Oraham's Dictionary

of the

Stabilized and Enriched

Assyrian Language

and

English
ORAHAM'S DICTIONARY
of the
Stabilized and Enriched
ASSYRIAN LANGUAGE
And
ENGLISH
This dictionary is the product of twenty six years (1917-1943) of assiduous labor by the author, who sincerely hopes that it will be helpful in invigorating the language of his forefathers which dates back to about twenty centuries before Christ.

It contains approximately 21,000 words; of which a great percentage have not been in use for a century or more. Since their revival is necessary to serve as a tonic for the subsistence of the language, every effort is being made by this writer to have those that use the language to consider the revived words as a part of their everyday's language and use them freely. So that they may find their proper place in the vernacular once more and become the important part of the speech that they once were, when this object is attained the Assyriac will favorably compare with any of the modern languages in fullness. Now, the state of the Assyrian Language is that of a dialect and, rapidly approaching the inevitable fate of weak nations and languages which in this age means total extinction, as there does not seem to be room for such nations and languages in this era of might being right as practiced by the strong. Now that this dictionary—which is the first of this magnitude ever printed in Assyriac—is ready to present itself to the curious eye of the scholars the world over, and the people of my own race in particular, the outlook at this writing is not unfavorable to it being the last as well; unless a miracle takes place.

The prospects of this dictionary appearing in some of the civilized countries of the globe are promising, and chances are, that a fragment of the small percentage of our people remaining after the atrocities and massacres suffered during the first world's war have settled in most of these countries. Therefore, by the virtue of our identical ancestry, I deem it proper in making the use of this space—which is one of the few means available through which we may be able to express our gratitude to the peoples who came to our rescue during the fateful first quarter of the 20th century—to say thank you to each and every one of these rescuers. Since, faithfulness to the countries of our adoption is our cherished tradition, in return, we pledge uncompromising allegiance and devout loyalty to such countries; under all circumstances and at all times.

ALEXANDER JOSEPH ORAHAM, Mic. D.
FOREWORD

If ever there was a labor of love this dictionary is one. It is from start to finish the product of the work, the type, the paper of Dr. Oraham, assisted by his admirable lady. The motive power for this self-sacrificing travail of many long years is their love for their "Assyrian nation", which after one of the most pitiful, senseless, and needless tragedies following the solemnities of Versailles (a tragedy which has not yet found a Musa Dagh interpreter) is disintegrating and on the verge of total annihilation by absorption largely in these United States of America.

To not a few the name "Assyrian" for this people and this dictionary of their language will be a stumbling block. The language is clearly not that long-dead tongue which we modern Westerners are accustomed to designate by that name, though scattered remnants of that ancient speech are found in it. But what name would be preferable for the speech treated in this ambitious undertaking? The American missionaries who first made of its modern dialects a written and printed language just about a century ago seem to have preferred the name Nestorian Syriac, which except for a few early centuries of its millennial existence is clearly no more correct and does not at all conform to the usage of the people who used it and in part still use it. The German-Swiss missionaries and German scholars generally follow the American example. The Roman Catholic designation "Chaldean" is in both respects no better; the one thing in its favor is that it puts to new use a name once generally, but loosely and wrongly, used for all older forms of Aramaic. The Archbishop of Canterbury's Assyrian Mission, as established in 1888, adapts itself to the predilection of the people for whom it was founded. How old this predilection is, this writer with limited time and means for search as he writes, cannot determine; it may be fairly modern and due to western prompting. However that may be there is something to be said for it. Geographically the people to whom the Orahams belong were certainly predominantly settled considerably more than a millennium in the territory along the lower Tigris known more widely and for a longer time as Assyria than by any other name. Ethnically these people are probably as much descendants of ancient Assyrians as anything else. But for the language the choice of the name is unfortunate for the reason stated at the head of this paragraph and for another. The tongue at whose comprehensive presentation Dr. Oraham is aiming is before all that development of the Aramaic type of Semitic speech which is long and widely known in Europe and America as Syriac. If some of us are inclined to associate this name too closely with Urhai-Edessa it is well to remember that its origin and its use as a literary language throughout 1500 years or more owe at least as much to Adiabene and Assyria.

This is the first inner—"Assyrian" attempt, in fact the first attempt in general, to put the ancient and medieval and the modern literary phases of this language together in one comprehensive dictionary. That a MAGNUM OPUS PRINCEPS of this kind, prepared with so much loving toil and care, has its merits and that, with the application of half as much loving kindness to its use, it will prove usable and useful to us of the West as well as to the compatriots of Dr. and Mrs. Oraham goes without saying. It is just as obvious that
a piece of work so ambitious, undertaken with means so small and overcoming all but insurmountable difficulties, will display to the eye of the Western scholar inevitable defects associated with such circumstances. It would probably have been difficult, perhaps it was impossible, for Dr Oraham to find a Western scholar, acquainted with Western methods of dictionary making and with Syriac and equipped with both sufficient leisure and enthusiasm, whom he might have associated with himself in this arduous task. The transliterations with the explanations given in the key certainly present the pronunciation of modern literary Syriac correctly enough; yet they will strike the English-speaking scholar as unusual and as an unnecessary introduction of another system of transliteration. No one will quarrel with the purely alphabetic arrangement as against the frequently used arrangement under verbal "roots"; for verbs of the classical phase of the language arrangement of the derived stems of verbs under the primary form with a cross reference at the proper alphabetic places will seem to many desirable. A fairly large percentage of the more modern words are Arabic, Persian, Turkish, or Kurdish loanwords more or less modified by and adapted to the "Assyrian" tongue; some of the words are clearly adopted and adapted from ancient and modern Western languages; without making this an etymological lexicon initials like A., P., T., K., might have proved attractive to the curious and useful to others. With its patent merits and its unhidden defects this new comprehensive dictionary should prove especially welcome now, with Brockelmann impossible and Jessie Payne Smith-Margoliouth difficult to procure. In wishing this OPUS PRINCEPS luck and good speed on its hazardous journey into the hands of a strange and foreign public our most fervent hope and wish is that this firstfruit may soon become an EDITIO PRINCEPS, to be followed by at least one—with rare fortune and backing of its community, perhaps even a second—revised edition.

M. Sprengling

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

March 29, 1943
The need of an Assyrian-English dictionary can scarcely be questioned, as the only other ever printed has been out of circulation for generations. In any case it would by no means be suited to the requirements of the present day; as at its best, it was only on the level of a vocabulary.

As the demand and necessity for an Assyrian-English dictionary have increased very rapidly within the last few years, and these were directly caused by the world’s war of 1914-1918 which disrupted the mode of life and peace of the most God fearing and peace loving people on this earth, the Assyrians—this dictionary made its appearance as if by magic, and it certainly could not have picked a better moment to help in alleviating the agony of a people who have been so cruelly mistreated by the circumstances with which they had nothing to do in bringing about. Or at least those that now are dwelling in the countries ruled by, or are protectorates of, the English speaking people; by aiding them in learning the language so that they may make themselves more useful to the land of their adoption. And it is hoped that these lands will look kindly upon these victims who were driven out of their homes and lands that they had proudly called their own for thousands of years because they dared to cast their lot with the allies in that struggle of life and death. Thanks to the unfairness of the Geneva peace conference, the Assyrians now have the unique distinction of having been on the winning side in a war, yet they lost their all. As our men are falling on every battlefield in this, the second world’s war, let us hope the coming peace conference will rectify the injustices imposed for the sake of the sons who are dying now for the same cause that their fathers died a quarter of a century ago and will see to it that their share is that of a victor and not of the vanquished.

As the chief value of a dictionary of this kind consists in the accuracy of the corresponding words in the two languages concerned, and their definitions, our labors have been mainly directed to this point. No effort has been spared nor time to assure a full, clear and accurate exhibition of all various shades of meaning which belong by established usage to the languages concerned. Through the readings of the most valuable books, including dictionaries, in the related foreign languages (Persian, Turkish, Arabic) and through researches we have recovered numerous Assyrian words which have found their way into these languages and have become a part of them. Also, several years were spent in securing and fitting into the language, words used by various tribes into which the once-mighty Assyrian nation and its well-developed language have been split. The dialects used by these tribes differ from one another to such a degree that at times it was necessary to use an interpreter in order to understand each other properly (this fact was due to the difficulty of the terrain inhabited which made travels and communications difficult and hazardous, lack of schools, due to disorganization and poverty, and the misfortune of being surrounded by peoples not of their own faith). Everyone of these tribes took pride in its heritage, ancestry and language, Assyrian, (Aramaic) which is practically the same as when Christ and his disciples used it, and in which the Gospels were first written, thus, the title word “stabilized”.

This dictionary contains approximately 21,000 words as compared with the average vocabulary of a person of Assyrian birth of 3,000 words. It also contains many words and expressions
adopted from foreign languages as well as many new technical words and terms which have been inserted to keep this book abreast of the times, thus, the title word "enriched".

A distinguishing feature of this dictionary is, the simplicity of orthoepy and the phonetic method of pronunciation, in addition to the division of the polysyllables and spelling them phonetically so as to facilitate their pronunciation to those that are unfamiliar with the language.

Another distinction to be noted is, the brevity consistent with accuracy of the translations and definitions, which can be readily understood by those interested in learning the English language.

Slang terms and expressions are admitted in this book, as they form a part of every-day Assyrian language, and in time are expected to become a part of it.

Notwithstanding all pains that I have bestowed on the execution of this book, numerous deficiencies and imperfections may be present, or it may fall short of the excellence that could be attained. But, in a work of this nature, especially when it is the first of its kind, flaws will creep in despite all efforts to prevent their appearance, therefore, the perfection is placed at a great distance. This is I believe, the universal experience of literary men and women. Thus, I have thought it best to limit my ambition to the moderate share of merit which it might claim in its present form. Trusting to the indulgence of those for whose benefit this book is intended, and to the critics who, while they find it easy to find faults can at the same time appreciate the almost insurmountable difficulties conquered to make this dictionary possible.

A companion—English-Assyrian Dictionary—which has also been compiled, will be printed soon after this. As well as an all-Assyrian dictionary, also ready for printing.

It is natural for those who will make use of this dictionary to desire some knowledge of the author's life. To gratify this desire a brief outline is therefore given of the leading occurrences of his life.

Alexander Joseph Oraham was born on the 7th day of February, in the year 1898, in the village of Armoood-aghadhe state of Urmia (now Rezaieh), in Persia. He is the descendent of one of the oldest Christian families in Persia (Iran). He received his primary education in the village school and at the age of thirteen he was admitted to the St. Vincent Academy, the highest Catholic institution of learning in the country. At the age of fifteen (1913) he migrated to America, and two years later he enrolled at the Jenner Medical College in Chicago, as a Medical student, where he continued his studies through the year 1917 when an interruption became inevitable. In the year 1924 he entered the Physicians and Surgeons College of Microbiology, and from this school he graduated in 1925, with the degree of Doctor of Microbiology. In the year 1928 he established an X-ray laboratory in Chicago which at this writing is still operating under his name and direction. And in 1941 he established what is at present the greatest printing establishment—in Assyriac—in the world, which is known as "The Consolidated Press" also located in Chicago, and where this dictionary was printed. He, personally, has set the complete English type for this book; while the Assyriac type was set by Mrs. Almas Oraham (wife), and he has given much thought and care to the supervision of its printing in order to assure the utmost of accuracy in every respect.

A.J.O.
KEY TO PRONUNCIATION

The following table of values shows the fundamentals upon which the pronunciations given in this dictionary are based.

- **a** short, as in man, hat.
- **aa** an open a, as in arm, farm, charm.
- **ey** a long e, as in me, we, be.
- **i** a short i, as in pin, tin, win.
- **oe** a long o, as in bone, hone, stone.
- **oo** an open vowel digraph, as in poor, cool, root.
- **ai** this vowel digraph has the sound of a long a, as in mail, sail, rail.
- **ee** has the sound of a long e, as in deep, keep, etc.
- **eu** has the sound of eu, as in the French words peu, lieu.
- **ow** as in the words cow, now; bow.
- **q** is used to represent the Assyrian letter quep or qoeph.
- **ue** has the sound of a long u, as in elude, brute.
- **ghi** has the sound of gi, as in gild.
- **ghue** has the sound of gue, as in Montague.
TO THE
centuries-old name of our family
MAR (bishop) ORAHAM
(the house of bishops)
THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED

Its contribution to our people and to our church (Eastern Church) has included numerous scholars, doctors and ministers of the church, among them a continuous chain of 28 bishops and higher ecclesiastic officials. This sturdy chain which had bravely withstood centuries of strain finally gave way in 1928, when the last link, Mar Elia, The Bishop of Urmia—whose body rests in the Crypt of St Mary's Church in the city of Urmia—passed away; the world's war of 1914—1918 being the direct cause.

GRATITUDE

It is a pleasant duty to express my warmest gratitude to Mrs. Almas Orahham (my wife) who has, not only from time to time afforded me the benefit of her advice, but has invariably lent me the encouragement which can only be appreciated by those who have toiled for years at a work which, though a labor of love, is none the less, of necessity, more or less tedious and disheartening. In addition, practically every word—Assyriac—appearing in this book has been set as well as fitted into the lines by her. Therefore, not desiring to claim for myself any merit which is her due—as it is difficult to see how this book could be brought to a successful conclusion without her incentive, sacrifices and efforts—I, happily indeed, acknowledge the part she played so admirably in making this dictionary possible, and heartily acknowledge her invaluable contributions.
(a-lap) The first letter of the Assyrian alphabet, used as the cardinal number 1; with da-lat prefixed used as the ordinal, the first.

(aa-ur) Air; the fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; atmosphere.

(aa-ur-ra-ya)airy; exposed to or containing air; of or relating to the air; breezy.

(aa-ur-na) Aerial; airy; volatile; having or containing air; resembling air.

(ab) August; eighth month of the year, having thirty-one days.

(av-va) Father; male parent or ancestor; progenitor; an originator; a founder or creator.

(ib-ba) Fruit; the produce of the earth or ground; a crop; harvest.

(a-baad) Inhabited; not deserted; peopled; lived in; occupied; not desolated.

(aa-vaay) Populous; not deserted; inhabited; being lived in; occupied; peopled.

(ab-bue-ba) Flute; pipe; reed; (b) a channel; canal; a watercourse.

(ab-bue-na) Bishop; one ordained to the highest order of ministry; a spiritual overseer.

(ab-bue-nue-ta) Bishophood; the office of a bishop; bishopdom.

(aa-boor) Dignity; honor; esteem; reputation; impressiveness.

(ab-bue-ta) Rule; bricklayer's rule; a waterpipe; a duct.

(ab-za) Buckle; the ring of a strap; a clasp; a hook to hold anything close.

(eva-da) V.I. To perish; to be lost; to decay; to come to naught.

(a-ba-due-ta) Eternity; endless time; life after death; indefinite time.

(eva-la) V.I. To mourn; to express or to feel grief or sorrow; to grieve; to be sorrowful; to lament, especially some one's death; to bewail.

(ab-la) Simpleton; a person of weak intellect; a silly person.

(iv-la-na-ya) Mournful; full of sorrow; doleful; causing sadness; grieving.

(e-bal-ta) Caravan; company of travelers organized for a long journey and traveling together; (b) a herd; a drove; company.

(ab-na dshaa-ey) Sundial; a device to show the time of the day by the shadow of a pin pointer.

(ab-bas) Abba; an abbot; father; a father superior; head of a monastery.
(e-vaa) V.I. Spring forth; to abound; to bring forth; to rise, as from a source.

(ab-qa) Dust; fine dust or sand; fine dry particles of matter.

(ab-ra) Coat; an outer covering; the outer fold of a double garment.

(aa-baa-raa) Flume; bank; the banks of a stream; (b) an artificial watercourse.

(aab-roo) Dignity; honor; impressiveness; respect; modesty.

(aab-riz) Gutter; sewer; a channel for carrying away water.

(ab-ree-sim) Silk; a fine, soft and lustrous substance made from threads spun by various insects larvae to form their cocoons.

(e-baa-rat) Style; manner of action or conduct; fashion; mode.

(e-ba-sha) V.I. To do evil; to do harm; to injure others; to become morally bad.

(aa-ghaa) Master; mister; lord; sir; one who has power or authority.

(e-jaa-zaa) License; permission; sanction; authority; approval.

(e-jaa-raa) Hire; lease; rent; the sum paid for the use of money.

(aa-ghaa-baa-na) Muslin; a cotton cloth, either fine and thin or stout and heavy; cambric.

(ag-ghue-ga) Aqueduct; a watercourse; a conduit for conducting water; canal.

(a-ghue-na) Struggle; a contest; a violent effort; a great endeavor.

(a-ghue-nis-taa) Contestant; one who enters a contest or struggle.

(a-goo-raa) Lessee; the person to whom a property is rented for a certain time and upon certain conditions; a hirer; one who hires.

(a-goor-sa) Estate; farm; land; the interest one has in lands or tenements.

(ug-ghey-roo-ta) Renting; hiring; hired service; temporary engagement.

(aa-ghai-ta) Mistress; a woman who has authority or power.

(a-jal) Fate; destiny; lot; (b) untimely death; the time of death; loss.

(agh-lab) Usually; ordinarily; commonly; as a rule; generally.

(ij-luss) Session; the time during which any court, or body of persons holds its sitting.

(ij-ma) Pool; a small body of standing water; (b) the Egyptian papyrus; reed.

(ij-maa-e) Convocation; assembling; the act of calling together or assembling by summons; convention.

(ij-moo-na) Prefect; the civil governor of a governmental department.

(ag-ga-na) Crater; the cup-shaped cavity of a volcano; a goblet.

(a-gar) If; although if; on the condition that; supposing that; provided.

(ega-ra) V.I. Lease; to engage for temporary service; to hire; to rent.

(ga-ry) Roof; house-top; the top covering of an edifice or building.

(ag-ra) Wages; a compensation given to a hired person for services; fee.

(e-jaa-raa) Interest; a payment for the use of money; (b) lease; a contract by which one rents a property for a certain time; hire.
hire.

( ag-gar-da-ya) Assyrian Babylonian (b) chief judges.

( e-jaa-raa-dur) Lessee; the person to whom a property is rented for a certain period of time.

(ug-roo-ny) V.T. To become dear or dearer; to rise in price or rate.

(ug-ga-ra-ya) Lessee; a person to whom a property is rented, a tenant.

(e-gu:r-taa) Epistle; a letter; a formal letter; a written communication.

(e-daa-raa) Regime; a system or mode of rule or management; social or political rule; a government.

(a-dab) Gentle; civil; etiquette; polite behavior; polite; good manners.

(a-da-bue-ta) Gentleness; politeness; civility; softness of manners; mildness; propriety.

(id-ume) Today; this day; the present day; on this day.

(a-dey-ya) Now; at this time; at the present time; immediately; in the immediate future; not later.

(ad-la) Lapidium Latifolium; pepperwort; a plant of the mustard family.

(ad-la-ta) Double-doors; a door having two flaps swinging to different sides.

(a-dam) Adam; the first man, in the bible story of creation; the man.

(id-ma) Brother-in-law; the brother of a woman's husband.

(eda-ma) V.T. Bleed; to let blood from; to draw blood from; (b) blood-transfusion; to transfuse blood.

(eda-sha) To be careless or negligent; to be unconcerned; (b) to tread.

(eda-sha-na-ya) Special; essential; important; (b) after its own sort or species.

( ad-sha-na-ue-ta) Species; sort; a subdivision of a genus or of a class.

(e-dam-ta) Sister-in-law; the wife of a husband's brother.

(e-dam-ta) Earth; soil; the softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe; land.

(e-dam-ta-ya) Earthly; of, or pertaining to the earth; of this world; worldly.

(id-na) Ear; the entire organ of hearing; the external ear; fish's-gill.

(id-aa va-da) V.T. Claim; to demand as right; to assert to be true.

(da-qa) V.T. Crush; to make small or smaller; to break into minute pieces by a blow.

(aa-dur) March; the third month of the year, having thirty-one days.

(e-daa-raa) Regime; rule; mode of administration; a system of ruling.

(id-raa) Granary; a storehouse for grains of all kind; (b) a threshing-floor.

(id-ra) Ilex; a class of evergreen trees represented by holly; the holly.

(id-rue-na) Inner-room; a private or secret room; (b) bed-room.

(adr-yun-ta) Statue; a full form of living being sculptured out of solid material; (b) a likeness.

(ad-raiss) Address; the name and residence of person addressed.

(ada-sha) To be careless or negligent; to be unconcerned; (b) to tread.

(ada-sha) Negligence; indifference; carelessness; unconcerned.

(ada-sha) Species; sort; a subdivision of a genus or of a class.

(ad-sha-na-ya) Special; essential; important; (b) after its own sort or species.

(ad-sha-na-ue-ta) Specific, property; a sort or kind; being of particular species; (b) fashion; mode; style.
(ah!) Ah! an exclamation expressive of surprise, pity, delight, triumph, etc.; alas.

(ah-ha!) Aha! an exclamation expressing triumph, mixed with derision or surprise.

(a-ha) This, pointing to that which is near or nearest; something just mentioned.

(ah-hah!) Aha! hark; an exclamation expressive of triumph or contentment.

(ahd) Vow; a solemn promise made to God or to some deity; a pledge.

(ah-vah-la-yah) Condition; state; circumstances; state or mode of being.

(ah-vaa-la-ya) Conditional; implying or depending on a condition.

(ah-hay!) Oh! an exclamation expressive of triumph, surprise, or contempt; aha!

(ah-hig) Crocodile; a lizard-like reptile with hard scales on its back, it grows to 16 feet in length.

(a-hak) Lime; a kind of white earth obtained by the action of heat upon limestone, it develops great heat when treated with water, forming slackened lime.

(ah-ley) Expert; skilful; apt; adroit; dexterous; a specialist; intelligent.

(a-ham) Aha! Oh! an exclamation expressive of delight, triumph, or surprise.

(ah-maq) Idiot; a person lacking in reason, ordinary intellectual powers, and understanding; a fool; a foolish person.

(ah-maque-ta) Idiocy; foolishness; the state of being an idiot.

(e-ha-ra) V.T. Harm; to injure; to hurt; to wrong; to irritate; to provoke.
(okhe) Alas; fie; an exclamation expressing joy; a shout of happiness; hurrah.

(ukhe-da-dy) One another; the one and the other; with mutual co-operation.

(eukhe-khad-ta) Enigma; anything that puzzles or baffles; a riddle.

(ukhe-khay!) Aha!, an exclamation expressing joy or satisfaction; a joyful shout.

(ukhe-cha) So much; this or that much; in such a way as indicated; so.

(ukhe-ta) Lilium agrestes; a plant with bulb-like root.

(oor-ta-na) Veteran; long exercised in anything, especially in military life.

(oye!) Oh! an exclamation expressing sorrow or grief; an expression of pain or agony.

(eu-ya) Unanimous; being of one mind; agreeing in opinion or design; harmonious.

(eu-ya-eat) Unanimously; in a unanimous manner; being of a single opinion.

(eu-une) Game; a contest, physical or mental, for amusement or stake.

(eu-ue-ta) Unanimity; accord; concord; agreement; harmony.

(oye-maa) Dress; a woman's or child's outer garment; a gown; an apparel.

(ow-chey) Hunter; one who hunts wild animals for food or sport.

(eue-keet) I. E.; that is to say; as; also as; in other words; meaning that.

(ookh-laai) Itch; a feeling of persistent desire to scratch an irritated part of the body; an itching eruption.

(ookhl-ta) Gangrene; the first state of mortification of some part of a living body; an eating sore; (b) an itching eruption.

(eue-ka-ma) Sunburn; discoloration produced on the skin by sun-heat.

(eue-ka-pa) Pack-saddle; a saddle made to support a load on a pack-animal.

(eukhe-pa-na) Anxiety; care; a condition of mental uneasiness.

(oo-kurs-tey-ya) Thanksgiving; the act of expressing gratitude or rendering thanks for favors.

(oo-lough) Pack-animal; an animal, as a horse, used for carrying packs.

(eue-la-da) V.T. Beget; procreate; to cause or help to bring forth; to sire.

(oo-loog) Lignum aloes; Aloes wood; a fragrant tree mentioned in the Bible.

(eu-lue-na) Lowland; a broad, open land between mountain ranges; a valley.

(eu-lue-na-ya) Lowlander; an inhabitant of a low or level country.

(eue-ley-ta) Lament; lamentation; act of bewailing; audible expression of sorrow; mourning.

(ool-sa-na) Distress; extreme pain or anguish of body or mind; affliction.

(ome-baa) Topsy-turvey; upside-down; being in an inverted posture.

(oo-mood) Hope; desire of good accompanied with expectation.

(eue-ma-na) Workman; a maker; craftsman; an artificer; a carpenter; manualist; a worker; laborer.

(eue-ma-na-day-da-ta) Manual labor; the work performed or done by hand; hand-work.

(eue-ma-na-eat) Skillfully; craftily; workman like.

(eue-ma-nue-ta) Workmanship; art; craft; skill; artifice; guile.
(eue-ma-na-ya) Workmanlike; of or belonging to an art or handiwork; manual.

(eue-man-ta) Laboratory; a place where the scientific experiments are carried on.

(eu-mar) Omar; second Caliph, captor of Jerusalem, he was assassinated; years, 582-644.

(oom-roos) Humerus; the bone of the arm, from the shoulder to elbow.

(eume-ta) Nation; the body of inhabitants of a country; race; people.

(eume-ta-na-ya) National; pertaining to a nation or united people.

(eume-ta-na-ue-ta) Nationalism; state of being national or united as a people; the unity of a nation.

(e-van-ga-la-ya) Evangelical; of, or pertaining to the gospel.

(e-van-ga-le-une) Gospel; a copy of the Gospel; a Bible; glad tidings.

(E-van-ga-lis-ta) Evangelist; one who brings the glad tidings of Christ and his doctrine.

(eue-nuke-sa) Eunuch; a man who has been deprived of virile power; an attendant in a harem.

(eune-htey-ya) Uncia; an ounce; a weight equal to eight drachms.

(eue-sey-ya) Essence; the contracted extract of any substance; a substance.

(eue-sey-ya-eat) Essentially; in an indispensable degree; substantially.

(eue-sey-ya-ya) Essential; necessary to the existence of a thing; important in the highest degree.

(ose-mun) Ottoman; the name of a Sultan who assumed the government of Turkey about the year 1300; of or pertaining to the Turks.

(ose-man-ley) Ottoman; a Turk; an inhabitant of Turkey.

(eue-sa-pa) Accumulation; the act of collecting or amassing; adding.

(euse-ta) Tutor; one who instructs another; an instuctor.

(euse-ta-kar) Tutor; instructor; craftsman; artificer; tradesman; skilled.

(euse-ta-ka-rue-ta) Tutorship; a person whose occupation requires skill of a particular kind.

(eupe) Also; likewise; in the like manner; further; too; in addition.

(oos-ta) Tutor; instructor; or a craftsman; artificer; tradesman; skilled.

(euse-ta-kar) Tutorship; a person whose occupation requires skill of a particular kind.

(eue-pa-qa) Attendant; one who accompanies in service of another; an official.

(eue-pa-que-ta) Attendance; (b) officialism; officials collectively.

(eue-pill) Water-lily; a plant which grows in water and bears a fragrant and beautiful flower.

(eue-na) Wheel; a circular body capable of turning on central axis or axle.

(eue-par-ka) Procurator; prefect; one who manages the affairs of another.

(eupe-ta) Anguish; intense pain or grief; suffering; agony; torture.

(osse-ra) Warehouse; a building in which goods are stored; a storehouse.

(eue-qey-na) Anchor; a heavy iron implement for securing a vessel to the ground under the water.

(oqe-ya-noos') Ocean; one of the bodies of salt water covering over three fifths of the surface of the globe; one of the chief divisions of salt water bodies.
(oog-na-ma) Steward; one who manages the affairs of a family; an agent.

(eure) Ur; a city of Chaldea; the home of Abraham; Ur of the Chaldees or Chaldean.

(eure-ry) Manger; a trough in which fodder is placed for cattle or horses to eat.

(eur-gij-ja) Contracted; shriveled; drawn into wrinkles; contracted from cold; numbed; shrunken.

(eure-ga-na) Organ; instrument; vessel; means of which an action is performed; an instrument for action.

(eure-ga-na-eat) Organically; pertaining to or affecting some organ; in an organic manner.

(eure-ga-na-ya) Organically; of or pertaining to an organ or its functions.

(oor-do?) Horde; host; a wandering troop; a number of men embodied for war.

(eurd-kha) Packing-needle; a large needle used to stitch together coarse materials.

(eur-dak) Duck; the female of the common swimming bird, as distinguished from the male of the family, or the Drake.

(oord-aa) Frog; a small tailless animal that moves by leaping.

(oor-huy) Edessa; a city of Mesopotamia, called by Assyrians the "blessed city". (It was from Edessa that the Church of the East, commonly called Nestorian, widely spread over Asia).

(oor-ha-ya) Edessene; of Edessa; belonging to the city of Edessa; Urfan.

(oor-roo) Fast; the fast observed by the Mohammedans as a religious rite, during which no food nor water is taken between the sunrise and the sunset. It is mostly observed by Moslems.

(eure-za) Male; the sex that fathers young; the sex that produces spermatozoa by which the eggs are fertilized.

(eure-za-ga) Pistil; the seed-bearing organ of a vegetable or flower; stemen; pith; core; the heart or inner part of a thing.

(eure-zam-buge) Tomboy; houden; a romping and rustic girl.

(eure-kha) Way; road; path; that by, upon, or along which, one passes.

(eure-ya) Stall; manger; an enclosed space in a stable where cattle is kept and fed; a crib.

(eure-yan) Naked; bare; uncovered; having no clothes or covering on.

(o-rey-zoon) Horizon; the circular line where the sky and the earth, or the sea appear to meet.

(oor-ta) Old Testament; one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred scriptures, the other being the New Testament; the Law of Moses.

(oor-khaa) Length; longitude; the longest dimension of any object, in distinction from width; the measure of anything from end to end.

(oor-khaa-na-ya) Longitudinal; pertaining to the longitude or length; extending in length; placed lengthwise.

(oor-aa) Encounter; a meeting; coming against face to face; confront; assault; attack; fall upon.

(oor-rra) Handkerchief; a piece of cloth carried on a person for wiping hands, face, etc.; (b) a stole, worn by subdeacons and folded round the neck.

(o-re-shlim) Jerusalem; the chief city of Palestine, associated with the life and death of Christ; (an Assyrian word I.E. 'manger of peace').
(eure-tir) Ureter; one of the two tubes through which the urine passes from the kidney to the bladder.

(oosh-na) Stallion; an animal kept for breeding; a male horse not castrated.

(oo-sha-na) Hosanna; an exclamation of praise and glory to God; save now; (b) palm-branch; palm.

(oo-toop-sey-ya) Autopsy; the inspection or examination of a dead body.

(eue-tey) Pressing-iron; the instrument made of iron, which is used in smoothing the clothes with; flat-iron.

(oo-tin-tey-ya) Jurisdiction; authority; the legal or rightful power.

(o-taaq) Room; a chamber or an apartment in a building.

(iz-ba) Pubic hair; abdominal hair; the hair on the lower part of abdomen; the puberty hair.

(iz-bar-ka) Buffalo; a species of the genus Bos, originally from India, it is fond of marshy places; water buffalo.

(az-ga) Arch; the arch of a door; covered entrance to a building; portico.

(iz-gad-da) Emissary; a messenger; an ambassador; one who bears a message.

(iz-gad-due-ta) Embassy; the act of one who bears a message; an envoy.

(iz-ghue-ma) Crossbar; a transverse bar across a door to fasten it.

(aa-zud) Free; at liberty; not under control; independent; not obligated.

(a-ziz) Dear; greatly loved; highly valued; close to the heart.

(a-zat) Trouble; annoyance; that which annoys or gives trouble.

(az-yat ya-val-ta) Annoyance; the act of giving trouble, causing vexation, or discomfort; the state of being annoyed; disturbance; molestation.

(zal-ta) Going; departure; the act or process of moving or going away in any direction; the act of going.

(iz-moo) Purpura; scurvy; a disease characterized by the formation of purple patches on the skin.

(iz-marg-da) Emerald; a precious stone of rich, deep, green color.

(a-zaa) The Mohammedan call of the faithful to the prayer.

(e-zin) Permission; the act of permitting or allowing; a formal consent.

(aakh) Alas! an exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil; pshaw; psha; an exclamation used as an expression of disdain, contempt, dislike, impatience or disapprobation.

(akh gra-sha) V.I. Sigh; to breathe deeply as a result of sorrow or fatigue; to
grieve; to lament.

(akh-kha) Brother; a male person who has the same parents as another; one related to another by some common tie.

(aa-khy o-khy) Throes; sighs; mental anguish; mental agony or pain.

(ekha-da) V.I. Hold; to shut closely; to put in possession.

(ikh-da-dy) One another; the one and the other.

(a-khoo-da) Holder; one who holds or keeps; (b) an attending officer; a lictor.

(a-khoo-na) Brother; a little or younger brother; a male who has the same parents as another person.

(a-khoo-nue-ta) Brotherhood; the state of being brothers, or a brother; a body of men associated together by a common bond of interest, as of the same profession.

(a-khoo-na-ya) Brotherly; like a brother; fraternal; brother-like.

(akh-khue-ta) Fraternity; fellowship; association for any purpose; a monastic community; brotherhood.

(akh-kheed) Holder; one who holds, keeps, or takes the possession of; a keeper.

(akh-khe-due-ta) Holding; keeping; taking the possession of; controlling.

(khya-na) Relation; a relative, next of kin; a connection by affinity.

(khya-nue-ta) Relationship; affinity; the state of being related; consanguinity.

(khya-na-ya) Relative, GRAM. (b) alike, but not the same; similar; resembling.

(akh-chune) Whenever; at whatever time; in so far as; at the time that.

(akh-chey) Only; one, or a certain amount and no more; sole; singly.

(kha-la) V.T. Profane, especially the Sabbath; to violate, as anything sacred.

(kha-ma) To become hot; to come to heat; to be excited with passion or desire.

(akh-khan) Hurrah! aba! an interjection of exultation; a shout of satisfaction, or joy; a cheer.

(akh-nan) We; the nominative plural of the pronoun of the first person. Us; the objective plural of I; the pronoun of the first person plural.

(aa-khir) Result; product; consequence; the final conclusion.

(akh-khar) Well! an expression of satisfaction with what has been said or done.

(kha-ra) V.T. Tarry; to defer; delay; to put off; to be tardy, late or slow.

(ikh-ry) Feces; stool; excrement; the matter discharged from the body of an animal after digestion; dung.

(kha-ra-ya) Last; being after all the others; the latter; coming later or the last.

(kha-ra-yoo-ta) State of being the last; coming after all others.

(khe-na) Other; different from the one specified; not the same; (b) again.

(khe-ria-eat) Differently; variously; in a different way or manner.

(akh-sha-mey-ta) Banquet; a feast; repast; a meal; a sumptuous entertainment of eating and drinking; a complimentary or ceremonious feast, followed by speeches.

(akh-ta) Stump; willow-stump; that part of a tree remaining after the stem is cut off; (b) gelded.

(akh-ta va-da') V.T. Geld; to deprive of anything essential; to cut the head off; to behead.
You; the plural of the pronoun of the second person.

Free-will; voluntary; intentional; from choice.

Thongs; reins; a leather strap or string for fastening things with.

Atom; body; individual; the smallest thing that can be seen alone; the smallest part into which an element can be divided without losing its nature.

Atomic; consisting of the matter in the smallest particles.

Solid; hard; capable of withstanding pressure or blow; durable.

Satin; a closely woven glossy silk; made like satin or silk.

Solidify; to become close or compact; to become dense or denser.

Arouse, especially zest or jealousy; to cause eagerness in the pursuit of an object.

Citron; a fruit resembling a lemon and pleasantly aromatic; orange.

Vermicelli; a paste made of fine flour and dried in slender sticks.

Hey! an exclamation of interrogation; hey there! Hello! hello there; o! ohl!

Flaw; fault; stain; blemish; imperfection; incompleteness.

Flawy; defective; faulty; ugly; displeasing to sight.

Flawfulness; ugliness; hideousness.

Pshaw! alas! an exclamation used as an expression of impatience, surprise; contempt or disdain.
(ykhe-da-ya) Only; solitary; of or by itself; exclusive of others.

(ykhe-da-ue-ta) Solitude; the solitary or monastic life.

(ey-ta) Then; afterward; thereupon; therefore; for this or that reason.

(akh) As; as it; as it were; almost; about; (b) like; similar; resembling.

(akh d'il-lil) As above; ditto; as that which has been said.

(akh-khda-dy) Alike; similar; having great resemblance.

(ai-ka) where; at what place; to which or what place; whither.

(ai-kan-na) How; in what manner; after what fashion; in the manner; as; like.

(ai-kan-na-ue-ta) Quality; condition; manner; nature; sort.

(aii) Family; offspring; a body of persons descended from a common ancestor; family tree; household.

(eel) God; the supreme deity; the supernatural being; creator of universe.

(eya-la) V.T. Succor; aid; help; assist; to lend aid to; to give assistance to.

(aiy-la) Stag; the full-grown male of various large deer; a hart.

(ey-lule) September; the ninth month of the year, containing thirty days.


(ai-chen) Envoy; ambassador; a messenger; (b) a representative.

(yla-la) Lament; mourn; to weep or wail audibly; to express grief or sorrow audibly; to bemoan.

(ey-la-na) Tree; any large perennial woody plant having a single trunk.

(e-lass-ra) Filbert; the edible fruit of hazel; the chestnut.

(eal-shad-day) God Almighty; God the defender; God omnipotent.

(il-ta) Shrub; a woody plant of less size than a tree, and usually with several stems from the same root; bush.

(e-maam) Pontiff; Pope; high priest; the head of a church.

(e-maan) Belief; faith; piety; religion; confession of religion; religious belief.

(ey-ma-ma) Day-time; the hours during which the sun gives light; the day.

(ey-ma-ma-ya) Daily; journal; taking place during the sun-light; belonging to the day; of today.

(ey-man) When; at what time or place; at, during or after the time that.

(een) Yes; yea; it is so; an answer in affirmative, opposed to no.

(ayne) Essence; that which is the real character of a person or thing.

(ey-na) But; except with; unless with; except; save; besides; to omit or leave out.

(in-diq-tey-on) Indict; a space of fifteen years.

(ai-ney) which; which one; of what sort or kind; an interrogative pronoun, as, which book? a relative pronoun meaning a particular one.

(ai-na-ya) qualifying; giving added quality to; serving a particular purpose; uncommon; specified; special; distinguished by some unusual quality.

(ai-na-ue-ta) Quality; sort; manner; specialty; GRAM. case.
(in-saan) Humanity; the human race; the state of being human.

(is-sa-lam) Islam; the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans, and the countries where religion of Mohammed is professed; Islamic countries.

(eye-spoon) Jasper; a many-shaded opaque quartz which is made into a variety of ornamental articles.

(eye-qey) Random; want of definite aim or method; rashness; vain.

(e-qaar-aa) Honor; high esteem due, or paid to worth; respect; high regard.

(e-quur-ta) Baggage; the trunks, valises, etc., a traveler carries on a journey.

(yaar) May; the month of May; the fifth month of the year, containing thirty one days.

(ai-ra) Penis; the male organ of copulation, or generation (vulgar).

(eye-ra) V.I. Venture; to dare; to take a dangerous or daring step; to run a hazard; to have the presumption or courage to do or undertake something.

(e-raan). Iran; Persia; a kingdom in S.W. Asia, having an area of about 635,000 square miles, and population of about 12,000,000.

(e-qaar-ya) Iranian; Persian; a native of Iran; of, or pertaining to, Iran.

(ay-ya-roo-ta) Roguery; the practice of a rogue; knavish tricks; fraud.

(e-raq) Iraq; lower Assyria; Babylonia, including lower Euphrates and Tigris.

(eye-ra-tee) Grotesque; oddly formed; deformed; of irregular form or proportion.

(irt-ma) Battalion; a body of soldiers, about one third of a regiment.

(e-shaa-raa) Intimation; indirect suggestion or hint; an obscure notice; a remote reference.

(ish-lat-ma) Purgative; any ingredient which loosens the intestines.

(eat) There is; there are; there will be found; there can be.

(ey-ta) Then; afterward; after; soon afterward or immediately; therefore.

(ey-tu-te) Being; existence; essence; essential import; substance.

(ey-tute-ya) Actual; essential; pertaining to being; existing; valuable.

(it-ya) Being; self-existing; anything which continues to exist; entity.

(it-ya-eat) Like a being; essentially; eternally; perpetually.

(ik-bar) Perhaps; may be; perchance; peradventure; very likely; possibly.

(ik-dai-ta) Hen; the female of birds, especially the domestic fowl.

(a-khid-na) Viper; any one of the venomous snakes of Vipera family.

(khool) Eat; chew and swallow, as food; devour; consume.

(a-khoo-la) Eater; one that eats especially an abnormal eater; voracious; a glutton; excessive eater.

(a-khoo-loo-ta) Gluttony; the act or habit of eating to excess; voracity.

(a-khoool-ta) Gangrene; the first state of mortification caused by interference with the local nutrition.

(a-kue-pa) Solicitous; a person who is eager to obtain something desirable or to avoid an evil; caring about; careful; anxious.
As much as; like; in a like manner; for this reason.

For example; in like manner; as.

At once; together; all together or at the same time; likewise.

Immediately; at once; at the same time.

Simultaneousness; happening or existing at the same time.

Carefully; in a careful manner; earnestly; eagerly.

Diligence; a burdensome sense of responsibility.

Part of the foot, especially in man.

Eat; to chew and swallow, as food; to devour; to consume.

A desire to scratch an affected part of the skin.

Hammer; an instrument with a handle and iron head, used for beating metals, driving in nails, etc.

Mob; crowd; multitude; a great number of persons.

Vanish; to go out of sight; to disappear; fade away.

Accuser; slanderer; defamer.

Accusation; slandering; devilry; defaming.

Supper; the evening meal; the last meal of the day.

Blacken; to turn black; to grow dark or darker.

Shut; to close, so as to prevent the entrance or exit of.

As one who; as he who; as the person who; as if; in order to.

Reprove; to confute; to refute conclusively; to prove to be false.

Gallery; a long and narrow corridor or balcony; a long hall.

Exile; forced separation from one's native country; expulsion.

Axiom; a self-evident truth which cannot be made plainer.

Habit; custom; an ordinary course of conduct; general tendency.

Habitual; customary; formed or acquired by habit; usual.

Foreigner; stranger; one not native of country under consideration.

Foreignness; the condition of a foreigner or stranger.

Overseer of a monastery; a brother superior.

Plough; to turn up or break up, with a plow; to cultivate, as land.

Ploughman; a husbandman; a tiller of soil; farmer.

Agriculture; tilling, or cultivation of land; farming.

Respect; regard for worth; consideration; honor and esteem.

Grudge; sullen malice or malevolence; lasting anger; wrath.

Grudging; furious; angry; expressing great anger.

Malice; grudgingness; wrathfulness; animosity; ill-will; enmity; hate.

But; except with; unless with; (b) without; to omit or leave out; (c) however.
Wail; to mourn; to lament; to express sorrow audibly; make mournful cry. (aa-laa qar-gha) Jackdaw; a crow which imitates human voice.

Remedy; antidote; that which counteracts the effects of poison or distress; a healer.

Particularly; in particular; specifically; especially.

Immediately; forthwith; without interval of time; at once.

Positively; of course; expressly; certainly; actually.

Parboiled; boiled; cooked in part by boiling, said of egg; half-cooked.

To her; having been given to her, or received by her.

To him; having been given to him, or received by him.

God forbid; God may not do.

God; supreme being; the eternal and infinite spirit; creator of universe.

Godhead; deity; divine essence of nature.

Godly; divine; reverencing God and his character and laws.

Godliness; divinity; careful observance of the laws of God.

Goddess; a female god; a divinity or deity of female sex.

M. To you.

Aloe; damson; an oval plum of various colors; damask plum.

Pl. To you; for you; to, or for you all.
(a-lap) The first letter of Assyriac alphabet, used as the cardinal number 1.

(a-lap beet) Alphabet; the letters of the language arranged in order.

(al-pa) Thousand; the number ten hundred; containing ten times one hundred.

(il-pa) Ship; any large sea-going vessel; a masted vessel fitted for navigation.

(il-pue-ney-ta) Boat; a small open vessel moved by oars or paddles.

(il-pa-ra) Ship-master; a pilot; skipper; the master or captain of a ship.

(eaa-saa) Press; to urge or act upon with force; to become depressed.

(al-sa-eat) Pressingly; necessarily; urgently; of necessity.

(al-sa-na) Pressing; necessary; urgent; calling for immediate attention.

(il-te-zam) Petition; the act of asking for anything; request.

(il-tikht) Below; lower in place; beneath; not very high; inferior to in rank, value, excellence, dignity, etc.

(il-te-maas) Supplication; asking earnestly; petition; request.

(il-te-phaat) Favor; a kind regard; kindness; present; gift.

(um-maa) But; excepting the fact that; save that; were it not that.

(im-ma) Mother; a female parent; a woman who has borne a child.

(a-maan) Security; safety; protection; tranquility; (b) help; a call for help.

(am-bar) Amber; a yellowish translucent resin found as a fossil in soils with beds of lignite, or on the seashore.

(aa-muj) Ambition; aim; an eager desire to obtain some object.

(im-daad) Aid; assistance; succor; help; furtherance; support.

(am-hue-ta) Service; attendance; motherly service; help.

(im-ha-ya) Motherly.

(a-moo-loo-ghey-ya) Defense; protection; (b) a confession of faith.

(am-mue-ma) Mold; the cavity or vessel in which anything is cast or shaped, and from which it takes its form.

(am-ra) Sayer; speaker; an orator; preacher; one who says or affirms.

(a-mue-rue-ta) Saying; that which is said; utterance; speech; category.

(a-moots-toos) Amethyst; violet-purple variety of rock crystal or quartz used as jeweler's stone.

(am-zik) Nursing bottle; a bottle with rubber nipple for feeding infants.

(a-ma-zon) Amazon; one of a fabulous race of female warriors in Scythia; an unusually tall and strong woman.

(am-zar-ta) Pigmy; a dwarf; one of a race of Negritos of Central Africa.

(a-meen) Amen; verily; a word used at the end of a prayer, meaning 'so be it'.

(am-mey-na-eat) Continually; unceasingly; constantly; ever; always.

(am-mey-na-ya) Continuously; without break, cessation or interruption.

(am-mey-na-ue-ta) Propriety; right of ow-
nership; prosperity; perpetuity.

(a-meer) Emir; marquise; an authoritative person; a prince; master.

(emeer) Mister; a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man, abbreviated, Mr.

(emeer-ta) Mistress; a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a married woman, abbreviated, Mrs.

(a-meer-ta) Miss; a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a girl.

(eme-sha) Swamp; a wet, spongy land; pool; puddle.

(a-mey-ta) Hoe; a tool chiefly used for digging up weeds and arranging earth.

(a-mak) Toil; labor with pain and fatigue; work that oppresses the body.

(a-mal) Act; that which is done; the process or way of doing.

(a-la) Tapestry; a fabric in which colored threads form a picture; a mantle.

(a-loen) Starch; a paste made of vegetables, and used for laundry purposes.

(a-la-ya) Active; having the power or quality of acting; capable of acting or action; actual.

(a-qa) Help! an exclamation expressive of distress; a cry for help.

(ema-na) V.T. Perpetuate; to make perpetual or durable.

(a-na) Pursuit; practice; course of business; that which is done constantly or habitually.

(a-qa-na) Keepsake; something kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

(a-pue-ma) Window; an opening in the side of a building to let in light and air.

(a-pue-pa) White-lead; a heavy white substance composed of lead carbonate, used in the manufacture of white paint.

(imp-ra-tor) Emperor; the sovereign of an empire; a king of kings.

(imp-ra-too-roo-ta) Empire; the region ruled over by an emperor; the dominion of an emperor.

(imp-ra-toor-ta) Empress; a woman who rules over an empire; the consort of an emperor.

(a-maq-ta) Lizard; a reptile having a scaly body, and four limbs.

(a-ra) V.T. Say; to utter in words; to speak; to declare; to tell; make a statement.

(im-ra) Aries; the sign of the zodiac, represented by the image of a lamb.

(a-ra-na) Sayer; one who utters words; the speaker; the person speaking.

(a-rit) You would think; you would say, suppose, or believe; as before.

(a-ma-la-ya) Active; having the power or quality of acting; capable of acting or action; actual.

(a-qa-na) Keepsake; something kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

(a-pue-ma) Window; an opening in the side of a building to let in light and air.

(a-pue-pa) White-lead; a heavy white substance composed of lead carbonate, used in the manufacture of white paint.
Granary; a storehouse or repository for grain; warehouse.

Assembly; a company of persons; a legislative body.

Hindrance; anything that is in the way; obstacle; obstruction; delay.

Engine; a compound machine by which physical power is applied to produce a physical effect.

V.I. Hurt; to suffer from pain or injury.

Shape; form or figure of a thing; the external appearance.

Comeliness; the state of being pleasing to the sight; (b) form; shape.

Indict; a space of fifteen years, introduced by Constantine the great.

Inner-chamber, of a woman; a woman's private apartment.

They; them.

Pension; an allowance to a person in consideration of past services.

Disress; mental or physical anguish; suffering.

We; the nominative plural of the pronoun of the first person.

Injunction; the act of enjoining; assignation.

Transcript; a written copy; a reply in writing.

Antidote; whatever tends to prevent mischief effects; a remedy to counteract poison.

Anti-christ; one who opposes or denies Christ; an antagonist expected to fill the world with wickedness.

They; nominative plural of third personal pronoun; plural of "ow he, or ay, she".

Selfish; caring unduly for one's self; one who puts own advantage first.

Selfishness; exclusive regard to one's own interest or happiness; egotism; self fondness.

Tin; an elementary substance found in the mineral cassiterite and reduced as a metal.

To become alarmed; to fear; to be shy; to apprehend.

Analogy; agreement or resemblance, between things somewhat different.

Expense; the paying out of money; a spending or consuming expenditure; disbursement.

Analysis; the separation of anything into its constituent or original elements.

Formal report; an official statement; a petition; anything addressed to superior authority.

Necessary; a thing that is indispensable to some purpose; impossible to be otherwise; urgent; needed.

Necessarily; of necessity; in a necessary manner.

Necessary; anything that is indispensable; such as must be.

Necessity; the state of being absolutely needed.

Prize; reward; that which is given in return for good or evil done.

Hoopoe; a bird of genus Upupa, having a beautiful crest.
(in-sup) Probity; tried virtue or integrity; approved moral excellence; honesty; rectitude; stability.

(in-qa-ney-ya) Encaenia; a festival of dedication; a joyful celebration.

(in-qooq-ley-oon) Encyclical letter; a codex of the holy scripture; circular; general; for many.

(e-naq-ta) Groan; a low moaning sound; a sorrowful sigh; a moan.

(na-sha) Man; an adult male of the human species; one possessed of manly attributes; a human being; husband.

(na-sha-eat) Manly; like a man; humanly; having the qualities of a man; nobly.

(na-shue-ta) Manhood; manliness; the quality of being a man; human nature.

(na-sha-ya) Man-like; of, or belonging to the mankind; human-like.

(a-a-t) M. You; the singular case of the pronoun of the second person.

(an-toon) M. You; ye; the plural of the pronoun of the second person.

(a-a-t) F. You; thou; the singular nominative case of the pronoun of second person.

(an-te-ka) Antique; old; ancient; of great age; very old.

(an-te-kue-ta) Antiquity; ancientness; being of great age.

(an-tin) F. You; the plural, nominative case, of the pronoun of second person.

(aant-a) Wife; a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man; a married woman.

(esa) V.T. Cure; to heal; to restore to health; to make sound; to relieve of illness of any kind; to doctor.

(a-se) Healer; physician; a doctor of medicine; one authorized to prescribe remedies for, and treat diseases.

(a-sa) Carcass; a dead body; a corpse; the dead body of a human being.

(iss-sa) Partition; the wall between two or more rooms or spaces; a wall.

(iss-ote) Black-pepper; a hot spice made of the ground seeds of various East Indian plants; pepper.

(as-baab) Weapon; any instrument of offense or defense; arms.

(a-boo-da) Confident; at ease; tranquil; calm; undisturbed; quiet.

(a-boo-taa) Prodigal; reckless in spending money; spendthrift; wasteful.

(a-boo-too-eat) Prodigally; in a prodigal manner; immorally; wastefully; intemperately.

(a-boo-too-ta) Prodigality; the state of being prodigal or wasteful; extravagance in expenditure.

(iss-tub-la) Stabulum; a building for lodging cattle.

(iss-tub-ra) Silk, especially the richest or best silk.

(ist-da) Stadium; a structure with its inclosed space used for athletic games; (b) a line equal to 607 feet.

(iss-tud-yoon) Stadium; a place for athletic contests; a course for foot-races at the Olympic games.

(ist-va) Portico; a walk covered by a roof and supported by columns; a porch.

(is-tookh-sa) Element; a first or constituent principle; an essential part.
ary; primary.

(Stoom-ka) Stomach; the main organ of digestion in the anterior part of the Alimentary canal.

(stu-ne) Column; pillar; prop; a firm support for a structure.

(is-too-rop-ya) Season; time; the right or proper time.

(is-too-ka) Storax; any one of the number of resins obtained from the bark of the trees of the styrax family.

(stu-tu-vo-na) Station; position; place; a place where a person stands; (b) a doctrinal hymn.

(is-tey-ra) Usher; one who directs persons to seats; an ostierius.

(is-la) Vestment; an official robe of ceremony; a garment; a covering.

(is-ta-sey-ya) Seditious; conduct tending to treason, but without an overt act; any offense against the state short of insurrection.

(is-ta-sey-ra) Seditious; disposed to arouse opposition to authority.

(is-tuc-ta) Stacte; the gum storax; a diuretic medicine.

(ist-ra) Crescent; anything having the shape of the new moon; the emblem of Turkey; a symbol of Artemis.

(ist-rool-boon) Astrolabe; an instrument employed for taking the altitude of the sun and stars; an instrument for observing the positions of heavenly bodies.

(ist-rool-ghey-ya) Astrology; the art of foretelling events by the appearance of the stars or heavens.

(ist-rool-ghey-ya-ya) Astrologer; one who studies the stars; a foreteller of events by stars.

(ist-rool-mey-ya) Astronomy; the science of the study of heavenly bodies.

(ist-rool-mey-ya-ya) Astronomer; one who studies the stars or heavenly bodies.

(ist-ra-ta) Stratum; a public way for travel; a road; a highway.

(is-tur-tey-gha) Militaryman; one who is engaged in military service; a commander of an army.

(ist-rut-yo-na) Soldier; a private in military service; not an officer.

(ist-rut-tey-ya) Military; military service; soldiers collectively.

(ist-rut-te-ley-ta) General; the commander of an army of men; not less than a brigade; commander.

(is-trung-ly) Estrangement; the most ancient of the three Assyrian alphabets.

(ist-ra-ney-ya) Luxury; free indulgence in anything expensive which gratifies appetites or tastes; debauchery.

(a-sey-ya) Asia; the largest continent of the globe; area, 17,040,000 square miles.

(a-sey-ya-ya) Asiatic; of or pertaining to Asia, or its inhabitants.

(as-ya-ya) Medicinal; of medicine; medical; of or pertaining to, healing.

(as-ya-ue-lya) Medical science; the art of healing; medicine as remedy.

(uss-sey-ya) Prisoner; a person who is confined to a prison; one who is held in involuntary restraint; a captive.

(uss-sey-roo-ta) Captivity; the state of being a prisoner; bondage.

(a-sey-ta) F. Physician; a woman physician or healer; a woman authorized to prescribe remedies; a nurse.
School: a place where instruction is given; a place of teaching; school-house.

Student: a person engaged in study; one who is devoted to learning; scholar; pupil; a disciple.

Instructor: one who imparts knowledge to the others; School-master; (b) a pleader; advocate.

Threshold: the plank or stone which lies under a door.

Scheme: a combination of things adjusted by design; a system; (b) form; shape; (c) habit; dress; raiment; attire.

Schemer: one who forms schemes; a plotter; intriguer; a dissembler; hypocrite.

Scheming: given to forming schemes; intriguing; artfulness; hypocrisy.

Pier: a groin extending into navigable water for use as a landing place; a jetty; dock.

Islam: Islam; Islamism; the Mohammedan religion; the whole body of Mohammedans; Mohammedanism.

Ascend: to move upward; to mount; that mounts or rises.

Errand-boy: a messenger who rides post; a courier.

Police: the part of the government that enforces law and keeps order.

Sponge: the porous and elastic skeleton of certain salt-water animals; any sponge-like substance.

Sponging: full of small holes easily compressed; having the appearance of a sponge; soft.

Errand-boy: a messenger who rides post; a courier.

White mustard: a plant of the genus Brassica.

Sphere: a globe or globular body; (b) a cohort; band; company.

Spherical: having the form of a sphere; globular; round.

Sphericity: the state of being spherical; roundness.

Paste: a mixture of powdered matter and liquid, used for joining things together; plaster.

Spinach: a common pot-herb used as a vegetable.

Adder: a small venomous serpent of the genus Vipera; a viper.

Quince: an apple-like fruit having many seeds in each carpel.

Alcohol: a colorless liquid formed by the fermentation of a watery sugar solution and prepared by the action of malt on starch.
(isq-ta) Scourge; a whip used to inflict pain or punishment; a leathern whip.
(isq-pa) Bowl, of a lamp or candle-stick; a concave vessel; a cup.
(isq-rib-noos) Imperial messenger; a royal courier.

(a-sar) Symptom; that which shows the existence of something else of which it is the effect; affliction; the cause of continued pain of body or mind; misery.

(uss-ra) Ligament; a strong elastic tissue connecting the ends of movable bones, or holding in place an organ of the body.
(uss-sa-ra) Conjunction; a word used to connect sentences or words; association; union; copula.
(eesaa-ra) V.T - Bind; to tie; to confine or make fast with a cord or band; to fasten; to append; to annex.
(uss-sa-ra mit-dum-ra-na) Interjection; a word expressing emotion or feeling.

(iss-te-kun) Tumbler; a cylindrical glass without a stem.
(iss-tir) Stater; the principal gold coin of the ancient Greece, worth $5.35.
(ist-qa) Hilt; a handle, especially of a sword, dagger, or the like.
(iss-te-epha) Resignation; the act of giving up or yielding; patient submission; surrendering formally; abdication.
(uss-tur) Lining; that which covers the inner surface of anything.
(a-ey-pa) Double; two-fold; the same thing twice; being in pairs.
(a-ey-pa-eat) Doubly; in twice the previous quantity or degree.

(a-ey-poo-ta) Doubling; repeating; repetition; the doing anything twice.
(e-apa) V.I. Double; to go in pairs; to fold over; to double up; to become twofold.
( iht-baa-roo-ta) Confidence; faith; trust; a state of mind in which one accepts as true something stated, without personal knowledge; belief.

(ih-too-bur) Trustworthy; meriting confidence and trust.
(ap) Also; and; even; in like manner; likewise; in addition; further.
(ap-in) Although; even if; even though; though; notwithstanding; nevertheless.
(epa) V.T. Bake; to cook, or prepare, as food in an oven, under coals or hot stones.
(e-phaa-da) Uppishness; haughtiness; putting on airs of superiority; arrogance.
(a-pad-na) Citadel; palace; a fortress near a city; castle.
(ap-ha-ma) Of course; surely; without hazard, risk or doubt.
(ap-ha-sha) Even now; as at present; as much as; precisely; verily.
(ip-pue-da) Ephod; a garment or vestment worn by high priests.
(ap-boo-loo-ghey-ya) Epilepsy; a nervous disease marked by seizures with convulsions, and loss of consciousness; falling sickness, so-called because the afflicted falls suddenly to the ground.
(ap-boo-pas-sis) Sentence; an opinion; a decision; determination; judgment, especially one of unfavorable nature.
(ap-poor-sa-ma) Balsam; an oily, fragrant substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumery.

(ap-kha) Neither; none; not one; neither this one, nor that one.

(ap-pit-roo-pa) Procuretor; a steward of a church or monastery; a guardian of orphans; an agent.

(ap-sis-que-pa) Bishop; one of the highest orders in a church, below an archbishop in rank; an overseer.

(a-pit-pue-ta) Bishophood; the office of a bishop; bishopric.

(a-pey-qoos) Hippodrome; a race-course; a path over which a race is run, and which generally is circular.

(a-pey-ta) Nun's cloak; (b) table cloth; a cloth in which bread is kept to preserve its freshness.

(ap-la) Not even; neither; not also; neither one nor the other; none.

(ap-la-toon) Plato; an ancient Greek philosopher, 427—347 B.C.

(a-pal-lo) Apollo; the god of the sun, music, poetry, eloquence, etc.

(a-pin) Even though; even if; though; although; not withstanding.

(epa-sa) To cast lots; to decide a question by lots; (b) to give permission to.

(aph-soon) Charm; enchantment; a magic spell; a charmer.

(aph-soo-noo-ta) Charming; enchantment; the art of charm or charming; snake charming; bewitching.

(ap-sue-ney-ta) Stipend; a settled pay or salary for service; wages.

(aph-soon-chey) Enchanter; charmer; magician; a person who influences by ma-
(ap-ta) Space; short interval; extension; room; delay; cause; occasion.
(ap-pa-ney-qa) Store; a shop; warehouse; (b) a business place.
(up-ta-passa) Tea-kettle; a kettle of metal, with a handle and a spout in which water is boiled in making tea.
(ip-ta-ra) Qualm; a sudden attack of illness, pain or faintness; nausea.
(iss-but) Proof; the means by which something is found to be true or correct; affirmation.
(uss-sukh-qa) Codex; a manuscript in the general form of a book; a copy of a book.
(a-sil) Genuine; original; real; unadulterated; not a counterfeit.
(asl) Origin; the beginning of anything; the source parent; cause.
(ass-la) Origin; beginning of anything; source; nature; breed.
(ass-laa-hat) Utensil; tool; an instrument or vessel for use in practical work; material; stuff.
(ass-ley) Original; of, or pertaining to the beginning; of first state.
(esa-pa) V.I. Heed; to be careful; to regard with care; to take notice of.
(us-sus) Baggage; luggage; trunks and packages which a traveler may require.
(iq-bul) Fortune; the ill or good that happens to mankind; chance; luck.
(a-qool-qa) Shoot; newly developed stem with its leaves; a lateral branch from the main axis.
(e-que-nue-mey-qa) Economy; management without loss or waste; frugality in expenditure.
(e-que-nue-mey-ya-ya) Economical; thrifty; frugal; saving; managing with frugality; not extravagant.
(aq-la) Foot; the part of the leg on which an animal stands; the leg.
(aq-la d'as-bub) Trigger; the catch, which when pulled releases the hammer of a fire-arm.
(aq-qa-lue-ney-ya) Arrangement; a set rule; a prescribed form; an order.
(iq-lis-yass-qa) Ecclesiastical; a church history; pertaining to the church government and its organization.
(iq-lip-sis) Eclipse; the total or partial darkening of the light of the sun, moon, or other heavenly bodies caused by their entering into the shadow of another body.
(aq-ma) Acme; the top or the highest point; culmination; mature age.
(eqa-pa) V.I. Follow; to be near; to draw near; to be sequent.
(eqap-qa) Sequence; the state of following in orderly series; succession; continues; to be or draw near; approach; being near to, in place.
(eqaa-ra) To become or turn cold; to lose warmth or heat.
(eqa-sha) To become or turn cool; to cool off; to lose warmth.
(aa-raa) Space; extension considered independently of anything which it may contain; extensive place.
(ar-bob) Lord; master; a man with supreme power or authority as from possession or property rights; a man of high position.
(ur-be-a-na-ya) Quadragesimal; consisting of forty; pertaining to the forty days of the lent.

(ar-bey-ta) Shrimp; a small, edible shell-fish of the lobster family.

(ar-ba-na) Papyrus; a kind of Egyptian reed from which the ancients made paper, by cutting longitudinal strips, soaking them in water, and pressing them into a smooth surface; a writing or manuscript written on Papyrus.

(ur-ba) F. Four; consisting of four ones; one more than three.

(urb-aa) M. Four; consisting of four ones; one more than three.

(ur-ba-bshab-ba) Wednesday; the fourth day of the week.

(arb-ey) Forty; the sum of ten and thirty; the sum of four tens.

(ur-ba-a-sur) Fourteen; consisting of four and ten; the sum of thirteen and one, or two sevens.

(ar-ghube-la) Stonemason; a person who is engaged in building in stones.

(ar-ghue-jy) V.I. Cringe; to draw one's self together as in fear, servility or cold; to become numb from cold.

(arg-va-na) Purple; of the color of blended blue and red.

(ar-ghue-rupa-ta) Silversmith; one whose occupation is to manufacture utensils of silver; a worker in silver.

(ar-dikha) V.I. Curdle; to change into curd; to coagulate; to congeal; to thicken; to take a permanent form or shape; to harden.

(ar-dey-da) Bridal veil; a veil worn by a bride during nuptial ceremony.

(ar-dikha-lua-ta) Stone-cutting; the art of one who cuts stones.

(ar-va-za) Exultation; Joy; high spirits over success of anykind; happiness.

(ar-va-na) Calf; a young bullock.

(a-roo-na) Trunk; chest; a large box to hold personal belongings; the Ark.

(ir-va-na) Alms; charity; anything freely given to relieve the poor, as money food or clothing; relief.

(a-roo-o-o-ta) Encounter; a sudden meeting; disputation; controversy.

(ar-za) Petition; an earnest request from an inferior to a superior; a document which contains a written request; a supplication.

(ar-zue-ny) V.I. Cheapen; to become cheap; to depreciate in value.

(ar-zey-ba-ny) Around; round; roundabout; on all sides of; in a circuit.

(ar-za) Cheap; purchasable at a low cost or price; having a low market price.

(ar-za-nue-ta) Cheaperness; lowness in value or cost; being below the market price; reasonableness.

(ar-zip-ta) Mallet; small maul with handle, used for driving a tool; a hammer.

(ar-kha) Guest; one who is entertained at the house of another; a visitor.

(ar-khy) Mill; a place in which the grains are, or may be ground; a building and its machinery, used for grinding any substances, as grain, by rubbing and crushing it between two hard, and rough surfaces, as of stone.
(ar-khue-ta) Party; a banquet; feast; a party where food is served; an entertainment.

(ir-khaa-yin) Positive; confident; assured; having no doubt.

(urt-vaa) A Persian measure, equaling six bushels and a quart.

(ur-tukh-shish) Arta-xerxes; Ardashez; Ardashir.

(ir-raa-ney-qa-ya) Heretic; one who holds or maintains opinions contrary to the customary views, or the prevailing religion.

(ur-tim-mis) Diana; a virgin goddess, who presides over marriage and the hunting.

(ar-ya) Lion; a large, powerful mammal of Africa and Asia, with the adult male having a long mane.

(ar-ye-na) A small lion; the young of the lion; an undersized lion; a cub.

(ar-ye-y-ta) Lioness; a female lion; a she lion; the female of the lion family.

(ar-use) Arians; the Greek patriarch of Alexandria, and the founder of Arianism.

(ur-rey-khaa) Long; covering a great distance, from end to end; not short.

(u-rey-khoo-taa) Longitude; lengthiness; measure or distance along the longest line; the state or condition of being long.

(u-rey-khoot mil-ta) Prolixity; the state or quality of being prolix; great length; minute detail; a narrative which relates minute points; relate in particulars.

(ar-ya-na) Arian; one who follows Arians; a believer in Arianism, or the doctrine, denying that Christ is of one substance with the father.

(ar-ya-na) Leper; leprous; one suffering from an infectious disease, marked by ulcers and white scaly scabs.

(ar-ya-nue-ta) Leontiasis; a form of leprosy with lion-like expression about the face; Elephantiasis.

(a-ris) Mars; one of the planets, notable for the redness of its light; the Roman god of war.

(a-ris-toot-lys) Aristotle, a famous Greek philosopher, pupil of Plato; (384-322 B.C)

(e-raa-khaa) To grow long or longer; to add to length of; (b) to mollify.

(ar-ka) Magistrate; a person clothed with power as a public civil officer; (b) beginning; commencement.

(ar-ky) Archives; records preserved as evidence; the state or public documents.

(ar-kue-na) Vice ruler or magistrate; an authoritative person; a governor.

(ar-key-dya-que) Archdeacon; an ecclesiastical dignitary, next in rank below a bishop, whom he assists.

((ar-kid-yaq-qa-nue-ta) Archdeaconship; the office of an archdeacon; Archdeaconry.

(ar-kan) Archon; a chief magistrate of the ancient Greece; a high priest.

(arc-tic) Arctic; relating to the region of the North Pole; polar; northern.

(aa-raa-ligh) Mid; the middle; amid; the point equally distant from two given points.

(aa-rum) Aram; the ancient Syria and Mesopotamia, their people and language.

(a-ra-ma-eat) Aramaic; in the language of the northern class of the Semetic family, which embraces Chaldee, Assyria, etc.

(a-ra-mueg) Barren; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile.

(ar-mue-ly) To become a widow or widower; to lose a husband or wife thro-
ough death. (ur-moon-ta) Pomegranate; an orange-like fruit, with a thick rind and many seeds, each one separately covered with a crimson acid pulp.

(a-ra-ma-ya) Aramean; of or pertaining to the ancient Aram, (Mesopotamia); or Aramaeans, (Syria and Mesopotamia) and their people.

(ar-mey-la) Widower; a man whose wife has died and who has not married again.

(ar-mil-ta) Widow; a woman whose husband has died, and who has not married again.

(ar-la) Widower; a man who has lost his wife through death, and who has not married again.

(ar-mil-ta) Widow; a woman who has lost her husband through death, and who has not married again.

(ar-lue-ta) Widowhood; the state of being a widow or a widower.

(aa-rum-nuh-rin) Mesopotamia; a land in near east, between Euphrates and Tigris rivers, 700 miles long.

(ar-min-floon) Sail; a sheet of canvas by means of which the wind is made to propel a vessel through the water, usually foreward.

(ur-naa) Mountain-goat; a goat-like antelope which inhabits the mountains, usually frequenting the highest parts.

(urn-vaa) Hare; a rodent having long hind legs and short tail, larger than a rabbit and moves by leaps. (b) tumor.

(ar-sey-sa) Fine rain; dew; a sprinkling of rain; the moisture in the air.

(urs-naa) Barley-water; bouillon produced from boiled barley.

(ur-aa) Earth; ground; the land as distinguished from the sea; the solid ground.

surface of the globe; the planet upon which we live.

(ur-aa-naa) Earthy; earthly; terrestrial; of or containing earth or soil.

(ur-aa-naa-yaa) Earthly; terrestrial; pertaining to the earth; of this, or the earth.

(raa-paa) Flock; a company or collection of birds; to roost or rest together.

(ar-pue-ly) Roll over; to roll over, as from leg injury; to limp.

(rqee-aa) Firmament; the arch of the heavens; the sky; the air.

(ur-shin) Yard; a measure of length equalling three feet; a Turkish yard-stick.

(a-rish-ka-ya) Arsaces; the name or the title of the founder of the Parthian Empire, Seleucia and Ctesiphon.

(ur-taa-dook-saa) Orthodox; holding what is regarded as the correct opinion, especially in regard to the religion.

(ur-taa-dooq-saa-eat) Orthodoxly; in an orthodox manner.

(ur-taa-dooq-saa-yaa) Orthodox; of the right faith; approved.

(ur-taa-dooq-saa-yoo-taa) Orthodoxly; a holding to or following of the accepted belief of the church.

(urt-maa-tey-qty) Arithmetic; the science of numbers; the art of computation by figures.

(ish) Hush; be still; silence; keep quiet! remain silent! be mute!.

(ash-da) Effusion; the escape of fluid from the vessel containing it.

(esh-da) Shed; to pour out; to spread; the act of pouring out or shedding forth.

(ash-da-haa) Dragon; a very large imaginary animal, represented in fables as a winged serpent, with a crested head and enormous claws.
(a-shue-pa) Charmer; enchantor; one who uses magic, sorcery or witchcraft; a snake charmer.

(a-shue-pue-ta) Snake charming; the use of magic; enchantment.

(e-shupe-ya) Charm; a word or combination of words spoken in the practice of magic; enchantment.

(ish-tur-kheu-ba) Bill; a paper or writing binding the signer or signers to pay a definite sum on a certain date or on demand, with or without interest, as may be stated in the document.

(ish-taa-raa) Document; a paper that gives information or evidence; a record.

(eshey-due-ta) Shedding; separating or casting off or out; diffusion; the act of pouring or spilling.

(eshey-la) Assumed; taken to or upon one’s self; presumed; supposed.

(eshey-la-eat) Assumedly; by assumption; supposedly; taken for granted; to take or suppose as a fact.

(eshey-lue-ta) Assumption; supposition; the act of assuming, or taking to or upon one’s self.

(eshey-ma) Waste-land; desert; a desolate place; wilderness.

(ush-shey-oo-taa) Assuagement; allayment; mitigation; abatement.

(ish-ca) Testicle; one of the two essential male genital glands which secretes the semen.

(ish-key-ta) Testicle; one of the two male glands which secretes the semen.

(ish-ca-pa) Cobbler; a shoemake; a mender of boots and shoes.

(ish-ca-pue-ta) Cobbbling; shoemaking; the art of making or mending shoes.

(ash-ca-ra) Apparent; evident; capable of being seen; open to the view.

(ish-lat-ma) Cathartic; purgative; a medicine used for the purpose of cleansing the system of waste matter and impurities.

(ish-ma) Fair; passably good; average; middling; reasonably good.

(esh-a-pa) Rub; to move something with pressure over the surface of; to pass over with a brushing movement.

(ush-puz) Cook; one who cooks or dresses meat or vegetables for eating.

(ishp-za) Inn; a house for the reception and entertainment of the travelers.

(ush-paa-zoo-taa) The art of cooking; the occupation of preparing food for the table; cooking.

(aa-shiq) Lover; an ardent lover; fervor; (b) a professional singer.

(e-shaa-rut) Signal; sign; mark; a gesture or motion; a symbol.

(ish-shit) Six; the number six; the sum of five and one. (feminine form)

(ish-ta) Six, (masculine form); (b) bottom; the deepest or lowest part.

(sha-ta) Fever; a diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions including usually, thirst and loss of appetite; a temperature of the body exceeding 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit.

(ish-te-ba-ka-roo-ta) Misrepresentation; false or incorrect statement or account; reporting incorrectly, whether wilfully or through carelessness.

(ish-tuv) Appetite; a desire for personal gratification.

(ish-tuv) Appetite; a desire for personal gratification; crave.
pledge; an emblem.

(a-tue-ya) Comer; one who comes or arrives; a visitor.

(at-tue-na) Oven; fur-nace; an inclosed place in which heat is produced by the combustion of fuel.

-au-toqe-ra-tey-qa-ya) Autocrat; an absolute sovereign; one who rules with an undisputed sway in any company or relation.

(aa-toor) Assyria; an ancient country of Asia, east of the river Tigris, long at the head of a powerful empire which included Babylonia. Palestine and the neighboring countries.

(aa-too-raa-ya) Assyrian; relating to Assyria, its people or their language.

(a-tue-ta) Letter; a letter of the alphabet; a character or mark used as the representative of a sound; a first element of a written language.

(e-te-que-na-ya) Ethical; moral; of or belonging to morals; virtuous.

(e-te-que-na-ue-ta) Ethic; morality; of or belonging to morals; the teaching or practice of the duties of life; treating of the moral duties.

(a-tir) Aroma; scent; perfume; the odor of plants or other substances generally of an agreeable nature.

(at-tev-ra) Ether; the upper and purer air; a medium of great elasticity supposed to pervade all space, and to be the medium of transmission of light and heat; (b) a light, vola-
tile, inflammable liquid, obtained by the distillation of alcohol with sulphuric acid, it is chiefly used as an anaesthetic.

(e-tir-ta) Bubo; tumor; the morbid growth of a tissue in the body.

(tai-ta) Coming; approaching; of the future, especially in the near future.

(u.ley) Horseman; a rider; a mounted man; a cavalryman.

(ut-ley-taa) Athlete; one trained to contend in feats of physical strength; one possessed of great physical power and endurance.

(ut-ley-taa-eat) Athletically; like an athlete, or exercises practiced by him; in athletic manner.

(ut-ley-too-taa) Athleticism; the practice of engaging in athletic exercises or games; relating to those trained for physical contests or their performance.

(at-lin) Alembic; an apparatus for distilling; something that purifies.

(at-ley-sue-ta) Fortitude; the mental or physical strength to endure suffering with courage; power to resist attack; firmness; strength.

(at-moo-mit-rey-ya) Atmometry; the science of measuring the rate and the amount of evaporation from a moist surface.

(at-ma-lue-ghey-ya) Etymology; that part or branch of philology which treats of the origin and derivation of words; that part of the grammar which treats of parts of speech and their influence.

(tim-mal) Yesterday; the day just past; the day before today.

(at-ta-na) Ass; the male of the donkey; an ani-
mal of the horse family; a dull stupid fellow.

(a-ta-na-ue-ta) Significance; the state or quality of being significant; the hidden or underlying meaning.

(at-ra) Country; a tract of land; one's native land; region; district; place.

(ut-raa-yaa) Provincial; Local; pertaining to a place. a countryman.

(ut-raa-naa-eat) Locally; with respect to a place; belonging to a certain place; relating to a special place.

(at-rap) Outlander; a foreigner; not native; alien; country; rural.

(at-ra-pey) Foreigner; outlander; not a native; immemigrant; alien.

(it-shaa) Nine; the number nine; the sum of eight and one; (feminine)

(itsh-aa) Nine; the number nine; the sum of eight and on; (masculine form).
(beet) The second letter of the Assyrian Alphabet, it is one of the aspirated letters.

(by) By; at, (prefixing a word); it also expresses the number two, with dalat prefixed the second, with a line above it expresses the number 2,000, and a line beneath (beet) , for 20,000.

(bee) The so and so; at the house of the certain people; the household of so and so; the house of.

(bee) Without; at or on the outside of; outwardly; out of; not within.

(be-ab) Impolite; wanting in good manners; not of polished manners; rude; uncivil; coarse; discourteous.

(bee-abo) Immodest; wanting in reserve or restraint which decency requires.

(be-ub) Immodest; indecent; immoderate; obscene; nefarious; detably vile; wicked in the extreme; shameless; iniquitous; impudent.

(be-e-mun) Dishonest; lacking in uprightness; unfair; inclined to cheat.

(be-in-sup) Unjust; acting contrary to the standard of right; unfair.

(be-baa-paa) Insincere; false; violating the faith pledged.

(be-ga-na) Inanimate; destitute of life or spirit; lifeless; inactive; feeble; dull.

(baa-dan) Tomato; the pulpy edible fruit of a well-known plant of the night-shade family; love-apple.

(be-had) Boundless; unlimited; without a limit or restrictions.

(be-hure-mat) Disrespectful; failing in proper courtesy; manifesting disesteem or lack of respect.

(be-hushe) Unmindful; unconscious; not mentally awake; not in a state of ability to perceive by the senses.

(baa-yaa) Shameless; immodest; wanting in the reserve or restraint which decorum and decency require.

(baa-paa) Insincere; false; not to be trusted; deceptive; hypocritical.

(baa-sir) Haemorrhoids; piles; vascular tumors of the rectal mucus membrane.

(baa-vur) Confidence; belief; trust; reliance; security; boldness; secret.

(baa-roo-taa) Confidence; trust; belief; the act of putting faith in.

(be-zar) Ennui; a feeling of weariness and disgust; dullness of spirits, arising from satiety; tedium.

(be-kham) Careless; neglectful; heedless; free from care; inattentive.

(baa-toos) Rubus vulgaris; the European blackberry; Bramble.

(baa-till) Nullified; void; deprived of legal force; annulled; ineffective.

(baa-till va-da) To nullify; to void; to
deprive of legal value or force.

(bay) Bey; Beg; a governor of a province or district in the Turkisn dominion.

(baa-yis) Cause; that which produces or contributes to a result; that which urges to an action; motive; reason; movement.

(bu-raa-raa) Neglected; disregarded; not understood; (b) a stupid person.

(baa-yut) Stale; vapid or tasteless from age; aged; not freshly made.

(be-kaar) Ineffective; not producing the desired result; without effect.

(be-cha-raa) Remediless; having no antidote; that which cannot be helped; helpless.

(be-kap) Indisposed; ailing; unsound in health; ill; disinclined.

(be-kur) Ineffective; not producing the desired effect or result.

(be-mij-jis) Repulsive; abhored; having no appeal; not desired.

(be-misl) Flawless; having no blemish or weak spot; spotless; immaculate.

(be-ma-ra) Forlorn; deserted; abandoned; forsaken; having no owner.

(be-na) Patience; the condition or quality of suffering without complaint.

(be-sabr) Impatient; not bearing with composure; intolerant; not calm.

(ba-sil) Hero; a person of distinguished courage, moral or physical.

(be-aar) Impudent; with contempt or disregard of others; bold; unblushingly forward; wanting in modesty.

(baa-iss) Cause; that which produces or contributes to a result.
than the other; impartial.

(we-ar-un) shapeless; irregular; not according to the established method; disorderless; not straight.

(ba-ba) Fauner; a male parent or ancestor; an originator or founder; (b) pupil; the pupil of the eye.

(bab-ga) Parrot; a tropical bird with a hooked bill and brilliant feathers, able to imitate the human voice.

(ba-ba-ga) Pupil; the opening at the center of the eye through which the rays of light pass to reach the Retina; the sight or black part of the eye.

(ba-bue-na) Camomile; a plant having flowers with bitter taste, which are largely used for medicinal purposes.

(ba-bue-sa) Lad; a little boy; a boy or youth; a stipling; a baby boy.

(ba-buce-ta) Lass; a little girl; a girl under eighteen years of age.

(ba-bue-ta) Fatherhood; paternity; the state of being a father.

(ba-ba-ya) Fatherly; being like a father; pertaining to a father.

(ba-vil) Babylon; the capital city of the ancient province of Babylonia, now in ruins, it was situated on the Euphrates river, 60 miles south of the present city of Bagdad.

(ba-bik-ka) Sparrow; the male sparrow, a bird of the Finch family.

(bib-la) Flower; the part of a plant which contains the reproductive organs; the bloom or blossom of the plant.

(bav-la-ya) Babylonian; relating to Babylonia, or Babylonians.

(bib-bil-ta) Summit; the top or highest point of anything; peak; pupil of the eye.

(bee-bur) Green pepper; black pepper (a native of India, now widely distributed).

(bab-ra) Panther; one of the several wild, fierce species of the cat family; a tiger; the American Lynx.

(bag) Bey; a governor of a province or district in the Turkish Dominion; an elder or overseer; a prince or nobleman; a host or toast-master.

(baj-bue-jy) Crawl; to creep; to move slowly along the ground; to move by drawing the body along the ground.

(baj-bij-na) Crawler; one who or that which crawls; a creeper; a reptile.

(baj-baj-ta) Crawling; creeping; the act of drawing the body along ground.

(bugh-vun) Tender; one hired to tend a garden or vineyard; a care-taker.

(baa-ghui) Baggage; luggage; that which a traveler requires for a journey; provisions.

(baj-ja) Cockroach; an insect of genus Blatta, some infest houses in some countries.

(ba-jid) Sedulous; steadily industrious and persevering in business and endeavor; diligent; untiring.

(bagh-dad) Bagdad; the capital city of Iraq, formerly called Mesopotamia.

(ba-jid-due-ta) Sedulousness; diligence; industriousness in endeavor.

(b goe) Within; in the inner part; inwardly; inside; inside of; not without.

(ba-jue-ba-jue) Crawling; moving slowly by drawing the body along the ground, on hands and knees.

(ba-ghue-la) Babbler; an irrational prater; one who talks idly or thoughtlessly.

(ba-jue-ry) Cultivate; to bestow care upon, with a view to valuable returns.

(bag-zaa-dan) Gentleman; a well-bred and honorable man.
• (baa-ghey-raa) Meagre; destitute of or having little flesh; lean; skinny.

• (baar-ghey-roo-taa) Meagerness the state or condition of being destitute of flesh; leanness; scantiness.

• (bagh-cha) Garden; a piece of ground set apart for the cultivation of fruits, vegetables or flower.

• (bagh-cha-chey) Gardener; one who makes or tends a garden.

• (bagh-lar-bag) Governor of a province in the Turkish dominion, next in rank to a grand Visir; a state official.

• (bag-Iar-bag) Governor of a province in the Turkish dominion, next in rank to a grand Visir; a state official.

• (baa-raa) To become meager; to lose weight; to become lean; to emaciate.

• (big-raa) Bolt; bar; a sliding catch for securing a door, gate, etc.

• (bgur-taa) Emaciation; becoming meager; losing weight; becoming lean or skinny.

• (bad) Heinous; extremely wicked; bad; hateful; mischievous; unrighteous.

• (bid) In that; on account of; because; for this reason; a compound of.

• (bda) Delirious; having a delirium; a state in which the thoughts and expressions are wild, irregular, and incoherent.

• (bad- iq-bul) Ill-fortuned; Unfortunate; having ill-luck; not blessed with good fortune.

• (bad iq-baa-loo-ta) Unfortunateness; ill-fatedness; ill-luck; calamity; misfortune.

• (bad- bakht) Ill-fated; unfortunate; having bad luck; a coward or base person.

• (bad-ghune) Therefore; for this or that reason or cause; on that account.

• (ba-buve-va) Fruggin; a fire-brand; a burning piece of wood.

• (bad- va-va) Bedouin; a wandering Arab or tent dweller of Arabia, Syria and Northern Africa.

• (ba-due-ya) Delirious; a person with wandering mind, due to fever, etc.

• (b-due-kat) Instead of; in place of; equal to; equivalent of; therefore; for.

• (bduue) A memoria technique of the prefix particles.

• (ba- due-la) Garrulous; one who talks much, especially about commonplace or trivial things; delirious.

• (baue-la-ya) The cases formed by the addition of particles, and are governed by them; of particle.

• (bdue-ya) Babbling; an empty chatter; an indistinct or idle utterance.

• (bud-vun) Kite; a light frame of wood covered with paper or linen for flying in the air at, the end of a string.

• (ba- due- qa) Searcher; one who searches or seeks; (b) a restorer; trier.

• (baa-doo-ry) Spill; to cause to fall or run out of a vessel; to scatter; disperse.

• (bad-khuye) Ill-tempered; ill-natured; having bad temper; crabbed; surly.

• (bad-kharj) Extravagant; exceeding the reasonable limits in spending money; wasteful; prodigal; irregular.

• (bad khar-jue-ta) Extravagance; excess in anything, especially in spending money; a wandering beyond the proper limits.

• (bda-ya) Being in delirium; having mental aberration; having a roving or wandering mind, due to fever.

• (bud-yaa) Bowl; a circular hollow vessel for holding liquids.

• (bid-ue-ta) Ink; a fluid, or a viscous material or preparation of various kinds used for printing or writing; the word should spell bee-due-ta and stand for inkwell, as 'beet means house or well, and due-ta means ink'; (b) ink-well; an
ink container.

(bdey-raqa-at) Scattered; dispersedly; here and there; loosely spread; at different places.

(bdey-roo-taa) Dispersion; the state of being scattered or dispersed, the condition of being loosely spread.

(bdai-ta) Deliriation; aberration of mind; babbling; delirium; talking foolishly.

(ba-dal) Instead; instead of; in place of; on account of.

(ba-dal) Watch; the period in which a person stands as a sentinel.

(bad-la) Because not; because of not wanting to; because of the lack of will.

(baam-din-jun) Tomato; a garden plant of the nightshade family.

(bad-min) Because from; as a result; having been derived from.

(ba-dan) Bulwark; a mound of earth raised around a place as a defense against the cannon-shots.

(baamd-in-jun) Tomato; the pulpy, edible fruit of a well known plant of the nightshade family.

(bad-neuhs) Surfeit; one who deranges the system by over-eating.

(bad-neuhs-sue-ta) Surfeit; excess in eating and drinking; fullness and oppression of the system.

(bad-sip-putt) Ugly-faced; offensive or displeasing to the sight; hideous.

(bda-qa) Explore; to examine thoroughly or search into; to spy upon.

(bad-da-qa) Explorer; one who searches into thoroughly; a seeker; searcher.

(bdaq-qat) Punctually: prosecuted with careful attention and effort; diligently.

(bdaa-raa) Spill; to fall or run over; to be scattered or spread; to go to waste.

(baa-dir-raqa) Chaperon; escort; guide; a married lady who accompanies young ladies in public.

(bad-tar-kib) Irregular; shapeless; having no form.

(bah) Bah! an exclamation expressing incredulous contempt or disgust.

(bah-bah) Well-done! bravo; an exclamation expressive of satisfaction.

(buh-woor-raqa) Dusky; somewhat dark; swarthy; dim; obscure.

(buh-hoo-raqa) Dusky; indistinctly; dimly; somewhat dark.

(buh-hoo-roo-raqa) Dusky; haziness; indistinctness; dimness.

(baha-htoo-ta-na) Modesty; restrained by a due sense of propriety; bashful; shame-faced; not forward.

(baha-htoo-ta-nue-ta) Modesty; that lowly temper which accompanies a moderate estimate of one's own worth and importance.

(b-hayd) Because; because of; because that; by the reason of; on account of.

(bheey-la) Plain; simple; easily understood; not complex; quiet; calm.

(bheey-la-eat) Plainly; quietly; simply; in a simple manner.

(bheey-lue-ta) Plainness; quietness; calmness; simplicity.

(bhoo-la). Cease; to leave off or give over; to come or bring to an end.

(bih-la) Cession; yielding to physical force; leaving off; discontinue; a ceasing of action, temporary or permanent.

(bhoo-lule) Imbecile; feeble-minded; idiotic; foolish.

(bhoo-man) Such a one; so and so; the said one; such a person.
(bee-na) Patience; ability to wait calmly; (b) with pleasure; yes madam; yes sir.
(bahs) Fame; renown; celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable; reputation.
(bahs) Fame; renown; celebrity, either favorable or unfavorable; reputation.
(bha-qa) Shine; to emit rays of light; to beam with steady radiance; glitter; gleam.
(bih-qa) Ray; a line of light proceeding from a radiant point; shining; light.
(bih-qey-ta) Scurvey; a disease characterized by livid spots, especially about the thighs and legs.
(bih-qa-na) Shiny; glittering; sparkling with light; shining with a brilliant luster.
(baa-raa) Light; the agent by which the objects are rendered visible by its action on the Retina; (b) dawn.
(bah-ram) Mars; one of the planets of the solar system, diameter 4,200 mls.
(buh-run-taa) Lighting; giving light to; illuminating; filling with light.
(bha-ta) Embarrass; put to shame; to be affected or touched by shame; confused.
(biht-ta) Shame; a painful sensation caused by the sense of guilt or dishonor.
(ba-va) Bank; a ridge, pile or mound of earth raised above the surrounding level.
(baa-va-sir) Hemorrhoids; piles, especially the bleeding piles.
(bue-ba) Kleeneboc; a very small antelope, being about one foot high at shoulder.
(bube-ya) Canal; a natural or artificial navigable waterway; man-made waterway.
(bue-bik-ka) Tassel; a pendant ornament; ending in a tuft or loose threads.
(bube-la) Buffalo; a wild bull; a ruminant mammal of ox family.
(boo-ghaa) Bull; the male of any species of bovine; a young ox.
(boo-ghoom) joint; the place where two parts meet; articulation of limbs, whether movable or not.
(boe-ghuz) Gorge; gullet; a narrow passage between the mountains or hills; a mountain pass.
(bughe-cha) Bundle; a number of things bound together.
(bude) About; in concern with; in relation to; in regard to or with.
(boo-daa-la) Simpleton; one who is foolish or of weak intellect; a silly person.
(bude-da-ha) Therefore; for this or that reason, referring to something previously stated.
(bude-ha) Buddha; Gautama Siddartha; the founder of Buddhism.
(bude-ha-ya) Buddhist; one who accepts the doctrine of Buddhism.
(bude-ha-ue-ta) Buddhism; the religion based upon the doctrine originally taught by the Hindu sage Gautama Siddartha, surnamed Buddha "the awakened" in the sixth century B.C. the Buddhists believe in transmigration of souls through all phases and forms of life, there are about 600,000,000 Buddhists.
(boo-daa-la) Simpleton; a person of weak intellect.
(bue-da-qaa) Research; laborious and careful inquiry or investigation; search.
(boo-daa-raa) Spilling; causing to fall or run out of a vessel; causing to flow.
(boeh) Is that so! an exclamation expressive of surprise; is it so.
(bue-ha-va) Perturbation; mental agitation; confusion of mind; embarrassment; vexation; trouble; disturbance; disquiet.
A hothouse.

Trial; that which trials or afflicts; that which harasses, annoys or tries the character and principles; a visitation.

Stirring; putting in motion, or being in motion; agitating.

False accusation of an offense.

Calumny; slander; a false accusation; traduce; scandal.

Boza; an acidulated and fermented drink of the Arabs and Egyptians, made from millet seed and various astringent substances; ale; beer.

Falcon; a predatory bird with hooked beak; a hawk.

Boz; a flat fold; doubled in narrow folds; braid; interwoven.

Byzantium; the ancient city of Byzantium, later Constantinople, and now Istanbul.

Perforation; the act of piercing or boring through; a hole.

Under-chin; double-chin; a fold of skin and flesh under the chin.

Bundle; a package or roll; a number of things wrapped and bound together.

Query; an inquiry to be answered or solved; a question in the mind; a questionnaire.

Miasma; infectious particles or germs floating in the air; (b) fume; smoke.

Malaria; air infected with some noxious substance capable of engendering disease, especially, an unhealthy exhalation from certain soils as marshy and wet lands, producing fever; the disease is produced by parasites in the blood introduced by the bite of certain mosquitoes.

Stove; an apparatus for inclosing a fire for cooking or heating;
and having flat ends. (bukhe-na) Native; pertaining to the place of birth; a settler.

(bookh-raa) First-born; the first child; the first in the order of nativity.

(bookh-raa-eat) First-ly; in the first place; before anything else.

(bookh-rogoo-taa) Primogeniture; the right of the first-born.

(buke-sha) Weaned camel foal; a young or small camel.

(bue-la) Blade; the leaf, or flat part of the leaf of any plant; spire; spire of grass.

(bule-ba) Bulb; a protuberance or expansion on a stem or tube.

(bule-ba-l) Nightingale; hangbird; an old world migratory bird of Thrush family, noted for its melodious song.

(bule-ba-la) Confusion; perplexity; loss of self-possession; disorder.

(bool-ghoor) Mash; a mass of anything in a soft pulpy state; a mass reduced to pulpy state by beating, etc.

(bule-ga-na) Occupation; business; employ-ment; that which engages time.

(boo-loo-taa) Counselor; one gives advice; a legal advisor.

(bule-lure) Crystal; a transparent quartz; an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form.

(bul-va-ta) Signet-ring; a ring containing a signet, or private seal: gems.

(bue-ma) Owl; a raptorial, nocturnal bird characterized by its hoot; a night-hawk.

(bum-baa) Stroke; a violent blow or knock on the head with a hand or fist; (b) bomb; a spherical shell.

(bue-ny) Discerning; appearing; distinguishable, identifying by noting difference, mentally or with eye; seeing and

(boond-qa) Globule; a small spherical particle; a sphere; ball.

(bue-na-ya) Congratulation; felicitating on account of some happy event.

