toye iss.ta The documents have been recorded. Wēnco mulqca ka ŏ.yong toylq ^{n}yēm.lye ka iss.ta There is a fear that aid goods may get misused. Kēnkang un wancen hi hoypok toysyess.^{s}up.nikka Is your health completely recovered?

1b. adj-n + toynta = abbr < adj-n + hakey toynta. ¶hŏn.lan ~ gets disordered.

2. [often -q toyta] adj insep. forms adjectives from nouns, bound nouns, adverbs, and bound adverbs; CF sulepta, lopta, tapta. ¶ayq ~ looks young/new. cap ~ is vulgar. chamq ~ is genuine, pure, truthful, sincere. ecwungq ~ is excessive, undue. hes ~ is false; is in vain, is futile. ip ~ has fancy tastes, is a gourmet. mak' ~ is rough, rude. māng.lyeng ~ is silly (in one's dotage); is unreasonable/preposterous. saq ~ is private, is to one's private advantage. (s)sang ~ is quite (utterly) vulgar. sayng ~ is immature, green. sok ~ is vulgar, common. swunq ~ is simple-hearted, sincere. tēl ~ is not ripe, is unfinished, is deficient, is no good. wāngchengq ~ is widely disparate.

? ko(-)toyta is trying, tough, hard.

SEE mŏs ~, es ~; CF ilq toyta (adv + vi) ripens early.

tŏyta, adj. 1. (gruel/paste) is thick, (rice) is hard.

2. is severe, intense, heavy; is hard, trying, bitter, tough. CF tŏykey.

'tt ~ : -(`$^{u}$o)l 'tt ~ = -(`^{u}o)lq 't (~)

-ttak, suffix (makes impressionistic adv); LIGHT ↔ -ttek. kkol-ttak kkol-ttak gurgling < kkol kkol. CF -(c)cak, -kkak.

(-)ttakci, postnoun, suffix. "crud" [vulgarizes nouns]. ¶akam ~ gill plates. aph ~ the vamp of a shoe. kkol ~ an unpleasant face, a "mug". a "pan". kŏm-po ~ a pockmarked person. kyel ~, kol ~ (a fit of) anger. simswul ~ ill temper. wuphyo ~ a postage stamp. CF kho ttakci snot, nwun ttakci eye matter (scum).

(-)ttakseni, postn, suffix. ¶chel ~ (good) sense. SYN (-)ttakw(un)i.

ttalta < **`ptol`ta*, bnd adj -L-: oy ~; **ttalo, tan.**

ttalo < **`pto`l(w)o*, adverb. separately, apart. [der adv < *ttalta = *ttaluta < taluta]

ttalum, 1. subst < ttaluta v (follows etc.).

2. postmod (subst < *ttaluta adj). just, only (= ppun). SEE -ul ~ (ita).

***ttaluta**, ? reinforced variant < talu-, adjective (different). SEE ttalum (2), ttalo, ttan (adn).

ttan, quasi-free n (··· ~ ey nun, ··· ~ un; rare except for cey ~ and ney ~). one's own kind judgment. ¶ney/tangsin ~ ey nun in your own eyes. cey/caki ~ ey nun by one's own kind judgment. nay ~ ey nun in my own eyes. caki tul ~ ey nun in their own eyes. caney atul ~ ey nun in your son's own eyes. [< -q- tan ? < directly nominalized adnominal tān < *to`lon*

'sweet(ness)', CF kkan; ?< *TWAN* 'decision, judgment' or 'edge', *TTAN* 'platform']

ttan, adn. another, different, separate, irrelevant. ¶ ~ **sālam** quite another (a different) person; a new being, a changed person. **Ku nun incey acwu ttan sālam i toyess.ta** He has become a new man. ~ **phay** another (a separate) group. ~ **swucak** irrelevant remarks. ~ **tŏn** money set aside for another purpose. ~ **ttay** (at) another time, (on) a separate occasion. ~ **tey** another place, somewhere else. **Ttan sayngkak ul hamyen mŏs ssunta** You should not let yourself get distracted (by other thoughts). ALSO: ~ **maum, māl, mas, soli**. CF **pyel, taluta**. [attested ?1800 Hancwung; abbr < **ttalun** mod < ***ttalu-** reinforced var of adj **talu-**, CF **ttalo**]

ttan un, adv (? abbr < **nay ttan un**). now that I come to think of it, as for that, to be sure.

ttawi, postnoun. (and) the like, (of) the sort, (and) such, et cetera (etc.). ¶**nongcak-mul** ~ agricultural products and the like. **i (ku / ce)** ~ [pejorative] a thing / person of this (that) sort; such a one; this kind / sort (of).

NOTE: ~ **ttawiq** when adnominal.

[< **-q tawi** < **taw-i**, der n < **tapta**]

ttay$_1$ < *'pstay* ?< ***'psk ay** (SEE *psk*), n. The earlier *p* survives in compounds with **-pttay**: **ipttay** < **i pttay**, **cepttay** < **ce pttay**, **imam-ttay** < **i man pttay**.

1. time (= **sikan**). ¶ ~ **ka kata** time passes (goes by, elapses). ~ **ka kanun tey ttal^{e}a** as time goes by, in the course of time. ~ **kanun cwul moluta** is unconscious of (ignores) the passage of time, takes no note of time. ~ **lul akkita** watches (is careful of) the time, is sparing of time, begrudges the time. ~ **lul ponayta** passes one's time, spends time (in). ~ **lul kath.i hata** agrees in time; is contemporary with. ~ **lul kath.i ha.ye** at the same time / moment. ~ **lul ekita** is behind time, is not punctual, is late. ~ **lul ekici anh.ta** is on time, is punctual.

2. occasion, (con)juncture, moment, time, season; case, instance; (~ ~ **ka ēps.ta**) never, (~ ~ **ka iss.ta**) sometimes. CF **cek, īl**.

2a. N ~ ; **-un, -nun, -tun, -ul** ~. ¶**cenyek** ~ evening (time). **cēncayng** ~ wartime. **wihem han** ~ a time of danger. **chwuswu** ~ the harvest time. **kkoch phil** ~ the flower season. **han ttay** (at) one time, sometime. **etten ttay n(un)** on some occasions, sometimes. **Ilen ttay n' ku sālam ila to wā cwuess.umyen siph.ess.ta** I wish that he were present at such times. **Ku ttay nun uysa lul ponun kes i cŏh.ta** In that case, you had better consult your doctor. **Palo ku ttay kwūho-cha ka tataless.ta** The ambulance car arrived at just that moment. **Kkok cŏh.un ttay wass.ta** You have come at just the right moment. **Kyuchik un ttay ey ttale pyēnkyeng halq swu iss.ta** The rule may be modified as the occasion demands. **musunq īl i iss.ul ttay ey nun** in case of emergency. **Incey ya māl lo wuli ka kwelki hal ttay 'ta** Now is the time for us to rouse ourselves to action. **Phoun i chwul.ip hal ttay 'myen i tali wi lul cīnako n' hayss.ta** When Phoun came and went, he would pass over this bridge. **Ku nun ēncey 'na musun māl ul hal ttay nun cayphan-kwan aph ey se chelem phyoceng i kwut.e cinta** Whenever he talks he gets stiff as if he were before a judge. **Ku nun cam ul cata (ka) kkaci soli lul nāyko wūl ttay ka iss.ta** He sometimes sobs even in the midst of his sleep. **Acwu elyewul ttay nun halwu ey ssal han hop ccum ssik ulo to sal.e wass.ess.ta** At the most difficult times we managed to live on a hop of rice a day.

2b. **-ul** ~ (the time) when. ¶**celm.ess.ul** ~ in one's youth, when young. **Mannass.ul ttay ku iyaki lul hayss.ta** I told him about it when I saw him. SEE **-ul ttay**.

4. opportunity, chance, time. ¶**talun** ~ (at) another time, some other time. ~ **lul mannata** has a favorable opportunity; the time is in one's favor; has one's day (time of prosperity), had luck. ~ **lul noh.chita** misses (passes up) an opportunity / chance. ~ **lul kitalita** waits (bides) one's time, waits for a favorable opportunity. ~ **lul yes-pota** watches for an opening / opportunity, watches and waits. ~ **et.un** ~ timely, opportune, seasonable, well-timed. ~ **lul et.ci mŏs han sālam** a person who is out of tune / touch with the times. ~ **lul thata** avails oneself of an opportunity. **Ca, ttay ka wass.ta** Now the time / chance has come. Now is the time / hour. **Incey han pen him sse pol ttay 'ta** It is high time for us to try our best. **Ttay ka ^{l}ī lopci mŏs hata** It is not a favorable moment / time. **Mŏtun kes ey tā cey**

ttay ka iss.ta There is a time for everything.

5. a meal time; a meal – CF **kki(ni)**. ¶**Ttay lul kelless.tuni sicang hata** Having skipped a meal, I am hungry. **Halwu han ttay pakk ey mŏs mek.ess.ta** I had only one meal a day. **Onul un twū ttay lul kkulh.yess.ta** We made/had two meals today.

ttay$_2$ < *'ptoy*, n. 1. dirt, grime, filth. 2. a mean streak, meanness. 3. a false charge, a stain/blot (on one's honor).

(-)ttayki SEE **(-)tayki**

ttāym, 1. vt subst. mending, soldering (= ~ **cil**).

2. postn. warding off, stopping, staying (evil fate). ¶**wūnswu/phalqca** ~ holding off fate.

ttaymun, postn; [DIAL] quasi-free n, postmod.

1. postn. (follows n or **-ki**) reason; because (of). ¶**Na ttaymun ita** It's because of me. **Ku ttaymun iess.ta** It was for that reason.

~ **ey**. ¶**mues** ~ **ey** for what reason. **ku ttaymun ey** for that reason, because of that. **(kuleh.ki) ttaymun ey** therefore. **Ka (se) cwumusey yo – Na ttaymun ey caci anh.ko kitalici māsiko yo** Go to bed – don't wait up for me. **Pi ka oki ttaymun ey hŏy ka yenki toyess.ta** Because of the rain the meeting was postponed. **Chwupki ttaymun ey mos i el.ess.ta** The pond is frozen from the cold. **Tŏn i ēps.ess.ki ttaymun ey ku chayk ul saci mŏs hayss.ta** I couldn't buy the book because I had no money with me.

SEE **-ki** ~, **kkatalk**. NOTE: Instead of (?*)-**keyss.ki ttaymun ey**, use **-keyss.ki ey**.

2. quasi-free n [DIAL]. (for) the sake of; on account (because) of. ¶**Nay ttaymun ita** It is for my sake. **Nwukwu uy ttaymun in ya** For whose sake is it? **Musun ttaymun ey na lul yok hanun ka** Why do you slander me? NOTE: These examples (taken from KEd) are rejected by Seoul speakers, but they are said to be used in southern dialects.

3. postmod [DIAL]. **-nun/-un** ~ = **-nun/-un kkatalk, -ki ttaymun** (CF CM 2:70). ¶**Namuq iph tul i pulk.key toyn ttaymun iess.ta** It was because the leaves had turned red (Wagner 39).

-ttek, suffix (makes impressionistic adv); HEAVY ↔ **-ttak**. **kkwul-ttek kkwul-ttek** < **kkwul kkwul**. CF **-(c)cek, -kkek**.

ttekhwi, bnd n. luck. ¶**nal** ~ the day's luck. **pal** ~ the luck of the road (in consequence of one's destination). **son** ~ a touch for (good/bad) luck. [?< **-q tek hoy** = **tek** < *'TUK* 'virtue' + **hoy** < *('}HHWOY* 'a time/round']

ttel.e, defective infinitive. ~ **ttulita** drops it. ~ **cita** it drops.

tteli, postnoun. thing [vulgar]. ¶**tung tteli** back. [Is this the only example?]

ttēlta$_1$, vt. **-L-**. VP **ttelita**; INTENSIVE **ttelchita**; DER N **ttel.i**.

1. trembles (quivers, shivers, quakes, shakes) with (one's body, hands, limbs, ...).

2. shakes it, beats it.

3. takes it off/away, deducts it.

4. clears out (gets rid of) stock, closes it out.

5. strips/robs of, empties; loses the contents of (one's purse).

6. drops it. SEE **ttel.e (cita, ttulita)**.

ttelta$_2$, postnominal verb sep **-L-**. does (= **hata**); displays, performs. SYN **pulita, phi(wu)ta, ppāyta**. ¶**iksal** ~ **(pulita)** plays the fool, jests. **kāsal** ~ **(pulita/phiwuta/ppāyta)** behaves in a hateful stuck-up way. **eli-kwang** ~ **(pulita/phita)** plays the baby. **emsal** ~ **(pulita/phita)** pretends distress. **a.yang** ~ **(pulita)** plays the flirt. **kukseng** ~ **(pulita)** goes to extremes; **caylong** ~ **(pulita)** acts sweet. **kkoy** ~ **(pulita)** pulls tricks.

tto < *'stwo*, adv. 1. and, also, too, (not only) ... but also, (both –) and, again, besides, what is more, moreover. ¶**tto kuliko** and also/besides.

2. once/one more, again. ¶**tto tasi yet** again; once more, over again; (for) a second time.

3. while, on the other hand, contrary (to expectations etc.).

tto-han, adv. also, too, again, likewise; either, neither. Often preceded by N **to**. ¶**Ku kes to tto-han mūncey 'ta** That, too, is a problem. **I kes to tto-han swīpci anh.ta** This one is not easy, either.

-ttok(ay), bnd n. ¶**kām** ~ a windfall persimmon.

ttolay, quasi-free n. of the age/size. ¶**Ko ttolay meych i chac.e wass.ess.ta** A group (of boys) of that age had been here to call. **Ku ttolay lul meych kay te sa 'ta cwuo** Buy a few more of that size. **Motwu ku ttolay 'ta** All are of the same age/size. Examples from NKd: **atul kwa kath.un** ~ **uy** ... of the same age as my son; **Tongsik-i** ~ **ka sip-ye myeng i mo.ye over ten** of Tongsik-i's age got together; **Wuli ttolay cwung ey se ku ka kacang ttok-ttok hata** He is the brightest of our age group.

ttɔ nun, adv + pcl. or (else). **¶nayil ~ moley** tomorrow or the day after. SYN **hok un**.

-ttuk, suffix (makes impressionistic adverb). **¶huy-ttuk huy-ttuk** splotchy white < adj **huyta** is white.

(-)ttuki, postnoun, suffix. [pejorative] one, guy, thing. **¶sāphal ~** a cross-eyed (or squint-eyed) person. **sikol ~, chŏn ~** a hick, a country bumpkin. **Sewul ~** a Seoulite, a city slicker. **chil ~** a person born prematurely (in the 7th month of pregnancy); a moron, an idiot. CF **-teki, -teyki, -ttayki; chi.** [?< **ttuta**, CF **el ttuki** a half-wit < **ēl ttuta** is slow-witted]

ttulita, auxiliary vt sep. VAR **thulita**; CF **chita, ciluta**. 1. follows an infinitive – intensifies the transitivity of vt (1a) and of certain defective [bound] infinitives (1b); makes vi transitive (1c). CF **cita**.

1a. **¶hey ~** scatters, disperses. **kkay ~** breaks/smashes it. **kke ~** lets a fire/light go out. **kkwēy ~** punctures it. **naylye ~** drops it, throws it down. **nem.e ~** topples it. **okule/wukule ~** curls/warps/breaks it. **the ~** bursts (explodes/collapses) it. **ttel.e ~** drops it.

1b. **¶kkamule ~** causes to faint – also used as an intensive vi (= **kkamule cita**). **¶k$^{e}_{a}$akkwule ~** throws it down. **(k)kopul$^{e}_{a}$/(k)kwupule ~** bends/curves it. **(k)kyawul.e/(k)kiwul.e ~** tilts it. **mangkule ~** puts it out of shape, ruins it. **p$^{a}_{u}$sule ~, pule ~** breaks it. **pekule ~** splits/separates it. **sakul$^{e}_{a}$ ~** collapses it, withers it. **sosul$^{e}_{a}$ ~** frightens, startles. **ssule ~** topples/tumbles it.

1c. **¶kiwul.e ~** tilts it. **nul.e ~** dangles it.

2. attached directly to vt stem [? as abbr of **-e ttulita**]. **¶ccic-~** tears it apart. **kamu-~** = **kamulita** steals it. **putic-~** smashes it into something. **ssot-~** spills/slops it. **ttēl-** acts haughty. **tul.i-~** tosses it in.

NOTE: The following are cited by CM 1:408 as lacking a corresponding **cita** (vi) form: **nāy-~, tatak-~, tak-~, mangku-~, putic-~, cac-~, cec-~, chi-~, kki-~**. But all the pre-**cita** forms are infinitive (or defective infinitive) in **-e** or **-a**, so this finding is surprising only for **nāy(-)**, if that is the infinitive rather than just the stem.

ttut.i /ttuci/, postn (der n < **ttut-**). **¶ppye ~** meat off the bone. **al ~** late-autumn crab that has spawned.

tu-, bnd adv (emphatic adj prefix). very. **¶~malk.ta** is very clear. **~ nelp.ta** is very wide. **~ noph.ta** is very high. **~ sēyta** is very strong. [?< vt **tulta**; ? var < **te**; ?< **to** < *'TWO* 'degree'; CF **to-**]

-tu-, retrospective. Occurs after honorific (**-usi-tu-**), past (**-ess-tu-**), future (**-keyss-tu-**); before assertive (**-tu-la**), conditional (**-(ess-)tu-myen**), and apperceptives (**-tu-kwumen, -tu-kwun, -tu-kwulye**). Alternants **-ti-** after formal (**-supti-**); **-t-** before plain attentive (**-t-i**), familiar assertive (**-t-ey**), the modifier (**-t-un**), and the sequential (**-t-uni**). SEE **itey, iley**.

NOTE: According to Cang Sekcin 1973:74 "the subject of discourse, direct or indirect, cannot be coreferential with the speaker (in direct discourse) or the reporter (in indirect discourse)". The recollection by the speaker (in a statement) or the hearer (in a question) is based on his own observation of the event or state described in the discourse, and not on his own participation in it. SEE p. 325.

-tuikka [var] = **-tunikka** (= **-ptikka**)

-tuita [var] = **-tuniita** (= **-ptita**)

-tukwulye, retr apperceptive. SEE **(-)kwumen**. SYN **-tun kwulye**.

-tukwuma (yo) [DIAL] = **-(su)ptita**. (Mkk 1960: 3:34.) VAR **-twukwuma**.

-tukwuman (yo) = **-tukwumen (yo)**

-tukwumen (yo), retrospective apperceptive. SEE **(-)kwumen**. SYN **-tun kwumen (yo)**.

-tukwumun [DIAL] = **-tukwumen**

-tukwun (yo), retrospective apperceptive. SEE **(-)kwumen**. SYN **-tun kwun (yo)**.

-tukwun a, retr apperceptive. SEE **(-)kwumen**. SYN **-tun kwun a**.

tūl < *tu'luh*, n. 1. a plain, a moor (SYN **pel, pel phan**); uncultivated field (CF **path**). **¶mu.yen han ~** a vast field. SYN **tūl phan**, [obs] **seli**.

2. (adnoun). field-grown, wild (CF **san, kāy**).

tul < *'tolh*, postn, pcl, adv. (acting as) a group, all, all together, and others, together with others, etc. CF **ney, kkili**.

1. postn. **¶wuli ~** we/us. **sālam ~** people, other people. **elin ay ~** children. **Yāy tul a** Hey you people/folks/guys/all! **Sewul Pusan Phyengyang tul khun tosi ey nun cēncha ka iss.ta** There are streetcars in the large cities such as Seoul, Pusan, Phyengyang, and so on. **Haksayng tul i mānh.i onun kwun a** The

students are coming in droves, I see. NOTE: **namu hako phul tul** (1) trees and grasses/plants (those things), (2) a/the tree and some grass – CF **phul tul hako namu** some grasses/plants and (the) tree(s).

2. pcl. (acting) severally. (Follows almost any word in a sentence to indicate that the subject, stated or implied, is specifically plural.) ¶**Cal tul hayss.^{s}up.nita** You all did nicely. **Ppalli tul kass.ta** We all went quickly. **Ese tul tanye osey yo** Please be on your way, people, I'll see you all later. **Cal tul kongpu hasey yo** Study hard, people. **Mānh.i tul mek.ess.ta** They/We ate lots. **Caymi iss.key tul nōsipsio** Have a good time, everybody. **Nōlle tul kapsita** or **Nōlle kapsita tul** Let's all go out and have some fun. **Tā tul kass.nun ya** Has everybody gone? **Mōs tul mek.nun ya?** Aren't you folks eating? **Mek.ki ey tul papputa** They are all busy eating. **Ili tul osey yo** Come this way, you people. **Pi ka oki ttaymun ey tul kyelqsek i mānh.kwun a** We have quite a lot of absences because of the rain, I see. **Mek.ko tul nōnta** They eat and play. **Mek.umyen se tul nōnta** They play while eating. **Mekci tul māsio** Don't eat it, anybody! **Mek.e tul poca** Let's (us) try it (and see how it tastes). **Tul.e tul osio** Come in, you people. **Kem.e tul pointa** They look black. **Motwu ipputa tul** They are all pretty. **Wuli nun' mom i thunthun tul hata** We have strong bodies. (Our bodies are strong.) **Yeki anc.usio tul** Sit here, (you) folks. **Ttek ina mek.e la tul** Have a rice cake or something, children. **Cikum kongpu lul halq ka tul** Shall we study now? **Cikum yeki se nōp.nikka tul** Are they playing here now? **Kkaykkus tul hata** They are all clean. **Hānkwuk ey se nun Ilpon māl ul hay se nun an toynta ko tul haci anh.e?** Don't they all say you shouldn't speak Japanese in Korea? **Kuleh.key tul ttē-tulci māsio** Don't make so much noise, you people!

¶**Mek.key tul haca** Let's get them to eat (or let them eat) – reference is to the underlying subject ("they will eat"). **Kuleni-kka tul kekceng ici yo** That is why we are bothered. **Ili 'ta ka tul ecci toyca 'nun kes in ya** What is to become of us if we let things go on like this?

SEE **(-)kwumen tul (yo)**, **(-)kwumen yo tul.**

3. [colloq, rare] adv. **Tul nōpsita** Let's go (= play), you all! (On with the game!) **Tul anc.usey yo** Sit down, folks. **Tul onta** "They" (= the police) are coming.

NOTE 1: The frequent use of **tul** seems to be spreading, perhaps as a result of equating it with foreign plurals. It is not unusual to find such pleonastic uses as **Chayk tul i mānh.i iss.ta** 'There are lots of books' and even **Mānh.i tul wass.ta** 'Lots of them have come' – **mānh.i tul** seems to be used only of people.

NOTE 2: There are several possible ways to say 'You all hurry up and get your studying done and then play (with us)':

(1) **Ne-huy tul ese kongpu hako nol.a la.**
(2) **Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu hako nol.a la.**
(3) **Ne-huy tul ese kongpu tul hako nol.a la.**
(4) **Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu tul hako nol.a la.**
(5) **Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu hako tul nol.a la.**
(6) **Ne-huy tul ese tul kongpu tul hako nol.a la tul.**

NOTE 3: As a particle, the reference is to the "actor", who is usually the subject. But when the sentence is causative or it is passive, the reference can be to the indirect (underlying) subject, whether stated or implied: **Kūlim ul kūlikey tul hasipsio** Get them to draw pictures = **Ku i tul eykey** (or **Ku i eykey tul**) **kūlim ul** ... . In an adnominalized sentence, the plural reference is to the UNDERLYING subject (now the epitheme): **san ey tul iss.tun namu** must be taken as 'the trees on the mountain'. But when the nature of the underlying subject does not permit a plural interpretation, the reference will be to some other noun: **san ey tul iss.tun nwūn** 'the snow which was on the mountains' (1954 Lukoff 201). This represents a kind of loose reference; some speakers will prefer the rephrasing **san tul ey iss.tun nwūn**. Notice that **Cōsim tul hasey yo** means 'Everyone be careful!' and not *'Take every precaution!' CF LHS 1955:282; [1]Yi Seklin 1955.

NOTE 4: There are variable constraints on the acceptability of structures that contain this particle. It is most comfortable after an adverb, but that phrase should not be placed before an overtly stated subject: **Cal tul hanta** 'They do well' and **Haksayng tul i cal tul hanta** 'The students do well' are both fine, but (?)**Cal tul haksayng tul i hanta** seems awkward, at best. **I kes ul tul hanta** 'They do this thing' is found acceptable by many speakers; (?)**I kes i tul**

cōh.un ya? 'Do you folks like this?' perhaps by fewer speakers; and (?*)**Haksayng i tul cal hanta** or (*)**Haksayng tul i tul cal hanta** 'The students, they do well' perhaps by none. Since **I kes tul ul hanta** 'They do (or: He does) these things' (the postnoun pluralizes **kes**) is quite normal, we expect to find also (?)**I kes tul ul tul hanta** 'They do these things' and even (??)**I kes tul i tul cōh.un ya?** 'Do you like these things?' but many speakers will find the two appearances of the morpheme **tul** uncomfortably close in those sentences, to say nothing of such sentences with the particle ellipted: (?*)**I kes tul tul hanta** and (?*)**I kes tul tul cōh.un ya?**

NOTE 5: Use 2 (as the ubiquitous particle) seems to be a recent addition to the spoken language, unnoticed till 1937 (Choy Hyenpay).

tul, postmodifier (< *ʾt ol* postmod + pcl). the conceded fact (that ⋯); granted that ⋯ . SEE **-un ~**, **-(ess.)tun ~**. NOTE: A problem arises for **(-ko) iss-**, **ēps-**, **-ess-**, and **-keyss-**, which would normally replace the **-un** form with **-nun**. It is unclear whether (?*)**-nun tul** is acceptable in these cases. CF MK *-non ʾt ol*.

***ʾt ul** seems to be unattested; see *ʾt ol*. (Does this argue for *ʾto* as the underlying or earlier shape of *t*? But notice the following entry.)

-ʾt ul, suspective + pcl (= **-ci lul**). ¶*mwok-ʷswuʾm ul meʾmulGwuʾt ul ʷmwot ʾhosiʾn i* (1459 Wel 10:15b) he could not let his life stop. *selu kiʾtulGwuʾt ul aʾni hoʾn i* (1481 Twusi 16:70b) they did not wait for each other. CF *-ʾt ol*.

-t ul [S Chwungcheng DIAL]: **~ anh-** not do/be. **Na-ot ul anh.ass.ta** (Dupont 288) He did not come out. Is this emphatic (= **-ci lul anh-**), as implied in Dupont?

tul(q) prosp mod < **tulta** < *tu[l]ʾta*, *ʾtu[l]ʾta*. SEE *tull ⋯* , *ʾtull ⋯* .

1. < *tul(q)* < *tuʾluʃl(q)* < *tu[l]ʾta* (lifts). ¶*tul toy* (1527 Cahoy 3:10b=23b) the Chinese word *toy* [= TTOY] 'to lift'.

2. < *ʾtul(q)* < *ʾtuʾluʃl(q)* < *ʾtu[l]ʾta* (enters). ¶*ʾtul cciʾp i* (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house to enter. *ʾtul ʾit ol* (1463 Pep 1:55b) that you can enter.

tul-, bound adverb. hard, violently, thoroughly: **~ engkita, kkapulita, kkapulta, kkunh.ta, nallita, nollita, pokk.ta, putic.(chi)ta, pusita, sswusita, ssuta, twutulita**. But **tul-ttetulta** '(people) make noise' (KEd 535b, NKd 1045b) must be just **tul** (plural subject) + **ttē-tulta** (vi): **Kuleh.key tul ttē-tulci (tul) māsio (*Kuleh.key tul tul-ttetulci māsio)** Don't make so much noise, you people. CF **tul.i, tul-ipta; tūl-tul, tule-**. [? < **tulta**].

ʾtula, 1. < **itula**. 2. < **hatula**.

-tula, retrospective assertive.

1. it has been observed that ⋯ , it is known that ⋯ , as we all (or I) know, I hear (have been told) that ⋯ , I noticed that ⋯ , I've discovered (found out) that ⋯ . ¶**Ku i ka akka celi katula** He was (noticed to be) going that way just a little while ago. **Ecey nun phek chwuptula** It was indeed quite cold yesterday (as I noticed). **Kumkang san ul ka-poni-kka kwā.yen myengsan itula** I went there and found that the Diamond Mountains really are magnificent mountains.

2. **~ sam.e to, ~ (son) chitula to** even if we/one (should) suppose that ⋯ ; CF **-ta son chi(tu)la to**. ¶**Cey āmuli cal ttwitula son chitula to cik.ep sēnswu ey tang hal ya** No matter how fast he may run how can he match a professional trackman?

-tula ʾci, abbr < **-tula (ko) haci**

-tula ʾki, abbr < **-tula (ko) haki**

-tula ko (yo), retr indic assert + pcl (+ pcl) = **-tula** (as an afterthought). ¶**Yo say saynghwal-nan ulo sālam tul i kwīcwung-phum ul mānh.i cap.hitula ko yo** People have been hocking lots of their precious things because of the hardships of life these days.

-tula man, retr assertive + particle. ¶**Chac.e kani cōh.a (haki n') hatula man, nemu sinsey kkichinun key mian hay se ...** They were glad to see me (all right), but I hated to cause them so much trouble.

-tula ʾmyen, abbr < **-tula (ko) hamyen** [always preceded by past]. if (we said it had been observed that) one had done; if only; if it had been. ¶**Com te khess.tula ʾmyen nay pal ey mac.ulq kes ul kulayss.ta** It the shoes had been a little bigger they would have fit my feet. **Ku sālam iess.tula ʾmyen manna pwass.ulq kes ita** If it had been that man I would have seen/noticed him. **Ku pun i twū si ey wass.tula ʾmyen mannass.ulq ke l'** If he had come at two o'clock I could have seen/met him. **Ku īl ul hayss.tula ʾmyen cōh.ass.ulq kes ul** I wish he

had done it (but he didn't) – counterfactual; CF **Ku il hayss.ta 'myen yekcek ita** If he did that, then he is a traitor. CF **-tumyen; -ess.ulq kes kath.umyen; -e pota.**

-tula 'n', abbr. 1. < **-tula (ko) han.** 2. < **-tula (ko) hanun.**

-tula to, retr assert + pcl [? abbr < **-tula (ko) hay to**]. even though (it has been observed that ...). ¶**musunq il i iss.tula to** whatever may happen, under any circumstances (whatsoever). **Pi lul mac.tula to ka ya hakeyss.ta** I have to go even if I get drenched in the rain. **Sellyeng cal-mos toyn kes i iss.tula to yŏngse hasipsio** Even if (you have discovered that) there is a mistake, please forgive him for it. CF **(-ta son) chitula to.**

-tula tul, retr assert + pcl. ¶**Poli pap ila to cal man mektula tul** They eat heartily, even when it is nothing but barley rice.

-tula 'tun ci, abbr < **-tula (ko) hatun ci.** ¶**Ku tul i i kil lo katula 'tun ci ce kil lo katula 'tun ci yēyki com hay cwusye ya toylq key ani yo?** Whether they take this path or that, surely you should tell us.

-tula 'y, abbr < **-tula (ko) hay** (says it has been observed that ...). ~ **yo.**

-tula 'y to, abbr < **-tula (ko) hay to.** even if (it is said that it has been observed that ...). even though. ¶**Kel.e katula 'y to han sip-pun pakk ey an kellinta** It takes no more than ten minutes even by foot. **Na n' talun kos un mŏs potula 'y to Yensey Tāyhak ul kkok poko siph.ta** Even if it means skipping other places, I want to be sure we see Yensey University.

tul.e, 1. inf < vi **tulta** enter, ...

2. inf. < vt **tulta** hold, take, ... ; < vt **tut.ta** listen, hear.

3. intensive quasi-prefix [< vt inf] takes and does. CF **tul-.**

tuleng, pcl → **tul ilang**

tul eykey, postn + pcl. to / by / for the group of ... . CF **eykey tul.**

'tulh [var] = *'tolh*, postn (group). ¶*wo¨lan kye¨ley 'tul'h i* (1586 Sohak 6:75a) = *wo'lan kamwun 'tol'h i* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:81a) the ancient clansmen. *poy tulthwo* [< *tulh two*] (1676 Sin.e 5:17b) the boats too. SEE *'thulh.*

tul hanthey = **tul eykey**

tul.i-, 1. bnd adv. hard, extremely, recklessly, suddenly: ~ **ciluta, khita, pat.ta, ph'e pūs.ta, pusita, ssah.ta, sswusita, takchita, tempita.**

2. vc stem or bound adverb. into, inward: ~ **khita, kkiwuta, kus.ta, mac.chwuta, masita, seywuta, ttulita.**

tul.i$_1$, postn (der n < vt **tulta** holds). holding ~ (the unit of holding capacity). ¶**sē mal ~ calwu** a sack holding three **mal**, a three-**mal** bag. **maykcwu twū thasu ~ sangca** a box holding two dozen bottles of beer.

tul.i$_1$, postn (der n < vi **tulta** enters). ¶**cip ~ (hata)** (has) a housewarming party.

tul ilang, postn + pcl. SYN **tul ney lang, ney tul ilang, ney lang.**

1. = **tul sekken** all of them and so **on.** ¶**Hak.kyo sensayng tul ilang tā na wass.tula** All the teachers (and so on) were out (here).

2. = **tul hako / kwa** with them.

tulita$_1$, vt [?< **tul.ita** vc < vt **tulta** holds]. SYN **pachita.** 1. (humbly) gives, offers, presents.

2. aux v sep. does as a favor (for a superior). SEE **-e tulita.** For **pillye tuli-** see **cwuta** NOTE.

tulita$_2$, vt. winnows (the grain from the chaff by fanning). [?< **tul.ita** vc < vi **tulta** enters]

tulita$_3$, vt. twists (in several plies), entwists, throws. [?< **tul.ita** vc < vi **tulta** enters]

tulita$_4$, vt. makes, arranges, installs, puts in (a floor, a room). [?< **tul.ita** vc < vi **tulta** enters]

tulita$_5$, vt. shuts up, closes (a shop for the day).

tulita$_6$, vt = **tuliwuta** (lets hang down, ...).

tul.ita$_7$, vt (vc < vi **tulta** enters).

1. lets / allows in, admits.

2. lets join / participate, admits, lets in.

3. employs (a live-in servant); adopts, takes into the family.

4. takes / brings / carries in, gets (in).

5. acquires (a taste for), takes to.

6. induces, invites (sleep). ¶**elin ay eykey cam ul ~** puts a child to sleep.

7. dyes, soaks (a dye into). ¶**os ey kemceng mul ul ~** dyes one's clothes black.

8. (**kil ul ~**) imparts (training to); tames, domesticates, trains, breaks in; teaches.

9. (**kil ul ~**) gives (a polish to); polishes / shines (up), puts (a sheen / luster on).

10. puts in, spends (money, time, effort).

11. (**ttam ul ~**) causes (sweat) to subside, lets (sweat) cool off; rests, cools off.

12. aux v insep. SEE **-e tul.ita.**

tul iyo, pcl + pcl. ¶**Nwukwu tul iyo** (1) = Nwukwu tul io Who all are they / you? [AUTH]. (2) = **Nwukwu tul yo** Who all? [POLITE sentence fragment].

tull ~ (+ *'i* postmod) < *tul[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < *tu[l]'ta*. Example?

'tull ~ (+ *'i* postmod) < *'tul[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < *'tu[l]'ta*. ¶*'tull i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 8:40a). *'tull i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:13b).

tulm < *tulm* < *tu'l[o]m* (lift), < *'tulm* < *'tu'l[o]m* (enter), subst < **tulta** < *tu[l]'ta* (lifts), < *'tu[l]'ta* (enters). ¶*'tul'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 6:25a) entering. CF *tu'lwum*, *'tu'lwum*.

tul ney lang, postn + postn + pcl = **ney lang tul sekken**, postn + pcl. SEE **tul ilang**.

tulta$_1$ < *'tu[l]'ta*, vi -L-. VC **tul.ita**; CF **tulita, tullita, tul.ikhita**. Infinitive **tul.e** < *'tu'le* (1449 Kok 101) but also *'tu'la* (id. 157); CF *'tu'lwulq* = ?**'tu'lwolq*.

1. enters, comes / goes in.

2. puts up (at), stops (at). ¶**Enu [1]yekwan ey tul.ess.nun ya** What inn did you stay at?

3. visits, attacks, afflicts, breaks into.

4. (a season, etc.) comes round, sets in.

5. it dyes, it takes color, is dyed; is stained, tainted, tinged.

6. joins (a society), goes into.

7. enters (a school); passes (an examination).

8. it is included / inserted / contained = holds it, accommodates (an amount).

9. it is contained = has it in it; is in it.

10. it is needed/required/spent = takes/costs it.

11. **maum ey** ~ is acceptable, satisfactory; is to one's taste / liking.

12. **mas i** ~ a taste sets in; gets a taste to it; gets ripe; becomes stale, gets to tasting (stale).

13. (a knife, ..) cuts (well).

14. **nai (ka)** ~ puts on years, grows older.

15. (rain / weather / it) clears up.

16. (sweating) subsides, stops.

tulta$_2$ < *tu[l]'ta*, vt -L-. VP **tullita, tulkhita**; VC **tullita**; CF **tulita**.

1. raises, lifts (up), puts / holds up.

2. holds, has, carries.

3. partakes, drinks, eats. SEE **tusita**.

4. cites, mentions, offers, gives (an example), produces / raises (evidence).

5. SEE **tu-** (emphatic adj prefix), **tul.e, tul.i**.

tulta$_3$, aux v [< vi **tulta**$_1$ enters]. into, upon, at. SEE **-e tulta, -ulye (ko) tulta**.

tul tul, 1. pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku i tul tul com posey yo** (= **Ku i tul com posey yo tul**) You people take a look at them!

2. **tul tul(q)** pcl + vt prosp mod. ¶**Han can tul tul they 'n ya** You people want a drink?

tulum, subst < *tul'ta* (hears). ¶*tulu'm ye* (1459 Wel 17:34b) will hear and .. .

'tu'lwol(q) = ?**'tu'lwul(q)*, modulated prosp modifier < *'tu[l]'ta* (enters). ¶*'tu'lwolq 't i ''n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:111a).

tu'lwul(q), modulated prosp modifier < *tu[l]'ta* (lifts). Example?

tu'lwum, modulated subst < *tu[l]'ta* (lifts). ¶*tu'lwu'm i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:22a).

'tu'lwum, modulated subst < *'tu[l]'ta* (enters). Example?

tul yo, pcl + pcl. ¶**Nwukwu yo – Ku i tul yo** Who? – Them.

CF **(-)kwumen tul yo = (-)kwumen yo tul.**

tum → **tulm**

-tuman [DIAL] = **-tukwumen**

-tumen [DIAL] 1. = **-tukwumen**. 2. = **-tumyen**

-tumyen, retr conditional [always preceded by past]. if one had done – ; if it were (or had been) – . NOTE: This is obsolescent or dialect usage; replaced by **-tula 'myen** in the standard language. ¶**Hak.kyo ey kass.ess.tu(la ')myen sensayng ul pwass.ulq kes ita** If I had gone to the schoolhouse I would have seen the teacher. **Ama i chayk i ssass.tu(la ')myen cikum ccum un tā ēps.e cyess.ulq kes ita** If this book were cheap(er), by now all the copies would have disappeared. **I chayk i ssass.tu(la ')myen na to han kwēn sass.keyss.ta** If this book had been cheap(er), I would have been sure to buy a copy myself. **Te kel.ess.tu(la ')myen pyēng i nass.ulq ci to molunta** If I had walked any more, I might have come down sick. CF **-tula 'myen**.

tun, mod < **tulta**.

1. < *tun* < *tu'lu[n]* < *tu[l]'ta* (lifts). ¶*tu'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:35a).

2. < *'tun* < *'tu'lu[n]* < *'tu[l]'ta* (enters). ¶*'tu'n i* (1447 Sek 13:10a). **sangca ey tun kes** what (= the thing that) is inside the box (= **sangca ey tul.e iss.nun kes**).

-tun, retrospective modifier.

1. .. that has been observed to (be/do); .. that has been doing, that used to do; .. that was, that used to be. ¶**hak.kyo sensayng itun Kim**

sensayng the Mr Kim who was (or used to be) a schoolteacher. **tŏn i ēps.tun / ēps.ess.tun sālam** the person who had no money. **alh.tunq i (ka) ppā cin kes kath.ta** "is like having a sore tooth fall out" = feels sudden relief. **Yeki ka yūmyeng han Kyengki Konye ka iss.tun cali ya** This is (the place) right where the famous Kyengki Girls' High School used to be. **Ecey kiph.tun mul i onul un yath.ta** The water which was (noticed to be) deep yesterday is shallow today. **Haksayng iess.tun yēys nal ul sayngkak hanta** I think back to the old days when I was a schoolboy. **Kath.i kul paywutun yēys tongmu ka kulipta** I miss my old class mates. **Cham ku cen ey ssutun nay hēn sikyey acik to iss.ey yo?** Oh, is the old watch that I was using before still around? **Olayq tong-an chām.ko iss.tun nwun mul i ku man ttel.e-ciki sīcak hayss.^{s}o** The tears that had been long suppressed began to fall.

2. SEE -tun kes

3. abbr < -tun ci. ¶**cwuktun (ci) sāltun (ci) ssawuta** engages in a life-and-death struggle. **Cwuktun (ci) sāltun (ci) na molunta** I don't care whether he lives or dies. **Ecci tŏyss.tun (ci) na nun kanta** I am going, in any event. **Tangmyen han cēy-il khun mūncey nun āmuli him i tultun (ci) cēyphum uy cil ul noph.inun kes iess.ta** The biggest problem facing us was to raise the quality of the goods, however hard that might be.

NOTE: With paired phrases, if either ci is expressed, both must be present.

4. = -tun ya

5. [DIAL] = -ci nun

'tun, 1. < **itun**. 2. < **itun ci**. 3. < **hatun**.

-'tun = *-'ton*. SEE *''ston*.

't un < *'t on*, postmodifier + pcl. SEE *-[']nwon 't un, 'ilen 't un*.

-tun a = **-tun ya**

? **-tun ccok-ccok** SEE **ccok-ccok**

-tun cek, retr mod + n. the time / occasion that it has (been observed to have) happened:

-(ess.)ess.tun cek i iss.ta has ever done/been, once happened

-(ess.)ess.tun cek i iss.ess.ta had ever done / been, once had happened

-(ess)ess.tun cek i ēps.ta has never done/been

-(ess)ess.tun cek i ēps.ess.ta had never done / been

-tun cha, retr mod + noun. (in) the course of something (that was observed to be) happening. ¶**Cēncha lul thatun cha ey hak.kyo sensayng nim ul mannass.ta** When I was getting on the streetcar, I saw the schoolteacher. **Nay ka cip ey katun cha yess.ta** It was on my way home. **Kalye 'tun cha 'ta** I was just about to leave. SYN **-tun kil**.

-tun cha ey = **-tun cha**. SEE **cha**.

-tunchamay → **-tun chām ey**

-tun chām, retr mod + n. on the point of, just when it was (has been) happening. ¶**Kalye 'tun chām ita / iess.ta** I was on the verge of leaving; I was just about to leave. **Mak ōychwul halye 'tun chām ey son nim tul i osyess.^{s}up.nita** (Im Hopin 1987:35) I was just about to go out when guests arrived. **Tol.a katun chām ey sensayng ul mannass.ta** Just when I had got back I ran into the teacher. CF **-nun chām ey**. SEE **chām**.

-tun ci, retr mod + postmod. ('the uncertain fact that it has been observed that' =) whether it was (observed to be / happen).

1. (= **-tun ya / ka**). ¶**Kaps i elma yess.tun ci kiek i an nanta** I don't remember how much it was. **Ku kes i mues iess.tun (= iess.nun) ci sayngkak i an nanta** I can't recall what it was. **Nay ka way cōllyess.tun ci āsey yo?** Do you know why I was sleepy?

2. used with an indeterminate (interrogative-indefinite word): any at all, regardless of which, -(so)ever. ¶**mues ul hatun ci** whatever (it be found that) one does. **ēncey wass.tun ci** whenever (it be observed that) he is here. **nwu ka eti lul kass.ess.tun ci** regardless of who went where. **musun haksayng itun ci** whatever student (it may be), any student at all. **ēncey 'tun ci** any time at all, whatever time it may be. **eti kass.ess.tun ci** wherever he had been (to). **eti kkaci 'tun ci** to the utmost, in every possible way. **meych si ey wass.ess.tun ci** whatever hour it was that he had been here. **Elkwul iya ette hatun ci maum man chak hamyen ssukeyss.ta** If only she's a woman of good nature, she is all right with me, and it doesn't matter what she looks like.

3. ~ **kan ey** no matter (what, who, when, ...). ¶**Musunq īl i iss.tun ci kan ey onulq pam ey na-kaci mala** Don't go out today no matter what happens. **Eti 'tun ci kan ey cēnci**

hasipsio Take a change of climate, no matter where. **Ku i ka musun māl ul hatun ci kan ey na nun ku "yeca wa kyelhon hal they 'ta** No matter what he says, I'm going to marry her.

4. in paired phrases of contrastive meaning: (regardless) whether ~ or ... ; ~ **kan ey** SAME. SYN **-una, -kena, -tun.** ¶**otun ci an otun ci** or **otun ci māltun ci** whether it comes or not = **o(ke)na an o(ke)na = wā to an wā to. Pam itun ci nac itun ci kalici anh.ko nul īl ul hanta** He keeps working all the time, whether it be night or it be day. **Ku sālam i wass.tun ci an wass.tun ci sangkwan i ēps.ta** It makes no difference whether he is here or not. **Ku sālam i wass.ess.tun ci an wass.ess.tun ci sangkwan i ēps.ta** It makes no difference whether he was here (= had come and left) or not. **I kes itun (ci) ku kes itun (ci) twūlq cwung uy hana kacisey yo** Take one of the two, either this one or that one (= **i kes ina ku kes ina ...**). **Katun ci otun ci maum tay lo hakey** Come or go, whichever way you please. **Pi ka onun tey com te kyēysita kasitun ci, i wūsan ul kaciko kasitun ci hasipsio** It is raining; either stay a little longer or take this umbrella along with you. **Ku-nyang iss.ki ka silh.umyen katun ci, kaki ka silh.umyen na hanun tay lo nāy-pelitun ci (~ way kuleh.key yātan in ci molukeyss.e)** If he doesn't like being here in this situation, he can go; and if he doesn't want to go, why doesn't he let me (alone to) do things my way?

5. [? DIAL] ~ **(to moluta),** ~ **(yo)** (I don't know whether) maybe/perhaps it has happened/been. ¶**Cosen se kaluchyess.tun ci to mōlla** Perhaps he had been teaching in Korea. **Ku sālam i pelsse wass.ess.tun ci** Maybe he has already been here (for all I know). **Cam catun ci yo** Maybe he was asleep. [2d verb ellipted:] **Īl ul ku man twutun ci hay ya 'ci kuleh.key aphe se etteh.key hani** You may as well (or really ought to) leave off working where you are ~ how can you go on in such agony?

6. given the state of having been (doing): **etteh.key** ... ~ has been (doing) to such an extent/degree/amount that. ¶**Etteh.key kichim ul hatun ci kumsey swūm mak.hye cwuk.ulq kes kath.ess.ta** He coughed so hard that I was afraid he might choke to death right there.

7. ~ **lul** SEE **-tun ul.**

-tun ci 'la (se), retr mod + postmod + cop var inf (+ pcl). [lit ~ with v only]. as/since (it has been observed that) it was/did. ¶**Ku tul un nul phyēnci wāng.lay ka iss.ess.tun ci 'la selo uy hyengphyen ul cal ālko iss.ess.ta** Since there had been a steady stream of letters between them, they were well informed on how things were with each other.

-tun ci tul, retr mod + postmod + pcl. ¶**Pang ul com chiwutun ci tul (= chiwuna tul) i key musun kkol in ya** You kids better clean up this messy room!

-tun (c)cok-(c)cok, [SUBSTANDARD, ? DIAL] = **-nun (c)cok-(c)cok.** CF CM 2:71.

-tun cwul, retr mod + postmod. the assumed fact of having been (observed to be) happening. ¶**Ku i ka Hānkwuk se Yenge lul kaluchinq īl i iss.ess.tun cwul lo ānta (kiek hanta)** I think (recall) that he had taught English in Korea.

tūng < *"TUNG,* 1. postn [semi-lit]. etc., and the like, and so on; the above several. ¶**moca 'mye cāngkap imye kwutwu tūng** hats and gloves and shoes, etc. **tāythong.lyeng, cāngkwan, kwuk.hoy uywen tūng(-tung)** the President, the ministers, and the members of the National Assembly. NOTE: Always attached without a pause; at least two items must be mentioned.

2. postmod. SEE **-nun ~.** (There is no ***-un/-ulq/-tun ~.**)

tūngci < *"TUNG-'TTI,* postnoun, ? quasi-free n.

1. postn. (after two or more placenames) and such places, the above several places; (after only one placename) and its vicinity. ¶**Sewul Pusan (Taykwu) ~ ey se nun** Seoul, Pusan, (Taykwu,) and such places; the cities of Seoul and Pusan (and Taykwu). **Pusan ~** Pusan and (its) vicinity.

2. ? quasi-free noun = **kūnpang** (vicinity). ¶**I tūngci ey se nun ssal kaps i etteh.so** ('Yi Ungpayk 1961:387) What is the price of rice like around here?

tūng-tung < *"TUNG "TUNG,* quasi-free n [semi-lit]. ¶**ssal, poli, tūng-tung = ssal imye poli 'mye tūng-tung** rice and barley and so forth. NOTE: May be preceded by pause; at least two items must be mentioned.

'tuni, abbr < **hatuni.** SEE **-ta 'tuni.** ¶**Swun-i ka ne hak.kyo kanta 'tula 'tuni yethay an kass.kwun a** Swun-i said you were going to school but you still haven't gone, I see.

-tuni$_1$, retrospective sequential. NOTE: -tuni-kka (n') does not occur.

1. as now it has been observed that -- ; when (now / then) -- , since (now / then) -- ; -- and now / then; -- but now / then.

1a. (attached directly to verb or adj stem, second-person or third-person subject). ¶**Palam pŭltuni pi ka onta** First the wind, and now the rain. **Pi ka otuni nal i ttattus hay cyess.ta** It has been raining and now it has turned warm. **Cheum ey nun huytuni năcwung ey nun kkămah.key tŏyss.ta** It was white at first, but later it turned black. **Ecey nun chwuptuni onul un tĕpta** It was cold yesterday but it's warm today. **Kim kwun un yelqsim hi kongpu lul hatuni i pen hak.ki ey ches ccay lul hayss.ta** Mr Kim studied so hard that he placed first this term. **Ku ka nŏlki man hatuni kkok 'nakcey lul hanun kwun yo** He's done nothing but loaf so he's failing without a doubt! **Phalq tus siph.i măl hatuni phalci anh.nunta ko hanta** He hinted that he would sell it but now he says he won't. **Ku soli lul tut.tuni ku man wul.um ul the ttulyess.ta** When he heard the news, he burst right out crying, just like that.

1b. (attached to verb past -ess-, usually with first-person subject). ¶**Han cham swiess.tuni mom i kattun hata** I have had a bit of rest and now I feel wonderfully refreshed. **Han can hayss.tuni kentuley han kes i cŏh.ta** I've had a drink or two and now I feel wonderfully high. **Kulus ul takk.ess.tuni kwăng i acwu cal nanta** I've polished the dishes and now they are really shining. **Kongpu lul hayss.tuni meli ka aphuta** I have been studying and now I've got a headache. **Sangcem ey kass.tuni sakwa ka ĕps.e kyul man sa kaciko wass.ta** When I went to the store they were out of apples so I just bought oranges. **Nay ka Kim sensayng(q) tayk ey kass.tuni Kim sensayng i ĕps.e se kunyang wass.ta** I went to Mr Kim's house but he was out so I just left (and came back) — CF **Cikum Kim sensayng i tayk ey kass.uni ppalli ka se posipsio** Mr Kim just went home, so hurry to go see him. **Ttay lul kelless.tuni sicang hata** Having skipped a meal, I am hungry. **I kes ul capci 'la ko sass.tuni ilk.ulq kes i hana to ĕps.ta** I bought this "magazine" (as they pretend it to be) and can't find a thing in it to read.

Mom i com kotan hay se swiko nass.tuni mom i kattun hata I was rather tired, but since I've had the nice rest I feel much better. **Hal măl ul tă hako nass.tuni kasum i tă siwen hata** Now that I have had my say ("have got that off my chest") I feel much relieved.

Chayk ul ilk.ulye ko hayss.tuni cĕnki ka kkunh.e cyess.ta I was about to read a book when the lights went out. **Sănqpo na-kalye ko hayss.tuni, wĕyn ke l' sonak-pi ka ssot.a cyess.ta** I was going out for a walk but then, by George, it started to shower.

Cĕmsim ul mek.una măna hako wass.tuni pay ka pelsse kophuta Having picked at my lunch (having eaten hardly any lunch) I'm now very hungry. **Cam ul cana măna hayss.tuni mopsi kotan hata** Having slept but fitfully I am very tired.

Mukewun cwul al.ess.tuni kapyewun tey yo I thought it was heavy but it's light! **Ku lul păpo 'n cwul lo man al.ess.tuni kuleh.ci 'to anh.tukwun** I thought he was nothing but a fool, but I see he wasn't. **Mŏs hanun cwul al.ess.tuni cal hanun kwun a** I didn't think you could, but you're doing it nicely! **Cwuk in cwul al.ess.tuni pap iki man hatula** I thought it was gruel but I see it's rice. **Al.e pwass.tuni ku nun i-nyen cen ey cwuk.ess.ta** I found out that he has been dead for two years.

1c. [uncommon] (attached to verb future -keyss-, usually with first-person subject). SEE -keyss.tuni.

2. (sentence-fragment; is this just a case of -tun i$_1$ 3?) it used to be that ... but / and now ... ¶**Yĕys nal ey n' kaul imyen sasum i naylye otun( )i** In days gone by the deer used to come down in autumn (but not any more). **Ku ttay nun sanyangq kwun i tumultuni** (At that time) there used to be very few hunters (but now ...). **Ku cen ey nun i kos i 'yen-mos itun( )i** This used to be a pond.

-tuni$_2$ → -tun i

-tun i$_1$, retrospective modifier + noun.

1. the one / thing / person that has been (or has been doing it); the one that it has been doing.

2. the act / fact of having been (or having been doing it).

3. abbr < -tun i 'la.

CF -tun kes; -ul i, -nun i, -un i.

-tun i$_2$ = -tun ya

-tuniikka [lit. obs] = **-ptikka.** ¶**Nim i kkoch ul salang hatuniikka?** Is my lord pleased with the flowers?

-tuniita [lit. obs] = **-ptita.** ¶**Ku maul uy mus sālam i ku uy tek ul chingsong hatuniita** Everyone in the village extols his goodness. SYN **-tuita.**

-tunq īl, retr mod + postmod. the experience of having (been observed to have) been doing:

-(ess.)ess.tunq īl i iss.ta has ever done / been, once happened

-(ess.)ess.tunq īl i iss.ess.ta had ever done / been, had once happened

-(ess.)ess.tunq īl i ēps.ta has never done / been / happened

-(ess.)ess.tunq īl i ēps.ess.ta had never done / been / happened

¶**Nay ka elyess.ul ttay kiph.un swuph sōk ey se kil ul ilh.ess.tunq īl i iss.ess.ta** Once when I was young I lost my way in a deep forest. **Nal i mopsi tewe se pataq ka ey kass.ess.tunq īl i iss.ta** Once it was so hot I went to the seashore. **Ku cen ey nun keki ey kako siph.ess.tunq īl i ēps.ess.ta** I'd never had the desire to go there before. **Yeki nal i cōh.ass.tunq īl i ēps.ta** We have never had good weather around here.

-tunila = **-tun i 'la**

-tun i 'la, retr mod + postmod + cop quotative indic assert. (I tell you) it used to be that ~ [semi-literary, didactic flavor]. ¶**Cak.nyen ey iss.tun seki nun kul-ssi lul cal ssutun i 'la** The clerk we had last year used to write a good hand. **Yēy cen ey nun i san ey pēm i mānh.un i 'la** At one time there used to be lots of tigers in these mountains. **Ku cen ey nun i kos i khun 'yen-mos itun i 'la** This used to be a huge pond. ABBR **-tun i.** SYN **-tun kes ita.** CF **-nun i 'la, -un i 'la; -ni^{t}ɹa.**

-tuni man (un), retr sequential + pcl (+ pcl). ~ and NOW / THEN; ~ but NOW / THEN. ¶**Palam i yele nal pūltuni man (un) khun pi ka onta** The wind has been blowing for several days and NOW we get a heavy rain. **Han pen katuni man (un) sosik i ēps.ta** We've had no word from at all since he left.

-tun i tul, 1. retr mod + postmod + pcl = **-tun ya tul.**

2. retr mod + quasi-free n + pcl. the ones which were (observed to be / do).

-tun i yo, retrospective modifier + noun + pcl (polite) [? awkward]. it used to be that ~ . ¶**Ku cen ey nun i kos i khunq 'yen-mos itun i yo (cikum un path i toyess.ey yo)** This used to be a huge pond (and now it has become field).

-tun ka, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. (the question) whether it was (observed to be / happen); (did you notice) was it?; (did you hear / find) was it? ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Eti iss.tun ka** Where was it? **Cham, nay ka tangsin hanthey i sikyeyq kaps ul tulyess.tun ka yo** Oh, did I give you the money for the watch? **Ku kes i khutun ka cāktun ka** Was it large, or small (I wonder)? **Elma 'na khutun ka** How big was it? **Ku ka eti lo katun ka** Where was he going (I wonder)? **Ku kes i eti iss.tun ka** Where was it? Where did I leave it? **Elma 'na mānh.ess.tun ka kiek i an toyp.nita** I fail to remember just how many of them there were. **Nay ka way kuli hayss.tun ka hwūhoy toyp.nita** I have come to worry why I did that. **Ku ka nwukwu yess.tun ka ic.e pelyess.ta** I have forgotten who he was. **Cip ey iss.ess.tun ka ēps.ess.tun ka mul.e pwā la** Find out whether he was home or not (CF ~ **iss.ess.tun ya ko mul.ess.ta** I asked whether he was ~). **Sinpu pang ey kyēysitun ka** (1936 Roth 236) Is the Father in the room [you just left]?

2. 2a. (either ~) or else. ¶**Ku nun pam imyen yenghwa kwūkyeng ul katun ka cip ey se sōsel ul ilk.ess.ta** Of an evening he would either go to a movie or read a book at home. **Kongpu lul halye 'myen yelqsim hi hatun ka, kuleh.ci anh.umyen a.yey kongpu lul māltun ka hay la** If you are going to study, then study hard, or else give up the idea of studying altogether. **Hal-'meni ka ositun ka emeni ka osikeyss.ci** (CM 2:242) Either Grandmother will come, or else Mother will come. **Kwul-tay ka te kwulk.tun ka, pakhwi kwumeng i cek.e ya 'keyss.^{s}o** (CM 2:242) Either the axle will have to be bigger, or else the wheel hole will have to be smaller.

2b. V_1**-tun ka** V_2**-tun ka hay se** by either V_1-ing or V_2-ing. ¶**Keki ey sālam ul ponaytun ka phyēnci lul hatun ka hay se ppalli i mūncey lul hāykyel hay ya 'keyss.^{s}up.nita** We will have to settle the problem either by sending a person there or (else) by writing a letter.

3. **-tun ka pota** (adj) 'it seems there is a question of its having been observed to do/be' = maybe it has been (has been happening). ¶**Ku ttay Pak sensayng i cip ey se kongpu lul hako iss.ess.tun ka pota** Maybe Mr Pak was doing some studying at home.

4. **ila 'tun ka** [colloq] = **ina** or.

-tun ka ka, retr modifier + postmodifier + pcl. ¶**Ku ttay pi ka otun ka ka mūncey 'ta** The question is whether (it was noticed that) it was raining at that time.

-tun ka lul, retr modifier + postmodifier + pcl. ¶**Pi ka otun ka lul al.e pwā la** Find out if it was (noticed to be) raining.

-tun ka 'm, abbr < **-tun ka (ko) ham**. ¶**Wēyn yakcwu lul nwu ka kuleh.key capswusila 'yss.tun ka 'm?** What's your complaint, did someone order you to drink all that whiskey?!

-tun kan ey = **-tun ci kan ey**

-tun ka tul, retr modifier + postmodifier + pcl

-tun ke, abbr < **-tun kes**

-tun ke 'ci, abbr < **-tun kes ici**

-tun ke l', abbr < **-tun ke lul** = **-tun kes ul**. CF **-ess.tun ke l'**, **-keyss.tun ke l'**.

NOTE: When followed by the polite particle **yo** there is reinforcement: **ke l'q yo /kellyo/**.

1. the thing/one that has been doing (or that someone has been doing) [as the direct object]. ¶**Nay ka ssutun ke l' ku ka kacye kass.ta** He took away the thing/one that I had been using.

2. despite the fact that it has been doing (or being done); anyway, despite reservations, after all, indeed, so there! ~ **iyo**, ~ **yo** → **-tun ke l'q yo /-tunkellyo/** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Sikyey ka cal katun ke l' kongyen hi kochile ponayss.ta** You needn't have sent the watch to be repaired – it was working all right. **Ku nun māl ul cal hatun ke l'** He spoke well, after all! **Kumkang san ul ka-poni cōh.tun ke l'** I have been to see the Diamond Mountains and found them very nice, indeed.

-tun ke 'l(q), abbr < **-tun kes il(q)**

-tun ke 'la, abbr < **-tun kes ila**

-tun ke l'q yo (kellyo) SEE **-tun ke l'**

-tun ke n', abbr < **-tun ke nun** = **-tun kes un**

-tun ke 'n, abbr < **-tun kes in**

-tun ke 'na, abbr < **-tun kes ina**

-tun kes, retrospective modifier + noun.

1. the thing/act that (it has been observed) someone was doing.

2. the thing/one that (it has been observed) someone was doing; the one that was doing it. ¶**Ku i nun nay ka sayngkak hayss.tun kes pota khi ka khess.ta** He was taller than I had thought he would be.

3. the tentative fact that (it has been observed that) one has done: ~ **ita** has been doing (according to observations at that time); ~ **iess.ta** was doing. ¶**Kyōswu ka yēnkwu hatun kes ita** It's the one/thing the professor has been doing research on – or: The professor has been doing research, you see. **Ku ttay Kim yang un tāmpay lul phitun** (or **phiko iss.tun** or **phiko iss.ess.tun**) **kes iess.ta** Miss Kim was smoking at the time. **Ku i nun chongchong hi hak.kyo ey katun kes iess.ta** He was in a hurry on his way to school.

4. 4a. ~ **ul** but: SEE **-tun ke l'**. SYN **-tun pa**.

4b. ~ **i** but: SEE **-tun kes i**, **-tun key**.

5. ~ **ulo poita** [written style] it appears/seems that one has/had been (doing). ¶**Cengpu nun i kyēyhoyk ul chānseng hayss.tun kes ulo pointa** It seems that the government had already agreed to this plan. **I kyēyhoyk ul silqsi haki nun elyewess.tun kes ulo pointa** It must have been hard to put this plan into effect. **Ku sālam han ttay sinmun kica yess.tun kes ulo pointa** He seems to have once been a newspaperman.

-tun kes i, retr mod + postmod + pcl. ¶**Akka pi ka otun kes i** (= **otun key**, **otuni**) **nwūn i onta** It was raining a while ago, but now it is snowing. **Pi ka onta 'tun kes i nwūn i onun kwun a** (CM 2:219) They predicted rain, but it's snowing!

-tun kes kath.ta, 1. (**kes** is summational). it seems that it has been (doing) or that someone has been doing it.

2. (**kes** is an extruded epitheme). it is like the one/thing that has been (doing) or that someone has been doing.

-tun key, 1. abbr < **-tun kes i**

2. abbr < **-tun kes ie/ia**

-tun ke 'ta, abbr < **-tun kes ita**

-tun ke ya, abbr < **-tun kes i(y)a**

-tun key 'ci = **-tun ke yci**, abbr < **-tun kes ici**

-tun key 'la = **-tun ke yla**, abbr < **-tun kes ila**

-tun key 'na = **-tun ke yna**, abbr < **-tun kes ina**

-tun key 'ney = -tun ke yney, abbr < -tun kes iney

-tun key 'ni = -tun ke yni, abbr < -tun kes ini

-tun ke yo = -tun key yo (1, 2, 3)

-tun ke yo man, abbr < -tun kes io man it's that – did / is but [AUTH].

-tun key ya = -tun ke ya

-tun key yo, abbr. 1. < -tun kes ie(y) yo it's that – did / was [POLITE], etc.

2. < -tun kes iyo [POLITE fragment].

3. < -tun kes io it's that – did / was [AUTH]

-tun kil, retrospective modifier + noun.

1. (while on) the way (one has been observed to be doing); the way from doing. ¶**kass.tun kil ey** while (I was) out, while (I was) there, on my way. **Sānqpo lul hatun kil iess.ta** It was while I was taking my walk. **Hak.kyo ey katun kil ey sensayng ul mannass.ta** I met the teacher on my way to school.

2. [DIAL] = -tunq īl

-tun kkatalk, retr mod + noun. (for) the reason that (it has been observed that –). ¶**Nay ka ku chinkwu lul ilh.un kes un phyēnci lul an hayss.tun kkatalk ita** My losing that friend was because I didn't write him letters. **Nay ka sikan i nuc.un kes un kicha lul noh.chyess.tun kkatalk ita** The reason I was late is that I had missed the train.

-tun ko, retr mod + postmod. [colloq; poetic] the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question whether it has been (doing).

-tun kwulye, kwumen, kwun (a) SEE (-)kwumen

-tun mo.yang, retrospective modifier + noun. the appearance of having been doing.

~ ita, appears to have been doing. Examples limited to -ess.tun ~ ?

(?*) ~ ulo. No examples.

tu'non, 'tunon SEE tunun

-tun pa, retrospective modifier + noun [lit].

1. = -tun kes.

2. ~ (ey) did and as a consequence (= -tun tey_2 = -tuni); since, when.

~ ey ya if / since (as long as) one has been doing. ¶**Hatun pa ey ya kyēysok hay ya hanta** Since we have been doing it we should stay with it.

3. that which did (which one did). SEE pa 3.

-tun sesul ey [? DIAL] → -nun sesul ey

-tun tey_1, retr mod + n (= -tun kos). the place where (it has been observed that) it has been or (someone) has been doing. ¶**ai ka nōltun tey** the place where the child has been playing.

-tun tey_2, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. = -tun tey (ey) (given) the circumstance of its having been observed that – ; under the circumstance that it has been; has been – and / but / so. ¶**Phulangsu māl to kongpu hatun tey pen.yek-ka ka toylq kes kath.tukwun yo** He has (is known to have) been studying French also – (that being the circumstance) maybe he's going to become a translator! **Akka ku i ka otun tey ecci i cali ey poici anh.nun ka** I saw him on his way here a little while ago – how come he hasn't shown up? **Ecey poni-kka āmu to ēps.tun tey nwu ka ilen kes ul hay noh.ass.ulq ka** I didn't see anybody around here yesterday, so who could have done this? **Ku ttay poni-kka wungpyen itun tey way ileh.key sa.yang hasey yo** I know you are a good speaker from that other time, so why do you hesitate to make the speech? **Sang ul thass.ta 'tun tey han thek nāysici yo** You got an award, I hear; you should treat me (to celebrate that).

2. ~ (yo) You see it's a case of (being found that) – ! (sentence-final exclamatory). ¶**Yenge lul kongpu hatun tey yo** Well, what do you know – I found that he's (been) studying English! **Caney atul i kongpu lul cal hatun tey** But I have found your son doing quite well in school (why do you worry?)

3. rhetorical question [INTIMATE]. ¶**Sōmun tut.nun kes pota ka-poni(-kka n') kuleh.ci tul anh.tun tey?!** Different from what I had heard, when I went there (whaddaya know but) I found out they weren't like that.

'tun tey, abbr < hatun + postmod. SEE -ta ~.

-tun tey (ey) SEE -tun tey

-tun tey (ey) se, from the situation / place of having been (doing). ¶**Cwuk.ulq swu pakk ey ēps.tun tey (ey) se ekci lo hey(e) na-wass.ta** With much effort I managed to get myself out of a situation / place where I was sure to die.

-tun tey 'ta ka, not only did but moreover (in addition, what's more, on top of that). ¶**Son nim tul i wass.tun tey 'ta ka īlq son i mo-cala se cēngsin ēps.ess.ta** I had all those guests come and then there wasn't enough help (to clean up after), so I was beside myself!

-tun tey to. ¶**Sihem ul cal chiess.ta 'tun tey to mit.e cici anh.nunta** I can't believe my ears that he did well on the exam!

-tun tey tul, retr mod + postmod + pcl. ¶**Ai tul i pay kopha hatun tey tul mek.ulq ke l' sa kaciko kapsita** The children have been showing signs of hunger so let's buy them something to eat before we leave.

-tun ttay, retrospective modifier + noun. the time that (it is known that) it was happening. ¶**wang ul ēps.ayko caki ka wang i toylye ko kacun kkoy lul ssutun ttay** (at) the time when he was employing all his wiles with the idea of getting rid of the king and becoming the king himself. **Nay ka simsim hamyen elin ai tul hako kath.i nōltun ttay ka mānh.ess.ta** Many were the times that (I recall) I used to play with the children when I was weary of myself. **Nul phīnan sal.i hatun ttay sayngkak hanta** I always think of the days when I was leading a refugee life.

NOTE: The preferred usage is -(ess.)ul ttay.

-tun tul, retr mod + postmod [lit (always after past?)]. granted that, even if (it had been known to happen that); if it had happened that. ¶**Ku nun ppalli uysa eykey poyess.tun tul an cwuk.ess.ulq kes ita** If he had seen the doctor right away, he would not have died. ¶**Yi Swunsin i ēps.ess.tun tul sēykyey uy 'yeksa nun pyēn hayss.ulq kes ita** If we had not had [Admiral] 'Yi Swunsin the history of the world would have changed. CF **-tula 'myen, -e to.**

-tun tus hata, retr modifier + adj-n. gives the impression of having (been observed to have) done. ¶**Nay ka elyess.ul ttay ku sālam ul cōh.a hayss.tun tus hata** It seems to me that I liked him when I was young.

-tun tus 'i, retr modifier + der adv. as if having (been observed to have) done. ¶**Ce nulk.un i nun han ttay cāngkwan ina cīnayss.tun tus 'i kēman hata** The old man is as conceited as if he had sometime been a cabinet minister or something.

-tun ul = **-tun ci lul.** ¶**Se.yangq sālam itun (ci) tongyangq sālam itun (ci l)ul mak.lon hako, tā ai tul un cōh.a hanta** It matters not whether one is Occidental or Oriental, everyone likes children.

tunun, processive modifier < **tulta.**

1. < *tunon* < *tuf'lu/non* < *tuflf'ta* (lifts). ¶*tuno'n i* (1463 Pep 4:19a).

2. < *'tunon* < *'tuf'lu/non* < *'tuflf'ta* (enters). ¶*'tuno'n ye* (1462 'Nung 1:64b). *'tuno'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 9:35d).

tu'nwon, modulated processive modifier < *tuflf'ta* (lifts). Example?

'tu'nwon, modulated processive modifier < *'tuflf'ta* (enters). Example?

-tunya = **-tun ya**

-tun ya, retrospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. is it (known) that – ? was it observed that – ? did you notice that – ? ¶**Ney hyeng i cikum il.e natun ya** Is your brother getting up now? **Ney hyeng i il.e nass.tun ya** Has your brother got(ten) up? **Se sensayng i cīnan cwumal ey eti lul kass.ess.tun ya** Where did Mr Se go this past weekend? **Ku i ka eti lo katun ya** Did you notice where he was going? **Ku sālam i khutun ya cāktun ya** Was he tall or short? **Ku kes i mues itun ya** What was that?

2. (in quotative constructions) whether it has been observed that – . ¶**Nwu ka wass.tun ya ko mūt.nunta** He wants to know who was here.

tun ya, mod < **tulta** + pcl (did it enter?, –).

¶**Ney maum ey tun ya** Do you like it?

-tun yang, 1. abbr < **-tun mo.yang**

2. ~ **hata** vni. pretends to have been doing?

-tun ya tul, retr mod + postmodifier + particle.

tus, postmod used as adv (= **tus 'i** der adv < **tus hata**). appearing (to be), looking (like); seeming as if; as if/though. ¶**khunq il ina hanun tus ('i) yātan pepsek hata** fusses about as if one were doing some important job. **khun pyesul han tus ('i) ppekita** swaggers as if one had become a high official. **pic ul cwulq tus ('i) iyaki hata** talks as if one would give a loan. **sālam ul chilq tus ('i) tempye tulta** goes at a person as if he is going to hit him.

SEE **tus hata, tus siph.ta, tus siph.i.**

–' tus = **–' tus 'i.** (is) as if, like, as, giving the appearance of.

1. abbr < **-nun** (? – or **-ulq**?) + **tus ('i).** ¶**so mek' tus ('i) mekta** eats like a horse. **Ney hyeng i ha' tus ('i) hay la** Do as your brother does. **Myōmok i wūhwu ey cwukswun na-o' tus ('i) na-onta** The young trees spring up like bamboo shoots after the rain. **Nwun-mul i pi o' tus ('i) ssot.a cinta** Tears pour down like rain. **Sēywel i mul hulu' tus ('i) kanta** Time

flies. **Cōy pēm haki lul mul masi' tus 'i hanta** (1936 Roth 423) He commits sin as if it were water to drink.

2. Occasionally attached directly to adj stem. **¶kuleh-tus ('i) /kulethusi/** seeming to be that way. **Apeci ka khi ka khu-tus ('i) atul to khi ka khuta** Just as the father is tall, so is the son.

tus hata, adj postmod insep (= postmod + postnom adj insep), seems (to be), looks like; seems as if, looks as though; gives every appearance of (being). **¶Pom i on tus hata** Spring seems to have come. **Cwi cwuk.un tus hata** "It seems as if all rats have died away" = not a sound is to be heard, is very quiet. **Pi ka onun tus hata** It seems to be raining – CF **Pi ka o' tus hata** It is as if it were raining [This distinction is possible in the processive present only]. **Pi ka olq tus hata** It looks like rain. **Congi ka com nam.ulq tus hata** It looks as though we will have more than enough paper. **Huyn tus hata** It looks white. **Haksayng in tus hata** He looks like a student. DER ADV **tus 'i**. CF **tus**, **tus … tus hata**, **tus siph.ta**, **kes kath.ta**, **mo.yang**.

-' tus hata, is like, is as (if).

1. abbr < **-nun tus hata**.

1a. **¶kalangq iph ey pul puth' tus hata** flares up like tinder = gets mad at the drop of a hat. **kul-ssi lul kēy-pal kūli' tus hata** writes like a crab's claws = henscratches, scrawls. **kwulengi tām nem.e ka' tus hata** is like a serpent going over a wall = (succeeds) in an unnoticed way. **kanan han cip ey cēysa tol.a o' tus hata** seems to come round as often as the anniversary of a poor man's ancestors (= "comes around as often as the bill collectors"). **Nwūn i o' tus hata** It is as if it were snowing – CF **Nwūn i onun tus hata** It seems to be snowing [This distinction is possible in the processive present only].

1b. [? attached directly to v stem] **kaymi cheyq pakhwi tol' tus hata** goes round and round like ants on the frame of a sieve.

2. abbr < adj-**un tus hata** [uncommon]. **¶Machi hwang-so him sēy' tus hata** He is strong as an ox. **Caki apeci pucilen ha' tus hata** He is diligent like his father.

'tus 'ho'ta = *'tos 'ho'ta* (is like). ¶*nal tus mal tus ho.ya* (?1608+ Twu-hem 25b) when they are about to emerge (= appear).

-'tu's 'i = *-'to's 'i* (like). ¶*"say cip 'kwa 'sal pca'ki [MWON] 'i "pyel 'hut-tu's 'i "sano'n i* (1481 Twusi 25:23a) with a thatched cottage and a twig door we live like scattered stars.

-- 'tu's 'i = *-- 'to's 'i* (like). ¶*"mwot mi'chul 'tu.s 'i 'hosya* (1475 Nay 2:1:43a) acting as if he could not reach it.

tusita, hon < **tulta**. [EUPHEMISM] has = eats / drinks / partakes. **¶Mues ul tusikeyss.ey yo** What will you have, sir? [said by the waiter]. **Han can tusipsita!** Let's have a drink!

tus siph.i, der adv < **tus siph.ta**. as if, looking like, seeming as if. **¶sālam ul ssolq tus siph.i chong ul kyenwuta** aims a gun at a person as if he were going to shoot him. **Phalq tus siph.i māl hatuni phalci anh.nunta ko hanta** He hinted he would sell it but now says he won't.

tus siph.ta, postmodifier + postnom adj insep. looks / feels like, seems as if; "something tells one that … ". **¶Ku nun haksayng in tus siph.ta** He looks like a student. **Com khulq tus siph.ta** Something tells me it will be a bit too big. **Pēm ila to cap.ulq tus siph.ta** I feel strong enough to catch a tiger. **Pi ka olq tus siph.ta** It looks like rain; Something tells me that we are in for a rain. **Ceypep il hanun tus siph.ta** You look as if you were working nicely. **An mek.e to mek.un tus siph.ta** Though I haven't eaten anything, I feel as if I had eaten. **Pyesul ina han tus siph.ta** You act as if you had become a government official or something.

tus … tus hata, postmod … postmod + postnom adj insep. it hardly seems one way or the other; it hardly feels as if; one hardly knows whether. [The second modifier is always from **mālta**.] **¶pon tus mān tus han sālam** a person one is not quite sure whether one has met or not, a person one is not well acquainted with. **Pap i cek.e mek.un tus mān tus hata** There was so little rice I hardly feel as if I have eaten any at all. **Pappe se copan ul mek.nun tus mānun tus hako cip ul na-wass.ta** I was in such a hurry that I left home with hardly any breakfast. **Eceyq pam un moki ka mul.e canun tus mānun tus hayss.ta** I was bitten by mosquitos so badly that I got hardly any sleep last night. **Na nun kalq tus mālq tus hata** I am not sure whether I will be going or not. **Kāy ka ku ppye nun mek.ulq tus mālq tus hata** It is hard to tell whether the dog will eat the bone or not.

twā, abbr < **towa**, inf < **tōpta**.

twāy = **twēy** = **tōy** < **toye**, inf < **toyta**.

twe = **twē**, abbr < **twue**, inf < **twuta**; as aux usually short. ABBR **t'e** = **t'ē**.

twēy = **tōy** < **toye**, infinitive < **toyta**. Usually spelled **twāy**.

twi < *ˇtwuyh*, noun. ANT **aph**; CF **hwū**, **taum**.

1. the back, the rear (end), behind.

2. the future, later (on); afterwards; (**-un** ~) after doing.

3. the end, the conclusion, the latter part; consequences, results, aftermath.

4. a descendant, offspring, descent, posterity.

5. what is left behind by a predecessor; the footsteps of.

6. what is wanted, one's needs.

7. [EUPHEMISM] feces, excrement, stools; a bowel movement.

8. the tenth place around the outer circle of a **yuch** board, diagonal from the starting point.

9. the north.

10. (= **mangken** ~) a net worn under a horsehair headband.

twi-, bound adverb [< **twī**]. CF **toy-**; **twita** vt.

1. back(ward), opposing: ~ **huntulta**, **kkapulta**, **nēm.ta**, (**noh.ta**), **nōlta**, **pyēntek sulepta**, **ttuta**.

2. extremely; recklessly, rashly; randomly: ~ **eph.ta**, **kkulh.ta**, **pakkwuta**, **paluta**, **pat.ta**, **pemulitā**, **pota**, **sekk.ta**, **thulta**; **twi-ttelta** (< **ttēlta**); **twi-ttetulta** (< **ttē-tulta**); **twi-pempek**.

3. thoroughly, completely: ~ **teph.ta** (and some of the verbs under 2?).

-ˇtwo-, emotive (< bnd v *-ˇt[o]- + modulator). SEE *-ˇtwos-*, *-ˇtwoˇswo-*, *-twoˇta*.

ˇtwo, particle = **to** (also, even, ...).

NOTE 1: The MK pcl could freely attach to a stem before a negative auxiliary. Whether or not it is the correct historical explanation, we can (following Ramstedt 1939:104) treat the structure as the result of an optional ellipsis of the suspective ending *-ˇti* (= **-ki** / **-ci**): *ˇkhuy ˇcek[ˇti] ˇtwo ˇkhu[ˇti] ˇtwo aˇni hoˇkwo* (1459 Wel 1:26b) was neither tall nor short; *pwo[ˇti] ˇtwo ˇmwot hoˇm ye tut[ˇti] ˇtwo ˇmwot ˇkeˇn i* (1447 Sek 24:28b) (you say) you were unable to see and unable to hear; *ˇCCYEK-ˇMYELQ ˇun ˇsa[lˇti] ˇtwo aˇni hoˇm ye cwuk[ˇti] ˇtwo aˇni hol ˇss iˇn i* (1459 Wel 2:16a) the (state of) nirvāṇa means neither living nor dying. CF **He Wung** 375. Notice, however, that *swoˇn i ˇwona two* (1481 Twusi 25:23a) 'though a guest comes' is the effective infinitive + particle.

NOTE 2: The MK particle attached to the "free" form of such nouns as *namwo* / *namk* – : *namwo ˇtwo* (1447 Sek 23:22a) the trees too.

twoˇi (?< ***towo[y]-i**), der adv < *towoyˇta*. so that it becomes. ¶ *ˇPHYEY ˇlol mwoˇlwomay CYENG-SSYENG twoˇi hoˇm ye* (1475 Nay 1:76-7) ought to turn one's vice into sincerity, and – . *[ˇPPYENG] twoi neˇkinwoˇla* (1481 Twusi 16:9a) I regard it [the local capital] as plagued.

twoˇkwo [var] = *twuˇkwo*, particle. than.

~ *nˇ* (abbr pcl). ¶*pulun cey hon mal etun twokwo nˇ nau.n i* (1795 ¹No-cwung [K] 1:40a = – *nau.n i ˇla* [P] 39b) = *pulun ˇcey hon mal, ˇe twum twuˇkwo nˇ ˇteˇu.n i* (?1517- ¹No.1: 43b; *ˇe twum* = *ˇe twum*) it surpasses getting a peck [of rice] when you are full.

~ *s* (pcl). ¶*pwom kwos twokwo s cywohay ˇla* (1763 Haytong 103; cited from LCT) are nicer than spring flowers.

ˇtwol(q) < ***twoˇ[lo]l(q)**, prospective modifier < *ˇtwo[l]ˇta* (goes around).

ˇtwola = *ˇtalˇta* (reflexive request). ¶ *ˇaˇmwo ˇyGeˇna ˇwa – ˇtwola ˇho.ya ˇtwo* (1459 Wel 1:13a) whoever might come and ask you to give him – . [?< *twoloˇla* (1481 Twusi 8:5a) < *twolo-* / *twolG-* 'make it go (pass it) around'.]

ˇtwolm < ***twoˇl[o]m**, substantive < *ˇtwo[l]ˇta*.

-ˇtwoˇlwok, variant < *-ˇtoˇlwok*. ¶*hon ˇpstay ˇkyeytwoˇlwok* (1459 Wel 7:9b) to the point that/where a certain amount of time had passed.

ˇtwon, 1. n. money. 2. < ***twoˇ[lo]n**, modifier < *ˇtwo[l]ˇta* (goes around).

ˇtwong, postmod. [knows / asks] wh– (whether). SEE *-non ˇtwong*, *-un ˇtwong*, *-ulq ˇtwong*.

-ˇtwos-, emotive-emotive.

-ˇtwosˇta (indic assert). ¶*cheem pwotwos.ta* (1632 Twusi-cwung 13:30a) we see it [a red sun] for the first time.

-ˇtwos.teˇla (retr indic assertive). ¶*[ˇCHYEK-LYENG] ˇul ˇpwoyˇtwos.teˇla* (1481 Twusi 8:38b) you have shown me a wagtail! *pwoˇn i noˇm oy ci[p] s ˇtam ˇtol[h] ˇta mul Geˇti twos.teˇla* (?1517- Pak 1:9b) I see the walls of his house have all fallen down! *ce ˇy tali ˇlol peˇhoy ˇtwos.tela* (1579 Kwikam 1:18ab) why, he had cut his own leg!

-'twos'te-ngi ''ta (retr polite + copula indic assertive). SEE *'hosi'twos'te-ngi ''ta.*

-twos.ten kwo (retr mod + postmod). ¶*nwu 'yla sye kamakwuy lul kemko hywung tha hotwos.ten kwo* (1876 Kakok p.59) who has declared the raven black and [therefore] evil?!

-twos.ten t i (retr mod + postmod + pcl). ¶*CHYWUN-PHUNG WOK-TYEK SYENG uy ches-com ul skoytwos.ten t i* (1747 Songkang 1:2b) from having just fallen asleep I awoke to the sound of a jade flute in the spring breeze.

-'two'swo-, modulated emotive-emotive:

-'two'swo-ngi ''ta (polite + cop indic assert). ¶*'SYEY-CWON 'i 'SSILQ hon "TTWOW 'lol nilo'si-ti'Gwuy PA-SSYWUN 'un 'i "i'l i "ep'two'swo-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:26a) the World-Honored preaches the true Way, but [the devil] Pāpiyān never does this.

'two'swo-ngi ''ta, abbr < *'hotwo'swo-ngi ''ta.* SEE ~ *thwo'swo-ngi ''ta.*

-'twoswo'n i (modifier + postmodifier). ¶*kwuy-s kes 'kwa "mwo'tin cywungsoyng 'i mu'zuyyep'twoswo'n i* (1447 Sek 6:19b) there are ghosts and evil creatures to be afraid of! *ci'p i [SYWOW-'SIK] mwu'lwol toy "ep'twoswo'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:39b; the nominative particle is loose reference) there is no place to ask news of home.

-'twoswo'n i 'ya (modifier + postmodifier + postmodifier). ¶*ku'le 'ho'twoswo'n i 'ya a'ni 'ho'twoswo'n i 'ya* (?1468- Mong 57a) is it so or is it not?

-'twoswo'n ywo, (mod + postmod). ¶*'stwo nilo'la mo'cho'm ay "es'te 'ho'twoswo'n ywo* [*'thwoswo'n ywo* in the reading aid to the Chinese text] (?1468- Mong 52b) also tell me, how it will be in the end?

-two'ta, emotive indic assertive. ¶*'i 'za mozo.m ay hwen hi 'cul'keptwo'ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:20b) this very thing is a great delight to my heart. *'i kak'si 'za na 'y "et.ni'nwon mozo'm ay mas'two'ta* (1447 Sek 6:14ab) precisely this very girl matches the purpose I am pursuing. *kutuy 'ka 'tul cci'p i pol'ssye "itwo'ta* (1447 Sek 6:35b) a house for you to go enter has already been built! *"il ho'ki yey ko'lin ke's i "cyektwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 25:7b) has but few hindrances in doing things. *'kwot-kwo't ay "mwoy'h ay s kwo'c i 'phutwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 3:33a) everywhere mountain flowers are in bloom. *"THYEY "pwo'm i e'lyep'twoswo'n i mwuy'Gwu.m ul "mwot ho'm ye kwu'te he'lwo.m i e'lyeptwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:7b) it is hard to see the form (body); there is no movement and it is so firm that demolishing it is difficult. *'SSILQ a'ni 'lwo'm i MYENG-'PPOYK 'hotwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:27b) it is clear that it is not the truth. *'sol'khwa kas 'kwa y is'ti a'ni thwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:2a) ← *'solh 'kwa kac 'kwa 'i is'ti a'ni 'hotwo'ta* flesh and skin are (both) lacking. *kutuy 'nay kos'pi 'za 'wotwo'ta ma'lon* (1447 Sek 23:53b) you people make haste to come but … . *talon kowol'h i "nyey s kowol'h ila'wa "tywothwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:35a) the other towns are better than the [war-torn] home town of earlier days. *ku'li 'Ge'n i "ywu'pwok 'hotwu'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:46b) he who did so is fortunate indeed!

SEE *'two'ta*, ~ *'thwo'ta*; *-'two-swo-*.

''two'ta, abbr < *'hotwo'ta* after voiceless sounds. ¶*'thwos.k[i] uy spul 'kot 'f'Jtwo'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:66b) is like a rabbit's horns. CF ~ *'thwo'ta.*

twowoy'ta, variant < *towoy'ta* (becomes). ¶*mo'cho.m ay 'two'wo.m i twowoy'ti "mwot 'hwo.n i* (1475 Nay 2:2:14a) in the end I could not be of help.