(bune-ka) Base-foot; a candlestick; a contrivance with a socket for holding a candle.

(bune-pir-ra) Crowned; adorned with a crown; having or wearing a crown.

(buse-ba-sa) Laceration; tearing; rending; cutting; wounding.

(buse-sa-ma) Pleasure; agreeable emotion; gladness; delight; felicity.

(buse-pur) Prop; that on which anything rests or leans for support; aid; help.

(baa-va-sir) Hemorrhoids; bleeding piles; piles.

(buse-ta-na) plantation; a melon, watermelon and cucumber garden.

(boo-ebaa-aa) Froth; the bubbles caused in fluids or liquors by fermentation or agitation; spume; a spume or saliva caused by disease or nervous excitement.

(bue-a-qa) wallowing; tumbling; falling suddenly and violently.

(boo-sa) Lurk; to lie in wait; be concealed; keep out of sight; plot; conspire; (b) linen.

(boo-sey-naa) Wick; the cotton or substance of a candle or lamp which conveys the oils to the flame; a lamp.

(boo-saa-chey) Lurker; one who keeps out of sight; a plotter.

(boo-saa-re) decrease; becoming less or lesser; diminishing; failing; reduction; becoming less in degree or rank.

(bue-a-va) Trial: an attempt or endeavor; test of virtue; an examination.

(buq-ya-na) Inquir; trial: examination by torture; a quiz.
(buqe-cha) Bundle; a number of things bound together, as clothes, etc., a loose package.

(buqe-la) Staff; a stick carried for support in walking, or for support.

(buqe-la-rey-ya) Bucellarii; a bodyguard; an attendant; a retinue.

(booq-lut-tin) Stale and dried bread; bread, set aside for the use of the soldiers.

(boo-qaa-raa) Question; an interrogation; an inquiry; the act of asking.

(buqe-ta) Doll; a toy baby for a little girl; a puppet for a child.

(baa-vur) Trust; faith; reliance on presumed integrity.

(bue-ra) Awkward; wanting dexterity; ungraceful; uneducated; idiot.

(bvu-ra) Waste; destroy wantonly; squander; to impair; (b) Gill-head.

(bue-ra-eat) Awkwardly; unskilfully; ignorantly; ungracefully.

(bure-biz-za) Scattered; dispersed; strewn loosely about; not bunched.

(boor-jaa) Tower; a lofty building usually higher than its diameter, standing alone or appended to a larger edifice; a fortress.

(boor-ghey) Auger; a carpenter's tool for boring holes.

(boord-aa) Pack-saddle; a saddle supporting a load on a pack animal.

(beu-rue) Awkward; wanting dexterity; ungainly; ungraceful; uneducated.

(baa-vaaroo-taa) Trust; placing special reliance on presumed integrity.

(bue-ra-kha) Wedding; nuptials; nuptial festivities; marriage; (b) benediction; blessing; an expression of kind wishes.

(bure-ca) Borax; a colorless or white crystalline salt, with alkaline taste, used as a flux in soldering metals, and in manufacture of glass, enamel and artificial gems.

(bure-ka) Knee; the articulation of the leg and thigh bones.

(burke-ta) Blessing; benediction; an invocation of happiness on another.

(boor-maa) Sprout; a switch; a long, thin and flexible rod; a shoot.

(boo-run) Storm; a violent atmospheric disturbance; tempest.

(bure-na-shue-ta) Incarnation; the act of taking, or being manifested in, a human body and nature; (b) the union of the second person of the godhead with manhood in Christ; an incarnate form.

(bure-sa-yaa) Tanner; one whose occupation is to convert hides into leather.

(bure-sa-we-ta) Tanning; the art of converting hides into leather.

(urse-maa) Baresma; the date twigs held by Mogian priest during the service.

(bure-sim-maa) Check; stopped; restrained; at a standstill.

(bush) More; greater in number, quality, or extent; in excess of.

(bue-sha-yu-ve-va) Superfluity; superabundance; excess; greater quantity.

(bue-shay-yee) Mane; the long hair on the neck of certain animals, as the horse, lion, etc.

(bue-sha-la) Pottage; a cooked thin dish, composed of beet-greens, celery, whole green-peppers, mint, flavoring greens, flour, etc., cooked in sour milk; the Assyrian soup.

(bute) About; intending; near to; because; because of; due to.
(butte-da-ha) Therefore; for this reason; for this purpose.
(boe-tool) Bottle; a hollow vessel usually with a narrow neck, and made of glass, used for holding liquids.
(bute-ta) Sleeve; the part of the garment that covers the arm.
(bute-ta-dqe-vaa-ry) Bush; a thicket; a place abounding in shrubs; a thick shrub.
(bute-ta) Sleeve; the part of the garment that covers the arm.
(bza) Spoil; to plunder; to take away by force; to ruin or destroy; to vitiate; corrupt.
(biz-za) Breast; one of the organs in women and some other mammalia for the secretion of milk.
(ba-za) Vulture; a large carnivorous and voracious bird of prey.
(baz-za) Tadpole; the young aquatic larva of any amphibian, especially that of a frog.
(baz-bue-zy) Squirt; to drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; to spurt; to jet.
(buz-boo-zy) Goad; to prick; to drive with a goad; to urge forward or arouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating or inflaming.
(baz-bue-ny) Strew; to spread by scattering; to disperse; diffuse.
(baz-zue-ny) Last-year; the year before the present year.
(buz-zoo-aa) Piercer; one who or that which goads or pierces; puncher; perforator.
(bu-zuz) Draper; a dealer in woollen or cotton cloth; a cloth merchant.
(bzooz-yaa) Plunder; that which is taken from another by violence; spoils.
(baz-zue-ny) Last-year; the year before the present year.
(buz-zoo-aa) Piercer; one who or that which goads or pierces; puncher; perforator.
(buz-zoo-aa) Draper; a linen draper; a dealer in woven fabrics; a mercer.
(baa-zoo-zoo-taa) Spoiling; (b) the practice of robbery; taking from another by violence.
(bzooz-yaa) Plunder; that which is taken from another by violence; spoils.
(baz-zue-ny) Last-year; the year before the present year.
(buz-zoo-aa) Piercer; one who or that which goads or pierces; puncher; perforator.
(ba-za) Vulture; a large carnivorous and voracious bird of prey.
(baa-ze-ghur) Acrobat; who performs daring gymnastic feats.
(bzey-zoo-taa) Plundering; spoiling; seizing by violence; taking by force.
(bzy-qa) Strewed; dispersed; thrown about loosely.
(ba-zy-qa) Falcon; a predatory bird with hooked beak; hawk.
(ba-zik-ka) Wand; a long slender rod; sprout; shoot; a young branch.
(bzaa) Pierce; perforate; to make a hole through; to pierce, or bore through.
(biz-aa) Hole; perforation; a hollow place; a cavity; an excavation; a depression.
(buz-aa-gheu-zaa) Woodpecker; any one of the numerous species of scanso-
rial birds, belonging to the Picus family, they have a strong chisel-like bill with which they are able to drill holes in trees in search of insect larvae upon which most of the species feed.

(buz-aa-qai-sy) Woodpecker; a bird belonging to Picus and many allied genera of the family Picidae, their tail feathers are rigid and pointed at the tip to aid in climbing, and a chisel-like bill with which they drill holes in trees in search for insects.

(buz-boo-zy) Goad; piercing; perforating; to prick; to drive with a goad.

(bza-qa) Strew; scatter; to strew or throw loosely about; disperse.

(baa-zur) Bazaar; a market place or exchange; market; a public marketing place.

(buz-raa) Sap; the watery circulating juice of a plant or tree; the vital fluid in a body.

(bzarb) Violently; urged or driven by force; vehemently; forcibly.

(ba-zir-gan) Traffic; commerce, either by barter or buying and selling.

(biz-ta) Prey; spoils; booty; plunder; that which is seized or taken by force.

(bikh-khuv) Fetters; a shackle or chain for the feet, especially of horses.

(bakh-khil-lia) Jealous; disposed to suspect rivalry in matters of interest; envious.

(bakh-khil-lia-nue-ta) Jealousy; earnest concern or solicitude: painful apprehension of rivalry in cases nearly affecting one’s happiness; suspicious fear or watchfulness.

(bakh-khil-ta) Jealousy; earnest concern or solicitude: painful apprehension.

(bakh-ya) Seam; the line, formed by the sewing of two pieces of material together.

(bakh-khey-la) Jealous; envious; zealous; anxiously jealous or watchful.

(bakh-khey-lue-ta) Jealousy; envy; suspicious fear or watchfulness.

(bkhey-raa) Careful; skilful; attentive; cautious; watchful; accurate.

(bkhey-raa-eat) Carefully; with care; attentively; accurately.

(bkhey-roo-ta) Care; exactness; accuracy; carefulness; skilfulness; a close examination.

(bkhey-sha) Wanton; licentious; lustful; unrestrained; roving.

(bkhey-sha eat) Wantonly; licentiously; lustfully; unrestrainedly.

(bkhey-shue-ta) Wantonness; negligence of restraint; recklessness.

(bkhama) Carefully: with care or heed; not taking a chance: attentively.

(bkha-na) Test; investigation to ascertain the true character of a person or a thing.

(bkhaa-raa) Prognosticate; to indicate as future; to foretell from signs or symptoms.

(bukh-raqa) Ladle; a deep, or large spoon for serving out liquids; a scoop.
(baa-khur-taa) Prognostication; the act of foretelling or prognosticating.

(bkha-sha) To stir; to put into motion; incite; move violently; to shake.

(bkhash-ta) Stirring; the act of putting into motion; agitating; shaking.

(bakh-ta-var) Fortunate; lucky; coming by good luck.

(baatoov-va) A mass of baked dough; a shapeless loaf of bread.

(baatooy) Annul; to void; to abolish; (b) to cause idleness; to keep idle.

(but-toos) Bramble; the English Blackberry; a prickly bush or shrub.

(but-vaat-taa) A Wine-vessel; a container for wine, or other liquids.

(baatey-laa) Idle; unemployed; unoccupied; unused; empty; void.

(batey-laa) Idler; one who spends his time in idleness; an inactive person.

(batey-boaat-taa) Idly; in an unoccupied or aimless manner.

(batey-loo-taa) Care; concern; anxiety; (b) idleness; inactivity.

(baatey-loo-taa) Idleness; inactivity; the state of being idle or inactive.

(bateynoot-taa) Conception; pregnancy; the state of being with young; impregnation of the Ovum.

(btaa-laa) To be idle; to be inactive; to cease activity or work; (b) to become void; to come to an end.

(but-laa-eat) Needless-ly; without any object; unnecessarily.

(baa-tul-taa) Annulment; abolition; invalidation; the act of annulling; voiding.

(bit maa) Oak; a valuable forest tree, the timber of which is very hard, strong and durable; Terebinth.

(btaa-naa) Conceive; to become pregnant; to develop in the womb, as a child.

(bit-naa) Pregnant; conceived; being with young; (b) abdomen; (but-naa)

(but-noot-taa) Pregnancy; conceiving; being with young; conception.

(but-roo-ny) Obese; to grow excessively corpulent; fat; fleshy.

(but-run-taa) Obesity; excessive corpulence; becoming fat or fatter.

(bit-tav) Whole; complete; not a part or share; but all; perfect.

(bbee) Without; outside of; on the outside of; out of; not within; less.

(bbee) By; with; beside; near; close to; along with; along side of.

(bya) Console; comfort; to give comfort to; solace; to cheer in sorrow.

(bay-ya-bun) Desert; a deserted or forsaken region; a barren tract incapable of supporting the population; a desolate place; wilderness.

(be-va) Crevice; a hole or narrow opening in a wall, through which the water passes.

(baa-yut) Stale; vapid or tasteless from age; having lost its life, spirit and flavor from being kept long.

(bib-laa) Flower; the bloom or blossom of a plant; the seed producing part
Wax-wing; any one of several species of small birds of the genus Ampelis in which some of the secondary quills are usually tipped with small horny ornaments resembling red sealing wax.

Bibliotheca; a library; a considerable collection of books kept for use and not as merchandise; the building where such a collection is kept.

Desert; a desolate place; wilderness; a barren tract.

Green-pepper; a hot pungent vegetable; pepper.

Green; pointed the end; characterized by sharpness of the end.

Gentleman; a well-bred and honorable man.

Through; by the agency of; by means of; (b) with; by the.

Flag; a piece of cloth or bunting on which usually some device is wrought, used as a standard, or ensign.

Showing; evident; being seen; not hidden; uncovered unconcealed.

Aawl; a pointed instrument for pricking or goading; any pointed instrument.

Pointed; sharp; pointed at the end; characterized by sharpness of the end.

Gentleman; a well-bred and honorable man.

Ennui; a feeling of weariness and disgust; languor of mind.

Along; along the side of; going by; with.

Bastard; a child begotten and born out of wedlock.

Between; among; in between; in the middle of; located in between.

Bel; the supreme deity of the Babylonians; the planet Jupiter; Tin.

Bill; notice; an account for goods sold or services rendered.

Belgian; an inhabitant of Belgium.

Courier; an express messenger; (b) a traveling attendant.

Billion; one thousand millions in the United States of America, in England one million millions.

Wrist; the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

Venus; the most brilliant of planets, the second in order from the sun, its orbits lying at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles. Its diameter is 7,700 miles; its sidereal period 224.7 days.

Pulpit; an elevated bench in a church from which a sermon is delivered.

Appear; to become visible; to be distinguishable mentally or with eye.

Cause; that which produces or contributes to a result.

Mortgage; a deed conveying a property to a creditor as a security for the payment of a debt.

Egg; the oval body laid by birds and certain animals.

Middle; center; equally distant from extremes.

Short-coming; defect; an imperfection, moral or physical.

Owl; a raptorial, nocturnal bird characterized by its hoots.

Barren; incapable of producing its kind; unproductive; unfruitful.

Miter; a crown in two sections, worn by clergy; mitre.

Barrenness; incapability in producing its kind; sterility.
(bir-ta) Palace; the residence of a bishop; a magnificent building.

(bish) More; in excess; greater in number, quality and extent; additional.

(bey-sha) Evil; wicked; morally bad; sinful; unfortunate; worthless.

(bey-sha-eat) Wickedly; evilly; in an evil manner; badly.

(bey-shue-ta) Evilness; wickedness; the condition or quality of being evil.

(bey-shute ap-py) Melancholy; depression of spirits; a gloomy state continuing a considerable time; deep dejection; gloominess.

(bey-shute gad-da) Misfortune; ill-fortune or ill-luck; calamity; an evil accident; mishap; mischance.

(bey-shute-shue-kha) Heterodoxy; an opinion or doctrine contrary to some established standard of faith, as the Scriptures, the creed and standards of a church.

(bish-ta) Evil; wickedness; sinfulness; evil practices; vice; crime in general.

(beet) The second letter of Assyriac alphabet, it also stands for two, or the second.

(beet) House; the house of; household; home; the so and so.

(baa-yut) Stale; not fresh or new; worn out by familiarity; old; vapid.

(bai-ta) House; a structure intended or used as a habitation, especially of man.

(beet ar-ha-ty) Patriarchate; the office, dignity, or power of a Patriarch.

(beet-eel) Bethel; the house of god; a church; any place of worship.

(beet ul-ley-saa) The house of correction; a house where disorderly persons are confined; a bridewell.

(beet us-sey-raa) Prison; a public building for the confinement of the criminals; a jail-house.

(beet-ap-pue-sey-ya) Latrine; backhouse; a camp, or hospital privy; a water-closet.

(beet-ar-ca) Archive; a place where the public or state records are kept.

(beet a-ra-ma-ya) Assyria; Mesopotamia, or the country now known as Iraq.

(beet-bue-la) Courthouse; a place where the criminals are tried; a house in which established courts are held; a house appropriated to the courts and public meetings.

(beet-beu-ta) Caravansary; in Asia, a large, rude, unfurnished building surrounding a court, where caravans rest at night.

(beet-biss-ma) Censer; a vessel in which incense is burned.

(beet-goe-sa) Refuge; protection from danger or distress; a shelter or asylum; a stronghold.

(beet-gaz-za) Treasury; a place where the stores of wealth are deposited.

(beet gnue-na) Bridal chamber; the nuptial apartment.

(beet-doo-raa-shaa) Debate or discussion room; a preparatory school.

(beet-due-ta) Inkwell; a bottle or reservoir for ink; an ink container.

(beet-dey-na) Tribunal; a court of justice; the seat of a judge; a confessional.

(beet-din-kha) Epiphany; a church festival celebrated on the twelfth day after Christmas, to commemorate the visit of Magi of the East to Bethlehem, to see and worship the child Jesus; twelfth tide.

(beet-draa) Threshing floor; a hard floor upon which the grain are beat out from the husk.

(beet-hil-ka) Gallery; corridor; a long apartment, or place of walking.
(beet-khvushe-ya) Inclosure; an inclosed or fenced place; a prison.

(beet-kheu-ra) Tower; a lofty building standing alone, usually higher than its diameter, at times a part of a larger edifice.

(beet-khiz-va-ny) Theater; a moving picture house; an edifice in which dramatic performances are exhibited for the amusement of the spectators, anciently uncovered, but now roofed.

(beet-khloo-la) Nuptial house; an edifice in which the nuptial rites are held; a marriage feast.

(beet-khmei-ma) Bathhouse; a house used for the purpose of bathing.

(beet-khum-raa) Winehouse; a banquet hall; a place where wine is served.

(beet-toe-khy) Kitchen; the room of a house appropriated to cookery.

(beet-yalda) Birthday; the day on which a person is born; nativity of Christ.

(beet-yley-due-ta) Fatherland; one's native land; the land in which one is or was born.

(beet-chak-ky) Arsenal; a place for the storage of arms and military stores, or their manufacture.

(beet-krey-hy) Hospital; a building in which the sick, injured or infirm are received and treated.

(beet-lkhim) Bethlehem; the house of bread, (in Assyriac).

(beet-mad-da-ny) Cellar; a room under a building, and usually below the surface of the ground where provisions and other stores are kept; a basement.

(beet-mey-ty) Graveyard; a burial ground; a cemetery; a grave.

(beet-mak-sy) Customhouse; a building in which duties are paid on exported or imported goods.

(beet-mal-ka) Palace; the residence of a king or sovereign.

(beet-mal-kue-ta) Kingdom; the territory ruled by a king or queen; the royal authority.

(beet-mum-raa) Habitation; a place of abode; settled dwelling; a house.

(beet-maqd-sna) Sanctuary; the most retired and sacred part of a temple or church; a consecrated spot; a holy and inviolable site.

(beet-mar-da) Fortress; a permanent fortified place for security or defense; a stronghold; a castle.

(beet-mashk-va) Bedchamber; an apartment for sleeping in; a chamber for a bed; (b) a tabernacle.

(beet-mashk-na) Tabernacle; a slightly built and temporary building used as a place of sacrifice and worship; a temporary habitation.

(beet-mashr-ya) Lodging; a place of rest, or of temporary habitation.

(beet-nue-ra) Stove; an apparatus for inclining a fire used for cooking or heating; a temple of fire.

(beet-ntoo-roo-ta) House of detention; a house in which a person is held or confined while in custody; a prison.

(beet-nish-shy) Harem; the apartments of the women and the children in a Mohammedan house.

(beet-sa-dy) A place dedicated to or containing the relics of martyrs.

(beet-sim-ma-la) Those on the left hand side, or those rejected on the last day.

(beet-aa-voo-raa) Granary: a store-house where grain are kept; a barn.

(beet-id-naa) Recorder's office; a place where records of writing, and transactions are kept; the office of a registrar.
(beet- ul-vaa-taa) Temple of Idols; a house of evil or sin.

(beet- u- ma) Sepulchre; a grave or tomb; a place of burial.

(beet-un-yaa) Bethany; the house of echo; the house of debate or answering.

(beet-pa-ghy) Bethpage; the house, or the land of figs.

(beet- pull-kha-na) Factory; a building in which goods are manufactured.

(beet- pa-ghy) Bethpage; the house, or the land of figs.

(beet- sah-ta) Refectory; a room for refreshments; a synagogue.

(beet-shool-taa-naa) Dominion; supreme authority; sovereignty.

(beet-te-ghoor-taa) Fair; a market held at particular times.

(beet-tur-aa) Vestibule; a porch or entrance into a house.

(bai-ta-eat) Privately; secretly; in a private manner; personally; alone.

(bai-tue-na) Cell; a small house, or place of residence; a small room.

(bai-tue-ta) Household; those dwelling under the same roof; the complete furniture of a house.

(bai-ta-ya) Domestic; belonging to the family or household; private.

(bai-ta-ue-ta) Domesticity; relationship; familiarity; affinity; the state of being domestic.

(bak) Bey; squire; lord; the owner of a large estate; an overseer; a toast-master; a host.

(bkha) To weep; cry; wail; to express grief by shedding tears; lament.

(bak-ka) Cock; the male of birds especially the domestic fowls.

(ba-cha) Cub; the young of certain animals, as bear, fox, lion, dog, etc.;

(ba-choo) Knucklebone; a device used in the game of chance; a dice.

(bakh-ya) Weep; weeping; expressing grief by shedding tears; crying; lamenting.

(bakh-ya-na) Weeper; one who weeps; one who sheds tears; a cry-baby.

(bkhey-raa) Precocious; Primary; in the first order of rank, place or time.

(bkhey-raa-eat) Primarily; in first place; originally; firstly.

(bkhey-raa-vaa) Primitive; the earliest; pertaining to the beginning.

(bkhey-raa-yoo-taa) Priority; the condition or state of being the first.
(bkhai-ta) Weeping; expressing sorrow by shedding tears; crying.

(bkhaa-raa) Prime; To be the first in order or rank, time or importance; the original.

(bakh- ta) Woman; an adult person of the female sex; (b) wife; a woman united in lawful wedlock to a man.

(bakh-tue-ta) Wifehood; the state or condition of being a wife.

(bakh-ta-ya) Womanish; like a woman; unlike a man; feminine.

(bakh-ta-ue-ta) Womanhood; the state and collective qualities of a woman; (b) wifehood.

(bla) For want of; for the lack of; without the support of; because of not.

(ba-la) Memory; that faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous occurrences; (b) heart; to take to heart; consider; care.

(ba-la) Face; front; the part which presents itself to the view; visage.

(bla) Wear; to waste by continual attrition, scraping, percussion, or the like.

(bul-laa) Mishap; misfortune; calamity; trouble; bad luck; disaster.

(ba-liss-mune) Balsam; an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs and used medicinally or in perfumery.

(bul-qoo-ty) Dazzle; to overpower by a glare of light; dim by excess of light.

(bal-bue-ye) Dig; to turn up, or delve into; to loosen with an instrument.

(bal-bue-ly) Improve; to ameliorate by care or cultivation; to gain in health.

(bul-boo-sy) Twinkle; glitter; to sparkle with light; glisten; gleam.

(bul-baa-taa) Spark; a small particle of fire or ignited substance thrown off in combustion.

(bal-be-ya-na-dkee-ky) Toothpick; a pointed sliver for removing particles from teeth.

(bal-bai-tya) Digging; picking; turning earth over with a spade or any sharp instrument; quizzing; inquiring.

(bal-ba-ly) Empty talk; common talk; parlance; mean acts.

(bul-biss-saa-anaa) Glitterer; twinkler; an object that twinkles or glitters.

(bul-buss-taa) Glittering; twinkling; sparkling; shining; illumination.

(bla-ga) To be busy; to be occupied; to keep constantly engaged; to be active.

(bal-ga) Trace; a visible appearance of anything left when it does not exist.

(blig-ga) Busy; not idle, nor at leisure; earnestly employed; hustling.

(bul-ghum) Phlegm; the mucus secreted in the air passages of the throat; spittle.

(be-lag-ta) Wrist; the joint uniting the hand to the arm.

(blag-ta) Busying; being busy; keeping self busy or occupied.

(ba-lad Acquainted; familiar; personally known; experienced; knowing.

(ba-la-due-ta Acquaintance; the state of having more than superficial knowledge.

(ba-lad-chey) Guide; one who leads or directs; one who shows the way.

(ba-lad-chey-ue-ta) Guidance; the act of leading or directing; the superintendence of a guide.

(bal-hue-ye) Terrify; to alarm or shock with fear; to frighten.

(bal-lue) Distinct; known; having the difference marked; separated by a visible sign; marked out.
(baa-loov- vaa) Throat; the part of the neck in front of the spine.

(bul- loo-taa) Oak; the fruit of oak, a smooth nut called Acorn.

(bul- loot- mal- ca) Chestnut; the nut of a tree of Beech family;

(blumeb-taa) Plumbata; a scourge loaded with lead.

(baal-loo-aa) Throat; the part of the neck in front of the spine. hence, the passage through it to the stomach and lungs; the Pharynx.

(baal-loo-aa-naa) Glutton; one who eats to excess or voraciously; greedy.

(bil-lure) Crystal; an inorganic body having a definite geometrical form.

(blue-ra) Bracelet; an ornamental band or ring for the wrist; a chain.

(bal-lue-ta) Distinction; the difference by which one is known from the others.

(bal-khue-da) Alone; apart from another or others; only solely; singly.

(bal-khue-da-ue-ta) Loneliness; the state of being alone; singleness.

(baal-laakhaa-naa) Balcony; a platform or gallery projecting from the wall of a building, enclosed by a balustrade or parapet; a projecting room.

(bil-taa) Knop; an ornament of clustered flowers: the button of a flower.

(bil-tey-taa) Teredoxylophagus; caries; a boring worm.

(bla-ya) Wear; wear-out; to impair or waste by time, usage, friction, etc.;

(bl-ya) Worn; worn-out; exhausted by wear; impaired; damaged by usage.

(bley-la) Confused; perplexed; disconcerted; in a state of disorder.

(bley-la-eat) Confusedly; in a confused manner; without any order.

(bley-lue-ta) Confusion; the state of being mixed so as to produce an error; being at a loss.

(bley-oo-taa) Avidity; greediness; strong appetite; intenseness of desire.

(bil-yu-ul) Naughty; having little or nothing; worthless; good for nothing.

(bil-lit) Passport; ticket: coupon; a label or card giving its possessor some specific right; a license to travel in a foreign country.

(blai-ta) Wearing; consuming or rendering useless by attrition or decay.

(bal-ca) Perhaps; possibly; may; may be; probably; perchance.

(blaa-chaa) Crush; mash; smash; bruise; to crush between two opposite bodies.

(bil-choo) Slush; a soft mixture of any ground material and liquid, especially of floor and melted butter.

(bal-kue-ta) Probability; possibility; having a chance; perhaps.

(bee-lak-ta) Wrist; the joint uniting the hand with arm.

(bal-lue) Apparent; distinct; known; open to view; distinguished.

(bla-ma) Check; restrain; to put a stop to; to restrain temporarily; to repress; to curb; to muzzle.

(bal-ma) Tow; the fibrous part of a plant, especially to flax and hemp; chaff; (b) muzzle; halter; headstall.

(bul-moo-chy) Mix; to cause an interpenetration of the parts of; to stir.

(bal-mue-ly) Entangle; to twist in such a manner as not to be easily separated.

(bla-sa) Bruise; to injure, as by a blow, without lacerating; to contuse.
Atnca, ISLnpes. (baa-lis-taa) Zebra; a wild equine animal of Africa, with black and white stripes.

(blis-toos) Balisteae; an engine of war to throw darts or stones at enemy.

(bals-mune) Balsam; balm; an oily, aromatic, resinous substance obtained from certain trees or shrubs, and used medicinally or in perfumes.

(bal-sa-na) Bruiser; one who, or that which causes superficial injury by a blow.

(blas-ta) Bruising; the act of causing superficial injury by a blow.

(blaa) Swallow; to take into the stomach through the esophagus; engulf; absorb.

(blaa-aa) To swallow; to take into the stomach through Esophagus; to absorb.

(bul-aa) Mishap; misfortune; misadventure; evil accident; ill-luck.

(bil-um) Balaam; an allusion to the miracle of Balaam’s ass speaking.

(bul-aa-naa) Swaller; devourer; one who, or that which swallows.

(blai-taa) Swallowing; the act of taking into the stomach through Esophagus.

(bal-qa) Speckled; spotted; pie-bald; marked with spots of different color from that of the rest of the surface.

(blaa-qa) Happening unexpectedly or quickly; taking place suddenly.

(blaa-qa uy-ny) Stare; to look fixedly with wide-open eyes, as through fear, wonder, surprise, impudence etc., to gaze; look at intently.

(bal-que) First-fruit. said of fruits showing signs of ripeness. (b) a sign; insignia.

(bal-que) Opposite; contrary; adverse; antagonistic.

(bal-que-la-ya) Opponent; an adversary; one who opposes another, especially in argument or debate; an antagonist.

(bal-que-la-ue-ta) Opposition; antagonism; contradiction; adversity; the active opposition of two opponents.

(bul-qoo-ty) Dazzle; to be confused by excess of brightness; to blur; dim.

(bal-qey) Ocelot; a large striped and spotted cat resembling a leopard.

(bulqis) The name of the queen of Sheba, according to the Mohammedans.

(bil-sha-ya) Marauder; one who roves in search of plunder; a bandit; thief.

(bul-taa) Ax; axe; a tool or instrument of steel or iron, attached to a handle, used for hewing or chopping wood or other material.

(bil-tey) Venus; the Roman goddess of love and beauty, corresponding to the Greek Aphrodite; the most brilliant of the planets moving in an orbit between Mercury and the Earth, the mean distance of which from the sun is about 67,000,000 miles.

(bal-tik) Baltic; Baltic sea, enclosed by Sweden, Russia & Germany, 160,000 sq. m.

(bum-baa) Stroke; a knock or blow with the hand, especially when closed.

(bmushe-ta-que-ta) Eagerly; anxiously; vehemently; earnestly; keenly.

(bum-yaa) Okra; a plant of southern United States and West Indies, with mucilaginous green pods, used as pickles, and basis for soups, stews, etc.;

(bmil-ue-ta) Fully; completely; abundantly; perfectly; wholly.

(bna) To build; to construct; to erect, as a house; to raise anything on a foundation.

(bin-na) Foundation; base: the basis or lowest part of a structure; groundwork.

(bun-naa) Bricklayer; one whose occupation is to build with brick or stones.

(ban-bue-la) Faucet; a device fixed to a
pipe to control the flow of liquid from it.

(ban-bue-a) Mound; a small hill or elevation of earth; hillock; steep; declivity.

(band-y) Bond; a binding or tie; impaction; dependence; reliance; connection.

(band va-a) Tease; to vex with impertinence; to annoy or irritate by jests and raillery; to become constipated.

(ban-da) Dam; a barrier across a water-course; anything used to stop the flow of water in its course.

(ban-dy) Swaddling-cloth; a band or cloth wrapped round an infant.

(ban-due-ky) To roll; to move in a circular direction; to roll into a ball.

(ban-dar) Harbor; a port or haven for ships; a sea-port.

(bneu-ba) Alternately; in turns; in reciprocal succession; succeeding by turns.

(ba-na-vush) Dark-red; a color between the red and black.

(ba-nue ya) Builder; one who builds; one whose occupation is to build.

(bnue-ny dro-maa) Boanerges; the sons of the high. (James and John)

(bna-ya) Build; to form by uniting materials into a regular structure.

(ban-na-ue-ta) Building; the art of building or fabricating; brick-laying.

(bin-yana) A building; a fabric or edifice constructed, as a house, a church, etc.

(ban-ya-na) Builder; one whose occupation is to build, as a carpenter, bricklayer.

(bnai-na-sha) Human race; Humanity; mankind collectively; sons of men.

(bin-ya) Foundation; that on which anything may stand; base.

(ba-nai-ta) Matron; a woman superintendent; housekeeper; mistress.

(bnai-ta) Building; the art of constructing edifices; the act of constructing.

(ban-pue-ry) Crown; to invest with a crown, or royal dignity and power.

(bin-par) Crown; a royal headdress worn as the insignia of sovereignty.

(ban-pir-ra-na) Crown; one who or that which crowns.

(ban-par-ta) Crowning; the act of investing with a crown; hence, royal dignity.

(bneu-sha) Alone; sole; solitary; apart from any other; only; singly.

(ba-neu-sha) Violet; the well known low growing plant, with heart shaped leaves, which in the spring bears white, purple or yellow blossoms.

(bun-qoo-ly) Gulp; to swallow eagerly, or in large draughts; to swallow up.

(bas) Forasmuch; considering that; since; now that; seeing that because that.

(bas-sa) Enough; sufficient; adequate to meet the want; giving contentment.

(bsa) Disdain; to think unworthy; deem unsuitable; despise; scorn; dislike.

(bas dakh) How then; in what manner or way? how; to what extent.

(bis-da ya) An ancient gold or silver coin, worth 700 drachmas.

(be-sad-ya) Cushion; a pillow or soft pad, for sitting or reclining upon.

(bas-me) Cure; to heal: to restore to normalcy or health; to set free.

(bist-raa) Back; hinder part in man, or other animal; the hinder or rear part of a thing opposed to front.

(bas-va) Vile; worthless; morally base or impure; wicked; disdainful; neglectful.
(bass-ya-eat) Vilely; lowly; basely; worthlessly; cheaply.
(bass-ue-ta) Vilness; disdainfulness; carelessness; negligence.
(bass-se-ley-qa) Basilica; a public hall of rectangular shape, used for judicial assemblies in ancient Rome; a church built on such a plan.
(bass-sey-ma) Delicious; highly pleasing to the senses, taste, and mind.
(bass-sey-ma-eat) Deliciously; pleasantly; grateful to the senses.
(bass-sey-mue-ta) Deliciouslyness; the quality of being pleasant to senses.
(biss-ya-na) Despise; to look down upon with disfavor or contempt.
(ba-sis) Basis; foundation; the fundamental principle of anything.
(bsey-ra) Contemptuous; manifesting contempt; scornful; haughty; insolent.
(bsey-raa-eat) Contemptuously; scornfully; desdainfully; despitefully.
(bsey-roo-ta) Contempt; regarding that which is esteemed mean or vile.
(biss-ca) Curl; a lock of hairs; a tuft; a cluster or ringlet of hairs.
(bass-ky) Inasmuch; seeing that; now that; since; in a like degree.
(bass-kad) Inasmuch as; seeing that as; now that; in this or that case.
(bsa-ma) Recuperate; to recover from an illness; to be cured; to heal.
(bsa-ma) To be pleased; to be delighted; to be well pleased or satisfied.
(biss-ma) Incense; frankincense; an aromatic gum which produces perfume when burned in religious rites.
(bass-sa-ma) Perfumer; one who or that which perfumes; a dealer in perfumes.

(bism-illaah) In the name of the god; an expression used in some parts of Asia Minor, when a person is about to do something.
(biss-moo-ry) Still; to remain motionless; to nail down.
(bass-ma-na) Healer; one who or that which heals; curer; a physician.
(ba-sam-ta) Healing; curing; the art or act of healing; causing recovery.
(biss-purr) Prop; support; assistance; help; aid; a stay.
(bsaa-raa) Diminish; decrease; lessen; become smaller; (b) despise; degrade.
(biss-raa) Flesh; the part of the animal's body underlying the skin and composed of soft muscular tissue; Meat.
(biss-raa-dkhue-ra) Pig; the flesh of swine, used for food.
(biss-raa-naa) Fleshy; corpulent; plump; gross; fat; corporeal.
(biss-raa-naa-eat) Carrying; corporeally; according to the flesh or humanity.
(biss-raa-noo-ta) Flesheness; fatness; (b) incarnation.
(biss-raa-naa-ya) fleshly; animal; not vegetable; carnal; earthly; worldly.
(biss-ta) venturesome; Bold; courageous; forward; rude; planned or executed with courage and spirit.
(bas-ta) Captive; prisoner; a person confined against his or her will.
(bass-tue-ye) Venture; to dare; to be bold; to hazard one's self.
(bass-tue-qa) Bottle; a hollow vessel, usually with a narrow neck, used for holding liquids.
(bis-tey) Bar; a piece of metal long in proportion to its thickness, (in Asia pla-
ced upon the mouth of the oven, dug in the ground, to support the pots while the cooking is taking place.

(bas-te-ya-na) Venturer; a bold person; one who risks danger.

(bas-tai-ta) Venturing; an undertaking of danger or chance; being bold.

(bis-ta-na) Plantation; a melon, watermelon or cucumber garden.

(bist-raa) Back; hind; in man, the hinder part of the body; in other animals the upper portion.

(bist-raa-eat) Backwardly; with the back in advance; adversely.

(bist-raa-ya-a) Backward; with the back foremost; latter.

(bist-raa-naa-ya-a) Posterior; subsequent in time or place; hinder.

(be-aa) Want; to desire, or have need of; to seek; to long or wish for; to be destitute.

(bu-edoo-ya-ta) Bubble; a small bladder of water or other fluid filled with air or gas.

(ba-aa-daa) Depart; to go away; migrate; to move away; to quit, leave or separate.

(b-oot-ta) kick; kicking; a blow by the foot or knee.

(baa-oo-ya-a) Lover; one who desires and seeks earnestly.

(bu-oo-laa) Green fruit; unripe fruit; the fruit which is unfit to eat.

(baa-oo-ta) Request; a desire expressed; petition; solicitation; entreaty.

(b-aq-ta) kick; to urge on with heels; to spur; to incite to action; to hasten.

(ba-aa-ya-a) To want; to desire; to seek earnestly; to wish for.

(b-ey-kha) Wretched; very miserable; woeful; sunk in, or accompanied by deep affliction or distress.

(b-ey-loo-ta) Marriage; the married state; the act of legally uniting a man and a woman; in wedlock.

(baa-iss) Cause; that which contributes to a result; reason; motive.

(bu-eyaa-naa) One who desires or seeks earnestly; one who longs for a thing.

(b-ey-raa) Beast; any four footed animal that may be used for labor, food, etc.;

(b-ey-raa-eat) Beastly; irrationally; like a beast; without a reason.

(b-ey-raa-ya-a) Beastly; like a beast; animal like; disagreeable; nasty.

(b-er-aa-naa-yaa) Beast-like; beastly; of or belonging to the animal life; brute; cruel; savage.

(b-ai-ta) Wanting; desiring; longing for eagerly; wishing for.

(ba-aa-laa) To own to take for one's own; to become an owner; to possess.

(bu-elaa) Lord; owner; master; the head of a family; a husband or father.

(bul-boor-ly) Stutter; to hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to stammer.

(bul-bil-laa-naa) Stutterer; one who stutters or stammers; one who hesitates in uttering words.

(bul-bul-ta) Stuttering; hesitation in speech; stammering.

(b-il-lut) Because; by reason of; because of the fact; because of.

(baa-is) Cause; that which produces or contributes to a result a reason.

(b-aq-ta) Agitation; convulsion; a convulsive fit; violence.

(ba-aa-raa) Pluck; to pull of, out, or up; to gather; to pick or snatch; (b) to be cruel, fierce, savage or merciless.

(bur-boor-rv) Bellow; to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull; to roar.
(bu-bur-taa) Bellowing; making a hollow, loud noise, as a cow or bull.
(bu-rey-raa) Fierce; savage; violent; ferocious; merciless.
(bu-rey-raa-eat) Fiercely; savagely; ferociously; violently.
(bu-rey-roo-taa) Brutality; fierceness; violence; fury; rage.
(bu-rey-raa-yaa) Wild; fierce; raging; cruel; violent; savage.
(bu-rey-raa-yoo-taa) Fierceness; fury; savageness; violence; rage.
(baa-ut) Stale; vapid; not fresh or new; worn out by use or familiarity.
(b-aai-taa) Wanting; desiring; wishing for; requesting; searching for.
(be-ta) Egg; the oval or roundish body laid by the birds, and certain animals.
(be-ta-na-ya) Oval; shaped like an egg; elliptical; anything egg-shaped.
(baa-paa) Fidelity; appreciation of favors received; gratitude; thankfulness; the just valuation; loyalty.
(bup-taa) Braid; a plaited band or fillet; a ribbon; lace; texture.
(bsaa) Investigate; to look or search into; to ascertain by a certain inquiry; to examine.
(baa-soo-ya-a) Investigator; one ascertains by careful inquiry; an explorer.
(be-soor) Short-coming; not coming up to expectation.
(baa-soo-raa) Less; not so much; in a smaller or lower degree.
(bsoor-yaa) Short-coming; fault; failure; deficiency.
(baa-soo-roo-taa) Deficiency; Short-coming; incompleteness.
(bsoor-taa) Counterpane; a duplicate part or copy of an indenture.
(bsey-soo-taa) Leanliness; emaciation; the quality of being lean.
(bsey-raa) Diminished; decreased; having become smaller; lessened.
(bsey-raa-eat) In a diminished or smaller manner; less; very small.
(bsey-roo-taa) Reduction; the state of being reduced or diminished; having become less or smaller.
(bsir-ta-na-ya) Slight; very little or small; having been decreased, reduced.
(biss-la dya-ma) Scille maritima; a sea vegetable.
(buss-maa) Print; printing; an impression of type; a mark or a character.
(buss-moo-ny) To print; to practice the art of printing; to impress.
(buss-moo-ry) To nail down; (b) to be at a stand-still; to remain motionless.
(buss-mun-ta) Printing; practicing the art of printing; publishing; impression.
(biss-maa-rra) Nail; a pointed piece of metal usually having a head, used in fastening together wood-work.
(baa-saa-rut) Discretion; foresight; judgement; prudence; fortune.
(baa-saa-rtt) Inquiry; investigation; search by questioning; examination; to question.
(baq-qa) Gnat; a small stinging winged insect, allied to the mosquito.
(baa-qa) Paca; a small South American rodent; allied to Guinea Pig; an Agouti.
(baq-bue-ty) gurgle; bubble; to flow or run with a purling bubbling sound.

(baq-gaa-ty) Gurgling; an irregular noisy sound, as that of water from a bottle.

(buq-buq-taa) Gurgling; the noise made by pouring water out of a bottle.

(baq-de-ney-sa) Parsley; a common garden herb with curled leaves which are used in flavoring soups, stews, etc.

(biq-qoo) Pitcher; vase; an earthen vessel used for holding water.

(baq-que-ya) Durable; lasting; durable; not easily perishable; sturdy; strong.

(baa-qoo-ry) Ask; to inquire or request; to seek to obtain by words.

(buq-toor-raa) Pectoral; the breast-plate of the Jewish high-priest.

(buq-too-raa) Grave; an excavation in the earth for the reception of a dead body.

(bqey-qa) Rotten; putrefied; decomposed; unsound; untrustworthy.

(bqey-que-ta) Rottenness; the state of being rotten; putrefaction.

(biq-qey-ta) Cutaneous eruption; irritation of the skin.

(buq-qu) Green-grocer; a retailer of vegetables or fruits; one who leases a piece of land for its products.

(baq-la) Broad-bean; pea-bean; a variety of the edible white beans.

(baq-lue-sha) Pebble; a small stone worn and rounded by the action of water.

(baq-ley-ta) Pea-bean; broad-bean; a variety of the edible white bean.

(bug-lun) Flamingo; a long-legged, web-footed bird; heron.

(baq-qam) Brazil wood; the wood of the Oriental Caesalpinia Sapan.


Brother tradesman; a fellow tradesman.

Manual; a handbook a handy compendium.

Consubstantial; of the same substance or nature.

Man; humanity; the son of man; a human being.

Humanity; mankind; the state of being a human.

Fellow traveler; a companion on a trip or voyage.

Steward; one who manages the domestic concerns of a family.

Kindred; a relation by birth or marriage; consanguinity; kin.

Colleague; associate in the same employment or trade.

Bastard; a child begotten and born out of wedlock.

Kindred; of the identical species; of the same race or character.

Diocesan; of or pertaining to a diocese; provincial.

Contemporary; existing or occurring at the same time.

Yoke-fellow; a companion, like a husband and a wife.

Seed; that part of the plant that contains the embryo of the future plant; the animal semen.

Spermatozoon; the germ cell of a male animal, the function of which is to fertilize the ovum of the female.

Free-man; born free; the son of a free man; a nobleman.

Lover; one attached to another by affection; a friend.

Stir; to disturb the relative position by mixing.

Soldier; a person engaged in military service; a private as distinguished from an officer.

The son of the merciful one, I.E. the Christ.

Cognate; allied by blood; of the same race or species.

Chronicle; a historical record according to date.

He who stands on the right hand side, especially at the last judgement.

Cosubstantial; having the same substance, essence, or nature.

Fellow traveler; a companion on a trip or voyage.

The son of or the sharer of the promise.

Assessor; one appointed to assess property or persons for taxation; (b) a consort.

Counselor; one who gives advice, especially legal advice.

Crown Prince; the heir apparent to a crown.

Partaker; one who takes part in common with others.

Foreigner; a person belonging to a foreign country.

Fellow laborer; a fellow worker; yoke fellow.

Human; the mankind; human being;
(bur-se-taa) Colleague; an associate in the same office or commission. It is never used of partners in trade.

(bur-oom-raa) Monk; a man who devotes himself exclusively to a religious life and lives in a community with others similarly bound by vows to chastity, obedience, and poverty.

(bur-eyaa-daa) Intimate; close in friendship; confidential; familiar.

(bur-ul-maa) Layman; one of the people, as distinguished from a clergyman.

(bur-ama) Cousin; the son of a paternal uncle; a male first cousin.

(bur-um-maa) Gentile; to the Jews, one outside of their race or faith; to the Christians, one who is neither a Jew nor a Christian; a pagan.

(bur-pule-kha-na) Mate; an associate; a companion; a partner in labor.

(bur-soe-raa) Collar; anything encircling the neck, worn for use, restraint, or ornament; a round ring or flange.

(bur-qya-ma) Allied; united by friendship, treaty, league, confederacy or marriage.

(bur-shim-ma) Namesake; having the same name as another or others.

(bur-teu-dey-ta) Co-religionist; one of the same religion as another.

(bir-ra) Assault; an attack with violence by physical means; rushing; run towards.

(bra) Create; to cause to come into existence; form a non-existing thing.

(ba-ra) Dam; a barrier across a water-course; any contrivance to stop flow of water, (bree) let alone; Leave off; don't; quit it; stay away from me, or it.

(bar-ra) External; exterior; outside; the outer; out; without; (b) measurement.

(baa-raa-bur) Equal; of the same extent or magnitude; of the same rank, degree, or value.

(baa-raa-baa-roo-taa) Equality; the state of being equal.

(bar-raeat) Outwardly; externally; superficially; exteriorly; on the outer surface.

(bur-baad) Ruin; destruction; that which has fallen down, and is worthless.

(bar-bue-zy) Disperse; to scatter in different directions; to separate.

(bur-boo-ry) Bellow; to utter a full resonant sound, as a bull.

(bar-bue-ry) Charge; to rush on or attack; to assault; to fall upon.

(bar-baz-ta) Dispersion; the act of dispersing or scattering in different directions.

(baa-raa-bur) Equal; of the same extent, or magnitude; peer.

(bur-bur-raa-yoo-taa) Barbarian; a man in a rude savage state; a foreigner.

(bur-bur-raa-yaa) Barbarian; an uncivilized state or condition.

(ba-ba-ta) Rushing; the act of pressing forward with impetuosity; assault.

(bur-ghir) Jade; a pack horse; a castrated animal, especially a horse.

(ba-da) Hail; the frozen rain-drops; small roundish masses of ice precipitated from the clouds where they are formed by the congelation of vapor.

(bra-da) Rub; scrape; to apply pressure with motion to the surface of.

(bur-raa-dey-ta) Semen; the viscid and whitish fluid secreted in male reproductive organ, containing the Spermatozoa, which fertilizes
the ovum, or egg of the female. (pur- uaa- eiaa) Pack-saddle; a saddle so constructed as to support the load carried by a pack-horse.

(bur-rud-taa) Masturbation; causation of orgasm by hand; onanism.

(baa-rood) Gun-powder; a black, granular substance, used in gunnery.

(bur-roo-dy) Masturbate; to cause orgasm by hand; self-pollute.

(ba-rue-za) Dry; having little humidity or none; free from moisture.

(ba-rue-ya) Creator; one who creates or produces, specifically the supreme being.

(ba-rue-ue-ta) Creation; the act of creating or causing to exist.

(ba-rue-khy) Bless; to invoke a blessing upon; to consecrate; (b) to marry or perform a marriage ceremony.

(ba-ro-mit-raa) Barometer; an instrument for measuring the weight or pressure of atmosphere.

(brue- na) Son; a male child; the offspring of a parent, father or mother.

(brue-na eue-ga) Step-son; a son of a husband or wife by a previous marriage.

(bir-ya-na) Apron; a portion of material worn as a protective covering to the front of a person.

(baa-root) Gun-powder; an explosive substance composed of sulphur, niter and charcoal.

(brue-ta) Cypress; a species of evergreen trees, remarkable for its durability.

(bra-za) Drying; withering; tending to exhaust or lose moisture.

(bir-za) Land; the solid portion of the surface of the globe; ground; dry-land.

(bruz-zil) Brazil; the largest country of the South American Continent.

(braz-ta) Winering; drying; losing moisture or freshness; becoming sapless.

(bar-khvash) Suitable; satisfying; fitting; appropriate; pleasant.

(bar-khue-shy) Stir; to disturb the relative position of the particles of, by passing something through it.

(bur-khma-ya) Brother-in-law; the brother of a man's wife.

(bur-khmai-ta) Sister-in-law; the sister of a man's wife.

(bar-khish-sha-na) One who or that which stirs or agitates; stirrer; mixer.

(bar-khash-ta) Stirring; putting in motion, by passing something through.

(bir-taa) Bud; a small protuberance on the stem, or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, flowers or stems.

(bur-too-ny) To bud; to put forth, or produce buds, as a plant.

(bur-tun-taa) Budding; the act or process of producing buds.

(bir-ya) Creature; anything created; anything not self-existent; a man.

(bra-ya) Create; to bring into being; to form out of nothing; to cause to exist.

(bar-ra-ya) External; outward; exterior; relating to the outside.

(bir-ya dsus-ta) Foal; the young of horse; colt.

(bar-ra-ya-eat) Externally; in an external manner; outwardly; on the outside.

(baa-rid) Gun-powder; an explosive substance composed of sulphur.
(bir-ue-ta) Creation; the act of creating, or causing to exist; that which is produced, or caused to exist.

(bra-ma) But; but yet; nevertheless; notwithstanding; in spite of that.

(bir-ma) Stallion; an uncastrated male horse kept for breeding.

(baa-rum-bur) Equal; of the same extent, or magnitude.

(burm-Iaa) Barrel; a vessel or cask, cylindrical in form, bulging in the middle, made of wooden staves bound with hoops, an having flat ends or heads.

(bir-tinge) Brass; an alloy of copper and zinc, (usually yellow) in variable proportions, but often containing two parts of copper to one of zinc. It sometimes contains tin, and rarely other metals.

(bir-noe-tey) Snuff; pulverized tobacco, prepared to be taken into the nose.

(bur-aks) Contrary; opposite; in an opposite direction; perverse; wayward.

(braa-saa) Bore; to pierce or drill a hole in; to perforate; (b) to transfix.

(bir-saa) Perforation; the act of piercing, or boring through; (b) a hole.

(bra-qa) Rub; to move over the surface of with pressure and friction. (b) to polish; to shine; to make smooth or glossy by friction.

(bar-qa) Lightning; the discharge of atmospheric electricity, accompanied by a vivid flash of light, commonly from one cloud to another, sometimes from a cloud to the earth, the sound produced by the electricity in passing rapidly through the atmosphere constitutes the thunder, which happens only when clouds are present.
Electricity; a power in nature, a manifestation in energy, producing light, heat, chemical decomposition, and other physical phenomena.

Emerald; a precious stone of a rich green color, a variety of beryl.

Against; opposite to; abreast of; in opposition to, whether the opposition is of sentiment or action; counter to.

Antagonist; an opponent; one who contends with another; an adversary.

Antagonism; opposition; opposition.

Apricot; a fruit allied to the plum, of an orange color, oval shape, and delicious taste.

Canal; an artificial channel filled with water and designed for irrigation of land.

Stable; firmly established; not easily moved, shaken, or overthrown; constant.

Stability; the state or quality of being stable, or firm; strength to stand without being moved or overthrown; freedom from change.

Plain; simple; in a natural stage; careless in manner; innocent; unaffected.

Crowd; group; throng; a number of persons congregated in a close body without order; (b) assault; a violent attempt with force to do to another; attack; assail.

In the beginning; at the commencement of an action, state, or space of time.

Name-sake; one that has the same name as another, especially named out of regard to another.

Check; a written order directing a bank to pay money as herein stated; money order; cheque.

Daughter; the female offspring of the human species; a female child of any age, applied to the animals.

Girl; a female child, from birth to the age of puberty; a young maiden.

Castle; a fortified residence, especially that of a prince or nobleman.

Step-daughter; a daughter of one's wife or husband by a former marriage.

Glove; a cover for the hand, with a separate sheath for each finger.

Trip; a stroke which causes a person to lose footing, by striking the feet from under.

Sister-in-law; the sister of one's husband, or wife.

Cousin; the daughter of a paternal uncle.

Thimble; a kind of cap or cover for the end of finger, used in sewing to protect the finger when pushing the needle through the material.

Echo; a sound reflected from an opposing surface, and repeated to the ear of the listener.

Nest-egg; an egg left in the nest to prevent the hen from forsaking it, and to induce her to lay more in the same place.

Instead of; in the place of; in behalf of.

Dexterous; being skillful and active with the hands; apt; expert.

Cooked; prepared, as food, by boiling, roasting, baking, broiling, etc. ripe; perfect.
Cantaloupe; a muskmelon of several varieties, having when mature, a yellowish skin, and flesh of a reddish orange color.

Maturity; ripeness; the state or quality of being mature, or ripe; full development; perfection.

Cooking; being prepared, as food, by boiling, baking, roasting, etc.

Hood; a covering for the head, at times, attached to the garment.

Cooking; the act of preparing food, by the agency of fire or heat.

Saucer; small dish, commonly deeper than a plate, in which a cup is set at the table.

Dexterity; skillful and active with the hands; artful; apt.

Provided; on condition; by stipulation; with the understanding.

Dexterity; skill and ease in using the hands; readiness and grace in physical activity.

Shall; to owe; to be under obligation; as an auxiliary. Shall indicates a duty or necessity whose obligation is derived from the person speaking, as I shall go.

Celibate; one who is unmarried, especially one bound by vows not to marry; chaste.

Virgin; like; chastely; with purity; modestly.

Virginty; the state or quality of being a virgin; undefiled purity or chastity.

Virginal; of, or pertaining to a virgin; maidenly.

Virgin; a woman who has had no carnal knowledge of man; a woman who has not had sexual indulgence; a woman who has not had sexual intercourse.

Complete; perfect; whole; entire; consummate; free from deficiency.

Sea, especially the seat of a pair of trousers.

Nullify; to make void; to render invalid.

Deflor; to deprive of virginity, as a woman; to violate; to ravish.

Slough; a place of deep mud or mire; a swale.

A weight, used in Near east, equalling about 16 pounds.

Haply; by hap, chance, luck, or accident; unexpectedly.

After; later in time; next; subsequent; succeeding; behind.

Rear; behind; the back or the hindmost part; that which is behind, or last in order.

Backward; with the back in advance or foremost; toward the back; toward the rear.

Afterward; at a later or succeeding time; later; from then on.

Subsequent; coming or being after something else; behind.

Subsequence; posteriority; the state of being later or subsequent; the act or state of following; coming later or after.

Behind; at the back part; in the rear; toward the back part or the rear.

Afternoon; the part of the day which follows noon; the time between noon and the evening.

Nape; the back part of the neck; the back of the neck.
The third letter of the Assyriac Alphabet, the cardinal number three, with DALAT prefixed the ordinal, the third.

Rejoice; to feel or express joy or gladness; to be pleased; delightful.

Rejoicing; delight; expression of joy or gladness; an occasion for expressing joy; pleasure; glorious; stately.

Highway; high-road; a main road or thoroughfare; a road or way open to the use of the public.

Geography; the science that describes the surface of the earth, and its division into continents, kingdoms, etc.

Seek; to go in search of; to look for; to resort to; to inquire for; to go about in search of.

Geometry; that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations; a text-book on geometry.

Geometrician; a person skilled in geometry; (b) geometric; pertaining to, or done by geometry.

Geometrician; one who is skilled in geometry.

Arrogant; proud; having excessive self esteem; pleased; delighted.

Arrogance; pride; pleasure; delight; grandeur.

Shear; to cut or clip, especially with scissors or shears.

Luxuriously; in a luxurious manner; with a pomp; happily.

Geometry; that branch of mathematics that treats of the pleasures of the senses; stateliness; magnificence; pomp; majestic appearance.

Boil; to cause to bubble by heat; to be in a state of ebullition through the action of heat.

Beast; any four-footed animals, as distinguished from birds, insects, fishes, and man; an irrational animal; a person rude or coarse, whose actions degrade him below the level of a rational being.

Spy; one who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others; a secret agent; a person sent secretly into an enemy's territory to inspect its works, ascertain its strength, etc. and to communicate such intelligence to the proper officer.

Spying; espionage; the act or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, etc. to make discoveries; secret watching.

Hardship; severe labor or want; oppression; hard-work; misery.
(g-apa) Net; to take with a net; to trap into a net; to snare; (b) to hunt.

(ga-pa) Armpit; the cavity beneath the shoulder; the Axilla.

(jaar) Proclamation; crying from the house-top; an official announcement to public.

(jaar-dra) Proclaim; to make known officially; announce publicly.

(jaar-drai-ta) Proclamation; an official announcement; a public notice.

(jaa-raa) Urinate; to discharge urine; to pass or make water.

(khe-ra) Arrow; a pointed missile weapon, straight, and slender, made to be shot from a bow.

(ghe-rue-na) Dagger; a short edged and pointed weapon, used for stabbing; stiletto; Poniard; a Dirk.

(jaa-shaa) Foal; the young of horse, ass, or camel; a colt; a young male horse.

(gab-ba) Hump; a protuberance on the back; the hump of a camel; a spoke.

(gba) Boil over; to run over the top of a vessel, as liquid when thrown into violent agitation by heat or other cause of effervescence.

(gva) Beg; to ask for charity, especially to ask for habitually or from house to house; to ask earnestly for.

(ghe-ba) Side; aspect or part regarded as contrasted with some other; toward; in the direction of.

(jab-ba-khaa-na) Armory; a place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping; an arsenal; a storehouse.

(gab-ghue-by) Foam; to form foam; to gather foam; to froth; to cause foaming or bubbling by fermentation or agitation; to lather.

(ghib-bue) Foam; froth; the white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles which is formed on the surface of liquids, or in the mouth of an animal, by violent agitation or fermentation.

(ga-bue-ye) Elect; to select; to choose for any office or use; to pick; to gather; to pluck, pull out.

(ga-vue-lue-ta) Modeling; the act or art of making a model, especially of a work of art in some plastic material; fashioning.

(gvule-ya) Fiction; a novel; a literary production of the imagination in prose form; a fable.

(gvule-ta) Plaster; a composition of lime, water and sand, for coating walls; a medicinal application for external use.

(gva-kha) Shatter; to rend into splinters; to break at once into many pieces; to dash; burst, or part violently into many fragments; to be bald; to lose hair on fore part of the head.

(gva-khue-ta) Baldness; destitute of the natural or common covering on the head or top, as of hair, feathers, etc.

(jab-ba-khaa-na) Armory; a place where arms and instruments of war are deposited for safe keeping.

(ghe-va-ya) Beggar; one who makes it his business to ask for alms.

(gab-ya) Selectee; one who is selected, or chosen; the choice; one taken from a number.

(gva-ya) Beg; to ask alms or charity, especially habitually by the wayside or from house to house.

(gab-ya-eat) By choice; freely; spontaneously; voluntarily; of own free will.

(gab-ue-ta) Selection; the act of selecting or choosing; choice by preference; the state of being selected.
Designate; appointed; marked or made known; set apart for a purpose or duty; named.

Fashioning; the making or forming anything; framing; molding; (b) plausibility.

Fashion; formation; creation; that which is molded or formed.

Eyebrow; the hair that covers the ridge over the eyes; the brow.

Elector; one who elects, or has the right of choice; a person who is entitled to take part in election.

Gatherer; one who gathers, collects, or picks; a picker of fruit.

 Married; being in the state of matrimony; wedded.

Begging; the act of asking alms or charity, especially to ask for habitually, or from house to house.

Election; the act of choosing; the act of choosing a person to fill an office, as by ballot, or uplifted hand; selection; (b) gathering; collecting; picking.

Mix; knead; to cause a promiscuous interpenetration of the parts of, as of two or more substances with each other; to blend into one compound or mass.

Nauseate; a sickness of the stomach; accompanied with an inclination to vomit.

Swarm; a large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion; throng; multitude.

Coagulate; to change into a curdlike, or semisolid state, not by evaporation but by some kind of chemical reaction; to curdle.

Rind; the external covering, or coat, as of flesh, fruit, trees, etc. skin; hide, bark, peel; shell.

(jab-bur) Gallant; noble in spirit; brave; high-spirited; courageous.

(Goe-raa) Gallant; a brave man; courageous man; a man of mettle or high spirit.

(Husband; a man who has a wife; a married man; the correlative of wife.

Marry; to unite in a wedlock or matrimony; to join according to law.

Manhood; bravery; gallantry; courage; heroism; intrepidity.

Manly; having qualities becoming to a man; brave; noble.

Effeminate; having some characteristic of a woman; soft, or delicate to an unmanly degree; enervate; without strength.

Starvation; distress because of famine; the state of being hungry.

Marriage; the act of marrying, or the state of being married; legal union of a man and a woman, as husband and wife.

Amazon; a tall, strong, masculine woman; a virile and valiant woman; a virago; a woman of extraordinary stature, strength, and courage; a female warrior.

Cheese; the curd of milk, coagulated usually with rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a solid mass in a hoop.

Stucco; plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls; plaster.

Braid; a plait, or narrow fabric, formed by weaving together different strands.
(gag-ga) Lever; a sharp lever, usually of wood, used for digging up large-rooted vegetables, and weeds; a spud.

(ga-ga) Clumsy; without skill or grace; wanting dexterity, nimbleness, or readiness; awkward; stiff; unhandy.

(ghe-jig) Rage; violent excitement; anger accompanied with raving; overmastering wrath; temper.

(ghij-ja-ghij) Creeping: moving along the ground, or any other surface, on the belly; crawling.

(jigh-jigh-ghaa) Tinsel; a very thin shining material used for ornamental purposes; foil.

(gaj-ghue-jy) Creep; to move along the ground, on the belly, as a reptile.

(gagh-va-ya) Fornicator; an unmarried person. female or male, who has criminal intercourse with the other sex; one guilty of fornication.

(gagh-vai-ta) Fornicator; harlot; a woman who procures her body for hire; a common woman; a strumpet; a prostitute.

(ga-ghule-ta) Golgotha; the place where Christ was crucified, on a small hill outside of Jerusalem; calvary.

(ja-goo-ry) Contend; to strive in opposition; to contest; to dispute; to vie; to quarrel; to fight; to struggle or exert one's self to obtain or retain possession of; to strive in debate; to engage in discussion.

(gug-raa-naa) Glutton; one who eats voraciously or to excess; a gormandizer; one who gluts himself; greedy.

(gug-gur-taa) Gargling; the act of rinsing the throat by agitating the liquid by an expulsion of air from the lungs; the throat.

(jid-min) Except; with exclusion of; with the exception of; leaving or left out; excepting; beside aside from, out of the course of.

(ja-da) Highway; a road or way open to the use of the public; a main road or thoroughfare.

(gda) Mount; to ascend; to climb; to get up; to rise up; (b) to weave; (c) to cut off; to put an end to.

(gad-da) Fortune; the arrival of something in a sudden or unexpected manner; luck; an event good or ill affecting one's interests or happiness, and which is deemed casual; a series of events regarded as occurring by chance; hap; fate.

(gda) To be foul, impure, or unclean; to be defiled, tainted, or soiled; to be desecrated; to be contaminated.

(iiid-da) Lance; a weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft or handle, and a steel head or blade; a spear; a long, pointed weapon, used by thrusting.
Thread; a very thin line or cord of flax, cotton, silk or other fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; string; cord.

Thrum; one of the ends of the weaver's threads hence, any soft short threads; any coarse yarn.

Wormwood; a plant, having a bitter and slightly aromatic taste, used as a tonic and vermifuge, and protect woolen garments from moth.

Brigand; a highwayman; bandit; a member of a gang of freebooters infesting mountainous districts.

Pass; Mountain pass; an opening, or track, over mountains.

Youth; a boy from ten to eighteen years of age; a Lad.

Gland; a bodily organ by which secretion is carried on.

Pollute; to defile; render unclean; to make foul, or impure.

Pass; a mountain pass; an opening or track over the mountains.

Tress; a plait of hair; a braid or lock of hair; (b) a neckless; a chain.

Twisting; the act of twisting closely together; weaving.

Abbreviator; one who abbreviates, or shortens; a cutter.

Blasphemer; one who speaks of, or addresses with impious irreverence; one who blasphemes.

Jar; a deep broad-mouthed, vessel of earthenware, for holding liquids, especially for milking animals in.

Capricorn; a southern constellation; tenth sign of the zodiac.

To be polluted, or defiled; to be tainted, foul, impure, or unclean.

Kid; the young of the goat, and the allied animals; a young sheep.

Pole-star; the north-star; a little kid; a little sheep.

Ice; water or other fluid frozen or reduced to the solid state by cold; water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, or Zero Centigrade, in thermometric scale, Ice melts at the same temperature.

Abbreviated; made brief, or briefer; shortened; abridged.

Summary; reduced into a narrow compass, or into few words; short; brief; abbreviated.

Atrocity; enormous wickedness; abominable cruelty.

Rick; a stack or pile, as of grain, hay, or straw, in the open air.

Thread; a thin line or cord of fibrous substance twisted and drawn out; string; cord.

Plait; to interweave the strands or locks of, as, to plait hair; to plait rope; to twine; to weave.

Wrestle; to contend, by grappling with, or striving to trip or throw down another; strive earnestly.

Plaiting; twining; interweaving; (b) wrestling; grappling.

Abbreviate; to shorten, as by contraction of a word, or the omission of a word in a sentence; to reduce a quantity to its lowest terms.

Abbreviation; the act of shortening, or making brief.

Fortunate; coming by good luck, or favorable chance; lucky.
Textile; pertaining to weaving, or woven fabrics; formed by weaving; that which is woven.

Entablature; a superstructure which lies horizontally upon the columns.

Blaspheme; to speak of, or address with impious irreverence, as, to blaspheme the holy spirit.

Blasphemy; an indignity offered to god in words, writing or signs.

Jabiru; one of several large wading birds allied to the stork, in form, etc.

Pool; a small rather deep collection of fresh water, as one supplied by a spring; a pond.

Treason; the offense of betraying the state or subverting the government of the state to which the offender belongs; treachery; rebellion.

Happen; to occur; to chance; to happen through an accident; (b) to heap; to stack; to pile.

Accident; an event which was unexpected, or the cause of which was unforseen; a happening.

Accidentally; unexpectedly; happening suddenly.

Accidental; happening unexpectedly, or by chance; fortuitous; occasional; an adjunct; GRAMM. Adjective.

Time; measure of duration, whether past, present, or future; the period during which anything occurred.

Times; at times; sometimes; particular periods of duration; era; epoch.

Tire; to exhaust the strength of by mental or physical labor; to become weary or fatigued.

Avoid; to keep away from; to keep clear of; to flee; to escape from.

War against infidels; a strive against the enemies of faith; (Mohammedan).

Effort; strenuous exertion, physical or mental; struggle; attempt; endeavor.

Trousseau; the collective lighter outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, and the like; especially, that which is provided for her by her family.

Wantonness; negligence of restraint; recklessness.

Dullness; obtuseness; dimness; obscurity; want of luster.

Tiredness; the state of being tired, or weary, form bodily labcr or mental exertion; Fatigue.

Flight; hasty departure; the act of running away, to escape danger or expected evil; escape.

Young; being in the early part of life or growth; inexperienced; not matured; ignorant.

Wanton; deviating from the rules of chastity; lascivious; lewd; lustful; amorous; unrestrained.

Juvenility; youthfulness; adolescence; the state or condition of being young.

Incline; to deviate from the normal position or direction; to stoop; to bend or bow.

Gehenna; the valley of Hinnom, near Jerusalem, where some of the Israelites sacrificed their children to Moloch, which, on this account, was afterward regarded as a place of abomination, and made a receptacle for all the refuse of the city, perpetual fires being kept up in order to prevent diseases; hell; place of punishment for the wicked after death; the abode of the evil spirits; the place of the dead.
(ghan-ta) Inclination; a leaning; deviation from a line, direction, or course, toward an object; a direction or tendency from the true vertical or horizontal direction.

(ghaa-raa) Dim; to render dim, obscure, or dark; to make less bright or distinct; to take away the luster of.

(ghaa-roo-ta) Short-sightedness; weak-sighted; having a suffusion of the eyes; lacking sight.

(goe) In; not without; within; inside; included; being a part of.

(ga-va) Inside; inner; the inner part; inward; the interior, or internal portion.

(gva) Beg; to ask for as charity, especially to ask for habitually, or from house to house; to ask alms.

(ghue-ja) Lump; a small mass of matter, of irregular shape; an irregular or shapeless mass; (b) grape-vine.

(jue-ja) Movement; the act of moving; change of posture or place; transference, by any means, from one situation to another; natural or appropriate motion.

(gheu-ghue-ye) Prattle; babble; to utter words indistinctly or unintelligibly; to utter inarticulate sounds, as a child; to talk much and idly; to prate; to utter child's talk.

(ghue-ga-ya) Whispering; speaking softly, as when praying; indefinite talk.

(gheu-gai-ta) Prat-tling; babbling; uttering childlike talk; the act of uttering words indistinctly or unintelligibly; uttering inarticulate, and incoherent sounds.

(jeu-ja-na) Mover; a person, or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place.

(ghueg-na-ya) Fatuous; silly; feeble in mind; stupid; foolish; weak.

(jvaj-ta) Moving; being in motion, or action; changing place or posture.

(ghue-da) Band; choir; a number of persons who sing, or play together; a band or organized company of singers, especially in church service.

(ghue-da) Wall; a work or structure of stone, brick, or other materials, raised to some height, and intended for security, or for an inclosure.

(ghue-da) Canteen; a vessel usually made of leather used for carrying water, or other liquids; a leathern bottle.
(ghude-da) Blouse; a light, loose, over-garment like a smock frock, worn by men in some Asiatic countries.

(ghude-ya) Polluted; filthy; defiled; made impure or unclean; debauched.

(ghude-da-pa) Blasphemy; an indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs; impiously irreverent addressed to, or used in reference to, God.

(gude-ga-ha) Dawn; the break of the day; the first appearance of light in the morning; show of approaching sunlight.

(jau-her) Jewel; an ornament of dress and usually made of a precious metal, and having precious stones as a part of its design; a gem.

(jeu-har) Essence; the constituent quality which belongs to any object; the real being; distinctive character; the concentrated preparation of any substance; energy.

(jeu-ha-rey) Essential; belonging to the essence, or that which makes an object; important in the highest degree; containing the essence or the characteristic portion of a substance; energetic.

(juve-va) Mercury; a metallic element mostly obtained by reduction from cinna-bar, one of its ores, it is a heavy, opaque, glistening liquid, commonly called quicksilver, and is used in barometers, thermometers, &c. specific gravity 13.6.

(juve-vub) Answer; something said or written in reply to a question; a response; a responsive action; a solution, the result of a mathematical operation.

(ja-vue-ja) Mover; a person or thing that moves, stirs, or changes place.

(gvue-za-la) Blaze; a stream of gas or vapor emitting light and heat in the process of combustion; flame.

(guv-voo-ty) Belch; to eject wind from the stomach through the mouth; to eructate.

(juve-va-ya) Mercurial; of or pertaining to, or containing mercury.

(jav-vue-ny) Mercurialize; to affect with mercury; to treat with mercury; to expose to the vapor of mercury.

(gheu-za) Walnut; the fruit of certain trees, consisting of a hard and indehiscent shell inclosing the kernel, or kernels.

(gheu-za-ya) Barrenness; the condition of being barren; sterility; unproductiveness; incapability of producing offspring.

(gheuze-la) Ambidexter a person who uses both hands with equal facility.

(gheuz-lig) Eyeflap; a blinder on the horse’s bridle; a flap.

(gheuz-lal) Meteor; especially fiery meteor; flame; fiery coal; fire.

(gooz-aa) Stump; the part of a tree, or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; root.

(gooz-aa-naa-ya) Radical; of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root; relating or belonging to the root; relating or belonging to the root; the ultimate source of derivation; original; fundamental; extreme.

(gva-kha) Collapse; cave in; to fall together suddenly, as the sides of a hollow vessel; to close by falling or shrinking together; to be crushed together; to burst; smash.

(ghue-kha) Atrocity; enormous wickedness; extreme heinousness or cruelty; an atrocious or extremely cruel deed; terror; horror.

(ghuekh-ca) Laughter; a movement of the facial muscles and the eyes caused by a feeling of merriment or pleasure, usually attended by expulsion of air from the lungs.
Crushing; the act of smashing or bruising between two hard bodies, so as to destroy the natural shape of the parts; caving; falling in or down; collapse.

Belching; the act of ejecting wind or gas, from the stomach; eructation.

Inside; within; interior; being within; in reach of; inward.

Internal; inward; pertaining to the inside or center; the inner.

Beggar; one who makes it his business to ask alms.

Beg; to ask for a charity; especially to ask for habitually, as from house to house.

Ball; a round body; any mass resembling a sphere; a spherical body used for play.

Internality; the state of being internal or within; interiority.

Begging; the habitual asking for alms or charity.

Begging; the act of asking for alms or charity.

Fist; the hand when closed or clenched; to strike with the fist.

Pond; a small body of standing water, naturally or artificially confined, and always of a less extent than a lake; a pool.

Mix; meddle; to cause a promiscuous interpenetration of parts.

Nauseate; having inclination to vomit; inclined to throw up.
(gule-pa) Wing; one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect, by which it flies.

(ghue la-qa) Bag; pouch; sack; wallet; a receptacle, usually smaller than a sack.

(gule-shun) Rosary; a bed or roses; a garden of roses; a place where roses grow.

(jule-ta) Cowl; a monk's hood; a covering; that which covers anything.

(gval-ta dlib-ba) Nausea; inclination to vomit; tendency to throw up.

(joom-dva-qa) Dive; to plunge into water head foremost; to thrust the head under water.

(gue-ma) Stable; a building in which animals, especially horses and cattle are lodged and fed; hovel; hut.

(jue-ma) Black-diver; a bird of genus Columbus, remarkable for its diving.

(gume-baz) Dome; cupola; a roof having a rounded form.

(gume-bar) Arcade; an arched gallery, or promenade, lined with shops.

(gume-da) Rash; hasty; impudent; bold daring.

(ghume-da-na) Bold; impudent; rude; rash; forward; venturesome.

(ghume-da-na-eat) Boldly; in a bold or venturesome manner; presumptuously; rashly.

(ghume-da-nue-ta) Boldness; presumption; impudence; overconfidence.

(ghue-mure-ta) Live coal; charcoal, being in a state of ignition; burning charcoal, or coal.

(ghue-mit-rey-yaa) Geometry; that branch of mathematics that treats of the measurements of lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, with their various relations.

(ghue-miz) Sycamore; a tree of the maple family; the buttonwood.

(ghume-la) Camel; a large ruminant quadruped, of which there are two species, the Arabian camel, with a single hump, and the Bactrian camel, with two humps.

(ghume-na-sey-yan) Gymnasium; a building where gymnastic exercises are practiced; a place for athletic exercises, provided with baths.

(goom-raa) Slaughter; great destruction of life by violence; perishing.

(ghem-raeg) Custom; duties on imported or exported goods.

(ghem-raeg khaa-na) Custom-house; the building where duties are paid on exported or imported goods, and vessels are entered and cleared.

(ghume-ra-ra) Weasel; a small carnivorous animal with short legs and long slender body, noted for their bloodthirsty habit of destroying poultry, rats, etc.

(ghume-ta) Shed; den; a structure usually open in front; (b) Slough.

(ghue-na) Color; the hue or appearance that a body presents to the eye; a pigment or paint complexion.

(ghue-na-baa-khun) Sunflower; a plant of the genus Helianthus, it has a large, yellow flower, and which seems to follow the sun.

(ga-va-na-eat) Generally; commonly; extensively, though not universally.

(ghue-na-va) Stealth; the act of stealing; theft; taking and carrying away feloniously; taking without right.

(ghune-baz) Dome; cupola; a roof having a rounded form.

(ghune-ga) Funnel; pipe; an avenue for fluid or flowing substance.
(joon-jaa-raa) Anguish; extreme pain, either of body or mind; excruciating distress; torment; torture; agony.

(goo-naa-kur) Guilty; having incurred guilt; morally delinquent.

(goo-naa-kaa-roo-taa) Guilt; the criminality and consequent exposure to punishment resulting from willful disobedience of law, or from morally wrong action.

(gune-kha) Atrocity; enormous wickedness; an atrocious, or extremely cruel deed; extreme heinousness or cruelty; horror; terror; a terrible event.

(gav-va-nya) General; pertaining to a whole class or order; comprehending many species or individuals; common to many, or the greatest number; as a whole; in gross.

(ghue-na-ya) Reproach; shame, disgrace; blame; censure mingled with contempt; bringing shame, or disgrace upon; an object of blame.

(ivo-ney-ya) Foal; the young of the horse family; a colt; a filly.

(gune-ya) Angle; the enclosed space near the point where two lines meet; a corner; a nook.

(gune-ya sheu-ya) An equal-sided angle; an angle having equal sides.

(gune-ya khar-rey-pa) Acute angle; or one less than a right angle, or less than 90 degrees.

(gune-ya sha-hey-raa) Obtuse angle; one greater than a right angle, or more than 90 degrees.

(gune-ya trey-saa) Right angle; an angle formed by a right line falling on another perpendicularly, or on an angle of 90 degrees, measured by a quarter circle.

(ghue-ney-qa) Harem; a family of wives and concubines belonging to one man, in some Mohammedan countries.

(gheun-cha) Bud; a small protuberance on the stem or branches of a plant, containing the rudiments of future leaves, flowess, or stems; an undeveloped flower.

(gyu-sa) To take refuge; to flee; to seek relief or help; to seek refuge.

(gheu-sa) Refuge; shelter or protection from danger or distress; that which shelters or protects from danger, or from distress and calamity; an asylum.

(gheu-sa-raa) Refugee; one who flees to a shelter, or a place of safety, especially one who, in times of persecution or political commotion, flees to a foreign country for safety.

(ghuse-takh) Impudent; Bold, with contempt or disregard of others; unblushing; impetuous; want of modesty.

(ghuse-takh-e-ter) Impudence; shamelessness; want of modesty; insolence; persisence; obstinacy.

(goo-elaa-naa) Trust; that which is committed or intrusted to one; something received in confidence; deposit; charge; reliance.

(ghue-ama) Vomit; the matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

(ghue-aa-taa) Gleaning; the act of gathering after reapers; that which is gathered by gleaning.

(ghue-pa) Trap; net; to take in a net; to capture by stratagem or wile.

(ghupena) Vine; grapevine; the plant bearing grapes.

(ghup-sin) Gypsum; a mineral consisting of the hydrous sulphate of lime, or calcium, when calcined, it forms plaster of Paris.

(ghup-qa) Spathe; an involucrum formed of one leaf and inclosing a spadix.
(ghupe'-a) Cheese; the curd of milk, coagulated usually with rennet, separated from the whey, and pressed into a solid mass.

(gvaa-saa) Maul; to beat and bruise greatly; to do much harm or injury to; to wound in a coarse manner.

(jeuvre) Stress; pressure; strain; the force or combination of forces, which produce a strain; oppression; horror; unkind treatment; tyranny.

(gva-ra) Adulterate; to commit adultery; to be unfaithful to the marriage bed.

(ghur-ra) Sepulcher; the place in which the dead body of a human being is interred, or a place set apart for that purpose; a grave.

(gvaa-raa) Grow; to increase in size by a natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by the gradual assimilation of new matter; to increase in any way; to become great.

(gue-ra) In proportion to; the relation or adaptation of one portion to another, or to the whole, as in respect to magnitude, quantity, or degree; comparative relation.

(ghoo-raa) Unripe-grapes; green grapes; grapes that are sour, because of not being ripe.

(goo-raa) Great; big; large in space; of much size; immense; enormous; expanded.

(geo-ry) Urine; in mammals, a fluid excretion from the kidneys, in man, the urine is a clear, transparent fluid of an amber color and peculiar odor, the average amount excreted in 24 hours is from 40 to 60 ounces, it usually has an acid reaction, normally it contains about 960 parts of water to 40 parts of solid matter.

(jure-at) Courage; that quality of mind which makes one fearless.

(jure-at-ta-na) Courageous; possessing, or characterized by, courage; brave; gallant; daring.

(goor-va) Sock; a knit or woven covering for the foot and lower leg; stocking.

(joo-raa-baa) Temptation; the act of tempting, or enticing to evil; seduction; that which tempts; an inducement; an allurement, especially to something evil.

(ghure-ba-da) Capsule; a dry fruit or pod which is made up of several parts or carpels, and opens to discharge the seeds; pod-seed.

(ghure-ba-za) Knave; a tricky, deceitful fellow; a dishonest person; a rogue; a cheat; villain; rascal.

(ghure-ba-za) Bow; an inclination of the head, or bending of the body, in token of reverence, respect, submission.

(ggure-ga-kha) Greatness; the state, condition, or quality of being great; largeness in space; hugeness; the state of being very considerable in degree.

(ghure-za) Mace; a heavy staff or spiked club, used as a weapon in war, before the general use of firearms, especially in the middle ages, for breaking metal armor; (b) fagot.

(ghurt-kha-na) Cemetery; a place, or ground set apart for the burial of the dead.

(ghure-ya) Whelp; one of the young of a dog, or a beast of prey; a puppy; a cub.

(ghure-ma) Cotton-seed; the seed of the cotton plant, upon which cotton grows.
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(geur-ma khaa-naa) Green-house; a low building covered with glass in which the temperature is regulated to the cultivation of tender flowering plants.

(ghure-mey-da) Cubit; an ancient measure of about 18 inches; the forearm from the elbow to the wrist.

(ghure-na) Urn; a roundish vessel of various material, bulging in the middle, usually with a foot or pedestal.

(jeu-ra-na) Stressful; pressing; strainful; forceful; putting to difficulties or distress.

(ghue-ra-na) Gray; grayish; having a somewhat gray color.

(ghue-ra-sa) Grinding; the act of pulverizing or crushing into small pieces.

(jure-ra) Sort; a kind or species; a class or order; a rank, manner, or degree.

(ghue-ro-ra) Clamor; a loud and continued noise; a popular outcry.

(ghure-ra) Sepulcher; a place of burial; a grave or tomb.

(joshe) Prime; height of perfection; first in order of rank or importance; (b) vigor; strength; power.

(ghue-sha) Corner; angle; the point where two converging lines meet.

(ghue-ta) Ford; a shallow part of a stream, which can be crossed by a man or animal.

(ghushe-ma) Body; the material, organized substance of an animal, as distinguished from the soul, spirit, or vital principle; solid.

(ghushe-ma-na-ea) Corporeal; material; having a body; consisting of, or pertaining to, a material body or substance; (b) Concrete, GRAM.

(ghushe-ma-na-ue-ta) Corporeality; the state of being corporeal.

(ghue-shin-na) Dizzy; giddy; having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body and therefore wavering and inclined to fall.

(ghue-ta) Side; the edge, margin, verge, or border of a surface; (b) the inner bark of the oak, used in dyeing.

(ghuet-ta) Ball; a round body; any mass resembling a sphere.

(ghute-rume) Bedridden; confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; crippled; infirm; weak; feeble.

(ghue-ta-ya) Goth; one of ancient Teutonic race, in the early part of Christian era, who overran and took an important part in subverting the Roman empire.

(gheu-rume) Bedridden; confined to the bed by sickness or infirmity; crippled; infirm; weak; feeble.

(gzab-ra) Treasurer; one who has the charge of a treasure; a collector of funds.

(gzab-rue-ta) Treasurership; the office of a treasurer.
(gaz-ghue zy) Abhor; to shrink back with shuddering from; to regard with horror or detestation; to loathe.

(gaz-gaz-ta) Abhorrence; extreme hatred or detestation; a feeling of utter dislike; loathe.

(ga-zue-ma) Threatener; one who threatens or expresses an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; daring; bold; rude.

(ga-zue-mue-ta) Threat; menace; daring boldness; rudeness.

(gzoor-yaa) Cutting; the act of cleaving or separating with a sharp instrument.

(gzoor-taa) Circumcision; the act of cutting off the foreskin of males, or the internal labia in females: the circumcision of males is practiced as a religious rite by the Jews, Mohammedans, etc. as a rejection of the sins of the flesh.

(gzey-ma-eat) Acutely; sharply; keenly; with nice discrimination; pointedly.

(gzir-taa) Decree; an ordinance, law, or edict; a judicial decision; a sentence.

(gzey-ta) Poll-tax; a tax levied by the head, or poll; a capitation tax.

(ghiz-ka) The young of a goat, especially about two years old; a lamb.

(gza-ma) Threaten; to declare an intention to injure; to terrify by menaces; (b) to determine; to decide.

(gzaa-raa) Circumcise; to cut off the foreskin or prepuce; (b) to stack up; to pile up in circular or regular form.

(ghuz-zaa-raa) Circumciser; one who circumcises, or is qualified to do so.

(ghiz-raa) Slit; a cut; a cut lengthwise; cutting into long strips.

(ghuz-raa) Nimble; quick and active; alert; lively; agile; active in body; moving with ease and celerity.

(ghe-zaa-raa) Carrot; the well-known field and garden plant, of the celery family.

(ghe-zaa-raa d-dub-ra) Wild parsnip; an herb of the parsley family.

(ghe-zaa-raa shai-na) Parsnip; garden parsnip; an edible herb of the parsley family with carrot-like root.

(ghuz-zaa-roo-taa) Circumcision; the act of circumcising.

(gzaa-roo-taa) Surgery; the act and art of treating the injuries or diseases by manual operations; that branch of medical science which has for its object the cure of local injuries and diseases, as wounds or fractures, tumors, etc.

(gzur-taa) Circumcision; the act of cutting of the prepuce or foreskin.

(gaa-zur-taa) Island; a tract of land surrounded by water.

(gaa-zur-too-ney-ta) Islet; a small tract of land, smaller than island, surrounded by water.

(gaz-ta) Lamb, especially an ewe lamb; a small, or young ewe.

(ghiz-ta) Fleece; the entire coat of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

(ga-khue-ca) Smiler; one who smiles; (b) dimple; a small depression or hollow in the cheek.

(gkha-ca) Smile; to express amusement, pleasure or moderate joy, by the features of the face; to laugh silently.

(gkha-ca) Smile; to express amusement, pleasure, or moderate joy, by the features of the face; to laugh silently.

(gut-taa) Castrated; deprived of the testicles; emasculated; gelded.
(jey-ba) Pockei; a small bag inserted in a garment to carry small articles.

(gai-ba) Vault; an arched structure of masonry, forming a ceiling or canopy.

(ghaiy-bat) Backbiting; secret slander; slandering or speaking evil of an absent person; gossip.

(ghig-la) Skein; a quantity of thread, silk, etc. coiled together.

(ghigh-la) Circle; a plane figure bounded by a single curved line, circumference, every part of which is equally distant from the center; wheel.

(ghigh-la-ya) Circular; round like a circle; ending in itself.

(je-ghur khvur-taa) Lung; one of the two of thoracic organs which serve for the aeration of the blood.

(je-ghur kume-ta) Liver; a very large glandular and vascular organ in the visceral cavity of all vertebrates; most of the venous blood from the alimentary canal passes through it on the way back to the heart: and it secretes the bile, produces glycogen, and it changes the blood which passes through it.

(gyada) Nerve; one of the whitish and elastic fibers, which transmit nervous impulses between nerve centers and various parts of the animal body; a tendon; sinew.

(gyada khiz-va-ya) Optic nerve; one of the first pair of the cranial nerves which are distributed to the retina; pertaining to vision.

(gyada shaa-moo-aa) Auditory nerve; the eighth cranial nerve; the nerve of hearing.

(gy-da ghin-ne-sha-ya) Sciatic nerve; the nerve leading to ischium and hip region; pertaining to ischium.

(gy-da-da-ya) Pertaining, relating to the nerves; of the nerves.

(ghyue-khue-ta) Gushing; rushing forth with violence; flowing.

(ghue-la) Magpie; a black and white noisy mischievous bird. it can be taught to speak. it is of genus pica.

(gae-ue-lue-ta) Compassion; tender feeling; a sensation of sorrow excited by the distress or misfortune of another; pity; commiseration.

(gyoo-raa) Alien; a foreign-born resident of a country in which he is not naturalized; a foreigner; stranger.

(ge-yoo-raa) Adulterer; married man who has sexual intercourse with a woman not his wife.

(je-yaz) Trousseau; the collective outfit of a bride, including clothes, jewelry, and the like.

(gyaa) Fail; wane; to be wanting; to fall short; to be diminished; to decrease.

(ghe-zaa-raa) Carrot; the well-known field and garden plant of celery family.

(gya-kha) Break forth; run over; to get beyond control; to be on a rampage.

(ghey-khune) Gihon; the second river of the garden of Eden.

(gai-chay) Ford; a place in a river, where it may be passed by man, etc.

(gai-chey-ta) Goat; a hollow-horned ruminant which is raised for its milk, flesh, and skin.

(ghi-luse) Ape; a tailless monkey having teeth in number and appearance as man.

(ghe-lus-taa) Cherry; the fruit of a tree allied to the plum.
(gay-e-ma) Robe; a loose outer garment, for men or women; topcoat.

(ga-yim-chaa-raa) Armor; the covering worn to protect one's person in battle; armature.

(jin-da) Courtesan; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a harlot; prostitute.

(ga-yim-chaa-raa) Ar-mor; the covering worn to protect one's person in battle; armature.

(gu-yaa-saa) Robber; one who takes goods from another person by violence; bandit.

(ghey-saa) The husband of a wife's sister; sometimes brother-in-law.

(gu-yaa-saa-eat) Robber like; in the manner of a robber; like a bandit.

(gu-yaa-soo-taa) Robbery; the act of taking away from by force; banditry.

(ghear) Clutch; the hands, claws, or talons, in the act of grasping firmly: figuratively, for repacity or cruelty; power.

(gheer) For; but; indeed; however; in whatever manner or degree.

(ghey-ry) Spasms; an involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles of muscular fibers; shooting-pains; aches.

(ghey-ra) Cream; the rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk: it is the part of the milk from which butter is obtained.

(iyaa-raa) Urinate; to discharge urine; to make water.

(gu-yaa-raa) Adulterer; a married man who has sexual intercourse with a woman not his wife.

(gu-yaa-roo-taa) Adultery; the unfaithfulness of wife or husband to the other.

(jay-run) Gazel; a small, swift, elegantly formed, species of antelope; gazelle.

(ghay-rat) Zeal; ardor or enthusiasm in the pursuit of a desire; emulation; ambition to excel; eager attention.

(jyur-taa) Urination; the act or process of voiding urine; micturition.

(gu-yur-taa) Adulteress; a woman who commits adultery; an unfaithful woman.

(gyir-tee-taa) Syphilis; venereal disease: a chronic, specific, infectious disease.

(ghee-ja-na) Giddy; having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; having lost the power of preserving the balance of the body; therefore wavering; dizzy.

(ghe-ja-nue-ta) Giddiness; the state of having in the head whirling or reeling sensation.

(ghish-raa) Bridge; a structure of any material spanning a river, road.

(gach) Succo; the plaster of any kind used as a coating for walls.

(ghil) Clay; soft earth, it is the result of wearing down and decomposition, in part of rocks containing aluminous minerals, as granite, lime, magnesia, oxide of iron, etc.

((ghil-is-pid) Chalk; a soft, earthy, substance of a white, grayish, or yellowish white color, consisting of calcium carbonate, and having the same composition as the common limestone.

(ghil-la) Grass; herbage; the plants which constitute food of cattle and other beasts.

(gla) Reveal; to disclose; to make known; that which has been concealed; to unveil.

(gal-la) Peg; a small pointed piece of wood, used in fastening boards together, etc.
(jal-la) Pole; a long, slender piece of wood; a tall, slender, piece of timber; a mast.

(ga-la) Dam; a barrier across a watercourse; (b) a mound of stones or earth.

(ja) Wear; wear off; to pass away by degrees; to bear the consequences of use; to become smooth, or even on the surface; sleek.

(jal-lud) Executioner; one who puts to death in conformity to legal warrant; one who decapitates another person.

(ja-lab) Swarm; drove; any collection of irrational animals; a large number of small animals or insects, especially when in motion.

(ghlaa-ba) Conquer; to subdue by force; to gain victory over.

(ghaa-le-boo-taa) Victory; the defeat of an antagonist in any contest, or of an enemy in a battle.

(ghul-but-raa) Bier; a frame on which a corpse is placed, or conveyed to the grave.

(ghul-baa-naa) Victor; conqueror; one who wins, or gains an advantage.

(ghlub-taa) Conquering; the act of taking possession of by violent means.

(gla-ja) Stretch; to draw out to a greater length, or width; to extend; expand.

(gal-ghue-ly) Unveil; to lay bare; uncover; to strip off the covering of.

(gal ja na) Stretcher; one who, or that which stretches.

(glaj-ta) Stretching; the act of drawing out in length, or width, or both.

(jul-lud) Executioner; one who puts to death in conformity to legal warrant.

(gla-da) Freeze; to congeal; to harden into ice; to change from liquid to solid, by means of cold.

(ghil-da) Skin; the external covering of an animal body; hide; bark, or rind.

(jal-dy) Quick; rapid; hasty; swift; active; nimble; sprightly; living.

(ghil-da moom-tey-ya) Leather; the skin of an animal, tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use.

(gal-due-ye) Remove; to move away from position occupied; to clear; sweep away.

(ghil-due-na) Membrane; a thin fold, or tissue forming the covering of some part or organ.

(gal-due-ta) Quickness; swiftness; the condition of being quick; hastiness.

(ghil-da-na-ya) Membranous; pertaining to, consisting of, or like, membrane.

(gal-dai-ta) Clearing; removing; the act of removing obstructions from.

(je-lid-qa) Waist-coat; a short, sleeveless coat for men, worn under the coat extending no lower than the hips, and covering the waist; vest.

(jil-luv) Bridle; the headgear with which a horse is governed and restrained.

(ghaa-loo-baa) Conquering; conqueror; victor; one who conquers, or gains dominion over.

(ga-lue-da) Surgeon; one whose occupation is to cure injuries or disorders, whether by manual operation, or by medication.

(ga-lue-za) Cheater; one who cheats, deceives, or defrauds; a swindler.

(ja-lue-khy) Skin; to strip off the skin, or hide of; to flay; to peel; to bark.

(ga-lue-yee) Uncover; to take the cover from; to divest of covering; to bare; to display openly; (b) to exile; to lead into captivity.
(gal-va-ya) Exile; forced separation from one's native country; banishment; sometime voluntary separation from a native country.

(gal-va-ue-ta) Exile; the state of a person who has been forced to separate from his native country.

(glua-la) Round; having every portion of the surface, or of the circumference equally distant from the center; spherical; circular.

(glua-la-eat) Roundly; in a round form, or manner; spherically.

(glua-lue-ta) Roundness; the quality or state of being round in shape; sphericity.

(glil-ta) Compass; an instrument for determining directions upon the surface of the earth by means of a magnetized bar or needle turning freely upon a pivot and pointing in a northerly and southerly direction.

(gal-lue-ny) Peg; to put pegs into; to fasten the parts of with pegs; to plug.

(gluse-ga) Flour, especially fine white flour. (b) chestnut; the edible nut of a forest tree, of Castanea Vesca, commonly two or more of the nuts grow in a prickly bur.

(gluse-qma) Case; a box, sheath, or covering; (b) shrine; a case, box, or receptacle, especially one in which are deposited sacred relics, as the bones of a saint; a reliquary.

(ga-lue-pa) Carver; one who carves; one who shapes, or fashions by carving, especially one who carves decorative forms, architectural adornments; a sculptor.

(glua-pue-ta) Carving; the art of carving; the whole body of the decorative sculpture of any kind or epoch, or in any material.

(ga-lue-ta) Captivity; the state of being taken prisoner by force or stratagem, especially by an enemy, in war; a state of being under control; subjection of the will, or affections; bondage.

(gla-za) Cheat; to practice fraud or trickery; to deceive and fraud; to impose upon; to trick; to swindle; to purloin; to steal.

(gla-kha) Exhibit; to hold forth, or present to view; to produce publicly for inspection; to show, especially to attract notice to what is interesting; to display; to explain.

(jlak-ha) Peel; to lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin, bark and rind does.

(jal-kha-na) Skinner; one who strips off the skin, bark, or rind of.

(jlakh-ta) Skinning; stripping; peeling; the process of skinning, or uncovering.

(ja-lakh-ta) Bark; the exterior covering of the trunk, and branches of a tree; the rind; the external covering or coat; skin; hide.

(gul-ta) Error; mistake, especially in writing; inaccuracy; irregularity; deviation from the truth; something done, or made wrong.

(ghil-ya) Uncovered; bare; exposed; having no cover; divested of covering.

(gal-ya) Captive; a prisoner taken by force or stratagem; an exile.

(gla-ya) Reveal; to make known that which has been concealed, or kept secret; to unveil; to bare.

(jil-ya) Worn-out; consumed, or rendered useless by wearing.

(ghil-ya-eat) Openly; outwardly; clearly; in an open manner; publicly; not in private; without secrecy.
(ghaa-ley-boo-taa) Victory; the defeat of an enemy in battle, or of an antagonist in any contest.

(gley-ja)retched; fully extended; extended to the limit; wide-open; gape.

(gley-da) Ice; water, or other fluid frozen or reduced to the solid state by cold.

(gal-ue-ta) Revelation; the act of revealing, or disclosing to others what was before known to them.

(gley-za) Negative; implying, containing, or asserting denial, negation or refusal; non-existing.

(gley-zue-ta) Negation; the act of denying; the assertion of the nonreality of anything; omission, GRAM.

(gley-zue-rakh-my) Mercilessness; cruelty; heartlessness; destitute of mercy; tyranny.

(gley-kha) Manifest; explained; clear; evident to the senses, especially to the sight.

(gley-kha-eat) Manifestly; clearly; in an obvious manner; distinctly.

(gley-khue-ta) Manifestation; the act of manifesting or disclosing; explanation; display.

(gal-ley-yaa) Pasture; pastureage; grazing land; the grass land used for pasturing.

(gley-la) Round; spherical; having every portion of the surface equally distant from the center; circular.

(gley-lue-ta) Roundness; sphericity; the state of being round.

(gley-ma) Cloak; an outer garment worn by both men and women.

(ghil-ya-na) Revelation; the act of revealing, disclosing, or discovering to other what was before known to them; the last book of the sacred canon containing the prophecies of St. John; the Apocalypse.

(ghil-ya-na-eat) Manifestly; showing plainly; appearing distinctly; by revelation; open to the view.

(ghil-ya-raa) Galearius; a follower; an adherent; a devotee; a soldier-servant.

(ghil-yur-taa) Rabble; a tumultuous crowd of vulgar, noisy people; a mob.

(ga-ley-sha) Any large leaved onion; onion raised to produce seed.

(ghil-la) Grass; herbage; the plants which constitute food for cattle and other beasts, especially green grass.

(gal-la) Billow; a great wave, or surge of the sea or other water, usually caused by violent wind.

(gla-la) Ravine; a deep and narrow hollow in the ground; a lowland valley.

(jaa-la-ley) Robber; one who feloniously takes goods from the person of another by violence.

(gal-ma) Ridge; a range of hills or mountains; any extended elevation between valleys; a crest.

(gal-mue-jy) Crumple; to draw or press into wrinkles, or folds; to crush together; to rumple.

(gal-maj-ta) Crumpling; the act of wrinkling or folding by pressure.

(gal-lan-dey) Scythe; an instrument for mowing grass, etc. by hand, composed of a long, curved blade, with a sharp edge, attached to a long handle.

(ghil-saphid) Chalk; a soft earthy substance of a white, grayish, or yellowish white color.

(ghe-luss-taa) Cherry; a fruit of a tree allied to plum.

(glaa-aa) Cut; to separate with a sharp instrument; to gash; to sever; to circumcise.
(gul-aa) Pie, especially one with kidney bean filling; a bean-pie.

(glaa-etaa) Foreskin; the fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis; prepuce.

(gil-pa) Wing; one of the two anterior limbs of a bird, or insect by which it flies.

(gla-pa) Emboss; to raise the surface of into protruberances as an ornament; to engrave; to carve.

(glap-ta) Embossment; engraving; the act of producing upon hard material incised or raised patterns.

(glaa-saa) Frown; to contract the brow in displeasure, severity, or sternness.

(gal-qa) Tub; an open wooden vessel formed with staves, bottom, and hoops.

(gla-sha) Scratch; to use the claws or nails in tearing or in digging.

(gha-lat) Error; mistake; a stupid mistake; a blunder; deviation from the truth.

(ji-lit-qa) Waist; a garment which covers the body from the neck or shoulders to the waist line.

(jam-ma) Twin; one of the two produced at a birth, especially by an animal that ordinarily brings forth but one at the birth.

(jam-my) Twins; two produced at a birth, applied to the young of human and beast.

(gma) Lop; to cut off, as the top, or extreme part of anything; to prune; cut off.

(gum-baa-loosh-ka) Bullet; a missile of lead, rounded or elongated in form to be discharged from a small firearm.

(gam-ghue-my) Thunder; roar; to make a loud continuous sound, as, the thunder, or a cannon.

(gam-gam-ta) Thundering; roaring; a heavy sound of some continuance.
(gme-y-ra-cat) Toughly; ruggedly; (b) thoroughly; completely; perfectly; fully; entirely.

(gme-y-rue-ta) Thoroughness; the state or quality of being thorough; completeness.

(gam-mal) The third letter of the Assyriac alphabet; the cardinal number 3, with Dalat the ordinal. The third.

(jaa-mul) Beauty; an assemblage of graces or properties pleasing to the eye, the ear, the intellect, or moral senses; a beautiful woman.

(gam-la) Camel; a large ruminant used for riding or carrying burden, which is remarkable for its ability to go a long time without drinking, some have one, and some two bunches on their back.

(gma-ma) Prune; to lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of.

(jmaa) Gather; to come together; to unite; to collect; to assemble; accumulate.

(jamm) Total; the whole; the whole sum or amount; entire; full; complete.

(jmaa-aal) Dive; to plunge into water head foremost; to thrust the body under, or deeply into water or other fluid.

(jum-oo-ye) Gather; to bring together; to collect, as a number of separate things, into one place, or into one aggregate body; to assemble; (b) add; to perform the arithmetical operation of addition.

(jam-eue-ta) Totality; the whole sum; whole quantity or amount; the entirety.

(jmai-ta) Gathering; assembling; collecting; coming together; meeting.

(jum-ai-ta) Gathering; the act of collecting or bringing together; (b) adding; addition; the act of adding two or more things together; the addition part of arithmetic.

(jum-aa-naa) Gatherer; one who gathers or collects things together; an assembler; one who adds numbers together; a collector.

(jaa-maa-utt) Gathering; that which is gathered, collected, or brought together; a congregation; an assembly; a crowd.

(gma-ra) Toughen; to grow or make tough, or tougher; to have ability to endure hardship; (b) to tan.

(gmar-ta) Toughening; making, or growing rugged, tough, or tougher; (b) perfection; completeness.

(gma-sha) Grasp; to seize and hold by clasping with the fingers; to catch; to wring; to twist and compress; to hold tight; to squeeze.

(ghim-sha) Grip; grasp; an energetic or tenacious grasp; a gripe or seizure with the hand; a handful.

(gmash-ta) Grasping; the act of seizing and holding by clasping with the fingers; clutching; griping.

(ga-mish-ta) The female of buffalo, or the genus bos.

(gna) Recline; to lean or incline; to be at an angle which the plane of the dial makes with the vertical plane which it intersects in a horizontal line; to lean against.

(ghi na) Protection; preservation from loss, injury, or annoyance; defense; shelter; refuge; shield.

(gan-na) Garden; a piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers or vegetables.

(gan-na) Tick; any one of the numerous species of large parasitic mites which attach themselves to, and suck the blood of cattle, dogs, and many other animals, when filled with blood they become ovate, much swollen, and usually livid red in color; a louse.
(gna) Set; to pass below the horizon; to go down; to decline; to sink out of sight; to come to an end.

(ga-na) Soul; the spiritual, rational, and immortal part in man; that part of man which enables him to think, and renders him a subject of moral government; the spirit.

(ga-naabe) Excellency; a title of honor given to certain high dignitaries, especially to viceroys, ministers, and ambassadors; etc.

(gnab-ra) Dross; the refuse matter, or the skum which is thrown off metals, in smelting the ore, or in the process of melting; remicement.

(ghee-ba) Side; the edge, margin, verge, or border of a surface; one of the surfaces which define or limit a solid.

(gna-vu) Steal; to take and carry away, feloniously; to take without right, and with intent to keep wrongfully.

(ghe-na-vu-eat) Stealthily; in a stealthy manner; like a thief; furtively.

(gna-va) Steal; to take or seize hastily, abruptly, or without permission; to seize and transport away; (b) to hold aloof; to chase; to turn away.

(ghe-na-vu-eat) Stealthily; in a stealthy manner; like a thief; furtively.

(gan-bue-ly) Roll; to move along a surface by rotation without sliding; to revolve; (b) to twister; stagger; to fall over.

(ghe-na-vue-ta) Theft; the act of stealing, especially, the felonious taking and removing personal property, with an intent to deprive the rightful owner of the same.

(gub-baa-raa) Giant; a man of extraordinary bulk and stature; a big man.

(gub-baa-raa-eat) Manfully; valiantly; mightily; like a giant; vigorously; powerfully; strongly.

(gub-baa-roo-aa) Valiancy; bravery; manliness; valor; manly strength; fortitude; mightiness.

(gub-bur-taa) Heroine; a strong, valiant, and brave woman.

(ghin-vit) Stealth; secret; a secret procedure; bringing to pass anything in a secret or concealed manner; withdrawn from general intercourse or notice; in retirement or secrecy; secluded.

(gnava) Stealing; the act of taking feloniously the personal property of another without his consent and knowledge; theft; larceny.

(jang) Rust; the reddish yellow coating formed on iron when exposed to moist air, consisting of ferric oxide or hydroxide; any metallic film or corrosion.

(gan-gheezy) Abhor; to shrink back with shuddering from; to regard with horror or detestation; to loathe; to feel disgust or nausea; to abominate.

(gun-goo-ny) Hum; to make a low, prolonged sound, as a swiftly revolving top; whizz; to make a humming or hissing sound.

(jan-ghee-ny) Rust; to contract rust; to be, or become oxidized.

(jun-joo-ry) Torture; to put to torture; to pain extremely; torment; agonize.

(jun-goo-ry) Whet; to rub on, or with some substance to sharpen; stimulate.

(gan-gaz-a) Abhorrence; extreme detestation; the feeling of utter dislike; loathing.

(jan-gal) Jungle; a dense growth of brush-wood, grasses, reed, etc., an almost impenetrable thicket of vegetation,
(jun-jir-raa-naa) Tortmentor; one who, or that which torments; one who inflicts penal anguish or tortures.

(jun-jur-taa) Torture; extreme pain; anguish; the utmost degree of misery, either of body or mind.

(jin-da) Courtesan; a woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a harlot; a siren; a man or woman of low moral character.

(jan-dag) Body; the material organized substance of an animal, whether living or dead, as distinguished from the spirit; the trunk, or main part of a person or animal, as distinguished from the limbs.

(gun-doo-laal) Clod; a lump, or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay.

(ghin-due-ra) Roundish; spherical in shape; (b) a cantaloupe.

(gan-due-ry) Roll; to cause to revolve over and over; to roll over.

(gan-dure-ta) Cantaloupe; a small melon; a small sphere, or ball.

(jun-dur-ma) Gendarme; in Europe, an armed policeman.

(ga-nue-va) Thief; one who steals; one who commits theft or larceny; a robber.

(gnue-ya) Ommission; the omission of a letter in pronunciation.

(gnue-ta) Theft; the act of stealing; robbery; the felonious taking and removing personal property; larceny.

(gnue-ma) Maxim; an established principle or proposition; an adage; a proverb; (b) decree; judgement.

(gnue-na) Couch; bed, especially a bridal bed; a bridal feast; a bridal abode.

(gnue-sis) Schedule; a written or printed paper or parchment, containing a list, or inventory.
(jins) Fine; free from impurity; excellent; elegant; worthy of admiration; good.

(jins) Sex; the distinguishing peculiarity between male and female, in both animals and plants.

(ghin-sa) Gender; sex; the physical difference between the male and female; the grammatical distinction of sex, expressed by suffixes, prefixes, or by a different word; (b) a race, family, nation; order; sort.

(ghin-sa dikh-raa-naa-yaa) Masculine gender.

(ghin-sa niqb-ta-na ya) Feminine gender.

(jin-sue-ta) Fineness; excellence; elegance; goodness.

(ghin-sa-na-ea?) Generically; with regard to a genus, or an extensive class; kindredly.

(ghin-sa-na-ue-ta) Generically; rela'tionship to a genus, as distinct from a species; kindred; likeness.

(ghin-sa-na-ya) Generic; pertaining to a genus, or kind; of the same race.

(ghin-sis) Horoscope; a representation made at the aspects of the heavens at the moment of a person's birth, by which the astrologer professes to foretell the even's of a person's life.

(gan-pue-ry) Prate; to talk much and to little purpose; boast; brag; to speak of one's self or belongings in assertive and bombastic terms.

(jun-paa-py) Parapet; a low wall, especially one serving to protect the edge of a platform, roof, bridge or the like.

(jin-naq) Wishbone; the forked bone in front of the breastbone in birds.

(gnaa-raa) Goiter; an enlargement of the thyroid gland; (b) dewlap; pendulous skin under the neck of an ox.

(jun-taa) Knapsack; a case of canvas or leather for carrying on the back a traveler's necessaries.

(gan-ta) Garden; a piece of ground appropriated to the cultivation of fruits, herbs, flowers, or vegetables.

(ghiss-sa) Buttock; the part on the back of the hip, which, in man, forms one of the rounded protuberances on which he sits; the rump.

(jaa-saa-rut) Temerity; unreasonable contempt of danger; extreme venturesomeness; rashness; courage.

(ja-sue-sa) Spy; one who keeps a constant watch of the conduct of others; a secret agent.

(ja-sue-sue-ta) Espionage; the act, or practice of spying to detect wrongdoing, or of employing spies, or secret agents; spying.

(gsoor-ta) Lash; the thong, or braided cord of a whip; a whip.

(ghis-runs) Cistern; an artificial reservoir for holding water, or other liquids.

(gsa-ya) Vomit; to throw up; to eject from the stomach through the mouth.

(gsa-ta) Vomiting; the act of throwing up, or ejecting from the stomach through the mouth.

(ghis-sey-ta) Vomit; the matter that is vomited or belched; the matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

(ghis-ca) Kid; the young of a goat, not over six months of age; a young goat.

(gsa-ra) Bellow; howl; to utter a full resonant sound; to roar.

(jaa-saa-rut) Temerity; unreasonable contempt of danger; courage.

(ghe-aa) Low; to make the calling sound of bovine animals; to moo; (b) to cut out; (c) to implore; entreat earnestly.
(gu-voo-ty) Belch; to eject wind from the stomach through the mouth; to eruct; eructate.

(gu-vut-taa) Belching; the act of ejecting wind from the stomach through the mouth; eructation.

(ghe-aataa) Belch; eructate; to eject wind from the stomach through the mouth; to abominate; to shun.

(ghe-ey-soo-taa) Disgust; aversion or displeasure brought by something loathsome; dislike; distaste.

(ghe-ey-roo-taa) Disgrace; loss of favor, regard, or respect; opprobrium.

(gaa-la) Commit; to put into charge or keeping; to give in trust to entrust; devote.

(gaa-saa) Loathe; to feel extreme disgust at; or aversion for; to abhor; to hate.

(gaa-raa) Chide; to rebuke; to reprove; to scold; to find fault with.

(ghe-aataa) Shout; a vehement and sudden outcry; bellowing.

(gpa) Hunt; to search for, or follow after; to pursue for the purpose of catching.

(gap-pa) Armful; as much as the arm can hold; (b) anything resembling an arm.

(ghip-pa) Fin; an organ of a fish, consisting of a membrane supported by little bony or cartilagenous ossicles, and serving to balance and propel it in the water; a wing.

(gap-py) Threats; the expression of an intention to inflict an evil, or injury, on another; unmeaning loquacity.

(jaa-paa) Labor; physical toil, or bodily exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome, or unavoidable, in distinction from sportive exercises.

(gap-ghue-py) Prate; talking much, and to little meaning; vaingloriously speaking; bragging.

(gap-gue-py) Froth; a spume of saliva, caused by disease, or nervous excitement; to foam; spume.

(gap-gue-py) Foam; to form foam, as from agitation of water, and because of chemical action.

(gpay-pa) Curved; bent; the state of being crooked, or inclined from a straight line.

(ghip-a) Inclosure; that which is inclosed, or shut up; a pavement.

(ghip-pey-ta) Cave; den; a hollow place in the side of a hill, or rocks, either natural or artificial.

(gap-la) Flippant; speaking with ease, and rapidity; having a voluble tongue.

(gpa-na) Delve; to dig; to open the ground, as with a spade; to dig into; penetrate.

(jip-na) Kneading trough; a trough in which dough is kneaded; a trough.

(ja-fang) Idiotic; like an idiot; characterized by idiocy; foolish; fatuous.

(gap-sin) Gypsum; a mineral consisting of hydrous sulphate of lime, when calcined, it forms plaster of Paris.

(ghip-ta) Grape vine; a vine of the genus Vitis, having lobed leaves, and bearing the fruit grapes.

(ghis-saa) Mortar; plaster; a building material made by mixing lime, and cement, with sand, water, etc.

(jur) Proclamation; official, or general notice; the act of calling.

(jraa) Flow; to move with a continual change of place among the parts, as a fluid.

(jur-raa) Surgeon; one whose occupation is to cure injuries by manual operation.
(ghe-ra) Arrow; a missile weapon of offense, straight, slender, pointed, to be shot from a bow.

(gar-ra) Turn; one of the successive portions of a course, or of series of occurrences, reckoning from change to change; chance; (b) waterhole; the deepest part of a body of water.

(jaa-raa) Urinate; to discharge urine; to make or pass water.

(jraa) Flow; trickle; to move with continual change of place among the particles or parts, as a fluid; to flow in a small, gentle stream; to run in drops.

(jrai-taa) Flowing; trickling; gliding along freely or smoothly; moving with a continual change of place among the particles or or parts, as a fluid; changing place or circulating, as a liquid.

(ghir-ba) Bulk; magnitude of material substance; size; mass; the main body.

(ghir-vaa) Sock; stocking; a knit or woven covering for the foot and the lower leg.

(gra-va) Calico; plain, coarse, white cloth made from cotton.

(gra-va) Starve; to suffer extreme hunger; to be in distress because of famine; (b) to shiver; tremble; become weak.

(ghir-va-ny) To be afflicted with leprosy; to be leprous.

(gurb-aa) North; that one of the four cardinal points of the compass, which lies in the direction of the true meridian, and to the left hand of a person facing the east.

(gurb-aa-nya) Northern; of, or pertaining to the north; being in the north.

(ghir-vey-aa) Stocking; sock; a knit, or woven covering for the foot, and part of the leg.

(ghir-va-na) Leper; a person affected with leprosy; leprous.

(jaa-rub-taa) Trial; the act of trying or testing in any manner; examination by a test; the state of being tried or tempted; exposure to suffering that tests strength, patience, faith, or the like.

(ga-rag) Must; to be morally required; necessary, or essential to a certain result, end or character.

(jar-ga) Line; that which has length, but not breadth or thickness.

(gra-ga) Excite; to rouse to feeling; to kindle to passionate emotion; to stir up.

(gar-ga) Thread, especially the thread of a net; web, snare; trap.

(gar-ghue-my) Growl; to utter a deep guttural sound, as an angry dog; to give forth an angry, grumbling sound.

(gar-ghue-ma) Husk; the external covering of certain fruits or seeds.

(gar-ghue-shy) Drag; to draw slowly or heavily onward; pull along the ground.

(gar-bue-ghy) Decease; departure from this life; death; passing away.

(gar-vue-ny) To be afflicted with leprosy; to be leprous.
(gar-gam-a) Growling; the act of uttering a deep guttural sound, as a mad dog; giving forth an angry, and grumbling sound.

(ghir-ra-ghir) Swaggering; the act of boasting or bragging noisily; blusterings; swashing; thundering; roaring sound.

(jar-jar) Thrasher; a thrashing instrument or machine for thrashing grain.

(gar-ga-ra) Pounce; a fine powder for making patterns through perforated designs.

(gar-gir-ra-na) Swaggering; chiding; bullying; the act of boasting noisily; (b) a small dam; a mole or mound of earth designated to obstruct the flow of water; flow.

(ga-da) Scrape; to rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument; to grate harshly over; to rub off.

(ja-da) Grace; to cause wearing, tearing, or bruising; to scrape; scratching.

(gar-da) Net; a fabric of twine, thread, or the like, wrought or woven into meshes, and used for catching fish, etc.

(gar-da sue-ly) Whirlwind; a violent windstorm of limited extent, characterized by an inward spiral motion of the air with an upward current in the center.

(gar-da sap-ma) Trammel; a kind of net for catching fishes, or other prey.

(gar-da que-tey) Cobweb; the network spread by a spider to catch its prey.

(gar-dune) Cart; a two-wheeled vehicle for the ordinary purpose of husbandry, or for transporting bulky and heavy articles.

(gar-day-ya) Loaf of bread, especially a flat loaf.

(gard-ya-ya) Weaver; one who, or that which weaves; one whose occupation is to weave.

(gar-da sue-ya) Weaving; the act of one who or that which weaves; the art of forming cloth in a loom by the intertexture of threads.

(gar-dan band) Necklace; a string of beads, or any continues band or chain, worn around the neck as an ornament.

(grad-ta) Scraping; the act or process of reducing to proper form by means of a scraper; scratching.

(jirad-ta) Scratching; the act of rubbing, or marking the surface of with something sharp, or ragged; scraping.

(gir-rav) Pawn; anything delivered or deposited as security, as for the payment of money borrowed, or of a debt; security; pledge; surety.

(ja-roo-by) Try; to prove by experiment; to apply a test to, for the purpose of determining the quality; to test.

(garue-da) Pumice; a very light, porous, volcanic lava or rock; a scraper.

(gar-vue-sy) Grow; to increase in size by natural and organic process; to increase in bulk by gradual assimilation of new matter; to magnify; to exaggerate.

(ja-roo-ta) Slippery; allowing or causing anything to slip or move smoothly.

(ja-roo-ya) Liquid; being in such a state that the component parts move freely among themselves, but do not tend to separate from each other as the particles of gas and vapors do: fluid.

(gur-roo-ly) Wallow; to roll one's self about, as in mire; to tumble and roll about.
(ga-rue-ma) Axle; the pin or spindle on which a wheel revolves, or which revol¬ves with a wheel; a transverse bar or shaft connecting the opposite wheels of a car, or carriage; axis; a straight line, real or imaginary, passing through a body, upon or around which such body revolves, or is supposed to revolve; a rolling pin.

(grue-ma) Fruit-stone; the hard endocarp of drupes, as the stone of peach etc.

(ga-rue-sa) Large; exceeding most other things of like kind in bulk; big; great.

(gar-vis-sa-na) Grower; one who grows or produces; that which grows or increases.

(gar-vas-a) Growing; the act or process of increasing in size; becoming larger or greater.

(ga-ruse-ta) Grinder; any instrument used to crush a thing into small fragments; a pulverizer.

(ja-rue-pa) Slippery; having the quality opposite to adhesiveness; allowing anything to slip or move smoothly.

(groop-yaa) Inundation; the act of inundating; an overflow; a flood.

(gruesh) Pull; draw; a command, urging another person to pull or draw.

(gha-raz) In'ent; having the mind closely directed to or bent on an object; purpose; intention; meaning.

(jraa-taa) Slide; slip; to move along the surface of by slipping, or without walking or rolling; to skid; to glide.

(jrut-'aa) Sliding; skidding; the act of moving along a surface of a body without walking or rolling; slipping.

(gha-re-ba-ya) Alien; a foreigner; one owing allegiance to another country.

(grey-da) Scrapped; skinned; scratched; bald; removed by rubbing; plain; simple.

(grey-da-eat) Plainly; in a plain manner; not intricate or difficult; clearly; openly; simply.

(ja rey-ma) Mulct; a fine or penalty, especially a pecuniary punishment or penalty; fine; a sum of money paid as the settlement of a claim; a payment of money imposed upon a party as a punishment for an offense.

(grem-ma-eat) Decidedly; in a decided manner; indisputably; clearly; visibly; thoroughly; absolutely.

(jur-yaa-naa) Liquid; a substance whose parts do change their position on the slightest pressure, and therefore retain no definite form; fluid.

(jur-yaa-noo taa) Liquidity; fluidity; the state of being liquid or fluid.

(grey-sa) Ground; the state of being reduced to powder; pulverized.

(grey-oo-taa) Tonsure; the act of shaving the crown of the head, as the first ceremony used for devoting a person to the service of God and the church.

(jrai-aa) Gliding; the act or manner of moving gently, smoothly, swiftly, and without labor or obstruction; sliding; skidding.

(gar-ca) Ballista; a military engine of ancient times, in the form of a crossbow, used for hurling large missiles.

(graa-chaa) Scratch; to use the claws or nails in tearing or digging.

(gar-chag) Castor-oil plant seed; the seed of castor-oil plant, of which, when bruised come a thick oil, known as castor oil, which is used as a cathartic.

(jur-chey) Crier; a public crier; one who makes a proclamation, especially an officer who gives public notice by loud proclamation.
(gruch-taa) Scratching; the act of using the claws or nails in marking, or tearing the surface of; scraping.

(gur-rul-taa) Wallowing; the act of rolling one's self about, as in mire; flounder.

(gra-ma) Determine; to come to a decision; to decide; to resolve; (b) to cut off; to cut short.

(gar-ma) Bone; the hard, calcified tissue of the skeleton of vertebrate animals, consisting of calcic carbonate, calcic phosphate, and gelatine; one of the pieces or parts of an animal skeleton, as a rib, etc.

(gar-ma dijn-naq) Wish-bone; the forked bone in front of the breastbone in birds.

(gar-ma dkhaa-saa) Backbone; the column of bones in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame; the spine.

(gar-mue-ly) Flounce; to throw the limbs and the body one way and the other; to roll, toss, and tumble; to wallow; to flounder.

(gar-mue-shy) Clasp; to inclose and hold in the hand; to seize, clasp, or grip, with the hand, hands, or claws; to clutch; to pounce; to fall suddenly upon and seize with the hands or claws.

(garm-khaa-naa) Green house; a house in which tender plants are cultivated and sheltered from the weather.

(grim-khaa-saa) Backbone; the column of bones in the back which sustains and gives firmness to the frame.

(gar-mut-yoon) Writ; an instrument in writing, under seal, issued from the proper authority, commanding the performance or non-performance of some act by the person to whom it is directed.

(grum-mut-tey-qoo-taa) the art of grammar.
\textbf{(gar-pa)} Inundation; a rising and spreading of water over low grounds; flood; an overflow of water.

\textbf{(jra-pa)} Slip; to move along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; to slide; to glide.

\textbf{(grap-ta)} Shoving; pushing or driving forward; driving onward by pushing or jostling; (b) a rush, as a torrent or flood; overwhelm.

\textbf{(jrap-ta)} Slipping; moving along the surface of a thing without bounding, rolling, or stepping; sliding; losing one's footing or hold.

\textbf{(gra-sha)} Draw; pull; to draw, or attempt to draw toward one; to drag forcibly.

\textbf{(gra-sha)} Absorb; to suck up to drink in; to imbibe; to blot; to drain.

\textbf{(gra-sha ey-da)} For sake; to quit or leave entirely; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from.

\textbf{(gra-sha na-pas)} Breathe; to inhale and exhale in the process of respiration; to respire.

\textbf{(gra-sha pup-roos)} Smoke; to draw into the mouth the smoke of tobacco burning in a pipe or any other form.

\textbf{(gar-sha-na dpup-roos)} Smoker; one who smokes tobacco or the like.

\textbf{(grash-ta)} Drawing; the act of pulling, hauling, or attracting; (b) smoking.

\textbf{(gsha)} Feel; to perceive by the touch; to take cognizance of by means of the nerves of sensation distributed all over the body, especially by those of the skin; to touch; to handle.

\textbf{(jaa-shaa)} Foal; the young of a she ass, or any animal of the horse family (equidae).

\textbf{(ghish-sha-ghish)} Purl; the sound made by water in running over or through obstructions; the murmuring sound of a shallow stream; purling.

\textbf{(ghij-ja-ghij)} Fizz; a hissing sound, as that made by a burning fuse; hum; a low murmuring sound; gushing.

\textbf{(gaj-ghue-}jy) Fizz; to make a hissing sound, as a burning fuse; to ferment; to pelt; (b) to become giddy or dizzy; to have a humming sound in the head. (the letters 'J' in the above, the preceeding, and the word to follow immediately, are to be pronounced as 'J' is pronounced in French Language).

\textbf{(gaj-jue-ny)} Being giddy; having in the head a sensation of whirling or reeling about; being light-headed; dizzy.

\textbf{(gshue-pue-ta)} Feeling; the act or state of perception by the senses; the act of touching or handling.

\textbf{(ga-shue-qy)} Look; to direct the eyes for the purpose of seeing something; directing the eyes toward an object; to stare; gaze.

\textbf{(ja-shue-sha)} Scout; a person sent out to gain and bring in tidings; especially one employed in war to gain information of the movements and condition of an enemy; an explorer; a spy.

\textbf{(ja-shue-shu-eta)} Spy; scouting; the act of watching the movements of an enemy.

\textbf{(gshey-mar-a)} Corporeal; having a body; consisting of, or pertaining to, a material body or substance; embodied.

\textbf{(gshey-mue-ta)} Corporeality; the state of being corporeal, or having a body; embodiment; enunciation.

\textbf{(gsha-ma)} Embodiment; to form into a body; to invest with a body.

\textbf{(ghe-ja-na)} Giddy; light-headed; dizzy; inconstant; unstable; changeable; fickle.

\textbf{(gsha-pa)} Feel; to perceive by the touch; to examine by touching; to take cognizance of by means of the nerves of sensation.
(ghish-pa) Feeling; the sense by which the mind through certain nerves of the body, perceives the external objects; one of the five senses; touch; handling.

(ga-shiq) Look; direct your eyes for the purpose of seeing something; look at it.

(ga-shaq-ta) Looking; the act of one who looks; a glance.

(gshaar-ja) V.T. Bridge; to build a bridge on or over; as, to bridge a river.

(ghish-raa) Bridge; a structure erected over a river or other water course, a chasm, a railroad, etc., to make a passageway from one bank to the other.

(gat-ta) Wine press; an apparatus or a machine in which grapes are pressed to extract their juice.
(dal-lat) The fourth letter of the Assyriac alphabet, the cardinal number 4, with another (dal-lat) added, the ordinal, the fourth.

(dal-lat) The relative pronoun of all genders and numbers, who, which, what, he who, she who, or they who; that which.

(dal-lat) Preceding a cardinal number, it forms an ordinal number, as, the sixth.

(dal-lat) The Relative, and final conjunction, that; so that; in order that.

(dal-lat) preceding a word denotes possession, as, DJohn, meaning, John's, or of John; of.

(da) Also; in like manner; likewise; (this word, borrowed from the Turkish language, is freely used in the speech but considered improper to be used in writing, or printing).

(de) Do not; be off; let go; come now! quit it; don't; be gone; (b) well! go on!

(dee-va) Wolf; a fierce carnivorous animal closely allied to the dog.

(daa-bun) Sole; the bottom of a shoe or boot; the underside of a foot

(div-ta) She wolf; bitch; the female of the canine kind, as the wolf, dog, etc.,

(daagh) Brand; a mark made by burning with a hot iron.

(daagh Ishim-ma) Slur; stigma; a reproachful intimation; a mark of infamy or disgrace; stain; slight.

(daa-vey) dispute; verbal controversy; contest by opposing argument or expression of opposing views or claims; altercation; debate.

(daa-khil) Interior; inside; being within; included or inclosed in anything; contained.

(daa-yim) Constantly; in a constant manner; with constancy; steadily; continually; without cessation.

(deen) Religion; worship; the outward act or form by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due.

(daa-ey-raa) Circle; a plane figure, bounded by a single curve line called its circumference, every part of which is equally distant from a point within it, called the CENTER; a ring.

(daa-y-raa) Tambourine; a small shallow drum with only one skin, played on with the hand, at times having bells on the sides; a timbrel.

(daa-lun) Vestibule; the entrance into a house; an antechamber or hall next to the entrance; a porch.

(da-khey) How; in what manner or way; by what means or process.

(dam-si-une) Penitentiary; a public prison; a house of correction.

(dam-sin) Public hall; a hall in which the public meets for any purpose.
(da-na) Grain; single grain; any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, or salt; a single thing; an individual item.
(da-ney) Their; of them; their's; of or belonging to them.
(d-aqa) Observe; to take notice of by appropriate conduct; to be on the watch respecting; to pay attention to.
(daq dey-sa) Meteor; a transient luminous body in the sky; a falling or shooting star; a fireball.
(daar) Gallows; a frame from which is suspended the rope with which the criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two upright posts and a crossbeam on top.
(d-aa-raa) Return; to turn back; to go or come again to the same place or condition; to come back, or begin again.
(daa-raw) Silk material, especially the silk stuff used in making coats, etc.,
(dar-raw) Contender; a contestant; one who is trained to strive in opposition.
(d-asha) Tread; to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; to trample.
(da-ty) Future; that is to be or come hereafter; that will exist at anytime after the present; the coming.
(dab-ba) Flask; powder-flask; a flask in which gunpowder is carried, having a charging tube at the end.
(dib-ba) Bear; a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus.
(dab-ba) Beast; any four-footed animal that may be used for labor, food, or sport.
(dab-ba) Ruptured; having a rupture, or hernia; the state of being broken apart, or asunder, the rupture of the skin.
(dab-baan) Sole; the bottom of the foot, shoe, or boot, or piece of leather which constitutes the bottom.
(dba-ba) Fly; a winged insect, having transparent wings.
(dba-bey-ta) Gad-fly; a fly which deposits its eggs upon or in the skin of animals, where the larvae live and produce sores.
(dub-bug) Tanner; one whose occupation is to tan hides, or convert them into leather by use of tan.
(daa-vue-kha) Sacrificer; one who sacrifices, or makes an offering of.
(daa-vue-la) Drum; an instrument of percussion consisting of a hollow cylinder and skin over each end to be beaten by sticks.
(dab-bug) Bear; a plantigrade carnivorous mammal, belonging to the genus Ursus.
(dib-bug) Hornet; a wasp-like insect, it is very pugnacious, and its sting is very severe.
(dab-bue-qa) Viscous; adhesive or sticky, and having a ropy consistency.
(dab-bue-ta) Suture; the uniting of the parts of a wound by stitching; the closing of a wound.
(dib-bue-sha) Sticker; one who or that which sticks; adhesive.
(dab-bue-ta) Hornet; a wasp-like insect, it is very pugnacious, and its sting is very severe.
(daa-boo-ry) Provide; to look out for in advance; to feed; to satisfy the physical hunger of; to give food to; (b) to manage, govern, or lead.
(dib-bure-ka) Sacrifice; to make an offering of; to consecrate or present to a divinity by way of expiation or propitiation or as a token of acknowledgement or thanksgiving; to destroy, surrender, or lose for the sake of obtaining something.
(div-kha) N. sacrifice; the offering of anything to god; anything consecrated and offered to god, or to a divinity; a thing devoted, or given up.
(div-kha dshla-ma) Peace offering; a voluntary offering to god in token of devout homage and of a friendly communion with him.

(dvikh- (a) Sacrifice; that which is offered to god; a consecratory rite; anything consecrated or offered to god; an immolated victim laid upon an altar; an offering in sacrifice.

(dvikh-ta mlil-ta) A reasonable, or rational sacrifice.

(dvikh-ta dla-dim-ma) Bloodless sacrifice.

(dvey-khue-ta) Sacrificing; sacrificial; the act of offering anything to god.

(dab-bey-que-ta) Adhesion; the action of sticking; intimate union; apposition; (b) affix, suffix, GRAMM.

(dav-la) Drum; an instrument of percussion consisting of a hollow cylinder with skins at the ends and beaten with sticks.

(dab-lib-ba-na) Equivocator; one who equivocates, or expresses opinions in terms which are intended to deceive, or mislead; one who prevaricates, evades, shuffles, or quibbles; double-faced.

(dab-lue-by) Equivo cate; to use words of doubtful signification; to use ambiguous expressions with a view to mislead; to prevaricate.

(daa-bun) Sole; the bottom of a foot, shoe, or boot; the piece of leather which constitutes the bottom of a shoe.

(dib-sa) Grape-juice, especially when concentrated, or thickened by boiling.

(dbaa-saa) Prick; sting; to pierce or wound with a sting; to bite; to gad.

(dva-qa) Hold; to cause to remain in a given situation; to catch; to retain.
(dba-sha) V.I. Stick; to adhere; to remain where placed; to hold fast to any position so as to be moved with difficulty; to be fixed.
(da-ba-sha eur-za) Drone; the male of the honeybee, it gathers no honey.
(div-sha-na-ya) Honeyed; made of honey; consisting of honey; like honey.
(dbash-ta) Sticking; the act of being attached to anything; adhering.
(dugh) Brand; stigma; a mark made by burning with a hot iron; mark of cautery; a branding iron.
(daj-jul) Antichrist; a denier or opponent of Christ, specifically, a great antagonist, person or power, expected to precede Christ's second coming.
(dag-due-ghy) Trot; the gait of a horse by which it moves faster than at a walk; to trot.
(da-ghue-ly) V.N Lie; to utter falsehood with an intention to deceive.
(daa-ghaa-laa) Cheat; one who cheats or deceives; a cheater; imposter; liar.
(dag-la) Lie; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth; an untruth.
(dag-ga-la) Liar; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; one who lies.
(dag-ga-lue-ta) Lying; telling a falsehood; the act of uttering falsehood with an intention to deceive.
(daa-ghaa-loo-taa) Cheating; the act of deception or fraud; imposition.
(da-ga-nak) Staff; stick; a long piece of wood; a stick used for support.
(dgha-sha) Stab; to pierce with a pointed weapon; to wound by the thrust of a pointed instrument; transfixed.
(da-da) Uncle; an uncle on the father's side; (b) beloved; a friend; (c) father.
(did-va) N. Fly; a winged insect, having transparent wings; the house-fly.
(da-ule-ta) Harness; the part of a loom comprising the heddles with their means of support and motion, by which the threads of the warp are alternately raised and depressed for the passage of the shuttle; (b) array; an orderly collection; a line; a regular arrangement; a string of beads.
(dad-din) Torch; a light or luminary formed of combustible substance; a flambeau.
(d-dam) Lest; for fear that; that not; that not; in order that... not.
(da-va) Gold; a metallic element, constituting the most precious metal used as a common commercial medium of exchange, it has a yellow color, is one of the heaviest substances known (specific gravity 19.32). It is quite unalterable by heat, moisture, and most corrosive agents, and therefore well suited for the use in coin, etc.
(dha-va) Gild; to overlay with a thin covering of gold; to cause to look like gold.
(da-va-na-ya) Golden; made of gold; consisting of gold; very precious.
(dov) His; belonging or pertaining to him, used as possessive case of the personal pronoun.
(d-ay) Hers; belonging or pertaining to her—used as the possessive case of personal pronoun.
(dah-yake) Tithe; tenth; a tenth part of anything; one of the ten.
(dah-hey-nue-ta) Fattiness; the state or condition of being fat; fertility.
(dha-na) V.I. Fatten; to grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump, or fleshy; (b) to annoint; to apply oil upon.

(duv-vy) Sour skim milk; sour milk from which the butter has been taken by means of churning; buttermilk.

(dav-va-dav) Proximate; nearest; next immediately; near.

(deu-ba) Honey-dew; a saccharine substance, it is found on the leaves of trees and other plants in small drops, like dew; liquid honey.

(deu-ba) Issue; flux; the act of passing or flowing out, especially seminal fluid; a woman's monthly course.

(due-baa-rah) Deuce; two; a card or a die with two spots.

(due-bure-ta) Hornet; a social wasp which inflicts a severe sting.

(due-va-kha) Sacrifice; the offering of anything to god; a consecratory rite; that which is sacrificed.

(due-va-da) Trouble; disturbance; agitation; uneasiness; vexation; confusion; contention; affliction.

(due-da) Kettle; a metallic vessel, with a wide mouth used for heating and boiling water and other liquids.

(due-da-qa) Twelve lessons appointed for the Holy Week.

(due-va-da) Trouble; disturbance; agitation; uneasiness; vexation; confusion; contention; affliction.

(doo-ba-saa) Puncture; a small hole made by a point; a serpent's bite.

(doo-ba-qa) Solder; a metallic cement; anything which unites or cements; glue; (b) a large sheet of paper.

(doo-bar) Rebel; insurrection; revoler; one who renounces, and resists by force the authority of the government to which he owes obedience; one who assumes a hostile or insubordinate attitude; an upriser.

(doo-baa-raa) Conduct; order; behavior; the manner of guiding one's self.

(doo-ba-rue-ta) Rebellion; open resistance to or defiance of, lawful authority; an uprising; turbulence; revolution; tumult.

(dooj-jul) Antichrist; a denier or opponent of Christ.

(dueg-la) Lie; falsehood; a falsehood uttered for the purpose of deception; an intentional violation of truth.

(doogh-maa) Dogma; that which is held as an opinion; a tenet; doctrine.

(doegh-ma) Knob; a hard protuberance a lump; a hard swelling or rising; button.

(doogh-maa) Full; full brother or sister; full son or daughter; a brother or sister having the same parents as another; rightful.

(doveg-mut-tey-gey) Dogmatic; pertaining to a dogma, or to an established and authorized doctrine; (b) one of an ancient sect of physicians who went by general principles, opposed to Empiric.

(deu-ga-nag) Staff; a stick carried for support in walking, etc.;

(dva-da) Seethe; to decoct or prepare for food in hot liquid; to boil.

(due-da) Kettle; a metallic vessel, with a wide mouth used for heating and boiling water and other liquids.

(due-da-qa) Twelve lessons appointed for the Holy Week.

(doo-ga) Deaf-mute; a person who is deaf and dumb; one deprived of power of speech or hearing; deaf.
(due-va-na) Paste; a soft composition of moistened earth and other ingredients, in the consistence of dough, used in mending broken pottery, etc.; mending paste; a bracket.

(due-va-na) Misery; great unhappiness; wretchedness; distress; woe; extreme pain of body or mind.

(duze) Correct; right; true; sincere; level; straight; even; conformable to truth; rectitude, or a just standard.

(due-zue-ta) Correctness; truthfulness; the state of being correct or true; straightforward; truth; right.

(due-kha-la) Fright; a state of terror excited by sudden appearance of danger; sudden and violent fear, usually of short duration; sudden alarm.

(dukhe-na) Millet; a cereal. It bears an abundance of small roundish grains.

(deu-ta-lab) Volunteer; one who enters into, or offers for, any service of his own free will; one who enters into service voluntarily, but who is subject to regulations and discipline.

(deu-ta-lab-buefa) Voluntariness; done by, or produced in, an act of choice; proceeding from will.

(deu-ya) Templar; one of a religious and military order first established at Jerusalem, in the early part of the 12th century, for the protection of the pilgrims and of the Holy Sepulcher; a member of Templars.

(due-ya-ba) Emaciation; the state or condition of losing flesh gradually and becoming very lean; pining or wasting away. (due-ya-ba dbiss raa, is, emaciation of the flesh; due-ya-ba dnu-sh, is, emaciation of the soul).

(da-vey-da) Psalter; the book of psalms, often applied to a book containing the psalms separately printed.

(due-vakh) Here we are; we are here; we are in the neighborhood or near.

(deu-ue-a) Wretchedness; misery; distress; utter misery.

(due-ya-la) Service; duty done or required; labor performed for another; the deed of one who serves; attendance. (due-ly) Here he, or it is; he, or it, is here; he is near by.

(due-lah) Here she is; she is here; she is near by, or in the neighborhood.

(due-na) Here they are; they are here; they are near by, or in the neighborhood.

(doo-ya-raa) Sojourn; a temporary residence; a dwelling place for a time.

(da-vit-daar) Inkhorn keeper; a scribe whose office was to inscribe the edicts of the khalif.

(due-ca) Place; any portion of space regarded as distinct from any other space; position; spot office.

(due-kuce) Dux; leader; one having the authority to direct; chief; a duke.

(due-kha-ya) Cleansing; the act of rendering clean; freeing from filth, pollution, infection, guilt, etc.; cleaning; purifying; making clear.

(duke-sa) Glory; praise; honor; admiration; renown; honorable fame.

(dukhe-rune-ya) Memory; the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of the previous impression, thoughts, or events; remembrance; recollection.

(dookh-raa-naa) Remembrance; the act of remembering; a holding in mind or bringing to mind; recollection; memory; (b) a memorial; a sacrifice which is burned on the altar; a sacrifice.
(duke-ta) Place; spot; position; any portion of space regarded as distinct from all other spaces.

(duke-ta de-dma-kha) Bed; bedding; the materials of a bed, consisting of mattress, pillow, and the coverings, upon, or within which one rests or sleeps.

(duke-ta-na-eat) Locally; with respect to a place, or a particular place.

(duke-ta-na-ya) Local; of or pertaining to a particular place, or to a definite region or portion of space.

(due-la) V.T. Arouse; to excite to action from a state of rest; to move; to stir.

(deu-la) Spout; orifice; that through which anything spouts; a discharging lip; a bucket; a water-pot; (b) aquarius, a sign of the zodiac.

(due-la) Woof; the threads that cross the warp in a woven fabric; the woof of a web; a hank.

(due-la-ba) Spinning wheel; a machine for spinning yarn or thread, in which a wheel drives a single spindle, and is itself driven by the hand, or by the foot acting on a treadle.

(doe-lub-chaa) Closet; a place for storing the valuable things or household requisites; a compartment; case.

(dole-chaa) Bucket; a vessel for drawing up water from a well, or for holding or carrying liquids; pail.

(due-la-la) Divorce; a legal dissolution of the marriage contract by a court or other body having proper authority; disunion of man and wife.

(dole-maa) Stuffed eatables; stuffed food, as, stuffed tomatoes, peppers, etc.

(dule-pin) Dolphin; a small constellation between Aquila and Pegasus, a genus of Cetacea.

(deuv-la') Government; the person or persons authorized to administer the laws; the ruling power.

(da-vil-ta) Riches; that which makes one rich; an abundance of land, goods, money, or other property; wealth.

(deu-lat-mand) Rich; having an abundance of material possessions; well supplied with land, goods, or money; wealthy.

(due-lat-man-due-ta) Richness; the state of being rich.

(dume-ba) Bob-tailed; any animal or bird with a short tail; tailless.

(due-muse-yune) Tribunal; a court or forum; the highest court in a country; public tribunal.

(dume-ya) Resemblance; being like or similar to; likeness; similitude; similarity.

(dume-ya-na-ya) Ideal; reaching an imaginary standard of excellence; existing in fancy or imagination.

(doo-mun) Helmsman; a man at the helm of the ship; a steersman; Reek.

(dume-sa) Structure; a house; a building; that which is built.

(doo-maa-raa) Marvel; wonder; that which may cause wonder; a miracle.

(doo-maa-raa-eat) Marvelously; in a marvelous manner; wonderfully.

(dva-na) mend; cement; to unite or cause to adhere by means of a cement.

(dune-ba) Bob-tailed; an animal or bird with a short tail, or, without a tail.

(dune-va) Tail; the terminal, and usually flexible, posterior appendage of animals.

(deu-nig) Rebel; one who renounces and resists by force, the government to which one owes obedience; a rebel.
(deu-nig-ghue-ta) Rebellion; insurrection; revolt; uprising.

(doon-tey-va) Largeesse; liberality; generosity; donation; gift.

(dune-ye) World; the earth and the surrounding heavens; the system of created things; the universe.

(dune-ya-na-ya) Worldly; relating to the world: human; common; pertaining to this world or life.

(due-na-qa) Suffering; the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; torment; pain.

(doo-sukh) Prison; a building for the safe custody or confinement of criminals and others committed by lawful authority;

(doo-sukh-chey) Jailer; the keeper of a jail or prison; a warden.

(doo-sukh khaa-naa) Prison; jail; a place where persons are restrained of personal liberty; a place where criminals are confined by the lawful authorities.

(due-sint-rey-yaa) Dysentery; a disease attended with inflammation and ulceration of the colon and rectum, and characterized by gripping pains, constant desire to evacuate the bowels, and the discharge of mucus and blood.

(duse-pue-tyey-qaa) Imperial; of or pertaining to an empire or to an emperor; royal.

(dooest) Friend; one who entertains for another such sentiments of esteem, respect, and affection that he seeks his society and welfare.

(does-too-aa) Friendship; friendly relation or attachment, to a person, or between persons.

(doo-aakhaa) Quenching; extinguishing; putting out, as fire; overwhelming.

(doo-etaa) Sweat; the fluid which is excreted from the skin of an animal by the sudoriferous glands, it contains some fatty acids and mineral matter; perspiration.

(doo-etaa dey-la-na) Resin; a yellowish brown substance, which exude from trees in combination with essential oils, gums, etc., and in a semiliquid state, composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen, and are supposed to be formed by the oxidation of the essential oils, the resin is nonconductor of electricity, it is soluble in ether, alcohol, and some oils, but not in water; gum.

(doo-etaa-dkee-pa) Talc; a soft mineral of a soapy feel, and a greenish, whitish, or grayish color, usually occurring in foliated masses.

(doo-etaa dmai-que-ny) Poppy; poppy juice; opium is obtained from Poppy plants.

(toop-tey-coon) Diprotych; a writing tablet consisting of two leaves of rigid material connected by hinges and shutting together so as to protect the writing within.

(dvaa-saa) Exult; to be in high spirits; to leap for joy; to rejoice in triumph.

(does-saa) Exultation; the act of exulting; lively joy at success or victory.

(dva-qa) Observe; to gaze; to notice with care; to take notice of by appropriate conduct.

(due-qa) Shred; a fragment; particle; a small piece torn or cut off.

(due-qa-na) Telescope; an optical instrument used in viewing distant objects, as the heavenly bodies; an astronomical instrument.
(due-qass) Duke; leader; a chief; one of the highest order of nobility after princes and the princesses of the royal blood.

(deu-qa) Jointure; an estate settled on a wife, which she is to enjoy after her husband's decease; a deed; gift.

(doe-ra) Century; a period of hundred years; a hundred.

(deu-qaan) Period; time; a portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon; a division of time; the right time.

(dure bin) Telescope; an optical instrument used in viewing distant objects, it assists the eye in two ways: first, by enlarging the visual angle under which a distant object is seen, and thus magnifying that object; and, secondly, by collecting and conveying to the eye, a larger beam of light than would enter the naked organ, thus rendering objects distinct and visible.

(due-rig) Anthem; a hymn sung in alternate parts; a selection from the Psalms or other parts of the scripture; a song of praise.

(due-rag) Mongrel; the progeny resulting from a cross between two breeds, as of domestic animals; anything of mixed breed.

(doe-raa-gha) Gradual; proceeding by steps or degrees; advancing step by step.

(durde) Lee; that which settles at the bottom, as of wine; dregs.

(due-rune-da) Rapacious; given to plunder; disposed, or accustomed to seize by violence.

(door-ta) Dart; a pointed missile weapon, intended to be thrown by hand; a javelin; spear.

(dav-rey) Bowl; a concave vessel of various forms, often hemispherical, to hold liquids, etc.

(durk-ta) Pavement; a floor or covering of solid material, laid so as to make a hard and convenient surface to travel; (b) a footstep.

(doe-raa-ma) Rambler; a rover; a wanderer; one who walks, rides, or sails, from place to place without any determined object in view.

(due-raa-ma) Deceit; any declaration, artifice, or practice, which misleads another; fraud; cheat; trick.

(dure-mag) Scroll; roll; that which is rolled up, especially, rolled bread, filled with delicacies.

(deu-qaan) Period; time; a portion of time as limited and determined by some recurring phenomenon.

(doe-raa-naa) Rolling-pin; a cylindrical piece of wood or other material, with which paste or dough may be rolled out and reduced to a proper thickness.

(doo-qaan) Dispute; verbal controversy; contest by opposing argument or expression of opposing views or claims; exercise; discipline.

(dushe) Push; make a thrust; shove; press against with force; (b) tread; step on.

(deu-shk-cha) Pad; a soft cushion; a mass of anything soft; stuffed quilt.

(dieu-ta-lab) Volunteer; one who enters into, or offers for, any service of his own free will.

(daz-ga) Bench; a long table at which mechanics and others work.

(da-za-qa) Stack; a pile of anything indefinite in quantity; heap; a mass of things heaped together; a mass formed in layers.
(dkha) Impel; to drive or urge forward or on; to push on; to thrust; to strike.

(da-khue-ya) Expulsive; having the power of driving out or away; serving to expel; capable of driving out.

(da-khue-la) Timid; not brave; wanting courage to meet danger; easily frightened; fearful; timorous.

(dkhule-ta) Timidity; fear; a painful emotion or passion excited by expectation of evil, or the apprehension of the impending danger; dread.

(dkhule-ta-na) Timid; easily frightened; fearful; wanting courage to meet danger; timorous; shy.

(dkhule-ta-nue-ta) Timidity; the state of being timid; fearfulness.

(da-khue-qa) Dispeller; one who drives away by scattering; an oppressor.

(dkhude-ya) Dispelling; driving away by scattering; clearing away.

(dka) Concern; interest in, or care for, any person or thing; regard.

(dkhey-la-eat) Fearfully; in a fearful manner; terribly; horribly.

(dkhey-lue-ta) Fearfulness; being full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; awfulness; timidity.

(dka) Concern; interest in, or care for, a person or thing; regard; anxiety.

(dka-la) V.I. Fear; to be in apprehension of evil; to be afraid; to feel anxiety on account of some expected evil.

(dikh-la) Fear; a painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; alarm; dread.

(duh-la) Crop; the produce of the ground; grain or other product of the field; anything gathered.

(dakh-lue-la) Scarecrow; anything which is set up to frighten crows or other birds from fields, or plantations.

(dikh-ta) Fear; a painful emotion excited by the expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; alarm; dread.

(dkha-na) Grind; to reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill, or by teeth; to crush into small fragments; pulverize.

(dikh-na) Millet; a cereal, the plant of which bears an abundance of small roundish grains.

(dka-sa) Thrust; shove; to push or drive with force, as, to thrust anything with hand, foot, etc.

(duh-raa) Flint; an impure variety of quartz, usually gray, brown, or black, in color, it is very hard, and strikes fire with steel.

(dakh-sha) Yeoman; a common man, or one of the respectable class; (b) an attendant or a guard.

(dey) My; of or belonging to me;— used attributively, with DAL-LAT omitted, and the letter YUDE added to the end of the word to denote possession, thus, kta-vey, my book: instead of 'kta-va dey'. (the last letter of the word to which the letter YUDE is added, is always dropped, and the vowel ZQA-PA over the preceding letter is eliminated: as, kta-va, book. kta-vey, my book.

(dya) Nurse; one who nourishes; a person who supplies food, tends, or brings up; a woman who suckles an infant not her own.

(dya-tukh-sis) Constitution; enactment; establishment; decree; edict.

(Dya-te-sur-roon) Diatessaron; the harmony of the four gospels; the interval of a fourth.
Proclamation; general notice; that which is proclaimed, publicly announced, or officially declared; (b) judgement.

Dialogue; a written composition in which two or more persons are represented as conversing or reasoning on some topic; a conversation between two or more persons.

Dialectician; one versed in dialects.

Diameter; any right line passing through the center of a figure or body, as a circle, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries, and dividing it into two equal parts.

Diametrically; in a diametrical manner.

Deacon; an officer in the Christian churches appointed to perform certain subordinate duties varying in different communions.

Testament; a solemn, authentic instrument in writing; one of the two distinct revelations of God's purposes toward man; a covenant; one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred scriptures, in which the covenants are revealed: as the Old Testament, and the New Testament.

New Testament; the Bible.

Old Testament.

Discharge; flux; the act of flowing, or discharging; a flowing or issuing out emission.

Brocade; Silk stuff, woven with gold and silver threads, etc.

Hawk; a rapacious bird of falcon family, having shorter wings.

Demon; a spirit, or material being, holding the middle place between men and deities in pagan mythology; an evil spirit; a devil.

Court; court of hearing or audience; a place where justice is administered.

Flux; discharge; gonorrhea; a contagious inflammatory disease of the genito-urinary tract, affecting especially the urethra and vagina, it is characterized by a mucopurulent discharge, pain in urination, and chordee; clap.

Vocalized; not mute, said of a letter; having a vowel.

Court; a court of hearing or audience; a place of justice.

Deaconiac; pertaining to, or characteristic of, a demon or evil spirit; devilish.

Demonianism; the state of being possessed by a demon or by demons; a madman.

Whoremaster; one who procures whores for others; one who panders to his own wife; a pimp.

Dyophysite; a believer in two natures in Christ.

Observer; one engaged in, or trained to habits of, close and exact observation; one who pays attention to anything; a spectator.

Settler; one who establishes himself in a new region; a dweller.

Treader; one who sets the foot, or steps on; a trampler; an oppressor.

Ink; a fluid, or viscous material, used in writing or printing.

Inky; consisting of, or resembling ink; soiled with ink.
(dyue-ta-na-ya) Of ink; made, or consisting of ink.

(dey-yah) Hers; the form of the possessive case of the personal pronoun.

(dey-yih) His; belonging or pertaining to him; used as the possessive case of the personal pronoun.

(de-yukhe) Yours; the form of the possessive case of personal pronoun.

(dey-yeu-khune) Yours; the possessive case of personal pronoun, 'a-a-t', the plural form.

(dey-yey) Mine; belonging to me; my. (used as prenominal adjective).

(dey-yan) Our; ours; of, or pertaining to us; belonging to us.

(dey-ya-rey) Gift; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; present.

(dik) Steep; any elevated object sloping with an angle to the plane of the horizon; a precipice.

(dya-la) Motion of the bowels; a bowel movement; evacuation of fecal matter.

(dey-lue-sis) Dissolution, especially of a partnership; division of goods.

(de-ley) My; mine; of, or belonging to me; — used attributively. also, 2 thy, 3 his, 4 her, 5 our, 6 your, 7 their, read 1st 2 3 4 5 6 7.

(de-la-ya) Peculiar; one's own; belonging solely or especially to an individual.

(de-la-we-ta) Property; a peculiar quality of a thing; that which is inherent in a subject, or naturally essential to it; peculiarity; attribute.

(de-lai-ta) Character; Property; quality; that which is proper; a peculiar quality, by which a person or a thing is distinguished from others; characteristic.

(de-lana-eat) Peculiarly; properly; particularly; in a rare and striking degree; with a specific interest.

(de-la-na-ya) Particular; peculiar; special; own; of his own; concerning a part separated from the whole or from others of the class; sole; single; specific; Attributive, GRAM.

(de-la-na-ue-ta) Peculiarity; individuality; a special and distinctive characteristic or habit; property.

(dyai-ta) Swing; a waving, oscillating, or vibratory motion of a hanging object; descent; (b) a line, cord, or other thing suspended and hanging loose, upon which anything may swing.

(dai-ma) Highland; elevated land; an elevated region or country.

(de-mue-sey-ya) Public; the general body of mankind, a state, or community; the people.

(de-mue-sey-une) Public treasury; a place where public revenues are deposited and kept.

(dyam-mit-roon) Diameter; any right line passing through the center of a figure, as a circle, etc., and terminated by the opposite boundaries; a diametral plane.

(de-mas) Populace; the common people; persons not distinguished by rank, office, education, or profession.

(dim-sin) Public bath; a building containing apartments arranged for bathing.

(dim-ta) Mist; dew; watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere.
(deen) But; except with; unless with; however; for; then.

(dey-na) Religion; the outward act by which men indicate their recognition of the existence of a god having power over their destiny, to whom obedience, service, and honor are due.

(dey-na) Judgment; mental faculty of deciding correctly by the comparison of the facts and ideas; a verdict.

(day-ya-na) Judge; a public officer who is invested with authority to hear and determine litigated causes, and to administer justice.

(dai-na) Debt; that which is due from person to another, whether money, goods, or service; the thing owed.

(dai-saa) Ibex; one of the several species of wild goats having very large, recurved horns, transversely ridged in front; a steinbok.

(dyaa-saa) Exult; to be in high spirits; to leap for joy; springing for joy.

(de-qasey-ya) Sanatorium; an establishment for the treatment of the sick; a resort for invalids.

(dai-raa) Monastery; a house of religious retirement, or of seclusion; dwelling; habitation; (b) cote; fold; den.
(duy-yaa-raa) Monastic; a monk; of or pertaining to monasteries, or to their occupants, etc.; a dweller; inhabitant. (dai-raa-ye) Monk; nun; one who lives in a monastery; monastic.

(dai-raa-yoo-ta) Monasticism; the monastic life, system, or condition.

(dy-a-sha) Tread; to step or walk on; to beat or press with the feet; (b) to throw, as in wrestling.

(dy-a-sha bakh-ta) Rape; having sexual connection with a woman without her consent.

(dai-ta) Vulture; kite; a rapacious bird, the head and neck of which are naked or nearly so.

(dyat-tey-qey) Testament; covenant; a solemn, authentic instrument in writing; one of the two general divisions of the canonical books of the sacred scriptures, in which the covenants are respectively revealed.

(dik) Steep; any elevated object sloping with an angle to the plane of the horizon.

(dikha) Becoming clean; being free from whatever is foul or offensive; purify.

(dak-ka) Fist; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; a stroke with the fist; a stroke.

(dak-due-ky) Trot; to move at a faster gait than walking, but slower than running or galloping, as a horse; to rock; to sway backward and forward, as a body resting on a support beneath.

(da-khue-ye) Clean; to render clean; to free from whatever is foul, offensive, extraneous, or filthy; to purify.

(da-khue-ye ey-la-ny) Prune; to lop or cut off the superfluous parts, shoots, of, or branches; to trim.

(dikhura-tee) Memory; the faculty of the mind by which it retains the knowledge of previous thoughts, impressions, or events.

(dikh-ya) Clean; to be clean, or free from dirt or filth; to become clean.

(dikh-ya-eat) Cleanly; habitually clean; innocently; sincerely.

(dikh-ue-ta) Cleanliness; the state or quality of being clean; purity; clearness.

(dukh-lee) Crop; the grain or other products of the field; the produce of earth.

(dik-ka-na) Shop; store; a building or an apartment in which goods, wares, etc. are sold by retail.

(dikha-tee) Memorize; to remember; to bring to mind again; commemorate.

(dikh-raa) Male; the sex that produces Spermatozoa, by which the ova of the female are fertilized; masculine.

(dikh-raa-eat) In the masculine gender; masculine, GRAM.

(dikh-ruu-ee-ta) The state of being a male; the masculine gender.

(dikh-raa-nee-yaa) Masculine; of the male sex; in masculine gender.

(dikh-ruu-ee-yaa) Masculinesness; the male gender; virility; manliness.

(dla) Without; not with; otherwise than with; (b) that not; lest.
(dul-daa) Shield; anything which protects or shields; defense; protection; shelter.

(dal-due-ly) Thin out; to rarefy; to make thin, or less dense or close.

(dul-lak) Barber; a person whose occupation it is to shave or trim the beard, and to cut and dress the hair of his or her patrons.

(dul-lul) Procurer; one who procures or obtains; one who, or that which, brings on, or causes to be done, especially by corrupt means; one who procures the gratification of lust for another; a pimp.

(dal-ma) Parboiled; a boiled egg; an egg partially cooked in boiling water.

(dil-pa) Leak; to let water or other fluid in or out through a hole, crevice, etc.

(dla-pa) Leak; to let water or other fluid in or out through a hole, crevice, etc.

(dlaqa) Blaze; to shine with flame; to glow with flame; to shine like fire.

(dal-la-qa) Glow-worm; an insect of genus Lampyris the female of which is wingless, the species emit light from some of the abdominal segments.

(dal-la-qa) Glow-worm; an insect of genus Lampyris the female of which is wingless, the species emit light from some of the abdominal segments.
(dal-qule) Opposite; placed over against; being in opposition; against.

(dal-que-la-ya) Opponent; one who opposes; an adversary.

(dal-que-la-ue-ta) Opposition; an attempt to check, restrain, or defeat; variance; contrariety.

(daal-lur) Dollar; a silver coin of the United States containing 371.25 grains of silver, and 41.25 grains, alloy, that is, having a total weight of 412.5 grains.

(daal-lat) The fourth letter of Assyrian alphabet; the number four.

(dil-tang) Ennui; a feeling of weariness and disgust; dullness and languor of spirits, arising from satiety or want of interest; tedium.

(dam) Moment; a minute portion of time; a point of time; (b) ripe; mature; ready.

(dma) Resemble; to be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of either in appearance or qualities.

(dim-ma) Blood; the fluid which circulates in the principal vascular system of animals, carrying nourishment to all parts of the body, and bringing away waste products to be excreted.

(daa-mugh) Fancy; the faculty by which the mind forms an image or a representation of anything perceived before; conception; idea.

(dum-ghaa) Custom; the customary toll, tax, or tribute.

(dum-ghaa-chey) Publican; a collector of taxes, toll, or tribute.

(dam-da-ma) Battery; any place where mortars are mounted, for attack or defense.

(dam-dam-ta) Bleeding; a running or issuing blood, as from the nose or a wound; loss of blood.

(dum-muh) Checkers; a game, played on a checkerboard by two persons, each having twelve men, which are moved diagonally.

(daa-moo-ghy) Brand; to burn a distinctive mark into, or upon with a hot iron, to indicate quality, ownership, etc.

(dmue-ta) Resemblance; likeness; similitude; the quality or state of resembling.

(dam-kheu-shue-ta) Farewell; a wish of happiness or welfare at parting; the parting compliment; adieu; a good-by.

(dam-ya) Similar; resembling; having a general likeness; nearly corresponding.

(dma-ya) Resemble; to be like or similar to; to bear the similitude of, either in appearance or quality.

(dmay-ya) Ransom; the money or price paid for the redemption of a prisoner, or goods captured by an enemy.

(dmay-ya-eat) Likewise; equally; in like manner; likely; apparently.

(dmay-ya-ue-a) Resemblance; the quality, or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.

(dmay-ya-ue-ta) Similarity; the quality or state of being similar; likeness; resemblance.

(dmey-kha) Dormant; lying down; being in a sleeping posture; (b) asleep; in a state of sleep; in sleep.
(dmey-raa) Wonderful; adapted to excite wonder or admiration; surprising; astonishing; strange.

(dmey-raa-eat) Wonderfully; in a wonderful manner.

(dmey-roo-taa) Wonder; astonishment; the emotion which is excited by novelty, or the presentation to the sight or mind, of something new, unusual, strange, or not well understood; surprise.

(dmakha) V.I. Sleep; to take rest by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind, and an apathy of the organs of sense; to slumber.

(dmama-ka) Sluggard; sluggish; drowsy; a person habitually lazy, idle, and inactive; slothful; dull.

(dmam-khue-taa) Drowsiness; being inclined to drowse; heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; lazy; sluggish.

(dmakh-tla) Sleeping; the act of resting by a suspension of the voluntary exercise of the powers of the body and mind; slumbering.

(dim-ma-na) Bloody; stained or smeared with blood; given, or tending, to the shedding of blood.

(dim-ma-na-ya) Of blood; of, or belonging to blood, or the same blood.

(dim-man-ta) Bleeding; emitting, or appearing to emit, blood or sap; also, expressing anguish or compassion.

(dim-sa) Populace; the common people; the multitude; the public; people.

(dmaa) To shed tears; to weep; to show grief or other passions by shedding tears.

(dim-ey) Tears; the drops of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and diffused between the eye and the eyelids to moisten the parts and facilitate their motion, ordinarily the secretion passes through the lachrymal duct into the nose, but when it is increased by emotion or other causes, it overflows the lids.

(dum-oony) Tearful; abounding with tears; having tears in the eye, or eyes.

(dim-ey-taa) Tear; a small drop of the watery fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland of the eye.

(dmaasaa) Submerge; to be buried or covered, as by fluid; to plunge into water; to sink; to fall to the bottom.

(dmaraa) Wonder; to be struck with astonishment; to marvel; (b) to tremble; to shiver.

(dan) Chicken-feed, especially in the form of grains; food for domestic fowls.

(da-na) Single grain; single; anything that stands alone; solitary.

(dna) Adhere; to agree; to obey; to comply with; to give way to; to adhere to.

(dan-va) Tail; the terminal, and usually flexible, posterior appendage of an animal; the end of the backbone of an animal's body.

(dun-blaa-ny) Fungus; the terrestrial polymorphic plants, destitute of chlorophyll or starch; mushrooms.

(dinga) Knob; a hard protuberance; a hard swelling or rising; (b) the cock of a detonating gun.

(ding-ga-ding-gheuh) Hale; sound; entire; health; robust; not impaired; whole; complete.

(ding-lish-ta) Knee-stroke; a stroke in the back, with the knee; a kick.

(dan-da) Rasp; a coarse file, on which the cutting prominences are distinct points raised by the oblique stroke of a sharp punch.
(dan-daan-saaz) Dentist; one whose business it is to clean, extract, or repair natural teeth, and to make and insert artificial ones; a dental surgeon.

(dan-dik-ta) A single grain; solitary; one; any small, hard particle.

(dan-due-ly) Dangle; to hang loosely, or with a swinging or jerking motion; to hang; suspend.

(dand-la) Centipede; the large, flattened, venomous kinds of the order Chilopoda, found in tropical climates; they are many-jointed, and have a great number of feet.

(dan-da-na) Fulcrum; pivot; cog; that by which a lever is sustained, or about which it turns in lifting or moving a body.

(dna-kha) Rise; to rise, as the sun; to break, as the day; to mount; ascend; to arise.

(din-kha) Rising, of the sun; sunrise; dayspring; manifestation of our lord in the flesh.

(din-kha) Epiphany; a church festival celebrated on the 6th of January, the 12th day after Christmas, in commemoration of the visit of the Magi of the east to Bethlehem, to see and worship the child Jesus.

(din-kha a-la-ha-ya) Theophany; a manifestation of God to man by actual appearance, usually as an incarnation.

(dney-kha-eat) Brilliantly; clearly; brilliantly; splendidly; with luster.

(dney-khue-ta) Brightness; the quality or state of being bright; splendor; luster; conspicuousness.

(dna-qa) Torment; to put to extreme pain or anguish; to inflict excruciating misery upon, either of body or mind.

(dan-qa) A coin, equal to a fourth part of a Dirhem or the sixth par of a Zueza.

(dsue-qa) Partridge; a bird of genus Perdix, which is noted as a game bird.

(duss-mull) Towel; a cloth used for wiping, especially one used for drying hands, etc.

(das-ta) Bunch; a collection of things; a cluster, collection, or tuft, of things, growing or fastened together.

(das-ta) Suite; a suite of clothes; a number of clothing articles used together.

(das-ture) License; permission; allowance; authority or liberty given to do or forbear any act.

(das-ture) Enema; an injection into the rectum as a medicine, or to impart nourishment.

(das-tig) Handful; a handful of kindling material, especially weeds, or small branches.

(dast-mull) Towel; a cloth used for wiping hands, or any part of the body when wet.

(dast-qa) Handle; hilt; the handle of a weapon, or instrument.

(daa) To know; to perceive or apprehend clearly and certainly; have full information of; to understand.

(d-aa-vur) Past; a former time or state; pertaining to a former time.

(daa-vey) Lawsuit; an action at law; any legal proceeding before a court for the enforcement of a claim; (b) battle; war; dispute.

(daa-oo-khaa) Quenchable; capable of being quenched or put out; extinguishable; capable of being checked.
(d-aa-khaa) Quench; to extinguish; to overwhelm; to make an end of, said of flame and fire.

(d-aa-saa) Thrust; thrust in; to drive in, as a sharp instrument; to plant; to pierce.

(d-aa-raa) Agitate; vex; to annoy by provocation; to prick; to stab; (b) smarting of the eyes.

(d-aa-taa) Perspire; to excrete matter through the skin; to sweat.

(daa-etaa) Perspiration; that which is excreted through the skin; the sweat.

(daa-tid) Future; that is to be or come hereafter; time to come.

(da-pa) Plank; a long, broad, piece of timber thicker than a board.

(dip-na) Side; the margin, edge, verge, or border of a surface; an outer portion.

(dip-na-eat) Sideways; toward the side; sidewise.

(dap-ney-da) Laurel; an evergreen shrub, having aromatic leaves of the lanceolate shape, with clusters of small, yellowish white flowers in their axils,—it was used by the ancient Greeks to crown the victor in the games of Apollo.

(dpa-pey-ta) Scab; an incrustation over a pustule, sore, wound, or vesicle, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part.

(daph-tar) Note-book; a book in which notes or memorandums are written; a book in which notes of hand are written; a ledger.

(da-qa) To make small or minute; to grind; pulverize; to break into smaller pieces.

(daq-due-qy) Diminish; to make smaller in any manner; to reduce in bulk.

(daq-daq-ta) Diminishing; the act of making smaller in any manner; pulverizing; grinding.

(da-que-qa) Pestle; an implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.

(daa-qoo-raa) Butt; a stroke by thrusting the head against.

(dqoor-yoon) Decurion; a head or chief over ten; an officer who commands a division of ten soldiers.

(dqai-sa) Wooden; made or consisting of wood; pertaining to wood.

(daq-qey-qa) Minute; the sixtieth part of an hour; sixty seconds; (b) a very small part of anything; small; tiny.

(daq-qey-que-ta) Minuteness; smallness; fineness.

(dqa-la) Sift; to separate with a sieve; to separate or part; to clean.

(diq-la) Palm-tree; palm; any endogenous tree of the order Palmae.

(diq-lue-ney-ta) Pock; a pustule raised on the surface of the body in variolous and vaccine diseases; spot.

(diq-lat) Tigris; a river in Iraq, 1.150 miles long, it flows into Euphrates river.

(diq-na) Beard; the hair that grows on the chin, and adjacent parts of the human face, chiefly of male adults.

(daq-ne-yta) Cavern; a large, deep, and hollow place in the earth; a large cave.

(diq-na-na) Bearded; one having a beard, or hairs on the face.

(da-qin-sa) Lictor; an officer who bore an ax, as ensign of his office.

(diq-qin-ta) Beard; a small beard; goatee; a part of a man's beard on the chin or the lower lip.
(dqa-qā) To make small, or smaller; to break into smaller pieces; to grind.

(dqa-raqa) Touch; to come in contact with; to hit or strike lightly against; to extend the hand, foot, or the like, so as to reach or rest on.

(duq-raqa) Butt; a stroke by thrusting the head against; a strike with the head.

(dqa-araa) V.T. To require to be given, expended, or laid out therefor, as in barter, purchase, etc.;

(daq-raqa mkhaa) V.T. Butt; to strike by thrusting the head against; to strike with the head.

(dqar-taa) Touching; the sense or act of feeling; touch; a feeling with the hand; (b) Pleurisy; an inflammation of the pleura, usually accompanied with fever, pain, difficult respiration, and cough, and with exudation into the pleural cavity.

(diq-qat) Precisely; punctually; exactly or sharply defined or stated; definite; with care; exact.

(diq-ta) Powder; dust; fine-dust; the fine particles to which any dry substance is reduced by pounding, grinding, or triturating.

(dar) Gallows; a frame from which is suspended the rope with which criminals are executed by hanging, usually consisting of two upright posts and a crossbeam in the top noose; snare.

(dar-raqa) Struggle; contest; a wrestling-match; earnest struggle for superiority in the field of sports.

(dra) Pour; emit; to let escape freely or wholly; to cast; to send or drive by force.

(draa) Winnow; to separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind; to scatter; sprinkle.

(dra) Abort; to miscarry; to bring forth young prematurely.

(dar-ba) Laceration; a breach or wound made by lacerating; a separation by tearing; a wound; a sore; scab.

(dar-ba) Syphilis; venereal disease; a chronic, specific, infectious disease usually communicated by sexual intercourse or by hereditary transmission.

(daa-raa-by) Balustrade; a row of balusters topped by a rail, serving as an open parapet, as along the edge of a balcony, terrace, bridge, etc.,

(dar-band) Concern; connect; bind; attach; to be concerned; to pay attention to.

(dur-graa) Rank; degree; place; the degree, order, or rank of ministry.

(daraa-ghaa) To advance by degrees; to receive a degree or rank.

(daa-raa-ja) Rank; degree; grade of official standing; degree of dignity, eminence, or excellence; station.

(daa-raa-jaa bdaa-raa-jaa) Gradually proceeding by degrees; or steps.

(daa-raa-jaa dhaa-va) Temperature; condition with respect to heat or cold, especially as indicated by the thermometer or pyrometer.
Gradually; proceeding by degrees, or grades.

Dragon; a fabulous animal, generally represented as a monstrous winged serpent or lizard.

Cradle; a bed or cot for a baby, oscillating on rockers or swinging on pivots; litter; crib.

Malady; ailment; disease; ache; any disease of the human body; a lingering or deep-seated disorder.

Vulture; a rapacious bird, with the head and neck naked or nearly so, they feed chiefly on carrion.

To spend lavishly or profusely; to spend prodigally or wastefully; to scatter; to disperse; to waste.

Headache; pain in the head; cephalalgia.

Babble; stutter; stammer; to utter in an indistinct way.

V.T. Invalidate; to render invalid; to weaken or make infirm; to pine away; to wear out; to become ill, or diseased.

Invalid; infirm; diseased; ill; a person who is sick.

Dirham; dirhem; an Iranian weight, equalling about 4 ounces.

Accuse; to charge with; to declare to have committed a crime or offense.

Accuser; one who accuses; one who brings a charge of crime or fault; an adversary.

Commissary; one to whom some charge of duty is committed.

Rocking; causing to sway back and forward; reel or totter.

V.T. Rock; to cause to sway backward and forward; causing to Ward and forward, as a body on a support beneath; to move as in a cradle.

Mohammedan monk who professes extreme poverty, and leads an austere life.

Gate; a large door or passageway in the wall of a city, of an enclosed field, etc.;

Winnow; to separate, and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind.

Concubine; a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a paramour.

To roll, especially with a rolling-pin.

Scamp; stern; severe in disposition; disagreeable.

Disputant; one who argues in opposition to another; a debater.

Disputation; an argumentation in opposition to something, or on the opposite side; debate; argument; contention.

Argumentative; dialectical; disputatious; inclined to dispute.

Harsh; rough; disagreeable; unpleasant and repulsive to the sensibilities; austere; crabbed; abusive.

Sheaf; a quantity of the stalks and ears of grain bound together; a bundle; any collection of things bound together; a bunch.
(dar-zey) Tailor; a person whose occupation is to cut and make men's garments, and one who cuts out and makes ladies' outer garments, as coats and overcoats.

(dar-zey-ue-ta) Tailoring; the business or the work of a tailor or a tailoress.

(dar-zey-ta) Tailoress; a female who cuts and makes outer garments for men and women.

(daa-raay) Silk-shag; a coarse, rough-woven silk, like plush, but with a stiffer nap, used in making coats and other outer garments.

(draa-yaa) Winnow; to separate and drive off, the chaff from by means of wind.

(dric) Daric; a gold coin of ancient Persia, weighing usually a little more than 128 grains, and bearing on one side the figure of an archer.

(drimgh) Absinth; the plant absinthium or common wormwood.

(drai-ta) Pouring; pouring into; causing to flow into; to emit.

(drai-ta) Abortion; the expulsion of the fetus before it is capable of sustaining life; miscarriage.

(daa-rai-ta) Winnowing; the act of one who winnows, or separates by means of wind.

(drai-ta bur na-ta) Negligence; omission of duty; habitual neglect; putting off.

(dur-chin) Cinnamon; the inner bark of the shoots of Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, a tree growing in Cylon, it is aromatic, of moderately pungent taste.

(dar-ma) Cunning; the faculty or act of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; craftiness; trickiness; fraudulent skill or dexterity.

(dra-ma) Drama; a composition in prose or poetry, accommodated to action, and intended to exhibit a picture of human life, or to depict a series of grave or humorous actions of more than ordinary interest, tending toward some striking result; a fable.

(dir-mugh) Rake; an implement consisting of a headpiece having teeth, and a long handle at right angles to it, it is used for collecting hay or other light things which are spread over a large surface, or for breaking or smoothing the earth; a tooth machine.

(dra-moon) Yacht; a light, seagoing vessel used only for pleasure trips, racing, etc.

(dur-moo-ny) Medicate; to tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal.

(dar-maa-naa) Medicine; drug; remedy; any substance administered in the treatment of disease; a remedial agent.

(darm-suqe) Damascus, a city of Syria, and, one of the most ancient cities of the world.

(drang) Late; coming after the time when due, or after the usual or proper time; tardy.

(dra-gue-ta) Lateness; tardiness; the state or condition of being late.

(dars) Lesson; anything read or recited to a teacher by a pupil or learner; a portion of a book, assigned to a pupil to be studied at one time.

(dar-saa-at) Instantly; without the least delay or interval; at once; immediately; without hesitation.

(draa-aa) Steer; to direct the course of; to guide; to take by the arm.

(draa-naa) Arm; the limb of human body, extending from shoulder to hand.
(dar-ra) Combatant; a person who engages in a fight, or a contest of violence.

(dar-ra-rue-ta) Conflict; a strife for the mastery; hostile contest.

(draa-shaa) Argue; to invent and offer reasons to support a proposition, or opinion; to contend in argument; to dispute; to debate; to reason; 
(b) to thresh out; to tread out.

(drush-ta) Argument; a reason offered in evidence or proof, to induce belief, or convince the mind; reasoning expressed in words; disputation.

(dar-ta) Yard; court; an inclosed place in front of, or around a building.

(dur-taa) Returning; the act of coming back to the same place or condition; coming back.

(da-sha) Tread; to set the foot on; to step on; to trample; to tread under foot; 
(b) to down, as in wrestling; to defeat.

(da-sha hakh-ta) Rape; sexual connection with a woman without her consent.

(dash-de-sha-na) Trampler; one who or that which tramples or treads down.

(dash-ta) Trampling; the act of treading upon forcibly and repeatedly.

(dish-var) Vexatious; burdensome; troublesome; inconvenient; difficult to handle.

(dish-min) Enemy; one hostile to another; one who hates and desires the injury on another; a foe; an adversary.

(dish-min-na-ue-ta) Enmity; the quality of being an enemy; hostile or unfriendly disposition; hostility.

(dish-ta) Plain; an open field or a broad stretch of land with a surface little varied by inequalities; a level land; an open land; country.

(dat-ta) Edict; a public command or ordinance by sovereign power; the proclamation of a law made by an absolute authority.

(daa-ta) Gum; a vegetable secretion of many trees or plants that hardens when it exudes, some gums are soluble in water.

(daa-taa dqar-da) Mastic; a gum or resin exuding from a low shrub or plant growing upon some Asiatic mountains and coasts of Mediterranean.
(hee) The fifth letter of alphabet, the cardinal number 5; with dal-lat prefixed, the ordinal the 5th.

(hee) Yes; yea; ay; a word which expresses affirmation or consent;—opposed to no.

(ha) Behold; lo; to have or bring in sight; to regard with the eyes; to present by pointing to.

(haaj) Pilgrimage to Mecca; relating to the pilgrimage to Mecca.

(haaji) Haji; a man who has made pilgrimage to Mecca or El Hejaz, Arabia,—the holy city of Mohammedans, containing the Kaaba, visited by more than 150,000 pilgrims annually.

(hah?) What? used as an exclamatory word, and used independently, usually following a question, as, you failed, hah? or to ask a question indignantly.

(haazir) Ready; prepared for what one is about to do or experience.

(haay) Oh! O; an exclamation expressive of wonder, anxiety, or pain.

(haay-de) Beat it; be on the go; vanish; go away; be gone.

(haay-haay) Oh-well! an exclamation expressing disgust or disappointment.

(haay-huye) Flurry; commotion; a popular tumult; a sudden excitement.

(haay-hushe) Commotion; fuss; flurry; a violent agitation; bustle; hurry.

(haa-chaa) Prop; that which sustains an incubent weight; a support; a branch of a river; a limb; a fork.

(haa-kim) Mayor; the governor of a city; the chief magistrate of a city or borough.

(haal) Circumstance; that which attends, or relates to, or in some way affects, a fact or event; situation; surroundings.

(ham) Since; from a definite past time until now; in the time past.

(han?) What?—used absolutely or independently as an exclamatory word, often with a question following, as, Han! what do you say?

(haasill) Crop; product; that which is produced, whether the result of generation, growth, or labor; that which is produced by the earth.

(hab-ba) Pill; a medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.

(hba-ba) Bloom; to produce or yield blossoms; to flower or be in flower.

(hab-ba-ba) Bloom; blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.

(he-vey) Hope; a desire of some good, accompanied with an expectation of obtaining it; expectancy.
Pill; a medicine in the form of a little ball, or small round mass, to be swallowed whole.

Give; bestow without receiving a return; allow or yield up.

Vanity; emptiness; the quality or state of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire.

Vanity; love of admiration; emptiness; an inflation of mind upon slight grounds; (b) rush; hurry.

Herd; a number of beasts assembled together; a swineherd.

Vain; having no real substance, value, or importance; idle show.

Vanity; shallow pride in appearance or accomplishment; conceit; emptiness.

Vain; having no real substance or value; empty; void; worthless.

Vanity; the quality or state of being vain; want of substance to satisfy desire; empty pride inspired by an overweening conceit of one's personal attainments.

Negro; one of the race of black or very dark persons who inhabit the greater part of tropical Africa, and are distinguished by crisped or curly hair, flat noses, and thick protruding lips.

Bloom; blossom; the flower of a plant; an expanded bud.

Meditate; to contemplate; to keep the mind fixed upon; to study; to dwell on anything in thought.

Imagine; to form in the mind a notion or idea of; to form a mental image of; to produce by the imagination; to conceive.

Illusion; apparition; an unreal image presented to the bodily or mental vision; a deceptive appearance; a phantom.

Imaginative faculty; the image-making power of mind.

Illusively; falsely; in a deceiving manner; by false show.

Imaginarily; imagination; the power to call up mental images; illusion.

Fantastic; existing only in imagination; fanciful; imaginary.

Stir; fidget; to incite to action; to instigate: to arouse; to excite.

Spell; to tell or name in proper order the letters of, as a word.

Meditate; to keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell on anything in thought.

Attack; the act of falling on with force or violence; assail.

Desist; to cease to proceed or act; to stop; to discontinue.

Ruin; such a change of anything as destroys it, or unfit it for use.

Meditate; to keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell on anything in thought; to think seriously.

Ruin; ruination: the state of being ruined, or destroyed.

Accent: a mark or character used in writing, and serving to regulate the pronunciation: a speller.

Syllable: an elementary sound, uttered with a single effort or impulse of the voice, and constituting a word or part of a word.

Spelling: the act of one who spells; formation of words by letters; orthography: (b) meditation.
(haj-jim) Desist; cease; quit it, used as an order or command.

(hga-ma) V.I. Ruin; to fall to ruins; to go to ruin; to become decayed or dilapidated; to perish.

(hig-mue-na) Prefect; a superintendent of a department who has the control of its police establishment, together with extensive powers of municipal regulation.

(hig-na) Dromedary; the Arabian camel having one hump or protuberance on the back.

(hij-raa) Hegira; the flight of Mohammed from Mecca, September 13 A.D. 622, subsequently established as the first year of the Moslem era; (b) an office; a place where a particular kind of business is transacted.

(haa-gaa-raa-yaa) Mohammedan; of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and the institutions founded by Mohammed; Islam; an Arab.

(haj-jat) Subject; that which is brought under thought or examination; object; reason; cause.

(ha-jat) Utensil; tool; that which is used; an instrument; an implement.

(hadd) Limit; confines; that which terminates, circumscribes, restrains, or confines; the bound, border, or edge.

(ha-da) Thus; in that manner; on that wise; in that way; so: such.

(hda) Lead; direct; to conduct or guide, as by accompanying, going before, showing, influencing, or directing with authority.

(had-due-sa) Garrulous; talking much, especially about commonplace or trivial things; talkative; inquisitive.

(had-due-sat) Boundary; that which indicates or fixes a limit or extent; or marks a bound.

(haa-doo-ry) Prepare; to fit, adapt, or qualify for a particular purpose or condition; to make, or be ready.

(had-da-ya) Leader; one who or that which leads or conducts; a guide; one having authority to direct.

(hid-yoo-taa) Idiot; ignorant; simple; an unlearned person.

(hid-yoo-too-taa) Idiocy; the condition of being an idiot; ignorance; lack of knowledge; want of experience; foolish.

(had-da-ue-ta) Leadership; the office of a leader; guidance; direction.

(hdey-raa) Prepared; ready; prepared for what one is about to do or experience; equipped or supplied with what is needed for some event; (b) handsome; comely; pleasing or agreeable to the sight.

(hdey-raa-cat) Handsomely; splendidly; in a handsome manner.

(hdey-roo-tara) Handsomeness; the state of being comely, or pleasing to the sight; (b) preparedness.

(had-kha) So; in this manner or degree; as indicated, or as supposed to be known.

(had-da-ma) Member; a limb or organ; an essential part of anything; one of an association or community; a part of a whole; an independent constituent of a body.

(had-da-mue-ta) Membership; the state of being a member, or a part performing a distinct office.

(had-da-ma-ue-ta) Membership; the state of being a member; the collective body of members, as of a society.

(had-dam-tat) Member, used in feminine only; a female member of an association or society.
(hda-sa) Heed; to mind; to regard with care; to take notice of; to attend to; to observe; to pay attention to.
(hdaa-raa) Prepare; to fit or make all things ready; to be ready or prepared.
(hid-raa) Excellency; virtue; dignity; worth; honor; adornment.
(Haa-dur-taa) Preparation; the act of preparing or fitting beforehand for a particular purpose, use, service or condition; a making ready.
(ow) He; a pronoun of the masculine gender, usually referring to a specified subject already indicated.
(hoe) Whoa! halt; stop—used as a command to arrest the progress of.
(hoe) So; the case be such; it is well; let it be as it is; let it come to pass; is that so.
(hva) To be; to exist actually, or in the world of fact; to have existence.
(haa-vaa) Air; the fluid which we breathe, and which surrounds the earth; the atmosphere. it is invisible, inodorous, insipid, transparent, compressible, etc.
(eu-khe-na) The other; other; different from that which, or the one who has been specified; not the same.
(haa-vaay) Gusty; windy; airy; stormy; irresponsible.
(heu-ga) Steam; vapor: the elastic, aeriform fluid into which water is converted when heated to boiling point; the mist formed by condensed vapor; visible vapor.
(heu-ja) Need; being in need of; to have need or use for; urgent want.
(hue-jume) Attack; the act of falling on with violence; an assault.
(hue-ga-ya) Spelling; telling or naming in their proper order the letters of, as a word; (b) meditation; study.
(hue-ghe-ney-quey) Hygiene; that department of sanitary science which treats of the preservation of health.
(heu-ga-na) Vaporous; full of vapors or exhalation; having the form or nature of vapor; steamy.
(huje-raa) Office; a place where business is transacted; a cell; a small room.
(hue-jat) Deed; a sealed instrument in writing, on paper, duly executed and delivered, containing some transfer or contract.
(hude-hude) Lapwing; a bird of plover family, its eggs are known delicacy.
(hue-da-ya) Guidance; direction; the act of directing; rule.
(hood-raa) Prepared; having made one's self ready; having put things in order; being ready.
(ow-vaa) That; that one; the one yonder; OW, as an adjective, has the same demonstrative force as the pronoun.
(hoe) Whoa! halt! do not proceed, especially used as command to animals of burden, or cattle; stop!
(huv-huv) Bow-wow; a name for the barking of a dog.
(heu-heu!) So! is that so; you don't say! now I see; I understand.
(ha-vuze) Pool; a small rather deep collection of usually fresh water; a reservoir for water.
(haa-vuz) Tune; song; tone; note; a rhythmical, melodious, symmetrical series of tones for one voice or instrument, or for a number of voices and instruments in unison.
(ha-vuze) Pool; a small rather deep collection of usually fresh water; a reservoir for water.
(hue-ga-ya) Spelling; telling or naming in their
(hoe-zey) Untamed; wild; not broken in; living in a state of nature.

(hoe-tur) Hyena; a carnivorous mammal, large and strong, but cowardly: they feed chiefly on carrion, and are nocturnal in their habits.

(hva-ya) To be; be; to exist actually, or in the world of fact; to have existence.

(va-ue-ta) Generation; creation; bringing or being in existence.

(vai-ly) There, he or it is; yonder; at a distance, but within view.

(hvai-ta) Being; state or sphere of existence; the state of being or existing.

(huke-ma) Government; the body politic governed by one authority; administration; (b) authority; legal, or rightful power.

(havl) Panic; a sudden overpowering fright; terror inspired by strifling cause or a misapprehension of danger.

(hue-la) Matter; that of which anything is composed; the material or substantial part of anything.

(hoe-laa) Top; a child's toy, commonly in the form of a conoid or pear, made to spin on its point, usually by drawing off a string wound round its stem.

(ve-lah) She became; she passed from one state to another.

(ve-ly) He became; he passed from one state to another.

(hue-heul) Hockey; a game in which two parties of players, armed with sticks curved or hooked at the end, attempt to drive a small ball or a bit of wood, toward the opposite goals.

(ve-ley) I became; I passed from one state to another.

(hue-ley) Peach, especially a large peach; a well-known high-flavored juicy fruit, containing one or two seeds in a hard almond-like endocarp or stone.

(hav-ley) Panic-struck; struck with a panic, or sudden fear; fidgety; uneasy.

(hue-la-la) Hulala; one of the twenty sections into which the psalms is divided; praise; a shout of joy.

(hue-la-na-ya) Material; consisting of matter of which anything is made.

(hue-la-na-ue-ta) Materiality; the quality or state of being material, or of matter.

(hue-na) Intellect; the part or faculty of the human soul by which it knows; the capacity for the higher forms of knowledge; the mind; reason.

(hue-na-na) Intelligent; endowed with the faculty of understanding or reason; intellectual.