-'twoy < *-'wo'toy*. ¶*"cyek'un a'hoy 'lol kolGo'chi'twoy* (1586 Sohak 5:2b; sic *"cyek-'un* = *"cye'kun*) = *hye'kun a'hoy lol kolo'chywo'toy* (1518 Sohak-cho 6:2b) in teaching a small child … .

'TWOY "ho'ta, vnt = tāy hata. ¶*'i "ta YWEN 'ul 'TWOY 'ho.ya 'phyesyan 't ila* (1482 Kum-sam 5:35b) this all developed with respect to pratyaya (secondary causation). *kwuy-s-ke's uy nos 'kwa SSIN-LYENG 'uy me'li no'ch ol 'TWOY 'ho.ya 'woke'ton* (1482 Kum-sam 3:27b) when you come to confront the face of a ghost or the face on the head of spirit.

twu, particle [variant] = **to**

twū, alt (before noun or counter) of **twūl** 'two'

-'twu- = **-'two-** (emotive). SEE *-twu'ta* = *-two'ta.*

-(t)twuk, suf (makes impressionistic adv). ¶**cel-ttwuk cel-ttwuk** limping < **cē-l-. elk-twuk elk-twuk** all pockmarked < **ēlk-. kk^{e}ak-twuk kk^{e}ak-twuk** chopping < **kkakk-.** CF **(c)cwuk.**

? twuki, postmod. person. ¶**? ippun ~** a good-looking person (CF **ippu-tongi** a pretty child). **? miwun ~** a hateful person.

twuko (n') < *twu'kwo (n')* (?< *'twu'kwo* ger < *twu'ta*), pcl [obs] = **pota** (than). VAR **toko** < *two'kwo (n')*. *¶wu[h] s "salom twu'kwo teun "yang 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 9:14a) in a manner greater than the superiors. *pa'lol twu'kwo ki'phu'm ye* (1459 Wel 21:78b) is deeper than the sea, and ... . *'hi'm i SSYANG-'LYEY s 'QILQ-'POYK "SSYANG twu'kwo te "sey'm ye* (1459 Wel 1:28a) has a strength that is greater than a hundred ordinary elephants, and ... . *coy'cwo 'hol "syeng 'i 'nom twu'kwo n' teu'n i non* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:37b) those who have talent greater than others.

-twukwuma, var of **-tukwuma**. *¶-twukwuma* (1916 Gale 83) "a low form of *ho-pteyta*" [*ta* is misprinted as "*ma*"].

twul, adn. sterile, barren (of a female). ¶ **~ amthalk** a sterile hen. **~ amso** a sterile cow. **~ amthoth** a sterile sow. **~ amkhay** a barren bitch. [< **tŏl** < *"twolh* 'stone'; CF meanings of Chinese sek < *'SYEK*]

twūl < *"twulh*, num. two. ALT **twū** ··· < *"twu* ···.

twuli, 1. bnd n [? var < **tol.i**; ? irreg der n < **twuluta**]. round: **~ kitwung, ~-pan, ~-pen; kā ~, they ~**. 2. → **twūl-i** (two people).

twung, postmod. you can't tell whether: may or may not: one of two contradictory but equally likely appearances, of which the second is usually, but not always, some form of **mālta** 'desists'. Either or both may be followed by the particle **to** and the entire expression is usually concluded by **hanta** (aux v) or **hata** (aux adj) as appropriate, but **hata** (or **kuleh.ta**) may be preferred when the V-nun is viewed as static. SEE **-un ~, -nun ~, -ulq ~**. DIAL **swung**.

-(t)twung-eli: **mom-ttwungeli** = **mom-ttwungi**.

-(t)twungi, suf, postn, postmod. thing, one, guy. ¶**mom-ttwungi** a body, a frame. **ēlpalam-twungi** a crazy person, a crackpot, a nut. **wuk-twungi** a hothead, a rash person < **wulk-**. **kem-/kkam-twungi** a Negro, a black. **cem-twungi** a brindled dog; "spotty"; a person with a birthmark. **cilki-twungi** tough stuff, a tough fellow. **cīs-twungi** [vulgar] = **cīs** (act, ...). **tēyn twungi** [pejorative] a person burned or scalded. **kwīyem-twungi** (= **-tongi**) a lovable child. ? **pangtwungi** the rump; ? **mongtwungi** a stick. CF **-tongi; -thwungi; -tengi; -swungi**.

'twun'non'uy = *'twu[e i]s.no'n i 'uy* (1586 Sohak 5:95b). SEE *'twus'ta*.

'twus'ta = *'twu' 's'ta*, abbr < *'twue is(i)'ta* (also *'twuys'ta* = *'twu' 'ys'ta*). has put it away, ... ; (*-e ~*) did it for good, got it all done. ¶*~ 'twun'non'uy* (= *'twu[e i]s.no'n i 'uy*) *"mal 'i a'ni '.n i* (1586 Sohak 5:95b) are not words vested with ~ .

~ 'twu'syey'la = *'twu' ''sye 'y'la*, abbr < *'twuf'e if'sye 'y'la* (< ?). ¶*"tye y na 'y un tas lyang 'ul 'pte-'tiGwe 'twu' ''sye 'y'la* (?1517-Pak 1:34a) that guy short-changed me five taels of silver [= money]!

twuta$_1$ < *"twu'ta*, vt. CF **noh.ta**.

1. 1a. puts, places, lays; puts away, puts up. ¶**Pangkum chayk-sang wi ey twun chayk i ēps.ta** I cannot find the book that I just put on the table.

1b. leaves it intact (as it is), leaves it alone; stops, does no more. ¶**Ku tay lo twue la** Leave it as it is. **Chayk-sang wi ey chayk tul ul i tay lo twue la** Leave these books on the desk just the way they are. **Īl ul hata ka ya ecci ku man twulq swu iss.na 'm** How can I leave in the middle of my work (of all times)?! **Ku man twula 'ki ka com mian hata** I feel sorry to tell him to give it up. **Kuleh.key hethun soli n' ku man twue** Cut out such silly talk! **Īl ul hata mŏs ha.ye him tul.e ku man twuess.ta** That was an endless job, and at last it got so tough that I gave up on it. **Ku cen (= yēys nal) kath.umyen ku-nyang an twuess.ulq key 'ta** If it were the old days I wouldn't have let you get away with it. **Namulamyen tasi nun an okeyss.ki (ey), ku-nyang twuess.ta** Thinking not to come again if only to be scolded, I left them alone. **Ku ay wūlla kaman twue la** Leave the child alone or he will cry. **Ne sensayng nim poko yok hayss.kes.ta – eti twuko poca** You would call the teacher names? – (let's) cut that stuff out!

2. leaves (behind). ¶**Cāngkap ul eti ey 'n ka twuko wass.ey yo** I have left my gloves behind somewhere. **I chayk ul twuko ka yo** I'll leave this book (and go).

3. keeps, stores, holds. ¶**I sŏk ey twun kes i chayk ilyetta** It must be books that are in it. **Ttwukkeng ul teph.e han sahul twuess.ta ka mek.nunta** You cover it with a lid and let it stand for about three days and then eat it.

4. posts, stations, puts (in a post).

5. keeps, employs, engages; has (in one's household). ¶**kāy lul ~** has a dog. **chep ul ~** keeps a concubine. **Sālam i tā hyengcey lul twuess.kenul nay hol lo ēps.tota** While all others have brothers, I alone have none.

6. sets up, establishes.

7. places, puts, appoints.

8. leaves (an interval); puts (time / distance between). ¶**sēy sikan ul twuko** for three hours.

9. bears, entertains, cherishes, sets (one's mind) on, has, holds (feelings). ¶**-- ey maum ul twuko iss.ta** has one's mind set on -- ; CF **-- ey maum ul noh.ko iss.ta** has one's mind (taken) off -- .

10. gives (a pledge).

11. (**-- ey swukyel ul ~**) signs (a document), puts one's signature to.

12. = **noh.ta**: puts into, adds (to); stuffs / pads with. ¶**(os ey) -- ul ~** pads (a garment) with --.

13. = **noh.ta**: (**cāngki lul ~ / patwuk ul ~**) plays (chess, checkers), moves (a chessman, a checker / marker)

twuta$_2$, aux v. SEE **-e twuta**.

-twu'ta = *-two'ta* (emotive indicative assertive). ¶*"ayGwa'thye as'kyem 'cik 'hotwu'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 3:116b) is inclined to be anxious and possessive. *ywo'kwoy-'lwo'wo'm ol "ati "mwot 'ho'twu'ta* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:18b) is quite unaware that it is weird.

'twuys'ta = *'twu' 'ys'ta*, abbr < *'twue is(i)'ta* (also *'twus'ta* = *'twu' 's'ta*). has put it away, ... ; (*-e ~*) did it for good, got it all done.

ty dental stop + palatal glide; this is usually a reduction of the syllable **ti**, as in **tityе** < **titie**.

'tye (> **ce**), adn, n. *'tye + 'i → 'tye y* (also *"tye y*), *'tye + 'u'lwo → tyel'lwo*; *'tye + 'u'lan → *'tyel'lan*. CF *'tyel'lwo*; *tyengey*.

1. adnoun. 1a. that, those; the. ¶*'i 'kwot 'tye 'kwo't ay* (1445 [1]Yong 26) in this place or that place. *'tye pwuthye s 'sta'h i* (1447 Sek 9:10b) that land of Buddha's, Buddha's land. *'tye pwuthye s 'HHOYNG 'kwa 'NGWEN 'kwa KWONG-"KHYWOW 'hosin PANG-'PPYEN 'un* (1447 Sek 9:29a) those deeds and words of Buddha and his ingenious expediencies.

1b. of him (her, it); his, her, its. ¶*no'm oy "kye'cip towoy'nwo'n i chol hi 'tye kwo'ma towoy'Ga ci'la* (1463 Pep 2:28b) I would rather become his concubine than another man's wife. *["]JLI lol nil'Gwol [']Jttyeyn 'tye KAY-CHA y "ep'kwo [']JHHOYNG 'ol nil[']Gwol [']Jttyeyn KWONG 'ol ssa[']ha [']za somo[']cho.l i '[']Jn i* (1463/4 Yeng 1:22a) when we speak of the principle, there are no differences of level, and when we speak of practice, for it to sink in we must accumulate merits.

2. noun. that (one), those; he / him, she / her, it. them. ¶*'tye 'uy mwok-"swu'm ul kus'kuy* [= *kuch-'kuy*] *'hoke'tun* (1447 Sek 9:17a) given that they brought his life to an end ... . *'tye 'uy 'hi'm ul kapke'n i 'Gwa* (1462 [1]Nung 8:124a) not only rewarding his strength but also ... . *ta'si 'tye 'oy wolm'kywo'm i towoy'ya* (1462 [1]Nung 1:19b) it came about that he moved it again. *'tye non hwo'za "salom a'ni 'ka* (1475 Nay 2:1:16a) isn't he a single person all alone? *'NGWEN hon 't on 'wu'li "CCWOY 'lol 'zywo 'ho'sya 'tye '[G]wa kyes'kwu'a 'mas-pwo'key 'hosywo'sye* (1459 Wel 2:70b) we beg of you, please forgive our transgression and allow us to confront him in competition. *"ès'tyey 'i "yang o'lwo 'tye 'lol "CHA-"TUNG 'ho'ya LWON-LYANG ho'm ye* (?1468- Mong 62ab) how come in your consideration you grade him this way?

-- *'tye*, 1. *-'e 'tye* (< *ti'e*), infinitive < *-'e ti'ta* (infinitive + auxiliary).

2. (postmod) = *'t ye*, postmod + postmod. SEE *-un 't ye*, *-u.n i 'n 't ye*, *-nwon 't ye*.

3. SEE *-'kwa'tye*, *-'Gwa'tye*.

'tye < *ti'ye*, inf < *ti'ta*

tye'kuy (abbr < **tyenge'kuy*), adv, n. that place, there.

'tye'le (> **cele**), defective inf. like that, so. CF *'i'le*, *ku'le*, *"es'te*, *"a'mo'la*.

'tye'le "ho'ta, adj-n. is that way, is such. ¶*[CI-'HYWOW] y 'tye'le 'hosil 'ss oy* ... (1445 [1]Yong 92) his extreme filial devotion was such that ... .

'tyele 'hi, der adv. ¶*'tyele 'hi 'kot 'hwo'm ol [NGUY-SIM] 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 15:23b) I am suspicious of such resemblance.

tyele 'lwo 'wo'na'la (?1517- [1]No 1:57b) you go there (and come back). CF *'tyel'lwo*.

'tyele 'n, abbr < *'tye[']Jle hon*. such. ¶*'tyele 'n "mwo'tin "i'l i 'HHAY 'thi "mwot ho'm ye* (1447 Sek 9:17b) such evil things can do no harm and ... .

'tyeli (?< *'tyel[']Jli*), adv. like that, so. ¶*cey 'kan 'ol 'tyeli mwo'lol 'ss oy* (1449 Kok 40)

since they did not know their own rating to be such … .

tye'li-'two'lwok, adverb (abbr < *'tyel[e]'lh/i['ho]'two'lwok*). to that extent/degree/amount. ¶ *i "salo'm i "pwo'poy 'lol tye'li-'two'lwok a'ni as'kinwos'ta* (1447 Sek 6:25-6) this man does not begrudge treasures to that extent!

'tyel'lwo (?= *'tye 'lwo* with conflated liquid) = ce lo as / with / by that. ¶ *'hye 'non SOYNG-'MYENG 'ul me'ke 'tyel'lwo pa'to'm ye 'chom'key 'ho'non cyen'cho 'lwo 'mas "pwo'm ay "ti-'na "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol 'PELQ 'ho'ya* (1462 [1]Nung 8:104b) because the tongue puts up with letting him eat (all) his life it initiates suffering through taste. CF *'il'lwo, kul'lwo, "nal'lwo; nellwo*; **muel-lo**.

'tye 'man, n + pcl. just that. SEE *ku-man 'tye-man*.

-- 'tyen = *'t ye n'*, postmodifier + postmodifier [question] + pcl. SEE *-wolq ~*.

'tyeng, bnd n (postmodifier / postnoun). but. SEE *-ken 'tyeng, -ul "spwun 'tyeng, "man 'tyeng*; **mangceng, enceng**.

tyengey, abbr < **tyenge'kuy* (CF *tye'kuy, ingey, kungey*), adverb, noun. (at/to) that place, there. ¶*tyengey YWEN-'QUNG 'ho'sya.m i'la* (1459 Wel 14:58a) it is placing the cause right there. *tyengey nan CHYEN-NYEN 'iGe 'za* (1463 Pep se:7b) not until it is a thousand years since it [the gathering] happened in that place … .

-- 'uy ~ (to that person) SEE *'uy tyengey*.

~ 'sye. ¶ *'cukca 'hi tyengey 'sye "ep'se twolwo ZIN-KAN 'ay 'na'a* (1447 Sek 9:12b) suddenly was absent from there and appeared again among human beings and … .

tyey, 1. abbr < *tyengey* (or < *tye'kuy*), n, adv. (in / at / to) that place, there. ¶*tyey 'two HE-KHWONG 'i.n i* (1482 Nam 1:50a) that place too is a void. *wuli kuce tyey 'tu'le ca'kwo ka'cye* (?1517- [1]No 1:10b) let's go in over there and sleep before going on. *tyey 'ka "sek 'to.l i'na mwuk'nwo'la 'ho'ya cip sak[s] mwu'le sywokcyel "ep'si he'pi ho'l i 'las'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:54a) I went there and uselessly wasted my money to pay the rent thinking I would stay for some three months.

2. = *tye 'y*, abbr < **'tye ey*, n + pcl. SEE *tye 'y 'sye*.

'tye 'y--, n + cop. ¶ *"PI 'non 'tye 'y'Gwo* (1459 Wel 26a) [the word] *"PI* means 'that', and *… . 'kwot 'tye 'y'la 'hosya'm on* (1462 [1]Nung 3:2a) that one says straightway it is him … .

'tyey = *'tye y*, noun + particle. that one, he [nominative]. ¶ *'tye y 'him isi'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 8:124a) he has strength and … .

"tyey = *"tye y* = *'tye y*, n + pcl. ¶ *"tye y an'cok ['Jcul'kye sul'hi ne'ki'ti a['Jni ho['Jm ye* (1463 Pep 2:85b) still rejoicing he does not find it displeasing, and … .

-- 'tyeyn, postmod (< *'t ye n'*). SEE *-wolq ~*.

-- 'tyeyn'tye = *-- 'tyeyn 'tye*, postmodifier + postmodifier (< *'t ye 'yn 't ye*). SEE *-wolq ~*.

tye 'y 'sye = **'tye ey 'sye*, n + pcl + pcl. ¶*ku "CCWOY y 'stwo tye 'y 'sye ne'mu.l i "'la* (1463 Pep 4:83a) such sin is greater than that.

U Not distinguished from e in many parts of Korea. Usually not distinguished from uy when initial (both are pronounced u); often dropped or absorbed when following a vowel. If you cannot find a word you seek with the spelling u, try uy or e.

/u/ < *u*, a high nonfront (= central or back) unrounded vowel; the high counterpart of */o/* (> a---, ---u, sometimes o or e); the unrounded counterpart of /wu/ < *wu*; often epenthetic, with MK alternant */o/* (> u) after */o/* or */a/*.

-u-- SEE ALSO *-o--*

u, pcl [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31)] = **uy**

-u- < *-^{u}o-* < **-G-*, suffix; CF **-i-, -ki-, -chi-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-; -wu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-**; *-o-, -'Gi-, -'Gwu-, -'Gwo-*. makes vc. ¶**kilu-** < *kil^{u}o-/kilG-* < **kil^{u}o-G-* raise, rear, nurture ← **kī-l-** < *"kil-* < **ki'lu*-long; [obs] be / get big, grow. **tolu-** < *twolo-/twolG-* < **twolo-G-* distribute, deal out / around, cause to turn around ← **tō-l-** < *"twol-* < **two'lo-* revolve, turn.

-ucapcap, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-capcap**; LIGHT ↔ **-ucepcep**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-ucepcep, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-cepcep**; HEAVY ↔ **-ucapcap**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-uchikchik, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-chikchik**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-uchwungchwung, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-chwungchwung**. ~ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-ucokcok, bound adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-cokcok**; LIGHT ↔ **-ucwukcwuk**. ~ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-ucwukcwuk, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-cwukcwuk**; HEAVY ↔ **-ucokcok**. ~ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-ui, [var, with adj only] = **-so** (AUTH indicative after a consonant): **cek.ui** = **cēkso** < **cēkta** are few; but **chwuwui** = **chwupso** < **chwupta** is cold, **naui** = **nās.so** < **nās.ta** is/gets better. ¶**Caney māl i olh.ui** You are right. ABBR **-uy** = **-i**. NOTE: A grammatical tradition says that this is the adjective assert indic in the FAMILIAR style; that tradition would limit **-ney** to verbs. But present-day usage is in conflict with the traditional prescription.

-uiso(i) [DIAL] = **-usipsio**. ¶**Anc.uisoi** = **Anc.usipsio** Please sit down (Mkk 1960:3:34). CF **-iso(i)**.

-ui tul = **-so tul** (SEE **-ui**)

-ukhi-, suffix. derives vc. ¶**il.ukhi-** raise < **īlta** rise. **al.ukhi-** inform < **ā-l-** know. CF **-i-**, **-ki-**, **-chi-**, **-u-**, **-ikhi-**, **-li-**, **-iwu-**, **-ywu-**; **-wu-**, **-hwu-**, **-kwu-**, **-chwu-**, **-ay-**; *-ʻGi-*, *-ʻGwo-*, *-ʻGwu-*, *-o-*, *-u-*.

-u' kkey, immediate future (abbr < **-ulq key**; after a vowel **-' kkey**). I will do right away (I promise); ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Cāmqkan tanye o' kkey** – **kitaliko iss.ke la** Please wait here – I'll be right back. **Nay ellun poko cwu' kkey** – **cāmqkan man poye cwue yo** Please show it to me for a moment – I'll give it right back to you. **Nay ka cip.u' kkey** I've got it! (when reaching for something dropped). **Nay ka itta** (= **iss.ta**) **mun ul tat.u' kkey yo** I'll shut the door a little later.

-ul- SEE ALSO *-ol-*

ul < *ʻᵘol*, particle (after a vowel **lul**, abbr **l'**), accusative case marker.

1. marks the direct object of a transitive verb; translates as English object of verb or of verb + preposition. ¶**sinmun ul pota** reads (or looks at) the newspaper. **sālam ul chac.ta** visits (or looks for, or finds) a person. **mal ul thata** mounts / rides a horse. **thum ul thata** seizes (takes advantage of) an opportunity. **ttay lul kitalita** bides one's time; waits for (awaits) the time. **sihem cwūnpi lul hata** prepares for the exams. **pap ul mekta** eats one's food / rice, eats (has a meal). **sālam uy meli lul ttaylita** hits a person's head = hits a person on the head. **pata lul poki lul wēn hata (palata)** wants (hopes) to see the sea. **cal haki lul palata** hopes that one will do well. **kuleh.key haki lul cōh.a / silh.e hata** likes / hates to do so (do that). **Hāyngpok / Kēnkang / Sengkong ul pīp.nita** We pray for your happiness / health / success. **Ku kes ul / i poko siph.ta** I'd like to see that. **I kes ul kaciko kasio** Take this with you. **I māl ul ku i hanthey cen hasio** Give this message to him.

2. marks the direct object of a transitive passive verb with the meaning "suffers it", and often gets translated as an English preposition. ¶**cengkayngi lul kkayita** gets hit in the shin. **sonq-kalak ul khal ey peyita** gets one's finger cut on a knife. **kasum ul chayita** gets kicked in the chest. **yakcem ul cap.hita** has one's weak spot seized / played upon. **pal ul cap.hita** gets caught by the leg. **mok ul ccallita** gets one's throat cut; "gets fired". **Kongsan-kwun eykey Sānghay lul ppay-as.kyess.ta** suffered the loss of Shanghai to the Communist troops.

3. marks the goal or direction of a verb of movement, with or without a preceding pcl **ey** (CF **ey**, **ulo**). ¶**hak.kyo (ey) lul kata** goes to school. **eti lul kana** wherever one goes (one may go). **Ēncey Sewul ul wass.n' ya** When did you come to Seoul? **Pang ul tul.e kanta** (1936 Roth 278) I go into the room.

4. marks the path of a verb of movement. ¶**keli lul kēt.ta** walks (down) the street. **hanul ul nalta** flies (in) the sky. **kang ul kēnne kata** crosses a river.

5. marks the purpose of a verb of movement (CF **hale**). ¶[1]**yehayng ul tte-nata** sets out on a trip. **yenghwa kwūkyeng ul kata** (or **yenghwa lul kwūkyeng kata**) goes to see a movie. **isa lul ota / kata** moves (house) here / there.

6. marks the duration of a verb (CF **tong-an ey**). ¶**sahul ul ota** comes for three days. **sam-il ul aphess.ta** was ill for three days. **Sā-nyen ul haksayng ulo ku hak.kyo ey iss.ess.ta** I was in / at that school four years as a student. **Pi ka halo** [= **halwu**] **lul wass.ta** It rained for a day. **Han sikan ul kitalikey** (1936 Roth 278) Wait an hour. **twū sikan ul cam cata** sleeps (for)

two hours. **i mun i ŏ-payk nyen ul se iss.nun tong-an** during the 500 years that this gate has been standing. *QA-NAN ʻi ʻCHYWULQ-KA hon ʻʻHHWUW ʻlwo ʻsuʻmu naʻmon ʻhoy ʻlol pwuthye cwotcoʻWa* [← *cwoch-cop-(ʻa)*] *iʻsye* (1447 Sek 24:2a) Ānanda has followed the Buddha for over twenty years after leaving home (to become a monk).

7. 7a. marks the frequency ('for — times'). **¶Sĕy pen ul wass.ta** (1936 Roth 278) They came three times. *ʻʻcen moʻl i ʻhyen peʻn ul tin ʻt ol* (1445 ʻYong 31) however many times the limping horse may fall.

7b. marks the sequence order of a verb (CF **ulo**). **¶ches ccay lul kata** goes / ranks first.

8. marks the cognate complement of a verb. **¶cam ul cata** sleeps (a sleep). **chwum ul chwuta** dances (a dance). **swūm ul swīta** breathes (a breath).

9. [colloq] as a paraphrase of other particles (often **ey**). **ul** marks various kinds of indirect objects, etc. In sloppy speech that occasionally leads to two objects both marked with the same particle. This usage can be treated as adding emphasis to a specific marker, which need not be (but often is) omitted. See §10.6. CF **N ul pel / sang cwuta** (1936 Roth 277) 'gives a reward / punishment to N, punishes / rewards N'. In most of these structures, the "sloppy object" is best put right before the verb, with a normal object placed earlier: **Chayk ul ku ʻʻyeca (eykey / hanthey) lul cwuess.ta** 'I gave her the book' sounds better than (?*)**Ku ʻʻyeca (eykey / hanthey) lul chayk ul cwuess.ta.**

9a. = **ey** to, in, on, with. **¶aph-cang ul suta** stands in the van / lead. **Ku ya pelsse yeki lul** [= **ey (lul)**] **meych tal iss.uni-kka yo** That's because I've been here a few months already (1954 Lukoff 111).

9b. = **eykey** = **hanthey** to / for (an animate indirect object). **¶Na l' cwe** (= **Na lul cwue** = **Na hanthey tālla**) Gimme! (= Give it to me!) **Nwui ka elin awu lul / eykey os (ul) ip.hinta** The sister dresses her little brother. **Sakwa nun emeni lul tulilye 'nta** I intend to give the apple to Mother. **Chayk un sensayng ul poye tulinta** He shows the book to the teacher. **Na lul ola 'l** (= **na eykey ola ko hal**) **kkatalk i iss.na?!** I see no reason he should ask me to come. *[ʻSO-ʻʻHOY] ʻlol nyenʻk ul ʻʻcwu.l i ʻye* (1445 ʻYong 20) would the four seas be given to anyone else?! With particle ellipted: *laʻkwuy meʻki.m ye mol meʻkywom ʻkot hi* (1482 Nam 2: 63b) like feeding a donkey and feeding a horse.

9c. (= **ulo**) as, for, so as to be. **¶Ku ssal ul / ulo pap ul cīs.nunta** They use that rice for cooking. **Yengswuk-i lul caki uy myenuli lul sam.ess.ta** He made Yengswuk his daughter-in-law. **Mikwuk ulo yāngca lul kass.ta** They went to America as adopted children.

9d. (= **uy** when it is marking a whole-part relationship, in which either could separately be treated as the object). **¶Poli lul ssi lul ppulinta** I sow the barley seed. SEE §10.6.

10. 10a. marks the direct object of an omitted verb expression. **¶Way ku īl ul [māl haci anh.ko] camcakho iss.ess.ni** Why did you keep the matter to yourself (keep quiet on the matter)? **Ku-kkacisq īl ul [kaciko] mwe kuleh.key yātan in ya (kekceng in ya, sīpi 'n ya, chamkyen in ya)** Why are you raising so much fuss (worrying so much, arguing so much, meddling so much), when it is such a trivial thing?! **Kulenq il ey mwe l' (hako) nōpal-tāypal ia** Why get so mad about it?

10b. **¶Tek.kwuk inmin i Cosen inmin pota sam-pay lul te manh.a yo** (Roth 1936:278) The German people are three times as numerous as the Korean people.

11. marks a transitive relationship between two noun expressions when no verb is expressed. The second phrase is usually marked by the particle **ulo** 'as, so as to be', and the gerund **hako** 'making it' can often be added at the end. **X ul sangtay lo** with X for a counterpart (and opposite number). **¶X ul kipan ulo** with X for / as a basis. **ku kes ul kwūsil lo** with / using that for an excuse. **Sewul ul cwungsim ulo** with Seoul as the center / focus. **munqpep ul cwungsim ulo kongpu lul hata** is working mainly on grammar; is studying with the main emphasis on grammar. **pānto lul mūtay lo (hako)** with the peninsula for a stage. **putong-san ul cētang ulo unhayng ey se pic ul nāyta** gets a loan from the bank with one's real estate as / for collateral. **Sewul ul cipan ulo chwulma hata** runs for election with Seoul for one's constituency.

12. emphasizes a negative expression when **k** is attached to **-ci** and followed by the negative

auxiliary. ¶**kaci lul anh.ta** (or **mŏs hata**) just won't go. SEE **-ci lul**; CF **-ci ka**.

13. 13a. emphasizes a desiderative expression when attached to **-ko** and followed by the auxiliary adjective **siph.ta**. SEE **-ko lul**.

13b. emphasizes the purposive. SEE **-ulye lul**.

13c. emphasizes the adverbative, apparently only in the structure **-key lul / ka an toynta**. SEE **-key lul**.

NOTE: Although some of the expressions that can be emphasized by attaching **ul** may be regarded as adverbial, the adverbs in general cannot be so treated. We reject ***ppalli lul kako siph.ta** 'wants to get there fast' (HSIKL 3:384) as well as ***Ku ka cha lul etteh.key lul kochyess.ni** 'How did he fix the car?' (HSIKL 3:390).

14. [JOCULAR] attaches to an infinitive with a following verb or auxiliary – for a humorous effect. ¶**mek.e lul pota** takes a bite of it (just to sample it). **tol.a lul kata** trots off home.

15. marks an antithetical clause that ends in a modifier + **kes**. although, but; (it's) too bad (that / yet ...), in spite of the fact that ... ; anyway, so there! (used to end a sentence with the meaning 'indeed', or 'despite contrary anticipations / reservations', or 'I guess'.) CF **-ulq ke l'**, **-un ke l'**, **-nun ke l'**, **-tun ke l'**; **-kenul**. ¶**Silh.ta ko hanun kes ul pumo ka** cāngka **lul tulkey hayss.ta** His parents made him get married over his protests (in spite of his refusal). **Keki n' cham pissalq ke l'** (= **Keki nun cham pissalq kes ul**) But that place would be very expensive! **Hayss.tula 'myen cŏh.ass.ulq kes ul** I wish he'd done it anyway (but he did not do it). **Ama molusilq ke l'q yo (kellyo)** But you probably wouldn't know, in any event. **Ku yenghwa nun cangcha wuli Inchen ey to olq ke l'** After all, that movie will come to us in Inchen one of these days. **Ku nun māl ul cal hatun ke l'** He spoke well, after all!

16. ¶**Hānkwuk-e 'na Hānqca-e 'na lul mullon hako** regardless whether it is Korean or Sino-Korean (Chinese). **Ecci palqtal toyess.na lul poca** Let's see how it has developed.

17. marks an object raised from the subject of a putativized sentence: **(na nun) ku namca ka maum-ssi ka cŏh.ta ko mit.ess.ta** 'I believed that he was of good nature' → **ku namca lul maum-ssi ka cŏh.ta ko mit.ess.ta** 'I believed him to be of good nature', but not ***ku namca lul maum-ssi lul** – for only one nominative phrase can be raised to serve as the object of a putative sentence (as was observed by Choy Yengsek 1988:178:n8): **ku namca uy maum-ssi ka cŏh.ta ko mit.ess.ta** 'I believed that his nature was good' → **ku namca uy maum-ssi lul cŏh.ta ko mit.ess.ta** 'I believed his nature to be good'.

18. in MK marks the underlying subject of a causativized verb (where we expect a dative): *ᵛHHWUW s ᵛsalo'm ol ᵛal'Guy 'honon ke's i'la* (1447 Sek se:1a) it is (written) so that later people may know. CF 9.

NOTE 1: Sequences of **ul / lul** followed by another particle (**ul man, ul cocha, ...**) are just literary or formal variants of colloquial expressions in which the **ul / lul** is omitted. But the particle obligatorily drops before the focus particles **un / nun, to,** and **ya / iya**. SEE **ey lul, ey l'; eykey lul, hanthey lul**.

NOTE 2: The MK particle has two versions, *'ul / 'lul* and *'ol / 'lol*. The shapes *'ul / 'lul* are usually picked when the vowel of the preceding syllable is *u* or *wu*, as in *mu'su'k ul* (1459 Wel 7:28b, 9:23b), *'ptu't ul* (1447 Sek 13:43b, 1459 Wel 2:64a, 1463 Pep 3:47a, 3:180b), *e'nu ᵛnwu 'lul* (1449 Kok 52), and *'i ᵛtwul'h ul* (1449 Kok 52). But there are a few examples of the other shapes: *e'nu 'lol* (1482 Kum-sam 2: 69a); *SSYANG-'TTYWU 'lol* (1462 [1]Nung 6:66a), *[ᶜKYWULQ-'YWUW] [ᶜ]lol* (1481 Twusi 20:34b), *'cwu.l ol* (1481 Twusi 15:47b), *'LYWULQ 'ol* (1462 [1]Nung 1:19a), *'SWU 'lol* (1459 Wel 21: 14a) – CF *'SWU 'lul* (1463 Pep 3:86a). After a syllable with *uy* or *wuy* both versions occur, but *'ol / 'lol* seems to be more common: *e'tuy 'lol* (?1468- Mong 13b), *'PEP-'NGUY 'lol* (1447 Sek 13:26b), *'NGUY lol* (1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a), *[ᶜLWOK-'KUY] 'lol* (1481 Twusi 8:3b), *[KUN-ᵛKUY] lol* (1481 Twusi 20:52a); *pwul'hwuy 'lol* (1447 Sek 6:30b, 1449 Kok 99), *MWU-'QWUY 'lol* (1462 [1]Nung 6:43a), *TTIN-'LYWUY 'lol* (1462 [1]Nung 1:24b), *[QAN-NGWUY] 'lol* (1481 Twusi 10:12a), *SSYANG-'SSYWUY 'lol* (1459 Wel 17:23b) – but *'KWOLQ-ᵛSYWUY lul* (?1468- Mong 32b), *ᵛtwuy'h ul* (1447 Sek 19:10a), *TYWUNG-'KWUYK 'ul* (1459 Wel 1:30a).

The higher-vowel shapes are common when the syllable of the preceding syllable is *e* or *ey*,

as in *ne ʾlul* (1447 Sek 23:24b, 24:3a; 1459 Wel 8:101a, 8:86a; 1462 [1]Nung 1:90b; 1481 Twusi 7:20a; 1482 Nam 1:44b; …) and *keʾs ul* (1462 [1]Nung 8:86b, 1481 Twusi 8:34a, 25:29a; …), *ˇneyʾh ul* (1459 Wel 10:4b) and *ʾthyey ʾlul* (1518 Sohak-cho 10:27a). Only a few examples are found of the lower-vowel shapes, as in *pwuthye ʾlol* (1463 Pep 5:121b) – CF *pwuthye ʾlul* (1447 Sek 6:19a, 9:24b), *muʾseʾs ol* (1588 Mayng 13:26b), and *kuluʾmey ʾlol* (1447 Sek 24:20b). But after *–YEY* the only examples are of *ʾlol*: *MYENG-ʾSSYEY ʾlol* (1447 Sek 6:8b), *ʾSYEY lol* (1463 Pep 4:148b), *ʾKKYEY ʾlol* (1447 Sek 19:31b, 1463 Pep 6:83a), *SAM-PPWO-TTYEY ʾlol* (1447 Sek 19:34b, 1459 Wel 21:222a, 1463 Pep 2:6b), *CHYENG-TTYEY ʾlol* (1459 Wel 23: 93a), *ʾSYEY lol* (1463 Pep 4:148b), *ʾPHYEY ʾlol* (1475 Nay 1:77a).

After *wo* or *woy* the lower-vowel shapes are usual, as in *coyʾcwo ʾlol* (1463 Pep 1:49b), *PPEN-ˇNWOW ʾlol* (1459 Wel 1:18a), *ʾmwo.m ol* (1482 Kum-sam 5:48b), *ʾswon ʾol* (1586 Sohak 6:102b), *LYWONG ʾol* (1447 Sek 6:32a, 1449 Kok 192); *caʾchwoy ʾlol* (1462 [1]Nung 2:114b), *NGUY-ˇHWOY ʾlol* (1463 Pep 2:24a), *[ˇCCWOY] ʾlol* (1481 Twusi 24:13a). The other shapes are not attested after *woy* and I have found only two examples after *wo*, *SSYWUN-PWONG ʾul* (1463 Pep 4:148b) and *[ʾKALQ-HHWONG] ʾul* (1481 Twusi 21:34a). After *a*, *ay*, *o*, or *oy*, the shapes *ʾol* / *ʾlol* are overwhelmingly favored, as in *ˇna ʾlol* (1447 Sek 6:4a; 1459 Wel 8:98a, 9: 35d; 1481 Twusi 23:44a), *naʾlaʾh ol* (1459 Wel 7:29b, 1463 Pep 2:77a), *nwolʾGay ʾlol* (1459 Wel 21:190a), *yangʾco ʾlol* (1447 Sek se:5a, 1459 Wel 8:19b), *ʾhoy ʾlol* (1447 Sek 24:2a), *ZYE-LOY ʾlol* (1459 Wel 17:36b, 1464 Kumkang 69b), *ʾCYWUNG-SOYNG ʾol* (1447 Sek 6:5b, 1482 Nam 2:6b). But there are rare examples of the higher-vowel shapes: *ʾSYWU-ˇHWA ʾlul* (1588 Mayng 13:19b), *kesang ʾul* (1475 Nay 1:70b), *ʾKUM-ʾKAY ʾlul* (1462 [1]Nung 8:77a), *naʾkunay ʾlul* (1481 Twusi 15:31b).

After syllables containing the vowel *i* both versions occur, but the low-vowel shapes are more common. For a given word I have not found competing versions: only *ˇiʾl ol* (1447 Sek 6:18a, 6:27a, 19:40b; 1459 Wel 8:8b, 10:21a, 18:7b; 1481 Twusi 8:24b; …) 'affair' and *ʾi lol* (1449 Kok 121, 1482 Kum-sam 5: 14a, 1481 Twusi 7:23b) 'this'; only *ciʾp ul* (1449 Kok 45, 1462 [1]Nung 1:53a) 'house'.

-ul(q) < *-ʾ[U]ol(q)*, prospective modifier [after a vowel **-l(q)**]. Initial **p t c s k** of a following word are regularly reinforced to **pp tt cc ss kk**, unless a pause is inserted, so we write **-ulq p–** etc. Most of the cases of word-initial **y** and **i** (including [1]**y** [n]**y** [1]**i** [n]**i**) are treated as **ny** and **ni** when directly preceded by a consonant, so what we write as **-ulq y…** (**i…**) is pronounced /ully…/ (/ulli…/). The modern Hankul spelling usually ignores all these reinforcements. The earlier texts sometimes did the same, but quite often they wrote *–q* or geminated the following obstruent. On a possible source of the *–q* see *-ʾul s*.

1. – that is to be/do; – that will be/do; – that one will do (at/to/from/with). ¶**catong-cha lul phalq sālam** the man who will (is to, wants to) sell the car; the man with the car for sale. **ku sālam i phalq catong-cha** the car that the man will sell; the car that the man has for sale. **ku sālam i catong-cha lul phalq kos (sikan)** the place where (time when) the man will sell the car. **ssul phyēnci** letters to write. **phyēnci lul ssulq sālam tul** persons to write the letters; persons to write letters to. **na hanthey phyēnci lul ssulq sālam tul** persons to write letters to me. **nay ka phyēnci lul ssulq sālam tul** persons for me to write letters to. **tte-nal nal** the day that one is to leave. **Na hako kath.i wūntong halq sālam ul chac.nun cwung ita** I am looking for someone to play (the sport) with me. **Kulelq casin i ēps.ta** I lack the confidence to do that. **Ku kes un ecci halq tōli ka ēps.ta** There's nothing to be done about it. **Halq īl i mānh.ta** There is lots to do (to be done). **Na nun yēnkuk-cang ey kal heka lul (helak ul) et.ess.ta** (1936 Roth 548) I have (obtained) permission to go to the theater.

¶ *ʾkata ʾka twoʾla wolq [KWUN-ˇSSOJ]y* (1445 [1]Yong 25) the troops who had returned from going [off to battle]. *ˇnyey [ʾLWOK-SAN] ʾoy [ʾLWAN] hol kwoʾ]t ol ˇmwollaʾn i …* (1481 Twusi 15:47b) (?) in the old days they did not know rebellion by the mountain feofdoms …

2. (with time words). SEE ~ ttay, ~ cek, ~ mulyep, ~ tong-an, ~ sai.

3. SEE ~ cwul, ~ kyem, ~ lī, ~ man, ~ ppun, ~ swu, ~ the(y).

NOTE 1: -(ess.)ess.ul and -ul.nun also occur.

NOTE 2: After a consonant-final stem the MK ending has the two shapes -ˊul(q) and -ˊol(q). Choice of the shape is determined by the vowel of the preceding syllable. After *aC*, *oC*, or *woC* only -ˊol(q) occurs, as in *tasˊkol* (1447 Sek 13:36a), *moˊchol* (1447 Sek 6:3b), and *twoˊtolq* (1449 Kok 14). After *e*, *uC*, *wuC*, or *iC* only -ˊul(q) occurs, as in *meˊkulq* (1459 Wel 8:8b), *sulˊhul* (1459 Wel 2:22b), *cwuˊkul* (1459 Wel 7:18b), and *miˊtulq* (1447 Sek 6:11b).

Stems ending in *-l-* reduce the expected strings *l-ul* and *l-ol* to just *l*, as in *¨ilq ˊka* (1462 ¹Nung 4:38b) < *¨il-* 'be formed' and *ˊtul* (1463 Pep 1:55b) = *ˊtulq* (1462 ¹Nung 2:114b) from *ˊtul-* 'enter' – compare *tulul* (1447 Sek 6:8b, 1462 ¹Nung 2:107a) < *tut-* 'listen'. But before the postmodifiers *ˊi* 'fact' or 'one' and *ˊye* (also *ˊya* ?) 'question', only the epenthetic vowel is suppressed, leaving *//l//*: *ˊtull i ˊˊla* (1462 ¹Nung 8:40a), *¨ill i ˊleˊn i* (1445 ¹Yong 123), *¨melˊl i ˊ-ngi s ˊka* (1459 Wel 8:1b), *¨all i ˊGwo* (1459 Wel 21:14a; 1481 Twusi 15:37b, 47b). The postmodifier itself sometimes vanishes: *¨yell [i] ˊyeˊn ywo* (1481 Twusi 7:25b). Notice that the basic forms (such as **ˊtululq*, **aˊlolq*, ...) never surface except in one of the two reductions: as *ˊtulq* or *ˊtull (i)*, as *¨alq* or *alˊl (i)*, ... When the contractions were made, those stems which begin with the low (unmarked) pitch kept the high accent of the ending and blended it with the low pitch to produce the rising tone marked with the double dot (¨); that is why the dictionary form (= the indicative assertive) of an -L- verb begins either ˊ– or ¨– . The modulated prospective modifier is formed as expected, with the *-l-* of the stem (and its high or low basic accent) intact, simply appending the modulator and the ending of the prospective modifier (-ˊwᵘolq), as in *muˊsum ˊphoˊlwol ¨il* (?1517- ¹No 2:3a) 'the business of what to sell' and *saˊlwol ¨chyeˊswo ˊlol* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:3a) a home to live in ... .

-ul a = -ul ya

-ula < -ˊᵘoˊla (?< -ˊᵘoˊl [y]a or -ˊᵘoˊl [G]a 'willya'; ?< -ˊᵉaˊl a 'you will!') subjunctive attentive; **-la** < -ˊla after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stems. SEE *hoˊla*.

1. (command, literary or in quotations) do it! may / let it happen! ¶**Anc.ula = Anc.e la** Sit down! **Iss.ula = Iss.(k)e la** Stay! **anc.ula (ko) hata** tells one to sit down. **iss.ula (ko) hata** tells one to stay. **Sinpu nim i ilccik cwumusila ko hay yo** (Dupont 123) Tell the Father to get to bed early. **Hānkwuk ey thōngil i iss.ula** Let there be unification in Korea! *ilcyeˊmuli ˊhoˊya heˊmuˊl i ¨epˊsuˊla hoˊkwo* (1475 Nay 1:84a) let there be no blunders in the early evening, it says, and ... . *ˊQILQ-SIM ˊuˊlwo kwoyGwoy hoˊla* (1464 Kumkang 12a) be utterly quiet [and listen to what I say]!

2. 2a. = **-ule** [going] for the purpose of doing, to do. ¶*KUM-LYWUN NGWANG aˊtoˊl i ˊCHYWULQ-KA hoˊla ˊkanoˊn i* (1447 Sek 6:9b) the son of the Golden Wheel King is leaving to become a monk. *ˊema ¨nim ˊi PPI-LAM NGWEN ˊul pwoˊla ˊkasiˊn i* (1449 Kok 17) the mother went there to see Lumbinī Park. *¨TTWOW-¨LI poyˊhwoˊla ˊnaˊa ˊkaˊsya* (1459 Wel 1:5a) goes out to study the doctrine.

2b. [DIAL] = **-ulye.** CF -ˊᵘoˊla ˊnˊtoy.

3. = **-ta (ka)** < -ˊta ˊka (transferentive); CF **-ul ak**, -ˊᵘoˊlak.

3a. doing in alternation. ¶*pol[h] kwuˊphiˊla phyel ssoˊzi ˊyey* (1459 Wel 21:4a) in the interval between bending and spreading one's arm.

3b. and then; then; whereupon. ¶*¨cams.kan ancoˊla nonon kamaˊkwoy ˊnon* (1481 Twusi 7:1b) the crow who perches for a moment and then flies on.

ˊuˊla = ˊuˊlwo, pcl (after a vowel *ˊla* = *ˊlwo*). *muˊsu.k uˊla* (1481 Twusi 22:39b) = *muˊsu.m uˊla* (1447 Sek 6:3a) for what reason, why. VAR *uˊlye*. NOTE: There is no attestation of **oˊla*, unlike *ˊoˊla*, but see *ˊolaˊwa*.

-ula ˈca, abbr < **-ula (ko) haca**

-ula ˈci, abbr < **-ula (ko) haci**

-ulak → **-ul ak**

-ul ak, prosp mod + postmod; the shape is **-l lak** after -L- stems (and colloquially that is optional after all vowel stems), **-l ak** after other vowel stems. one of two alternating conditions: ~ **māl lak (hanta)** [auxiliary vi] (is) on the point / verge of doing, almost does, (hesitates) whether to do (or not).

¶**Ol ak kal ak** coming and going, milling about. **olul ak naylil ak** rising and falling, fluctuating. **phulul ak nwulul ak** now green

now yellow. **milchil ak tālchil ak** pushing and pulling. **Kwulum i ol ak kal ak hanta** The clouds come and go. **Pi ka ol ak kal ak hanta** It rains off and on. **Cēngsin i ol ak kal ak hanta** I don't know whether I am going or coming (I am so terribly busy / tired / drugged). **Elkwul i pulk.ul ak phalul ak hanta** His face gets red and blue (with anger).

¶**Cikum wus.ul (l)ak māl lak hanta** He is on the verge of laughing. **Soli ka tullil (l)ak māl lak mēlli sala cinta** Hardly to be heard, the sound fades away in the distance. **Ku uy ilum i sayngkak nal (l)ak māl lak hamyen se sayngkak naci anh.nunta** His name is on the tip of my tongue, but I just can't think of it. **Satali ka ssule cil (l)ak māl lak hani tah.chici mal.e la** Don't touch the ladder – it is so delicately balanced that it may fall at any moment. **Onul un kwulum i mānh.e se hay ka nal (l)ak māl lak hanta** The sun can't make up its mind whether to come out or not, it's so cloudy today. **Māl ul hal (l)ak māl lak hanta** He is hesitating whether to say anything or not. **Welkup i ō-chen wen toyl (l)ak māl lak hanta** He has a salary a bit short of 5,000 wen. **Mak cam i tul lak māl lak hanun tey cēnhwa ka wass.ta** Just when I was on the point of falling asleep, the telephone rang. NOTE: (1916 Gale 81) "*hol.nak mal.nak howo* [= hal lak māl lak hao] expresses indifference, inattention to the work on hand or interruption of the same".

This structure might be a contraction of **-u(l)la k[o] = -ulye ko**, as suggested by M 3: 3:103. If so, the postmodifier **ak** is a new entity and perhaps just an artifact of the analysis. The dialect variant form **-tak** suggests that /lak/ may, instead, be a lenition from /tak/, which looks like a shortening of **-ta ka**; but some kind of restructuring would have to be posited to account for the epenthetic **u** after a consonant stem. Neither of these two histories, however, seems likely in view of the examples from early Hankul texts which show a structure identical to the modern one. Yet, since *-(ᵘo)'lak* also had the meaning of *-'ta 'ka*, perhaps it was a lenited variant from early on (CF *'ila 'ka*). SEE *-u'lak*.

-'ᵘo'lak, nonfinite ending (?< *-'ᵘol 'ak*, ?< *-ta k[a]*).

1. doing alternatively/sometimes. ¶*cwu'ku'lak "sal'lak 'ho'ya* (1447 Sek 24:29a, 1459 Wel 1:12b) [constantly] dying and living. "*salo'm i towoy'lak pelGey cywungsoyng 'i towoy'lak 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 1:12b) sometimes becoming a person and sometimes becoming a bug or an animal. *phye'lak "cwuy'lak 'hwo'm ol "ne y 'pwono'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:108b) you see it keep opening and closing. *'como'lak 'ptu'lak 'hono'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:2a) [the dragonflies ...] are sinking and floating. "*twul[h] 'cay s hyeng 'un wo'lak ka'lak ho'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:39b) Number Two Brother keeps coming and going.

2. and / but then (at once). ¶*e'tuwu'lak twolwo 'hoyno'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:14b) it gets dark and then it gets light again. "*soym swo'li lol 'tulu'lak 'stwo kus.no'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:23b) one hears the sound of the spring and then it ceases. *'CANG-"SSO 'uy pol[h] kwu'phi'lak phyel so'zi 'kot 'ho'ya* (1485 Kwan 4b) it is like the interval between a strong man bending his arm and stretching it out, and ... . *[SYEY] two kalak stwo [TWONG] olwo wonwos.ta* (1632 Twusi-cwung 17:19a) goes to the west and then comes to the east.

NOTE: The *-l'lak* version for -L- stems may contain *-l[o]l(q)* prosp mod < *-l-*. SEE **-ul(q)**.

-ula k, [DIAL] abbr < **-ula ko**, subj attentive + particle: ~ **hata**.

-ulaki, suffix; LIGHT ↔ **-uleki**. diminutive. ¶**ciphulaki** a piece of straw < **ciph straw**. **kkakkulaki** < awns and bits of rice or barley husk < **kkakk.ta** cuts. **pasulaki** < crumbs, shreds, bits < **pās.ta** = **paswuta** smashes, breaks. VAR **-ulayki**.

-ula 'ki, abbr < **-ula (ko) haki**. ¶**Ku man twula 'ki ka com mian hata** I feel sorry to tell him to give it up.

-ula kko [LIVELY] = **-ula ko**

-ula ko, subj attentive + pcl. ¶**Kot kala ko ille la** Tell him to go / get there at once. **Ese ola ko yātan i nass.ta** They are really raising the roof for you to come at once. **I kes ul pola ko hasio** Tell him to take a look at this. **Mas i cōh.ula ko kuleh.key kkulh.yess.ta** I boiled it that way to make it to taste good. **Maypci māila ko kochwuq kalwu lul neh.ci anh.ess.e** I left out the red pepper to keep it from being spicy.

~ **(yo)** [sentence-final] do it (I tell you); (fragment of quoted command).

-ula kwu, 1. = **-ula ko**. 2. [sentence-final, northern DIAL] = **-key na** (FAMILIAR command).

-ula 'l, abbr < **-ula (ko) hal.** ¶**Na lul ola 'l kkatalk i iss.na?!** I see no reason for him to ask me to come.

-ula 'la, abbr < **-ula (ko) hala**

-ula 'm, abbr < **-ula (ko) ham.** ¶**Cēng-mal ku man twula 'm?** Do you really mean for me to give it up?

-ula 'myen, abbr < **-ula (ko) hamyen.** if/when told to (do), if I tell you to do, if you tell me to do. ¶**Kala 'myen kasey yo** If I tell you to go, you go!; **Kala 'myen kakeyss.ey yo** If you tell me to go, then I will go (M 1:2:165). But some speakers reject examples of the past, such as (?*)**Kala 'myen kass.ey yo** (ibid.) When I told him to go he went.

'u'lan, pcl < *'u'la n'* = *'u'lwo n'*; *'lan* after a vowel or *l* or *LQ* (VAR *[']lan*); *ku + 'u'lan* → *kul'lan.* as for − marks a theme, normally not one extruded from the underlying subject, for in that case the particle *'ᵘon* is preferred (Kim Sungkon 1978:66). VAR (after *-oC* or *-woC*) *'o'lan*; no examples of *-oC 'u'lan*, and only one of *-woC 'u'lan.*

¶ *'icey cye'mun ce'k u'lan an'cok mozom sko'cang "nwota 'ka 'cola'm ye n' e'lwu 'PEP ul poy'hwozo'Wwo'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:11ab) now while I am young, you see, I will have fun to my heart's content for a while and then when I am grown I can duly learn the Law. *kasoy 'lwo 'hwon [MWON] 'ulan sywokcyel ["]jep.si ["]jye[']ti ["]mal'la* (1481 Twusi 7:9b) do not to your regret open a door that is made of thorns. *nye'lum ci'zwul "il 'lan "salo'm oy ["]ma[']ll ol tut'kwo 'mwoy[h] s 'pi.ch u'lan "say 'uy 'culki'nwon 'ptu.t ul 'pwonwola* (1481 Twusi 7:11a) harvest work − I hear the people talking; the radiance of the mountains − I see the joy of the birds.

¶ *THYEN-"CO y 'wu'li "TTWOW-"LI 'lan po'lisi'kwo "men 'tuy s HHWO-'KYWOW 'lol KKWUW 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 2:69a) the son of heaven rejects our doctrine and pursues alien teachings from distant places. *kos.ka 'ho'non t oy 'lan mul me'kiti malla* (?1517- ¹No 1:35b) when one is trying hard let water not be drunk. *na 'y sa'wona'won "il 'lan kwo'thi'kwo no'm oy sa'wona'won "il 'lan kwo'thi'ti ma'lwol 't i'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a; *no'm* is smudged) one should correct one's own bad deeds and not correct the bad deeds of others. *"tywohon "il 'lan na 'y key pwo'nay'Gwo kwu'cun "il 'lan no'm oy key 'cwunu'n i* (1464 Kumkang 21b) sends good things to me and gives bad things to others. *swul lan homa maop.swo* (1676 Sin.e 1:19b) give up drinking now.

¶*mozom 'o'lan a'ni tas'kwo* (1449 Kok 121) not cultivating one's mind. *'tye "SOYNG hon "salo'm oy twu'lye'wun kuli'mey "pwo.m o'lan il'hwu'm ul mu'su.k i'la ho'l ywo* (1462 ¹Nung 2:81a) when the man who has cataracts sees a round image what does he call it? *KHWONG-CWONG 'on "NGWUW 'lan QUY 'Gwa 'KYEY 'Gwa 'y'la nilo'kwo KHWONG 'o'lan NGWEN-SSYENG 'i'la niloke'tun* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:60b) when the Śūnya sects say that reality for us is dependence (on others) and counting everything as real ([*PYEN-*]*'KYEY* = parikalpita) and they say that unreality is complete perfection, ...

-ulan, 1. → **-ula 'n**, abbreviation < **-ula (ko) han.** ¶**Ku i tele khenyeng na tele to ola 'n māl i ēps.tula** They didn't invite even me, much less him.

2. → **-ula 'n'**, abbr < **-ula (ko) hanun.**

-'ᵘo'la 'n SEE **-'ᵘo'la 'n 't oy**

-ula 'na, abbr < **-ula (ko) hana**

-ula 'ney, abbr < **-ula (ko) haney**

-ula 'ni, abbr < **-ula (ko) hani.** CF **ila 'ni**, *'ila'n i.*

-ula 'ni-kka, abbr < **-ula (ko) hani-kka.** ¶**Na kala 'ni-kka** (Dupont 127) [I thought I] told you to go!

-ula 'nta, abbr < **-ula (ko) hanta.** says/tells one to do. ¶**Meli lul etteh.key kkakk.ula 'p.nikka** How does he want me to cut his hair? − **Nemu ccalpci anh.ulq cengto lo kkakk.e cwusipsio** Not too short, please.

-ula 'nta 'yss.ca, abbr < **-ula (ko) hanta (ko) hayss.ca.** ¶**Āmuli na poko i il ul hala 'nta 'yss.ca na n' mōs hakeyss.e** Tell me to do this as you will, I won't do it. SYN **-ula 'yss.ca.**

-'ᵘo'la 'n 't oy, abbr < *-'ᵘo'la ['ho]n 't oy*, subj assert + abbr v mod + postmod + pcl. if, when; since (= **-ulq kes kath.umyen, -lq cintay**). ¶− *CYENG-'SYA ci'zula 'n 't oy ilhwu'm ul − 'KUP-KWO-'TTWOK NGWEN 'i'la ho'la* (1447 Sek 6:40a) [the two together] set to build the monastery, so call it Anāthapiṇḍada's Garden [With Prince Jeta's Trees]. *'ile 'n "salo'm i QAN-'LAK 'ol pwo'la 'n 't oy 'PWOK moyng'ko'la "THWO-'TI 'lol ka'phwolq 't i*

'Ge'nul (1459 Wel 21:125a) if such people enjoy peace and joy they create happiness and make up for the earth [that is needed to build a monastery], and so … . *[KWANG SAN] s 'kul nilk'ten sta'h ay me'li "syeyla 'n 't oy "tywohi two'la "wol 't i.n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 21:42b) in the land of Guāng Shān where I was studying my hair was turning white; I have well come back. SEE *ho'la 'n 't oy, 'hosila 'n 't oy.*

-ula 'nun, abbr < **-ula (ko) hanun.** ¶**Ku mul un kwāil capswusin hwū ey son ul ssis.ula 'nun kes ip.nita** The water is to wash your hands in after you have eaten the fruit. **Kisa lul ssula 'nun pūthak ul pat.ess.ta** I received a request to write a newspaper article. **Chinkwu ka cakkwu hala 'nun tey haci kulay** Since your friend keeps telling you to do it, go ahead and do it. **Ku tul uy yokwu nun wusen pap ul mek.key hay tālla 'nun kes ita** Their demand is that they be allowed to earn their bread first of all. **I kes ul hala 'nun twung ce kes ul hala 'nun twung māl i mānh.ta** All I hear is do this, do that. **Hako mānh.un sālam kawuntey way na poko ku īl ul hala 'nun ya** Why do you pick me among all the people to do the work? **Kel.umye ka ani 'la tallimye ce phyocek ul mac.hila 'nun ke 'ta** They want us to hit that target running, not walking. **Ileh.ta celeh.ta māl haci mālko, hala 'nun tay lo hay la** Stop fussing and do what you are told. **Way kuleni, nwu ka kaci mālla 'nun ka 'm?** What is your trouble – is anyone keeping you from going?!

-ula 'o, abbr < **-ula (ko) hao**

-ula 'p.nita, abbr < **-ula (ko) hap.nita** tells one to do.

-ula 'ta, abbr < **-ula (ko) hata**

-ula 'tey, abbr < **-ula (ko) hatey**

-ula 'ti, abbr < **-ula (ko) hati**

-ula 'toy, abbr < **-ula (ko) hatoy**

-ula tul, subj attent + pcl. ¶**Pang sōcey com hala tul** You kids clean up your room a little!

-ula 'tula, abbr < **-ula (ko) hatula**

-ula 'tun, abbr < **-ula (ko) hatun**

'ula'wa, pcl. SEE *'ola'wa, la'wa, 'ila'wa.*

-ula 'y, abbr < **-ula (ko) hay:** ~ **to,** ~ **la,** ~ **se,** ~ **ya,** ~ **yo.**

1. says / tells one to do. ¶**Ku lul ola 'y se kath.i nōlca** Let's ask him to come play with us. **Ku lul kot ola 'y ya toykeyss.ta** I must tell him to come at once.

2. [? DIAL] ¶**Na com pola 'y** Look at me (I tell you)!

-ulayki, [var] = **-ulaki**

-ula 'yss.ca, abbr < **-ula (ko) hayss.ca.** ¶**Āmuli na poko i īl ul hala 'yss.ca na n' mōs hakeyss.e** Tell me to do this as you will, I won't do it. SYN **-ula 'nta 'yss.ca.**

-ulq cakceng, prosp mod + n. the intention / resolve / decision to do, being decided to do.

~ **ita** is decided / resolved / determined to do, plans / intends to do. ¶**Ku tong-an yelqsim hi paywulq cakceng ita** I have decided to study real hard during that time.

~ **ulo** with the intention of doing; decides to do and. ¶**Uysa ka toylq cakceng ulo Sewul ey wā se tāyhak ey ip.hak hayss.ta** Resolved to become a doctor, I came to Seoul to enter the university.

CF **-ulq yĕyceng, -ulq sayngkak, -ul they; -ulye, -ule; -ki lo cakceng / cēng hata.**

-ul ccay = **-ul ccey** → **-ulq cey** (when). Not from **-ul ttay.**

-ulq $c^a/_ek$simyen, prosp mod + bnd postmod. if it is a case of doing, if you like to do, if one does, if it comes to doing, if (it becomes a matter of doing) [LIVELY, JOCULAR, or LIT for **-umyen**]. ¶**Polq $c^a/_ek$simyen** … (1) If you ask me … , it seems to me that … ; (2) In appearance … [said in introducing a description]. **Tul.ulq $c^a/_ek$simyen** … (1) From what I hear … ; (2) If you will listen; Just wait till you hear … . **Ālq $c^a/_ek$simyen** … If you know (then tell).

-ulq cek, prosp mod + n. the time when it is / does (or is about to do). ¶**Pap ul mek.ulq cek ey son nim i wass.ta** A guest came when we were eating. **Na nun Sewul kalq cek mata tōngmul-wen ul kwūkyeng hanta** I visit the zoo whenever I go to Seoul. ABBR **-ulq cey.** CF **-ul ttay.**

-'^{u}olq ce'k uy, prosp mod + n + pcl. ¶*pwu"thye y 'na'silq ce'k uy* (1459 Wel 1:8b) at the time when Buddha was born.

-'^{u}olq 'cey, abbr < *-'^{u}olq ce'k uy* (when). ¶*tut"cop'ti "mwot 'hozo'wa 'silq 'cey* (1462 Nung 2:2b) when I was unable to hear … .

-ulq cey, abbr < **-ulq cek (ey)** when. ¶**kalq cey** when one goes. **pulk.ulq cey** when it is red. **koon ilq cey uy sangthay** (CM 2:66) conditions when it is high-temperature. *celm.es.sul ccey*

(1894 Gale 31) = **celm.ess.ulq cey** when (I was) young.

-ul chām, prosp mod + n. the time / turn to do; when it is about to happen, when one is going (set) to do. **¶Icey nun Ok.huy ka kuney lul ttwil chām ita** And now it is Ok.huy's turn to swing. **Ney ka kal chām ita** It is your turn to go. CF **-nun / -tun chām**.

-ulq ci, prosp mod + postmod.

1. 1a. (= **-keyss.nun ci, -ul.nun ci**) the uncertain fact that it will be / do, whether it will be / do. **¶Ku ka olq ci an olq ci molukeyss.ta** There is no knowing / telling whether he will show up or not. **Nwukwu uy khi ka te khulq ci tāy(e) pwā ya ālkeyss.ta** We will have to measure ourselves against each other to see who is taller. **Cangcha musunq īl i sayngkilq ci cimcak ul mōs hakeyss.ta** There is no guessing what will happen in the future.

1b. ~ **mālq ci** whether to do or not. **¶Mek.ulq ci mālq ci sayngkak cwung ita** I am considering whether to eat or not. **Nal-ssi ka nappe se kalq ci mālq ci hako iss.ta** The weather is so bad I'm uncertain about going. CF **-ulq twung mālq twung, -ulq ka mālq ka**.

2. 2a. ~ **(yo)** I wonder whether it will be/do. **¶Kulssey kalq ci (yo)** I wonder if he will go. **Kuleh.key sikan i mānh.ulq ci** I wonder if I'll have that much time to spare.

2b. ~ **(to moluta, yo)** maybe / perhaps it will be / do. **¶Kalq ci (yo), Kalq ci to molunta** Perhaps he will go.

3. ~ **'na** (< *ina*) it is proper / right to do it but. **¶Cōy lul pwā se nun empel ey chē halq ci 'na** In view of the crime, it is only proper to inflict a severe punishment, but ... . **Sinkan ul ilk.ulq ci 'na kwu hay ya ilk.ci** I ought to read the new books but that means buying them.

4. ~ **'n i** (< **in i**) it is proper/right to do and (so). **¶Nay ka ilk.ulq ci 'n i co'.yong hi tul.e la** I am to read, so listen quietly (= carefully).

5. ~ **'n i 'la** (< **in i 'la**), ~ **'la** it is proper / right to do; surely will, must. **¶Haksayng un kongpu ey him ssulq ci 'n i 'la (ssulq ci 'la)** It is proper for students to devote themselves to their studies.

-ulq ci enceng, prosp mod + postmod + pcl (< *-ˈulq ˈi iGen ˈtyeng*). even if; CF **-ul mangceng**. **¶Kwulm.e cwuk.ulq ci enceng ku hanthey sinsey nun an cikeyss.ta** Even if I starve to death, I won't ask a favor of him. **Cwuk.ulq ci enceng kwusok un pat.ci mōs hakeyss.ta** I'd rather die than be confined. **¹Nakcey lul halq ci enceng khening un an hanta** I'd rather fail than cheat. [**-(ess.)ess.ulq ci enceng** occurs.]

-ulq cieta, prosp mod + postmod < *-ˈᵘolq ˈi iGeˈta*]. [lit] = **-e la** (command). **¶Polq cieta!** Behold! CF **-e cila (ko), -e ciita**.

-ulq ci 'la SEE **-ulq ci** 5

-ulq ci 'la to, [lit]. even though, although, notwithstanding that ... , regardless of (= **-e to**). **¶Samswu kapsan ul kalq ci 'la to hal māl un hay ya 'keyss.ta** I have to speak my mind now, no matter how far I may be sent in exile for doing so. **Him un yak halq ci 'la to maum un tantan hay ya hanta** You should be firm in mind even though you are weak in body.

-ulq ci 'na SEE **-ulq ci** 3

-ulq cince, prosp mod + postmod < *-ˈᵘolq ˈi in ˈt ye* (1588 Secen 1:8a, 8b). it behooves one to do (= **kkok hay ya hanta**). **¶Hakto nun Sāse lul ilk.ulq cince** It behooves students to read the Four Books. **Khun mul i naci anh.key halye 'myen san ey namu lul mānh.i sim.ulq cince** To prevent floods we should reforest the mountains. [Past forms occur: **-(ess.)ess.ulq cince** it behooves one to have done.]

-ulq ci 'n i SEE **-ulq ci** 4

-ulq ci 'n i 'la SEE **-ulq ci** 5

-ulq cintay, prosp mod + postmod (< *ˈt in ˈt oy*). [obs] = **-umyen** (if, when). ~ **n(un)** SAME. **¶Ney ka kuli halq cintay n' na 'n tul** (= **na in tul**) **ecci hal i?** If you do that, what am I supposed to do? [Past **-(ess.)ess.ulq cintay** occurs.]

-ulq ci nun, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. **¶Ku sayksi uy maum-ssi ka kowulq ci ettelq ci nun te kyekk.e pwā ya ālkeyss.e** I will not know whether that girl has a nice disposition or not until I have seen more of her. **Ku sālam i onul olq ci an olq ci nun cēmsim ttay ka cīna se ya ālkey toylq ke ya** It won't be clear until lunchtime is over whether he is coming today or not.

-ulq ci puthe, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. **¶Elma 'na mek.ulq ci puthe al.e kaciko ūmsik ul mantul.e la** Find out how much people will eat before you prepare the food.

-ulq cium [var] = **-ulq cuum**

-ulq ci to SEE **-ulq ci** 2b.

-ulq cuum, prosp mod + noun. about the time when. ¶**Hak.kyo lul kalq cuum ey pi ka oki sicak hayss.ta** About the time I went to school it started to rain. **Pyĕl i pich naki sicak hako mĕn san ey se n' pueng sāy soli ka tullye wass.ta; ilelq/kulelq cuum imyen u^{y}lyey ku nun cenyek hwū uy sānqpo lul na-kanun kes iess.ta** The stars began to shine and from the faraway mountain came the hoot of an owl; at such an hour it was his wont to go out for an after-dinner stroll.

-ulq cwul, prospective modifier + postmodifier. [-(ess.)ess.ulq cwul occurs.]

1. the assumed fact that it is to be/do or that one will be/do. 2. the way (how) to do.

~ **(lo) ālta** thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that it or one will be/do. ~ **(ul) ālta** (1) knows (realizes, senses, is aware, recognizes, acknowledges) that it or one will be/do, (2) knows how to do − CF **-ulq swu (ka) iss.ta** is able to do. ¶**Kot tol.a olq cwul lo sayngkak hanta** I think he will be right back. **Ku ka na hanthey phyĕnci lul ssulq cwul un mŏllass.ta** I didn't know that he was going to write me a letter. **Musunq il itun ci cengseng ul tā hamyen pŏthong sālam imyen sengkong halq cwul ānta** I believe the ordinary person will succeed at anything if he throws himself into it wholeheartedly. **Yenge lul halq cwul āsey yo?** Do you know (how to speak) English? Can you speak English? **Cĕncha lul thako keki kalq cwul un moluci man kel.e se kalq cwul un ānta** I don't know how to get there by streetcar, but I can get there on foot. **Nappun kes un an kaluchyess.ulq cwul lo āp.nita** I feel sure they didn't teach any bad things.

NOTE: Correct the entry **-ulq cwul** in KEd (1301b) to accord with what is said here.

-ule, purposive (**-le** after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stems). (moves) for the purpose of, in order to: **mek.ule** to eat < **mekta**, **ciule** to build < **cis.ta**, **tul.ule** to hear < **tut.ta** (CF **tulle** to enter/lift < **tulta**). Must be followed by a verb of going/coming (except in use 3).

1. ¶**Na nun il hale kanta** I am going to work. **Ne lul pole wass.ta** I have come to look at (or after) you. **sālki cŏh.un kos ul chac.ule tanita** goes looking for a suitable place to live (in). **hak.kyo ey kongpu hale tanita** goes to school to study.

2. ¶**tanphung kwūkyeng hale Kumkang san ul chac.ta** visits the Diamond Mountains to see the autumn leaves. **Ku lul pulule ponayss.ta** I sent for him. **Nay ka sik.mo lul sĕythak hale ponayss.ta** I sent the maid to do the laundry. **Sikyey lul kochile ponayp.nita** I will send the watch (out) to be repaired.

3. (in questions, often rhetorical) ¶**Mwe hale cwuk.ni** Why did he (have to) die? [present used for vivid past]. **Mwe hale** (= **halye ko**) **il hay** Why do you work (when you need not)?

DIAL **-ula**, **-ulo**. ?< -^{u}o'l *[y]e*; CF **-ulye**.

-uleki, suffix; HEAVY ↔ **-ulaki**. diminutive. ¶**kkuthuleki** chips, shaving scraps < **kkuth** end. **cisuleki** remnants, refuse ?< **cis.ta** aborts. **pusuleki** crumbs, shreds, bits < **pūs.ta** = **puswuta** smashes, breaks. VAR **-uleyki**.

-ule lul, purposive + pcl. ¶**Kakkum nŏlle lul kakeyss.^{s}up.nita** We'll go play sometimes.

-ule nun, purposive + pcl. ¶**Swul mek.ule nun ka to yenghwa pole nun an kakeyss.ta'** I might go for a drink but I don't want to go to any movie.

-ule to, purposive + pcl. ¶**Yenghwa pole to an kakeyss.ta 'n māl in ya?** You mean you're not going even to see the movies (or: to see the movies, either)?

-ule tul, purposive + pcl. ¶**Yenghwa pole tul kasey** Let's go see the movie. **Nŏlle tul kapsita** (= **Nŏlle kapsita tul**) Let's all go have fun.

-uley [DIAL] 1. = **-ulye**. 2. = **-ula 'y**.

-uley, bnd adj-n (~ hata). somewhat ... , **-ish**. ¶**huy-/hay-kkumuley** < **huy-kkum-uley** whitish. **pulk-uley** reddish. CF **-swukuley** < **-swuk-uley**; **-(u)muley** < **-(u)m-uley**; **-ey hata**.

-ule ya, purposive + pcl. ¶**Ām, yenghwa pole ya ka ya 'ci!** Oh sure, by all means I simply must go see the movie!

-uleyki [var] = **-uleki**

'^{u}ol 'Gwa SEE **ul kwa**

ul ha.ye-kum, pcl + adverb [lit] = **eykey** (in causative sentences). **ul sikhye.** SEE **ha.ye-kum, ulo ha.ye-kum.**

-uli → **-ul i**

-ul i < -'^{u}o'l *i*, prosp mod + postmod.

1. the one (thing/person) that is to be/do; one who(m)/that ~ .

1a. (epitheme extruded from the subject) one who ~. ¶*kwos 'kwa 'KWA-'SSILQ 'Gwa phul ['/]Gwa namwo '[G]wa ['/]lol me'ku.l i*

'two isi[']m ye (1447 Sek 3:33b) there are also those that eat flowers and fruit and grass and wood, and … .

1b. (epitheme extruded from the object) one whom / that –. ¶*ne '[G]wa kol 'Wo'l i "ep.su'n i "'la* (1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with you.

2. the act / fact that it is to be / do. SEE ~ mankhum, *ho'l i 'za*.

2a. (= ~ *"'la*) it is (the fact) that it will do / be [an explicit statement]. ¶*[QYENG-"CYWU] z al'ph oy "nay "nay pwus'kuli'l i* (1445 [1]Yong 16) he would be ever embarrassed before the Chief of Heroes. *'NGWOY-"TTWOW 'yn 't ol a'ni cwocco'Wo'l i* (1449 Kok 99) will not follow any false doctrines.

2b. is it (the fact) that it will do / be? [an explicit question]. ¶*['SYENG-ZIN SSIN-'LUK] 'i e'no "ta sol'Wo'l i* (1445 [1]Yong 87) how can one tell all the divine power of this saintly man? *MYEY-'HHWOYK e'nu 'phul'l i* (1449 Kok 74) how is one to escape confusion?

3. [poetic, lit] = -ulita / -ulila

4. ~ (yo) = -ul ya (rhetorical question). ¶**Kongca (i)n tul hūmcel i ēps.ul i (yo)** Would Confucius himself lack faults? **Ocwuk cŏh.un chayk il i (yo)** Wouldn't it be a fine book, though?! SEE **-ul i yo**.

-'u_{o}'l i *'Ga*, prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= *'ka*). will it (do / be)? ¶*['LWOK-'KUY] 'lol "salo'm i si'le-'kwom twu'l i 'Ga* (1481 Twusi 8:3b) [with no coral for the market] will the man be able to maintain his thoroughbreds?

-'u_{o}'l i *'Ge'm ye* = -'u_{o}'l i *'[y]Ge'm ye*, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective subst + cop inf. ¶*pwuthye 'lul 'NYEM 'ho'ya KWONG-'KYENG 'ho'zoWo'm ye n' "ta pe'se na'l i 'Ge'm ye – "ta pe'se na'l i "'la* (1447 Sek 9:24b) when you show respect in thinking of Buddha all will be shed, and [if –] they will all be shed. *CHYENG-'CCYENG hon 'PEP 'ul e'lwu poy'hwo'l i 'Ge'm ye* (1459 Wel 2:12a) you can well learn the pure dharma, and … . *ku'ci "ep.sun 'ptu.t ul "ta "al'l i 'Ge'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 5:37b) you will be aware of all the boundless meaning, and ….

-'u_{o}'l i *'Ge'n i*, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*"pi'non "salo'm ol cwu'l i 'Ge'n i 'homol'mye 'nye-na'mon "chyenlya'ng is.to'n ye* (1447 Sek 9:13a) will give those to the begging people; are there still other provisions? *SAM-'KAY yey na'l i 'Ge'n i "CCWOY-'PWOK i "es'tyey na 'ykey pu'thu.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Nam 1:63a) born (as I am) into the Three Worlds, how can sin or joy attach to me? *'MYWOW-'HHAY 'lol "etu'l i 'Ge'n i "es.tyey e'lwu NGEN-'KYWOW 'ay pu'thye 'KWUW-'KYENG 'ol sa'ma MYENG-'SWU TYWUNG 'ey 'pte 'tiye isi'l i Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 5:24b) about to get the wondrous understanding, why would you have adhered to verbal teachings, created limits, and fallen among the many people?

-'u_{o}'l i *'Ge'n i 'Gwa*, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*hon 'KEP 'i "nam'to'lwok nil'Ge 'two "mwot "ta nilu'l i 'Ge'n i 'Gwa ku'le "'na 'tye pwuthye s 'sta'h i 'CCAP "mal "ep'si CHYENG-'CCYENG ho'kwo* (1447 Sek 9:10b) I could not tell it all, to be sure, even if I spoke for over a kalpa (eon), but Buddha's land, to put it briefly, is pure and … . *ne 'y 'nwu'n un pwo'l i 'Ge'n i 'Gwa mu'su.k u'lwo mozom sa'ma na 'y cwume'kwuy pi'chwuyywo'm ol TANG 'honon 'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:84a) your eyes may see, but what will you make your heart be that it face the radiance of my fist?

-'u_{o}'l i *'Ge'n i "'ston*, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective modifier + postmod + particle. ¶*'hota 'ka 'i PANG 'ay 'tu'lwolq 't in 't ay n' kwum'k ul ye'le PPYENG 'ul ka'hwolGwo'm ay pan'to'ki HE-KHWONG 'oy "na'm ol pwo'l i 'Ge'n i "'ston* (1462 [1]Nung 2:122a) perhaps if one enters in this direction it will open holes and tilt the bottle so that we are sure to see emergence into the void. *e'wu'le swon s patang 'i 'ano'ta 'hwolq 't in 't ay n' ye'huy'ye 'CHYWOK 'i 'tulwo'm ay pol'khwa* [= *polh 'kwa*] *'KWOLQ-"SYWUY y pan'to'ki 'stwo 'tulq SSI-'CYELQ s ca'chwoy 'lol "al'l i 'Ge'n i "'ston* (1462 [1]Nung 2:114b) when joined, the palms of the hands are said to know, but separate them and at the entering of a feeling the arm and the marrow, too, must be aware of a trace from when it entered.

-'u_{o}'l i *'Gen ma'lon*, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective modifier + postmodifier. ¶*ha'nol s ["HEM] 'un mo['Jcho['Jm ay [NAN] ['Jhi sye'l i 'Gen malon sep [MWON] 'ey e'nu ta'si "ti-'na ka'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:9b) at last one finally

stands with difficulty at heaven's cliff but how is one to get past it to the twig gate again?

-ᵘo'l i 'Ge'nol = -ᵘo'l i 'Ge'nul. ¶*SIM 'QUY-'SIK 'ul ye'huy'l i 'Ge'nol* (1462 [1]Nung 10:14a) when you stand back from the consciousness of your heart ... .

-ᵘo'l i 'Ge'nul, prosp mod + postmod + cop lit concessive. ¶*KWONG-'TUK 'i ku'c i "ep.su'l i 'Ge'nul 'homol'mye QA-LA-'HAN "KWA 'lol 'TUK "'key 'hwo'm isto'n i-ngi s 'ka* (1459 Wel 17:48-9) if the virtue achievement is boundless does it happen that one is allowed to get the karma of an arhan? SEE *ho'l i 'Ge'nul.*

-'u'l i 'Ge'ta, prosp modifier + postmod + cop effective indic assertive. ¶*'TTAY-CCO-PI QWEN-QYANG "TYWOW '[G]wa KWONG-'TUK tas.non na 'y 'mwom 'i 'CYENG-'KAK na'l ay macwo "pwo'l i 'Ge'ta* (1459 Wel 8:87a) the mandarin duck of vast compassion and my body which practices the achievement of virtue will meet on the day of sambodhi (Buddha wisdom).

-ᵘo'l i 'Gwan'toy, prosp mod + postmod + cop semi-lit sequential. SEE *ho'l i 'Gwan'toy.*

-ᵘo'l i 'Gwo, prosp mod + postmod + postmod (= 'kwo). will it (do/be)? ¶*e'lwu ni'cu.l i 'Gwo* (1463 Pep 3:56a) can one ever possibly forget? *SAM-'KAY yey na'l i 'Ge'n i "CCWOY-'PWOK i "es'tyey na 'y key pu'thu.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Nam 1:63a) born into the Three Worlds, how can sin or joy attach to me? *e'n' oy "TOY 'yey 'e'tin "sa'lom 'i "ep'su'l i 'Gwo 'hote'la* (1586 Sohak 5:48b) asked in which age will there be no nice people. *"cywong 'kwa mol 'Gwa 'lol 'hyenma 'yn 't ol "all i 'Gwo* (1449 Kok 52) I wonder how many slaves and horses there are. *ha'nol s ["HEM] 'un mo[']cho[']m ay [NAN] ['']hi sye'l i 'Gen malon sep [MWON] 'ey e'nu ta'si "ti-'na ka'l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7: 9b) one finally stands with difficulty at heaven's cliff but how is one to get past it to the twig gate again? *SYENG-MWUN 'i KWAN 'ho'ya WUY "cyekwo'may is'ta nile'l i 'Gwo* (1463/4 Yeng 2:62a) how can the four dogmas be so lacking in greatness that the śrāvaka (hīnayāna disciple in the first stage) would look at them and say "they have a small degree of position"? *e'tuy ''sten SAM-PWUN 'i "mwot ko'ca 'PALQ-'POYK sa'wona'Won "i'l i isi'l i 'Gwo* (1447 Sek 19: 10b) without three divisions provided, where will there ever be eight hundred bad events? *'MYWOW-'HHAY 'lol "etu'l i 'Ge'n i "es.tyey e'lwu NGEN-'KYWOW 'ay pu'thye 'KWUW-'KYENG 'ol sa'ma MYENG-'SWU TYWUNG 'ey 'pte 'tiye isi'l i Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 5:24b) about to get the wondrous understanding why would you have adhered to verbal teachings, created limits, and fallen among the many people? SEE *ho'l i 'Gwo.*

~ *n' ('homol'mye).* ¶*PPWO-TTYEY il'Gwu.l i 'Gwo n' 'homol'mye hon KYENG 'ey "ta NUNG 'hi "SSYWUW-TTI ho'm ye n' ku YWEN 'i te'wuk 'SING ho'm ye ku "salo'm i te'wuk CWON 'ho'ya pwuthye towoy'ywo'm i 'QILQ-'TTYENG 'thwo'ta* (1463 Pep 4:75a) as to the question of achieving bodhi (enlightenment), if one obtains everything that one can out of a single sūtra, its causality will all the more carry one and that person gets more respect and is assured of becoming a Buddha. *pilo me'kun ye.s oy "mwom 'two 'et'ti 'mwot ho.l i 'Gwo n' 'homol[']mye [CHYENG-'CCYENG PPWO-TTYEY "KWA] 'lol ["KA] 'hi 'pola'l ya* (1579 Kwikam 1:36a; *"mwom = 'mwom*) (the question being that) you may not get even the body of a mangy fox, so how can you expect to see the fruit of pure bodhi (enlightenment)? SEE *ho'l i 'Gwo n'.*

-ᵘo'l i ''Gwo, prosp mod + postmod + cop ger: ~ *k* (pcl). ¶*'mwom sswo'p ol pwo[']ll i '[']Gwo k* (1462 [1]Nung 1:64b) on looking into oneself.

-ulikka, prospective attentive (-likka after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stem). will it do/be? (= -keyss.ni). ¶Nwu ka halikka (ilk.ulikka) Who will do (read) it? Cikum kot ka olikka Shall I go (and come back) right now? [< -*'u'l i '-ngi s 'ka*]

-ulikko = -ulikka

-ulila (-lila after a vowel or l-extension of -L-stem) < -*'u'l i ''la.*

1. (in quotations) = -ulita. SEE ~ siph.ess.ta (under siph.ta).

2. = -ulla 2 (lest, etc.)

3. (it is that) it will do/be; is to do/be; is. ¶*[12800] KWONG-'TUK 'i'za 'NGUY-'LWON 'hwolq 'cwul "ep'su.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:10b) there is just no way one can argue with 12,800 individual achievements of virtue. *"ne y ho'ma mas-'nazo'Wa'n i CCYEN-SOYNG "CCWOY-'NGEP 'ul e'lwu pe'su.l i ''la 'hosil 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it; because he

says you are to rid yourself well of the sinful deeds of an earlier life … . *'QILQ-SOYNG 'ay s CHAM-'HHAK 'ho.ywol "i'l i mo'cho.l i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) declared that the act of pursuing the study of Buddhism for a lifetime would come to an end. *pan'to'ki MA-TUNG 'i i'sye 'za e'lwu hon ka'ci ''la nilo'l i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 1:17a) Mātanga will necessarily have to be present before we can say that it is the same. *pwuthye towoylq 't ol "all i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 7:26a) knows that he will become a Buddha. SEE *ho'l i ''la*; *-'wo.l i ''la*; *-u'si.l i ''la*.

-ulila 'ci, abbr < **-ulila (ko) haci**

-ulila 'ki, abbr < **-ulila (ko) haki**

-ulila 'ko, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hako**

***-ulila 'l**, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hal**. Not used (CM 1:403).

-ulila 'm, abbr < **-ulila (ko) ham**

-ulila 'n, abbr < **-ulila (ko) han**. ~ **cuk**. *~ **tul**. Not used (CM 1:403).

-ulila 'na, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hana**

-ulila 'ney, abbr < **-ulila (ko) haney**

-ulila 'ni, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hani**

-ulila 'nta, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hanta**

-ulila 'nun, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hanun**

-ulila 'o, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hao**

-'u'o'l i ''la s, prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert + pcl. ¶ *'i 'non ZYE-LOY s QA-SUNG-KKI KWONG-'TUK 'ul nil'Ge 'two NUNG 'hi "ta "mwot ho'l i ''la s 'ptu't ul 'KYELQ 'ho'ya na'thwosi'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 3:47a) this expresses the clear meaning that the tathāgata's asankhyeya (countless) achievements of virtue can never all be told, tell as one will.

-'u'o'l i ''la[']s-ongi ''ta, prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert + bnd v polite + cop indic assert. SEE *-u'si'l i ''la[']s-ongi ''ta*.

-'u'o'l i 'las'ta, prosp mod + postmod + cop retr emotive indic assert. ¶*kutuy 'Gwos na'kunay 'lul solang 'thi a'ni 'hote'tun 'kumwom na'l ay 'stwo si'lu.m ul teu'l i 'las'ta* (1481 Twusi 15:31b) if you, indeed, have not cherished the traveler, by the end of the month you will be all the lonelier. *'TTWONG-SAN i nil'Gwo'toy NGAM-TTWUW '[G]wos a'ni 'len 't un 'TUK-SAN s 'HALQ 'ol "mwot "al'l i 'las'ta 'ho.ya'nol* (?1468- Mong 32ab) Dòng Shān said if it had not been for Yán Tóu I would not have known of the thirst of Dé Shān. SEE *ho'l i 'las'ta*.

-ulila 'tey, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hatey**

-ulila 'tun, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hatun**

-ulila 'y, abbr < **-ulila (ko) hay**

-'u'o'l i 'le'la, prosp mod + postmod + cop retr assert. ¶*KWONG-'TUK 'i i'le tangtangi pwu"thye y towoy'l i 'le'la* (1447 Sek 19:34a) the virtue achievement was such that naturally he was to become a Buddha. *'ile 'thu's 'i* [< *ho-'tu's 'i*] *kwo'thye towoy'sya'm i "mwot nilo "hyey'l i 'le'la* (1459 Wel 1:21a) thus it seemed that one could not very well think that he would become transformed. SEE *ho'l i 'le'la*.

-'u'o'l i 'le'n i, prosp mod + postmod + cop retr modifier + postmod. ¶*"KWA-ZYEN 'QAK 'u'lwo THYEN-"HHA 'lol "nwol'lay'l i 'le'n i* (1463 Pep 2:28b) indeed would shock the world with evildoing. *"nyey s "hay 'non kas.ka'wa "swuy "all i 'le'n i* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:41a) the harm of the old days is readily recognized from up close.

-'u'o'l i 'le'n i ''la, prosp mod + postmod + cop retr modifier + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶*[HHYEN-LYANG] 'ul pilwok phye'ti "mwot 'ho.ya 'two [LANG-'MYWOW] 'ay n' [NGWU-ZYEN] 'hi ton'ni'l i 'le'n i 'la* (1481 Twusi 24:59b) even though wisdom and virtue have failed to develop, one would visit the government offices occasionally. SEE *ho'l i ''le.n i ''la*.

-'u'o'l i 'len 't ay n', prosp mod + postmod + cop retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*SAM-PPWO-TTYEY 'lol il'Gwu'l i 'len 't ay n' pan'toki 'TTAY-SSING 'u'lwo 'TTWO-'THWALQ 'ul 'TUK ho'l i 'Ge'nul* (1463 Pep 2:6b) when you have achieved sambodhi (perfect enlightenment) you are sure to obtain emancipation through the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna), but … .

-'u'o'l i 'le'n ywo, prosp mod + postmod + cop retr mod + postmod. SEE *-usi'l i 'le'n ywo*.

-'u'o'l i 'lesi'ta, prosp mod + postmod + cop retr hon indic assert. ¶*wo'cik 'PWU-"MWO s 'skuy "SYWUN 'ho'ya za "KA 'hi 'pse kunsim 'ul 'phul'l i ''lesi'ta* (1586 Sohak 4:9b) only when you obey your parents will you be freed of your worries [conflated spelling of *'skuy*; *'PWU-"MWO* = *"PPWU-"MWUW*, *"SYWUN* = *'SYWUN*].

-'u'ol i 'lota = **-ulita**; SEE *-'u'o'l i 'lwo'ta*.

-'u'o'l i 'lq 's oy, prosp mod + postmod + cop prosp mod + postmod + particle. ¶*THYEN-ZIN 'i mwo'to.l i 'l 'ss oy CYE-THYEN 'i "ta kis.so'Wo'n i* (1449 Kok 13) the heavens all

are joyful that the angels will assemble. *MI-'MYWOW hon "TTWOW 'ay na'za ka'l i 'l 'ss oy 'i'le 'n 't olwo 'PEP-HHWA-'HHWOY 'SSYANG 'ay ta'si 'TTI-'WUY s "ma'l i "ep'susi'kwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:18b) with their progress into the subtle teachings there was thus no more talk of location for the Lotus doctrine study group. *'NGUY lol pu'the 'KWAN ol niluwoy'ta 'za pi'luse CIN-'CYENG hon SYWUW-HHOYNG i towoy.l i 'l 's oy* (1465 Wen 2:3:2:68a) for only when one raises one's consciousness by relying upon righteousness does proper ascetic practice come into being. SEE *ho'l i 'lq 's oy*.

-'u/o'l i ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta, prospective modifier + postmod + var cop modulated emotive polite + cop indic assert. ¶*SYEY-PANG 'ay 'SYENG-ZIN 'i 'nasi'nwoswo'n i 'i "HHWUW 'lwo CHYEN-NYEN 'i'm ye n' ku 'PEP 'i ingey 'na-wo'l i 'lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 2:49a) a sage has been born in the west; a thousand years from now his Law will appear here! *SSIN-'LUK 'u'lwo 'cu'mun 'KEP 'ey "hyeyGa'l ye two "mwot "all i ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:14a) even if, with supernatural power, I were to reckon for a thousand kalpas (eons) I could not know it. *pan'toki pwu"thye y towoy'l i ''lwo[']swo-ngi ''ta ho'n i* (1463 Pep 1:249a) said he is sure to become a Buddha. SEE *ho'l i ''lwo'swo-ngi ''ta*.

-'u/o'l i ''lwoswo'n i, prosp modifier + var cop modulated emotive mod + postmod. ¶*moy'h ay sye "wunon swoli 'yey 'chozom sa'hwo.m ol tulu'l i ''lwoswo'n i namwo 'ci'non nwol'Gay non "cyeki mozol'h olwo 'na 'wonwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:39a) with the sound of wailing from the moor I first hear the warfare, then a few wood-chopping songs emerge from the village. *pan'toki cwu'ki'l i ''lwoswo'n i* (1463 Pep 2:240a) since he will inevitably kill me. SEE *ho'l i ''lwoswo'n i*.

-'u/o'l i 'lwoswo'n ye, prosp mod + postmod + var cop emotive mod + postmod. ¶*TWOW-'LI THYEN 'ey mwo'ta 'ys.no'n i 'lol "ne y 'SWU 'lol "all i ''lwoswo'n ye* (1459 Wel 21:14a) those who are assembled in the Indra heaven (Trāyastrimśa), would you know their number? *"ne y palo "al'l i ''lwoswo'n ye* ('1517- Pak 1:14b) do you understand it correctly? *LYENG KWONG 'i PWU-IN to'lye mwu'le kol'Gwo'toy "al'l i 'lwo'swon 'ye 'i 'nwu kwo* (1586 Sohak 4:29b; *PWU-IN < PWU-[Z]IN*) Lord Líng asked his wife "Do you know? Who is this?"

-'u/o'l i 'lwoswoy-ng' ''ta: SEE *ho'l i –*

-'u/o'l i 'lwo'ta, prosp mod + postmod + var cop indic assert. ¶*"ywu'yey 'psu'l i 'lwo'ta* ('1517- Pak 1:2a) I will spend amply. *'na y palo "al'l i 'lwo'ta* ('1517- Pak 1:14b) I understand it correctly. SEE *ho'l i 'lwo'ta*.

-'u/o'l i 'lwo'toy, prosp mod + postmod + var cop accessive. SEE *ho'l i 'lwo'toy*.

-ul i mankhum, prosp modifier + noun + pcl [ABBR -ul mankhum], enough to do, as much as necessary for doing. ¶**Na nun cip ul ciul (i) mankhum tōn i ēps.ta** I haven't got money enough to build a house. **Na nun sip-li lul te kel.ul (i) mankhum him i ēps.ta** I lack the strength to walk another ten leagues. **Na nun i hak.kwa lul (i kwamok ul) kaluchil (i) mankhum ānun kes i ēps.ta** I am without sufficient knowledge to teach this subject (this course). **Na nun ku eykey chwungko hal i mankhum ku i hako chin haci anh.ta** I'm not a good enough friend of his to give him advice. **Pay ka an kophul i mankhum mek.ess.ta** I have eaten enough not to feel hungry. **Silhi-cung i nal mankhum can-soli lul hako iss.ta** He complains so much that I get sick of it.

-'u/o'l i ''m ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf. ¶*pas'k on QWUY-NGUY na'thwo.l i ''m ye* (1463/4 Yeng 2:19a) on the outside displays a dignified mien, and ... . *'PPWULQ TI-'KYEN 'ol "yell i ''m ye* (1463/4 Yeng 2:20a) it opens Buddha's [penetrating power of] wisdom and vision, and ... . *wo'cik ["SYWUY] y is.kwo ['TTI] y "ep.su'm ye n' ki'lum 'ko.t hoy'ya [= 'ko.t ho'ya = 'kot ho'ya] hulle ti.l i ''m ye* (1579 Kwikam 1:21b) if you only have water and have no land it flows down like oil, and ... . SEE *ho'l i ''m ye*.

-'u/o'l i 'n, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod. SEE *ho'l i 'n*.

-'u/o'l i '-ngi s 'ka, prosp mod + postmodifier + cop polite + pcl + postmod. ¶*sa'lwo'm i 'i'le khe'nul 'za a'to'l ol ye'huy'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1449 Kok 143; *khe'nul 'za < 'ho-'kenul 'za*) with life the way it is, is one actually to give up a son? *['SO-"CYA] 'lol pwo'naysin 't-ol ['CHILQ-'TTOY CI NGWANG] 'ol 'nwu y ma'ko'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 [1]Yong 15) he sent his commissioners, but who was to stop the kings of the seven dynasties? [> -ulikka]

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo, prosp mod + postmod + copula polite + particle + postmod. ¶*pwuthye s ˇPEP i CYENG-MI ˇho ya cye mun a hoy e nu tutco Wwoˇl i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo* (1447 Sek 6:11a) Buddha's Law is so intricate, how can a young lad presume to take it in? *ˇes tyey ho.ya ˇza ˇe mi ˇNGA-ˇKWUY ˇlol ye huyˇl i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo* ([source?]) just what must I do to get rid of the hungry ghost of my mother? *ˇes tyey hoˇma taon mwok-ˇswu m i e nwu teuˇl i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo* (1447 Sek 9:35a) how can a life that is already exhausted get any worse? *cephun ˇptuˇt i e nu isiˇl i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo* (1449 Kok 123) how will one have a feeling of dread?! *ˇes.tyey ˇta-mon ˇyelkhwa* [= *ˇyelh ˇkwa*] *ˇQILQ-ˇPOYK ˇkwa s stoloˇm i.l i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo* (1475 Nay 2:2:72a) how come it is only a hundred and ten?

SEE *hoˇl i ˇ-ngi s ˇkwo*.

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇ-ngi ˇˇta, prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + copula indicative assertive. ¶*ˇCO-SWON ˇi kuˇchuˇl i ˇ-ngi ˇˇta* (1449 Kok 36) [if Buddha's son renounces the world] there will be no more descendants. *ˇi ˇtol s ˇsuˇmu ˇnal ˇpsk uy ˇkil[h] ˇnaˇl i ˇ-ngi ˇˇta* (?1517- Pak 1: 8b) on the twentieth day of this month we will leave. SEE *hoˇl i ˇ-ngi ˇˇta*. [> = **ulita**]

-ulini (< -ˇuᵬˇl i ˇˇn i), prospective sequential (**-lini** after vowel or l-extension of -L- stem). as/since it will happen (= **-keyss.uni**); this is usually followed by a command, proposition, or statement of volition. ¶**Nay ka si lul ulph.ulini ne nun nolay lul pulle la** As I will be reciting a poem, you sing a song.

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇˇn i, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. ¶*na ˇy paˇl ay s hon theˇli ˇlol ˇmwot mwuuˇl i ˇˇn i* (1447 Sek 6:27a) will not move a single hair of my foot. *ˇPAN-ˇKEP ˇti-ˇnayGwo ˇza QA-LA-ˇHAN ˇol ilˇGwu.l i ˇˇn i* (1459 Wel 8:58ab) only after half a kalpa had passed were the arhan (saints) created. *ˇSO-ˇPPYENG ye huy.n i ˇza CHYENG-ˇCCYENG ˇul ˇall i ˇˇn i* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:110a) only he who has distanced himself from the Four Ailments (mistaken ways of seeking perfection) will know pariśuddhi (perfect purity). *ˇilˇlwo puˇthe THYEN ˇSSYANG ˇay naˇl i ˇtwo isiˇl i ˇˇn i* (1447 Sek 9:19a) from this/here some will be born in heaven, too. SEE *hoˇl i ˇˇn i*, -*woˇl i ˇˇn i*.

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇ.n i ˇˇla, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶*hon ˇkut ˇtwo ilˇhwuˇm i ˇepˇsuˇl i ˇ.n i ˇˇla* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:2b) there will be no loss of even an end of it.

-uliniᵗ/ɟa, prospective lit indic assert (**-liniᵗ/ɟa** after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stem). is sure to do, will surely be [old-fashioned – used by old people talking to the young]. ¶**Ku cip un payk-man wen un halinila** I tell you the house will certainly cost a million **wen. Kulelq pep to iss.ulinila** That may well be.

NOTE: The usual form is **-ulinila** [< **-ul i ˇn i ˇla** "it is a fact that it is a fact that one will"].

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇn ˇt ay n', prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*QIN-ˇKWA ˇlol ˇpsuˇle poˇli.l i ˇn ˇt ay n' ˇCI-ˇKKUK hon ˇkhun ˇHHAY ˇ.n i ˇˇla* (?1468- Mong 47b) if you sweep away the cause and effect it is harmful to the extreme. SEE *hoˇl i ˇn [ˇ]t ay n'*.

-ˇuˇl i ˇn ˇt ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + postmod. SEE *hoˇl in ˇt ye*.

-ulio 1. = **-ul i yo**. 2. → -*uˇl i ˇGwo*.

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇsi.l i ˇlˇs oy SEE *hoˇl i ˇsi.l i ˇlˇs oy*

-ulita, prospective assertive (**-lita** after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stems). SEE **-ulila**.

1. I (or we) will gladly do it. **¶Nay ka halita (ilk.ulita)** I'll be glad to do (read) it. **Ku il un nay ka math.e polita** I'll take care of that.

2. will probably be/do (= **-ulq kes ita**). **¶Ku pāym ul kēntulimyen mullilita** If you touch the snake you'll get bitten. **Ku pyĕngsey nun palam ul ssŏymyen te halita** If you expose yourself to the outside air, your condition (= illness) will get worse.

[< -ˇuᵬˇl i ˇ-ngi ˇˇta]

-ul i tul, prosp mod + postmod + pcl = **-ul ya tul**

***ul iya** (pcl + pcl) → **iya**. SEE *ˇul ˇza*.

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇya, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*ˇnwu ˇy ˇstol ˇol kolˇhoy.ya ˇza myeˇnol ˇi towoyˇya woˇl i ˇya* (1449 Kok 36) whose daughter is the one we are to pick as a wife for my son?

-ˇuᵬˇl i ˇye, prosp mod + postmod + postmod (question). ¶*ˇTTAY-SSING ˇun ˇSYEY-ˇKAY pasˇk uy ˇtwo ˇwohiˇlye ˇPEP-ˇSYENG ˇSOYK ˇi is.keˇn i ˇi ˇSO-THYEN ˇi hon-kas ˇˇta ˇpwuy.l i ˇye* (1459 Wel 1:37a) the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna) has rather the character of lawfulness even beyond the world; will the four heavens all be empty alike? *SAN-HHA ˇpwoˇm ay TANG ˇhoˇya LYWUW-*

LI ˙lol pwo˙l i ˙ye (1462 [1]Nung 1:58a) facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?

-˙ᵘ⁄ₒ˙l i ˙˙ye˙ ma˙lon, abbr < **-˙ᵘ⁄ₒ˙l i ˙yen ma˙lon**, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*QON-[˙]HHYWEY ˙za mwo˙lo.l i ˙˙ye ma˙lon ¨ney ka˙ci s ¨SSYWUW-¨KHWO ˙lol ¨wuy ˙ho˙ya ˙honwo˙la* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3: 35a) perhaps I know nothing of my obligation, but I work on behalf of [relieving] the Four Miseries.

-ul i yo [POLITE] = **-ul ya** (rhetorical question). ¶**Na 'n tul** (= **Na in tul**) **ecci hal i yo** What can I do about that? (= Nobody can do anything.)

-ulq [1]iyu, prosp mod + n. the reason that it is to be/do. ¶**Nay ka keki ka ya halq [1]iyu ka eti iss.n' ya** Where do you find any reason for me to have to go there? **Way kongpu lul an hanun ci molulq [1]iyu 'p.nita** I fail to understand why he doesn't study. **Way say os ul ipki silh.e hanun ci molulq [1]iyu 'ta** I don't see why he doesn't want to wear his new suit. **Ileh.ta 'lq [1]iyu ka ēps.ta** There isn't any special reason (to speak of).

-˙u˙l i ˙za, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*¨sey˙h ila ˙za ho˙l i ˙˙Gwo* (1459 Wel 14:31b) they must be three in number. SEE *ho˙l i ˙za*.

-ulq ka < **-˙ᵘ⁄ₒlq ˙ka**, prosp mod + postmod (**-lq ka** after a vowel); usually spelled **-(u)lkka** in South Korea.

1. (the question) whether it is to be/do; will it be/do?; ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]; **-(ess.)ess.ulq ka** occurs.

1a. ¶[1]**Nayil to nal i hulilq ka** Will it be cloudy again tomorrow? **Ku ka way ili lo olq ka** Why is he coming this way? **Ilk.e man poko ālq swu iss.ulq ka** How can one expect to know it just by reading it over? **Ku-man kes ul cici mōs halq ka** Who can't carry that much on his back? [1]**Nayil māl ya wuli yenghwa kamyen ettelq ka** How about us, uh, taking in a movie tomorrow? **Sēnke ka ecci toylq ka** How will the election turn out? **Ku kes i elma 'na toylq ka cimcak hay pwā la** Guess how much it amounts to. [1]**Nayil kwā.yen nal i malk.ulq ka mūncey 'ta** It is doubtful whether the weather will be clear tomorrow after all. **Na nun i tal welkup ulo sikyey lul hana salq ka mangsel iko iss.ta** I am toying with the idea of buying a watch with this month's pay. **Ku ka ecci toyess.ulq ka** What happened to him? = (1) How can he be like that?, (2) What has become of him?

1b. [rhetorical] ¶**Nay khi ka ce sālam chelem ccum ina toylq ka** Surely I am tall as he is. **Cip cip mata 'na na-wass.umyen il i toylq ka** There'd be no problem if people had come from each house. **Nay ka hak.kyo ey tul.e kakey man toymyen elma 'na cōh.ulq ka** How nice it would be if only I could get to go to school!

2. 2a. shall we do? = let's do. [Usually with fall-rise intonation.] ¶**Kalq ka (yo)** Shall we go? Let's go. **Ce ccum kkaci ka-polq ka** Let's walk on as far as over there. **Cacen-ke lul thako kalq ka yo, kel.e kalq ka yo** Shall we ride our bikes, or walk? **Enu kil lo kalq ka** Which way shall we go?

2b. shall I do? = I might as well do; let me just (do). ¶**Sensayng nim kkey 'na mul.e polq ka** I might just ask the teacher **Kiwang on kim ey com nōlta (ka) 'na kalq ka** As long as I am here I may as well stay a while. **Kuli 'na hay polq ka** I might do it that way.

3. ~ **hanta**: 3a. is thinking of doing. (CF **-ulq ka pota** 5b.) ¶**Cenyek hwū ey cengkwu lul halq ka hanta** I am thinking of playing tennis after supper. **Cenyek cen ey hak.kyo ey ka se sensayng nim ul mannalq ka hanta** Before supper I think I'll go to school to see the teacher. **Ku taum ey nun tose-kwan ey ka se chayk ul pillilq ka hanta** Then after that I think I'll go to the library and borrow a book.

3b. thinks it/one might. ¶**Hāyng-ye 'na ku ka olq ka hako kitalyess.ta** I waited thinking he might just happen along. **Pi ka olq ka hay se wūsan ul kacye wass.ta** (Im Hopin 1987: 173). I brought an umbrella, for I thought it might rain. **Hyeng nim kkey se 'na yōngq-ton ul cwusilq ka hay se chac.e wass.[5]up.nita** I came to see you hoping that YOU at least might give me some pocket money, Brother. **Tapang ey kamyen sensayng nim ul mannalq ka hayss.e yo** (Im Hopin 1987:173) I thought I might see you if I went to the teahouse.

4. ~ **mālq ka (hanta)** (is) on the point of doing, is just about to do; is hesitating/deciding whether to do or not. ¶**Cikum mak kalq ka mālq ka hanun/hatun cwung ita** I am just on

the point of going (or: deciding whether to go).

5. ~ **pota** (adj).

5a. it seems that (it is a question of) its going to be/do; it might, might as well. CF **-ulye 'nun ka pota.** ¶**Pi ka olq ka pota** It seems as though it might rain. **I kes i ku kes pota khulq ka pota** This looks larger than that. **Talun sālam tul i kani na to ka-polq ka pota** Since the others are going, I might as well go, too.

5b. I think I will, I may. (This seems to be limited to the forms **pota** and **pwā**.) CF **-ulq ka hanta.** ¶**Swul com masye polq ka pwā** I think I'll have some wine. **Īl ul sīcak halq ka pota** I guess I'll get down to work. **[1]Nayil achim ilccik il.e nalq ka pota** Tomorrow morning I may get up early.

5c. **-ulq ka pon ya** what makes you think I will?! ¶**Ne hanthey cwulq ka pon ya** I would not dream of giving it to you!

6. perhaps (one may) but. ¶**Sāmu-sil ey se 'na ku lul mannalq swu iss.ulq ka, cip ey se nun mannaki him tunta** You may be able to see him in the office, but it would be difficult to see him at home. **Cikcep ka se 'na yēyki halq ka, cēnhwa lo ya etteh.key yēyki l' hay** We might talk to him directly but how could we dare tell him on the phone?!

-ᵘ*olq ʿka*, prosp mod + postmodifier (usually spelled *-ulkka* or *-ulka*). ¶ *ʿnwu ʿlul kaʿcolpilq ʿka* (1449 Kok 143) whom would one compare [with him]? ~ *ʿkulye ʿza ʿʿaʿzoWol ʿkka* (1445 [1]Yong 43) would we have to record it [his achievement] to know it?! *NAN-TTA y twuʿliʿye caʿpa nyehul ʿkka ʿhoʿya* (1459 Wel 7:13b) Nanda was afraid, thinking they might take him and put him in, and ... . *NGWANG ʿi nilʿGwoʿtoy ʿʿeʿte ʿpwoʿzoWal ʿkka* (1447 Sek 24:43b) the king said "can I see it?".

-ulq ka p'ā = **-ulq ka pwā (se).** ¶**Pumo tul un pyēng tun atul i cwuk.ulq ka p'ā [n]yēm.lye hay yo** (1936 Roth 410) The parents are worried that their ill son may die.

-ulq kaps ey, prosp mod + n + pcl. [DIAL] = **-ul mangceng** (even though)

-ᵘ*olq ʿka s* SEE *s* (pcl) 15c.

-ulq ka tul, prosp mod + postmod + pcl

-ulq ke, abbr < **-ulq kes**

-ulq ke 'ci, abbr < **-ulq kes ici**

-ulq ke l', abbr < **-ulq ke lul = -ulq kes ul.** CF **-kenul.** NOTE: **-(ess.)ess.ul ke l'** occurs; in meaning 2 **-ess.nun ke l'** and **-keyss.nun ke l'** occur. When followed by the polite particle **yo** there is reinforcement: **ke l'q yo /kellyo/.**

1. the thing/one/likelihood to do/be [as direct object].

2. although, but, in spite of the fact that; anyway; so there! indeed! (despite contrary anticipations or reservations); I guess, maybe. **~ iyo, ~ yo → -ulq ke l'q yo /···ulkkellyo/** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Ama molusilq ke l'q yo** But you probably wouldn't know, anyway. **Keki n' cham pissalq ke l'** But that place will be very expensive! **Ku nun cikum cip ey se kongpu halq ke l'** I guess he is studying at home now. **Ku moca nun na hanthey com khulq ke l'** I guess the hat is a bit too big for me. **Kil ul mul.umye 'na kamyen mololq ka ku cip chac.ki ka com elyewulq ke l'** The house will be difficult to find unless perhaps you ask along the way. **Ku yenghwa nun cangcha wuli Inchen ey to olq ke l'** After all, that movie will come to us in Inchen in the future.

3. (I wish I had) but ... (I didn't) ~ regretting lost opportunities; I should have (but I didn't).

3a. ¶**Māl ul halq ke l'** I should have said something. **Ku chayk ul salq ke l'** I wish I had bought that book. **Oki cen ey cēnhwa hay polq ke l'** I should have phoned before coming.

3b. ¶**Ku ka hayss.tula 'myen cōh.ass.ulq ke l'** I wish he had done it, anyway(, but he didn't do it). **Hak.kyo ka ileh.key mēn cwul al.ess.tula 'myen cēncha lul thass.ulq ke l'** If I had known the school was this far I would have taken a streetcar! **Ku kes ul mekci anh.ess.tula 'myen aphuci anh.ess.ulq ke l'** If I hadn't eaten that, I wouldn't have gotten sick (M 1:2:142).

4. (with question intonation) but I wonder if ... , but do you think ... . ¶**Kel.e naylye kanun key ōylye ppalulq ke l'?** But I wonder if it would be (still) quicker to go down on foot? **[1]Yī wangpi kkey se kuce sāsiko kyēysilq ke l'?** But do you think the Yi queens are still living there as before?

-ulq ke 'l(q), abbr < **-ulq kes il(q). ~ sey.**

-ulq ke l' ipsyo = -ulq ke l'q yo

-ulq ke 'la, abbr < **-ulq kes ila**

-ulq ke 'lq sey, abbr < **-ulq kes ilq sey**. probably will. ¶**Mikwuk ey kamyen ku sālam ul mannakey toylq ke 'lq sey** When you go to America you will probably meet him. **Ku sālam eykey ccum iya cici anh.ulq ke 'lq sey** I won't give in to the likes of him. **Han salam aph ey cwumek-pap twū-sene kay ccum ssik cwumyen cēmsim i toylq ke 'lq sey** If each person is given two or three rice balls, that will do for lunch. **Tases salam man onta chiko 'la to mān wen un tulq ke 'lq sey** Even though we assume there will be only five guests, it will cost at least ten thousand wen. **Āmuli tón ul cal ssunta hay to Choy pūca chelem kkaci nun mōs ssulq ke 'lq sey** However much money you spend you won't be able to match the rich Choy family [of Kyengcwu]. **Sīcho ey nun silphay lul hayss.ul mangceng macimak kkuth mayc.ki ey man ila to cal hamyen kwaynchanh.un hyōqkwa lul ketwulq ke 'lq sey** Even if you fail at the beginning just so you finally do well at the end at least, you will probably get satisfactory results.

-ulq ke l'q yo (kellyo). SEE **-ul ke l'**.

-ulq ke n', abbr < **-ulq ke nun** = **-ulq kes un**

-ulq ke 'n, abbr < **-ul kes in**

-ulq ke 'na, abbr < **-ulq kes ina (= in ya)**. [lit, poetic] will/shall I?; (= **-ulq ka**) shall we, let's. ¶**Hwiyengcheng palk.un tal ey nim mac.ulye kalq ke 'na** With the moon lit so brightly, shall I go out to welcome my beloved?

-ulq kes < *-ʷolq kes*, prosp modifier + noun/postmod. The most common meaning is 3.

1. a/the matter that is to be/do or that one is to do. ¶**Na nun 'nayil kalq kes ita** I am to go tomorrow. **Tangsin i sangkwan halq kes i ani 'p.nita** That is none of your business (M 1:2: 262). **Tempinun palam ey chayk ul kacye kalq kes ul ic.e pelyess.ta** In my hurry I forgot to bring the book. **Ku nun puha tul eykey cochi lul chwī halq kes ul myēng.lyeng ha.yess.ta** He ordered his subordinates to take the necessary measures.

2. the one that is to be/do or that one is to do. ¶**Ilk.ulq kes i hana to ēps.ta** There isn't a thing to read. **Aph kil ey kellilq kes i ēps.ta** There is nothing standing in my way. **Pūthak halq kes i hana iss.e wass.ta** I have come to ask a favor of you. **An cwulq kes ila 'myen a.yey poici 'na māltun ci** If you're not prepared to give it then you shouldn't show it in the first place.

3. the tentative fact or likelihood that it is (to be/do) or that one is to do; probably, likely.

~ **ita** it is probable (a probable fact) that it will, I think that it will, probably will (do/be). ¶**Incey kot tol.a olq kes ita** He will be right back. **Pissalq kes ita** It must be (I bet it is) expensive. **Ku kes i elma 'na halq ko hani han chen wen un halq kes ita** If I were to say how much it costs, I would say maybe about a thousand wen. **Ney nwun ulo pwass.ta 'y ya ku ka kot.i tul.ulq kes ita** He will really be convinced only if you tell him that you have seen it with your own eyes. **Ku tay lo kata nun ōn caysan ul tā kka mek.key toylq kes ita** You keep on at that rate and you will find yourself eaten out of house and home! **Emeni kkey se pota apeci kkey se te kippe hasilq kes ita** Father will be more delighted than Mother. **Ku i ka ōymu cāngkwan i toynta son chituta to Hān-Il kwankyey lul wenman hi hāykyel halq swu ēps.ulq kes ita** Even suppose he does become Foreign Minister, I don't think he can resolve Korea-Japan relations in a satisfactory manner. **Haki nun kuleh.key toye ya halq kes ia** Indeed it has got to be that way. **Hata mōs hay tān payk-wen ul pat.e to ku mankhum 'l lowulq kes i ani 'n ya** At the worst, if you get only 100 wen you are at least that much ahead.

¶*'mwo'm ol 'mwot mi'tulq ke's i'n i* (1447 Sek 6:11b) the body is not to be trusted.

4. reason, point, need, call. SEE **-ulq kes ēps.ta**.

5. ~ **ulo poita** [written style] it appears/seems that one will do/be. ¶**Cengpu nun 'nayil hōyuy lul kacilq kes ulo poip.nita** It appears that the government will hold a conference tomorrow. **Ku mūncey ey hap.uy lul poki nun elyewulq kes ulo pointa** It seems that it will be difficult to reach an agreement on that question. **Ilchak un wuli Hānkwuk sēnswu ilq kes ulo pointa** It looks as though one of our Korean athletes will take first place.

6. ~ **i** = ~ **ul** but: SEE **-ulq kes i, -ulq kes ul**.

NOTE: **Salq kes ita** (1) It's a thing that one will/would buy; (2) It's the one that one will/would buy; (3) One will/would probably/likely buy it. **Wumcik ilq kes ita** (1) It's the thing that will move (or that one will move); (2) It's the one

that is to move (or that one will or is to move), It's the one to move; (3) It is likely to move (or one is likely to move it), it probably moves.

-ulq kes ēps.i, prosp mod + n + adv. without doing (CF **-ci anh.ko, -ci mālko**). ¶**Wuli talun kes kwūkyeng halq kes ēps.i kot siktang ulo olla ka se cēmsim mekci** Let's break off our sightseeing and go right up to the restaurant to have lunch. **Ku sālam ul kitalilq kes ēps.i wuli kkili mence mekci mek.e** Let's go ahead and eat without waiting for him. **i kes ce kes halq kes ēps.i** with no further ado, without making a fuss; including everything, without discrimination. **ileni celeni māl halq kes ēps.i** without saying this or that, without further ado, without any useless objection, with good grace. **Nwukwu nwukwu halq kes ēps.i tā napputa** You are all to blame, every last one of you. NOTE: The particle **i** cannot be inserted. [More examples: Pak Sengwen 297.]

-ulq kes ēps.ta, prosp modifier + noun + qvi.

1. = **-ulq kes i ēps.ta** there is nothing to (do). ¶**Polq kes (i) ēps.ey yo** There is nothing to see/read. **Mek.ulq kes ēps.na yo?** Isn't there anything to eat?

2. [pcl **i** cannot be inserted] there is no need to (do), one need not (do); there is no point in doing; there is no reason/call to do it. ¶**Kalq kes ēps.ta** There is no need to go. **Kongyen hi tto salq kes ēps.ta** There isn't any point in buying another for no good reason. SEE **-ulq kes ēps.i.**

-ulq kes i, prosp modifier + noun + particle.

1. will/would but; although; yet. ¶**Ilenq īl i iss.ulq ka pwā se ilccik-i onta ko han kes i ... (nemu pappe se mōs wass.ta)** I was afraid that this kind of thing would happen, so I meant to come earlier but ... (I was too busy to make it). **Yelum kath.umyen acik hay ka noph.i iss.ulq kes i pelsse hay ka ciko etwuwe onta** (CM 2:219) If it were summer the sun would still be high but the sun is already setting and it is growing dark. CF **-ta ka.**

2. (expected meanings) SEE **-ulq kes.**

-ulq kes kath.ta, prospective modifier + noun + adj. [**-(ess.)ess.ulq kes kath.ta** occurs.]

1. it seems that it will be/do. CF 1936 Roth 479-80. 2. [less common] it is like the one/thing that will be or that (one) will do (= **-ulq kes kwa kath.ta**). ¶**Olq kes kath.ta** It seems to be coming. (Less common: It is like the one that is to come.) **Ku catong-cha ka ssalq kes kath.ci anh.ta** It is hardly likely that the car will be cheap. **Ōhwu ey pi ka olq kes kath.ta** It is likely to rain in the afternoon. **Etteh.key kichim ul hatun ci kumsey swūm mak.hye cwuk.ulq kes kath.ess.ta** He coughed so hard that I was afraid he might choke to death at any moment. **Ku yenghwa ka caymi iss.ulq kes kath.ta** The movie is likely to be interesting.

3. **-ulq kes kath.umyen** if it seems/happens to be; if it is. ¶**Cwūngyo hanq īl ilq kes kath.umyen kot ku sālam hanthey allisey yo** If it seems to be an important matter, inform him right away. SEE **-ess.ulq kes kath.umyen.**

-ulq kes man siph.ess.ta = **-ulq tus man siph.ess.ta.** SEE **siph.ta.**

-ulq kes ul, prosp mod + n + pcl: SEE **-ulq ke l'.**

1. ¶**Com te khess.tula 'myen nay pal ey mac.ulq kes ul (kulayss.ta)** If the shoes had been a little bigger they would have fit my feet. **Ku īl ul hayss.tula 'myen cōh.ass.ulq kes ul** I wish I had done it (but I didn't). **Ese cip ulo ka ya halq kes ul ney ka way puth-tulko noh.ci anh.nun ya** (CM 2:225) Why are you detaining me when I have to hurry home?

2. (expected meanings) SEE **-ulq kes.**

-ulq ke 'ta, abbr < **-ulq kes ita**

-ulq key, abbreviation. 1. < **-ulq kes i.** ¶**Mues ponaysilq key iss.^{s}up.nikka?** Do you have something to send?

2. < **-ulq kes ie/ia.** probably does or is.

3. = **-u' kkey** (immediate future).

-ulq ke ya, abbr < **-ulq kes iya**, < **-ulq kes ia.** ¶**Ku sālam i onul olq ci an olq ci nun cēmsim ttay ka cīna se ya ālkey toylq ke ya** It won't be clear until lunchtime is over whether he is coming today or not. **Kaptong-i chelem ccum man kongpu hamyen Sewul tāy-hak.kyo tul.e kaki mūncey ēps.ulq ke ya** If you study just like Kaptong-i you'll have no problem getting into Seoul University.

-ulq key 'ci = **-ulq ke yci**, abbr < **-ulq kes ici**

-ulq key 'la = **-ulq ke yla**, abbr < **-ulq kes ila**

-ulq key 'na = **-ulq ke yna**, abbr < **-ulq kes ina**

-ulq key 'ney = **-ulq ke yney**, abbr < **-ulq kes iney**

-ulq key 'ni = **-ulq ke yni**, abbr < **-ulq kes ini**

-ulq ke yo = **-ulq key yo**, abbr (1, 2, 3). ¶**Ku**

kes i nwukwu 'n ci n' kot ālkey toylq ke yo You will soon get to know who that is. / That's something anyone will get to know right away.

-ulq ke yo man, abbr < -ul kes io man it probably is but [AUTH].

-ulq key 'ta = -ulq ke yta, abbr < -ulq kes ita. ¶Ne honca man ulo se nun com him tulq ke 'yta It will be a bit hard for you all by yourself.

-ulq key ya = -ulq ke ya, abbr < -ulq kes iya, < -ulq kes ia.

-ulq key yo, abbreviation. 1. < -ulq kes ie(y) yo: now largely replaced by -ulq ke 'ey yo.

2. < -ulq kes iyo [POLITE fragment].

3. < -ulq kes io probably does / is [AUTH].

-ulq kil, processive modifier + noun.

1. a way to do. ¶halq kil i ēps.ta there is no way to do it.

2. [DIAL] = -ulq īl

-ulq ko < -ᵘolq ʻkwo, prosp mod + postmod (-lq ko after a vowel), often spelled -ulkko; [colloquial; poetic]. the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh-- will (BUT NOT whether --). CF -ulq ka; ʻkwo. ¶I pi ka ēncey 'na kāylq ko Will this rain (n)ever get around to clearing?! Ku kes i mues ilq ko What might that be? Ku kes i elma 'na halq ko hani han chen wen un halq kes ita If I were to say how much it costs, I'd say maybe about a thousand wen.

? ul kwa, particle + particle. No examples from the modern language; instead, we find kwa lul. The few MK examples of /ʻnal ʻGwa/ 'and me / ego' are objects, so that they may be representing *ʻna ʻlol ʻkwa = ʻna l' ʻGwa: ZIN ʻkwa ʻna l' ʻGwa ʻpwono'n i (1447 Sek 13: 25ab) 'see the Benevolent (= Mañjuśri) and the ego', -- ʻtwu ʻsalo'm i'Gwo ʻna l' ʻGwa kol'Gwo.n i nil'kwu.p i'n i (1475 Nay 2:1:22b) 'together with two people and me it is seven'. But both the internal structure and a nearby paraphrase cast doubt on that interpretation for ʻnal'Gwa TA-ʻPWOW ZYE-LOY ʻGwa ʻstwo CYE ʻHWA-ʻPPWULQ ʻpwon t i towoy'n i ''la (1463 Pep 4:140a) = na ʻ[G]wa TA-ʻPWOW ZYE-LOY ʻGwa ʻHWA-ʻPPWULQ ʻul ʻpwo'm i towoy'n i ''la (1463 Pep 4:140b) they got to see him himself [the tathāgata] and the Ancient Buddha (Prabhūtaratna) and also the incarnate Buddhas (Nirmāṇabuddha). And that explanation cannot account for /nwul'Gwa/ (1481 Twusi 8:46b) = ʻnwul'Gwa (1482 Nam 1:66b) 'with whom', where it may well be a relic of the source of the particle ʻkwa, which I think was contracted from the infinitive form of a transitive verb, probably *(-- ul) kol'Wa < *kolp-'a 'lining them up, comparing, competing'. NOTE: King 1991a reports that /nalkwa/ 'with me' is found in 1904 Khlynovskiy.

-ᵘolq ʻkwo, prosp modifier + postmod (usually spelled -ulkkwo or -ulkwo). ¶cwozo lowoyn kil'h ey e'nu na'l ay 'za ʻkin [KWA-'KUK] ʻul ʻmal kkwo (1481 Twusi 10:27b) just what day (at last) will they give up long spears on the major roadways?

-ulq kyem, prosp mod + noun. combining (one thing); (doing it) with something else; (doing) along the way. SEE kyem. ¶Insa tulilq kyem meych mati cek.ess.ˢup.nita Please excuse my brevity; this was just a short note to say hello.

V_1 ~ V_2 = V_1 ~ V_2-ko = V_1-ko V_2 both to do V_1 and to do V_2. ¶Sewul kwūkyeng to halq kyem hōy ey to kalq kyem (or -- halq kyem -- kako or -- hako -- kalq kyem) taum cwuil ey nun Sewul ey kakeyss.ta I am going to Seoul next week both to sightsee and to go to a meeting. Palam to ssōyko chinkwu lo mannalq kyem, pataq ka ey osipsio Come to the seaside to enjoy the breeze and see your friends, too. Cha to masiko cōh.un um.ak to tul.ulq kyem Kumkang Tapang ey kaca Let's go to the Diamond Tearoom where we can listen to nice music while we have our tea.

-ulq kyengwu, prosp mod + noun [rare?]. the event / circumstance to do. ¶Pi ka olq kyengwu ey nun hōy lul ˡnaycwu lo yenki hanta In case of rain the meeting will be postponed a week.

-ulla [DIAL] = -ulye (Mkk 1960:3:35); = -ula.

-ulla, prospective adjunctive (-lla after a vowel).

1. (= -nula) what with doing. ¶Kongpu halla (phyēnci lul ssulla) eam calq say ka ēps.ta What with studying (and writing letters) I have no time to sleep.

2. [? abbr < -ulila] lest, for fear that it will (introduces a command after a warning). ¶Pi ka olla wūsan kaciko kake la Take your umbrella, for it may rain. Kekceng tul.ulla ese cip ey kake la Go home at once, or you will catch it. Pyēng nalla ku man mek.e la Stop

eating before you get sick. **Ku ay wūlla kaman twue la** If you don't leave the child alone he'll cry. **Kkok cap.e la ~ noh.chilla** or **Noh.chilla kkok cap.e la** Hold it tight or it will get away. NOTE: M 2:2:434 says that **-ulla** is essentially sentence-final and that it makes an exclamation with a meaning something like "it is about to happen unless steps are taken to prevent it (or at least cope with it)", those steps often getting expressed in a following advisory command (as in the examples above). CF 1916 Gale 84 *hol.na* [= halla] "This form is used as a warning or caution. Be careful."

3. "Used sometimes as a simple future. *loyil kal.na* [= nayil kalla] I'll go tomorrow" (1916 Gale 84).

4. [DIAL] **-ula = -ulye.** ¶**Chayk ul ilk.ulla kwu** [= **ilk.ulye ko**] **hayss.tuni cēnki ka kkunh.e cyess.ta** I was about to read a book when the lights went out. CF *-u'la*.

5. SEE **-ess.ulla, -ulla ko/kwu.**

-ulla chimyen, prospective adjunctive + vt conditional. [DIAL] ("if you consider what with doing" =) whenever, if (= **-umyen**). ¶**Pom i toylla chimyen i san ey kkoch i mānh.i phinta** When spring comes, many flowers bloom on this mountain. **Il.yoil kath.un ttay tōngmul-wen ey ka-polla chimyen sālam i koyngcang hi mānh.ta** If you visit the zoo of a Sunday, you will find an awful lot of people there.

-ul lak SEE **-ul ak.** Usual before ~ **māl lak.**

-ulla kko [LIVELY] = **-ulla ko**

-ulla ko, prospective adjunctive + particle.

1. ¶**Wēyn ke l' olla ko?** What makes you think he's coming? CF **-ki** (6).

2. = **-ulye ko** [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)].

3. For more on this form, see NKd 1137a (**-llakwu**).

-ulla kwu = **-ulla ko.** ¶**Āmulye 'ni ku ay ka kulen cīs ul hayss.ulla kwu** Surely he would not have done such a thing?! **Āmuli khi ka khuta hay to na mankhum iya khulla kwu?** However tall he might be, surely he can't be as tall as I am. **Kukcang ey kal lī ka iss.ulla kwu** You can be sure he will not go to the theater (M 3:3:119; more: M 3:3:123).

-ulla 'mon, -ulla 'myen [DIAL] = **-ulye 'myen** [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)].

ullang, particle (**llang** after a vowel); BABYISH or RUSTIC. 1. (= **un**) as for (marking the topic). ¶**Ne llang celi kako ce ai llang ili ola ko hay la** You go over (there) and tell that boy to come here.

2. (= **iyo**) uh, and-uh, don't you know, you see (a kind of pause particle that is similar to Japanese ne). ¶**Keki se llang pi lul manna se llang cako se llang ecey wass.^{So}** We were, uh, caught in the rain, and uh, we stayed there overnight, and uh returned home yesterday.

-ullangki yo [DIAL] = **-ulye 'nun ke(s i)yo.** ¶**An mek.ullangki yo?** = **An mek.ulye 'nun ke yo?** You're not going to eat them?

ullang un, pcl + pcl = **ullang**

-ulla 'ni [DIAL] = **-ulye 'ni** [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)].

-ullawi → **-ul nawi**

-ulla 'y (< DIAL abbr of **-ulla hay**).

1. = **-ulye (ko) hay** to even if wanting/trying to do. ~ to SAME. ¶**Kkunh.ulla 'y kkunh.ulq swu ēps.nun sai ka toyess.ta** They are quite inseparably bound up with each other. **Kath.i kalla 'y kwaynchanh.e?** I want to go with you, OK? (or: May I go too? or: Shall we go together [or: with them])?

2. = **-ulye (ko) hay** I will; will you? ~ **yo** (Examples: M 2:2:273). ¶**Poktong-i lang mace sai ka nappe cyess.uni icey n' nwukwu hako nōlla 'y** Who (are) you gonna play with now that you have broken up even with Poktong-i? **Ne ku sālam kwa nay māl halla 'y an halla 'y** Are you going to tell him about me, or not? **Mul com kac' 'ta cwulla 'y?** You wanna bring me some water?

-ulla 'y 'ki = -ulye (ko) haki (ey)

-ulla 'y 'ta = -ulye (ko) hata (ka)

-ulla 'y ya = -ulye (ko) hay ya

-ulla 'y yo [POLITE] = **-ulla 'y**

-ulle, [var] = **-ulla, -ullay; = -ulye; = -ule**

-ullela (**-llela** after a vowel) [DIAL] = **-keyss.tula** (future retrospective assertive)

-ullen ka [lit] = **-keyss.tun ya; = -ul.nun ci** I wonder if it will. ¶**Kkwum ila to kkwumyen un ~ cam tulmyen mannallen ka** If I but dream, when I fall asleep I wonder if we will meet?

-ullen ko = -ullen ka

-ulleni (**-lleni** after a vowel) [DIAL] = **-keyss.tuni** (future retrospective sequential)

-ullen ya = -ullen ka

-ulley (-lley after a vowel), 1. [var] = -ulla 'y
2. [DIAL] = -keyss.tey (FAMILIAR future retrospective assertive)
-ulleyla = -ullela = -keyss.tula
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? ullo, var < ulo, particle. SEE llo.
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three children in order. **pôthong (ulo)** [better without the particle] as a (as the) usual thing, usually, commonly.

2. 2a. (function) as, for, to be, in the capacity of; SYN **ulo se**. ¶**tāyphyo lo** as representative. **kwun.in ulo Hānkwuk ey kata** goes to Korea as a serviceman. **Mikwuk sālam ulo khi ka cākta** is short for an American. **Ppang un etten kes ulo tulilq ka yo** What shall I bring you in the way of bread? **Nay ka mues ulo ne hanthey kaph.ulq ka** What shall I pay you with? **Mues ulo kāmsa uy phyo lul hal.nun ci yo** What shall we present / give as a token of our appreciation? **Hānkwuk uy ōymu-pu nun Mikwuk ulo chimyen kwuk.mu-seng ita** Korea's Foreign Ministry (if we reckon it in terms of America) is the same as America's State Department. **Mikwuk ulo chimyen cal han sēym ita** From America's standpoint it can be regarded as well done. **Wuli tāyphyo-tan ilum ulo tangsin eykey chwuk.ha lul tulip.nita** I greet you in the name of our delegation. **"Hankul mūn-tap" ila 'n ilum ulo yekk.e nāyta** compiles them under the name / title "Questions and Answers about Korean".

2b. (as a substitute for **ul** when the direct object is the result of a choice). ¶**cōh.un kes ulo koluta** chooses the good ones. **Kanswumey lo kac' 'ta cwusio** Bring us consommé (for the first course). **Wuli Phulangsu ppang ulo haca – ku kes ulo cwusio** Let's make it French bread (rather than some other kind) – bring us that. **Phyoci ka tun-tun han kes ulo kolla cwusipsio** Pick out a well-bound one for me.

3. 3a. (state, status) is and, being as; ? SYN **ulo sse**; CF **iko, iyo, ila, ica**. ¶**Ku ⁿyeca nun Kim sensayng ttal lo Pusan ey sālko iss.ta** She is Mr Kim's daughter and lives in Pusan. **[1]yāng ulo 'na cil lo 'na** whether (it be) in quantity or in quality. **mat ulo nata** is born eldest. **cōng ulo nass.ta** was born a slave.

3b. (state or status recognized, known, or thought) to be, as that, knowing it as, in view of; SYN **ulo se**. ¶**Pi lul nwūn ulo al.ess.ta** I took the rain for snow. **Kāq-ca lul cinq-ca lo inceng hayss.ta** I considered the fake to be genuine. **Onul puthe caney lul nay chinkwu lo sayngkak haci anh.keyss.ta** From this day on I shall not think of you as my friend. **Ku i nun sālam ul kāy lo ānun ka pota** He acts as if he thought people were dogs. **Nay kes in cwul lo al.ess.ta** I took it to be (I thought it was) mine. **Sālam uy casik ulo ecci ney ka kulelq swu iss.n' ya** As a human being, how can you do such a thing? **[1]Yangsim iss.nun kyōyuk-ca lo kulen māl iya halq swu iss.na?** As an educator with a conscience, how can you say such a thing? **Yelq-sey sal kkaci sōin ulo chinta** Up to thirteen you are considered to be (you are counted as) a minor. **Elin ay ka yang cayq-mul ul sathang ulo ālko mek.ulye tul.ess.ta** The baby was about to eat the caustic soda, thinking it was candy. SEE **(ulo) cwul**.

3c. ~ **poita** it seems to be. [Of limited occurrence.] ¶**Hānkwuk sālam ulo poinun ⁿyeca ka han pen chac.e wass.ta** A woman who seemed to be a Korean once came to call. **Cito lo pointa** It appears to be a map. CF **-un / -ulq / -nun / -tun kes ulo poita**.

4. 4a. (change of state) into; CF **i / ka**. ¶**Khun hakca lo toyess.ta** He turned into (became) a great scholar. **Penhwa hatun sewul i ku man sswuk path ulo pyēn hayss.ta** The once-flourishing capital had been reduced to a mere field of sagebrush. **san i pata lo pyēn hako, pata ka san ulo pyēn hatula to** though the mountains turn to seas, the seas to mountains.

4b. (exchange) for; (purchase / sale) at, for. ¶**hēn kes ul say kes ulo pakkwuta** exchanges an old one for a new one. **chen wen ccali lul can tōn ulo pakkwuta** breaks a thousand wen bill (into small change). **mān wen ulo sata / phalta** buys / sells it for a thousand wen.

4c. (making / arranging it) so that. ¶**haki lo hata** decides / arranges / plans / agrees to do it. **haki lo toyta** gets to do, gets so one does, has it arranged so that it / one does; comes to do. **Kakup-cek tōn ul pillye cwuci anh.ki lo hako iss.[s]up.nita** (I have it fixed / decided so that) I don't lend money if I can help it.

5. (means) with, by (means of), using; SYN **ulo sse**. ¶**pihayng-ki lo ota** comes by plane. **pus ulo ssuta** writes with a brush. **inkhu / yenphil lo ssuta** writes in ink / pencil. **khun / cak.un soli lo māl hata** speaks in a loud / soft voice (loudly / softly). **Say hay lul say kipun ulo (sse) mac.i haca** Let us greet the New Year with a new state of mind. **ciph ulo cipung ul īs.nunta** thatches a roof with straw, **kiwa lo cipung ul teph.nunta** tiles a roof. **Um.lyek ulo n' onul puthe lul yelum ila ko hap.nita**

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Summer begins today by (according to) the lunar calendar. **Māl pota silqcey hayngtong ulo (sse) mopem ul po.ye cwunta** He gives an example in actual behavior rather than words. **Ku sayngsayng han nāyyong un iyaki lo (sse) phyohyen hanun kes pota chalali yenghwa lo (sse) pŏy cwunun key nās.keyss.ey yo** Rather than express that lively content in a story it would be better to show it as a film.

6. (SYN **ulo sse**):

6a. (consistency, constituency) of: ⋯ **ulo toyta** gets / is composed of ⋯ , consists of ⋯ , is made (up) of ⋯ , forms ⋯ . **¶Ku hālyu ka samkak-cwu lo toye iss.ta** Its lower reaches form a delta. **hoth ulo toyess.ta** is made of (forms) a single sheet.

6b. (content) (full) of, with. **¶mul lo chata (katuk hata)** is full of water. **I kos un ikkal namu lo katuk chass.ta** This place is full of larch trees.

7. (material) with, of (made) out of; SYN **ulo sse**. **¶namu / tōl lo ciun cip** a house made of wood / stone.

8. 8a. (the general direction) toward(s), to, (heading) for; CF **ey, ey lul, ul**. **¶ili lo** this way. **pang an ulo tul.e ota** comes into the room. **Ōyn / palun phyen ulo kasey yo** Go to the left / right. **San ulo (pata lo) kaca** Let's go to (or: head for) the mountains (the sea). **Eti lo na-kanun ya** Where are you off for? **I kil lo kamyen Uycwu lo kako, ce kil lo kamyen Wensan ulo kanta** This road will take you to Uycwu, and that one to Wensan. **thŏyq malwu cen ulo anc.ta** sits toward the front of the porch. **Tūl phan ey se sanq kisulk ulo ōn-thong pay namu 'ta** There is nothing but pear trees in the field all the way up to the foot of the mountain. **Tūl phan ey se sanq kisulk ulo ōn-thong pay kkoch i hā.yah.ta** The fields are white with pear blossoms all the way up to the foot of the mountain. **San mith ulo iss.nun cip tul man ku-nyang twunta** They are leaving alone only the houses that are up toward the bottom of the mountain.

8b. = **ey se** (at / from): SEE **ulo puthe**.

9. 9a. (general time) at, in. **¶Aph ulo tto mannapsita** See you again (in the days ahead). **Sĕycong ilay lo** from Seycong's time on.

9b. (timing of a gradual increase) gradually more by (a unit of time). **¶nal lo** by the day, day by day. **tal lo** by the month, month by month. **Achim cenyek ulo senul hay cinta** It is getting cooler of a morning and of an evening. **Hānkwuk uy kongep un nal lo yakcin hanta** Korea's industry leaps forward by the day.

10. (cause) for, as, with, from, because of, due / owing to; (result) as a consequence of, (in accordance) with. SYN **ulo sse**; SEE **-ki lo, -um ulo**. **¶Phungnyen ulo in hay se ssalq kaps i ttel.e cyess.ta** With (= because of, as a result of) the good harvest year, the price of rice has fallen. **Phyĕyq-pyeng ulo cwuk.ess.ta** He died of / from / with TB. **kāmki lo nwuwe iss.ta** is in bed with a cold. **ku kkatalk ulo** for that reason. **musun tōngki lo** with what motive. **i kes ulo malmiam.e/a, i kes ulo in hay se (in ha.ye)** as a consequence of (or: due to) this, **ttal uy mūncey lo pyĕng nakey toyta** gets ill because (as a consequence) of one's daughter's affairs. **yelqsim hi kongpu han tek ulo onul uy sengkong ul hayss.ta** achieved the success of today as a result of (thanks to) one's hard work. **silphay lo ūyki ka cĕsang hata** one's spirits drop with (= because of) the failure. **welkan-ci uy yocheng ulo ssuta** writes it at (in response to) the request of a monthly journal.

11. (agent) by. A somewhat literary substitute for **ey(key)** in certain passive sentences.

12. [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:31)] = **ul / lul** (accusative marker)

SEE **eykey / hanthey / kkey lo; chiko (se); ulo ha.ye(-kum), ulo in ha.ye, ulo malmiam.e/a**.

NOTE: Occurs with bound preparticles as follows: **sinap ulo** at odd moments, **kakkas ulo** barely, **pa.yah ulo** nearly, **kekkwu lo upside down, no-pak.i lo** fixedly (= **puth-pak.i lo**), **ken ulo** in vain, **sayng ulo raw / unreasonably, nal lo raw; ? ka( )lo** horizontally, **? sĕy( )lo** vertically, **? se( )lo** mutually.

ulo cocha, pcl + pcl.

1. **¶Ku nom i cip ulo cocha an kakeyss.ta 'ni etteh.key hamyen cōh.keyss.e** He even refuses to go home; what should I do?

2. [DIAL] = **ulo puthe** from (a distant place). SEE **cocha** 2.

ulo ha.ye, pcl + v literary inf. due/owing to, on account of. **¶I pen ey palphyo toyn Cengchi Cĕnghwaq-pep ulo hay se kwāke uy cengchi-lin tul i cengkyey ey na-oci mŏs hakey tŏyss.ta**

On account of the recently published Political Purge Law politicians of the past have become unable to appear in the political world.

ulo ha.ye-kum, pcl + adv (< v literary inf). ¶**Sensayng ulo ha.ye-kum hyāngsang sikhilye 'myen pōswu mānh.i cwue ya hanta** If you want to improve teachers, give them rewards.

ulo ka, pcl + pcl. as, with, ... [as subject or as complement of negative copula]. ¶**Wuli uy saynghwal un ku tay lo ka nolay 'ta** (CM 2:126) Our life is a veritable song. **Na nun tangsin uy tong.lyo lo (se) ka ani 'la** ... It is not as your colleague (that I speak, but) ... . **Cip ulo ka ani 'la kongcang ulo kanun kil ita** It's the way to the factory, not home.

ulo kkaci, pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku pun un wuli nala lo kkaci wass.^{s}up.nita** That gentleman came all the way to Korea. **Ce sālam i tāyhak kyōswu lo kkaci toyess.^{s}up.nita** He even became a university professor. **Pesu lul Ceng-^{l}nung ulo kkaci yencang hanta 'y** I hear that they are extending the bus line all the way out to Ceng-^{l}nung. CF **kkaci lo**.

ulo l' = **ulo lul**

ulo lang, pcl + pcl. ¶**Cenyek imyen wiq cip ulo lang iwus ul kako n' hayss.ta** Of an evening I would go visit neighbors up the street.

ulo 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl. ¶**Sikan i nuc.ess.uni wuli cip ulo 'la to kapsita** The hour is late, so let's go to MY house. **Pheyn i ēps.umyen yenphil lo 'la to ssukey** If you don't have a pen, write with a PENCIL.

ulo lul, particle + particle (accusative used for emphasis). ¶**Caki atul ul cwuk.in nom ul atul lo lul sam.ess.ta** He actually adopted the rascal who murdered his son.

ulo mace, particle + particle. ¶**Cip ulo mace an kakeyss.ta 'n māl in ka** Do you mean you won't even go home?

ulo man, particle + particle. only/just with (as, by, ...). ¶**pheyn ulo man ssuta** writes only with a pen. **I kes ulo man pwā to ku i ka cēngcik han kes ul ālkeyss.ta** This fact alone shows how honest he is. CF **man ulo**.

ulo n', abbreviation < **ulo nun**. ¶**Ku hwū lo n' hyēntay sōsel to mānh.i sse cyess.ta** From that time on (= after that) many modern novels got written. **Kongep citay lo n' eti ka cēy-il cwūngyo han kos in ya** As an industrial region what is the most important place?

ulo 'na, pcl + cop advers. as/with/... or the like; whether as/with/...; as/with/... whatever. ¶**^{l}Yang ulo 'na cil lo 'na sitan ey se man hāypang toyn wuli nala uy kipayk kwa ūyki lul polq swu iss.ta** Whether it be in quantity or in quality, the spirit and will of liberated Korea can be (fully) seen only in the field of poetry.

ulo 'na-ma, pcl + copula extended adversative. ¶**Kōhyang ulo 'na-ma kalq swu iss.umyen elma 'na cōh.keyss.^{s}o** How nice it would be if I could go to my old hometown at least. **Ppang han ccokak ulo 'na-ma kkini lul ttaywe ya 'keyss.ta** For lunch I'll have to make do with a piece of bread at least (if there is no rice).

ulo nun, pcl + pcl. as for (its being) as/with/... . ¶**Pōthong ulo nun kuleh.key an hanta** We usually don't do that. **Cosenq sālam ulo nun khi ka phek khun sālam ip.nita** He is awfully tall for a Korean. **^{l}yāngpan ulo nun thāy-naci anh.ess.ci man** though he was not born of a noble family. **Chinkwu lo (se) nun haci mōs halq il ul hayss.ta** He did something that as a friend he should not have done. **Tōn ulo nun nay kyelqsim ul pyēn haci mōs hanta** Money cannot induce me to abandon my resolve. **I kes ulo nun an toynta** We can't do it with this. (This won't do.) **Yo say kwunham ul namu lo nun mantulci anh.nunta** Nowadays men-of-war are not made of wood. **San ulo nun kaci māsey yo** Don't go to the mountains. **Kwukca cēyceng hwū lo nun yūmyeng han siin i na-wass.ta** (With the period) after establishment of the national script, famous poets appeared.

ulo pota, pcl + pcl. ¶**I ccok ulo pota ce ccok ulo kanun kes i cōh.keyss.kwun** I see it would be better to go that direction rather than this. **Hyēnkum ulo pota swuphyo lo cwusipsio** I'd prefer to have it as a check rather than in cash.

ulo puthe, pcl + pcl. ¶**Hak.kyo lo puthe tol.a olq kes ip.nita** He'll be coming back from school (1954 Lukoff 109). **Wuli cip ulo puthe hak.kyo kkaci nun yak payk mīthe kālyang toyp.nita** [better: **Wuli cip ey se (puthe) ...**] It is about a hundred meters from my house to school. **Ku sālam ulo puthe pat.ulq tōn i elma 'na toyp.nikka** [more colloquially: **Ku sālam hanthey se ···**] How much are you due (supposed to get) from him?

~ **ka**. ¶**San kwa tūl lo puthe ka ani 'la,**

palo pata lo puthe pul.e onun palam i kuleh.key hyangki lowa yo The wind that blows not from the mountains or the fields but straight from the sea smells so good.

ulo se < *'ʷo'lwo 'sye*. particle + particle.

1. an emphatic synonym of **ulo** in some of its meanings, including these:

1a. (function) as, for, to be, in the capacity of. ¶**tāyphyo lo se** as a representative.

1b. (state or status that is thought/known/recognized) to be, as; that, knowing it is, in view of. ¶**Icey nun caney lul nay chinkwu lo se sayngkak haci anh.keyss.ta** I will not think of you as my friend any more.

2. from, from the direction of (= **ulo puthe**). ¶**palam i pata lo se pul.e ota** a wind blows in from the sea.

NOTE: Followed by various other particles:

~ **ka**. ¶**Nay ka hanun kes un kyel kho kongmu lo se ka ani 'la, tā-man chinkwu uy cenguy phyosi lo se ppun ita** My telling you this is not as something official but just as an expression of concern by a friend.

~ **uy**. ¶**kyōsa lo se uy chayk.im** one's duty as a teacher.

~ **to**. ¶**Na lo se to kaman hi iss.ulq swu ka ēps.e** Me being the way I am, I just can't stay quiet.

~ **ya**. ¶**Na lo se ya ku īsang etteh.key hakeyss.nun ka** Me being just myself, what more can I do?

~ **nun**. ¶**Sālam ulo se nun mōs halq kes ita** It is something that one cannot do as a human being.

~ **man**. ¶**Ku i nun yele pangmyen ey se hwal.yak hayss.ess.una, cikum un cwu lo Hān-hakca lo se man ku ilum i nam.e iss.ta** He was active in many fields, but now his name is preserved mainly just as a scholar of Chinese classics.

~ **pota (to)**. ¶**Ku nun cengchi-ka lo se pota to, siin ulo se cal allye cyess.ta** He is better known as a poet than as a statesman.

~ **ppun**. ¶**Nay ka hanun kes un kyel kho kongmu lo se ka ani 'la, tā-man chinkwu uy cenguy phyosi lo se ppun ita** My telling you this is not as something official but just as an expression of concern by a friend.

~ **puthe**. ¶**Wuli nala choki uy, kuliko chōyko uy munhak un hyangka lo puthe sīcak hanta** Korea's earliest and oldest literature begins with the (poems called) **hyangka**.

ulo sekken, particle + particle = **ulo lang**

ulo se 'ni SEE **-ki lo se 'ni**

ulo se nun, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Tōn man ulo se nun ku īl i hāykyel toyci anh.nunta** You can't settle the matter with money alone. **Ne honca man ulo se nun com him tulq ke 'yta** It will be rather hard for you all by yourself.

ulo se to, pcl + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ku sālam ulo se to ecci halq tōli ka ēps.ess.ci yo** Even for him there was no way out.

ulo so 'ni, [DIAL or mistake] = **ulo se 'ni**

ulo sse, particle + vt inf ('using'). An emphatic synonym of **ulo** in certain of its meanings: (means) with, by, by means of, through, using; (constituency, content) made of, formed from, full of/with, (made) out of; (cause) for, as, with, from, because of, due to; (result) as a consequence of, with, in accord(ance) with; ? (state, status) as, being; ? (manner) as, in, with. ¶**sselmay lo sse kata** goes by sled. **mānnyen-phil lo sse ssuta** writes it with a fountain pen. **namu/tōl lo sse cīs.ta** builds it of wood/stone. **Ku nun hakca lo sse Kim paksa wa pīkyo halq swu ēps.ta** He cannot compare with Dr Kim as a scholar. **I lo sse ku uy cin.uy lul cimcak halq swu iss.ta** His true intentions can be surmised from this. **Ku tāyhwa lo sse motwu mūncey ka hāykyel toyki sīcak hayss.ta** As a result of that talk the problems all started to get solved.

~ **to**. ¶**Ku kes ulo sse to an toynta 'myen, tōce hi pul-kanung hanq īl ici** If it cannot be done with that either/even, it must be quite impossible.

~ **nun**. ¶**Han nala tāykwel lo sse nun com cak.un kām i iss.ci** It gives one the feeling that it is rather small for the royal palace of a country, I'd say.

CF **ulo 'ta (ka)**; **-um ulo (se)**.

ulo 'ta (ka), pcl + cop transferentive (+ pcl) [emphatic] = **ulo sse**. ¶**Icey n' mānh.un ke l' kikyey lo 'ta (ka) haki (lo) malyen iey yo** We are arranging to do many things by machine from now on. **Conghap-cek ulo 'ta ka cal tōyss.ta ko polq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** We have to regard it as well done in general.

ulo to, pcl + pcl. as / with / ~ also / even / either. ¶**Ku i nun siin ulo to ilum i iss.ta** He is noted also as a poet. **Ku i nun sensayng ulo to sinmun kica lo to silphay hayss.ta** He was a failure both as a teacher and as a newspaper reporter. **Ku cāngkwan un māl lo to pus ulo to hyengyong swu halq ēps.ta** The grandeur of the country is beyond description by speech or ny pen. **Keki nun catong-cha lo to kicha lo to kalq swu iss.ta** You can get there either by car or by train.

ulo tul, pcl + pcl. ¶**Eti lo tul kasip.nikka** Where are you (two / all) going?

ulo uy, pcl + pcl. (the one) as, with, to, ... ¶**san ulo uy kil** the road to the mountains. **cip ulo uy sosik** news (intended) for home.

ulo ya, pcl + pcl. ¶**Cikcep ka se 'na yēyki halq ka, cēnhwa lo ya etteh.key yēyki l' hay** We might talk to him directly but how could we dare tell him on the phone?! **Tasi kōhyang ulo ya tol.a kalq swu iss.na yo?!** How could I dare go back home?! **Pihayng-ki lo ya halwu man ey kalq swu iss.ci** By plane you can get there in a single day.

~ **māl lo** [somewhat awkward]. ¶**Wi lo ya māl lo kaci mōs hanta** It just won't go UP!

-ulq pa, prosp mod + n [lit; **-(ess.)ess.ulq pa** occurs]. 1. = **-ulq kes**

2. 2a. = ~ **ey** (nun) if / since one is to do; if it is arranged that; if one is obliged to do; if it's a matter of doing (= **-ulye 'myen**). ¶**Iwang tte-nalq pa ey cwuce halq kes i mues iss.na** Since we are leaving, why shilly-shally? **Tōn ul cwulq pa ey nun toytolok ppalli cwusio** If you are going to let me have the money, please do so (give it to me) as soon as possible.

2b. ~ **ey ya** if / since (as long as) one is to do. ¶**Echaphi kkwucwung ul tul.ulq pa ey ya solqcik hakey māl-ssum ina yeccwulq kes ul** As long as I was going to get scolded anyway, I might as well have let him know just what I thought. **Ku kes ul salq pa ey ya cōh.un kes ul sapsita** If we are (supposed) to buy it, let's buy a good one (M 1:2:118).

3. that which is to do (which one is to do).

-ulq pakk, prosp mod + noun [**-ess.ulq pakk** occurs]. outside of (other than, alternative to) doing: ~ **ey** (**ēps.ta**) = **-ulq swu pakk ey** (**ēps.ta**). ¶**Halq il ēps.uni chayk ul ilk.ulq pakk ey** I have nothing to do but read. **Tōn i ēps.uni pic ul nāylq pakk ey tōli ka ēps.ta** Since I am broke, I've got to get a loan. **Ha to ei ēps.nun swucak ul hani wus.ulq pakk ey** (**ēps.ta**) His remark is so absurd that I can't do anything but laugh (I can't help laughing).

-ulq pen, prospective modifier + postmod adj-n (? insep). SEE **pen hata**.

-ulq pep SEE **pep** (**hata**)

-ul ppen → **-ulq pen**

-ul ppun, prosp mod + postmod (SEE **ppun**). ~ **tele**.

'ul pu'the SEE *'ol pu'the*

-'ᵘ⁄ol s, 1. prosp mod (as direct nominalization) + adnominal pcl. ¶*'HHAP 'kwa 'HHAP a'ni 'Gwa s "LI "ta nilo'syan 'ptut tuthul s 'HHWAN-'SYANG 'i.n i* (1462 ¹Nung 2:107a) the meaning of all he has said about the principle of what is meet and what is not meet is [that it is] the illusion of [floating] dust. *ku'chul s 'sus* (1459 Wel 7:58b) = *ku'chul 'sus* (1462 ¹Nung 7:23a) a period of cessation. *"se 'twoy 'tu'lil s HHWA-PPYENG 'ul nwo'khwo* (1459 Wel 10:119a) placing a vase with a capacity of three cupfuls. *pes'kil s kap's ol* (?1517- ¹No 2:17b; *pes-kils-kap-sol*) (contract) copying fee. NOTE: This is probably the source of the *-q* of *-'ᵘ⁄olq*.

2. prosp modifier + postmod. ¶*ta'ol s "ep'si* (1462 ¹Nung 1:4b) without ever running out, inexhaustibly; *ta'ol s "ep'se* (1463 Pep se:18a) is inexhaustible; CF *ta'ol "ep.swu'm ul* (1463 Pep 2:131a, incorrectly cited ["*taols*"] by LCT 1973:205 and ["1:131"] 392) with the prosp modifier directly nominalized. *sulphul s "ep.si* (1481 Twusi 25:53a) with no sadness.

SEE *(a'ni) hol s*; *a'ni 'ls*; *-'ul .s kol'Gwa*.

-ulq sa [poetic, lit] ~ attaches to v or adj as exclamatory. SEE NKd. [?< *-'ᵘ⁄olq 's ye*]

-ulq sa hata SEE **ssa hata**

-ulq salok [DIAL] = **-ulq swulok**

-ulq sang paluta SEE **sang paluta**

-ulq sangpulu hata prosp mod + postmod adj-n [DIAL ~ Siberian?]. it looks to be. ¶**Nal-ssi ka cōh.ulq sangpulu hata** (1954 Kim Pyengha 231) It looks to be nice weather.

-ulq sang puluta SEE **sang puluta**

-ulq sang siph.ta [var] = **-ulq seng siph.ta**. ¶**I citay nun san.lim pota mokcang i cōh.ulq sang siph.sup.nita** This area would seem to be better for ranches than for forests.

-ulq say, 1. prosp modifier + postmod < *-ulq 's oy*. [obs] since, as; while.

2. = **-ulq sai**, prosp mod + noun. the time (opportunity) to do.

3. [? DIAL] = **-ul ttay**, prosp mod + noun. (the time) when. CF Roth.

4. → **-ulq sey**

-ulq sayngkak, prosp mod + n. the thought / idea / plan / intention / hope to do.

~ **ita** is thinking of doing, has the idea to do, plans / intends to do. ¶**I penq 'yu'-wel ey ttenalq sayngkak ita** I am thinking of leaving (planning/hoping to leave) this June. **'Yehayng ul mānh.i halq sayngkak ita** I hope to do lots of travelling.

~ **ulo** with the thought / idea / intention of doing. ¶**Cheypho toylq sayngkak ulo teymo lul hayss.ta** They demonstrated with the idea of getting arrested.

CF **-ulq cakceng**, **-ulq yēyceng**, **-ul they**; **-ulye**, **-ule**, **-ki lo**.

-ulq seks ey, prosp mod + n (+ pcl) [? Cenla DIAL]. despite the fact that one ought / should, although expected (to), while anticipated that. ¶**Kaciko olq seks ey tolie tālla 'nta** He really should have brought it with him, but instead he is asking us for one!

-ulq seng SEE **seng** (quality)

-ulq seng puluta = **-ulq seng siph.ta**

-ulq seng siph.ta, prosp modifier + postmod + postnom adj insep. seems (it will), looks like (it would), gives the appearance (of going to do / be). ¶**Nwūn i olq seng siph.ta** It looks as though it were going to snow. **Mul i kiph.ulq seng siph.ta** The water looks (looks as if it would be, looks to be) deep. CF **-ulq tus hata**.

-ulq seng ulo [? DIAL] = **-ulq sēym / sayngkak ulo** with the expectation that; with the idea of; with an eye to. NOTE: The example at the bottom of CM 1:135 is rejected.

-ulq sey, prospective modifier + postmodifier.

1. [? DIAL] = **-ney** (FAMILIAR indic assertive – with adj and cop). ¶**Cham cōh.ulq sey** That's fine. **I cuum kipun i etten ka – Kuce kule kule halq sey** How are you these days? – I feel only so-so. SEE **ilq sey**. CF **kulssey**; **-um sey**; **-ulq si ko**.

2. ~ **'la** (< **ila**) [obs] (there is a fear) lest, there is a danger of; it will, it might / could (= **-keyss.ta**); in a way so as to avoid / forestall (= **-ci anh.key**, **-ci anh.tolok**). ¶**aphulq sey 'la** it might hurt you; lest you feel pain, so there won't be any pain. **Canq 'yen khaylye 'ta ka kwulk.unq 'yenq iph tachilq sey 'la** I am afraid you will hurt the large leaves of the lotus in trying to take the small lotuses.

3. ~ **māl ici** "what fear is there that" = there is no risk / danger of, there is hardly any chance / likelihood that; I ask you now (what chance is there?! etc.); I tell you there's no likelihood. ¶**Pi ka olq sey māl ici** (1) It will be all right if it rains, but it won't; (2) Will it rain? – believe me, it won't. **Namuq kaci lul hana kkekk.ess.ta ko yātan hana namuq kaci ka elma 'na khulq sey māl ici** He is making such a fuss over the branch I broke, but I ask you, how big a branch is it anyway?! **Ku nom i sālam ilq sey māl ici** He isn't even a human being (= You should have nothing to do with him; Never mind what he says).

4. ~ **'ta** → *-ul syeyta* (1894 Gale 65) = **-ulq seng siph.ta** (seems).

5. → **-ulq say** = **-ulq sai**, = *-ulq 's oy*.

-ulq sēym, prosp mod + postmod. ~ **ita**, ~ **ulo** SEE **sēym**.

-ulq s-i, prosp mod + (postmod s + pcl i) [obs]. the likely fact that it will be / do. ¶**Cēki onun sālam i Pak sayngwen ilq s-i punmyeng hata** There is no doubt that that is old Pak coming from over there.

-'uolq 's i, prosp mod + postmodifier + pcl. ¶*'salom mute'ni ne'kil 'ss i CUNG-'SSYANG-'MAN 'i'la* (1447 Sek 9:14a) [the word] *CUNG-'SSYANG-'MAN* means treating people nicely.

-'uolq 's i'Gen 'tyeng, prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*wo'cik a'pa 'nim s 'PPYENG 'i 'tywo'hosil 's iGen 'tyeng 'mwo'm ol 'POYK-CHYEN ti'Gwuy po'lye 'two e'lyep'ti a'ni ho'n i* (1459 Wel 21:216ab) but even if your father's illness improves, it is not (difficult =) uncommon to discard one's body hundreds of thousands of times. SEE *holq 's i'Gen 'tyeng*.

-'uolq 's i'Gwo, prosp mod + postmod + cop gerund. ¶*CWONG 'on palol 'ss i'Gwo HHWOYNG 'on pis'kul 'ss i'la* (1462 'Nung 1:113b) [the word] *CWONG* means to be upright (= vertical) and [the word] *HHWOYNG* means to be sideways (= horizontal). SEE *holq 's i'Gwo*.

-ᵘolq 's i'la, prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶ *'MYENG-CYWUNG 'un mwok-"swum mo'chol 'ss i'la* (1447 Sek 6:3b) [the word] *'MYENG-CYWUNG* means life coming to an end. (Similar examples: 1447 Sek 23:3a, 14a, 14b, 15b; 24:2a, 10b.) *'TTYWU-TTI 'non PPYEN-QAN 'hi 'TTYWU 'ho'ya ka'cye isil 's i'la* (1465 Wen se:5a) [the word] *'TTYWU-TTI* means having a peaceful life. *woy'ywo.m i 'stwo 'wol'hwo.m i'la hwo.m on "SSI 'Gwa PI 'Gwa y hon "THYEY 'l 's ila* (1482 Nam 1:39a) when we say that being wrong is also being right we mean that yes and no are a single entity. SEE *hol 's i'la.*

-ᵘolq 's i'm ye, prosp mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf. SEE *holq 's i'm ye.*

-ᵘolq 's i'n i, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. ¶ *"CYEY 'non 'kul ci'zul 'ss i'n i* (1451 Hwun-en 1a) [the word] *"CCYEY* means to create a written composition. (Similar: 1447 Sek 23:3a, 24:2a.) SEE *holq 's i.n i.*

ul sikhye (se) SEE **sikhinta.** CF **ulo ha.ye-kum, eykey.**

-ulq si ko [colloq; poetic] = **-un tey** exclamatory (after certain adjectives only): **Kowulq si ko** = **Kŏpkwun** How lovely! **Côh.ulq si ko** = **Côh.kwun** How nice!

-ᵘol .s kol'Gwa (< *kol'Wa*), prosp modifier + postmod + vt inf ('lining up the doing').

1. by the time it has happened – translates the Chinese bì-jí – shí (= Japanese – ni na'tte kara). ¶*tyey 'ka "tyem "e'tul .s kol'Gwa 'tye "twul'thwo* (= *"twulh 'two) wo'l i ''la* (?1517- ¹No 1:66b) = *tyey ka tyem etu.m ay micho.m ye n' tye twul[h] two wo.l i 'la* (1795 ¹No-cwung [P] 1:60a) = *cyey ka ["TYEM] ul choco.m ay micho.m ye n'* (id. [K] 1:61a) by the time I get there and find the shop those two will be getting here, also. *'cim si'lwo'm ul mo'chol .s kol'Gwa 'tye 'two 'pap-e'ki mo'cho'l i 'lwo'ta* (?1517- ¹No 1:45b) = *cim sis.ki moschom ay micho.m ye n' cye two pap mek.ki mocho.l i 'lwota* (1795 ¹No-cwung [P] 1:41a) = *cim sis.ki moscho.m ay tatolu.m ye n' cye y pap ul stwo mek.e moschol ske.s i.n i* (id. [K] 1:41b) by the time we are done getting the packs loaded he will finish eating, too.

2. while; and meantime – translates Chinese bìjí – qíjiān. ¶ *"ne y pwoy 'phol .s kol'Gwa ku so'[z]i 'yey 'na y yang 'sa* (?1517- ¹No 2:21a) while you are getting the cloth sold I'll buy some sheep.

-ᵘolq 's ol, prosp modifier + postmodifier + pcl. ¶*SYENG-'KAK 'i 'kus polk'ta 'hosya'm on mol'ka kwoyGwoy ['Jhi i'sye pi'chwuylq 's ol nil'Gwo'toy MI-'MYWOW 'hi pol'kwo.m i'Gwo* (1462 ¹Nung 4:13ab) his saying that the inherent knowledge is unmistakably bright means it shines in its calm clarity; it is a subtle radiance, and … . *"cyey te nwo'pha 'PEP 'ul "ep'siGwu'm ye 'no'm ol "ep'siGwul 'ss ol nil'Gwo'toy CUNG-'SSYANG-'MAN 'i'la* (1463 Pep 1:172b) [the word] *CUNG-'SSYANG-'MAN* [hinayāna arrogance] means that one, being being superior himself, scorns (the law of) the Lotus sūtra and scorns others.

With a dangling accusative, in valence with whatever verb the copula is propredicating: *"CYWONG-"CYWONG 'hi 'PELQ-MYENG holq 's ol il'hwu'm i 'MANG-"SYANG 'i'n i* (1462 ¹Nung 2:61a) the name is "Wild Thought" which means to discover all sorts of things. *'YWOK 'ay i'sywo'toy 'YWOK "ep.su'm ye TTIN 'ey i'sywo'toy TTIN 'ol ye'huyl 'ss ol 'SSYEN 'i'Gwo* (?1468- Mong 63b) and dhyāna means to have no desire in the midst of desire and in the midst of dust to keep one's distance from the dust.

With epithematic identification (a stylistic inversion of the underlying subject = the Identified): *cyens'kos "cywung i tu'le "nay'Gey hol 'ss ol nil'Gwon 'cco-'co 'yla* (1462 ¹Nung 1:29a) [the word] *'cco-'co* (pravārana = end of restraint) means letting the monks express themselves as they will.

-ᵘol(q) 'solwok, prosp modifier + postmod (< *'s o'lwo k*). the more – the more. ¶*sa'kwoynon 'ptu.t un nul'kul 'solwok 'stwo [CHIN] 'hotwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 21:15a) the older I get the more sociable I feel.

-ulq son, 1. prosp mod + n. the hand / guest / … that will be / do.

2. [obs] prosp mod + postmod s + pcl [var of un]. the likely fact that it will be / do = **-ulq kes (un).**

3. [obs] prosp mod + postmod s + ? **[i]on** (< *'i'ywon*, modulated copula modifier). ~ **ya, ~ ka, ~ ko** will / would it? how can/could it? (rhetorical question). ¶**Sĕysang i n tul kiin sanswu cocha na l' kiilq son ya** People may play tricks on me, but nature will never (do

so). **Insa pyĕn han tul sanchen iya kasilq son ya** Human affairs may change, but nature will never change.

-ᵘolq ˈs on, prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*es.ti hol s on i [ˇMYEN-ˈTHYEP] kwo* (1795 ¹No-cwung [K] 1:3b; *i* 'this'?) = *es.ti hol s on [ˇMYEN-ˈTHYEP] in kwo* (id. [P] 1:3b) = *ˇes ˈti hol ˈs i [ˇMYEN-ˈTHYEP] ˈin ˈkwo* (?1517- ¹No 1:3b) how is one excused from registering?

-ulq sonya → -ulq son ya

-ᵘolq ˈs oy, prosp mod + postn + pcl. SEE *holq ˈs oy*.

~ *ˈˈla* (cop indic assert). ¶*wuˈle cwoˈchwoˈm on ˈQOY munˈtuk poˈlywoˈm i eˈlyewul ˈss oy ˈˈla* (1463 Pep 3:97b) that she (the mother) follows them in tears is because it is hard to give up (her) love all at once.

~ *ˈˈm ye* (cop subst + cop inf). ¶*ˈTTAY-SSING ˈey siˈhwok tuˈle ˇHE ˈhosyaˈm on ˈTTAY-SSING ˈay s ˇsaloˈm on ˈHHOYNG ˈi koˈcol ˈss oy ˈˈm ye* (1463 Pep 6:145b) that he sometimes allows [those in] the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna) to listen is because the people in the Greater Vehicle are perfect in their performance (of the discipline), and … .

~ *ˈˈn i* (cop mod + postmod). ¶*ˈQILQ-ˈTTI ˈtwo ˈstwo SAM-CHYEN pasˈk i aˈni ˈl ˈs oy ˈ.n i* (1482 Kum-sam 5:18a) it is because … and the one Buddha-nature, moreover, is not other than everything in the chiliocosm (Buddha-world). *ˈSSILQ ˈhwom ˇep.swuˈm un ˈPEP-ˇTHYEY KHWONG-ˈCCYEK ˈhoˈya ˈSYANG ˈi eˈlwu ˈTUK ˈhwol ˈkkes ˇep.sul ˈss oy ˈˈn i* (1464 Kumkang 87b) the lack of reality is because the body of the law is beyond materiality and form cannot acquire it (? – or: it cannot acquire form).

~ *ˈ.n i ˈˈla* (cop mod + postmod + cop indic assert). ¶*ZYE-LOY s CCYWEN-SIN i isil ˈss oy ˈ.n i ˈˈla* (1463 Pep 4:89b) it is because it has the tathāgata's whole body (= strength). SEE *holq ˈs oy ˈ.n i ˈˈla*.

-ᵘolq soˈzi, prosp mod + n. (the time / interval) while one does. ¶*aˈcik na ˈy ˈpap meˈkul ssoˈzi lˈ kiˈtuliˈla* (1447 Sek 24:22b) wait a bit while I eat. *pol[h] kwuˈphiˈla phyel ssoˈzi ˈyey* (1459 Wel 21:4a) in the interval between bending and spreading one's arm. *ˈCANG-ˇSSO ˈuy pol[h] kwuˈphiˈlak phyel soˈzi ˈkot ˈhoˈya* (1485 Kwan 4b) it is like the interval between a strong man bending his arm and stretching it out … .

-ᵘolsˈpwun ˈtyeng = *ˈᵘolˈspwun ˈtyeng*, prosp mod + postmod + bnd n (postmod / postnoun). ¶*ˈCYWUNG-SOYNG ˈi ˈchozom ˇNAY-CYWUNG ˈul ˈpwozoWols ˇpwun ˈtyeng ˈPEP-SIN ˈon naˈm ye ˈtuˈlusyaˈm i ˇepˈsusiˈn i ˈˈla* (1447 Sek 23:44a) the living beings have only seen the beginning and the end, but the essence of being (dharmakāya) fails to get into them. SEE *ˇspwun*.

-ul ssa hata, prosp mod + postmod vni. seems. SEE **ssa hata**.

-ul ssa ˈla = **-ulq sey ˈla** (lest, etc.)

-ᵘolˈssoy = *-ᵘolq ˈs oy*

-ulq s-un, prosp mod + (postmod **s** + pcl **un**) [obs]. the likely fact that it will be / do = **-ulq kes (un)**. VAR **-ulq son**.

-ulq ˈs un = *-ulq ˈs on*

-ulq swon(…) = **-ulq son** (…)

-ulˈswongiˈta = *-ulq ˈs ˈ[y]wo-ngi ˈˈta*. SEE *holˈswongiˈta*.

-ulq swu, prospective modifier + noun.

1. an occasion to do / be; a possible / likely occasion (event, happening, instance, situation, case, circumstance); a possibility, a likelihood. ¶**Kulelq swu iss.ta** It may be so; (It) could be; That's possible.

2. a way / means to do; a remedy, a resource, a help; the possibility of doing / being. ¶**Hilq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** I just can't help doing it. **Kyengthan haci anh.ulq swu ēps.ta** You can't help admiring them. **Kel.ulq swu pakk ey ēps.³up.nita** (1936 Roth 207) We will have to walk. **Mānh.ulq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** There are bound to be a lot of them. **Ku kes i cŏh.ci anh.ulq swu** (= **an cŏh.ulq swu**) **ēps.e yo** (M 1:2:221) It has to (must) be good; it can't help but be good.

3. the ability / capability / capacity to do; CF **-ulq cwul**. ¶**halq swu iss.ta / ēps.ta** is able / unable to do; can/cannot do. **Na lul towa cwulq swu iss.³up.nikka** (1936 Roth 206) Can you help me?

NOTE: The copula form **ilq swu** is little used, despite an example like … **sŏpak han kes ilq swu pakk ey ēps.ta** 'are nothing if not naive' (Kang Henkyu 1988:288). Where **ilq swu** is wanted, … **i / ka toylq swu** can be used instead. But the negative form occurs: SEE **ani ˈlq swu**.

-ulq swulok, prosp mod + postmod (< *swolwok* < *ˈs oˈlwo k*). increasingly with (being/doing); the more (better, bigger, etc.) … the more.

1. ¶**Kalq swulok san ila** The farther we go, the more mountains we encounter (run into). **Khulq / cak.ulq swulok cōh.ta** The bigger / littler the better. **Khun san ilq swulok namu ka mānh.ta** The bigger the mountains are, the more trees they have on them. **Ūmsik un tewulq swulok cōh.ta** The warmer the food is, the better. **Tōn un ssulq swulok sayngkinta** "The more money you spend, the more you'll get" = Don't worry about money; there's more where that came from. **Ku hwacho nun nal i cinalq swulok khe cinta** That plant gets bigger by the day. **I chayk ul ilk.ulq swulok caymi iss.ta** The more I read this book, the more interesting it is.

2. **(X-umyen) X-ulq swulok.** ¶**Sālam tul un (mānh.umyen) mānh.ulq swulok (te) cōh.ta** The more the merrier. In these expressions **X-umyen** is optional and te 'more' is optional before the final predicate. CF Pak Sengwen 241.

-ˇu⁄olq ˇs ye, prosp mod + postmod + postmod. (rhetorical question used as exclamation; much like the modern apperceptive). ¶*YEM-PPWUW-TTYEY ˇyey meˇli ˇsye ˇwosil ˇss ye* (1447 Sek 23:29a) why, he has come to us in Jambudvīpa from far away! *ˇKHWO lop-ˇtwo ˇKHWO lowoyl ˇss ye* (1447 Sek 24:15b) oh, it is hard, hard! SEE *holq ˇs ye*.

-ˇu⁄olˇssyᵉa = -ˇu⁄olq ˇs yᵉa = -ˇu⁄olq ˇs ye. ¶*machi ywohi ne y wol s ya* (1795 ¹No-cwung [P] 2:59b) = *maschi cywohi ney wonata* (id. [K] 2:61b) = *ˇmaˇchi ˇywoˇhi wol ˇs [y]e* (?1517- ¹No 2:66a) how very nice of you to come! = welcome! SEE *holq ˇs ye*.

-ˇu⁄olˇsyentyeng = -ˇu⁄olq ˇs ˇyen tyeng = -ˇu⁄olq ˇt iGen ˇtyeng. SEE *holˇsyentyeng*.