(hue-na-nue-ta) Intelligence; intellectuality; the capacity to know or understand; readiness of comprehension; intellectual powers.

(hue-nar) Aptitude; skill; ingenuity; cleverness; a natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose, or tendency to a particular action or effect.

(hue-nar-band) Ingenious; possed of the faculty of invention; having an aptitude to contrive or to create new things; clever; skilful.

(hue-pa) Breath; the air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; air which, in the process of respiration, has parted with oxygen and has received carbonic acid, aqueous vapor.
Sub-deacon; one belonging to an order, in the church, next inferior to the order of deacons.

Hypothesis; a supposition; a proposition which is supposed or taken for granted, in order to draw a conclusion for proof of the point in question; an assumption.

Consul; an official commissioned to reside in some foreign country, to care for the commercial interests of the citizens of the appointing government.

Consulship; the office or rank of a consul.

Deliberation; the act of weighing and examining the reasons for and against a choice or measure; a going or turning back.

Attendant; one who attends or accompanies; an inferior.

Procurator; one who manages another's affairs, either generally or in a special matter; a prefect; the governor of a province.

Province; a country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire.

Born; brought forth, as an animal; introduced by birth; brought into life; given birth to.

Temper; disposition of mind; the constitution of the mind, particularly in regard to the passions and affections; the intellectual capacity in man.

Rung; one of the rounds of a ladder; a stair; a step.

Hue; a shouting or vociferation; a cry for help.

Nymph; in mythology, a lesser goddess of nature living in the mountains, streams, forests, meadows, or waters. Hence, a lovely young girl; a maiden.

Reverence; profound respect and esteem mingled with fear and affection; the disposition to revere; veneration.

Hurrah; a word used as a shout of joy, triumph, applause, encouragement, or welcome.

Mind; Consciousness; discretion; the power that conceives, judges, or reasons.

Whoa; Halt; stop; stand still; do not move, used as a command to a horse or an ass.

Mindful; attentive; heedful; regardful; bearing in mind, conscious.

Mindfulness; attentiveness; heedfulness.

Abyss; a bottomless or unfathomed depth or bottomless pit.

Delight; to have or take great pleasure or delight; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced.

Shiver; to tremble; to quiver; to shake, as from cold or fear.

Presence; the state of being within sight or call, or at hand.

Thriller; anything that causes a sharp, shivering, tingling, or exquisite sensation, running through the body.

Shivering; trembling; shaking, as from cold or fear; quivering.

Ermine; a valuable fur-bearing animal allied to the weasel.
(haz-ratt) Sire; a lord; master; the title of respect used in addressing a sovereign.
(hay) hey; an exclamation used to attract attention, or express a surprise.
(ay) She; that female; the girl or woman understood or referred to.
(haa-yaa) Modesty; shame; a painful sensation excited by a consciousness of impropriety; virtue.
(ai-ga) Then; at that time, referring to a time specified, either past or future; soon afterward or immediately; next; afterward.
(hay-deen) Then; at that time, referring to a specified time.
(ay-ya) That; the one there, or yonder, used in feminine only, to indicate something at a distance but within view.
(hay-vun) Vestibule; the porch or entrance into a house; a hall next to the entrance; a lobby.
(hay-vun) Animal; beast; an organized living being endowed with sensation and the power of voluntary motion, and also characterized by taking its food into stomach or an internal cavity for digestion.
(hay-vaa-noo-taa) Animal; the animal life without the intellectual or moral qualities.
(hu-voo-ry) V.T. Help; to furnish with strength or means for the successful performance of any action; to aid.
(hay-za) Surfeit; sickness or uneasiness caused by excess eating or drinking.
(hya-ue-ta) Condition; state; mode or state of being; state or situation with regard to external circumstances or influences; essence.
(hich) None; no one; not one; not anything; not any; of no account; worthless.
(he-cad-hue-ta) Identity; the state of being identical or the same; the condition of being the same with something described, or possessing a character claimed.
(hich-kha) Not one; no one; none; not a thing; no; not any.
(haik-la) Temple; a place or edifice dedicated to the worship of some deity; a church; a palace.
(hich-min-dey) Nothing; not anything; no thing; absence of being.
(hich-puche) Nonsense; that which is not sense; trifles; things of no importance.
(hil-la) Stratagem; an artifice or trick for deceiving the opposition; a trick; fraud.
(haiy-ma-nue-ta) Faith; Belief; the assent of the mind to the truth of what is declared by another, resting solely on his authority and veracity; reliance on testimony.
(hai-man-ta) Trust; which is committed or entrusted to one; something received in confidence; faith; confidence; belief; charge.
(hist) Hist; hush; be silent; a word used as a signal for silence, or to attract attention.
(ha-yip) Alas; what a pity; an exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil; what a shame.
(huy-pih) Alas; what a pity or shame; an exclamation expressive of sorrow or pity.
(hu-yir-raa-naa) Helper; one who, or that which helps, assists, or aids.
(hu-yur-taa) N. Help; aid; assistance; means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress.
(haa-chaa) Prop; a tributary of a tree; a limb of a tree; support.

(haa-koo-my) V.T. Rule; to control the will and actions of; to exercise authority or dominion over; to govern.

(haa-kim) Mayor; the governor of a city; the chief magistrate of a city or borough; the governor of a province.

(hak-kim) Doctor; one skilled in a profession or branch of knowledge; an academic title; one duly licensed to practice medicine.

(hak-key-mee-ta) Doctorate; doctorship; the degree, title or rank of a doctor.

(haa-ki-moo-taa) Mayorship; governorship; the office of a mayor or governor.

(huk-maa-naa) Ruler; one who rules; one who exercises sway or authority; one who governs.

(haa-kum-taa) Ruling; the act of one who rules; reigning; governing.

(hal) Until; as far as; to the place or degree that; up to the time that; till.

(hull) Condition; state; the mode of existence; the condition of a being or thing at any given time.

(haa-laa) Yet; still; up to the present time; thus far; hitherto; until now.

(hal-bue-ky) V.T. Entangle; to twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to make tangled, confused or intricate.

(hal-ba-luge-ta) Loop; a fold or doubling of a thread, cord, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., can be passed; an eye; a staple; a noose; a bight.

(haal) Till; to; up to; as far as; until;—used only in respect to time.

(hal-hue-ly) Decay; to pass gradually from a sound, or perfect state, to one of imperfection, or dissolution; to putrefy; to fall apart.

(hal-hue-ly) V.T. Incite; to move to action; to stir up; to rouse; to spur or urge on.

(hul-laa-hul) Tumult; the commotion of a multitude usually accompanied with great noise, uproar, and confusion of voices; violent agitation.

(hul-vuz-ny) Blackberries; the fruit of several species of bramble.

(haa-laa-chaa) Damson; an oval plum of a bluish color; damask plum.

(ha-la-tey) Cartridge belt; a belt having pockets for cartridges.

(hil-une) Asparagus; a plant of genus Liliaceae having erect much branched stems, and slender branchlets.

(ha-lim) Meek; mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated; forbearing.

(hal-la-ka) Stroller; walker; one who wanders on foot; a rambler.

(hil-ka) Stroll; walk; to wander on foot; to ramble idly or leisurely; to rove.

(haa-lul) Honest; characterized by integrity or fairness and straightforwardness in conduct, thought or speech; upright; just.

(haal-laa-laa) Tulip; any plant of liliaceous genus Tulipa.

(haal-le-lue-ya) Halleluiah,—I.E. praise ye the lord; praise ye Jehovah;—an exclamation used chiefly in songs of praise or thanksgiving to God, as an expression of gratitude.

(haa-la-loo-ta) Honesty; the quality of being free from deceit; fairness.
Vapor; any substance in the gaseous or aeriform state, the condition of which is ordinarily that of a liquid or solid.

(hal-qa) Loop; hook; a link; coil; curl; the link of a chain; a ring.
(hal-que-ny) V.T. Loop; to form an eye or ring through which a thing may be run; to curl.
(hal-qan-ta) Looping; forming an eye or ring; curling; coiling.
(ha-laq-ta) Loop; a fold or doubling of anything so as to form an eye or ring; a link; a single ring or division of a chain.

(himm) Get on,—an expression used in urging an animal of burden (horse or donkey) on; go on; move along.
(hamm) Also; in like manner; likewise; in addition; besides; further; too.
(ha-maa-yil) Sash; a band, ribbon, or scarf, worn round the waist or over the shoulders; an amulet.
(hum-mul) Porter; one who carries burdens, luggage, etc. for hire; a carrier.
(ha-mah) But; how; how then; however; on the other hand; of course; indeed.
(ham-hue-my) Grumble; to murmur or mutter with discontent; to rumble.
(ham-ham-ta) Believing; to accept as true something not actually seen.
(ham-mue-ny) V.T. Believe; to accept as true without personal knowledge; to credit upon the authority or testimony of another.
(ham-zue-my) Speak; to utter words or articulate sounds, as human beings; to express thoughts by words; to express opinions.

Word; a vocal sound, or a combination of vocal sounds, uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas; (b) rumor; an unvarified current story; common talk.

(ham-zim-ma-na) Talker; speaker; one who utters words; one who delivers a speech in public; a fluent speaker; one who is gifted in the art of speech making.
(ham-zam-ta) Talking; speaking; ability to utter words; uttering speech.

(ha-min) Identical; the same; the selfsame; the very same; not different.
(ha-me-sha) Always; at all times; throughout all time; constantly; ever.
(ha-me-sha-ligh) Permanent; lasting; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form.
(hum-mul) Porter; carrier; one who carries burdens for hire; a bearer.
(hum-mum) Bath; a receptacle or place where persons may wash their bodies in water; a building arranged for bathing.
(ha-man) Identical; the same; not different; very same; the selfsame.
(ham-ne-ka) Necklace; a string of beads, etc., or a band or chain, worn around the neck as an ornament.
(ham-min-na-na) Believer; one who accepts as truth something not actually seen; one who believes; a person of Christian faith.
(ham-man-ta) Believing; accepting as truth something not actually seen.
(hma-sa) Meditate; contemplate; to keep the mind fixed upon; to study; to dwell on anything in thought.
Meditation; a close or continued study; the turning or revolving of a subject in the mind.

Always; at all times; throughout all time; continually.

Compat-riot; one of the same city, or country, and having like interests.

Ha? an exclamation denoting surprise, or a great variety of emotions; what?

This; a word denoting something that is present or near in place, or time, or something mentioned or just about to be mentioned; these; him; her.

This, or that thing; what you call; what you may call.

To be pleased; to be agreeable and grateful; to be pleased with, and contented.

This; these; her; a demonstrative pronoun this word denotes something that is present or near in place or time.

Henna; the powdered leaves of a thorny tree of genus Lawsonia, used as a coloring matter in the east, to stain the nails, fingers, and hair, to a reddish color.

Jest; something said or done in order to amuse; joke; doing a thing for sport or fun.

Jester; a buffoon; a person addicted to jesting, or to indulgence in light or amusing talk.

Commotion; the noise and confusion made by a number of excited people; a tumult.

Scarcely; hardly; shortly; a very short time; (b) many; so many; (c) India.

India; a country in Southern Asia; Hindostan.

Hindu; an inhabitant of India; a Cushite; Nubian.

Indict, I.E. a circle of fifteen years.

Be pleased; to have complacency in; to take pleasure in.

To be pleased in, or with; to have or take pleasure in; pleasant; agreeable.

Pleasantly; in a pleasant or agreeable manner; with pleasure.

Cherub; a mysterious composite being, the winged footstool and chariot of the Almighty; driver; chorioteer.

Pleasure; merriment; pleasure; delight; gayety.

Pleasure; contentment; advantage; use; profit; the gratification of the senses of the mind.

Ample; great in size, extent, capacity, or bulk; spacious; widely extended. expansive.

What is his, or her name, a word generally used in speaking about a person, without mentioning his or her name.

What do you call it, a word used denoting a thing without naming it.

Tiller; farmer; a husbandman; cultivator; a plowman.

Delight; to be greatly pleased or rejoiced; to have or take great pleasure or delight.

Calculation; an account; computation; the result of calculating.

Hiss; to make with the mouth a prolonged sound like that of the letter S, by driving the breath between the tongue and the teeth; to condemn or express contempt for by hissing; to utter with a hissing sound.
(hiss-sa-hiss) N. Hiss; a prolonged sound like that of letter S, made by forcing out the breath between the teeth and tongue, especially as the token of disapproval or contempt.

(hass-hass-ta) Hissing; the act of emitting a hiss or hisses; the occasion of contempt.

(ha-sa-nay) Easy; not difficult; requiring little labor or effort; facile.

(ha-sa-na-ue-ta) Easiness; freedom from difficulty; facility.

(hass-rat) Yearning; filled with longing desire; harassed or rendered uneasy with longing, or feeling the want of a thing; strained with emotions of affection or tenderness.

(he-paq-taa) Epact; the moon's age at the beginning of the calendar year, or the number of the days by which the last new moon has preceded the beginning of the year.

(hpuke-ya) Wavering; unsettled in opinion or state; changing; reversal; upsetting; adverse; contrariety.

(ha pue ra) Babbler; an idle talker; an irrational prater; a braggard.

(hap-za) Custody; a keeping or guarding; care; judicial or penal safe-keeping.

(hpey-kue-ta) Retrogression; backward development; reflux; wavering.

(hap-pa-ca) Rebellious; contrary; adverse; antagonist; objector.

(hapk-ue-ta) Inversion; the act of turning over or backward; objection.

(he-par-key-ya) Province; a country or region dependent on a distant authority; a portion of an empire or state.

(hass-sey-ra) Matting; a kind of carpeting made of straw or fiber.

(huss-sur) Fortress; a permanent place fortified for defense or security.

(haq) Just; conforming to rectitude or justice; violating no right or obligation; not transgressing the requirement of truth and propriety.

(ha-qa) Wages; the compensation given to a hired person for services; the price paid for labor; salary.

(haque-ye) Narrate; tell, rehearse, or recite, as a story; relating the particulars of.

(haque-ta) Justice; conformity to the principles of righteousness in all things; the quality of being fair or just.

(haq-ya-na) Narrator; one who narrates; one who relates a series of events; one who tells a story.

(haq-yat) Narration; story; fable; tale; recital; rehearsal; that which is related.

(haque-ta) Narration; the act of reciting or telling a story; the act of telling of events in the order of their happening; recital.

(har) Only; save or except that; one alone; (b) as; to the extent or degree in which or to which; like; similar to.

(haar) Sultry; very burning, and oppressive; ardent; zesty.

(hur-ruj) Auction; a public sale of property to the highest bidder.

(harb) Threat; the expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; force; war; battle; fight.

(harb-khaa-la) Threaten; to utter threats against; to menace.

(harb-que-yaa) Entangle; to interweave; to be tangled or looped; to button.
(hur-ruj) Auction; a public sale of property to the highest bidder.

(har-ghiz) Never; not at any time; not ever; at no time, whether past, present, or future; in no degree.

(har-due-py) Hurl; to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to throw with violence.

(har-due-qy) Clinch; to hold firmly; to hold fast by grasping or embracing; (b) to joke; to be boisterous.

(har-hue-my) Neigh; to utter the cry of the horse; to whinny.

(har-ham-ta) Neighing; the act of uttering the cry of the horse.

(har-har-ta) Laughing; the act showing mirth, satisfaction, or derision, by peculiar movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the mouth, usually accompanied by the emission of chuckling sounds from the chest and throat; to indulge in a laughter.

(ha-raq-chin) Capote; a close cap without visor or brim, such as one worn by a clergy.

(haa-raa-tey-qoo-taa) Heresy; an opinion held in opposition to the established or commonly accepted doctrine, and tending to promote a division.

(haa-raa-tey-qoo-taa-yaa) Heretical; containing heresy; of the nature of, or characterized by heresy; one who, having made a profession of Christian belief, deliberately refuses to believe one or more of the articles of faith.

(haa-raa-vush) Premature; mature or ripe before the proper time.

(haa-raa-mey) Depredator; one who plunders or pillages; a robber.

(haa-raa-mey-yoo-ta) Depredation; the act of depredating; the act despoiling; robbing; plundering.

(ha-raq-chin) Calot'e; a close cap without visor or brim, such as one worn by a clergy.
(hish) Still; to this time; until and during the time now present; yet; as yet.
(ha-sha) This hour; this very hour; now; at present; from this hour on.
(hash-ya) Crochet; a kind of knitting done by means of a hooked needle, with worsted, silk, or cotton; hem; (b) a border; margin; (c) postscript.
(hat-hue-ty) Incite; to spur or urge on; to stir up; to rouse; to move to action.
(hat-hat-ta) Incitement; that which incites the mind, or moves to action.
(haa-taa-run paa-taa-run) Nonsense; words or language, which have no meaning, or which convey no intelligible ideas.
o (vow) The sixth letter of the alphabet, it is a vowel and a consonant: as a vowel it has the sound of U, and as a consonant the sound of V or W; it stands for number 6; with Dallat prefixed, the sixth.

(oo) And; also; the letter vowel, used as a conjunction, to conjoin a word with a word, a clause with a clause, and a sentence with a sentence.

(vaa-jib) Deserving; due; meritorious; worthy; having worth or excellence; duty; necessary; must.

(vaa-jib-boota) Duty; service owed; that which one is morally bound to do; that which is due; that which one ought to do.

(vaah) Pshaw; pooh! pish! an exclamation expressive of contempt, disdain, or dislike; alas! fie.

(vow) The letter vow; the sixth letter of the Assyrian alphabet; the number six.

(vow-aye-la) Oh! o! an expression expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially surprise, pain, sorrow.

(vaay!) Alas; an exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil.

(vaa-laa) Remnant; an end, or a small piece of cloth, usually new.

(vaa-lyy) Governor, usually of a province; one invested with supreme executive authority in a province or state.

(va-ra-sa) Heir; one who inherits, or is entitled to property after the death of its owner; succeed the owner; any owner.

(vah) Aspect; vision; the act of looking; appearance to the eye or mind; principle; visual or mental appearance.

(vah-shew) Thought; imagination; the power to create or reproduce ideally an object of sense previously perceived.

(vah-shey) Savage; wild; uncivilized; fierce; cruel; remote from human abodes and cultivation; in a state of nature; untamed.

(vah-shue-ta) Savage-ry; the state of being savage, or remote from cultivation; wildness; fierceness.

(vaa-zaa) Goose; gander; a large web-footed bird, belonging to genus Chen.

(vuz-voo-zy) Whiz; to make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air; whir; to move quickly with a buzzing of whizzing sound.

(vizz-zaa-vizz) whir; a buzzing or whizzing sound produced by rapid or whirling motion; whizz; buzz.

(vuz-vizz-zaa-naa) Whizzer; buzzer; anything that makes whizzing or buzzing sound.
(vuz-vuz-taa) Whizzling; buzzing; making a low, continuous, humming sound, like that made by bees with their wings; whir.

(va-zir) Minister of state; one to whom the sovereign of a government intrusts the management of affairs of state, or some department of such affairs; a representative of a government sent to a foreign country to transact diplomatic business; a counselor.

(va-ze-rue-ta) Ministry; the office, duties, or functions of a minister; Ministryship; counselorship.

(va-zir-mukhe-tar) Plenipotentiary; an envoy to a foreign country, with full power to negotiate a treaty, or to transact other business; an ambassador.

(vuz-naa) Cistern; an artificial reservoir for holding water, or other liquids.

(vaa-tun) Native land; the land of one's birth; homeland; domicile.

(vail) Truant; one who stays away from business or any duty; an idler; a loiterer.

(vi-la-yat) Country, region; a tract of land; the inhabitants of a region or a state; the territory of an independent nation.

(vai-lue-ta) Truancy; the state of being a truant; loitering; shirking; idling.

(vai-raan) Desolate; destitute or deprived of inhabitants; deserted; uninhabited; laid waste; in a ruinous condition; destroyed.

(vak-kill) Proctor; one employed to manage the affairs of another; one who has power to act for another.

(vak-key-lue-ta) Proxy; authority to act for another; proctorship; agency.

(va-la-yat) Province; a country or region dependent on a distant authority.

(val-vue-ly) Mollify; to make or become soft, or softer; to reduce the hardness of; to make tender.

(val-vue-ly) Wail; to express sorrow audibly; to make mournful outcry; to weep.

(vil-vil) Mollified; soft; offering no resistance to pressure; tender.

(vil-la-vil) Wailing; an expression of sorrow audibly; a mournful outcry; howl.

(val-vil-la-na) Wailer; one who wails; one who laments, or makes a mournful outcry; a howler; squaller.

(val-val-ta) Wailing; the act of expressing sorrow audibly; lamentation.

(val-ya-eat) Fittingly; appropriately; suitably; becomingly; duly; properly.

(val-ya-ya) Fitting; proper; right; becoming; in order.

(val-ya-ahd) Heir apparent; crown prince; a male heir, next in line to a crown or throne.

(vun-voo-ny) Whiz; to make a humming or hissing sound, like an arrow or ball flying through the air; to hum; to whir.

(vun-vun-taa) Whizzing; the act of making a humming or a hissing sound.

(vin-tey) Screw; a kind of nail with spiral thread and a head with a nick.
(va-sa) Stocking; a close-fitting covering for the foot and the leg, usually knit or woven.

(vass-vue-sy) Squeak; to utter a sharp, shrill cry, usually of short duration, as that by a mouse.

(vass-vass-ta) Squeaking; the act of uttering a sharp, shrill sound; whining.

(vuss-tur) Delirium; a state in which the expressions, thoughts, and actions are wild, irregular, and incoherent; mental aberration.

(vas-qa) Captive; a prisoner taken by force or stratagem; one kept in bondage; a slave.

(vass-que-ta) Captivity; bondage; slavery; the state of being a captive.

(vaa-daa) Appointment; an appointed time or place for a meeting; arrangement for a meeting; engagement.

(vaa-naa) Ewe; the female of the sheep, having a fat tail, or rump.

(vaa-paa) Fidelity; faithfulness; adherence to right; sincerity; gratitude; appreciation of favors received.

(vuss-voo-sy) Whine; to utter a plaintive cry, as some animals; to show distress by a plaintive nasal cry; to yelp; to bark shrilly with eagerness, pain, or fear; to yap.

(viss-saa-viss) Whine; a plaintive cry to show distress, as some animals; a yelp.

(viss-saa-saa) Whiner; one who, or that which, whines, yelps, or barks shrilly.

(viss-vuss-ta) Whining; the act of showing distress by a plaintive nasal cry; yelping.

(vass-yat) Will; the legal declaration of a person's mind as to the manner in which he would have his property or estate disposed of after his death; testament.

(vuss-laa) Joint; the place or part where two things or parts are joined or united; the union of two or more smooth or even surfaces admitting of a close fitting or junction.

(vaq-vue-ky) Quack; a sound similar to the cry of a duck; the sound emitted from a vessel filled with liquid, when violently shaken; croak; titter; to cry like a duck.

(viq-qa-viq) Quack; the cry of a duck; the sound from a vessel filled with liquid, when violently shaken; titter.

(vaq-vaq-ta) Quacking; croaking; tittering; the cry of a duck.

(vuq-saa) Shoe-polish; a polish used on the shoes to produce a gloss, usually by means of friction.

(va-ra) Embankment; a structure of earth raised to prevent water from overflowing.

(varr-da) Rose; a showy, handsome flower; roses are of various colors, red, pink, carmine, yellow, and white; they belong to the Rosa family.

(varr-bey-da-vid) Daisy; a genus of the lower herbs, belonging to the family Composite, having a yellow disk and white or pinkish rays.

(varr-dey-ya) Rosary; a string of beads by which the prayers are counted; a series of prayers arranged to be recited in order.

(varr-dey-mur-yum) Tuberose; a plant with a tuberous root and a liliaceous flower.

(varr-dey-shim-sha) Sunflower; a plant of the genus Halianthus, which faces the sun in any direction.

(varr-da-nue-ta) Trachoma; an inflamed condition of the eye, or eyes, characterized by hard, granular growths on the inner surfaces of the eyelids; due to a micrococcus.
(vur-voo-ry) Whir; to whirl round, or revolve with a whizzing or buzzing sound.

(var-vue-ry) Flux; to have a morbid and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuation from the intestines; to have diarrhea.

(vaa-raa-voord va-da) Notice; to treat with attention and civility; to observe; to see; to take note of.

(vir-raa-virr) Whir; the buzzing or whizzing sound produced by rapid or whirling motion.

(vir-ra-vir) Flux; the condition or state of discharging fluid from the bowels, especially due to fright.

(vur-va-raa) Push-cart; an implement used to help children in walking.

(var-va-rey-ta) Muck; dung in a moist state; vegetable mold mixed with earth, as found in low, damp places and swamps.

(va-ra-zan) Slope; surface inclining gradually downwards.

(vaa-rey-daa) Sinew; tendon; a tough insensible cord, connecting a muscle with some other parts.

(va-ra-sa) Heir; one who inherits, or entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner.

(va-ra-sue-ta) Heirship; the state, character, or privileges of an heir; the act of coming into the possession of a property handed down by ancestors, or others.

(va-ra-qa) Paper; a substance in the form of thin sheets or leaves intended to be written or printed on, or to be used in wrapping. It is made of rags, straw, bark, wood or other fibrous material, which is first reduced to pulp, then molded, pressed, and dried.

(vaa-tun) Nativeland; a place of one's birth; fatherland.
(zaIn) The seventh letter of the Assyrian alphabet, the number 7, with Dallat prefixed the 7th.

(zy) Too; also; likewise; in addition; in like manner; as well; further.

(zaaj) Copperas; green vitriol, or sulphate of iron; a green crystalline substance, used in making ink, as a tonic in medicine, etc.

(z-ada) Increase; to become greater in any respect; to multiply.

(zit-maa) Accusation; the act of accusing or charging with a crime or with a lighter offense; fault.

(zaa-lim) Cruel; brute; tyrant; oppressor; one disposed to give pain to others; willing or pleased to hurt, torment, or afflict; destitute of pity; savage; merciless.

(zaa-lim-moo-taa) Cruelty; the quality of being cruel; a disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to the others; inhumanity; barbarity; brutality; oppression.

(za-ma) V.T. Push; to impel or drive by pressure; to shove; to thrust.

(ze-pa) Fraud; deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; wile; trick; deceit; artifice.

(ze-pa-na) Counterfeit; fabricated in imitation of something else, with a view to defraud by passing the false copy for genuine or original; fraud; forged.

(ze-pa-nue-ta) Counterfeiting; the act of imitating, or putting on a semblance of deceitfulness; forging.

(z-ara) To be uppish, arrogant, proud, assuming, or putting on airs of superiority.

(za-ba) Cuirass; a piece of defensive armor, covering the body from the neck to the girdle; a coat of mail.

(zva-da) Endow; to furnish with money or its equivalent, as a permanent fund for support; to make pecuniary provision for; to give a dowry.

(zab-bune) Feeble; weak; deficient in physical power or strength; infirm; wanting in strength.

(zab-bue-nue-ta) Weakness; Feebleness; the state or quality of lacking strength.

(zab-tey) Subject; one who is placed under the power of an other, especially of a ruler; a citizen.
(zab-tin-na-na) Controller; one who, or that which, controls or restrains; one who has power or authority to regulate or control.

(zab-tan-ta) Controlling; the act of restraining or checking; governing;
(b) Confiscation; sequestration; the act or process of taking property belonging to others.

(zib-la) Trash; that which is worthless or useless; refuse; rubbish, especially loppings and leaves of trees, or the like; manure; fertilizer; litter.

(zab-lue-ny) V.T. Litter; to scatter straw, hay, etc., on the ground, especially as a bedding for animals; to use fertilizing substance for enriching the soil.

(zva-na) V.T. Buy; to acquire ownership of by giving an accepted price; obtain by paying money or its equivalent; to purchase.

(zeu-na) Time; a space of time; duration considered independently of any system of measurement which designate limited portions thereof; a particular period, whether present, past, or future; an age; epoch; era; season.

(zeu-na-eat) Timely; bearing or occurring in good time; seasonable.

(zeu-na-ya) Temporal; of or pertaining to time, or to the present life; transitory; transient.

(zeu-na-nya) Temporal; lasting for a time only; existing for a limited time; not permanent; temporal; not enduring.

(zvan-ta) Buying; the act of acquiring ownership of by giving an accepted price; purchasing.

(za-ban-ta) Selling; to give up for a valuable consideration, especially money.

(zba-ga) V.T Assault; to make a violent onset or attack with physical means; to press against with force; to thrust against; to struggle with.

(za-ga, or ze-ga) Bell; a hollow metallic vessel, usually shaped like a cup with a flaring mouth, containing a tongue, and giving forth a ringing sound on being struck.

(zaa-ghaa) Den; a small cavern or hollow place in the side of a hill, or among rocks.

(zaa-ghaa, or zaagh-yaa) N. Young; the offspring of animals, either a single animal or offspring collectively; chick the young of a bird.

(zaa-ghy paa-loo-ty) V.T. Hatch; to produce, as young, from an egg or eggs by incubation.

(zghue-ga) Vitriol; a sulphate of any one of certain metals, as copper, iron, etc. so called on account of the glassy appearance or luster; (b) glass.

(zghue-ghey-ta) Glass; a hard, brittle, translucent, and commonly transparent substance, made by fusing together sand or silica with lime, potash, soda, or lead oxide, it is used for window panes, mirrors, etc.

(zaagh-yaa) Young; the offspring of any animal; chick; a chicken.

(zgaa-raa) Confine; restrain; curb; control; restrain within limits.

(zud) Entree; cooked meat; stew; a dish prepared by cooking or stewing.

(za-da) Increase; to become greater or more in size, degree, number, quantity, value, intensity; power, etc.

(zaa-doo-aa) Timid; easily frightened; wanting courage to meet danger; coward.

(zdoo-taa) Fear; a painful emotion or passion excited by the expectation of evil, or the apprehension of impending danger; the trembling and awful reverence felt toward the supreme being.
(za-due-qa-ya) Sadducee; one of a sect among the ancient Jews, who denied the resurrection, a future state, of the sect.

(zdey-qa) Rightful; having the right or just claim and the existence of angels; so called from Sadok, the founder according to established laws; righteous; upright; just; good.

(zad-dey-qa) Righteous; upright; doing, or according with, that which is right; just; equitable.

(zad-dey-qa-eat) Rightly; in a righteous manner.

(zad-que-ta) Righteousness; justice; the quality or state of being righteous; uprightness; holiness; purity.

(zdaa) V.T. Fear; to feel a painful apprehension of; to be afraid of; to consider with emotion of alarm.

(za-da-pa) Seashell; the shell of a marine mollusk; the mother of pearl.

(zid-qa) Right; conformed to the constitution of man and the will of God, or to justice and equity.

(zid-qa-eat) Rightly; straightly; according to justice; according to the divine will or moral rectitude.

(zid-qa-ya) Rightful; upright; righteous; consonant to justice; just;

(zidq-ta) Alms; anything given gratuitously to relieve the poor; a gift of charity.

(zah-ya) Noble; possessing eminence; honorable; worthy of respect; majestic.

(zah-ya-eat) Nobly; in a noble manner; with magnanimity; majestically.

(zah-ue-ta) Nobility; the superiority of mind or of character; commanding excellence; splendor; virtue.

(zheh-ya-man) Venom; poison; matter fatal or injurious to life, particularly the poisonous matter secreted by certain animals in a state of health, and communicated by biting.

(zhaa-raa) V.I. Clear; to become bright, or free from opaqueness; to become bright or transparent.

(zaa-rey-raa) Flash; a beam of light; Ray; a line of light streaming from a bright center or source.

(zuh-raan-aa) Brilliant; sparkling with luster; glittering; bright.

(zav) Blemish; defect; any mark of deformity or injury; anything that renders imperfect that which is otherwise well formed.

(zva) Inflate; to swell or distend with air or gas; to dilate; to expand; to puff up.

(zau) Newness; a falling away; deterioration; decline; recede.

(zube-la) Trash; rubbish; that which is worthless or useless; refuse; manure; any matter which makes land productive.
(zube-na) Sold; given in return for a price, especially money; p.p. sell.

(zue-ba-na) Sale; the act of selling; the transfer of property for a price in money.

(zeu-ga) Pair; two things of a kind, similar in form, suited to each other, and intended to be used together.

(zeu-ga) Yoke; a bar or frame of wood for connecting two oxen at the necks for working together; bond; tie.

(zoe-ghul) Club; mace; staff; a heavy stick; (b) cornel.

(zue-ga-ma) Bolt; bar; a sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door or gate.

(zav-viga-na) Joiner; one who or that which joins; GRAM. copulative.

(zav-vag-ta) Joining; the act of coming or bringing together; connecting; placing or coming in contact; uniting.

(zeu-da) More; a greater quantity, amount, or number; that which exceeds or surpasses in any way what is compared with; much; in addition.

(zva-da) Victual; food;—now used chiefly in plural, (zva-dy); provision.

(zu-dune-ue-ta) Abundance; an overflowing fulness,

(zue-da-qa) Adjudgment; judicial decision; the act of adjudging; sentence.

(zoo-haa-raa) Enlightenment; the act of making clear to the intellect or conscience; (b) caution; warning; admonition; security.

(zeuh-ra) Venus; one of the planets, the second in order from the sun, its orbit lying between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles.

(zav-vue-ghy) Join; to come or bring together; to unite; to mingle; to be contiguous, or in contact.

(zue-va-ga) Jointure; unity; oneness; the state of being one; coition; copulation; marriage.

(zue-za) Money; a piece of metal, as gold, silver, copper, etc., coined, or stamped, and issued by the sovereign authority as a medium of exchange in financial transactions between citizens, and with the government.

(zue-zue-ye) Howl; to utter a prolonged cry like a dog or wolf; to utter a sound expressive of distress.

(zeu-ze-ya-na) Howler; one who or that which howls; one who makes a prolonged cry.

(zeu-zai-ta) Howling; the act of making a loud, protracted, mournful cry.

(zeu-zan) Pasturage; pasture; grazing ground; a grass land used for pasturing; resort; a summer camp.

(zue-zapa) Jujube; sweet and edible drupes of a tree of genus Zizyphus.

(zve-kha) Proceed; to put in motion or move; to cause to move.

(zue-kha) Retinue; the body of retainers who follow a distinguished person; a solemn procession.

(zue-ya) Inflated; swollen or distented with air, gas, or other matters.

(zvey-da-na) Turret; a little tower, frequently an ornamental structure at one of the angles of a larger structure.

(zue-ya-kha) Procession; a solemn church, or religious ceremony.

(za-vey-ta) Corner; the point where two converging lines meet; an angle.

(zuke-zik-ka) Puffed; pale; dilated; inflated; swollen.

(zukre) Commemoration; an observance or celebration designed to honor the me-
memory of a person.

(zue-la) Strip; slice; a narrow piece, or one comparatively long; a pole.

(zule-ha-za) Want; lack; poverty; the state of not having; absence or scarcity of what is needed or desired.

(zoolm) Tyranny; exercise of power over others with a rigor not authorized by law or justice; oppression; cruelty; a disposition to give unnecessary pain or suffering to the others.

(zue-la-pa) Ornament; that which embellishes or adorns; decoration; adornment; embellishment.

(zue-ma) Broth; liquid in which flesh has been boiled; thin or simple soup.

(zoom-zit-taa) Over-filled; overpacked; filled or packed to the brink.

(zue-ma-ra) Chant; song; melody; V.T. to utter with a melodious voice.

(zoom-rood) Emerald; a precious stone of rich green color, a variety of beryl.

(za-va-na) Defective; having blemish; incomplete; lacking a part; deficient.

(zue-niss) Zone; the portion of the surface of a parallel plane; girdle; belt.

(zue-na-ra) Girdle, especially one worn by monks and priests and Christians.

(zoe-aa) Accent; a mark or character used in serving to regulate the pronunciation; mark, or marks to indicate the nature and the place of the spoken accent; a vowel.

(zoe-aa) Motion; shaking; vibration; tottering; staggering; being in motion.

(zoo-ezaa-aa) Whirlwind; a violent disturbance; a violent windstorm of limited extent, characterized by an inward spiral motion of the air with an upward current in the center; a vortex of air.

(zoo-aa-paa) Roiling; insulting; expressing reproach; scoffing at.

(zoe-etaa) Tremor; a trembling; a shivering or shaking; quaking.

(zupe) Counterfeit; false; false doctrine; that which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive by passing the false for the true.

(zue-pa) Hyssop; a plant, the leaves of which have an aromatic smell, and a warm pungent taste.

(zoo-pung) Sling; an instrument for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short center piece, and two strings fastened to its ends, which are taken in the hand and whirled, by loosing one end, the missile is let fly.

(zooq-qoom) Catarrh; an inflammatory affection of any mucus membrane, in which there are congestion, swelling and an alteration in the quantity and quality of the mucus secreted; poison; destruction.

(zore) Strength; force; ability to do or to bear; capacity for exertion or endurance, whether physical, moral, or intellectual; power.

(zwa-ra) Handful; as much as a hand will hold; the hollow, or the palm of the hand.

(zue-ra) Swelling; a protuberance; an unnatural prominence or protuberance.

(zue-ra dqda-la) Diphtheria; a very dangerous contagious disease in which the air passages, and especially the throat, becomes coated with a false membrane, produced by the solidification of an inflammatory exudation.

(zure-yat) Offspring; a descendant, however remote from the stock; that which
is produced; a child.

(zoor-naa) Fife; a small shrill pipe, used chiefly to accompany the drum in music; pipe; flute.

(za-khue-la) Dwarf; anything which is much below the ordinary size of its species or kind; a diminutive human being; short.

(zkhue-rye-ta) Scarlet; a deep bright red tinged with orange or yellow, of many tints and shades.

(zakh-la) Locust, especially a young locust, or one without wings.

(zakh-ma) Burly; having a large, strong, or gross body; stout; lusty; strong; courageous; gallant.

(zakh-mue-ta) Burliness; the quality of being burly or strong; couragelessness; bravery.

(zakh-ra) Provision; that which is provided or prepared; that which is brought together or arranged in advance.

(ztaa-maa) Investigate; inquire; to follow up step by step by patient inquiry or observation; to accuse; blame.

(zit-maa) Investigation; inquiry; the process of inquiring into or following up; impeachment; charge; accusation; misdeed.

(zya-rat) Pilgrimage; the journey of a pilgrim; a journey to a shrine or other sacred place; a visit of devotion or friendship.

(zya-da) Increase; to become greater in size, quantity, etc.; to multiply.

(zyad-ta) Increasing; increase; becoming greater or more.

(zaihn) Wit; mind; intellect; understanding; sense; the mental faculty, or the power of the mind.
(za-yin-ta) Repast; that which is taken as food; a meal.

(zuy-yaa-aa) Fearful; full of fear, apprehension, or alarm; inclined to fear.

(zey-qa) Storm; a violent disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind; a very heavy fall of rain.

(ziq-na-bute) Asthma; a disease, characterized by difficulty of breathing,—due to spasmodic contraction of the bronchi, recurring at intervals, accompanied with a wheezing sound, and a sense of constriction in the chest; (b) a mixture of syrup and snow; sherbet.

(ziq-na-pas) Asthma; a disease characterized by difficulty of breathing.

(za-ya-ra) Uppish; arrogant; proud; assuming; putting on airs of superiority.

(zya-ra) To be uppish or arrogant; to give one's self an undue degree of importance; to be airish, or haughty; (b) to swell; to extend the exterior surface of by matter added within.

(za-ya-rue-ta) Uppishness; haughtiness; the state of being uppish.

(zee-rak) Acute; having nice discernment; perceiving or using minute distinctions; clever; shrewd; having quick sensibility; keen.

(zea-ra-kue-ta) Acuteness; the quality of being mentally sharp and alert; the faculty of perception; keenness; sharpness; acumen.

(zya-rut) Pilgrimage; a travel for a distance to visit some sacred place or shrine.

(zyaa-rut-chey) Pilgrim; one who travels a distance to visit a sacred place.

(zaisht) Grim; of forbidding or fear-inspiring aspect; fierce; stern; surly.

(zai-ta) Olive; the oval, and one-seeded drupes of a tree which has been cultivated for thousands of years, and the branches of which are the emblems of peace.

(zka) Conquer; to subdue or overcome by physical, mental, or moral power; to defeat; gain victory over.

(za-kue-ta) Victory; the defeat of an antagonist in any contest, or of an enemy in a battle; triumph; conquest.

(zak-zue-ky) V.I. Pale; to turn pale; to lose color or luster; (b) to trot, as a horse; (c) to prod; prick.

(zak-kay) Victor; the winner in a contest; one who gets the better of another in any struggle, especially one who defeats an enemy in a battle.

(zak-ka-ra) Victorious; of, or pertaining to victory, or a victor; bringing or causing a victory; (b) justified; innocent; blameless.

(zak-ka-ue-a) Equity; innocence; blamelessness; natural justice or right; the state or quality of being morally free from guilt or sin.

(ze-la) Reed; a tall grass-like, slender plant, having often jointed stem.

(zla-ga) V.I. Shine; to emit rays of light; to be bright and beautiful; to be radiant.

(zal-hue-zy) Startle; to move suddenly; to be excited by sudden alarm, surprise, or apprehension.

(zal-lue) Leech; an aquatic worm furnished with a sucker, used in medicine for bleeding; hence, one who takes away the substance of another; a parasite.
(zal-lue-zy) Startle; start; to move suddenly, as with a spring or leap, from surprise, pain, or other sudden feeling or emotion, or by a voluntary act; thrill.

(zloom-yaa) Brutality; cruelty; inhumanity; pitilessness; savageness.

(zla-kha) Pour; to cause to flow; to let escape freely; to shed or cast abroad.

(zley-la) Lustful; excited by longing desire; being eager to possess or enjoy; full of lust; lusty.

(zley-la-eat) Lustfully; in a lustful or vigorous manner; licentiously.

(zley-lue-ta) Licentiousness; the state of being unrestrained by law or morality; lustfulness.

(zaa-lim) Brute; cruel; merciless; having the physical powers predominating over the mental; willing or pleased to hurt, torment, or afflict; pitiless.

(zley-maa) Persecuted; pursued in a manner to harass; hated; ill-treated.

(zley-ma) Oblique; not erect or perpendicular; not upright or level.

(zley-ma-ca') Obliquely; in an oblique, or slanting manner.

(zley-mue-ta) Obliqueness; obliquity; deviation from a right line; the condition of being oblique.

(zaa-lim-moo-taa) Brutality; cruelty; persecution; abuse; to inflict excruciating misery upon, either of body or mind.

(zlaa-maa) Torment; persecute; abuse; to inflict excruciating misery upon, either of body or mind.

(zlaa) Crack; to break or burst, with or without entire separation of the parts.

(zlaa-aa) V.T Crack; to break or burst, with or without entire separation of the parts; (b) a cup; bowl.

(zlaa) Leak; to escape as a fluid, through a hole; to drop or trickle down.

(zil-ka) Rip; a rent made by ripping, especially by a seam giving way; a place torn.

(zil-lik-ka) Mote; a small partilce; the floating dust; anything proverbially small.

(zil-lik-ka) Mote; a small partilce; the floating dust; anything proverbially small.

(zil-pa) Curl; a ringlet, especially of hair; anything of a spiral or winding form; a coil; a bend.

(zlap-ta) Oyster; any marine bivalve mollusk of genus Ostrea, they are usually found adhering to rocks or fixed objects in shallow water along the seacoasts, or in brackish water in the mouths of rivers.

(zla-qa) V.T Dazzle; to be overpowered by light; to be confused, by excess of brightness; to stare; to look on with longing.

(zal-qa) Thunderbolt; a shaft of lightning; a brilliant stream of electricity passing from one part of the heavens to another, or from the clouds to the earth; a flash of lightning.
(zam-bue-la-qey) Somersault; a leap in which a person turns his heels over his head and lights upon his feet; a turning end over end.

(zam-zue-my) V.I. Resound; to sound loudly; to ring; to be echoed; to be sent back as sound; to clink; tinkle.

(zim-ma-zim) Resounding; ringing; a loud sound; a ringing sound; a clink.

(zmaa-taa) Fill; to fill the capacity; fill to the brink; packed; filled to capacity.

(zmey-taa) Filled; filled to the brink; packed; filled to capacity.

(zmey-ca) Dismal; morose; gloomy to the eye; foreboding; cheerless; dreary; dull; gloomy; affected with, or expressing, gloom; melancholy.

(zmil-ya) Pruning-knife; a cutting instrument used in pruning trees; penknife.

(zmey-ma) Soap; a substance which dissolves in water, thus forming a lather, and is used as a cleansing agent. the soap is produced by combining fats, or oils with alkalies or alkaline earths.

(zmey-na) Invited; asked to do some act, or go to some place; hidden; guest; destined; appointed; ready.

(zim-ca) Sulkiness; melancholy; depression of spirits; a gloomy state continuing a considerable time; deep dejection; having a depressed spirit.

(zma-ca) To be sulky; to be moodily silent; to be sullen, or sour.

(zmac-ta) Sulkiness; the state of being sulky, or moodily silent; gloominess; mo-
vice, or exhortation.

(zoan-
bule) Hamper; a large basket, usually with a cover, used for the packing and carrying of articles; punnet; a broad, shallow basket, for displaying fruit.

(zaan-
bue-ly) Rip; to divide or separate the parts of by tearing; to slice.

(zoan-
boor-taa) Snap; especially on the mouth or face when inflated; a sudden sharp blow on the face, with the finger sprung from the thumb.

(zeen-ga) Bell; a hollow metallic vessel containing a tongue, and giving forth a ringing sound when struck.

(zaan-
ghule) Stirrup; a bent piece of metal, etc., horizontal in one part for receiving the foot of a rider, it is attached to the saddle by a strap.

(zaan-
ghue-ry) V.I. Ring; to sound, as a bell; to cause to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body.

(zaan-
gar-ta) Ringing; causing to sound, especially by striking, as a metallic body.

(zaan-
ghir-ta) Cluster; a number of things of the same kind growing together; a bunch, especially of grapes.

(zaan-
da) Spark; a small particle of fire or ignited substance which is emitted by a body in combustion.

(zaan-
due-ny) Sparkle; to emit sparks; to throw off ignited or incandescent particles; to emit flashes of light.

(zaan-
hoor-ry) Wonder; be at a loss; to feel curiosity or doubt; to wait with uncertain expectation; to cast evil eyes on.

(zaan-
nure-ta) Hook,—especially the iron hook on a spindle.

(zaan-
zue-ly) Rip; tear; to divide or separate the parts of by tearing; to slice.

(zaan-
zoo-ny) V.I. Hum; to make a low prolonged sound, like that of a bee in flight; to drone; to tinkle; clink.

(zaan-
nai-zinn) N. Hum; a low monotonous noise, as of bees in flight; tinkle.

(zaan-
naa-zinn) N. Hum; a low monotonous noise, as of bees in flight; tinkle.

(zan-
naa-ta) Fornicate; having an unlawful sexual intercourse.

(zan-
naa-ta) Fornicator; an unmarried male, who has criminal intercourse with a female; a male guilty of fornication; an adulterer.

(zan-
ue-ta) Fornication; unlawful sexual intercourse on the part of an unmarried person; the act of such illicit sexual intercourse between a man and a woman as does not by law amount to adultery.

(zan-
naa-ta) Fornicator; an unmarried female who has criminal intercourse with a male; a female guilty of fornication.

(zan-
naa-ta) Fornication; the act of one who commits fornication.

(zan-
chye) Kick, (used in plural only, equivalent of kicks) a thrust or strike backward with the feet, as a horse or mule.

(zan-
naa-na) Fenny; abounding in fens; swampy; boggy; marshy.

(zan-
poo-ry) Swagger; to walk and act in a pompous and consequential manner; to walk with a swaying manner; to boast or brag noisily; to bluster; bully.

(zan-
naa-ta) Ornament; that which adds grace or beauty; that which embellishes or adorns; decoration; adornment; embellishment.
(zue-ra) Little; small in size or extent; diminutive; small in dignity, power, or importance; not great.

(zue-ra-eat) In a small degree; in a small or feeble manner; feebly.

(zue-rue-ta) Litleness; the state or quality of being little; smallness.

(zure-na-ya) Smallish; somewhat small, little, or minute.

(zaa-yaa) Young; chick; the young of any living being.

(zaa-ye paa-loo-ty) V.T. Hatch; to produce, as a young, from an egg or eggs by incubation.

(zaa-epe) Feeble; weak; deficient in physical strength; infirm; wanting force, or vigor.

(zaa-epe bkhey-yul) Feeble-minded; weak in intellectual power.

(z-ey-poo-taa) Wrathfulness; flaring up of anger or fire; indignation.

(zaa-ey-poo-taa) Weakness; feebleness; debility; infirmity.

(z-aa-maa) Reproach; to attribute blame to; to upbraid; to charge with a fault; (b) to thrust; push.

(zaa-epa-reen) Saffron; a bulbous plant, having blue flowers with large yellow stigmas.

(z-aa-qaa) V.I Shout; to utter a sudden and loud outcry; to call.

(z-uq-taa) Shouting; the act of uttering a sudden and loud outcry; clamor.

(zar-tue-ny) Belittle; to make little or less in a moral sense; to lessen; to make, or grow small or smaller.

(zaa-taa) The female young of any being, especially of a fowl; a chick; chicken; a pullet.

(zap-py) Chubby; short and thick; plump; well rounded or filled out.

(zap-pa) Bristle; a short, stiff, coarse hair, as on the back of swine.

(zup-zoo-py) V.T. Pat; to strike gently with the hand; to stroke lightly; to tap; to beat; (b) puff; to swell with air; to be dilated or inflated.

(za-par) Damage; harm; injury to person, property, or reputation; subjugation.

(zap-ra) Stink; a strong offensive smell; a stench; a disgusting odor.

(ze-pish-ca) Match; a slender piece of wood or other material, dipped at one end in a substance which can be easily ignited by friction, as a preparation of chlorate of potassium.

(zaq-qa) Loaded dice, or any devices used in gaming or in determining by chance; (b) sturdy; hardy; stout; strong.

(zie-qoom) Catarrh; destruction; poison; (b) oleander.

(za-que-pa) Crucifier; one who crucifies; one who subjects himself or another to a painful trial.

(zqoo-raa) Texture; that which is woven; a woven fabric; the act or art of weaving; weaving.

(zaa-qoo-raa) Weaver; one who weaves; one who unites, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture.

(zaa-qoo-roo-taa) Weaving; the act of making cloth with a loom by the union or intertexture of threads.

(zqoor-taa) Texture; the act of weaving; that which is woven; a woven fabric; a web.

(zaq-zue-ky) V.T cackle; to laugh with a broken noise; to giggle; to make a sharp,
broken noise.

(zqey-pa) Cross; a gibbet, consisting of two pieces of timber, or other material placed transversely upon one another; a crucifix; the emblem of the Christian faith.

(zqey-pue-ta) Crucifixion; the act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death; the nailing of Christ upon the cross.

(zaq-lue-qy) Dazzle; to confuse by a glare of light, or by splendor; bewilder.

(zig-na-bute) Asthma; a disease characterized by difficulty in breathing, due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi.

(zqa-pa) Crucify; to fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross; (b) to bristle; stand erect; to stand up, as the hair.

(zqa-pa) The vowel Zqapa, or the two points placed above a letter.

(zqap-ta) Crucifixion; the act of nailing or fastening a person to a cross, for the purpose of putting him to death.

(zqaa-raa) Weave; to unite, as threads of any kind, in such a manner as to form a texture; to knit.

(zuq-raa-naa) Weaver; a male person whose trade is making cloth, by weaving; a knitter.

(zur-taa) Weaving; the art of one who, or that which, weaves; the art of forming cloth in a loom by the intertexture of threads; Knitting.

(zqaa-raa) V.T. Goad; to prick; to urge forward, or to rouse by anything pungent, severe, irritating, or inflaming; to stimulate; to vex.

(zig-ta) N. Goad; a pointed instrument used to urge on a beast; any necessity that urges or stimulates; the bow of a musical instrument.
(zar-da dey-shy) Jaundiced; affected with jaundice.

(zar-da) Jaundice; a morbid condition, characterized by the yellowness of the eyes, skin, and urine, whiteness of the feces, constipation, uneasiness in the region of the stomach, loss of appetite, and general lassitude.

(zur-duv) Bile; gall; a yellow, or greenish, viscid fluid, usually alkaline in reaction, secreted by the liver. It passes into the intestines, where it aids in the digestive process, its characteristic constituents are bile salts, and coloring matter.

(zarDue-ny) To grow, or become yellow; to appear yellow; to grow pale.

(zarDue-ta) Yellowness; the state or quality of being yellow.

(zard-na-ya) Yellowish; somewhat yellow; having slightly yellow color.

(zar-dan-ta) Turning yellow; becoming yellow or pale.

(zrube-ya) Compression; the act of pressing or squeezing together; forcing into a narrower compass; distress.

(zarue-zy) Prepare; put in working order; make ready; to equip; to condition.

(zaa-roo-aa) Sower; one who or that which sows; a farmer; an agriculturist.

(zra-za) Prepare; equip; to make all things ready; to put things in order.

(zur-zoo-ty) V.T. Scribing; the act of one who scribbles, or writes hastily and carelessly; scratching; scraping.

(zur-zuch-taa) Scratching; the act of marking the surface of; scribbling; scraping.

(zir-Za-meen) Cellar; a room under a building, and usually below the surface of the ground, where provisions and other stores are kept; basement.

(zirr-raa-zirr) Bray; the loud, harsh cry of an ass or donkey.

(zaa-taa) V.T. Line; to mark with a line or lines; to scratch; scrape.

(zr-ta) Line; a more or less threadlike mark of pen, pencil, or graver; a scratch; gash; character.

(zrey-bue-ta) Compression; the act of pressing or squeezing together; condensation.

(zrey-za) Prepared; ready; being in readiness; (b) valiant; brave; diligent.

(zrey-za-eat) Valiantly; readily; strenuously; diligently.

(zrey-zue-ta) Rapidity; preparedness; valiantness; rapidity.

(zra-ree-pa) Majestic; possessing or exhibiting majesty; of august dignity; elegant, noble; lofty.

(zr-pa) Violet; acting or moving with physical strength; excited by strong feeling or passion; forceful.

(zrey-p-a-eat) Violently; in a violent manner; by force.

(zreue-ta) Violence; highly excited action.
(za-rey-pue-ta) Majesty; the quality or state which inspires awe or reverence; grandeur; nobility.

(zraa-chaa) Scratch; to mark the surface of with a pointed instrument; to break the skin of; to wound slightly.

(zirr-chaa) N. Scratch; a break in the surface of a thing made by scratching, or by rubbing with anything pointed or rough; a slight wound.

(zur-chaa-naa) Scratcher; one who, or that which scratches.

(zruch-faa) Scratching; the act of marking, or tearing the surface of with a pointed instrument.

(zur-moo-ty) V.I. Fill; to make, or become full; to be filled to the brim; to have the whole capacity occupied; to expand; enlarge; to increase in size; to swell.

(zrang) Acute; having a nice or quick sensibility, or discernment; clever; shrewd; penetrating; vivacious; subtle; sharp; keen.

(zir-nikh-taa) Opiment; arsenic used as a depilatory, when mixed with lime and ash.

(zraa) V.T. Sow; to scatter, as seed, upon the earth; to plant by strewing.

(zur-aa) Child; a son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents; a male or female descendant.

(zur-aa eue-ga) Step-child; a son or daugh-

(zur-aa-naa) Sower; one who or that which sows; a farmer; a husbandman.

(zraa-chaa) Sowing; the act of planting by strewing the seed upon the earth.

(zraa) Sowing; the act of planting by strewing the seed upon the earth.

(zruch-faa) Scratching; the act of marking, or tearing the surface of with a pointed instrument.

(zur-chan) Scratching; to mark the surface of with a pointed instrument; to break the skin of; to wound slightly.

(zur-aa) Sower; one who or that which sows; a farmer; a husbandman.

(zraa-chaa) Sowing; the act of planting by strewing the seed upon the earth.

(zruch-faa) Scratching; the act of marking, or tearing the surface of with a pointed instrument.

(zur-moo-ty) V.I. Fill; to make, or become full; to be filled to the brim; to have the whole capacity occupied; to expand; enlarge; to increase in size; to swell.

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(zur-aa) Child; a son or a daughter; the immediate progeny of human parents; a male or female descendant.

(zur-aa eue-ga) Step-child; a son or daugh-
(khait) The eighth letter of the Assyriac alphabet, the numeral 8.

(khaa-hish va-da) V.t. Beseech; to ask or entreat with urgency; to implore.

(kha-eue-ca) Currycomb; a comb having rows of metallic teeth or serrated ridges.

(khe-eue-ta) Strained, thickened milk or cream.

(kh-aa-taa) Sew; to unite or fasten together by stitches, as with needle and thread.

(khaa-yin) Traitor; one who violates his allegiance and betrays his country.

(khaa-nim) Lady; a well-bred woman; a woman of high standing in society.

(kha-pa) Bathe; to wash by immersion, as in bath; to lave.

(khass-yat) Character; the peculiar quality, or the sum of qualities, by which a person is distinguished from others; habit; quality.

(khaar) Barb; beard, or that which resembles it; the long hair about the face.

(kha-ra) Look; to turn the eyes toward; to direct the eyes for the purpose of seeing.

(khee-raqa) Free; exempt from the subjection to the will of others; at liberty.

(khee-raa-eat) Freely; in a free manner; without restraint or compulsion.

(khee-oota) Freedom; the state of being free; liberty.

(khee-roo-taa-naa-eat) Voluntarily; of one's own free-will; freely.

(khaa-rey-ja) Alien; not belonging to the same country, land, or government; a foreigner; a person living in a country other than his own.

(khva) Darken; to grow dark or darker; to be deprived of light; to grow dim.

(khaa-booyt) V.T. Urge; to press the mind or will of; to force onward; (b) to be diligent; careful.
(khaa-voo-taa) Agitator; one who stirs up or excites others; one who causes discontentment or uneasiness of mind; a mixer; one who or that which stirs.

(khaa-bue-ly) To feel cold; to become cold; to be deprived of heat.

(khaa-baa-ry) Inquire; to seek to learn anything by recourse to the proper means of knowledge; to seek for truth or information by putting queries; to investigate.

(khub-boo-raa) Fume; volatile matter, especially noxious vapor or smoke, ascending in a dense body; smoke.

(khaa-bue-sha) Apple; the fleshy fruit of a rosaceous tree cultivated in the temperate zones.

(khaa-vue-sha) Container; that which holds anything within fixed limits; comprehensive; convincing; compendious.

(khaa-vue-sha-eat) Compendiously; in a compendious manner; abridged; summarized.

(khuvushe-ya) Siege; the surrounding or investing of a place by an army; blockade; inclusion.

(khvaat-taa) Mingle; mix; combine; stir; (b) to incite; spur on; to move to action; to urge on.

(khoe-taa khar-bish) Mix-up; confusion; disorder; tumult.

(khoe-too khoe-too) Confusion; the state of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error; disorder.

(khaa-baa-too-taa) Urgency; pressure; need for immediate attention; insistence; (b) diligence.

(khoe-taa-maa) Mingler; mixer; one who, or that which mingles or mixes; an agitator; one who urges.

(khaa-but-taa) Urging; pressing; pushing; (b) diligence; meditation.

(khuv-taa) Mingling; mixing; meddling; combining; putting together.

(khab-bey-ba) Affection; love; kindness; a feeling of strong attachment induced by that which delights or commands admiration.

(khab-bey-bue-ta) Affectionately; lovingly; fondly; kindly; tenderly.

(khab-bey-bue-ta) Affectionateness; loveliness; pleasantness.

(khvey-kha) Confused; without order; perplexed; disconcerted; GRAM. contracted.

(khvey-kha-eat) Confusedly; in a confused manner; obscurely.

(khvey-khue-ta) Confusion; the state of being mixed or blended so as to produce indistinctness or error; disorder.

(khvey-saa) Butter-cake; a cake made of flour or bread, and melted butter, usually served while hot.

(khvey-sha) Recluse; a shut in; sequestered; solitary; retired from the public notice; a prisoner; (b) included; composed of.

(khvey-shue-ta) Siege; beleaguering; the surrounding of a place by an army; (b) inclusion; the act of including, or the state of being included; limitation.

(khvey-shue-ta) Siege; beleaguering; the surrounding of a place by an army; (b) inclusion; the act of including, or the state of being included; limitation.

(khvish-ta) Cloister; recluses; the place in which a recluse dwells.

(khvaat-ta) Growing dark or darker; becoming dim; (b) twilight; gloaming.

(khva-kha) V.T. Mix; to mingle; to stir together the parts of; to blend into one mass by stirring together; to confuse; confound.

(khiv-ly) Travail; labor with pain; severe toil or
exertion; the pains of childbirth; to twist.

(khoe-laa) Rope; cord; a large, stout cord made of strands twisted or braided together; a line; noose.

(khab-ba-la) Rapacious; given to plunder; destructive; harmful; corrupt.

(khib-lue) Ivy; a plant of the genus Hedera, its leaves are green, dark, smooth, shining, the flowers usually are yellowish and small, the stems cling to the walls and trees by root-like fibers.

(kha-bal-ta) Feeling cold; lacking the sensation of warmth.

(khab-na-na) Slothful; lazy; sluggish; indolent; idle; negligent.

(khab-na-na-ea) Slothfully; in a slothful or sluggish manner; negligently; lazily.

(khab-na-nue-ta) Slothfulness; sluggishness; laziness.

(khva-saa) The vowel Khwaa-saa—in east Assyriac, a mark placed beneath the letter Ude.

(khiv-saa) Crowd; a number of persons congregated or collected together into a close body without order; a throng.

(khub-raa) Word; the spoken sign of a conception or an idea; a single component part of human speech or language; information.

(khbaa-raa) To be informed of; to take notice of; to be notified or tipped off.

(khoe-raa) Companion; comrade; an associate or partner; an intimate friend; a peer; an equal.

(khub-ra) Report; rumor; a story circulating by common talk; unverified word.

(khoe-raa-va-yoo-ta) Companionship; fellowship; comradeship; partnership; joint possession.
denly excited feeling of wonder or astonishment; to be alarmed; to leap or bound from a sudden danger or fright.

(khjal-ta) Being surprised; a feeling, excited by what is sudden and strange; being aroused to a sense of danger; a spring or bound caused by sudden danger or fright.

(khga-ra) Halt; to walk lamely; to limp; to move with pain or difficulty on account of injury or defect.

(kha) One; a single unit, or entire thing or being, and no more (the masculine form); the first number used in counting by units; the sign representing one.

(khda) One; a single unit, or entire thing or being, and no more (feminine form); the first number used in counting by units.

(khda) To be glad; to rejoice; to be happy; to experience gladness in a high degree; to feel joy.

(khda) One; a single unit, or entire thing or being, and no more (masculine form); the first number used in counting by units.

(khde-a) Glad; joyful; happy; feeling joy; experiencing gladness in a high degree — used in feminine only.

(kha-cha) Some; a little; a certain portion; an undefined quantity or part; a few; not many; a small number.

(khach-cha-pai-sha) Almost; nearly; Well-nigh; all but.

(khach-cha-ue-ta) Scarcity; smallness of quantity or number in proportion to the wants or demands;
deficiency; lack of plenty; littleness; fewness; rareness.

(kha-kma) Few; a word indicating a small number of individuals or units; a certain number; some.

(khak-ma ga-hy) Sometimes; at times; now and then; once in a while.

(khda-ma) Castrate; to deprive of the testicles; to emasculate; to geld; to spay.

(khada-ma) Castrated; having been deprived of the testicles; emasculated; gelded; castro.

(khad-ta) Bible; the book made up of the writings accepted by the Christians as inspired by God and of divine authority.

(kha-ta) New; having existed, or having been made, but a short time; fresh; modern; not used; recent.

(khad-dat-ta) Renewal; a renewing, or the state of being renewed; renovation.

(kha-ta-eat) Newly; in a new manner; lately; recently.

(kha-tue-ta) Newness; the state or quality of being new.

(khdat-ta-ue-ta) Biblicalism; adherence to the letter of the bible; learning relating to the bible.

(khue, or khuye) Disposition; a temperament of the mind; temper of mind; humor.

(khva) V.T. Show present to view; demonstrate; to place in sight; manifest.

(khube) Well; good; to a good, proper, or suitable degree; pretty.

(khueb-ba) Love; a feeling of strong personal attachment induced by that which delights, or by ties of kinship; ardent affection; strong liking.

(kheu-ba) Debt; the thing owed; that which is due from one person to another, whether money, goods, or service; obligation.

(khueb-ba-eat) Affectionately; with love; amicably.

(khue-ya) Dark; destitute, or partially destitute of light; wholly or partially black; gloomy; thick darkness.

(khue-ya-na) Dark; not reflecting, or radiating light; dark-colored; dark-like.

(khue-ya-nee-ta) Darkness; the state of
being dark; partial, or total absence of light; gloom; obscurity.

(khue-ba-la) Compensation; recompense; remuneration; reward; (b) Corruption; destruction; desolation.

(khueba-la) Frostbitten; nipped with frost; exposed to the effect of frosty air; cold; having been affected by cold or frosty air.

(khubb-ba-na) Affectionate; passionate; loving; amicable.

(khubb-ba-na-eat) Lovingly; affectionately; with affection or love.

(khubb-ba-na-ue-ta) Affectionateness; amicableness; proceeding from love or affection.

(kheub-ta) Due; that which is due or owed; debt; that which one contracts to pay, or do for another.

(khueba-gha) Circle; a ring; a closed plane curve exactly alike throughout, all its points being equally distant from the center; circus; a circular inclosure for the exhibition of feats of horsemanship, acrobatic performances, etc.

(kheu-ja) Eunuch; a castrated male person,—originally one in charge of a harem or employed in a palace as a chamberlain; an emasculated man; (eunuchs in ancient times often gained high ranks, sometimes becoming rulers.

(khueba-gha-ya) Circular; in the form of, or bounded by, a circle; round.

(khueba-ga-ya) Celebration; the act of observing with joy and respect.

(khuger-ta) Compass; a circle or anything circular; an instrument for describing circles, or for determining directions upon the surface of the earth by means of a magnetized bar or needle turning freely upon a pivot and pointing to the magnetic north and south.

(khuvghe-ta-na-ya) Orb; bed; having the form of an orb; spherical; round.

(khueba-da) Trough; a long hollow vessel used generally for holding water, or other liquids.

(khueba-da) Tiara; a form of headdress worn by the ancient Persians; the Pope's triple crown.

(khueba-da-eat) Solely; singly; alone; without another.

(khube-da) Bosom; the part, between the arms to which anything is pressed when embraced by them; pocket; (b) a public prayer or discourse pronounced in Mosque on Friday morning (Moslems).

(khueba-da-ya) Solitary; sole; alone; being without associates; being by one's self; single.

(khueba-da-ue-ta) Solitude; the state of being alone or remote from society; solitariness; seclusion; isolation.

(khou-raa) Globe; a round or spherical body; a circle; circumference; the book of proper anthems and other variable parts of the service for the festivals of the year.

(khou-ruu-naa) Circlelet; a small circle; a bracelet.

(khou-raa-maa-ya) Circularly; globularly; roundly; in a circular manner.

(khou-raa-nya-ya) Circular; round; globular; spherical.

(khueba-da-ta) Renewal; a renewing, or the state of being renewed; a making new; renovation.

(khueba-va) Snake; any of numerous limbless reptiles having a very elongated body; serpent.

(kheu-va-ya) Demonstration; manifestation; declaration; proof.
(khuze-da-ga) Harm; injury; hurt; misfortune; damage.

(khva-kha) To be glad; to be cheerful or happy; to be ready, apt, or prompt.

(kheu-kha) Peach; the sweet, juicy fruit of the tree Amygdalus persica,—the peach is a drupe.

(khoot baa) A public prayer for the health or safety of a sovereign.

(khoo-taa-paa) Seizure carrying off by force or violence; confiscation.

(khoot-raa) Staff; a long piece of wood carried in hand for support; sceptre; a pastoral staff; a rod.

(khoo-'ur taa) Hump; the protuberance formed by a crooked back in human beings, or the fleshy protuberance on the back of some animals, as the camel.

(khoo-yaa-faa) Fabrication; sewing; patching together.

(khoo-yaa-saa) Compression; the act of compressing or squeezing together; forcing into a narrower compass.

(khoo-llaa-saa) Pressure; compression tightening; drawing tight or tighter; summary; brief account containing the sum of a fuller account; (b) a spoiling; robbery; prey.

(khoo-laa-laa) Washing; the act of cleansing with water or other liquid.

(khool-maa-taa) Chameleon; a lizard, having laterally compressed body, and very slow in movements, it can shoot out its tongue almost equalling its length to catch insects.

(khool-maa-naa) Convalescence; recovery; healing; health.

(khoo-la-paa) Willow; a tree of genus Salix, the shoots of willow are used in basketry, and its bark is useful in tanning.

(khoo-la-pa) Change; exchange; a succession or substitution of thing in the place of another; good augury.

(khoo-la-saa) Pressure; compression tightening; drawing tight or tighter; summary; brief account containing the sum of a fuller account; (b) a spoiling; robbery; prey.

(khule-da) Mole; an insectivora animal of Taidiae,—they have minute eyes often covered with skin, they live almost entirely under the ground.

(khuel-taa-naa) Mingling; commingling; intimacy; contact; meeting.

(khool-la-saa) Compressing; the act of compressing or squeezing together.

(khoo-maa-taa) Chameleon; a lizard, having laterally compressed body, and very slow in movements, it can shoot out its tongue almost equalling its length to catch insects.

(khoo-maa-naa) Convalescence; recovery; healing; health.

(khoo-maa-sa) Pickle; any article of food that has been preserved in vinegar.

(khoo-mur) Headache, especially from drinking; a hang-over; the aftermath of the night before; a sickly feeling resulting from drinking.
(khume-ra) Bead; a little perforated ball to be strung with others and worn as an ornament.

(khue-mir-ta) Bead; a little ball of any material pierced through and intended to be strung with others and worn as an ornament.

(khume-sha) Fifth; a fifth part; constituting one of five equal parts into which a whole thing may be divided.

(kheun) Tray,—especially a tray made out of wood; a broad, flat vessel for holding or carrying things, especially bread, and it usually is made of wood.

(kheun-ka-rey) A Weight, used in Asia Minor, equalling 128 pounds.

(khoo-nut-taa) Embalming; a preparation or mixture used in embalming, especially a mixture of spices.

(khoo-nut-taa) White; the color of pure snow; the color opposite of black.

(khoo-saa) Spathe; the large sheathing bract enclosing an inflorescence on the same axis; the spathe of a palm.

(khoo-saa-paa) Boldness; impudence; perseverance involving disrespect to others; frowardness.

(kheu-qa) Stair; step a rung; the round of a ladder; one of a set of steps for ascending or descending.

(khoo-sa-paa) Exhortation; the act of inciting to laudable deeds; the language intended to incite and encourage; encouragement; the act of urging on.
ney, it is of a form adapted for use on horseback; a saddle bag.

(khuerg-ta) Stepdaughter; a daughter of a woman's husband by a former marriage.

(khure-da) Change; a money of lower denomination, or one currency, exchanged for money of higher denomination; the money by means of which larger coins or bank bills are made available in small dealings.

(khur-di-q-na) Elder; a person who, because of his age, occupies the office of a judge; a person occupying any office appropriate to such as have the experience and dignity which age confers; alderman.

(kheu-re-za) Croup; an affection of the larynx or trachea, accompanied by a hoarse, ringing cough and stridulous, difficult breathing, and associated with the development of a false membrane in the air passages; asthma.

(khure-qa-na) Determination; definition; termination; limit; the bringing or coming to an end.

(khur-te) Vigorous; full of active force or physical strength; possessing vigor; strong; lusty; robust.

(khoe-raa-na) Whiting; the act or art of one who carves.

(khoo-raa-taa) Carving; cutting; the act of one who carves.

(khoo-raa-too-taa) Carving; the act of gaining an ascendancy over by charms.

(khoe-raa-qa-na) Determination; definition; termination; limit; the bringing or coming to an end.

(khoo-raa-na) Whiting; the act of gaining an ascendancy over by charms.

(khoo-raa-qa-na) Determination; definition; termination; limit; the bringing or coming to an end.

(khoor-todiIT) Proboscis; the trunk of an elephant; also, the snout of other animals in which it is conspicuously long and flexible.

(khva-rey) Cancer; a malignant tumor having its origin in the epithelial tissue and invading any of the surrounding structures.

(khue-rak) Food; nutritive material absorbed or taken into the body of an organism for purpose of growth or repair and for the maintenance of the vital processes; edibles; nourishment.

(khoo-raa-taa) Carving; cutting; the act of one who carves.
or incantations; affecting by sorcery or witchcraft.

(khue- ra-sha) Quinsy; an inflammation of the throat, attended by swelling and inflammatory fever.

(heush) Well; in accordance with desire or advantage; good in any way; advantageous; agreeable; (b) mirth; joy; pleasure; delight; merry.

(khuesh) Let it be; let be; allow; sanction; leave; relinquish; abandon.

(khue-shav) Thought; a mental concentration on ideas; a mental state characterized by a process of reflection.

(khue-sha-ya) Mental; in thought; hypothesis; (b) GRAM. understood.

(khue-sha-na) Mental; thoughtful; full of mental activity or thought.

(khue-sha-kha) Worth; deserving of; merit; equal in value to.

(khuesh-ta) Pretext; that which is assumed as a means of concealing the true purpose or condition; pretense; disguise; excuse.

(khuesh-tue-ta) Pretense; the act of offering to others something false or feigned.

(khute-ka) Cell; the structural unit of which animals and plants are built up, consisting of a small, usually microscopic, mass of protoplasm generally containing a smaller body of modified protoplasm called the nucleus, and inclosed in a more or less resistant outer covering, the cell wall,—the cell in its typical form is a solid body; one of the units forming every living body.

(khue-ta khvur-ta) Leucocyte; a white blood corpuscle; one of the nucleated cells capable of change of shape and locomotion which occur in the blood, their normal number is 10,000 to 12,000 to the cubic millimeter of blood.

(khute-smuq-ta) Erythrocyte; a red blood corpuscle, the healthy human blood contains about 5,000,000 to the cubic millimeter.

(khute-ba) Sermon; a serious address; a discourse delivered in public.

(khute-ma) Conclusion; end; finish; the last part of anything; close; termination; GRAM. Apodosis.

(khute-ra) Pride; an inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of superiority.

(khaz) Fur; the hairy covering or coat of a mammal when fine, soft, and growing thick on the skin; the dressed skin of fur bearing animals.

(khaz-va) Vision; the act or power of perceiving mental images, as those formed by the imagination; that which is seen mentally.
(kha-zue-yə) Seer; one that sees; one who foresees events; one gifted with second sight; a prophet; (b) a spectator; an observer.

(khiz-va-na) Show; that which is brought to view, or shown; that which is arranged to be seen; a display; a spectacle; an exhibition.

(kha-zue-pa) Shaggy; a thick and rough, tangled or irregular surface; rough with or as if with long hair or wool.

(kha-zue-pue-ta) Shagginess; the state of being shaggy, or hairy.

(kha-zue-qa) Wayfarer; a traveler, especially one who travels on foot; (b) Diaphragm; a membrane.

(khuzuqe-ya) Wayfaring; traveling; journey; travel or passage from one place to another, distant or near.

(khuez-ra) Swine; any hoofed mammal of the hog kind; the hog.

(kha-za-zey-ta) Scab; an incrustation over a sore, wound, etc. formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part; the mange.

(khaz-ya-na) Seer; one who sees; one who witnesses; a spectator; an observer.

(khaz-ya-na daa-roo-ta) Treasurership; the office or position of a treasurer.

(kha-qa) V.T. Gird; to encircle or bind with any flexible band; (b) to gird for a journey; to go away.

(khaz-na-dur) Treasurer; one in charge of a treasure or treasury.

(khaz-na-zaa-roo-ta) Cake; a small mass of dough baked; a round loaf.

(kha-taa) Sin; to transgress the law of god; to disobey the divine will; to do wrong.

(khit-ty) Wheat; the well-known cereal grain, the most important food of tempe-
rate climates.

(kh'oo-taa) Furrow; a trench in the earth; a trench or drain.

(khaa-too-paa) Ravage; apacious; given to plunder; disposed to seize by violence; seizing by force.

(khaa-too-poo-taa) Rapacity; the act or practice of extorting or exacting by oppression.

(khtoo-yaa) Rapine; seizing and taking away by force; rape; plunder.

(khaa-too-raa) Carder; one who cards, as wool, flax, etc.; pounder; beater.

(khaa-too-taa) Hump; a rounded protuberance, as that on back of camel.

(khtaa-yaa) To sin; to violate the divine or morality law; to commit a sin.

(khat-taa-yaa) Sinner; one who sins, or violates the divine law (masculine form).

(khat-taa-ya-eat) Sinfully; in a sinful or unholy manner.

(khit-taa-yoo-taa) Sinfulness; the state of being tainted with, or full of sin; transgressing the laws of god; disobedience of the divine will; any violation of the law of God.

(khit-tey-too-taa) Excavation; a hollow cavity or hole; a furrow.

(khit-yaanaa) Fault; defect; anything that fails; a small sin.

(khtey-poo-taa) Rap; ture; abduction; violence; rape; (b) ecstasy.

(khtey-ta) Sin; transgression of the law of god; disobedience of the divine will; iniquity; wickedness.

(khtey-taa tai ta) V.T. Pity; to have tender feelings toward, from a knowledge of suffering, misfortune, or weakness.

(kh'ai-taa) Sinning; the act of violating the divine law, or the law of morality.

(khit-tey-taa) Grain, especially a single grain of wheat.

(khut-tai-taa) Sinner, used in feminine only; a woman or girl who has sinned.

(khtey-taa-naa-ya) Sinful; tainted with, or full of, sin; of sin; belonging to sin; wicked.

(khtaa-paa) Rape; take by force; to violate; to seize; snatch; usurp.

(khit-paa) Violence; vehement or forcible action; force; impetuosity.

(khtup-taa) Rapacity; taking by force; violation; violence; spoiling.

(kha-ir) Sake; end; final cause; motive; concern; account; regard or respect.

(khtaa-raa) V.T. Beat; to strike repeatedly; to lay repeated blows upon; to strike.

(kha-tir-jam) Positive; certain; admitting of no doubt; sure.

(kha-tir-ja-moo'a) Certainty; a fact or truth unquestionably established; that which is certain.

(khtur-taa) Beating; carding; pounding; the act of striking.

(khya) V.I. Live; to have life; to be alive; to continue in life; to get a livelihood.

(khay-ye) Life; the quality or character which distinguishes an animal or plant from inorganic bodies.

(kha-ya) Alive; having life; living; being in a state in which the organs perform their functions; existent.

(kha-ya) Vivacious; lively; sprightly; active; animated; lively in conduct.

(khyaa-vun) Avenue; a broad passageway bordered on each side by trees.

(khay-yiv) Condemn; to pronounce to be wrong; to disapprove of; to censure.
(khay-ya-va) Condemned; guilty; pronounced to be wrong; sentenced to punishment; a debtor; vanquished.

(khay-vue-ny) Darken; to grow dark; to become obscure, clouded, or gloomy.

(khay-yavue-ta) Condemnation; the act of pronouncing to be wrong; (b) defeat; rout; loss.

(khay-yavue-ta) Darkening; growing dark; becoming dark or darker.

(khva-gha) Perambulation; a going round; making the circuit; surrounding.

(khay-yid-da-na) Joiner; one who joins, or causes to join or unite.

(khay-ya-tda) Uniting; joining; the act of uniting or joining together.

(khay-yue-dy) V.T. Unite; to put together so as to make one; to join; to combine.

(khyoo-taa) Sewing; the act or occupation of one who sews; stitching.

(kha-ue-sa) Pitiful; full of pity; tender-hearted; compassionate; (b) piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.

(kha-use-ta-na) Pitiful; having a disposition to do good kind; charitable.

(kha-use-ta-na-eat) Pitiful; in a pitiful manner; kindly courteously.

(kha-use-ta-nue-ta) Pitifulness; benevolence; compassion; kindness.

(kha-ue-ta) Liveliness; the state of being lively or full of life; vivaciousness.

(khay-ue-ta) Livelihood; means of supporting the life; subsistence; the goods that maintain one.

(khay-ue-ya-na) Animating; endowed with life; full of life or spirit; (b) animal.

(khay-ue-ya-na-ya) Animal; vital; bestial; brutal; animal like.
strongly; strenuously; virtually.

(khail -ta-nue-ta) Mightiness; the state of being mighty.

(khey-ma) Hot; decidedly above the normal temperature, usually taking the bodily sensation as the standard; opposed to cold.

(khyam -ta) Becoming hot; growing hot by action of fire or friction; coming to heat.

(khaa-yin) Treacherous; violating allegiance or faith pledged; traitorous.

(khaa-yin noo-ta) Treachery; betrayal of any trust or confidence; treason.

(khaa-yaa-nut) Treason; violation of allegiance or of trust or faith.

(khaa-yaa-nut-too-ta) Treachery; treason; violation of allegiance or of faith and confidence; perfidious conduct; perfidy.

(khya-pa) Bathe; to wash by immersion, as in a bath; to subject to a bath.

(khyap-ta) Bathing; the act of washing by immersion; washing.

(khey-saa) Compact; firm; closely united or packed; pressed firmly together.

(khey-soo-ta) Compactness; firmness; the state of being closely packed.

(khair) Benefit; whatever promotes the happiness and well being of a person; profit.

(khyaa-raa) Cucumber; the oblong fruit cultivated from earliest times as a garden vegetable and usually eaten green or pickled.

(khya-ra) Gaze; to look at; to look intently; to look with eagerness.
coition.

(khca - ma) V.I. Harden; to become hard or harder; to become compact; solidify.

(khikhm - ta) Wisdom; sagacity; quickness or acuteness of sense; perception.

(khik-ta) Mange; a more or less severe, persistent, and contagious skin disease affecting domestic animals and sometimes man, caused by minute parasitic mites.

(khlaa) V.I. Sweeten; to become sweet; to become pleasant to the senses.

(khaa-la) Vinegar; a sour liquid used as a preservative, and obtained by the fermentation of dilute alcoholic liquids, as wine, cider, etc.

(khlaa-la) Maternal uncle; the brother of a mother; an uncle on the mother's side.

(kha-la) Dust; fine dust; fine dry particles of earth or other matter so comminuted that they may be raised and wafted by the wind.

(khe-laaf) Contrary; the opposite; opposed to a person's interests or desires.

(khlaa-paa) Substitute; one taking the place of another; in behalf of; in place of; instead of.

(khlaa-vaa) V.T. Milk; to press or draw milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand, etc.

(khul-vaa) Milk; a white or yellowish fluid secreted by the mammary glands of female mammals for the nourishment of their young, consisting of minute globules of fat suspended in a solution chiefly of casein and other proteid matters, milk sugar, and inorganic salts.

(khul-vaa-naa) Milky; of, or consisting of milk; (b) one who, or that which milks.

(khul-vaany-taa) Galbanum; a fetid gum resin containing umbelliferone, derived from certain Asiatic plants, mostly species of Ferula.

(khluv-taa) Milking; the act of pressing or drawing milk from the breasts or udder of, by the hand or machine.

(khul-vaun-taa) Milkher; a girl or woman who milks an animal.

(khul-da) Weasel; a small slender-bodied mammal of the genus Putorius, they are very active, and bloodthirsty; mole.

(khla-da) V.I. Creep; to move with the body prone and close to the ground, as a worm or reptile; to crawl; to glide; to move slowly.

(khila-deyt-a) Gangancrene; mortification of a part of the body caused by the interference with the local nutrition.

(khlaa-loo) Uncle (maternal uncle); the brother of one's mother.

(khlaa-loov-vaa) Uncle, especially a maternal uncle; the brother of a mother.

(khluu-la) Shallow; not deep; having little depth; not profound; superficial.

(khluu-ly) V.T. Wash; to cleanse by ablation, or by dipping, rubbing, or scrubbing in water.

(khlupe-ta) Blade; the cutting part of an instrument, as of a knife.
(khloo-saa) Tight; firmly held together; compact: close; firm.

(khaa-loo-sy) Rescue; to free or deliver from any confinement, violence, danger, or evil.

(khloo-soo-taa) Tightness; the condition of being tight, or firmly fastened together.

(khloo-soo-taa dâq-la) Constipation; a state of the bowels in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened feces; costiveness.

(khal-vat) Private; not publicly known; secret; not open; sequestered from company.

(khul-khoo-dy) V.T. Hollow; to make or become hollow; to undermine; to dig beneath; to burrow.

(khul-khoo-ly) Undermine; to excavate the earth beneath, or the under part of; to sap.

(khul-khul) Moled; having spots of different colors; speckled.

(khill-taa) Mistake; error; an act involving a departure from truth or accuracy.

(khlaa-taa) V.T. Err; to deviate from the true or right course; to make a mistake; to mix; to mingle with.

(khill-toon-yoo-taa) Error; belief in what is untrue; a moral offense; corruption; the act of changing for the worse; mistake.

(khlut-taa) Erring; the act of deviating from a true course; making a mistake.

(khaa-ley) Rug; a piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, usually used as a floor covering.

(khlaa-ya) V.I. Sweeten; to become sweet or pleasant to the senses.

(khil-yaa) Sweet; pleasing to the taste; having an agreeable taste, such as that of sugar; not sour.

(khil-yaa-eat) Sweetly; in a sweet or agreeable manner.

(khil-yoo-taa) Sweetness; the state or quality of being sweet.

(khley-taa) Mistaken; erroneously supposed to be; in error.

(khley-too-taa) Erring; mistake; an apprehending wrongly; (b) mingling; intercourse; sociability.

(khley-la) Cavity; a hollow place; hollowness; a hole; burrow.

(khley-loo-taa) Cavity; concavity; hollowness; the state of being concave.

(khley-maa) Thick; not thin; having relatively great depth; stout; well; mighty.

(khley-maa-eat) Thickly; stoutly; strongly; mightily.

(khley-moo-taa) Thickness; heaviness; (b) health; soundness; firmness.

(khla-pa) Quilt; a bed coverlet made of two thicknesses of material with a filling of wool, cotton, etc., stitched through.

(khaa-liiss) Innocent; free from guilt or sin; doing no evil.

(khley-saa) Valiant; a strong person; (b) tight; held closely together; made tight or tighter.
hardihood; fortitude; courage; tightness.

innocence; the state or condition of being innocent, or without guilt.

tunnel; a subterranean passageway; a cave; a trench.

wearer; one who, or that which washes.

washing; the act of one that washes; ablution.

dream; to have ideas or images in the mind while asleep; to let the mind run on in idle reverie or vagary.

dream; a series of thoughts or images, occurring during sleep.

dreamer; one who dreams, or is lost in wild imaginations or vain schemes.

dreaming; having ideas or images in the mind while asleep.

service; the deed of one who serves; the performance of a labor for the benefit of another.

servant; any person employed by another and subject to his direction and control.

act of serving; the occupation of a servant.

strengthen; one that gives or adds strength or vigor.

strengthening; the act of increasing the strength or vigor of.

robe of honor; a decoration; a mark of honor to be worn upon the person, as a medal etc.; present; gift; anything bestowed.

instead; for; in behalf of; instead of; (b) a future successor.

contrary; the opposite; a condition incompatible with another; error; averse.

instead; for; in place of; instead of; taking the place of.

change; being changed or exchanged; changing places; alter.

exchange; Barter; the practice or act of exchanging commodities without the use of money.

impious; profane; unclean; wanting in reverence for the supreme being.

impity; want of reverence for the supreme being.

vice; the state of being contrary; aversion; repugnance of mind; antipathy.

impety; the state of being contrary; aversion; repugnance of mind; antipathy.

vice; the state of being contrary; aversion; repugnance of mind; antipathy.

a word which refers to or is used in place of a noun or name.

personal pronoun.

demonstrative pronoun.

relative pronoun.

interrogative pronoun.

tighten; to make tight or tighter; to make more close; (b) to escape.

tightener; one who, or that which, tightens.

tightening; the act of making, or becoming tight or tighter; (b) escaping.
(khla-qa) Allot; distribute by lot; to parcel out in portions or parts; to destine.

(khil-qa) Destiny; that to which any person or thing is destined; portion; lot; fate.

(khal-la-sha) Frail; feeble; weak; fainthearted; liable to fail and perish; fragile; not firm or durable.

(khal-la-shue-ta) Frailty; the state of being frail, physically, mentally or morally; fragility; infirmity; weakness; feebleness.

(khilt) Lees; dregs; corrupt or defiling matter contained in a liquid, or precipitated from it; dross.

(khal-ta) Aunt; maternal aunt; the sister of one's mother.

(khil-ta) Sheath; a case for an instrument, to which it conforms in general shape; a scabbord.

(khil-tey-ta) Laserpitium; silphium; assafoetida.

(khum) Crude; in a natural state; not altered, prepared, or refined for use by any process; raw; green.

(kham) Care; concern; uneasiness of mind; anxiety; worry; suffering of mind.

(khma) Leaven; ferment; to become light by the action of leaven or yeast.

(kha-ma) To grow warm or hot; to become hot or hotter; become fervent.

(khama) Father-in-law; the father of one's husband or wife.

(khmaa-ta) Needle; a small, sharp, pointed instrument, furnished with eye to hold thread.

(kha-mue-ye) V.T. Keep; to maintain; preserve; to seize; to take in; support.

(khaa-moo-saa) Sour; having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar and the juices of most unripe fruits; harsh.

(khaa-moo-soo-ta) Sourness; the state of being sour; acidity.

(khaa-moor-naa-yaa) Sour-sweet; any edible which is between the sweet and sour in taste.

(khmure-ta) Bead; a little perforated ball to be strung on a thread; a gem.

(kha-mue-ta) Maidenhood; state of being a maiden or a virgin; the state of a young, and unmarried girl.

(khaa-moo-ta) Crudeness; rawness; the state of being unbroken, or not broken in; greenness.

(kham-khvaa-roo-taa) Diligence; careful attention; carefulness; devoted and painstaking effort to accomplish what is undertaken.

(kham-kaal-ta) Fever; a diseased state of the system, marked by increased heat, acceleration of the pulse, and a general derangement of the functions, including usually thirst and loss of appetite, and weakness.

(khamaa-ta) Needle; a small, sharp, pointed instrument, furnished with eye to hold thread.

(khim-ta) Pustule; a small circumscribed elevation of the cuticle with an inflamed base, containing pus.

(kham-ta-na) Rampart; a broad embankment round a place, on which the parapet is raised.
(khma-ya) V.T. Keep; to preserve or maintain;— in various senses, as: to preserve from danger or loss; (b) drying up; going out.

(khme-lue-ta) Ingathering; the act of gathering, especially, the gathering of the fruits of the earth; harvesting.

(kham-mey-ma) Hot; decidedly above the normal temperature, usually taking the bodily sensation as the standard; heated.

(kham-mey-ma-eat) Hotly; in a hot or fiery manner; fervently.

(kham-mey-mue-ta) Heat; a form of energy variously manifested to the senses, as in the effects of fire.

(kham-mim-ta) Hot springs; warm waters springing from a font.

(kham-ya-na) Keeper; one who keeps or holds; a retainer.

(khim-ya-na) Father-in-law; the father of one's husband or wife.

(khme-ah) Leavened; fermented; having been made by the action of leaven.

(khme-oo-ta) Leavening; fermentation; having been made light.

(khme-saa) Sour; the state of having turned sour; having become acid.

(khme-saa) Morose; of a sour temper; sullen; ill-humored; gloomy; dismal; cheerless.

(khme-soo-taa) Sourness; the state of being sour; (b) gloominess; morose.

(khme-qa) Stunk; affected by a stink; stinking; emitting a stink.

(khme-ra) Leaven; any substance acting or used to produce fermentation, as in fermenting dough used for this purpose; yeast; barm.

(khme-sha-ya) Fifth; constituting one of five equal parts into which a thing may be divided; (b) next in order after the fourth.

(khme-sha-ue-ta) The number Five; (b) dividing into five parts.

(khmai-ta) Leavening; becoming light by means of leaven or fermentation.

(khmai-ta) Keeping; the act of holding, preserving, or guarding.

(khma-la) V.I. Wait; to watch; observe; lie in wait; stay or rest in expectation. (b) to gather in; lay up.

(khmal-na) Waiter; one who waits; one who waits for or awaits something.

(khmal-ta) Waiting; in attendance; the act of lingering or tarrying.

(khme-sa) Ginger; the hot and pungent aromatic rootstock of a plant of genus Zinziber, used in medicine and cookery.

(khme-sa) V.T. Grasp; to clutch at; to take eagerly or firmly; to retain.

(khme) Leaven; ferment; to become light by the action of leaven or yeast.

(khmaa-saa) V.I. Sour; to become sour; to become acid by fermentation.

(khme-saa) Souring; anything used to cause fermentation or souring; (b) small pulse; vetches.

(khum-saa-lai-ta) Meadow saffron; autumn crocus.

(khmuss-taa) Souring; becoming or turning sour; (b) becoming sullen.

(khme-qa) V.I. Stink; to emit a strong offensive smell; to putrify.

(khim-qa) N. Stink; a strong offensive smell or
odor. (khmaq - ta) Stinking; the state of emitting a strong, offensive odor.

(khma-ra) Ass; a quadruped of genus Equus, it is smaller than horse, having long ears and shorter mane; (b) a dull, stupid fellow.

(khum - raa) Wine; fermented juice of grapes. wine is a dilute solution of alcohol.

(khim-ra) Bead; a little perforated ball to be strung on a thread and used for different purposes.

(khmar - ta) Donkey; a she ass; the female of Equus Asinus, or domestic ass.

(khe - mir - ta) Bead; a little perforated ball to be strung on a thread.

(kham - mish) Five; the number five (feminine form).

(kham - sha) Five; the number five; four and one added (masculine form).

(khmar - ta) Donkey; a she ass; the female of Equus Asinus, or domestic ass.

(khe - mir - ta) Bead; a little perforated ball to be strung on a thread.

(kham - mish) Five; the number five (feminine form).

(kham - sha) Five; the number five; four and one added (masculine form).

(Thursday; the fifth day of the week, between Wednesday and Friday.

(kham-shy) Fifty; the sum of five tens; fifty units.

Fifteen; the sum of five and ten.

(kham-ta) Maiden; maid; a young unmarried girl or women, especially a virgin.

(khim-ta) Wrath; rage; fury; violent anger; deep and determined indignation.

(khma-ta) Mother-in-law; the mother of one's wife or husband.

(khim-ta-na) Wrathful; full of wrath; very angry; greatly incensed.

(khim-ta-na-eat) Wrathfully; in angry or wrathful manner; in a violent manner.

(kha - na) Lap; the lower part of a loose garment that may be folded over; groove.

(khna) Thrive; to prosper by any means; to flourish; (b) to take aim; to aim at; to attain; apprehend.

(khin-na) Embalmer; one who preserves from decay by balsams, fragrant spices, or other means.

(khan-va-ya) Tavernkeeper; (b) a huckster; (c) a seller of herbs.

(kha - nue - qa) Choker; strangler; one who, or that which chokes or strangles.

(khnuqe-ya) Choking; the act of strangling, drowning, or hanging.

(kha-nuqe-ta) Strangler; choker; a noose or snare; a loop with a running knot.

(kha - nue - ta) Cell; an arched chamber; a small room; a stall or booth.

(kha - nue - ta) Loom; a frame or machine for interweaving yarn, or threads into a fabric.
(khun-zoo-ry) V.I. Strut; to walk with a lofty gait, and erect head; to swagger; (b) to be poised for action; to be prepared for a fight.