-*ul syeyta* (1894 Gale 65) = -*ulq syeng pwuluta* = **-ulq seng siph.ta**

-ˇu⁄ol(q) ˇta, prosp mod + postmod. ¶ ˇ*ne y na ˇy ˇmaˇl ol ˇta tulul ˇtta* [= *tululq ˇta*] *ˇho.yaˇnol* (1447 Sek 6:8b) when I asked whether you would heed all of my words, ... *ˇne y ˇicey ˇtwo nowoy ya ˇnom muyWun ˇptu t ul twul ˇtta ˇho.yasiˇnol* (1459 Wel 2:64a) asked whether even now you still harbor hateful thoughts toward others, whereupon ... . *NUNG ˇhi han ˇTTWOK ˇol iˇkuylq ˇta* (1459 Wel 21:118b) will you be able to conquer the many poisons? *e ˇnu cey [ˇTHOY PWU-ZIN] s [ITTANG] wuˇh uy aˇzom ˇtol.h ol mwoyˇhwol ta* (1481 Twusi 8:20a) when will you gather the clan up to the hall of the dowager? *ˇna ˇlol solang ˇho.ya [NUNG] ˇhi ˇtwu-[ˇ]je [ˇCCO] ˇlol ˇse ˇnilGwuylq ˇta* (1481 Twusi 23:44a) will you be able to achieve the writing of a few words [of poetry] with me in mind? *ˇenˇme ˇuy hon ˇphan ˇsik hol ˇta* (?1517- Pak 1:10a) how much (does it cost) per board? *twolwo pwonayl il i mwos twoyl ta nilusi.m ye nˇ* [sic] (1676 Sin.e 8:8b; sic *mwos*) when / if he asks whether it will be impossible to send them back, ... SEE *holq ˇta*.

~ ˇ*malq ˇta* whether or not. ¶*[NUNG] ˇhi meˇmul ta ˇmal ta* (1481 Twusi 15:42b; LCT 266a has ˇ*mal ˇta*) can I stay [for this year's festival] or not?

-ulq tay lo SEE **tay lo**

-ulq tey, prosp mod + n. CF **-keyss.nun tey**.

1. a place / circumstance to be / do. ¶**salq tey (= salq kos)** a place to live. **ssulq tey ēps.ta** is useless, worthless, unnecessary; lacks a place to use it. **kapsi pissalq tey lul mulqsayk hanta** looks for places that will rise in value (bring higher prices in the future).

2. ~ **kkaci.** ¶**Kitalilq tey kkaci kitalica** Let's wait as long as we can. **Iss.ulq tey kkaci iss.e pokeyss.ta** I'll try to stick around (stay / wait) as long as I can. CF **-nun / -un tey kkaci**.

3. → **-ul ttay** '(time) when'.

-ul the, 1. prosp mod + n. the site / place to do it. ¶**Cip ul ciul the 'ta** It is the place to build the house (= the site to build the house on).

2. prosp mod + postmod = **-ul they**. ¶**cip ul ciul the ita = cip ul ciul they 'ta is going to** build a house.

-ul they, prosp mod + postmod. the intention / expectation to be / do; **-(ess.)ess.ul they** occurs. SEE ~ **'ci (yo)**, ~ **yo**, ~ **ya**; ~ **'n ya**, ~ **'n i**, ~ **'n tey**, ~ **'ni**; ~ **'m ulo**, ~ **'myen**.

~ **'ta** (= copula ita) intends / expects to, is going to, will (likely); is expected / supposed to. ¶**Phyēnci lul ssess.ni? – Ani, nācwung ey ssul they 'ta** Have you written the letter? – No, I'm going to write it later. **Ku i ka musun māl ul hatun ci kan ey na nun ku ⁿyeca wa kyelhon hal they 'ta** No matter what he says, I am going to marry that girl.

M 1:2:143 says that this meaning is limited to statements with a first-person subject and questions with a second-person subject. When used with a third-person subject the meaning is

one of "supposition or anticipation", with the translations 'I think he/she/it – ' rather than 'going to – '. A general translation of they is 'what one has in mind (to/that –)', so that 'I have the impression that it will/would – ' covers many of the 'I think' situations.

CF **-ulq cakceng, -ulq sayngkak, -ulq yēyceng; -ulye, -ule, -ki lo.**

-ul they 'ci (yo), prosp mod + postmod + cop suspective. ¶**Ku kes un kwaynchanh.ul they 'ci yo** I think it will be OK (M 1:2:143). **Onul kanun kes i cōh.ul they 'ci yo** It will be better to go today, you know.

-ul they 'm, prosp modifier + postmod + cop subst; ~ **ulo**. ¶**yenghwa lul pokey toyl they 'm ulo** since we are planning to see a movie; since we expect to get to see a film.

-ul they 'myen, prosp mod + postmod + cop conditional. ¶**Sacin ul ccik.ul they 'myen ppalli ccik.usipsio** (M 1:2:404) If you are going to take a picture, hurry up and take it. See also M 1:2:403-4.

-ul they 'na, prospective modifier + postmod + copula adversative or FAMILIAR indic attentive.

-ul they 'ney, prospective modifier + postmod + FAMILIAR copula indicative assertive

-ul they 'n i, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod. ¶**Ney ka nay māl ul an tul.e pwā (la) hon nako māl they 'n i** If you don't listen to me you'll be in trouble for sure. **Ne na tele silh.ta ko hayss.kes.ta – tasi nun an ol they 'n i** You say you hate me, I won't come again!

-ul they 'ni (PLAIN question) = **-ul they 'n ya**.

-ul they 'ni, prospective modifier + postmod + copula sequential.

¶**Ku os ul kacici nun anh.ul they 'ni mancye ccum ponun kes un kwaynchanh.keyss.ci?** That dress will not be mine, but may I just try touching it, at least? **Īl ul math.kimyen cal hal they 'ni ⁿyēm.lye māsio** In undertaking the task, I intend to do a good job of it, so don't worry. M 2:2:384 says the subject is usually 1st or 3rd person with verb, always 3d person with adj as in: **Ku ka cikum puncwu hal they 'ni kaci mā** I think he is busy now, so don't go (M 2:2:385). See also M 1:2:372-3, 2:2:384.

~(-kka). ¶**Ecey ccum Mikwuk ey tōchak hayss.ul they 'ni-kka kot sosik i iss.keyss.ta** He is supposed to have arrived in America yesterday, so we'll be hearing from him soon.

-ul they 'n tey, prosp mod + postmod + cop modifier + postmod. CF Pak Sengwen 135-6.

1. ¶**Kanan han sallim ey kwī han mulken to ēps.ul they 'n tey** (= **the in tey**) One wouldn't expect a poor man's house to have valuables in it. **Ayki ka ani 'l they 'n tey** You are not (supposed to be) a baby, after all! **Cikum ccum un ku i ka pyēngwen ey se na-wass.ul they 'n tey** He must have been discharged from the hospital by now (but I haven't seen him).

2. Preceded by **-ess.e to, -ta 'myen**, or **-tula 'myen**: if it had happened – would have done/been. 2a. ¶**Hlq-cwuil cen puthe man sīcak hayss.e to cikum ccum un tā tōyss.ul they 'n tey** If we had only started a week ago we could be done by now!

2b. With – **cōh.ass.ul they 'n tey**: I wish that it had happened. ¶**Kim sensayng i yeki ey wass.tula 'myen cōh.ass.ulq they 'n tey** I wish Mr Kim had come (M 1:2:140).

-ul they 'n ya, prosp modifier + postmod + cop modifier + postmod. ¶**Mek.ul they 'n ya an mek.ul they 'n ya** (= **the in ya**) Do you expect to eat or not? **Han can tul they 'n ya** You want a drink? – here tul is prosp mod < tu-l- 'lift'; CF **Han can tul tul they 'n ya** 'You people want a drink?' where the first **tul can** only be the particle marking an explicitly plural subject, the second can only be the prosp mod.

-ul they ya (< **ia**). ¶**Sēy si kkaci ccum** (= **Sēy si ccum kkaci**) **kitalye pota (ka) an omyen kal they ya** I'll wait till around three o'clock and then if you haven't come I'll leave.

-ul they yo, 1. abbreviation < **-ul they 'ey yo** < **-ul they ie yo**. I or you have it in mind (to/that), I/you intend to do; I think (I'm under the impression) that – . ¶**Ce nun 'nayil un pappul they 'n tey yo** I think I will be busy tomorrow (M 1:2:144). **Onulq cenyek ey eti kasil they yo** Where are you going to go tonight?

2. prosp mod + postmod + AUTH cop (**io**).

-'ᵘolq 'ti– = -'ᵘolq 't i(–), prosp modifier + postmod + pcl (cop). that it/one will.

SEE *-'wolq 't(–): ~ iGe'n i, ~ iGe'nol, ~ iGe'nul, ~ iGen 'tyeng, ~ iGe'ta, ~ i'la, ~ ila 'two, ~ ilwoswo'n i, ~ ilwo'ta, ~ i'm ye, ~ i'na, ~ i'n i, ~ i.n i ''la, ~ i'n i '-ngi ''ta, ~ in 't ay n', ~ ye n'.*

SEE *-'wolq 'tyeyn, -'wolq 'tyeyn 'tye.*

-ᄋᆞᆯᆨ ᄀᆞ iGen ᄐᆞyeng, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶… ku'le ᄀᆞm ye n' su'su-lwo ᄉᆞAL [= ᄉᆞALQ] ᄀᆞthi a'nil'ttiGen'tyeng [= a'ni ᄀᆞlq ᄀᆞt iGen ᄐᆞyeng] ᄉᆞQIL[Q]-ᄀᆞKAN ᄀᆞspwun ᄀᆞi.n i ᄀᆞla (1588 Mayng 14:6a) and then [after killing the relatives] does not kill himself, and yet is just a short distance [from it].

-ᄋᆞᆯᆨ ᄀᆞt ol, prosp mod + postmod('fact') + pcl. that it/one will. ¶pwuthye towoylq ᄀᆞt ol ᄀᆞall i ᄀᆞla (1462 [1]Nung 7:26a) knows that he will become a Buddha. ᄉᆞSYEY-CWON ᄀᆞi SYWU-ᄀᆞTTALQ ᄀᆞi wol ᄀᆞtt ol ᄀᆞa'losi'kwo (1447 Sek 6:20b) the World-Honored, knowing Sudatta was coming … . ce ᄀᆞy ᄀᆞmwom cwu'kul ᄀᆞtt ol mwo'lono'n i ᄀᆞ-ngi ᄀᆞta (1459 Wel 7:18b) is unaware that his body will die. ᄀᆞep.sun ᄀᆞHHWUW ᄀᆞey ᄀᆞza e'lwu ᄉᆞMYWOW-ᄀᆞPEP ᄀᆞey ᄀᆞtul ᄀᆞtt ol ᄀᆞpwoy'si.n i ᄀᆞla (1463 Pep 1:55b) only after its absence was it possible to show that you can enter saddharma (the wonderful truth of the Lotus sūtra). ᄀᆞi ᄀᆞsalo'm on ᄉᆞTTYEY-ᄉᆞQILQ HUY-ᄀᆞNGWUW hon KWONG-ᄀᆞTUK il'Gwul ᄀᆞtt ol ᄀᆞall i ᄀᆞlwo[ᄀᆞ]swo-ngi ᄀᆞta (1464 Kumkang 72b) this person knows that he will succeed in the rarest kind of virtue achievement. twos'k uy mululq ᄉᆞCYWUNG isil ᄀᆞtt ol mi'li ᄀᆞalosi'm ye (1463 Pep 1:168a) knew in advance that there would be a crowd who would retreat to their seat mats, and … . SEE holq ᄀᆞt ol.

?-ᄋᆞᆯᆨ ᄀᆞt olwo, prosp modifier + postmodifier ('fact') + particle. because it/one will.

-ulq tong-an, prospective modifier + noun. during the interval while (one does). ¶Nay ka kass.ta olq/onun tong-an sinmun ina ilk.e pwā yo Have a look at the newspaper while I am out. Nay īl ul halq/hanun tong-an, caney n' um.ak ina tut.ko iss.key You listen to some music while I am working.

-ᄋᆞᆯᆨ ᄀᆞtoy, prosp mod + n (place). ¶ca'chwoy e'lwu pu'thwul ᄀᆞtoy ᄀᆞep.swun ᄀᆞt i'la (1465 Wen 1:1:1:15b; ᄀᆞep.swun = ᄀᆞep.swun) there is nothing one can rely upon in the way of a clue.

-ᄋᆞᆯ tt- SEE -ᄋᆞᆯ(q) t-

-ul ttalum, prosp modifier + postmodifier. just, only: ~ ita it is just/only that … . ¶Ku i nun tāmpay man phiwul (phiwuko iss.ul) ttalum iess.ta He was just (sitting there) smoking. Kwittwulami ka wūl ttalum iess.ta The only sound was the chirping of crickets. Nam eykey cŏh.unq īl man hal ttalum ita I'm just doing good things for others. Āy man ssul ttalum ita I'm just trying, that's all.

-ul ttay, prosp modifier + noun. the time when (it is/does, was/did, will be/do) – CF -un ttay; -(ess.)ess.ul ttay occurs. SEE ttay.

¶cenyek hal ttay time to make dinner. Sewul ey ol ttay mata every time I come to Seoul. Ku i ka kal ttay na to kakeyss.ta When he leaves, I'll go too. Elyess.ul ttay lul sayngkak hay posio Think of the time when you were a child. kihoy ka iss.ess.ul ttay when I had the chance. ney ka keki kass.ess.ul ttay when you were there.

NOTE 1: Both kapkap hal ttay and kapkap han ttay have the meaning 'when it is boring; when I am bored'. Some do not like the -un ttay version, but it is freely used in Seoul.

NOTE 2: The string -ul ttay '(time) when' is often pronounced the same as -ulq tey.

ul tul, pcl + pcl. ¶Mues ul tul chac.ni What are you people looking for? Sahul ul tul mŏs cham.e se kuleh.key yātan tul iyo They are raising a fuss, unable to wait three days for it!

-ulq tus ('i), prosp mod + postmod (+ der adv). as if/though to do/be; tending to. ¶kumpang ttaylilq tus 'i nolye pota glares at you as if he were going to strike you at that very moment. cwuk.ulq tus 'i sin.um hata groans as if he were going to die.

-ulq tus hata, prosp mod + adj postmod. gives the idea/impression that it will; looks as if it would/will. ¶Palam i pūlq tus to hako pi ka olq tus to hata It looks as though there might be wind or rain. CF -ulq seng siph.ta, -ul syeng pwuluta, -ul syeyta.

-ulq tus siph.ta, prosp modifier + adj postmod insep + adj. gives the impression of going to be/do – ; feels/looks as if it will/would – ; "something tells one it will". ¶Nwūn i olq tus siph.ta It feels like snow. Ku i ka imi tte-nass.ulq tus siph.ta I had the feeling he must have already left. Ku i ka keki kass.ess.ulq tus siph.ess.ta Something tells me he has been there (and left). Ku i ka ku īl ul halq tus siph.un ya Is he likely to do that?

-ᄋᆞᆯᆨ ᄀᆞtwong, prosp modifier + postmodifier. ¶[TTYWEN] hol twong mal twong ho.ye 'la (1730 Chengkwu 104; cited from LCT) it is barely conveyed (?). phuyl stwong mal stwong ho.ye la (1763 Haytong 61) it is about to bloom.

-ulq twung, prosp mod + postmod (< *-ulq 'twong*). whether or not will/may – (with equal likelihood). ¶**Ku nun kalq twung mālq twung hanta** He is not sure whether he will go or not; He hesitates to go. **Ku nun cip.ulq twung mālq twung hanta** He is uncertain whether to pick it up or not. **Nwūn i olq twung mālq twung ha(n)ta** It may snow, and then again it may not [v/adj: see **twung**]. **Ku kkoch pongoli pich i pulk.ulq twung mālq twung hata** The buds of that flower look somewhat reddish.

-ulu, suffix (makes adv); CF **-wulwu**. ¶**(c)cilulu** slimy < **cilta** be damp. **(c)colulu / (c)cwululu** trickling, dripping (CF **cwul**); **(c)cwalulu** splashing, rushing down. **itululu = itul itul** lustrous (CF **ikul ikul** glowing). **okululu = okul okul** in swarms. **palulu, polulu** boiling, flaring up. **$p^a/_e$ncilulu = $p^a/_e$ncil $p^a/_e$ncil** sleekly (CF **pancilew-** < **pancil** + **-ew-**). **$p^a/_e$ntululu = $p^a/_e$ntul $p^a/_e$ntul** smoothly (CF **pantulew-** < **pantul** + **-ew-**). **payngkululu / pingkululu** smiling. **(p)pe-/(p)pa-/(p)pu-/(p)po-kululu = (p)pek (p)pek** boiling, seething. **sululu = sul sul** gently. **$w^a/_e$(ku)lulu = wakul wakul** in swarms. **waktakululu / wektekululu = waktal wak-/tak-takul** rattling. **waykululu = waykul waykul** in scattered bits / grains.

-ululuk = **-ululu-k**, cpd suffix (makes adv). ¶**(c)coluluk / (c)cwululuk** trickling, dripping; **(c)cwaluluk** splashing, rushing down.

-ulum, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**), abbr < **-usulum**. –ish, characterized by. ¶**petulum** slightly protruding < **pet-ulum** < **pet.ta** it spreads out. ABBR **-um**.

'u_o'lwo (*'lwo* after vowel or *l* or *LQ*), pcl = **ulo**. After a consonant (other than *l* or *LQ*) the MK particle has two shapes, *'u'lwo* and *'o'lwo*, and there is a less common variant *'wo'lwo*. After *oC* the shape is always *'o'lwo*, as seen in *han 'salo'm o'lwo* (1463 Pep 2:22a) 'for people in large numbers' and *mozol'h olwo* (1481 Twusi 7:39a) 'to the village'. After *aC* the shape is usually *'o'lwo*, as in *nilu'syan "yang 'o'lwo* (1447 Sek 6:24b) 'as you say' and *'kal.h olwo* (1462 [1]Nung 6:109b) 'with a knife', but there at least two examples of *'u'lwo*: *"PI-'LYANG 'u'lwo pu'the* (1463 Pep 2:41a) 'stemming from comparison and inference', *e'tin namzin 'in "yang 'u'lwo* (?1517- [1]No 2:54b) like a good fellow. Only the shape *'u'lwo* is used after *uC* and *wuC*, as in *SSIN-'LUK 'u'lwo* (1447 Sek 6:7b) 'by the divine power' and *mu'su.k u'lwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:84a) '(making it) into what', *'skwu.m u'lwo* (1445 [1]Yong 13) 'in a dream' and *wu'h u'lwo* (1447 Sek 13:13b) 'up(wards)'. And *'u'lwo* is usual after *eC*, as in *'i ke's u'lwo* (1463 Pep 2:77a) 'for this' and *'PEP 'u'lwo* (?1468- Mong 35a) 'according to the Law', but we also find *hon nye.k o'lwo n' – hon nye'k o'lwo n'* (1446 Sek 6:3a) 'on the one hand – on the other hand' and *'SSIP-"SSYEN 'o'lwo* (1459 Wel 1:25b) 'to the ten virtues'; notice too *'i'le 'n 't olwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:18b, 1463 Pep 7:140a, 1481 Twusi 7:27a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:15b) 'hence, thus'. After *iC* both versions occur: *'pul s 'pi.ch o'lwo* (1447 Sek 9:4b) 'with the radiance of fire', *'him 'olwo* (1482 Nam 1:50b) 'with one's strength'; *na 'y "hen ci'p ulwo 'sye* (1481 Twusi 20:52a) 'from my shabby home', *'TTAY-SSING 'u'lwo* (1459 Wel 13:36b, 1463 Pep 2:6b) 'through the Greater Vehicle'. The only two examples I have found with *VyC* take *'o'lwo*: *'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'o'lwo* (1447 Sek 13:27a) 'by all living beings', *"twuy.h o'lwo tol 'Gywo'm ay* (1459 Wel 13:32a) 'because it depends on the future'. For the variant, see *'wo'lwo*. See also *'il'lwo, kul'lwo, 'tyel'lwo; "nal'lwo, nellwo; 'u'la, 'u'lan; 'lu*.

NOTE: The MK particle attached to the "free" form of such nouns as *pwulmwu / pwulmk–* and *kolo / kolG–*: *pwulmwu 'lwo* (1465 Wen 1:1:2: 17b) 'with bellows' (and not **pwulm'k u'lwo*), *kolo lwo* (1677 Pak-cwung 2:1; cited from NKW) 'with flour' (not **kol'Go 'lwo*).

'u_o'lwo k, pcl + pcl. SEE *'lwo k, 'il'lwo k*.

'u_o'lwo n', pcl + pcl. SEE **'u_o'lwo, 'u_o'lan**.

1. ¶*hon nye.k o'lwo n' – hon nye'k o'lwo n'* (1446 Sek 6:3a) on the one hand – on the other hand. *TANG-SSI 'lwo n' ZYE-LOY s 'PEP LYWUW-"SYWUY 'yey put'ti "mwot hol 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 2:60a) at that time the tathāgata's law cannot rely on flowing water, so … . *'an.h o'lwo n' 'SYANG 'ol cwo'cha i'Ge'kwo pas'k o'lwo n' "KYENG 'ul cwo'cha totno'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:20ab) inwardly moves in pursuit of form and outwardly goes about in pursuit of bounds.

2. than (= **'$u_o$la'wa, twu'ko**). ¶*'sumul'h in SSI-'CYELQ 'ey 'yel'h in cey 'lwo n' SYWUY ho'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:8b) is weaker at twenty than when ten years old, and … . *'KAK-'PPYELQ*

'hi LWOW-SIM 'hwo.m o'lwo n' teu'n i 'la (1482 Kum-sam 4:30b) surpasses even extraordinary mental exertion.

'ᄋᆞ'lwo pu'the, particle + particle. ¶*na'kunay [NAM-HHYWEN] 'ulwo puthe 'wa* (1481 Twusi 7: 23a) a traveler came from the southern counties. *'say 'lwo pu'the te al'Gwoy'ywol 'cwu.l i "ep.sul 's oy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) since we are unable to reveal more from afresh, ... SEE *'il'lwo pu'the*.

'ᄋᆞ'lwo s, pcl + pcl (? abbr < **'ᄋᆞ'lwo 'sye**).

1. from. ¶*"SSYANG-'KWUY 'lwo s "wo'm ay* (1462 [1]Nung 1:2b) upon returning from the second (the formal / image) period of teaching Buddhism.

2. than. ¶*'khun "TTWOW-"LI 'non ha'nol 'lwo s mwoncye na'n i* (1459 Wel 2:70a) the great doctrine came into being prior to the heavens. *'TTI 'yey wolo'si'n i 'lwo s wu'h i'la* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:63a) it is higher than he who has climbed to the land. *'PPOYK-'PPWULQ 'lwo s a'lay n' "SYWOW-SSING 'ul 'il 'cul'kita 'ka* (1463 Pep 2:178b) below the step of addressing Buddha one first takes delight in the hīnayāna (lesser vehicle) and then ... .

'ᄋᆞ'lwo 'sye, particle + particle = **ulo se**. from. ¶*NGYANG-'SYA-SSYENG 'ulwo 'sye 'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey wol sso'zi (= wolq so'zi) 'yey* (1447 Sek 6:23a) on the way while coming from Rāja-gṛha to the land of Śrāvasti. *MYEY 'lwo 'sye two'la 'wona'n i* (1463/4 Yeng 1:90b) those who have returned from confusion. *na 'y "hen ci'p ulwo 'sye 'na-ka'la* (1481 Twusi 20: 52a) set out from my shabby home.

~ *pu'the*. ¶*"ne y e'tu'le 'lwo 'sye pu'the won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) = *ne y etule lwo sye cwocha won ta* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P, K] 1:1a) where have you come from?

'ᄋᆞ'lwo 'two, pcl + pcl = **ulo to**. ¶*"NGWUW-SIM 'ulwo 'two somos'ti "mwot ho'm ye MWU-SIM 'ulwo 'two somos'ti "mwot ho'l i'la* (?1468- Mong 12a) you cannot penetrate it consciously nor can you penetrate it unconsciously.

'ᄋᆞ'lwo 'za, pcl + pcl = **ulo ya**. ¶*QWUY-SSIN 'kwos a'ni "'m ye n' mwo'lwo'may 'NGEP-'LUK 'ulwo 'za ka'l i'n i* (1459 Wel 21:25a) in the absence of the supernatural I must go by the very power of karma itself. *mwo'lwo'may 'i kak'si ['ᄋᆞ]lwo 'za ho'l i 'l 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 7: 15b) he does it rather because of this woman. *PHI-YWU 'lwo 'za pi'lu'se "a.n i "'la* (1463 Pep 1:131a) it has been understood only through parables. *mwo'lwo'may 'poy 'lwo 'za "sit'no.n i 'la* (?1517- [1]No 2:44a) = *mwolwom.i poy lwo ya sis.no.n i 'la* (1795 [1]No-cwung [P] 2:39b) we have to carry them by boat.

ulwu, particle [variant] = **ulo**

-ul wu, prosp mod + postmod adj-n − ? insep. general appearance. SEE **celel / ilel / kulel wu**.

-ul ya < **-'ᄋᆞ'l ya** (= **-'ᄋᆞ'l ye**), prospective modifier + postmodifier. CF *-u'la*.

1. will it do / be? (This is usually rhetorical − CF **-keyss.nun ya, -keyss.ni.**) ¶**Kkamakwu (= kkamakwi) chil ha.ye kem.umye hayoli nulk.e huyl ya** Is the crow black because he was painted, the heron white because he is old? ¶*pi'lwok mool.h ina ton'ni'l ya* (1586 Sohak 3:5a) can we keep going to the village even so? *'homol['ᄋᆞ]mye [CHYENG-'CCYENG PPWO-TTYEY "KWA] 'lol KA 'hi 'pola'l ya* (1579 Kwikam 1:36a) can one all the more look toward the fruit of pure bodhi (perfect enlightenment)?

2. shall / should I? do you want me to? ¶**Khal ul sa cwul ya yenphil ul sa cwul ya** Shall I buy you a knife, or a pencil? CF (1916 Gale 81) *holya* "interrogative form used by the first person only".

***ul ya** (pcl + pcl) → iya. SEE **'ᄋᆞl 'za**.

-ulya (ko) = **-ul ya (ko)**

-ul ya man (un) SEE **ya man**

-ulya 'myen = **-ul ya 'myen**, abbr < **-ul ya (ko) hamyen**

-ulyan = **-ul ya 'n(')**

-ulq yang, prosp mod + n. 1. (= **-ul mo.yang**) the appearance of going to do / be.

2. the intention / idea to do, the prospect of doing. 2a. **~ ulo (= -ulq yĕyceng ulo)** with the expectation of doing, with a view to doing, in order to do it, with the intention of doing. ¶**Chinkwu lul chac.e polq yang ulo Sewul ey wass.ta** He came to Seoul with the idea of seeing a friend. **Ne lul manna polq yang ulo sāpang ulo chac.e tanyess.ta** I've been looking all over for you. **Sacen ul han kwĕn mantulq yang ulo caylyo lul mouko iss.ta** I'm gathering data with a view to compiling a dictionary.

2b. **~ imyen (= -ulye hamyen)** if it is the intention/idea to do, if one is going to do; *hol yang imyen* (1916 Gale 82) 'if it were so'. ¶**Hānkwuk ey kalq yang imyen han tal un**

kellikeyss.ta It will take one month to get to Korea. **Cang ey kalq yang imyen ppalli chaliko na-se la** Dress up quickly if you want to go to the market. **Kangsan kwūkyeng ul tā halq yang imyen meych nal i toylq ci molukeyss.kwun a** There is no telling how many days it will take if we see all the sights.

-ulya 'nun = -ul ya 'nun, abbr < **-ul ya (ko) hanun**

-ul ya tul, prosp modifier + postmod + pcl

u'lye = u'la = ·ᵘo'lwo, pcl. SEE *mu'su.m u'lye = mu'su.m u'la* (why).

-·ᵘo'l ye, prosp mod + postmod. SEE *ho'l ye*. CF *-·ᵘo'l ya, -·ᵘo'la*.

1. ¶*twolo'hye ·TTYWU-·TTYAK hol 'kwo.t i isi'l ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:20a) would there be any place [in the doctrine] where I could get a firmer grasp? *"tywo'tha s "ma'l i'za nilo'l ye* (?1517- Pak 1:3a) can I say it's OK?

2. ¶*NUNG 'hi nilo'l ye "mwot nilo'l ye* (1459 Wel 17:22a) will he be able to tell or won't he?

3. ¶*·CYEY-·TTWO 'hosin KWONG-·TUK 'ul e'lwu i'kuy'ye ki'lizo'Wo'l ye* (1459 Wel se:9a) shall I praise being able to conquer the virtue achievement which has delivered me?

4. ¶*e'lwu 'him 'olwo to'thwo.l ye* (1482 Nam 1:50b) wanting to pit one's strength effectively.

5. ¶*ku'le a'ni ''l ye ko'cang e'lye'wu.n i ''la* (?1517- Pak 1:57b) it is just terribly hard.

6. ~ *"mal'la* (= *-u'l ye [ho'ti] "mal'la*). ¶*"ne y 'i'li kan-"tay'lwo 'kap's ul pa'two'l ye "mal'la* (?1517- [1]No 2:10b) don't ask for such an outrageous price! *"ne y ko'cang nemu pa'two[']ll ye "mal'la* (?1517- [1]No 2:11a) don't try to get the most exorbitant price!

-ulye < *-·ᵘo'l ye* (**-lye** after a vowel or the l-extension of -L- stems); DIAL variants **-ullye, -ull(y)a**.

1. (intentive). with the thought in mind to do, with the intention of doing, with the desire to do; ready / prepared / willing to do; about to do. ~ **ko** SAME. Must have the same subject as the following verb phrase. ¶**Kkoch i philye ko pongoli lul mayc.ess.ta** The flower has formed a bud and will soon come out. **Cip ul salye ko unhayng ey se pic ul nāyss.ta** I took out a loan from the bank in order to buy a house.

1a. ~ **(ko/kko/kwu) hanta** intends / plans / wants to do; is going to do, will do, is ready / prepared / willing to do, has it in mind to do, is out to do; tries to do, sets out / about to do. ¶**Kyelhon halye ko hanta** I plan / intend to get married; I am about to get married. **Kyelhon halye ko haci anh.nunta** I am not about to (= don't intend to) get married. **Kyelhon haci anh.ulye ko hanta** I want to avoid (get out of) getting married; I am trying not to get married. **Kyelhon haci anh.ulye ko haci anh.nunta** I am not trying to get out of getting married. ¶**Han sĕk tal te iss.ulye ko hanta** I intend (am prepared) to stay another three months. **Pi ka olye ko hanta** It is going to rain. **Pul i kalye ko hanta** The electricity is about to go off. **Yenghwa ka sīcak halye (kkuth-nalye) ko hanun tey!** The movie is about to start (end)! **Palam i pul.e se mun i cakkwu tat.hilye/yellilye hanta** The door keeps wanting to close / open because of the wind. **Choq pul i kkē cilye ko hanta** The candle is about to go out.

1b. ~ **(ko) tulta** gets / is on the verge of doing, is about to do, threatens to do, aims at doing, tries to do. ¶**Māl ul tut.ko kot ttaylilye ko tul.ess.ta** He was going / set to hit me the moment he heard me speak. **Yātan ul hani-kka n' ku nun na lul ttaylilye tul.ess.ta** When I scolded him, he threatened to hit me. **Elin ay ka yang cayq-mul ul sathang ulo ālko mek.ulye tul.ess.ta** The baby was about to eat the caustic soda, thinking it was candy.

2. [obs] = **-ulya** = **-ul ya**.

-ulye 'ci, abbr < **-ulye (ko) haci**. ~ **man**.

-ulye cocha, intentive + pcl. ¶**Na lul chyē 'ta polye cocha haci anh.ess.ta** He wouldn't even look up at me.

-ulye 'kena, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hakena**

-ulye 'keni, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hani**

-ulye 'ketun, abbr < **-ulye (ko) haketun**

-ulye khenyeng, intentive + particle. ¶**Pap ul mek.ulye ('ki nun) khenyeng tol.a 'ta poci to anh.nunta** He won't even turn to look around, much less think about eating.

-ulye 'ki, abbr < **-ulye (ko) haki**

-ulye kkaci, intentive + particle. ¶**(Ecci kothong i sīm hayss.tun ci) ip.wen halye kkaci hayss.ess.ci yo** (He was in such pain) he finally decided to go to the hospital.

-ulye ko / kko / kwu, intentive + pcl: SEE **-ulye**. ~ **lul** SEE **-ulye lul**.

-ulye 'l(q), abbr < **-ulye (ko) hal(q)**

-ulye l', abbr < **-ulye (ko) lul**

-ulye 'la to, intentive + copula var infinitive + pcl. ¶Ūmsik ul mek.ulye 'la to tulmyen com kwaynchanh.keyss.ta I would worry less if he would just try to eat.

-ulye lul, intentive + particle. ¶Thong yak ul mek.ulye (ko) lul an hani etteh.key hamyen cŏh.so He flatly refuses to take his medicine; what can we do? Ne nun tangcho'y [= tangcho ey] mek.ulye lul tulci anh.ni? Aren't you about ready to eat now?

-ulyem (-lyem after a vowel or l-extension of -L-stem). 1. (cajolative). do please, come now (an endearing command). ~ una SAME (softer). ¶Ppalli kalyem una Why don't you (I hope you will) go there right away. Cāmqkan man kitalilyem una Why don't you wait for just a wee bit? Attested: *-(u)lyem* and *-(u)lye.m un* 1730, as *-(u)lye.m una* 1703.

2. (= -ulye 'm) abbr < -ulye (ko) ham.

-ulye mace, intentive + pcl. ¶Yak ul mek.ulye mace an hani cham sŏk i sang hanta I am distressed that he won't even take any medicine [Somewhat better said Yak mace mek.ulye an hani ··· or Yak mace an mek.ulye hani ···].

-ᵘolyemalon = -ˈᵘoˈlye' maˈlon < -ˈᵘoˈl [i] 'yen maˈlon. ¶*[ᵛKAM] hi cwuˈkwu.m ul asˈki.l [i] 'ye' maˈlon* (1481 Twusi 10:47a) he would bravely hold death dear, but ... .

-ulye nan, intentive + particle. just with the intention / idea of doing. ¶Ne nun hak.kyo ey kkok mues ul paywulye man kanun cwul āni?! Do you think we're going to school just to learn things?!

-ulyemuna → -ulyem una

-ulye 'myen, abbr < -ulye (ko) hamyen. ¶Cip ul celeh.key kkaykkus 'i chiwulye 'myen sikan i tunta It takes time to keep a house so clean. ¹Nāyngmyen ul mek.ulye 'myen motwu kuli kanta Everybody goes there (who wants) to eat cold noodles. Olh.key kwūkyeng halye 'myen halwu congil kellilq key 'ta To see it properly would take a whole day.

-ulye 'n(ˈ), 1. abbr < -ulye (ko) han

2. abbr < -ulye (ko) hanun (ya). ¶May mas ul polye 'n'? Looking for a taste of the whip?

-ulye 'na$_1$, abbr < -ulye (ko) hana. ¶Nal i kāylye 'na? I wonder if it will clear up? Pap i tto nuc.ulye 'na pwā It looks as though the meal is going to be late again. Kulay caney an olye 'na? Well you won't come, then? I ¹yĕy ka ku kyengwu ey al-mac.ulye 'na? Wouldn't this example fit that case?

-ulye 'na$_2$ (= -ulye ina), intentive + cop adversative. ¶Yak ul mek.ulye 'na tulmyen cŏh.keyss.ta I wish you'd just be willing to take some medicine.

-ulye 'n cuk, abbr < -ulye (ko) han cuk

-ulye 'ney, abbr < -ulyo (ko) haney

-ulye 'n' i, abbr < -ulye (ko) hanun i; CF -ta 'nun i. [We reject the ~ nun ~ of CM 1:371.]

1. ~ hanta. ¶Ku ka na lul towa cwulye 'n' i hako unkun hi mit.ess.ta I secretly expected him to help me. Acik to ilulye 'n' i hako sikyey lul poni pelsse caceng ul hwelssin nem.ess.ess.ta I thought it was still early but when I looked at my watch it was way past noon. Nay ka wūnun kes ul poko emeni ka na lul wilo hay cwulye 'n' i hayss.ta I figured that Mother would see me crying and comfort me. Yenghwa kwūkyeng ul ka-polye 'n' i hako cip ul na sess.nun tey tŏcwung ey se pi ka oki sīcak hayss.ta He stepped out of the house with the idea of taking in a movie but it started to rain before he got there.

2. ~ siph.e cinta gets the feeling that it will happen. ¶Kot tol.a olye 'n' i siph.e cinta I get the feeling that he will come right back. CF -keni siph.e cinta.

3. ~ wa but; and anyway (what's more), moreover. ¶Ku nun kalye 'n' i wa ne kkaci kalq kes i mues in ya He may leave, but why should you leave too? Sangcen i pyĕn ha.ye pyek.hay nun toylye 'n' i wa im hyāng han ilphyen tansim iya kasilq cwul iss.ul ya Mulberry fields may change into a sea, but my devoted heart toward my beloved will never change. Nay mom kkĕm.ta, wūs.ci mālla, kecwuk un kem.ulye 'n' i wa sŏk cocha kem.ulq son ya?! My body is black, but do not laugh; the hide may be black, but what makes you think the inside is black too? For more examples, see M 1:2:452-3.

-ulye 'ni, abbr < -ulye (ko) hani [DIAL var -ulla 'ni]. ¶Atul nom ul cwung-hak.kyo ey kakey man ila to ha(l)lye 'ni i kosayng ici yo I am having a hard time trying just to let my son go to middle school. Ta-cca ko-cca lo ppāys.ki puthe man ha(l)lye 'ni nwu ka cŏh.a hay Starting off doing only such unexpected things how do you expect anyone to like it?!

-ᵘo'l 'ye'n i = -ᵘo'l [i] 'ye'n i, prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*tu'lu'h ey [LYWONG] 'i ssa'hwo'a ['SO-'CHILQ 'CYANG] 'i il'Gwu.l [i] 'ye'n i* (1445 ¹Yong 69) on the field [of battle] the dragons fought and four-times-seven (= 28) generals were to prevail. *SAM-TTWO 'ay pte'le ti'l [i] 'ye'n i mu'sum 'LI-'QYEK isi'l i 'Gwo* (1464 Kumkang 64b) what profit is there if one falls into the three evil paths?

~ *'Gwa* (pcl). ¶*'KEP 'un spol'li tao'l [i] 'ye.n i 'Gwa 'tye pwuthye s 'HHOYNG 'kwa 'NGWEN 'kwa KWONG-'KHYWOW 'hosin PANG-'PPYEN 'un ta'wo'm i 'ep'su.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 9:29a) the kalpa will quickly come to an end, to be sure, but the deeds and desires of Buddha and his ingenious expediencies, those will have no end. SEE *ho'l 'ye'n i 'Gwa*.

~ *'Gwo* (pcl). ¶*''es.te 'n 'salo'm ol pwo'l [i] 'ye.n i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:62a) what sort of person would he see?

~ *''ston* (pcl). ¶*'hota 'ka pas'k ol pu'the 'wol 't in 't ay n' mwoncye tangtangi no'ch ol pwo'l [i] 'ye.n i ''ston* (1462 ¹Nung 1:64b) if we rely on the outward appearance (coming to us) first we must just look at the face. *'hota 'ka KHWONG 'ol pu'the 'nalq 't in 't ay n' 'i ma'thwo'm i 'ce y pan'to'ki twulu'hye ne 'y kwo'h ol ma'tho.l [i] 'ye'n i ''ston* (1462 ¹Nung 3:8b) if it emerged from empty space this scent would have to have come around itself to catch the attention of your nose.

~ *'s'ton* SAME (spelling variant). ¶*a'lwo'm i 'mwom sso'zi 'yey i'sywolq 't in 't ay n' mozo'm i NUNG 'hi 'a'ti 'mwot ho'l [i] 'ye.n i 's'ton* (1462 ¹Nung 1:55a) if knowledge is between bodies then the mind would not be able to know [things].

-ulye 'ni-kka, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hani-kka**. now that I am going to (do), now that I want to (am ready / set / about to); (just) when I was about to (do). ¶**Calye 'ni-kka cam i oci anh.e yo** Now that I am ready to sleep, I can't get to sleep. **Pap ul mek.ulye 'ni-kka meli ka aphe yo** Here I am all ready to eat and I get a headache! **il ul halye 'ni-kka pay ka koph.ass.e yo** There I was all set to work when I felt hungry. **Cenyek ul cwūnpi halye 'ni-kka ku man twula ko hayss.e yo** Just as I was going to prepare dinner he told me not to do so. (The examples: M 1:2:141, with new translations).

-ulye 'n ka, abbr < **-ulye (ko) han ka**. [lit] = **-ulq kes in ya**. SEE **ilye 'n ka**.

-u'lyenma'lon = -u'l 'yen ma'lon = -u'l [i] 'yen ma'lon, prosp mod (+ ellipted postmod) + cop effective mod + bnd n. ¶*'SO-THYEN 'HHA 'lol kozom 'a'losi.l [i] 'yen ma'lon nul'ku.n i 'PPYENG ho'n i cwu'kun 'salom 'pwosi'kwo 'SYEY-KAN 'sul'hi ne'ki'sya 'CHYWULQ-KA 'ho'sya* (1447 Sek 6:17b) he governed all the world below the four heavens but when he saw the old, the ill, and the dead, he found the world sad and left home to become a monk, and ... . *'CYENG-'KAK 'ol il'Gwu'l [i] 'yen ma'lon — 'PEP tut't ol a[ ]ni ho'l i ''la 'ho'sya* (1459 Wel 2:36b) said "they have achieved sambodhi (Buddha wisdom) but — they will not listen to the Law", and ... .

-ulyen man (un) < *-ul [i] 'yen manon* < *-u'l [i] 'yen ma'lon*. I had hoped that ... but; it should have ... but; I wish that ... but. ¶**Ku ka kamyen na to kalyen man un** If only he would go, I'd go too. **Tŏn i iss.umyen ku chayk ul salyen man un** I would buy the book if I had the money. **Nay ka sāy 'la 'myen ne hanthey nal.e kalyen man** If I were a bird I'd fly to you. **Apeci ka ppalli osimyen cŏh.ulyen man un** I wish Father would hurry back (but [illegible]). **Pom i wā im to olyen man un acik to sosik to ēps.ta** Now that spring has come, my beloved should be here, too, but I have no word yet.

NOTE: In KEd and KM this was called the "frustrated intentive" and assumed to contain the intentive **-ulye** < *-ᵘo'l ye*.

-ulyenmanon = -ᵘo'l 'yen ma'non = -ᵘo'l 'yen [i] ma'non. ¶*kocang mekem cuk 't'cal talhwo.l [i] 'yen manon* (1676 Sin.e 2:8b) they have worked it so that it is quite edible but — .

-ᵘo'lye'nol = -ᵘo'l 'ye'nol = -ᵘo'l [i] 'ye'nol, prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop lit concessive. SEE *-ᵘo'si'l [i] 'ye'nol*.

-ulye 'nta, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hanta**. ¶**Na nun ¹nayil kalye 'nta** I'm going to go tomorrow.

-ulye 'n tul, 1. abbr < **-ulye (ko) han tul** ? 2. abbr < **-ulye in tul**, intent + cop mod + postmod. ¶? **Celeh.key yēmsey-cek ini yak ul mek.ulye 'n tul tulkeyss.na?** Is he so jaded he would even indulge in drugs? (SEE **-ulye tu-l-**.)

-ulye 'nun, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hanun**. ¶**mok-swum to pachilye 'nun āykwuk cēngsin a**

patriotic spirit willing to sacrifice life itself.

-ulye nun, intentive + pcl. ¶**Mwes itun ci hay polye nun yelqsim i iss.e ya hanta** You have to put enthusiasm into whatever you try to do.

-ulye 'nun chal.na ey at the moment when (one is) on the point/verge of doing. ¶**Ka(l)lye 'nun chal.na ey ku ka wass.ta** He arrived just when we were on the point of leaving.

-ulye 'nun ka pota (adj). (he / she / it / they) may / might do, seems to be thinking of doing. ¶**Pi ka olye 'nun ka poci (pota, pwā, pop.nita)** It may rain. CF **-ulq ka pota, -ulq ka hanta.**

-ulye 'nun tey, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hanun tey.** ¶**Nay ka cip ul mak na-kalye 'nun tey ku ka chac.e wass.ta** Just as I was about to leave the house, he came see me.

-ulye 'nunya = **-ulye 'nun ya**, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hanun ya**

-ulyenya = **-ulye 'n ya**, abbr < **-ulye (ko) han ya**

-ulyenywo = *-'^{u}ol 'ye'n ywo* = *-'^{u}ol [']i] 'ye'n ywo*, prosp mod + (ellipted postmodifier) + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶*e'nwu 'CCANG s KUM 'i 'za 'ma'chi skol'Gi.l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:25b) [I wonder] just which vault's gold will it take for it to be properly covered. *"es'tyey pol'ki.l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1463 Pep 1:13b) how would he have explained it? *[TWONG] nyek 'moy'h on e'nu ce'k uy "yell [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 7:25b) when will the outlands of the east open up? *kil'h ey 'psul ke's i kumun-'tye'mun mo'to.l [i] 'ye'n ye* (?1517- Pak 1:54a) how long would you figure your travel funds to last? SEE *hol 'ye'n ywo.*

-ulye 'o, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hao.** ABBR **-ulyo.**

-ulye 'p.nikka, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hap.nikka**

-ulye 'ptita, abbr < **-ulye (ko) haptita**

-ulye puthe, intent + pcl [a bit awkward]. ¶**Yak ul mek.ulye puthe an hani etteh.key hamyen cŏh.so** If he starts right off with refusing to take any medicine, what shall we do?

-ulye se (nun / ya), intent + pcl (+ pcl) = **-ulye (ko) ha.ye se.** ¶**Kulen kes ul phī halye se nun an toynta** You shouldn't try to get out of (evade) that sort of thing. **Caney ka an halye se ya toyna?** Is it in any way reasonable for you not to be unwilling to do it?

-ulyes-man → **-ulyen man**

-ulyes(s).ta → **-ulyetta**

-uf'llye'ta = *-'^{u}o'l 'ye'ta* = *-'^{u}o'l [i] 'ye'ta*, prosp mod + (ellipted postmod +) cop effective indic assert. will likely. ¶*SYEY-KAN ay s nwu.n i ep.su.l [i] 'yeta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 11:11_); cited from LCT) will lack the eyes of the world of men. SEE *'hwolye'ta.*

-ulye 'ta (ka), abbr < **-ulye (ko) hata (ka).** is going to (wants to, sets out to, tries to) do but. ¶**Cha lul thalye 'ta ka ttel.e cyess.^{s}up.nita** (M 1:2:400) I fell getting into the car. **Canq ^{1}yen khaylye 'ta ka kwulk.unq ^{1}yenq iph tachilq sey 'la** I am afraid you will harm the large leaves of the lotus in trying to take the small lotuses. **Māl anh.ulye 'ta ney ka kuleki ey māl ici onul cham asul asul hayss.ess.e** I did not want to say anything, but now that you mention it, today that [the game] was really a cliffhanger.

-ulye 'tey, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hatey**

-ulye to, intent + pcl = **-ulye (ko) ha.ye to.** VAR **-ullay (to).**

-ulyetta, intentive assertive [old-fashioned]. In Hankul usually spelled **-ulyes.ta** but sometimes **-ulyess.ta**; ?< **-ulye** + **iss.ta**, ?< **-ulye(q)** + **-ta.** CF **-kes.ta.**

1. it is sure / bound / agreed to happen, surely it will happen; you WILL do it (understand? — suggesting a threat). ¶**Pi ka wā to ku i nun olyetta** He is bound to come even if it rains. **Ku īl un ney māl tay lo kkok ney ka kuli halyetta** Now, you will do that as you have promised, see / hear? **Tasi nun twū māl mōs halyetta** (1) You will never break your word again, understand? (2) This will certainly put him to silence. **Ku ka onun kes man un sāsil ilyetta** I am sure he is coming — there's no question about that.

2. will likely / probably happen; probably is. ¶**^{1}Nayil ccum un pi ka olyetta** I expect that it will rain by tomorrow. **I os i ku eykey nun com khulyetta** This garment must be a bit too big for him. **I sŏk ey twun kes i chayk ilyetta** It must be books that are in it.

-ulye 'tu-kwulye, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hatu-kwulye**

-ulye 'tu-kwu(me)n, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hatu-kwu(me)n**

-ulye tul, intent + pcl. ¶**Motwu tōn ul pēllye tul tunta** They are all bent on making money.

-ulye tul(q), prosp mod < **-ulye tulta**

-ulye 'tula, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hatula**

-ulye tul.e, infinitive < **-ulye tulta**

-ulye tulta, intentive + aux v. SEE **-ulye.**

-ulye tun, mod < **-ulye tulta**

-ulye 'tun, abbr < **-ulye (ko) hatun.** ~ **ka**, ~ **ya.** ¶**Nay ka palo ku yāyki lul halye 'tun kil ita** I was just going to talk about that.

-ulye 'tun cha SEE **cha**

-ulye 'tun ci, intent + cop retr mod + postmod [a bit awkward]. ¶**Yak ul mek.ulye 'tun ci pap ul mek.ulye 'tun ci tulmyen cōh.keyss.^{5}o** How nice it would be if he would try either to take some food or to take some medicine.

-ulye ya, intentive + particle. VAR **-ullay ya.**

1. = **-ulye (ko) ha.ye ya.** ¶**Kongpu lul halye ya chayk ul sa cwuci** I won't buy you the book unless you (intend to) study.

2. = **-ulye to.** ¶**Chayk ul salye ya salq kil i ēps.ta** There is no way to buy the book at all.

-ulq yēyceng, prosp mod + n. the plan (project, schedule, intention, anticipation) to do.

~ **ita** plans / intends to do, anticipates (looks forward to) doing; is scheduled to do. ¶**Kulay Mikwuk ey nun ēncey tte-nasilq yēyceng ip.nikka** Well, so when are you leaving for the States? **Ēncey ccum tte-nalq yēyceng in ya** When are you scheduled to leave?

~ **ulo** with the plan / project / schedule / aim / intention to do. ¶**Ceypho toylq yēyceng ulo teymo lul hayss.ta** They demonstrated with the intention of getting arrested.

CF **-ulq cakceng**, **-ulq sayngkak**, **-ul they**; **-ulye**, **-ule**, **-ki lo.**

-'^{u}o'lyeyngi'ta = *-'^{u}o'l ye 'y-ngi ''ta*, prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. *¶na 'y 'mal 'Gwos a'ni tulu'si'm ye n' nowoy 'culke 'Wun mozo'm i 'ep.su'l ye 'y-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 2:5b) if you do not listen to what I say you will not have a happy heart again.

-'^{u}o'lyey.ni'la = *-'^{u}o'l ye 'y.n i ''la*, prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. *¶cyang'cho twulu'hhye cwozo lowoy'ywo'm ol nil'Gwo'l ye 'y.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:123a) turning to them in the future it is expected that they will be said to be essential. *cyang'cho 'pse ta'si na'zwo'l ye 'y.n i ''la* (1475 Nay 1:43a) in the future we expect to improve it still more.

-'^{u}o'lyeys'ta = *-'^{u}o'l ye 'ys'ta*, prosp mod + postmodifier + abbr < *is'ta.* ¶*''kwoWon ''nim ''mwot 'pwozo'Wa 'sol'Gus ''wu'nita'n i wo'nol s 'nal 'ay nek's i'la ma'lwo.l ye 'ys'ta* (1459 Wel 8:87b) unable to see my beautiful beloved, I have been sobbing with my sadness; today I am at the point where I am about to lose my mind.

-ulyo, 1. (= **-uly' 'o**) abbr < **-ulye 'o** < **-ulye (ko) hao.** 2. abbr < **-ul i yo**

-ulq ^{1}yolyang, prosp mod + n. the plan / idea / intention / mind to do. ¶**kalq ^{1}yolyang ita** has a mind to go, thinks of going, plans / aims to go. **phyēnci ssulq ^{1}yolyang ulo** with the intention / idea of writing a letter.

-'^{u}o'l ywo, prosp modifier + postmod. ¶*''es'tyey e'lwo 'TTYAK ho'l i 'Gwan'toy 'TTYAK ''ti a'ni 'tha nilo'l ywo* (1462 ^{1}Nung 1:75a) how can you say one is unattached when one is attached? ¶*'na y 'nye 'i ke's ul ['KWAY-'QI] 'hi ne'kika'n i e'nu kwu'thuyye na'l ywo* (1481 Twusi 25: 29a) I go and think this odd, for why go to the trouble of leaving? SEE *ho'l ywo.* CF *i'l ywo*, *-'wo'l ywo.* VAR *-'^{u}o'l ywu* (SEE *'y'l ywu*), *-'^{u}ol 'za*, pcl + pcl. ¶*'i ''twul'h ul 'za te'pu'lusi'n i* (1449 Kok 52) he combined these very two. *''es'tyey CCYENG-MYENG hon HE-KHWONG 'ol 'za il'hwu'm ul CHYENG-MYENG hon 'nwu.n i'la 'hono'n ywo* (1462 ^{1}Nung 2:111a) why is the clear void itself called the bright eye? NOTE: This structure did not survive to become modern ***ul (i)ya.**

-um < *-'^{u}om*, substantive (-m after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stem). SEE ALSO *-u'm ye.*

1. the act / fact of doing / being (= modifier + kes). ¶**māl hanun tey elyewum i ēps.ta** has no difficulty in talking. **Yelq pen tul.um i han pen pom man kath.ci mōs hata** Seeing once is better than hearing ten times. (There is nothing like seeing for oneself.) **Mom i kēnkang ham ul ttala cēngsin to kēncen ha.ye cinta** Sound mind comes from sound body. ("Sound mind in sound body.") **Kuleh.key pal.um haci ani ham i sāsil ita** It is a fact that it [the word] is not pronounced that way. **Ileh.key to pap ey tōl i mānh.e se ya pap ul mek.um i ani 'la tōl ul ssip.nun kes kath.ta** With all these grits in the rice it is like chewing on grits rather than eating rice. **sayngkak i kot māl i ani 'm kwa kath.i** just as thought is not language. **Meych nyen hwū ey ku kes i sāsil im ul ālkey toyess.ta** (Im Hongpin 1987:127) Several years later I came to realize that it was true. **Ne uy sinpun i haksayng im ul ic.ci mal.e la** Don't forget that you are (in the status of) a student.

ekus nam i ēps.ta nothing is amiss, all is well, is exactly right, is in order. **Tāmpay ēps.um ita** No tobacco (to sell today).

2. 2a. the process or result of doing. **¶cam** sleep(ing). **chwum** dance, dancing. **kel.um** step, walk, gait.

2b. (complementary object of some other form of the same verb). **¶chwum (ul) chwuta** dances. **cam (ul) cata** sleeps. **Eswusen han kkwum ul nemu kkwum un kēnkang ey hāy lopta** (CM 2:384) Having too many nightmares is harmful to one's health.

3. with various particles (SEE ~ ulo, ~ ey) and the copula (e.g. **-ulq sēym ita**).

4. SEE ~ cik hata

5. (as sentence-final) [DOCUMENTARY style] does, is. **¶Kwuk.lyen un Kwukcey ¹Yenhap uy cwūn-mal im** "U.N." is the abbreviation of "United Nations". **Wūchen in kyengwu ey nun swūn.yen ham** In case of rain, to be postponed till the next fair day. **Aph ciluci mōs ham** No Passing [roadsign]. **Muyong-ca uy chwul.ip ul emkum ham** Unauthorized entry (is) strictly forbidden. **Onul un swuep i ēps.um** No class today. **Kim kyōswu kkey tulim** To Professor Kim [with the author's compliments]. **Pak Hongki ka ollim** From Pak Hongki [with best regards].

6. X-um hata = X-ta. **¶ayk-ttaywum hata = ayk-ttaywuta** forestalls a major misfortune by accepting a minor one. **kalum hata = kaluta** divides / discriminates. **pal-tot.wum hata = pal ul tot.wuta** stands on tiptoes. **ssawum hata = ssawuta** quarrels. **tathwum hata = tathwuta** fights. **¶** *'sta.h i [QYWUW-'PYEK] hol 's oy 'wos-kowoy nipwu'm ul keyGul'Gi 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 7:5a) the land is remote so people dress casually (are careless about what they wear).

7. 7a. X-um X-um. **¶cakum-cakum = cak.um cak.um** all small alike. **hullim hullim** in little driblets. **kkekk.im kkekk.im** folded back here and there. **puth.im puth.im** amiably, warmly. **sayngkim-sayngkim** appearance. **tul.um tul.um** hearing it little by little.

7b. X-um X-i. **¶kel.um-kel.i** gait, **mek.um-mek.i** way of eating, appetite.

7c. X-um X-um-i. **¶kel.umkel.um-i** at every step. **pompom-i** appearance(s). **toymtoym-i** makeup, character. **ccamccami** < **ccamccam-i** a secret promise, undercover negotiations.

NOTE 1: Certain of the -W- stems have variant shortened substantives in **-m** as well as the expected form **-wum**; e.g., **musem = musewum, etwum = etwuwum, kwiyem = kwiyewum, pukkwulem = pukkwulewum, pulem = pulewum.**

NOTE 2: There are also a few irregularly formed DERIVED SUBSTANTIVES. These are lexicalizations that carry specialized meanings. **¶kuul.um** soot (CF **kuulm**), **capam** a pinch of ~ (CF **cap.um**), **cokom** a little (CF **cek.um**), **cōl.um** drowsiness (CF **cōlm**), **cwukem** corpse (CF **cwuk.um**), **el.um** ice (CF **ēlm**), **wul.um** weeping (CF **wūlm**), **heyem** swimming (CF **hēym**), **ha.yem** (~) doings, doing (CF **ham**), **makam** conclusion (CF **mak.um**), **mokum a** gulp (CF **mek.um**), **mutem** tomb (CF **mut.um**), **nōlum / nol.um** gambling (CF **nōlm**), **sālam** (CF **sālm**), **swūm** breath (CF **swīm**), **wumkhum** a handful (CF **wumkhim**); **sayam** jealousy < **saywuta** is jealous of (CF **saywum**; **sāym** < **sāyta = saywuta**); **kiem-kiem** crawling < **kita**; **ttutem ttutem** faltering (= reading / speaking falteringly) < **ttut-**; **kkoyum kkoyum** beguilingly < **kkōy-**; **palpam palpam** treading aimlessly < **palp-** (CF **palp.um**); **ttuyem ttuyem** sparsely < **ttūyta = ttuywuta** (CF **ttuy[wu]m**); **cipem cipem** picking them up one by one (CF **cip.um**); **cwusem cwusem** picking them up one by one < **cwū(s)-** [DIAL] = **cwūw-** pick up; **cepchem cepchem** with fold after fold < **cep-chi-** fold / furl it; **son ccikem** striking, beating < **ccik-** punch; **poam poam** to all appearances, **poam cik hata** is eye-catching, appealing < **po-** (CF **pom**); etc. SEE ALSO **cham** ? < **cōh.am** (CF **cōh.um**).

The derived substantives that end **-em** or **-am** go back to the effective substantive -*'ɐum*. SEE **-um cik hata** (NOTE 2), *-u'l i ''Ge'm ye*.

NOTE 3: After a consonant, the MK ending has two shapes, -*'um* and -*'om*. The choice of shape depends on the vowel preceding the stem-final consonant. After *a*, *o*, or *wo* the shape is -*'om*, as in *capo.m ye* (1481 Twusi 7:6b), *to'zom 'ye n'* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:46a), and *'wolho'm ye* (1463 Pep 1:10b). After other vowels + consonant the shape is -*'um*, as in *ke'mu.m ye* (1481 Twusi 7:27a), *tulu'm ye* (1459 Wel 17:34b) < *tut-* 'hear', *cwukuf'Jm ye*

(1481 Twusi 8:29a). *il'hu'm ye* (1459 Wel 13:32a). The Middle Korean substantive marks a nominalization (like modern modifier + kes). Except when followed by *ye* (from the copula infinitive), the ending is usually attached (as *-m*) to the modulated stem, which ends in *-'wo-* or *-'wu-*, according to the rules for attaching the modulator, so that the forms end *-'wom* or *-'wum*. But there are several examples of unmodulated substantives before the particles *'ᵘol*, *'i*, and *'ᵉay*: *ta[']so[']lim 'ul* (1586 Sohak 6:35b), *sa'hwo.m ol* (1481 Twusi 7:39a, 20: 4b); *mo[']cho[']m ay* (1463 Pep 1:84a, 1481 Twusi 7:9b), *mo'cho.m ay* (1475 Nay 2:2:14a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:12b, 1482 Nam 1:43b), *mo'cho'm ay* (1459 Wel 10:16a, 1462 [1]Nung 1:4a, ?1468- Mong 52b); *'co.m i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a); *'skwu'm ey s elkwu'l* (1459 Wel 2: 53a). While these examples are lexical nouns, not sentential nominalizations, such is not true of *"kye'sim 'ay* (1586 Sohak 6:122a) – but that is probably broken type for *"kyesya'm ay* 'in his staying', nor of *"sa'lo'm uy a'lomtye s "ywu'mwu 'lul ye'ze pwo'm i a'ni 'hwol 't i.n i ''la* (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) 'one is not to peek into other people's private letters', or *[sywupak i.m ye poy 'm ye kywul thyey yey s] ke.s ul meki.m i mas.tang thi ani ho.n i* (1608 Twu-cip 2:4b) 'it is unsuitable to feed them things [such as watermelon or pear or orange]'. In *'pis 'na'm ol* (1481 Twusi 24:30ab) 'the (shining =) glory' *'nam* is accentually reduced from *"nam*, the modulated substantive; CF *mas-"na.m i* (1462 [1]Nung 5:85a) 'meeting'.

-um, bnd adj-n (~ **hata**), abbr < **-u(su)lum**. –ish, characterized by. ¶**kilum** longish < **kīlta** [or is this **kī-** + **-lum**?]. **mulum** rather soft < **muluta**. **pelum** slightly ajar < **pēlta**. **pittwulum** aslant < **pittulta**. **ttelum** rather astringent < **ttēlp.ta**. **ttuum** < **ttuta**. **yathum** a bit shallow < **yath.ta**. CF **-umuley**.

-um, abbr < **-umyen** [rapid colloq]. ¶**Ikim' allikwu mālkwu** Of course I'll let you know if I win. **Cōh.um' cōh.ta kwu hay** If you like it say so! CF S Kyengsang (Cincwu) forms listed in Mkk 1960:3:35. SEE **kulem**.

-uma, 1. → **-um** a. 2. [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-umyen**

-um a < *-'wᵘo'm a*, assumptive (subst + post-subst). I will gladly (do it for you); let me, (I promise that) I will – . ¶**I os i na 'ykey cak.e cimyen ne 'ykey cwum a** When I outgrow these clothes I'll give them to you. **Ku il un nay ka math.e pom a** I'll take care of that matter. **Ku kes un kutay lo hay cwum a** I'll do it just as you wish. [1]**Nayil kam a** I'll come tomorrow. **Kitalim a** I'll be expecting you. (CF **Kitalikeyss.ey yo** I am willing to wait.) **Ney [1]yepi nun nay ka pūtam ham a** I'll provide your travel expenses. **Ney ka āmulay twu silh.ta(y) 'myen nay ka ssom a** I'll shoot it, if you refuse to do so [SEE **-tay 'myen**]. **Chayk ul sa cwum a ko hayss.ta** He promised to buy me a book. *cey ka wo.m a hanta* (1887 Scott 200 = 1893 Scott 157) = *cey ka wo.m a kwo honta* (1893 Scott 239) he says he will come. – *wo.m a ho.yas.swo* (1894 Gale 188) he said he would go – and return. SYN **-um sey**. NOTE: (1916 Gale 72) "This ending is a low form of the future tense of the active verb, equal in force to *hokeys.ta*." All of his examples have a first-person subject, e.g. *yelq-twu si ey ka.m a* (7) 'I will go at twelve o'clock'. SEE *'wᵘo.m a*.

-umak, cpd suffix (= **-um-ak**). ¶**nucumak** → **nucimak** (bnd adj-n) rather late. **nulkumak** = **nulk-ma** one's old age.

-um a 'ni-kka, [DIAL] = **-um a ko hani-kka**

-umay, [DIAL, lit; spelling] = **-um ey** (1)

-'ᵘo'm ᵉay, subst + pcl. The MK substantive form is usually modulated (*-'wo-m* or *-'wu-m*, honorific *-u'sya-m*), but for certain stems the modulator appears only as a change in the accent that results in the rising tone that is marked with the double dot. Without the tone markings it is not obvious that the substantive is modulated for monosyllabic stems that end in *e*, *a*, *o*, or *wo*, such as that found in *SAN-HHA "pwo'm ay TANG 'ho'ya LYWUW-LI 'lol pwo'l l 'ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:58a) 'facing the sight of mountains and rivers will one see emeralds?'. And the marking is optionally suppressed with stems of two or more syllables ending in *e*, *a*, *o*, or *wo*: *me'li 'sye 'pola'm ay* (= *'pola'wo'm ay*) *nwo'phi ha'nol'h ay ta'has.kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:68a) seen from afar it touches the sky on high. SEE *-'wo'm ay*, *–'ywo'm ay*, *-'wu'm ey*, *–ywu'm ey*, *'hwo'm ay*, *"pwo'm ay*.

-umayn [S Kyengsang DIAL ([1]Na Cinsek 1977)] = **-umyen**; **-umayng** [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = **-umyen se**

-um chita, abbr < **-um ul chita** (does)

-um cik hata < *-ᵓam ᵓcik ᵓho'ta*, subst + postsubst adj-n insep. it is / seems likely (to be / do); it is possible / acceptable to (do), it is all right to (do); it is acceptably (rather / somewhat / quite) ~ ; it is worth doing (= **-ul man hata**). ¶**mit.um cik han sālam** a man you can trust. **sālam i ham cik hanq īl** things a person is likely to do (or can do). **toym cik hanq īl** a thing that may happen (that is possible). **ttum cik hata** is slow, grave, solemn, dignified. **Chalim-chalim ul poni ku ay ka ku īl ul ham cik hayss.ta** From his appearance he surely must have done it. **Na lul chac.e ol i 'la to ham cik han tey** ... You'd think he would come to see me at least, but ... . **khum cik hata** is quite big. **caymi iss.um cik hata** it looks like fun. **Ku swū-pak i mek.um cik hata** That watermelon looks like good eating.

NOTE 1: Instead of the expected form **pom cik hata** 'is worth noticing' the irregular derived substantive **poam** is used: **poam cik hata** is attractive, appealing, eye-catching. CF **tul.um cik hata** is worth listening to.

NOTE 2: The MK forms used the effective substantive *-ᵓam*. ¶*ᵓPEP pa'tam cik hoḷ 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 19:25b) is worthy of receiving the doctrine, so ... . *[HUNG] 'ul 'tham cik ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:2a) it is worth availing oneself of the pleasure (*'tham* = *'th[o]-a-*). *[THYEN-ᵓCO] 's kuy patco'wam 'cik ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 7:13b) is worthy of presenting to the emperor. *ᵓHEM-'NAN TTYANG-ᵓNGWEN 'ey 'kam 'cik ho'm ye ᵓken'nem 'cik 'hwo'm ol ᵓanwo'n i* (1463 Pep 3:178b) I know that you are fit to go and make the crossing to perilous places far away. *'kwot ᵓma'ta 'LWOK-YANG 'i mol moy'Gyam cik ho'kwo* (1482 Kum-sam 4:48b) the green-leafed willows all about make good mainbeam ties, and ... . *ᵓayGwa'thye as'kyem 'cik 'hotwu'ta* (1462 ¹Nung 3:116b) is apt to be anxious and possessive. *'TUK 'i ko'ca pwuthye s ᵓi'l ol mas'tyem 'cik 'hwo'm i* (1459 Wel 2:64b) that he has virtues worthy of undertaking Buddha's work ... '. Later *cik* was also *cuk*: *i'p ey me'kem 'cuk ho'n i 'lwo ᵓkwol'Gwa mek'te'la* (?1517- ¹No 2:53b) = *ip ey mek.em cuk hon ke.s ul kolho.ye mektela* (1795 ¹No-cwung [P] 2:48a) chose to eat those foods that appealed to the mouth. SEE *'ho'yam 'cik, 'ho'yem 'cik.*

-um cil, substantive + postnoun. SEE **cil**.

-um cocha, substantive + pcl. ¶**Kūlim ul kūlim cocha silhq-cung i nass.ta** He got bored even with painting pictures. **Hak.kyo ey tanim cocha him tunta** It is difficult even to attend school. **Twī lul tol.a pom cocha haci anh.ess.ta** He didn't even look back. **Ku-nye nun elma 'na keyulless.tun ci kkoch han phoki kakkwum cocha mōllass.ta** She was too lazy even to know how to raise a flower.

-umeli, suffix. ¶**kkuthumeli** end, tip < **kkuth** end. (KEd treated this as **kkuthu** + **meli**; unique shapes are involved either way.)

-umeng (se) [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984: 45-6; LSN 1978:93,101)] = **-umyen se, -umye**

-um ey < *-'wu'o'm ᵓay*, subst + pcl [More common in writing than speech; CF **-um ulo, -ki ey, -uni-kka.**] SEE *-'wo'm ay, -'wu'm ey.*

1. (= **-umay**) upon doing, as/when it is/does; since, because, given the fact that ~ . ¶**Pom ey pissa pointa** From its appearance, it looks as if it were expensive. **Nay ka māl ul ham ey ku i ka nōllass.ta** When I spoke, he was startled. **Cwuin ul chac.um ey han ¹nōin i na-wass.ta** Upon our seeking out the owner, an old man appeared. **Ape' nim pyēnghwan i cwūng hasim ey cip ul pānsi tte-nalq swu ēps.ta** As my father is seriously ill, I can't leave the house even for a short while. **Swunkyeng i ccoch.a kam ey totwuk nom un ttwiess.ta** upon the policeman giving chase, the thief ran. **Ku sēnmul ul pat.um ey mopsi culkewess.ta** I was delighted to receive the gift. **Cangma ka kuchim ey motwu kippe hayss.ta** Everyone was happy that the rainy season was over. **Kim kwun i ku chayk ul ilk.um ey na nun twīq nal ilk.ki ko hayss.ta** Since Kim is reading the book, I decided to read it some other day. **Ku lul pom ey yele kaci sayngkak i tte olunta** When I see him, all sorts of thoughts occur to me. **En-ttus ku lul pom ey acwu yēng.li han kes kath.ta** At first glance he seems quite bright.

2. in the doing, in / for doing (or being). ¶**Ku nun icey ku lul kitalim ey cichin tus hata** He seems to have grown tired of waiting for him any longer.

3. ~ **iss.e se** in the doing / being. ¶**Caki tul uy kwaep tul ul silhyen ham ey iss.e se**

kacang cwūngyo han kes uy hana nun sāsang kwanqcem ul olh.key kac.nun mūncey 'ta (CM 2:385) One of the most important things in carrying out our own undertakings is to have a proper ideological viewpoint.

4. ~ **kwan ha.ye (hay se)** with respect to the doing / being.

5. ~ **pān ha.ye (hay se)** contrary to (as opposed to) the doing / being.

6. ~ **pī ha.ye (hay se)** as compared (or in comparison) with the doing / being.

7. ~ **tāy ha.ye (hay se)** with reference to the doing / being.

8. ~ **thullim ēps.ta** there's no mistaking it, — ; unmistakably, definitely.

9. ~ **ttal^{e}a (se)** in accordance with (true to, in conformity to) the doing/being. ¶**Munhwa ka palqtal ham ey ttala (se)** as civilization progresses, with the progress of civilization. **Swuip i nul.e kam ey ttala se cichwul to nul.e kanta** As one's income increases one's outlay increases also.

-um ey 'l ya, substantive + pcl + cop prosp mod + postmod. [? DIAL] ¶**Com ilun tul ettel i, echaphi kakey toylq kos im ey 'l ya!** (NKd 1288b) If we have to go there anyway, surely it doesn't matter if we are early!

-um ey nun, substantive + particle + particle.

1. (= **-umay nun**). ¶**Pom ey nun acwu yēng.li han tey** He looks quite bright.

2. ¶**Nay ka ku lul kitalim ey nun pyēn ham i ēps.^{s}up.nita** I have not given up waiting for him. **Nay ka ku lul mannam (or mannalye ko ham) ey nun yele kaci ^{l}īyu ka iss.^{s}o** There are all sorts of reasons for me to (want to go) see him.

-um ey se, subst + pcl + pcl. ¶**Ilen māl ul hanun kes un motwu nala lul salang ham ey se ita** Saying such things is all from my love of the nation.

~ **ka** — ~ **'ta**. ¶**Ku ka kulenq īl ul hanun kes un nala lul salang ham ey se ka ani 'la casin ul wi ham ey se 'ta** His doing such a thing is not from loving his country but from promoting himself.

~ **'la to** [awkward]. ¶**Casin ul wi ham ey se 'la to** [= **wi hay se 'la to**] **kulenq īl un mōs halq key 'ta** He couldn't do such a thing even for promoting himself.

~ **man**. ¶**Nala lul salang ham ey se man ani 'la casin ul wi ham ey se iki to hata** It is not just from loving his country, it's also from promoting himself.

~ **'na** [a bit awkward]. ¶**Phapel un kāyin uy ^{l}īik ul sayngkak ham ey se 'na sayngkye nalq swu iss.ulq ka, nala lul salang ham ey se nun kyel kho sayngkye nalq swu ēps.ta** Factions may arise from thinking of individual interests and the like but they can never arise from loving the nation.

~ **nun** [awkward]. ¶**Ku ka kulenq īl ul hanun kes un caki lul wi ham ey se ici nala lul salang ham ey se 'nun ani 'ta** [= ... **caki lul wi hay se (i)ci nala lul salang hay se ka ani 'ta**] His doing such a thing is for himself and not from loving his country.

~ **ppun (man)** [a bit awkward]. ¶**Ilen ūykyen chwungtol un (kāyin uy ^{l}īik ul sayngkak ham ey se ppun man ani 'la) nala lul salang ham ey se to sayngkye nalq swu iss.ta** A conflict of opinion like this can arise (not only from thinking of individual interests but) also from loving one's country.

~ **puthe** [a bit awkward]. ¶**Twū nala sai uy ^{l}īhay nun selo munhwa lul kyolyu ham ey se puthe sīcak toynta** Understanding between two nations begins with exchanging culture.

~ **to** [a bit awkward]. ¶**Ilen ūykyen chwungtol un (kāyin uy ^{l}īik ul sayngkak ham ey se ppun man ani 'la) nala lul salang ham ey se to sayngkye nalq swu iss.ta** A conflict of opinion like this can arise (not only from thinking of individual interests but) also from loving one's country.

~ **'tun ci**. ¶**Ku wen.in i nala lul salang ham ey se (i)tun ci kāyin uy ^{l}īik man ul wi ham ey se (i)tun ci kan ey yeha-thun phapel i sayngkinta 'nun kes un cōh.unq īl i ani 'ta** Regardless whether the reason is from loving the nation or from individual interests, the emerging of factions is not a good thing.

~ **ya** [a bit awkward]. ¶**Nala lul salang ham ey (iss.e) se ya tangsin ina na 'na talum i ēps.ci yo** You and I are the same in loving the nation.

-um ey to, subst + pcl + pcl [more common in writing than in speech].

1. even though, although. ¶**Welkup ul te**

cwum ey to an toynta 'y She says it is no good even though we give her more salary. Na nun chayk i ēps.um ey to kongpu halq swu iss.ta I can study even though I have no books. Cip ey chac.e kass.um ey to ku lul mannaci mōs hayss.ta Although I went to his house looking for him, I was unable to see him.

~ pulkwu hako despite (in spite / disregard of) the doing / being. ¶Pi ka om ey to pulkwu hako 'notong-ca tul un kyēysok pangewuk ul ssah.ass.ta (CM 2:385) Despite its raining the workers kept on building up the embankment.

2. even / also / indeed in (the doing). ¶Ku nun icey ku lul kitalim ey to cichin tus hata He seems to have grown tired of waiting for him any longer.

-um ey ya, subst + pcl + pcl. ¶Ku lul kitalim ey ya pyēnhwa ka ēps.ci yo The monotonous thing is waiting for him.

-um hata SEE -um, bnd adj-n

-um i < -ˇʷᵘᵒˇm i, substantive + pcl. ¶Ku lul manna pom i yeha hao? How about seeing him? [Old-fashioned (or sarcastic?).] For more examples see -um, -ˇwum.

-um ila to, substantive + cop + pcl. ¶(Nay ka Mikwuk kanta 'nun kes ul ālmyen) na lul chac.e om ila to ham cik han tey ... (ama molunun mo.yang ici) (If he knows I am going to America) you'd think he would come to see me at least, but ... (maybe he doesn't know).

-*umin* [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:30-2; LSN 1978:93)] = -umyen

-um in tul, subst + cop mod + postmod. ¶Nim (= Im) ul wi ham in tul ecci kuli cengseng sulewulq swu ka iss.^{5}o Granted that it is for one's king, how can one be that devoted / loyal?

-uminun [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinsek 1977)] = -umyen

-um iya, substantive + pcl. ¶Nim (= Im) ul kitalim iya tangyen hanq il ici It is but natural that I should wait for my beloved.

-um iyo, substantive + pcl (var = iko). ¶Ku ka conkyeng ul pat.nun kkatalk un ku ka nul ūy lul hayng ham iyo, ku ka pū.yu ham i ani 'ta The reason he is respected is that he always does the right thing, and not that he is wealthy.

-um khenyeng, subst + pcl [a bit awkward] = -ki khenyeng. ¶(Phok.kyek i iss.ess.ci man) sālam i cwuk.um khenyeng cwi saykki han mali to an cwuk.ess.ta (Despite the bombing) not a single mouse died, much less any people.

-um kwa, subst + pcl [? limited to ~ tongsi ey]. ¶Wuli nun sēykyey phyenghwa lul wi hay se nolyek ham kwa tongsi ey munhwa hyāngsang ul wi hay se to chōysen ul tā hay ya toynta Together with working for world peace we must do our best for the improvement of culture.

-um man (to), subst + pcl (+ pcl). ¶Sihem chie se ttel.e cinta 'myen chalali sihem ul an chim man to mōs haci You would be better off not to take the examination than to fail it.

-um mankhum (to), subst + pcl (+ pcl). ¶Wānhayng-cha lul tham un ppesu lul tham mankhum to mōs hanun i 'la [old-fashioned] Taking a bus would be better than taking a slow train, you know.

-umo [DIAL: S Kyengsang ('Na Cinsek 1977), N Kyengsang (Choy Myengok 1979)] = -umyen

-umon [S Kyengsang DIAL ('Na Cinsek 1977)] = -umyen

-*umong* [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:45-6; LSN 1978:93, 101)] = -umyen se, = -umye

-um puthe, subst + pcl [a bit awkward]. from (= since, because of) the doing. ¶Emeni payq sōk ey se na-om puthe kosayng ita It has been a bitter life from my mother's womb on.

-um say, subst + postsubstantive. the mode / manner / way of. SEE say.

-umq seng, subst + postsubstantive. SEE seng.

-um sey, FAMILIAR assumptive (substantive + postsubst). I will gladly (do it for you); let me [to close friends, often as a promise]; CF -um a. ¶Nay twī lo kam sey I'll be along later. Ku kes ul cal kanswu hay twum sey I'll take good care of it for you. Kot kaph.um sey I'll pay you back right away. Ku chayk un nay ka ilk.um sey I'll be glad to read the book.

-um to, substantive + pcl. ¶Ku ka kuleh.key chwulqsey lul ham to tā pumo uy tek in i 'la [old-fashioned] His succeeding in the world that way is all due to his parents.

-umu [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = -umyen

-um ul < -ˇʷᵘᵒˇm ᵘᵒl, subst + pcl. ¶I kes un (n)im i kuliwum ul aycel hakey natha-nāyn si 'ta This is a poem expressing with pathos his yearning for his beloved. Na nun kutay tul i om ul polye ko myech pen ina tōngkwu pakk ey na-kass.tun ko (CM 2:385) I don't know

how many times I went out to the entrance to the village hoping to see you folks arrive! More examples: SEE **-um**; *-ˈwoˈm ol*.

-umuley [< **-um-uley**], bnd adj-n (~ **hata**). ~ish. ¶**pa/ulkumuley** reddish. CF **-muley**.

-umulo = **-um ulo**

-um ulo < *-ˈwuoˈm uoˈlwo*, subst + pcl [more often written than spoken]. with / as / by the doing or being; since (because of) the doing or being. ~ **se**, ~ **malmiam.ea** SAME. ¶**Nal i ccalp.um ulo il ul mānh.i halq swu ka ēps.ta** Because the day is short I can't do much work. **Khi ka cak.um ulo ku lul Kkoma 'la ko pulless.ta** We called him Shorty because he is small. **Mom i he.yak ham ulo cwūng-[1]notong un mōs sikhikeyss.ta** As his health is weak, he cannot be put to heavy work. **Na lul cakkwu chyē 'ta pom ulo musunq il in ya ko mul.e pwass.ta** He kept looking up at me, so I asked him what was the matter. SEE **-keyss.um ulo, -ess.um ulo**. CF **-um ey, -ki ey / lo, -killey**.

NOTE 1: Used in statements only; for other contexts **-(u)ni-kka** is appropriate.

NOTE 2: In the 1400s *-ˈuoˈm ea* was used for 'because', so there are only a few examples of *-ˈwuom* + the particle *ˈuoˈlwo* (SEE *-ˈwoˈm oˈlwo, ˈhosyaˈm oˈlwo*). The first 'because' example is *ˈepˈswu.m woˈlwo* (?1517- [1]No 2: 2b) with an assimilated variant of the particle.

-um un, subst + pcl. ¶**Kutay lul pom un (n)im ul ponun ke wa kath.so** Seeing you is like seeing my beloved (in person).

-umun, [Hamkyeng, Phyengan, S Kyengsang DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:96)] = **-umyen**

-ˈuoˈm ye, subst + cop inf (> **-umye**). NOTE: Although otherwise the copula after a vowel is written with an apostrophe *'y-* (including the other use of the infinitive, as a quasi-particle *ˈiˈye / ˈˈye* 'and'), this string was in transition to an integrated ending, just as we write it for modern Korean. In other uses the substantive was normally modulated (*-ˈwo-m, -ˈwu-m*), but when it was followed by *ˈye* or by *ˈye nˈ* the unmodulated form was usual. In this formation only, the substantive of -L- verbs, basically *-ˈl-um* or *-ˈl-om*, was reduced a syllable by omitting the epenthetic vowel: *ˈkwot ˈi ˈsywo ˈynˈt ol ˈˈalˈm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) 'knew at once that it was this ox, and ... '. The expected (*)*aˈlom* 'knowing' was normally replaced by *aˈlwom* with the modulator *-ˈwo-*, as in *ˈssiLQ ˈlwo ˈptut aˈlwoˈm ol puˈthwul ˈtt i.n i ˈˈla* (1463 Pep 4:148b) '... one will have to rely on really knowing the meaning', but it appears unmodulated in specialized meanings 'one's purview, private matter / thing' (whence the adverb *aˈlom-tye* < **aˈlom tiˈye* 'privately, personally') and is probably incorporated in the adjective stem *aˈlom-taW-* 'beautiful'. When the unmodulated form occurs, it is often to be taken as a substantive-derived noun: *ˈˈsa(ˈ)lom* means 'person', while *saˈlwom* means 'living, life' (1449 Kok 143; 1481 Twusi 8:29a) despite LCT's (1682) example of *salwom* 'person'; *cwuˈkem* (1459 Wel 9:36a, 1463 Pep 2:108b, 1481 Twusi 20:16a), with the effective *-ˈ[k]e-*, means 'corpse, dead person' while *cwuˈkwum* (1449 Kok 123) means 'dying, death' — in contrast with the unmodulated *cwuku[ˈ]m ye* (1481 Twusi 8:29a). CF *-uˈl ye* > **-ulye**, where *ˈye* is the postmodifier 'question'(= *ˈya*).

¶[TWO-MANG] ˈay [MYENG] ˈul miˈtu.m ye nwolˈGay yey ilˈhwum miˈtu.n i (1445 [1]**Yong** 16) he trusted the Will of Heaven for his escape and he trusted the name [like his] in the ballad. *ˈemi ˈtwo atoˈl ol mwoˈloˈm ye aˈtol ˈtwo ˈemi ˈlul mwoˈlo.l i ˈˈn i* (1447 Sek 6:3b) the mother neither knows the son nor does the son know the mother. *ˈTTI-ˈNGWOK ˈtwo ˈˈpwuyˈm ye* — (1449 Kok 18) the hells too are empty and — . *ˈhoma polˈko.m ye eˈtuwun ˈˈtwu kuˈth ey putˈti ani hoˈkwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:55a) no longer clings to the two ends, light and dark, but ... .

ˈnaˈta ka ˈˈm ye puˈthe (1459 Wel 21:215b) from the time one is born.

SEE *hoˈm ye, -ˈuˈm ye nˈ, -ˈuˈm ye ˈsye*.

-umye < *-ˈuoˈm ye*, conjunctive (**-mye** after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stem); ?< **-um** + ie cop inf. 1. does / is and [semi-literary variant for gerund **-ko**, often marking a larger break]. ¶**Wuli nun selo towa cwumye kaluchye cwue ya hanta** We should help each other and teach each other. **Wuli nun thokki 'mye sasum imye kkweng ul sanyang hayss.ta** We hunted rabbits, deer, and pheasants. **Nal un cemulko pay nun kophumye kalq kil un mel.ess.ta** The night was falling, I was hungry, and I had a long way to go. **Namphyen un hakca 'ko puin un siin imye, atul un uysa 'ko ttal un hwāka 'ta** The husband is a scholar, the wife a

poet; the son is a doctor, the daughter an artist.

2. = ~ **puthe** beginning with, from the time that. ¶**tongciq tal ey cep.e tulmye puthe nalssi nun mopsi chwuwe cyess.ta** As soon as November set in the weather got quite cold.

3. ~ **mālmye hata** does off and on. ¶**Pi ka omye mālmye hanta** It rains off and on.

4. [lit] = **-umyen se** (while). ¶**Il hamye paywuca!** Let us work while we learn and learn while we work! **Kil ul mul.umye 'na kamyen mololq ka ku cip chac.ki ka com elyewulq ke l'** The house will be difficult to find unless perhaps you ask along the way.

5. SEE **(-ta) 'mye, (-ta) 'myen se**

-umye cocha, conjunctive + particle. ¶**Ne nun mek.umye cocha kwūn soli ka mānh.kwun a** You complain even though you are eating!

-umye ka, conjunctive + pcl [? limited to neg cop]. ¶**Kel.umye ka ani 'la tallimye ce phyocek ul mac.hila 'nun ke 'ta** They want us to hit that target running, not walking.

-umye khenyeng, conjunctive + pcl. ¶**Ku nun swul masimye khenyeng cha masimye to chayk ul mōsq ilk.nun sēngcil ita** He is of such a nature that he can't read while drinking tea, much less while drinking liquor.

-umye kkaci, conjunctive + pcl. ¶**Kakseng-cey lul mek.umye kkaci kongpu hal phil.yo ka iss.na?** Is there any need to study to the point of taking stay-awake pills?

-umye 'la to, conjunctive + cop var infinitive + particle. ¶**Kīlmye 'la to** (better: **Kīlmyen se 'la to**, best: **Kil.e to**) **mokcek-ci kkaci nun kkok kako ya mālkeyss.ta** I must get to my destination, however long the journey.

-umye mace, conjunctive + pcl. ¶**Ce sālam un kil kel.umye mace chayk ul ilk.nunta** He has his nose in a book even walking the street.

-umye man, conjunctive + particle [awkward]. ¶**Cenyek ul mek.umye man latio lul tut.nunta** We listen to the radio only during dinner. **Na nun āmuli sikkulewun sōk ey se 'la to chayk ul ilk.ulq swu iss.ci man um.ak ul tul.umye man (un) mōsq ilk.keyss.e** However noisy it is I can read, but the one thing I can't do is listen to music and read.

-umye mata, conjunctive + pcl [awkward]. ¶**Na nun cenyek ul mek.umye mata** (= **mek.ul ttay mata**) **nul phīnan sal.i hatun ttay sayngkak hanta** Every time I eat dinner I think of the days when I was leading a refugee life.

-'u'm ye n', substantive + cop inf + abbr pcl (> **-umyen (un)**). if; when. ¶ *'mwo'tin kil'h ey pte'le ti'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 6:3b) if one falls into an evil path ... . ~ *'cola'm ye n' e'lwu 'PEP ul pwoy'hwozo'Wwo'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:11ab) when I am grown I can duly learn the Law. *'SYENG-ZIN 'ep'kesin 't i wo'la.m ye n'* (1459 Wel 9:7a) when the absence of a saint is long in duration ... . SEE *ho'm ye n'*.

-umyen, conditional (**-myen** after a vowel or l-extension of -L- stem). ABBR **-um'/-m'**; DIAL **-umon, -umo, -umu**. This had emerged as an ending by 1728 (SEE **-umyen se**), from earlier *-'^{u}o'm ye n'*. CF **-umyen un**; **-ko nun**. The ending can be preceded by **-ess-, -keyss-**, and **-ess.tu-** (CF **-ess.tula 'myen**).

1. 1a. if, provided; when, whenever. ¶**sikan i iss.usimyen** if/when you have (the) time. **com te iss.umyen** in/after a little while. **cēnsel ey uy hamyen** according to tradition, as legend has it. **wēn hasimyen** if you like. **tasi māl hamyen** (to put it in) in other words. **kuleh.ci anh.umyen** ("if it is not that way" =) otherwise, else, or else. **Nemu mānh.i kel.umyen phikon hay cinta** If you walk too much, you get tired. **[1]Nayil omyen na hanthey māl hay la** Speak to me about it when you come tomorrow. **Ku i wa sakwimyen sakwilq swulok cōh.ta** The more I get to know him the more I like him. **Mān.il i kes i com te ssamyen sālam tul i mānh.i sakeyss.ta** If this item were cheaper people would buy lots of them. **Pom i omyen kkoch i phinta** When spring comes the flowers bloom. **Sewul un elma 'na te kamyen toylq ka** How much longer before we get to Seoul? **Pi ka omyen kaci mōs hakeyss.ta** I won't go if it rains. **Khi ka khumyen sōk i ēps.ta** If a man is (too) tall he lacks "depth" (= sense). **Ney kes i ani ('la) 'myen, nwukwu uy kes ici** If it isn't yours, I wonder whose it is?

1b. ~ **mololq ka, ~ mōlla to** provided that (as long as) it does not happen; unless ~. ¶**Kil ul mul.umye 'na kamyen mololq ka ku cip chac.ki com elyewulq ke l'** The house will be hard to find unless perhaps you ask someone the way. **Son nim i omyen mōlla to ku yaksok un cikhikeyss.ta** I will keep the appointment unless I should have a visitor. **Kim Ilqseng i cwuk.umyen mōlla to Hānkwuk un thōngil**

haki elyepta It will be difficult for Korea to unite as long as Kim Ilqseng is alive.

2. 2a. **(cēypal) ~ cōh.keyss.ta** (1) I hope it will, I wish it would, it would be nice if it did, it will be nice if it does; (2) It would be better to do. ¶**Kaul i kaci anh.umyen cōh.keyss.ta** It would be nice if autumn would not leave us. **Hānkwuk māl ul cal hamyen cōh.keyss.ey yo** I hope I speak Korean well (or: I wish I spoke Korean well). **Incey wuli ka cip ey kamyen cōh.keyss.ta** We better go home now.

2b. **-ess.umyen hanta**, abbr < **-ess.umyen cōh.keyss.ta ko sayngkak hanta**. I wish that, I hope that. ¶**Catong-cha lul kacyess.umyen hanun tey yo** I sure wish I had a car. **Nal i cōh.ass.umyen hanta** I hope the day is nice.

2bb. **-ess.umyen!** = **-ess.umyen hanta**. **Tōn i iss.ess.umyen!** If only I had the money!

2c. **~ komapkeyss.ta** I would like someone / you to do it; **~ komawe hakeyss.ta** he would like someone/you to do it. ¶**Ilccik com osimyen komapkeyss.ey yo** I'd appreciate your coming a little early.

2d. **~ toynta** has only got to do it (that's all); it works out (if one does it). ¶**Nay ka chwīcik man hamyen toynta** I only have to get a job. **Cito man kūlimyen toynta** You've only (got) to draw a map, that's all. **Cikum kamyen toynta** If you go now, you'll make it.

2e. **~ an toynta, ~ mōs ssunta** it won't (will not) do to do it, one must / ought / should not do it; **-ci anh.umyen an toynta** ought to (should) do it. ¶**Cip ey iss.ci anh.umyen an toynta** We ought to stay at home. **Mun an ey kamyen an toynta** We shouldn't go to town. CF **-e se nun an toynta**.

2f. **-ess.umyen siph.ess.ta** SEE **siph.ta**

3. SEE **~ se (to); ~ un**.

4. **X-umyen ··· X-ess.ci.** ¶**Kwulm.umyen kwulm.ess.ci ku sālam hanthey kwukel un haki silh.e** I'd rather starve than beg from him. **Ku sālam ina kamyen kass.ci talun sālam un mōs kanta** HE might be able to go, but no one else could go. **Cwuk.umyen cwuk.ess.ci ku ke n' cēng-mal mōs hakeyss.e** I'd rather die than do that!

5. **X-umyen ··· X-e to** (or **X-toy**) + NEGATIVE. **cwuk.umyen cwuk.e to** desperately, strongly, obstinately, under any / whatever circumstances. **molumyen mōlla to, molumyen molutoy** if my guess is right, perhaps, maybe.

6. **X-umyen X-ulq swulok** SEE **-ulq swulok**

-umye 'na, conjunctive + cop adversative. ¶**Kil ul mul.umye 'na kamyen molulq ka ku cip chac.ki ka com elyewulq ke l'** The house will be a bit hard to find unless perhaps you ask along the way.

-ˈuo'm yeng [var] = **-ˈuo'm ye**. ¶*teu'm yeng te'le* (1466 Kup 1:70b) increasing it and decreasing it.

-umyen i, conditional + particle [limited to neg cop]. ¶**Sālam i nemu mānh.i omyen i mūncey ka ani 'la, hana to an omyen etteh.k' 'enun ya ka mūncey 'ta** It isn't a question of (what we do) if too many people come, it's a question of what (we do) if not even one shows up.

-umyen ina, conditional + cop adversative. ¶**Ku sālam i twū si kkaci omyen ina molulq ka i il un onul kkaci kkuth nāyki nun him tulq ke l'** Unless he is here by, say, two o'clock, it will be hard to get this job finished today.

-umyen in tul, conditional + copula modifier + postmod. ¶**Kil ul mul.umyen in tul cip iya mōs chac.e kakeyss.ᵊo?** Will I be unable to find the house even if I ask?

-umyen iya, conditional + particle. ¶**Ku yak man mek.umyen iya tangcang ey nās.ci** If you just take this medicine I think you'll get better in no time at all. **Swul han thek ul cal et.e mek.umyen iya nācwung ey ka se khun soli mōs haci** You would not complain later on if only you were given a good treat of wine to drink. ABBR **-umyen ya**.

-umyen khenyeng, conditional + pcl [cute?]. ¶**Ku ¹nōin i ppalli cwuk.umyen khenyeng acik to sip-nyen un mūncey ēps.ulq kes ita** You might think that old man would die soon, but he's got a good ten years to go.

-umyen se, conditional + particle. Attested from 1728 as *-umyen sye*. 1. while ~ at the same time. ¶**nolay lul hamyen se chwum ul chwuta** dances and sings at the same time. **wūlmyen se māl hata** tells it in tears. **um.ak ul tul.umyen se kōhyang ul sayngkak hata** thinks of home while listening to the music. **achim(q pap) ul mek.umyen se sinmun ul ilk.ta** reads the newspaper over the breakfast table. **pul tha olumyen se kala-anc.ess.ta** sank in flames. **wūlmyen se kyeca lul mekta** "eats mustard while shedding tears" = swallows a bitter pill".

Huymyen se melken kes ul huy-melkeh.ta hanta A coloring that is white and clean is described as "nice and fair". CF (1916 Gale 53) *chocho ho.ye kamyen sye pwopsyeyta* let's see as time goes [on/by]; *salom i sal.a kamyen sye yele kaci hwannan ul tang homnoyta* as one lives one's life, one meets all sorts of troubles. NOTE: V-umyen se is the main or continuing activity.

2. = ~ to while -- yet; although -- also; at the very same time that. [CF **-e to**, which can have different subjects for the two clauses; **-umyen se (to)** usually has the same subject for both.] **¶Tŏn un ēps.umyen se (to) cal ssunta** While you have no money, yet you spend a lot.

3. for a special sentence-final use of the abbreviated form of **hamyen se** SEE **'myen se**.

-umyen se ka, conditional + particle + particle. **¶Kel.umyen se ka ani 'la co'.yong hi anc.e se yēyki hayss.ta** We didn't talk while walking, we sat down and talked quietly. **Kil i yeki lul cīnamyen se ka te hēm hata** (CM 2:120) The road is steeper when passing by this place. **Ku nun um.ak ul tul.umyen se ka ani 'la swul ul masimyen se si lul ssunta** He writes his poetry not when listening to music but when drinking.

-umyen se kkaci, conditional + pcl + pcl. **¶Ku ka cwuk.umyen se kkaci han pūthak in tey an tul.e cwulq swu ēps.ci** We could not fail to heed the request he made on his deathbed.

-umyen se 'la to, conditional + pcl + copula var inf + pcl. **¶Yāhak ey tanimyen se 'la to kongpu nun hay ya 'ci!** You ought to get some education, even if it is just night school!

-umyen se man, conditional + pcl + pcl. **¶Ku nun swul ul masimyen se man si lul ssunta** He writes poetry only when drinking.

-umyen se n' = **-umyen se nun**

-umyen se 'na, conditional + pcl + cop advers. **¶Ku īl un ha to elyewe se pōswu lul cal pat.umyen se 'na halq īl ici kece nun mōs halq īl ita** That is such a terribly difficult job that it is something I will do for some sort of remuneration but not for free.

-umyen se 'n tul, conditional + pcl + cop mod + postmodifier. **¶Cēng sikan i pappumyen kel.umyen se 'n tul mōs mek.ul ya** If we are really so pressed for time, can't we eat while on our way?

-umyen se nun, conditional + particle + pcl. **¶Cwūngyo hanq yēyki 'ni-kka n' kel.umyen se nun mōs hakeyss.ta** It is too important for me to tell it while walking (= on the street). **Na nun um.ak ul tul.umyen se nun chayk ul mōsq ilk.nunta** I can't read (books) while I am listening to music.

-umyen se puthe, conditional + pcl + pcl. from the moment that -- , starting when -- . **¶Tāy-hak.kyo kongpu lul haki sīcak hamyen se puthe tāmpay lul phiwukey tŏyss.ta** I took up smoking from the time that I began my college work. **Emeni uy mok-soli lul tul.umyen se puthe pyēng i nās.nun kes kath.ess.ta** My illness seemed to get better from the moment I heard Mother's voice. **Hak.kyo ey kamyen se puthe acwu co'.yong hay cyess.ta** He quieted down tremendously when he began going to school. **Namyen se puthe yeki sālko iss.ta** I have been living here ever since I was born. **Ku cip un kacang i cwuk.umyen se puthe mang haki sīcak hayss.ta** From the day the patriarch died the family began going downhill.

-umyen se to, conditional + particle + pcl (SEE **-umyen se** 2). **¶Ne nun pap ul cal mek.umyen se to pulphyeng in ya** You complain even when well fed? **Ku man han yēyki 'la 'myen kel.umyen se to halq swu iss.ko han cali ey anc.e se to halq swu iss.nun key 'ci** If that is all that's to be said it can be said walking or seated.

-umyen se tul, conditional + pcl + pcl. **¶Ca, ttek ul mantulci man mālko mek.umyen se tul hasi yo** Don't just make rice cakes, people, eat some while making them. **TV lul pomyen se tul kongpu (tul) hamyen (tul) an toynta** You kids mustn't study in front of the TV.

-umyen se 'tun ci, conditional + pcl + cop retr mod + postmod. **¶Chayk ul pomyen se 'tun ci kūlim ul kūlimyen se 'tun ci ttan sayngkak ul hamyen mōs ssunta** Regardless of whether you are reading a book or painting a picture, you should not let yourself get distracted by other thoughts.

-umyen se ya, conditional + pcl + pcl. **¶Pap ul ssip.umyen se ya etteh.key māl ul hani** How can I talk while I'm chewing on rice this way?! **Kongcang ey tanimyen se ya kongpu lul halq swu iss.na?** How can one study while going to and from the factory?!

-umyen tul, conditional + pcl. ¶**Sicang hamyen tul wusen chan pap ila to mekci** If you (all) are hungry, eat the leftover (cold) rice first. **Hak.kyo ey kamyen tul cŏh.un chinkwu lul sakwie ya hanta** When you go to school, children, you must make good friends.

-umye 'n tul, conjunctive + copula modifier + postmodifier. ¶**Kil ul mul.mye 'n tul** (= **mul.umyen se 'n tul**) **ku cip iya mŏs chac.e kakeyss.ni** I will surely be able to find the house, even if I have to ask. **Yelqsim man iss.umyen il hamye 'n tul kongpu mŏs hal lī ka iss.nun ya?** Is there any (= Surely there isn't any) reason you can't study even while working, if you are only earnest enough.

-umye nun < *-'ᵘʌ'm ye 'nun*, conjunctive + pcl. ¶**Tallimye nun** (= **tallimyen se nun**) **mŏs mac.hye to kel.umye nun** (= **kel.umyen se nun**) **ce phyocek ul mac.hil swu iss.ta** Even if I can't hit the target running, walking I can.

-umyen un, conditional + pcl [< **-umye nun**]. ¶**I yak ul mek.umyen un** (= **mek.umyen**) **palo nās.nunta** When you take this medicine you will get better right away. Attested from 1730 as *-myen un* vs. *-mye.n un*, but often spelled as an unanalyzed ending, no different from **-umye nun**. It is unclear whether there is a real difference in meaning between the two modern sources of the same phonemic string.

-umyen ya, abbr < **-umyen iya**

-umye pota, conjunctive + pcl [a bit awkward]. ¶**Ku co'.yong han um.ak soli nun wass.ta kass.ta kel.umye pota anc.e swīmye tut.nun phyen i nāss.ta / cŏh.ass.ta** Rather than listen to that quiet music while walking to and fro, it would be better to sit down and relax and listen to it. **Cha lul masimye pota swul ul masimye yāyki hanun key te ceng i thong haci** It is easier to get one's feelings across chatting over liquor than it is over tea.

-umye puthe, conjunctive + pcl. SEE **-umye 2**.

-umye' se, [SLOPPY] abbr < **-myen se**

-'ᵘʌ'm ye 'sye, subst + cop inf + pcl. SEE *ho'm ye 'sye*.

-umye to, conjunctive + pcl [? a bit awkward]. ¶**Ku īl un kotoynq īl ini mek.umye to hako swīmye to hay la** That is a tough job so take breaks to eat and to rest while doing it. **Ku tŏngsang un keli han pokphan ey iss.ki ttaymun ey omye to poko kamye to polq swu iss.ta** That statue is right in the middle of the street so you can see it both coming and going.

-umye tul, conjunctive + pcl. ¶**Kulem, kwāca 'la to mek.umye tul anc.e iss.key** Well, sit and have some pastries, you fellows.

-umye 'tun ci, conjunctive + cop retr mod + postmod. ¶**Kel.umye 'tun ci tallimye 'tun ci āmu'h.tun ce phyocek man mac.hye pwā la** Try hitting the target either while walking or while running, whatever way.

-umye ya, conjunctive + pcl. ¶**Swul masimye ya chayk ul ilk.ulq swu iss.na?** Can you possibly read when you're drinking (liquor)?

-un- SEE ALSO *-on-*

un < *'ᵘʌn*, particle (after vowel **nun** < *'nᵘʌn*, abbr **n'** < *'n'*). "as for": marks the theme, subdues the focus on the preceding word or phrase in order to foreground the rest of the sentence for various reasons, including these:

1. Because the sentence is long you choose some part or parts as the least novel, the most easily omitted. ¶**Na nun cinan tho.yoilq pam ey kongwen ey se chinkwu lul mannass.ta** (Me – what I did was this:) I met a friend last Saturday night in the park. **Cīnan tho.yoilq pam ey nun nay ka kongwen ey se chinkwu lul mannass.ta** Last Saturday night I met a friend in the park. **Kongwen ey se nun cīnan tho.yoilq pam ey nay ka ku chinkwu lul mannass.ta** In the park last Saturday night I met that friend. **Ku chinkwu nun cīnan tho.yoilq pam ey i kongwen ey se nay ka mannass.ta** (That friend –) I met him last Saturday night in this park. **Cīnan tho.yoilq pam ey nun na nun kongwen ey se (nun) chinkwu lul mannass.ta** I met a friend and it was in the park, last Saturday night. **Tal un han hay ey yelq-twu pen tŏnta** The moon rotates twelve times (in) a year. **Nala nun cwuqkwen kwa 'yengtho wa kwuk.min ulo toye iss.ta** A nation is made up of sovereignty, territory, and people.

2. Because the item has been mentioned before, it is OLD information, so you subdue the emphasis when you repeat it. ¶**Pokswun-i ka tal ul chyē 'ta pwass.ta; tal un maywu palk.ess.ta** Pokswun-i looked up at the moon; it was very bright. **Pokswun-i ka tal ul chyē 'ta pwass.ta; kuliko ku ay nun sulphe cyess.ta** Pokswun-i looked up at the moon; she fell sad.

3. Some other part of the sentence demands foregrounding because it is a focus of inquiry or denial. ¶**Ne nun mues ul hanun ya** What are you doing? **Ttek un nwu ka mek.ess.nun ya** Who ate the rice cake? **Kim sensayng un ēncey tte-nasinun ya** When is Mr Kim leaving? **Kwūkyeng un mōs hayss.e yo?** Didn't you do any sightseeing?

4. Two items in contrast are backgrounded so as to play up the points of contrast. (Notice that English puts stress on the items, not the contrasts.) ¶**Na nun Pusan se oko, chinkwu nun Māsan se wass.ta** I come from Pusan, and my friend comes from Masan. **I kes un cōh.ci man ku kes un nappe yo** THIS one is good, while THAT one is bad. **Pokswun-i nun pucilen haci man, awu nun com keyuluta** Pokswun-i is hard-working, but her little brother is a bit lazy. **Cal un hatoy olay nun mōs hanta** He does it well but not for long.

NOTE 1: The meaning of this focus particle is mutually exclusive with those of **ya**/**iya** (only if it be) and **to** (also, even). The particle freely follows other particles and sequences, but **i**/**ka** and **ul**/**lul** obligatorily drop. SEE **-ko nun, -ki nun, -e nun, -ci nun.**

NOTE 2: The MK particle has two versions, *ʻun*/*ʻnun* and *ʻon*/*ʻnon*. The more common version is the latter. The shapes *ʻun*/*ʻnun* are usual when the vowel of the preceding syllable is *u* or *wu*, as in *ʻptu.t un* (1481 Twusi 23:9b), *il ʻhwu ʻm un* (1463 Pep 2:222b), and *LWUW ʻnun* (1447 Sek 6:2b); but even so there is an occasional example of the version *ʻon*/*ʻnon*, as in *ʻkuyGwun ʻon* (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b). The higher-vowel shapes are also found when the syllable of the preceding syllable is *e* or *ey*, as in *ke ʻs un* (1463 Pep 6:144a), *ʷNGE nun* (1451 Hwun-en 1a), and *ʷtwuy.h ey ʻnun* (1445 ¹Yong 30); but the lower-vowel shapes also occur and seem to be more common, as in *ce ʻnon* (1459 Wel 13:35ab), *ne ʻnon* (1481 Twusi 8:7a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:5b), and *ʷTHYEY ʻnon* (1447 Sek 19:10b). Only the lower-vowel version occurs after a syllable with the vowels *uy* and *wuy*, as in *ʻSYE-KUY ʻnon* (1447 Sek se:6a) and *NGWUY-NGWUY ʻnon* (1459 Wel 1:1b); likewise for *oy*, *woy*, *ay*: *kutoy ʻnon* (1481 Twusi 8:24a), *SYEN-SOYNG ʻon* (1482 Nam 1:30b), *kama ʻkwoy ʻnon* (1481 Twusi 22:39b), *ʷNAY ʻnon* (1459 Wel se: 13a). When the preceding vowel is *o* or *wo* or *a* only the lower-vowel version occurs: *ʻCHO ʻnon* (1447 Sek5a), *ʻno ʻm on* (1445 ¹Yong 24), *ʷsalo ʻm on* (1447 Sek 6:22a, 1466 Kup 2:64a, …), *kwo ʻc on* (1447 Sek 23:40b), *SYWOW ʻnon* (1447 Sek 13:53a), *ʻna ʻnon* (1447 Sek 6:5a, 1462 ¹Nung 1:86a, …), *ʷma ʻl on* (1447 Sek 6: 36a, 9:27a). An exceptional case: *KKUY-NGWAN ʻun* (1475 Nay 1:28b). After a syllable with *i* there are examples of the higher-vowel version, as in *ʻTTAY-SSING ʻun* (1459 Wel 1:37a), but *ʻon*/*ʻnon* is the norm: *ʻi ʻnon* (1462 ¹Nung 4:27b), *a ʻcoma ʷni ʻm on* (1447 Sek 6:1a), *NGUY-SIM ʻon* (1447 Sek 24:3b), … .

NOTE 3: SEE *ʻnon* (NOTE).

-un < -*ʻᴸon*, modifier (-n after a vowel); SEE **-ess.un** (past modifier).

1. (with adj, cop) – that (which) is, – who is. ¶**cak.un namu** a tree that is little, **a little tree** – CF **cāktun namu** a tree that used to be little, a once small tree. **kwuk.hoy uywen in Kim paksa** Dr Kim, who is a member of the National Assembly – CF **kwuk.hoy uywen i(ess.)tun Kim paksa** Dr Kim, who was (had been) a member of the National Assembly. **malk.ko ko.yo han pam** a night that is clear and calm.

2. (with v) – that/who has done, – that/which one has done; – that (one) did; – that (one) did to / from / with / for / … . ¶**(phyēnci lul) pat.un sālam** the man who received it (the letter). **(ku sālam i) pat.un phyēnci** the letter that was received (by the man). **wuli ka selo mannan cali** the place where we met each other. **ku sālam i pap ul mek.un cip** the house that he ate his meal at. **Ku ka tte-nan ithut-nal** the day after he left. SEE **X-una X-un.**

NOTE 1: For some of the **-L-** stems, there are variant modifier forms as if made from **-LL-** stems. Besides regular **ecin** < **ecilta** 'is kind' there is the variant **ecilun**, and besides regular **situn** < **situlta** 'withers, wilts' there is the variant **situlun**. Compare some of the irregular substantives (like **el.um** 'ice', differing from **ēlm** 'freezing').

NOTE 2: After a consonant-final stem the MK ending has the shapes -*ʻun* and -*ʻon*. Choice of the shape is determined by the vowel of the preceding syllable. After *aC*, *oC*, or *woC* only -*ʻon* occurs, as in *na ʻmon* (1447 Sek 23:13a,

1459 Wel 8:91b), *ko˙con* (1459 Wel 8:97a, 1463 Pep 2:176b), and *˝ywohon* (1459 Wel 8:90a); the exception *nwo˙phun* (?1517- Pak 1:5a) for *nwo˙phon* (1481 Twusi 15:37b) is unusual. After *e*, *uC*, *wuC*, or *iC* only *-˙un* occurs, as seen in *me˙kun* (1459 Wel 1:43b), *nul˙kun* (1481 Twusi 7:10a, 22:7b), *cwu˙kun* (1447 Sek 24:28a), and *ki˙phun* (1445 ¹Yong 2, 1447 Sek 9:27a). Stems ending in *l* reduce the expected strings *l-un* and *l-on* to just *n*, as in *˝mwo˙tin* (1447 Sek 9:24b; 1459 Wel 8:69b, 9:24b) < *˝mwo˙til-* 'bad', *˝men* (1447 Sek 13:59a, 1459 Wel 7:12b) < *˝mel-* 'distant', *˙sun* (1462 ¹Nung 9:86a) < *˙sul-* 'vanish', *˝wu˙n i* (1447 Sek 24:20b, 1449 Kok 80) < *˝wul-* 'cry', *˝cwon* (1463 Pep 1:190a) < *˝cwol-* 'shrink', *˙skon* (1482 Kum-sam 3:59a) < *˙skol-* 'spread it', *˝an* (1462 ¹Nung 9:13a) < *˝al-* 'know'. Another way to describe that: the final *l* drops so that the ending is attached without the epenthetic vowel, as expected after a stem that now ends in a vowel. The basic shape of the -L- stems is *-l^{H}-* but in the surface forms this is reduced by dropping the vowel or the whole syllable; for stems which begin with a basic low (unmarked) pitch, the high accent of an ending is kept and blended with the low to produce the rising tone marked with the double dot (˝); that is why the dictionary form (the indicative assertive) of an -L- verb begins either ˙– or ˝–. The modulated modifier is formed as expected, with the *-l-* of the stem (as well as its high or low basic accent) retained, by simply appending the modulator before the modifier ending (*-˙w^{H}-n*): *˙pi˙lwon ˙pa˙p ol* (1449 Kok 122) the food [just now] begged; *wo˙nol za a˙lwo˙n i* (1463 Pep 4:36a) that I just today found out … .

una, particle (na after a vowel)

1. please (softens a command). SEE **-ulyem una**, **-key na**, **-sey na**, **-ca 'm una**.

2. indeed (emphasizes interjections, adverbs).

2a. (interjections). ¶**eme na**, **ikhi na**, **ikki na**, **elssikwu na**, **eykku / eykhu na**.

2b. (adverbs). ¶**phek una** really quite. **yepuk una** (not) to any small degree, indeed. **cak-hi na** not much.

NOTE: After a vowel it is not always easy to tell whether /na/ represents 'na (= ina) or na (= una). When in doubt, we treat it as ina: **āmuli 'na** 'surely', **hāyng-ye 'na** 'fortunately', **kuli 'na** 'that way', **nemu 'na** 'ever so much', **kkway (kk'ay) 'na** '(fairly) well / much', **te 'na** '(any) more'. The word that is usually spelled **tewukina** 'still more' could be treated either as **tewuk-i na** (as in KEd) or as **tewuk ina**, but **kattukina** 'on top of that / everything, still (more)' is probably best viewed as **kattuk ina** rather than **kattuk 'i 'na** (< ? **kattuk hi ina**), so we will treat them both the same (as **ina**). After indeterminates **na** represents **ina** (= **itun ci**): **elma 'na**, **ecci 'na**, **etteh.key 'na**; CF **enu kes ina**.

-una < *-˙w^{H}˙na*, adversative (-na after a vowel); **-(ess.)ess.una** and **-(ess.)keyss.una** occur.

1. does / is but; though it is / does; admittedly – but. ¶**Nac un tewuna cenyek un senul hata** The days are hot but the nights are cool. **Khi nun khuna him un cēkta** Though tall, he has little in the way of strength. **Tōn un mānh.una pulhayng hata** Although he is rich, he is unhappy. **Kako siph.una sikan i ēps.ta** I'd like to come but I haven't got the time. **Ku num yelqsim un iss.una caycwu ka ēps.ta** He has enthusiasm but he lacks talent. **Ku pun un hwullyung han hakca (i)sina sangsik i ēps.usita** He is a splendid scholar, but he lacks common sense. **Āy nun mānh.i ssess.una polam i ēps.ess.ta** I tried very hard, but all in vain. **Ku kos ey kaki nun kass.ess.una nwū' nim hanthey tullici nun anh.ess.ess.ta** I was there, to be sure, but I did not stop by my older sister's. **Hwaksil hi nun molukeyss.una Hangkali ey pān.lan i il.e nass.ta ko hanta** I don't know for sure, but I heard that a revolt has broken out in Hungary. **Ku ay nun keki ey hyeng i iss.e se kass.ess.keyss.una ne nun way keki kass.ess.nun ya** He must have gone there because he has a brother living there, but what was the reason you went there?

2. 2a. ~ **(kan ey)** (whether –) or, or the like, or whatnot. ¶**ilena celena (kan ey)** – whether doing this or doing that. **iss.(ess.)una ēps.(ess.)una** whether there is / was or not. **Nay ka ponun kes ina tut.nun kes ina tā say lowess.ta** Everything I saw or heard was new to me. **ona an ona (= otun ci an otun ci)** whether he comes here or not. **khuna cak.una kalici anh.ko** regardless of whether it is big or small. **mues ina (= mues itun ci) anything (at**

all), everything. **Mikwuk sālam ina Yengkwuk sālam ina sangkwan i ēps.ta** It doesn't matter whether it is an American or an Englishman. **Cōh.una silh.una** (= **cōh.tun ci silh.tun ci**) **hay ya hanta** You must do it whether you like it or not. **Onul kana ¹nayil kana machan-kaci 'ta** It makes no difference whether you go there today or tomorrow.

2b. (however it might be) still, nonetheless, yet. ¶**Āmuli puluna tāytap hanun sālam un ēps.ess.ta** However hard I shouted there was no one who answered.

3. ~ **talum ēps.ta** is no different from, is just (all) the same as (= **hako kath.ta**). ¶**han cip-an ina talum ēps.ta** is almost (is as good as) one of the family. **Ku nun cimsung ina pyel lo talum ēps.ta** He is little more than an animal. **Payk-nyen hacheng ul kitalina talum ēps.ta** "it is just like waiting a hundred years for the muddy river to clear up" = "is like waiting for pigs to fly".

4. X-**una** X-**un** that is very / quite X, that is really (ever so) X – said of impressive things. ¶**khuna khun cip** a really big house. **nelp.una nelp.un pata** a sea that is just ever so wide. **noph.una noph.un san** such a high mountain, ever so high a mountain. **kiph.una kiph.un mul** water ever so deep. **mēna mēn kil** a road / journey ever so long. **cōh.una cōh.un** ever so nice. **kīna kīn** ever so long (usually of time, CF **kīlko kīn, kīn kīn**). NOTE: 1894 Gale 221 spells *khun.akhun* for **khuna khun**, apparently regarding the *-a-* as a kind of infix lodged in a structure iterating an adjective modifier (like "big-Oh!-big"?).

5. **tuna-tulta** comes and goes, frequents. [Or is this tu-l- + na-?]

? 6. (sentence-final) SEE **ila 'na**

7. SEE **-una māna**

-una → **-un a** = **-un ya**

-una lul, advers + pcl. ¶**Hankul ina Hānq-ca 'na lul mak.lon hako** Regardless whether it is Korean or Sino-Korean [Chinese]. CF **-na lul**.

-una-ma, extended adversative. (is / does) but anyway; however; despite (the value-detracting fact that). ¶**Mas un cōh.ci mos hana-ma hana tusio** They are not very tasty, but please have one anyway. **Cip un cek.una-ma cali ka cōh.ta** The house may be small, but it's nicely located.

-una māna, advers + advers < **mālta**. there is no need to, one might as well not, it is useless / unnecessary to. ¶**Māl hana māna, Hānkwuk kyengcey palqcen i kup-senmu 'ta** Needless to say, the development of Korea's economy is of utmost urgency. **Kulen kwamok un paywuna māna 'ta** It is useless to study a subject like that. **Ku i hanthey mul.e popsita – Mul.e pona māna** Let's ask him – There's no point in asking him (he wouldn't know).

~ **'ci (yo)** [< **ici (yo)**] it does not matter (makes no difference) whether – or not; it will do no good whether – or not. ¶**Ku yenghwa lul ka-poca – Ka-pona māna 'ci** Let's go see that movie – What's the point in seeing it?! **Yak ul mek.una māna 'ci yo** (M 2:1:113) It doesn't help whether I take the medicine or not.

~ **hata**, vni. does off and on, does fitfully, does halfheartedly / hesitantly, hesitates. (CF **-un twung mān twung**). ¶**Cam ul cana māna hayss.tuni mopsi kotan hata** Having slept but fitfully I am very tired. **Cēmsim ul mek.una māna hako wass.tuni pay ka pelsse kophuta** Having just picked at my lunch (having eaten hardly any lunch) I am now hungry. **Cikum ku cip ey l' kana māna** (= **kalq ka mālq ka**) **hako iss.ta** I am hesitating now (trying to decide) whether to go to his house or not.

-una-ma to, extended adversative + pcl [a bit awkward]. ¶**Tōn un ēps.una-ma (to) toylq swu iss.nun tay lo towa tulikeyss.ˢup.nita** I have no money; even so, I'll help you all I can.

-una-ma yo, extended adversative + pcl. ¶**Toylq swu iss.nun tay lo towa tulikeyss.ˢup.nita – tōn un mānh.i ēps.una-ma yo** I will help you all I can – but I haven't much money.

-(u)nan, *-(u)naney* [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng ¹Nakswu 1984:8-10); does not occur with copula] = **-(u)ni-kka (n')**.

-una tul, advers + pcl [? rare]. ¶**Pang ul com chiwuna tul** (= **chiwutun ci tul**) **i key musun kkol in ya** You kids better clean up this messy room!

? **-un ccok-ccok** SEE **ccok-ccok**

-un cek, mod + n. the time (= occasion) that it happened; a past experience; CF **-unq īl, -un swu**. ~ **i iss.ta** has ever / once happened; ~ **iss.ess.ta** had ever / once happened. ~ **i ēps.ta** has never happened; ~ **i ēps.ess.ta** had never happened. ¶**Na to kulen māl ul tul.un cek i iss.ta** I have heard such talk, too. **Pihayng-ki**

lul tha pon cek i ēps.ta I have never traveled by plane. **Hānkwuk ey se (han pen to) phyēnci pat.usin cek i ēps.^{s}up.nikka?** You haven't ever (even once) received a letter from Korea? **Ku cen ey Ilpon ey ka-pon cek i iss.ess.nun ya** Had you ever been to Japan before? **Ku i eykey se han pen phyēnci lul pat.un cek i iss.ta** I once received a letter from him.

-un cengto, modifier + noun. SEE **cengto**.

-un chay, mod + postmod. just as it is / did, (in) the original state of ⋯ , as is / was. **¶nwun ul kam.un ~** with eyes closed, without opening one's eyes. **ip ul tamun ~** with mouth shut, without opening one's mouth. **os ul ip.un ~** with clothes on, without undressing. **Kwutwu lul sin.un chay lo tul.e wā to cōh.ta** You may/can come right in with your shoes on. **Uyca ey anc.un chay ku nun wuli lul mac.ess.ta** He greeted us from (= seated in) his chair (without getting up). **Pēm ul sān chay lo cap.ess.ta** We caught a tiger alive. CF **-un tay lo**.

-un chek / chey hata, mod + postmod vn insep. pretends to be (to have done). **¶Ku nun poko to mōs pon chey hako cīna kass.ta** He passed by, pretending not to see me. **Cal nan chey haci mala** Don't pretend you're somebody (= Don't be conceited). **Pāpo 'n (= in) chey hako sālam ul sok.inta** He fools / deceives people by pretending to be a fool.

-un ci$_1$, modifier + postmodifier (< *-^{u}on 'i*, mod + postmod + pcl).

1. (with adj, cop) the uncertain fact of being = whether it is (for "whether it did" see **-ess.nun ci**); CF **-un ya / ka**. **¶meych in ci (mues in ci, nwukwu 'n ci, ēncey 'n ci) ālta** knows how many they are (what it is, who it is, what place it is, when it is). **pissan ci ssan ci (khun ci, cak.un ci, kem.un ci huyn ci) moluta (ālta, mūt.ta, ic.e pelita)** doesn't know (knows, asks, forgets) whether it is costly or cheap (big or small, black or white). **cham in ci ani 'n ci ālta / mūt.ta** knows / asks whether it is true or not. **Ku kes i elma 'n ci (= elma in ci) ic.e pelyess.ta** I've forgotten how much it is. **Ku kes i cēng-mal in ci ani 'n ci ku ka mul.ess.ta** He asked if it were true.

2. 2a. **~ (yo)** I wonder whether (how, what, ⋯). **¶Elma 'na khun ci (yo)** I wonder how big it is. **Ku ka Mikwuk ey se osin pun in ci (yo)** I wonder if that is the person who came from America (or: Perhaps he came from America [3]). **Wēynq īl in ci ku hanthey se yo say sosik ēps.ta** I don't know why (= for some reason or other) I don't hear from him any more. **Ku ai ka oy atul in ci pelus i ēps.ta** Maybe the boy is an only son, the way he lacks manners. **Nailon i ssan ci yo say nwukwu 'na nailon os ul ip.ess.ta** I wonder if nylon is cheap; these days everybody wears nylon clothes.

2b. **~ yo** (as a diffident question). **¶Keki nwukwu 'sin ci yo** May I ask who is speaking (who you are)? **Cen hal māl-ssum i iss.usin ci yo?** Would there be any message (you would like to leave)? (Examples from M 2:1:283).

3. **~ (to moluta, yo)** (I don't know whether =) maybe, perhaps it is. (NOTE: With adj and cop only; for "perhaps it did" see **-ess.nun ci.**) **¶Ku i ka Mikwuk ey se osin pun in ci to molunta** Perhaps he (is the one who) came from America. **Pelus ēps.nun kes ul pomyen ku ai ka oy atul in ci (to molunta)** Judging from his lack of manners, I'd say maybe he is an only son. **Nulk.e se kulen ci** It must be my age (be because I am old).

4. given the state of being ⋯ : **(etteh.key, etteh.key 'na, ecci 'na, elma 'na) ⋯ ~; ⋯-e se 'n ci** it is so ⋯ that (= nemu ⋯-e se). **¶Nal i etteh.key chwuwun ci nwun ey se nwun-mul i na-onta** The weather is so cold it brings tears to my eyes. **Kēli ka mel.e se kulen ci yeki se poni-kka n', ku tali ka phek cāk.key pōynta** The distance is so far the bridge appears quite small, when you look at it from here. **Chwuwe se 'n ci keli ey sālam i ēps.ta** It is so cold there is no one on the street.

-un ci$_2$, verb mod + postmod (< *-un 'i* mod + postmod + pcl). (the long time) since, from the time when: + TIME WORD + **ita** or **i / ka toyta**. **¶Sensayng nim ul poywun ci ka olay 'p.nita** It has been a long time since we've seen you. **Phyēnci lul pat.un ci (ka) sēk tal i toynta** It's been three (long) months since I got a letter [NOTE: **sahul** 'three days' would sound funny because that seems too short a period]. **Yeki on ci ō-nyen i toyess.ta** It is five years since I was here. **Ku i wa cakpyel han ci elma 'na toyn ya** How long is it since you saw him last? **Wui Tong pec kkoch ul mōs pon ci ka pelsse sā-nyen i tōy yo** It has been four years now since I've been able [that I have not been

able] to see the cherry blossoms at Wui Tong.

NOTE: The verb before **-un ci** can be affirmative ("it has been ~ since it happened") or negative ("it has been ~ that it has not happened") with the same truth value. The negative is usually strong (**mŏs** rather than **an**).

-un ci kkaci, modifier + postmod + pcl. **¶I os i elma 'n ci kkaci nun āl phil.yo ka ēps.ta** There is no need to know how much the dress costs.

-un ci ko, mod + postmod + pcl. [adj/cop only; lit] = **-un tey!** (exclamatory). **¶Ā kippun ci ko** Oh such delight! **Hyung han ci ko** O woe! O evil day! (SEE NKd 678b.) CF **-ulq si ko.**

-un ci 'la (se), modifier + postmodifier + cop var inf (+ pcl). [lit] as, since (= **-e se**).

1. (with adj, cop) as/since it is. **¶Ku nun wen.lay him i sĕyn ci 'la tanpak ey penccek tul.ess.ta** Naturally strong as he is, he lifted it with the greatest of ease. **Ku nun kiek i cŏh.un ci 'la se Sāse lul tā ōynta** As he has a good memory, he knows all the Four Books by heart. **Nemu 'na kippun ci 'la chwum chwumye nolay pulunta** They are so happy they dance and sing. **Ppioneyl(u) ka ppioneyl(u) in ci 'la, môtun sāep ey se pi-cocik atong tul eykey mopem ul pointa** The "Pioneer", as a Pioneer, shows a good example to the nonorganization children in all undertakings. SEE *hon ci 'la.*

2. (with v) as/since it did; SYN **-ess.nun ci 'la (se).** **¶Tongsayng eykey se phyĕnci lul imi pat.un** (= **pat.ess.nun**) **ci 'la ku hyengphyen ul cal ālko iss.ess.ta** Since I had already received a letter from my little brother, I well understood his situation. CF Gale (1916:60) "A book form having the force of [*-es.sunikka*] in the colloquial. It has the force of as, since or a comma."

NOTE: Richard Rutt tells me that in early 19th-century writings (and infrequently in the 1937 translation of the Bible), there are found sentence-final examples of **-un/-nun ci 'la.** Perhaps these can be regarded as analogous to some of the uses of **-un/-nun i 'la** or **-un/nun kes ita** 'it is a fact that ... '. Are there examples of **-un/-nun ci 'n i 'la**, like **-ulq ci 'n i 'la**?

-un ci man, mod + postmod + pcl. **¶Na nun ku īl i tānci kulen ci man al.ess.nun tey** I knew that (matter/job) would be just like that.

-un ci nun, mod + postmod + pcl. **¶Ku nyeca uy maum-ssi ka etten ci nun moluci man (un) elkwul un yeypputula** I do not know what her disposition is like but she had a pretty face (as I recall).

-un ci (se) puthe, mod + postmod (+ pcl) + pcl. **¶Na nun ke nyeca uy elkwul pota maum-ssi ka etten ci (se) puthe ālko siph.ta** I want to know first what her disposition is like, rather than her face.

-un ci to, mod + postmod + pcl. SEE **-un ci** (3).

-un (c)cok-(c)cok [substandard, ? DIAL] = **-nun (c)cok-(c)cok.** CF CM 2:71.

-un cuk(-sun), mod + postmod [somewhat lit; CF **-umay** = **-um ey**; **-umyen un**]. SEE **in cuk**; **cuk** (< *'CUK*).

1. since, as, when. **¶Nay ka kuleh.key māl han cuk ku nun pelkhek sĕng ul nāyss.ta** When I said that he flared up in anger. **Ttek man mek.un cuk sŏk i cŏh.c'anh.ta** Since I had nothing but rice cake my insides don't feel so good. **Nay ka ka-pon cuk pelsse mulken i tā na-kass.tula** When I went to see, the goods had already all run out. **Tol.a pon cuk ippun nyeca ka iss.ess.ey yo** When I looked around, there was a pretty woman there. **Ku uy cip ey ka-pon cuk āmu to ēps.ess.ta** I tried going to his house but there was no one there. **Māl ul tut.ko pon cuk kulelq tus hata** As I heard him tell it, it seems quite plausible. **Kulen cuk nayil kanun kes i cŏh.keyss.ta** That being the case, you had better leave here tomorrow. **Ku chayk un nay kes in cuk tollye cwusio** As the book is mine, give it back to me. **Sicang han cuk sŏk i ssulita** Since I am hungry I have a pain in my stomach.

2. if, then. **¶Mul i malk.un cuk khun koki ka tulci anh.nunta** When the water is clear there are no big fish in it. **Ip ul pellin cuk māl i "cheng-sanq yu-swu" 'ta** Once he opens his mouth he is all ("green mountains and flowing water" =) eloquence. **San ey namu ka ēps.un cuk hongswu uy wihem i iss.ta** If there are no trees in the mountains there is a danger of floods.

-un cwul, mod + postmod. the assumed fact that it is/did. **¶Ku i ka kulen cwul (ul) mŏllass.ta** I had no idea he would be that way. **Cey ttong kwulin cwul ul molunta** People do not realize that their own excrement stinks = People are

blind to their own defects = "The pot calls the kettle black". **Ku ka kānchep in cwul nwu ka al.ess.ul ya** Who ever suspected that he was a spy? ... ~ **(lo) ālta** thinks (supposes, assumes, expects, believes) that ... ; CF **-un kes ul ālta** knows that ..., **-ul(.nun) ci ālta** knows whether .... **Ku sacen i tul.e on cwul ānta** I think/believe that the dictionary has come in; CF **Ku chayk i tul.e wass.ta ko sayngkak hanta** I think that the book has come in.

-un cwung, mod + n. (in) the midst of being. ¶**Pappusin cwung ey i chelem īl ul towa cwusye se tāytan hi kāmsa hap.nita** I am very grateful to you for helping me in my work when you are busy.

-ˈᵘongi ˈˈta SEE **-ngi ˈˈta**

-ungkkay [DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:35)] = **-uni-kka**

-un hwū < **-ˈᵘon ˈˈHHWUW**, modifier + noun. after going; after it happens (happened, will happen). ¶**Apeci hanthey se phyēnci lul pat.un hwū ey ne hanthey tāytap hakeyss.ta** I will give you an answer after I get the letter from my father. **Ku kes i Mikwuk ey osin hwū iess.ˢup.nikka?** Was that after you had already come to America? ANT **-ki cen ey**. SYN **-un twī**; CF **-un taum**.

-uni$_1$ (< **-ˈᵘo'n *i***), sequential (**-ni** after a vowel); **-(ess.)ess.uni, -(ess.)tuni, -(ess.)keyss.uni** all occur.

1. (= **-uni-kka** n'): 1a. since it is/does; so. ¶**Nemu khuni pakkwuca** It is too big, so let's exchange it. **Onul un com pappuni ku īl un ˈnayil hakeyss.ta** I am rather busy today, so I'll take care of that matter tomorrow. **Halq īl i ēps.uni sānqpo ˈna halq ka yo?** Since we have nothing to do, shall we take a walk? **Na nun cal molu(keyss.u)ni sensayng hanthey mul.e pwā la** I don't really know, so ask the teacher. **Cēki sungkang-ki ka naylye oni ellun ka se thaca** There's an elevator over there, so let's go right over and take it. **Sikan i nuc.ess.uni wuli catong-cha thako kapsita** As it is late, let's go in a taxi.

1b. when (in the past), then (I found that), as. ¶**Ku ka nwukwu ˈn ka hani palo Pak kwun uy hyeng nim ila ˈney** When I wondered who he was they told me he was Pak's brother.

2. but, and; but/and now; but/and here; but as it turns out (to one's surprise, contrary to expectations), when. ¶**sayngkak hani** when I (stop to) think about it. **I chayk tul ul tā ilk.ulq sayngkak ul hani aph i kkāmah.ta** I have little hope of getting all these books read.

3. [DIAL, semi-lit] = **-key** in a way such that, so that it is/does. ¶**khetalani** (= **khetalah.key**) **hata** makes it a little bigger. **kkamatuk hani** (= **hakey**) **mēlli** darkly distant. **meng hani se iss.ta** stands around with a blank face (on one). **Alh.nunta ˈtuni** (= 1) **melcceng hani** (= 3) **tol.a taniki man cal hanta** I heard he's sick, but look, he is going around sound as a bell.

4. in accordance with, as; mod + **kes ul poni** to judge (judging) from the fact that ~, in view of the fact that ... ¶**Kūnca ey say cip san kes ul poni tōn ul mānh.i pēl.ess.nun ka pota** Look at the way he bought a new house not long ago; he must have made a lot of money.

5. (= **-ko**) and also (giving further details). ¶**Ku ka pyesul ey oluni ku ttay nai ka sumul iess.ta** He was appointed to a government post at the age of twenty (= "and he was twenty at that time").

-uni$_2$ → **-un i$_1$, -un i$_2$**

-un i$_1$ < **-ˈᵘo'n *i***, mod + n (postmod). CF **-un kes; -ul/-nun/-tun i**.

1. the one (thing/person) that is/did; one who(m)/that ~ (was/did).

1a. (epitheme extruded from subject) one who ~. **ciun i** "the one who composed it", the writer, the author; the creator, the builder. **nulk.un i** an old person.

1b. (epitheme extruded from object) one whom ~. Example?

2. (summational epitheme) the act/fact of being or of having done:

2a. ~ **mankhum**. ¶**mānh.un i mankhum** as much as there is, as many as there are. **Ne nun pūca ˈn** (= **in**) **i mankhum te kipu hay ya hanta** Inasmuch as you are richer, you should contribute more. **Wuli ttattus han pang ey se āmu kekceng ēps.i cīnayn i mankhum, tewuk kanan han sālam tul sayngkak ul hay ya toynta** We are living in a warm room with no worries, and that is all the more reason we should give thought to the poor people.

2b. ~ **pota**. ¶**Tōn i mānh.un i pota kēnkang han kes i nās.ta** Health is preferable to wealth.

3. abbr < **-un i 'la** it is (the case) that. ¶**Sipi ey kāy cic.kenul im man yekye na-ka pon i** When the dog barked at the twig door, I went out expecting my beloved. CF **-ulq ci 'n i, -ul they 'n i.**

-un i_2 = -un ya. ¶**nay kes in i ney kes in i tathwuta** "fights over whether it is mine or yours" = struggles for possession. **Nulin i keyulun i hyung man ponta** He is always finding fault with me, saying how slow I am, how lazy I am, and whatnot.

-'^{u}o'n i, mod + postmod. SEE *-o'n i, ho'n i; -(^{u}o)'si'n i; -'nu'n i, -'no'n i, -(^{u}o)'sino'n i; -'ta'n i, -'te'n i, -(^{u}o)'site'n i, -'tesi'n i; -'ke'n i, -'Ge'n i, -'e'n i, -'ka'n i, -'Ga'n i, -'a'n i.*

-'^{u}o'n i 'Ga, mod + postmod + postmod (= *'ka*). did / is it? SEE *ho'n i 'Ga.*

-'^{u}o'n i 'Gwo, mod + postmod + postmod (= *'kwo*). did / is it? ¶*SYWU-PPWO-TTYEY mu'sum "TTWOW-"LI 'lol pwo'kwo 'kwot HUY-"NGWUW 'tha nilo'n i 'Gwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:1b) seeing what logic did Subhūti forthwith say that it is rare? SEE *ho'n i 'Gwo.*

-unq īhwu, modifier + postmodifier. SEE **īhwu.**

-uni-kka, extended sequential. NOTE: ***-nuni-kka** and ***-(ess.)tuni-kka** do not occur.

1. since / as it is / does, so, and so. ¶**Han sene tal te iss.uni-kka chēnchen hi īl hay to cōh.ta** As there are about three more months, we can take our time on the job. **Ney ka hanun kes ul poni-kka swiwe pointa** To see you do it, it looks easy. **Ku sosik ul tul.uni-kka maum i noh.inta** Now that I hear the news, I feel better. **Kuleni-kka kuleh.ci** That's why, you see.

2. when (in the past), then, as, and / but then. ¶**Nai lul mul.uni-kka ku "yeca nun acik sam-sip mīman ila ko māl hayss.ta** When I asked her age, she said that she was still under thirty. **Casey hi poni-kka ku kes un kācca cinewu yess.ta** When I looked it over closely, I found that it was an imitation pearl. **Cēnhwa lul hani-kka āmu to pat.ci anh.ess.ta** When I phoned, nobody answered. **Nay ka kani-kka ku ka sinmun ul poko iss.ess.ta** When I called on him, he was reading a newspaper.

~ **n(un)** SAME (subdued to emphasize the clause that follows). ¶**Mēlli se poni-kka n' chen.yen sān sālam kath.ta** When you look at it from a distance it's just like a living person.

~ **tul** SAME (with plural subject). ¶**Kuleni-kka tul kekceng ici** That is why we are bothered.

~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Non ila 'n kong tul.in mankhum sōtuk i nani-kka yo** It's that / because you get out of a field according to the work you put into it. **Ku ya pelsse yeki lul [= ey (lul)] meych tal iss.uni-kka yo** That's because I've been here a few months already (1954 Lukoff 111). CF M 3:3:59-60.

-uni-kka 'n tulwo (1893 Scott 97) = **-uni-kka 'n tulwu** [Chwungcheng DIAL (LHS)], **-uni-kka 'n ulwu** [DIAL]. because, since, as. ¶*meni-skantulwo kal swu ep.so* (1894 Gale 72) as it is a long distance I cannot go. *palam i puwuni-kka 'n tulwo silkwa ttele cyes.swo* (1887 Scott 63) the wind having risen the fruit fell off. CF ***-'^{u}on 'i olwo.***

-unq īl, modifier + postmod. the experience of having done. ~ **i iss.ta** has ever done, once did. ~ **i iss.ess.ta** had ever / once done. ~ **i ēps.ta** has never done. ~ **i ēps.ess.ta** had never done. ¶**Ilpon ey ka-ponq īl i iss.n' ya?** Have you ever been to Japan? **Ku i eykey se han pen phyēnci lul pat.unq īl i iss.ta** I once got a letter from him. **Pihayng-ki lul tha ponq īl i ēps.ta** I have never traveled by airplane. **Hānkwuk ey se phyēnci lul pat.usinq īl i han pen to ēps.^{s}up.nikka (ēps.usip.nikka)** You have never received any letters from Korea? **Hak.kyo lul kaluchi(si)nq īl i iss.^{s}up.nikka / iss.usip.nikka / kyēysip.nikka?** Have you ever taught school? CF **-un cek.**

-un i 'la < ***-'^{u}o'n i 'la***, mod + postmod + cop indic assert. it is (the case) that. ¶**Ney ka nay māl ul an tul.e pwā la hon nako māl they 'n i 'la** If you don't listen to me you'll be in trouble. **Sānula 'myen pyelq īl ul tā tang hanun pep in i 'la** You have to put up with a lot of things to stay alive. **Pap ul mekta ka 'la to son nim i osimyen il.e se ya hanun pep in i 'la** You should rise when guests appear, even in the middle of dinner. ABBR **-un i.** SYN **-tun kes ita.** CF **-ulq ci 'n i 'la, -nun / -tun i 'la, -ul i 'la; -ni^{l}/ja.**

¶*'ile 'n 'PYEN-'HWA 'lol "pwoyGwo 'za SSIN-'CYWOK 'ol ka'ta twolwo "PWON-'CCWA 'ay 'tu'le anco'n i 'la* (1447 Sek 6:34ab) only when he had demonstrated these transformations did he gather up his ṛddhipāda (deva-foot

ubiquity) and go back to sit in his place. *ne ˙[G]wa kol˙Wo˙l i ˜ep.su˙n i ˙˙la* (1459 Wel 18:57b) there is no one to compare with you. *˙ile ˙n ˙t olwo ke˙mu.m ye ˙hoyywo˙m ol non˙hwo.n i ˙˙la* (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and (being) white.

-unq ilay, mod + postmod. SEE **ilay**.

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙lol, modifier + postmodifier + particle. ¶*mwo˙lwomay [PWONG-˙HWA] ˙ay s wuytwu ho˙n i lol a˙lal ˙t ilwo˙ta* (1481 Twusi 15:42b) it is by all means to recognize those who lead in moral reform by example.

-uni mangceng ici [DIAL] = **-ki ey mangceng ici**. CF **-uni 3**.

-un i mankhum / pota SEE **-un i₁**

-˙ᵘou˙n i ˙-ngi s ˙ka, mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. ¶*˙SYENG-ZIN ˙i ˜kyesi.n i ˙˙n i ˙-ngi s ˙ka* (1465 Wen se:68a) is there a holy man here? *ye˙sus ha˙no˙l i e˙nu y ˙za ˙mos ˜tywoho˙n i ˙-ngi s ˙ka* (1447 Sek 6:35b) of the six heavens just which is best?

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙-ngi s ˙kwo, mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. ¶*[˜LYANG-˙HAN ˙KWO-˙SSO] ˙ay ˜es.te ho˙n i ˙-ngi s ˙kwo* (1445 [1]Yong 28) how were they [in their roles] with respect to the history of the Two Hans?

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙-ngi ˙˙ta, mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶*pwuthye s the˙li ˙lol a˙za ka˙n i ˙-ngi ˙˙ta* (1447 Sek 24:30a) had to grab Buddha's hair. *˙TTAY-KKWU-TTAM ˙i ˙il˙Gwu˙n i ˙-ngi ˙˙ta* (1449 Kok 5) Gautama (the Greater) achieved it.

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙-ng˙ ˙ita = **-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙-ngi ˙˙ta**, mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶*SIN ˙uy ˜NGWEN* [= *˙NGWEN*] *˙honwon ˙pa y a˙ni ˙˙n i ˙-ng˙ ˙ita* [sic *a-˙ni-ning-˙i-ta*] (1586 Sohak 6:44a) it is not that a subject is requesting it. *[MWU-˙SSO] ho.n i ˙-ng˙ ita* (1676 Sin.e 2:3b) was safe (without incident).

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙-ng˙ ˙˙ta, abbr < **-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙-ngi ˙˙ta**. ¶*SAM-˙SYEY ˙yey s ˜i˙l ol ˜a˙losil ˙ss oy pwu˜thye ˙ysi˙ta ˙ho˙no.n i ˙-ng˙ ˙˙ta* (1447 Sek 6:18a) – and he commanded knowledge of the three states of existence; therefore they say that he is Buddha.

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙n ˙t ay n˙, mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*˜twu nul˙ku˙n [i] uy ˙KWOLQ-˙SYWUY lul somos pwo˙n i ˙n ˙t ay n˙ ˙kwot ˜tywo˙hi hon ti˙Gwuy ˜mal ˙ho˙ya ye˙le pang ˙ay s ˜ma˙l ol kus.nwu˙lu.l i ˙˙n i* (?1468- Mong 32b) since he saw the two old men's true essence he immediately spoke with them on good occasion and would have a discussion on various subjects.

-u.n i ˙n ˙t ye SEE **-˙wo.n i ˙n ˙t ye**

-un i tul, 1. mod + postmod + pcl = **-un ya tul**.

2. mod + quasi-free n + pcl. the ones which are / did. ¶**celm.un i tul** the young people.

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙uy (pcl). ¶*KAN-NAN ho˙n i ˙uy no˙m oy ˜pwo˙poy ˜hyey˙ywom kot ˙˙ta* (1465 Wen 3:3; 1:62a) it is like a poor man reckoning another's treasures.

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙ya, mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*˙i ˙non QON ˙ol ˜alGa˙la ho˙n i ˙ya QON ˙ol kap˙ka˙la ho˙n i ˙ya* (?1468- Mong 31b) is it that we are to recognize obligation or are we to repay obligation? *˙i non ˙POYK ˜TTYANG s ˙hi˙m ol ˙TUK ho˙n i ˙ya* (?1468- Mong 31a) has he really got the strength of a hundred men?

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙ye, mod + postmodifier + postmodifier. ¶*˜mwu˙lusya˙toy ˙ne ˙y ˜kyeci˙p i ˜kwo˙Wo.n i ˙ye* (1459 Wel 7:10b) he inquired "is your wife pretty?". *a[˙]ni nemwu spolo˙n i ˙ye* (1481 Twusi 8:67a) isn't it too hasty?

-˙ᵘo˙n i ˙za, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*kwos ˙ni˙ph i ˜cye˙ku.n i ˙za* – (1459 Wel 8:18a) precisely because they have few blossoms and leaves. SEE *ho˙n i ˙za*.

-unq [1]iyu, mod + n. the reason that (it is / did). ¶**Ku sāep ey silphay han kes i ku ka sacik hanq [1]iyu (i)ta** He failed in the job and that is the reason he resigned. **Chelqswu ka cwuk.unq [1]iyu nun ku kes ikeyss.ta (ya!)** That must be the reason Chelsswu died(, I tell you)! CF **-ulq [1]iyu**.

-un ka < **-˙ᵘon ˙ka**, modifier + postmodifier.

1. (the question) whether it is / did; is / did it? ~ **yo** SAME [POLITE]. ¶**Kath.un ka?** Are they the same? **Nwukwu 'n ka yo** (= **Nwukwu in ka yo**) Who is it? NOTE: This is a common way to form INTIMATE and (with **yo**) POLITE questions for adjective or copula; for verbs **-na (yo)** is more common. CF **-tun / -nun / -ulq ka**.

2. **-un ka ha-**. ¶**Ku ka nwukwu 'n ka hani palo Pak kwun uy hyeng nim ila 'ney** When I wondered who he was they told me he was Pak's brother.

3. (adj or cop +) **-un ka p^o/_u ta** it seems that ("it is a question of"); SYN **-na p^o/_u ta**. [For verbs, iss-, ēps-, -keyss- the proc modifier is

used: -nun ka $p^{o}/_{u}$ta.] ¶Kim sensayng in ka pota It seems to be Mr Kim. Pakk i chwuwun ka pota It seems cold outside.

-un ka ka, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Haksayng tul i mānh.un ka ka mūncey 'ta The question is whether there are too many students.

-un ka ko [Hamkyeng DIAL] = quoted -un ka

-un ka lul, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Cengto uy pūsa ka etten cengto in ka lul natha-nāynta Adverbs of degree show (to) what degree it is. Ku ^{n}yeca ka khun ka lul al.e pwā la Find out whether she's tall.

-un ka 'm, 1. abbr < -un ka (ko) ham

2. abbr < -un ka (ko) han māl ia?. ¶Ku key eti kwuksan in ka 'm – Mi-cey 'ci! What do you mean that's a Korean product – why, it's American made! Ku key eti sayk i huyn ka 'm – nolah.ci! That's not white – it's yellow. NOTE: Many speakers reject this use with adj, some reject it with the copula, too; none use it with verbs. CF -ta 'm, -na 'm.

-un kām, mod + n. the feeling that it is/did; ~ i iss.ta/nata it feels/seems like, it gives the feeling of. ¶Ku kes i com cak.un kām i iss.ta It gives the feeling that it is rather small, I'd say. Onul nal i cham malk.kwun – kaul i on kām i nanta These days are very clear, I notice – it feels as if autumn were here.

-un ka nun, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Nwu ka khun ka nun mūncey ka toyci man ... It is a question who is taller, but ... .

-un ka tul, mod + postmod + pcl = -un ya tul

-un ke, abbr < -un kes; ~ 'ey yo (= iey yo)

-un ke 'ci, abbr < -un kes ici

-un ke l', abbr < -un ke lul = -un kes ul. When followed by the polite particle yo there is reinforcement: ke l'q yo /kellyo/.

1. although (in spite of the fact that) it is or (= -ess.nun ke l') did; indeed, despite contrary anticipations/reservations; but, anyway; so there!; (it's) too bad that – , too bad but – . ~ iyo, ~ yo = -un ke l'q yo (kellyo) SAME [POLITE]. ¶Ku sālam i him i kkway sēyn ke l' But he is terribly strong! Ku tōn un tā sse pelin ke l' (I'm sorry but) I have spent all the money. Na n' akka wuli apeci ka pām sa 'ta cwun ke l', acwu ... My daddy bought ME some chestnuts a while ago!

2. SEE -un kes (1,2,3)

-un ke 'l(q), abbr < -un kes il(q)

-un ke l'q yo (kellyo) SEE -un ke l'

-un ke 'la, abbr < -un kes ila

-un ke n', abbr < -un ke nun = -un kes un

-un ke 'n, abbr < -un kes in

-un ke 'na, abbr < -un kes ina

-un kes < -$^{'u}$*on kes*, modifier + n (postmod).

1. a thing that is or that (one) did. ¶Nay kulen kes cheum pwass.ta I have never seen such a thing. I payk.hwa-cem ey ēps.nun kes i ēps.^{s}up.nita This department store carries everything.

2. one that is or that (one) did. ¶I kes mālko to tto talun kes i iss.ci anh.sup.nikka? You have another besides this, surely? Sellyeng cal-mos toyn kes i iss.tula to yōngse hasipsio Even if (you have discovered that) there is a mistake, please forgive him.

3. the (tentative) fact that it is or that (one) did. ¶Tōn i mānh.un i pota kēnkang han kes i nās.ta Health is preferable to wealth. I pen ey ponay on sakwa nun wuli co lo on kes i punmyeng haney It is obvious that the apples sent this time are (for) our share (NKd). Il-nyen cen ey pon kes i ku lul macimak pon kes iess.ta The last I saw of him was a year ago. Onul hak.kyo ey oci anh.un kes ul poni alh.nun ka pota I guess he is ill, since he is absent from school today.

4. 4a. ~ ul = -un ke l'.

4b. ~ i = -un key but. SEE i 5b. ¶Na nun cal hanta 'psiko han kes i ileh.key toyess.ta It turned out this way, but I thought I was doing the right thing.

5. ~ ulo poita [written style] it appears/seems that it or one is/did. ¶Cengpu nun i kyēyhoyk ey chānseng han kes ulo pointa It seems that the government has agreed on this plan. Ilchak un wuli Hānkwuk sēnswu in kes ulo pointa In first place seems to be one of our Korean athletes.

NOTE: Pulk.un kes ita (1) It's a red thing; (2) It's the red one; (3) (It's a fact that) it's red = It's red, you see. Nay kes i pulk.un kes ita Mine is the red one; Mine is red, you see.

-un kes kath.ta, mod + n + adj. 1. it seems that it is/did; 2. it is like the one/thing that is or that (one) did. ¶Cōh.un kes kath.ta (1) It seems to be good; (2) It's like the good one. Mikwuk ey se say lo osin pun in kes kath.ta He seems to be the gentleman newly arrived

from America. **Ku nun cēmsim ul kwūlm.un kes kath.ta** It seems he skipped lunch. CF **-un ka pota, -un mo.yang ita, -un seng siph.ta, -un tus hata, -un yang hata.**

-un key, 1. abbr < **-un kes i**

2. abbr < **-un kes ie/ia**

-un ke ya, abbr < **-un kes i(y)a**

-un key 'ci = -un ke yci, abbr < **-un kes ici**

-un key 'la = -un ke yla, abbr < **-un kes ila**

-un key 'na = -un ke yna, abbr < **-un kes ina**

-un key 'ney = -un ke yney < **-un kes iney**

-un key 'ni = -un ke yni, abbr < **-un kes ini**

-un ke yo = -un key yo (1, 2, 3.). ¶**Talun sālam un etteh.key toyn ke yo** What happened to the other people?

-un ke yo man, abbr < **-un kes io man** it's that ~ is/did but [AUTH]

-un key 'ta = -un ke yta, abbr **-un kes ita**

-un key ya = -un ke ya

-un key yo, abbr. 1. < **-un kes ie(y) yo**; now largely replaced by **-un ke 'ey yo.**

2. < **-un kes iyo** [POLITE fragment].

3. < **-un kes io** it's that ~ did/is [AUTH], etc.

un khen [S Kyengsang DIAL (Mkk 1960:3:33)] = **un khenyeng**

un khenyeng (un), pcl + pcl (+ pcl). ¶**Ku nun ilum un khenyeng nai to moluney** He doesn't know how old he is, much less his name. **I tōn ulo n' mānnyen-phil un khenyeng (un) yenphil to mōs sakeyss.ta** With this amount of money you won't even be able to buy a pencil, much less a fountain pen.

-un kīm, modifier + postmod. (as) an incidental result of (being or having done) = **-un kyel.** ¶**Okey toyn kīm ey tangsin uy cim kkaci nalle wass.ey yo** I happened to be coming this way, so I brought your baggage.

-un kkatalk, modifier + n. (for) the reason that it is/did [the strongest way to state a cause and effect]. ¶**Kanan han kkatalk ey kulenq īl ul hay ya hanta** He has to do such work because he's poor. **Pappun kkatalk ey kaci mōs hanta** I can't go because I am busy. **Mun kwa chang ul cal tat.ci anh.un kkatalk ey totwuk i tul.e wass.ta** The burglar got in because we didn't close the doors and windows properly. **Ku ka nay chinkwu in kkatalk ita** It's because he is my friend. **Meli ka aphun kes un ama wūn kkatalk in ka pwā** Your headache is likely the result of crying, it appears.

-un kkuth (ey), mod + n (+ pcl). (as) the final consequence of doing; in the end, after doing. ¶**Twū sikan kyekeen han kkuth ey cek ul mullichyess.ta** After two hours of fierce battle we drove the enemy back.

-un ko < *-'ᵘon 'kwo*, mod + postmod. [colloq; poetic] the (usually rhetorical, exclamatory, or quoted) question wh~ (BUT NOT whether ~) it is/did. SEE **-un ka**; *'kwo*. ¶**Elma 'na khun ko** How big is it (I wonder)?

-un ko lo, modifier + noun + particle [bookish], for the reason that it is/did. ¶**Ku nun ōykwuk sālam in ko lo ku kes un an hay to cōh.ta** Being a foreigner, he does not have do that. **Ku phyēnci lul mōs pat.un ko lo na nun molukeyss.ta** I don't know because I never received the letter. **Kanan han ko lo 'yuhak ul mōs hakeyss.ta** Because I have no money I will be unable to study abroad. CF **-uni(-kka, -kka n'), -ki ey, -ki lo, -killey, -ki ttaymun ey, -un kkatalk ey, -um ulo, -nula ko, -e (se).**

un kosa hako SEE **kosa hako**

-un kwani, abbr < **-un ko hani**

-'ᵘon 'kwo, modifier + postmodifier (= **-un ko**).

-un kyel, modifier + postmod. (as) an incidental result of (having done). ¶**Nōllan kyel ey kuhus ul ttel.e ttulyess.ta** In my surprise I dropped the dish. SYN **-um kīm.**

-un kyengwu, mod + n. in the case/event of its being. ¶**kulen kyengwu ey nun** in such event.

-'ᵘon ma'lon, modifier + postmodifier. **but.** SEE *-'an ma'lon*; *-ᵘo'sin ma'lon*.

-un mankhum, abbr < **-un i mankhum**

-un mo.yang, mod + n. the appearance of being or of having done.

~ **ita** appears to be or to have done. ¶**Kim sensayng isin mo.yang ita** It appears to be Mr Kim. **Swun-i to na-kan mo.yang ita** Swun-i appears to have gone out, too.

(?*) ~ **ulo** No examples.

-un nameci SEE **nameci**

-'ᵘo'n oy = *-'ᵘo'n [y]oy*, abbr < *-'ᵘo'n i 'oy* 'of (etc.) that which ~'. SEE *'uy*.

-un pa < *-'ᵘon 'pa*, modifier + noun [lit].

1. = **-un kes.** ¶**isang māl han pa wa kath.i** as has been stated above. **Cwungkwuk ey se palmyeng han pa (i)ta** (1) It is something that was invented in China; (2) It is the one that was invented in China; (3) It was invented in China, you see.

2. ~ (ey) since, when. ¶**Ku uy māl ul tul.e pon pa (ey) sāsil kwa thullim ēps.ta** According to what he says, it is true to the fact. (or: What he says is true to the fact.) **Īwang on pa ey manna poko kakeyss.ta** As long as I am here, I might as well see him before I leave. **Ku eykey mul.e pon pa ku to ālci mōs hakeyss.ta hatula** I asked him, but he said he didn't know about it either.

~ **ey ya** if/since (as long as) one did. ¶**Yeki kkaci on pa ey ya, kwūkyeng hay ya 'ci yo** Since we are here, we have to see it (M 1:2:108).

3. SEE **pa**

-un pep, mod + adj-n. SEE **pep hata**.

-un phūm, modifier + n. the appearance / looks / behavior of having done or of being. SEE **phūm**.

-un sai/say, modifier + noun. while (in the state resulting from having done), during the interval following. ¶**on sai (ey)** while here, following (one's) arrival. **kan sai (ey)** while gone / away, following (one's) departure.

-un seng siph.ta, mod + postmod + adj. seems, looks like, gives the appearance of.

1. (with adj, cop). ¶ **Chwuwun seng siph.ta** It looks cold outside. **Say lo mantun sacin in seng siph.ta** It looks like a new photograph.

2. (with v; **siph.ta** usually past). ¶**Pi ka on seng siph.ess.ta** It seems to have rained.

-un sēym, mod + postmod. ~ **ita**, ~ **ulo** SEE **sēym**.

-un swu, modifier + noun.

1. an occasion of having done or of being; a past event (happening, instance, doing); a state, condition, instance (of being), circumstance, case. ¶**Celm.un sālam to yūmyeng han hakca in swu ka iss.ta** There are instances of young men (too) who are famous scholars. **Machan-kaci 'n swu ka iss.ta** Sometimes they are alike (or: Some of them are alike). **Ō-wel cangma chel ey to nal i cōh.un swu ka iss.ci yo** There are nice days even in the May rainy season.

2. [? awkward] = **-unq īl** (experience): ~ **ka iss.ta / ēps.ta** has ever / never (once) done it. ¶**Ku cwūsa lul mac.ko cōh.a cin swu to iss.e?** Has anybody ever benefited from having that shot?

-'^{u}on 'ta, modifier + postmodifier. ¶ *"ne y 'e'tu'le 'sye won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 1:1a) where have you come from? *'stwo "es'ti i cu'zu'm ey 'za kos won 'ta* (?1517- [1]No 2:3b) and how is it that you have only come at just this time? SEE *'in 'ta, hon 'ta; -'an 'ta, -'non 'ta, -'nun 'ta, -'ten 'ta.*

-'^{u}on 'ta "ma'ta every time that ... . ¶*pwuthye 'SYWELQ-'PEP 'hosin 'ta "ma'ta "ta NUNG 'hi nwol'Gay 'lwo pulu"zopno'n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:15a) every time that Buddha has preached everyone sings with song. *"mwuyn ta "mata 'PEP 'ey e'kuy.m ye n'* (1482 Kum-sam 2:18a) if every time you move you violate the Law ... . *"na l' te'pule ["KHWAN-'KHWOK] 'hi hon 'ta "ma'ta yel'hul 'Gwom "ta 'honwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 20:29a) every time they are so kind to me it takes a whole ten days.

-*unta* [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng [1]Nakswu 1984:65)] = **-nunta**. ¶*mek.unta* (? < 1677 *meknota*) eats.

-un tām, abbr < **-un taum**

-un taum, mod + n. next (right) after doing. ¶**Phyēnci lul pat.un taum ey hyeng nim hanthey cēnhwa lul hayss.ta** Right after I got the letter I phoned my brother. **Cēnhwa lul han taum iess.ta** It was (the next thing) right after making the phone call.

-'^{u}on 't ay, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*'MWOK-LYEN 'i 'CCYENG-'PPEN NGWANG 'skuy two'la 'ka 'i SSO-YWEN 'ul sol'Won 't ay NGWANG 'i 'TTAY-'QOY-"TTWOW 'lol pul'le nilo'sya'toy* (1447 Sek 6:6ab) Maudgalyāyana went back to King Śuddhodana and told him the gist of this, so the king summoned Mahāprajāpati and said to her [as follows]. *a'ni cwun 't ay* (1447 Sek 23:57b) since he did not give it, ... *'cukca 'hi 'ku KUY-'PYELQ 'ul NGWANG 'skuy al'Gwoyn 't ay* (1447 Sek 24:16a) as he immediately informed the king of that message, ... *ku kak'si ke'wulwu l' ka'cye 'ta 'ka "ney polo'm ay 'ton 't ay ku "say ku ke'wulwu 'ey s ce 'y kulu'mey 'lol pwo'kwo wu'lwu'm ul "wu'n i* (1447 Sek 24:20b) that lady got some mirrors and hung them on the four walls, so that the bird saw its image in the mirror and chirped its song. *SA-MWON 'oy "swon-'toy "salom 'pulye nilun 't ay* (1447 Sek 24:22a) as he had a man tell the śramaṇas, ... *CCYWONG 'thi a'ni hon 't ay* (1447 Sek 24:49b) since he did not obey. SEE **-'^{u}o'sin 't ay**.

-un tay lo, modifier + n + pcl. just as it is/did; according to the original state. ¶**Sensayng nim i māl hasin tay lo māyil kongpu hay ya paywunun kes i iss.ta** Just as the teacher said,

to learn you have to study every day. For more examples see **tay lo**. CF **-un chay**; **-nun tay lo**.

-'^{u}on 't ay n', mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. SEE **-'^{u}o'sin 't ay n'**, **'in 't ay n'**.

-un tey$_1$, mod + n (= **-un kos**). 1. a place that is ~ ; the place where it is or (one) did. ¶**chwuwun tey** (= **chwuwun kos**) a cold place. **mēn tey ey iss.ta** is in a distant place, is far away. **Ney ka os ul san tey ka eti 'n ya** (= **eti in ya**) Where did you buy your suit?

2. as much / well as one has done. ¶**Sensayng nim i hasin tey kkaci ce to hakeyss.^{s}up.nita** I will do as much / well as you have done. CF **-nun / -ulq tey kkaci**.

-un tey$_2$, mod + postmod [adj and cop only; verbs use proc mod **-nun tey**, **-ess.nun tey**].

1. the circumstance that it is.

-un tey (ey) SEE ALSO 2; **-un tey 'ta ka**.

-un tey (ey) se. ¶**Ku ka keyulun tey se mōtun sāko ka sayngkyess.ta** All the mishaps occurred because of his laziness (M 3:3:203).

-un tey (ey) to = **-un tey to**: SEE 3a.

2. (given) the circumstance of its being; is ~ and / but / so. ¶**Nal i chwuwun tey ōythwu lul ip.nun kes i cōh.keyss.ta** It's so cold that you better wear an overcoat. **Totwuk nom in tey nun thullim i ēps.una** ... There's no doubt he is a thief, but ... . **Ku cham-oy nun kaps un ssan tey mas i ēps.ta** The melon is cheap but lacks flavor. **I chayk i kkok phil.yo han tey salq ka yo?** I really need this book; shall I buy it? **Na to ilen kūlim ul sako siph.un tey tto iss.ulq ka yo?** I'd like to buy a picture like this myself; do you think they'd have any more? **Son ul ssis.ko siph.un tey cāmqkan yōngse hasipsio** Excuse me a minute, I want to wash my hands. **Ku ^{n}yeca ka cōh.un tey way kyelhon ul an hasip.nikka** If you like that girl why don't you marry her? (or: She's a nice girl, why don't you marry her?). **Phyēnci ssuki silh.un tey sse ya hay se hwā ka nap.nita** I dislike writing letters; it makes me mad to have to write one.

3. 3a. ~ to even though it is, in spite of the fact that it is, despite that ~ . ¶**Hānkwuk māl i elyewun tey to ku pun un cham cal hay yo** Although Korean is difficult, he speaks it quite well (M 1:2:167).

3b. ~ **to pulkwu hako** in spite of (regardless of, disregarding) the fact that it is. ¶**Nal-ssi ka mopsi chwuwun tey to pulkwu hako ōythwu lul ipci anh.ko na-kass.ta** He went out without wearing an overcoat in spite of the bitter cold. **Kulen sangthay (i)n tey to pulkwu hako ku nun cokum to kāyuy halye tulci anh.ess.ta** He made no attempt to concern himself in spite of the condition things were in.

4. ~ **(yo)**! you see (it's a case of its being) ~ ! (sentence-final exclamatory). ¶**Nal i com sensen han tey** It's a bit cold, I'd say! **Ku kul-ssi myengphil in tey yo** What a fine piece of handwriting it is!

5. marks a question in the INTIMATE or (~ **yo**) POLITE style that asks for the feelings or the opinion of the addressee ('you'), often rhetorically. eh (what), don't you think, you see, n'est-ce pas, hein (Dupont 190). ¶**Chelqswu to haksayng in tey?** Well, isn't Chelsswu a student, too? **Ku tongsayng to ttokttok han tey?** Don't you realize his little brother is bright, too? CF **-nun / -tun tey**.

-un tey$_3$ → **-unta 'y**.

-un tey$_4$ → **-un tay**. ~ **lo**.

-'^{u}on 't ey n' SEE **-'ken 't ey n'**, **-'ten 't ey n'**

-un tey nun, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶**Pay ka kophun tey nun halq swu ēps.ta** When one is hungry what else can one do?

-un tey se = **-un tey (ey) se**: SEE **-un tey** (1).

-un tey 'ta (ka). not only ~ but in addition (on top of that). ¶**I congi nun yalp.un tey 'ta ka nemu pissap.nita** In addition to this paper being thin, it is too expensive (M 1:2:454). **Kulen tey 'ta ka tto tachyess.ta** (Dupont 141) And on top of that, what did he do but injure himself!

-un tey to, mod + postmod + pcl. SEE **-un tey$_2$ 3**.

-un tey tul, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶**Chwuwun tey tul ppalli tul.e wā la** Everybody hurry in out of the cold!

-un tey ya, modifier + postmodifier + particle. ¶**Pay kophun tey ya halq swu ēps.ta** When one is HUNGRY what else can one do?

-un tey yo, mod + postmod + pcl. SEE **-un tey$_2$ 4**.

-un ti [Ceycwu DIAL (Seng 'Nakswu 1984:51-4)] = **-un tey**, = **-ess.nun tey**

-'^{u}on'ti- = **-'^{u}on 't i(-)**, mod + postmodifier ('fact') + pcl / cop. that it / one did (or is).

-'^{u}on 't i, modifier + postmodifier + particle.

1. (knowing) that – with the underlying object marked nominative (CF **-'^{u}on 't ol**). ¶*[SYANG-*

KWONG] oy [KWUN] ˙in ˙t i ˜anwo.n i (1481 Twusi 7:25a) we know it is the troops of Duke Xiāng. *˙pu˙l i te˙wun [˙]JPEP ˙in ˙t i ˜a˙ti ˜mwot hol ˙ss i il˙hwu˙m i ˙PWULQ-TTI ˙˜Gwo* (1463 Pep 2:60a) being unable to realize that it is the law for fire to be hot is called ignorance, and … . *˜amwo toy ˙sye won ˙t i ˙mwollwo.l i* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:18a) I don't know where they have come from – CF *˜amwo ˙to ˙la ˙sye won ˙twong mwo˙lo˙tesi˙n i* (1459 Wel 2:25b) was not aware where they came from.

2. (the time) since it happened. SEE -^{u}/o˙*sin ˙t i*; -˙*an ˙t i*, *˙ho.yan ˙t i*, -˙*yan ˙t i*.

-˙^{u}/o*n ˙t ol*, modifier + postmodifier + particle.

1. that it/one did (or is). ¶*ku˙le ˙l ˙ss oy ˙i ˜THYEY ˙non ˜PWON-LOY ˙SWU ˜ep.sun ˙t ol a˙lwolq ˙t i.n i ˙˜la* (1447 Sek 19:10b) therefore it must be realized that these bodies basically are without number (= are innumerable). *a˙pi ˜CO-˙SIK ˙tol˙h i ˜KHWO-˜NWOW y ˙i ˙kot hon ˙t ol pwo˙kwo* (1459 Wel 17:17b) seeing that the worries of the fathers and sons are like this, … .

2. despite the fact that it/one is or did; is/did but. ¶*wo˙la hon ˙t ol ˙wosi˙l i ˙-ngi s ˙ka* (1445 [1]Yong 69) though told to come would he come? *˙nom ˙i ˙na˙a kan ˙t ol ˙POYK-˙SYENG ˙tol˙h i ˙nom ˙ol ˜ta cwo˙cho˙n i* (1449 Kok 11) though the others [the four sons of the second wife, who are good] go forth, the people follow the OTHER ones [the four sons of the first wife, who are bad]. *cyecay s swu˙l ul [˙]Jho˙ya won ˙t ol ˙˜es˙ti me˙kul ˙kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:2b) we have got the market wine, but how shall we drink it? *[LAN-MAN] hi phun ˙t ol musu.k i [˙˜NGWUW-˙QOYK] ho.l i Gwo* (1481 Twusi 18:1; cited from LCT 122a) they may sell profusely, but what profit will there be?

SEE -^{u}/o˙*sin ˙t ol*, *˙isin ˙t ol*, *˙in ˙t ol*, *˙yn ˙t ol*, *(a˙ni) ˙n ˙t ol*. CF -^{u}/o*n ˙t ol*.

-˙^{u}/o*n ˙t olwo*, modifier + postmodifier + pcl. because it/one is or does. SEE *˙n ˙t olwo*.

-˙^{u}/o*n ˙t on*, modifier + postmodifier + particle. given that one is/did; as for what one did. ¶*˙NGWEN hon ˙t on nilu˙sywo˙sye* (1447 Sek 13:44b) we beseech you to tell us. *˙NGWEN hon ˙t on* – (1447 Sek 24:18a) what I want [to happen] is – . CF *hon ˙t on*, -˙*nwon ˙t on*.

-un tong-an, mod + n. (during) the interval that (it has happened). ¶**Na-kan tong-an ey totwuk i tul.e wass.ta** A burglar broke in while we were out.

-˙^{u}/o*n ˙toy*, mod + n. 1. the place where. SEE *˙toy*.

2. → -˙^{u}/o*n ˙t oy*, mod + postmod + pcl.

2a. in the doing of – , to do. ¶*tung ˜min ˙t oy ˜twu ˜nas ˜twon ˙i ˙Gwo* (?1517- Pak 1:52a) to get your back scrubbed is two coins, and … .

2b. despite the fact that – . ¶*ewa ewa kiluki mehon t oy amu il ep.si kennesi.n i* (1676 Sin.e 1:10b) despite the cries of the imperiled wild geese [in the storm] he crossed over without incident. SEE *hon ˙t oy*, *ho˙la ˙n ˙t oy*.

-˙^{u}/o*n ˙t oy n'* SEE -˙*won ˙t oy n'*; -˙*ten ˙t oy n'*.

-un ttay, modifier + noun.

1. a time when it is; a time that is [with adj and copula only; verbs use the proc mod: **-nun ttay**]. ~ **ka iss.ta** there are times when it is, it sometimes is. ¶**kulen ttay nun** in that case. **wihem han ttay** a time of danger. **cŏh.un ttay** the right moment. **Nampang ey to chwuwun ttay ka iss.ta** In the south, too, it is sometimes cold. **Kumam-ttay ka sanay lo sse han-chang kiwun nanun ttay 'ta** At that time of life men are at their strongest. **Il.yoil kath.un ttay tŏngmul-wen ey ka-polla chimyen sālam i koyngcang hi mānh.ta** If you visit the zoo of a Sunday, you'll find an awful lot of people there. NOTE: Both **kapkap hal ttay** and **kapkap han ttay** have the meaning 'when it is boring' or 'when I am bored'; some seem to dislike the -- **han ttay** version, but it is freely used in Seoul.

2. (= **-unq il**) the experience of ever/once having done. ~ **ka iss.ta/ēps.ta** has ever/never (once) done.

un tul, particle + particle. ¶[1]**Nayil un tul mwe hakeyss.ey yo** What are you people going to do tomorrow?

-un tul, mod + postmod [lit]. granted that, even though it is/does [often followed by a rhetorical question]. ¶**Kanta han tul acwu kal ya** Even though (we say) he leaves, surely he will not be going away for good. **Him i yak hata han tul ne pota ya yak hakeyss.nun ya** I may be weak, but I am sure I am no weaker than you. **Pūca 'n (= in) tul etteh.key kuleh.key hwalye hakey sālq swu iss.ul ya** Even though he is a wealthy man how can he live so extravagantly? **Chingchan ul mānh.i pat.un tul musun sŏ.yong i iss.ul ya** So he received much praise – what good is it? SEE **in tul** (M 1:2:452 is

inaccurate in saying the copula does not take this pattern). CF -e to, -tula 'myen.

-un tus ('i), modifier + postmod (+ der adv).

1. as if, though, -like. ¶Ce sāy tul un kippun tus ('i) cicekwinta Those birds are chattering away as if they were happy (or: happily).

2. ~ mān tus ('i) you can't tell whether ... or not. ¶Ku sālam un na lul pon tus ('i) mān tus ('i) cīna kass.ta He passed by without paying me any attention; He snubbed me. CF -un twung.

-un tus hata, mod + adj postmod. gives the idea/impression of being (or of having done); looks as if, looks like. ¶Ku kos i co'.yong han (kos in) tus hata That place seems to be quiet (to be a quiet one). Kaul i on tus hayss.ta It looked as though autumn had come.

-un tus siph.ta, mod + adj postmod insep + adj. gives the impression of being (or of having done); feels/looks as if it is/did. ¶Nal i hulin tus siph.ta It looks as if the weather were cloudy. Chinkwu ka na-kan tus siph.ess.ta Something told him his friend had gone out.

-un twī, modifier + noun. after doing. ¶Na nun sensayng ul manna pon twī ey kongwen ey sānqpo kass.ta After seeing the teacher I went to the park for a walk. Yenghwa ka sīcak han twī yess.ta It was after the movie had started. SYN -un hwū; CF -un taum.

-ᵘ⁄ₒn *'twong*, mod + postmod. ¶*nek'ś i e'nu 'CHYWU 'yey kan 'twong "mwol'la-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 21:27a) I do not know to which hell her spirit went. *"amo'lan "hen tuy 'n 'twong "mwolla 'y'la* (?1517- Pak 1:13a) I don't know just what injury it is. *"amwo 'to 'la 'sye won 'twong mwo'lo'tesi'n i* (1459 Wel 2:25b) did not know where they came from – CF *"amwo toy 'sye won 't i 'mwollwo.l i* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:21b) I don't know where they came from.

-un twung, modifier + postmodifier (< -ᵘ⁄ₒn *'twong*). whether or not is/did (with equal likelihood), may or not be; appears (not) to have done (or to be). SEE twung. ¶Pi ka on twung mān twung ha(n)ta It is hard to tell whether it rained or not = We have had no rain to speak of [v/adj: SEE twung]. Ku sālam un na lul pon twung mān twung cīna kass.ta He passed by in such a hurry that I don't know whether he saw me or not.

-ᵘ⁄ₒn *'t ye*, modifier + postmod + postmod.

– *'isin 't ye.* ¶*wo'cik 'SYENG-ZIN s "ma'l isin 't ye* (1463/4 Yeng 2:36b) are they solely the words of a saint? [the accent shows this is the copula rather than 'exist']

– *'ysin 't ye.* ¶– *ku 'TAL* [= *'TALQ*] *'hon "HYWO* [= *"HYWOW*] *'ysin 't ye* (1586 Sohak 4:13a) is it the [level of] filial piety that he attained?