(kha-na-zir) Scrofula; a morbid condition of a tuberculous nature, manifesting itself especially in a chronic enlargement and cheesy degeneration of the lymphatic glands, particularly those of the neck, with a tendency to the development of chronic intractable inflammation of the skin, mucus membrane, bones, and other parts, it is more common in childhood.

(khan- khue- qy) Maul; to beat and mangle; to handle roughly, as by pulling or knocking about; to choke.

(khnaa-taa) Embalm; to treat a dead body with special preparations, as aromatic oils or arsenic, in order to preserve it from decay.

(khnua-naa) Embalmer; one who embalms, or preserves from decay by means of balsams or spices.

(khnut-taa) Embalming; the act of treating a dead body with balsams in order to preserve it from decay.

(khna- ya) Aim; intention; purpose; design; object; ambition.

(khney-ghue-ta) Groaning; moaning; dolefulness; sadness; mourning.

(khney-taa) Embalmed; preserved from decay by means of balsams or spices.

(khney-too-taa) Embalming; the state of being embalmed.

(khney-qa) Choked; suffocated; strangled; suppressed; stifled; drowned.

(kha-ney- qa) Halter; a strong cord or strap for tying an animal to a yoke; a strangler.

(khin-kha) Palate; the roof of the mouth; the structure that separates the mouth from the nasal cavity; the hard palate.

(khan- char) Dagger; a short weapon used for stabbing.

(khaa-nim) Lady; a woman of social distinction or position; the female head of a household; a mistress.

(khaa-mey) Affined; affinity; joined in relationship by marriage.

(khaa-mey-yoo-taa) Affinity; relationship through marriage.

(khan) We; of a number or company of which the speaker is one; the personal pronoun of the first person plural.

(khna-na) V.T. Pity; to feel pity or compassion for; to have sympathy with; to have mercy upon; to grace.

(khna-naa) Pitiful; tender; compassionate; merciful; clement.

(khnaa-nue-ta) Mercifulness; compassionate- ness; tenderness.

(khaa-nue-ta) Pitifulness; the state of being full of pity; clemency.

(khan-pa) Pagan; one who worships false gods; one who is neither a Christian, a Mohammedan, nor a Jew, formerly, one not of Christianity; a heathen.

(khan-pue-ta) Paganism; heathenism; godlessness; impiety.

(khan-pa-ya) Ethnical; pagan like; pertaining to peoples not converted to Christianity; heathen.

(khan-pa-ue-ta) Ethnicism; heathenism; paganism; idolatry.

(khna-qa) Choked; drowned; suffocate; stifle; to be strangled.

(khin- qa) Bond; band; the collar of a yoke with which it is fastened to the neck of an animal.
(khan-qa-na) Choker; strangler; one who, or that which chokes.

(khnaq-ta) Choking; producing the feeling of strangulation; drowning; strangulation.

(khass) Be it far from; god forbid; be it far from me; let it not be.

(khass-sa) Lettuce; the common garden vegetable, the leaves of which are used as a salad.

(khaa-saa-rut) Harm; damage; injury; loss; mischief.

(khsa-da) V.T. Scorn; to hold in, or reject with, extreme contempt; revile.

(khiss-da) Scorn; shameful thing; disdain; ignominy; reproach.

(kl-na) Frugal; sparing; parsimonious; thrifty; abstinent.

(khskhe-ta-nue-ta) Frugality; parsimony; restraint; closeness in expenditure.

(khskhe-ta-na-ya) Frugal; parsimonious; economical; abstinent.

(kha-sue-ma) Envious; a person who has desire to possess something.

(khas-khue-sy) Wheeze; to breathe hard, and with an audible whistling or piping sound; being hoarse.

(khiss-khiss) Wheezing; breathing hard, and with audible piping or whistling sound, as if affected with Asthma; being hoarse.

(khass-khass-ta) Wheezing; the act of breathing hard, and with an audible whistling or piping.

(khsa-ya) V.T. Atone; to make atonement or propitiation; to make satisfaction for; to expiate.

(khass-ya eat) Rightly; straightly; according to justice; properly; piously.

(khass-ue-ta) Righteousness; uprightness; rectitude; venerableness; piousness.

(khsey-kha) Restrained; abstinent; exempt; refraining from indulgence.

(khsey-khuy-ta) Restraint; act, process, or means of restraining; abstinence; immunity.

(khsey-la) Weaned; accustomed to loss of mother's milk; a child newly weaned; abstinence.

(khsey-lue-ta) Weaning; the act of ceasing to feed a child by nursing; abstinence.

(khass-siss) Niggard; a person meanly close and covetous; one who spends grudgingly; stingy; miser.

(khass-sey-sue-ta) Niggardliness; stinginess; parsimony.

(khskh-sa) Cartilage; tendon; a translucent elastic tissue which poses most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of vertebrates, becoming for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms, but not the primitive forms; gristle.

(khiss-khiss) Wheezers; one who wheezes, or breathes hard, with an audible whistling sound.
(khass-ley) Be it far from me; may it not happen; God forbid.
(khass-ma) Emulate; to strive to equal or excel; to imitate, with a view to equal or to outdo; to contend jealously or zealously; to envy.
(khass-sa-mue-ta) Emulation; rivalry; jealous rivalry; envious contention.
(khiss-na) Fortress; citadel; a fortified place; especially a large, and permanent fortification.
(khass-pa) Invert; to turn in an opposite direction; to turn upside down; to reverse.
(khass-push) Thrash; drudge; one who works hard in servile employment; a menial servant; a hack.
(khiss-ru) Tower; citadel; fortress; citadel; a fortified place.
(khass-sa-rut) Loss; damage; harm; decrease; that which is lost; indemnity.
(khssr-taa) Decreasing; becoming less; running short; being insufficient.
(khpa) V.T. Brood; to hide; to cover; to sit over and cover; to sit on or incubate.
(khpa-pa) Close; compact; oppressive; without motion or ventilation; stifling; causing lassitude; confined.
(khha-poo-taa) Urger; one who urges, or presses on or forward; an Agitator.
(khha-poo-ty) To be diligent; to do assiduously or painstakingly; to urge on; to persuade onward.
(khpue-pa) Mallow; any plant of the genus Malva, the flowers of which are used in medicine; Rumex.
(kha-pue-ra) Digger; one who, or that which, digs or excavates.
(khpue-ta) Closeness; compactness; oppressiveness; being without air, or ventilation.
(khpu-pee-ta) Nightmare; a fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress the people during sleep; a condition brought on in sleep, usually by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness or discomfort (as of weight on the chest, impossibility of motion or of speech, etc.) or by frightful and oppressive dreams.
(khpu-khue-py) To feel faint; to suffer syncope; to have a partial temporary suspension of respiration, due to cerebral anemia, and characterized by sudden pallor.
(khpu-pee-ta) Urge; to urge on, or onward; to drive on; (b) to be diligent.
(khpu-put-ta) Diligence; pressure; urgency; insistence; pressure.
(khpu-ya) Brood; to sit on, or cover; to hide; to sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for hatching them.
(khp-ya) Barefooted; the state of having the feet bare; wearing no shoes.
(khp-ya-eat) Privately; secretly; coveredly; not openly; secretly; from hiding.
(khpey-taa) Assiduous; diligent; painstaking; in earnest.
(khpey-ty) To be diligent; to do assiduously or painstakingly; to urge on; to persuade onward.
(khpey-taa) Diligence; assiduousness; carefully.
(khpey-too-ta) Diligence; assiduousness; exhortation.
(khip-ya) Barefooted; having the feet bare; wear-
Barefootedness; the state of being barefooted.

Hesitate; to be in an uncertainty as to a determination; pause respecting an action.

Shampoo; to massage; to subject to lashing and rubbing with some cleansing agent, as soap; soap.

Embrace; to clasp in the arms, as with affection; to hug; to press to the bosom.

The part, between the arms, to which anything is pressed when embraced by them.

Embracer; one who, or that which embraces.

Embracing; the act of clasping in the arms; hugging.

Dig; to turn up, or delve in earth, with a spade; to open, loosen, or break up, the soil with a spade, or other instruments.

Delve; to dig; to open the ground, especially with hands or paws; to excavate.

Delving; the act of digging, especially with hands or paws.

Digger; one who digs or is used in digging; a delver.

Digging; the act or action of one that digs, excavation.

Castration; the act of castrating, or depriving of testicles; gelding.

To be bold; become impudent; being shameless or froward.

Earth; the softer matter of the surface of the globe; earthen; the wall of an earthen oven; an earthen vessel.

Shingle; a small roundish stone, usually found at the seashore; pebble.

Made glorious by bestowing glory upon; boasted; vaunt-
ed; talked emptily of.

(khaq - ta) Field; open country; level land; not a woodland.

(khaqal-dim-ma) Aceldama, 'The field of blood,' an Assyrian word; the 'potter's field' mentioned in Matt. xxvii. 8, as being bought for a burial place for strangers with the money taken by Judas for betraying Christ, and in Acts i. 18 as the scene of the suicide of Judas.

(khaqa - raa) Glorify; to vaunt; to boast; to shed radiance or splendor on.

(khiq-raa) Glory; praise, honor, or admiration, accorded to person or thing; high reputation; honorable fame; boast; brag; speaking of oneself in loud and vain terms.

(khaa-qoo·raa) Boaster; one who boasts, Braggart; one who exults.

(khur - taa) Boasting; bragging; vaunting; vain-glory; speaking of with pride, vanity, or exultation, with a view to self-commendation.

(kha-ra) V.I. Gaze; look: to fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagerness or earnestness.

(kharaa) Defecate; to discharge excrements from the bowels.

(khar-ra) Mute; indolent; indulging in ease; lazy. a stupid fellow; a dolt.

(khра-va) V.I. Rot; waste; to undergo natural decomposition, whether putrefactive or not, induced in organic matter by fungi, etc.; to putrify.

(kha- ra - ba) Ruin; that which is fallen down and become worthless, said of buildings; desolate; a desolate or uninhabited place.

(khir - ba) Bad; evil; vicious; not good; offensive to sense or sensibility.

(khar-bue-sy) Thrust; to push or drive with force; to shove; push; to drive, force, or impel.

(khar-bue-ry) V.T. Entangle; to interweave or twist in such manner as not to be easily separated; to clasp; to mix up; loop.

(khar-bue-ta) Loop; a fold of thread, cord, etc., through which another thread, cord, etc., can be passed; a button-hole.

(khar-bue-shy) Shuffle; to mix by pushing or showing; to confuse; to throw into disorder; to change the position of.

(kha-ra-bey) N. Ruin; a waste; a desolate or devastated place; an uninhabited place; a deserted place.

(khir· ba-ue·ta) Badness; the state of being evil or morally wicked.

(kha - ra - bey - ue-ta) Ruination; the state of being ruined; the ruin.

(khar- bish-sha - na) Shuffler; one who, or that which, shuffles or mixes; one who searches carelessly.

(khar - bash-ta) Shuffling; shifting from one place to another; mixing.

(khаr) Tax; a charge, or duty, especially pecuniary imposed by authority on property, income, etc.

(kharj-dree-sha) Tribute; a sum or money, paid to one's government annually, for protection, or as an acknowledgment of submission.

(kharj-dur-aa) Assessment; the tax paid on the land; tax.

(kharj-gha) V.T Polish; to make smooth and glossy, usually by friction; to rub.

(khar-gule) Beetle; an insect of the order Coleoptera having four wings, the outers being stiff cases for covering the other when they are folded.

(kharj-likh) Expense; that which is expended, laid out, or consumed; expen-
duration; the cost of living.

(khar-ja-na) Spender; one who spends money freely; extravagant.

(kha-raj-ta) Spending; the act of expending; consuming by using in any manner.

(khar-due-ye) Surround; to inclose on all sides; to encompass; to pass around.

(khar-de-ya-na) Wrapper; one who, or that which, surrounds or wraps.

(khar-dai-ta) Surrounding; the act of inclosing on all sides; encompassing.

(khar-dal) Mustard; a plant of the genus Sinapis, the ground seeds of which have a sharp pungent taste.

(khar-da-na) Lizard; a four legged reptile characterized by moderate sized also moderately long body, usually ending in a tapering tail, and covered with a scaly skin.

(khar-da-na dur-aa) a land lizard or crocodile.

(khar-da-na ne-leu-ya) Crocodile; a large thick-skinned, long tailed, aquatic reptile of genus Crocodylus.

(khar-reu) Indolent; negligent; unconcerned; a dull, stupid fellow; dolt.

(khar-rue-ba) Carob; a tree of Mediterranean region, having evergreen pinnate leaves, with its flowers in small red racemes.

(khrue-ya) Destruction; the state or condition of being destroyed; ruin; devastation; desolation.

(kha-ruzy) V.T. Spend; to consume by using in any manner; to expend; use up.

(kha-rue-kha) Blight; any disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, decay, or cessation of growth.

(kha-rue-sa) Harsh; offensive to sense as being coarse, rough, grating, discordant, astringent, etc.; rough.

(khur-roo-aa) Pale; wanting in color or in intensity or depth of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid; yellow.

(kha-ru-pa) Sharp; having a thin edge; ending in a fine point; keen.

(kha-ru-pue-ta) Sharpness; the state of being sharp, or having thin edge; keenness.

(kha-ru-qa) Astringent; harsh to the taste; rough; stern; austere; sour.

(kha-ru-que-ta) Astringency; the quality or state of being astringent; harshness of taste; sourness.

(khar-vur) Donkey-load; as much as a donkey can carry; ton.

(khroo-raa) Emancipation; freedom; deliverance; manumission.

(khur-roo-shaa) Hoarse; having a harsh, rough voice, as when affected with a cold.

(khaa-roo-shy) Bewitch; to gain an ascendancy over by charms or incantations; to cast a spell over.

(khe-roosh-taa) Throat; the part of the neck in front of vertebral column.

(khroo-ta) Hip-Joint; the articulation between the thigh bone and the hip bone.

(khroo-ta) Excrement; that which is evacuated from the bowels.

(khir-za) Array; line; a regular and imposing arrangement; an order; harness.

(khir-za dnu-ee-na) Car-viar; the roes or eggs of certain large fish; spawn.

(khar-za) Grayling; a fish allied to the trout, but having a broad, high dorsal fin.

(kh-za) V.T. Array; to place in order; to set, or set forth, in order; to place in harness; to arrange.

(khar-zue-py) Thrust; to push or drive with force; to shove; to push.
(kha-ra-za-n) Lash; whip; an instrument consisting usually of a lash attached to a handle, used in whipping or lashing of any kind, as in driving a domestic animal; knout.

(khar-zip-pa-na) Thruster; one who, or that which, thrusts, pushes, or shoves with force.

(khar-zip-pa-na) Thruster; one who, or that which, thrusts, pushes, or shoves with force.

(khur-khoo-ty) V.T. Gouge; to carve; to cleave; to cut grooves, channels, or holes in; to scoop out.

(khur-khoo-choy) Gnash; to strike together, as the teeth; making a gnashing noise by striking teeth together.

(khur-khoo-ry) Snore; to breathe audibly during sleep, due to vibration of the Uvula and the soft palate.

(khur-khit-taa-naa) Gouger; one who, or that which, gouges; nibbler; carver; engraver.

(khur-khich-cha-naa) Gnasher; one who, or that which, gnashes.

(khur-khuch-taa) Gnashing; the act of striking or grinding the teeth together, as in anger or pain.

(khur-raa-khir) Snorting; the rough, hoarse noise, made while breathing during sleep; snort; gargling.

(khirr-khirr-raa) Throat; the front part of the neck. the passage through the neck.

(khir-raa-taa) Defecate; to discharge excrements; to have a bowel movement.

(khrey-va) Rotten; affected with rot; having rotted; putrid; decayed; devastated; desolated.

(khrey-vue-ta) Rottenness; the state of being rotten, putrid, or decayed.

(khita-rey-ja) Foreigner; a person owing allegiance to a foreign country.

(khrey-za) Arrayed; set or arranged in order; set forth; arranged.

(khrey-zue-ta) Arrangement; the state of being arranged or set in order.

(khiri-ya-ya) Contentious; quarrelsome; relating to, involving, or characterized by, contention.

(khir-ya-ue-ta) Contention; strife; violent effort or struggle to obtain or to resist something; dispute.

(khrey-kha) Singed; the state of being scorched;
red-hot; very hot.

(khrey-khue-ta) Scorchedness; the state of being scorched, parched, or singed.

(khir-ya-na) Contention; controversy; strife; dispute; violent struggle.

(khrey-sa) Grinned; the lips drawn back from the teeth thus showing them.

(kha-rey-pa) Sharp; not dull or blunt; having a very thin edge or fine point; swift; sudden; ardent.

(kha-rey-pa-eat) Sharply; acutely; swiftly; suddenly; ardently.

(kha-rey-pue-ta) Sharpness; acuteness; swiftness; celerity; velocity.

(khur-maa) Savage; ferocious; fierce; untamed; uncultivated.

(khur-maa-eat) Savage; savagely; cruelly; in a savage or untamed manner.

(khar-mue-sy) Gobble; to gulp; to swallow greedily or hastily.

(khar-mue-shy) Crunch; to press with violence and noise; to embrace; hug.

(khur-moo-taa) Savagery; the state of being savage or uncivilized; cruelty; ferocity; barbarity.

(khursaa-naa) Ornithogalum; an umbelliferous plant.

(khar-sup-taa) Sleet; fine driving icy particles, often with rain.

(khra-qa) V.I. Sink; to perish; to suffer destruction; to decline gradually, as a ship in the water; to end; to limit; (b) gnashing of the teeth.

(kharq-la-ya) Heraclean; of, or pertaining to Heraclea or Herculis.

(khraq-ta) Sinking; perishing; suffering des-
traction; being ended; declining gradually to the bottom.

(khrar-a-shaa) To be mute or silent; caused to be silent; uttering no sound.

(khur-raa-shaa) Magician; enchanter; sorcerer; one skilled in magic.

(khar shy) Magic; the art which pretends, or is believed to produce effects by the assistance of supernatural beings or departed spirits, or by a mastery of secret forces in nature.

(khur-shoo-taa) Dumbness; muteness; inability to speak; deafness.

(khur raa shoo-taa) Magic; sorcery; witchcraft; necromancy; conjuration.

(khur-shoot qa-la) Hoarseness; having a harsh; rough, grating voice.

(khur-taa) Latter; coming or happening after something else; later; latest.

(khash-sha) Worry; feel or express great care or anxiety; suffering; sorrow; pain.

(khsha-va) V.T. Gouge; to dig out; to hollow out; to furrow; (b) vitriol.

(khur-taa) Latter; coming or happening after something else; later; latest.

(khash-va) Old cotton; shredded cotton or wool; bits of cotton.

(kasha-shue-vue-ta) Thought; thinking; the act or state of thinking; mental concentration on ideas.

(khshe-taa na) Thoughtful; full of, inclined to, or employed in, thought; having faculty of reflection.

(khshe-taa nue-ta) Thoughtfulness; the faculty of thought; logical power.

( khshukhe-ta) Prescription; thing prescribed; direction; a written direction and use of a medicine.

(khish-shue-ka) Obscure; dim; dark; shady; not clear; not easily understood.

(khsha-la) Pestle; an implement for pounding and breaking or braying substances in a mortar.

(kha-shule-ta) Mortar; a vessel in which the substances are pounded with an implement, called pestle.

(kha-shule-ta daq-la) Hollow of the thigh.

(khsha-shue-sha) Passible; capable of, or liable to; suffering; sympathetic; pitiful; Passive, GRAM.

(khsha-shue-sha-eat) Passively; with grief; in the passive voice or sense, GRAM.; in the accusative case.

(khsha-kha) To be worthy of; to be fit or suitable; to be useful; to possess merit.

(khash-khue-shy) V.I. Rustle; rattle; to make a quick succession of small sounds, like the moving of dry leaves; (b) feeling faint; nauseate; affected with nausea.

(khash-khue-ta) Utility; usefulness; profability to some desired end.
(khish-sha-khish) Rustle; a quick succession of small sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straws; rattling; rustling.

(khash-khash) Poppy; a bristly hairy herb, with showy flowers; opium poppy.

(khash-khash-ta) Rustling; the act of making quick succession of sounds, like those made by shaking leaves or straw.

(khshakh-ta) Being worthy; being fit or suitable; being excellent.

(khsh ey-khue-ta) Worthiness; the state of being worthy, fit, or useful.

(khsh ey-sha-eat) Passingly; sadly; sorrowfully; mournfully.

(khsha-ka) Darken; to become dark or darker; to become dim or obscure.

(khsh-ka) Darkness; the state of being dark; absence of light; dark; dim.

(khsh-ka-na) Dark; destitute, or partially destitute, of light; not receiving, or radiating light; wholly or partially black.

(khsha-la) V.T. Pound; to pulverize by beating; to reduce to powder or pulp, by pounding with a pestle, or any heavy instrument.

(khash-sha-la) Smith; one who forges with a hammer; a goldsmith; a worker in metals. pounder; beater.

(khash-la-na) Pounder; one who, or that which, pounds or beats; a beater; a pestle.

(khashl-ta) Graven; graven image; a carved object of worship.

(khshal-ta) Pounding; beating to powder or pulp; pounding with a pestle.

(khsha-ma) V.I. Sup; to take the evening meal; to treat with supper.

(khsha-mey-ta) Supper; a meal taken at the close of the day; the evening meal.

(khash-sha-na) Worried; feeling or expressing great care or anxiety; manifesting disquietude or pain; sorry; liable or subject to passions.

(khash-sha-nue-ta) Worrying; worry; disturbance due to care or anxiety; sorrow; passionate.

(khat) Exact; accurate; correct; marked by accuracy and thoroughness.

(khat-ta) Tail; the side of a coin opposite to that bearing the head.

(kh-ta) Sister; a female born of the same parents as another person.

(khut-taa) Mischance; mischief; ill luck; ill fortune; a mishap; an unfortunate accident; evil; trouble.

(kha-tue-ma) Sealer; one who concludes or finishes; one who attests or signs.

(kha-tune) Lady; a woman of social distinction or position; the female head of a household.

(kha-tue-ta) Sisterhood; the relationship between sisters; a sorority.

(khtey-rue-ta) Pride; pomp; an inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of superiority; a sense of one's own worth.

(khat-tey-ta) Accurate; exact; in exact or careful conformity to truth.

(khat-tey-ta-eat) Accurately; exactly; diligently; regularly, GRAM.

(khat-tey-tue-ta) Accuracy; exactness; genuineness; regularity; GRAM.

(khat-kash) Carpenter's rule; an instrument with which carpenters draw lines.

(khta-ma) Conclude; to seal; to set a seal upon; to attest; confirm; sign.

(khat-ma) Seal; an impression made on wax, or other tenacious substance capable of being impressed; a signet-ring; a token or sign.
Sealing; setting a seal upon; signing; conclusion.

To become a bridegroom; to connect with oneself by marriage.

Bridegroom; a man newly married, or about to be married; son-in-law; brother-in-law.

Nuptial; of or pertaining to marriage or wedding ceremony; espousal; the state of being a bridegroom.

V.I. Break; to come apart or divide into two or more parts; to break down; to burst asunder.

Sake; purpose of obtaining; motive; final cause; account; regard.

Pride; to indulge in pride or self-esteem; to rate self highly.

Certainty; assurance; a declaration tending to inspire full confidence; a thoroughly established fact.

Arrogant; haughty; being proud; one having pride.

Being proud; having the sense of one's own worth; being haughty or arrogant.
(tait) Tait; the ninth letter of the alphabet; the number 9; with ‘dal-lat’ prefixed, the ninth (9th).

(te - vaa) Message; news; any notice, communication, or word, written or oral, sent from one person to another; tidings.

(taa - vy) Deserve; to be worth; to be worthy of; to cost; to be equivalent of.

(taa - ghoon) Leontica; Leontopetalum; cyclamen europaeum.

(taa - ooly) V.I. Play; to exercise or occupy one’s self; to keep in action.

(te - oomaa) Pollution; the act of polluting, or making unclean or impure.

(taa - oos eur - za) Peacock; the male of the large gallinaceous birds of the genus Pavo, they have the upper tail coverts, loosely webbed and greatly elongated, and covered with ocellate spots. they are the natives of southeastern Asia, and the East Indies.

(taa - oos niq - va) Peahen; the female of peacock.

(t - aakhaa) Subside; recede; to tend downward; to become lower; to descend.

(taay - paa) Tribe; bevy; family; race; a social group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, descending from the same ancestor.

(tikh - so - n) Taxus; a small genus of coniferous trees; the Yew-tree.

(tu - elaa) Dew; moisture condensed upon the surfaces of cool bodies.

(taa - elaa - naa - yaa) Dewy; of or pertaining to dew; accompanied with dew.

(til - laa - naa - yaa) Shady; shadowy; dim; abounding in shade; overspread with or causing shade.

(taa - laa) Fortune; destiny; luck.

(taal - taa) Play; brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise, for pleasure.

(taa - saa) Bowl, especially a metal bowl; a concave vessel, usually hemispherical, to hold liquids.

(ta - qat) Strength; vigor; endurance; ability to stand hardship.

(taa - vaa) Good; kind; fit; that which possesses desirable qualities.

(taa - vaa - eat) Rightly; good; well; in a right or good manner.

(taa - bun) Sole; the part of the shoe on which the sole of the foot rests.

(tvoor - laa - raa) Tabularius; the collector, or the registrar of tribute.

(taa - boor) Battalion; a body of troops in battle
array; a column.

(taa-voor-taa) Goodness; kindness; the quality or state of being good.

(tvaa-khoo) Crush; to compress or bruise between two hard bodies; to strike down; to batter; (b) to slay.

(tub-bukh) August; the eighth month of the year, having 31 days.

(tuv-voor-khoo-taa) Crusher; one who crushes or beats down; (b) slaughterer; butcher.

(tvukh-taa) Crushing; slaughtering; slaughter.

(tvey-voor-taa) Renown; celebrity; the condition of being widely and honorably known and spoken of.

(tvey-oortaa) Sunkenness; being sunk deep, or immersed; being in low state.

(taa-be-ut) Quality; character; habit; disposition; that which serves to identify any subject in the respect it is considered.

(tub-laa) Drum; a musical instrument of percussion, consisting of a hollow cylinder with a skin stretched over each end, which is beaten with a pair of sticks.

(tub-ley-ta) Tablet; a flat or nearly flat, and relatively thin, piece of any material.

(tub-laara) Postman; a letter carrier; tabellarius; a runner; courier.

(taa-bun-jaal) Pistol; a short firearm, intended to be aimed and fired from one hand; a revolver; an automatic pistol.

(tbaa) V.I. Sink; to descend lower and lower; to decline gradually.

(tub-aa) Seal; the print of a seal; a signet; a gem of a signet.

(tbaa-yaa) V.I. Sink; to penetrate deeply under the surface; to descend gradually.

(tbai-taa) Sinking; the act of penetrating deeply below the surface; falling by the force of gravity.

(tub-baa-qa) Frying-pan; a metal pan with a long handle, used for frying meats, vegetables, etc. in.

(ta-baa-qa) Story; floor; the habitable space between two floors.

(too-voor-taa) Blessing; bliss; blessedness; beatitude; good; good tidings.

(too-baa-oor-taa) Blessed; the blessed, generally used as a title of honor of apostles; martyrs, patriarchs, etc.; Happy; merry; glad.

(too-baa-noor-taa) Blessedness; beatitude; the blessed state; bliss; felicity.
(too-baa-aah) Sinking; submersion; gradual disappearance under the surface; overwhelming; absorption.

(toov-taa-naa) Blissful; blessed; supremely happy; beatified; glorified.

(toov-taa-noo-taa) Blissfulness; happiness; blessedness; beatitude.

(too-ghey) Toga; the loose outer garment formerly worn by men when appearing before public.

(toog-ghaa-raa) Rebuke; reproach; a sharp reproof; a reprobation; prejudice.

(tooh-maa) Race; stock; family; the descendants of a common ancestor.

(toov-vaa) Stone; gem; a precious stone; stone of a ring or a jewel.

(too-khaa-saa) Ordering; arrangement; regulation; instruction; organization.

(tool-qa) Top; armed force; a division commanded by a captain.

(toole-qa) Troop; armed force; a division commanded by a captain.

(tool-qa) Loss; that which is lost or destroyed; perdition; destruction; ruin.

(toool-qa) Ladle; especially one made out of iron; a cuplike spoon, with a long handle, used in lading.

(tool-shaa) Spot; stain; defilement; a mark on a body, made by a foreign matter.

(tool-shaanaa) Spotty; having spots or marks of foreign matter; impure; polluted.

(toolsh-taa) Spottiness; the state of being spotty or polluted; defilement.

(too-maa) Defiled; polluted; made foul or impure; making filthy or dirty.

(toom-saa) Tome; a volume forming part of a larger work; a document.

(too-noos) Tone; the sound, or character of a sound; a syllable.

(too-kaa-paa) Device; a thing fancifully and ingeniously conceived; machination; trick; guile.
(toe-saa) Peacock; the male bird of the genus Pavo.

(tope) Cannon; a firearm discharged from a mount or carriage.

(toe-paa) Floater; anything that is lighter than water, and floats.

(toe-pad-yone) Topaz; an orthohombic mineral, occurring frequently in transparent prismatic crystals, it is classed as semiprecious stone, its characteristic color is yellow, but it is also greenish, bluish, etc.

(too-poos) Edict; a public notice issued by official authority; an imperial rescript.

(too-poor-taa) Nail; the horny scale on the upper surface of the end of the fingers and toes in man, and other animals. The nails represent a greatly thickened part of the stratum lucidum of the epidermis, the stratum corneum being here wanting. They are nourished during growth by the underlying cutis, which is very vascular and known as the Matrix. Nails are strictly homologous with hoofs and claws, and differ from them only in shape and size.

(toe-piz-zaa) Mace; club; a heavy staff wholly or partly of metal and often spiked, used especially in the middle ages for breaking armor; any club used as an offensive weapon; a staff.

(toe-paa-naa) Flood; deluge; inundation; a great flow of water.

(too-saa) Problem; a question proposed for solution; a matter stated for examination or proof; a type; figure; likeness; mode; example.

(too-saa-naa-eat) Problematically; typically; figuratively.

(too-saa-naa-ya) Problematical; not shown in fact; typical; symbolic.

(too-raa) Nail; the horny scale or plate on the upper surface of the end of the fingers and toes in man, and other animals.

(tupe-raa) Tail; the rear end, or a process or prolongation of the rear end, of the body of an animal, usually hanging loose.

(too-pir-taa) Nail; the horny substance at the end of human fingers and toes.

(toop-taa) Drop; the quantity of fluid which falls in one spherical mass.

(too-raa) Mountain; any elevation of land, high enough to be very conspicuous in its surroundings; an elevation higher than a hill, and usually over 2,000 feet.

(toe-raa) Interval; space of time or distance; quantity; size.

(toort) Scoria; refuse from the melting of metals; slag; dross; lees.

(too-taa-saa) Rumbling; a low continued rolling or jarring sound, as of thunder; rumbling noise.

(toor-taa-aah) Seething; ebullition; act, process, or state of bubbling up or boiling; the raging of the sea.

(too-raa-yaa) Mountaineer; an inhabitant or native of a mountain region.

(too-raa-yaa) Driving; rushing or pressing with violence; an attack; assault.

(too-raa-naa) Mountainous; containing mountains; abounding with mountains.

(too-raa-paa) Beating; striking repeatedly; laying repeated blow upon; tossing to and from; weariness; wretchedness; exhaustion; trouble.

(toosh-yaa) Hidden; kept from sight; concealed; put out of view.

(too-shaa-yaa) Hiding; the act of concealing or withdrawing from sight.
(tvaa-taa) Fast; abstain from food; to omit to take nourishment in whole or in part; to go hungry.

(toot!) Would that! I wish that; an exclamation expressive of desire, especially for something to happen or take place.

(tkhue-na) Grinding; that which is ground or pulverized.

(tkhue-ra) Hemorrhoid; piles; a livid and painful swelling formed by dilatation of a blood vessel at the margin of, or within, the anus, from which blood or mucus is occasionally discharged.

(tukh-too-khy) V.T. Crumble; to break into, or cause fall in, small pieces; to crush; to crash; to grind.

(tukh-khaa-laa) Spleen; a highly vascular gland-like ductless organ near the stomach of most vertebrates; in man, it is on the left side of the body near the cardiac end of the stomach, it is about five inches long, of flattened oblong form, dark purplish color. Its blood supply comes from the splenic artery. Its function is believed to be, formation and destruction of red blood corpuscles; the milt.

(tukh-khaa-laa-ya) Splenic; of, or pertaining to the spleen.

(tka-na) Grind; to reduce to powder by friction, as in a mill; to crush into small fragments.

(takh-kha-na) Grinder; one who, or that which, grinds into small fragments.

(tkhan-ta) Grinding; the act of reducing to powder by friction.

(tkhaa-raa) Tenesmus; an urgent and distressing sensation, as if a discharge from the intestines or from the bladder must take place, although none can be effected; suffering from constrained bowels.

(tit-taa) Speck; a small discoloration in or on anything; a spot; stain; dot; point.

(tut-taa) Tot; baby; a little child; a very young person; a youth.

(tit-ty tit-ty) Dotted; speckled; having small dots or specks

(tit-maa) Titmouse; a small oscine bird of Perus family.

(tit-raa) Four; the number four; the sum of one and three.

(tit-raa-goo-noon) Quadrangle; a four-sided rectangle.

(tit-raa-dey-ta) Tetradite; a person who believes in a quaternity of persons, and does not acknowledge the Holy Trinity.

(tit-rur-kaa) Tetrarch; governor of a fourth part of a country; a petty prince.

(tit-rur-koo-taa) Tetrarchy; a principality, being a fourth part of a realm or country.

(tuy-yaat-eat) In Arabic; in the Arabic language; according to Arabic.

(tay-boo-taa) Goodness; active goodness; kindness; grace; benefit; favor; loving-kindness.

(tay-boo-taa-nay) Good; kind; gracious; beneficial.

(tib-yaa) Tibia; the larger of the two bones of the leg, or hind limb, between the knee and the ankle.

(taa-yoo-paa) Flexible; capable of being flexed or bent; admitting of being turned, bowed, or twisted, without breaking; pliant; yielding to persuasion; (b) mariner; seafarer; a seaman; a sailor.

(tey-zaa) Anus; the posterior opening of the alimentary canal; rectum.

(tey-taa) Blearness; being dim or sore with water or rheum, said of eyes.
(te-te-koos) Sandpiper; a small limicoline bird, distinguished from the plovers by the bill, which is moderately long, and often soft at the tip.

(tit-loos) Title; any inscription put over, upon, or under anything to distinguish it; a superscription.

(tuy-yaa-ya) Arab; of the tribe of Tay; any Arab; a Moslem.

(tuy-ya-yaa-eat) In the Arabic language; in Arabic.

(tuy-ya-yoo-taa) Arabs; the Arabian people; the Arab dominion; Islam.

(tey-maa) Value; cost; that which a thing is worth in money.

(tey-maan) Exchequer; the office of state charged with the receipt and custody of the national revenue (in England).

(tey-maan-naa) Precious; dear; valuable; costly; having a great value, especially in money.

(tey-naa) Mud; mire; wet and soft earth; a pasty mixture of earth and water.

(tey-naa-naa) Muddy; abounding in mud; besmeared, dashed, or turbed with mud; consisting of mud.

(tey-paa) Bent; changed by the act of bending; crooked; no longer straight.

(tyaa-paa) V.T. Bend; to make crooked; to crook by straining; to curve.

(taa-yip-paa) Race; the descendants of a common ancestor; a family or people.

(tuy-ya-ya-pan) Dunce; a dull-witted person; a superficial or shallow person.

(tai-rra) Bird; a warm-blooded vertebrate, the body of which is more or less covered with feathers. They are the most highly developed ani-
mals excepting the mammals. They are descended from the reptiles, which they resemble anatomically. They are oviparous, and their fore limbs are modified into wings.

(tuy-yaa-raa) Flier; one who flies; a flying machine; an airplane pilot.

(tya-rra) Enclosure; any place surrounded with a wall; encampment.

(tya-sha) Smear; to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to soil in any way.

(takin) Perhaps; by chance; peradventure; perchance; by fortune; by accident; it may be; possible.

(tak-ka) Odd; not even in number; not paired with another; not divisable by 2 without a remainder.

(tikh-naa) Craft; cunning; device; a power or faculty; a psychical aptitude viewed as a natural endowment.

(takh-ka) Odd; not even in number; not paired with another; not divisable by 2 without a remainder.

(tukhs-ootaa) Apparitor; formerly, an officer who attended magistrates and judges to execute their orders.

(tukh-sis) Order; rule; a rule or regulation.
made by competent authority; a command; mandate.

(tlaa) V.I. Sleep; to take rest by the suspension of the voluntary exercise of bodily and mental powers, and apathy of organs of sense.

(til-laa) Shade; shadow; comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light; protection.

(tlaa-baa) V.T. Ask; request; to seek to obtain by words; want; demand.

(tlaa-baa bra-ta) Betroth; to contract for a marriage; to promise to take as a future spouse.

(tlaa-baa mukh-lai-taa) Apologize; to make an acknowledgment of some fault with expression of regrets for it by way of amends.

(taa-laai-boot-aa) Betrothal; a mutual contract or promise for a future marriage; an engagement to marry.

(tluu-taa) Asking; requesting; demanding; insisting upon.

(taa-loo-baa) Asker; one who asks; an inquirer; a petitioner; a beggar.

(tul-loo-zy) Pamper; to treat daintily or indulgently; to gratify inordinately.

(tluu-laa) Dew; moisture from the atmosphere deposited in small drops.

(tluu-laa-naa) Dewy; of or pertaining to dew; resembling, consisting of, or moist with, dew.

(taa-loo-maa) Oppressor; one who acts unjustly; a tyrant.

(taa-loo-maa-eat) Oppressingly; Unjustly; wrongfully.

(taa-loo-moo-ta) Oppression; injustice; wrong-doing; perfidy.

(tloum-yaa) Injustice; oppression; tyranny; cruelty; violence.

(ta-lue-qa) Loser; one who brings destruction or ruin; one who destroys.

(tul-lood-shaa) Slimy; viscous; glutinous; covered with, or yielding slime.

(tul-luz-taa) Pampering; the act of treating daintily or indulgently.

(til-laa-taa) Lazy; disinclined to action or exertion; a careless person.

(tal-tue-ly) Belittle; to lower or deprecate self through misconduct.

(tlaa-yaa) V.I. Sleep to take rest by suspension of the voluntary exercises of the bodily and mental powers, and apathy of the organs of sense; slumber.

(tul-yaa) Youth; juvenile; the part of life that succeeds to childhood; youthful.

(tlaa-yaa) Rejuvenate; to tender young again; to reinvigorate.

(tley-baa) Betrothed; fiance; spouse; suitor; a man engaged to be married.

(tlib-taa) Fiancée; betrothed girl or unmarried woman; sweetheart.

(tul-yoo-saa) Lad; a little boy; a boy; youth; striping.

(tul-yoo-saa-eat) Childishly; in a childish manner; like a youth.

(tul-yoo-saa-yaa) Childish; puerile; of or belonging to a childish person.

(tul-yoo-ta) Lass; a little girl; a young girl; a maidservant.

(tul-yoo-ta) Youth; the quality or state of being young; juvenility; the part of life that succeeds to childhood.

(tley-khaa) Thin; having relatively little depth or extent from one surface to the opposite; not thick; narrow.

(tley-khaa-eat) Thinly; in a thin manner;
narrowly.

(tley-khue-ta) Thinness; the state or quality of being thin; narrowness.

(tul-yaa-yaa) Childish; of, pertaining to, befitting, or resembling a child; youthful.

(tley-moo-taa) Injustice; oppression; violation of right; false accusation; calumny.

(til-lee-sim) Talisman; a figure cut or engraved under certain superstitious observances of the heavens, supposed to act as a charm; something that produces extraordinary effects, in averting or repelling evil.

(tul-lis-maa) Magic; incantations; wonders worked by magic.

(tley-taa) Girl; a young girl; a maiden; a young unmarried woman.

(tlai-taa) Sleeping; the act of falling asleep; a temporary normal suspension of consciousness and will occurring at regular intervals.

(til-laa) Shade; shadow; the comparative obscurity owing to interception of the rays of light.

(tlaa-maa) Oppress; to hurt by pressing; to treat with cruelty.

(til-laa-naa) Shady; of, or pertaining to shade or darkness; shadowy.

(tlaa-ney-taa) Shade; shadow; shade within defined limits; obscurity within a part of space from which the light is cut off by an interposed body; as the cone-shaped shadow of the moon; darkness; obscurity.

(til-pa) Eyelash; the hair that edges the eyelid; a single hair of this ridge.

(tloe-khaa) Lentil; a plant cultivated in Orient, and some parts of Europe for its flattened seeds.

(tlaa-qa) Becoming lost; disappearing; vanishing; being spent; passing to an invisible state.

(til-laar-taa) Talaria; the small wings or winged shoes fastened to the ankles chiefly used as an attribute of Hermes or Mercury.

(taa-lush-taa) Shaving; a thin slice pared off, as from a plank or board.

(tum-maa) Polluted; unclean; defiled; corrupted made unclean.

(tum-oony) V.T. Pollute; to render impure or unclean; to impair or destroy the sanctity of.

(tum-cotaa) Pollution; the act of polluting, or the state of being polluted; defilement; uncleanness; impurity.

(taa-moc-ry) Bury; to cover out of sight, as a corpse, in a grave; to deposit in its resting place, with funeral ceremonies; to cover.

(tmoc-ryaa) Burial; the act of burying, especially the depositing of a dead body in the earth, etc., usually with attendant ceremonies.

(tmoo-taa) Buried; that which is buried; or covered out of sight.

(tum-yoon) Imperial treasury; the treasury of a royal family.

(tmey-maa) Solid; opaque; dense; close; not soft or liquid.

(tmey-maa-eat) Solidly; in a solid or close manner.

(tmey-taa) Buried; covered; partly covered; partly buried; sunk.

(tmey-shaa) Dipped; plunged, or immersed for a short time, into a liquid or soft substance; temporarily covered with liquid.

(tmey-nya) Polluted; unclean; impure; state of being polluted or rendered foul.
(tam--sa) Thread, especially the first thread tied to the weaver's beam.
(tum-maa) Avarice; excessive or inordinate desire of gain; greediness.
(tum-maa-kur) Avaricious; actuated by avarice; stingy; miser; tight.
(tum-aa-kaar-roo-taa) Avarice; covetousness; inordinately desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess.
(tum-aa-naa) Taster; one who tastes; a food taster.
(tmaa-raa) To be partly buried or covered, as in soft earth.
(tmur-taa) Being buried, especially partially, in a soft substance, as mud or mire.
(tmaa-shaa) Dip; to immerse or plunge, especially for a short period, in a liquid.
(tum-shaa-naa) Dipper; one who, or that which, dips.
(tmush-taa) Dipping; the act of immersing or putting for a short period, into a liquid.
(tum-taa) Breakfast; the first meal of the day, or that which is eaten at the first meal.
(tmaa) V.T. Envy; to feel envy at or towards; to have a feeling of uneasiness or mortification in regard to; to be jealous of; to be envious of.
(tang) Waist; that part of the human body which is immediately below the ribs.
(tan-gaa-vey) Exigent; requiring immediate aid or action; pressing; critical; in need.
(tan-ghue-ry) V.I. Clink; to give out slight, sharp, tinkling sound; to jingle; to tick.
(tun-too-ly) V.T. Stall; to stop undesirably; to delay; to hesitate; demur.
(tun-too-ny) V.I. Buzz; to make a low, continuous, humming sound; to hum; to croon; to sing in a low tone.
(tun-til-laaj-naa) Staller; one who stalls for time; a demurer; a hesitating person.
(tun-tul-taa) Stalling; the act of stopping or checking undesirably; hesitation; demurring.
(tin-naa-tin) Buzzing; tinkling; buzzing sound; ringing sound; crooning.
(tan-ta-na) Pump; brilliant display; a show of magnificence.
(tan-tin-naa) Crooner; a singer in a soft, plaintive sound; a tinkler; buzzer.
(tun-tun-taa) Crooning; the act of singing in a soft, plaintive sound; buzzing.
(tun-naa-naa) Jealous; zealous; vehement; irreful; apprehensively vigilant in care; anxicous; suspiciously watchful.
(tnaa-naa) To be jealous; to be zealous or apprehensively vigilant in care.
(tun-naa-naa-eat) Jealous; jealously; zealously; in a jealous or zealous manner.
(tun-naa-noo-taa) Jealousy; an earnest concern or Solicitude; zealousness.
(tnaa-paa) V.T. Defile; to make foul or impure; to make filthy; to pollute; to profane; to corrupt.
(tun-pea) Defiled; polluted; impure; filthy; foul.
(tun-poo-ny) Defile; to befoul; to corrupt the chastity of.
(tun-poo-taa) Defilement; pollution; fouling; dirtiness; uncleanness.
(taa-saa) Metallic bowl, especially one made cut of brass.
Err; to astray; to fall in error; to deviate from the right course; to wander.

Seek; search; to go in search of; to look for; to search for.

Search; seek; to go in search of; to endeavor to make a discovery.

Taster; one who tastes; one who tastes food or drink to test it before serving.

Taste; a particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue; flavor.

Porter; bearer; one bearing a load; fruitful.

Erring; one that has blundered, erred, or made a mistake.

Flexible; capable of being flexed, or bent; bender; one who, or that which bends.

Erring; one who deviates from the true course; one who strays.

Erring; mental derangement; wandering of mind; deviating from the true course; straying.

Error; belief in what is untrue; liability to err.

Deceiver; one who deceives, or leads into error; one who causes to believe what is false.

Deceived; led astray; led into error; imposed upon.

Deceit; an attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; straying; erring.

Produce; yield; that which is produced; product; fruit.

V.T. Taste; to try by the touch of the tongue; to touch by the tongue for the purpose of testing.

N. Taste; the quality or savor of any substance as perceived by means of the tongue; a particular sensation excited by the application of a substance to the tongue.

Grafting of trees; budding or inoculation of trees.

Tasty; having or showing good taste; pleasing to the palate.

Tastiness; the state of being pleasing to the palate; flavor; savor.

Breakfast; the first meal of the day, or that which is eaten at the first meal.

Tasting; the act of touching with the tongue, for purpose of testing; testing by eating or drinking a little of; savoring.

To be loaded; to carry a load on the back; to bear; (b) to be fruitful; to bear fruit.

Load; that which is, or is to be, carried at one time; anything taken up and carried; a burden.

Admit; to concede as true; to acknowledge.

V.T. Thank; to express gratitude, or make acknowledgments to one for a favor.

Being fruitful; bearing fruit; the act of producing, especially fruit; bearing; carrying; being burdened with; being loaded with.

V.I. V.T. Bend; to crook or be curving; to be moved out of a straight line; to move out of a straight line; to cause crookedness.

Bending; the act of moving from a straight line; making crooked.
(te-aasaa) Thrust; shove; to push or drive with force; to prick.

(te-aashaa) Err; to fall into error; to wander; to stray; to deviate from the true course.

(taa-taa) Perspiration; sweat; the saline fluid secreted by the minute tubular glands, which are present in abundance all over the surface of the human body.

(tpa) V.I. Adhere; to stick fast or cleave, as a glutinous substance does; to become joined or united; to stick.

(tpa) Ignite; to catch fire; to take fire; to begin to burn; to light; (b) to shut; close.

(tup-paa) Buffet; a blow with the hand, especially on the head; a slap.

(tip-paa) Dot; a small spot or point, made with a pen or other pointed instrument.

(tpa-bey) V.T. Tease; to vex with good-natured ridicule; to irritate by petty requests, or by jests.

(ta-pue-ye) V.T. Kindle; to set on fire, or to set fire to; to cause to begin burning; to light up or inflame.

(ta-pue-ye) Adhere; to mend; to cause to stick; to make to stick together.

(tup-poo-ny) Vitiating; to make vicious, faulty, or defective; to corrupt; (b) to go mad.

(tpa-kha) V.T. Spill; to fall or run out or over and thus usually be lost or wasted; to stretch out; spread out; (b) to sparkle.

(tap-tue-py) Flicker; to waver unsteadily; to undulate or wave like a flame in a current of air.

(tap-te-pa-na) Twinkler; winkle; that which flickers or twinkles.

(tap-tap-ta) Flickering; wavering unsteadily; waving like a flame in a current of air; winking.

(tpy-lue-ta) Depravity; wickedness; corruption, especially of manners.

(tap-ya-na) Kindler; one who, or that which kindles; ignition.

(tap-ya-na mur-ah) Contagious; communicable by contact; catching, as a contagious disease.

(tpai-ta d-mur-aa) Contraction of disease.

(tip-ha) Infant; a child in the first period of life; a babe.

(tup-pun-taa) Vitiating; the act of vitiating; depravation; corruption; (b) becoming mad.

(tip-saa) Sultry; very hot and moist, or close and oppressive, as air; very hot, burning, and oppressive.

(tpa-saa) Take refuge; to take shelter; to shelter oneself; (b) to be sultry.

(tip-raa) Nail; a finger, or toe nail; the horny scale on the upper surface of the end of fingers and toes of man, and some animals.

(tip-taa) Dot; a small point or spot, made with a pen or other pointed instrument.

(ta-qa) Fold; a part laid over another part; a doubling or folding; a layer.

(traa) V.T. Drive; to impel or urge onward; to cause to move on; (b) to plow; to turn up, or break up, with a plow.

(tur-boc-khy) Strike down; to hit with some force, especially with the hand; to knock down.

(tru-ghue-da) Actor; one who acts, or takes part in any affair; a doer; a theatrical performer.

(traa-daa) Expel; drive out or away; exterminate; repel; eject; excommunicate.

(trud-taa) Expulsion; the act of expelling, or
the state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out; excommunication.

(tir-roo) Professional fool; idiot; an unlearned, ignorant, or simple person.

(troo-baa) Funnel; a passageway for light, air, smoke, or vapor; a smoke-stack, especially of a steamship.

(troo-ghaa) Orange; a large, round, juicy fruit with a reddish-yellow rind enclosing a pulp subacid in taste.

(taa-roo-daa) Expeller; one who expels or who drives out; exterminator; excommunicator.

(trood-ya) Expulsion; driving out; extermination of insects and birds.

(troo-naa) Tyrant; an absolute ruler, or one unrestrained by law or constitution; a person who exercises unlawful authority, or lawful authority in an unlawful or oppressive manner.

(troo-naa-eat) Tyrannically; in a tyrannical manner.

(troo-noo-taa) Tyranny; the government or authority of a tyrant; despotic exercise of power.

(troo-naa-yaa) Tyrannical; of or pertaining to a tyrant; unjustly severe in government; cruel; violent.

(troo-pey-qa-ya) Tropical; of, pertaining to, or characteristic of, the tropics; being within the tropics.

(tirt) Dreg; the defiling matter contained in a liquid; feculence; lees; scoria; slag; vilest part of anything.

(tur-tum-taa) Grumbling; the act of murmuring or uttering with discontent; making ill-natured complaints in a low voice and surly manner.
ped to the foot; sole.

**Flint**; hard stone; an impure variety of quartz, in color usually gray to brown or reddish, it is very hard; and strikes fire with steel. It is the chief material of the stone implements of primitive man.

**Plowing**; the act of turning up or breaking up with a plow; (b) driving.

**Dash**; to strike violently or crushingly; to break or smash by collision; to shatter to crush; to strike; to beat; to strike.

**Leaf**; one of the thin, flat parts of a stem; (b) a folded sheet of a book containing two pages; any sheet of paper.

**Edge**; to move by little and little, or as edging forward edge-wise; making a move; escape.

**Edging**; the act of moving by little and little; making a move.

**Leafy**; having, or consisting of, leaves; made of leaves.

**Excellent**; chief; pre-eminent; exceeding in kind, or degree; surpassing others; superior.

**Excellence**; the state of possessing good qualities.

**Treaty**; an agreement made by negotiation or diplomacy.

**Dining-room**; a room used for taking meals in.

**Splash**; to strike and dash about; to spatter; to sprinkle.

**Shrub**; a woody-stemmed plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several primary stems arising from a point at or near the ground.

**Hide**; to conceal, or withdraw from sight; to put out of view; to hide oneself; to lie hid.

**Hidden**; secret; concealed; not revealed; private; withdrawn from general notice.

**Hide**; to conceal, or withdraw from sight; to put out of view; to secrete; to withhold from knowledge.

**Hidden**; concealed; put out of view; secret; not known.

**Hider**; one who hides, conceals, or withdraws from sight.

**Hiding**; the act of concealing or withdrawing from sight.

**Charger**; a large flat dish or platter for carrying meat.

**Extinguisher**; one who, or that which, extinguishes.

**Indeed**; in reality; in fact; in truth; verily.
(ude) The tenth letter of alphabet; the number ten; with Da-lat attached, the tenth.
(ya) Oh! an exclamation used in calling or directly addressing a person or personified object; oh! an exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner.
(ya) Either: used before two or more words or phrases, to indicate as coordinate alternatives; or.
(ye) Yes: an affirmative particle, used in a sense, equivalent to, it is so, or expressing as an affirmation what has just been put in question.
(ya - ah) Fair; becoming; pleasing to the eye; suitable; comely.
(ya - va) Seek eagerly; desire fervently; earnestly seeking or desiring.
(yaa - bey) Draft-horse; a horse adapted for or employed in drawing loads, especially heavy loads, as distinguished from a saddle horse, or carriage horse. In a more technical sense, a horse usually of over 1,600 pounds in weight.
(ya - ey - va - eat) Eagerly; in a manner excited by desire in the pursuit of any object; ardently.
(ya - ey - vue - ta) Eagerness; eager-longing; an earnest desire.
(yaa - ghey) Rebel; one rising in opposition to the civil authority, or against an established government; mutineer; bumptious.
(yaa - ghey - yoo - ta) Rebellion; the act of rebelling; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws, either by levying war, or by aiding the others to do so; mutiny.
(ya - ya) Fair; pleasing to the eye; handsome; beautiful; elegant; desirable.
(ya - ue - ta) Fairness; the state of being fair; the state of being free from spots, stains, or imperfections; beauty; grace; comeliness.
(yay - luq) Resort; summer pasturage or resort; a pasture.
(yaay - saa) Brother-in-law; the husband of a wife's sister.
(ya - ly) Nightmare; a fiend or incubus formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep.
(yaa - ley) Mane; the long hair on the upper side, or about the neck of certain animals, as horse, etc.
(yass - min) Jasmine; a shrub of genus Jasminum, which is noted for its fragrant flowers.
(yaa pish - qun) Glue; a sticky substance made by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc. of animals.
(yaa - raa) Venture; to have the courage or presumption to do, undertake, or say some-
thing; to expose self to hazard; to be daring.

(yaa-rab) Oh lord! an expression expressive of earnest and humble entreaty; oh god; oh master.

(yaa-shaa) Bravo! well done; excellent; an exclamation expression of applause.

(yaa-tukh) Exile; banishment; the state of being banished from one's country; a lair; den.

(ey-bis) Puberty; the earliest age at which persons are capable of begetting or bearing children, usually considered in temperate climates, to be about fourteen years in males and twelve in females.

(yval) Transmit; to hand down; to transmit from one to another; to do anything by course or succession; to relate.

(yav-la) Stream; anything issuing or moving with continued succession; a continued current or course.

(yab-ma) The brother of a husband whose duty it was to raise up heirs to his deceased brother.

(ybam-ta) A sister-in-law to be taken by his brother after his brother's death.

(yav-na) Buzzard; a heavy built hawk. having short broad wings, and slow and heavy in flight.

(yuv-roo-khaa) Mandragora; an herb with ovate leaves and whitish or violet-purple flowers. It has very large forked root, which was supposed to possess human attributes, and which still is subject of many superstitions.

(yba-sha) V.I. Dry; to become or grow dry; to become free from moisture or wetness; to become arid.

(yeu-sha-na) Drought; dryness of land; want of rain or of water.

(yeu-sha-na-ya) Terrestrial; of or belonging to the dry land.

(yghaa-raa) Fling; to cast or throw from the hand; to hurl; throw down.

(ydaa) Acknowledge; to admit the knowledge of; to recognize as a fact or truth to profess; to assert.

(yu-doo-ah) Wizard; a learned man; one who knows; a soothsayer.

(yaa-doo-oo-ta) Knowledge; learnedness; (b) soothsaying.

(yu-doo-ta-noo-ta) Intelligence; knowledge; reason.

(yad-dee-da) Beloved; greatly loved; dear to the heart; loved.

(yad-ya-da) Hoopoe; an old world nonpasserine bird, having a slender decurved bill and has a handsome erectile semicircular crest and cinnamon colored and black plumage, it is filthy in its food and habits.

(dey-ya) Known; clear; evident; perceived directly; apprehended.

(dey-ya-eat) Knowingly; clearly; expressly; evidently.

(dey-yoo-ta) Knowledge; that which may be known; learning.

(yad-na) Hyena; a strong but cowardly nocturnal carnivorous mammal. It has a long thick neck, large head, powerful jaws, rough coat, and four-toed feet. They feed largely on carrion, often robbing graves.

(daa) V.T. Know; to perceive directly; to apprehend immediately by the senses or by the mind; to recognize.

(yud-aab) Mark; sign; a fixed object serving to indicate position, etc.; a landmark.

(ydaa-ta) Knowledge; the act or fact of recognizing or noticing; recognition.
(yah) Lord; the supreme being; the savior; Jesus Christ; God.
(yah) Oh! woe! an exclamation expressing various emotions, according to the tone and manner, especially pain, sorrow, anxiety, shame, wish, etc.; enough.
(ya-va) V.T. Give; to bestow without receiving a return; to confer without compensation; to grant; permit.
(yah-va) V.T. Give; to hand or hand over; to deliver to; to make over or bestow without receiving a return.
(yah-va shqa-la) Chat; familiar or trifling talk or conversation; small talk; chat; prate.
(yah-va-ka) Giver; one who gives or donates; a donor; a grantor; one who imparts or distributes.
(yah-va-na de-dai-na) Loaner; a man who loans money for temporary use, and repayable with interest; one who grants anything for temporary use.
(ya-val-ta) Giving; bestowing; granting; conferring; donating; allowance.
(ya-val-ta dlib-ba) Heartening; giving heart to; giving zest or courage to comforting.
(ya-val-ta dpa-ta) V.T. Abet; to instigate, incite, or encourage.
(yahv shvo-daa-aa) Exhibit; to hold forth or present to view; to show.
(yahv shla-ma) Salute; V.T. to address with expression of kind wishes and courtesy; to greet; to hail.
(ey-va) Was; he or she was (the past tense of the substantive verb, to be).
(ya-hue-va) Giver; one who gives or donates; a donor.
(ye-hue-va) Jehovah; God the giver or merciful; the Supreme Being; God; the Almighty; the Lord.
(ya-hue-vue-ta) Giving; bestowing; conferring; donating; granting.
(yhue-da) Judas; the disciple of Christ who betrayed him.
(yhue-da-eat) Judaising; after the manner of Jews.
(yhue da-ya) Jew; any person of the Hebrew race or people, or any one whose religion is Judaism; a coward.
(yhue-da-ue-ta) Judaism; the religious doctrines and rites of the Jews; the Jewry; Jews in general.
(yhue-da-ta) Jewess; a female person belonging to the Hebrew race.
(ey-vav) They were, (the plural, and the past tense of the verb to be).
(ya-haay-ya-haay) Hurrah; a word used as a shout of joy, pleasure; triumph, applause, or encouragement; a cheer.
(yhey-vue-ta) Donation; the act of giving or bestowing; granting.
(yah-la) Band; a company of persons united as in any common design; a body of armed men.
(yah-la-ya) Gregarious; habitually living or moving in flocks.
(yue-ava) Longing; eager desire; earnest longing; craving; aspiration.
(yue-a-va-ya) Optative; that mood of a verb, in which a wish or desire, and certain related distinctions, are expressed; Optative mood GRAM.
(yav-vur) Adjutant; a staff officer, who assists the commander of a squadron, etc. in the details of field or garrison duties; a helper; an assistant.
(yue-ba-va) Jubilee; the blast of a trumpet, also the grand sabbatical year, which was announced by sound of trumpet; a shout of joy; shouting; bawing; (b) A year of re-
mission of the penal consequences of sin. Proclaimed from time to time by the Pope; (c) an anniversary completing fifty years in continuance, service, etc.; (d) a period of fifty years.

(yue-ba-la) Succession; the act of succeeding; the following of things in order of time or place, or a series of things so following; a course; tradition; custom.

(yue-ba-la-ya) Traditional; of, or pertaining to, tradition; transmitted from age to age without writing; succeeding; genital.

(yue-ba-ma) Levirate marriage; marriage with a brother's widow.

(yoo-ghun) Jugum; one of the ridges found on a maricarp; (b) an acre of land.

(ude) The name of the tenth letter of the Assyrian alphabet.

(yue-za) Panther; leopard; the supposed robust and fierce variety of leopard, especially the black variety.

(ey-vakh) We are, (the first person plural, the present tense of the verb to be).

(yukhe-sa) Otherwise; in a different manner; in different circumstances; on the other hand.

(yue-la) Moss; any bryophytic plant of the class musci, characterized by the small, leafy, often tufted stems bearing sex organs the Oospores from which develop the naked stalked capsules containing asexual pores; weed.

(yule-yu-is-taa) Julianist; a follower of Julian, a Monophysite bishop of Halicarnassus, Asia Minor, in the 6th century who was the leader of the Aphthartodocetae, he taught that the body of Christ was incorruptible.

(yule-pa-na) Learning; acquisition of knowledge, skill, or information; knowledge or skill received by instruction or study; doctrine; dogma.

(yule-pa-ya) Sectarian; an adherent of a doctrine; of, or pertaining to a sect or sects; scientific.

(yume) Day; the time of light, or interval between one night and the next; the time between the sunrise and sunset; (b) the period of earth's revolution on its axis.

(yue-ma) Day; the time between the sunrise and sunset; daytime; 24 hours from evening to evening; one of the days of the week.

(yue-ma-ya) Daily; happening, belonging to, or done every day; journal.

(yue-ma-ue-ta) Journalism; of, relating to, or concerning journal or daily.

(yue-ma-na-ya) Quotidian; daily; recurring every day; diurnal; journal.

(yeu-na) Dove; pigeon; any of the birds of the family Columbidae.

(yeu-na-eat) In Greek; in the Greek language; according to Greek.

(yeun-ja) Lucern; hay; a cloverlike plant useful for pasture and forage; sainfoin.

(yeu-na-ya) Ionian; one of the people of Ionia, especially a Greek of Ionian Migration; a Greek.

(yeu-na-ue-ta) Hellenism; the Greek character, spirit, or civilization.

(yupe-qa) Skirt; the lower and loose part of a garment; an outer garment for women and girls covering the body below the waist.

(yue-na) Figure; form of anything; shape; outline; appearance; likeness; image.

(yue-qan-ta) Jacinth; the Hyacinth; a gem nearly pure orange in color.

(yue-qan-tye-na) Hyacinth; a precious stone of the ancients of a blue color,
perhaps sapphire; a transparent red or brownish variety of zircon, sometimes used as a gem.

(yooq-raa) Weight; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth; the quantity of heaviness or of matter as estimated by the balance; a burden.

(yore-ghaa) Amble; an easy gait of a horse in which the legs of the right side are lifted together, alternately with those of the left; jog; trot.

(yoord-nun) Jordan; the river Jordan; the baptismal font.

(yue-rey-qa) Green, especially tender green; greenish.

(yue-rish) Sally; a rushing or bursting forth; a leaping forth.

(yoor-khaa) Length; the longest dimension of any object; extent from end to end; extent.

(yue-ra-qa) Green; tender green; greenish; the color of green plants.

(yue-ra-que-ta) Greenness; the state or quality of being green.

(yoor-too-taa) Inheritance; the act of inheriting; a continuing right which a man and his heirs have to an estate or property; that which is or may be inherited.

(yoor-taa-naa) Heritage; that which is inherited, or passes from heir to heir.

(ey-vit) You are; (mas.)

(ey-vat) You are; (fem.)

(yoot-raa-naa) Advantage; profit; possession; any condition favorable to success, or to any desired end.

(yoot-raa-naa-ya) Advantageous; being of advantage; profitable.

(ya-zue-pa) Borrower; one who borrows or secures from another on a pledge or security; one who borrows anything.

(yzez-pue-ta) Borrowing; act of receiving from another on a pledge or security given for its return or return of its equivalent; obtaining the use of a thing for a time, but to be returned.

(yuz-liq) Mandate; an authoritative command; a royal mandate.

(yaa-zun) Circle; a ring; a circumference; the plane surface bounded by a curve.

(yza-pa) Borrow; to receive from another on a pledge or security given for its return or return of an equivalent; to copy; to adopt.

(yiz-pa) Loan; that which one lends or borrows, especially a sum of money lent at interest.

(yzap-ta) Borrowing; received with the expressed intention of returning the identical article or its equivalent in kind.

(yukh-boo-raa) Pyre; a funeral pile; a combustible heap on which the dead are burned; dense smoke; thick dust.

(ykha-da) V.I. Unite; to become one; to be consolidated or incorporated together; to join in an act; to associate.

(ykhaa-taa) V.I. Abort; to miscarry; to give birth prematurely.

(yukh-taa) Abortive or still-born child; a premature child; (b) a network veil.

(khe-da-a) Only begotten; the one and only child or son.

(khe-da-eat) Singly; solitarily; alone; in a single manner.

(khe-due-ta) Solitude; the state of being alone or remote from society; solitariness.

(khe-da-ya) Sole; solitary; only; the only-begotten; alone; by oneself; singular; a hermit.
(khe-da-ue-ta) Being one; uniting; combining.
(ykha-la) Weaken; to become weak or weaker; to lose strength, spirit, or determination; enfeeble; relax.
(yukh-moor) Tallow-deer; bubale; a species of antelope with short horns, and which is smaller than a stag.
(yakh-ney) Stew; a dish prepared by stewing meat and vegetables together; soup.
(yakh-sir) Captive; a prisoner taken by force or stratagem, especially by an enemy in war; one kept in bondage.
(yakh-sey-rue-ta) Captivity; state of being a captive or prisoner; subjection of the will.
(yai-zid) The name of the Caliph of Damascus by whose order Husseyn, the son of Ali was slain, thus, a wretch; villain; scoundrel.
(yai-mish) Fruit; the edible product of any woody plant, it contains seeds. Product of plant growth useful to man or animal.
(yair-ba-yair va) To be settled; to be placed in a fixed or permanent position; to be established.
(yai-rish) Gait; manner of walking, running, or moving on foot, specifically of horses. Foot movement in going; a sally; attack.
(yak-ka) Huge; enormous; immense; very large; big; bulky, used especially of material bulk.
(yak-ka-eat) Hugely; in a huge manner; in an enormous manner.
(yak-kue-ta) Hugeness; bulkiness; bigness; the state or quality of being huge; greatness; largeness.
(ka-ma) V.I. Blacken; to become black or blacker; to turn dark.
(yak-ka-na) Only begotten; sole; the only one; without others of the same kind.
(yla) Lament; to express deep sorrow for, in cries; bemoan; bewail; to mourn.
(yla-da) Beget; generate; to give birth to; bearing a child; bringing forth.
(ya-la) Boy; a male child from birth to puberty; a lad in preparatory years of life; a male child.
(yal-da) Birth; the act, or fact, of being born; the act of bringing forth; nativity.
(ya-lue-ta) Boyhood; the state or condition of being a boy; the years or experience of boy life.
(yal-due-ta) Begetting; bearing a child; maternity; motherhood.
(ylad-ta) Bearing; bearing forth; giving birth to a child; begetting.
(yalad-ta) Fertile mother; a woman who bears many children.
(ya-lad-ta) Mother; a woman who has given birth to at least one child.
(yal-ta) Girl; a female child; a maiden; a young unmarried woman.
(ey-lih) He is; it is.
(ey-lah) She is; it is.
(yal-lue-da) Infant; babe; suckling; a child in the first period of life.
(yal-lue-da) One who begets or brings forth; a parent; an inventor.
(yal-lue-due-ta) Generation; the act, or process of producing offspring; procreation; reproduction; generating power.
(yal-lue-due-ta) Infancy; the state or period of being an infant; the first part of life; babyhood.
(ya-lue-ya) Lamentor; one who laments or expresses grief in cries.
(ya-lue-pa) Learner; pupil; a student; studious; given to or pursuing study.
(ya-lue-pue-ta) Learning; studying; acquiring knowledge by investigation or reading; docility.
(ylue-pey-ya) Tuition; the price or payment for instruction; a teaching or monition.
(ya-lue-ta) Boyhood; the state of being a boy; the years of boy life.
(yla-za) V.I. Hasten; to move with celerity; to act or go quickly; to make haste.
(yal-zue) Haste; celerity of motion; speed; swiftness, applied to voluntary action; undue celerity; hurry.
(yalz-ta) Hastening; the act of moving with celerity; hurrying; being in haste.
(yal-khey) Throng; a multitude of persons congregated into a close assemblage; drove; herd; stud.
(yaa-likh-taa) Kerchief; a square cloth carried on the person as an ornament, or as a covering for the head; a handkerchief.
(yla-ya) Lament; cry out; howl; wail; to express deep sorrow audibly.
(ley-da) Born; having been brought forth, or produced.
(yley-due-ta) Being born; being begotten; birth; race.
(ley-pa) Learned; educated; a learned man; a man of knowledge or learning.
(ley-pue-ta) Learnedness; the state of being a man of knowledge.
(ylai-ta) Lamentation; the act of expressing sorrow audibly; wailing.
(yil-kan) Sail-ship; the sail of a ship; an extent of canvas by means of which the wind is used to propel vessels through the water.
(yla-la) Lament; to express sorrow audibly; to wail; to howl.
(yal-la-la) Hyena; a large and strong but cowardly nocturnal carnivorous mammal, it feeds largely on carrion, often robbing graves.
(yal-ma) Cheek; the fleshy wall or side of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye and above, and to the side of the mouth.
(ylaa-pa) V.T. Learn; to gain knowledge or understanding of, by study, instruction, or investigation.
(yal-puke) Fan; any instrument used for producing artificial currents of air, by the wafting or revolving motion of a broad surface; a hand-fan.
(lap-ta) Learning; acquisition of knowledge, or skill by study or instruction.
(ylla-saa) To be in distress; to be distressed; to be oppressed.
(yul-sooy) Distress; that which occasions suffering painful situation.
(yal-ta) Girl; a female child; a maiden; an unmarried young woman.
(ya-ma) Sea; one of the larger bodies of salt water, less than an ocean.
(yma) V.I. Swear; to utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to god for the truth of what is declared.
(yim-ma) Mother; a female parent, especially one of the human race; that which has produced or nurtured anything; source of birth.
(yaa-moo-saa) Grapevine; a vine which bears grapes, especially a young vine.
(yaa-moo-sa de-too raa) Rheum; an Asiatic polygonaceous tall and coarse herb, with loose stipular sheaths, and small flowers, it is sour in taste, used as cathartic and astringent, also as a mild tonic; rhubarb.

(yim-mue-ta) Motherhood; the state or condition of being a mother.

(ma-ya) V.I. Swear; to utter a solemn declaration with an appeal to God for the truth of what is declared.

(yam-ma-ya) Swearer; one who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

(yam-ya-na) Swearer; one who swears, or calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration.

(yam-mey-na) Right, especially the right hand; being on the right-hand side.

(yam-mey-na) Cubit; a measure of length, being the distance from elbow to the extremity of the middle finger.

(yam-mey-na-eat) Rightly; well; from the right hand or direction.

(yam-mey-na-ya) At, or of the right hand side; being on the right hand side.

(mai-ta) Swearing; the act of calling God to witness for the truth of a declaration.

(yam-ma-ya) Marine; of the sea; of, or pertaining to the navigation of the sea or ocean; a mariner; seaman.

(ya-ma-ney) Any shoe without heel; a flat shoe; Turkish shoe.

(yam-ta) Lake; a considerable body of water in a depression of the land. Lake basins have originated in many ways, but mostly through glaciation, it is smaller than a sea.

(yann) Or; a coordinating particle that marks an alter-native; either.

(ey-na) They are.

(ya-nue-qa) Suckling; a young child or animal before being weaned; a suckling child.

(ya-nue-que-ta) Suckling; giving suck to; nursing at the breast.

(ya-qa) V.T. Suck; to draw a liquid by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in.

(yan-na-qa) Sucker; suckling; one who, or that which sucks; a suckling child.

(yniq-ta-na-ya) Foster; a man or woman who has performed the duties of a parent to the child of another, by rearing the child as own.

(yiss-boo-raa) Bond; that which binds, fastens, ties, or confines, or by which anything is bound, etc.; a tie; knot.

(yass-min) Jasmine; a shrub of genus Jasminum, which is known for its fragrant flowers.

(ysa-pa) Increase; add; to be greater in number; to add to size.

(ysar-dil) The seventh Sunday after the Pentecost.

(yisir-pum-ma) Muzzle; a fastening or covering for the mouth of an animal, to prevent eating or biting.

(ye-aa) V.I. Shoot; to bud; to sprout; to germinate; to spring or come up.

(yu-aah) Sand-goose; a bird of family Ptero-clidæ they are strong fliers; quail.

(yaa-yaa) Furrow; trench made in the ground by a plow; a groove.

(yaa-ela) Ibex; a wild goat of the old world having large recurved horns, trans-
versely ridge in front.

(yaa-mey-saa) Rheum, an Asiatic, polygamous herb, with large leaves, loose stipular sheaths, and small flowers, it is sour in taste and is used as a tonic.

(ye-aanaa) To make greedy or covetous; to excite cupidity.

(yaa-eny) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yu-enoo-taa) Greediness; avarice; avidity; covetousness.

(yu-eraa) Thicket; a dense growth of shrubbery; a tangle of thorns.

(yaa-eny) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yaanaa) To make greedy or covetous; to excite cupidity.

(yusaanaa) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yu-enoo-taa) Greediness; avarice; avidity; covetousness.

(yu-eraa) Thicket; a dense growth of shrubbery; a tangle of thorns.

(yaa-eny) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yaanaa) To make greedy or covetous; to excite cupidity.

(yusaanaa) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yu-enoo-taa) Greediness; avarice; avidity; covetousness.

(yu-eraa) Thicket; a dense growth of shrubbery; a tangle of thorns.

(yaa-eny) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yaanaa) To make greedy or covetous; to excite cupidity.

(yusaanaa) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; intent; purpose.

(yu-enoo-taa) Greediness; avarice; avidity; covetousness.

(yu-eraa) Thicket; a dense growth of shrubbery; a tangle of thorns.
(yqa-na) V.T. Imprint; to impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp or mark, as letters on paper; to coin.
(yiq-na) Greenness; the color like or near that of grass when fresh and growing; herbs; green plants; plantation.
(yqq-raq) To become heavy or heavier; to gain weight; to be heavy.
(yuq-raq) Weight; that property of bodies by which they tend toward the center of the earth.
(yuq-roo-ny) Becoming heavy or weighty; being weighed down; to be oppressed; to be a burden.
(yuq-roo-raa) Toad; a tailless leaping amphibian of the genus Bufo, it has frog-like appearance. Toad is terrestrial in habit, but during the breeding season they seek the water.
(yur-boo-aah) Jerboa; a nocturnal, jumping rodent of Dipodidae family, inhabiting arid parts of the world. They have long hind legs, long tail, and large leaflike ears.
(yar-da) Tank; an artificial receptacle for liquids; a large basin or vessel of any kind.
(ya-rue-qa) Pale; wanting in color, or in intensity or depth of color; ashen; livid; pallid; wan.
(ya-rue-raa) Jackal; a wild dog of the old world which is smaller, usually more yellowish, and much more cowardly than wolves, and hunt in packs at night.
(ya-rue-ta) Jest; making merriment by words or action; making light of anything; joking; fun.
(yaa-roo-taa) Inheritor; an heir; one who takes by descent from an ancestor.
(yar-kha-Moath; a measure of time corresponding to the period of the moon's revolution; one of the twelve portions into which the year is divided.
(yar-khue-ta) Monthly course, especially of an adult woman.
(yar-kha-ya) Monthly; in every month; once a month; done, happening, etc. once a month.
(yaa-rey-khaa) Long; of great extent from end to end; not short.
(yaa-rey-khoo-taa) Longitude; length; the distance along the longest line.
(yaa-rey-aah) Tent; a portable lodge of canvas, strong cloth, etc. stretched and sustained by poles, used for shelter, especially by soldiers in camp.
(yrey-too-taa) Inheritance; the acquisition of property, real or personal, by one person as heir to another.
(yraa-khaa) To become long or longer; to gain in length.
(yar-ju-e) Settler; one who settles, or becomes fixed, especially in a new region or colony; a native.
(ya-ra-na) Beau, lover, an admirer; a man who pays attention to a lady.
(ya-ra-na) Herb; a seed plant whose stem does not develop woody tissue, but persists long enough for the development of flowers and seeds; vegetable; a plant cultivated for food.
(ya-raa-na) Pallor; paleness; turning pale from disease; blight.
(yraa-taa) V.T. Inherit; to take by descent from an ancestor; to take a possession by inheritance.
(yur-too-taa) Inheritance; the act of inheriting; portion; lot.
heir.

(yash-sha) Maggot; a soft-bodied, grublike, footless larva, of an insect, especially those living in decaying matter.

(esheu) Jesus; the son of Mary, the founder of Christian religion and the object of Christian faith; the Savior.

(yush-taa) Windpipe; the passage for the breath from the larynx to the lungs.

(yash-maq) Yashmac; a double veil worn by Mohammedan women when not in their private apartments, it covers the lower part of their face including the mouth.

(yash-pa) Jasper; green chalcidony of a bright-colored varity.

(yta-va) V.I Sit; to rest upon the haunches, or the lower and posterior extremity of the trunk.

(yat-ta-va) Settler; one who has settled, become fixed, or established in a region.

(yat-vue-ta) Settlement; the act of settling, or the state of being settled; establishment in life; a resting-place.

(ytav-ta) Sitting; the act or posture of one that sits; sitting down.

(ytiv-ta) Excrement; dung; the waste matter discharged from the body; fecal matter.

(ya-tue-ma) Orphan; a person bereaved by the death of father and mother, or of either parent.

(ya-tue-mue-ta) Orphanage; the state of being an orphan; orphanhood.

(ey-tune) You are, the personal pronoun of the 2nd person plural; the pronoun denoting the persons addressed.

(yut-too-aah) Spurge; a plant of the genus Euphorbia.

(yut-tee-raa) Superfluous; overmuch; surpassing; superabundant.

(yut-tey-tee-roo-eat) Superfluously; in a superfluous manner; in excess of what is wanted or what is sufficient.

(yut-tey-roo-ta) Superfluity; overabundance; excess.

(yat-ma) Orphan; bereavement: a person having lost one or both of his parents.

(yat-mue-ny) Bereave; to become an orphan; to lose one or both parents through death.

(yat-mue-ta) Orphanhood; orphanage; the state of being an orphan.

(ya-ta-na-eat) Of itself; by its nature; without pressure.

(ytaa-raa) Grow rich; to be left over; to have over and above; to have profit.

(yut-raa) String, of any musical instrument; a sro; tendon.

(yta-ta) Constitute; to establish; to give existence to; to bring into being.
(cap) The Eleventh letter of the Assyriac alphabet, usually written double when standing alone; the numeral 20.

(kha) Here, used only in compounds with the letters Lam-mat and Meem, as ‘la-kha’ meaning, here, or ‘makh-kha’ from here.

(kee) Do; does; (this word is always accompanied with another word, and it serves in completing the meaning of the accompanying word, as, ‘kee qaarukh’ we read, or, we do read: as the word ‘qaarukh’ alone would have no definite meaning).

(ke-ah) Rebuke; reprove; to check; silence, or put down, with reproof; to chide.

(ke-ava) V.I. Pain; to give pain; to suffer pain; to feel pain; to suffer; have ache.

(kee-va) Pain; ache; suffering proceeding from disease or bodily injuries; grief.

(ka-bin) Dower; that portion of, or interest in, the estate of a husband which the law gives to his wife.

(kee-va-na) Painful; full of pain; causing or inflicting pain or distress; grievous.

(chaagh) Season; time; any particular time as distinguished from the other or others.

(chuy-chuy) Hop-scotch; hopping on one foot; to advance while hopping on one foot.

(chuy-puz) Teapot; a vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is served.

(chaa-lat) Moat; a deep and wide trench; a depression; a hollow.

(ke-al) V.T. Measure; to compute by a rule or stan-
standard to take, the dimensions of.

(che-ala) V.T Toss; to lift or throw up with a sudden, spirited, or violent motion; to cause to rise and fall.

(che-ala ga-na) Interferes; to enter into, or to take a part in, the concerns of others; to come in or between by way of hindrance or modification; to intermeddle; interpose; intervene.

(kaa-lis-ka) Phaeton; a light four-wheeled carriage, having no side pieces in front of the seat; chariot; buggy.

(chaa-lish) Endeavor; an exertion of physical or intellectual strength toward the attainment of an object; a systematic or continuous attempt; an effort; strive.

(ke-mue-na) Storm; a disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, hail, sleet, or thunder and lightning; a heavy fall of rain or snow.

(kaa-mil) Perfect; complete; having all the properties or qualities naturally belonging to it.

(kaa-mey-loo-taa) Perfection; the state of being perfect, or complete, so that nothing required is wanting; entire development.

(ke-nat) Indeed; that is to say; as it were; just as if; forsooth.

(kaan) Mine; an excavation in the earth, from which metals, minerals, etc., are taken by digging.

(kee-na) Upright; right; just; morally erect; having rectitude; honest.

(kee-naeat) Justly; in a just manner; conforming to the spiritual law, or what is righteous, in the dealing of one man with the other.

(kee-nueta) Justice; the quality of being just in any sense; the principle of rectitude and just dealing of men with each other; righteousness.

(kee-naa-raa) Either; an ancient musical instrument of the lyre class.

(kaa-sib) Poor; wanting in material riches or goods; lacking in the comforts of life; needy.

(kaa-sib-boota) Poverty; the quality or state of being poor; want or scarcity of means of subsistence; indigence.

(kaa-pa) V.I. Stoop; to bend forward and downward; to bend the upper part of the body; to bend down.

(kee-pa) Stone; a small piece of rock or one of moderate size; concentrated earthy or mineral matter.

(kee-pa dge-raa) Tombstone; a stone erected over a grave, to preserve the memory of the deceased.

(kee-pa dtar-qal-ta) Stumbling-block; any cause of stumbling; perplexity; error.

(kee-pa chaq-maq) Flint and steel; (who emit a spark when struck together).

(kee-pa-ya) Stony; made of stone; composed of stone.

(kee-pa-na) Stony; full of, or containing many stones; abounding in stone or stones.

(kaar) Effect; consequence intended; purport; intent; that which is produced by an agent or cause.

(che-aaraa) To be sulky; to be moodily silent; to be sullen; morose.

(ke-aaraa) V.T. Reproach; to charge with a fault; to utter a reproach against; to rebuke; censure; upbraid.

(chaa-raa) Remedy; that which relieves or cures a disease; that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind.

(ke-ata) Evaporate; to pass off in vapor, as a fluid; to dissipate; to disintegrate; dry up; diminish.
Ulcer; a sore discharging pus. It originates generally in a constitutional disorder; an abscess; boil.

Liver; In vertebrates, a large, very vascular, glandular organ which secretes bile and causes important changes in many of the substances contained in the blood which passes through it, especially by converting sugar into glycogen, etc. In man it is the largest gland in the body, weighing from forty to sixty ounces. It receives blood both from the hepatic artery and the portal veil. The blood is carried away by the hepatic veins. It consists of small lobules, or masses of secreting cells surrounding the branches of the hepatic vein.

Irritable; capable of being irritated; very susceptible of impatience.

Scar; a mark in the skin or flesh, made by a wound or ulcer, and remaining after the healing; a mark left by a previous injury.

Nightmare; a condition that is brought on in sleep, usually by digestive or nervous disorders, and characterized by a sense of extreme uneasiness; a fiend formerly supposed to oppress people during sleep.

Excrement; the waste matter discharged from the body, especially from the alimentary canal.

Subjugation; the act of subjugating, or bringing under the yoke or power; bondage.

Fetter; bond; a chain or shackle for the feet; a shackle.

Girdle; to bind or circle with a sash; to encircle; to environ; girding or putting on.
(kad) when; while; at the time that; whereas; it being the case that; as.

(kda-va) Falsify; to make false; to represent falsely; to lie; to break faith.

(kad-da-va) False; not true; not honest; liar; one who lies; a falsifier.

(kad-da-va-eat) Falsehood; want of truth or accuracy; an untrue assertion or representation; breach of faith.

(kad-due) Sufficient; it suffices; it is enough, or more than enough.

(kad-doo-daa) Hedgehog; a certain old world insectivorous mammal, which has the hair on the upper part of the body mixed with prickles or spines. They are able to roll themselves up so as to present the spines outwardly in any direction. It is nocturnal in habit, feeding upon insects.

(kat-khoo-daa) Vicar; a substitute in office; a deputy.

(kdey-roo-taa) Weariness; fatigue; feebleness; tiredness; tedious.

(kda-na) V.T. Yoke; to put a yoke on; to join in or with a yoke; to link.

(kdaa-raa) Weaken; to be weak or weaker; to lose strength or determination.

(chud-raa) Tent; a shelter usually made of canvas supported by poles and rakes; a camp.

(chud-raa dre-sha) Veil; a piece of fabric, worn as a screen to hide or protect the face.

(kha) Exhale; to breathe out; to give forth gaseous matter; to emit, as vapor or an odor; to sigh.

(cha-haar paa-rah) Slug-shot; a small, and round piece of metal used as a missile for a gun; a small bullet for air guns.

(kah-hey-na) Opulent; having a large estate or property; wealthy; rich; prosperous; affluent.

(kah-hey-nue-ta) Opulence; wealth; riches; abundance; affluence.

(khaa-laa) To paint the eyelids, and eyelashes with Kohl (a preparation, as of soot and other ingredients, used by women of Asia Minor, to darken the edges of the eyes).

(kah-na) Priest; one set apart or authorized to perform religious, or sacred duties or functions, such as rites, ceremonies, teaching, etc; one who officiates at the altar.

(kah-nue-ta) Priesthood; the office or character of a priest; priests taken collectively; priestly functions.

(kah-na-ya) Priestly; of, or pertaining to a priest or priesthood.

(kah-ri) Aqueduct; a conductor, conduit, or artificial channel for conveying water, especially one for carrying a large quantity of water which flows by gravitation; a canal.

(char-chue-va) Frame; an open case or structure made for admitting, inclosing, or supporting things, as that of a window, or picture; a four-
sided frame.

(char-soo) Square; a parallelogram having four equal sides and four right angles; a four-sided space each of whose sides is a street.

(kue) Tumult; the commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices; violent agitation or commotion.

(chue) No; none; not any; not at all; not in any respect or degree.

(kva) Sear; cauterize; to burn the surface of to dryness and hardness; to brand.

(ka-vy) Opening; aperture; lattice; a small window; a hole.

(khva-ja) Master; lord; a male person having authority over others; sir.

(kue-ara) Disgrace; dishonor; shame; reproach; loss of favor.

(kue-ba) Hem; crest; the edge or border of a garment, especially a border or margin formed by doubling back the edge and sewing it down to prevent raveling; (b) thorn.

(kuve-vy) Dung; manure; the excrement of cattle; excrement.

(kue-ba) Goblet; a kind of cup or drinking vessel without a handle.

(choo-booq) Pipe; a tube of clay, wood, etc. with a bowl on one end, used in smoking tobacco.

(choe-bun) Shepherd; a man employed in tending and guarding sheep, especially a flock grazing at large; one charged with the religious guidance of others, as a priest.

(kue-ba-na-ya) Thorny; full of thorns; rough with thorns; spiny.

(kue-ba-na-ue-ta) Thorniness; the state of being thorny; prickliness.

(kue-ba-sha) Subjugation; subjection; bringing under the yoke of power; breaking up or ploughing.

(chueg-bin-na) Armed; furnished with weapons of offense or defense; prepared for a fight; ready to fight.

(choo-ghoor) Harp; a stringed instrument of music, generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers.

(kue-ghurde) Sulphur; a non-metallic element it is fusible by heat.

(choo-ghun) Soap-wort; a silenaceous plant, native of the old world. It has coarse pink or white flowers, and its bruised leaves are cleansing.

(kude) Blunt; dull in understanding; slow of discernment; stupid.

(kude-da) Hemorrhage, especially after child birth; caul.

(kude-due-ta) Bluntness; the state of being blunt, or dull in understanding; stupidity.

(kude-kha) Butter-milk; sour milk; the liquid remaining from cream or milk churned into butter.

(ka-vid-na) Mule; a hybrid between the horse and the ass; the offspring of an ass and a mare.

(kood-raa) Vulture; a large raptorial bird of temperate and tropical regions, allied to the hawks, eagles, and falcons, but having weaker claws, and the head is usually naked.

(kude-rat) Grudge; enmity; ill-will; sullen malice or malevolence; cherished malice.

(kude-ta) A Recent mother; a woman lately delivered, or a woman who has helped in the delivery; midwife.
(kooh-laa) Kohl; a preparation, as of soot and other ingredients used by Egyptians and other eastern women to darken the edges of the eyelids; antimony; collyrium.

(kue-ha-na) Liturgy; the celebration of the Eucharist; the sacred ministry; the priesthood.

(kue-vag) Apprentice; a person bound by an agreement to serve another, in order to learn a trade or craft.

(kue-va-na) Warning; previous notice or intimation of the consequence of a course or conduct; correction; admonition.

(keuze) Live coals; burning, flaming, or glowing coals; red hot charcoal.

(kva-za) V.I. Shrink; to withdraw or retire, as from danger; to decline action from fear; to recoil.

(kue-za) Jug; guglet; picher; a narrow necked vessel.

(kue-za-za) Shivering; the act of one who shivers; a peculiar twitching of the muscles, occurring normally when the body is exposed to certain conditions, as of fear, cold, etc.

(chue-kha) An embroidered jacket worn as an outer garment; a cloak.

(kue-kha-da) Reverence; modesty; shame; absence of self-assertion, arrogance, or presumption.

(keu-kha-ya) Over-seer; one who oversees or superintends, especially a village or town; an alderman; a counselor.

(kookh-laa) Kohl; stibium; a preparation of soot and other ingredients, as antimony, used to darken the eyes.

(kukhe-ta) Cellar; a room used as repository for provisions.

(kuye) Tumult; the commotion or agitation of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices; violent commotion.

(ke-vey) Wild; untamed; not domesticated; living in a state of nature.

(kva-ya) Sear; cauterize; to burn the surface of to dryness and hardness; to brand.

(choo-ya) Smooth; having an even surface, so that no roughness can be perceived by the touch; sleek.

(kva-ue-ta) Penitence; penance; sorrow for sins or faults; contrition.

(choo-yoo-taa) Smoothness; the state of being smooth.

(ke-vey-ue-ta) Wildness; the state of being wild, untamed, or in the natural state.

(kvey-kha) A person having the lower eyelid weak or drooping.

(kiv-vey-la) Ark; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved.

(kue-ya-na) Constitution; disposition; occurrence; chance.

(kvai-ta) Searing; cauterizing; branding; burning to dryness.

(kue-cha) Lane; a narrow passageway which is not traveled as a highroad.

(keu-ka) Stump; the part of a tree or plant remaining in the earth after the stem or trunk is cut off; root.

(kva-cha) Migrate; depart; sojourn; to depart from one place to another.

(kvai-ta) Searing; cauterizing; branding; burning to dryness.

(keu-ka dshue-sha) Licorice; a fabaceous plant the dried root of which is used in medicine, brewing, in flavoring tobacco, etc.
(keuk-h-va) Star; any of the self-luminous bodies seen in the heavens; any heavenly body other than the sun, moon, comets, meteors, and the nebulae.

(keuk-vue-na) Asterisk; the figure of a star, used in printing.

(keukhv-bill) Jupiter; one of the planets, the brightest except Venus, and the largest of them all, its mean diameter being about 87,000 miles. It revolves around the sun in 4,332.6 days.

(keukh-va-na-ya) Stellar; of, or pertaining to stars; resembling stars.

(keu-khav-ta) Venus; one of the most important of the planets, moving in an orbit between that of Mercury and that of the earth, at a mean distance from the sun of about 67,000,000 miles, at its brightest phase, is far more brilliant than any fixed star. Venus is surrounded by an atmosphere, abounding in clouds, its period of rotation is about 225 days.

(chue-cha-ga) Flower; the part of a plant containing the reproductive organs; a blossom.

(chue-cha-ga-na) Flowery; having or containing flowers.

(chiv-va-chiv) N. Chirp; a short, sharp note natural to some birds or insects; the cry of a baby chick.

(chue-chue) N. Chick; a young chicken, as one that has just come out of the egg, or a few days old; a chicken as called by a child.

(kiv-chue) Mocking bird; a small bird, remarkable for its exact imitations of the notes of other birds.

(chue-chue) Chick chick! an expression used by a person when calling chickens.

(chue-chue-ye) Chirp; to make a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets; chirrup.

(chue-chue-na) Trifling; trivial; being very small or of a small note; negligible.

(chue-chue-man-ta) Wart; a small tumor on the skin, usually hard, formed by enlargement of its vascular papillae and thickening of the epidermis which covers them.

(kue-choy-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(chue-cha-na) Trifling; trivial; being very small or of a small note; negligible.

(kue-choy-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(kue-chey-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(chue-cha-na) Trifling; trivial; being very small or of a small note; negligible.

(kue-choy-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(kue-chey-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(kue-chey-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(kue-chey-la) Venom; poison; a substance which destroys life or health when received in the body.

(chue-choy-la) Measure; a standard by which the volume
or extent of anything is compared.

(koe-laa) Hut; a rude small house, hovel, or cabin; a slightly built dwelling, especially such as those of many uncivilized people.

(chue-ly) In parts of Asia, a small platform in a stable which is utilized during the cold weather as a bathing stand, due to its warmth, which in turn is due to the presence of the domestic animals (cattle, sheep).

(kule-va) Pickax; a tool with a blade pointed at both ends and a handle inserted in the middle; an axe; a hatchet.

(kule-ba-ha) Rut; a track worn by a wheel or by habitual passage of anything; a groove.

(choo-lugh) Lame; disabled in the leg or foot so as to be deprived partly of the power of walking.

(chue-la-ja) N. Plunder; the act of taking the goods of by force; pillaging; robbery; spoilation.

(kue-la-ja) Surtout; a coat to be worn over other garments.

(choo-lagho- taa) Lameness; the condition of not having total use of both legs.

(kue-lukhe-ta) Cabin; a temporary shelter of slight materials; a booth or temporary hut.

(kue-luke) Jar; a deep, broad-mouthed vessel of earthenware; a pitcher; ewer.

(kue-lungh) Pickaxe; a tool with a curved or straight blade pointed at both ends, or with a point at one end and transverse edge or blunt end on the other, and a handle inserted in the middle; a mattock; a hammer-pick.

(kue-luesim) Colosseum; an amphitheater; an oval or circular building with rising tiers of seats about an open space called the arena.

(kue-ley) Gall; bile; bile from the bladder of any animal, which is used in arts and in medicine.

(kue-la-ue-ta) Entirety; completeness; the state of being entire; sum total; the whole.

(kue-ley-ta) Kidney; one of a pair of glandular organs in vertebrates which serve to excrete urea, uric acid, and various other harmful or superfluous substances.