– *'n 't ye* = – *'in 't ye.* ¶*"mal-ssom 'kwa ka'col'pywo.m o'lwo mis'ti "mwot hol kke'ś i ku CIN-'SSILQ s TI 'n 't ye* (1464 Kumkang 87b) is what we cannot attain by comparing it with what is said the true wisdom?

– *'yn 't ye.* ¶*pwus'ku'li'ti a'ni 'ho'no.n i 'non ku YWU 'yn ['Jt ye* [sic] (1586 Sohak 4: 43a) is it for that reason they are not ashamed?

CF -ᵘ⁄ₒ*'n i 'n 't ye*, -*'nwon 't ye.*

-ᵘ⁄ₒ*'n uy* = -ᵘ⁄ₒ*'n [y]uy*, abbr < -ᵘ⁄ₒ*'n i 'uy* 'of (etc.) that which ... '. SEE *'uy*.

? un ya, particle + particle. SEE to (NOTE).

-un ya, mod + postmod. (the question) whether it is [with adj and cop only; CF -nun/-tun ya]. ¶Way yūmyeng han ya Why is it famous? Sikan un nek.nek han ya Have we got enough time? Kath.i kanun kes i etten ya ko hayss.ta He asked me if you would like to go with him. Ku kes i mues in ya ko mul.e pwā la Ask him what it is. Kath.i kanun kes i etten ya 'nun māl iyo I am asking if you would like to go with him. Ku kes i mues in ya 'nun cilmun i iss.ess.ta There was a question (asking) what it was.

-ᵘ⁄ₒ*'n ya* (modifier + postmod) SEE -*'no'n ya*

-unya (ko) → -un ya (ko)

-unya 'myen = -un ya 'myen, abbr < -un ya (ko) hamyen

-unyan = -un ya 'n(')

-un ya 'n('), 1. abbr < -un ya (ko) han.

2. abbr < -un ya (ko) hanun. ¶Ku sālam tul i nwukwu 'n ya 'n' māl ici I mean, who are they?

-unq yang, modifier + noun.

1. ~ hanta makes a pretense of being or of having done. ¶Pankawunq yang hayss.ta She made a pretense of being glad. Sensayng inq yang hayss.ta He pretended to be a teacher. Ku nun tomoci an ponq yang hayss.ta He pretended not to see me at all. Ku nun kuce pay ka pulunq yang hako iss.ta He is just pretending "to have a full belly" (= to be rich).

2. ~ ita, ~ ulo = -un mo.yang. ¶Kwun.in inq yang ulo māl hanta He talks as if he were a serviceman.

-unya 'nun = -un ya 'nun, abbr < -un ya (ko) hanun

-un ya nun, mod + postmod + pcl. ¶Nwu ka khun ya nun mūncey ka toyci man ... It is a question who is taller but ... .

-un ya tul, modifier + postmodifier + particle. ¶Tā kwaynchanh.un ya tul? Is everybody all right? Tā kippun ya tul? Is everybody happy?

-un yay = -un ya 'y, abbr < -un ya (ko) hay

-'^{u}o'n ye, mod + postmod (question). ¶*KWONG-'TUK i ha'n ye "cyeku'n ye* (1447 Sek 19:4a) are his meritorious achievements many or few? *CIN-'SSILQ 'lwo ku'le the'n ye a'ni the'n ye* (1459 Wel 9:36d) was it really so or wasn't it? *e'li'n ye solka'wo'n ye* (1462 'Nung 4:36a) is he stupid or smart? SEE *a'ni 'n ye*.

-unyo = -un yo

-un yo [obs] = -un ya (question)

-'^{u}o'n ywo, mod + postmod [question]. ¶*'i 'TI-'HHIYWEY "ep.sun 'PPI-KHWUW y e'tule 'sye wo'n ywo* (1447 Sek 19:30b) where did this witless almsman (bhikṣu) come from? *"es.tyey e'li.n ywo* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) why are you being stupid? *"nwu ['Jlol pu'thu.n ywo* (1482 Nam 1:80b) whom to rely on.

-uo [DIAL] = -so (AUTH). According to Roth (1936:138), this is mostly used as a command: Pat.uo! Take it! Tat.uo! Close it!

-uoita [obs] = -saop.nita, -sup.nita

-uop- [obs] = -saop-, -sup-

-u(o)wa formal inf [-uop-/-op- + -e; obs] = -e. CF -saowa, -sawa.

-uoyta = -uoita

-upci yo = -supci yo

-up.nikka, 1. = -^{s}up.nikka, spelling alt/var of -sup.nikka (FORMAL indic attentive) after ···ss- and ···ps-. ¶Iss.^{s}up.nikka? Does it exist? Does he stay? Is he there? Have we got one/any? Ēps.^{s}up.nikka? Doesn't it exist? Is it lacking? Haven't we got one/any? Ancess.^{s}up.nikka? Did he sit down? Mek.keyss.^{s}up.nikka Will he eat?

2. [DIAL] = -sup.nikka. ¶mek.up.nikka → meksup.nikka.

-up.ninta = -up.nuynta

-up.nita, 1. = -^{s}up.nita, spelling alt/var of -sup.nita (FORMAL indic assertive) after ···ss and ···ps. ¶iss.^{s}up.nita exists; stays; has. chwupkeyss.^{s}up.nita it will be cold; it must be cold. anc.ess.^{s}up.nita sat down. ēps.^{s}up.nita does not exist; lacks.

2. [DIAL] = -sup.nita. ¶mek.up.nita → meksup.nita.

-up.naykka = -up.neykka (→ -up.nikka)

-up.nayta = -up.neyta (→ -up.nita)

-up.ney, -up.ni, -up.nuy [DIAL; old-fashioned] = -e yo

-up.neykka [DIAL] = -up.nikka

-up.neyta [DIAL] = -up.nita

-up.nuynta [DIAL; old-fashioned] = -so/-o, statement or question in AUTHORITATIVE style. After a vowel -p.nuynta.

-upsayta [DIAL] = -upsita

-upsey, FORMAL-FAMILIAR subjunctive assertive = proposition (-psey after a vowel). let's; let me. ¶Kapsey Let's go. Com popsey Let me just have a look at it.

-upseyta [DIAL] = -upsita

-upsio [DIAL] (-psio after a vowel); VAR -upsie, -upsye. 1. = -usio (FORMAL command). SEE ye-popsio. 2. ?= -(su)p.nita.

-upsita, FORMAL subj assertive = proposition (-psita after a vowel).

1. let's (= -ca). ¶Anc.upsita Let's sit down.

2. let me, let's; I want to, I will. ¶Naylipsita Let me off, please [said in leaving a bus, etc.]. Chen wen ey sapsita I'll pay a thousand wen for it [bargaining]. Kil com mul.upsita (= Kil com mūt.keyss.^{s}up.nita) May I ask you for directions, please? Māl-ssum com mul.upsita Let me (May I) ask you a question.

-upsulum, bnd adj-n (~ hata). ···ish, slightly colored/tinged. ¶hay-/huy-upsulum whitish, CF -usulum.

-upsye, abbr < -upsie, var = -upsio

-upsyo = -upsio

-upta, bnd adj -W- [var < -epta]. is characterized by. ¶wusupta is comical < wūs.ta laughs.

-uptikka, 1. = -^{s}uptikka, spelling alt/var of -suptikka (FORMAL indic attent) after ···ss and ···ps. ¶Iss.^{s}uptikka? Was there any (when you looked)? Chwupkeyss.^{s}uptikka? Was it going to be cold? Ēps.^{s}uptikka? Didn't you find it/any? Was it lacking? Wasn't it there?

2. [DIAL] = -suptikka. ¶mek.uptikka → meksuptikka.

-uptita, 1. = -^{s}uptita, a spelling alt/var of -suptita (FORMAL indic assertive) after ···ss and ···ps. ¶Iss.^{s}uptita There was some; They had some. Kass.^{s}uptita (When I got there) he was gone. Chwupkeyss.^{s}uptita It was going to be cold. Ēps.^{s}uptita I found they hadn't any.

2. [DIAL] = -suptita.

-us, suf; derives impressionistic adv, adj-n. CF -s

1. from adjective. ¶copus hata is a bit narrow < copta is narrow. (k)kamus (k)kamus / (k)kemus (k)kemus dotted/specked with black; (k)kamus / (k)kemus hata is blackish. malkus malkus rather thin/watery < malk.ta. nolus nolus / nwulus nwulus spotty/splotchy yellow < noluta / nwuluta is yellow. phulus phulus spotty blue < phuluta is blue. (p)palkus (p)palkus / (p)pulkus (p)pulkus spotty red < pulk.ta is red.

2. from vi. ¶memus memus = memulus memulus hesitating < memulta = memuluta stops, stays. okus okus irregularly curved < okta bends in, is bent.

3. from vt. ¶hal(k)kis hal(k)kis / hul(k)kis hul(k)kis glaring, leering < (nwun ul) hulkita glares, leers. (k)kokis (k)kokis / (k)kwukis (k)kwukis < (k)kwukita crumples it.

4. from bound stem. ¶kephus kephus flapping (= kephul kephul). napus napus / nepus nepus fluttering (CF napi butterfly). nukus nukus nauseated.

-usa [lit] = -usye = -usie (hon inf)

-use = -usye = -usie (hon inf)

-usey [var] = -usye (hon inf). ~ ya, ~ yo.

-usey yo ([var] = -usye yo), POLITE honorific statement, question, command, or proposition. ¶Ese anc.usey yo Please sit down. Kath.i kasey yo Let's go together. Tŏn i iss.usey yo? Have you got any money?

-usi- < -^{u}ŏ'si-, honorific (-si- after a vowel).

-u'si-- , honorific. SEE ALSO -o'si-- .

-usiap [var] = -usiop(sose). ¶Motwu osiap All are invited to come. I kos ey hyuci lul pelici māsiap Do not discard trash here. NOTE: Not to be spelled -aph!

-usica, hon subj attentive. This cannot be used as a suggestion, for the honorific is incongruous with the plain-style hortative, except when that is quoted: Han can tusica ko hayss.ta I suggested we have a drink; I said "Let's have a drink!" (= tusipsita or tusisey). And it can be used in the structure -usica māca 'as soon as an esteemed person does'.

-usici, hon suspective (-sici after a vowel)

-usie, hon inf (-sie after a vowel); ABBR -us(y)e

-u'sike'n i, honorific effective mod + postmod. ¶*ho'ma 'MYWOW 'khwo 'NGWEN 'ho'sike'n i* (1463 Pep 7:106b) is already wondrous and perfect. SEE -'k^{e}usi'n i.

-^{u}ŏ'siken 'tyeng, honorific effective modifier + bound postmodifier. ¶*"cye'kusya'm i "kye'siken 'tyeng* (1463 Pep 3:189b) though there are those who have little, ...

-^{u}ŏ'sike'nul, hon lit concessive (< hon effective mod + pcl). SEE *'ho'sike'nul*; CF -*'kesi'nol*.

-^{u}ŏ'sike'n ywo, hon effective mod + postmod. ¶*'il-'lwo "hyeyye 'pwoken 't ey n' mu'sum CCO-PI "kye'sike'n ywo ho'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:6a) "When one considers it as this, what mercy does he have?!" she said, and ... .

-^{u}ŏ'sike'tun, hon provisional. ¶*"man'il i'muy "c'a'sye "kye'sike'tun* (1586 Sohak 2:4b; sic *"man-'il*) if you have already eaten.

-usikey, honorific adverbative. This can be used as a FAMILIAR command or question: Ilccik com osikey (Arrange to) come a little early! Kasikey yo? You're gonna (fix it to) go?

-^{u}ŏ'si'key, hon adverbative. ¶*e'nu na'la'h ay no'lisi'key ho'l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1459 Wel 2:10b) what land should we have them descend to?

-usikeyss-, hon future: ~ -ta, ~ -ni?, ~ ... .

-usiko, honorific gerund

-^{u}ŏ'si'kuy, honorific adverbative. ¶-- *'NYELQ-PPAN 'TUK 'hwo'm ol pwuthye 'kot( )hosi'kuy ho'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 6:4a) he will enable you to be like the Buddha and achieve nirvāṇa.

-^{u}ŏ'sikwan'toy: SEE *'ho'sikwan'toy*

-^{u}ŏ'sikwa'tye, honorific + -*kwa'tye* (desiderative structure). wanting to do. ¶*na'la.h ay 'sye mwo'lwomay sa'hwo.m ol [HHOYNG] 'hwol 't iGe'n i 'Gwa "salo'm on [KWA-YEN] 'ul ku'chi'sikwa'tye solang 'honwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 20:4b) while the nation must conduct warfare, the people would love to put an end to spears and lances.

-^{u}ŏ'si'kwo, hon ger. ¶*tulu'si'kwo* (1447 Sek 13:30b) hears and. *te nwopho'si'kwo* (1463 Pep 2:137a) the higher they are, and. *'SYEY-CWON 'i SYWU-'TTALQ 'i wol 'tt ol "a'losi'kwo* (1447 6:20b) the World-Honored, knowing that

Sudatta was coming, ... *THYEN-"CO y 'wu'li "TTWOW-"LI 'lan po'lisi'kwo "men 'tuy s HHWO-'KYWOW 'lol KKWUW 'ho'sino'n i* (1459 Wel 2:69a) the son of heaven rejects our doctrine and pursues alien teachings from distant places. *anco'sya 'wo's i como'koy "wu'lusi'kwo nilu'sya'toy* (1459 Wel 8:101a) sat down and, letting his clothes settle, said in tears (as follows: ...). *MI-'MYWOW hon "TTWOW 'ay na'za ka'l i 'l 'ss oy 'i'le 'n 't olwo 'PEP-HHWA-'HHWOY 'SSYANG 'ay ta'si 'TTI-'WUY s "ma'l i "ep'susi'kwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:18b) with their progress into the subtle teachings there was thus no more talk of location for the Lotus doctrine study group.

-^{U}o'si'kwo *k*, honorific gerund + emphatic pcl. ¶ *'CUK-SSI 'yey ZYE-LOY y 'TTAY-'CYWUNG TYWUNG 'ey ta'sos LYWUN-"CI 'lol kwu'phi'sya kwu'phisi'kwo k 'stwo 'phyesi'm ye 'phyesi'kwo k* (1462 [1]Nung 1:108b) at that time, the tathāgata in the midst of all the priests curved his [wheel-like] Buddha fingers repeatedly and then opened them repeatedly.

-usil(q) < -^{U}o'sil(q), honorific prospective modifier (-sil(q) after a vowel)

-^{U}o'sil(q), hon prosp mod. ¶ *i'ki'silq ['SWAN] 'ol cim'cus "ep'key 'hosi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 64) he deliberately fixed the score [against an inferior opponent] so that he would not win. *["PWOW-'WUY] 'tho'sil nu'c i'lusyas'ta* (1445 [1]Yong 100) it was an omen that he would mount the throne.

-usila < -^{U}o'si'la, hon subj assertive (-sila after a vowel). Used only in quoting a command: **sensayng nim kkey kitalisila ko hayss.ta** told the teacher to wait. SEE **-usica**.

-^{U}o'si'la 'n 't oy SEE *'hosila 'n 't oy*, - ~ *'la 'n 't oy*

-^{U}o'si'l *i*, honorific prosp modifier + postmod.

-^{U}o'si.l i "'la, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶ *ha'nol'h i tangtangi 'i 'phi 'lol "salom towoy'Gey 'ho'si.l i "'la* (1459 Wel 1: 7-8) heaven is to make this blood suitably into people.

-^{U}o'si.l i "'la[']s-ongi "'ta (bnd v polite + cop indic assert). ¶ *pwu"thye y 'wu'li 'WUY 'ho'ya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si'l i "'las-ongi "'ta* (1459 Wel 13:36a) Buddha will tell us the law of the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna). *'hota 'ka 'wuli 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kil mozo'm ol 'twuten 't ay n' pwu"thye y "na l' 'WUY 'ho'sya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si'l i "'las-ongi "'ta* (1463 Pep 2:231b) if we keep minds to enjoy the greater dharma perhaps Buddha will tell the dharma of the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna) for my sake.

-^{U}o'si'l i 'las'ta, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop retrospective emotive indicative assertive. ¶ *'hota 'ka 'na y 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kiten 't ay n' "wo'lwo mas'tisya'm i wo'lasi'l i 'las'ta* (1463 Pep 2:232a) if I delighted in the great[er] dharma, he would leave me completely in charge for long periods.

-^{U}o'si'l i 'le'la, hon prosp modifier + postmod + cop retr assert. ¶ *'cuk'cay mol 'tho'si'l i 'le'la* (?1517- Pak 1:64b; *'cuk'cay* = *'cukcay* = *'cukca 'hi*) will straightway get on their horses. SEE *'hosi'l i 'le'la*.

-^{U}o'si'l i 'le'n ywo, hon prosp mod + postmod + copula retr modifier + postmod. ¶ *'sye'wul 'sye hoyng'hoyng 'i "encey 'nasi'l i 'le'n ywo* (?1517- Pak 1:53b) when is it that the imperial procession will leave the capital?

-^{U}o'si.l i 'lq 's oy, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *[ITHYEN-"HHA] lol mas.tosi.l i 'l 'ss oy* (1445 [1]Yong 6) will take charge of the land, so .... *YEM-PPWUW-TTYEY 'na'si.l i 'l 'ss oy* (1449 Kok 13) will be born in Jambudvīpa, ... SEE *ho'l i 'si.l i 'l s oy*.

-^{U}o'si'l i "'lwoswo'n i, hon prosp mod + var cop emotive mod + postmod. ¶ *'i 'SYEY-'KAY 'yey n' CHYEN-'PPWULQ 'i 'nasi'l i "'lwoswo'n i 'KEP il'hwu.m u'lan HHYEN-'KEP 'i'la ho'cye* (1459 Wel 1:40a) since into this world a thousand Buddhas will be born, I want the name of this kalpa to be the Wise Kalpa.

-^{U}o'si'l i '-ngi s 'ka, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. ¶ *wo'la hon 't ol 'wosi'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 [1]Yong 69) though told to come would he come?

-^{U}o'si'l i '-ngi s 'kwo, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + pcl + postmod. ¶ *mu'su.m u'la 'wosi'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:3a) for what reason have you come here? *e'nwu na'la'h ay 'ka'sya 'nasi'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:11b) which country are you going off to?

-^{U}o'si'l i '-ngi "'ta, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. ¶ *"ku y 'za 'i 'CCWA 'ay anco'si'l i '-ngi "'ta* (1447 Sek 24:43b) just he will sit in this seat.

-ᴿo'si'l i 'ye, honorific prospective modifier + postmodifier + postmodifier. ¶ *'CCAP "CHWOW-'MWOK kes'ke 'ta 'ka no'ch ol kewuzo'Won 't ol mozom 'is'ton mwuy'Gwusi'l i 'ye* (1449 Kok 62) [the mischievous boys] they cut sticks and went at his face [piercing each ear], but would his mind waver?!

-ᴿo'silq 'ka, hon prosp mod + postmodifier (usually spelled *-usilkka* or *-usilka*). ¶ *'na-'kasilq 'ka ceho'sya* (1449 Kok 46) fearing that he would leave ... .

-ᴿo'silq 'kwo, hon prosp mod + postmodifier (usually spelled *-usilkkwo* or *-usilkwo*). ¶ *"ne y "encey 'kil[h] 'na'sil 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:8b) when are you setting out on the road?

-ᴿo'silq 's iGen 'tyeng, honorific prosp modifier + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶ *wo'cik a'pa "nim s 'PPYENG 'i "tywo'hosil 's iGen 'tyeng 'mwo'm ol 'POYK-CHYEN ti'Gwuy po'lye 'two e'lyep'ti a'ni ho'n i* (1459 Wel 21:216ab) but even if your father's illness improves, it is not (difficult =) uncommon to discard one's body hundreds of thousands of times. [Accent: p. 85.]

-ᴿo'silq 's i'la, hon prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶ *ka'col'pizoW'wol 'ttoy "ep'susil 'ss i'la* (1447 Sek 6:41a [¹Yi Tonglim version]) there is nothing to compare with it. [SEE p. 85.]

-ᴿo'silq 's ol, hon prosp mod + postmod + pcl. ¶ *'PPEN-"NWOW pa'lo'l ay "ket-"nay'ya "naysil 'ss ol 'CYEY-'TTWO 'y'la 'ho'no.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:11a) carrying one over a sea of troubles (and putting one out of it) is called salvation.

-ᴿo'sil'ssoy = -ᴿo'silq 's oy, hon prosp mod + postmodifier + particle. ¶ *SAM-'SYEY 'yey s "i'l ol "a'losil 'ss oy pwu"thye 'ysi'ta 'ho'no.n i '-ng' ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:18a) he commanded the knowledge of the three states of existence; so therefore they say that he is Buddha. *"SYWOW KKWU-TTAM 'i KAM-'CYA NGWEN 'ey "sa'losil 'ss oy KAM-'CYA "SSI 'la 'two 'ho'te.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 1:8ab) Gautama the Lesser was also called Sugarcane Sire (Ikṣvāku) because he lived in a sugarcane garden. *ses'ke "tele'wun 'KYEN 'i "ilq 'ka cehu'sil 'ss oy* (1462 ¹Nung 4:38b) because he feared that contaminated views might be formed.

-ᴿo'sil'ssye = -ᴿo'silq 's ye, hon prosp mod + postmod + postmod. (rhetorical question used as an exclamation that is much like the modern apperceptive). ¶ *"syel'Wun "il 'two 'TTAY-NGWANG i 'ile 'n 'KWUY hon mozo'm ol "naysil 'ss ye* (1447 Sek 24:37ab) such a noble heart the great king has shown us!

-ᴿo'silq 't ol, hon prosp mod + postmod + pcl. that it / one will. ¶ *'SYEK-KA 'PPWULQ towoy'silq 't ol "PHWO-KWANG 'PPWULQ 'i nilo'si'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 1:3a) the Buddha of universal light (dīpamkara) said that Śākya will become a Buddha.

-ᴿo'si'l ye, hon prosp modifier + postmodifier. ¶ *"HHWUW 'ey 'stwo 'LYWULQ 'ol "two'osi'l ye* (1462 ¹Nung 1:19a) later, seeking to further the discipline (vinaya, monastic rules) ... .

-ᴿo'si'lyenma'lon = -ᴿo'si'l 'yen ma'lon = -ᴿo'si'l 'yen [i] ma'lon, hon prosp mod + cop effective mod (+ ellipted postmod) + bnd n. ¶ *'SO-THYEN "HHA 'lol kozom "a'losi.l [i] 'yen ma'lon nul'ku.n i 'PPYENG ho'n i cwu'kun "salom 'pwosi'kwo 'SYEY-KAN 'sul'hi ne'ki'sya 'CHYWULQ-KA 'ho'sya* (1447 Sek 6:17b) he governed the world below the four heavens but when he saw the old, the ill, and the dead he found the world sad and left home to become a monk, and ... . *pwu"thye y 'wu'li 'WUY 'ho'ya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si'l i ''las-ongi 'ta* (1459 Wel 13:36a) Buddha will tell us the law of the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna). *'hota 'ka 'wuli 'khun 'PEP 'cul'kil mozo'm ol 'twuten 't ay n' pwu"thye y "na l' 'WUY 'ho'sya 'TTAY-SSING 'PEP 'ul nilo'si'l i ''las-ongi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:231b) if we keep minds to enjoy the greater dharma perhaps Buddha will tell the dharma of the Greater Vehicle (mahāyāna) for my sake.

-ᴿosilyenywo = -ᴿo'si'l 'ye'n ywo = -ᴿo'si'l [i] 'ye'n ywo, honorific prosp modifier (+ ellipted postmod) + cop effective mod + postmod. ¶ *e'nu "nwu'lul te'pu'lusi'l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1449 Kok 52) whom would you take with you?

-usim, honorific substantive (-sim after a vowel)

-ᴿo'si'm ye, hon subst + abbr copula inf. ¶ *CYE-'PPWULQ 'two pi'chwuysi'm ye* ... (1449 Kok 18) the Buddhas emit radiance and ... . *twos'k uy mululq 'CYWUNG isil 'it ol mi'li "alosi'm ye* (1463 Pep 1:168a) knew in advance that there would be a crowd who would retreat to their seat mats, and ... .

~ *n'* (pcl). ¶ *na 'y "mal 'Gwos a'ni tulu'si'm ye n' nowoy 'culke'Wun mozo'm i "ep.su'l ye*

'y-ngi ''ta (1459 Wel 2:5b) if you do not listen to what I say you will not have a happy heart again. *twolwo pwonayl il i mwos twoyl ta nilusi.m ye n'* [sic] (1676 Sin.e 8:8b) when/if he asks whether it will be impossible to send them back, ...

-usin < *-ᵘ⁄ₒ'sin*, hon mod (-sin after a vowel)

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'sin, honorific modifier. ¶ *''PWON-LOY 'hasin 'KILQ-'KHYENG 'ey* (1449 Kok 18) to the happy events and good omens which were plentiful from the start ... . SEE *'hosin*.

-usina < *-ᵘ⁄ₒ'si'na*, hon adversative. (1459 Kok 26; 1482 Kum-sam 5:10b). SEE *'hosi'na*.

-usiney, FAMILIAR hon indic assert

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'si-ngi ''ta, hon polite + cop indic assertive. ¶ *eyng 'wolho'si-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 13:47a) sure enough, he is right. SEE *'ho'si-ngi ''ta*.

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'si'n i, hon mod + postmod. ¶ *'skwoy han twoco'k ol mwo'lo'sya ''pwo.l i ''la ki'tu'lisi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 19) not knowing the [number of] wileful thieves (= renegades) he waited to see them. *''epten 'pen'key 'lul ha'nol'h i pol'kisi'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 30) heaven shone with lightning that had not existed (before). *[THYEN-'SYENG] 'un polko'si'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 71) the intentions of heaven were clear. *'PWULQ-SYENG two'tolq 'cey 'PPOYK ''SSYANG 'ol 'thosi'n i* (1449 Kok 14) when the auspicious stars of the asterism puṣya rose, they were on a white elephant. *'ema ''nim 'i PPI-LAM NGWEN 'ul pwo'la 'kasi'n i* (1449 Kok 17) the mother went to see Lumbini Park. *'i ''twul'h ul 'za te'pu'lusi'n i* (1449 Kok 52) he combined these very two. *ZYE-LOY 'THAY-''CO s SSI-'CYELQ 'ey ''na 'lol ''kyecip ''sa'mosi'n i* (1447 Sek 6:4a) when the tathāgata was the prince he made me his wife. *wo'cik pwu''thye y 'za NUNG 'hi ''a'losi'n i* (1463 Pep 4:63a) only Buddha fully knows. ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:39a [[1]Yi Tonglim version], 1459 Wel 10:15b, 1482 Kum-sam 4:54a, ... SEE *'isi'n i, a'ni 'ysi'n i; -'esi'n i, -'kesi'n i, 'ilesi'n i*.

~ ''la (cop indic assert). ¶ *pe'kun PWU-ZIN 'i towoy'si.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 6:1b) she became his second wife. *kuli'mey 'non 'mu'l ey s 'to'l ol nilo'si.n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84b) the image portrayed the moon on the water. *''ep.sun ''HHWUW 'ey 'za e'lwu 'MYWOW-'PEP 'ey 'tul 'tt ol ''pwoy'si.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1:55b) only after its absence was it possible to show you that you can enter saddharma (the Lotus sūtra's wonderful truth). ALSO: 1447 Sek 23:42a, 44a; 1463 Pep 3:47a; 1482 Kum-sam 2:15b; ... .

~ '-ngi ''ta. ¶ *[SYENG-SWON] 'ol ''naysi'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1445 [1]Yong 8) the august grandson was born. *mol 'thwon ca'hi ''ken'nesi'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1445 [1]Yong 34) he crossed over on horseback. *''PHWO-KWANG 'PPWULQ 'i nilo'si'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1449 Kok 5) the Buddha of universal light (dīpamkara) had foretold it. *CYE-'PPWULQ nilu'sinwon ''ma'l on ''NAY-CYWUNG ''nay tal'Gwolq 'cwu'l i ''ep'susi'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 9:27a) there is no way that the words said by the various Buddhas will differ in the end.

~ s 'ka SEE *-'tesi'n i s 'ka*

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'sin 'ka, hon mod + postmod. ¶ *hon NGUY-SIM 'on pwu''thye y a'ni ta'si 'nasin ka ho'kwo* (1447 Sek 24:3b) one doubt: whether Buddha has not been born again ... . *pwus'kulywo'm i ''es.tyey ''ep'susin 'ka* (1449 Kok 120) how come he has no shame? [Accent: see p. 85.]

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'sin 'kwo, hon modifier + postmod. ¶ *mu'sum 'pu'lisyan i'l isin 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:8a) what errand is it that you have? [cop hon mod *'isin*]

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'sin ma'lon SEE *-'ke'sin ma'lon*

-ᵘ⁄ₒsi'no-ngi ''ta, hon proc polite + copula indic assert. ¶ *HE-KHWONG 'o'lwo ho'ma 'wosi'no-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 10:8a) is already coming to the void.

-ᵘ⁄ₒ'sino'n i, honorific proc mod + postmodifier. ¶ *CYE-'PPWULQ 'two 'CHYWULQ-KA 'hosya 'za ''TTWOW-''LI 'lol tas.ko'sino'n i* (1447 Sek 6:12a) even the Buddhas must leave home in order to study the doctrine. *'PEP ul nilu'sino'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:38a) he is telling the Law (= preaching the doctrine).

~ '-'i s 'kwo = *'-ngi s 'kwo* (= *'i-ngi s 'kwo*). ¶ *''es'ti TANG WU cek ta[']Jsof'Jlim 'ul 'pep pat'kwo 'cye 'hosino'n i '-''i s 'kwo* (1586 Sohak 6:35b) why do you want to take the governing of Táng and Wú as your model?

~ 'si'n i ''la [with two nominalizations and two honorifications]. ¶ *'mu'l ey s 'tol 'kot hi 'MWULQ-'QUNG 'ho'sino'n i 'si'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:117a) they are reflecting on things as if moonlight on the water.

~ '-ngi s 'ka. ¶ *'SYA-'NGWUY 'KWUYK 'ey hon 'TTAY-SSIN SYWU-''TTALQ 'i'la 'hwo'l i is.no'n i ''alo'sino'n i '-ngi s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:14-5) there is a minister in the state of Śrāvastī who is named Sudatta; do you know him? *''e'styey hon QUM-'NYE 'WUY 'ho'ya ''ta po'li'kwo 'ka'sino'n i '-ngi s 'ka* (1459 Wel 7:17b) how

can you throw everything away for the sake of a lewd woman?

~ *'-ngi s 'kwo.* ¶*"es.te 'n QIN-YWEN 'u'lwo wuzyen 'ho'sino'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 24:9a) in what connection are you smiling [in relief]? [the "smiling" is from Kim Yengpay's interpretation]. *"es'te 'n cyen'cho 'lwo "na 'lol e'li'ta 'ho'sya 'SYEK-"CO 'ylwo'la 'hwo'm ol "mwot ho'l i ''la 'ho'sino'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 9:35de) on what grounds do you say I am too young and refuse to call me a disciple of Buddha?

-^{u}*o'sinon 'ka,* hon proc mod + postmodifier. ¶*mu'sum 'mul 'lwo 'ptoy sisu'sinon 'ka* (1449 Kok 124) with what water does he wash off his dirt? SEE *'ho'sinon 'ka.*

-^{u}*o'sinon 'kwo,* hon proc mod + postmodifier. ¶*e'tuy 'kasinon 'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:7b) where are you going?

-^{u}*o'sino'n ywo,* hon proc modifier + postmod. ¶*mu'sus "i'l ol nil'Gwo'l ye 'ho'sino'n ywo* (1447 Sek 13:26a) what do you want to tell?

-^{u}*o'sino'ta,* hon proc indic assert. ¶*'PEP-'NGUY 'lol "phye'l ye 'ho'sino'ta* (1447 Sek 13:26b) he seeks to spread the meaning of the Law.

-usinta, honorific processive indicative assertive (**-sinta** after a vowel)

-^{u}*o'sin 't ay,* hon mod + postmodifier + pcl. ¶*'nwun spal'Ga 'pwosin 't ay 'MALQ-'LI HWA-MAN 'ol twolwo "nay'ya po'li'n i* (1449 Kok 49) when his eyes peered too closely [at the girl], she took back the bejeweled garland of jasmine blossoms [that she had put around the prince's neck] and threw it away.

-^{u}*o'sin 't ay n',* hon mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*'hota 'ka ZYE-LOY 'ysin t ay n' ZYE-LOY y ho'ma 'i SSYANG 'isil s oy "NGWO-'QUM 'two 'stwo pan'toki SSYANG 'i.l i ''n i* (1465 Wen 1: 1:1:63a) if it is the tathāgata, the tathāgata is already constant, therefore the five constituents (pañca-skandha) must be constant, as well.

-^{u}*o'sin 't i,* hon modifier + postmod + pcl. ¶*ku cey lwo 'wosin 't i son'coy wo'la'ti 'mwot ''kesi'tun* (1463 Pep 5:119b) he had not been there for very long yet when ... .

-^{u}*o'sin 't ol,* honorific mod + postmodifier + pcl. ¶*[NGWANG] 'i ku 'i 'lul 'choco'sya ['LWOK-"MWUW PWU-ZIN] 'oy naho'sin 't ol "alo'si'kwo* ([1447→]1562 Sek 11:32_; here cited from He Wung 1975:683 with inferred accents) the king visited him and learned that the lady Mṛgamāta (Deermother = Viśākha, wife of Sudatta = Anāthapiṇḍada) had given birth, and ... . *['SO-"CYA] 'lol pwo'naysin 't ol ['CHILQ-'TTOY-CI NGWANG] 'ol 'nwu y ma'ko'l i '-ngi s 'ka* (1445 'Yong 15) he sent his commissioners, but who was to stop the kings of the seven dynasties? SEE *'isin 't ol.*

-usinun, hon proc mod. ¶**Tayk ey se ilk.usinun sinmun i musun sinmun ip.nikka** At your house what newspaper do you read? **Swu ka meych ina toysinun ci yo** May I ask your age?

-^{u}*o'si'nwon,* honorific modulated proc modifier. ¶*pwuthye nilu'sinwon "HHAY-'THWALQ 'ol* (1447 Sek 13:43b) the emancipation that Buddha is telling of. *KWONG 'oy nilku'si'nwon ke's un "es'te 'n "ma'l i-ngi s 'kwo* (1465 Wen se:68a) what words are you reading, my Lord? *ci'p uy s "te'lewu'm ul 'phyesi'nwon cyen'cho 'y'n i* (1482 Nam 1:5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the household. SEE *'hosi'nwon.*

-^{u}*o'si'nwon 't i,* hon proc mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*'HHOYNG 'ol 'PHYEY 'ho'sinwon 't i a'ni ''la* (1459 Wel 17:42a) it is not that he is giving up the practice [of the five pāramitā disciplines].

-^{u}*o'si'nwon 't i'la,* hon proc mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶*CYE-'PPWULQ 'i hon 'khun "il s QIN-YWEN 'u'lwo 'SYEY-KAN 'ay 'nasi'nwon 't i'la* (1447 Sek 13:49a) the Buddhas are born into the human world as a consequence of some great event.

-^{u}*o'sinwos'ta,* hon emotive. ¶*[KUY-'I] hon the'li lol si'hwok "may lol 'cwu'sinwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 8:8a) presents a rare fur or a falcon.

-^{u}*o'si'nwo'swo-ngi ''ta,* hon modulated proc modulated emotive polite + cop indic assertive. ¶*wo'nol 'stwo wu[h] "ep'sun 'mos 'khun 'PEP-LYWUN 'ul wolm'ki'si'nwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:47a) today we again move the peerless great wheel of dharma.

-^{u}*o'si'nwoswo'n i,* hon modulated processive modulated emotive mod + postmod. ¶*SYEY-PANG 'ay 'SYENG-ZIN 'i 'nasi'nwoswo'n i 'i "HHWUW 'lwo CHYEN-NYEN 'i'm ye n' ku 'PEP 'i ingey 'na-wo'l i 'lwo'swo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 2:49a) a sage has been born in the west; a thousand years from now his Law will appear here!

-^{u}*o'si'n ywo* SEE -*'kesi'n ywo*

-usio$_1$, 1. AUTH hon indic assertive (-sio after a vowel). ¶Son nim i i pang ul kuli cōh.a haci anh.usio The guest does not much like this room. 2. [var] = -usey yo

-usio$_2$, FORMAL subj attentive (-sio after a vowel; -psio after hon -usi-). do! ¶Anc.usio Sit down.

-usiop, [lit] abbr < -usiopsose (please do)

-usiopsose, [lit] = -usipsio please do.

-usio tul, FORMAL subj attentive + pcl. ¶Kulem ese yāyki hasio tul Well come on, people, talk!

-usip.nita, FORMAL hon indic assert (-sip.nita after a vowel). is (= deigns to be); does (= deigns to do). ¶Kim sensayng isip.nita It is Mr Kim. Hal-ape' nim i ku phyēnci lul ilk.usip.nita Grandfather reads the letter.

-usipsako, -usipsosako [? abbr] = -usipsio hako saying "please do it". ¶Sinpu nun cwukyo eykey hōncap kyelhon kwanmyen ul nāy cwusipsosako kāncheng ha.yess.ta The priests requested the bishop to issue a dispensation for a mixed marriage. Sawen i sacang eykey caki atul kyōyuk-pi lul pothay cwusipsako pūthak hayss.ta The employee asked the boss to help him with his son's school fees. Sensayng nim kkey towa cwusipsako māl-ssum tulilye ko wass.^{s}up.nita I have come to ask for your help. [The form and the examples were brought to my attention by Richard Rutt.]

-*usipseysa*, honorific formal + ?. ¶*poyksyeng ul phyengan hokey hosipseysa* (1916 Gale 13) Give peace to thy people.

-usipsio, FORMAL hon subj attentive (-sipsio after a vowel). please do! ¶Anc.usipsio Please have a seat.

-usipsita, FORMAL hon subj assert (-sipsita after a vowel). please let's, let's just. ¶Anc.usipsita Let's please sit down.

-usipsosako SEE -usipsako

-usiptikka, FORMAL hon retr attentive (-siptikka after a vowel)

-usiptita, FORMAL hon retr assertive (-siptita after a vowel)

usisey, FAMILIAR hon subj assertive. let's do it.

-usita, hon indic assertive (or transferentive)

-^{u}*o'si'ta*, hon indic assert. ¶*QA-'NWOK SAM-'MAK SAM-PPWO-TTYEY 'lol 'TUK 'hosi'ta tulu'si'kwo* (1447 Sek 13:30b) hears tell that he obtains anuttara-samyak-sambodhi (unexcelled complete enlightenment), and ... . *"mwot il'Gwuwolq 'ka s NGUY-SIM 'i "ep'susi'ta* (1449 Kok 53) has no doubts (as to) whether he will fail to succeed. *"wulGwe'ti 'Gwos te nwopho'si'kwo pi'puy'ti 'Gwos te kwutu'si'ta ho'n i "'la* (1463 Pep 2: 173a) said the more you raise your head the higher they [?= pimples] are and the more you rub the harder they are.

-^{u}*o'si'ta 'ka*, honorific indic assertive + pcl. SEE *'hosita 'ka*.

~ *"'m ye* (abbr < *ho'm ye*). ¶*'nasi'ta ka "'m ye TWONG-SYEY 'lwo nil'kwup ke'lum 'nyesi'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:54a) as soon as he was born he went seven steps to the east and the west. SEE -*'ta 'ka "'m ye*.

-^{u}*o'sitan*, honorific retrospective modifier.

~ *'t in 't ay n'*. ¶*"tywohon "il 'ho'sitan 't in 't ay n' 'ema "nim s 'kuy 'tule 'ka 'i "twon 'ol KWONG-'YANG 'ho'zoWwo'l i* (1459 Wel 23: 65a) when you have done good work I will go in to your mother and provide her with this money.

-^{u}*o'si'ta's-ongi "'ta*, hon retrospective emotive polite + cop indic assert. ¶*cwu'ke 'HWA-'LAK THYEN-KWUNG 'ey nasi.l i 'Ge'nul THYEN-KWUNG 'ey "mwot 'pwo'zo'Wwo'n i twolo'hhye 'TTI-[']NGWOK 'ay "kyesi'ta's-ongi "'ta* (1459 of Nirmāṇarati ("joy-born heaven") but cannot see her for she is instead in purgatory. SEE *'ho'si'taf']s-ongi "'ta, a'ni 'si'taf']s-ongi "'ta*.

-^{u}*o'sitas'ta*, hon retr emotive indic assertive. ¶— *MWU-'LYANG QA-SUNG-KKI 'KEP 'ey "PPWU-"MWUW 'HYWOW-'YANG 'ho'sitas'ta* (1459 Wel 21:208a) for countless jillions of kalpas (eons) has kindly — and provided parental nurture.

-^{u}*o'site'la*, hon retr indic assertive (= -*'tesi'ta*). ¶*i'lwok SAM-SSING 'ol nil'Ge 'two "ta-'mon PPWO-'SALQ kolo'chywo.m i'la 'hosite'la* (1447 Sek 13:59a) he said, even telling of the Three Vehicles it is just the bodhisattva teaching.

-^{u}*o'siten*, hon retr modifier (= -*'te'sin*). ¶*"alay nilu'siten 'PEP-HHWA KYENG 'ey s 'ZI-'SSIP CHYEN-'MEN 'QUK 'KKYEY 'lol "ta tut"cop'kwo* (1447 Sek 19:31b) I listened to every one of the twenty-thousand billion gāthās in the Lotus sūtra that he uttered earlier. *ku ka'won-'toy 'SSYWUY-'SSYANG 'i "kye'site'n i* (1459 Wel 2: 51b) among them there were propitious images (= good omens [personified and exalted]). CF -^{u}*o'sitan*.

-^{u}o 'site-ngi ''ta, hon retr polite + cop indic assertive (= -'te 'si-ngi ''ta). ¶*poy tulthwo* [= *tulh two*] *twolwosikwatya [MWON-QAN] hosite-ngi 'ta* (1676 Sin.e 5:17b) the boats themselves tending to whirl, they questioned their safety.

-^{u}o 'site 'n i, hon retro modifier + postmodifier (= -'tesi 'n i). ¶'PEP 'ul nilu 'site 'n i (1447 Sek 13:27a) he told the Law (= preached the doctrine).

~ -'ngi s 'ka. ¶'SYEY-CWON 'ha 'SYEY-CWON 'ha son 'coy 'SYEY-KAN 'ay "kye 'site 'n i -'ngi s 'ka (1459 Wel 18:36b) oh honored one, oh honored one, are you still among the mortals?

-^{u}o 'siten 'ka, hon retr mod + postmod (= -'tesin 'ka). SEE 'ho 'siten 'ka.

-^{u}o 'siten 't oy n', hon retr mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*tal 'Gay 'ti a 'ni 'hositen 't oy n'* (1463 Pep 2:226a) since he had not appeased them.

-^{u}o 'si-ti 'Gwuy + NEG. but; and (yet). ¶'SYEY-CWON 'i 'SSILQ hon "TTWOW 'lol nilo 'si-ti 'Gwuy PA-SSYWUN 'un 'i "i 'l i "ep 'two 'swo-ngi ''ta (1463 Pep 2:26a) the World-Honored preaches the real dharma, but Pāpīyān [the devil] never does this.

(*)-^{u}o 'si 'tun SEE -'kesi 'tun = -^{u}o 'sike 'tun

-usitun, honorific retrospective modifier

-^{u}o 'si 'twoswo-ngi ''ta, hon emotive modulated emotive polite + copula indicative assertive. ¶"nyey s 'PEP 'ul cwocho 'sya 'm i 'mas.tang 'hosi 'twoswo-ngi ''ta (1475 Nay 2:1:49a) it is proper for you to follow the old law!

-^{u}o 'sitwo 'ta, honorific emotive. ¶[NGWANG] 'i 'icey ['SWUK-"PWU] y [CWON] 'ho 'sitwo 'ta (1481 Twusi 8:10b) the king is now respectful of his uncle.

-usiyo → -usio; → -usi yo < -usey yo < -usie yo

-usoksok, bound adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel -soksok; LIGHT ↔ -uswukswuk. -ish, slightly colored / tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

-usola, [? DIAL, ? old-fashioned] = -usila

-usose < -usywo 'sye (-sose < -sywo 'sye after a vowel) [lit; = -usio]. please (I beg you to) do. ¶Payk-sey chen-sey nwulisose Long may you live! Yōngse hasose I beg you to forgive me. Ce uy kānkwu lul tul.usose Pray listen to my plea. [1]Yangchal ha.ye cwusose Please consider carefully. Say hay ey pok mānh.i pat.usose May you receive much joy in the New Year.

-usulum (after a vowel -sulum; ABBR -ulum, -usum, -um). 1. bnd adj-n (~ hata).

1a. -ish, slightly (a bit) colored / tinged. ¶kemusulum < kem- blackish. p^{a}/$_{u}$lkusum < p^{a}/$_{u}$lk- reddish. SYN -ucepcep, -ucokcok, -uchwungchwung, -ucwukcwuk, -usoksok, -uswukswuk, -ut^{e}/$_{o}$ay(ng)t^{e}/$_{o}$ay(ng), -uthwithwi.

1b. -ish, slightly characterized by. ¶nepcek-sulum < nelp-cek flattish. twungku-sulum < twungku-l- roundish. yalpusulum < yalp- rather thin.

2. suffix. ¶cenyek-usulumq kil ey on the dusky road.

-usum, bnd adj-n (~ hata), abbr < -usulum.

-uswukswuk, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel -swukswuk; HEAVY → -usoksok. -ish, being slightly colored / tinged. SEE -(u)sulum.

-usy- SEE ALSO -osy-

-usya < -^{u}o 'sya = -usye < (*)-^{u}o 'sye [SEE -e], hon inf. ¶*mwo 'lo 'sya* (1445 [1]Yong 19). *'na y 'nike 'ci-ngi ''ta 'ka 'sya* (1445 [1]Yong 58) saying "I must go" he went. *pwuthye 'two "sek 'ca[h] s 'mwo 'm i towoy 'sya* (1447 Sek 6:44a) Buddha too had a body three 'cah (6 feet) tall. *"twu ha 'nol s so 'zi 'yey 'ka 'sya* (1447 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens and ... . *'na-'kasilq 'ka ceho 'sya* (1449 Kok 46) fearing that he would leave ... . *"TTWOW-"LI poy 'hwo 'la 'na 'a 'ka 'sya* (1459 Wel 1:5a) goes out to study the doctrine. *PWU-ZIN 'kwa 'ho 'sya [PPI-KHWUW cwocho 'sya* (1459 Wel 8:93b) together with the lady he followed the almsman (bhikṣu) and ... . *'ku "ha 'm ol 'pwo 'sya* ... (1463 Pep 5:100a) seeing the multitude ... . *pwu "thye y 'wuli 'uy mozo 'm ay "SYWOW-'PEP 'cul 'kinon 't ol "alo 'sya* (1463 Pep 2:231a) Buddha is aware that in our hearts we cherish the dharma of hinayāna and ... . CF -'sya-, -'sye.

-^{u}o 'sya 'two (pcl). ¶*na 'la 'h ay two 'la 'wosya 'two cowolGa 'Wi a 'ni 'ho 'sya* (1447 Sek 6:4b) even though he comes back to his homeland [from all that] he is not affectionate, ...

-^{u}o 'sya 'za (pcl). ¶*'wosya 'za salo 'si.l i 'l 'ss oy* ~ *'kasya 'za i 'kisi 'l i 'l 'ss oy* (1445 [1]Yong 38) only if he came would they live ~ only if he went would they win.

-^{u}o 'sya-, 1. (?= 2; p.271) hon + modulator.

-^{u}o 'syal(q) (prosp mod). ¶'SIL.Q-'TTALQ 'i 'la *hosya 'l i 'na 'sil na 'l ay* (1447 Sek 6:17a) on the day that the one to be called Siddhārtha was born. *cyang 'cho CYENG-TTI 'lol na 'thwo 'sya.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 17:78b) in future will give evidence of his possession of fine qualities.

~ *'t in 't ay n'* (postmod + copula mod + postmodifier + pcl + pcl). ¶ *SYENG-"KWA 'ay 'pek'key 'khwo 'cye 'ho'syal [']t in 't ay n'* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:75b) when one wants to make it secondary to the fruit of the saintly life.

~ *'tyeyn* (postmod). ¶*tas.ko'syal 'ttyeyn* (1463 Pep 5:21b) when one studies it.

-$^{\text{u}}$*o'syam* (subst): note that -*'sywom* is from -*si-'wo-m* (for which the honorific would be -*si-'syam*), as in *ma'sywom* (1462 [1]Nung 7:53b) < *ma'si-* 'drink' and *i'sywom* (1459 Wel 7:31a) < *isi-* 'exist'. ¶*[']TUK-NGWEN] "wol'mosyam 'two* (1445 [1]Yong 4) that he moved to Tek.wen. *pwuthye s kolo'chisya[']m ol* (1459 Wel 23:72a) Buddha's teaching. SEE *'ho.syam.*

-$^{\text{u}}$*o'syan* (mod). ¶*pwuthye nilu'syan 'pa s 'PEP 'un* (1482 Kum-sam 2:40b) the Law that Buddha told. *nilu'syan "yang 'o'lwo 'hwo'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 6:24b) I will do as you say, sir. *'SYEY-CWON s "TTWOW il'Gwusyan "i'l oy yang'co 'lol 'ku'lye* (1447 Sek se:5b) depicts aspects of the deed by which the Way was achieved by the World-Honored [Buddha], and ... . SEE *'ho'syan.*

~ *'t i* (postmod + pcl). ¶ *'i 'SYANG 'on 'YWOK-'QOY 'uy "na'syan t i a'ni 'si'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:42a) this aspect is not what desire is born from.

~ *'t i'la* (postmodifier + copula indicative assertive). ¶ *'LWUW "ep.su'sya SO-'NGUY hwo'm i e'lyewu'syan 't i'la* (1463 Pep 2:22a) it is difficult to take everything into consideration. *'i "ta YWEN 'ul 'TWOY 'ho.ya 'phyesyan 't ila* (1482 Kum-sam 5:35b) this all developed with respect to pratyaya (secondary causation).

~ *'t ol* (postmod + pcl). ¶*pi'luse 'QILQ-'CHYEY CYE-'PPWULQ 'i 'i KYENG pu'the 'nasyan 't ol "all i ''n i* (1464 Kumkang se:6b) only then do we realize that all the Buddhas first came into being out of this sūtra.

-$^{\text{u}}$*o'sya'na*$_1$ (adversative). SEE *'ho'sya'na.*

-$^{\text{u}}$*o'sya'toy* (accessive). ¶ *"mwu'lusya'toy* (1459 Wel 7:10b) made inquiry as follows: ... . *[THYEN-"HHA] 'ay [KWONG] 'i 'khusya'toy ['THAY-"CO] z ['WUY] talo'kesi'nul* (1445 [1]Yong 101) throughout the land his deeds were great, yet in the rank of crown prince was someone else. *nilu'sya'toy* (1459 Wel 2:52a, 7:14b, 8:101a, 9:36d) = *nilo'sya'toy* (1447 Sek 6:1a; 1459 Wel 2:52a, 9:36d) said as follows: ... . Notice that -*'sywu'toy* (?< *-*-*'sywo'toy*) is not honorific in *ma'sywu'toy* (1586 Sohak 5:51a) 'drinks and ... '; the honorific form would be (?*)*ma'sisya'toy.*

2. abbr < -$^{\text{u}}$*o'si-'(G)a-*, hon effective (etc).

-$^{\text{u}}$*o'sya'na*$_2$ (adversative). Example?

-$^{\text{u}}$*osya'nol* (lit concessive). SEE *'hosya'nol.*

-$^{\text{u}}$*osya-'s-ongi ''ta* (bnd v polite + cop indic assertive). SEE *'isya-'s-ongi ''ta.*

-$^{\text{u}}$*o'syas'ta* (emotive indicative assertive). ¶ *'QILQ-'CHYEY pwuthye 'kot 'hosi'n i "ep'susyas'ta 'hosi'n i* (1459 Wel 1:52a) they all said there is just no one like Buddha. *PWU-ZIN 'two mwok-"swu'm i 'yel 'tol nil'Gwey ki'the "kyesyas'ta* (1459 Wel 2:13a) the lady [Māya] herself had ten months and seven days of life left. *KYENG 'ul e'lwu "ta tutco'wosyas'ta* (1463 Pep 6:83ab) got to hear the entire sūtra. [Accent: p. 85.] SEE *'hosyas'ta, 'i'lusyas'ta, 'isyas'ta.*

-usye < (?)-$^{\text{u}}$*o'sye* abbr < -usie < -$^{\text{u}}$*osi'ye*, hon inf. Often pronounced /-use/. CF *-sye.* There are no early examples, and it is unclear when (?)-$^{\text{u}}$*o'sye* came to replace -$^{\text{u}}$*o'sya*, but the *"cwa'sya* of 1449 Kok 62 corresponds to *"c'a'sye* of 1586 Sohak 2:4b for the infinitive of *"c'asi-*, a variant of *"cwasi-* 'deign to eat'.

*-usye la, honorific infinitive + particle.

1. Not used as a verb command because the honorific is incongruent with the plain-style command. An honorific command is quoted as **-usila (ko hanta).** 2. → **-usye 'la.**

-usye 'la, hon infinitive + abbr < **ila** (cop indic assert). Attached to adjective, **iss-**, and **ēps-** as an exclamation referring to an exalted person. ¶**Chinkwu to mānh.usye 'la!** My, you have a lot of friends! **Sensayng un khi ka khusye 'la!** Gee, you're tall! **Son nim i caymi to iss.usye 'la!** What an interesting customer/guest you are!

-usye se, honorific infinitive + particle

-usyess-, hon past [abbr < **-usiess-**]. **~-keyss-, ~-ta,** ... . Often pronounced /-usess-/ and so spelled in 1936 Roth 393 **(cwusess.e).**

-usye to, honorific infinitive + particle

-usye ya, honorific infinitive + particle. ¶**Cikum kasye ya hap.nikka?** Have you got to go now? VAR **-usey ya.**

-usye yo, honorific inf + pcl (POLITE statement/question/command/suggestion). VAR **-usey yo.**

-^{u}*o*ˈ*syw*o*ˈsye*, polite command. ¶*anco*ˈ*syw*o*ˈsye* (1447 Sek 6:3a) please sit down (have a seat)! ˝*ma*ˈ*losyw*o*ˈsye* (1447 Sek 24:52b) please don't do it! ˝*cwa.syw*o*ˈsye* (1449 Kok 100) eat! *wonol nal wuli uykey il.ywong hol lyangsik ul cwusywosye* (1916 Gale 14) Give us this day our daily bread. SEE *ˈhosyw*o*ˈsye*. CF -ˈ^{u}*a* ˈ*ssye*.

-utayngtayng, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-tayngtayng**; LIGHT ↔ **-uteyngteyng**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-uteyngteyng, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-teyngteyng**; HEAVY ↔ **-utayngtayng**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-utaytay, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-taytay**; LIGHT ↔ **-uteytey**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-uteytey, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-teytey**; HEAVY ↔ **-utaytay**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**. ¶**palkuteytey** < **palk-uteytey** reddish. **kemuteytey** < **kem-uteytey** blackish. **neputeytey** flattish (< **nelp-** + **-uteytey**). CF **nepcek-sulum**.

-uthoythoy, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-thoythoy**; LIGHT ↔ **-uthwithwi**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-uthwithwi, bnd adj-n (~ hata); after a vowel **-thwithwi**; LIGHT ↔ **-uthoythoy**. --ish, slightly colored / tinged; slightly characterized by. SEE **-(u)sulum**.

-utoy [after a consonant] = **-toy** (concessive); [DIAL – except after --ss and --ps].

-uw-, bnd adj. SEE **-upta**.

-uwa SEE **-u(o)wa**

UY Usually pronounced u when initial and i elsewhere, but the particle uy is pronounced ey. The reading pronunciation ui (as two syllables) is increasingly popular in certain words. If you cannot find a word you seek with the spelling uy, try u or i.

uy (/ey/ < ˈ^{u}*oy*), pcl (genitive). (the one) of -- (marks modification or subordination, usually adnominal; the exact reference often remains ambiguous). LIT SYN **ci** (in Chinese clichés). SEE **ey uy**, **eykey uy**, **kkaci uy**, **man uy**, **kwa uy**, **se uy**, **ulo uy**, **ey lo uy**, (**ey se**) **puthe uy**, **pota uy**; ... (**-nun**) **ka uy**. CF quasi-adnouns with **uy** (§5.3.1).

1. (possession) of, --'s: belonging to -- (= -- **ka kacin**). ¶**tangsin uy kwutwu** your shoes. **molunun sālam uy cip** the house of a stranger, a stranger's house. **uysa uy ilum** the doctor's name. **hyangswu uy nāymsay** the smell of a perfume. **sangphum uy kakyek** the price of commodities. **kum uy mukey** the weight of gold. **Kim sensayng uy kūlim** Mr Kim's picture (= the picture that belongs to Mr Kim).

2. (relationship) of; with respect to (in respect of / to), related / pertaining to, vis-à-vis, as regards (= -- **ey tāy han**). ¶**na uy** (= **nay**) **enni** my older brother. **ne uy** (= **ney**) **awu** your younger brother. **nwukwu uy atul** whose son; somebody's son. **wuli hōy uy hōywen tul** the members of our society. **na uy** (= **nay**) **chinkwu hana** one of my friends, a friend of mine. **Ku hak.kyo uy haksayng** a student of that school. **i kongcang uy** ¹**notong-ca tul** the workers of this factory. *ne ˈy susu*ˈ*ng uy* ˝*TTYEY-*˝*CO y* ˝*es*ˈ*tyey a*ˈ*ni* ˈ*wono*ˈ*n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:29b) how come your master's disciple is not coming?

3. (subject) of; done / felt / said by, on the part of (= -- **ka han**). CF 14.

3a. ¶**hakca tul uy thwucayng** the struggle of / by the scholars. **inmin uy hāyngpok** the happiness of (enjoyed by) the people. **nulk.un-i uy kippum** the joys of the aged. **tangsin uy ūykyen** your opinion. **sensayng uy māl-ssum** the teacher's words (= what the teacher said). **Pok.nam-i uy iyaki** what Pok.nam-i had to tell (= told). **emeni uy sayngkak / nukkim** the mother's thought / feeling.

3b. (authorship / creation) of, by, from; created / made (written, composed, drawn / painted, concocted, built) by (= **i / ka ciun**). ¶**Kim Pūsik uy Samkwuk Saki** Kim Pusik's Historical Record of the Three Kingdoms. **Solke uy kūlim** a painting by Solke, one of Solke's paintings. **ōyin uy pīphyeng** criticism by (from, on the part of) a stranger. **Kim sensayng uy kūlim** Mr Kim's picture (= the picture that Mr Kim drew).

3c. (source / author of an achievement) of; achieved (accomplished, attained, reached) by (= -- **ka ilwun**). ¶**Sin.la uy thōngil** the Sinla unification. **kōtay uy munhwa** the culture of

ancient times. **Paykcey uy pūhung** the Paykcey restoration.

4. (the goal / result) of; that was achieved / accomplished (= ··· **ul han / ilwun**) or is to be achieved / accomplished (= ··· **ul hal / ilwul**). **¶cilqse uy hwak.lip** the establishment of order. **Nam-puk uy thōngil** the unification of North and South. **nongtho uy pun.ye** the distribution of farmland. **Sewul uy phok.kyek** the bombing of Seoul.

5. 5a. (specification) of; that is (= ··· **in**). **¶chōytay uy kyem.yang** the greatest humility, humility of the greatest sort. **thōngil uy wiep** the great task of (= which is) unification.

5b. (designation) called, (by the name) of (= ··· **ila hanun**). **¶chāmswu uy hyeng** the punishment of (that is known as) decapitation. **Kumkang (san) uy sūngci** that beauty spot [that is] the Diamond Mountains. **Kimhay uy koul** the county of Kimhay.

5c. (representation) of; that represents (= ··· **uy phyosik in**). **¶ca.yu uy kil** the road of freedom. **cēncayng uy wihem** the danger of war. **chwulpal uy nal** the day of departure. **saynghwal uy cachwi** traces of life.

6. (pertinence) of, ...'s; belonging to, attached to (= ··· **ey puth.nun**). **¶Hān kang uy kun.wen** the source of the Han River. **Yengkwuk kwa Cosen kwa uy talun cēm** differences (points of difference) between England and Korea.

7. (origin / source) of, ...'s; (coming) from, (produced) in / at (= ··· **ey se nan**). **¶Anseng uy yuki** brassware from Anseng. **Cēycwu uy mal** a Ceycwu horse. **Kayseng uy insam** ginseng from Kayseng. **Hwangcwu uy sakwa** the apples of Hwangcwu. **Kolye uy caki** Kolye pottery.

8. 8a. (static location) of, in, at (= ··· **ey iss.nun**). **¶Tong.lay uy onchen** the hot spring at Tong.lay. **Kangwen-to uy Kumkang san** the Diamond Mountains in Kangwen Province. **i chōn uy inkwu** the population of this village. **puekh uy an^{h}ay** the wife in the kitchen. **sikyey uy menci** the dust on / in the clock. **hanul uy kwulum** a cloud in the sky.

8b. (the head is a noun of relative location) to / on the – (of). Example?

8c. (abstract location) **¶cinceng han ūymi (ey iss.e se) uy kwuk-munhak** a national literature in the true sense of the word.

8d. (dynamic location) of, in, on, arising / happening at (= ··· **ey se iss.nun**). **¶mulq sōk (ey se) uy cak.ep** underwater operations. **Kwu-cwu (se) uy tāycen** the European War, the war in Europe. Perhaps: **inkan uy sangsa** the affairs of men, the everyday things that happen to one.

8e. (time) at, in, of. **¶achim uy sānqpo** a morning stroll. **pom uy kkoch tul** the flowers of spring. **ku ttay uy Sewul** Seoul at that time.

8f. (quantity) of; to the extent of. **¶sahul uy ¹yangsik** three days provisions. **yel mali uy kāy** ten dogs. **thāypan uy haksayng tul** the majority of the students. **kapcel uy pīyong** double costs.

9. (material) of; made of, made out of. **¶mu'-soy uy mangchi** a hammer of pig iron. **thokki-thel uy moca** a rabbit-fur hat. **tāyli-sek uy kitwung** a marble column, a column of marble.

10. (use) for; used for. **¶caypong-chim uy kilum** sewing-machine oil. **mūtay uy sō-tokwu** stage properties. **ok-swuswu uy pīlyo** fertilizer for corn.

11. (similarity) like, of (= ··· **kwa kath.un**). **¶Sesi uy mi** a beauty like Sesi's, the beauty of Sesi = Xīshī (a famous beauty of olden China). **mek.nun ka mek.hinun ka uy ssawum** a life-and-death struggle. **hwangkum uy mulq-kyel** golden waves.

12. (object of reference, topic) of, about, depicting, referring to, directed at (= ··· **ey tāy hay se ciun**). **¶kaul uy nolay** a song of (celebrating) autumn. **inmul uy phyēng.lon** criticism of the characters. **emeni uy sacin** a photograph of my mother. **Kim sensayng uy kūlim** Mr Kim's picture (= the picture that portrays Mr Kim).

13. 13a. (part) of (= **il-pupun ulo in**). **¶elin i uy son** the child's hand. **haksayng tul uy tāy-pupun** the majority of the students. **catong-cha uy pakhwi** the wheel of an automobile. **so'-namu uy iph** the leaves of a pine tree. *kutuy ·uy "TAM ·khukwo* (1482 Kum-sam 2:67a) your liver (= courage) is great and ... . *"THYEY ke·pwu.p uy the·li ·kot ·hwotoy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:66a) the body is like the hairs of a turtle, and ... . *SSIN-LYENG ·uy me·li "·m ye kwuy-s-ke·s uy no·ch i·lwoswo·n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:7b) it is the head of a spirit and it is the face of a ghost.

13b. (member) of (a group). **¶** *·MWULQ ·uy ·mos MI hon ke.s i·Gwo – ·MWULQ ·uy ·mos*

the most delicate of objects and -- are the largest of objects.

14. = i/ka (marking subject of an adnominal modifying phrase). ¶Na uy (= Nay ka) wĕn hanun kes i i kes ita The one (that) I want is this one. Ney ka sālam uy sānun mokcek ul ānun ya Do you know the goal that men live for? CF 3. There may be MK evidence for a sequence of two markers *'i 'uy* (reduced to *-y 'uy*), in that when they are the subject of a nominalization (or an adnominalization) *na* 'I' and *ne* 'you' appear as *nay 'ᵘ⁄oy* and *ney 'uy* (CF He Wung 356), as in *nay 'uy [SYWUY-"LWOW] 'hwo.m on* (1481 Twusi 22:27b) 'that I am getting old and frail', *ney 'uy 'e'mi 'ku'lye "hwo'm i* (1459 Wel 21:22a) 'that you long for [your] mother'. But in *nay uy [CHA-THA] hon mozo.m ol* (1632 Twusi-cwung 21:23b) He Wung prefers the construal 'my faltered heart' with a genitive modifying the phrase 'the heart that has faltered' over one that might mean something more like 'the heart with/in which I faltered'; he is perhaps wrong, as he may be when he seems to take *nay 'oy tu'liGwun 'swon* (1462 [1]Nung 2:19a) as 'my hands which [I] have let dangle' rather than 'the hands which I have let dangle', both to be translated 'my dangling hands'. A stronger example for the genitive: *nay 'oy mozom 'kwa 'nwu'n ol 'pswu'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:45a) 'it used my heart and eyes'. SEE *'nay 'uy, 'ney 'uy*.

The most common source of the epitheme (= the head of the adnominalization) is an extruded object: *SA-MWON 'on no'm oy ci'zwun nye'lu'm ul mekno'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 24:22a) the begging monk (śramaṇa) eats fruits that others have grown; *SYWU-'TTALQ 'oy ci'zwun TTYENG-'SYA "ma'ta 'tu'lusi'm ye* (1447 Sek 6:38 [[1]Yi Tonglim version]) deigned to enter each hostel that Sudatta had built, and -- ; *SYWU-'TTALQ 'oy moyng'ko'lwon 'CCWA 'ay* (1447 Sek 6:30a) to the seat that Sudatta had made; *"ZIN-'ZYWOK 'THAY-"CO 'uy il'Gwu'syan 'YAK 'i-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:218b) it is a drug, sir, that Prince Kṣānti has concocted. But sometimes the epitheme is extruded from some other role, such as locative V N ← N *'ey ('sye)* V: *PA-SO-'NIK NGWANG 'uy "sa'non SSYENG* (1464 Kumkang 4b) the castle where Prasenajit is/was living. Or even a mutative complement V N ← N *'ᵘ⁄o'lwo* V: *SSIN-'LUK ['juy 'HWA 'ho'syan ke's un pas/k] "chyenlyang 'ay "nam'ti "mwot ho'n i* (1463 Pep 6:144a) what the supernatural power has brought into being is nothing more than external property. And in at least one example, from an accusative: *'na y "nyey KA-'LI 'uy pe'hywo.m i towoy'ywom 'kot 'ho.ya* (1482 Kum-sam 3:29a; the *'uy* translates *CI*) it is like the way I got to cut down (= vanquish) [King] Kali[ñga] in bygone days.

There are also summational epithemes, such as nominalizations with the substantive: *KAN-NAN ho'n i 'uy no'm oy "pwo'poy "hyey'ywom kot ''ta* (1465 Wen 3:3:1:62a) it is like a poor man's counting another's treasures. *kunge'kuy "SSWUW-"KHWO hol "ssalo'm i 'KAK-'KAK "CCWOY 'oy "cyeku'm ye 'khwu.m u'lwo 'KEP-'SWU 'lul "ti-"nayno'n i* (1459 Wel 1:29b) the people who anguish there pass the appropriate number of kalpas (eons) in accordance with their individual sins being small or great. *KA-'LI 'uy e'lywu.m o'lwo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:30a; *'uy* translates *CI*) with the stupidity of [King] Kali[ñga] = because Kali[ñga] is stupid.

NOTE: In a few kinds of phrases people are uncertain whether to treat /ey/ as the adnominal particle **uy** or the adverbial particle **ey**. We would expect **chen mān uy māl-ssum (ip.nita)** for '(It is) a word among the myriad [of words]' = 'Not at all; Don't mention it', but the expression is often written as **chen mān ey māl-ssum**, perhaps because of the common relaxed version **chen mān ey yo = chen mān [uy māl-ssum i]ey yo**. The Koreanized version of the Chinese expression **sam-pun ci il** 'one third' we expect to be **sĕy pun uy han pun** but 1936 Roth 257 has **sĕy pun ey han pun**.

'uy, particle; variant *'oy*.

1. (after animate noun) = **uy** (genitive). CF *s.* ¶*'tye 'uy mwok-"swu'm ul kus'kuy* [= *kuch-'kuy*] *'hoke'tun* (1447 Sek 9:17a) given that they brought his life to an end ... . -- *KKI-TTA 'oy 'twu-'ys.non ke.s i'n i* (1447 Sek 6:40a) are things that Jeta put aside. *kwuy-s-ke's uy ['JKHWOLQ 'ey 'toma* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) holes up in the cave of a ghost and ... . SEE **uy** for more examples.

for more examples.

2. (after inanimate noun, typically a place or time) = *'ey* (/ *'ay*) = ey at, in (locative); to (allative). ¶*ho'ma [SYENG-'KWAK] s pas'k uy 'na tuthu'l ey s "i.l i "cyekwo'm ol 'anwo'n i ... [= "anwo'n i]* (1481 Twusi 7:2a) he already knew that going outside the castle wall there were few problems from dust (and that) ... . *YA-SYWU s KWUNG 'uy 'ka-pwo'n i* (1447 Sek 6: 2b) went to the palace of Yaśodhāra [Buddha's wife]. *"ne y a'chom 'uy 'na-'ka ...* (1586 Sohak 4:33a) you go out early and ... .

NOTE 1: The MK genitive particle, as an adnominal or as marking the subject of an adnominalized verb, had the variant shapes *'uy* and *'oy*; about .56 of the examples use *'oy*. The vowel of the preceding syllable partly determines the shape preference. After *e(C)* the shape is always *'uy* except for *ye.s oy* (1579 Kwikam 1:36a) = *yez'G oy* (1462 [1]Nung 8: 120a) 'of the fox' < **yez[o]G 'oy*, reflecting the elided *o*, which surfaces in *yezo*. After *a(C)* the choice is usually *'oy* but there are a few exceptions: *QWUY-NGWANG 'uy* (1463 Pep se:17a), *'TWO-'MAN 'uy* (1463 Pep 7:182a), *PA-SO-'NIK NGWANG 'uy* (1464 Kumkang 4b), *["HHYEN-SAN] al'ph oy* (1481 Twusi 7:4b). After *o(C)* and *wo(C)* the choice is *'oy* with at least two exceptions each: *'THAY-"CO 'uy* (1459 Wel 21:218b), *'CANG-"SSO 'uy* (1485 Kwan 4b); *'pwu'mwo 'uy* (?1517- Pak 1:58a), *['PPWULQ-"CWO] uy* (1579 Kwikam 1:21a). After *u(C)* and *wu* there are only examples of *'uy*: *susu'ng uy* (1447 Sek 6:29b), *'TI-'TUK 'uy* (1463 Pep 4:169a), *SSIN-'LUK ['Juy* (1463 Pep 6:144a); *TA-SYWU 'uy* (1447 Sek 6:9b) *ke'pwu.p uy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:66a), *'MWULQ 'uy* (1482 Kum-sam 3:25b). After *uy*, *ey*, *oy*, and *ay* the shape is always *'uy*, as in *kutuy 'uy* (1481 Twusi 15:13a, 1482 Kum-sam 2:67a), *ney 'uy* (1459 Wel 21:22a, 1463 Pep 1:60a), *'YWOK-'QOY 'uy* (1462 [1]Nung 1:42a), and *nay 'uy* (1481 Twusi 22:27b), with the exception of *nay 'oy* (1462 [1]Nung 1:45a, 2:19a). But the one example of *woy* is *'swoy oy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) and the particle seems to be unattested after *wuy(C)*. After *i(C)* both *'uy* and *'oy* occur: *"CO-'SIK 'uy* (1459 Wel 8:83a), *"kyeci'p uy* (1463 Pep 4:176b), *al'Jpi 'uy* (1463 Pep 2:138b; but *a'p[i] oy* in the next line); *"i'l oy* (1447 Sek se:5b), *['TUK-CIN] 'oy* (1481 Twusi 24:30ab). But both *-i 'uy* and *-i 'oy* often elide the *i*, as described in Note 2.

As a substitute for the locative or allative *'ey*, the variants enjoy the same preferences, but there seem to be no examples of *i(C) oy* and only the one case of *[i] oy* in *'pa[l]-'ch[i] oy* (1459 Wel 10:10a) but none of *[i] uy*. The exceptions with *a(C) uy* instead of *a(C) oy* are *alp'ph uy* [conflated spelling of *al'ph uy*] (?1517- Pak 1:25a) 'in front' and *holo n man uy* (?1608+ Twu-hem 21a) 'for a whole day'; with *o(C) uy* instead of *o(C) oy* only *a'chom 'uy* (1586 Sohak 4:33a) for *a'cho'm oy* (1447 Sek 6:3b) 'in the morning'. The only cases of *wo(C) uy* for *wo(C) oy* are *twos'k uy* (1463 Pep 1:168a) 'to their seat mats' and *SA-MWON 'uy* (1447 Sek 24:22a). There are no exceptional cases of **e(C) oy* or **wu(C) oy*. Regardless of the vowel that precedes it, the noun *psk* 'time' takes only *'uy*: *ku 'psk uy* (1459 Wel 9:52a, 21:5a; 1463 Pep 2:23a, 2:138b) 'at that time', *"twu 'psk uy* (1462 [1]Nung 3:26a) 'on two occasions', *'su'mu 'nal 'psk uy* (?1517- Pak 1:8b) 'on the twentieth day'. And the bound nouns *s* and *t* 'the fact that' take only *oy*: *-ulq 's oy*, *-un 't oy*, *-non 't oy*. We treat *'tuy* in *"men 'tuy s HHWO-'KYWOW 'lol* (1459 Wel 2:69a) 'alien teachings from distant places' as a variant of *'toy* 'place' rather than *t* (or *'to*) 'place' + pcl. Notice also *e'n' oy* < **e'no oy* = *e'nu*.

NOTE 2: In Middle Korean (CF LSN 1961: 112, He Wung 320-3) a preceding *(-)i* had weakened to *-y* and then, once the syllables **yuy* and **yoy* were no longer part of the system, it completely vanished: *'a'ki* baby → *'a'k[i] oy pi't i* (1459 Wel 8:81b) the debt for the baby, *a.k[i] uy i.p ey susu.m ye n'* (1608 Thaysan 76b) if you rinse in the baby's mouth. *'e'mi → na y 'e'm[i] uy "kan 'sta'h ol spol'li nilo'sywo'sye* (1459 Wel 21:21b) quickly tell me the land where my mother went. *a'pi* father → *a'p[i] oy "chyenlyang* (1447 Sek 13:18b) the father's fortune, *a'p[i] oy MWON-TTYENG 'i nwopke'nul* (1482 Kum-sam 3:25a) though the father's gateyard is high. *'ilh[i] uy skwo'li* (?1517- Pak 1:30b) a fox tail. *kwo'ki* meat → *LYWONG 'on kwo'k[i] oy TYWUNG 'ey wuytwu hon ke's i'n i* (1459 Wel 1:14ab) dragon is the

best of meats [personified, thus *'oy* not *s*]. *kol'mye'k[i] uy 'nye ton'nywo'm on* (1481 Twusi 14:29b) the wandering of the seagulls. *'thwos.k[i] uy spul 'kot 'two'ta* (1482 Kum-sam 2:66b) is like a rabbit's horns. The pronoun *'wu'li* did not undergo weakening, according to He Wung 323, and that accounts for *pwu"thye y 'wuli 'uy mozo'm ay "SYWOW-'PEP 'cul'kinon 't ol "alo'sya* (1463 Pep 2:231a) Buddha is aware that in our hearts we cherish the laws of hīnayāna and ... — CF *'swu'l[i] uy me'li SAN 'i.n i* (1463 Pep 1:20b) it is the mountain [called] Eagle's Head. The weakening totally elipted the postmodifier *'i* in the structures *-'n [i] ᵘ⁄ᵒy*, *-n ᵘ⁄ᵒ'n [i] ᵘ⁄ᵒy*, and *-(ᵘ⁄ᵒ)'l [i] ᵘ⁄ᵒy*.

The locative *'ᵘ⁄ᵒy* and the dative/allative *'ᵘ⁄ᵒy k[ung]ey* occasion the same weakening: *CYE-"CO y ci'p uy 'na a'p[i] oy key na'za 'ka* (1463 Pep 2:70b) the masters went out to the house and went up to the father. *'a'ki na'hi'ten 'e'm[i] uy key un'kwa "pitan'tol[h] 'syang'kup ho'kwo* (?1517- Pak 1:57a) presented silver and silks to the mother who had born the child. *QA-NAN 'kwa LA-NGWUN 'un 'pa[l]-'ch[i] oy 'sye 'y'sopte'n i* (1459 Wel 10:10a) Ānanda and Rāhula were standing at the foot.

When the particle marks the subject of an adnominalized predicate, the final *-i* of the noun often stays intact: *ka'h[i] oy 'SYENG 'un -- han ka'hi 'uy cwu'kem to'thwa ca'pwo'm ay talo'ti a'ni ho'n i "'la* (1463 Pep 2:113b) the nature of the dog is nothing other than the fighting to death of a horde of dogs. *ku 'psk uy CYE-"CO y api 'uy PPYEN-QAN 'hi ancon 't ol "al'Gwo "ta a'p[i] oy key 'ka a'p[i] oy key nil[']Gwo'toy* (1463 Pep 2:138b) at that time the masters, finding that the father was seated comfortably, all went to the father and said to the father as follows -- . Therefore we might conclude that *a'p[i] oy cwu'kwu'm ul tut'kwo* (1463 Pep 5:158a) is better taken as 'hearing of the father's death' rather than 'hearing that the father dies'. But there are also examples that show the weakened version: *'na y 'icey ne 'y 'e'm[i] uy "kan 'sta'h ol "pwoy'ywo.l i "'la* (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land where your mother went: *'e'mi l' solang 'hwo'toy 'e'm[i] uy solang hwolq SSI-'CYELQ 'ko'thi ho'm ye n' 'emi 'Gwa "CO-'SIK 'kwa y han SOYNG 'ol selu e'kuy'ye "me'ti a'ni ho'l i "'n i* (1462 Nung 5:85b) if it is the same when [the child] loves the mother and the mother loves [the child], mother and child will not be estranged by conflict throughout many lives together.

The weakening and vanishing of *-i* before the adnominal particle explains examples of *-- 'n ᵘ⁄ᵒy* and *-- 'l ᵘ⁄ᵒy*, for they are sentences adnominalized to the postmodifier *'i* 'one (the person) who -- ': *'PPYENG ho'n [i] oy nek's i kwo't ay two'la 'wa* (1447 Sek 9:31b) the spirit of the ill one came back on the spot (= at once). *HHOYNG ho'l [i] oy 'PPYEN-NGUY* (1463/4 Yeng 2:31a) the comfort of the traveler.

Examples of the modern usage whereby **uy** is attached to the unweakened **--i**, just like any other vowel, began appearing in the early part of the 16th century (He Wung 322): *[-"NGE 'PPOYK-ZI] kwo['Jki uy ilwu* ([1517→]1614 Saseng 2:59b) 'the milt of fish'.

-'uy = **-'Guy** = **-'key** (adverbative)

-uy, abbr < **-ui**

uy hata, vni insep (N **ey** ~ people or things).

1. follows, accords (with/to), is according/pursuant (to). ¶**Uy halq cen.lyey ka ēps.ta** There is no precedent to follow. **cēnsel ey uy hamyen** in accordance with tradition.

2. is based (on/upon), is founded on, depends (on/upon). ¶**sōmun ey uy hamyen** according to rumor, as gossip has it, judging from reports. **ku uy māl ey uy hamyen** according to him (to what he has to say). **hyengphyen ey uy hay se** according to the circumstance(s). **Wuphyo kaps un phyēnci cwūng.lyang ey uy hanta** The postage depends on the weight of the letter.

3. is due/owing (to), is because of; is (done) by. ¶**phok.kyek ey uy ha.ye phākoy toyn kēnchwuk-mul** buildings (that got) destroyed in the bombings.

'uy ke'kuy, quasi-particle (< pcl + n/adv). to a person (= *'uy kungey*). ¶*'TTAY-'CYWUNG 'uy ke'kuy 'nom "wuy 'ho'ya kol'hoy-"nay nilu'm ye* (1447 Sek 19:8a) tells it to the multitude selectively for the sake of others, and ... .

— *n'* (pcl). ¶*[KWONG-HHWUW] 'uy ke'kuy n' [KUY-'I] hon "salo'm i 'na'no.n i "'la* (1481 Twusi 21:20a) to the nobility emerge strange people.

uykey → **eykey**

'uy key, quasi-particle (< pcl + noun/adv). to (a person), to where a person is. ¶*KWONG-'TUK 'two i'le ho'kwo n' 'homol'mye 'TTWOK-'SSYWONG 'ho'ya 'TTAY-'CYWUNG 'uy key 'nom 'WUY 'ho'ya kol'hoy'ya nilo'm ye "mal ta'Wi SYWUW-HHOYNG 'hwo'm isto'n ye* (1459 Wel 17:54a) with such achievement of virtue as this, how much more will one tell the people by chanting [the sūtras] to teach others and practicing asceticism according to the words?! *cyang'cho ce 'y 'mwo.m o'lwo "KWUY-SSIN 'uy key pi'le [']ci-ngi "'ta "CHYENG 'hoke'nul* (1475 Nay 2:1:30a) when asked to pray in the future to the spirits with one's own body ... .

~ *'sye* (pcl). ¶*cumsoyng uy key sye taloki non* (1656 Kyengmin 28; cited from LCT [not at the cited locus in the edition available to me]) differing from animals.

'uy kungey, quasi-particle (< pcl + noun/adv). to (a person), to where a person is. ¶*'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ 'uy kungey mwu'la* (1449 Kok 153) he [Sudatta] asked Sāriputra ... .

~ *'sye* (pcl). ¶*'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'oy 'PWOK 'i "cywu'ng uy kungey 'sye "nam 'kwa "na't i pa'th oy 'sye "nam 'kwa 'kothol 'ss oy* (1447 Sek 6:19a) the bliss of all the living creatures springs from the priests, just as the grain springs from the field.

~ *'za* (pcl). ¶*MWU-'LYANG 'PPI-KHWUW 'uy kungey 'za hona[h] "twul[h] 'man 'CYENG-"SSYWUW 'lul solang ho'm ye* (1447 Sek 23:34b) of the countless almsmen (bhikṣu) only one or two enjoy samādhi (abstract meditation), and ... .

'uy n', abbr < *'uy 'non*, pcl + pcl. Examples?

'uy 'non, pcl + pcl. ¶*mi'th uy 'non* ... (1449 Kok 70) in the nether regions of her body ... . *wu'h uy nun mozom "ep.sun 'kwulwu'm i is'kwo* (1481 Twusi 7:23b) up above, there are mindless clouds and ... .

ūypus, adnoun. step-(relative). ¶ ~ **ttal** a step-daughter. ~ **atul** /ūputatul/ a stepson. ~ **api** /ūputapi/ a stepfather. ~ **emi** /ūputemi/ a stepmother. ~ **casik** a stepchild. VAR **ēpus**. [? < **ūypu** < *'NGUY-"PPWU* stepfather + *s* pcl]

'uy s, pcl (locative) + pcl (genitive). ¶*ku "tuy 'i kwum'k uy s kayya'mi pwo'la* (1447 Sek 6:35 [¹Yi Tonglim version]) you just look at the ant in this corner (or: this ant in the corner). *'mos wu'h uy s "twu ha'no'l on* (1447 Sek 6:35-6) the two highest heavens. *ci'p uy s "te'lewu'm ul 'phyesi'nwon cyen'cho 'y'n i* (1482 Nam 1: 5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the house. *nwun-[']sep mi'th uy s "twu 'nwu.n i ko'cang PWUN-MYENG ho'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:19b) the two eyes below the brows are very distinct. SEE *'oy s, 'ay s, 'ey s*.

'uy "swon-'toy (to a person) SEE *"swon-'toy*

'uy 'sye, pcl + pcl. SEE *'ay 'sye, 'ey 'sye, 'oy 'sye, 'yey 'sye*. ¶*ku ci'p uy 'sye 'cha'pan moyng'kol sswo'li wuyculen 'hoke'nul* (1447 Sek 6:16a) in the house it is all noisy with the sound of people preparing food. *SYEY s nye'k uy 'sye* (1447 Sek 6:33b) from (the direction of) the west. *twos'k ol kye'th uy 'sye "pwo'm ay* (1462 ¹Nung 2:81b) when you look at the mat from the side.

'uy 'sye, pcl + inf < *'sye'ta* (vi 'stand'). Examples? SEE *'oy 'sye*.

'uy ''sye, abbr < *'uy i'sye*, pcl + vi inf. being at. Examples?

'uy 'two, pcl + pcl. ¶*'SYEY-'KAY pas'k uy 'two* (1459 Wel 1:37a) even beyond the world. SEE *'ay 'two, 'ey 'two*.

'uy tyengey, pcl + n. to that person (him/her), over there where he/she is. ¶*'PPWULQ SSIN-'LUK 'uy tyengey THWONG-'LUK pil'Gisya'm ol QIN ho'n i* (1459 Wel 18:7b) by the virtue of borrowing an all-pervasive power from the divine power of the Buddha ... .

'uy 'za, pcl + pcl (var of *'ey 'za* = **ey ya**). ¶*nil'kwup SAN pas'k uy 'za HHAM-"SYWUY pa'ta'h i is.ke'tun* (1459 Wel 1:23b) only outside the [realm of] the seven mountains is there salt-water sea ... . CF *'oy 'za*.

-W is used to represent a final labial semivowel in Chinese loanwords, but it was probably ignored in pronunciation. This was written either as a subcircled "light *p*" (**kapyewun piup**) or "light *m*" (**kapyewun mium**).

-W-, a lenited version of *p*, pronounced as a voiced bilabial fricative [*β*] or as a labial semivowel (= *w*).

W (**ttan kapyewun piup**), variant of *s* (genitive pcl) written by 1451 Hwun-en after Chinese words ending in *-w* before *'CCO*. ¶*"TWUW W 'CCO* (5a) the character *"TWUW*. *KYWUW W 'CCO* (3b) the character *KYWUW*. *PHYWOW W 'CCO* (6a) the character *PHYWOW*.

-w- < -*W*-, bound adjective. SEE **-pta**.

'wa- < **'wo'a-*, vi ('come') + effective (= *'wo'ke-*, *'wo'na-*). SEE *'wa'ton*.

wa (< *'wa* = *'[G]wa*), pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa** (with / and / like)

wā < *'wa*, infinitive < **ota** < **'wo'ta*.

wa cocha, pcl + pcl (after vowel) = **kwa cocha**

wa ey, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa ey**

wa ka, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa ka**

wa l', pcl + abbr pcl = **wa lul**

wā la, infinitive + pcl (plain command) = **one la** come! CF **ola**.

wā la 'nta, abbr < **wā la (ko) hanta**

wā 'la to, pcl + cop var inf + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa 'la to**

wā la tul, inf + pcl + pcl (plural subject). you people come!

wā 'la 'y, abbr < **wa la (ko) hay**

wa lo, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa lo**

wa lul, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa lul**

wa mace, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa mace**

wa man, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa man**

wa n', pcl + abbr pcl = **wa nun** = **kwa nun**

wā n', infinitive + abbr pcl = **wā nun**

wa 'na, pcl + cop advers = **kwa 'na**

wang < *NGWANG*, 1. noun. king (= **tāywang**, **īm-kum**).

2. pseudo-adn. large, king-size. ¶ ~ **kām** big persimmon. ~ **kāymi** Hercules ant. ~ **kemi** giant spider. ~ **kye** chaff. ~ **mati** largest node (on bamboo). ~ **molay** grit. ~ **pām** large chestnut. ~ **pēl** giant hornet. ~ **pha** large Welsh onion. ~ **phali** horsefly. ~ **tay** long-jointed bamboo. ~ **pangwul** a huge bell (? or large drop). ~ **ciney** a giant centipede.

wang, alt after a vowel of *kwang*, pcl [Ceycwu DIAL] = **kwa** / **wa** (in comparison) with. ¶ *ku salum kwang kothun ya?* = **ku sālam kwa kath.ten ya**? was he / she like that person? *pap kwang ttek kwang enu key cwoni* = **pap kwa ttek kwa enu kes i cōh.un ya** which do you prefer, rice or rice cake? *keyki wang pey wang enu ke mekhwukkang* = **koki wa pay wa enu kes ul mek.keyss.nun ya** which will you eat, the meat or the pears?

wang < *wo-ang* [Ceycwu DIAL] = **wā se**, = **oko** (come).

-wantey [obs] = **-kwantey** (such / so that)

-wan'toy = *-Gwan'toy*

wa nun, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa nun**

wā nun, infinitive + pcl

wa se, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa se**

wā se, infinitive + pcl. comes and (then / so).

wass- (< **o-ass-** < **o-a iss-**), past < **ota**

wa to, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa to**

wā to, infinitive + pcl. even if one comes.

'wa'ton < (?*) *'woa'ton*, vi provisional (= *'woke'ton*, *'wona'ton*). ¶ *'QILQ-'CHYEY 'yey 'pi 'wa'ton* (1463 Pep 3:2b) if rain comes to all.

wa tul, pcl + pcl (plural subject) = **kwa tul**

wā tul, infinitive + pcl (plural subject)

wa uy, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa uy**

way < *"may*, 1. adverb. why, for what reason, with what purpose (CF **etteh.key**). ¶ ~ **kulen ci** for some reason (or other). **Way nuc.ess.nun ya** Why were you late? **Way nuc.ess.nun ci molukeyss.ta** I wonder why you were late. **Way kuleh.key wūs.nun ya** What makes you laugh so? **Way kulay** Why do you do / say that?; [rhetorical] Why do you ask (me)?! (= Of course!).

2. interj. why. ¶ **"Ecey on sālami nwukwu 'n ya." – "Way, ku ka Kim uysa uy tongsayng ie' anh.e?!"** Who was it that came to see you yesterday? – Why, it was Dr Kim's brother!

wa ya, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa ya**

wā ya, infinitive + pcl. only if one comes.

waynya = **way 'n ya** why is it: ~ **'myen** ("if you ask why" =) the reason is.

wa yo, pcl + pcl (after a vowel) = **kwa yo**

wā yo, infinitive + pcl. comes [POLITE].

'wa 'y'sye, vi inf + aux inf (abbr < *i'sye*). ¶ *MWON al'ph oy hon "cywung 'kwa hon sywo'khway* [= *sywoh 'kwa y*] *"kwoWon "kyeci'p ul to'lye 'wa 'y'sye 'pho'no-ngi "'ta* (1459 Wel 8:94b) in front of the gate a monk and a layman have come bringing a pretty girl and they are selling her.

'wa 'y'ste.n i "'la, vi inf + aux retr mod (abbr < *is(i)'ten*) + postmod + cop indic attent. ¶ *"'ta* ~ (1447 Sek 13:7a) they were all present.

wen < *NGWEN*, adnoun. the original. ¶ ~ **nay kyēyhoyk** my original plan.

wēyn, adnoun. what sort / manner / kind of. SYN **musun**. [? < **way** + **in** '~ that is how']

wēynq īl, adn + noun [or (> **wēynq il**) cpd n?]. what matter, what cause, what reason. ¶ ~ **in ci** for some reason (or other). **Wēynq īl in ya** What is all this? What is the matter? What's got

into you? **Wēynq il lo wass.nun ya** What has brought you here?

wēyn ke l', interjection. (expresses surprise or disappointment at an unexpected result) Oh my! Why (no)! Goodness (no)! Gee (whiz)! Gosh (darn)! **¶Sānqpo na-kalye ko hayss.tuni, wēyn ke l' sonak-pi ka ssot.a cyess.ta** I was going out for a walk; but, by George, it started to shower. **Wēyn ke l', ku ka onul hōy ey olla ko** Gee, I wonder if he isn't coming to today's meeting now, after all. **Wēyn ke l' ileh.key mānh.un sakwa lul kacye osyess.^{s}up.nikka** My goodness gracious – what a lot of apples you have brought for me! **"Kulay, ōymu cāngkwan ul manna pwass.ni?" – "Wēyn ke l'!"** Well, did you see the Foreign Minister? – Gosh, no! **Wēyn ke l' okeyss.ki** (or **Wēyn ke l' olla ko**) What makes you think he is coming? **Ilk.ci puthe mōs hanun tey wēyn ke l' ssulq cwul ālkeyss.e yo** When I can't read, even, how can I be expected to know how to write?

wēyn kkatalk, adn + noun. why, what cause, what reason. **¶Wēyn kkatalk ulo ku ka casal hayss.nun ya** Why did he kill himself? **Wēyn kkatalk in ci, ku hanthey se tapcang i ēps.ta** I don't know why, but he doesn't answer my letter.

wēyn kokcel, adn + noun. what circumstances, what kind of trouble, what cause (or reason). **¶Ce sayksi ka celeh.key sulphukey wūni wēyn kokcel io** That young woman is crying so bitterly; what could have happened to her? **Wēyn kokcel lo ku pupu ka nul ssawunun ci molukeyss.ta** I don't know what leads the couple to fight with each other all the time. **Wēyn kokcel lo wūsio** Why are you crying? What makes you cry?

weyn-man hata, adj-n. is fairly good, tolerable, passable, satisfactory, all right, pretty close to it; [ironically] is terrific, tremendous, splendid. [Awkward when sentence-final?] **¶?sayngkim-sayngkim i ~** is quite good-looking. **?swuip i ~** has a handsome income. **weyn-man hamyen** if you please, if you like, if you don't mind, how about (doing ~). **?Ku uy yoksim i weyn-man hakwun!** What greed he has! **Ku ^{n}yeca uy khi ka weyn-man hata** She is such a huge woman. **?Onul chwuwi ka weyn-man hata** It's pretty cold today. **Ku nun weyn-man han hakca ka ani 'ta** He is no mean scholar. **Weyn-man hamyen, cey ka kath.i kaci yo** I'll go with you, if you don't mind. **Weyn-man hamyen, cha han can masipsita** How about having a cup of tea? SYN [? abbr <] **wuyen-man hata.**

weyn mankhum / manchi, cpd adverb [abbr < **weyn-man hal mankhum**]. to a certain degree, fairly, passably, considerably; moderately, appropriately, properly. **¶Yenge lul ~ hata** speaks English fairly well. **swul ey ~ chwi hata** is rather tipsy. **Koki ka weyn mankhum ik.ess.ta** The meat is done to a turn. **^{l}Nōngtam to weyn mankhum hay la** Don't go too far with your jokes; Enough of your jokes. **Ku ^{n}yeca nun phiano lul weyn mankhum cal chinta** She is not half bad at the piano. **Weyn mankhum masye / mek.e la** (Take it) easy on the liquor / food. **Acik elin ai 'ni, weyn mankhum hay twusio** He is still just a child; go easy on him. **Kongpu lul weyn mankhum hay la** You study too hard – take it easy.

wēyn sēym, adn + noun. what circumstances / matter / reason / cause, (the) why. **¶Ku ka oci anh.uni, wēyn sēym ilq ka** I wonder why he doesn't come! **Ku ka sacik hayss.nun tey, wēyn sēym in ci molukeyss.ta** I don't quite see what made him resign.

wēynq yengmun, cpd n = **wēyn sēym**

wi, n. NK **wu**; CF **wus**. In compounds mostly **wi** – except for lexicalizations of **wus** (adn < n + obsolete pcl s) and **wis** (= **wiq**, in spelling modeled after **wus**). The earlier form was **wu** < *wuh*; the modern Seoul form incorporates **-i** (*wu[h]-i* > *wuy* > **wi**).

1. the upside, the top(side), the upper part, the above. **¶ ~ lul chyē 'ta pota** looks upward. **kang wi lul olla kata** follows a river upstream.

2. the top, the summit. **¶entek ~ lul olla kata** climbs to the top of the hill.

3. the (upper) surface, the top (side), on. **¶chayk-sang wi uy chayk** the books on the desk. **pyek ~ ey ('ta) kūlim ul kēlta** hangs a picture on the wall. **Hāy-phali ka pata wi ey tte iss.ta** A jellyfish is floating on the sea.

4. senior(ity), superior(ity); above, higher, (nai ka ~ 'ta) older. **¶Ku nun na pota han sal wi 'ta** He is a year older than I am.

5. **~ ey** in addition, on top of. **¶ku wi ey** moreover, what's more, besides, to boot.

? *-Wi* [probably a ghost form] SEE *i'li-'Wi*

wi hata < *ʷway ʰho ta* < *ʷɯy ʰho ta*, vnt.

1. serves, honors, respects, reveres, looks up to, esteems, venerates, worships. ¶**pumo lul ~** honors (takes good care of, is devoted to) one's parents. **elin ai tul ul ~** is kind to children, loves children. **cosang ul ~** worships one's ancestors. **sin-pul ul ~** worships Taoist and Buddhist deities.

2. makes much of, values, esteems, has regard for, treats with care, takes good care of. ¶**mom ul ~** takes care of oneself. **myengyey lul mok-swum pota te ~** puts honor above life. **myengyey pota to tŏn ul te ~** is more interested in money than in glory.

3. does for the good / sake / benefit of, does in favor / behalf of (in the interest of). ¶**cey aph man ul ~** looks after one's own interest only. **hŏysa lul ~** looks to the interests of the firm. **yĕyswul ul wi han yĕyswul** art for art's sake. **[1]noncayng ul wi han [1]noncayng** argument for the sake of argument. **Ku nun hak.kyo lul wi hanun maum ey se kuleh.key hayss.ta** He did so out of concern for the school. **Ne lul wi haki ttaymun ey ku ka kuleh.key māl han kes ita** He told you that for your own good.

3a. **(---ki) wi hay se (wi ha.ye)** in order to, to the end that, so as to, so that, for the purpose, with the intention of, with a view to. ¶**sang ul thaki wi hay se yelqsim hi kongpu hata** studies hard in order to get a prize. **canye lul kongpu sikhiki wi hay se cēkum hata** saves money toward the education of one's children. **Ku nun cip ul cīs.ki wi hay se ttang ul sass.ta** He has bought land with a view to building a house.

3b. **(---ki) wi han** ... for the purpose of ---. ¶**sensayng ul hwan.yeng haki (lul) wi han hŏy** a meeting for the purpose of welcoming the teacher.

3c. **Wi ha.ye!** Cheers! Skoal! Bottoms up!

wis, adn (= wiq), var **wus**; ANT **alayq**. the upper, the above, the outer. ¶**~ kaci, ~ kil, ~ mak.i, ~ mok, ~ mul, ~ pay, ~ pyen, ~ salang, ~ tong(ali).**

~ salam = wus salam seniors, superiors.

wisq (n)i the upper teeth, an upper tooth.

ʷwo; -ʷwo, ʾ-ʷwo = ʷGwo, ʷ[G]wo; -ʷGwo, ʷGwo → ʷkwo; -ʷkwo, ʷkwo

-ʷwo- = -ʷʷᵘo-, modulator. SEE §9.9.10; *-ʷsya-: -ʷyʷᵘo-*.

**ʷwo a → ʷwa* (infinitive < *ʷwo ta*)

ʷwohi lye (> **ohilye**), adverb. rather, sooner, preferably; on / to the contrary, contrariwise, instead (of the expected). Examples: 1459 Wel 1:37a, 21:149a; 1462 [1]Nung 2:67a; 1463 Pep 2:77a, 4:192-3; 1475 Nay 2:1:2b; ... .

-wo k → -ʷGwo k (gerund + emphatic particle)

ʷwo ke-, vi ('come') + effective. But see also *ʷwo na-, ʷwa-*.

ʷwoke na, vi effective adversative. ¶*ʷsalo m i ʷmwo tin ʷskwu m ul ʷe te kwu cun ʷSYANG ʷol ʷpwoke na QYWOW-ʷKWAY lo ʷWoyn ʷsay ʷwoke na* (1459 Wel 9:43a) whether a person has a bad dream and sees dire omens or an uncanny bird turns up.

ʷwoke nol, vi lit concessive. ¶*ʷne y ʷka [CHYEY-ʷCO] ʷlol ma ca ʷwoke nol* (1481 Twusi 8:40a) you go to meet your wife (and return), but ... .

ʷwo kesi nol = ʷwo nasi nol, vi lit concessive. ¶*ku ʷkil.h u lwo ʷwo kesi nol* (1459 Wel 7:10a) when you come by that path ... .

(?) ʷwo kesi ton* SEE *ʷwo nasi tun*

ʷwoke tun, ʷwoke ton = ʷwona ton, provisional < *ʷwo ta* vi. ¶*ʷhota ʷka pcwo chye ʷwoke tun* (1459 Wel 10:25a) if one starts to get pursued. *kwuy-s-ke s uy nos ʷkwa SSIN-LYENG ʷuy me li no ch ol ʷTWOY ʰho.ya ʷwoke ton* (1482 Kumsam 3:27b) when you come to confront the face of a ghost or the face on the head of a spirit.

wol(q), vi prosp mod. ¶*wolq ʾt ol* (1449 Kok 147) that he would come.

ʷwol(q) (< **wo-ʷwo-lq*), vi modulated prosp mod. ¶*ʾpi ʷwol ʾtt i m ye n'* (1463 Pep 3:35a) when it is about to rain. *ʷtywohi two la ʷwol ʾt i.n i ʾʾla* (1481 Twusi 21:42b) I have well come back. *ʾhota ʾka pas k ol pu the ʷwol ʾt in ʾt ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 1:64b) if we rely on outward appearance (coming to us).

-ʷwol(q), modulated prospective modifier.

1. (the epitheme extruded from the subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from the object). ¶*CYE-ʾPPWULQ nilu sinwon ʷma l on ʷNAY-CYWUNG ʷna y tal ʾGwolq ʾcwu l i ʷep susi n i ʾ-ngi ʾʾta* (1447 Sek 9:27a) there is no way that all the words said by the various Buddhas are different from me.

3. (summational epitheme). ¶*ci p i [SYWOW-ʾSIK] mwu lwol toy ʷep twoswo n i* (1481 Twusi 7:39b; the nominative particle is a loose

reference) there is no place to ask news of home. *kwo'c ol pwolq SSI-'CYELQ 'ey* (1462 [1]Nung 2:111a) when one looks at blossoms ... . *– LYWONG-NGWANG 'oy 'pi no'liGwol 'chezem 'kwa 'stwo 'kot 'two'ta* (1482 Nam 1:34a) it is again like the beginning when the dragon king – made the rain come down. SEE *-'ywol(q), 'ho.ywolq = 'hwolq, "hwolq; "wolq, "pwolq, "kal, "nalq; -usyalq.* CF *-'ywol(q).*

-'wo'la, modulated indic assertive. ¶*ye'lwo'la* (1481 Twusi 7:3a) I open it. *'kwulwu'm ey na'kunay 'lwo 'pap me'kwola* (1481 Twusi 7:14b) we eat as travelers in the clouds. SEE *'hwo'la.*

wo'la, vi subj assert. ¶*wo'la hon 't ol* (1445 [1]Yong 69) though told to come. CF *'wona'la.*

wo'la'ta, adjective. is a long time, is long.

-'wo'l i, modulated prosp mod + postmodifier. ¶*ce'hwo.l i "ep.sul 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 2:38a) there is none he [the lion] fears. SEE *'hwo'l i.*

-'wo.l i "la, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assert. SEE *-'ywo.l i "la, 'hwo.l i "la, "pwo.l i "la.*

-'wo'l i '-ngi "ta, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop polite + cop indic assert. SEE *'hwo'l i '-ngi "ta.*

-'wo.l i "n i, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop modifier + postmod. ¶*'SYEY-CWON s "il sol'Wwo.l i "n i 'MEN-"LI 'NGWOY s "il 'isi'na nwun 'ey 'pwonwon 'ka ne'kizo'Wosywo'sye* (1449 Kok 2) I will tell you of the World-Honored's work: it is a work beyond the myriad leagues [of our land] but please think of it as if seeing it in your eye.

-'wo'l i 'syas'ta, modulated prosp modifier + postmod + cop modulated hon emotive indic assert. ¶*e'lwu sol'[W]wo'l i 'syas'ta* (1463 Pep 4:70-1) it will be possible to tell them.

-'wol(q) 'ta, modulated prosp mod + postmod. ¶*e'nu cey ['THOY PWU-ZIN] s [TTANG] wu'h uy a'zom 'tol.h ol mwoy'hwol ta* (1481 Twusi 8: 20a) when will you gather the clan up to the hall of the dowager?

-'wolq 'tay, modulated prosp mod + quasi-free n. ¶*pwu"thye y 'KAK-'KAK 'hwolq 'tay 'lol cwo'cha* (1459 Wel 13:51a) Buddha pursued each individual place. *pwu"thye y 'KAK-'KAK i'kuy'ywol 'ttay l' cwocho'sya* (1463 Pep 3:19b) Buddha pursued each place where he might prevail. *'PEP tulu'l i hi'm uy pa'twol 'ttay l' cwo'cha* (1463 Pep 3:41b) those who would hear the Law followed where their strength would bear.

-'wol '(t)tiGe'ni = -'wolq 't iGe'n i, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. SEE *-'ywol(q) 't iGe'n i.*

~ 'Gwa (+ pcl). SEE *'hwol(q) 't iGe'n i 'Gwa.*

-'wol '(t)tiGe'nol = -'wolq 't iGe'nol, modulated prosp mod + postmod + copula lit concessive. ¶*"mal-sso'm i THWONG-'TTALQ khe'tun ma'lwol 'tt iGe'nol* (1463 Pep 1:9a) if the words are knowledgable they are not to be held back, but ... . SEE *'hwolq 't iGe'nol.*

-'wol '(t)tiGen'tyeng = -'wolq 't iGen 'tyeng, modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmod. SEE *'hwolq 't iGen 'tyeng, "pwolq 't iGen 'tyeng.*

-'wol '(t)tiGe'nul = -'wolq 't iGe'nul (= *'iGe'nul*), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop lit concessive. ¶*kwo'c ol pwolq SSI-'CYELQ 'ey 'nwu'n i pan'to'ki ko'lywo'm i "ep'swul 'tt iGe'nul* (1462 [1]Nung 2:111a) when one looks at blossoms one's eyes must necessarily not cloud over, yet ... . *pan'to'ki 'kwo'h ol pu'the "nalq 't iGe'nul* (1462 [1]Nung 3:24b) it must be that it [= the scent] emerges from your nose.

-'wol '(t)tiGe'ta = -'wolq 't iGe'ta, modulated prosp mod + postmod + copula effective indic assert. ¶*"cywokwo'ma s "LI 'lol to'thwoa 'CI-CHIN 'ol e'kuyGey ma'lwol 't iGe'ta* (1475 Nay 3:41a) one is not to turn against one's intimates in a struggle for petty profits. *'stwo kis.pun mozom "nayti ma'lwolq 't iGe'ta* (?1468- Mong 18b) one is not to put forth a happy heart. *"mwo'toy "cye'ki a'lwo'm ol ma'lwolq 't iGe'ta* (?1468- Mong 30b) by no means should one learn merely a little. *['JCCYEK-'MYELQ TTYANG 'ay i'sye SSYEN-'YWELQ 'ul 'CHAN-"CHOY ho'l i 'n – 'ingey mozom ta'wolq 't iGe'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 7:18a) now they will do their utmost in offering a banquet of dhyāna joy at the place where Buddha attained the truth of nirvāṇa. SEE *-'ywol(q) 't iGe'ta, 'hwolq 't iGe'ta.*

-'wol '(t)ti'la = -'wolq 't i'la, modulated prosp mod + postn + cop indic assert. ¶*'SYANG a'ni 'la nil'Gwolq t i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 6:59a) will say that it is not a sign. *'kwot ma'lwol 't i'la*

'khwo "ta tas'kwo'm ol put'ti a'ni ho'l i 'si.l i 'l 's oy (1465 Wen 1:2:2:4a) he says we will stop now and since it may be that we cannot count on learning everything ... . SEE *-'ywolq 't i'la, 'hwolq 't i'la.*

-'wolq 't ila 'two (+ pcl). ¶ *"SSYEN-KUN 'ul "YWENG 'hi mul'lwolq 't ila 'two* (1462 [1]Nung 1:86b) even though one may long retreat from one's good roots (kuśala-mūla). SEE *'hwolq 't ila 'two.*

-'wolq '(t)tilwoswo'ni = *-'wolq 't ilwoswo'n i,* modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop + bnd v mod + postmod. ¶*[*'CHA-KE "NGWAN*] 'ay pi'chwuyywo'm ol is'pi ma'lwol 't ilwoswo'n i ce 'y 'pi.ch i [QUN] 'kot 'hwo.m i is'twota* (1481 Twusi 7:38b) the clamshell bowl is unflaggingly resplendent; at times it has a color like silver!

-'wol '(t)tilwo'ta = *-'wolq 't ilwo'ta,* modulated prosp modifier + postmod + cop indic assert. ¶*ko'tok "'ti* (< *ho'ti*) *a'ni 'hwom a'ni 'n 't ol pan'to'ki a'lwolq 't ilwo'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) one must realize that it is not that it is not full. SEE *-'ywol(q) 't ilwo'ta.*

-'wol '(t)ti'mye = *-'wolq 't i'm ye,* modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop inf. SEE *'hwolq 't i'm ye.*

~ n' (+ pcl). if; when. ¶*[*"SO-SSIN*] 'uy 'pu.t un [*'TTAY-"YWU "LYENG*] 'ey ku'chye po'li'ti ma'lwol t 'iGe'ta* (1481 Twusi 24:43b; the second syllable of *po'li'ti* miswritten as *'la*) the writing brush of the chronicler, smooth as a wave, will not come to an end at Dàyǔ Ridge [in the capital district]. *'khun 'kwulwu'm i cyang'cho 'pi "wol 'tt i'm ye n' 'pen'key 'pis-na'kwo 'wul'Gey "mwuyno'n i* (1463 Pep 3: 35a) when a big cloud is about to rain it flashes with lightning and rumbles with thunder [the first nominative phrase is thematized]. SEE *'hwolq 't i'm ye n'.*

-'wol '(t)ti'na = *-'wolq 't i'na,* modulated prosp mod + postn + cop adversative. ¶ *'mal-so'm i e'lwu "peyphwu'm i is'ta e'lwu nil'Gwol t i'na* (1482 Kum-sam 3:9b) it can well be said that your message is well spread but—. *'i 'non 'SOYK 'i pi'lwok e'lwu pskay "hyelq 't i'na KHWONG 't e'lwu e'wulGwu'ti "mwot holq 't ol PYWOW 'ho'sya* (1462 [1]Nung 3:68b [*"hyelq = hye-'wo-lq*; the first nominative phrase is thematized]) this represents the fact that, though with colors it may break them [into many], the void cannot combine them. SEE *"kalq 't i'na.*

-'wol '(t)ti'ni = *-'wolq 't i'n i,* modulated prosp mod + postn + cop mod + postmod. ¶*mol'ka 'za CIN-SSYANG 'i'la nil'Gwolq 't i'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:108a) only when it is clear do we say it is true and eternal. *'MYWOW-'HHOYNG 'o'lwo 'YWONG sa'mwol 'tt i.n i* (1463 Pep 1:4b) with the profound act of faith [by which good karma is produced] one will create function. *'HWAN 'ol te'lwol t i'n i* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:7b) it lessens the illusion. *pol'kon ka'won-toy ca'chwoy lol twu'ti "ma[lG]wo twolo'hye e'tuwun ka'won-'toy l' 'HYANG "ho.ya "kal t i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 2:65a) one is not to put the clues in the midst of where it is brightly lit but rather to go toward the midst of where it is dark.

SEE *-'ywol(q) 't i'n i, 'hwolq 't i'n i, "kalq 't i'n i, "pwolq 't i'n i.*

-'wol '(t)tini'la = *-'wolq 't i.n i "'la,* modulated prosp mod + postn + cop mod + postmod + cop indic attent. ¶ *'SWU "ep.sun 't ol a'lwolq 't i.n i "'la* (1447 Sek 19:10b) it must be realized that they are innumerable. *'CI-"TTWOW 'lol CYWEN-CYENG 'hi ho'l i 'za SSIN 'ol mozo'm ay mol'ki'ta nil'Gwol tt i.n i'la* (1463/4 Yeng 2:111a) just concentrating on the true path (for man to take) clears the spirit in one's heart. *-ko'chwo NGUY-SIM ma'lwol 't i.n i '['Jla* (1465 Wen 1:2:1:32a) will put an end to all the doubt. *'hota 'ka CHAM-'KWUW ey KAN-'SSYEP 'hwolq 't in 't ay n' 'kwot KWONG-PWU 'lul nil'Gwolq 't i.n i "'la* (?1468- Mong 33a) if there should be interference with the pilgrimage [to study the principles of dhyāna] the pilgrim is to recite the meditations [that have been learned]. *SIN-SIM 'kwa "KYENG-'KAY 'Gwa 'lol pan'toki two'la pwo'ti ma'lwolq 't i.n i "'la* (?1468- Mong 36a) one is to — and is not necessarily to look back on one's body and mind and [their] realm of the phenomenal. *'stwo mozo'm ol ka'cye a'lwo'm ol ki'tulGwu'ti ma'lwolq 't i.n i "'la* (?1468- Mong 5a) moreover, having a mind one must not delay recognition (of the truth).

SEE *-'ywol(q) 't i.n i "'la, -'ywol(q) 't i.n i "'la, 'hwol(q) 't i.n i "'la.*

-'wol '(t)tl'ningi'ta = *-'wolq 't i'n i '-ngi "'ta,* modulated prospective modifier + postnoun + cop modifier + postmod + cop polite + cop indicative attentive. ¶— *CYE ZYE-LOY y 'swo.n*

o'lwo me'li mon'cisya'm i towoyn 't ol pan'toki a'lwol 'tt i'n i '-ngi ''ta (1463 Pep 7:175a; the smudge on "ZYE" is not a tone mark) surely knows that -- and that the tathāgatas (incarnate Buddhas) patted him on the head.

-*'wol '(t)tin'tayn* = -*'wolq 't in 't ay n'*, modulated prosp mod + postn + cop mod + postn + pcl + pcl. ¶*ne 'phye nil'Gwol 'tt in 't ay n' 'KEP 'un spol'li tao'l ye '.n i 'Gwa 'tye pwuthye s 'HHOYNG 'kwa 'NGWEN 'kwa KWONG-''KHYWOW 'hosin PANG-'PPYEN 'un ta'wo'm i ''ep'su.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 9:29a) as you say, the kalpa will quickly come to an end, but the deeds and desires and ingenious expediencies [for promoting Buddhism] of Buddha, those will have no end; CF *ne 'phye nil'Gwol 'tt in 'tay n' 'KEP 'un spol'li tao'l ye '.n i 'Gwa* (1459 Wel 9:49a). *'hota 'ka ''ta a'lwol 'tt in 't ay n' til'Gwo'm i pan'to'ki is.non 'toy ''ep'su.l ye ''n i 's'ton* (1462 [1]Nung 1:67a) if all are aware, there need not be any stumbling blocks. *'CCO-'SYEY 'hi nil'Gwolq 't in 't ay n'* (?1468- Mong 66b) when we tell it in detail. SEE *'hwolq 't in 't ay n', -u'syal(q) 't in 't ay n'.*

-*'wol '(t)toy* = -*'wolq 't oy*, modulated prosp mod + postmod + pcl. SEE *'hwolq 't oy.*

-*'wol'tyen* = -*'wolq 't ye n'*, modulated prosp mod + postmod + postmod [question] + pcl. SEE *'hwol(q) 't ye n'.*

-*'wol '(t)tyeyn* = -*'wolq 'tyeyn*, modulated prosp mod + postmod. ¶*'ches mozo'm ay SAM-'MOY 'yey 'tulwolq 'tyeyn te'tuy'm ye spol'lwo'm i 'LYWUY hon ka'ci a'ni '-ngi ''ta* (1462 [1]Nung 6:54a) when one's mind initially enters into samādhi (perfect absorption), the tardiness or promptness is not of a single type. *ko'chwo nil'Gwol 'tyeyn 'PALQ-'SIK s mozo'm i ZYE-LOY 'CCANG 'ay THWONG ho'n i* (1465 Wen 1:1:1: 45b) if one is to tell it completely, the spirit of the eight kinds of consciousness (parijñāna) pervades the storehouse of Buddha's teaching (the tathāgatagarbha). *yel'Gwun 'SYEY lol 'HWA hwol 'ttyeyn mwo'lwo'may SSYWUN-PWONG 'ul pu'thwul 'tt i'm ye ZIN THYEN-''NGAN 'ol ye'lwol 'ttyeyn 'SSILQ 'lwo 'ptut a'lwo'm ol pu'thwul 'tt i.n i ''la* (1463 Pep 4:148b) if one is to transform the open world, it will be necessary to rely on guileless ways and if one is to open people's deva-eye (unlimited vision) one will have to rely on really knowing the meaning. SEE *'hwolq 'tyeyn, -'u'syalq 'tyeyn.*

-*'wol '(t)tyeyn'tye* = -*wolq 'tyeyn 'tye*, modulated prosp mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*[''JLI lol nil'Gwol [']ttyeyn 'tye KAY-CHA y ''ep'kwo ['JHHOYNG 'ol nil[']Gwol [']ttyeyn KWONG 'ol ssa[']ha [']za somo[']cho.l i '[']n i* (1463/4 Yeng 1:22a) when we speak of the principle, there are no differences of level, and when we speak of practice, for it to sink in we must accumulate merits.

'wo'lwo, variant < *'u'o'lwo* (the first vowel assimilated to the second). ¶*sathang 'wo'lwo* (?1517- Pak 1:4b) with sugar. *'pis wo'lwo* (?1517- Pak 1:44a) with a comb. *''pet 'uy 'key cwuk'u.m wolwo 'pse* (1586 Sohak 2:11a; sic *cwuk-'u-mwo-lwo*) letting one's friends die. *ho[n] nye'k wo'lwo* (1466 Kup 2:77b) on the other hand. *''CA s nye'k wolwo -- ''NGWUW s nye'k wolwo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:3b) to the left -- to the right.

~ n' (pcl). ¶*hon nye'k wo'lwo n' -- hon nye'k wo'lwo n'* (1459 Wel 2:43-4) on the one hand -- on the other hand.

~ 'two (pcl). ¶*pas'k wolwo 'two -- 'an'h olwo 'two* (?1468- Mong 64a) both outside -- and inside.

~ 'yGe'na (cop effective advers). ¶*'pwu't iGe'na swon thwo'p wo'lwo 'yGe'na* (1447 Sek 13:52b) either by brush or by fingernail.

-*'wo.l ye*, modulated prosp mod + postmod. SEE *'hwo.l ye.*

-*wolyenywo* = -*'wo.l 'ye'n ywo* = -*'wol [i] 'ye'n ywo*, modulated prosp modifier (+ ellipted postmodifier) + copula effective modifier + postmodifier. ¶*''encey ''sayGe'tun pwuthye 'lul 'ka-'pwozo'Wwo.l [i] 'ye'n ywo 'hote'n i* (1447 Sek 6:19a) "should I wait for dawn to go see Buddha?" he wondered.

-*'wolye'ta* = -*'wo.l [i] 'ye'ta.* SEE *'hwolye'ta* = *'hwo.l [i] 'ye'ta.*

-*'wo'l ywo*, modulated prosp mod + postmod. ¶*'na y ne 'lul KUM ''cwu'l ywo 'ho.ya'ton* (1482 Nam 1:44-5) if I consider giving you money ... .

-*'wom*, modulated substantive. ¶*poy kwol'phwom 'kwa mwok mol'lwom 'kwa* (1459 Wel 2:42a) having an empty stomach and a dry throat (= hunger and thirst). *'i mwo'm ol ka'cye 'na y ''te'lewu'm ye 'kwo'lwom hul'le* (1465 Wen 1:2:2:25a) with this body I am dirty and fester with pus. SEE *'hwom; ''wom, ''pwom, ''kam, ''nam; -u'syam.*

ʻwom = ʻGwom, ʻ[G]wom, alt of *ʻkwom* (pcl)

wom(–), subst < *ʻwo ʻta*. Example?

ʻwom (< **wo-ʻwo-m*), modulated substantive < *ʻwo ʻta*. SEE *ʻwo ʻm ay, ʻwo ʻm i, ʻwo ʻm ol*.

-ʻwo ʻm a, modulated subst + pcl. I promise, I will. ¶ *ʻna y ne to ʻlye nil ʻGwo ʻm a* (?1517- Pak 1:32b) I will tell you. *nonhwa ʻcwu.m a ʻhwo.m i* (1481 Twusi 7:39a) that one promises to share it. CF He Wung 1989:139.

-ʻwo ʻm ay, modulated substantive + particle. ¶ *ʻCHYWOK ʻi ʻtulwo ʻm ay* (1462 ¹Nung 2:114b) at the entering (= onset) of a feeling … . SEE *ʻhwo ʻm ay, ʻpwo ʻm ay, ʻwo ʻm ay, -ʻywo ʻm ay; ʻhosya ʻm ay*.

ʻwo[ ]m ay, vi modulated subst + pcl. ¶ *ʻywo cwo ʻzom pu ʻthe ʻwo.m ay* (1481 Twusi 21:25b) come the last little while … .

-ʻwom ʻho- = -ʻGwom ʻho- = -ʻkwom ʻho-

ʻwo ʻm i, vi modulated substantive + particle. ¶ *ʻPALQ-PWONG ʻoy ʻwo ʻm i ʻha ʻm ol muten ʻhi ne ʻkinwos ʻta* (1482 Kum-sam 3:19a) one treats casually the fact that the coming of the Eight Winds [which fan the passions] is frequent.

-ʻwo ʻm i, modulated substantive + particle. ¶ *ʻhomol ʻmye ʻTTWOW-ʻKUY ʻGwa ʻKWA-ʻKUY ʻGwa tal ʻGwo ʻm i is.ke ʻn i ʻsto ʻn ye* (1462 ¹Nung 1:17a) just how much more would they differ from testimonials to marga (the way) and to phala ([cause and] effect)?! *kozol s ha ʻnol moy ʻh ay s ʻmu.l ey SOM-LA y ʻce y na ʻthwo.m i ʻkot ho ʻn i* (1482 Kum-sam 3:34b) it is like the spontaneous appearance of a dense forest by moorland streams under an autumn sky. SEE *ʻhwo ʻm i, ʻhosya ʻm i*.

~ *ʻza* (pcl). SEE *hwo ʻm i ʻza*.

-ʻwo ʻm i ʻGwo, modulated subst + cop ger. SEE *ʻhwo ʻm i ʻGwo*.

-ʻwo.m i ʻla, modulated subst + cop indic assert. SEE *ʻhwo.m i ʻla*.

-ʻwo ʻm ilwo ʻta, modulated subst + var cop indic assert. SEE *ʻhwo ʻm ilwo ʻta*.

*-ʻwo ʻm i ʻsto ʻn – *, modulated subst + pcl + – . SEE *ʻhwo ʻm i ʻsto ʻn – *.

ʻwo ʻm ol, vi modulated subst + particle. ¶ *LWO-ʻLWOW y kutuy s ʻwo ʻm ol kitu ʻli ʻtela ho ʻla* (1482 Nam 1:50b) he has been long waiting for you to come. *kwot [KUN-ʻKUY] lol wolm ʻkye ʻwo.m ol ci ʻze k kozol s ʻpoy s twos ʻk ol [ʻ]nay ʻhen ci ʻp ulwo ʻsye ʻna-ka ʻla* (1481 Twusi 20:52a) straightway convert a canvas [to use] as the sail for an autumn boat and set off from my shabby home [on your mission].

-ʻwo ʻm ol, modulated substantive + pcl. ¶ *ho ʻma [SYENG-ʻKWAK] s pas ʻk uy ʻna tuthu ʻl ey s ʻi.l i ʻcyekwo ʻm ol ʻanwo ʻn i … [= ʻanwo ʻn i]* (1481 Twusi 7:2a) he already knew that going outside the castle wall there were few problems from dust (and that) … . *ʻhay tu ʻlwo ʻm ol po ʻlye* (1447 Sek 9:13b) gave up listening a lot.

-ʻwo ʻm o ʻlwo, modulated subst + pcl. ¶ *ʻmal-ssom ʻkwa ka ʻcol ʻpywo.m o ʻlwo mis ʻti ʻmwot hol kke ʻs i ku CIN-ʻSSILQ s TI ʻn ʻt ye* (1464 Kumkang 87b) is what we cannot attain by comparing it with what is said the true wisdom? *ʻtywo ʻhwom i ʻsywo.m o ʻlwo SOYNG ʻol pwo ʻm ye ʻMYELQ ʻol ʻpwo ʻno.n i ʻʻla* (1465 Wen 1:2: 1:39b) sometimes sees birth and sees extinction as being good. SEE *ʻhosya ʻm o ʻlwo*.

-ʻwo ʻm on, modulated substantive + pcl. ¶ *a ʻtol na ʻhwo.m on sta ʻh ay ʻtita ʻka ʻm ye tunge ʻli ʻyey s ʻhi.m i cwozo lo ʻwoy.n i* (1481 Twusi 25:43a) when my son was born as soon as he fell to the ground he had formidable strength in his back. SEE *ʻhwo ʻm on; ʻhosya ʻm on*.

ʻwon, 1. num. a hundred. 2. adn. all (= *ʻwon*); ~ *ka ʻci* all sorts.

won, mod < *ʻwo ʻta*. Examples: 1485 Kwan 9a; ?1517- ¹No 1:33a, 1:54a, 1:65b.

ʻwon, adnoun. all; total, complete.

ʻwon (< **wo-ʻwo-n*), vi modulated modifier. ¶ *ʻKAK-ʻPPYELQ ʻhi ʻwon ʻSYENG i ʻsywu ʻm i ʻmas ʻtang ʻhokan ʻt iGe ʻn i ʻʻston* (1462 ¹Nung 1:89a) it is only natural that it would have a character that had specially come to it. *ʻwon ʻkil ʻh ol* (1482 Nam 1:28b) the road (that one has) come.

-ʻwon = -ʻGwon = -kwon and, but (much more / less –)

-ʻwon, modulated modifier.

1. (epitheme extruded from subject). ¶ *wo ʻcik mozo ʻm oy na ʻthwon ke ʻs in ʻt ol ʻpwoy ʻsya* (1462 ¹Nung 2:17a) shows that it is (a thing) manifest only in the mind.

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶ *SYWU-ʻTTALQ ʻoy moyng ʻko ʻlwon ʻCCWA ʻay* (1447 Sek 6:30a) to the seat that Sudatta had made.

3. (summational epitheme). ¶ *mol ʻthwon ca ʻhi ʻken ʻnesi ʻn i ʻ-ngi ʻʻta* (1445 ¹Yong 34) he crossed over on horseback. *ʻwon ʻkwo.t on a ʻzo.m ol [ʻWUY] ʻho.ya ʻy ʻGwo ʻstwo [ʻQUM-ʻSSIK] ʻul [ʻWUY] ʻhwo.m i a ʻni ʻ.n i ʻʻla* (1481 Twusi 8:33a) our coming is for our kinsmen

and not for drink and food. SEE *'hwon; "won, "pwon, "kan, "nan; -u'syan.*

wo'na-, vi 'come' + effective; CF *wo'ke-, 'wa-.*

'wo'na, vi effective inf. ¶ *'wo'na ci'la* (1481 Samkang hyo:29a) wants to come. SEE ~ *'two.*

'wo'na'la, vi effective subj attent (= command). ¶ *twolwo 'wona'la* (1459 Wel 7:7b) come back! *"ne y 'stwo tyele 'lwo 'wo'na'la* (?1517- [1]No 1:57b = 1795 [1]No-cwung 1:52a) you go there (and come back).

'wo'nan, vi effective mod. ¶ *'PHEN-'YEK 'ho'ya 'wonan 't i ko'zuy 'PALQ-'POYK 'hoy ''n i* (1463 Pep se:21a) it is now almost 800 years since it was translated. *ne-'huy "twul'h i yey 'wo'nan 't i "en'me wo'la.n i 'Gwo* (?1517- [1]No 1:68b) how long is it since you two came here? ALSO: 1463 Pep 2:245b, 1586 Sohak 5:49a.

'wona'n i, vi effective mod + postmod. ¶ *MYEY 'lwo 'sye two'la 'wona'n i "es.tyey "CHYEN 'i a'ni ''m ye* (1463/4 Yeng 1:90b) how are those not shallow who are back from confusion ... .

~ *'Gwa.* ¶ *'chezem pu'the ma'chwo-'pce 'CING 'ho.ya ka'cye 'wona'n i 'Gwa* (1482 Kum-sam 2:57a) not only have they witnessed it from the beginning, ...

'wo'nan ma'lon, vi effective mod + postmod. ¶ *kutuy 'nay me'li 'sye kos'pi 'wo'nan ma'lon* (1447 Sek 23:54a) you folks have rushed here from afar, but ... .

'wona'nol, vi lit concessive. ¶ *ku ci[p] s 'sto'l i 'psol ka'cye 'na 'wona'nol PPA-LA-MWON 'i pwo'kwo kis'ke* (1447 Sek 6:14a) when the daughter of the house brought out the rice the brahman saw and rejoiced (or: the brahman saw the daughter of that house bring out the rice and he rejoiced). ALSO: 1445 [1]Yong 109, 1449 Kok 34. CF *'woke'nol.*

'wona'n ywo, vi effective modifier + postmod. ¶ *mu'su.m u'la pa'm oy 'na 'wona'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:19b) why have I come out at night? ALSO: 1459 Wel 18:2a.

'wo'nasi'nol = *'wo'kesi'nol*, honorific literary concessive of vi. ¶ *pwu"thye y 'wo'nasi'nol 'pwozo'Wa solW'wo'toy* (1447 Sek 6:44b) when Buddha comes he looks upon him and says ... .

'wo'nasi'tun = (?*) *'wo'kesi'ton*, vi honorific provisional. ¶ *[SYEY] 'yey 'wo'nasi'tun [TWONG-*"PI] 'po'lazo'Wo'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 38) when he came west people in the east wished for him.

'wona'ta, vi effective indic assertive. ¶ *swuwul "e'tu'la 'kate'n i "ta two'la 'wona'ta* (?1517- Pak 1:3a) those who went to get wine have all come back. ALSO: 1795 [1]No-cwung [K] 2:61b.

'wona'ton = *'woke'tun, 'woke'ton, 'wa'ton*, vi provisional. ¶ *HWON-QIN "wuy 'ho'ya a'zo'm i 'wona'ton ipa'two'l ye 'ho'nwo.n i s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:16b) are you entertaining relatives come for a wedding? *talon "salo'm i 'wona'ton 'KHWEN 'ho'ya an'ca tut'kuy khe'na* (1447 Sek 19:6a) when other people came he asked they be allowed to sit and hear him, but ... . ALSO: 1459 Wel 2:25b, 1463 Pep 6:12a, ?1468- Mong 2b, 1586 Sohak 6:95a; *'wona'tun* (?1517- Pak 1:40a), *'wo'na'tun* (?1517- [1]No 1:44b).

'wona 'two, vi effective inf + pcl. ¶ *swo'n i 'wona 'two muy'ywo.m ol muten 'hi ne'kikwo [NGYENG-PPWONG] a'ni 'honwo'la* (1481 Twusi 25:23a) though the guest arrives I treat him with disdain and do not go out to greet him.

-'wo-ngi ''ta, modulated polite + cop indicative assertive. ¶ *'i CIN-'SSILQ s 'MYELQ-'TTWO a'ni 'n 't ol 'na y a'lwo-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:23a) I know this is not true nirvāṇa. SEE *'hwo-ngi ''ta.*

"wo-ngi ''ta, modulated polite < **wo-* (come) + copula indicative assertive. ¶ *'TTAY-NGWANG 'ol 'pwo'zoWwo'la "wo-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 8:90b) I come to see the (great) king.

wo'n i, vi mod + postmod. Examples: 1445 [1]Yong 51; ?1517- [1]No 1:30b, 1:45a.

-'wo'n i, modulated modifier + postmod. ¶ *na y na'hwo.n i'n i* (1463 Pep 2:222b) I was born and ... . *'cye.c u'lwo moyngk'kolwo'n i 'LAK 'iGwo* (1482 Kum-sam 3:39b) what is made from milk is cheese, and ... . SEE *'hwo'n i.*

-'wo.n i 'n 't ye, modulated mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + postmod. ¶ *'SIN-'HHAY ho'la 'hosya'm i 'i lol nil'Gwo.n i 'n 't ye* (1482 Kum-sam 5:14a) did his saying that we should believe and understand [the doctrine] refer to this?

-'won 'ka, modulated modifier + postmodifier. ¶ *'NYELQ-PPAN 'ay tato'lwon 'ka 'ho'taswo'n i* (1446 Sek 13:43b) we wonder whether we have reached nirvāṇa, but ... .

**-'wo-(')no-* (modulated proc) does not exist; SEE *-'nwo-* < **-(')n[o]-'wo-* (proc modulated).

'wonon, vi processive modifier. ¶ *ne 'y susu'ng uy "TTYEY-"CO y "es'tyey a'ni 'wono'n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:29b) why is your teacher's disciple not arriving?

'wo'no-ngi ''ta, vi proc polite. ¶ "mwot 'wo'no-ngi ''ta (1447 Sek 6:29b) he will not come.

-'won t ay n, modulated mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. SEE 'hwon t ay n'.

-'won 't i, modulated mod + postmod + pcl. SEE 'hwon 't i, "pwon 't i.

-'won 't i'la, modulated mod + postmod + cop indic assert. SEE 'hwon 't i'la.

-'won 't i'm ye n', modulated mod + postmod + cop subst + cop inf + pcl. SEE 'hwon 't i'm ye n'.

-'won 't in 'tay n' SEE -'nwon 't in 't ay n'

-'won 't oy n', mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. SEE "pwon 't oy n'.

'wonwon, vi proc modulated mod. ¶ 'wonwon 't in 't ay n' (1459 Wel 10:7b) when he comes.

'wonwos'ta, emotive < "wo'ta vi. ¶— namwo 'ci'non nwol'Gay non "cyeki mozol'h olwo 'na 'wonwos'ta (1481 Twusi 7:39a) — then a few wood-chopping songs emerge from the village.

'wos = 'Gwos or '[G]wos (= 'kwos, pcl)

'wosil(q), vi honorific prosp modifier. ¶ 'wosi'l i '-ngi s 'ka (1445 [1]Yong 69) would he come? ko'cang cyem'kulGe 'za ca's ay 'tu'le 'wo'si.l i ''la (?1517- Pak 1:65a) we will come back into the (stronghold =) city only when the night is well upon us. — 'wosil 'ss 'ye (1447 Sek 23:29a) he has come [from far away]!

'wosin, vi modifier. ¶na'la'h ay "pil-me'ku'la 'wosi'n i (1459 Wel 1:5b) he came to our land to beg. mu'su.m u'la 'wosi'n i '-ngi s 'kwo (1447 Sek 6:3a) for what reason have you come here? ku cey lwo 'wosin 't i son'coy wo'la'ti 'mwot ''kesi'tun (1463 Pep 5:119b) he had not been there for very long yet when ... .

'wosi'no-ngi ''ta, vi polite honorific processive. ¶HE-KHWONG 'o'lwo ho'ma 'wosi'no-ngi ''ta (1459 Wel 10:8a) is already coming to the void.

'wosi'ta, vi honorific indic assertive. comes.

'wo'sya, vi hon inf. ¶ku "salo'm oy "swon-'toy 'wo'sya (1459 Wel 8:55b) came to that person. na'la'h ay two'la 'wosya 'two (1447 Sek 6:4b) though he comes back to his homeland ... .

-'wo 'sye, -'wo 'two, -'wo 'za = -'Gwo 'sye, -'Gwo 'two, -'Gwo 'za

°wo'ta, vi (comes). SEE ota; "wo-, "wol(q), "wom, "won, 'wona-.

'woten, vi retr modifier. ¶na'za 'woten 't ey n' (1445 [1]Yong 51) if he had come forward.

-'wo'toy, modulated accessive. SEE -'toy. ¶— nil'Gwo'toy (1462 [1]Nung 3:24b) — we say (as follows:) ... . SEE 'hwo'toy (n'), "pwo'toy.

— n'. ¶QUM-'HYANG tu'lwo'toy n' (1462 [1]Nung 6:68a) hearing the sound, ...

wu, n [NK] = wi (above)

wu, postmod adj-n insep. general appearance. SEE -ul ~.

-wu, [Seoul] var < -o (AUTH indic). SEE -swu.

-wu, suffix. VAR -o; ALT -chwu. CF -i / -li.

1. derives adverbs. 1a. from adjectives. ¶caywu promptly, briskly < cāyta. kolwu equally, evenly < koluta. toywu severely, hard < tōyta. cacwu often < cac.ta. maywu very < maypta pungent. seywu [DIAL, obs] often, very < sēyta strong. ttalwu / ttalo separately, apart < ttaluta different. palwu / palo right, directly < paluta. CF kwutwu-soy miser < kwut.ta stiff + -wu.

1b. from verbs. ¶nemu overly < nēm.ta. macwu (= mac') facing, opposite < mac.ta. pathwu closely, densely < path.ta. motwu all < motuta = mouta gathers. ilwu hardly, (not) possibly < iluta reaches. nulwu over a long period < nulta advances, increases. makwu (= mak') indiscriminately, wildly < makta obstructs. tolwu / tolo again, back < tōlta turns around, circles. kochwu straight < kot.chwuta corrects.

2. derives noun from verb. ¶nalwu ferry < naluta transports.

-wu-, suffix. 1. derives vc from adj and vi. ¶kkaywu- < 'skoy'Gwo- wake someone up < kkāy- < 'skoy- wake up. palwu- < pa'lo- right it ← palu- < pa'lo- be right. ilwu- < il'Gwu-, il'Gwo- accomplish, achieve < i-l- < "il- come into being, happen. CF -i-, -hi-, -ki-, -chi-, -ukhi-, -ikhi-, -li-, -iwu-, -ywu-, -hwu-, -kwu-, -chwu-, -ay-; -'Gi-, -'Gwo-, -'Gwu-, -o-, -u-.

2. derives vt from vt. ¶milwu- shift, delay, infer < mī-l- < "mil- push, shove. ketwu- < ke'twu- reap; ... < ket- < ket- roll / gather up.

-'wu- = -'w^{u}o-, modulator. SEE Part I, §9.9.10.

wu hata, postmod adj-n insep. it seems to be. SEE -ul ~.

-wul, ? suffix. CF yewul, kaywul. [? < mul]

-'wul(q) modulated prospective modifier.

1. (with epitheme extruded from the subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). Example?

3. (summational epitheme). ¶*ne-huy 'tol'h i SOYNG-"SO pe'swul "i'l ol 'him 'pse KKWUW 'ho.ya 'za ho'l i "'la* (1459 Wel 10:14b) you people must endeavor to pursue the casting off of birth and death. *'a'tok hon "salo'm i ingey "na'm ol "a'ti "mwot 'kwo 'sye 'PPWULQ-"TTWOW 'ay he'mul "nilGwuy'ye keyGul'Ge mul'lwul 'ptu't ul "nayl 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 3: 180ab) dim-witted people, not knowing that they will henceforth emerge, make errors in their Buddhism and show a lazy disposition to withdraw. *ca'chwoy e'lwu pu'thwul 'toy 'ep.swun 't i'la* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:15b; *'ep.swun* = *"ep.swun*) there is nothing one can rely upon in the way of a clue. – *keyGul'Ge [-HHAY-CYWO] ci'zwul mozo'm i 'ep.swo'la* (1481 Twusi 7:1b) he is too lazy to want to plot a scam.

wūl(q) < *"wul(q)* < **wu'l[u]l(q)*, prosp mod < **wūlta** < *"wu[l]'ta* (cries).

-*'wu'la*, modulated indic assert. ¶*'kwulwum 'skin swu'phu'l ey ne-huy 'mwu.l ul "etwu'la* (1481 Twusi 7:30b) in the woods between the clouds I will get to have the lot of you.

wuli < *'wu'li*, n. we/us; I/me; our(s), my/mine. ~ **ney**, ~ **tul**, ~ **kkili** SAME. ¶ ~ **cip** / **apeci** / **kāy** my house / father / dog. ~ **cwuin** my husband, ~ **manwula (an sik.kwu)** my wife (Dupont 321). ~ **nala** our / my country; Korea. ~ **māl** our language; the vernacular; Korean. ~ **Hānkwuk-in** we Koreans. **Ku sensayng un wuli hanthey em hata** That teacher is severe with us. **Wuli nun hyengcey (i)p.nita** We are brothers. CF **ce-huy, na, ce.**

¶*'wu'li e'zi a'to'l i 'woy lop'kwo "ip'key towoy'ya* (1447 Sek 6:5a) parent (= mother) and son we are left lonely and bewildered. *'wu'li "TTWOW-"LI 'lan po'lisi'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:69a) rejects our doctrine and ... . *'wuli 'Gwos kyey'Gwu'm ye n'* (1459 Wel 2:72a) if we are the ones defeated. *'wuli n' tu'lwo'n i* (1459 Wel 2:69b) as we heard it ... . *'wuli 'two* (1459 Wel 8:100a) we too. *'wu'li 'WUY 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 13:36a) for / to us. *'i 'non 'wuli he'mu.l i'la* (1463 Pep 2:5b) this is our mistake. *'wuli 'uy mozo'm ay* (1463 Pep 2:231a) in our hearts.

¶*'wuli 'tol'h i* – (1447 Sek 9:40a, 19:30b; 1459 Wel 10:12b, 10:31a, 18:18b) we.

-wuli, suffix; ? HEAVY ↔ **-oli**. **pongwuli** peak < **pong** peak. [? var < **-el.i**]

wūlm < *"wulm* < **wu'l[u]m*, subst < **wūlta** < *"wu[l]'ta* (cries). CF *wu'lwum*.

-*'wulq 'tay 'lwo*, modulated prospective modifier + postmodifier + pcl. ¶– *holo hon pen 'pap me'kwum 'kwa 'pa'p ol me'kwulq 'tay 'lwo "hyey'ye me'kwum 'kwa* ... (1459 Wel 7:31b) – and eating once a day, and eating (counting just as one eats =) as often as one feels like, and ... .

-*'wul '(t)ti(–)* = -*'wulq 't i(–)*, modulated prosp modifier + postmodifier + particle/copula.

-*'wulq 't i* (pcl). ¶*'ile 'n 't o'lwo ci'zwul 'tt i a'ni '.n i "'la* (1463 Pep se:12a) for this reason I will not create one [here].

-*'wulq 't i'la* (cop) = -*wolq 't i'la*. ¶– *il'hwu'm ul [-]CWO 'y'la nil'Gwulq 't i'la 'ho'si.n i "'la* (?1468- Mong 49b) he said that the name will be called "Patriarch" [when –].

-*'wul '(t)ti'mye* = -*'wulq 't i'm ye*, modulated prosp modifier + postmodifier + cop subst + cop inf. ¶*yel'Gwun 'SYEY lol 'HWA hwol 'ttyeyn mwo'lwo'may SSYWUN-PWONG 'ul pu'thwul 'tt i'm ye ZIN THYEN-"NGAN 'ol ye'lwol 'ttyeyn 'SSILQ 'lwo 'ptut a'lwo'm ol pu'thwul 'tt i.n i "'la* (1463 Pep 4:148b) if one is to transform the open world, it will be necessary to rely on guileless ways and if one is to open people's deva-eye (unlimited vision) one will have to rely on really knowing the meaning.

– *n'* (+ pcl). ¶*'ches swo'li 'lol e'wul'Gwe 'pswulq 't i'm ye n' kol'Wa 'ssu'la* (1451 Hwun-en 12b) when you combine initial sounds write them in a row.

-*'wul '(t)ti'ni* = -*'wulq 't i'n i*, modulated prosp modifier + postnoun + cop mod + postmod. ¶*mwo'ton 'khun 'MANG-"NGE 'lul ku'che te'lwulq t i'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 6:111b) it is to end and remove all great untruths. *[-LWOK-CWON] 'ulwo mwo'lwomay 'na'l ol tao'tolwok me'kwul t i'n i "syen me'li 'pwo.m ol "tywohi i'kuyno'ta* (1481 Twusi 15:6a) we drink from a leaking vat, till we unwittingly use up the days; whitened hair defeats the spring with ease.

-*'wulq 't i.n i "'la* (cop indicative assertive). ¶*mwo'lwo'may 'SYENG-"KYENG 'ul pu'thwul 't i.n i "'la* (1465 Wen 2:3:2:44a) will have to cross the sacred boundary. *'stwo pan'toki 'CCO-'SYEY 'hi mozo'm ol 'pswulq 't i.n i "'la* (?1468- Mong 39b) and moreover one must use great care.

-'wul '(t)tin'tayn = -wulq 't in 't ay n', modulated prosp modifier + postnoun + cop modifier + postnoun + pcl + pcl. ¶*'tam 'kwa cip 'kwa ci'ze NUNG 'hi "pwo'm ol 'pske ku'chwulq 't in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 2:43b) if you build a wall and a house and (in doing so) effectively destroy the view ....

-wulwu, suffix (makes adv). ¶**(t)teykwulwulwu** = **(t)teykwul (t)teykwul** rolling. **hwulwulwu** whistling (< ?).

wu'lwom, *wu'lwum*, modulated substantive < *"wu[l]'ta* (cries). ¶*wu'lwo'm ol* (1462 [1]Nung 9:69a). *wu'lwu'm ul* (1445 [1]Yong 96). *wu'lwum sso'loy* (1459 Wel 1:27b). CF *"wulm*.

wumphek, bnd adn; HEAVY ↔ **omphak**. ¶ ~ **nwun** sunken eyes. [var < **wumphuk/omphok** sunken, hollow; ?< **ông** + **pha-** dig + **-k**] NOTE: Linguists in S Korea inconsistently spell "**wumpheng-nwun**" but "**omphak-nwun**".

-'wum, modulated substantive (= *-'wom*).

-'wu'm a. ¶*me'kywu'm a* (?1517- [1]No 1:55b) I will feed them.

-'wu'm ey. ¶*cwuku[']m ye sa'lwo.m ol "ati "mwot 'ke'nol za 'homol'mye 'kil.h i ki'lwu.m ey "es.tyey ho'l i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 8:29a) ignorant of death and life as I am, my path is all the longer, so what am I to do?

-'wu'm i. ¶*se'nule'wu.m i towoy'nwon t[o] i'la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:29b) = results from its [the autumn's] being cool.

-'wu'm ul. ¶*a'p[i] oy cwu'kwu'm ul tut'kwo* (1463 Pep 5:158a) hearing of the father's death. *ci'p uy s "te'lewu'm ul 'phyesi'nwon cyen'cho 'y'n i* (1482 Nam 1:5a) is the reason that he deigns to tidy up the mess of the house.

-'wu'm u'lwo. ¶*'khwu.m u'lwo* (1459 Wel 1:29b) by its size.

-'wun, modulated mod. ¶*SA-MWON 'on no'm oy ci'zwun nye'lu'm ul mekno'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 24:22a) the begging monk (śramaṇa) eats fruits that others have grown. SEE *-'won*.

wūn < *"wun* < **wu'l[u]n*, modifier < **wūlta** < *"wu[l]'ta* (cries).

-wung, suffix. ¶**macwung** meeting, reception < **mac-wung** < **mac.ta** meets. **kitwung** pillar < **kit-wung** = **kit** [obs]. ? **cipung** roof < **cip-wung** < **cip** house – but LKM 1968:223:n30 says this is from *cip wuh* 'house top' as in *cel-'lwo ka'm ye cel-[']lwo ['']wono['']n i 'n cip wu'h uy s "cyepi ''Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:3b) 'swallows freely come and go atop the hall, and ... '; see **-h**, **-ng**.

-'wu-ngi ''ta, modulated polite + copula indic assertive. ¶*"naycywong "nay mwuy'ye wol 'mwo'm i "ep'swu-ngi ''ta* (1462 [1]Nung 3:117a) in the end there is no body to move.

-wuni, suffix [DIAL]. ¶**kolccakwuni** [DIAL] ravine < **kolccak(i)** valley. CF **echekwuni** a whopper.

-'wu'n i, modulated mod + postmod. ¶*i 'salo'm on ZYE-LOY 'pu'lywu.n i ''m ye* (1463 Pep 4:76b) this person served the tathāgata and ... .

-'wun 't i'la, modulated mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶*ca'chwoy e'lwu pu'thwul 'toy 'ep.swun 't i'la* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:15b; *'ep.swun* = *"ep.swun*) there is nothing one can rely upon in the way of a clue.

wūnun < *"wu'nun* < **wu'[lu]'nun*, proc mod < **wūlta** < *"wu[l]'ta* (cries). ¶*"wu'nun swo'li* (1447 Sek 19:14b) the sound of crying.

wus, adn (= **wis**). the upper, the above, the outer [< **wu** + obsolete adnominal particle **s**].

¶ ~ **akwi**, ~ **al**, ~ **cali**, ~ **cekoli**, ~ **cim**, ~ **ēlun**, ~ **kan**, ~ **kel(k)i** = ~ **os**, ~ **nal**, ~ **nyekh**, ~ **os**, ~ **pang**, ~ **pi**, ~ **salam**, ~ **salang**, ~ **tekkengi**, ~ **toli**, ~ **tōn**.

¶ ~ **kil** = **wis kil**, ~ **mok** = **wis mok**, ~ **mul** = **wis mul**, ~ **pay** = **wis pay**, ~ **pyen** = **wis pyen**, ~ **tong(ali)** = **wis tong(ali)**.

¶**wusq (n)i** = **wisq (n)i** upper teeth / tooth.

¶**wus ccak** = **wi ccak**, **wus ccok** = **wi ccok**; **wus chay** = **wu chay**, **wus cheng** = **wu cheng**, **wus chung** = **wi chung**, **wus thek** = **wi thek**, **wus thong** = **wi thong**.

-'wu-'toy, modulated accessive. SEE *-'ywu'toy*.

"wuy / 'WUY "ho'ta, vnt = **wi hata**. ¶*ce 'y "nim-'kum ['WUY] 'tha 'hosil 'ss oy* (1445 [1]Yong 121) saying that they do it for their own king, he ... *'mwo.m ol 'WUY khwo "salo'm ol 'WUY thi a'ni ho'm ye n'* (1482 Kum-sam 5:48-9) when it is for my own body and not for (other) people ...

"wuy / 'WUY 'ho'ya (hon *'ho'sya*), inf. for (the sake of); to (a person). ¶*na 'y a'ki "wuy 'ho'ya "e'te pwo'kwo ''l ye* (1447 Sek 6:13b) I'd like you to seek her out [as a bride] for my boy. *"ney ka'ci s "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol "wuy 'ho'ya 'honwo'la* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:35a) I endeavour on behalf of [relieving] the Four Miseries. *HWON-QIN "wuy 'ho'ya a'zo'm i 'wona'ton ipa'two'l ye 'ho'nwo.n i s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:16ab) are you entertaining relatives come

Sek 6:16ab) are you entertaining relatives come for a wedding? ALSO: 1447 Sek 6:1a, 13:49b.

¶ *'wu'li 'WUY 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 13:36a) for / to us. *'nom 'WUY 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 17:54a) for the sake of others. *"na l' 'WUY 'ho'ya nilo'sywo'sye* (1459 Wel 1:17b) please tell it to me. *"na l' 'WUY 'ho'sya* (1463 Pep 2:231b) [Buddha will] for my sake. *ne-hoy 'WUY f'Jho'sya* (1463 Pep 7:17a; the text dot beside Hankul *"ne"* is not an accent mark) for you people. *'i 'kot hon "sa'lom ey 'za 'WUY 'ho'ya e'lwu nil'Gwol 'it i'm ye* (1463 Pep 2:172ab; sic, *-lom-ey-*) one can effectively tell it to just this kind of person, and … . ALSO: 1459 Wel 7:17b, 13:35ab; … .

y, abbr pcl. 1. [obs] = **i** (nominative pcl). But the modern Seoul **nay** (< *'na y* < **'na 'i*) can be treated as an abbreviation of **nay ka** 'I'; similarly **ney** and **cey**.

2. = **uy** (genitive pcl). **nay** (< *na 'y* < **na 'oy*) = **na uy** 'my, of me / mine', **ney** (< *"ne y* < **"ne 'uy*) = **ne uy** 'your, of you / yours', **cey** (< *ce 'y* < *ce 'uy*) = **ce uy** '(of) one's own; my; I [as subject of an adnominalization]'.

(')y-, abbr < **i-** (cop). SEE **key 'ta = ke yta**, etc.

'y-, abbr < *'i-* (cop) after a vowel. After *i* or *y* written *'-* (= *'[y]-*). NOTE: It is unclear just when the preconsonantal abbreviation of the copula stem after vowels other than **i** came to suppress its palatal glide: we are not sure when *'na 'y'la* (1459 Wel se:4b) became **na 'la** '(says) it's me'. The full stem is still heard in explicit speech and especially for the short forms **in, ilq, im**, but the *'y* version persists only in a few expressions such as **… key 'ta** (< **ke[s] ita**) = **… ke 'ta** and **…nun pay 'ta** (< *-n^{u}on pa 'y-*) = **-nun pa 'ta**. Notice also dialect forms such as **nayntul** for **na 'n tul** 'though be me'. The shortening must have taken place before 1730, for otherwise the form *ho.ye 'la* found in *[TTYWEN] hol twong mal twong ho.ye 'la* (1730 Chengkwu 104; cited from LCT) 'it is barely conveyed' should be *ho.ye 'yla*. Two examples from somewhat later: *phuyl stwong mal stwong ho.ye 'la* (1763 Haytong 61) 'it is about to bloom', *kuy nwukwo 'm ye* (1763 Haytong 86) '(and) who is he?'.

-y. The reduced form (after a vowel) of **-i**, incorporated from **i** 'one = person / thing, fact' (or from the nominative particle) by attachment to many nouns in different dialects, including modern Seoul. SEE **-i**.

-y, suffix (makes irreg der **n**; SEE **-i**). ¶**mukey** weight < **mukepta** is heavy; **thay** fissure < **thata** (= **thuta**) splits. But **ttey** < *'ptey* 'raft' < *'ptu-* 'float' must be *** 'pt[u-G]ey** and **ttey** < *ptey* 'group' (?1517- [1]No 2:24b) < *ptu-* 'separate' must be ***pt[u-G]ey**; SEE **-ey**.

-y- < *-y-* (< *- 'i-*), suffix. 1. derives vc. ¶**kēnney-** < *"ken'ney-* carry it over ← **kēnne-** (= **kēnnu-**) < *"ken'ne-* < *"ket-"na-* cross over. **pōyta** < *"pwoy-* show ← **pota** < **"pwo-** see.

2. derives vp. **pōyta** < *"pwoy-* get seen ← **pota** < **"pwo-** see.

-ya- (after *y, i* but not *l*) < *-a-* = *-ka-* (var) = *-ke-* (effective). SEE *'ho.ya-*.

'ya, postmod (question).

1. (? abbr < *… 'i 'f[G]a*). SEE *-ke'n ya, -no'n ya, -te'n ya, -u'l ya, -u'n ya*.

2. (? conflated form of 1). SEE *-u'l i 'ya, -u'n i 'ya, -'twoswo'n i 'ya; -ulq 's ya = -ulq 's ye*. Also: *'na'c ya 'pa'm ya* (?1517- Pak 1:68a) whether day or night. But see *'ye*.

ya < *'ya*, postmodifier. the question (whether). SEE **-un ~, -(ess./keyss.)nun ~, -ul ~, -tun ~; ~ ka, ~ man, ~ nun, ~ siph.ta, ~ ya**. SYN **ka, i, a, ya, ko**.

ya, pcl, alternant (after a vowel) of **a** (vocative / exclamatory). hey! say! o(h)! 1. (vocative). ¶**Chelqswu ya!** Hey Chelsswu! **Sāy ya sāy ya phalang sāy ya!** Oh birdie, birdie, blue birdie!

2. (exclamatory). SEE **-keyss.ta ya**.

ya, pcl: (after vowel) alternant of **iya** — CF *yya*; (after consonant) abbr < **iya** (SEE **-umyen ya**); [DIAL, obs] **sa** < *'za*. only if it be; if (it be), when it comes to; even, indeed. (Marks a reinforced contingency or prerequisite for the main clause. One of the two clauses expresses something unlikely, unexpected, or anticipated to be difficult or unpleasant.)

1. (after n or n + pcl). ¶**ku cey ya** (= **ku cey ey ya**) only then. **Twi ya toylq tay lo toyla 'ci** (So long as it is later on) I don't give a damn what becomes of it! **Onul ey ya wass.e** TODAY you finally came (after promising to so often). **Onul ey ya ssess.kwumen** You got it written TODAY (at last)! **Incey ya sayngkak i nanta** NOW I remember.

2. SEE **ya māl lo**

3. SEE **-e ya**. 4. SEE **-e ya 'ci**

5. SEE **-e se ya**
6. SEE **-ko ya, -ko ya mālta**
7. SEE **-ulq pa ey ya**
8. SEE **(ya) mālta ko**

NOTE 1: The meaning of this focus particle is mutually exclusive with that of **un / nun** (as for) and usually that of **to** (also / even), but see the note on **to** for possible cases of **un / nun iya** and **to ya**. The particle freely follows other particles and sequences, but **i / ka** (nominative) and **ul / lul** (accusative) are usually omitted. Yet in Middle Korean *ˊ(l)ul / (l)olˊza* occurs, and most examples of *ˊiˊza* and of its reduction *yˊza* represent the nominative pcl *ˊi* + *ˊza*. SEE **-ta ka ya**.

NOTE 2: The particle **ya** is not very common in the modern language, except for structures such as **-e ya (hanta, ...)**. A study by Andrew Dillon of about 40,000 syllables of fiction in a monthly magazine turned up only 32 examples and of those only ten followed a noun or particle. But MK *ˊza* is quite common in many early texts.

NOTE 3: The shape *ya* is attested from 1747.

ya (after a vowel) = **ia** (cop); (after a consonant) abbreviation < **ia**. ¶**Cinq-ca ya** It's the truth! **Kôngkal ya** (= **ia**) It's a lie! **Na ya** or **Ce ya** (Hello,) it's me [on the telephone].

ya, abbr pcl = **iya** (only if it be, ...)

yā < **i ai**, n [Phyengan DIAL (Kim Yengpay 1984:95)] = **i ai** he; she. CF **kā, tā**.

-ˊya, variant of **-ˊye** (inf after *-i-* or *-y-*), irregular inf of *°ho-* 'do'.

-ˊya ˊci-ngi ˊˊta, (after *-i-* or *-y-*) = **-ˊa ˊci-ngi ˊˊta**, inf (or effective inf) + aux polite + cop indic assert. ¶*SA-PPA ˊSYEY-ˊKAY ˊlol yeˊhuyya ˊci-ngi ˊˊta* (1459 Wel 8:4-5) we want to distance ourselves from this present world (of sāha).

yak < *ˊQYAK*, adnoun. about, more or less, approximately (= **-- ccum**). ¶**~ ī-sip pun** around / about twenty minutes. **~ payk myeng** a hundred persons or so. CF **keuy, tāykang** (adverb); **han** (adnoun); **-- ina**.

(-)yak < *ˊZYAK*, postn. a bit less than, just under, a little short / weak of. ANT **(-)kang**. SYN **(-)ppa-tus**.

ya ka, postmod (question) + pcl. SEE **-un ~ , -nun ~ , -keyss.nun ~ .**

yāl- bound adverb (adj prefix). ¶**yāl-mipta** is detestable. ? **yal-kwuc.ta** is strange, queer [vowel shortening unexplained]. CF **yālus hata** is queer. [? DIAL abbr of **yāsal peevishness**]

? **-yaˊl ya*

? *-yaˊl ye*, effective prosp mod + postmod. SEE *ˊho.yaˊl ye*.

? **-yaˊl ywo*

ya māl lo (after a vowel), pcl + n + pcl. ('as what I am indeed saying' =) indeed, precisely, exactly, just, really, none other than. ¶**Ku ya māl lo ...** Indeed ... . **Ku ya māl lo cinceng han hakca 'ta** He is indeed a true scholar. **Yenge ya māl lo sēykyey ey se kacang elyewun māl ita** English is really the most difficult language in the world. **Incey ya māl lo wuli ka kwelki hal ttay 'ta** Now is the time for us to rouse ourselves (in)to action. **Ce ya māl lo cal-mos hayss.^{s}up.nita** I am the one at fault. SEE **iya māl lo**.

ya man, particle + particle. SEE **-e ya man**.

ya man (un), postmod + pcl (+ pcl). ¶**Onul kath.un nal ey pi ka ol ya man (un) wūsan ul tulko na-kass.ta** It's unlikely to rain on a day like this, but I brought my umbrella anyway.

ya 'myen, abbr < **ya (ko) hamyen**

-yan (after *y, i*; but *l* links without *y*) < **-an** = **-kan** (var) = **-ken** (effective mod). SEE **-ˊyan ˊt i, -ˊyan maˊlon; ˊho.yan**.

? **-yaˊna*

yang, n; postmod (**-unq/-nunq/-tunq/-ulq ~**).

1. abbr < **mo.yang** < *ˊMWOW-ˊYANG*. ¶**Ku uy yang ul chyē 'ta pwass.ta** I looked up at his figure.

2. (< *ˊˊyang* < *ˊYANG*), postmodifier vni. ~ **hata** pretends to.

4. (? abbr < **yēyceng** < *YE-ˊTTYENG*; ?< **ūyhyang** < *ˊQUY-ˊHYANG*) expectation, plan, intention.

yang < *YANG*, adn (abbr < **se.yang** Occident). Occidental; foreign(-style). ¶ **~ kalpo** prostitute catering to foreigners. **~ ttalki** strawberries. **~ meli** western hairstyle. **~ ssal** Formosan or Annamese rice. **~ pha** onion. **~ kho** a big nose.

¹yāng < *ˊˊLYANG*, num, adn. both. ¶ **~ cipang** both places. **~ kuktan** both poles. **~ tangpha** both parties. **~ ekkay** both shoulders. **~ son** both hands. **~ ccok** both sides.

¹yāngpan < *ˊˊLYANG-PAN*, n. 1. [obs] gentleman, nobleman. 2. [pejorative] "gentleman", so-and-so. CF **i ~**. ¶**wuli cipq ¹yāngpan** my husband.

? *-ya'n i ('la), ? *-'ya.n i 'Gwa / 'Gwo
-'yan ma'lon, effective modifier + postmodifier. ¶pay'yan ma'lon (1445 [1]Yong 90) capsized. SEE 'ho'yan ma'lon

? *-'yan ma'non
-ya'nol (after y, i) = ?*-a'nol = -ke'nol. ¶pwo'nayya'nol (1459 Wel 7:15b) though he sent her back. SEE 'ho.ya'nol
? *-ya'nol 'za

ya 'nta, abbr < ya (ko) hanta

? *-'yan 'ta

? -'yan 'ti(-) = -'yan 't i(-)

? *-'yan 't i'la ('t i'n i, 't i.n i ''la)
-'yan 'ti = -'yan 't i (after y, i) = -'an 't i, effective mod + postmod + pcl. ¶CHYE-'KWEN towoy'yan 't i SAM-NYEN 'i 'mwot 'cha i'sye (1447 Sek 6:4ab) it is less than three years since he acquired a family, and ... . SEE 'ho'yan 't i.

? *-yan 'tyeng

ya nun, postmod (question) + pcl. SEE -un ~ , -nun ~ .

? *-ya'n ya, ? *-ya'n ye, ? *-ya'n ywo
-'yasi- (after -y, -i) = -'asi- = -'kasi-, -'Gasi- (effective hon) = -^{u}/o'si'ke- (hon effective). SEE 'ho'yasi-.
-'ya 'sil, (after -y, -i) inf + abbr < isil(q) (aux prospective mod). ¶[HHWA-LYWUW] 'non sas'ki towoy'ya 'sil ce[']k uy ho[']ma 'phi 'sto.m ol 'nay'Gwo (1481 Twusi 8:30ab) a worthy horse exudes a greasy sweat when it has become with colt.
-'ya 'sila 'n 't oy, (after -y, -i) inf + abbr < isi'la 'n 't oy (aux subj attent + abbr < hon 't oy, verb mod + postmodifier + pcl). ¶[']na y [']CYWUNG-SOYNG oy a[']pi towoy[']ya 'sila 'n 't oy (1463 Pep 2:86b) since I have become the father of all beings ... .
-'yasi'ton, (after -y, -i) provisional honorific. ¶ZYE-LOY 'CYWONG-'CYWONG SSIN-'LUK 'ul 'pwoy'yasi'ton (1459 Wel 8:43b; 'pwoy- = 'pwoy- [broken type?]) when the tathāgata has displayed all sorts of supernatural powers ... .

ya siph.ta, (- postmod) + aux adj. SEE siph.ta.
-'ya 'sye, (after -y, -i) inf + pcl. ¶[']na [']two [']sowo 'i 'kot 'ho'ya 'QILQ-'CHYEY 'TTWOW-SO y towoy'ya 'sye (1463 Pep 3:197a) I am become the leader of all, and ... .
-'ya ''sywo-, (after -y, -i) infinitive + abbr < i'sywo- (aux + modulator).
-'ya ''sywo'la (indic assertive). ¶swo'n on ho'ma ['CYWUY] khe'nol 'na y howo'za skoyya 'sywola (1481 Twusi 8:31b) the guests are already drunk and I alone am sober.
-'ya ''sywom (substantive). ¶wo'lay na'kunay towoyya ''sywo.m i tangtang 'i 'wuli ['TTWOW] 'y.n i (1481 Twusi 7:9a) it is our natural way to have become a longtime traveler.
-'ya'ta (after y, i) = -'a'ta, effective indic assertive. SEE 'ho'ya'ta.
-'ya'ton, -'ya'tun (after y, i) = -'a'ton. SEE 'ho'ya'ton, 'ho'ya'tun.

yāy, abbr < i ay. this child; he / him, she / her; you; you there, hey there! CF kyāy, yāy.

ya ya, postmod (question) + pcl. SEE -un ~ , -nun ~ .

-'ya 'ys-, infinitive + auxiliary. SEE 'ho'ya 'ys-.
-'ya 'ys'kasi'n i. ¶ye'huy'ya 'ys'kasi'n i (1462 [1]Nung 5:72b).
-'ya 'ys'nwon 't i. ¶towoy'ya 'ys'nwon 't i (1462 [1]Nung 1:113a).
-'ya 'ys.te'n i ''la. ¶'TTWOW-TTYANG 'ay 'wa 'SSYANG-'SYWUW y towoy'ya 'ys'te.n i ''la (1465 Wen 2:3:2:91b) had come to the seminary and become its head.
-'ya 'ys'tesi'ta. ¶MWUN-SSYWU-SO-'LI 'SSYANG-'SYWUW y towoy'ya 'ys'tesi'ta (1462 [1]Nung 1:30b) Mañjuśri had become the head (seminarian).

ya 'yss.ta, abbr < ya (ko) hayss.ta

ya(y) yo = ye(y) yo, abbr < ie(y) yo (polite copula). Younger speakers say (y)ey yo.

-ya 'za, inf (after -y, -i) + pcl. ¶'nwu 'y 'stol 'ol kol'hoy.ya 'za mye'nol 'i towoy'ya wo'l i 'ya (1449 Kok 36) whose daughter is the one we are to pick as a wife for my son?
SEE 'ho.ya 'za.

ye, pcl; HEAVY → ya (vocative - after a vowel).

ye < ''ye, abbr (after vowel) = ie < (?*) 'i 'ye, cop inf; CF ila < 'i'la. VAR yey, ey. CF -u'm ye > -umye, -u'm ye n' > -umye n(un).
NOTE: In MK 'i'ye (most often after a vowel and reduced to ''ye) was used as a quasi-particle 'whether, or; and', 'or / and the like': wo'cik nwo'phon nwol'Gay ''ye ['KWUY-SSIN] is.non 'tos 'hwo.m ol 'a-ti'Gwey (1481 Twusi 15:37b) we just may know that lofty songs and the like seem to be spiritual, but ... . SEE 'i'ye.

ye- (this) SEE yeki, yethay; CF yo, i.

-ye < YE, suffix. Makes excess numerals out of decimal and higher-unit Chinese numerals.

¶sip-ye ten or so, ten odd, over ten. payk-ye 100 odd. payk ïsip-ye some 120. chen-ye over a thousand. mān-ye over ten thousand.

'ye (?var < 'ya), postmod (question). SEE -u'n ye, -ke'n ye, -te'n ye, -u'l ye; -ulq 's ye, -un 't ye. The form -u'l i 'ye may be a conflation of -u'l ye, which is a variant of -u'l ya < -u'l i 'Gla. SEE 'ya.

Perhaps an example: 'na.c ye 'pa.m ye (1481 Twusi 8:29a), 'na'c ye 'pa'm ye (?1517-Pak 1:13b, 1518 Sohak-cho 8:15a) 'whether day or night'. But that could be taken as 'nac 'ye 'pam 'ye, a contraction of 'na.c i'ye 'pa.m i'ye (1475 Nay 2:2:17b), here treated as a usage of the copula infinitive.

'ye < (?*)'i'ye (cop inf → 'i'la), after vowel or consonant: 'kil[h] maka 's'non [= ma'ka 's'non] hon 'phe'ki s 'sa'm i 'pi 'wona'tun kwos 'phwuy'Gwo polom 'kol'kye'tun ye'lum moys.non ke's 'ye (?1517-Pak 1:40a; moys.non ← moyc-non) a hemp plant blocking the road blossoms when it rains and bears fruit when the wind strikes. SEE ye (NOTE), iye < (?*)'i'ye.

-'ye, 1. orthographic variant of -'e (inf) after -y- and -i but not -l-; irregular alt after (')ho- 'do' – (')ho'ye = (')ho'ya. ¶i'kuy'ye (1459 Wel se:9a) win, conquer. "hyey'ye (1447 Sek 6:6a, 1459 Wel 7:31b) count, consider. twu'li'ye (1447 Sek 6:29b, 1459 Wel 7:13b) fear. SEE -'ye 'two, 'ho.ya 'two.

2. abbr < -i'ye = -i'Ge (effective inf).

-ye-, 1. orthographic variant (after -y-, -i- but not -l-) of -e- = -ke- (effective).

2. abbr < -i'ye- = -i'Ge- (effective inf).

^{n}ye < "NYE, adn (abbr < ^{n}yeca < "NYE-"CO). woman, female. ¶~ tongsayng a male's younger sister. ~ su' nim (= ^{n}ye-sung) a nun. ~ hak.kyo a girls' school. ~ paywu an actress. ~ uysa a woman doctor. ANT nam.

yek < 'YEK, adverb = yeksi (likewise)

yekan < ZYE-KAN, adverb, adnoun, bound noun.

1. trifling, petty, mediocre [+ neg predicate]. ¶Ku nun yekanq il ey nun sēng nāyci anh.nunta He never gets angry over trifles. Yekan nayki ka ani 'ta He is no ordinary (mediocre) person; he is an uncommon person.

2. (+ neg or implied neg) not a little, to no small extent/degree; quite, extremely, terribly. ¶Ku lul keki se poko na nun yekan nōllaci anh.ess.ta I was not a little surprised to see him there. Khi ka khutoy yekan khun khi ka ani 'ta He is tall and even unusually tall. Tōn i mue yekan tul.e ya 'ci It is so expensive, you see, ... (I can't afford it). Yekan caymi iss.ci anh.ta It is a lot of fun (or: quite interesting).

3. ~ ani 'ta is uncommon, unusual, rare, extraordinary, remarkable. ¶yekan ani 'n nolyek ul hanta makes great efforts. yekan ani 'n miin a woman of extraordinary beauty, a rare beauty. Onul chwuwi ka yekan ani 'ta It is awfully cold today. Ku uy caycwu ka yekan ani 'ta He has a remarkable talent.

yeki (< ye'kuy < inge'kuy), n. this place, here, this point/spot. LIGHT → yoki. SYN i kos. CF cēki, keki.

yeksi < 'YEK-"SSI, adverb (= yek). likewise, as well, also; indeed, after all, as expected, all the same. ¶Yeksi ku api ey ku atul ikwun! Like father, like son. CF i yeksi, ku yeksi = ku-yek.

ye'kuy (< inge'kuy), n, adv. (at/to) this place, here. ABBR yey. ¶ye'kuy 'two HE-KHWONG 'iGwo (1482 Nam 1:50a) this place, too, is a void. 'na y ye'kuy 'kal il'hwo.n i "HHWUW 'ey yey 'wa "e'twu.l i "'la (1482 Nam 1:36b) = 'na y ye'kuy 'kal.h ol il'hwo.n i "HHWUW 'ey yey 'wa "e'twu.l i "'la (1482 Kum-sam 4:28a) I have lost a knife here; later I will come back here to get it.

yel-, bnd adn (prefix). young, new. ¶~ mu(wu) new turnips. ~-cwungi a chick out of its shell; a small weak person. [?< yēlta, ?< yēn < "ZYWEN soft, ?< elita]

yēl(q) < "yel(q) < *ye'l[o]l(q), prosp mod < yēlta < "ye[l]'ta (opens it). CF "yell – .

ye la, abbr cop inf + pcl. SEE ie la.

yele < ye'le, num (alt of yeles as adn). several, many; various, diverse, manifold. ¶~ salam several people, all sorts of people. ~ hak.kyo many schools, various schools. ~ mo many angles; polyangular, many-angled. ~ tay many generations. ~ nal/tal a number of days/months. ~ hay many years, several years; perennial.

yele kaci all sorts (of), various kinds (of); several varieties, many varieties. ¶yele kaci uy mulken all sorts of things. yele kaci lo wilo hata consoles a person in every way. Cangmi

kkoch ey nun yele kaci ka iss.ta There are many varieties of roses.

yele pen several (or many) times, frequently, often. ¶**Yele pen Ilpon ey ka-ponq īl i iss.ta** I have been to Japan a number of times. **Ku hanthey yele pen māl hayss.ta** I told him over and over again.

yele pun many esteemed people; all of you, everybody, ladies and gentlemen. ¶**Yele pun, annyeng hasip.nikka** Good morning, (all you) people. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. **Yele pun i ku kyēyhoyk ey pāntay hayss.ta** Many people were against the plan.

yeles < *ye'leh*, noun, numeral (as adnoun yele). a large number, many; many (lots of) people. ¶**Kuleh.key sayngkak hanun sālam i yeles ita** There are many who think that way. **Yeles i ku sihem ey 'nakcey hayss.ta** Many failed in that examination. **Talkyal yeles i** [better: **yele kay ka**] **ssek.ess.ta** Many of the eggs have gone bad. [yel 'ten' + -es 'approximate numeral']

-'ye.l i 'Ga (after *y, i*) = *-'e.l i 'Ga*, effective prosp mod + postmod + postmod. ¶*['KWUYK-"THYEY] 'uy [QAN-NGWUY] 'lol kwu'thuyye "hyeyye.l i 'Ga* (1481 Twusi 10:12a) will we think in particular about the safety of the national polity?

"yell – (+ *'i* postmod) < **ye'l[o]l(q)*, prosp mod < *"ye[l]'ta* (opens it). ¶*"yell [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 7:25b).

yēlm < *"yelm* (example?) < **ye'l[o]m*, subst < **yēlta** < *"ye[l]'ta* (opens it). CF *"ye'lwum*.

"ye'lwum, modulated subst < *"ye[l]'ta* (opens it)

? **-ye'l ya/ye/ywo*, effective prospective modifier + postmod. SEE *'ho.ye'l ye*.

"yēm < *'NYEM*, quasi-free n. intention, plan, idea; mind, spirit. ¶**caysan ul moulq "yēm un tangcho ey thulliko** his original plan to save up money was thwarted, and – . **kāmsa uy ~ ulo** in a spirit of gratitude, with grateful heart. CF NKd 741a.

? *-yen* (after *y, i*; but *l* links without *y*) < *-en* = *-ken* (effective modifier). ¶? *cyemiyen* ([1493 ?→]1610 Ak.hak kweypem Tongtong, so says LCT 655b, but the Taycey-kak edition has no Hankul there). CF *-'ye.n i 'Gwa*.

''yen, abbr < *'i'en* = *'i'Gen*, copula effective modifier. SEE *''ye'n i*.

yēn < *"yen* < **ye'[lu]n*, mod < **yēlta** < *"ye[l]'ta* (opens it). ¶ – *"yen 'tos ho'n i* (1481 Twusi 22:50a) seems to open – .

yēn < *"ZYWEN*, 1. adnoun. light (in hue). ¶ ~ **pola** light purple. ~ **punhong** light pink. ~ **cwuhwang** light chrome. 2. adj-n. ~ **hata** is light, soft. ANT **cin (hata)**.

'yen < *LYEN*, 1. n. continuation. ~ **hata**, vnt. connects, continues.