(chool-laa) Mat; a rug made of rags; door-mat; a piece of coarse fabric made by plaiting sedge.

(kue-la-la) Crowning; the act of placing a crown upon; bestowing something upon as a mark of honor; perfecting; approving; adorning.

(kue-la-na-eat) Entirely wholly; totally; altogether; on the whole.

(kue-la-na-yaa) General; entire; total; universal; of or pertaining to the whole of a body; not local.

(kue-la-na-te-ta) Entirety; totality; completeness; the whole; all.

(khue-la-pa) Khalif.

(choo-louq) Lame; disabled in the leg or foot so as to be deprived partly of the power of walking; maimed.

(kue-lash) Stalk; straw; the stem or main axis of the plant; chaff.

(kue-la-sha) Calcination; the act or process of calcining; reducing to a friable state, by the action of heat.

(kue-ma) Black; the color opposite to white; the darkest color.

(chue-mid) Naught; of no account; worthless; nothing; nought.

(kue-mues) Chyme; the pulpy mass of semi-digested food in the small in-
testines after its passage from the stomach; humor.

Coal; a black, or brownish black, solid, combustible mineral substance formed by the partial decomposition of vegetable matter without free access of air, under the influence of moisture and, in many cases, of increased pressure and temperature.

Charcoal; the coal made by charring wood in a kiln from which air is excluded.

Blackness; the state or condition of being black.

Succor; aid; help; assistance; especially assistance that relieves and delivers from difficulty.

Smelt; smelted; heated so as to change color and texture without consuming; scorched.

Sudden death; extinction; act of putting out or destroying.

Blackish; somewhat black; having black appearance; black like.

Mace; a heavy staff or club, often spiked, used especially in the middle ages for breaking armor.

Priest; one set apart or authorized to perform religious or sacred duties or functions.

Priesthood; the office of a priest; priestly function.

Priestly; of, or pertaining to, a priest or priesthood.

Priestess; a female keeper of a temple.

Pear; fleshy pome fruit of a tree of genus Purus. It is commonly oblong, larger at the apical end.
hairs covering the human head.

(kue-sa) Beardless; hairless, especially about the face, said of a mature person.

(kuse-bur-taa) Coriander; an herb, the aromatic seeds of which are used in medicine as a stomachic and carminative.

(kue-sa-ya) Covering; the concealing; hiding; the act of putting out of sight.

(kue-sey-ta) Hat; the covering for the head; a hat with crown and brim.

(kuse-ka-sa) Cartilage; a translucent elastic tissue composing some parts of the human skeleton.

(keuss-sa ga-lin) Mummer; buffoon; masker; one who makes diversion in disguise.

(kue-sal-ta) Scalpel; a small, straight knife with a thin, keen blade; a cupping-glass.

(kuse-ta) Curvature; a curving or bending, as of a line or surface; a bend; a curve; a bow.

(choo-yaa) Smooth; even on the surface; evenly spread or arranged; sleek.

(kue-pa) Low; having a small elevation; extending upward relatively little; not high; less than normal stature.

(kue-pa bdur-ghaa) Lowly; belonging to a low rank; low in position or development; inferior; humble.

(kue-pa-eat) Lowly; in a low or humble manner; humbly; meekly.

(kue-pue-ta) Lowness; the state of being low, or of small elevation; meekness.

(keu-pak) Mastiff; one of a breed of large, powerful dogs.

(koo-paa-la) Crook; a staff used by a shepherd, a cane; walking stick; a supporting stick; a prop.

(koe-put-taa) Crook; a staff used by shepherd, the hook of which serves to hold a runaway sheep.

(choe-pa-ny) Thong bands; a band used for fastening things with on a cart.

(kue-pa-ra) Wiping; the act of rubbing with, or as with something soft for cleaning; to remove by rubbing.

(kue-pa-ra) N. Towel; a cloth used for wiping; a linen cloth.

(kupe-ra) Pitch; a black viscous substance obtained as a residue in distilling coal tar, etc., and occurring naturally as asphalt.

(choo-oor-taa) Hollow; an unfilled space within anything; a cavity; a hole; a depression; ditch.

(choo-ore) Sticks; a derogatory expression used for a naughty person; shut up!

(kua-ra) Flour bin; an enclosed space used as a receptacle for any commodity, especially flour.

(kur-rah) Colt; the young of the horse, or animals of the horse kind.

(kue-ra) Blind; destitute of the sense of seeing; without sight; sightless.

(ka-vir-ra) Kid; a young sheep, not over a year of age.

(keu-ra) Country; land; district; neighborhood; open country.

(kue-ra) Kiln; a large stove or oven; a furnace of earth, brick, or stone.

(koo-raa) Cor; a measure both dry and liquid equaling about 11 bushels.

(chue-ra) Stud-headed; having a white spot on the forehead, said of animals.

(kav-va-ra) Beehive; a hive for bees; something suggestive of beehive.

(chue-rig) Fickle; volatile; untrustworthy; trea-
cherous; not fixed or firm; false.
(khure-ja) Portmanteau; saddle-bag; pair of bags united by straps or a band, and carried one hanging on each side of the saddle.
(kore-jaa) A dish made of young vine-shoots and meat cooked together.
(kures-da-ya) Kurd; a man belonging to the Kurdish tribe.
(kure-rah) kiln; forge; a furnace of brick or stone, used for the purpose of hardening or drying anything.
(kure-ha-na) Sickness; illness; infirmity; malady; diseased condition.
(kure-ha-na-ya) Morbid; not sound and healthful; diseased; sickly.
(kure-rue-ta) Blindness; the state or condition of being blind; sightlessness.
(chue-rute-ma) Snare; a contrivance, often consisting of a noose, by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught; a trap; a gin.
(kure-za) Satchel; a little sack or bag, usually with a handle for carrying things in.
(kure-kha) Hut; a rude small house, hovel, or cabin; a shed.
(kure-kha-ya) Hermit; one who lives in a hut, or small cell.
(kure-ka) Pea-jacket; a thick and loose, woolen jacket, or coat, worn in cold weather; (b) pustule.
(kure-ra-kha) Shroud; the dress for the dead; a winding sheet; (b) a turning; circuit; (c) a procession.
(chure-chure) Stew; a dish prepared by stewing, especially meat, vegetables, and at times eggs, together; soup.
(kore-kore) Hawk; a bird of prey belonging to the family Falconidae.
(kure-ka-ma) Saffron crocus; a species of crocus with purple flowers, widely cultivated for drug and dyestuff which it yields.
(kore-loogh) Hardship; difficulty; oppression; severe labor or want.
(kure-ra-na) Drought; a dryness; want of rain or of water; sultriness.
(kure-ra-sa) Quire; any set of folded sheets fitting one within another, as the sheets of a book; a pamphlet.
(kure-sey) Chair; a movable single seat with a back; an official seat.
(kuers-ya) Chair; a seat of state, dignity, or authority.
(kure-rass-ta) The last quire or part of a book; (b) a wallet; (c) a part of the burial service for the day.
(kure-pa) Asp; a small venomous snake of Near East, It is usually identified as a species of cobra.
(kure-ra-pan) Dullard; a stupid person; a person who is slow and uncertain of understanding; thick-headed. dull-minded.
(kur-ra) Foal; colt.
(kure-ka) Beehive; something suggestive of beehive; anything built on the order of beehive, especially a heap of dried manure used as fuel; a heap.
(kure-teuk) Basque; a short, skirt-like continuation of a body garment, worn by women, it resembles a jacket with a short skirt.
(kore-tey-la) Pup; a young dog, especially one only a few weeks old; a puppy.
(kure-til-la) Entangled; ensnared; twisted or interweaved in such a manner as not to be easily separated; insnared.
(chue-rit-ma) Snare; a contrivance used in entangling and catching birds.
or other animals.

(kva-sha) Desist; to cease to proceed or act; to be tranquil; to stay quiet.

(kue-sha-ya) Cushite; an Ethiopian, from Cush the son of Ham.

(kushe-ky) Chateau; a summer house; a country seat.

(kue-sha-pa) Entreaty; an earnest petition; an urgent prayer; supplication; intercessory prayer.

(kushe-pa) Blanket; a heavy, loosely woven fabric, usually of wool, and having a nap, used in bed clothing.

(kue-shaa-raa) Prosperity; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; success; advantage.

(kushe-ty) Wrestle; a struggle between two persons to see which will throw the other down.

(kushe-ta-ra) Jack-plane; a joiner's plane used for coarse work.

(khvat) As; like; a word denoting equality or likeness in kind, degree, or manner; similar to.

(keu-ta) Window, especially a small window; a small opening in a wall.

(kue-tey-na) Tunic; an undergarment, usually worn by women only, with or without sleeves, reaching to or below the knees, and girdled at the waist; a linen garment.

(keu-tak) Beating; flogging; thrashing; buffeting; defeat.

(ku-tik-kha) Hod; a wooden tray or trough with a handle, borne on the shoulder, for carrying things in.

(kute-la) Curl; a spiral or winding form; an undulating or waving line; a curve; curvature.

(kute-lin-na) Snarled; entangled; involved in knots; knotted.

(kute-ma) Freckle; a small brownish or yellowish spot in the skin, particularly on the face; any spot or mark on the skin.

(kue-tan) Plow; an implement, consisting essentially of a share to break the ground, a beam to draw it by, and a handle to guide it, for making a furrow in, and turning up the earth, as to prepare it for sowing or planting.

(cheut-qa) Brush; an instrument composed of bristles, set in a suitable back or handle, and used for various purposes.

(koo-taa-raa) Stability; persistence; being fixed and unmoved; standing firm.

(kaa-vit-raa) Noon; midday; the middle of the day; (b) dinner; the meal eaten by most people about midday.

(koot-rin-naa) Knotted; having knots; having turned into a knot or knots; (b) grimaced; smirked.

(kute-ta) Short; brief; curt; abrupt; not coming up to a measure, standard, or requirement, or the like.

(chiz-zikh) Circle; a plane surface bounded by a curve; a closed plane curve.

(kzey-raa) Champion; a combatant; a bold fighter; a brave warrior.

(kaz-kue-zy) Crisp; to make crisp, brittle, or short, as in cooking; to sputter; to eject rapidly and in small particles, with a spluttering sound, as frying meat sputters the fat.

(chaz-chue-py) Sizzle; to make a hissing sound, as of something frying over a fire; to frizzle; to sputter.

(ke-kha-da) Revere; to regard with reverence or profound respect and affection; to venerate; to honor.
(ke-khey-da) Revered; regarded with profound respect and affection; venerable.

(chikh-choo-khy) Crash; to break or dash in pieces violently and noisily; to shatter; to smash; to crush.

(chukh-chukh-ta) Crashing; the act of breaking in pieces violently and noisily; shattering; smashing.

(chuy-dun) Tea-pot; a vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is served.

(chikha-sa) Reprove; to chide as blameworthy; to rebuke; censure; (b) thrust.

(chikh-kaa-la) To paint with Kohl, especially the eyelids and lashes.

(chikha-la) Kohl; a dark preparation, used by Eastern women to darken the edges of the eyes; antimony; collyrium.

(chukh-moor) Having light colored eyes; having light blue eyes.

(chikha-sa) Reprove; to chide as blameworthy; to rebuke; censure; (b) thrust.

(chikh-ta) Kindling wood; small, dry branches used in starting a fire.

(kakh-ta) Breeze; stirring of air; a light, gentle wind; a soft-blowing wind.

(chuy-dun) Tea-pot; a vessel with a spout, in which tea is made, and from which it is served.

(chut-taa-moaa) Cracker; a pyrotechnic apparatus, consisting of little powder inclosed in a thick paper cylinder with a fuse, which explodes with a sharp noise.

(chey-bun) Ulcer; a sore discharging pus; a sore occurring upon the surface of the skin or any of the mucous membranes and causing gradual disintegration and necrosis of the tissues.

(chya-la) Toss; to lift or throw up with a sudden or violent motion.

(chey-ba) Pocket; a bag or pouch inserted in a garment, for carrying small articles.

(chai-bue!) Bravo! an exclamation expressive of applause; well done! excellent!
(kil-yar-ka) Chilarch; the commander or captain of thousand men.
(kyal-ta) Measurement; the act of measuring anything; measuring.

(kyalm-ta) Measurement; the act of measuring anything; measuring.

(kyalm-ma) The constellation Pleiades; a conspicuous loose cluster of stars.
(kyalm-ma) V.I. Blackened; having grown dark or black.
(kyalm-ma) V.I. Blacken; to grow dark, black or blacker.

(kyalm-ma) Sod; turf; a piece of turf usually cut square; that layer of the soil which contains the roots of the grass.

(kyalm-mu - na) Storm; tempest; a disturbance of the atmosphere, attended by wind, rain, snow, or hail, etc.
(kyalm-ya) Chemistry; the science that treats of the composition of substances and of the transformations which they undergo.

(kyalm-man) Pasturage; pasture; grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing; meadow.

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(kyalm-ya) Chemistry; the science that treats of the composition of substances and of the transformations which they undergo.
development; opportune.

(kish) Check; in the game of chess, a word of warning denoting that the king is in danger.

(kish) An expression used to drive away chickens, or other fowls; go away; beat it.

(kya-sha) V.I. Even; to be on a level with one another; to become equal, especially by paying off a debt.

(kai-shik) Watch; the act of watching, for purpose of guarding, protecting, or the like.

(kai-shik-chey) Sentinel; watchman; one set to watch; a guard.

(keet) Scilicet; to wit; namely; that is to say; videlicet.

(chey-ta) Chintz; cotton cloth, printed with flowers and other devices, in a number of different colors.

(ke-ka) Tooth; one of the bony projections growing in the jaws and used for biting and chewing.

(chak-ky) Arms; instruments or weapons of defense or offense; objects of any kind that may be used as weapons.

(chik-ka) A winning number, in the game of dice, or other gambling devices; the right-side up; (b) gratifying.

(chich-cha) Breast, one of the protuberant glands, situated on the front of the chest, in which milk is secreted by the female (the word chich-cha is used by children only).

(kich-chy) Girl; a female child; a girl in her teens; a maiden; lass.

(ke-ke krha-sa) Grin; to draw back the lips from the teeth, so as to show them, as a dog in snarling, etc.;

(chag-bue-ny) V.I. Arm; to provide one's self with arms, weapons, or means of attack or resistance.

(chak-ban-ta) Arming; the act of taking arms, or weapons, for offense or defense; being ready for a fight.

(ka-kue) Dad; father; a male parent; (a word used by children or familiarity).

(ka-chukhe-na) Wake; the sitting up of persons with a dead body; funeral feast which usually lasts about seven days.

(cha-kuche) Hammer; an instrument for driving nails, beating metals, and the like, consisting or a head, usually of steel or iron, fixed crosswise to a handle.

(ka-kule-ta) Tuft; a small cluster of elongated flexible parts of outgrowths, as hairs, feathers, etc., arising close together, but free at their opposite ends.

(cha-chule-ta) Handful; as much or many as the hand will grasp or contain; a hand's breadth.

(chak-ban-ta) Grasshopper; an insect of the family Locustidae, it feeds on plants, and their abundance makes them very destructive; locust; cricket.

(chak-ky) Arming; an instrument for driving nails, or beating metals, consisting of a head, usually of steel or iron, fixed crosswise to a handle.

(ka-kushe-ta) Weasel; a small slender-bodied carnivorous mammal, allied to mink and polecat, it is very active, bold and bloodthirsty, killing many small mammals and birds, and great number of mice, rats, and other vermin.

(ke-cha-kha) V.I. Tire; to become weary; to have the strength fail or decrease.

(ke-chey-kha) Tired; fatigued; weary; exhausted; fagged.

(chak-ky) Arming; the act of taking arms, or weapons, for offense or defense; being ready for a fight.

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brane partly closing the orifice of the vagina; the vaginal membrane.

(kach-kue-chy) V.T. Shred; to cut or tear into small pieces.

(chak-chue-ky) Creak; making a prolonged and sharp grating or squeaking sound; click; tick; squeak.

(chak-ka-ly) Slippers; kind of light shoes, which are slipped on with ease.

(ka-cha-la) One affected with alopecia; having sore spots in the scalp due to skin disease; bald.

(ka-cha-lue-ta) Alopecia; affliction with scalp disease; baldness.

(kak-la-na) Speckled; marked with small spots or specks; spotted.

(ka-kal-ta) Speck; spot; a little speck or spot in or on anything.

(kakh-la-ta) Tablet; pill; a solid kind of confection, commonly made of dry ingredients with sugar, and usually formed into little flat squares.

(chak-mey-ta) Boot; a covering, usually of leather, for the leg, sometimes reaching just above the ankles, and sometimes reaching to the hip.

(chach-ney) Percussion cap; a small metallic cap or cup, containing fulminating powder, used with a percussion lock; a cartridge cap.

(chach-ra) Stone chat; a common European singing bird (pratincola rubicola).

(kuk-raa) Talent; a talent equals 125 English pounds or 12,000 zuzi, or 3,000 silver staters.

(kak-ra) Talent; pre-eminent and special aptitude; faculty for effective performance along certain lines.

(kak-ka-rey-ta) Honeycomb; a mass of cells composed of wax built by bees in their hive to contain their brood and stores of pollen and honey.

(kik-ta) Tooth; any angular or rounded projection suggestive of a tooth of an animal; as a tooth of a fork, comb, rake, saw, etc. a cog.

(kule) Whole; complete; perfect; containing the total amount, number, etc. all.

(kule) Every; each, without exception of a class or group, whether definite or indefinite in number; every one.

(khul) Mole; a spot, mark, or permanent protuberance on the skin; a birthmark.

(kull) Unripe; not ripe; not yet mature; green; (especially said of fruit).

(chil-la) Rootlet; one of the ultimate divisions of a growing root; a small root.

(chill-la) Pan, especially a pan made of earth; a small earthen pot.

(kla) V.I. Stop; to cease to go on; to stand still; halt; to cease from any motion; to stay; to spend short time.

(kal-la) Buffalo; water buffalo, originally from India but now domesticated and used as a draft animal in most of the warmer countries of Asia; bison.

(kule-ai-ka) Wherever; wheresoever; in, or at, whatever place.

(kule-ey-man) Whenever; at whatever time; at what time soever.

(kal-ba) Dog; a carnivorous mammal of the family Canidae, kept in a domesticated state by man since prehistoric times. From association with man the dog has become the most intelligent of beasts.

(kal-la-ba) Dog-keeper; one who keeps, or gives shelter to a dog.

(kal-ba-dmey-ya) Beaver; an amphibious rodent, of the genus Castor, it has palmated hind feet, and a broad, flat tail. It is valued for
its fur, and for yielding the material called castor.

(kal-ba-eat) Rabidly; madly; like a mad dog; furiously; with extreme violence; ragingly.

(chul-boo-zy) Baste; to cudgel; to beat; to lash; to whip.

(chul-boo-khy) Acrid; Pungent; having a sharp sensation in the skin; pricking; biting; smarting.

(chil-Lookh-taa) Rash; a fine eruption on the body, with little or no elevation.

(chul-boo-ye) Smart; sting; burn; to feel, or be the seat of, a lively, pungent local pain; to birch; to smite with a switch; smartness due to such a beating.

(kal-bue-sa) Whelp; one of the young of the dog; a pup.

(chaa-loo) Shrub; a woody stemmed perennial plant distinguished from a tree chiefly by its low stature and by having several stems arising from a point at or near the ground.

(kal-va) Tiara; a form of headdress worn by the high ranking church officials; a miter.

(kal-loo-faa) Upli; a concave vessel used for holding liquids.

(kal-lue) Bride; a woman newly married, or about to be married.

(kal-d'a-ya) Chaldean; (b) a person versed in Babylonian lore, especially astrology and astronomy; a soothsayer; a seer; (c) a member of the modern tribes of Christians there.

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(kal-lue) Bride; a woman newly married, or about to be married.

(kal-ba-tune) Pincers; an instrument having two handles and two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things.

(ka-lag) Risk; hazard; peril; exposure to loss, injury; disadvantage, or destruction; danger.

(chla-ja) Plunder; to take the goods of by force; to pillage; to spoil, sack, rob.
ripe stage; immaturity.

(che-la-za) Slim; of small diameter or thickness in proportion to the height or length; slender; thin; frail.

(chla-za) V.T. Prick; to pierce; to pierce slightly with something sharp-pointed; to stick.

(kal-zue-za) Chin; the lower extremity of the face, below the mouth.

(chul-kha-maa) Rocking; moving or being moved backward and forward, from side to side; being violently agitated; reel; totter.

(chul-khaa-maa) Agitation; a stirring up or arousing; disturbance of tranquility, or of mind causing physical excitement.

(kley) Stop; cease to go on; stand still; halt; do not move (imperative).

(kule-lai) All; the whole quantity, extent, duration, amount, quality, or degree of; the whole; the whole number of, taken collectively; all of them.

(ka-lay) Trouble; an instance of distress, annoyance, or the like; tumult, uproar.

(kley-dune) Chalcedony; a cryptocrystalline translucent variety of quartz, commonly of a pale blue or gray color, and luster nearly like wax.

(kule-ume) Every day; happening every day; all day.

(kley-la) Crown; a royal or imperial headdress of sovereignty, worn by monarchs; an ornamental fillet encircling the head, especially as a reward of victory or mark of honorable distinction.

(kley-la-na-ya) Coronal; of or pertaining to a crown, as a king's crown.

(kley-mune) Ichneumon; a carnivorous mammal which was highly regarded by the Egyptians, being supposed to devour crocodile's eggs; a mongoose.

(kill-ya-na) Impediment; obstruction; that which impedes or hinders; a stay; stop.

(khal-ley-pa) Khalif; the vice-gerent of the prophet Mohammed.

(chley-paa) Split; crack-ed; divided lengthwise; separated from end to end.

(khal-ley-pue-ta) Khaiphate; the empire of the Khalifs.

(chaal-lish) Endeavor; the exertion of physical or intellectual strength for the attainment of.

(ka-lay-ta) Restraint; the act, process, or the means of restraining, or of holding back or hindering from motion or action in any manner.

(klai-ta) Stopping; staying; ceasing to go on; halting; standing still.

(kill-ley-ta) Kidney; in vertebrates, one of a pair of glandular organs, situated in the body cavity near the spinal column, it serves to excrete urea, uric acid, and various other harmful or superfluous substances.

(ka-lak) Raft; a collection of logs, timber, or the like, fastened together, either for support or for their conveyance; a float; bulk; lump.

(kill-ka) Nap; the wooly substance on the surface of cloth.

(chul-choo-ye) V.I. Smart; burn; to feel, or be the seat of, a lively, pungent local pain; (b) to switch; to strike with, or as with a switch; to birch; to flog; to whip.

(kull-koo-ly) Sob; to weep with a convulsive catching of the breath.

(chull-yea-naa) Switch; a small, flexible twig or rod; birch.
(kla-ma) Yoke-bar; one of the two bars on each end of a yoke which embrace the neck of the draft animals.

(ka-la-ma) Cabbage: a common vegetable, it has a short stem, upon which are crowded a mass of leaves.

(chul-maa) Eye-band; a string by which a Top is gyrated by spinning; top band.

(kal-mah-shaa-dat) Profession or testimony of faith.

(ka-lam-bur) Poplar; the poplar tree; a tree of the genus Populus, it grows very rapidly.

(klam-mey-da) Mantle; a loose, sleeveless garment worn over other garments.

(kla-mey-roon) Cauliflower; an annual variety of the cabbage in which the head consists of the condensed and thickened flower cluster instead of the leaves.

(kule-man) Whoever; whatever person; any person soever; whosoever.

(kal-ta) Daughter-in-law; the wife of one's son; a bride.

(chal-ta) Tossing; lifting or throwing up with a sudden, or violent motion; tossing a coin or dice.

(chul-lish-shaa-naa) Endeavorer; one endeavors, or exerts physical or intellectual strength for the attainment of; one who makes an effort.

(chull-lish-taa) Endeavoring; the act of exerting self to attain a thing.

(kill-ta) Canopy; a covering fixed over a bed or the like; an overhanging shelter or shade.

(chlup-taa) Splitting; the act of dividing, or separating; cracking.

(chlup-taa) Splitting.

(chim) Very; in a high degree; to no small extent; exceedingly; extremely.

(camm) Scant; scarce; not full, large, or plentiful; scarcely sufficient; meager; less.

(kma) How much; how many; to what extent or degree.

(chum-maa) Osier Willow; a willow, having pliable twigs which are used for furniture, basketry, etc.;

(kmadi) As much as; as often as; as many times as; all that.

(kma-na) Lying-in-wait; a lurking place; a lair; an ambush.
Heap, especially of harvested wheat or corn stalks, which are ready for thrashing.

Craven; an avowed coward; a faint-hearted person.

Fade; be flabby; to grow weak; to lose strength; to perish gradually.

a sack or bag for carrying small articles in.

V.I. Extinguish; to be extinguished; to die out; to be befogged; blinded.

Blind; destitute of the sense of seeing; without sight; obscured, dark; mim.

Blindness; the state of being blind; sightlessness.

a dwarf apitalean plant, native of Egypt and Syria, long cultivated for its seeds, which have a bitterish, warm taste, with an aromatic flavor, and are used as those of anise and the caraway.

Drive; to rush and press with violence; to drive away; chase, or scare away; to persecute.

a fleshy pome fruit of the genus Pyrus.

Gannet; a large totipalmate sea bird, white with a yellowish tinge, when adult.

Coquetry; effort or action intended to attract admiration, notice, or love, for the mere gratification of vanity.

Sum; the aggregate of two or more numbers, quantities, or particulars; the amount or whole of any number of individuals added together; quantity; amount.

Complete; no part, item, or element lacking; filled up; free from deficiency; perfect.
ing; smelting.

(cham-cham-ta) Hurling; flinging; throwing through the air.

(kmaa-laa) V.I. Mature; to advance toward maturity; to become ripe or adult.

(kam-la) Raft; a floating object; a collection of fallen trees which obstructs navigation.

(ka-mal-oon; Chameleon; an old world acrodont lizard having a laterally compressed body, prehensile tail, and opposed digits, they can shoot out their tongue for a distance nearly equaling their length to catch insects.

(kmul-taa) Maturity; the state of being mature; ripeness; full development; maturing; approaching development or maturity.

(kaa-mun) Viol; a stringed instrument, made up of a hollow body, with one or two sound holes in its belly, a neck, with finger board, terminating in a head which holds pegs by which are controlled the tension and the pitch of the strings, these being stretched from the bottom of the body over a bridge and along the finger board, and sounded by means of a bow.

(chaa-naa) Shell; a hard outside covering, as of a fruit; nutshell; the shell of a fruitstone.

(kaa-mur-taa) Persecution; banishment; the act of driving away or extermination.

(kma-sha) V.I. Shriveled; to draw into wrinkles; to shrink and form corrugations; to dry up from drought.

(ka-mut-raa) Pear; the fleshy pome fruit, which is commonly oblong, larger at the apical end.

(kin or keen) And so; and then; then; afterward; next; shortly; soon.

(chin-na) Base; a starting place or goal in various games; a goal.

(chaa-naa) Shell; a hard outside covering, as of a fruit; nutshell; the shell of a fruitstone.

(chan-na) Chin; the lower extremity of the face below the mouth.

(chin-na-bir-ra-ny) Baseball; the game of baseball.

(ke-na-kee-na) Quinine; an alkaloid, extracted from the bark of various species of Cinchona as a bitter white crystalline substance. It is a diacid base and forms accord-
ingly two series of salts.

(ke-naa-raa) Aloof; at or from a distance, but within view, or at a small distance; without sympathy; unfavorably; remaining neutral.

(chan-bue-ly) V.I. Hang; to be suspended or fastened to some point above without support from down below; to dangle; to depend.

(chan-bue-ly poo-zaa) V.I. Grimace; to distort one's face; to smirk.

(chun-boo-ry) V.T. Tear; to separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; to rend; to make a rent in.

(chan-bar) Hoop; a circular figure or object, especially when serving as a retaining band; a ring; circle.

(chun-bur-taa) Tearing; the act of separating the parts of by force; rending.

(chang) Cymbal; one of a pair of brass half globes, or concave plates, usually with handles at the back, clashed together to produce a sharp ringing sound.

(chan-ghue-ly) V.I. Curve; to bend or turn gradually; to take a curved form or direction; to crook; to hook.

(chan-ghue-ry) V.I. Jingle; to sound with fine, sharp, continued clinking.

(chun-ghoo-ry) Claw; to scrape, scratch, dig, or the like, with a claw.

(chun-ghoor-taa) N. Paw; the foot of a quadruped having claws.

(chan-gue-shy) Swing; to have a motion characteristic of a loosely suspended body; to sway; to hang.

(chan-gal) Hook; a piece of metal, or other hard material, formed or bent into a curve, for catching, holding, or pulling anything; a curve; (b) fork; an instrument, consisting of a handle with a shank termination into two or more prongs, used for piercing, holding, or taking up anything.
(knushe-ta) Synagogue; a local assembly of Jews organized chiefly for purpose of worship.

(ka-nushe-ta) Broom; an implement used for sweeping floors, etc.

(ke-nue-ta) Justice; the principle of rectitude and just dealing of men with each other; integrity.

(chan-khue-sy) Reprove; to chide as blameworthy; to rebuke; censure.

(kney-kha) Modest; not forward; well-behaved; placing a moderate or low estimate on one's own capabilities; discreet; retiring.

(kney-khue-ta) Modesty; dignity; self-respect; moderateness; moderation.

(chan-nil) Channel; the hollow bed where a natural body of water runs.

(kney-sha) Swept; having been cleaned with a broom, as floor, etc.

(kney-sha-eat) Jointly; together; altogether; with one accord; universally.

(chun-choo-ly) Annoy; causing discomfort or vexation; being trouble by repeated acts; being irritated.

(chan-chue-ny) Tingling; to feel a kind of prickling, or thrilling sensation, as from cold, sharp slap, a shrill sound, or the like; to tinkle; a ringing sound.

(chun-cheeraa-nya) Tearer; one who, or that which tears, rips, or rends.

(chun-chur-taa) Tear-ing; rending; separating by force, as a piece of cloth; taking apart.

(cha-nik-ta) Chin; the lower extremity of the face, below the mouth.

(knan-ta) Ball, especially of unspun flax or cotton; clew of cotton.

(kin-pa) Pinnacle; a small tower above the rest of the building; the side; edge; wing.

(chan-qash-ta) Bough; the main arm or branch of a tree.

(chin-nur) Plane; plane tree; so called on account of its broad leaf, it has a spreading form.

(ke-naaraa) Harp; an instrument of strings generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers.

(ke-nurs-taa) Harpist; a harper; a player on the harp; a minstrel.

(kna-sha) V.T. Sweep; to drive or carry along, as with a broom; to clear out or away; (b) to gather together; to collect; assemble.

(kin-sha) Gathering; multitude; congregation; assembly; a company.

(kna-sha me-ya) Drop-sy; an unnatural accumulation of serous fluid in any serous cavity of the body, or in the subcutaneous cellular tissue.

(knash-ta) Sweeping; the act of driving or carrying along with a brushing motion, as dirt from a floor.

(kna-ta) Companion; one who is in company with another, for a longer or shorter period; a colleague.
A basket of fruit.

(kiss) By; to; at.

(ksaa) Crack; break; break in pieces; to come apart or divide into two or more pieces; to munch; crunch.

(kas) Cup; a small vessel used chiefly to drink from; a beaker.

(ksa) Cover; anything set, or spread over another thing; anything which conceals.

(kiss-sa) Pouch; a small bag, sack, or receptacle, for carrying small things.

(kis-ah) Time of full moon; the fifteenth day of the month.

(kuss-sud) Deficit; deficiency in amount or quality; falling short, especially of income; scarce.

(kuss-sud-doo-taa) Deficiency; the state of being deficient; inadequacy; want; scarcity; failure.

(kiss-kha) Pruner; one who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

(kasukhe-ta) Pruning-knife; a hooked knife used for pruning trees.

(kasue-ye) V.T Cover; to place a covering over; to overspread the surface of a thing with another.

(ksoost-roon) Balcony; a porch supported on pillars.

(kasue-ra) Huckster; a retailer of small articles; a costermonger.

(ksa-kha) V.T. Prune; to lop or cut off the superfluous parts, branches, or shoots of to clear of useless branches.

(kisa-kha) Pruner; one who prunes, or removes what is superfluous.

(kiss-kha) Seed-bulb; the small seed-bulbs of some plants.

(ksakh-ta) Pruning; the act of trimming, or removing what is superfluous, especially on trees.

(kass-sey) My lord; my master;—a title usually reserved to the patriarchal immediate family; my friend; my beloved.

(kiss-ya) Covered; concealed; something having been placed over.

(ksa-ya) Cover; lid; anything which conceals; veil; that which covers the opening of a hollow contrivance.

(kass-ya-eat) Covertly; secretly; mysteriously; obscurely; concealedly.

(kass-ue-ta) Covering; the act of covering, or being covered.

(ksey-raa) Elixir; a substance thought to be capable of transmuting metals into gold; a tincture with more than one base.

(ksai-ta) Cover; lid; that which covers the opening of a vessel, box, or other hollow contrivance.

(kaskra) Basket; a vessel made of twigs, cane, rushes, splints, or other flexible material interwoven.

(ksa-la) Plaster; an external application of a consistency harder than ointment, prepared for use by spreading it on linen, or the like.

(ke-sa-na) Fruit;—usually dry or preserved fruit, as raisins, almonds, walnuts, etc.

(ksa-sa) Sole; the part of the shoe, boot, or the like, on which the sole of the foot rests, in standing, walking, etc.; the outsole.

(ksass-ta) Loin; that part of human being or
quadruped which extends on either side of the spinal column between the hip bone and the false ribs.

(kiss-pa) Silver; a piece of silver money; a silver coin; money.

(kiss-ta) Purse; a small bag of pouch, the opening of which is made to draw together closely, used especially to carry money in; a pocketbook; (b) provender; fodder; forage; hay.

(che-aah) V.I. Smooth; to become smooth, in any sense; to lose roughness; to become fat; to gain weight.

(che-aadaa) Pare; to diminish the bulk of by paring; to cut the outside part from anything.

(che-aamah) V.T Close; to bring together the parts of; to fold together; to shut; to bar.

(che-aasaa) V.T. Prick; to pierce slightly with something sharp-pointed; to thrust.

(chur-choo-ry) Creak; to make a prolonged squeaking sound, as by the friction of hard substances.

(ka-pa) V.I. Bend; to curve over from an upright position; to bend the body in token of submission or of reverence, as in prayer.

(kap-pa) Palm; the hollow of the hand; a handful; sheaf; bundle; anything hollow or curved; a pan; bowl.

(ka-pa) Ladle; a large kitchen spoon; a cuplike spoon of large size, with a long handle; used in lading.

(chup-py mkha) Clap; to strike hands together in applause.

(chaa-paa-jugh) Poleax; a long-handled battle-ax, often with a hook or spike opposite the blade.

(chaa-pur) Mail; the bag or bags, with the letters or other matter contained there-
in, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another; the system of delivery of postal matter.

(chap-pahr) Fence; an inclosure about a field or other space, or about any object; hedge; barrier.

(chaa-pookh-taa) Scar; the mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound.

(kap-pue-ra) Infidel; not holding the faith; a non-Christian; an unbeliever; one opposing the truth or authoritativeness of the Christian religion; a heathen; pagan.

(kap-pue-ra-ta) Infidelity; want of faith or belief in Christian religion; rejection of Christ; paganism; mercilessness; brutality.

(kpue-ya) Blasphemy; indignity offered to god in words; infidelity; impiety; denial of god; denial; rejection.

(kpue-sha) Hellebore; a plant of genus Helleborus.

(kpue-shy) V.T. Stitch; to sew loosely, or in such a manner as to show on the surface a continued line of stitches; to hem; to fold and sew down the edge of.

(kpue-shy) V.T. Gather; to collect into one aggregate; to muster.

(kap-pil) Undertaker; one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial.

(kpey-na) Hungry; feeling uneasiness or distress from want of food; feeling hunger; having a keen appetite.

(kpey-pa) Crooked; characterized by a crook or curve; not straight.

(kpey-pue-ta) Crookedness; the state of being crooked or curved.

(kip-pir) Blasphemous; infidel; heathen; uttering anything impiously irreverent; an unbeliever in God.
(kap-cha) Trowel; a hand tool or implement, consisting of a flat, curved blade with a handle, used especially by bricklayers, plasterers, etc., to spread, smooth, and shape, loose or plastic material.

(chup-choo-py) V.T. to strike resoundingly; to strike with the hand vigorously, so as to make a loud or resounding noise; to flap.

(chap-pal) Foul; Covered by, or containing, dirt or foreign matter; filthy; unclean; contaminated; dirty.

(chup-laa) Left-handed; having the left hand or arm stronger and more dexterous than the right.

(chup-ly) Left; pertaining to, that side of the body on which in man the muscular action of the limbs is, with most individuals, weaker than on the other side.

(chap-lue-ny) V.T. Defile; to make foul or impure; to befoul; to make dirty.

(chap-pa-lue-ta) Foulness; filthiness; the state of being foul or filthy; uncleanness.

(chup-laayaa) Lefty; the state of being left-handed; a left-handed male person.

(ka-pa-lak) Group; an affection of the larynx, accompanied by difficult breathing.

(chap-lin-na-na) Defiler; one who, or that which, defiles or makes foul; filth; dirt.

(chap-lan-ta) Defilement; act of defiling, or state of being defiled, whether physically or morally; foulness.

(ka-pa) Shroud; that which clothes; a garment; a body covering.

(kip-na) Hunger; an uneasy sensation occasioned normally by the want of food; general scarcity of food; starvation.

(kpa-na) V.I. Hunger; to feel, or be oppressed by, hunger; becoming hungry.

(kip-na-eat) Hungrily; in a hungry or famished manner.

(kip-nue-ta) Hunger; general lack of food; famine; starvation.

(ka-pa-nak) Pea-jacket; a thick, loose, woolen jacket.

(ka-pan-ta) Arch; an arc; any part of a curve; a cradle; (b) a robe.

(kip-sa) Menstruation; the monthly course of a woman; the monthly discharge.

(kip-sa-na-ya) Menstruous; having the menses; menstruating.

(kpa-pa) V.I. Bend; to bow; to curve over from an upright position; to bend the body in token of reverence.

(kpap-ta) Coffer; casket, chest or trunk, especially one to hold money and other valuables; a hollow place.

(chaa-paa-qole) Forayer; one who ravages in search of spoils; a cheater.

(chaa-pur) Post; mail; a single dispatch of postal matter from or to a place; a bag or bags, with the letters, papers, or other matter contained therein, conveyed under public authority from one post office to another.

(kpa-ra) Renounce; to disclaim the authority, obligation, claim, or the like of; to repudiate; to denounce; (b). to wipe; scour.

(kap-ra) Hamlet; a little cluster of houses in the country; a village.

(chap-rue-ny) Fence; to inclose with a fence; to hedge.

(kap-ra-na) Denouncer; one who denounces; a reviler; renouncer.

(kpar-ta) Denunciation; revilement; act of denouncing.

(ka-par-ta) Crock; any piece of crockery, espe-
cially of coarse earthenware.

**kpa-sha** Agree; to come to one mind concerning; to become compliant; to yield, assent, or favor,

**kpat ur-taa-naa** Cyclamen; a plant having depressed rounded tubers, basal leaves, and pretty nodding white or pink flowers with reflexed petals.

**kpa-ta** Boll; to form a boll or seed vessel; to swell up; to grow.

**kip-ta** Meat-ball; a ball of meat usually cooked as stew.

**kipp-ta** Vault; an arch-ed structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling; a room or space covered by vault.

**kap-tur** Reviler; one who reviles, or abuses with speech; one who assails or addresses with opprobrious language; a blasphemous person; one using profane language.

(b) Hyena.

**kaa-saa-ney** Excellent; of good quality; of high station or rank; well; not cheap in appearance.

**che-qa** Cross-eyed; strabismic; having both or one eye crossed or crooked.

**chaq-qa** Whirligig; a toy having a whirling or spinning motion.

**chaq-que** Penknife; a small pocket knife; pocket knife; a knife.

**chaq-chue-qy** Tattle; to prate; to talk idly; to use many words with little meaning; to chatter.

**chiq-chiq** Tattler; one who tattles; an idle talker; a prater; chatterer.

**chaq-chua-qa** Rattle; a rapid succession of clattering sounds like those made by repeated collision of hard bodies; an instrument with which rattling sound is made, as a child's toy.
allowed to lie idle, especially in a tilled condition.

(kar-ba) Anger; a strong passion or emotion of displeasure or antagonism excited by a real or supposed injury or insult to one's self or others; wrath; ire; rage.

(kar-bal-ta) Crest; a tuft on the upper part of the head of a bird or animal.

(kar-ba-sa) N. Cambric; a fine, thin, white fabric made of flax or linen.

(kar-ga) Loom; a frame for interweaving yarn or threads into a fabric; weaver's comb.

(char-ghue-sha) Square; a figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

(char-ga-char) Hook; a wire hook which is received by a loop, or Eye, used in fastening together the opposite edges of a garment.

(char-ga-char) Eye; the loop which receives the hook in fastening or tying a garment.

(kar-da) Plot; a small area of ground; a vegetable bed; a garden bed or plot.

(kar-duze) Spud; a narrow spade, having a smooth blade, and a short handle, and usually used with one hand, it is used in digging up weeds.

(char-daq) Hovel; a shed or canopy serving as shelter; a hut.

(kra-ha) Become ill; to take sick; to suffer pain; to be sick or diseased.

(ka-rue-ba) Choleric; high-tempered; of hot or fiery nature; quick-tempered.
moving round.

(ka-rukhe-ta) Whirlpool; water moving rapidly in a circle so as to produce a depression in the center, into which floating objects may be drawn; an eddy of water.

(krue-ta) Envelope; that which envelops; especially one to contain a letter.

(krue-la) Hook; a piece of metal, or other hard material, bent into a curve; a hook from which a lamp is suspended.

(kroom-maa) Color; a property of visible phenomena, distinct from form and light and shade, depending upon the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina. Physically, white is resolvable into whole series of hues corresponding to rays of different wave lengths called Spectral Colors.

(kroom-ta-na) Bold; taking undue liberties; audacious; impudent.

(kar-vun) Caravan; a company of travelers traveling together for safety.

(kar-van-sa-ra) Caravansary; a kind of inn, consisting of large unfinished building surrounding a spacious court, where caravans rest at night.

(kreu-sik-ka) Apple, especially a small apple; a crab apple.

(khar-vur) Donkey-load.

(kar-rue-ta) Deafness; the state of being deaf. Ordinarily deafness is due to paralysis of the auditory nerve, to some structural defect of the organs of the ear, or to obstruction to the passage of the sound waves.


(chra-za) pierce; prick; stab; to stick a pointed instrument into.

(kraa-zaa) Preach; to announce; proclaim; (b) to proscribe; despise.

(kur-raa-za) Ram; he-goat; a ram which leads a flock; (b) an earthen water-jug.

(kar-zaa) Piercing; stabbing; pricking; using a pointed instrument to pierce with; sticking.

(charkh) Wheel; a circular body capable of turning on central axis.

(charkh dtupe) Tumbler; a piece forming part of the hammer of a gunlock, on which the main spring acts, and in which are the notches for the sear point to enter.

(chra-kha) V.I. Climb; to mount by means of a hold or footing, especially by the use of hands and feet.

(kar-kha-na) Factory; a building, usually with its equipment, appropriated to the manufacture of goods; a manufactory.

(chrakh-pez) Lampstand; a utensil for supporting a lamp; candlestick.

(kur-too-1aa-raa) Clerk; one employed to keep records or accounts.

(kar-tey-saa) Diploma; a letter or writing, usually under seal, conferring some privilege, honor, or power; a bill; deed; schedule.

(chir-tik) Snap; a sudden sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb; the sound made by snap of fingers.
(kir-ta-na) Curly; curling or tending to curl; having curls; full of ripples.

(kir-rey) Hire; the price, or compensation paid, for the temporary use of a thing or a place; rent.

(cherey-khaa-raa-yaa) November; the eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

(cherey - qa - ma - ya) October; tenth month of the year, containing thirty one days.

(kir - ya) Short; of brief length; not long; not tall; not extended in time.

(kir-ya-eat) Shortly; in a short or brief time or manner; curtly; soon.

(krey-ba) Angry; touched with anger; stirred by emotion of anger.

(krey-ha) Sick; affected with disease; ill; indisposed; morbid.

(krey-ha-eat) Sickly; somewhat sick; morbidly; attended with disease.

(krey-hue-ta) Sickness; diseased condition; a malady; illness.

(kir-ue-ta) Shortness; the state of being short; brevity; briefness.

(cherey-ye) Autumn; the third season of the year, or the season between summer and winter. Astronomically, autumn begins in the northern temperate zone at the autumnal equinox, about September 22nd, and ends at the winter solstice, about December 21.

(krey-kha) Shrouded; provided with a shroud; inclosed in a winding sheet; girded; surrounded.

(krey-khue-ta) Girding; the act of encircling with a flexible band; shrouding; surrounding; rounding; encircling.

(chur-choo-ye) Soil; to make dirty or unclean.
on the surface; to foul; defile. (kar-kue-my) Char; to reduce to carbon or charcoal by exposure to heat; to burn slightly or partially; to sear; to crisp; to sear.

(kar-kue-ry) Deafen; to make, or become deaf; to deprive, or be deprived of the power of hearing.

(char-chue-ry) Scream; to cry out with a shrill voice; to utter a sudden, sharp outcry, as of fear or pain.

(char-chue-ry) Grind; to operate by turning a crank; to spin; to cause to turn round rapidly.

(churr-choo-ry) Squeak; to utter or make a squeak, or a short, shrill noise, as a shoe, door, or wheel.

(kar-kit-ta) Ticklish; sensitive to tickling; tickly.

(kar-kit-ta) Tickling; a light touch or succession of touches on some sensitive part of the body which produces a peculiar thrilling sensation, which causes a laughter, or a kind of spasm.

(kir-chey) Peddler; one who travels about with wares for sale; a cadger; a hawker.

(kur-chey-bun) Boil; abscess; a hard, painful, inflamed tumor, which on suppurating discharges pus mixed with blood, and discloses a small fibrous mass of dead tissue called Core.

(kar-key-da) Weaver's comb; an instrument used by weavers to separate and cleanse wool, etc.

(kir-chey-ta) Kidney; In vertebrates, one of a pair of glandular organs situated in the body cavity, near the spinal column, which serves to excrete urea, uric acid, and various other harmful or superfluous substances.

(kir-kich-chy) Roasted seeds; the seeds of melon, cucumber, pumpkin, etc., roasted.

(kar-khil-ta) Girth; a band or strap which encircles the body of a horse or other animal, to fasten a saddle, or pack, upon its back.

(kar-kim) Char; to turn a thing to carbon, by exposing it to fire; to turn yellow or pale.

(char-kass) Circassia; Circassian; an individual of a group of tribes of the Caucasus, of Caucasian race but not of Indo-European speech, noted for their physical beauty. They are tall, with oval face, brown eyes, with chestnut hair, and are both amiable and brave.

(chir-raa-chir) Squeak; a sharp, shrill, usually short and not very loud sound, as of wheels turning on dry axles.

(chir-ra-chir) Scream; a sharp, shrill cry, uttered suddenly, as in terror, extreme, pain, or anger.

(chir-ra-chir) Grinding; turning a crank; sharpening by friction; spinning.

(chir-chir-ra) Spinning machine; spinning wheel; a hook or set of hooks provided with a spoon, wings, or the like, which revolves when drawn through the water.

(char-chir-ra-na) Screamer; one who or that which screams, shouts, or cries out loud.

(kar-char-ta) Screaming; the act of crying out with a shrill voice; uttering a sudden outcry; shouting.

(chur-chur-taa) Squeaking; making a squeak, as wheels turning on dry axles.

(char-char-ta) Cranking; spinning; moving with a winding course.

(krakh-ta) Shrouding; covering with a shroud; encircling; (b) bandage; swaddling band; (c) miter; an Asiatic headdress; a turban.
(ka-ram) Pity; kindness of disposition; mercy; clemency; a feeling for the sufferings of others.

(char-ma) Eyelet; eye-band; the band with which a top is spun.

(kar-ma) Vineyard; a plantation of grapevines; an inclosure for grapevines.

(kar-mue-khy) Wrap; to wind or roll together; to cover by winding or rolling; to infold; to encircle.

(kir-mukhe-ta) Bundle; a number of things bound together into a mass or package; a parcel.

(char-me-kha) Eyelet; a band with which a top is spun; eyelet.

(kar-me-kha-na) Wrapping; the act of winding or rolling together; infolding; scrolling.

(ka-ra-mat) Bounty; that which is given generously; virtue; worth; marvel.

(kir-ney-qoon) Chronicle; a historical register or account of facts or events disposed in the order of time; a history.

(kee-saa) Abdomen; belly; the part of the human body between the breast and the thighs, containing the bowls.

(kee-sa,daq-la) Calf; the fleshy hinder part of the leg below the knee.

(kee-saa prut-taa) Rupture; hernia of the bowls; the protrusion of the bowls through some accidental opening in the walls of its natural cavity.

(chur-soo) Mart; market; a marketing place; traffic.

(kee-sa-na) Bellied; having a protruberant or prominent paunch; having a big belly.

(chraa) Smear; to over-spread, as anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive.

(kraa-aah) Shank; the lower part of the leg; leg; the shin.

(kur-aaah) Butter; the fat of milk, obtained from cream or milk, by churning.

(kur va-da) Affect; to produce an effect upon; to act upon.

(chraa-paa) Dash; to hurl against so as to splash; to knock, throw, or hurl with violence or suddenness.

(chir-pue-va) Switch; stick; a shoot or slender branch cut or broken from a tree, especially when dry or dead; twig.

(har-pue-ny) V.T. Hedge; fence; to block especially with sticks or shoots.

(kar-pue-shy) Shove; to drive along by the direct application of strength; to push along or away.

(kar-pich) Brick; an oblong or square block of clay dried in the sun or baked in a kiln.

(chur-paa-raa) Buck-shot; bird-shot; shot; a roughly shaped piece of metal, used as a missile for a gun, as in old-time musket.

(kar-pash-ta) Shoving; pushing forcibly; driving along by the direct application of strength; thrusting.

(char-qat) Bride's veil; bridal veil; a piece of diaphanous stuff, worn as a screen to hide a bride's face, as practiced in some Asiatic countries.

(kir-sha) Sledge; a strong vehicle with low runners, or one made of plank slightly turned up at one end, used for transporting loads, especially upon snow or ice; a sled.

(kir-jal) Crab; a short-tailed, stalk-eyed, crustacean, they can move in any di-
rection on land without turning, but they usually move sideways. (kir-shun) Cosmetic; an application used by women for giving red color to the cheeks or lips.

(ka-rat) Time; that in which events are distinguished with reference to before and after; a turn.

(chra-ta) V.I. Slip; to slide involuntarily and suddenly; to pass away or escape without notice; (b) to fire, a gun; to go off, as a gun; (c) to obtain by resorting to trickery.

(kar-ta) Leek; a liliaceous plant, distinguished from onion by its smaller cylindrical bulb, broadly linear succulent leaves, which are eaten as a relish; (b) thumb; the great toe.

(kar-ta) Burden; that which is borne or carried; a load.

(kar-tue-ly) Entangle; to become entangled or interwoven in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to interweave.

(chir-tik) Snap; a sudden, sharp motion or blow, as with the finger sprung from the thumb; a flip.

(kir-teu-pa) Potato; the edible starchy subterranean tuber of a solanaceous plant, forming a staple article of diet in most temperate regions. They contain from 15 to 25 percent of starch.

(kar-tigh) File; a tool of hard steel with hard grooves on the surface used for smoothing, cutting, etc.

(kish) Go away; move on; a word used when driving away or off fowls, especially the domestic.

(ksha) V.T. Pile; to heap up; to collect into a mass; to throw in a pile or heap.

(ka-sha) V.I. Even; to be or become even or equal, especially after paying off a debt or obligation.

(kash-sha) Pale; wanting in intensity of color; pallid; blonde; a person with light colored hair.

(kshue-va) Cnicus; a thistlelike plant, of genus asteraceous; wild saffron.

(kaa-shoo-raa) Plank; a heavy thick board; timber in planks; beam.

(kush-ta) Bow; anything bent or in the form of a rainbow; a weapon made of a strip of wood, etc., with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, by means of which an arrow is propelled or shot.

(kush-shaa-taa) Archer; bowman; one skilled in the art of bow and arrow.

(kush-shaa-too-taa) Archery; the art, practice, or skill of shooting with a bow and arrows; archers collectively.

(kshey-taa) Just; good; honest; conforming to what is lawful; simple.

(kush-shaey-raa) Successful; resulting in success; having gained success; diligent; assiduous; strenuous.

(kush-shaey-raa-eat) Successfully; in a successful manner; diligently.

(kush-shaey-roo-taa) Success; the favorable or prosperous termination of anything attempted; prosperity; capability; diligence.

(kaa- shaey-taa) Pile; a mass of things heaped together or laid one on another.

(kash-ka) Girth; binding band; that which surrounds or girdles; a girdle.

(kash-kule) Calabash; a water dipper, bottle, basket, or other utensil, made from the dry shell of a calabash; a gourd. A mendicant's basket.

(kash-kue-shy) To cry Kish; to drive off or away, as birds or chickens.
(kish-la) Stumbling-block; cause of offence; offence; cause of perplexity or error.

(chash-my) Eyeglasses; spectacles; a pair of lenses of glass or rock crystal used to correct defects of vision.

(kish-mish-ta) Raisin; a grape dried in the sun or by artificial heat.

(chash-ney) Mode; manner of doing; method; fashion; form.

(ksha-pa) Whisper; Speak softly; depurate; supplicate; to pray in a low voice.

(kshaa-raa) Succeed; prosper; to be successful; to thrive; to turn out well.

(chatt) Tough; capable of resisting great strain; durable; hard; bronze.

(ke-ta) Clod; a lump or mass, especially of earth, clay, or turf; a mass of mud.

(kta-va) Book; a collection of sheets of paper, written, or printed, bound together in one volume.

(kta-va) Letter; a written or printed communication of a direct or personal nature, whether addressed to an individual or a body.

(ka-ta-va) Writer; one who writes or has written; one who practices writing as an occupation.

(kta-va de-da-vid) Psalter; the book of psalms.

(kta-vue-na) Booklet; a small book; pamphlet; a scrap of writing.

(kta-va-yaa) Literary; of or pertaining to letters or literature; pertaining to writing or learning.

(kit-va) Thorn; a sharp process on a plant. Thorn develops from bud as true branch does; thistle.

(ka-tue-va) Writer; one who writes; a scribe; one who has made writing an occupation; a copyist; secretary; a notary.

(ka-tue-vue-ta) Literary pursuit; script; writing as an occupation or profession; copying of books.

(ktule-ta) Hedgehog; a certain old world insectivorous mammal, it has the hair on the upper part of the body mixed with prickles or spines. It is able to roll itself up so as to present the spines outwardly in every direction.

(cha-tune) Difficult; beset with difficulty; hard to do or make; not easy; arduous; hard.

(kit-va-na) Thorny; full of thorns or spines; rough with thorns; having thorns.

(cha-tue-nue-ta) Difficulty; state of being difficult, or hard to do or to understand; obstacle.

(kaa-too-raa) Astringent; drawing together the tissues; binding; contracting; harsh; offensive to the sense of taste, as being coarse or rough.

(ktey-va) Written; having been written; having been set in writing.

(ktey-vue-ta) Script; a writing, as a memorandum, schedule, list, or a certificate; way of writing.

(ktev-ta) Writing; any written, or printed paper or document, as a deed, contract, etc.; handwriting; a script.

(cha-tin) Difficult; hard to do, make, or understand; not easy.

(cha-tir) Umbrella; a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against rain or sun.

(ktey-shue-ta) Excitement; act of exciting, or state of being excited; perturbation; agitation.

(ktai-ta) Hen; the female of the domestic fowl; the female of any of the various other birds.
(ktai-ta dhash-tarkhun) Guinea-hen; a gallinaceous bird of West Africa, domesticated and raised for the sake of its flesh and eggs, the latter, though small, being superior to hen's eggs.

(ktai-ta dmiss-sir) Turkey; a large American bird of the pheasant family, it is widely kept in domestication in most parts of the world.

(kat-kue-ta) Cartilage; a translucent elastic tissue which composes most of the skeleton of the embryos and very young of the vertebrates, becoming for the most part converted into bone in the higher forms. gristle.

(kat-kue-ty) Disintegrate; to decompose or separate into integrant parts; to become reduced to fragments; to wither; to lose freshness, due to the lack of moisture; to have a dry mouth, due to the lack of water; (b) to sob.

(kat-lue-ny) Entangle; to twist or interweave in such a manner as not to be easily separated; to tangle; to grapple.

(kat-lan-ta) Entanglement; the act of entangling, or state of being entangled; tangling; snarling; (b) grappling.

(kta-ma) V.T. Mask; to conceal with a mask or visor; (b) to scar; to make a mark; to spot.

(kit-tan) Linen; thread or cloth made of flax;—used in general sense to include articles made of linen.

(kta-na) Cotton; a soft, white, fibrous substance composed of the twisted hairs clothing the seeds.

(kat-pa) Shoulder-blade; the principal bone of the shoulder girdle; scapula.

(cha-tar) Umbrella; a covered sliding frame carried in the hand as a screen against rain or sun.

(kit-raa) Knot; an interlacement of the parts of one or more slender and flexible bodies, forming a lump or knot; a tie; a bond.

(kit-raa dey-la-nya) Knot; an irregular lump formed at the point of insertion of a branch in a tree trunk.

(ktaa-raa) V.T. Knot; to tie in a knot or knots; to form a knot on or in; to fasten by drawing a band, or the like, through or around and knotting it; to join firmly.

(kata-ra) Ill-tempered; of bad temper; a person who is unable to control his temper; crabbed; morose.

(kitt-raa-naa) Knotty; full of knots; having many knots.

(kitt-raa-noo-taa) Knottiness; the quality or state of being knotty.

(ktur-taa) Knotting; the tying of a knot or knots; a tying in a knot; tying.

(kta-sha) V.T. Toss; to cause to rise and fall; to fling about; to beat; to strive; to contend; to disquiet.
(lam-mad) The twelfth letter of the Assyriac alphabet, the numeral 30.

(i) Lam-mad, prefixing a word it denotes, to; towards; an intensive prefix used in forming compound words.

(la) No; not; not any; not at all; not in any respect or degree; is it not?

(IN) An inseparable prefix or article, meaning not, no, non-, un-

(lai) Will not; do not; must not; ought not; is not so; not: no.

(le-eue-ta) Weariness; the state of having the strength much impaired by toil or exertion; fatigue; tiredness.

(le-be) Fraud; deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; cheat.

(la-abad) For-ever; to the eternity; for-ever-more; through endless ages.

(le-bdaa-na) Untimely; not timely; done or happening at an improper time.

(le-gad-due-ta) Misfortune; bad fortune or luck; mishap; calamity.

(laa-ootaa) Accurser; one who imprecates misery or evil upon; curser; swearer.

(le-vun) Leo; a northern constellation east of cancer, containing the bright star Regulus at the end of the handle of the sickle; lion.

(le-eue-ta) Labor; weariness; physical or mental toil, especially when fatiguing.

(laa-zim) Necessary; urgent; useful; something that one cannot do without; indispensable; needed.

(la-khshey-kha) Unworthy; not worthy; wanting merit, value, or the like.

(la-khshey-khue-ta) Unworthiness; state or quality of being unworthy, or wanting merit; unfitness.

(la-khat-tey-ta) Irregular; not regular; not conforming to rule; not according to common form.

(la-kha-tir-jam) Uncertain; not assured; not having certain knowledge; not sure.

(l-aataa) Accurse; to imprecate misery or evil upon; to curse; swear at.

(laa-yiq) Merit; to be entitled to receive benefit; to deserve a reward; to be worthy of a thing.

(laay-laay) Lullaby; a song to quiet babes or lull them to sleep.

(lakh-kha) Here; in this place; in the place where the speaker is.

(laa-la) Dumb; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds; mute; silent.

(l-ill-tikh) Beneath; lower than in place; in a lower place than some other place; below; down.

(l-ill-tikh ghib) Downward; tending to the
ground; moving or extending from a higher to a lower place.

V. T. Blame; to express disapprobation of; to find fault with; to reproach.

Unfaithful; not faithful; not observant of promises, or duty; (b) infidel; a disbeliever; one who casts aside all religion.

Immortal; not mortal; exempt from liability to die; destined to live in all ages of this world.

Disobedience; neglect or refusal to obey; violation of a command or prohibition.

Disobedient; neglecting or refusing to obey.

Incurable; not capable of being cured; irremediable; remediless.

Incurability; the quality or state of being incurable; irremediableness.

Inseparable; not separable; incapable of being separated or disjoined.

Inseparability; the quality or state of being inseparable.

Insensible; incapable or bereft of feeling or sensation; not endowed with sense.

Indigestion; lack of digestion; a failure in the normal changes undergone by food in the alimentary canal; dyspepsia; incomplete digestion.

An implement for propelling or steering a boat.

To work and press into a mass, usually with the hands.

A hollow muscular organ, which, by contracting rhythmically, keeps up the circulation of the blood. The adult human heart is about five inches long and three and one half inches broad, of conical form, placed obliquely in the chest, with the base, or broad end, upward and to the right, and the apex opposite the interval between the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs on the left side. It consists as in other mammals and in birds, of four chambers. The two upper are called auricles, the two lower, ventricles. The ventricles have thick muscular walls. The action of the heart is that of a force pump, the two auricles contract and force the blood (which they receive from the veins) into the ventricles. Then the ventricles contract and force the blood into the arteries. The valves guarding the entrances to the chambers, prevent the blood from returning to the auricles when the
ventricles contract, or from returning from the arteries to the ventricles when they relax.

(lib-ba gval-ta) Nausea; a sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; a feeling of distress associated with loathing of food.

(liva-da) V.T. Thicken; to render dense; to make thick or thicker.

(lvad-dar) Out; outside; on the outside; the external part; not inside.

(lvukhe-ya) Grasping; seizing; taking hold of; attainment.

(la-bae-ly) Carry; to convey, or transport, while supporting; to bear.

(lvune-ta) Frankincense; a fragrant gum resin containing volatile oil, obtained from various trees of genus Boswellia. It is the most important incense resin.

(lvue-sha) V.T. Wear; to carry upon the person an article of clothing; to have on; to dress; to have clothes on.

(lvish-ta) Raiment; the clothing in general; vesture; garment; a dress.

(laj) V.T. Emulate; to strive to equal or excel; to imitate, with a view to equal or to outdo; to vie with; to rival; to strive; to endeavor.

(lga) Stammer; to make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to stutter.

(lag-ga) Basin; a hollow vessel or dish, usually circular and with sloping sides, and wider than its depth, for

used; not new.

(liva-kha) V.I. Ignite; to take fire; to begin to burn; to inflame; to burst into fire; to catch fire; (b) to take hold; to grasp; catch.

(liva-kha) Inflame; to be morbidly congested with inflammation; to become irritated.

(lab-la-bue-vy) Roasted peas, especially chick-peas; roasted seeds.

(lab-lib-ta) Uvula; the flesh thimble-shaped body attached to the soft palate hanging above the back part of the tongue.

(lab-la-na) Carrier; one who, or that which, carries; a bearer.

(la-bal-ta) Carrying; an act of carrying or taking away; bearing.

(lib-na) Brick; a building material made from clay pure or mixed, by molding into blocks while moist and hardening it in the sun or by fire.

(lib-ba-na) Hearty; exhuberating strength or courage; courageous; brave; manly.

(lib-ba-na-eat) Heartily; with zest or zeal; courageously; bravely.

(lib-buss) Raiment; clothing in general; vesture; garments; an article of dress.

(liva-sha) V.T. Wear; to carry upon the person an article of clothing; to have on; to dress; to have clothes on.

(lvish-ta) Raiment; the clothing in general; vesture; garment; a dress.
holding water, and many other uses; a vessel.

(liga-za) Enigma; an obscure saying; a parable; a riddle.

(liga-gaa-taa) Legacy; a gift of property by will; bequest.

(ligh-une) Legion; a body of soldiers forming the principal unit of the army and varying in numbers between 3,000 and 6,000 foot soldiers and knights; a great number.

(ligh-ue-na-ya) Legionnaire; a member of a legion.

(ligh-eye-naa) Flask; a narrow-necked vessel of glass or other material, used for various purposes; bottle.

(lag-lag) Stork; a large wading bird, having a long, stout bill.

(laj-lij-ja-na) Glistering; glittering; sparkling or gleaming with light; shining.

(laj-laj-ta) Glistering; sparkling with light; shining.

(lag-lue-ghy) Stammer; stutter; making involuntary stops in uttering syllables.

(laj-lue-jy) Glisten; to sparkle or shine; to glitter; to shine with a showy luster. To twinkle; gleam.

(lighaa-maa) V.T. Bridle; to put a bridle upon; to equip with a bridle.

(lugh-naa) N. Bridle; the headgear with which a horse is governed and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins; a bit.

(la-gan) Lever; a bar, as a capstan bar, applied to a rotary piece to turn it.

(lag-na) Cynara; a genus of the asteraceae plants of Mediterranean region, having spiny pinnatifid leaves and large flower heads with fleshy receptacles.

(lag-ta) Parterre; an ornamental and diversified arrangement of beds or plots, in which flowers are cultivated, with intervening paths of gravel or turf; seed-bed; flower-bed.

(lha) V.I. Flame; to burn with a flame or blaze; to burst into flame; (b) to be kindled with zeal or ardor.

(laa-haa) N. flame; a body of burning gas. Flames are usually the result of chemical combination with atmospheric oxygen; blaze.

(lha-ga) Evaporate; to pass off in vapor, as fluid; to escape and be dissipated.

(lah-ga) Vapor; any visible diffused substance floating in the air and impairing its transparency; steam; the invisible gas into which water is converted when heated to the boiling point.

(lah-ga-ya) Vaporous; steamy; consisting of, or resembling steam.

(lhad-da) Especial; distinguished among others of the same class; special; particular.

(lah-za) Lever; a bar applied to a rotary piece to turn it.

(lhaa-taa) V.I. Flame; to burn with a flame or blaze; to catch fire; to burn.

(luh-taa) Flame; a body of burning gas or vapor; blaze; fire.

(lha-ya) V.I. Flame; to burn into flame or blaze; to burn as gas emitted from bodies in combustion.

(lhey-qa-eat) Eagerly; in an eager manner; with desire in the pursuit of any object; ardently; longingly.

(lhey-que-ta) Eagerness; state of being ea-
ger; ardor; fervor.

(hal) Till; as far as; up to; to; unto; far off; beyond; thither.

(lah-lue-hy) V.I. Pant; to breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner, as from exertion, eagerness, or excitement; to expire with the heaviness of the chest.

(lah-la-ya) Of yonder; of the life beyond this life; of the world to come; of heaven.

(lha-qa) Seek eagerly; to seize greedily; to try to gain longingly; to crave for.

(lhoo-ley-qin) Litter; a couch with shafts, usually covered and provided with curtains; a stretcher.

(lha-ta) Pant; to breathe quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner; to expire with heaving of the chest; to breathe hard.

(lih-ta) Asthma; a disease characterized by difficulty of breathing, due to a spasmodic contraction of the bronchi; a shortness of breath.

(liva) Accompany; to go with or attend as a companion; to go along with.

(lue-va) Beestings; the first milk given by a cow and some other animals after calving; beestings.

(lue-ba-ba) Encouragement; that which encourages; exhortation; giving heart to; consolation.

(loo-baa-taa) Inciting; the act of moving to action; stirring up; spurring or urging on; rousing.

(lobe-yaa) String-beans; the unripe pods of any of several kinds of beans used in cooking.

(lueb-bin-na) Heartened; given heart to; given zest or courage; encouraged.

(lue-ja) Luster; fact or quality of shining with reflected light; brightness shine.
a company; a band.

(luhe-la-ha) Consternation; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for reflection.

(lue-va-yah) Obsequy; the last duty or service to a person, rendered after his death; a funeral procession; attendance at a funeral.

(lue-za) Almond; a tree closely resembling the peach in flowers and foliage; the fruit of this tree.

(la-va-za) Emaciated; skinny; consisting chiefly of skin; thin; having lost flesh.

(lue-kha) Tablet; a small flat surface of any kind; a flat piece of any material on which to write, paint, draw, or the like; a writing tablet; title.

(lue-kha-ma) Threat; the expression of an intention to inflict evil or injury on another; menace.

(lue-kha-sha) Muttering; the act of uttering words indistinctly or with a low voice and lips partly closed; whispering; incantation.

(lucksh-ta) Incantation; the use of spells or verbal charms, spoken or sung, as a part of the ritual of magic; a charm; an amulet.

(loe) Accurse; imprecate misery or evil upon; to curse.

(loo-ney-ya) Litany; in the liturgical churches, a solemn form of supplication, consisting of a series of invocations, prayers, etc., in most of which the clergy and congregation join.

(loo-toos) Lotus; a flowering water plant represented in ancient Egyptian and Hindu art.

(lue-la) Tube; a hollow cylinder, of any material to convey liquids or gas or for some other purpose; pipe.

(lue-la-queu-sha) Double-barreled; having two barrels, applied to a gun.

(lue-lig-ga) A tube inserted in an infant's cradle to convey the urine out, and thus, to keep the bedding dry.

(le-va-ya) Levite; one of the tribe or family of Levi; one designated to aid the priests, who were of the same tribe in the care of tabernacle and sacred vessels, and later of the temple.

(liva-ya) Company; a person affording companionship; an escort.

(la-vey-ta) Escort; an individual, or a body of persons accompanying another or others for protection or assistance, or as a mark of honor or courtesy; company.

(liv-ya-tan) Leviathan; an aquatic animal mentioned in several places in the testaments, and from these descriptions it is generally considered to indicate the crocodile; whale; a sea-monster.
(luv-laa-va) Hinge; the hook with its eye, or the joint, or flexible piece, on which a door, gate, etc., turns or swings.

(leu-lue-ye) Bemoan; to express deep grief for by moaning; to bewail; to howl; to weaken.

(lue-lue-par) Lotus; a plant of water lily family.

(lue-ley-ta) Spearhead; the pointed or sharp end of a spear or arrow.

(leu-ma) N. Blame; expression of disapprobation; imputation of fault; that which is deserving of censure.

(lume-la-ma) Enunciation; the act of enunciating, announcing, or making known; pronunciation.

(lume-la-ma) Mumbling; the act of speaking with lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect.

(leu-sa) Clod; a lump or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay.

(loo-aah) Lap; the act of lapping with or as with the tongue; lick.

(loo-etaa) Jawbone; one of the bones of a vertebrate's jaw, especially the lower jaw; jaw.

(loo-laa) Calf; the male young of the cow, or of the bovine family of quadrupeds; a bull.

(lool-taa) Heifer; the female young of a cow; a young cow; a cow that has not had a calf.

(loo-aasaa) Chewing; the act of biting and grinding with teeth; mastication.

(lue-pa) Arum; a plant of genus Araceae distinguished by the large spathe with edges involute at the base.

(luq-bal) Opposite; set over against that which is at the other side of a space; against.

(luq-dam) Before; on the fore part; in front; first; first of all.

(loo-qaa-terra) Vocabulary; a list of words usually alphabetically arranged and explained or defined; a dictionary; lexicon.

(loo-qaa-terra) Gleaning; the act of gathering what is left by reapers; picking up anything by degrees.

(lue-ra) Lyre; a stringed musical instrument of the harp class used by the ancient Greeks.

(lute) Naked; having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered.

(iva-ta) At; with; the point or place where a thing is; (b) to put together; to join; to unite; to add.

(lue-teu) Naked; ragged; wearing ragged or no clothes; a pauper.

(loe-ney) Sport; one who seeks mirth; one devoted to self amusement.

(lue-ta-ka) Guile; crafty or deceitful; cunning; deceit; treachery.

(loe-ka) Boat; a small open vessel, or water craft, usually moved by oars or paddles, but often by a sail or power mechanism.

(lue-ta-ma) Murmur; a complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low muttering voice; murmuring.

(laz-ghey) Circassian; an individual of a group of tribes of the Caucasus.

(la-zue-za) Bore; a person or thing that wearies by dulness; an importunate person.

(lazey-zue-ta) Impotency; troublesomeness; annoyance; worry.

(laz-zat) Zest; something that gives or enhances a pleasant taste or relish; daint;
delight; keen enjoyment.

(liz-ta) Importunity; tiresomeness; annoyance; impertinence; worry.

(lkha) Erase; to rub or scrape out; to obliterate; to rub off; wipe away.

(lkhude) Alone; sole; by oneself; only; apart from, or exclusive of, others.

(lkhue-da-eat) Solely; singly; alone; without another; by oneself.

(lkhue-da-ya) Solitary; only; alone; sole; without any other.

(lkhue-da-ue-ta) Solitariness; solitude; oneness; a unit; unity.

(la-khue-ya) Eraser; one who or that which erases; one who expunges.

(la-khue-ma) Becoming; appropriate; suitable or fit; graceful; befitting; adapt.

(la-khue-sha) Charmer; a snake charmer; one who uses the power of enchantment.

(lkhey-ma) Adapted; fitting; becoming; suited; conforming.

(lkha-ka) Lick; to draw or pass the tongue over; to take in with the tongue.

(lakh-lue-khy) Nibble, to eat by taking small bits; to take bites gently or cautiously; to snuff about; to ruminate; to munch; (b) to cod.

(lakh-lak-ta) Licking; the act of eating by taking small bits; rumination; (b) snuffing about.

(lkha-ma) Fit; to be suitable to; to be becoming, proper, or suitable.

(lakh-ma) Bread; an article of food made from flour, by moistening, kneading, and baking.

(lakh-mue-ta) Fitness; the state or quality of being fit or fitted; agreement; aptitude.

(lkham-ta) Fitting; suitableness; appropriateness; adaptation.

(lakh-pa) Slope; an oblique direction; a direction inclining from the horizontal; slant; an incline.

(lkha-sha) V.I. Murmur; to utter complaints in a low half-articulated voice; to mutter incantations; to charm.

((lakh-shue-ta) Charm; the chanting of a verse supposed to have magic or occult power; incantation; enchantment; magic.

(lakh-ta) Palm; the concave part of the human hand between the bases of the fingers and the wrist, upon which the fingers close when flexed; (b) breath.

(laa-taa) V.T. Accurse; to implicate misery or evil upon; to curse.

(lut-ty) Shallow; having little depth; not deep; not profound; superficial.

(ltaa) V.T. Scraper; to rub over the surface of with a sharp or rough instrument that removes the portions of the surface; to scrape off.

(lut-too-ta) Shallowness; the state of being shallow; being not deep or profound.
(ltaa - yaa) Abrasion; the act of abrading; rubbing or wearing off; wear away by friction.

(laa-te-faa) Elegant; displaying fastidious care; luxurious.

(lut-maa) Pistachio nut; the nut of the pistachio tree. It is the stone of the fruit, and contains a single oblong greenish seed, which is eaten in Europe as a dainty.

(lib - lune) Warrant; a written complaint; a document giving authority to do something.

(ley - ga) Swift; moving celerity or velocity; fleet; rapid; quick.

(le-ga-toon) Legacy; a gift of property by will; bequest.

(le - gut - raa) Legatee; one to whom a legacy is bequeathed.

(laa-yoo-taa) Curser; one who curses, or declares accursed.

(la-ue-sha) Kneader; one who, or that which kneads.

(lu-yaa-taa) Curser; one who curses; one who calls upon divine or supernatural power to send evil or injury upon an other.

(lyaa-taa) Curse; to call upon the divine or supernatural power to send injury upon; to imprecate.

(ley - taa ) Cursed; being under a curse; damned; accursed.

(le-toor - ghey - yaa ) Liturgy; the celebration of the Eucharist; the holy Communion or Mass.

(le-tu-ney-ya) Litany; a solemn supplication, it consists of a series of invocations and prayers, in which the clergyman leads and the congregation responds.

(lit-ra) Libra; a pound weight, in the United States 16 ounces equal one pound. In Bagdad 400 drachmas, and a drachma equals 16 carats and three quarters of a grain. a Syrian pound equals 6 Bagdad pounds.

(le-kin) Lichen; one of an order of air nourished plants or fungi growing on stones.

(lai-ly) Night; that part of the natural day when the sun is beneath the horizon, or the time from sunset to sunrise; from dusk to dawn.

(lai-la-ya) Nightly; of or pertaining to the night or every night; happening, done, or used by night; nocturnal.

(lya-ma) Blame; to censure; to find fault with; to reproach.

(le - meun) Lemon; the well-known acid fruit which is the chief source of citric acid.

(ley-naa) Vat; a large vessel or cistern, used especially for liquors in an immature state.

(ley-qa) Helm; the apparatus by which a ship is steered; an oar.

(lya-sha) Knead; to work and press into a mass, usually with the hands; to work by repeated pressure with the knuckles, into a well-mixed mass, as dough.

(lya-aaah) Lick; to draw or pass the tongue over; licking.

(leet) There is not; there are not; it, or they, are lacking.

(lai-ta-ue-ta) Non-existence; absence of existence; the negation of being; nonentity; scarcity; lack of.
" (le-ta-ne-y-ya) Litany; a solemn form of supplications and prayers.

(lak-ka) Spot; a mark on a substance or body made by foreign matter; a blot; blemish; speck; stain.

(lak-ka lshim-ma) Slur; stigma; a slight reproach or disgrace; any mark of infamy or disgrace; stain caused by dishonorable conduct.

(lkiv-kar-sa) Diarrhea; a morbidly frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines, without tenesmus.

(la-khue) To the; to you; la-khue, is the product of two words, namely, oc-

(lak-sue-qy) To write or compile a dictionary.

(lik-sey) Diction; expression in words; a saying; word; a mode of speech.

(lik-sey-qune) Lexicon; a vocabulary, or book containing an alphabetical arrangement of the words in a language; or a considerable number of them, with the definition of each; a dictionary; word-book.

(lkiss) To; by; at; near; near at hand; in the neighborhood.

(lkiss-lih) By him.

(lkiss-lah) By her.

(lkiss-lukhe) By thee

(lkiss-ley) By me.

(lkiss-lai) By them.

(lkiss-lakhe) By thee. F.

(lkiss-lan) By us.

(laa-lla) Tulip; a plant of Lily family, and its bulb or flower.

(lil-ly) Lily; a plant and flower of genus Lilium, they have been in cultivation since the earliest times; a violet.

(le-la) Fool; stupid; a person deficient in judgement; a person acting stupidly; brute.

(le-lue-ta) Folly; state of being foolish; foolishness; want of good sense.

(lil-ya) Night; the space of time between sunset and sunrise, or dusk to dawn.

(lil-ya-yah) Nightly; of or pertaining to the night or every night; done or used by night; nocturnal.

(lil-ley-ta) Lamia; a man-devouring monster, commonly represented with a head and breast of a woman and the body of a serpent; a phantom; night-specter.

(lma?) Why? for what reason, cause, or purpose; on what account.

(la-ma) V.T. Blame; to censure; to express disapprobation of.
(Imeen) Haven; a bay, or inlet of the sea, or the mouth of a river, which affords anchorage and shelter for shipping; a harbor; port.

(lam-mad) The letter Lam-mad, or the twelfth letter of Assyriac alphabet.

(Ima-da) Compile; to put together; to heap up; to construct; to collect together into a volume.

(laa-moo-saa) Blotter; anything used for absorbing liquids.

(lmak-sin) Hardly; severely; harshly; with difficulty.

(lum-taa) Felt; a stuff made of matted fibers of wool, or wool and fur or hair, fulled or wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, with lees or size, without spinning or weaving.

(lam-lue-my) Mumble; to speak with the lips partly closed, so as to render the sounds inarticulate and imperfect; to mutter.

(lam-pa) Lamp; a vessel with a wick used for the combustion of oil or other inflammable liquid to produce artificial light; any vessel used in producing light.

(lam-pey-da) Torch; a lamp attached to a pole; a lamp without a chimney.

(lmaa-saa) Absorb; to engulf; to swallow; to cause to disappear as if by swallowing up; to suck; suck up.

(lum-saa-naa) Absorbent; that which absorbs or swallows; a sucker.

(lan-ghue-ly) V.I. Limp; to walk lamely; to halt; to halt in one's walking.

(lan-gal-ta) Limping; halting; going lamely; walking as if lame.

(lan-gar) Anchor; an instrument which is attached to a ship or other vessel by a overboard, lays hold of the earth by a hook and thus holds the vessel in a particular place.

(liss-taa) Robber; one who robs; a freebooter; brigand; bandit; pirate.

(Isaa-taa) V.T. Rob; to take something away by force; to plunder.

(liss-taa-yoo-taa) Robbery; the act or practice of robbing.

(lu-evaa) Greedy; having a keen appetite for food or drink; gluttonous; voracious.

(lu-evaa-eat) Greedily; in a greedy manner; voraciously; immoderately.

(lu-ega) Stammerer; one who stammers; one who makes involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words.

(lu-egoo-taa) Stammering; the act of making involuntary stops when speaking.

(lu-ooba) Saliva; the fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle.

(li-ezzaa) Sound; the sensation due to the stimulation of the auditory nervous centers, usually by vibrations communicated through the ears from a vibrating body; inarticulate sounds; dialect; speech.

(le-ill) Upward; in a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place; above; over.

(laa-saa) Chew; to bite and grind with the teeth, as food preparatory to swallowing it; to masticate.

(luss-loo-sy) Chew; ruminate; to chew the food after it has been swallowed and regurgitated, as the cattle and other ruminants; to masticate slowly and thoroughly.

(laa-esaa-naa) Chewer; one who chews, or bites and grinds with teeth.

(le-uss-taa) Chewing; the act of biting and grinding with teeth; mastication; rumination.
(lup) Completely; entirely; perfectly; (b) all at once; suddenly.

(la-pa) Join; to put together by means of an intervening object; to unite.

(lpa) V.T. Gulp; to swallow eagerly, or in large drafts; to take down at one swallow; to gobble; to eat greedily or hastily.

(lap-pa) Split-pea; a hulled pea split and ready for cooking.

(lap-pa) Wave; a ridge on the surface of a body of water, as of the sea, having normally a forward motion. The minute waves are largely dependent on surface tension, and those of larger size on the force of gravity. The chief cause of waves on lakes and seas is the friction between the wind and water.

(lip-puegh) Foam; scum; any foul filmy covering floating on a liquid; spume; scoria; dross.

(lpute) According to; in harmony with; in proportion with; agreeing.

(lip-taa) Obolus; a silver coin of Athens, the sixth part of a drachma; a small coin.

(lap-ey-ta) Split-pea.

(laph-cha) Impudent; brazen-faced; wanting modesty; shameless.

(lup-loo-py) Fluff; to become fluffy or soft; to rise; to swell or puff up in fermentation; to become light, as dough.

(lap-pa na) Wavy; having waves; rising or swelling in waves; abounding in waves.

(lpa - pa) Envelope; that which envelops; the cover of a document.

(lap-ta) Turnip; the thick edible root of Brassica plant.

(lu-putt-qaa) Spade; the implement resembling the shovel and adapted for being pushed in the ground with the foot; a tool for digging.

(lus-tik) Elastic; expansive; propulsive; capable of recovering size and shape after deformation.

(laq) Addled; having lost the power of development, and become rotten, as eggs; rattling; loose.

(lqa) Lap; to take into the mouth by tongue; to lick up with a quick motion of the tongue.

(laq - qa) Bait; a bite and tear; the act of bringing the teeth together, as in seizing.

(la-qab) Title; an appellation of dignity; distinction, or preeminence, given to persons by virtue of rank, office, or achievement, or as a mark of respect.

(lqa-ma) Forward; tending, moving, or leading toward a position in front; onward; in advance.

(laa-qoo-taa) Gleaner; one who or that which gleans.

(liq-que-ma) Nickname; a name given in place of the proper name in derision or sportive familiarity.

(lqushe-tye-na-eat) Verily; in very truth; beyond doubt or question.

(laq-kha) Suburb; an outer lying part of a city; the land and villages under the jurisdiction of a city; a region.

(lqaa-taa) V.T. Peck; to pick up with the beak, as a bird; to eat nibblingly.

(lqaa-taa) Embroider; to ornament with needlework; to embellish.

(lqaa-taa) Pecking; the act of pecking; that which is pecked; bait; crumbs; food for domestic fowls.

(liq - taa) Embroidery; needlework used to enrich textile fabrics; diversified ornamentation, especially by contrasted figures and colors.
(luq-qaa-taa) Embroiderer; one who uses needlework to enrich textile fabrics.

(luq-too-taa) Ingathering; gleening; a collection.

(luq-tey-qin) Litter; a couch with shafts used for carrying passengers; bier; a pyx.

(lqey-daa) Orderly; conformed to order; in order; regular.

(lqey-sha) Late; coming, or doing, after the proper time; not early; tardy.

(lqey-sha-eat) Lately; slowly; after the due time; behind time.

(lqey-sha-ya) Latter; slower; coming or happening after something else; later.

(lqey-sha-ue-ta) Latehood; tardiness; the state of being late or tardy.

(lqai-ta) Licking; the act of taking into the mouth with the tongue.

(laq-lue-qy) V.I. Rattle; to make a quick succession of sharp noises, as of loose hard bodies; to clatter.

(laq-la-qa) Conflagration; a great flame, a fire, especially one extending to many objects; a large and destructive fire.

(laq-la-qiss-sy) Crane; a large bird of the family Gruidae which comprises some of the largest wading birds, and most of them perform extensive migrations.

(liq-na) Basin; a hollow vessel or dish, with sloping sides, and usually wider than its depth; laver; dish.

(la-qir-dey) Tease; vex; harass; to annoy, disturb, or irritate by jests or jokes; to spite; to offend.

(liq-sha) Aftermath; a second moving; the crop of grass cut from the same soil after the first crop of the season; the late grass.
of a bell; tongue or reed, in musical instrument.

(lisht-ta) Button-hole; the hole or loop for a button; a boutonniere.

(litikht) Below; beneath; in a lower place with respect to any object; in or to a lower position.

(lta-ka) V.T. Stain; to discolor with a foreign matter; to make foul; to pollute; to spot.

(lat-lue-ty) Mangle; to cut, or hack, with repeated blows or strokes, making a ragged or torn wound, or covering with wounds; to lacerate; to mutilate.

(lat-lat-ta) Mangling; the act of cutting, or hacking with repeated blows, thus, making ragged or torn wounds, or covering with wounds; laceration; mutilation.

(ltaa-maa) Pronounce; to utter articulately; to speak out or distinctly; to utter, as words or syllables; to speak with the proper accent; to speak.
(meem) The thirteenth letter of Assyrian alphabet; the numeral 40, with Dal-lat prefixed the fortieth.

(ma) What? (an interrogative pronoun, referring to the nature or identity of an object or matter in question).

(mah, or im-ma) Hundred; the product of ten multiplied by ten.

(ma-lukhe) What happened to you? what is the matter with you? (masculine form).

(ma-lakh) What happened to you? (feminine form).

(me-aja) Munch; to chew deliberately or in large mouthfuls; to mump; dissolve.

(maa-hoot) Woollen-cloth; any cloth made of pure wool; woolen goods.

(ma-za) Relish; aftertaste; a quantity just sufficient to flavor; (b) barley-water sweetened with honey.

(ma-la) Depart; to go forth or away; to quit; to journey.

(mzal-ta) Departure; the act of departing or going away; a setting out.

(me-khad-ey-da) Aid; assistance; help; a grasping by the hand; leading a person by the hand.

(me-tul-loon) Mine; an opening made in the earth, from which minerals, precious stones, and other substances are taken by digging; a rich source.

(maa-yaa) Reserve; something kept back or withheld, as for future use; that part of the assets specially kept in cash as a provision for meeting future financial demands; capital; a stock of accumulated wealth.

(ma-eyey-taa) Tottering; shaking, trembling, or losing stability, so as to threaten a fall; slanting.

(mai-ka) Where-from; from which or what place; from which.

(ma-ey-nea-eat) Slothfully; in a slothful manner; lazily; carelessly.

(ma-ey-nue-ta) Sloth; disinclination to action or labor; lassitude; laziness.

(makh-kha) Hence; from this place; from here; from this time.

(makh-kha lbaa-raa) Hereafter; after this in time or order; from now on.

(me-khoool-taa) Food; the nutritive material absorbed or taken into the body of an organism for the purpose of growth or repair and for the maintenance of the vital processes; victuals; provisions.

(me-khul-qur-saa) Backbiter; one who detracts from the character of one who is absent; one who slanders or speaks evil of one who is absent; a slanderer.

(mikh-laar) Fodder; that which is fed out to the domestic animals, especially the coarse food for cattle; horses,
sheep, etc.

**Engine** *(me-kaa-naa)*

Anything used to effect a purpose; any device or contrivance; a stratagem; a cunning or ingenious device; an instrument by which an effect is produced.

**Wealth** *(maal)*

A comparative abundance of things which are objects of human desire; riches; worldly goods.

**Deify** *(ma-la-hue-ny)*

To make a god of; to exalt to the rank of a deity; making divine.

**Deification** *(ma-la-ha-nue-ta)*

The act of deifying; exaltation to divine honors.

**Revenue** *(maal-yut)*

That which returns from an investment; the annual or periodical yield of taxes, customs, duties, rents, etc. which a nation, state or municipality collects and receives into the treasury for public use.

**Midwife** *(maa-maa-chaa)*

A woman who assists other women in childbirth; a man midwife.

**Mammon** *(maue-na)*

In the scriptures, riches; wealth; the demon of cupidity; god of riches.

**Diction** *(mim-raa)*

A speech; homily; a sentence; a combination of words which is complete as expressing a thought, and in writing is usually followed by a period.

**Tired** *(me-ana)*

To be tired of, or disgusted with; to weary; to annoy; to bore.

**Dish** *(ma-na)*

A vessel used for serving up food at the table; a utensil; implement; instrument.

**Viscera** *(ma-nay-gav-va)*

The internal organs, especially those of the cavities of the body; entrails.

**Weapons** *(ma-nay-zai-na)*

Arms; the instruments of offensive or defensive combat;
(maa-raa) Spade; an instrument heavier than shovel, adapted to be pushed into the ground with the foot. Generally the blade is nearly flat and oblong.

(me-rey-taa) Must; the juice of the grape, or other fruit, before fermentation; fresh grape juice.

(maa-shy) Beans; the highly nutritious seed of a leguminous plant of the family Fabaceae, of which there are a number of cultivated kinds.

(maa-shaa) Tongs; an instrument or device for taking hold of something, as a hot coal or metal; forceps; pincers.

(maash-ul-laah) Bravo; an exclamation expressive of applause; well done!

(mash-ra) Trustworthy; worth of trust or confidence; reliable.

(ma-esh-ra-nue-ta) Confidence; the act of confiding, or putting faith in; belief; reliance.

(maat) Amazed; stunned; bewildered; (b) to amaze; stupefy; bewilder; to confound.

(maat) Checkmate; In the game of Chess, to check an adversary's king in such a manner that escape is impossible, thus winning the game.

(mit-ya) Coming; arrival; approach; an approaching; that which approaches.

(maat-mkha) Checkmate; to check an adversary, in the game of Chess.

(ma-be-sha-na) Noxious; hurtful; harmful; injurious; destructive; malefactor.

(mbag-na-na) Clamorous; speaking and repeating loud words; vociferous; noisy; loud; bawling.

(ma-baa-dah) Lest; that not; for fear that; that you not; dare you not.

(mbad-be-da-nue-ta) Uneasiness; the state of being restless or disturbed by pain, anxiety, or the like; disquieted; perturbed.

(mbad-dal) Instead; in lieu; in the place of; as a substitute or equivalent.

(mbad-qa-na) Announcer; Declarer; one who announces or declares.

(mbad-qanue-ta) Declaration; the act of elucidating; interpretation; (b) restoration.

(mbud-roo-taa) Dispersion; the act of breaking apart and going different ways; separation.

(mbad-ra-na) Disperser; scatterer; one who disperses or scatters; a spendthrift.

(mbah-que-ta) Glittering; sparkling or shining with light; gleaming.

(mbah-ta-na) Perplexing; causing confusion; causing shame; confuting.

(mahb-ta-nue-ta) Confounding; bringing to confusion or perdition.

(ma-hue-ye) Swell; to dilate the dimensions by matter added within.

(mub-boo-ah) Source; that from which anything comes forth, regarded as its cause or origin; first cause.

(mbaz-kha-na) Mocker; one who treats with scorn or contempt; one who derides or ridicules.

(mbaz-kha-nue-ta) Mockery; insulting or contemptuous action or speech; derision; scornful treatment which holds one up to ridicule.

(mbaz-kha-eat) Derisively; in a derisive manner; expressing, or characterized by derision; mockingly; scoffingly.

(mav-kha) Bark; the noise made by one that barks, as a dog.

(mbakh-na-eat) Sophistically; in a sophistical manner; fallacy.

(mbakh-na-na) Investigator; one who investigates or examines.
(mbakh-na-nue-ta) Investigation; the act of investigating; the process of inquiring into or following up; examination.

(mbut-laa-naa) Abolisher; one who abolishes, confutes, or destroys.

(mub-yoo-chy) Bastardize; to bear a child out of wedlock.

(mab-ue-ny) Appearing; being in sight; being in view; visible; (b) to appear; to come in sight.

(mab-ue-ty) V.I. Fast; to abstain from food; to go hungry.

(mbai-na-na) Discerner; one who discerns, considers, or investigates.

(mbai-na-nue-ta) Discernment; the power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; perception.

(mab-yan-ta) Appearance; outward show; outward look; (b) the act of appearing; (c) perception.

(ma-bai-ta) Swelling; the state of being swollen; the act of that which swells.

(mbait-ya-na) Domestic; in the position of a member of a household; living in or near the habitation of man.

(mbait-ya-na) Domesticated; in a confused or perplexed manner; disconcertedly.

(mablagh) Quotient; the result of any process inverse to multiplication; the number resulting from the division of one number by another; Surplus.

(mbalh-ya-na) Stupefying; astounding; amazing.

(mub-loo-ey-taa) Gullet; the tube through which the food passes from the pharynx to the stomach.

(mbalo-too-taa) Tuber; a small rough prominence, or rounded morbid growth in the substance of an organ or in the skin.

(mban-ya-na) Builder; one who builds; founder; one who founds, establishes, and erects.

(mbas-bsa) Dissolute; lacking energy, consistency, or firmness; loose; lax; weak; torn.

(mab-sue-my) V.T. Enjoy; to take pleasure in the possession or experience of; to feel or perceive with pleasure; having pleasure.

(mbass-ya-na) Scorer; one who scorner or expresses extreme contempt; giber; despiser.

(mbass-ya-nue-ta) Scorn; extreme contempt; haughty disregard; negligence.

(mbass-ma-na) Healer; one who heals; a physician; (b) perfumer; one who prepares perfumes.

(mbass-ya-nee-ta) Scorn extreme contempt; haughty disregard; negligence.

(mbass-ya-na) Healer; one who heals; a physician; (b) perfumer; one who prepares perfumes.

(mbuss-raa-noo-taa) Scornful; contemptuous; disdainful; full of scorn or contempt; scorner.

(mbuss-raa-noo-taa) Scorn; disdain; an expression of extreme contempt.

(mbuss-raa-noo-taa) Incarnation; taking on, or being manifested in, a body of flesh.

(mub-edoo-taa) Distance; the space between two objects; remoteness.

(mub-ooye) To cause to want, be liked, or desired; to charm; to please.