2. adnoun (prenumeral). continuing through, running. ¶ ~ **sahul** three days running. ~ **ithul** two consecutive days, two days in a row. ~ **sam-nyen** three full years, three years through.

? **-ye'na*

yeng, alt of *ieng* (> *iyeng*) [Ceycwu DIAL] = **iko**: SEE *iyeng*.

yengmun [< ?], noun. 1. the situation, the circumstances. 2. reason, cause, the matter. ¶**musunq ~ ulo** for what reason, why; for some reason.

yeni = **yenu**

''ye'n i, effective mod + postmod. SEE *-u'l [i] 'ye'n i*.

-'ye.n i 'Gwa = *-'e.n i 'Gwa* = *-'ke.n i 'Gwa*, (effective mod + postmod) + pcl. ¶*'chay s kuli'mey muy'ye.n i 'Gwa* (1465 Wen se:58b) [the horses] moreover are afraid of the shadow of a whip.

? **-'ye.n i 'Gwo*; ? **-ye'n i ''la*

? **-'yen ma'lon*, ? **-'yen ma'non*

? **-ye'nol*. CF *-'e'nol*. SEE *-ya'nol*.

? **-'yen 'ta*

-'yen 'ti(–) = -'yen 't i(–)

-'yen 'ti = *-'yen 'ti* (after *y, i*) = *-'en 't i*, (effective mod + postmod) + pcl. ¶*wol cek uy pisun meli elkhuyyen t i SAM-NYEN ila* (1747 Songkang 1:11b; *cek-uy*) it is three years now that my hair, combed upon arriving, has been tangled. CF *-'yan 't i*.

? **-'yen 't i'la* (*'t i'n i, 't i.n i ''la*)

? **-yen 'tyeng*

yenu [Seoul usually pronounces it **yeni**], adnoun. 1. ordinary, usual. ¶**Yenu sālam un kulenq īl ul mōs haci!** An ordinary person wouldn't be able to do that, you know.

2. the other (ones), most (the usual) other. ¶**I 'nok.um-ki n' acwu mukepci man yenu kes un an kulay** This tape recorder is heavy, but most others aren't that way. **Hwāhak un yeni kongpu hekwu talle se silhem ul mānh.i hay ya toynta** Chemistry, unlike (the usual) other studies, requires many experiments.

-'ye'nul (after –y, –i) = -'e'nul (= -'ke'nul, lit concessive). ¶ 'kwulwu'm i pi'chwuyye'nul [*'ZILQ-KWAN] 'ol [CCYWONG] 'hosi'n i (1445 ¹Yong 42) a cloud shone [red], whereupon he [Thaycwo] took his astrologer's advice. *sta'h ay 'sal 'i "pskeyye'nul "LYEY-CCYWEN i swo'sa 'na'a 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'ol 'KWUW 'ho'tesi'n i* (1449 Kok 41) his arrow pierced the earth, but there a sweet spring gushed forth and saved the living creatures.

? *-'ye'nul 'za

yēnun < "ye'nun (example?) < *ye'[lu]'nun, proc mod < "ye[l]'ta (opens it).

? *-ye'n ya, ? *-ye'n ye

? *-ye'n ywo (CF -'e'n ywo)

ye-po (< **yeki poo** 'look here'), interjection.

1. Also **ye-pwā (la), ye-posio, ye-posey yo, ye-posipsio** – hey!; hello! (said to gain one's attention). A telephone is usually answered **Ye-posey yo!** 'Hello!'. This expression (in any style) "is sometimes used to show contempt when one gets angry, irritated, annoyed, or when fighting" (M 1:1:420). Also heard (often showing annoyance): **I p(w)ā / po(o)!** See here!

2. (wife speaking to husband) you, dear.

-yepta, bound adj-n -w-. ¶nō-~ is offensive, displeasing (< bound noun 'anger' < "NWO).

ye se, abbr copula infinitive + pcl. SEE **ie se**.

-'ye-si- (after y, i) = -(''o)'si-'ke- (honorific effective): -'yesi'na, -'yesi'nol.

-'yesi'na. ¶*swokwom si'lwon swul'Gwuy 'yey pi'lwok [*'KUY-"MA] 'lol moy'yesi'na* (1481 Twusi 7:34a) though they have tied the saddle horse to a wagon loaded with salt.

-'yesi'nol. ¶*SAM-CHYEN 'KAY lol pichwuyyesi'nol* (1465 Wen se:43a) he illuminated the three thousand worlds, whereupon ... .

yess.nun, abbr / alt < **iess.nun** (that it was)

yess.ta, abbr / alt < **iess.ta.** was; ~ (ka) was and then. ¶**Yātang cengchi-ka yess.ta (ka) yētang cengchi-ka ka toyess.ta** He was an out-party politician but then he became an in-party politician. **Yātang cengchi-ka yess.ta (ka) yētang cengchi-ka ka toyess.ta (ka) hanta** He changes back and forth between being an out-party politician and an in-party politician.

-'yesy– = -'ye 'sy– , abbr < -'ye isy– (< *isi-*)

-'ye 'sye SEE 'ho'ye 'sye

-'ye'ta (after y, i) = -'e'ta, effective indic assertive. ¶*'SYA-'LI-'PWULQ i i'kuyye'ta* (1447 Sek 6:31b [etc.]) Śāriputra has won!

-'ye'ta, abbr copula effective indicative assertive (= 'iGe'ta). SEE *-u'l 'ye'ta = -u'l [i] 'ye'ta.*

yethay, adverb. up to now, till now. ~ **kkaci**, ~ **kkes** SAME. SYN **ipttay**.

-ye'ton (after y, i) = -'e'ton (provisional). ¶ "salo'm i 'swo.n o'lwo 'to'l ol kolo'chye "salom "pwoyye'ton (1462 ¹Nung 2:23a) if a person shows the moon to people by pointing at it with his hand ... . "sa'lo'm i "ywu'mwu 'lul mas'tye pwo'nayye'ton ... (1518 Sohak-cho 8:22a) if a person has entrusted a letter to be sent, ...

-ye'tun (after y, i) = -'e'tun (provisional). ¶ "camskan twolwo pwo'nayyetun [*'JCYEY ho'kwo twolwo pwo'nay'ywo.l i "'la (1459 Wel 7:15b) if you send her back for a while we will return her after the festival.

-'ye 'two, inf + pcl. *hyey'ye 'two* (?1517- Pak 1:61b) even figuring. SEE *'ho.ye 'two.*

YEY When not initial yey is not distinguished from /ey/. But after pause (thus often initially in a word) the two syllables are kept distinct, though not in certain areas (such as Masan or Mokpho) which have only /yey/. The syllable /yey/ itself may come from ¹yey (with the liquid suppressed) or from yay (with the vowel raised). If you cannot find a word you seek under yey, try ¹yey or yay or ey. SEE **LYEY**.

'yey (orthographic variant after –i, –y, or –ywu) = 'ey pcl. ¶ "twu ha'nol s so'zi 'yey 'ka'sya (1447 Sek 6:45b) goes between the two heavens. *kwuy 'yey tut'nwon ka* (1449 Kok 2) as if (to wonder whether) you are hearing it in your ear. *'QAK-'CHYWU 'yey* (1459 Wel 21:120b) = *'QAK-'CHYWU 'ey* (id.:117a) to [one of the] hells for incarnations of the evil; *e'nu 'CHYWU 'yey* (1459 Wel 21:27a) to which hell. SEE *-'ki 'yey.*

NOTE 1: The stem *'kaci* 'branch' is truncated before attaching the locative / allative particle, which then takes the shape *['Jay: cum'key s 'kac' ay yenco'n i* (1445 ¹Yong 7) placed it on the branch of an oak – CF *namwo s 'kaci 'yey* (1481 Twusi 15:4a) on the branch of a tree. A similar truncation for *'hway* 'torch' takes place in *sel'k uy s 'wos 'tol'h i 'hwa' 'yey 'na'a kel'Gi'm ye* (1459 Wel 2:33a) fancy raiments in wicker trunks emerged to be hung on the torches. SEE *"es'tyey; 'uy* (NOTE).

NOTE 2: Occasionally *'yey* is found after *-e* or *-a* (He Wung 344): *'spye 'yey ni'lu.n i* (1481 Twusi 7:22b) reached the bones; *chima 'yey s 'aki 'lol* (1459 Wel 10:24b) the child in the skirt – CF *two'ma ['Jay 'sye ti'n i* (1481 Twusi 16:16a) it fell from the chopping board, *twoma ey s [TYE-'ZYWUK] ul sala kala* (1795 [1]No-cwung [K] 1:18b) buy the pork (that is) on the chopping board. Apparently this occurs only when there is a *y* before the vowel or the preceding syllable contains *i*. There are a few examples that simplify *-y 'yey* as in *'hwa' 'yey* (1459 Wel 2:33a) 'to the torches' where we expect *'hway 'yey*. CF He Wung 323.

yey, abbr < *ingey* (or < *ye'kuy*) < *inge'kuy*, adv, noun. this place, here; CF. *key, tyey*. ¶ *i KYENG ti'nilq "salo'm i pi'lwok yey i'sye 'two* (1447 Sek 19:18a) even if there are people here who will preserve this sūtra ... . *ne-'huy "twul'h i yey 'wo'nan 't i "en'me wo'la.n i 'Gwo* (?1517-[1]No 1:68b) how long is it since you two came here?

yey, 1. abbr < **iey** (= **ie**) it is. ¶**Mues yey yo /mueseyyo/ = Mues iey yo = Mues ie yo** What is it? **Chayk yey yo /chaykeyyo/** It is a book.

2. var < **ye** it is. ¶**Mue yey yo /mueeyyo/ = Mue ye yo = Mue ie yo** What is it? **Catong-cha yey yo /catongchaeyyo/ = Catong-cha ye yo = Catong-cha ie yo** It is an automobile.

VAR **ey, i**.

yēy, adv (CF **nēy**). 1. yes; I see; I understand. 2. eh? oh? really?

yēy, noun. (= **yēys cek**) olden times, yore. SEE **yēys**.

ye ya, abbr cop inf + pcl. SEE **ie ya**.

yēyceng < *YE-'TTYENG*, noun. prearrangement; a plan, a schedule. ~ **phyo** a schedule, a prospectus. ~**-il** a prearranged date, the scheduled date. ~~**ulq** ~ **ita** plans/expects to (do); ABBR **-ulq yang ita**. SEE **-ulq** ~.

~ **hata**, vnt. arranges beforehand, plans, prearranges, schedules; expects, intends.

'yey n', abbr < *'yey 'non*, pcl + pcl. ¶ *'poy 'yey n'* – *'KWOLQ-"SYWUY 'yey n'* – *es'key 'yey n'* (1449 Kok 70) in her belly – and in her bone marrow – and on her shoulders ... . *'konon 'pi yey n' kwo'ki 'mu.l ey 'na 'ys'kwo* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) in a fine rain the fish are out in the water.

'yey 'non, pcl + pcl. ¶*KYENG-"UY COY 'yey 'non SWO-THWONG ho'kwo* (1586 Sohak 6:9b) = *KYENG-"UY COY 'yey 'non ikoy myeng ho'kwo* (1518 Sohak-cho 9:10b) is well-informed on scriptural rituals and ... .

'yey s, pcl + pcl (= *'ey s*). ¶ *'chiwuy 'yey s kwo'ki non* (1481 Twusi 7:7a) fish in the cold. *"PPEM un "swoy "tiki 'yey s 'swo.h i'Gwo* (1462 [1]Nung 2:20b) *"PPEM* is [a Chinese word that means] a mold in the casting of metal. *SAM-'SYEY 'yey s "i'l ol* (1447 Sek 6:18a) events (matters) of the three states of existence. *ZIN-KAN 'SYEY 'yey s 'khi ['Jpsunon ke's i.m ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:17b) it is something that is greatly used in/by the human world, and ... . *'kaps "ep.sun kwu'su.l un "pwo['Jpoy 'yey s "pwo['Jpoy ''n i* (1482 Nam 1:33a) the priceless jewel is a treasure among treasures.

yēys, adn, bnd n. (var < **yēy yore**). old, olden, ancient. ¶ ~ **nal/cek** olden times (= **yēy**). ~ **puthe** = **yēy lo puthe** from (of) old. ~ **nay chinkwu** my old friend.

-'ye 'ys-, abbr < *-'ye is-* (infinitive + aux).

-'ye 'ys'kwo. ¶ *'ciye 'ys'kwo* (1481 Twusi 7:11a).

-'ye 'ys.non. ¶ *'cye 'ys.non* (1481 Twusi 7:1a).

-'ye 'ys.no'n i. ¶*psku'lye 'ys.no'n i* (1481 Twusi 16:73b).

-'ye 'ys.no'n i 'Gwo. ¶ *'myes 'hoy 'lol ["TTYANG-SA] 'ay s na'kunay towoy'ye 'ys.no'n i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 7:26b) for how many years have you been a traveler to Chángshā?.

-'ye 'ys.no'n i ''la. ¶*nul'kun nam'k un ko'cang se'li lol ["]ti["]nay['Jye 'ys.no['Jn i 'J'Jla* (1481 Twusi 7:10a) the old tree has been through much frost.

-'ye 'ys.no'n ywo. ¶*kozol'h i "ka'm ay "nwu 'y ci'p i towoy'ye 'ys'no'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 8:42a) at the departure of autumn whose house has it become?

-'ye 'ys.nwo'la. ¶*– ey 'i [SOYNG] 'ol pu'thye 'ys.nwo'la* (1481 Twusi 7:6b) has staked this life (upon –).

-'ye 'ys.nwo'n i. ¶*– towoy'ye 'ys.nwo'n i* (1481 Twusi 8:5a) it has become – .

-'ye 'ys.ta 'ka. ¶*mwulwu'ph ul 'phye 'ys.ta 'ka* (1481 Twusi 8:27b) [he was sleeping away and] had his knees spread out, and then ... .

-'ye 'ys.two'ta. ¶ *"pwuyn swu'phu[l s] nacwoy s 'hoy s pi.ch i tol'Gye 'ys.two'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:4a) the evening sunlight of the empty forest lingers suspended (in the air).

'yey 'sye, pcl + pcl (after *i, y*) = *'ey 'sye*. ¶*KUM-KANG 'on 'swoy [']yey 'sye nan 'mos kwu'tun ke's i'n i* (1459 Wel 2:28b) diamond is the hardest of the metals. *ku 'pwup swo'li [']yey 'sye "ma'l ol nil'Gwo'toy* – (1447 Sek 24:1b) what the drum said was this: – . *'PYEN 'un SSYANG-'LYEY yey 'sye talol 'ss i'Gwo* (1459 Wel 1:15a) *'PYEN* ("queer") means that it is different from the usual, and ... .

'yey 'sye, pcl + inf < *"sye'ta* (vi 'stands'). Examples? SEE *'oy 'sye*.

'yey ''sye, abbr < *'yey i'sye*, pcl + vi inf, being at. Examples?

'yey 'two, pcl + pcl. ¶*'SSYWOK 'oy CAY-'KAY 'yey 'two* (1462 [1]Nung 8:4-5) even for popular religious fasts. SEE *'ey 'two*.

yey yo (also **ey yo**) it is: 1. abbr < **iey yo** (= **ie yo**). 2. var < **ye yo** (= **ie yo**).

'yey 'za, pcl + pcl (= *'ey 'za* = **ey ya**). ¶*'i "HHWUW 'QILQ-'QUK 'SO-CHYEN na'mon 'hoy [']yey 'za 'stwo MI-'LUK 'PPWULQ 'i isi'l i ''la* (1447 Sek 23:13a) only a hundred million four thousand some years from now will a maitreya Buddha exist again. *'CING-"CHYWU 'yey 'za pi'luse "NGA-"THYEY 'lol na'thwo'no.n i ''la* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:25a) not until one attains truth through substantiation does one manifest the form of the ego. *na y 'mwom 'NGWOY 'yey 'za mu'su'k ul as'ki'l ywo* (1459 Wel 7:28b) what will be taken aside from my body / self?

'[y]Ge'm ye, cop effective subst + cop inf. SEE *-u'l i 'Ge'm ye*.

'y'Gen, abbr < *i'Gen* (cop effective mod)

'yGe'na, abbr < *'iGe'na* (cop effective advers). *"a'mwo 'yGe'na* (1459 Wel 1:13a). ¶*CHYENG-'CCYENG hon 'PPI-KHWUW 'yGena 'PPI-KHWUW-NI 'yGe'na* (1462 [1]Nung 7:7b) whether it be a pure mendicant monk or a nun.
SEE *"amwo ('yGe'na)*.

'yGe'n i, abbr < *'iGe'n i*, copula effective mod + postmodifier.
– *'Gwa* (pcl). ¶*'cas an'h ay n' ['SSIP-'MEN "HHWO] 'yGe'n i 'Gwa 'i sta'h ay n' "twu-'ze ci'p ilwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 7:7b) inside the fortress are a hundred thousand households, while on this land there are [just] two or three houses.

'yGe'nul, abbr < *'iGe'nul*, cop lit concessive. ¶*[*'CCOY-LANG] 'i ["KANG-"HWA] 'yGe'nul* (1445 [1]Yong 111) the jackals and wolves [= invaders] made havoc.

'yGe'n ywo, abbr < *'iGe'n ywo*, cop effective inf + postmodifier. ¶*'nwu 'yGe'n ywo* (?1468-Mong 22b) who was it?

'y'Gey, abbr < *'i'key* (copula adverbative) after vowel. After *i* and *y* written *''Gey* = *'[y]'Gey*. Examples after other vowels?

'yGe 'za, abbr < *'iGe 'za*, cop effective inf + pcl. ¶*CYE-'PPWULQ 'i SSI 'yGe 'za nilo'kesi'tun 'CYWUNG-SOYNG 'two SSI 'yGe 'za si'le tut"cop'no.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 4:50b) if the Buddhas tell [the doctrine] only when it is time, the people can hear it only when it is time.

– *'y[G]wo*, pcl < cop ger. and. ¶*ne 'y[G]wo no 'y[G]wo talu.l ya* (1876 Kakok 122; *noy* = */nay/*) = *ne '[G]wo cye '[G]wo talu.l ya* (id. 13) would you and I be different?

'y'Gwo, abbr < *'i'Gwo*, cop ger. After *i* and *y* written *''Gwo* = *'[y]'Gwo*. ¶*"won 'kwo.t on a'zo.m ol ['WUY] 'ho.ya 'y'Gwo 'stwo ["QUM-'SSIK] 'ul ['WUY] 'hwo.m i a'ni '.n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 8:33a) our coming is for our kinsmen and not for drink and food. *ku "PWON-LOY s il'hwu'm un "amwo 'y'Gwo na 'y il'hwu'm un "a'mwo 'KAP 'ilwo'n i* (1463 Pep 2:222b) his original name is such-and-such and my name is something-or-other "kap". *"TTWOW 'y'Gwo* (1459 Wel 9:24a) it is the Way and ... .

'y key, abbr < *'oy key* < *'oy kungey*. to (a person). SEE *na ~*.

(')yl(q), abbr < il(q). SEE key 'l(q) = **ke yl(q)** = **kes il(q)**.

'yl(q), abbr < *'il(q)* (cop prospective mod) after a vowel. After *i* or *y* written *'l(q)* = *'[y]lq*. ¶*nim-kum kwa [SSIN-"HHA] 'yl s oy* (1632 Twusi-cwung 6:32a) it being a matter of king and court ... .

'y'la, abbr < *i'la* (cop) after vowel. After *i* and *y* written *''la* = *-[y]'la*. ¶– *wo'nol 'za CIN-'SSILQ s 'i 'PPWULQ-"CO y ''la* (1463 Pep 2:8a) – today at last is this true disciple of Buddha. *'kye 'y'la* (1463 Pep 1:195b) it means 'chaff'. *'na 'y'la* it means 'I' (1459 Wel se:4b), *sul'he 'ho.nwon yang'co 'y'la* (1459 Wel se:16a) it means 'a sad look'. *"TTWOW 'y'la* (1459 Wel 9:23b) it is the Way.

'yla 'two SEE **ila to**

yla'wa = *'ila'wa* (after a vowel). than. ¶*ptele tywu.m i [PPWO-"LYWUW] ylawa mwoncye 'ylwota* (1481 Twusi 18:18_; cited from He Wung) its fall was earlier than that of Púlïu.

'yla 'za SEE *'ila 'za*

'yle'la, abbr < *'ile'la*, cop retr indic assert. ¶*ku twoco'k i PPWO-'SALQ s CCYEN-'SYEY SOYNG s QWEN-SSYWU 'yle'la* (1459 Wel 1:6b) that thief was an enemy from the bodhisattva's life in an earlier world.

'yle'n i, abbr < *'ile'n i*, cop retrospective mod + postmod. ¶*hon NGWANG 'i il'hwu'm i PPIN-TTWUW-PPA-LA 'yle'n i* (1447 Sek 24:11a) (there was) a king whose name was Bimbisāra – the first nominative is a thematized genitive.

'y'lesi'n i, abbr < *'i'lesi'n i*, cop retr hon mod + postmodifier. Example?

'ylwo'la, abbr < *'ilwo'la*, alt cop indic assert. ¶*"es'te 'n cyen'cho 'lwo "na 'lol e'li'ta 'ho'sya 'SYEK-"CO 'ylwo'la 'hwo'm ol "mwot ho'l i ''la 'ho'sino'n i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 9:35de) on what grounds do you say that I am too young and refuse to call me a disciple of Buddha?

'ylwo'n i, abbr < *lwo'n i*, alt cop mod + postmod. ¶*"alay 'PALQ "CHOY-"NYE matco'Wa 'PPEM-MA-LA 'KWUYK LIM 'CCYENG 'SSO 'lwo 'kazo'Wwon 'na 'ylwo'n i* (1459 Wel 8:92b) I met the eight comely maidens and went [with them] to Woods-Calm Temple in the land of the brahmans – with epithematic identification (stylistic inversion of the underlying subject = the Identified).

'ylwon 't i, abbr < *'ilwon 't i*, alt cop mod + postmod + pcl. ¶*wo'cik mozo'm oy 'HHYEN 'hwon ke's ilwon 't i ke'wu'lwu TYWUNG 'ey s "SSYANG 'i CCYWEN-"THYEY 'i ke'wu'lwu 'ylwon 't i 'kot ho'n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:17b) the fact that it is something that appears only in one's mind is like the fact that an image in a mirror is in its entire substance [just] the mirror.

'ylwo'ta, abbr < *'ilwo'ta*, alt cop indic assert. ¶*mwon"cye 'ylwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 20:6b) it is the first time.

'ylwo'toy, abbr < *'ilwo'toy*, alt cop accessive. ¶*nil'kwu'p i 'PYEN 'ho'ya a'hwo'p i towoy'n i "ta YANG-'SWU 'ylwo'toy* (1462 [1]Nung 7:24a) seven turns into nine; both are odd numbers ....

'y'l ywu, abbr < *'i'l ywu*, cop prosp mod + postmod (= *'ywo*). ¶*ne a'n' 'ye nwu 'y'l ywu* (1462 [1]Nung 2:30b) if not you who will it be?

(')ym, abbr < im. SEE key 'm = ke ym = kes im.

'ym, abbr < *'im* (cop subst) after a vowel. After *i* or *y* written *'m* = *'[y]m*.

'y'm ye, abbr < *'i'm ye* (cop subst + cop inf) after a vowel. After *i* or *y* written *''m ye* = *'[y]'m ye*. ¶*SWON 'on a'to.l i'm ye SWON-"CO 'y'm ye* (1459 Wel 7:1a) descendants are sons and (are) grandsons, and ... . *"ne 'y'm ye ['JCYWUNG-SOYNG 'tol'h i* (1459 Wel 8:5b) you and all living creatures.

(')yn, abbr < in. SEE key 'n = ke yn = kes in; nayntul = na 'n tul, neyntul = ne 'n tul, ceyntul = ce 'n tul.

'yn, abbr < *'in* (cop mod) after a vowel. After *i* or *y* written *'n* = *'[y]n*. ¶*CIN-ZYE 'yn cyen'cho 'y'la* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:47a) is the reason it is true. *'TTAY-SSIN 'i 'THAY-"CO 'yn 'kwo't ol a'lan ma'lon* (1447 Sek 24:52a) the minister was aware that he was the prince, but ... . SEE *'yn 't ol*.

'y'na, abbr < *i'na*, cop advers. ¶*"amwo 'y'na* (1447 Sek 9:17a, 21a) anyone. *'PPI-KHWUW 'y'na 'PPI-KHWUW-NI ''na* (1447 Sek 19:29b) whether mendicant monk or nun.

'y'n i, abbr < *'i'n i*, cop mod + postmodifier. ¶*phwung"lywu 'y'n i* (1447 Sek 13:9a) it means 'music'. CF *''n i*.

'y'n ka, abbr < *'in 'ka*, cop mod + postmod. SEE *a'ni 'n 'ka*.

? *'yn 't i*, abbr < *'in 't i*, cop mod + postmod + particle.

'yn 't ol abbr < *'in 't ol*, cop mod + postmod + pcl. 1. that it is. ¶*"cywong 'kwa mol 'Gwa 'lol 'hyenma 'yn 't ol "al[o].l i 'Gwo* (1449 Kok 52) I wonder know how many slaves and horses there are. *"a'loy s 'tule 'ys'ten "HEM-"TTWOW 'yn 't ol "a'ti "mwot 'ho'ya* (1459 Wel 21:120b; broken type on *"TTWOW*) not knowing that it was the dangerous path he had entered before. *'kwot 'i 'sywo 'yn 't ol "al'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a, spelled *"sywoyn-tol"*) knew at once that it was this ox, and ... .

2. despite the fact that it is; though it is. ¶*'NGWOY-"TTWOW 'yn 't ol a'ni cwocco'Wo'l i* (1449 Kok 99) though they are heretics will they not follow [the dragon they worship in its defeat]?

'yn 't olwo, abbr < *'in 't olwo*, copula modifier + postmodifier + particle. because it is.

'yn 't ye, abbr < *'in 'tye*, cop mod + postmod + postmod. SEE *-un 't ye*. ¶*pwus'ku'li'ti a'ni*

ho no.n i non ku ywu yn f lt ye [sic] (1586 Sohak 4:43a) is it for that reason that they are not ashamed?

(*)*yo/*. Hankul symbols were invented to write both */yu/* and */yo/*; though these did not exist in 1445 Seoul speech, they were said to be found in dialects. From forms in modern dialects it is possible to reconstruct several words that must have had **yo* in pre-Hankul Korean (LKM 1978, 1979). For internal evidence of **yo* see the explanation of *ho ya* under the entry of *ho ta*. The dialect of Ceycwu island retains a reflex of *yo* but it is unclear how well that is now distinguished from *ye*. No evidence has been found to encourage reconstructing **yu*.

yo, n, adn; LIGHT → **i**. CF **ko, co; yoki; ye**··· .

1. [pejorative] this little (one). ¶ ~ **kath.i** like this. ~ **nom** you little thing, you squirt; you despicable / nasty / mean fellow.

2. right near at hand (in time or space). ¶ ~ **say**. ~ **cimak** these days, nowadays, lately, recently. ~ **kūnche (ey)** (in) this neighborhood, near / around here. **Yo neme cengke-cang i iss.ta** There is a station just over on the other side (of here).

yo < *ywo*, postmod 1. [obs] = **ya** (question). SEE **-un ~ , -nun ~**.

2. [colloq, poetic; SYN **ko**]. SEE **-un ~, -nun ~, -tun ~, -ul ~**.

yo, 1. alternant or abbr of **iyo**, polite particle.

1a. (after a vowel) alternant of **iyo**. SEE **-e yo, -ci yo, -un ka yo, -na yo, -sup.nita yo**. ¶**Nwukwu yo** Who (is it)? – CF **Nwukwu yo** (< **io**) Who is it? [AUTH style (2b)].

1b. (after a consonant) abbreviation < **iyo**. ¶**Kim sensayng yo** (= **iyo**) (It is) Mr Kim. SEE **(-ulq, -nun, -un, -tun) ke l'q yo (kellyo)**.

2. alternant or abbr of **io** (AUTH cop).

2a. (after a vowel) alternant of **io**. ¶**Kim Paksa yo** It's Dr Kim.

2b. (after a consonant) abbr < **io**. ¶**Kim sensayng yo** (= **io**) It's Mr Kim.

3. < **iyo** < *iGwo* = **iko** is and

yo cuum, yo cum(ak) < *ywo cwo zom* (LIGHT → **i cuum**) = **yo say**

yoki, n. LIGHT → **yeki**. right here, this place. SYN **yo kos**.

yo kkaci lo, n + pcl + pcl. LIGHT → **i kkaci lo** (to this trifling extent).

yo-kkacis, cpd adn. LIGHT → **i-kkacis**. this kind of, such a ··· [usually pejorative]; so trifling / small / slight / little / small.

yole, LIGHT [pejorative] → **ile**; CF **kole, cole**.

1. vni. ~ **hanta** = **yolenta** does / says this way. 2. adj-n. ~ **hata** = **yoleh.ta** is this way.

yoleh.ta, adj -(H)- (inf **yolay**), abbr < **yole hata**

yoleta, vi (inf **yolay**), abbr < **yole hata**

yoli, adv. LIGHT → **ili**. CF **koli, coli; yoki**.

1. (= **yoleh.key, yo-taci**) in this way, like this, so. 2. (= ~ **lo**) this way / direction, here.

yomam-ttay, noun. LIGHT → **imam-ttay**

yo man = **io man** (AUTH cop + pcl)

yo-man, adnoun. LIGHT → **i-man**

? **yo-mas**, adnoun. LIGHT → **i-mas**

yo mo, cpd n; LIGHT → **i mo** (this corner / angle)

yo 'na-ma, n + copula extended adversative (LIGHT → **i 'na-ma**). although it is this; anyway, at least; even this much.

yo sai = **yo say**

yo say adnoun + noun; LIGHT → **i sai**. these days; nowadays, recently, lately.

yo ttawi = **i ttawi**

'ysi kwo, abbr < *'isi kwo*, copula honorific gerund. ¶*sama kwoy huk thu l ey s he mu.l i ep susya m i ZI-SSIP NGWOW 'ysi kwo* (1463 Pep 2:15-6) number 25 (of Buddha's distinctive marks) is that he has no blemishes such as moles or (black) spots or the like, and ... .

'ysil(q), abbr < *'isil(q)*, copula prosp modifier. Examples? SEE *'sil(q)*.

'ysin, abbr < *'isin*, cop hon mod. ~ *'t ay n'* SEE *-un 'tay n'*. ~ *'t ye* SEE *-un 't ye*.

'ysi n i (postmod). ¶*SSILQ ol na thwosi n i kwot PEP-HHWA 'ysi n i* (1462 [1]Nung 1:18a) that which expresses the truth is namely the Lotus sūtra.

'ysi n i 'la (postmod + cop indic assertive). ¶*pwu thye 'ysi n i 'la* (1447 Sek se:1a) it is Buddha.

'ys(i) ta, abbr < *is(i) ta* (exists). CF *'s(i) ta*.

'ysi ta, abbr < *'isi ta*, cop hon indic assertive. ¶*SAM-SYEY yey s i l ol a losil ss oy pwu thye 'ysi ta ho no.n i '-ng' 'ta* (1447 Sek 6:18a) ··· and he commanded knowledge of the three states of existence; so therefore they say that he is Buddha.

'ys.ke nul, abbr < *is.ke nul*. SEE *-e 'ys.ke nul*.

'ys.ke tun, abbr < *is.ke tun*. SEE *-e 'ys.ke tun, ho ya 'ys.ke tun*.

'ys'kwo, abbreviation < *is'kwo*. SEE *-'a 'ys'kwo, -'e 'ys'kwo, -'Gey 's'kwo, -'kuy 's'kwo, -kwa 'ys'kwo*.

'ys.non, abbr < *is.non*. SEE *-'a 'ys.non, -'e 'ys.non*.

'ys.no'n i ('la), abbr < *is.no'n i ('la)*. SEE *-'e 'ys.no'n i ('la)*.

'ys.non 'ta, abbr < *is.non 'ta*. SEE *-'a 'ys.non 'ta*.

'ys.non 't i, abbr < *is'non 't i*. SEE *-'a 'ys.non 't i*.

'ys'nwon 't i, abbr < *is'nwon 't i*. SEE *-'a 'ys'nwon 't i*.

'y'sopte'n i, abbr < *i'sopte'n i*, auxiliary verb deferential retr mod + postmod. ¶ *QA-NAN 'kwa LA-NGWUN 'un 'pa[l]-'ch[i] oy 'sye 'y'sopte'n i* (1459 Wel 10:10a) Ānanda and Rāhula were standing at the foot.

'ys'ta = 'ys(i)'ta, abbr < *is(i)'ta* (exists); CF *'s'ta*. SEE *-u'l ye 'ys'ta*.

'ys.ta 'ka, abbr < *is.ta 'ka*. SEE *-'e 'ys.ta 'ka*.

'ys.ta'n i, abbr < *is.ta'n i*. SEE *-'a 'ys.ta'n i*.

'ys.tan 't i'm ye n', abbr < *-'a 'ys.tan 't i'm ye n'*. SEE *-'a 'ys.tan 't i'm ye n'*.

'ys.te'la, abbr < *is.te'la*. SEE *-'a 'ys.te'la*.

'ys'ten, abbr < *is'ten*. SEE *-'e 'ys'ten*.

'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka, abbr < *is'tesi'n i s 'ka*. SEE *-'a 'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka*.

y 'sto'n ye, abbr pcl + abbr pcl + postmodifier. ¶ *'homol'mye CYE-'CCO y 'sto'n ye* (1463 Pep 2:77a) how much more so the [great] masters! *'homol'mye MWUN-'CCO y 'sto'n ye* (1465 Wen se:11a) how much more so the letters!

'ys.two'ta, abbr < *is.two'ta*, aux verb emotive indic assertive. SEE *-'e 'ys.two'ta*.

'y'sye, 1. abbr < *i'sye*, aux verb honorific inf. SEE *'wa 'y'sye*.

2. abbr < *'i'sye* < *'isi'ye*, cop honorific inf.

(')yta, abbr < ita. SEE key 'ta = ke yta.

**'y'ta*, abbr < **'i'ta*, copula indic assertive. Replaced by *'y'la*, after *i* and *y* written *''la = '[y]'la*.

**'y'ti*, abbr < **'i'ti*, cop suspective. Does not occur.

YU for Middle Korean is here written *ywu* even though then as now there was no **yu*. In the Yale Romanization as we adapt it for Middle Korean, the high back rounded vowel is always written *wu*, though for modern Korean we omit the "w" after p ph pp m y. Similarly, the mid back rounded vowel of earlier Korean is always written *wo*, even after *y*.

**/yu/*. Hankul symbols were invented to write both */yu/* and */yo/*; though these did not exist in 1445 Seoul speech, they were said to be found in dialects. From forms in modern dialects it is possible to reconstruct several words that must have had **yo* in pre-Hankul Korean (LKM 1978, 1979), but no evidence has been found to encourage reconstructing **yu*. One dialect of Kanglung distinguishes a syllable *yu:* (with long unrounded high central vowel) from *ye:* (with long unrounded mid central vowel), according to [1]Yi Iksep 1972, who cites *yu:l* 'gallbladder', *yu:pwu* 'yes or no', *yu:ngkam* 'an elderly gentleman', and *yu:n hata* 'is soft' as opposed to *ye:n* 'kite' and *ye:n kkwoch* 'lotus blossom'. Since etymologically these should all be */yel*, it is unclear how the differentiation came about.

--yu, abbr **--wu = --i-o**

yu, abbr < **iwu = io** (AUTH copula)

--y.wo SEE *'y[G]wo*

'ywo (> **yo**), adn, n. this. ¶ *'ywo ['QILQ-'HALQ] ['Ji* (1579 Kwikam 2:63b) this cry. SEE *'ywo so'zi*.

'ywo (abbr < *-- 'i '[G]wo*), postmod (question). SEE *-u'n ywo, -no'n ywo; -(u)o)'l ywo =* **-(u)lq ka**. As the etymology suggests, this does not occur after a noun, unlike *'kwo* and *'ka*: there are no examples of **N 'ywo* or **N i'n ywo*. VAR *'ywu* (SEE *'y'l ywu*). CF *'ya*.

-'ywo- (after *y, i*) = *-'wo-* (modulator): *-ywo'la, -ywo'l i, -'ywo.l i ''la, -'ywo'l ye, -'ywom, -'ywo.m o'lwo, -ywo'm (ay/ey, i, ol, on), -ywo'm i'Gwo, -'ywon, -ywo'n i, -'ywon t i'la, -'ywo-ngi ''ta, -'ywol(q) ('t i'm ye, 't iGe'n i 'Gwa), -'ywol(q) 'tyeyn, -'toy*. SEE *'ho'ywo- = "hwo-*.

--'ywo- < *--i-'wo-*: *--'ywom, --'ywo'm i, --'ywo'm i'la, --'ywo'm i'za, --'ywo'm ol, --'ywo'toy*.

'ywo cwo'zom (cwo'zwom, cwo'zwum, cwu'zum), noun + pcl. lately. ¶ *'ywo cwo'zwom aca'pi ma'zon "salo'm ol "pwo.n i* (1481 Twusi 8:16b) recently I saw forty uncles. *'ywo cwo'zwum nwu'n ey "pwo.n i [CIN-'SSILQ] 'lwo [CING-"HEM] hwom i is'twota* (1481 Twusi 25:47a) recently seeing it with my own eyes I have substantiated my faith. *'ywo cwu'zwum nwu'n ey s ka'soy a'za po'li-'to's 'i ku "sya'wong 'ol*

peng'uliGwa'to.n i (1481 Twusi 25:9b) lately she has spurned her husband as if he were a thorn in the eye.

-*'ywol(q)* (after *y, i*), modulated prosp modifier. ¶(with summational epitheme) *'say 'lwo pu'the te al'Gwoy'ywol 'cwu.l i "ep.sul 's oy* (1482 Kum-sam 2:2a) since we are unable to reveal more from afresh … .

-- *'ywolq* < *--i-'wolq: ~ 't iGe'n i, ~ 't in 't ay n'.*

-*'ywo'la*, 1. (after *y, i*) modulated indic assert. ¶*[']ce y woy[']ywo[']lla 'thwo'ta* (1463 Pep 2:7a) says he himself is at fault. 2. SEE *ho.ywo'la.*

-*'ywo.l i ''la* (after *y, i*), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶-- *twolwo pwo'nay'ywo.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 7:15b) -- we will return her after the festival. *LOY-'ZIL.Q 'za pwo'nay'ywo.l i ''la ho'kwo …* (1459 Wel 7: 16a) saying she would send him the very next day … . -- *SOYNG-"SO 'mul s 'kyel s ka'won-'toy ki'li 'poy towoy'ywo.l i ''la 'hwolq 't i.n i ''la* (1459 Wel 9:22b) it is (to be) said that -- and in the midst of the waves of life and death a lasting boat will appear. *'na y 'icey ne 'y 'e'm[i] uy "kan 'sta'h ol "pwoy'ywo.l i ''la* (1459 Wel 21:21b) I will now show you the land where your mother went. *mu'su.m ula "cwulye cwu'ke kwul'he.ng ey myes.kwuy'ywol "i.l ol "all i 'Gwo* (1481 Twusi 15:37b) -- how can we know the experience of starving to death and plugging up a hole [in the gutter]?

-- *'ywol(q) 't iGe'n i* < *--i-'wol(q) 't iGe'n i* (cop effective modifier + postmodifier). ¶*'PEP 'two 'wohi'lye pan'toki po'lywol 't iGe'n i* (1465 Wen 1:1:1:67a) the law itself would preferably have to be abandoned.

-*'ywolq 't iGen 'tyeng* (after *y, i*), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop effective mod + postmodifier. ¶*'khun 'PEP-'KHUY towoy'ywolq 't iGen 'tyeng* (?1468- Mong 44b) though it become a great vessel for the law, … .

-*ywolq 't i'la* < *--i-'wolq 't i'la.* ¶*pan'to'ki "nay cwo'cha po'lywolq 't i'la hon 't oy* (1462 [1]Nung 7:54a) said we must excommunicate them [if they commit the four pārājika sins].

-- *'ywol(q) 't i'n i* < *--i-'wol(q) 't i'n i.* ¶*'culke'wun "il is.ke'tun hon ka'ci 'lwo 'cul'kywol 't i'n i* (?1517- Pak 1:72b) if he [my younger brother] has the occasion to rejoice, I rejoice the same way (= with him).

-*'ywol(q) 't i.n i ''la* (after *y, i*), modulated prosp mod + postmod + cop mod + postmod + cop indic assertive. ¶*pan'toki "pwoyywol 't i.n i ''la* (1465 Wen 1:1:2:82a) it is bound to be shown.

-*'ywolq 't in 't ay n'* (after *y, i*), modulated prosp modifier + postmod + copula modifier + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*'hota 'ka ka'won-'toy ye'huy'ywolq 't in 't ay n' 'PAN 'on KON 'ey e'wul 'Gwo 'PAN 'on "KYENG 'ey e'wul 'ss kot ''tabeing so far away, half joins the root and half joins the mirror.*

-- *'ywolq 't in 't ay n'* < *--i-'wolq 't in 't ay n'.* ¶*a'lwo'm i 'mwom sso'zi 'yey i'sywolq 't in 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 1:55a) if knowledge is between bodies, then … .

-*'ywo'l ye*, modulated prosp mod + postmod. ¶*'na y pwuthye towoy'ywo.l ye hol 's i.n i* (1482 Nam 2:6b) I want to become a Buddha.

-*'ywom* (after *--y-, --y-* < *--i-*), modulated subst. ¶*KAN-NAN ho'n i 'uy no'm oy "pwo'poy "hyey'ywom kot ''ta* (1465 Wen 3:3:1:62a) it is like a poor man's counting another's treasures. *mol me'kywom 'kot hi …* (1482 Nam 2:63b) like feeding a horse … . *syem'kywo.m i* (1475 Nay se:3b) serving one. *'culkywo'm ol* (1463 Pep 2:249b, 1481 Twusi 22:7b) joy, delight. *'swul ma'sywom* (1462 [1]Nung 7:53b) drinking wine. *LUNG-NGEM kolo'chywom tu'li'Gwusya'm i* (1462 [1]Nung 10:42b) his letting the teaching of the Śurangama sūtra be heard … . *is.non 'tos 'hwo'toy is'ti a'ni 'hwo'm i 'suchywom a'n' 'ywo'm i a'ni ''la* (1459 Wel 1:36a) that it seems to exist yet does not exist is not a matter of thinking [about it].

'ywom, abbr < *'i'ywom*, cop modulated subst (CF *'i'lwom*). SEE *''ywo'm ol.* CF *a'n' 'ywom* = *a'n[i] 'ywom* (< **a'ni i-wo-m*) is not (= *a'ni ''lwom*).

-- *'ywo'm ay* < *--i-'wom 'ay.* ¶*"twuy.h o'lwo tol'Gywo'm ay* (1459 Wel 13:32a) because it depends on the future.

-*'ywo'm i* (after *y, i*), modulated subst + pcl. ¶-- *pwuthye towoy'ywo'm i 'QILQ-'TTYENG 'thwo'ta* (1463 Pep 4:75a) is sure to become a Buddha. *woy'ywo.m i 'stwo 'wol'hwo.m i'la hwo.m on …* (1482 Nam 1:39a) when we say that being wrong is also being right -- . -- *QWUY-KWANG 'oy NUNG 'hi pi'chwuyywo'm i*

a'ni 'la 'ka (1463 Pep 3:104b) it is not the full illumination of the mighty light – , yet, … . *ye'huyywo'm i 'mas.tang ho'kwo n'* (1482 Kum-sam 2:37a) separation is to be expected. – *'ywo'm i* < *–i-'wom 'i.* ¶*pwus'kulywo'm i "es.tyey "ep'susin 'ka* (1449 Kok 120) how come he has no shame? *'nwu'n i pan'to'ki ko'lywo'm i "ep'swul 'tt iGe'nul* (1462 [1]Nung 2:111a) one's eyes must necessarily not cloud over, yet … . *ki'tulywo'm i "ep'susil 'ss oy* (1462 [1]Nung 6:29a) – it is not to be expected, so … . *'QOY mun'tuk po'lywo'm i e'lyewul 'ss oy ''la* (1463 Pep 3:97b) it is because it is hard to give up (her) love all at once. *mwo'ta i'sywo.m i [*'CYENG*] hi 'mas.tang khe'nol* (1481 Twusi 8:6b) all are properly gathered together, and yet … . *[SSIN-KUY] lowoy'ywo.m i "epti a'ni thwo'ta* (1481 Twusi 16:22b) it does not lack in being miraculous!

-*'ywo'm i'la* (after *y, i*), modulated subst + cop indic assert. ¶*'i 'non mozo'm ol pu'the "KYENG 'ul "nayywo.m i'la* (1462 [1]Nung 4:27b) this sets boundaries based on the mind.

–*'ywo'm i'la* < *–i-'wom 'i'la.* ¶*'ta-'mon PPWO-'SALQ kolo'chywo.m i'la* (1447 Sek 13: 59a) it is just the bodhisattva teaching.

–*'ywo'm i'za* < *–i-'wo'm i'la.* ¶*sol'phywo.m i'za ko'cang 'ho'yan ma'lon* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:18a) I have investigated after my fashion. -*'ywo'm ol* (after *y, i*), modulated substantive + particle. ¶*mu'su.k u'lwo mozom sa'ma na 'y cwume'kwuy pi'chwuyywo'm ol TANG 'honon 'ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:84a) what will you make your heart be that it face the radiance of my fist? *'wolho'm ye woy'ywo'm ol hon ti'Gwuy 'KYWO-'CYENG* (*'hwolttiGeta* =) *'hwolq't iGe'ta* (1463 Pep 1:10b) it is a matter of checking what is right and wrong at the same time. *TTWO-TYWUNG 'ey s 'KHOYK towoy'ywo.m ol 'culki'm ye* (1482 Kum-sam 3:24a) delights to become a guest on the road, and … .

–*'ywo'm ol* < *-'i-'wo-m 'ol.* ¶*na 'y mozo'm i 'SSILQ 'lwo 'mwom pas'k uy i'sywo'm ol "al'Gwa-ngi ''ta* (1462 [1]Nung 1:53a) I know that my mind really exists apart from my body. *kis'ke 'culkywo'm ol "nay'ti a'ni 'tha-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:249b) it has not created joyous delight. *MYEY-'HHWOYK 'ho'ya kolo'chywo'm ol pat'ti a'ni ho'l i 'le'n i ''la* (1463 Pep 1: 208a) was too confused to get what was taught. *"mal-ssom 'kwa ka'col'pywo.m o'lwo* (1464 Kumkang 87b) by comparing it with what is said. *NGEN 'kwa KWAN 'on PANG 'ol cwo'cha wol'mwom i'sywo.m ol pol'ki'kwo cye 'y'n i* (1463/4 Yeng 2:31b) it wants to be clarified that speech and view sometimes change course.

'ywo'm ol = *[i]'ywo'm ol*, cop subst + pcl. ¶*TTWONG-'NGEP 'on 'MANG 'ol hon kac' 'ywo'm ol nilo'si.n i* (1462 [1]Nung 2:79b) as for those in the same trade, he said that their sense of disorder is the same.

-*'ywo'm on* (after *y, i*), modulated subst + pcl. ¶*'ile 'n 't olwo ke'mu.m ye 'hoyywo'm ol non'hwo.n i ''la* (1481 Twusi 7:27a) hence distinguished being black and (being) white. *"nyey ye'huyywo'm on 'i e'tuy 'le'n ywo* (1481 Twusi 21:30a) that separation of long ago, where was this?

–*'ywo'm on* < *–i-'wom 'on.* ¶*a'to'l oy mozom 'kwa 'him 'kwa l' ki'lywo'm on* (1463 Pep 2:213b) the praising of the son's mind and strength. *kol'mye'k[i] uy 'nye ton'nywo'm on* (1481 Twusi 14:29b) the wandering of seagulls.

-*'ywon* (after *y, i*), modulated modifier.

1. (with epitheme extruded from the subject). Example?

2. (epitheme extruded from object). ¶*QA-NAN a 'hota 'ka 'stwo 'i HYANG 'i ne 'y kwo'h ay 'sye 'nalq 't in 't ay n' nil'Gwo'toy 'kwo'h oy "nay'ywon ke's i'la ho'la 'n 't oy pan'to'ki 'kwo'h ol pu'the "nalq 't iGe'nul* … (1462 [1]Nung 3:24b) say Ānanda, perhaps again when this scent arises in your nose we say that it is something emitted by your nose … .

3. (with a summational epitheme). ¶*hwen hi somo'chon KHWONG 'on MA 'oy tal'Gayywon 'pa 'y'n i* (1482 Nam 1:76b) the (widely penetrating =) pervasive void (śūnya) is where the devils seduce.

'ywo so'zi (> *'ywo so'[z]i* > **yo sai**), adn + n. ¶*'HYANG 'on a'ni wo'lan 'ywo so'zi ''la* (1459 Wel se:26a) *'HYANG* is [a Chinese word that] means it is not long (in time). *'ywo so'i 'yey* (= *'ywo so'[z]i 'yey*) lately. *'na y ywo so'i mol-pwo'ki "e'te 'sye mol 'tho'ti "mwot 'hota'la* (?1517- Pak 1:37b) the last while I have been unable to ride a horse, having picked up an intestinal ailment.

-*'ywo'toy* (after *y, i*), modulated accessive. ¶*"ce y ne'kywo'toy* (1447 Sek 13:61a) in his own opinion … . *mozo'm ay 'na y ne'kywo'toy* (1463 Pep 2:23a) my feeling was that … .

tut ˇcop ˇkwo ne ˇkywo ˇtoy (1447 Sek 9:27a) he listens and considers them and … .

-ˇywo ˇtoy < *-i-ˇwo ˇtoy.* ¶*ye ˇle pa ˇlo[l] s ka ˇwon-ˇtoy i ˇsywo ˇtoy* (1462 [1]Nung 2:84b) they are among the seas and … . *ˇYWOK ˇay i ˇsywo ˇtoy ˇYWOK ˇep.su ˇm ye TTIN ˇey i ˇsywo ˇtoy TTIN ˇol ye ˇhuyl ˇss ol ˇSSYEN ˇi ˇGwo* (?1468- Mong 63b) and dhyāna means to have no desire in the midst of desire and in the midst of dust to keep one's distance from the dust. *stwo kal ˇh ay ˇhel.m ye ˇtwochoy ˇyey pehun ˇtol ˇh ay s CHANG ˇul kwo ˇthywotoy* (1466 Kup 1:82a) moreover it will cure wounds such as those of boils arising from a knife or those from cutting on an ax. *ˇnyey ˇSYWELQ-SAN ˇay hon QOYNG-ˇMWU y ˇi ˇsywo ˇtoy e ˇzi ˇta ˇnwun ˇmelGe ˇtun ˇKWA-ˇSSILQ ˇpta me ˇkite ˇn i* (1459 Wel 2:12b) anciently there was a parrot on the snowy mountain; when its parents both went blind it picked fruit and fed it to them.

ˇywu, var = *ˇywo*, postmodifier. SEE *ˇy ˇl ywu.*

-ˇywu- (after *y*, *i*) = *-ˇwu-* (modulator): *-ˇywu ˇtoy, -ˇywu ˇm ul, -ˇywu ˇn i.*

-ywu- < *-i-wu-*: *-ywu ˇla, -ywu ˇl i ˇˇla, -ˇywum, -ˇywun.* SEE *ˇhoyywu-.*

-ywu- (= **-y.wu** = **-y-wu**, not **-yu**): SEE **-iwu-.**

-ywu ˇla < *-i-wu ˇla.* ¶*cyekun ˇte.t ul ˇsye ˇsywula* (1481 Twusi 8:2b) he stood there for a little while.

-ywu ˇl i ˇˇla < *-i-wul ˇi ˇˇla.* ¶*– swu ˇl ul tyangsyang ka ˇcywu.l i ˇˇla* (1481 Twusi 8:34a) I will – and have the wine forever. *ˇCCYENG-ˇPPEN NGWANG ˇi TA-SYWU ˇuy ˇptu ˇt ul nwu ˇkywu.l i ˇˇla ˇho ˇsya* (1447 Sek 6:9b) Śuddhodana sought to ease Yaśodhāra's mind.

-ywu ˇl ye < *-i-wu ˇl ye.* ¶*ˇno ˇm on cwu ˇkywu ˇl ye khe ˇnul …* (1445 [1]Yong 77) people wanted to kill them, but … .

-ˇywum < *-i-ˇwu-m.* ¶*p[w]us ˇku ˇlywum ˇep ˇta ka ˇtwo* (1459 Wel 8:69b; *pus* seems to be a graphic mistake for *pwus*) they are shameless, yet … . *[NGWANG ˇCHAN] ˇuy ci ˇp i [ˇHHYEN-SAN] al ˇph oy wu ˇmu ˇl ul me ˇmul ˇGwe ˇˇsywum ˇkwa tangtangi ˇkot ho ˇl i ˇlwo ˇta* (1481 Twusi 7:4b) the royal banquet hall should be similar to the keeping of a well in front of Mount Xiǎn. *[LYWONG-CCYWEN ˇKEM] ˇpha ˇnay ˇywol ˇhyeyywu ˇm i ˇep.se ˇy ˇla* (1481 Twusi 21:42a) there is no scheme to dig out the Sword of Dragon Spring.

-ˇywum, (after *y*, *i*) modulated substantive.

-ˇywu ˇm ey < *-i-ˇwu-m ˇey.* ¶*kwoki capo.m ye namwo ˇcywu.m ey ˇi [SOYNG] ˇol pu ˇthye ˇys.nwo ˇla* (1481 Twusi 7:6b) I rely on catching fish and cutting wood for my livelihood.

-ˇywu ˇm i < *-i-wu-m ˇi.* ¶*kan tay ˇlwo ˇsalom sim ˇkywu ˇm i ˇmwot ho.l i ˇˇn i* (1463 Pep 4: 86b) cannot let people have it [= the sūtra] just at random.

-ˇywu ˇm ul, modulated subst + pcl. ¶*muy ˇywu ˇm ul ˇnay.l i ˇˇle.n i ˇˇla* (1464 Kumkang 79b) – one would emit glaring hatred (I recall).

-ˇywun < *-i-ˇwu-n.* ¶*ˇCHOY-ˇNYE ˇnun ˇskwu ˇmywun kak ˇsi ˇˇla* (1459 Wel 2:28a) a *ˇCHOY-ˇNYE* is a prettified girl.

-ˇywu ˇn i (after *y*, *i*), modulated modifier + postmod. ¶*– ci ˇp i ˇilGe ˇnol ˇhoyn ˇptwuy lwo ni ˇywu ˇn i* (1481 Twusi 7:1a) there was built a house but it was shaded by white cogon-grass thatching.

-ˇywu ˇtoy, (after *y*, *i*) modulated accessive. ¶*ˇQILQ-ˇCHYEY ˇta pwuy ˇywu ˇtoy* (1462 [1]Nung 5:59b) all are empty.

yya = *ya* (after Chinese words). ¶*[MYENG-ˇSSYEY] yya ho.ya* (1876 Kakok 95) making indeed a pledge.

y ˇza, y ˇza, abbr < *ˇi ˇza, ˇi ˇza,* pcl. Usually only after Chinese characters for syllables ending in a vowel; for Hankul words ending in a vowel just *ˇza* was used, but there are a few examples with nativized Chinese words and with indeterminates. It is not always clear in a given case whether what is intended is the nominative particle *ˇi* + *ˇza*, but that seems likely, so we write most examples as *y ˇza.*

1. ¶*ˇTTAY-ˇQOY-ˇTTWOW y ˇza CIN-ˇSSILQ ˇlwo ˇSSYEN hon ˇptu ˇt i ha ˇm ye* (1459 Wel 10:19a) Mahāprajāpati [Buddha's foster mother (and aunt)] truly had many good intentions and … . *ˇTTAY-ˇQOY-ˇTTWOW y ˇza kilozoWo[ˇ]l i ˇ-ngi ˇˇta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:3ab) Mahāprajāpati will raise him herself. *PPI-SYA-PA MILQ-TA-LA y za mos eti.n i ˇ-ngi ˇta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:7a; missing accents not restored) Viśvāmitra is the very wisest one.

2. ¶*wo ˇcik pwu ˇthye y ˇza NUNG ˇhi ˇa ˇlosi ˇn i* (1463 Pep 4:63a) only Buddha fully knows it. *ye ˇsus ha ˇno ˇl i e ˇnu y ˇza ˇmos*

"tywoho'n i '-ngi s 'ka (1447 Sek 6:35b) of the six heavens just which is best? *'nwu y 'za 'TI-[']HHYWEY isi'm ye* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:7a) just who has wisdom and ... . SEE *'hosilq 's oy*.

z variant of the particle *s* between voiced sounds, explicitly so noted in the spellings of 1445 [1]Yong: *"ko'z ay z 'wum'h ul* (5) a cave on the shore. *QYENG-"CYWU z al'ph oy* (16) before the Chief of Heroes. *wo'nol z na'l ay* (16, 56, 76) today. *[']HHWUW] z 'nal* (26) later days. *['SWU-'MEN "LI] z "ni'm i'Gesi'n i* (31) the lord of myriads of leagues. *['POYK-'PPWO] 'ay z ye'lum 'sswo'sya* (63) at a hundred paces his shot hit the fruit. *pa'lol z wu'h uy* (83) upon the sea. *ha'nol z mozo'm ol – na'la[h] z il'hwum – [THYEN-"CO] z mozo'm ol –* (85) the will of heaven – the nation's name – the will of the son of heaven. *'nwun z 'mu'l ul* (91) tears. *"nim-'kum z "mal* (98) the king's words. *'mul wu'h uy z [LYWONG] 'i* (100) the dragon atop the water. *['THAY-"CO] z ['WUY] – ['SYEY-"CO] z ['WUY]* (101) the position of crown prince – the position of heir-apparent.

'za, pcl = **ya**. Attaches to final *n* (see *-ketun za*), *l*, or vowel (including *-y*). After *k* the form is *'i'za*; there are also attestations of *'i'za* after *m* and of *isa* after *l*. Attached as *'sa* directly to the verb stem (= *-'e 'za*) in a few examples. CF *(l)ol za, (l)ul za*, isa, sa.

1. After unmarked direct object. ¶ *'wuli 'tol'h i ile'thus* [= *ileh-tus*] *hon 'MANG-'LYANG 'ay s 'SSYWUW-'KUY 'za 'psu'ti a'ni 'hwo.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:30b) we will not use this sort of prophecies of future Buddhahood in false quantities. *'i "say "wul'Guy ho'n i 'za PWU-ZIN 'ol sa'mwo.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 24:20b) precisely the one who has made this bird sing will I make my wife. *QON-[']HHYWEY 'za mwo'lo.l i 'ye ma'lon "ney ka'ci s "SSYWUW-"KHWO 'lol "wuy 'ho'ya 'honwo'la* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:35a) perhaps I know nothing of my obligation, but I work on behalf of [relieving] the Four Miseries. Perhaps: *[12800] KWONG-'TUK 'i'za 'NGUY-'LWON 'hwolq 'cwul "ep'su.l i ''la* (1447 Sek 19:10b) there is just no way to argue with 12,800 individual achievements of virtue.

2. After an unmarked subject ending in */i/* or */y/*; could be treated as ellipsis of nominative particle: *[']i] 'za*. ¶ *'wuli 'za pwuthye 'lol cwosco'Wa tut"cop'kwo* (1463 Pep 5:121b) we humbly listen to Buddha with our heads bowed. *'i kak'si 'za na 'y "et.ni'nwon mozo'm ay mas'two'ta* (1447 Sek 6:14ab) precisely this girl matches the purpose I am pursuing. *'SO-'PPYENG ye'huy.n i 'za CHYENG-'CCYENG 'ul "all i ''n i* (1465 Wen 2:3:1:110a) only the one who has well distanced himself from the Four Ailments [mistaken ways of seeking perfection] will know pariśuddhi (perfect purity). *"TTWOW 'kot ho'n i 'za pi'luse "a'no.n i ''la* (1482 Kum-sam 2:3a) only those who have shared the same way come to know each other. *"ku y 'za 'i 'CCWA 'ay anco'si'l i '-ngi ''ta* (1447 Sek 24:43b) just he will sit in this seat.

3. After an adverb. ¶ *kutuy 'nay kos'pi 'za 'wotwo'ta ma'lon* (1447 Sek 23:53b) you people make great haste to come, but ... . *CYE-'PPWULQ 'i 'CHYWULQ-'SYEY 'hwo'm i NAN 'hi 'zo mas-'nano'n i* (1463 Pep 5:148a) in renouncing the world the Buddhas confront much hardship. *ta'si "HWA-COY ye'tulp pen cca'hi 'za 'stwo "SYWUY-COY ho'l i ''n i* (1459 Wel 1:49b) and as the eighth disaster there will be more floods.

4. After a time or place noun ending in */y/*; could be regarded as ellipsis of the locative/allative particle: *['yey] 'za*. ¶ *'i cey 'za* (1459 Wel 1:41b) only now. *ku cey 'za* (1447 Sek 6:21a, 24:52b) only then.

5. After a time noun ending in */l/* (= *'ey 'za*). ¶ *LOY-'ZILQ 'za pwo'nay'ywo.l i ''la ho'kwo ...* (1459 Wel 7:16a) saying she would send him the very next day ... . – *mwo'lwo'may 'CHILQ-'NGWELQ s 'yel tas'sway s 'nal 'za ho'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1459 Wel 23:91b) [why] must I do it precisely (on) the fifteenth day of July? – *wo'nol 'za CIN-'SSILQ s 'i 'PPWULQ-"CO y ''la* (1463 Pep 2:8a) – today at last is this true disciple of Buddha – the Chinese text has "[NOW DAY] *ey za*".

NOTE 1: This particle is explicitly mentioned in 1459 (Wel se:13a): *"NAY 'non 'za 'ho'nwon 'kye.ch i'la* Chinese *"NAY* ('at last') is a particle that means *'za*.

NOTE 2: In 1465 Wen *'za* is often followed by *pi'lu'se* 'for the first time' or its synonyms.

SEE *'i'za; (ᴴo)'lwo 'za, '(y)ey 'za, -ke'nul 'za, -ke'tun 'za, -'kwo 'za, -'ᴳa 'za, -'ke 'za, 'ila 'za*.

'z/a, particle. SEE *-'key 'a*.

-~'zop- < *-l-'zop-* (-L- stems)

-'zop- < **-so'po-* < **-oso'po-*, deferential bound aux. Alternant shapes: *-'sop-*, *-~'ssop-*, *-'cop-*, *-~'ccop-*. SEE *-swo'wo-* < *-so[W]'wo-*. In general, strings like *-zowo-* are treated as being modulated (= *-zoWwo-*), while strings like *-zoWo-* are treated as unmodulated. But for those endings that do not permit the modulator to intrude, strings like *-zowo-* are equivalent to the unmodulated *-zoWo-*. The relevant cases are *-'zowo'm ye* = *-'zoWo'm ye*, *-'zowo'm ye n'* = *-'zoWo'm ye n'*, and the infinitive *-'zo'wa* = *-'zo'Wa*. Before the honorific *-(ᵘ⁄₀)si-* and the modulated honorific *-(ᵘ⁄₀)sya-* strings like *-zowo-* are also equivalent to *-zoWo-*. There is only one modulation in *-'zo'wosya'm ol*.

+ *-'a*, infinitive. ¶ *'hozo'wa* (1465 Wen se: 77a) = *'hozo'Wa* (1447 Sek 24:5b), *'hozo[']Wa* (1459 Wel 8:1a) < **ho-* do; *'kazo'wa* (1463 Pep 3:121ab) = *'kazo'Wa* (1459 Wel 23:85b) < **ka-* go, *pwo[']nayzo'wa* (1463 Pep 4:193a) < *pwo'nay-* send, *~'mey'zoWa 'ci-ngi ~'ta* (1459 Wel 10:10b) wants to shoulder / bear it, *~'mwoyzo'Wa* (1447 Sek 23:31b) < ***mwoy-* escort, *towoyzo'Wa* (1447 Sek 6:5b, 1449 Kok 140, 1463 Pep 4:48b) < *towoy-* become, *'pwozo'Wa* (1447 Sek 6:44b, 1459 Wel 8:87b) < **pwo-*, *ku'lizo'Wa* (1447 Sek 23:37a) < *ku'li-* depict; *'hozo'Wa ci'la* (1447 Sek 24:8a, 9b); *'hozo'Wa 'ci-ngi ~'ta* (1447 Sek 24:8b) < **ho-* do, *ilozo'Wa 'ci-ngi ~'ta* (1447 Sek 6:22b) I want to build them < *il ᵘ⁄₀- / ilG-*; *'sozo'Wa* (1459 Wel 21:212a) < *'sol-* burn; *~'tamzo'Wa* (1459 Wel 10:14b) < *~'tam-* pack, *~'anzo'Wa* (1459 Wel 2:43b = 1449 Kok 23) < *~'an-* embrace.

kapso'Wa (1447 Sek 23:29b) < *kaph-* repay, *kas~'kapso'wa* (1463 Pep 4:49a) < *kaskaW-* be near, *sis.so'Wa* (1447 Sek 23:37b) < *sis-* wash, *kis.so'Wa* (1447 Sek 6:21b, 24:8b, 24:51a) < *kisk-* rejoice, *cesso'Wa* (1445 [1]Yong 75) < *ceh-* fear, *sul'sso'Wa* (1445 [1]Yong 91, 1447 Sek 23:37a) < *sulh-* grieve, *~'cwosso'wa* (1462 [1]Nung 1:52b) < *~'cwoz-* kowtow.

patco'Wa (1459 Wel 1:10b, 1462 [1]Nung 7:62a) < *pat-* get, *putco'Wa 'za* (1459 Wel 18:80b) < *puth-* rely on, *tutco'wa* (1463 Pep 6:83a) = *tutco'Wa* (1447 Sek 13:27a, 13:54b, 23:31b) < *tut-/tul-* hear, *cwosco'Wa* (1447 Sek 13:60a; 1459 Wel 10:31b, 1463 Pep 2:48b) = *cwotco'Wa* (1447 Sek 24:2a) = *cwocco'Wa* (1447 Sek 24: 45b, 1459 Wel 23:76b), *cwocco'wa* (1462 [1]Nung 1:4a) < *cwoch-* follow.

-'asilq = *-'a 'silq* (= *isilq* effective hon prosp mod). ¶ *tut~'cop'ti ~'mwot 'hozo'wa 'silq 'cey* (1462 [1]Nung 2:2b) when I was unable to hear it; = *~'may ~'mwot tutco'Wa 'silq 'ta* (1459 Wel 56b) how come you have been unable to hear of them?

-'as.non = *-'a 's.non*. ¶ *~'mwoyzo'wa 's.non hyekon SSIN-~'HHA 'y'la* (1475 Nay 1:39b) it is a gathering of minor subjects.

-'a 'sye. ¶ *toWoyzo'Wa 'sye* (1447 Sek 6:5b) < *toWoy-* become.

-'a 'two. ¶ *'pwo'zowa 'two* (1462 [1]Nung 1: 47a) < **pwo-* see; *puluzo'Wa 'two* (1459 Wel 8:16b) < *pulu-/pulG-* call.

-'a 'ys.non. ¶ *[~']mwutco'wa 'ys.non 'sta.h i* 1481 Twusi 8:62a) < *[~']mwut-/mwul-* visit.

-'a 'ys.non 'ta. ¶ *tutco'Wa 'ys.non ~'ta* (1447 Sek 9:35b) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-'a 'ys.ta'n i, ¶ *'hozo'wa 'ys.ta'n i* (1464 Kumkang 72b) < **ho-* do.

-'a 'ys.tan 't i'm ye n'. ¶ *tutco'Wa 'ys.tan 't i'm ye n'* (1459 Wel 9:34a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-'a 'ys.te'la. ¶ *'pwozo'Wa 'ys te'la* (1447 Sek 24:19a) < **pwo-* see.

-'a 'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka. ¶ *tutco'Wa 'ys'tesi'n i s 'ka* (1447 Sek 6:17a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-'a 'za. ¶ *'pwo'zoWa 'za* (1459 Wel 8:26a) < **pwo-* see, *'ho'zoWa 'za* (1459 Wel 9:52a) < **ho-* do, *'ka'zoWa 'za* (1447 Sek 23:40a) < **ka-* go, *~'mey'zoWa 'za* (1459 Wel 10:12b) bear it; *~'pi'zoWa 'za* (1449 Kok 106) < *~'pil-* pray, beg; *kapso'Wa 'za* (1447 Sek 23:21b) < *kaph-* repay; *ilkhotco'Wa 'za* (1459 Wel 10: 75b) < *ilkhot-/ilkhol-* say.

+ *-'al(q)*, effective prospective modifier.

-alq 'ka. ¶ *'pwo'zoWal 'kka* (1447 Sek 24:43b, 1447 Sek 24:43b) < **pwo-* see.

+ *-'an*, effective modifier.

-'a.n i. ¶ *~'nwol'lazo'Wa'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 47) they took sudden fright. *~'twu PPWO-'SALQ 'ol 'pwozo'Wa.n i 'Gwa* (1459 Wel 8:17b) saw two bodhisattvas. *~'ne y ho'ma mas-'nazo'Wa'n i* (1459 Wel 2:62b) you have already faced it.

-'a.n i 'Gwa. ¶ *'pwozo'Wa.n i 'Gwa* (1459 Wel 8:17b) < **pwo-* see, *'hozo'wa.n i*

'Gwa (1463 Pep 2:50a) < *"ho-* do.

-'an ma'lon. ¶*tutco'Wan ma'lon* (1447 Sek 6:11a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-an 't i. ¶*'pwo'zoWan 't i* (1459 Wel 21:191ab) < *"pwo-* see.

-an tye. ¶*'pwo'zoWan tye* (1459 Wel 23:82b) < *"pwo-* see.

-a'n ywo. ¶*"cwos'soWa'n ywo* (1449 Kok 28, 109) did he bow his head (kowtow)?

+ *-'a-ngi ''ta*, effective polite + cop indic assertive. ¶*mwo'lozo'Wa-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 21:192a) I do not know.

+ *-'a'nol*, concessive. ¶*"nwol'lazo'Wa'nol* (1445 [1]Yong 61) < *"nwol'la-* get terrified at; *cesso'Wa'nol* (1445 [1]Yong 61) < *ceh-* fear; *patco'Wa'n ol* (1447 Sek 24:45b) < *pat-* get, *"mwut'cowa'nol* (1482 Kum-sam 3:12b) < *"mwut-/mwul-* ask.

+ *-'a 'silq*, effective honorific prospective modifier. ¶*'hozo'wasilq 'cey* (1462 [1]Nung 2:2b) < *"ho-* do; *tutco'Wasilq 'ta* (1459 Wel 9:56b) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

+ *-'asi'nol*, honorific literary concessive. ¶*"pwoyzo'Wasi'nol* (1459 Wel 8:84a) < *"pwoy-* show; *"mwutco'wasi'nol* (1463 Pep 1:67b) < *"mwut-/mwul-*.

+ *-'a'ta*, effective transferentive. ¶*niluWa'ta 'wa* (1447 Sek 23:53a) < *nilu-/nilG-* rouse; *"etco'Wata 'ka* (1447 Sek 23:53b) < *"et-* get.

+ *-'cye*, suggestion/desire. ¶*"etcop'cye ho'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:69a) < *"et-* get.

+ *-ke'na*, effective adversative. ¶*'ho'zopke'na* (1447 Sek 13:53a) < *"ho-* do, *hon 'swo'n ol tu"zopke'na* (1447 Sek 13:53b) or raising a hand or ... < *tul-* raise, lift. *'kuli"zopke'na moyng'ko"zopke'na hol 'ss i'la* (1459 Wel 2:66b) it means to draw or make.

+ *-ke'n i*, effective mod + postmod. ¶*'kil[h] cap"sopke'n i micwo"ccopke'n i* (1459 Wel 21:203a) whether taking the road or following after (< *cap-* take, *micwoch-* follow right after).

+ *-ke'nul*, concessive. ¶*"wu'zopke'nul* (1459 Wel 10:1b) < *"wul-* cry; *mak"sopke'nul* (1449 Kok 100) obstruct; *cwoch"copke'nul* (1445 [1]Yong 36) = *cwo"ccopke'nul* (1449 Kok 187) < *cwoch-* follow.

+ *-ken 't ay n'*, effective mod + postmod + pcl + pcl. ¶*kyen'cwu'zopken 't ay n'* (1462 [1]Nung 1:99b) < *kyen'cwu-* compare.

+ *-ke'tun*, provisional. ¶*'ho'zopke'tun* (1459 Wel 7:55; cited from LCT [page missing in Yensey repro]) < *"ho-* do.

+ *-'key, -'kuy*, adverbative. ¶*"na 'lol 'pwozop'key 'hosywo'sye* (1459 Wel 18:80b; the smudge at the left of *'pwo* is not a second dot) please let them gaze on me. *'pwozop'kuy 'hwo'm i'Gwo* (1447 Sek 24:2b) is letting them gaze. *"sitcop'key* (1447 Sek 24:10b) < *"sit-/sil-* load, *tut"cop'kuy* (1459 Wel 8:1b) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

+ *-[']kwa ''la*, exclamatory statement. ¶*'pwo'zopkwa ''la* (1463 Pep 4:169a) I have seen it.

+ *-'kwa-ngi ''ta*, exclamatory polite statement. ¶*"etcop'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1459 Wel 13:6b) < *"et-* get. *mas-'na'zop'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 3:120b) < *mac-* meet. *"ta ho'ma 'pwozop'kwa-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 4:169a) we have all now seen.

+ *-'kwo*, gerund. ¶*'hozop'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:1b, 24:5b) < *"ho-* do; *'pwozop'kwo* (1445 [1]Yong 59, 1447 Sek 6:40a) < *"pwo-* see; *ka'cizop'kwo* (1447 Sek 24:5b) < *ka'ci-* have; *"samzop'kwo* (1475 Nay 2:2:17a) < *"sam-* make; *"azop'kwo* (1449 Kok 109) < *"al-* know; *"twozop'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:43b) < *"twol-* turn around; *kuzu"zop'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:35b) < *kuzu-/kuzG-* drag; *nip"sop'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:72a) < *nip-* wear; *pus"sop'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:23a, 1449 Kok 34) < *"puz-* pour, *"cwo.ssop'kwo* (1447 Sek 6:45a) < *"cwoz-* kowtow, *nwo"ssop'kwo* (1447 Sek 9:22b, 1449 Kok 191, 1462 [1]Nung 1:31a) < *nwoh-* put, *nye"ssop'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:23a, 23:58b; 1459 Wel 1:7b) < *nyeh-* put it in; *ma"ccop'kwo* (1462 [1]Nung 1:31a) < *mac-* meet, *cwo"ccop'kwo* (1459 Wel 2:17a) < *cwoch-* follow, *yen"ccop'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:38a; 1459 Wel 2:39a, 10:13b) = *yent"cop'kwo* (1447 Sek 23:49a; 1459 Wel 10:10a) < *yenc-* put on top, *tut"cop'kwo* (1445 [1]Yong 59) < *tut-/tul-* hear, *ilkhot"cop'kwo* (1447 Sek 13:59a) < *ilkhot-/ilkhol-* praise.

-kwo 'cye. ¶*tut"copkwo 'cye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:38a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-kwo 'za. ¶*tut"copkwo 'za* (1449 Kok 106) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

+ *-'non*, proc mod. ¶*poy'hwo"zopnon* (1463 Pep 5:43b) < *poy'hwo-* learn; *cwo"ccop'non* (1463 Pep 1:24b) < *cwoch-* follow.

-no'n i. ¶ *'pwo'zopno'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 5) < **pwo-* see, *'ho'zopno'n i* (1463 Pep 5:186a) < **ho-* do; *pat"copno'n i* (1449 Kok 117) < *pat-* offer.

-no'n i 'Gwa. ¶ *'ho'zopno'n i 'Gwa* (1447 Sek 23:4a) < **ho-* do.

-'no.n i ''la. ¶*ki'tuli"zop'no.n i ''la* (1447 Sek 24:5b) < *ki'tu'li-* wait; *'kot'copno'n i ''la* (1462 [1]Nung 2:45a) < *'koth-* = *'kot *ho-* be like.

-no'n i n'. ¶ *'hozopno'n i n'* (1463 Pep se:17a) < **ho-* do.

-no'n i '-ngi s 'kwo. ¶ *'pwo'zopno'n i -ngi s 'kwo* (1463 Pep 1:67a) < **pwo-* see.

-no'n i '-ngi ''ta. ¶*nip"sopno'n i '-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 3:109b) < *nip-* wear.

-non 'kwo. ¶ *'hozopnon 'kwo* (1481 Twusi 10:9b) < **ho-* do.

+ *-no-ngi ''ta*, processive polite + cop indic assert. ¶ *'ho'zopno-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 1:165b) < **ho-* do.

+ *-no'ta*, proc indic assert. ¶ *'pwo'zopno'ta* (1459 Wel 18:55b) < **pwo-* see.

+ *-nwo'la*, modulated proc indic assertive. ¶*tut"copnwo'la* (1459 Wel 10:26a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

+ *-nwon*, modulated processive modifier. ¶ *'pwozop'nwon cyen'cho 'lwo* (1459 Wel 8:28a) < **pwo-* see; *ilkhot"copnwon "ma.l i'n i* (1482 Kum-sam 4:11b) < *ilkhot-/ilkhol-*.

-nwo'n i. ¶ *'ho'zopnwo'n i* (1447 Sek 9:26b = 1459 Wel 9:46b) < **ho-* do.

+ *-'nwo-ngi ''ta*, proc polite + copula indic attentive. ¶ *'hozop'nwo-ngi ''ta* (1463 Pep 2:49a, 1464 Kumkang 13b) < **ho-* do.

+ *-nwos.ta*, processive exclamatory statement. ¶*ki'lizopnwos'ta* (1481 Twusi 20:5b) < *ki'li-* praise.

+ *-'ol(q)*, (unmodulated) prosp modifier. ¶*tutco'Wolq "salo'm oy* (1447 Sek 9:2a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-o'l i. ¶ *'hozo'Wo.l i 'Gwos* (1447 Sek 9:40a) < **ho-* do, *mwo'lozo'Wo'l i* (1445 [1]Yong 86); *cesso'wo'l i* (1449 Kok 190) < *ceh-* fear, *"kolp'sowo'l i* (1463 Pep 2:17a) < *"kolW-* line up; *tutco'Wo'l i* (1449 Kok 97) < *tut-/tul-* hear, *cwocco'Wo'l i* (1449 Kok 99) < *cwoch-* follow.

-o'l i 'Ge'na. ¶*tuzo'Wo'l i 'Ge'na* (1447 Sek 23:2b) < *tul-* lift.

-'o.l i 'Gwo. ¶*kap.so'wo.l i 'Gwo* (1482 Nam 1:41b) < *kaph-* repay.

-o'l i 'le'la. ¶ *'pwo'zoWo'l i 'le'la* (1459 Wel 7:55; cited from LCT [page missing in the Yensey repro]).

-o'l i 'le'n i. ¶ *'pwo'zoWo'l i 'le'n i* (1459 Wel 8:17a).

-o.l i 'lq 's oy. ¶ *'kotco'wo.l i 'l 'ss oy* (1463 Pep 5:195b) < *'koth-* be alike.

-o'l i 'lwo'ta. ¶ *'pwozo'Wo'l i 'lwo'ta* (1459 Wel 17:19b) < **pwo-* see, *"mwot "azo'Wo'l i 'lwo'ta* (1447 Sek 13:43b) < *"al-* know.

-o'l i '-ngi ''ta. ¶*kilozo*W*o[']ll i '-ngi ''ta* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:3ab) < *kil*^{u}*o-/kilG-* raise.

-o'l i '-ngi s 'kwo. ¶*iluzo'Wo'l i '-ngi s 'kwo* (1447 Sek 24:9b-10a) < *ilu-/ilG-* create.

-'o.l [i] 'ye'n ywo. ¶ *'pwozo'Wo.l [i] 'ye'n ywo* (1459 Wel 8:17b) < **pwo-* see.

-olq 'ka. ¶*"a'zoWol 'kka* (1445 [1]Yong 43) < *"al-* know.

-olq 's oy. ¶ *'pwo'zoWol 'ss oy* (1459 Wel 8:28a) < **pwo-* see.

-o'l ye. ¶*ki'lizo'Wo'l ye* (1459 Wel se:9a) < *kili-* praise.

+ *-o'la.* ¶ *'ho'zoWo'la* (1447 Sek 19:41b), *'pwo'zoWo'la* (1459 Wel 8:92a).

+ *-'om*, (unmodulated) substantive. Only in:

-o'm ye. ¶ *'ho'zowo'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 1:39a) = *'ho'zoWo'm ye* (1447 Sek 6:17a) < **ho-* do; *patco'Wo'm ye* (1459 Wel 18:62b) < *pat-* get, *"mwut'cowo'm ye* (1462 [1]Nung 2:11b) < *"mwut-/mwul-* ask.

-o'm ye n'. ¶ *'ho'zoWo'm ye n'* (1447 Sek 9:24b) < **ho-* do; *"a'zowo'm ye n'* (1463 Pep 5:187b) < *"al-* know.

+ *-'on*, (unmodulated) mod. ¶ *'pwo'zoWon 'salo'm on* (1459 Wel 8:28a) < **pwo-* see; *tutco'Won "salo'm i* (1447 Sek 13:54a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

-o'n i. ¶ *'po'lazo'Wo'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 38) < *'po'la-* wish, *"pwoyzo'Wo'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 7) = *"pwoy'zoWo'n i* (1449 Kok 29) < *"pwoy-* show, *ni'phizo'Wo'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 25) < *ni'phi-* dress someone, *a'to'l izo'wo'n i* (1463 Pep 4:48b) < *'i-* (cop); *mekso'Wo'n i* (1459 Wel 7:26a) < *mek-* eat, *"twop'soWo'n i* (1445 [1]Yong 29) < *"twoW-* help; *"cwos'soWo'n i* (1449 Kok 109) < *"cwoz-* kowtow, *kis.so'Wo'n i* (1449 Kok 13) < *kisk-*

rejoice, *cesso·Wo·n i* (1445 [1]Yong 62) < *ceh-* fear; *kwutco·Wo·n i* (1445 [1]Yong 66) < *kwut-* hard, *·kotco·wo·n i* (1463 Pep 2:227a) < *·koth-* be alike, *tutco·Wo·n i* (1449 Kok 97) < *tut-/tul-* hear, *cwotco·Won* (1447 Sek 24:33b) = *cwocco·Wo·n i* (1449 Kok 14) < *cwoch-* follow.

-·o.n i ··la. ¶*kyey·Gwuzo·Wo.n i ·la* ([1447→]1562 Sek 3:13a) he was defeated; *patco·Wo.n i ··la* (1459 Wel 1:9a) < *pat-* get.

-·o.n i ·-ngi ··ta. ¶*patco·Wo·n i ·-ngi ··ta* (1445 [1]Yong 63) < *pat-* offer.

-on ·t ay. ¶ *·ho·zoWon ·t ay* (1447 Sek 6: 9-10) < *°ho-* do.

-on ·t i·n i. ¶ *·pwo·zoWon ·t i·n i* (1459 Wel 8:28a) < *°pwo-* see.

-·on ·t ol. ¶*kewuzo·Won ·t ol* (1449 Kok 62) < *kewu-* oppose.

-o·n ywo. ¶ *··etcoWo·n ywo* (1447 Sek 13:16b) < *··et-* get.

+ *-·o·na*, adversative. ¶*mwotco·Wo·na* (1445 [1]Yong 11) < *mwot-* gather.

+ *-·osi·kwo*, hon gerund. ¶ *·cwuzo·wosi·kwo* (1459 Wel se:13a).

+ *-·osilq*, hon prosp (unmodulated) mod. ¶ *··pwoy·zo·Wosilq ·cey* (1445 [1]Yong 91) < *··pwoy-* show.

+ *-o·sin*, honorific (unmodulated) modifier.

-osi·n i. ¶ *··syeyzo·Wosi·n i* (1449 Kok 34) < *··syey-* make stand; *patco·Wosi·n i* (1449 Kok 6) < *pat-* offer, *ancco·Wosi·n i* (1449 Kok 46) < *anc-* sit.

-osi·n i ·-ngi ··ta. ¶*kiluzo·Wosi·n i ·-ngi ··ta* (1459 Wel 10:19a) < *kil$^{\text{Ø}}$-/kilG-* raise.

-·osin ·t ay. ¶ *··pwoyzo·Wosin ·t ay* (1449 Kok 128) < *··pwoy-* show.

+ *-·o·siten*, hon retr mod. ¶ *·pwozo·wo·site·n i* (1463 Pep 5:87a) < *°pwo-* see.

+ *-·osyam*, honorific modulated substantive. ¶ *·pwozo·wosya·m ol* (1482 Kum-sam 4:6a) < *°pwo-* see; *patco·wosya·m ol* (1459 Wel 18:62b) < *pat-* get.

+ *-·osyas·ta*, honorific exclamatory statement. ¶*tutco·wosyas·ta* (1463 Pep 6:83b) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

+ *-·osya·toy*, honorific modulated accessive. ¶ *··mwutco·Wosya·toy* (1459 Wel 1:10b) < *··mwut-/mwul-* ask.

+ *-osywo·sye*, polite command.

¶*ne·kizo·Wosywo·sye* (1449 Kok 2) < *ne·ki-* think.

+ *-·ta*, indicative assertive. ¶ *·pwozop·ta* (1459 Wel 8:28a, 18:81a) < *°pwo-* see.

+ *-ta ·ka*, transferentive + pcl. ¶*THAP ·ay nye·he ·twu-·ys ··sopta ·ka* (1447 Sek 24:31b) were kept in the stūpa. *KUM-KWAN ·ol tu ··zopta ·ka ··mwot ·ho.ya·nol* (1447 Sek 23:23b) they tried to lift the chest of gold but were unable.

+ *-ta·n i*, retrospective mod + postmodifier. ¶*syem·ki·zopta·n i* (1449 Kok 140) < *syem·ki-* serve.

+ *-te·la*, retr assert. ¶*pat··copte·la* (1459 Wel 2:37b) < *pat-* get; *·ho·zopte·la* (1447 Sek 23:58b, 1459 Wel 2:33b) < *°ho-* do.

+ *-·ten*, retr modifier. ¶ *·hozop·ten* (1447 Sek 13:51a) < *°ho-* do; *··ep.sop·ten* (1449 Kok 75) < *··eps-* lack.

-te·n i. ¶ *·wo·zopte·n i* (1449 Kok 23) < *°wo-* come, *·sye ·y·sopte·n i* (1459 Wel 10:10a) were standing (< *is[i-s]op-*).

-ten ·toy n'. ¶ *·ho·zopten ·t oy n'* (1463 Pep 2:226a) < *°ho-* do.

+ *-·ti*, suspective. ¶ *··as.sop·ti a·ni ·hwo-ngi ··ta* (1447 Sek 24:31b) < *··az-* seize.

+ *-wol(q)*, modulated prospective modifier. ¶ *·hozo·Wo.l i ·Gwos* (1447 Sek 9:40a), *·ho·zoWwo·l i* (1459 Wel 23:65a) < *°ho-* do; *·pwozo·Wwo.l [i] ·ye·n ywo* (1447 Sek 6:19a) < *°pwo-* see, *poy·hwozo·Wwo·l i ·-ngi ··ta* (1447 Sek 6:11b) < *poy·hwo-* learn/study, *kap.so·Wwol ··i·l ol* (1459 Wel 9:62b) < *kaph-* repay, *tutco·Wwo·l i ·-ngi s ·kwo* (1447 Sek 6:11a) < *tut-/tul-* hear.

+ *-wom*, modulated subst. ¶*il·Gwuzo·Wwo·m ol* (1459 Wel se:17a) < *il·Gwu-* achieve; *sul·sso·Wwo·m ay* (1459 Wel se:10b) < *sulh-* grieve.

+ *-won*, modulated modifier. ¶ *·kazo·Wwon ·na ·ylwo·n i* (1459 Wel 8:92b) < *°ka-* go, *·pwo·zoWwo·n i* (1459 Wel 10:8b, 23:86b) < *°pwo-* see, *··pi·zoWwo·n i* (1459 Wel 2:52a) < *··pil-* beg; *pis.so·wo·n i* (1463 Pep 3:108a) < *pih-* sprinkle, sow.

+ *-wo·toy*, modulated accessive.

¶ *··a·zoWwo·toy* (1445 [1]Yong 51) < *··al-* know; *··mwut·coWwo·toy* (1447 Sek 6:20b, 1459 Wel 9:23b) < *··mwut-/mwul-* ask.

INDEX

INDEX

This is primarily an index to Part I, but included are Part II references to entries taken from the earlier pages. In seeking information on a subject or form not entered below, the reader should consult the alphabetical list in Part II, which contains many Middle Korean words, as well as more detailed information on the modern forms.

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