(mub-soo-ry) Decrease; lessen; to cause to grow less; to diminish gradually; to grow or make lighter; to abate; to belittle.
Inquiry; a seeking for information by asking questions; investigation.

Diminution; the state of being diminished; deficiency; insufficiency; lessening.

Decreasing; making, or becoming less and less; diminishing; lessening.

Dry; to make dry; to free from water, or moisture of any kind; to render entirely dry.

Recreate; to give fresh life to; giving new life to; to reanimate; to create.

To cause to kneel; causing to bend the knee or knees.

To cause to wed or marry; giving into marriage.

Shine; to emit rays of light; to beam with steady radiance; to be bright by reflection of light; to make to shine.

Drying; the act of making dry; freeing from water, or moisture of any kind.

Abstraction; the act of abstracting; withdrawal; separation; setting apart.

Benediction; the act of blessing; an expression of blessing, prayer, or kind wishes.

Elucidation; the act of making clear or manifest; rendering more intelligible.

Shining; emitting light; glittering; bright.

Shining; emitting or reflecting light; sparkling with light.

Ripeness; the state of being ripe; maturity; having attained full development; ready for reaping; cooking.

Instead; in the place of; in lieu; used as a substitute; instead of.

Compel; to drive or urge with force; to constrain; to oblige; to necessitate, whether by physical or moral force; to cause to do.

To give into marriage, as a father or guardian; to cause to marry.

Compulsion; the act of compelling, or state of being compelled; obligation; necessity; driving or urging by force.

Marrying; giving into marriage; causing to marry.

Bubble; a thin film of liquid inflated with air or gas; a globule of air.

Balloon; a ball, usually of rubber, inflated with gas or air.

Bladder, especially the urinary bladder; a sack.

Urinary bladder; a small bladder; a small bubble.

Indeed; in reality; in truth; in fact; really; in point of fact; as a matter of fact.

Freeze; to become congealed by cold; to be hardened into ice. Water freezes at 32 degrees Fahrenheit, mercury at 40 degrees Fahrenheit below zero; congeal.

Bulwark; a wall-like structure used for defense; a tower.

Freezing; congealing; the act of turning from a liquid into a solid by cold.

Aphreresis; a dropping of a letter or syllable at
beginning or end of a word; abbreviation.

(mgad-pa-nue-ta) Blasphemy; indignity offered to God in words, writing, or signs, as speaking evil of God; cursing or reviling God.

(mag-ha) Dawn; break of the day; the first appearance of light in the morning; daybreak.

(mag-he-ya-nue-ta) Deliverance; the act of delivering, or state of being delivered; the act of freeing; rescue; release; escape.

(magheug-ya-nue-ta) Babbling; uttering inarticulate sounds; whispering; speaking softly.

(maj-vij-na) Mover; a person or thing that causes a motion, or movement.

(maj-vaj-ta) Moving; causing to change posture or place; removal.

(maj-vue-jy) V.T. Move; to change the place of; remove; set in motion.

(mag-vue-ly) Nauseate; to affect with nausea; to cause sickness of the stomach with desire to vomit.

(mug-voo-ry) Enlarge; to make larger; causing to expand; magnify.

(mgheu-ya-nue-ta) Initiation; the act of initiating or introducing.

(mug-vir-raa-naa) Magnifier; one who, or that which magnifies, or in appearance; enlarger; one who exaggerates.

(mug-vur-taa) Magnification; the act of magnifying or making appear larger; exaltation; exaggeration.

(mghue-sha) Magian, from Mage, or Magi, a priestly cast of ancient Media and Persia, probably of Median origin. Their religion was very similar to that of Zoroaster and included belief in the advent of a savior; a magician.

(mghue-shue-ta) Magianism; the doctrine of Magi; fire-worship; magic.

(mghue-sha-ya) Magi-an; a fire-worshiper; a follower of Magi.

(mag-za) Sickle; an agricultural implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang.

(mag-zue-na) Bill-hook; a military weapon consisting of a staff terminating in a hook-shaped blade; a small sickle.

(mag-zue-ry) Implicate; to involve deeply or unfavorably; to bring into intimate or incriminating connection; to involve; to imply; to inform against with the intention of causing injury or damage.

(mgaz-ya) Anchorite; one who renounces the world and lives in seclusion, usually for religious reasons; a recluse.

(mgaz-ue-tya) Anchoretism; the practice or mode of life of an Anchorite; want; lack; barrenness; penury.

(mag-za-ra) Hatchet; ax; a small ax to be used with one hand.

(mag-khe-ka-na) Ludicrous; pertaining to, or characterized by, play or jest; adapted to excite laughter.

(mgakh-ka-nue-ta) Laughter; a movement of the muscles of the face, particularly of the lips, attended by an interrupted expulsion of air from the lungs; a laugh.

(mighey-ghue-ta) Insipidity; the state of being without taste or savor; tastelessness.

(muj-voo-ny) Sprout; to germinate, as a seed; to push out new shoots.

(mjey-la) Occupied; busy; not idle; not at leisure; actively at work.

(mghey-la-nue-ta) Ejection; the act of ejecting or the state of being ejected; throwing forth or out; thrusting out; rejection.
(muj-yun-taa) Sprouting; the act of pushing out new shoots; germination; beginning of vegetation or growth; process of germination.

(mghiss-troos) Magistrate; a person invested with power as a public civil officer; a master; prefect.

(maj-ma) Tray; a shallow receptacle for holding and carrying articles.

(maj-ya) Revealed; uncovered; open to the view; evident; clear; open.

(majl-ya-nue-ta) Uncovering; the act of taking the cover from; to show openly; disclosure; revelation; manifestation.

(maj-maa-ah) Tray; a shallow receptacle used for holding and carrying articles.

(magm-ra-na) Exterminator; one who, or that which, exterminates, drives out, or away; destroyer.

(mag-gan) Gratis; out of favor or kindness; without recompense; for nothing; free.

(magh-naa-tiss) Magnet; a variety of magnetic iron ore having naturally the properties of attracting iron; attractive.

(magn-ya) Couch; a bed or structure for sleep or repose.
(mgan-ue-ta) Censure; the act of blaming or finding fault, or condemning as wrong; reproach.

(mag-na-nue-ta) Descent; moving down; indwelling; abiding.

(mij-jiss) Appeal; desire; an invocation for sympathy or favor.

(mag-sa-nna) Bolt; a sliding catch, or fastening, as for a door; a bar.

(ma-ghiss-ta) Sickle; an implement consisting of a curved metal blade with a handle fitted on a tang, used in cutting grass and weeds.

(mug-elaanoo-ta) Commendation; the act of commending; praise; compliment; deposition.

(mgaa-maan-nna) Nauseating; affecting with nausea; sickening.

(ma-gar) Except; with exclusion of; leaving out; excepting; unless.

(mgar-ga-na) Instigator; one who instigates, entices, or incites.

(mgar-ga-nue-ta) Instigation; the act of goading or urging forward; incitement; inciting; moving to action; enticing.

(mgar-due-ta) Destitution; act of making destitute; causing to be in want; forsaking.

(mgard-ue-ta) Failure; want of success; the state of having failed.

(muj-roo-ye) V.T. Flow; to cause to flow; to cause to move with a continual change of place among the parts, as a fluid.

(muj-roo-my) V.T. Fine; to set a fine on by judgment of a court, specifically as a punishment for a crime.

(maj-rue-py) Skate; to glide; to slide; to move along the surface of any body by slipping, or without walking; to slip; to skid.

(maj-rue-shy) V.T. Defer; to put aside; to postpone to a future time; to delay; to prolong; to extend the duration of; to continue.

(mgar-ya-nue-ta) Instigation; stirring to action.

(muj-rum-ta) Fining; setting a fine on by judgment of a court, as a punishment for a crime.

(mag-ra-nue-ta) Delay; a putting off or deferring; procrastination.

(magras-ta) Mortar; a strong vessel in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle.

(mug-raaita) Razor; a keen-edged cutting instrument used in shaving, especially the face.

(magra-ta) Shovel; a broad scoop or hollow blade, with a handle, used to lift and throw with; a ladle.

(maj-rap-ta) Skating; sliding; act of moving along the surface of by slipping; sliding; gliding.

(mag-shue-ta) Exploration; examination; the act of seeking for or after.

(mad-eue-sh) V.T. Cover; to place covering or coverings over; to add covering to; to cover.

(madaeat) Median; of, or pertaining to, the ancient Media.

(mad-da-ta) Tribute; an annual, sum of money or other valuables, contributed by a subject to a ruler.

(mad-vue-qy) Compare; to examine the character or qualities of, for the purpose of discovering their resemblances or differences; (b) causing the arrest of; (c) to fasten together.

(mud-boo-ye) V.T. Sink; to cause to sink; to cause to submerge in a fluid.
(madb-kha) Alter; a raised structure on which sacrifices are offered or incense burned in the worship of a deity; a table-like construction used in the Christian churches, to celebrate the Holy Eucharist.

(mdeu-qa-na) Adhesive; tenacious, as glutinous substances; sticky.

(mad-vaq-ta) Comparison; the act of comparing; an examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering resemblances or differences; (b) causing the arrest of.

(madv-ra) wilderness; a tract of land uninhabited by human beings; a desert.

(mdub-raa-naa) Supervisor; Leader; a person having authority to precede and direct; a chief; guide.

(mdub-raa-noo-taa) Guidance; the act of guiding; superintendence of a guide; supervision; direction; administration; leadership.

(mdub-raa-ney-taa) Abbess; a female superior or governor of a nunnery or convent of nuns.

(mdah-vue-ta) Gilding; overlaying with gold.

(mdah-na-na) Fattener; that which makes fat; that which makes fleshy or plump with fat.

(mdah-da-eat) Confusedly; in a confused manner; irregularly.

(mdah-deu-ta) Confusion; discomfiture of mind; the state of being disconcerted; loss of self-possession; disturbance; trouble.

(mdah-da-na) Confuser; one who confuses; disturber; troublemaker.

(mdah-da-vy) Keep up; to remain unsubdued or unabated; to continue in action; to keep pace; to keep up with operation, or the like; to continue alongside; not to fall behind;

(mdeut-raa-naa) Pander; a go-between in love affairs; a bawd; a pimp; a procurer or procurress.

(mdue-ya-nue-ta) Affliction; the cause of continued pain of body or mind; reduction to misery.

(mud-doo-raa) Rotten; spoiled; affected with rot; putrid; decayed.

(mud-doo-ry) V.T. Return; to bring, carry, put, or send, back; to restore; (b) convert; to cause to change religion or course.

(mud-doo-ry) Vomit; to throw up the contents of the stomach; puke.

(mdakh-lana) Fearful; inspiring fear or awe; terrifying apprehension or terror; terrible; frightful; dreadful.

(mdakh-la-nue-ta) Fearfulness; the state or quality of being fearful; the inspiring terror; horrifying.

(mdakh-qa-nue-ta) Rejection; the act of rejecting; putting away.

(mad-day) Media; an ancient kingdom in what is now Northwestern Persia, which attained its greatest power in the 6th and 7th centuries B.C. The Medes were nearly related to Persians, and their religion was Magianism.

(md-a-ya) Mede; Median; one of the people of ancient Media.

(mda-ya) V.I. Flee; to run away, as from danger or evil; to hasten off; to escape.

(mdai-ba-raa) Consumption; destroying, as by decomposition, dissipation, or waste; using up; expending.

(mdai-ba-nue-ta) Consumption; destruction by decomposition, dissipation or waste; pining away; wasting away.

(mdue-ly) V.T. Deliver; to aid in the process of childbirth; to cause to give birth.
(mad-ue-ny) Borrow; to receive from another on a pledge or security given for its return or the return of an equivalent; to receive with the expressed intention of returning the identical article.

(mad-ue-shy) V.T. Press; covering heavily, so as to cause pressure upon the body; to add coverings to; to cause to be trampled or trodden.

(mdai-la-na) Servant; any person employed by another, and who is subject to his employer's directions and control; one who serves on compulsion; an attendant.

(ma-deen) Well then; now then; so then; then; now that; therefore,

(mdey-na) City; a corporate town, governed, usually by a mayor, and a board of aldermen, or by a city council consisting of a board of aldermen and a board of councilmen; a large town.

(mdey-na-ya) Civic; of or pertaining to a city; urban; of the city; civil.

(mdey-na-ue-ta) Municipality; a city or town having power of local self-government; a civil government.

(mad-yin-na-na) Borrower; one who borrows; one who receives something from another by way of loan.

(mdey-ta) City; a corporate town; a large town; a municipality.

(mad-yan-ta) Borrowing; the act of obtaining the use of a thing for a time, with the understanding that it is to be returned intact.

(mdai-soo-taa) Delight; a high degree of gratification of mind; a high state of pleasurable feeling.

(mad-dey-qa) Wallet; a bag for carrying about a person; a bag for holding the necessaries for a journey; a travelling bag.
(mad-mue-ye) Liken; to allege, or think, to be like; to represent as like; to compare; to make or cause to be like; to make to resemble.

(mad-mue-khy) V.T. Put to bed; to cause to lie down; to put to sleep.

(mid-dim-ma-ya) Of a thing; belonging to a thing; a being.

(mdam-ya-na) Representative; typical; serving as an instance or example; imitator.

(mdam-ya-na) Imitator; one who follows as a pattern, model, or example; one who likens, or causes to be or become like; one who causes to resemble.

(mdam-ya-nue-ta) Resemblance; quality or state of resembling; likeness; similitude; similarity.

(mad-mai-ta) Likening; the act of thinking to be like; representing as like; resembling; imitating; appearance; comparing.

(madm-kha) Bed; an article of furniture to sleep or take rest in or on; a couch.

(madm-kha-na) Soporific; causing, or tending to cause sleep; narcotic; opiate.

(madm-makh-ta) Putting to bed; causing to lie down; putting to sleep.

(mdum-raa-naa) Marvelous; exciting marvelous; causing wonder; astonishing; wonderful.

(ma-dan) Mine; a pit or excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, and other mineral substances are taken by digging; a subterranean cavity.

(ma-dan) Metal; a heavy lustrous substance capable of being drawn into a fine thread and beaten or hammered into thin plates, or being melted by heat, and of carrying electricity.

(mad-da-nya) Store-room; a room for the storing of supplies or other articles; wine-cellar.

(madn-kha) East; the direction of sunrise; the direction toward the right hand of one facing north.

(mad-nakh gur-baay) Northeast; the point of the direction between the north and east.

(mad-nakh tay-man) Southeast; the direction between south and east.

(madn-kha-ya) Eastern; belonging to, or characteristic of, the East; situated in the east; Oriental.

(mad-sa) The first thread tied to a loom, in weaving; a thread.

(mud-aah) Mind; intellectual or rational power; understanding; reason; wit.

(mud-oo-ye) Announce; make known; denote; to give public notice; to declare.

(mud-eyaa-naa) Announcer; one who announces or makes known.

(mud ai-taa) Announcement; giving public notice; making known; proclamation; notification.

(mdaa-ekhaa-naa) Extinguisher; quencher; anything that puts out a fire.

(mdaa-ekhaa-nue-ta) Quenching; putting out, as fire; extinguishing.

(mud-aanaa) Expert; one taught by use, practice, or experience.

(mud-aanaa-ya) Intellegible; intelligent; of the mind; rational.

(mud-daa-etaa) Notification; announcement; the act of making known.

(mda-que-ta) Aptitude; natural or acquired disposition or capacity for a particular purpose; general fitness; adaptation; readiness in learning; skill.
Clod; a lump or mass, especially of earth, turf, or clay.

Gradually; by degrees; in degrees.

Cylinder; a chamber in an engine in which a piston is impelled by the pressure or expansive force of the working fluid.

Correct; to make or set right; to bring to the standard; to remove the faults or errors of; to regulate; to put in order; to amend.

Comprehension; the capacity of the mind for understanding fully; the power or process of grasping with the intellect; perception.

Observation; the act or practice of observing something prescribed.

Craft; Cunning; slyness; art or skill; dexterity; a psychical aptitude viewed as a natural endowment.

Earthly; an earthly being; a creature of the earth.

School; a place for instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge.

Adjuster; one who settles or arranges; one who brings a thing to a satisfactory state; one who corrects.

Adjustment; bringing a thing or things into proper or exact position or condition; regulation; correction.

Doctrinal hymn; hymn; ode; a song of praise or adoration, especially a religious ode; a sacred lyric; a song of praise used in religious service; (b) a commentary; exposition.

Training; the act of drilling, instructing, or exercising; drill; skill.

Trainee; one who trains; an instructor; a school-master; a teacher; one who debates, or disputes.

School; a place for instruction in any branch or branches of learning or knowledge.

Earth; the softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe.

Pestle; an implement for pounding or breaking substances in a mortar.

Succor; help; aid; assistance; assistance that delivers from difficulty or distress.

Boil; to agitate water over a flame; to cook by boiling; to cook.

Gaudily; in a gaudy or showy manner; ostentatiously.

Syllable; a sound formed by several letters taken together; forming a syllable.

Syllabification; forming or dividing into syllables; addition of a vowel.

Fence; an inclosure about a space; hedge.

Islamism; the faith, doctrines, or religious system, of the Mohammedans.

Musselman; a Moslem; Mohammedan.

Leader; a person that goes before to guide or show the way; a guide; director.
(mahv-ya-na) Inventor; one who invents, one who contrives something new; a creator; one who brings into being.

(mahv-ya-nue-ta) Invention; devising or constructing that which has not before existed; creation.

(mhume-na) Faithful; full of faith; true and constant in affection or allegiance to a person or persons to whom one is bound by a tie of love, gratitude, or honor; a believer.

(mhume-nue-ta) Faithfulness; the state or quality of being faithful; honesty; truthfulness.

(mheu-nue-ta) Discretion; the faculty of discerning; wise conduct; understanding; intelligence.

(mheu-na-nue-ta) Intelligence; understanding.

(mheu-re-sha) N. Morn; the first part of the day; morning.

(mhaim-na) Believer; one who believes, especially in Christianity; a Christian; a believer in Christ.

(mhaiym-ne-nan) We believe; Nicene Creed; a summary of Christian faith, compiled and adopted by the council of Nicaea, A.D.325, and approved by the second ecumenical council, held at Constantinople (now Istanbul) in 381 A.D.

(mheynaa) Pretext; that which is assumed as a means of concealing the true purpose or condition; ostensible motive put forward as a cloak or cover for the real reason or power; discernment.

(mahk-na) Machine; a contrivance of a mechanical sort; the work of human hands; an engine.

(ma-hul) State; a government not monarchical; a sovereign state.

(mih-lan-kue-ley-qa) Melancholy; depression of spirits; gloomy state or mood; a pensive meditation or sadness.

(mah-la-na) Derider; one who derides; mocker; one who laughs at with contempt.

(mah-la-na-eat) Derisively; in a derisive manner; mockingly.

(mah-la-nue-ta) Derision; the act of deriding; mockery; scornful or contemptuous treatment which holds one up to ridicule.

(mah-mad) Praiseworthy; worthy of applause or praise; laudable; commendable.

(mah-madan-da-ya) Mohammedan; of or pertaining to Mohammed, or the religion and institutions founded by Mohammed.

(muh-moo-zaa) Spur; a sharp spine on the legs of certain birds; a pointed implement secured to the heel of a horseman, to urge the horse by its pressure.

(mahm-ya-na) Careless; free from care; having no concern or interest; not taking ordinary or proper care; negligent; unmindful; heedless.

(mahm-ya-na-eat) Carelessly; in a careless manner; negligently.

(mahm-ya-nue-ta) Carelessness; the state of being careless; negligence; heedlessness; unmindfulness.

(maa-haa-naa) Pretext; that which is assumed as a means of concealing the true purpose or condition; ostensible motive put forward as a cloak or cover for the real reason or
motive; pretense.

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(maha-ya)} \quad \text{Agreeable;} \\
&\text{pleasing to the mind or sense; grateful.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mahn-ya-na)} \quad \text{Pleasant;} \\
&\text{that which gives pleasure; pleasing; having, or characterized by, pleasing manners; useful; profitable.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mahp-ka-nue-ta)} \quad \text{a turning away; the act of averting; rejection.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mah-sule)} \quad \text{Crop; the product of the field; that which is cropped, or gathered from a single field, in a single season, or part of a season; harvest.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mah-ra)} \quad \text{Dowry; marriage dowry; a marriage gift from the bridegroom to the bride; (b) injurious; molesting.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mah-ra-nue-ta)} \quad \text{Molestation; annoyance; disturbance; hostile pestering.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mih-too-dos)} \quad \text{Method; orderly procedure or arrangement; a plan or design; stratagem.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mue?)} \quad \text{What? what is it? An interrogative pronoun, referring to the identity of a thing in question.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(ma-vaa-jib)} \quad \text{Salary; the recompense or consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services; wages.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(meuv-da-na)} \quad \text{Destructive; pernicious; causing destruction; tending to bring about ruin, death, or devastation; ruinous; fatal.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(meuv-da-nue-ta)} \quad \text{Destruction; ruin; a tearing down; a bringing to naught; devastation.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(moo-baa-shir)} \quad \text{Commissioner; a person who has received a commission to perform some office for those employing him; a procurator.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(meub-sha-nue-ta)} \quad \text{Desiccation; the act of desiccating; drying up; depriving of moisture; preservation by drying.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mue-ja)} \quad \text{Steer; a young male of the ox kind; a young male bovine.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(moo-ghaa-raa)} \quad \text{Cavern; a subterranean hollow; an underground cavity; a cave; grotto; den.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(moo-ghub-baa)} \quad \text{Pasteboard; a stiff material made by pasting several sheets of paper one upon another; cardboard; carton.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mooj-yin-naa)} \quad \text{Sprouting; having put forth shoots; having bloomed.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(meug-ya-nue-ta)} \quad \text{Expulsion; the act of expelling, or state of being expelled; a driving or forcing out.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mughe-la)} \quad \text{Pus; the yellowish white creamy matter produced by suppuration.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mueg-la-ya)} \quad \text{Mongol; one of the native race of Mongolia, who are mostly nomadic tent dwellers, and by occupation herdsmen; Tartar; Hun.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(muej-rey)} \quad \text{Desk; a case with sloping or flat top for the use of writers, or as a container.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(moe-daa)} \quad \text{Bowl; a large concave vessel, usually hemispherical, used to hold liquids; platter; a large, deep dish; a large platter.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mude-da-ey)} \quad \text{Rival; one or two or more striving to reach or obtain that which only one can possess; a competitor.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mude-da-ey-ue-ta)} \quad \text{Rivalry; the state of being a rival.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(meu-due-ye)} \quad \text{V.I. Confess; to make a confession; to disclose sins or faults.}
\end{align*}\]

\[\begin{align*}
&\text{(mue-da-khil)} \quad \text{Income; the gain which proceeds from labor, business, property or capital; the yearly receipts of a person or company; that which comes in.}
\end{align*}\]
What; an interrogative word referring to the nature of an object or matter in question; what is it; what did you say.

Modius; peck; the fourth part of a bushel; a dry measure of eight quarts.

Confessor; one who confesses; one who acknowledges a fault, at the risk of suffering.

Confessedly; by confession; admittedly.

Confession; the act of confessing; avowal in a matter pertaining to one's self; admission or concession.

Notified; announced; informed; told.

Announcer; one who announces or makes known; didactic.

Introduction; the act of introducing, or bringing to notice; preface; that part of the book which introduces the main part or subject.

Acquaintance; having intimate knowledge; knowledge.

Present; anything presented or given; a gift; a donation.

Hedge; a thicket of thorn bushes planted as a fence or boundary; a fence; barrier.

Seal; an impression made on wax, or other tenacious material capable of being impressed; an image; figure.

Respite; a temporary intermission of labor, or of any process or operation; interval of rest; leisure; delay; truce.

Bailiff; a deputy, appointed to make arrests, collect fines, serve warrants, etc.; catchpoll.

Layer; one thickness, or fold, laid over or under an other, as in building a wall; a section.

Mohurrum; a Mohammedan festival in memory of Hassan and Housain, the nephews of the prophet Mohammed.

Salary; a consideration paid, or stipulated to be paid, to a person at regular intervals for services.

Proved; ascertained by an experiment or standard.

Spare; a refrain or withholding from; refrain; holding back; restraining; checking.

Blending; mixing or mingling together; mixture; constituent.

Temperature; the condition with respect to cold or heat, as indicated by sensation produced, or by the thermometer; compound.

Inflated; distended, as with air; filled with air or gas.

Bill; the beak or nib of a bird; a horny sheath covering the jaws of birds.

Musician; one skilled in the art or science of music; a professional singer or musical performer.

Music; any art over which the Muses presided; a tone or tones having the features of rhythm or melody.

Orbit; the path described by a heavenly body in its revolution around another body; sphere; globe; zone; one of the poles.

Lender; one who lends, or allows the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same;
one who lends on interest.

(muez-pa-nue-ta) Lending; the act of allowing the custody and use of temporarily; money lending.

(mue-kha) Brain; In vertebrate animals, the large mass of nerve tissue inclosed in the skull in which the anterior end of the spinal cord ends. The brain consists of gray matter made up largely of nerve cells, and the white matter made up chiefly of nerve fibers arising from the nerve cells of the brain, or reaching it from other parts of the body. In man the largest of the parts of the brain is the Cerebrum, consisting of two hemispheres, and have an external layer or Cortex of gray matter. The brain is the center of nerve system.

(mue-kha) Brain; the highly vascular, soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; it is of two varieties, yellow and red. The yellow is found in the cavities of long bones, and contains about 95 per cent of fat. Red marrow, which is found in the cancellous tissue of various bones, contains little fat and is believed to be the place where the red blood cells are formed.

(mue-khib-ba) Beloved; one greatly loved; one regarded with great affection.

(mue-khab-na) Pity; shame; feeling of sorrow or compassion for the loss of anything.

(meukh-da-nue-ta) Firing; setting on fire; conflagration; kindling.

(mue-kha-ya) Cerebral; of, or pertaining to the brain; pertaining to the hemispheres of the brain.

(mukhe-kim) Firm; fixed; closely compressed; compact; solid; hard.

(meukh-la-nue-ta) Exhaustion; the state of being exhausted; weakness; feebleness.

(mue-kha-na) Brainy; acute or vigorous in mind; possessing a great brain; marrowy; full of marrow.

(mookh-rija) Expense; that which is expended, laid out, or consumed; cost; outlay.

(mokhe-roo-ta) Delay; a putting off or deferring; lingering; postponement; detention.

(mookh-rija) Acursed; under a ban; excommunicated; put out of communion; cut off, or shut out, from communion with the church, by an ecclesiastical sentence; banished.

(mukhe-ta) Brain; the soft whitish convoluted mass occupying the cranium of a vertebrate; skull.

(moe-ta) Tottering; rocking; shaking; having lost stability; trembling; staggering; leaning over.

(moy-daa) Clown; professional jester; a fool or buffoon in a play.

(mue-ya-qa) Derision; mockery; scornful or contemptuous treatment which holds one up to ridicule.

(muche-chaa) Fist; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; closed hand.

(meu-ka) A weight used in some parts of Persia, equalling about 320 pounds.

(mue-ka-kha) Humiliation; abasement of one's pride; submission.

(muche-chaa) Fist; the hand with the fingers doubled into palm.

(mooch-mich-chaa) Wilted; having lost freshness and become flaccid; languished; soft; mollified; having become tender, as overripe fruit.

(mook-mil-laa) Perfected; having been given all the properties necessa-
ry or needed; accomplished; completed.

(muke-ra) Mass; the form of matter cohering together so as to make one; a lump; swelling.

(mue-la) Mule; a hybrid between the horse and the ass.

(mue-la) Barn; a covered building used chiefly for storing hay and other feed for cattle and other animals.

(meu-la-da) Parturition; the act of bringing forth young; the act of giving birth.

(meul-da-na) Progenitor; an ancestor in the direct line; a forefather.

(meul-da-nue-ta) Procreation; begetting; generation.

(mule-hey-ya) Inflamed; set on fire; being in flames.

(moo-loo) Moly; a fabulous herb, of occult power, having a black root and white blossom; a wild garlic.

(mue-la-yay) Fulfillment; the act of fulfilling; completion; filling up.

(mue-ley-sa) Hermaphrodite; an individual having both male and female reproductive organs; a pander.

(mulke) Property; that to which a person has legal title; an estate whether in lands, goods, money, or intangible rights; domain.

(muel-ka-na) Mallow; a plant of the genus Malva; the common wild mallow.

(muel-ka-na) Promise; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made the right to expect the performance of a specified act.

(mool-taa-zim) Contractor of the revenue.

(muel-me) Blemish; any mark that diminishes beauty; a spot; speck; stain.

(moe-moo-ye) V.I. Mew; to utter a cry sounding like mew, as a cat.

(meu-mue-ye) Swear; to take an oath; to utter or affirm with a solemn appeal to a divine being for the truth of the declaration; to vow; to put to an oath; to bind by an oath; to administer an oath to; to appeal by oath.

(meum-ya-na) Swearer; one who swears; one who calls God to witness for the truth of his declaration; one who administers an oath.

(meum-ya-nue-ta) Swearing; exorcism; adjuration or conjuration of evil spirits.

(meum-ye-ta) Mummy; a body of human being treated with preservatives after the manner of ancient Egyptians; well preserved body.

(meum-ye-ta) Oath; a solemn appeal to God for the truth of an affirmation, or in witness of the inviolability of a promise; an adjuration.

(meum-mai-ta) Swearing; the act of uttering a solemn appeal to God for the truth of a declaration; taking an oath.

(moe-mai-ta) Mewing; the act of crying like a cat, or imitating one.

(mume-kin) Possible; capable of being, becoming, or coming to pass; capable of happening or taking place.

(mume-ke-nue-ta) Possibility; quality or state of being possible; that which is possible; a thing that may or may not happen; a contingent interest.

(mume-ta-na) Faulty; defective; wanting in something; incomplete; imperfect; deficient; damaged.

(mume-ta-nue-ta) Faultiness; defectiveness; infirmity.

(mue-ney) Ascetic; rigid in self-denial; characterized by severe abstinence.

(moo-ney-taa) Money; metal, coined and issued by the recognized authority as a medium of exchange; coin.

(miss-yeu) Monsieur; the common title of civility in France, in speaking to, or of, a man; my lord.

(moo-naa-ah) Advent; arrival; coming; any important arrival; approach.

(mue-sey-que-ra) Musician; one skilled in the art or science of music.

(mue-sey-gey) Music; a tone or tones having any or all of the features of rhythm, or melody; the art of expressive combination of tones.

(mue-sar-dy) The name of the first Sunday of summer, the seventh Sunday after Pentecost.

(moe-eyaa-raa) Germinative; having power to grow or develop.

(moe-eya-nue-ta) Germination; beginning of vegetation or growth; beginning of growth of a spore.

(moe-ey-tnaa) Germination; the process of germinating.

(meu-eta-bar) Honorable; worthy of honor; noble; respectable in quality; illustrious; accredited.

(moop-taa) Archmage; the chief Magi; chief priest of the order of Magi.

(meup-ya-na) Evanescent; tending to vanish like vapor; vanishing; fleeting.

(meup-ya-nue-ta) Eevanescence; the process of vanishing away; failure.

(meup-ta) Foreskin; the fold of skin which covers the glans of the penis.

(mupht-khore) Parasite; one who eats at the table of another, repaying him with flattery or buffoonery; a hanger-on.

(mue-sey-bat) Calamity; a state of deep distress or misfortune, produced by some adverse circumstance or event; misery; disaster.

(mue-qa) Slipper; a kind of light shoe which may be slipped on with ease; a shoe.

(mue-qab-bil) Opposite; set over against that which is at the other end or side; vis-a-vis.

(mueq-due-sey) Saint; one sanctified by Divine Grace.

(mueq-ad-dim) Former; preceding in order of time; antecedent; previous.

(mueq-da-ma) Preface; something written as introductory to a book, or the like; something spoken as introductory to a discourse.

(mue-qa-yad) Diligent; perseveringly attentive; steady and earnest in application to a subject or pursuit; assiduous; alert.

(mue-qay-yam) Accredited; Invested with credit or authority; sanctioned; permanent; firm; solid.

(mue-qass-sir) Condemned; pronounced to be wrong, guilty, or worthless; sentenced to punishment.

(mooq-raa) Yolk; the yellow mass of food material surrounded by the white in the egg.

(mooq-raa-rur) Consistent; permanent; standing firm; durable.

(moo-raa) Myrrh; a yellowish brown aromatic gum resin with a bitter, and slightly pungent taste.

(more-baa) Magnificat; the song of the virgin
Mary; a song of praise.

(mue - rab - ba) Jam; a thick preserve made of fruit boiled with sugar and water; jelly.

(moor - buh) Square; a figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

(moo - rud) Purpose; that which one sets before himself as an object to be attained; design; intention.

(mure-da) Conium; the poison hemlock, it has ovate fruit with prominent wavy ribs and no oil tubes.

(mure-din) Harmel; a rutaceous herb, and its strong-scented seeds yield harmaline, and are used as a vermifuge.

(moor - dur) Foul; exceedingly offensive to the senses; very ill-smelling and ill-looking; polluted; filthy; defiled; loathsome; dead.

(moor-dir-raa) Befouled; polluted defiled; (b) deceased; dead; lately dead, especially said of herbivorous domestic animals, as cattle, etc.

(moor-daa-roo-taa) Foulness; quality or state of being foul; that which is foul, or which defiles; that which is exceedingly offensive to the senses; filthiness; pollution.

(mure-da-shur) Verdigris; a greenish blue poisonous pigment; (b) useless.

(moo - roon) Unguent; a salve or lubricant for sores, burns, or the like; an ointment; perfume.

(muerz-ta - nue-ta) Malevolence; evil disposition toward another; inclination to injure others.

(mue - ra - khash) Furlough; leave of absence; leave; vacation.

(moor - maa) Heightened; made high or higher; elevated; raised; exalted. (moor- maa-raa) Provocation; cause of resentment; the act of arousing or moving; bitterness; rage.

(moor - ney - taa) Pastoral staff; a spear, used as a scepter.

(mue-ra-sa) Maceration; the act or process of macerating; making lean; causing to waste away; oppression.

(mue-ra-qa) Scouring; rubbing hard, especially with something rough, for the purpose of cleansing; making clean by friction; cleansing.

(moo - rut) Marah; the first halting place of the Israelites after passing through the Red Sea and entering the wilderness.

(more-taa-naa) Bequether; one who leaves an inheritance.

(meu-sha) Groping; feeling; with the hands; attempting to find something in the dark.

(mue - shy) Moses; the Hebrew prophet and lawgiver who led the Israelites out of Egypt and through the wilderness to Canaan.

(mue-sha-kha) Measuring; finding the dimensions of.

(mue-sha-ya) Mosaic; of or pertaining to Moses, the leader of Israelites.

(mue-shak) Musk; a substance obtained from a sac, situated under the skin of the abdomen of the male musk deer, it has slightly bitter taste and a powerful odor.

(muchе - kha) Found; having come upon by seeking or by effort.

(mue-sham-mir) Unproductive; not producing; barren; desolate; desolate of inhabitants; deserted.

(moo-shum-maa) India rubber; a tough, elastic substance, obtained from the milky juice of various tropical
plants. It is not soluble in water or alcohol; wax-cloth; cerecloth. (mushe-ra) Mass; a quantity of matter cohering together so as to make one; lump; a mass of indefinite or irregular shape.

(mushe-ta) Fist; the hand with the fingers doubled into the palm; a stroke with the fist.

(mushe-ty mkhai-ta) Boxing; the act of fighting with the fists.

(mushe-tab-ba) Ambiguous; doubtful; uncertain; dubious; unsettled; indistinct indeterminate; deceived.

(mushe-tuke) Cigarette holder; a cigar or cigarette tube.

(mushe-taq) Eager; excited by the desire in the pursuit of any object; ardent to pursue, perform, or obtain; keenly desirous.

(mushe-ta-que-ta) Eagerness; ardor; fervor; anxiety.

(mushe-ta-rey) Customer; one who regularly makes purchases of, or has business dealings with, a tradesman or a business house; (b) desirous; willing and ready; anxious; eager.

(meu-ta) Death; the cessation of all vital functions without possibility of resuscitation; act of dying.

(mute-va) Placed; put in a particular spot or place; settled; located; put; set.

(meut-va) Sitting; the actual presence or meeting of any body of persons in their seats with authority to transact business; session; congress; settlement; habitation.

(mue-tar-jim) Dragonman; an interpreter; a translator.

(moot-roo-taa) Utility; the state or quality of being suitable for use; usefulness; profitableness.

(mote-raa-naa) Useful; full of use; having power to produce good; serviceable for any object; profitable; advantageous.

(ma-za) Relish; that which is used to impart a flavor; something taken with food or drink to make it more palatable.

(muz-zy) Lukewarm water; moderately warm; neither hot nor cold; tepid.

(muz-boo-ty) Prove; to establish by argument, testimony, or other evidence.

(muz-but-taa) Proving; establishing the validity of by an experiment or by a standard; proof.

(mzab-na-na) Vender; a seller; one who sells; a vending machine.

(mza-gha) V.T. Mix; to cause an interpenetration of the parts of; to unite or blend into one mass or compound; to mingle; blend.

(muz-zy) Lukewarm water; moderately warm; not cold nor hot.

(mzagh-ta) Mixing; the act of mingling or blending; causing to unite.

(miz-dab-na-na) Saleable; capable of being sold; fit to be sold.

(miz-dad-qa-nue-ta) Justification; execution of justice; act of justifying, or state of being justified; absolution; vindication.

(miz-duh-raa-noo-ta) Admonition; gentle or friendly reproof or warning; counseling against a fault.

(miz-deu-ga-na) Generative; having the power, or function, of generating; propagating; marriageable; capable or worthy of being paired or united.

(miz-deuz-ya-na) Arrogant; making exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; boasting.
(muz-doo-ye) Frighten; to disturb with fear; to throw into a state of alarm or fear; to terrify; to scare.

(miz-dak-ya-na) Conquerable; capable of being conquered.

(miz-dak-ya-nue-ta) Defeat; the state of being conquered; overthrow.

(miz-dal-la-nue-ta) Luxury; a free indulgence in anything expensive which gratifies the tastes; anything which pleases the senses, and is also costly, or difficult to obtain.

(miz-du-ez-aanaa) Wavering; moving to and from; unsettled; unstable.

(miz-du-ez-aa-noo-taa) Instability; want of firmness or steadiness.

(muz-dai-taa) Frightening; scaring; causing fright or alarm.

(mzad-qa-na) Justifier; one that justifies; one who vindicates, defends, or absolves.

(mzad-qa-nue-ta) Acquittal; justification; discharging from obligation.

(miz-daq-pa-nue-ta) Bristling; rising or standing stiff or erect; standing up on end.

(miz-dark-la-nue-ta) Swaggering; walking with a conceited swing or strut; walking and acting pompously; ostentation.

(mzut-maa-naa) Accuser; one who accuses; a fault-finder.

(mzey-da) Bag; a sack or pouch used for holding anything; pouch.

(maz-yid-da-na) Multiplier; one that multiplies or increases in number; the number by which another number is multiplied.

(maz-ue-dy) Multiply; to increase in number; to make more numerous; to take by addition a certain number a certain number of times.

(maz-ue-py) V.T. Lend; to allow the custody and use of, on condition of the return of the same; to let, for hire or compensation.

(maz-ue-ry) V.I. Swell; to cause to increase the size or bulk of; to cause to rise
or dilate.

Retainer; one who is retained or kept in service; an attendant.

Equipment; whatever is used in equipping; armor.

Quavering; trembling; vibrating; moving; (b) confusion.

Forger; one who forges; one who makes or imitates falsely.

Station; social standing or condition of life; state; rank.

Brightness; brilliance; luster; splendor.

Brief; short; short in duration or space; curtailed; failing; poor.

Briefness; brevity; shortness of duration or time.

Lasciviousness; lustfulness; lewdness.

Lucid; bright; shining; resplendent;lucent; ornamented.

one of the hymns collected into one book of the Old Testament; the book of the Old Testament made up of such hymns; a sacred song or poem.

Causing, or making to sing; to blow a musical organ.

Injury; damage or hurt done to or suffered by a person or thing; harm.

appointed; invited; bid; the act of one who bids something.

Psalmist; a writer and singer of sacred songs; a singer.

Psalmody; act, or practice of singing psalms or sacred songs in worship.

Medicago; a large cloverlike herb, having pinnately trifoliate leaves, heads of yellow flowers, and twisted pods.

Trotting; shaking, or trembling or losing stability, so as to threaten a fall.

Praying in a loud voice.

Rugged; having a rough uneven surface; not smooth; irregular.

Squirt; to drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow orifice; to spatter; to sprinkle.

Injury; damage or hurt done to or suffered by a person or thing; harm.

A cushion upon which dough is spread, and inserted into the oven.

Arable; the land fit for, or cultivated by, plowing or tillage; farming land.

A cushion pin; a cylindrical piece of wood with which dough is rolled out.

Hair; a slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal; the filaments which form the coat of mammals. They are outgrowths of epidermis only, containing neither blood vessels nor nerves, and are composed of horny substance. Only the lower part of the root of hair lives and grows, pushing out by its growth the part already formed.

Hairy; having or covered with hair; rough with hair.

Hairiness; the state of being hairy.

Strike; to hit with some force, either with the hand or some instrument; to
beat; smite; defeat.

(mkha be-uy-naa) V.T. To cast an evil eye upon;—according to an ancient and still persistent superstition, an eye which inflicts blight or injury by merely looking upon a person, or by making a remark, although favorable to the victim to be.

(mkha mish-kha) Flat-ter; to treat with praise or blandishments; to gratify or attempt to gratify the vanity of, by artful and interested commendation; to cajole.

(mkha khut-bir-ka) Subjugate; to bring under the yoke of power; to make subservient; to overcome.

(mkha khute-kha) Instigate; goad or urge forward; to set on; to encourage; to incite.

(mkha vue-ye) V.T Dark-en; to make dark or darker; to deprive of light; obscure.

(mukh-boo-ry) V.T. Warn; to give notice, information, or intimation to beforehand; to notify in advance; to inform.

(mkhav-khue-ta) Compound; composed of, or produced by the union of several elements or parts; a mixture.

(mkhav-lue-ta) Sodomy; carnal copulation in an unnatural manner; the state of sinfulness natural to unregenerate man; depravity.

(makh-khib-ba-na) Lover; one who loves; one who has feeling of strong personal attachment induced by that which delights.

(mkhab-nih) Alas; an exclamation; expressive of sorrow or pity.

(makh-ba-nue-ta) Love; a feeling of a strong personal attachment induced by that which delights or commands admiration, or by ties of kinship; affection fondness; liking; loving.

(mukh-bur-taa) Warning; previous notice or intimation of the consequences of a course of conduct; announcement; giving public notice; proclamation.

(makh-khab-ta) Loving; feeling love; having love for; manifesting love for; liking; desiring earnestly.

(mkhag-ya-na) Feastal; of, or pertaining to, a feast; of a joyous nature.

(mikh-da) Immediately; at once; without interval of time; without delay.

(mkhda-dy) Together; with each other; in company with respect to place or time; in conjunction.

(mukh-doo-ry) Translate; to render into another language.

(mukh-doo-ry) Divert; to turn aside from or to; to turn off from; to turn; to revolve; to sway; to cause to walk; to take out for a walk.

(makhd-ya-na) Cheerer; one that cheers, gladdens, or comforts.

(makhd-ya-ta) Cheering; act of causing to rejoice; gladdening; making cheerful or happy.

(mkhud-raa-noo-taa) Gyration; the act of turning or whirling, as around a fixed center; a circular or spiral motion; turning around.

(mkhad-ta-na) Restorer; one who restores; one who brings back to original state; one who renews.

(makh-va) Blow; a forcible stroke with the hand, fist, or blunt instrument; an assault; (b) balustrade.

(mukh-woo-ry) Whiten; to make white or whiter, in any way.

(maa-khoo-taa) Rheum; a watery discharge from the mucus membrane, especially from the eyes or nose; phlegm.

(ma-khue-ya) Striker; one who, or that which,
strikes, said especially of an untamed bull, etc.

(makh-khue-ye) Revive; to restore to life or consciousness; to raise from languor; to recover from a state of disuse.

(mkheu-ya-na) Demonstrative, GRAM.; serving to designate or point out the thing referred to or intended; an informer; an index.

(mkhule-ta) Sieve; a utensil with meshes through which the finer particles of a pulverized substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles.

(ma-khue-my) V.T. Heat; to make hot; to apply heat to; to cause to grow warm.

(mukh-vir-ra-naa) Whitner; one who, or that which makes white or whiter; a fuller; painter.

(mukh-vur-taa) Whitening; the process of making white.

(mkheu-ta) Plague; that which smites or troubles; a blow; any effective evil; a stroke.

(makh-zue-ye) Show; to exhibit or present to view; to place in sight; to demonstrate; to uncover.

(makh-ze-ya-na) Show; the act of exhibiting or presenting to view.

(makh-zai-ta) Showing; the act of exhibiting or presenting to view.

(makh-zait khai-la) Emphasis; suggestive use of language; a particular stress of utterance given to one or more words or syllables whose significance the speaker wishes to make prominent.

(makh-ze-y-ta) Mirror; a looking-glass; (b) an example.

(mkhaz-que-ta) Girding; the act of one that girds; being prepared; readiness.

(mkha-ya) V.T. Strike; to touch or hit with some force, either with the hand or some instrument; to beat.

(mkhai-vue-ta) Condemnation; the act of condemning, or pronouncing to be wrong; reprobation.

(mkhey-la) Weak; lacking physical strength; feeble; infirm; lean; lank.

(mkhey-lue-ta) Weakness; want of strength or firmness; feebleness.

(mkhey-ya-na) Striker; one who strikes or beats; a conqueror.

(mkhey-ya-na dmish-kha) Flatterer; one who flatters; one who uses flattery or insincere praise.

(makh-khe-ya-na) Vivifier; reviver; one who restores life.

(mkhai-na) Kinsman; a man of the same family; one related by blood.

(makh-khe-ya-nue-ta) Vivification; the act of vivifying; restoration of life; revival.

(mkhai-saa-naa) Styptic; having the quality of restraining hemorrhage when applied to the bleeding part.

(mkhai-ta) Weaken; to become weak or weaker; to lose strength, spirit, or determination; to become feeble.

(mukh-loo-ty) Seducer; to lead aside or astray, especially from the path of rectitude or duty; to corrupt; to cause an error or a mistake.

(mukh-loo-ye) Sweeten; to make sweet or pleasant to the senses; to make grateful to the mind or feelings.

(mukh-loo-ye) Forgive; to cease to feel resentment against, because of the wrong committed; pardon; to ab-
solve from the consequences of a fault.

(mukh-loo-my) Thicken; to make thick or thicker; to cause to become thick or stout.

(mukh-loo-eye) V.T. Present; to lay or put before a person for acceptance; to hand or pass over.

(makh-lue-py) V.T. Interchange; to put one in the place of the other; to give and take mutually.

(makh-luqe) Crowd; a large number of persons congregated into a close body, and usually without order; throng; mob; a gathering.

(mkhul-khlaa) Lax; not tense, firm, or rigid; loose; slack; relaxed.

(mkhulkh-laa-naa) Erosive; that which erodes, or eats away; dissolvent.

(mukhl-taa-naa) Seducer; one who seduces; one who induces a woman to surrender her chastity; one who causes mistakes.

(mukhl-yaa-naa) Sweetener; one that makes sweet or sweeter; (b) one who forgives or pardons.

(mukh-lai-taa) Sweetening; making or causing to be sweet; (b) forgiving; pardoning.

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(mukhl-yaa-naa) Sweetener; one that makes sweet or sweeter; (b) one who forgives or pardons.

(mukhl-taa) Forgiveness; the act of forgiving; disposition to pardon.

(mukh-lai-taa) Apologize; to make acknowledgement of some fault or offense with expression of regret for it by way of amends; to ask for the forgiveness of; to make an apology.

(mukhl-taa) Apology; an acknowledgment intended as an atonement for some improper remark or act; an expression of regret.

(mkhul-ma-na) Clout; a patch of cloth, especially a wet one, and used in cleaning dishes with; a dish-rag.

(me-khil-ta) Sieve; a utensil with meshes through which finer particles of pulverized substance are passed to separate them from the coarser particles.

(makh-mue-khy) Sniff about; to sniff in order to examine, said of dogs, horses, and other animals; to sniff.

(makh-mue-ly) Keep waiting; making or causing to wait; defer; postpone.

(mukh-moo-sy) V.T. Sour; to cause to become sour; make sour; to become sour; to have sour stomach; to turn acid.

(mukhl-moo-sy rang) Frown; to contract the brow, as in displeasure or sternness; to put on a grim or surly look; to manifest disapproval by the countenance.

(makh-mue-ry) V.T. Stink; to cause to stink; affecting or causing a stink.

(makh-ma-nue-ta) Incandescence; the glowing of a body due to its high temperature.

(mkham-sna-na) Constant; that which is not subject to change; steadfast.

(makh-mar) Velvet; a silk fabric having a short close nap or erect threads forming a soft pile; plush.

(makh-nue-ye) V.I. Long; to feel a strong desire or craving; wishing for something with eagerness or yearning; to long for; to miss.

(makh-nue-qy) V.T. Hang; causing to be hung; causing to be put to death by suspending from a gallows, or the like, without support from below; drown; choke.
Noose; a loop with a running knot, as in a hangman's halter which gets tighter the more it is drawn; a strangler.

Longing; feeling a strong desire or craving; wishing for something with eagerness or yearning; an eager desire; miss; feeling the want of.

Taunter; one who reproaches with severe or insulting words.

Lessen; to make less; to reduce; to make smaller or fewer; to decrease; diminish.

Absolving; setting free, or releasing, as from some obligation, debt, or from the consequences of guilt or sin; propitiation; pardoning.

Propitiation; the act of making propitious; atonement, or atoning sacrifice; that which appeases the divine justice and conciliates the divine favor.

Loin; that part of human being or quadruped which extends on either side of the spinal column between the hipbone and the false ribs: the privy part.

Disadvantage; unfavorable quality, condition, or the like; that which causes loss or injury.

Reducing; making less; reducing; decreasing; diminishing; lowering.

Overturn; to turn over; to turn upside down, or the wrong-side up.

V.T. Brood; to cause to sit on, or incubate eggs; to make to sit on and cover eggs, as a fowl, for hatching them; to roost; to cause to sit quietly, as if brooding.
lay out money; causing to put in use or be spent.
(makh-rue-khy) Singe; to burn superficially; to burn the outside of; to remove the nap of a cloth, by passing it rapidly over a flame.
(mukh-roo-my) V.T. to burn superficially; to burn the outside of; to remove the nap of a cloth, by passing it rapidly over a flame.
(makh-rue-py) Sharp-en; to make sharp or sharper; to give a keen edge or fine point to.
(mukh-raq-ta) Sinking; causing to sink or fall to the bottom of water.
(makh-shav-ta) Making think; causing to believe or think.
(makh-shue-vy) To cause to think; making believe; causing a thought.
(makh-shue-khy) To deem worthy; to deem deserving of honor, praise, or the like; estimate.
(makh-shue-la) Raging of the sea; surging of the waves; tempest; (b) pestle.
(makh-shushe) unsound; insecure; not healthy or whole; not solid or firm; not valid or true.
(makh-shue-ta) Passion; a suffering or enduring of imposed or inflicted pain; feeling.
(makh-sha-nue-ta) Suffering; the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; a pain endured; infliction of sorrow.
(mkhat-ra) Tender; immature; feeble from immaturity; young.
(mtaa) Arrive; to reach a point by progressive motion; to reach.
(mtaa) V.I. Ripen; to grow ripe; to come to perfection or a state of fitness for use; to get ripe; cook.
(mita) V.I. Mature; to advance toward maturity; to become ripe.
(maa-ty) To belong; to belong to, as a correspondence addressed to a person.
(mut-te-vaa-naa) Benefactor; one who confers a benefaction, or doing good.
(mut-te-vaa-noo-taa) Beneficence; the desire or practice of doing good; active goodness; kindness.
(mut-too-ty) Causing to play; making to take an active part in a game.
(mtaa lga-na) To have patience exhausted; to be driven to extremities.
(me-tul-loon) Mine; a subterranean cavity; an excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, or other mineral substances are taken by digging.
(maa-tiv) How; in what manner; a word chiefly used to introduce questions, direct or indirect.
(mut va-nue-ta) Proclamation; act of proclaiming; that which is publicly proclaimed.
(mut-baa-etaa) Printing press; a machine for making printed impressions on paper or other material from an inked surface; printing shop.
(mtuh-moo-taa) Relationship; kinship; connection by consanguinity or affinity; blood-relationship.

(mtuh-maa-naa) Relation; a person connected by consanguinity or affinity; kinsman; a man of the same race or family.

(mut-hurr) Purgatory; in the belief of Roman Catholics and some others, a place in which the souls of persons who die in the grace and love of God expiate such offenses as do not merit eternal damnation.

(mut-tookh-taa) Forefinger; the finger next to the thumb; the index finger.

(mit-tool) For; indicating that in favor of which, or serving which, anything is, or is done.

(mut-too-pey-taa) N. Drop; the quantity of fluid which falls in one spherical mass; a liquid globule; (b) dropping; falling in drops.

(maa-too-taa) Portion; a part of anything, either separated from a whole, or considered by itself without actual separation.

(mtukh-taa) Lozenge; a figure with four equal sides and two acute and two obtuse angles; rhomb.

(mit-yaa) Ripe; ready for reaping or gathering; having attained perfection; mature; of the right age.

(mat-saa-eat) Orderly; conformed to order; in order; regular.

(mat-soo-taa) Orderliness; regularity; arrangement.

(miti) For; because of; on account of; in order that; by reason of.

(maa-taa-laa) Shield; a broad piece of defensive armor, consisting of a frame made of different hard materials, and carried on the arm, or held in the hand by a handle.

(mat-lab) Purpose; the end or aim to be kept in view; demand.

(mut-lub-taa) Betrothal; a mutual promise or contract for a future marriage; espousal; giving as spouse.

(mut-loo-by; Betroth; contract for a marriage; to engage or promise in marriage; espouse; to give as spouse; to give a daughter in marriage.

(me-tull-loon) Quarry; an open excavation; a mine.

(me-tul-ley-qa) Metal; any substance which is fusible and opaque, and a conductor of electricity, and shows a peculiar luster; metallic.

(me-tul-tee) Shed; a slight structure built for shelter or storage; a booth.

(mut-lai-taa) causing; to sleep; Putting to sleep.

(mut-loo-taa) Unconsciousness; state of being unconscious or not conscious; heavy slumber.

(mut-oney) V.T. Load; to lay a load or burden on, as on a horse; to charge with a load, as a gun; to furnish with a cargo.
(mut - eya - nue - ta) Misleading; error; fallacy; guile; deceit; deception.

(mut - um - taa) Causing to taste; making to taste; causing to savor.

(mut - um - taa) Giraffe; a large ruminant mammal of Africa, it is the tallest of the quadrupeds, the male sometimes standing more than eighteen feet high.

(mut-un-taa) Loading; laying a load or burden on; charging with a load, as a gun.

(mtu-eshoo-taa) Lame-ness; halting; disability by reason of the imperfect action of a limb through injury or defect; halting speech.

(mut-poo-taa) Oozing; flowing slowly or falling in drops; dropping.

(mtup-saa-naa) Typical; of the nature of a type; representing something by a form, model, or resemblance; figurative; symbolical.

(mtup-taa) Mallow; a plant of genus Malva, its flowers are used in medicine.

(mitt - ra-aa) Rain; water falling in drops condensed from vapor in the atmosphere.

(mutt - ra-aa - buz) Mummer; one who mums, or makes diversions in disguise; a mime; masker; buffoon.

(mutt-roo-ye) Causing to plow a land; preparing a land by means of a plow.

(mutt-roo-ye) Gallop; to ride a horse at a gallop, or at full speed; to prance; to canter; to ride.

(mutt-roop-ye-ta) Twinkling, of an eye; Moment; a minute portion of time; an instant; (b) a beater.

(mtur-shaa-naa) Satterer, especially in writing; a careless writer.

(mtur-yaa-naa) Galloper; one who rides a horse at galloping pace.

(mutt-rai-taa) Galloping; the act of riding a horse at full speed.

(mutt-run) Metropolitan; a bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a province.

(mitt-raa-naa) Rainy; abounding with rain; wet; showery.

(mitt-ra-pole-ley-ta) Metropolitan. In the Eastern Church a metropolitan has oversight of the bishops of a province or a country and ranks below the patriarch, and above an archbishop.

(mtur-poo-taa) Perturbation; tribulation; a state of distress or severe affliction.

(mutt-tur-taa) Watch; a keeping awake for purpose of guarding, protecting, attending, or the like.

(mtur-taa) Sandal; a shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; a shoe.

(mish-va) Hiddenly; secretly; in a hidden or concealed manner.

(me-tuh-tis-sis) Metathesis; transposition, as of the letters, sounds, or syllables of a word.

(maa-ya) Reserve; something kept back or withheld, for future use.

(mey-deen) The offering of the Eucharist, or the sacrament of the Lord's supper.

(may-dun) Arena; a place of public contest or exercise; sphere of action.

(ma-ue-ta) Mortal; subject to death; destined to die.

(ma-ue-ta-eat) Mortally; in a mortal manner.

(ma-ue-tu-ta) Mortality; condition of being mortal; subjection to death or to the necessity of dying.
Table; an article of furniture, consisting of a smooth flat board, or the like, fixed horizontally on legs, and used for different purposes, as in eating or writing.

Clove; the dried flower bud of a myrtaceous tree, which is widely cultivated, used as a very pungent aromatic spice.

Tavern; a house where liquors are sold to be drunk on the premises; a house where travelers or other transient guests are accommodated; an inn.

Silk; the fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvae, generally to form their nest or cocoon; raw silk, as produced by certain caterpillars or silkworms and which is used for weaving into fabrics. The caterpillars secrete the silk as a viscous fluid in two large glands. These communicate by ducts with the spinneret on the under-lip. The silk from the two glands is united into a single thread, which quickly hardens. The caterpillar produces this thread and winds it about itself so as to form a covering or cocoon in which it passes the pupa (intermediate form assumed by metabolic insects after the larval stage) stage.

Water; the fluid which descends from the clouds in rain, and which forms rivers, lakes, etc, the pure water consists of hydrogen (11.186 per cent by weight) and oxygen (88.814 per cent), it is an odorless, tasteless, transparent liquid, and is very slightly compressible.

Dexterity; skill and ease in using the hands; expertness in manual arts.

Modesty; the quality of being modest; well-behavior; orderliness; gentleness.

Plasma; the watery part of blood, as opposite to the corpuscles; serum.

Water; containing or discharging water; wet; tearful.

Mile; a measure of distance originating with the Romans and coming into general use, with varying value, The ancient Roman mile was about 1,620 English yards. The English mile, used in United States, also, is equal to 1,760 yards.

Blue; having the color of the blue sky; the color of the spectrum.

To help a woman in child birth.

Milliard; a thousand millions; a billion.

Blueness; the state or quality of being blue.

Somewhat blue; having slightly blue color.

Bluishness; the state or quality of being bluish.

Carpet; a heavy woven or felted fabric, usually of wool, used as a floor covering.

The name of the thirteenth letter of Assyriac alphabet.
(mam-mue-ye) V.T. Swear; to affirm or utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God for the truth of what is affirmed; to vow.

(may-mune) Monkey; a member of the highest order of mammals, some small and long-tailed, and others tailless called apes.

(myam-na) Ambidexter; a person who uses both hands with equal facility.

(mim-sa) Mime; a mimic; jester clown; buffoon; rascal.

(mim-sue-ta) Pantomime; a dumb-show performance; buffoonery.

(mai-naq-ta) Wet-nurse; a nurse who suckles a child.

(mees) Copper; a common metal of a redish color, ductile, malleable, and very tenaceous, and one of the best conductors of heat and electricity.

(miss-tur) Ruler; a straight or curved piece of wood or metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines.

(miss-goo-raq) Musician; one skilled in the art of music.

(mist) Disappear; to be missing; to cease to appear or to be perceived; to vanish.

(myaa-saa) V.T. Suck; to draw a liquid by an action of the mouth which tends to produce a partial vacuum, and thus cause the liquid to rush in; to draw in; imbibe.

(mai-qa) Indigofera; a large genus of tropical fabaceous herbs and shrubs having odd-pinnate leaves and pink or purple flowers; indigo plant.

(myaa-goo-ry) V.T. Honor; to regard or treat with honor, esteem, or respect; to show honor toward, or respect for, by rendering due obe-
dience and courtesy.

(myuq-raa) Honorable; worthy of honor; noble; respectable in quality.

(myuq-raa-eat) Honorably; in an honorable manner; respectfully.

(myuq-roo-ta) Honor; esteem due or paid to worth; high estimation; manifestation of respect or reverence.

(myuq-raa-noo-ta) Reverence; honor or respect because of position or relationship; profound respect.

(muy-ra) Bitter; having a peculiar, and characteristically disagreeable taste, like that of wormwood.

(mey-raq) Ruler; a straight or curved piece of wood or metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing lines.

(mey-raq) Forlorn; lost; deserted; forsaken; destitute; desolate.

(mey-ratt) Forlorn; lost; deserted; forsaken; destitute; desolate.

(mey-ratt-gar) Heir; one who inherits, or is entitled to succeed to the possession of, any property after the death of its owner.

(mey-ratt-gar-tee) Heirship; the privileges of an heir; inheritance.

(meesh) Fog; vapor condensed to fine particles of water in the lower part of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparency. It differs from cloud only in being near the ground.

(mai-sha) Forest; an extensive wood; a large tract of land covered with trees; a tract of woodland; a wood.

(mee-sha-na) Foggy; filled or abounding with fog, or watery exhalation; misty; thick with fog.
(mai-taa) Churn; a vessel in which milk or cream is stirred, beaten, or agitated in order to separate the oily globules from other parts and thus to obtain butter.

(mey-ta) Dead; deprived of life; having ceased to live; without life; inanimate.

(mya-ta) V.I. Die; to pass from physical life; to become dead.

(ma-va) V.T. Bring; to convey to a place where the speaker is; to bear from a distant to a nearer place; to make to come.

(mey-tue-ta) Mortality; subject to death or to the necessity of dying; death; deadness.

(mai) Bring, used more or less as a command by the speaker, as, bring that book to me.

(ma-yai-ta) Bringing; bearing from a more distant to a nearer place.

(may-tar) Waiter; an attendant; a servant in attendance; a man who does household work.

(myut-raa-eat) Virtuously; excellently; in a virtuous manner; notably; valorously; bravely.

(myut-roo-taa) Virtue; manly strength or courage; valor; capacity adequate to the production of a given effect; excellence of any kind; merit.

(ma-kha) V.I. Lie; to lie down flat; to stretch out; to extend; to prostrate oneself.

(mak-ka) Corn; a small hard grain or kernel off of an ear of corn or the whole ear.

(maa-chaa) Muscle; an organ or mass of tissue which is capable of being contracted and expanded, thus producing movement in the animal body.

(ma-ke-va-nue-ta) Paining; causing pain; affliction; suffering.

(ma-kha-eat) Humbly; with humility; lowly; in a humble manner.

(mak-kun) Abode; a place of continuance, or where one dwells; abiding place.

(mkaa-naa) Armor; equipment of war; an engine of war.

(mkad-da-bue-ta) Mendacity; the habit of lying; falsehood; lie.

(much-choo) Smooth; a surface so even that no roughness can be perceived by the touch.

(ma-kuke) Shuttle; an instrument used in weaving for passing the thread of the woof from one edge of the cloth to the other between the threads of the warp.

(mak-kue-my) Blacken; to make black or dark; to grow dark or darker.

(mak-kue-sy) V.T. Cover; to place a covering over; to overspread the surface of.

(much-choo) Smooth; having an even surface; evenly spread or arranged.

(much-choo-ye) V.T. Smooth; to make smooth; to make even on the surface.

(much-choo-ta) Smoothness; the state of being smooth; having no roughness that can be perceived by the touch; sleekness.

(mak-kue-py) V.T. Lower; to let descend by its own weight, as something suspended; to let down; (b) to humble; to humiliate.

(mkhure-ya) Betrothal; a mutual promise for a future marriage; espousal.

(mak-kue-shy) Repay; refund; to pay back, especially a debt; to be even.

(mak-kue-ta) Bite; morsel; as much as is taken at once by biting.

(mik-khoo-laa) Applier; a stick or style used in applying kohl to the...
eyelids.
(ma-chid) Mosque; an Islamic place of public religious worship.

(ma-key-kha) Meek; gentle; mild of temper; not easily provoked or irritated.
(ma-key-kha-eat) meekly; in a meek manner; gently; kindly.

(ma-key-khu-e-ta) Meekness; gentleness; mildness of temper; the state or quality of being meek.

(mik-kil) Thence; from that place or time; thereafter; thenceforth.

(mka-i-na-nue-ta) creation; formation; giving a natural appearance.

(mka-ka) Rug; a piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, generally used for floor covering.

(mka-kha) To be meek; to be gentle or mild; to be humble.

(mach-kue-ny) Bulge; to swell or jut out; to blister.

(mach-kue-ny) V.T. Prick; to prick up the ears.

(mikh-laa) Fodder; food; that which is fed out to the cattle, horses, sheep, etc., as hay and grass.

(mak-lue-ye) V.T. Stop; to arrest or check the progress, motion, or course of action; to halt; detain.

(mak-lai-ta) Stopping; halting; hindrance of progress or action; arresting; checking.

(makhl-lue-nya) Imagination; supposition; opinion; instinct.

(makm-ha-eat) Gloomily; in a gloomy manner; in a shadow.

(much-moo-ye) V.T. Quench; extinguish; overwhelm; make an end of; said of flame or fire; to extinguish a flame or fire.
(mak-sil-la-nue-ta) Slothfulness; laziness; indolence; sluggishness.

(mak-sal-ta) Being slothful, lazy, or indolent; Sluggishness.

(makh-sa-na-eat) Reprovingly; chiding as blameworthy.

(mak-sal-ta) Reproof; censure for a fault; rebuke; an expression of blame; chiding as blameworthy;

(mak-sa-ra) Dam; a barrier to prevent the flow of a liquid.

(mak-pue-ry) To cause to renounce or deny; to make to curse; to offend.

(mak-kip-pa-na) Lowerer; one who, or that which lowers or humiliates.

(mkap-ra-na) Napkin; towel; a small cloth used for wiping or drying.

(mak-par-ta) Causing to renounce or deny; causing to curse; offending.

(mak-kap-ta) Lowering; letting descend by its own weight, or by adding weight, as something suspended; letting down; humiliation; reduction to a lower position in the eyes of people.

(mak-ra) Mínium; a brilliant red; vermilion; red pigment.

(mkar-hue-ta) Morbidity; the state of being not sound and healthful; infirmity; sickness.

(mkar-ha-na) Noxious; hurtful; harmful; injurious; pernicious; destructive.

(mak-rab-ta) Angering; causing anger; making angry; causing strong passion or emotion of displeasure by a real or supposed injury or insult.

(mak-rue-by) V.T. Anger; to make angry; to enrage; to provoke.

(muk-roo-zy) Preach; to proclaim by public discourse; to proclaim tidings; to discourse publicly on a religious subject.

(mak-rue-ye) Shorten; to make short or shorter in measure or time; to cause to seem short; to abbreviate.

(mak-rue-chy) V.T. Pinch off; to separate by squeezing between the ends of a finger and thumb, between teeth, or between jaws of an instrument; to wring.

(much-roo-ye) Smear; to overspread with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive; to plaster; to overlay or cover with plaster or a similar material.

(mukr-zaa-naa) Preacher; one who preaches; one who discourses publicly on a religious subject.

(mukr-zaa-noo-taa) Preachment; a preaching; a sermon.

(muk-ruz-taa) Preaching; act or art of a preacher; a public religious service; a sermon.

(much-rai-taa) Smearing; an overspreading with anything unctuous, viscous, or adhesive.

(mak-rai-ta) Shortening; making short or shorter in measure or time; abbreviation.

(muk-shoo-ty) Justify; to maintain or defend as conformable to law, right, justice, or duty.

(mak-shue-la) Offense; that which offends; a stumbling-block; scruple.

(muk-shut-taa) Justification; maintaining as conformable to law, right, justice, or duty; absolution; vindication; support.

(mak-kash-ta) Fly-flap; an implement for driving away, or killing flies.

(mak-kash-ta) Repayment; repaying; paying back; to even up.
Annual; a relation of events in chronological order, each event being recorded under the year in which it happened.

Writer; one that writes or composes; an author.

Making, or causing to write; to dictate; to enroll.

De-filement; making filthy; corruption.

Continuance; stability; permanence; enduring.

Permanence; continuing in the same state, or without any change that destroys form or character; abiding; durable.

Strife; altercation; conflict; contention; trouble; fight.

V.T. Fill; to make full; to supply with as much as can be held or contained; (b) to suffice; to be sufficient; to satisfy; be enough.

Word; that which is said; saying; a brief remark or expression.

The first milk from a mother's breast after delivery.

Angel; in theology, a supernatural messenger of god; a spiritual, celestial being, superior to man power and intelligence, belonging to the lowest order, of the celestial hierarchy.

Angelically; like an angel; proceeding from angels.

Ascending; belonging to, or proceeding from angels.

Re-pulsive; repellant; forbidding; offensive; disgusting.

Crocus; a large, pretty, bulbous plant with solitary long-tubed flowers arising with the grasslike leaves from a fibrous-coated corm.

Consolation; the act of consoling; alleviation of misery or distress of mind; exhortation; encouragement.

Clothe; to put garments on; to cover with clothing.

Institigator; one who instigates; one who goads or urges forward; an inciter.

Instigation; the act of instigating; incitement; spur-ring; urging on.

Panting; the act of breathing quickly, spasmodically, or in a labored manner; respiring with heaving of the chest.

Pant; to breathe quickly, or in a labored manner; to respire with the heaving of the chest.

Flame; to burn with a flame or blaze; to kindle; to cause to go up in flames.

Flaming; kindling; causing to burn with a flame or blaze.

Consternation; amazement or horror that confounds the faculties and incapacitates for reflection; dismay.

Matter; that of which any physical object is composed; material; substance; whatever occupies space; (b) fullness; abundance.

V.T. Sting; to prick painfully; to pierce or wound with a poisonous or irritating sting.

Salty; containing salt, or excessive salt.

Counsellor; one who counsels; an adviser; one whose profession it is to give advice in law.
the result of consultation.

(1) Malva; an old world herbaceous plant, having dissected leaves, and pink, purple, or yellow flowers and naked carpels; the common mallow.

(2) V.T. Teach; to make to know how; to direct as an instructor; to impart the knowledge of; (b) to instigate.

(3) Zodiac; an imaginary belt in the heavens, 16 degrees broad, including the paths of the moon and all the principal planets and, as its middle line, the ecliptic, or the path of the sun; a sign of the zodiac.

(4) Zoodiacal; of, pertaining to, or within, the zodiac;

(5) Soft hair of the goats; fine hair discarded by sheep.

(6) Aggregating; the act of aggregating; collection into a mass or sum; conjugation.

(7) Importunate; burdensome; troublesome; overpressing.

(8) V.T. Salt; to add salt to; to sprinkle, or season with salt.

(9) Salt; a colorless or white crystalline substance, known chemically as Sodium Chloride, occurring abundantly in nature, both solid and in solution, and used for seasoning food, for preservation of meat, etc.

(10) Pilot; one employed to steer a vessel; a mariner; sailor.

(11) Pitch-fork; a long-handled fork, used for pitching hay, etc., and has many other uses.

(12) Fit; to make fit or suitable; to adapt to the purpose intended; to adjust; (b) to compose; to form by putting together two or more things, elements, or parts, in a manner involving the adaptation of forms of expression to ideas.

(13) Fitness; state or quality of being fit or fitted; adaptation; proportion.

(14) Artificer; a skilled or artistic worker; a craftsman.

(15) Fitter; one who fits or makes to fit; one who adjusts articles of dress.

(16) Fitting; making suitable; adaptation to the purpose intended; (b) composition; writing.

(17) Salty; containing salt, or more salt than necessary.

(18) Flay; to strip off the skin or surface of; to skin; to scrape off; (b) to smear; to rub over.

(19) Whetstone; a stone natural or artificial, for whetting edge tools; grindstone.

(20) V.T. fill; to make full; to supply with as much as can be held or contained; to suffice.

(21) Full; filled; having within its limits all that it can contain.

(22) Fully; in a full manner or degree; completely; abundantly.

(23) Hasten; to move with celerity; to make haste; to act or go quickly; to hurry.

(24) V.T. Distress; to subject to physical pressure; to strain; to bear heavily down upon.

(25) Fullness; the state or quality of being full; abundance.

(26) Hastener; one who hastens; one who moves, or causes to move with celerity.

(27) Haste; celerity of motion; speed; swiftness; rash hurry.
as the result of consultation.

Kingly; in a kinglike manner; like a king.

A state or monarchy the head of which is a king.

Royal; belonging to the royal prerogative.

The wife of a king; a woman who is the sovereign of a kingdom; female monarch.

That which is said; a brief remark or expression.

One endowed with the power of speech; talkative.

The habit of talking excessively; being endowed with the power of speech.

A due proportion of the several parts of the body to each other; harmony.

The act of robbing; larceny of property from a person by violence; brigandage.

Ridicule by imitation; to make sport of by copying or imitating; to represent by way of imitation.
(mul-pai-taa) Mimicry; the act of one who mimes; ludicrous imitation in sport or ridicule.

(mal-pa-na) Teacher; one who teaches; one whose occupation is to instruct; an instructor; tutor.

(mal-pa-nue-ta) Teaching; the office of a teacher; tutoring.

(mal-pa-na-yaa) Doctrinal; pertaining to a doctrine, or something taught.

(ma-lap-taa) Teaching; the act or business of instructing; instruction.

(mulq-taa) Tweezers; a small pincerlike implement for grasping or extracting; snuffers; pincers.

(mal-sha) Bald; deprived of hair, or natural growth on the scalp or head.

(mil-lat) Nation; the people connected by the ties of blood, customs, and common interest, than exists between them and others; the body of inhabitants of a country under a single government.

(mlat-shma) Participial; a word that partakes of the nature of both verb and adjective.

(mil-ta) Verb; the part of speech expressing some kind of action or mode of being; a word which affirms or predicates something; a word.

(mil-ta da-biq-ta) Intransitive verb; a word expressing an action or state as limited to the agent or subject, or as ending in itself.

(mil-ta me-ud-raaney-ta) Auxiliary verb; a word expressing aid or help; assistance.

(mil-ta mshan-yaaney-ta) Transitive verb; a word which expresses an action as not limited to the agent or subject, but ending in a direct object.

(mil-ta-ya) Verbal; of or pertaining to words; consisting in, or having to do with, words only.

(mil-lat-ta-ya) Nationalist; an advocate of, or believer in nationalism.

(mlat-kue-ta) Guile; crafty or deceitful cunning; duplicity; villany.

(mlat-nue-ta) Murmuring; making low, continued, and confused sounds; detraction; disparagement.

(mam-ma) Bread,—a word usually used by children only.

(maa-maa) Mamma; mother;—now usually used by children only.

(maa-maa) Uncle; a father's brother,—used very scarcely.

(mam-jue-ly) V.T. Busy; to make, or keep busy; to engage or keep engaged; to detain; delay.

(mam-maj-ta) Munching; nibbling; melting; by rubbing.

(mam-da-nue-ta) Escape; the act of escape; egress, of state of having escaped; evasion of harm.

(mam-hue-ry) Put off; delay; postpone; to make to linger.

(mam-mue-jy) V.I. Melt; to melt by rubbing, as candy in the mouth; to munch; nibble.

(mum-moo-zy) V.I. Chill; to shiver with cold; to shudder; to be taken with a chill.

(mam-mue-jy) V.I. Chill; to shiver with cold; to shudder.

(mam-mue-khy) V.T. Smell; to perceive by the organs of smell; to perceive or investigate, as if by the sense of smell; to scent out.

(mam-mue-ye) Swear; to utter a solemn declaration, with an appeal to God
for the truth of what is affirmed.

(mam-mue-ly) To turn blue; to make or cause to turn blue.

(mum-moo-ly) Appraise; to set a value on; to estimate the worth of; to inquire about the price of.

(ma-mue-la) Deluge; an overflowing of the land by water; an inundation.

(ma-mue-na) Mammon; in the scripture, riches; the god of riches.

(mam-mue-ty) To put to death; to deprive of life; to slay; to kill.

(mum-muz-taa) N. Chill; a sensation of cold attended with convulsive shaking of the body, pinched face, pale skin, etc., usually caused by exposure to cold or wet; shivering; shuddering.

(mum-too-ye) V.T. Ripen; to make ripe; to mature; to cook.

(mum-too-ye) V.T. Tan; to convert a skin into leather by impregnation with an infusion of oak bark, or tannic acid.

(mum-too-ye) V.T. To puddle; to knead clay, etc., when wet to render it impervious to water.

(mum-too-ye) V.T. To bring, take, or carry to a destination.

(mum-too-ye) V.T. Squeal; to betray a secret; to turn informer against others.

(mam-mey-ta) Glaucium; a small plant of genus Papaveraceous having yellow flowers and an acrid yellow juice.

(maa-maa-chaa) Midwife; a woman who assists other women in childbirth; an accoucheuse.

(mam-kue-khy) V.T. To make, or cause to become meek or mild.

(mam-lue-khy) V.T. Salt; to add salt to; to sprinkle or season with salt.

(mam-lue-ye) V.T. Sufficient; to make to be enough; to stretch what may be at hand to meet the need; (b) to load; to cause to be loaded.

(mam-la) Speech; the faculty of uttering articulate sounds or words; the power of speaking; oral utterance.

(mum-soo-ye) V.T. Enable; to make able; to give one power, or competency, sufficient for the purpose.

(mum-me-saa-noo-taa) Suckling; the act of nursing at the breast.

(mum-me-sun-taa) Nurse; wet nurse; a woman who suckles an infant.

(mam-rue-dy) V.T. Adjust; to make exact; to fit; to bring into proper relations; to adapt; to arrange; to fit; make suitable.

(mum-ru-roo-ry) V.T. Embitter; to make bitter or more bitter; to excite bitterness.

(mum-roo-ye) V.T. Sicken; to make sick; to affect with some temporary disorder; to hurt; injure.

(mum-roo-ye lib-ba) Displease; to incur the disapproval of, accompanied by feeling of annoyance or dislike: causing heartache, bitter feelings or animosities in.

(mum-rur-taa) Embittering; act of making bitter or more bitter; exciting bitter feelings or animosities.
Putting off; delaying purposely; postponement.

(mim-toom) From everlasting; from aforesight; ever.

(mam-lan) A writer of parables or proverbs.

(mam) Who; An interrogative pronoun, used in singular.

(min) From; a point of starting; a place whence actual movement takes place; out of; at; on.

(mna) V.T. Count; to name one by one for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; to number; to make an enumeration; to reckon.

(ma-na) Why; for what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account; wherefore.

(ma-na) Dish; a vessel, as a platter, plate, or bowl, used for serving up food at the table.

(min-na) Fur; a dressed pelt worn as a trimming, or as a garment for warmth.

(man-na) Manna; gift of heaven; the food miraculously supplied to the Israelites in their journey through the wilderness, according to the bible.

(mun-voo-ye) To make, or cause to spring; to make to rise suddenly.

(man-bar) Pulpit; an elevated place or platform for a speaker.

(mnag-bue-ta) Paralysis; abolition of function, whether complete or partial; the loss of power of the voluntary motion.

(man-ghe-ry) V.T. Rake; to scrape or scratch, with a rake in order to stir up the soil, etc.

(man-ghir) Rake; an implement consisting usually of a bar with projecting prongs, set transversely at the end of a long handle, and used for gathering hay or stubble, stirring earth, etc.

(man-ga-na) Screw; a mechanical device consisting of a continuous helical rib with the cylindrical shank from which it projects; ballista.

(man-jan) Ballista; an ancient military engine, for hurling missiles; sling.

(mnag-ghis-tan) Suddenly; unexpectedly; happening without notice.

(man-gar-ta) Raking; passing a rake over; gathering, smoothing, or loosening, with a rake.

(man-gish-tan) Anew; over again; afresh; to do a thing over again; again.

(man-dey) Thing; whatever exists, or is conceived to exist, as a separate entity.

(man-dey-la) Chri som; a white cloth, robe, or mantle thrown over a child when baptized, as a sign of innocence.

(mid-ry) Again; another time; once more; anew; in return; back again.

From; him; of him.

From her; of her.

(mun-hoo-ry) Enlightened; to shed the light of truth and knowledge upon; to comment; to expose.

(mun-raa-nya) Enlightener; one who enlightens; one who illuminates or supplies with light; a commentator.

(man-vue-ly) Languish; to make languid; to cause loss of strength or animation; to weaken.

(mun-voo-ry) V.T. Shy; to make or cause to be shy; causing to start suddenly aside through fright; to frighten.
From you; by you. (m)

(\textit{man-ya-ra}) Weaver's beam; a cylinder of wood making a part of the loom, on which weavers wind the warp before weaving.

(\textit{man-zue-ly}) V.I. Fester; to generate pus; to become inflamed and suppurate; to contain pus.

(\textit{man-zil}) Apartment; a suite or set of rooms; a room in a building.

(\textit{man-zil}) St.:ge. on a journey; a day's journey; the distance covered in one day, on a journey.

(\textit{mna-kha}) Late; lately deceased; departed; existing not long ago.

(\textit{manh-ma-nue-ta}) Resurrectin; rising from the dead; resumption of life by the dead.

(\textit{manh-sha-na}) Soothsayer; one who foretells events; a prognosticator.

(\textit{manh-ta-nue-ta}) Humiliation; abasement of pride; mortification.

(\textit{mun-too-py}) V.T. Drip; to let fall in drops; to let fall drops of moisture.

(\textit{ma-ney}) Who? whom?

(\textit{min-ney}) Count; you count.

(\textit{mna-ya}) V.T. Count; to tell one by one for the purpose of ascertaining the whole number of units in a collection; to number; enumerate; compute; reckon.

(\textit{man-ue-khy}) V.I. Rest; to cease from action or motion when it is wearying; to take repose.

(\textit{ma-na-ua-ta}) Quiddity; the essence, or distinctive peculiarity, of a thing.

(\textit{man-yakh-ta}) Resting; cessation motion, exertion, or labor; repose of body.

(\textit{min-ya-na}) Number; a total amount of units; an arithmetical aggregate.

(\textit{man-ya-na}) Enumerator; one who numbers; one who counts.

(\textit{min-ya-na goo-raa}) Cardinal number; a primary number used in simple counting, as one, two, three, etc.

(\textit{min-ya-na sid-ra-ya}) Ordinal number, as first, second, third, etc.

(\textit{man-ney-na-ya}) Manichaean; a believer in the doctrine of Mani, or Manes, a Persian of the 3d. century A.D. who taught, that man's body is the product of the Kingdom of Darkness, or evil, but his soul springs from Kingdom of light, or good.

(\textit{min-ya-na-ya}) Numerical; of, or pertaining to numbers; expressed in numbers.

(\textit{mne-pue-ta}) Beckoning; making a sign to another by a motion of the hand or finger, or by nodding.

(\textit{mne-quey-ta}) A bowl in which libation was mixed.

(\textit{mnai-ta}) Counting; to name, or naming the numerals in regular succession up to and including a specified numeral; numbering.

(\textit{man-khue-sy}) Rebuke; to reprove; to chide as blameworthy; to censurate.

(\textit{man-khue-py}) V.T. Shame; to put to shame; to cover with ignominy; abash.

(\textit{min-nakh}) From you; (f)

(\textit{man-khass-ta}) Rebuke; a sharp reproof; reproof; censure for a fault; reprimand.

(\textit{man-khap-ta}) Putting to shame; exciting a sense of guilt; making a person to be ashamed of self.

(\textit{mnukhr-yaanoo-ta}) Alienation; estrangement; diversion of the affection.

(\textit{min-nan}) From us; of us; by us; with us; coming from us.
(mnaa-aah) Arrival; act of arriving or coming; setting out.

(man-pue-ly) To cause to fall; making or causing to fall; to drop.

(man-pue-ly) Dethrone; to remove or drive from a throne; depose.

(mnup-saa-naa) Purgative; a purging medicine; a cathartic.

(mnup-saa-noo-taa) Purging; cleansing or freeing from impurities.

(mnue-sha-na) Animate; endowed with life; living; alive; having life.

(mnue-sha-nue-ta) Animation; the state of being alive; respiration.

(man-sab) Office; a special duty, or position, conferred by an exercise of an authority, and for a public purpose.

(mun-soo-ly) V.I. Leak; to let water or other fluid out through a crack or crevice; draw off.

(mun-soo-py) V.I. Drain; to flow off gradually; to draw off by degrees; to clear; to become clear or clean.

(mun-soo-ry) V.I. Leak; to let water or other fluid in or out through a crevice, contrary to what is intended.

(mun-sup-taa) Draining; drawing off by degrees; causing to flow gradually out or off; dripping; clearing.

(mnuss-raa-noo-taa) Blandishment; an act or a word expressive of affection or kindness; soft words and artful caresses.

(mun-sur-taa) Leaking; an escaping by a leak; leakage; dripping; draining.

(mun-qoo-ry) To have engraved; having cut with a graving instrument in order to form an inscription, etc.; to have carved or tattooed.

(mun-ql) Chafing-dish; portable grate; a grill or griddle.

(man-qash) Tweezers; a small pincelike implement for grasping or extracting.

(mnnaa-raa) Candlestick; lamp-stand; a utensil for supporting a candle or lamp.

(min-naa-raa) Minaret; a slender, lofty tower attached to a mosque and surrounded by one or more balconies, from which the summons to prayer is cried by Mullah.

(man-shue-ye) Forget; to lose the remembrance of; to let go from the memory; to slight.

(man-shue-py) Drain; to exhaust of liquid contents by drawing them off; to make gradually dry or empty.

(man-shue-qy) To allow self to be kissed; to kiss excessively.

(man-shuqe-ta) Kiss; a touch or pressure with the lips, as a token of affection; a salute or caress with the lips.

(mnash-ya-na) Oblivious; evincing oblivion; causing forgetfulness.

(mnash-ya-nue-ta) Oblivion; act of forgetting; forgetfulness.

(man-shai-ta) Forgetting; losing the remembrance of; forgetfulness.

(min-shil) Sudden; an unexpected occurrence; a surprise.

(min-shil-ta-ney) Suddenly; in a sudden manner; unexpectedly.

(min-nat) Obligation; duty; favor; that which a
person is bound to do or forbear.
care' the binding power of a
vow; promise. f,()...0 

 Twist; portion;
...~l!:o
lot; a portion allotted; a
share; that which is conveyed
by a lot.

Part; portion;

Th~t which is conveyed
by a lot.

Part; portion; a
portion allotted; a
share; that which
constitutes moral duty.

Thanks to; thanking a person
for the favors received.

Thank; expressing
gratitude, or making acknowl-
edgement for a favor or kind-
ness.

Partly; in part; in some mea-

ure or degree.

Succ.
to obtain object
desired; to accomplish what is
intended; become successful; to
prosper; to become prosperous.

Partial; of, pertaining to, or affecting
a part only; particular.

Successful; resulting or terminating
in success; having gained suc-
cess; having the desired effect;
prosperous.

Success; the act of succeeding;
the favorable or prosperous ter-
minalion of anything attempted;
atainment of a proposed object.

The day before yesterday; the
other day.

Partially; in a partial man-
er; in part; not totally.

Partial; inclined to favor one
side more than the other.

Preponderance; superiority of weight, power, etc.

Wash; to clean
a cloth by rubbing and
dipping it in water; (b) to put-
refy, melt, waste, drip away.

Forum; the public
place of a city, con-
sisting of an open square, sur-
rrounded by shops, etc.; middle.

Balance; a
pair of scales; an instru-
ment for weighing; (b) a sign
of the Zodiac; Libra.

Hypocrite; putting on
an appearance; practice of feign-
ing to be what one is not; false
assumption of an appearance of
a virtue.

V.T. Liken;
to think to be like; to
represent as like.

Analogously; bearing some
resemblance in like manner.

Analog;
y; likeness; resem-
blance; likeness between things
in some effects.

Prove; to ascertain, by an ex-
periment or a standard; to show;
demonstrate; affirm.

V.T. Satisfy; to fill up the
measure of a want of a person;
to fill; make full.

Satisfying; filling up the
measure of a want of a person
or thing; making full; filling
Satisfaction; act of
satisfying; gratification of de-
sire of mind resulting from an
accomplishment.

Mes-
en-ger, of good-will; a
bearer of tidings; an evangelist.

Opinion; settled judg-
ment in regard to any point;
belief stronger than impression,
but less than positive knowledge;
surmise; supposition.

Proving; ascertaining by an ex-
periment, or by a standard; prov-
ing to be true.

Mosque; Islamic place of public
religious worship.
Longing; an eager desire; a craving earnest wish.
To have ordained; to cause the ordination of; to present for ordination.
V.T. Mind; to regard with attention; to heed; to be careful; to watch.
Ascend; to cause or help to ascend; to cause to move upward.
Delator; an accuser; calumniator; a common informer.
Delation; accusation, by an informer; calumniation.
Comb; an instrument with a row of teeth used for adjusting the hair, etc.
Rennet; the lining membrane of the stomach, used for curdling milk.
Poker; a metal bar or rod used in stirring a coal fire; an oven-rake.
Trough; a large, long, fixed vessel; a receptacle.
Bathe; to lave; to wash by immersion, as in a bath.
Mock; to treat with scorn or contempt; to deride; ridicule; to make fun of.
Bathehouse; a house equipped and used for the purpose of bathing; a bath.
Ruin; the act of falling or tumbling down; that which has fallen down from decay.
Mockery; a subject of laughter, derision, or sport; laughing stock.
Jester; a person given to uttering jests or joking remarks; a joker; a buffoon; merry-andrew;
(msai-too-taa) In-flaming; setting on fire; kindling.

(msai-kue-ta) Limit-
ation; containing within limits; control.

(msey-ma-na) Affirma-
ative; GRAM. confirmative; ratifying.

(mass-ya-na) Washer; one who, or that which, washes.

(mass-yan-ta) Wash-
man; a woman who takes in clothes for washing.

(msai-aanaa) Auxiliary; one that aids or helps; an assistant; a helper.

(msai-pa-na) Consum-
ing; destructive; deadly; injurious.

(ma-sai-ta) Balance; an instrument for weighing; a pair of scales.

(mass-ta) Washing; the act of rubbing and dipping in water, as clothes.

(mass-kha) Syringe; a small hand pump for throwing or injecting liquid.

(mass-kue-ny) Impover-
ish; to become poor; to be reduced to poverty.

(miss-key-na) Poor; wanting in material riches or goods; lacking in comforts of life; needy; (b) meek; humble; mild mannered.

(miss-key-nue-ta) Poverty; the state of being poor; want, or scarcity of means of subsistence.

(msak-ya-nue-ta) Expec-
tation; a looking forward to an event about to happen; the prospect of future.

(msak-kha) Plowshare; the part of the plow that furrows in the earth.

(massk-lue-ta) Folly; want of good sense; a foolish act or idea.

(mass-kan) Abode; place of continuance, or where one dwells; abiding place; residence; dwelling; habitation.

(miss-kar) Tinker; a mender of metallic pots, pans, kettles, etc.

(ma-sa-la) Parable; a short fictitious narrative of a possible event in life, from which a moral is drawn; a tale; example; illustration; instance.

(mass-lue-ye) V.T. Des-pise; to look down upon with disfavor or contempt; to scorn; disdain; reject.

(massl-ya-na) Despiser; scorrner; spurner; one that despises or rejects.

(massl-ya-nue-ta) Des-
pising; rejection; scornfulness; hate.

(mass-lai-ta) Despite; contemptuous hate; to look down upon with disfavor or contempt.

(ma-sa-lan) For instance; for example; as an illustration.

(msal-qa-ney-~a) Bob-
; a spool or reel with a head at one or both ends, and usually with a hole through its length by which it is placed on a spindle, and which holds yarn on a loom.

(mass-mue-yey) V.T. Blind; to make blind; to deprive of sight.

(mass-mue-qy) To be-
come or make red; to give red color to; to turn or become reddish.

(massm-ya-na) Blinder; one who, or that which, blinds or deprives of sight.

(mass-mai-ta) Blind-
ing; making blind; depriving of sight.

(msam-ela) Austere; strict in modes of acting, judging, or living; ascetic.

(mass-nue-dy) To lay up against; to allow to be supported by another object.

(msa-sa) Fiber; a thread-like object; a tough substance composed of thread-like tissue, capable of being spun or woven; a thread or rope made of fiber tissue.
(mass-sa-sa) Goad; a pointed instrument used to urge on a beast.

(masp-qa-na) Laxative; having the effect of loosening the intestines and relieving from constipation.

(masp-ra) Shears; a cutting instrument operating by the action of opposed edges of metal; a large scissors.

(mass-que-ta) Spasm; an involuntary and unnatural contraction of one or more muscles.

(miss-qal) Shekel; an ancient weight and money unit of Babylonia.

(msaq-mue-ta) Proportion; the relation in size, quantity, or degree of one to another.

(msaq-rue-ta) Squinting; the act or habit of looking obliquely or cross-eyed; to look with eyes partly closed.

(mass-saq-ta) Slope; an oblique direction; an incline; slant.

(msa-ra) Accuse; to declare to have committed a fault or offense; to hold up to contempt; to blame.

(mass-rue-ye) To cause to be, or to appear bad; to make to look bad.

(mass-rue-ye khuleqa) V.I. Grimace; to distort countenance; to express some feeling, as contempt, complacency, etc.; to smirk.

(mass-raph) Lavish; expending profusely; expenditure; expending or consuming in any way; expense.

(miss-riq-ta) Comb; an instrument consisting of a thin strip, with a row of teeth on one or both edges, used for adjusting, cleaning, or confining the hair, or for abominable; a toothed instrument.

(miss-riq-ta daq-la) Tarsus; the part of the foot of a vertebrate between the metatarsus and the leg; the ankle.

(mass-sar-ta) Saw; a tool, consisting of a thin flat plate of tempered steel with a continuous series of teeth on the edge, used for cutting.

(mast) Having no appetite or desire for food; (b) fuddled; tipsy.

(mass-ta) Curd; the coagulated or thickened part of milk, it is eaten as food.

(miss-tuv-aanaa) Satisfiable; capable of being gratified or filled.

(miss-tagh-da-na) Adorable; adored; worthy of worship or utmost love.

(miss-tad-qa-na) Divisible; capable of being divided.

(miss-tah-da-na) Evident; that of which evidence is given.

(miss-tuh-raa-naa) Lutonic; affected with insanity, moonstruck; affected or influenced by the moon.

(miss-tayb-raa-naa) Tolerable; capable of being borne or tolerated.

(miss-tai-ka-na) Finite; having a limit; limited.

(miss-takh-ya-naa) Expected; awaited; waited for.

(miss-takh-ya-na-eat) Expectedly; with an expectation; hoped for.

(miss-tak-la-na) Intelligible; understandable; that which can be comprehended.

(miss-tak-la-nue-ta) Understanding; intellect.

(miss-tak-ma-nu-ta) Configuration; scheming; designing.

(miss-tal-va-nue-ta) Reprobation; rejection; strong condemnation or blame.

(miss-tu-eraa-noo-taa) Visitation; a personal inquiry; action.
Braggart; boaster; prater; a vain person.
Protection; the act of keeping in safety; defence.
Renunciation; the act of giving up something owned; laying aside.
Stability; steadfastness; the state or quality of being stable or firm.
Desirable; tractable; capable of being destroyed.
Churn; to agitate milk or cream in a churn, in order to make butter.
Bowel; one of the intestines of an animal; an entwail.
Cause; one who causes something; one who causes to make or do anything.
Causing or making to do; having a thing done.
To have done; to cause to do; to make or force to do.
To cause to pass; to force the passage of; (b) to insert.
Pass; a way by which to pass; a passage through an obstructed region; a mountain pass.
Passage; a causing to pass or going through.
Amazing; bewildering; astonishing; wonderful; marvelous.
Amazing; amazement; overwhelming wonder; wonder; astonishment; bewildermcnt.
Amaze; to bewilder; to stufty; to confound, as by fear, wonder, or extreme surprise; to overwhelm with wonder; to astonish.
Mine; a pit or excavation in the earth, from which ores, precious stones, or other mineral substances are taken by digging.
Helper; one who or that which helps; a giver of assistance; an aid; an assistant.
Helpfully; with assistance; with aid.
Help; assistance; the means furnished toward deliverance from difficulty; aid.
Reminder; a recorder; chronicler; a memorandum.
Tyrant; oppressor; a person who exercises absolute power brutally or oppressively.
Fortitude; endurance; mental strength.
Spindle; a round stick tapering toward each end, with a catch at one end to hold the yarn.
Embarrassed; at a loss; being perplexed; inactive; idle.
Bowel; one of the intestines of an animal; entewail.
Custom; habit; a course of action characteristically repeated under similar circumstances; a practice.
V.T. Narrow; to make narrow; to lessen the breadth of; to make tight or tighter.
Spring; an issue of water from the earth; a natural fountain.
Epilepsy; the falling sickness; a chronic functional disease characterized by fits, occurring at intervals, and attended by sudden loss of consciousness and convulsive motions of the muscles.
Monition; an intimation, indication, or notice, as of something present or impending;
that which arouses the mind to attention.

\[
\text{(mai-taa) N. Churn; a vessel in which milk or cream is stirred or agitated, in order to obtain butter.}
\]

\[
\text{(m - al - taa) A. burning; the act of stirring or agitating milk or cream in a churn, in order to obtain butter.}
\]

\[
\text{(ma-lume) Known; perceived immediately by the mind or senses; evident; apparent.}
\]

\[
\text{(maa-lai-ta) N. Facing; an exterior covering; an external sheathing.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-ela-naa) Entrance; ingress; the means or a place for entering.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-ul-elo-taa) Violence; violent agitation.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu - ul - taa) Preface; something written as an introductory to a book; introduction; (b) induction; inauguration; entrance; entering into.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum-daa-naa) Baptist; baptizer; one who baptizes.}
\]

\[
\text{(maa-moo) Uncle; paternal uncle; the brother of one's father.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum-moo-dy; Baptize; to administer the rite of baptism to; to christen.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum-moo-dey-taa) Baptism; the act or ceremony of baptizing; the application of water as a religious ceremony; christening; a sacrament in which sprinkling with water symbolizes the washing away of sin.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum - moo - ly) Appraise; to barter, value, or set a price on.}
\]

\[
\text{(maa-moo-naa) Uncle; a small or young uncle; a paternal uncle.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum-moo-ry) Inhabit; to people; to settle; to erect; to build.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum-mil-laa-naa) Appraiser; one who appraises or sets a price upon a thing.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum - mul - taa) Appraisal; act of appraising; setting a value on; estimation of the worth of; valuation.}
\]

\[
\text{(mum-raa) Habitation; dwelling; sojourn in a strange land.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-naa) Meaning; that which is meant or intended; that which is signified by act or language; essence.}
\]

\[
\text{(m-un-yaa-naa) Precentor; the leader of the singing of a choir; a singer.}
\]

\[
\text{(m-asq-sa) Crisp; wavy; curly; having the surface roughened into small curls, waves, or folds.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-saa-raa) Tithe; a tenth part; one of ten parts.}
\]

\[
\text{(m-up-yaa-naa) Undertaker; one whose business is to prepare the dead for burial.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-epraa) Hood; a flexible covering for the head and neck, often attached to a robe, or having an attached cape; a cloak.}
\]

\[
\text{(m-uss - yaa - naa) Stubborn; unyielding in purpose or mental attitude; fixed.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-esurr-taa) Wine-press; a place in which the juice is pressed out of grapes for wine purpose; wine-vat.}
\]

\[
\text{(m-aq-ba-nue-ta) Inquiry; the act of asking about; searching by questioning.}
\]

\[
\text{(ma-equle) Intellectual; performed by the intellect or understanding; apprehensible by the intellect alone; prudent; honorable.}
\]

\[
\text{(ma-eque-lue-ta) Intellectuality; possession of intellect; prudence; nobility; honorableness.}
\]

\[
\text{(maaq-mue-ta) Perversity; taking distorted views; turning from truth or right; (b) craftiness.}
\]

\[
\text{(mu-eqr) Chisel; a metal tool or instrument}
\]
with a cutting edge at the end of the blade, used in dressing, shaping, or cutting timber, stone, etc., it is often driven by a mallet or hammer.

(mu-er-vaa) West; the point in the heavens where the sun is seen to set at the equinox, or the corresponding point on the earth; the point on the left of a person facing north.

(mu-eraav ghr-baay) Northwest; toward the northwest; in or from a northwest direction.

(mu-eraav ghrb-ya-ya) Northwestern; of, pertaining to, or being in the northwest; northwesterly.

(mu-er-vaa-ya) Western; of or pertaining to the west; occidental.

(mu-eraav tay-man) Southwest; pertaining to, or in the direction of, the southwest.

(mu-eraav taym-na-ya) Southwestern; southwesterly.

(m-urd-doo-ta) Corrosion, especially of the bones; affection with caries; lacciviousness; offending against chastity; the state of being unrestrained by law or morality.

(ma-erue-qty) To cause to flee; to make to flee; to run away with; to kidnap.

(m-ur-paa-naa) Money-changer; money broker; one who loans money.

(mar-phat) Ingenuity; ingenuousness; candor; high-mindedness; high intelligence; good-manners; politeness.

(m-ar-qal-ta) Retard; to keep back; to delay; to render slow or slower in progress.

(mar-qa-na) One who puts to flight; one who runs away with a thing; a chaser; kidnaper.

(m-shq-qa-nue-ta) Insolence; pride manifested in contemptuous treatment of others; brutal impudence; folly; madness.

(maa-taav) Pimple; any small acuminate elevation of the cuticle, whether suppurated or not; papule; pustule.

(maa-taa de-un-yy) Grape; a single grape.

(m-ut-doo-ta) Readiness; Preparation; the state of being ready or prepared.

(map) Map; a representation of the surface of the earth, or of some parts of it, showing the relative size or position, according to some given scale of the parts represented.

(mup-je-aa-naa) Terrorism; one who practices terrorism; a person or thing that causes dread or extreme fear.

(mpad-da-nue-ta) Error; belief in what is untrue; an act involving a departure from accuracy; a defect.

(mup-poo-qty) Terrorize; to impress with terror; to coerce by intimidation; to reduce to a state of terror, by violence, or threats.

(map-pue-khy) V.T. Cool; to cool off with air or wind; to make cool.

(map-pue-khey-ta) Fan; an instrument used for producing artificial currents of air by the revolving motion of a broad surface; a puff of air; blowing.

(map-pue-ye) To bake; to cause the baking of.

(map-pule-ta) Particle, GRAM. a fall; falling; dropping; collapsing.

(map-kha) Air-cushion; a cushion inflated by air or gas.

(mpakh-mue-ta) Analogy; likeness between
things in some circumstances, when they are otherwise different; comparison.

(mup-too-khy) Flatten; to make, or cause to be flat; to make plane.

(mpil-moo-taa) Fattening; making fat; making plump with fat.

(mpai-gha-nue-ta) Cooling; making moderately cold.

(mpai-too-taa) Disdain; a feeling of contempt and aversion; regarding anything as unworthy of, or beneath one; scorn.

(mpey-sa-na) Persuasive; tending to persuade; plausible; winning.

(mpey-sa-nue-ta) Persuasion; act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered.

(mpak-ha-na) Counteractive; tending to counteract; acting as an antidote.

(mup-choo-ly) V.T. Crook; to turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve; to make crooked.

(mpal-ghue-ta) Separation; setting apart; division; duplicity.

(mpal-gha-na) Separator; one who separates or divides.

(mpalh-due-ta) Dispersion; causing to break apart and going different ways; scattering; (b) confusion.

(mplue-khy) V.T. Use; to make use of; to convert to one's service; to put to work; to employ.

(mapl-kha-na) User; employer; one who uses or employs.

(mapl-kha-na daq-la) Cathartic; a medicine used for cleansing the bowels; a purgative.

(map-lakh-ta) Using; making use of; putting to work; employing; keeping occupied or busy.

(map-lakh-ta daq-la) Purging; taking a physic; cleansing the bowels by means of a cathartic.

(map-pil-ta) N. Prefix; a letter or letters combined with the beginning of a word to modify its signification; a case; particle.

(map-nue-ye) Decline; to cause to decrease or diminish; to put or turn aside; to cause the annihilation of.

(mpun-taa-saa-naa) Fantastic; of, or pertaining to fantasy or imagination; existing only as an image or phantasm; imaginary; unreal.

(mapn-ya-nue-ta) Conversion; the act of converting; return; restoration.

(map-nai-ta) Causing the decline, annihilation, or destruction of.

(map-que-ta) Luxurious life; pleasure; indulgence in ease and pleasure.

(mpa-sue-ta) Capacity; the power of receiving and holding ideas, knowledge, etc.; mental ability; capability.

(map-sa-nue-ta) Permission; license or liberty granted.

(mup-soo-khy) V.T. Gladden; to make glad; to cheer or make happy.

(mup-sukh-taa-) Gladdening; making glad or happy; causing happiness.

(map-qa) Exit; passage out of place; a way of departure or going out.

(map-que-ey) V.T. Crack; to cause to break or burst, as something hollow, with a sharp or explosive sound.

(map-qa-na) Departure; going forth or out; (b) the book of Exodus.

(map-qa-nue-ta) Casting out; driving out; (b) derivation, GRAM.

(map-qa-eta) Rattle; a toy for making clattering sound when shaken; a sling.
(mpaq-qa-ta) Blotch; a large pustule; coarse eruption; a pustule.

(map-paq-ta) Departure; setting out; separation from a place; removal from the present life; death; (b) version.

(mupr-ghue-ta) Splendor; great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy.

(mpar-da-nue-ta) Fleeing; running away; hastening off; separation.

(mup-roo-ye) Making plentiful; causing to be plentiful; increase; multiply.

(mup-roo-my) To make to understand; to explain; to enlighten.

(map-rue-my) Having cut; causing to be cut or slaughtered, as an animal.

(marp-yaa-na) One who, or that which makes anything fly or flee.

(marp-rakh-ta) Flying; the act of making to fly; causing to fly.

(mupr-yaa-na) One who, or that which makes plentiful; (b) fruitful; fertile; generative.

(mupr-yaa-noo-taa) Procreation; fertility; generative power; (b) the act of making plentiful.

(mup-rai-taa) Making plentiful; causing to yield or contain plenty; procreate.

(mup-rum-taa) Making or causing to understand; explanation.

(mpar-shue-ta) Distinctness; the state of being distinct; separateness; difference; distinction.

(mpar-sha-nue-ta) Separation; distinction; discrimination.

(mup-pur-taa) Hankering; the desires or appetite of a pregnant woman; fancies.

(mup-shoo-ty) To see off; to accompany a person part of the way, or to his destination; to escort; to let go; leave off.

(mpsh-too-taa) Extension; a stretching out; extending.

(miph-ta) Gratis; for nothing; without fee or recompense; free.

(map-tue-ye) Widen; to make wide or wider; to extend in breadth; to expand.

(map-tue-ly) V.T. Turn; to move around partially or wholly so as to present the other sides in given directions; to cause to turn or revolve.

(mpats-lue-ta) Perversity; the state or quality of being set against doing right; a turning from truth or right; perverseness.

(mpats-tue-ta) Condemnation; a threat; denunciation of punishment or vengeance; calumny.

(msaa) To be able; to have sufficient power, skill, or means to accomplish the object.

(maa-saa) V.I. Suck; to draw something by producing a vacuum, as with the mouth; drawing liquid from by action of the mouth or a tube; sucking.

(mse-kule) Al-mighty; unlimited in might; omnipotent; all-powerful; able in every respect and for every
work.

(muss-voo-ye) V.T. Satisfy; to fill up the measure of a want of a person or thing; to gratify fully the desire of; to cause to be contended.

(muss-voo-ye) V.T. Dye; to give a new and permanent color to, by impregnating the substance with a coloring agent; to stain; to color.

(muss-vai-taa) Satisfying; gratifying fully the desire of; satisfaction.

(muss-vai-taa) Dyeing; the process of fixing coloring matters permanently and uniformly in the fibers of wool, cotton, silk, etc.

(mssd-yaa-noo-taa) Imposture; deception under a false or assumed character; impersonation; fraud.

(muss-soo-ye) To make thirsty; causing a distressing sensation for want of drink.

(musssoo-py) V.T. Drain; to exhaust the liquid contents by drawing them off; to make gradually dry; to filter; to strain.

(maa-soo-saa) Scab; an incrustation over a sore, formed by drying up of the discharge from the affected area; (b) plucking out of hairs; (c) a syringe.

(msukh-yaa-noo-taa) Abuse; improper use or treatment; vituperative words.

(miss-tuv-ya-nue-ta) Approval; approbation; sanction; goodwill.

(muss -tuv-taa) Platform; a flat surface higher than the adjoining space or ground; a raised place; a seat.

(miss-tud-ya-nue-taa) Imposture; delusive ness; fraudulence.

(miss-tai-ba-na) Wayfarer; a traveler; especially on foot.

(miss-tul-yaan-naa) Forward; not willing to comply with what is reasonable.

(miss-tul-yaan-noo-ta) Frowardness; propensity; natural inclination; disposition, to do something good or evil; proneness.

(miss-tun-aa-noo-taa) Wile; a trick intended to ensnare or deceive; a sly artifice; crafty trick.

(miss-tup-yue-ta) Embrocation; the act of moistening and rubbing a diseased part with a lotion.

(miss-tur-yaan-noo-ta) Cleavage; the quality possessed by many crystallized substances of splitting readily in one or more definite directions, and yielding more or less smooth surfaces always parallel to the actual crystal faces.

(msid-taa) Snare; a contrivance, consisting of a noose by which a bird or other animal may be entangled and caught.

(muss-yid-daa-naa) Peeper; one who peeps; one who looks through or as through a crevice or a small opening; one who looks cautiously or slyly; a lurker.

(muss-yud-taa) Peeping; peering through a small opening from a hiding place; lurking.

(muss - yoo - dy) V.T. Peep; to peer through or as through a crevice; to look cautiously or slyly; to lurk; pry.

(miss - yoo - py) V.T. to exhaust the liquid contents of by drawing them off gradually; to make gradually dry or empty; to strain.

(miss - yoo - ty) V.T. Obey; to give ear to; to execute the commands of; to comply with the orders of; to listen to.

(muss - yaa - naa) Able; having sufficient power, skill, means, or resources of any kind to accomplish the object; competent; capable.
(muss-yaa-noo-taa) Ability; power to perform, whether physical, moral, intellectual, or legal; capacity; skill or competence in doing; capability; efficiency.

(muss-yit-taa-naa) Obedient; subject in will or act to authority; one who obeys.

(muss-yut-taa) Obedience; compliance with that which is required by the authority; subject to rightful restraint or control; obeying; listening to.

(maa-sul-laa) Material; the substance or substances, of which anything is composed or may be made, or which is necessary to the doing of something; matter.

(muss-laa-hut) Advice; a view or consideration of a thing; an opinion recommended as worthy to be followed; advantage; counsel.

(musl-khoo-taa) Prosperity; advance or gain in anything good or desirable; success.

(muss-ley-yut-lakhma) Larynx; the upper part of the trachea; the organ of voice.

(muss-lai-taa) Descent, of a hill or mountain; slope; causing or making to change from higher to a lower position; descending.

(msul-loo-taa) Refinement; the act of refining; purification; cleansing.

(msul-maa-naa) Modeler; one who forms after a model; a molder.

(msul-taa) Refinery; a building or apparatus for refining or purifying; a filter; strainer.

(muss-moo-sy) To bide time; to wait for with expectation; to hush; to be waiting silently and patiently for an opening or proper time.

(miss-miss) Hushed; silent; procuring silence concerning; a person who is naturally quiet.

(muss-muss-taa) Hushing; becoming or keeping quiet; hesitation.

(muss-roo-ny) To cause to smell or savor, by burning slightly, said of food; to stench.

(miss-iz-zaa) Lizard; a four-legged reptile, having a moderately long body, usually ending in a tapering tail, and covered with a scaly skin.

(miss-aayaa) Intermediate; lying or being in the middle in place or degree; middle.

(miss-aa-yoo-taa) Middle; midst; the part equally distant from the extremities or exterior limits; the middle part.

(miss-aa-yoot-dsa-my) Interjection, GRAM.; an ejaculatory word or form of speech.

(msaa-saa) V.I. Suck; to draw milk from the breast or udder with the mouth.

(muss-roo-khy) Madden; to make mad; to drive to madness; to enrage; to infuriate; to provoke to frantic rage.

(muss-roo-py) To make pungent or hot; causing a sharp sensation of the taste.

(miss-raa-yaa) Egyptian; a native or inhabitant of Egypt.

(miss-rin) Egypt; a country in northeast Africa, area about 22,000 square miles.

(msur-poo-taa) Asstringency; harshness; severity.

(maq-bue-ye) V.T. Dam; to obstruct or restrain the flow of by a dam.

(maq-bule) Acceptable; capable, or worthy of being accepted or received with pleasure; approved.

(maq-bue-ly) causing to be accepted; making to accept.

(maq-bay) Maccabee; surname of Judas, the third
son of Mattathias; Maccabæus.

(maq-ba-ye) Maccabeæ;

the name given in later times to the Hasmonæans, a family of Jewish patriots, who headed a religious revolt in the reign of Antiochus the fourth, 175—164 B.C. which led to a period of freedom for Judea.

(ma-qab-hue-ta) Receptivity; the state or quality of being receptive; the power or capacity of receiving.

(ma-qab-la-nue-ta) Capacity; power or receiving, containing, or absorbing; receptivity.

(ma-qab-ta) Drill; an implement for making holes; a borer; awl.

(maq-da-na) Burner; one or that which burns anything.

(maq-da-na dlib-ba) Pitiful; full of piety; piteous; lamentable; eliciting compassion.

(maq-da-na dlib-ba) Sanctification; the act of sanctifying; making free from sin; making sacred or holy.

(ma-gad-ta) Burning; the act of consuming by fire; reducing to ashes by the action of heat or fire; injuring by fire or heat.

(maq-que-ye) To set on edge; to make or cause to be blunt.

(ma-que-dy) V.T. Burn; to consume by fire; to reduce to ashes by the action of heat or fire; to injure by fire.

(maq-que-ye) Cry out; to make a loud call or cry, as in an effort to be heard in pain or anger; to yell; shout.

(maq-vue-ye) Harden; to make hard or harder; to consolidate; solidify.

(maq-yue-ni) Crying out; shouting; uttering sudden and loud cry, either with or without words; yelling.

(maq-que-my) V.T. Raise; to cause to rise up, or assume an erect position; to set up; to make upright.

(maq-que-my khaasaa) V.T. Back; back up; to support or help by force, or by moral encouragement; to uphold; to second; to defend.

(maq-que-py) V.I. Debate; to dispute; to contend in words; to contest.

(maq-que-raa-raa) Puddle; a small quantity of dirty standing water; a small pool.

(maqore-ra-na) Refrigerator; that which refrigerates or makes cool; that which keeps cool.

(maq-que-sky) V.T. Cool; to make cool or cold; to reduce the temperature of.

(muqt-yaa) Cucumber-plantation or garden; a piece of land set aside as a cucumber-plot.

(muqt-naa-noo-taa) Attenuation; making thin or slender; rarefaction.

(muqt-oo-taa) Despondency; loss of hope and cessation of effort; desperation; slackness.

(muqt-gha-noo-taa) that of which one is accused; blame; (b) affirmation.

(maq-yue-ny) To turn green; to sprout; to ger-
minate, as a seed.  
(mqai-mue-ta) Fixity; the state of being fixed, or stable; stubbornness.  
(mqai-ma-nue-ta) Resuscitation; restoration; revival; institution.  
(mqai-sue-ta) Rigidity; firmness; stiffness; want of pliability.  
(mqal-ta) Conversion; causing to turn or change from one position, view, or form of religion to another.  
(maq-lue-by) V.T. Convert; to cause to turn; to change from one belief to another, as from one religion, party, or sect to another; pervert.  
(maq-qa-loon) Shamble; a place for slaughtering animals for meat.  
(mqal-la-nue-ta) Abolition; lightening or lessening the force or weight of.  
(mqal-sa) Laudable; one worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy; commendable; honorable.  
(maq-qa-lue-ta) Reproach; an occasion of blame, censure, disgrace, or discredit; blame.  
(maq-qa-ma) Melody; an agreeable succession or arrangement of sounds; tunefulness; a tune; air; mode; a song.  
(maq-qim-ma-na) Raiser; one who causes to arise, grow up, come into being, or to appear.  
(maq-qam-ta) Raising; causing to rise up; setting up; causing to grow, or come into being.  
(map-na-ue-ta) Acquisition; the act of acquiring; the thing acquired or gained.  
(maq-sue-ta) Convulsion; spasmodic contraction of the muscles; spasm.  
(mqasm-sue-ta) Decoration; propriety of manner or conduct; dignity arising from suitableness of speech and behavior; decency of conduct; embellishment.  
(mqaa-laa) Staff, especially pastoral staff; a wooden crook.  
(maqp-kha-nue-ta) Buffeting; striking with the hand or fist.  
(maq-pa-nue-ta) Affixing; attaching, or connecting with; the connexion of one noun with another by means of Dal-lat; suffixing.  
(maq-qap-ta) Debate; contention in words or arguments; dispute; discussion.  
(muq-qur) Chisel; a metal tool with a cutting edge at the end of a blade, used in working timber, stone, etc., it is often driven by a hammer or mallet; gimlet; auger.  
(maq-rav-ta) Offering; the act of one who offers; presenting something as an act of worship or devotion; oblation; sacrifice.  
(mqard-ya-nah) Intricate; difficult to understand; involved entangled.  
(maq-roo-vy) V.T. Offer; to present as an act of worship; to present for acceptance or rejection.  
(maq-rue-khy) Whiten; to make or cause to turn white; standing out as white; turning white or gray.  
(maq-roo-ty) V.T. Snip; to cut of at one stroke, as with shears or scissors; to nip; to clip off suddenly; to bite off.  
(maq-roo-ye) To teach reading; to make or cause to read; to teach.  
(maq-roo-chy) V.T. Nip; to sever or remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges of anything; to clip; pinch off; wring.  
(maq-roo-my) V.I. Lose; to suffer loss; to suffer disadvantage or defeat; to be worsted in any kind of
contest.

\(\text{(muq-roo-sy)}\) V.I. Quarrel; to dispute angrily; to wrangle; to argue.

\(\text{(muqr-kha-nue-ta)}\) Importunity; pressing solicitation; eloquence.

\(\text{(muqr-taa-naa)}\) Snipper; one who, or that which snips; nipper; cutter; biter.

\(\text{(muqr-rut-taa)}\) Snipping; cutting off at one stroke as with shears or scissors; nipping; biting off.

\(\text{(muqr-yaa-naa)}\) Teacher, of reading; a teacher in an elementary school; a teacher.

\(\text{(muqr-yun-taa)}\) Legible; capable of being read or deciphered; distinct to the eye; plain.

\(\text{(muq-rim-maa-na)}\) Loser; one who loses in a game of chance.

\(\text{(muq-rum-taa)}\) Losing; suffering disadvantage or defeat in a contest, or in a game of chance.

\(\text{(muq-qaa-raa-soo-taba)}\) Quarrel; a cause to be disputed or defended; a dispute; an argument.

\(\text{(muq-russ-taa)}\) Quarrelling; disputing angrily or violently; argument; dispute; debate.

\(\text{(maq-qash)}\) Scissors; forceps; a pair of pincers; shears.

\(\text{(maq-shue-ye)}\) V.T. Thicken; to make thick or thicker; to render dense; to condense.

\(\text{(maqsh-ya-na)}\) Condenser; one that condenses; one that makes dense or thick.

\(\text{(maq-shai-ta)}\) Thickening; making thick or thicker.

\(\text{(maq-shey-ta)}\) Flint; an impure variety of quartz, it is very hard, and strikes fire with steel; pyrites.

\(\text{(maq-qish-sha-na)}\) Cooler; one that cools something; something that abates heat; a vessel used to cool water.

\(\text{(maq-qash-ta)}\) Cooling; making cool or cold; reducing the temperature of.

\(\text{(ma-ra)}\) Owner; one who owns; one who has the legal or rightful title to a thing; possessor; lord; sir.

\(\text{(mrab-lue-ta)}\) Tumidity; the state of being swollen, enlarged, or distended; swelling.

\(\text{(murb-aa)}\) Womb; the uterus; the organ which contains, an nourishes, the young during the development previous to birth.

\(\text{(marj)}\) Bet; that which is laid, or pledged, between two parties upon the event or outcome of a contest.

\(\text{(mar-ga)}\) Meadow; low land covered with coarse grass near rivers.

\(\text{(mar-jun)}\) Coral; the hornlike skeleton of various actinozoa.

\(\text{(mar-gad-ta)}\) Shivering; trembling; shaking, as from cold or fear.

\(\text{(mar-ghue-dy)}\) V.I. Shiver; to tremble; quiver, or vibrate; to make or cause to shiver; to shake, as from cold.

\(\text{(mar-ghue-shy)}\) V.T. Wake; to rouse from sleep; to awake; to arouse.

\(\text{(marg-za-nue-ta)}\) Irritation; provocation; upsetting.

\(\text{(mur-ghir)}\) Charm; the thing worn for its supposed efficacy to the wearer in averting ill, or securing good fortune; an amulet.

\(\text{(maa-rig-laa)}\) Caldron; a large kettle, usually made of clay.

\(\text{(marg-maa-hy)}\) Coccus indicus. The berry of menispermaceous vine. It is very poisonous, and is used in some parts of Asia for stupifying fish which facilitates their capture.
(marg-mush) Arsenic; a solid element, which is extremely poisonous.

(mar-ga-ney-ta) Pearl; a dense shelly concretion, formed as an abnormal growth within the shell of some mollusks. It is composed of nacre deposited in extremely thin concentric layers about some foreign particles, as the dead body or egg of a parasitic worm, etc., and may lie freely within or beneath the mantle, either free from or attached to the shell. They may be of different colors, but the luster. The best are obtained from the pearl oyster, but they also are yielded by the river mussels, conch shells, clams, etc.

(mar-ga-ne-ta) Sensibility; sense perception; mental receptivity; the faculty of senses.

(mra-da) V.T. Scour; to rub hard, especially with something rough, for the purpose of cleansing; to rub.

(mar-da) manly; like a brave man; brave; courageous; plucky; bold; (b) generous; liberal.

(mir-da) Rebellion; act of rebelling; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resistance to its officers and laws; revolt.

(mar-daa-na) Manfully; bravely; courageously; like a brave man.

(mur-doo-ye) To make or cause to be liked; to make to like.

(mar-due-ny) To become a brave man; to be courageous or brave; to be bold.

(mur-doo-ry) Pollute; to make or render impure or unclean, physically or morally; to defile.

(mur-doo-ry) Decease; to die, especially an animal or fowl of disease, thus making its flesh unfit as food; to meet a sudden death.

(mar-due-ta) Manliness; bravery; courage; boldness.

(mur-doo-ta) Instruction; knowledge or discipline acquired by way of education; a lesson or teaching; education.

(mar-daa-naa) Man-like; like a brave man; courageously; boldly; fearlessly.

(mar-hab-ba) Bravo; an exclamation expressive of applause; well done; excellent; hurrah.

(mur-haa-ta) Endeavor; exertion of the physical strength toward the attainment of an object; effort.

(murh-taa-naa) Half pta-kha; half of the accent or vowel pta-kha.

(mar-ham) Salve; an adhesive composition or substance to be applied to sores or wounds; a healing ointment.

(maa-ro-oo-daa) Rebelious; engaged in rebellion; resisting lawful authority by force; refractory.

(maa-roo-doo-ta) Rebellion; revolt; insurrection; open renunciation of the authority of the government to which one owes obedience, and resisting its officers.

(mur-voo-khy) V.T. Expand; to lay open by extending; to spread out; to make to occupy more space; to widen.

(mur-voo-ye) V.T. Intoxicating; to produce intoxication; capable of making drunk, or producing drunkenness.

(mur-voo-my) V.T. Lift; to move in a direction opposite to that of gravitation; to bring up from a lower place to a higher one; to raise; elevate.

(maa-roo-aah) Sickly; disposed to illness; ha-
bitually ailing; attended with disease.

Ownership; the fact of being an owner; exclusive right of possession; lawful title; possession; lordship; mastery.

Margin; an edge; border; brink; verge; the limit; boundary; side.

Willfully; willingly; of one's own free will.

Run; to cause to run; to make to run.

To have mercy; to pity; to feel compassion for.

To remove farther; to place at a farther distance.

Abort; to miscarry; to suffer miscarriage.

Authority; having due authority.

Merciful; full of mercy; disposed to pity; compassionate.

Mercifulness; the state of being merciful; being full of mercy; benevolence.

Compassion; fellowship in feeling; pity excited by the distress of another; pity; commiseration.

Removal to a farther place; placing greater distance between; making farther.

Abortion; the expulsion of the human fetus prematurely, particularly at any time before it is capable of sustaining life; miscarriage. Abortion is expulsion of the fetus during the first three months of pregnancy, and a later expulsion occurring before the time of viability is called miscarriage.
stiff; erect; (c) scraped.

(mur-rey-raa) Bitter; a sensation of taste, the quality of which is normally given by quinine.

(mur-rey-raa-eat) Bitterly; in a bitter manner; with bitterness.

(mur-rey-roo-taa) Bitterness; the quality or state of being bitter.

(ma-rai-ta) Rennet; anything used to curdle milk, especially a dairy product.

(mrai-ta) Moth; clothes moth, which are household pests, and feed on woolens, furs, etc.

(mraa-chaa) V.T. Crush; to compress or bruise between two hard bodies; to force by pressure so as to destroy the natural shape of; to smash; to mash.

(ma - ra - ka) Crisis; the point of time when a decisive change one way or the other is impending.

(mark - va) Chariot; a stately vehicle for persons; a vehicle for transportation; a carriage.

(mrak - va) Compound; composed of, or produced by the union of, several elements, ingredients, or parts.

(mrak-vue-ta) Composition; a body formed by combining two or more substances.

(mar-kue-vy) Cover; to copulate; to unite in sexual intercourse; to pair; to mate.

(mar-kue-khy) Soften; to render less hard; to mollify; to make soft or softer.

(mar-kakh-ta) Softening; making soft or softer; rendering less hard.

(mur-chaa-naa) Crusher; one who, or that which crushes.

(mrak-na-nue-ta) Inclination; act of inclining or bending; the act of bowing.

(mruch-taa) Crushing; compressing or bruising between two hard bodies; mashing; smashing.

(mur-moo-ry) Murmur; to utter complaints in a low, half-articulated voice; to growl; to purr.

(mur - moor - ya - na) Anise; an apiaceous plant valuable for its carminative and aromatic seeds.

(mur-mey-ta) A subdivision of the psalter containing from one to four psalms.

(mir-raa-mir) Murmur; a complaint half suppressed, or uttered in a low muttering voice; growl; purr.

(mar-mar) Marble; any limestone, granular to compact in texture, capable of taking a polish.

(mur-mur-ta) Murmuring; uttering a low and indistinct voice; growling.

(maa-rum-taa) Raising; causing to rise; Lifting; bringing up from a lower place to a higher; elevation.

(maa-run) Our lord, Jesus Christ, as accepted by the Christian World.

(maa-raa-naa-yaa) Of or pertaining to a lord or master.

(maa-raa-naa-yoo-taa) Lordship; dominion; sovereign or supreme authority.

(mar-sey-ya) Dirge; a psalm sung for a departed soul, or a requiem mass.

(mraa) To become sick; to be affected with a disease; to become ill.

(mur-aa) Sickness; malady; illness; diseased condition.

(mur-aa) Ache; continued pain; a suffering of pain; bodily distress.

(mur-aa dje-gur) Tuberculosis, of the
lungs; consumption.

(col) Colic; a pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of some one of the hollow viscera.

(headache) Headache; pain in the head; cephalalgia.

(menses) Menses; a periodic flow of blood or bloody fluid from the uterus or female generative organs; menstruation.

(contagious disease) Contagious disease; a disease communicable by contact with a patient suffering from it, with some secretion of, or object touched by, such a patient; infectious disease.

(pasture) V.T. Pasture; to put out to pasture; to feed on growing grass, said of animals; to tend cattle in a pastureage.

(awaken) Awaken; to rouse from sleep or a state likened to sleep; to wake; to awake.

(ill) Sick; affected with disease; ill; having fallen sick.

(pasturage) Pasturage; grazing ground; grass land used for pasturing.

(becoming ill or sick) Becoming ill or sick; becoming affected with disease.

(flock) Flock; a company of people; a congregation in their relation to the pastor, or minister in charge; a diocese; (b) a pasture.

(divorce) Divorce; a legal dissolution of the marriage relation by a body having authority.

(loosen) Loosen; to make loose or looser; to set free from binding or tightness.

(abandonment) Abandonment; total desertion; relinquishment.

(divorce) V.T. Divorce; to separate by divorce; (b) loosening.

(mark) Mark; an affixed distinguishing sign or token; a stamp.

(scour) V.T. Scour; to rub hard; to rub or scrub with some liquid; to scrape.

(lamentation) Lamentation; audible expression of sorrow.

(marcionite) Marcionite; a follower of Marcion, an anti-judaic of the second century, who assumed the existence of three principles: matter, the God of love, and the demiurge. He rejected the Old Testament and took as his canon ten of the Pauline Epistles and the Gospale of Luke in a modified form.

(hypochondria) Hypochondria; abdomen, especially the upper part.

(scouring) Scouring; rubbing hard, especially for the purpose of cleansing; rubbing violently; scraping.

(bitter) Bitter; to turn or become bitter; to have a taste of quinine.

(gall bladder) Gall bladder; a muscular sac, present in most vertebrates, in which the bile from the liver is stored until required.

(censure) Censure; act of blaming or finding fault with; blame.

(paralysis) Paralysis; the loss of the power of voluntary motion, or of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy.

(lady) Lady; mistress; owner; governess; a lady of the house.

(bile) Bile; a yellow or greenish, viscid fluid, usually alkaline in reaction, secreted by the liver. It passes into the intestines where it aids in the digestive process by emulsifying fats, promoting peristalsis and absorption, and preventing putrefactive changes. Its constituents are the bile salts and bile pigments.
(mar-ta-ba) Rank; the grade of official standing; degree; dignity.

(mur-too-khy) V.T. Boil; to heat to the boiling point, so as to cause ebullition; to subject to the action of heat in a boiling liquid, so as to produce some specific effect, as cooking or cleansing.

(murt-khaa-naa) Boiler; one who boils something; a vessel in which anything is boiled.

(mur-tukh-taa) Boiling; heating to the point of bubbling; exposing to the action of hot liquid.

(mut-mur-yum) Saint Mary; the Virgin Mary.

(mir-taa-mirt) Grunt; a deep guttural sound, as a hog; a deep short noise, as that made by a hog.

(msha) V.T. Wipe; to rub with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing; to rub or stroke gently.

(maa-shaa) Tongs; an instrument or device for taking hold of something, as a hot coal.

(msha-la-nue-ta) Interrogation; the act of questioning; inquiry.

(mshab-khue-ta) Praiseworthy; laudableness.

(mshabkh-ta) Scammony; a twining plant of Asia Minor, it has a thick root two or three feet long, sagittate leaves, and white flowers.

(mash-ghue-shy) V.T. Agitate; to stir up; to disturb or excite; to perturb.

(mashgh-sha-na) Agitator; one who stirs up agitation; one who disturbs or excites; a demagogue; a leader of sedition.

(mash-ghash-ta) Agitation; a stirring up or arousing; disturbance of tranquility; disturbance of mind causing physical excitement.

(mshud-raa) Envoy; one dispatched upon an errand or mission; a messenger; an ambassador.

(mash-hure) Famous; celebrated in fame or public report; renouned; famed; notable.

(mshood-aa-noo-taa) Signification; the act of signifying; a making known by signs or other means; that which is signified or made known.

(mash-vue-ye) V.T. Level; to bring to the condition of a flat surface; to make flat or even.

(msheu-bue-ta) Deliverance; preservation; salvation.

(ma-shue-kha) Anointer; one who anoints; (b) a measurer; geometrician.

(msheu-kha-nue-ta) Protuberance; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding surface; sprouting out; excrescence.

(mshukhe-ta) Mete; measure; the dimensions, capacity, or quantity of anything, determined by measuring.

(mashv-ya-nue-ta) Levelling; making level or horizontal; making flat or even.

(ma-shue-kue-ta) Shrivelling; drawing, or being drawn, into wrinkles; withering; shrinking.

(ma-shoo-sha) Boar; the uncastrated male of the swine; wild hog.

(msha-kha) V.T. Anoint; to smear or rub over with oil; to besmear; (b) to measure.

(mish-kha) Oil; any of a large class of unctuous combustible substances which are liquid, or easily liquefiable, on warming, and soluble in ether, but not in water. They are usually lighter than water.

(mishkh-da-na) A male preacher of the Gospel;
one who gives good tidings.

(mash-khad-ta) Preaching the Gospel; giving good tidings; a church collection.

(mash-khue) The warm or sunny side of an elevation.

(mash-khue-dy) To preach the Gospel; to give good tidings.

(mush-khoo-ty) Sojourn; to dwell in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger; to migrate.

(mash-khue-ny) V.T. Warm; to communicate a moderate degree of heat to; to render warm.

(mash-khue-na) A sunny slope; the sunny side of an elevation; a warm slope.

(maa-shaa-khut) Sojourn; one who dwells as a temporary resident or as a stranger.

(maa-shaa-khut-too-ta) Sojourning; dwelling in a place as a temporary resident or as a stranger.

(mish-kha-na) Oily; of, or containing oil; made of oil.

(mash-kha-na) Anointer; one that anoints, or rubs with oil.

(mashk-na-na) Warmer; one who, or that which promotes warmth.

(mashk-ta) Wiping; rubbing with something soft for cleaning; to clean or dry by rubbing, as the hands or face; to stroke gently.

(mash - yue - khy) V.T. Sick; to incite or urge to an attack; to instigate to harassment.

(mash-yue-ky) V.T. Deflate; to reduce from an inflated state by releasing the inflating matter; to reduce the swelling of.

(mshey-kha) Christ; the Messiah, or Anointed, whose coming was prophesied and expected by the Jews.

(mshey-kha-ya) Christian; one who believes, or professes to believe in Jesus Christ, and the truth as taught by him; an adherent of Christianity.

(mshey - kha - ue - ta) Christianity; the body of Christian believers; Christianism; the religion of Christians.

(mshey-taa-noo-taa) Contempt; the feeling with which one regards that which is esteemed vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn.

(mshey - ma - nue - ta) Harshness; the quality or state of being harsh; sternness; roughness.

(mash-ya-na) Wiper; one that wipes; that which wipes.

(mshey-taa-noo-ta) Contempt; the feeling with which one regards that which is esteemed vile, or worthless; disdain; scorn.

(maashey-ma-maa) Peacefulness; the state of possessing or enjoying peace; tranquility; serenity.

(mash-ya-yanu-yanu) Wiping; rubbing with something soft for cleaning or drying.

(maa-shey-taa) Bean; the highly nutritious seed of certain leguminous plants of family Fabaceae or the bean family, of which there are a great variety.
Hide; the skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; rind of fruit.

Negligence; lack of due diligence or care; carelessness.

Couch; a bed or structure for repose or sleep.

Find; to meet with accidentally; to come upon by seeking or effort; to discover.

Prick up, as the ears; to hold up the ears; to hold erect.

Discovery; action of discovering; exposure to view; finding; founding.

Finding; lighting upon accidentally; coming upon by seeking; discovering.

Abode; place of continuance, or where one dwells; a habitation.

Tabernacle; a slightly built or temporary habitation; a place of worship.

Pacify; to make to be at peace; to appease; calm; still; quiet; to allay the agitation of.

Convert; to change or turn from one belief or creed to another; to accept, or be converted to Moslemism; to desert.

Deserter; traitor; a betrayer.

Moslem; a Mussulman; an orthodox Mohammedan.

Treachery; betrayal; the state of being a convert; handing over; delivering.

Completion; fullness; completeness.

Renown; the condition of being widely and honorably known and spoken of; famous; famed.

Fame; renown; lofty reputation derived from great achievements; celebrity; reputation.

Neglect; omission of proper attention; avoidance or disregard of duty, from heedlessness, indifference, or willfulness.

Grope; to feel with the hands; to search or attempt to find something in the dark by feeling.

Apricot; the oval, orange-colored fruit, somewhat intermediate in flavor between a peach and a plum.

Entirety; completeness; perfection.

Neglectful; one who neglects; full of neglect; heedless.

Negligence; the quality or state of being negligent; lack of due diligence or care; disregard.

Apricot; an oval shaped, orange-colored fruit, between a peach and a plum in taste.

Deacon; attendant; one who attends or accompanies; a minister; administrator.

Administration; deanon; the office of a deacon.

Gropeing; feeling with the hands; searching, or attempting to find something in the dark by feeling.

Hone; a stone of a fine grit used for sharpning cutting instruments; whetstone; grindstone.

Emaciation; losing flesh; torment.

Subjection; servitude; submission; state of compulsory subjection to a master.
(maa-shul-laa) Torch; a light or luminary, generally carried in the hand.

(mshu-el-yoo-taa) Self-conceit; an overweening opinion of one's own endowments, merits, or the like; arrogance; vanity.

(mash-pue-khy) V.T. Shed; to cause to flow; to pour out.

(mash-pue-ry) Beautify; to make beautiful; to adorn; to embellish; to flatter.

(mash-pakh-ta) Shedding; pouring out; causing to be shed or poured out.

(mshap-lue-ta) Paralysis; feebleness; weariness; tiredness.

(mashq) Drill; the act or exercise of training soldiers in the military art, as in the manual of arms, and the like; training; practice; exercise in writing.

(mash-que-ye) To cause to flee or run away; to make or cause to run fast; to chase away.

(mash-que-ly) Overlay; deck; overlay with metal; to gild.

(mish-shur) Lumberman's saw; a large two-handed saw.

(mash-rue-ye) To cause to reside, or take residence; to entertain.

(mash-rue-ry) Beautifying; to make beautiful; to adorn; to embellish; to flatter.

(mash-pakh-ta) Shedding; pouring out; causing to be shed or poured out.

(mshur-raa-noo-taa) Confirmation; the act of confirming or strengthening; ratifying; sanctioning.

(mshat-eue-sy) V.T. Found; to lay the basis of; to establish.

(mish-ta-la-ya) Interrogated; capable of being asked.

(mish-te-la-nue-ta) Reluctance; refusal; resignation of office.

(mish-tuvh-raa-noo-taa) Arrogance; making undue claims in an overbearing manner.

(mish-teu-qa-nue-ta) Abandonment; dereliction; desertion.

(mish-tode-aa-n()taa) Knowledge; significance; acquaintance.

(mish-teuz-ba-nue-ta) Deliverance; redemption; freeing.
to drink; to irrigate. (mish-teu-ya-nue-ta) Equality; condition of being equal; sameness or equivalence in number, quantity, measure or degree; likeness in status; worthiness.

(mash-tue-qy) V.T. Silence; to compel to silence; to cause to be still; to stop the noise of; to quieten.

(mish-toesh-taa-noo-taa) Promotion; advancement; progress. (mish-tue-ta) Feast; banquet; entertainment.

(mish-takhl-pa-na) Changeable; variable; capable of change or of being changed. (mish-tai-na-na) Placable; that may be calmed or pacified. (mish-tak-na-nue-ta) Munificence; a giving or bestowing with extraordinary liberality; generous bounty. (mish-talh-ba-na) Ineuous; having the nature of, or like fire. (mish-tal-ma-nue-ta) Betrayal; abandonment; (b) completion. (mish-tam-ha-na) Named; denominated; (b) subject; object, GRAM. (mish-tum-aa-naa) Audible; capable of being heard. (mish-tum-raa-noo-ta) Dismissal; discharge; setting free. (mshat-sue-ta) Foundation; base; that upon which anything is founded. (mshat-sa-na) Founder; one who founds, establishes, and erects. (mish-toe-daa-noo-taa) Servitude; subjection; reduction to subjection. (mish-tap-ra-nue-ta) Complaisance; flattery; disposition to please or oblige; courtesy. (mish-tar-ya-nue-ta) Abrogation; repeal by authority; dissolution. (mish-tat-ya-na) Drinkable; fit to drink; capable of being drunk. (maat pa-sha) To be Stunned or amazed; to remain speechless. (ma-ta) Village; a small aggregation of houses in the country, being less in number than in a town; a hundred houses. (ma-ta) Motherland; native land; birthplace; domicile; country. (mat-ta) Fetter; a chain or shackle for the feet; bond; a shackle. (mit-ukh-laar-aa-naa) Edible; fit for eating; fit for food; esculent. (mit-al-ha-nue-ta) Deification; exaltation to divine honors. (mit-as-ya-na) Curable; capable of being cured; remediable. (mut-taa) Merchandise; the objects of commerce; wares; goods; commodities. (mit-baas-ya-nue-ta) Annihilation; complete destruction. (mit-baai na-nue-ta) Reflection; the act of returning or throwing back, as light, heat, sound, etc. (mit-bait-ya-nue-ta) Familiarity; intimate association; fellowship. (mit-buss-ya-nue-ta) Reincarnation; incarnating again. (mit-baq-ya-nue-ta) Observation; the act or faculty of observing, or taking notice; consideration. (mteu-ra-na) Tangible; capable of being touched; (b) brittle; easily broken. (mit-burn-sha-ya-nue-ta) Becoming human; assumption of human na-
ture; becoming man.

(mit-bar-ga-nue-ta) Coruscation; a sudden flash of light; flashing.

(mat-tav-ta) Putting; placing; setting; laying.

(mit-gab-ya-na) Candidate; one who offers himself as a contestant for an office.

(mit-gheu-la-na) Pliable; capable of being bent; flexible.

(mit-goe-raa-na) Virile; having the nature, or properties of a man; manly.

(mit-jeu-ja-ña) Mov­able; capable of being moved.

(mit-gheu-ya-nue-ta) Penetration; act or process of penetrating, or entering; discrimination.

(mit-gakh-ka-na) Ridiculous; fitted to excite ridicule; involving ridicule.

(mit-ghul-baa-na) Conquerable; vincible; capable of being conquered.

(mit-gal-za-nue-ta) Deprivation; the act of depriving, or dispossessing; loss; want; lack.

(mit-gal-ya-nue-ta) Manifestation; discovery to the eye, or to the understanding; revelation.

(mit-gash-ma-nue-ta) Incarnation; clothing, or state of being clothed with flesh; being manifested in a body of flesh; the union of Godhead with manhood.

(mit-ta-toos) Method; an orderly procedure or process; systematic arrangement; system.

(mit-dakh-ra-nue-ta) Commemoration; a calling to remembrance or service as a memorial of.

(mit-dal-la-nue-ta) Appropriation; a setting apart for a particular use; that which is appropriated.

(mit-dam-ya-na) Imitable; capable of being imitated or copied.

(mit-hag-ga-nue-ta) Meditation; close or continued thought; cogitation.

(mut-hoo-ye) To have pleasure; to do as one pleases or likes; to feel or perceive with pleasure.

(mit-haym-na) Credible; believable; not impossible or absurd.

(mit-hap-kha-na) Convertible; capable of being transposed; pliant.

(me-tuv) Concubine; a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife.

(mat-tue-va) V.T. Put; bring to a stated position or place; to place; to lay; to set.

(mtue-ma-eat) Everlasting; perpetually; without beginning or end.

(mtue-ma-ya) Without beginning; from everlasting; eternal.

(mtue-ma-ya-nue-ta) Everlastingness; eternity; perpetuality.

(ma-tue-qa) Suckling; one who sucks; an infant.

(mit-zeu-ga-nue-ta) Matrimony; marriage; wedlock.

(mta-kha) V.T. Stretch; stretch out; to reach out; to draw out or extend in length or breadth; to expand.

(mit-kha) Extent; the space to which a thing is extended; duration; term.

(mit-kheu-la-nue-ta) Destruction; ruin; debauching.

(mit-kheu-ya-na) Demonstrable; capable of being demonstrated.

(mit-kheu-ya-nue-ta) Demonstration; manifestation.

(mit-khzeuz-ya-nue-ta) Ostentation; presage; the act of making an ambitious display; unnecessary show; boasting.
visible; capable of being seen.

Visibility; view; act of seeing or beholding; metal survey.

Reunion; a union formed anew after separation.

Definite; having certain limits; known; absolute.

Definition; setting of limits; designation; the act of making definite or clear.

Pitiful; pitiable; miserable; worthy of pity.

Expiable; that which can be atoned for.

Placable; capable of being pacified or charmed.

Inferiority; a lower state or condition; abasement; humiliation.

Impression; communication of stamp, character, etc., by external force or influence; image.

Cereal; made of grain; pertaining to the grain.

Perishable; liable to decay; subject to destruction.

Portable; capable of being carried.

Obedience; subjection to rightful restraint; docility.

Villager; an inhabitant of a village; one raised in a village.

Packing-needle; a needle for sewing with packthread.

Extension; prolongation; extent; length; duration.

Nativity; the coming into the life or into the world; birth.

Bringer; one who brings; that which brings.

Slothfulness; disinclination to action or labor; slowness; tardiness.

Delineation; differentiation; representation.

Superfluity; the state of being overabundant; excess.

Prohibition; a declaration forbidding some action; restraint; impedement.

Reprehensible; censurable; blamable.

Rotation; revolving; revolution of a sphere.

Suppliant; an intercessor; supplicatory.

Supplication; a humble and earnest entreaty; humble petition.

To speak in parables; to speak figuratively.

Parable; a short fictitious narrative of a possible event in life or nature, from which a moral is drawn; a proverb; fable; allegory.

Companionship; fellowship; association; the act of keeping company with any one.

De liable; that which can be removed, washed away, or blotted out.

Adaptable; capable of
being adapted.

Evanescence; process or fact of vanishing away; disappearance; waning.

Parabolical; of the nature of, or expressed by, a parable or figure; allegorical.

Pronunciation; uttering with tongue.

Maxim; a saying of a proverbial nature embodying a moral or practical precept; a proverb; fable; story.

Triple; consisting of three; three times repeated; threefold.

Guileful; malicious; characterized by cunning, deceit, or treachery.

Trilateral; having three sides; three-sided.

Rational; having reason or understanding; reasoning; explanatory.

Astonishment; profound surprise; amazement.

Tempestuousness; disquietude.

Mathematics; the science which treats of the exact relations existing between quantities or magnitudes and operations; the science of order. Mathematician; one versed in the science of mathematics; mathematical.

Consultation; deliberation of two or more persons on some matter.

Numerable; capable of being numbered or counted.

Conveyance; a handing down or over; transference.
(mit-nash-ya-nue-ta) Forgetfulness; having a poor memory.

(mut-ta) Merchandise; goods, wares, or articles bought and sold.

(mit-eu-da-nue-ta) Effect; that which is produced by an agent or cause; action.

(mit-oraa-na) Passable; capable of being passed, navigated, penetrated, or the like.

(mit-ud-laa-naa) Culpable; deserving censure or moral blame; faulty,

(mit-ud-raa-naa) Needing help; worthy of help or relief.

(mit-uh-daa-naa) Memorable; worthy of being remembered or noted; mindful.

(mit-uh-da-nue-ta) Commemoration; a calling to remembrance.

(ma-tuv-va) Concubine; a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

(mit-ut-yaa-noo-taa) Erasure; the act of erasing; obliteration.

(mit-ul-laa-naa) Causative, GRAM; expressive of causation.

(mit-um-raa-naa) Habitable; fit for habitation.

(mit-uq-raa-naa) Eradicable; that can be eradicated.

(mit-ar-qa-na) Evitable; avoidable; capable of being avoided.

(mat-pue-ky) causing to meet; to bring together.

(mit-pukh-laa-na) Pardonneable; capable of being pardoned.

(mit-pakh-ma-na) Comparable; capable of being compared.

(mit-pakh-ma-nue-ta) Comparison; act of comparing.

(mit-pan-ya-nue-ta) Turning about; returning.

(mit-pass-qaa-nue-ta) Section; the act of cutting or shortening.

(mit-paq-da-na-eal) In the passive voice, GRAM.

(mit-par-ssa-nue-ta) Administration; direction.

(mit-pars-ya-nue-ta) Conviction; detection.

(mit-purs-paa-noota) Personification; attribution of personal form.

(mit-par-sha-na) Separable; capable of being separated.

(mit-pash-ka-na) Equivocal; dubious; of doubtful meaning; having two or more interpretations.

(mit-pash-ra-na) Soluble; capable of solution.

(mat-qab) Drill; an instrument with a pointed end used for making holes in hard substances.

(mit-qab-la-na) Acceptable; capable, or worthy of being accepted.

(mit-qab-la-nue-ta) Acceptance; reception; receiving.

(mit-qad-ya-na) Durable; able to continue in a particular condition; lasting; permanent.

(mit-qad-ma-na) Precedent; having a precedent.

(mit-qad-sha-nue-ta) Consecration; the official setting apart by religious ceremonies; sanctification; ordination to a sacred office.
Frigidity; the condition of being frigid or cold; coldness.

Contraction; restriction.

that which is predicated or asserted.

Cotton material; white cotton cloth; linen.

Scale; the dish of a balance; a balance.

Laudable; worthy of being lauded; praiseworthy.

Acquisition; act or process of acquiring; acquirement; attainment.

Stability; steadiness; orderly arrangement

Vocative, GRAM.; legible; capable of being read.

Preceptor; one who gives commands or makes rules; instructor.

Interpreter; a translator; commentator.

Sensible; that which can be apprehended by the senses.

Sensibility; the possibility of being perceived by the senses.

Wet; to make wet; to moisten with water or other liquid.

Fat; to make fat; (b) to have remade.

Aloofness; the state of being at a distance.

Cohesion; union of parts.

Fleshy; fat or fleshy.

Breakable; capable of being broken.

Audible; capable of being heard.

Transferable; capable of being transferred.

Acknowledged fact.

Stupor; suppression of sense or feeling.

Grief; mental suffering; distress.

Penitence; sorrow for sins or faults.

Movable; capable of being moved.

Movement; motion; movableness; a swift motion.

Condescension; voluntary descent from one's rank in intercourse with an inferior.

Fallible; liable to err; liable to deceive.

Derivative, GRAM.; superinduced; causal of verbs.

Connexion of
(nunc) The fourteenth letter of the alphabet; the number 50, with dal-lat prefixed, the fiftieth.

(naa-ba-lad) Unacquainted; not acquainted; inexperienced.

(na-drust; Crooked; wrong; false; (b) rascal; a low common person; one of the rabble.

(na-haa-lul) Dishonest; not honest; lacking in uprightness and fairness.

(na-haq) Unjust; contrary to justice and right; unfair; not righteous.

(na-zy) Coquetry; effort or action intended to attract admiration, or notice, for the mere gratification of vanity; self-sufficiency and graceful pride.

(naa-zaa-ne) Peerless; uncommon; rare; singular; precious.

(naa-yib) Deputy; one appointed as the substitute of another, and empowered to act for him, in his name, or on his behalf; an agent.

(naa-kaa-mil) Imperfect; incomplete; wanting in completeness, correctness, or excellence.

(naa-chur) Remediless; without hope of assistance or relief; beyond help.

(naa-laa) Moan; a low prolonged sound indicative of pain or grief.

(na-ma) Nod; to incline the head with a quick motion; (b) to be careless.

(naa-mume-kin) Impossible; incapable of being or of occurring.

(naa-mard) Unmanly; not like a man; cowardly destitute of courage.

(ne-ne) Roost; a support on which fowls rest at night; a place where domestic fowls customarily roost.

(naa-saaz) Unsound; not sound; not healthy; not solid, healthy, or whole; discordant; improper.

(naa-paa) Temple; the space, on either side of the head of man.

(naa-saa) V.T. Bite; to seize or wound with the teeth; to sting or pierce with fang, proboscis, or similar organ.

(nur-din) Nard; spike-nard; a fragrant ointment of the ancients.

(naa-raa-hut) Uncomfortable; not comfortable; uneasy; not at ease, either mentally or bodily.

(naa-shuekr) Ungrateful; not grateful; not thankful for favors.

(naa-ta-maam) Incomplete; imperfect; not complete or perfect; lacking some parts; deficient.

(nba) V.T. Prophesy; to foretell; to predict; to prognosticate.

(na-va) Nit; the egg of a louse or other parasitic insect; a louse when young; the young of insects.
(niv-ga) Shoot; sprout; a sprouting or germination; a new growth; slight.

(na-vig-ga) Grandson; the son of a daughter or of a son.

(niv-ga-na-ya) Derivative; secondary; anything obtained or deduced from another; that which is derived.

(na-vig-ta) Granddaughter; the daughter of one's son or daughter.

(niv-ha) Emotion; an agitation, whether physical or social; an impulse.

(na-vue-kha) Barker; one who barks; a dog that barks.

(na-bue-ye) V.T. Prophesy; to make declaration of future events; to foretell.

(naa-voo-raa) Shy; disposed to avoid a person or thing through caution or timidity; skittish; easily frightened.

(nabz) Pulse; a regular beating or throbbing caused in the arteries by the contractions of the ventricles of the heart.

(nva-kha) V.I. Bark; to make a short, loud, explosive noise with the vocal organs, like a dog.

(nev-kha-na) Barker; one who makes a short, loud, and explosive noise, like a dog.

(nvakh-ta) Barking; making a sharp and loud noise, like a dog.

(nvey-y) Prophet; one who foretells events in the future under the influence of divinity.

(nvey-yaeat) Prophetically; like a prophet; pertaining to a prophet or prophesied.

(nvey-ue-ta) Prophecy; work or function of a prophet; that which is spoken for a god; the inspired revelation of the divine will.

(nvey-ya-ya) Prophetic; of or pertaining to a prophet or prophecy.
(nghue-da) Bat; a piece of wood used in driving a ball with; a club.

(na-ghue-da) Guide, especially one leading a blind person; (b) a bar or piece of wood attaching a yoke to the cart; (c) carver; hewer.

(na-ghue-za) Nipper; one that nips; one that catches and encloses tightly between two points; a biter.

(na-ghue-za) V.T. Nip; to sever or remove by pinching, biting, or cutting with two meeting edges; to bite.

(na-jib) Noble; of high birth or exalted rank; possessing excellent properties or qualities; well-bred; refined in manners; polite.

(na-jib-bueta) Nobility; the quality or state of being noble.

(nag-ghey-rueta) Duration; length of time; long time.

(na-ghis-tan) Sudden; happening without previous notice; coming unexpectedly; suddenly.

(nuj-jur) Carpenter; an artificer who works in timber; a framer.

(nga-ra) V.T. Hew; to cut by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument; to cut.

(nag-ga-ra) Carpenter; an artificer in timber; a builder; a cutter.

(nag-ga-rueta) Carpentry; the trade of a carpenter.

(nag-ra-na) Hewer; carver; one that hews or carves; cutter; a carpenter.

(nag-rata) Hewing; cutting by blows with an ax or other sharp instrument.

(na-da) V.I. Leap; to spring clear off the ground with the feet; to jump; to vault.

(na-dey-da) Abominable; causing abhorrence; very hateful; detestable.

(na-dey-due-eta) Abomination; the feeling of extreme disgust and hatred.

(na-dey-rue-eta) Torrent; a violent stream, as of water; a rapid flow.

(na-dai-eta) Leaping; the act of one that leaps; jumping; springing clear off the ground with the feet.

(na-da-ra) V.I. Vow; to devote; to promise solemnly; to devote by a solemn promise to god or some deity.

(na-da-ra) Vow; a solemn promise, especially one made to God, or to some deity; an act by which one consecrates himself, wholly or in part, to some act or service; an offering; a gift; a present.

(na-dur-eta) Vowing; consecration; devotion; making a vow; dedication.

(na-ga) V.T. Groan; to give forth a deep moaning sound in breathing, expressive of pain or grief.

(na-hue-mue-eta) Mumbling; making a low, confused, and indistinct sound.

(noe-ra) Light; radiance; brightness; the essential condition of vision.

(nuh-hey-rua) Luminary; a body that gives light, especially one of the heavenly bodies; radiant; light.

(nuh-hey-raa-eta) Luminously; lucidly; in a luminous manner.

(nuh-hey-ruoo-eta) Luminousness; lucidity; the state of being luminous, or reflecting light.

(nah-lat) Curse; an invocation for harm or injury to come upon one.

(nha-ma) V.I. Roar; to cry with a full, loud, continued sound, as a lion.

(na-haq) Unjust; not just; contrary to justice and right.
(nhaa-raa) V.I. Light; to emit light; to become, or grow light; to lighten.

(naa-ra) River; a natural stream of water larger than a brook or creek.

(na-rue-na) Rivulet; a small river; a little creek, or stream of water.

(nuh-raa-naa) Faggot; a bundle of sticks or small branches of trees, used as a fascine or fuel; a torch.

(:uh-raa-noo-taa) elucidation; making clear; manifestation; explanation.

(nw-ba) Turn; the change or time, which comes in order to each of several engaged in the same pursuit or activity.

(neu-ba-ny) Alternately; each in his or her turn; in successional turns.

(noo-bar-ligh) First fruit; tasting a fruit for the first time in a season.

(nva-ga) Shipwreck; the destruction or loss, total or partial of a vessel.

(nue-ga-da) Troparion; stanza, especially one in an ode.

(nueg-ha) Twilight; early dawn; the time just before the dawn.

(no-ghool-taa) Bonbon; sugar confectionery; a piece of candy.

(neu-da) Quivering; shaking or moving with slight and tremulous motion; quaking; trembling; shivering.

(nue-ha-za) Creaking; making a prolonged sharp grating or squeaking sound; clattering; squeaking.

(nue-ha-ma) Murmuring; humming; uttering a low, indistinct sound; moaning.

(no-raa) Light; radiance; brightness; brilliancy; effulgence; vivid light.

(noo-haa-raa) Enlighthenment; instruction; note; commentary.

(noe-raa-naa-yaa) Luminous; illuminating; lighting; shining; splended.

(nue-va-la) Languish; becoming languid; losing strength or animation; weakening; fading away; misery.

(nue-va-za) Plunging; restiveness; kicking; frenzy; being uneasy.

(nukhe) Noah; a patriarch who at God's command built an ark to save his family and a number of other individuals of all living creatures in the time of deluge or flood.

(nookh-laa) Sifted flour; tiny particle; the smallest object visible to the naked eye.

(nue-kha-ma) Resurrection; raising to life; revival; the rising again from the dead; future state.

(nue-khar-ta) Nostril; the external opening of the nose serving to give passage to the air which is breathed.

(nue-khar-ta) Nostril; the external opening of the nose serving to give passage to the air which is breathed.

(noo-ta-la) Hesitation; suspension of opinion or action; doubt.

(nootp-taa) Drop; the quantity of fluid which falls in one spherical mass; a liquid globule.

(noe-ta-ru) Notary; a public officer who attests writings, usually under his official seal; a public scribe.

(noo-ta-raa) Guarding; protecting from danger; securing against surprise; keeping; preserving.

(nue-ya-kha) Respite; rest; putting off temporary intermission of labor.

(nvey-la) Languished; languid; having lost the
(nue - ka - kha) Mildness; gentleness; calmness; modesty.

(nue-kha-pa) Shame; decency; modesty; freedom from indecorum; chastity.

(nookh-raa-ya) Stranger; one not in the place where his home is; a foreigner; an alien.

(nookh-raa-yoo-ta) Strangeness; the state of being strange; alienation.

(noo-krur-rey-ta) Anchorite; one who renounces the world to live in seclusion, usually for religious reasons; a hermit; recluse.

(nue-la) Web; that which is woven, especially in a loom; a weaver's beam.

(nva-la) V.I. Languish; to become languid; to lose strength or animation; to become feeble or spiritless.

(nvav - ta) Languishing; losing strength or animation; becoming feeble; weakening; growing thin.

(neu-la) Slumber; sleep, especially a very light sleep; doze; (b) nod.

(nue-mey-qa) Lawyer; one versed in the laws; a practitioner of law.

(nue-mey-que-ta) Legal profession; the profession of a lawyer.

(nump - ah) Nymphæa lotus; the water-lily lotus.

(nume-roon) Cohort; in the Roman army, one of the ten divisions of a legion; a column of an army.

(nue-na) Fish; a scaly animal living in the water, which breathes through its gills.

(naa-vin-jey) Mediator; one who interposes between parties at variance to reconcile them; an intercessor; a peacemaker.

(nue-nue-ye) Beseech; to ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; implore; to ask earnestly.

(nue-noon) Nones; the ninth day before the ides (in the Roman calendar).

(neun-ya-na) Beseecher; one who beseeches; one who asks earnestly and humbly.

(nue-nai-ta) Beseeching; asking or entreating with urgency; supplication.

(nune-ta) Seat; the seat of a pair of trousers; that part of a pants between the two trousers.

(nue-sa) Shrine; a temple, consecrated to, and supposed to be hallowed by, some deity; (b) soul; spirit.

(nue-sa-ya) Trial; the act of trying or testing by experience.

(nue-sak-ta) Transcription; a copy; transcript.

(nue-sar-dil) The name of the first Sunday of summer; the seventh Sunday after Pentecost.

(neu-pa) Beckoning; making a sign to another, by a motion of the hand, or by nodding; making a sign.

(nue-puekh-ta) Treacle; molasses; the thick brown sirup.

(nue-pa-kha) Blister; a vesicle of the skin containing watery matter, whether caused by a burn or other injury.

(nue-pey-qa) Pagan sacrifices; anything offered in pagan worship.

(noo - paa - saa) Violent shaking; beating; gathering of fruit.

(nue - pa - qa) Exercise, especially athletic or military.

(nvaas-saa) V.T. Shoot; to stick out; to thrust forward; to bud; to sprout.
light has disappeared.

(noo-saa-raa) Blandishment; a word or act expressive of affection, and tending to win the heart.

(nuqe-ba) Perforation; a hole made by boring or piercing; an opening.

(nuqe-da) Spot; point; ark; puncture, especially of the skin.

(nuqe-ra) Point; the tapering end of anything pointed; a dot; a grammatical point.

(nuqe-qa-ya) Libation; the drink offering; a drink, as wine, taken in honor of a deity.

(nuqe-loos) Nucleus; the central part about which the matter collects.

(nuqe-la-ra) Ship-master; the master or owner of a ship.

(nuqe-qa-pa) Suffix, letter or syllable added to the end of a word or root to modify the meaning; a postfix.

(nuoo-raa) Cavity; hollowness; a hollow place; a hole.

(noo-qr-taa) Tattoo; an indelible mark or figure fixed upon the surface of the body by the insertion of pigment under the skin, or by the production of scars.

(nuqe-sha) Embroidery; needlework used in diversified ornamentation of fabrics, leather, etc.

(nuqe-qa-sha) Throbbing; pulsation with abnormal force or rapidity; (b) investigation; trying.

(nuqe-ta) Halter; a rope or strap, with a headstall, for leading a horse; a quibble.

(nuqe-ra) Fire; the combustion as manifested in light, especially in flame.

(nvaa-raa) V.I. Shy; to start suddenly aside, as through fright or suspicion.

(nuva-ra) Mirror; a looking-glass; any glass that forms images by the reflection of rays of light. the mirrors are commonly made by backing glass with a metallic coating, usually silver.

(nov-vaa) Sucker; a shoot originating below ground from the roots or lower part of the stem of a plant. Suckers usually develop very fast, at the expense of the parent; shoot; offset; sprout; scion.

(nov-rooz) New year's day, especially of the Mohammedan world.

(nue-ra-na) Fiery; containing or discharging fire; having fire.

(nue-ra-na-ue-ta) Igneousness; having the nature of, or like fire.

(nure-ta) A mixture of lime and orpiment, used in removing hair; arsenic.

(noo-shaa-dir) Ammoniac salt; the aromatic gum resin of ammoniac plant.

(noo-shaa-ta) Flaying; stripping the skin or surface of; skinning.

(nue-ta-pa) Distraction, of mind; diversion; perplexity.

(naa-zy) Coquetry; effort or action intended to attract admiration, notice, or love, for the gratification of vanity; trifling in love.

(ne-zaam) Discipline; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise.

(naa-zaa-ney) Coquette; a woman who endeavors to attract admiration of man, or his affection for mere self-gratification, as to gratify vanity.

(naz-vue-ny) Becoming thin or thinner; emaciating; waning.

(na-zuke) Thin; having little extent from one surface to the other; slim.

(niz-va-na) Slim; of small diameter or thickness; slender; thin.

(nzoor-ya) Continence; self-restraint; self-command; capacity.
(nzye-raa) Nazarite; a consecrated person, prohibited from using wine, and eating meat, also from cutting the hair, and from touching a corpse, it usually is for life; celibate; a bachilor.

(nzye-roo-ta) Nazarite-ship; the state of being a nazarene; ascetic life.

(nz-la) V.T. Sway; swing; to cause to swing or incline to one side.

(niz-la) Pus; the yellowish white opaque creamy matter produced by the process of suppuration.

(nuz-zun) Ignorant; destitute of knowledge; un instructed or informed; uneducated; fool.

(naz-nue-zy) V.I. Whine; to utter a low plaintive nasal sound, especially in complaint or distress; to sob.

(naz-naz-ta) Whining; uttering a low plaintive nasal sound, as in complaint or distress; sobbing.

(na-zar) Sight; view; the ability to see; perception of objects; looking.

(nzaa-raa) Separate; set aside; divide from another or others; disjoin.

(nzur-ta) Separation; setting aside; the act of separating; discernment.

(nakh-vue-ta) Emaciation; losing flesh so as to become very lean; becoming thin or meager.

(nkhaa-ta) V.I. Snore; to breathe during sleep with a rough, hoarse, noise, due to vibration of the uvula and the soft palate.

(na-khey-ra) Nose; the prominent part of the face which bears the nostrils.

(na-khey-ra) Cape; an extension of land jutting out into the sea.

(nkhaa-la) V.I. Sift; to separate with a sieve, as the fine parts of a substance from the coarse.

(nikh-la) Sifted particle; a minute particle that has passed through a sieve; tiny.

(nukh-la) Gorge; a narrow passage or entrance; a ravine; torrent.

(nkha-ma) V.I. Resuscitate; to come to life again; to rise from the dead.

(nkham-ta) Resurrection the rising from the dead.

(nakh-nue-khy) V.I. Pant; to respire with the heaving of the chest; to breathe rapidly, and in a labored manner.

(nakh-nakh-ta) Panting; breathing quickly, spasmodically, or in a labor manner; respiring with the heaving of the chest; (b) tonsil.

(nikh-sha) Augury; the practice of foretelling or forecasting events by auspices or omens; divination.

(nukh-shy-raa) Hunter; one who hunts wild animals; a huntsman.

(nukh-shy-roo-ta) Hunting; the pursuit or chase of game or wild animals.

(nakh-ta) Cassock; a long outer garment worn by men and women.

(nakh-tue-ma) Baker; a person whose business it is to bake bread, etc.

(nakh-tue-mue-ta) Baking; the act or process of baking.

(nakh-tue-ta) Baseness; the quality or condition of being base; degradation; wileness; lowness.

(nut-too-ta) Foul; filthy; unclean; needing cleansing; dirty.

(naa-too-la) Dewy; wet; moist; moderately wet; humid.

(naa-toop-ta) Drop; the quantity of fluid which falls in a spherical mass.

(naa-too-raa) Guard; one that guards; a keeper; a warder; watchman.
(naa-too-roo-taa) Keeping; guarding against danger; observance; watch.
(ntoor-yaa) Observance; a heeding or keeping with care.
(ntaa-khaa) V.I. Glitter; to sparkle with light; to shine with a brilliant and broken light; to gleam.
(ntaa-yoo-taa) Moisture; a moderate degree of wetness; dampness.
(ntey-loo-taa) Weightiness; heaviness; the state of having much weight.
(ntey-roo-taa) Safety; safety; preservation; guarding.
(nut-aa) A measure of weight equalling about one and one half oz. or one spoonful.
(ntaa-paa) V.I. Drop; to fall in drops; to give off drops; to drip.
(ntup-taa) Dropping; falling in drops; giving off drops; dripping.
(ntup-ta) Stacte; oil of myrrh; one of the sweet spices used by the ancients to prepare incense.
(ntaa-raa) V.T. Guard; to protect from danger; to watch over; to keep; observance or keeping of the law.
(nu-tur-yaa) Raffle; a kind lottery in which each person pays a part of the value of a thing for a chance of winning it; lottery.
(naa-tur kure-sey) Heir apparent; an heir whose right is indefeasible if he survives the ancestor; a successor; a bishop’s successor.
(ntur-pugh-raa) Bodyguard; a guard to protect or defend a person.
(nay) Fife; a small shrill pipe, used chiefly to accompany drum in military music; flute; reed.
(na-ya) Raw; not cooked; not prepared for use by heat; in the natural state or nearly so.
(ney-ba) Tusk; an elongated greatly enlarged tooth which projects when the mouth is closed, and serves to dig up food, etc. in some animals; an eye tooth; canine tooth.
(naa-yib malk) Regent; one who governs a kingdom in the minority, or absence of a sovereign.
(ne-gaa-run) Anxious; being in painful suspense; being deeply concerned.
(ne-gaa-raa-noo-taa) Anxiety; painful uneasiness of mind respecting an impending or anticipated ill; concern about some future event.
(nya-da) V.I. Quake; to shake, quiver, or tremble; to vibrate.
(na-yue-ma) Slumbering; sleeping; sleeping very lightly; a light sleeper.
(na-yue-ta) Rawness; the quality of being raw, or uncooked; being in the natural state.
(ne-za) Bayonet; a weapon of the dagger kind made to be fitted on the muzzle end of a rifle.
(naiz-ka) Lance; a weapon of war, consisting of a long shaft and a sharp steel head, carried by cavalry.
(ney-kha) Slow; moving a short space in a relatively long time; not swift.
(nya-kha) Rest; repose or refreshment of the body; cessation of motion, exertion, or labor.
(na-ye-kha eat) Slowly; in a slow manner; gently; placidly; softly; easily.
(n-ye-kha ney-kha) Slowly; easily; not being done quickly.
(ney-khue-ta) Slowness; the state of being slow; easiness quietness; serenity.
(nyakh-ta) Rest; repose; leisure; freedom from dis-
turbance or uneasiness.

Purpose; object; the end or aim to be kept in view in any plan or operation.

Nile; the river Nile. Nile is 3,670 miles long, from Victoria Nyanza to Mediterranean sea, its delta is 120 miles wide between west mouth at Rosetta and east mouth at Damietta; it rises at the end of June to October; mean rise at Cairo 27 feet.

Lotus; a flowering water plant; Water Lily.

Half; consisting of two equal parts; half of anything, especially brick.

V.I. Slumber; to sleep; to sleep lightly; to doze; to drowse.

Slumbering; sleeping; sleeping lightly; dozing; drowsing.

Indigo; a blue dyestuff obtained from several plants.

Nineteenth century; a sign made to give notice of something; an event.

Marksman; one who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well.

Chamois; a goat-like antelope living on the loftiest mountain ridges.

Nurse; a person trained for the purpose of caring for the infirm.

Signal; token; sign; mark; a sign made to give notice of something; an event.

Marksman; one who shoots at a mark; one who shoots well.

Starch; an amorphous carbohydrate, widely distributed in the seeds, bulbs and tubers of many plants: it is an element of most food-stuffs, and it is used in stiffening clothes.

Thigh; the proximal segment of the leg, between the knee and the trunk.

Harm; injure; to hurt; to damage; to cause misfortune.

Harmful; injurious; destructive; full of harm; hurtful.

Wily; deceitful; crafty; full of wiles, tricks, or stratagems.

Bashful; excessively modest; disposed to shrink from public notice; modest; chaste; shame-faced.

Pungent; causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste; biting.

Gentleness; calmness; serenity; courteousness.

Harm; hurt; injury; damage; pain; destruction.

Pluck; to pull or pick off or out; to pull with a sudden force; to snatch; pull; to drag; to break loose in large mass.
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 nak-nue-ky) V.I. Groan; to give forth a moaning sound, expressive of pain, misery, or grief; moan; a sound articulate or not, indicative of pain, or grief.

(nak-nue-ky) Stutter; to hesitate or stumble in uttering words; to speak with pauses; to stammer.

(nach-nue-chy) Masticate; to grind with the teeth and prepare for swallowing; to tear off or away with the teeth.

(nik-sa) Flesh, especially the portion of a victim; (b) wealth; personal estate.

(nik-sa) Prick; that which pricks; a sharp thing; a pointed instrument; the sharp end of a pointed instrument.

(nik-soos) Birdlime; an extremely adhesive viscid substance, usually made from the bark of the holly.

(nkha-pa) To be ashamed; to be bashful; to be modest; to blush.

(nkhip-ta) Shame; painful feeling or emotion excited by the consciousness of guilt or impropriety, or exposure of that which modesty prompts to conceal; bashfulness.

(nkhap-ta) Being ashamed, or affected by shame; being abashed by guilt or consciousness of some wrong action, being bashful.

(nkhaa-raa) Alienate; to make alien or stranger; to withdraw the affection; to separate; estrange.

(nukh-roo-ny) Estrange; to be, or cause to become strange or stranger; to alienate.

(nim-mue-na) Sample a part of anything presented for inspection, or shown as evidence of the quality of the whole; a specimen.

(nam-mue-ny) Dampen; to make, or become damp, moist, or slightly wet.

(na-musse) Dignity; honor; esteem; (b) law; ordinance; usage; custom.

(na-mue-sa) Law; ordinance; rules made obligatory by some sanction which is imposed and enforced for their violation by a controlling authority; custom.

(na-mue-sa-eat) Lawfully; according to the law; legally; legitimately.

(na-mue-sue-ta) Lawfulness; legality; conformable to law.

(na-mue-sa-ya) Lawful; conformable to law; allowed or permitted by law; legitimate; legal.

(na-mue-sa-ue-ta) Lawfulness; the state of being conformable to law.

(ne-ma-na) Damp; being in a state between dry and wet; moist; slightly wet.

(ne-ma-nue-ta) Dampness; the state of being between dry and wet; moisture.

(nim-sa) Icheumon; a carnivorous mammal which devours crocodile's eggs.

(nim-raa) Leopard; a large ferocious spotted animal of southern Asia and Africa. It lies in ambush for its prey, which consists of all animals weaker than itself; a tiger.

(nan-ny) Hammock; a swinging couch, usually made of netting or canvas suspended by cords at the ends.

(na-wa) Mother; mamma; a female parent, especially of human race.

(na-ne-lukhe) May you enjoy it; may it be pleasant; you are welcome.

(na-nune-ta) Grandmother; the mother of one's father or mother; a little mother.

(nir-kha) Mint, especially the wild mint, which is used for condiments, etc.

(naa-naa) Mint; an aromatic plant of the genus Men-
tha, used in flavoring.

(nga-va) V.T. Assume; to take up, or into; to take; to receive.

(na-siv bap-py) Hypocrite; one who plays a part, especially for the purpose of winning favor; a false pretender to virtue or piety.

(nissa-bat) Affinity; that attraction which exists between different persons; concern; connection; relationship.

(na-sue-va) Recipient; one that receives; a participant; partaker.

(na-sue-ra) Sawyer; one whose occupation is to saw timber into planks.

(nissa) Credit; trust received or given; expectation of future payment for value received.

(ny-ya) Alarm; fear; to excite with sudden fear; to fill with anxiety.

(nsey-vue-ta) Obtaining; receiving; taking; taking possession of.

(nass-yoo-naa) Weak; lacking physical strength; morbid.

(niss-yoo-naa) Temptation; trial; act of tempting or enticing to evil.

(niss-ya-na) Experience; proof; test; trial; experiment; examination.

(nsey-ra) Prism; a transparent body, with usually three rectangular sides, and two triangular bases or ends.

(nsa-ra) V.T. Saw; to cut with a saw; to separate with a saw.

(nsar-ta) Sawing; cutting with saw; separating with a saw.

(ne-sar-ta) N. Saw; a tool, consisting of a thin flat plate of tempered steel with a continuous series of teeth on the edge, used for cutting wood.

(nast) Nasty; ill-natured; dishonorable; mean; bad; naughty; ungenerous.

(naa-evaa) Raven; a glossy black corvine bird. It sometimes learns to articulate words; a crow.

(nu-oo-too-ta) Sloth; disinclination to action or labor; idleness.

(ne-oo-saa) Sting; bite; the sting of a bee, wasp, and many insects and animals.

(naa-oo-saa) Stinger; bitter; anything that bites or stings.

(naa-laa) Horseshoe; a shoe for horses, usually consisting of a narrow plate of iron, nailed to the hoof of the horse.

(nu-aa-maa) Ostrich; the largest of the existing birds, attaining a height of six or eight feet, and a weight of 300 pounds.

(ni-em-ta-na-ya) Melodious; harmonious; of music; a gentle sound or voice.

(naa-naa) Mint; an aromatic plant of the genus Mentha, used for flavoring.

(naa-paa) Temple; the space on either side of the head of man.

(naa-saa) V.I. Bite; sting; to sting or pierce with fang, proboscis, or similar organ.

(nuss-taa) Biting; stinging; pricking; piercing with fang, etc.

(ne-aaaa) V.I. Bellow; to make a hollow, loud noise, as a bull; to roar; to growl; bray.

(nur-noo-ry) V.I. Bellow; low; roar; to make a noise like a bull.

(nipSha) Breath; Breathing-spell; rest; intermission; pause.

(naa-poo-saa) Beater; one that beats; anything used to strike with repeatedly.

(na-pue-que-ta) Procession; going forth; proceeding; (b) utterance.
(npa-kha) V.I. Blow; to send forth a forcible current of air, as from the mouth; to breathe; to puff up.

(npakh-ta) Blowing; sending forth a forcible current of air, as from the mouth.

(niph-taa) Naphtha; a petroleum product intermediate between gasoline and benzine, consisting largely of heptane.

(nuph-tey-ra) Lantern; something inclosing a light, and protecting it from wind, rain, etc.; torch.

(npey-khue-ta) Swelling; vain elation; vain pride.

(npey-la) Fallen; dropped; having come to pass by descending.

(nap-pey-que-ta) Version; translation; an account or description.

(nphey-shue-ta) Animal life; the state of being able to breathe or alive.

(nu-pey-raa) Trumpet; a wind instrument consisting of a long tube with cup-shaped mouthpiece.

(npa-la) V.I. Fall; to pass downward freely; to descend by the force of gravity; to fall down.

(npal-ta) Falling; descending by the force of gravity; falling down.

(na-pass) Breath; air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; breath of life.

(na-pa-sih iq-ta) Short-breathed; having short breath, or quick respiration; (b) high-strung; highly sensitive or nervous.

(na-pas qta-i-ta) Ceasing to breathe; not breathing.

(nip-aah) Hatching; producing from an egg by incubation.

(npaa-saa) V.T. Beat; toss; shake; to cause to move with violent vibration; to move abruptly one way and the other.

(npaqa) V.I. Depart; to go out, forth, or away; to quit, leave or separate; to withdraw.

(nap-pa-qa) Spendthrift; one who spends money profusely; a profligate.

(nipq-ta) Expenses; outgoings; cost; that which is expended or laid out.

(npa-ra) V.T. Shun; to avoid; to keep clear of; to turn away from; (b) to snort.

(nup-roo-zaa) Beak; the bill or nib of a bird; the long projecting sucking mouth of birds; and some insects.

(neu-sha) Breath; breath of life; air inhaled and exhaled in respiration; the animal soul; the physical life.

(neu-sha-na) Animate; endowed with life; having life or soul; alive.

(neu-sha-na-ya) Living; having life; alive; animal; (b) selfish.

(neu-sha-na-ue-ta) Sensuality; natural instincts or desires; worldliness.

(npa-ta) Refuse; rubbish; that which is rejected as useless; worthless matter.

(nsaa) V.I. Strive; to make efforts; to use exertions; to endeavor; to contend.

(niss-saa) Hawk; a diurnal bird, belonging to the family Falconidae.

(nsaa-vaa) V.T. Plant; to put in the ground and cover; to set in the ground for growth; to implant.

(niss-vaa) Planting; setting in the ground for growth; implanting.

(nsiv-taa) Plant; a young tree or shrub, planted or ready to plant.

(nsuv-taa) Planting; the act of setting in the ground and covering for growth, as a young tree, etc.

(niss-t aa-naa-ya) Vegetative; growing, or having the power of growing
as plants.

(340) (nsaa-raa) Chirping; making a short, sharp sound, as small birds or crickets; twittering; shrill cries.

(nuss-raa-yaa) Nazarene; a native or inhabitant of Nazareth—applied especially to Jesus Christ; a follower of Jesus of Nazareth; a Christian.

(nuss-raa-yoo-taa) Novelty; innovation; newness; recentness of origin.

(nuss - rutt) Nazareth; a town in Palestine, 20 miles Southeast of Acre.

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(nuss - rutt) Nazareth; a town in Palestine, 20 miles Southeast of Acre.
(naq-due-na) Dainty; delicate; of a delicate or fragile beauty or charm.

(naq-que-zar) Bill; the beak or nib of a bird, consisting of a horny sheath covering the jaws; beak.

(naq-que-sa) Gong; an instrument made of alloy of copper, when struck it produces a harsh and resounding tone.

(naq-que-sha) Sounding-board, used instead of a bell, and struck with a mallet; a gong.

(naq-za) V. T. Hit; to touch with force; to touch an object aimed at; to peck; to wound.

(naqz pue - kha - ma) Precise; having determinate limitations; exact; definite; punctually.

(naqz-ta) Hitting; touching something aimed at; touching with force; pecking.

(naq-kha) V.T. Crack; to break or fracture anything hard or brittle; (b) to croak.

(naq-ya) Ewe; the female of the sheep, especially one with a large rump; a sheep.

(naq-ya) Aptitude; natural or acquired disposition for a particular purpose; propensity; (b) to gulp.

(naqey-da) Slim; thin; of small diameter or thickness; slender.

(naqey-due-ta) Slimness; thinness; state of being slim or small in diameter or thickness.

(naq-qi) Fiction; tale; that which is feigned, invented, or imagined; a feigned story, whether uttered or written with intent to deceive or not.

(naq-qey-pa-eat) Consequently; in accordance with.

(naq-qey-pue-ta) Connection; relationship; affinity; union; alliance.

(naq-la) V.T. Clear; to free from obstacle; to open for passage; (b) to purge.

(naq-ma) Vengeance; punishment inflicted in return for an injury or an offense.

(naq-nue-qa) Stammer; make involuntary stops, or hesitate, in uttering words.

(naq-sa) Piece, especially a piece of flesh; a portion of flesh.

(naq-aab) Den; the lair of a wild beast, especially a beast of prey; a cave.

(naq-pa) V. I. Cleave; to adhere closely; to stick; to hold fast; to be joined.

(naq-pa) Contact; a union or junction of bodies; an intercourse, especially sexual.

(naq-pa-eat) Accordingly; agreeably; correspondingly consequently.

(naq-pa-ya) Copulatory; pertaining to copulation; tending to unite; consequential.

(naq-pa-ue-ta) Copulation; act of coupling or joining; conjunction; union.

(naq-pa) Cohesion; that form of attraction by which the particles of a body are united, whether like or unlike; the union of parts.

(naqaa-raa) V.T. Hew; to cut by blows with a sharp instrument; hollow out; to engrave; to chisel out.

(naq-raa) Incision; the act of incising or cutting into a substance; a separation of parts made by cutting.

(naqsh) Embroidery; the needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, leather, etc.

(naq-sha) V.I. Hit; to meet what was aimed at, usually with force; to knock in; (b) to clash; to clang.

(naq-sha) V.T. Embroider; to ornament with needlework, as textile fabrics.

(naq-sha-ya) Of a vowel, GRAM.; sounded by a vowel.

(naqsh-kur) Decorator; an artesian whose business is decoration of houses, es-
especially of their interior; a painter.

(naqsh-ka-rue-ta) Decoration; the act of adorning, especially the interior of houses; decorating; painting; interior decorating.

(naq-sh- na) Decorator; one whose business is the decoration of houses, especially of their interior; a painter.

(nqash -ta) Embroidering; (b) decorating; (c) engraving; (d) hitting; beating; (e) a vowel; a syllable.

(nur -raa) Ax; a tool or instrument for chopping and splitting wood, it consists of a head or blade, usually of steel, and a wooden handle fixed in a socket and on the same plane with the blade.

(nar-ghil) Coconut; the fruit of Coco palm. It consists of a thick meat or endosperm which is used for food both ripe and unripe, and the milky fluid in the fresh nut furnishes a refreshing drink.

(nar-ghiss) Narcissus; a plant, having erect linear leaves and showy yellow or white or bicolor flowers with a large cup-shaped corona.

(naard) Draughts, a game played with dice, which resembles backgammon.

(nur-din) Spikenard; a fragrant ointment of the ancients, having a perfume resembling valerian; nard.

(nar-van) Elm; a tree of genus Ulmus, they are of graceful habit.

(nirkh) Tariff; a schedule or system of duties imposed by a government on goods imported or exported.

(naa-rinj) Orange; the large globose fruit of the tree Citrus aurantium.
piration; breathing; living being.
(nee-shan-qa) Target; a mark to shoot at, as in practice; a butt.

(nsha-pa) V.I. Drain; to flow off or out gradually; to lose wetness in degrees; (b) to purify; to rub clean.

(nsha-qa) V.I. Kiss; to give salutation with the lips in token of love, respect, etc.

(nshaq-ta) kissing; giving salutation with the lips in token of love or respect.

(nish-raa) Eagle; a large bird of prey, which is noted for its strength, size, graceful figure keenness of vision, and, power of fight.

(nshaa-raa) V.I. Aggress; to commit the first act of hostility; to assault; to make an attack; to assail.

(nshur-taa) Aggression; assault; attack; a first attack or act of hostility.

(nish-tue-ta) Diagnosis; the act of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms, and deciding as to its character.

(nash-tar) Lancet; a small lance; a sharp pointed surgical instrument used in vene-

section.

(na-ta) Ear; the organ of hearing; the external organ in man and most animals.

(na-ta dnue-na) Gill; an organ for respiration under water; a fish-gill.

(na-tue-pue-ta) Attraction; the property or power of attracting.

(naa-too-raa) Deciduous; falling off, or shed at maturity, or at certain seasons.

(na-ty-ja) Sequel; that which follows; a succeeding part; an offspring; result; (b) a great grandson.

(nit-ah) Tipping of the balance; the inclination of a scale.

(ntaa-raa) V.I. Fall; to fall down; to pass downwards freely; to drop.

(nit-raa) Mite; bit; anything very small; a minute object, or creature; tiny.

(nit-raa) Niter; a supposed nitrous element occurring in the air.

(ntur-taa) Falling; falling off or down; falling downwards freely; dropping.

(nita-sha) V.T. Lacerate; tear; to rend; to separate by tearing; to pluck out hairs.
(sim-kut) The fifteenth letter of the alphabet; the numeral 60.

(sa-va) To grow old; to be aged; to age; to be along in years.

(se-eue-na) Sandal; a shoe, consisting of a sole strapped to the foot.

(se-eue-ra) Severus, patriarch of Antioch A.D. 512 to 519.

(saaz) Lute; a stringed instrument with a large pear-shaped body built up of pine or cedar staves. It is of oriental origin, and it is played plucking the strings.

(saay) Shelter; a place of protection; (b) the price paid for a shelter.

(saa-kin) Sedate; undisturbed by passion or caprice; calm; composed.

(saa-kit) Quiet; at rest; in a state of rest or calm; without stir or agitation; pacific; sedate.

(se-na) Silver; a white metallic element, ductile, very malleable, and capable of high degree of polish. It also has high electric conductivity.

(se-ma-ar-ya-na) Lead; a metallic element, heavy, pliable, and inelastic, having a bright bluish color, but easily tarnishing to dull gray. Weight of a cubic foot about 710 pounds.

(se-ma-mshar-ya-na) Tin; a chemical element obtained as a soft, lustrous white, crystalline metal, it is malleable at ordinary temperatures, but brittle when heated. It is obtained by smelting cassiterite.

(se-ma-na-ya) Silvery; resembling, or having the luster of silver; silvern; made of silver.

(sa-na) V.I. Stand; to be at rest on the feet in an erect or nearly erect position.

(sa-ta) Bushel; a dry measure containing thirty-two quarts, or four pecks; (b) vine; (c) mortar.

(sa-va) Old; aged; advanced far in years or life; an old man; anything old.

(sib-ba) Pubic hair. In human adults, the hair in the region of pubes; abdominal hair.

(sa-bab) Cause; reason; motive; that which produces or contributes to a result; ground for action.

(sa-bab-kar) Cause; that which occasions or effects a result.

(siv ha) Likeness; similarity; resemblance; the state of being like.

(sa-vue-na) Grandfather; the father of one's father or mother; a little father.

(sab-bey-loos) Sabellius; a leader of the modalistic monarchians in the 3d century, whose theory, was, that there is but one divine essence, and that the father, the
Son and the Holy Spirit are three different manifestations of the one God.

Density; the state of having the constituent parts crowded together; closeness; thickness.

Illusion deceptive appearance; imagination.

Tentacle; an elongated flexible, simple or branched process, usually tactile in functions.

Bear; to carry burdens; to suffer in carrying burdens; to carry.

Straw mat; a mat or floor covering made of straw; (b) ear of corn.

Staircase; a flight of stairs with their supporting framework.

Crowd; to collect or mass together; to come thickly.

Augustus, a masculine, proper name, used specifically among the Romans as a title of honor and sacred majesty, first conferred upon Octavianus Caesar, as the head of the Roman priesthood and later used commonly by the Roman emperors.

To be full, or filled; to be satisfied; be contented; to be satiated.

Satisfied; contented; being full; filled; having in abundance or plenty.

Being satisfied; having filled up the measure of a want; being full or filled; being contented.

Expect; to look forward to; to think; to hold as true; to suppose.

Trust; hope; confidence; desire accompanied with expectation of obtaining what is desired.

Opinion; belief stronger than impression; conjecture; supposition.
\(\text{sag-ghey-ya-nue-ta}\) Plural number; being in the plural number.
\(\text{sag-ghey-ya-na-ya}\) Plural; the plural number; pertaining to the form of a word denoting more than one.
\(\text{sag-ghey-ya-na-ue-ta}\) Plurality; the state of being plural; a large number or quantity.
\(\text{sghey-pue-ta}\) Mutilation; cutting or removing an important part of.
\(\text{sgha-pa}\) V.T. Mutilate; to remove an essential part of; to maim; to injure.
\(\text{sghaa-raa}\) V.T. Confine; to shut up; to keep in; to seclude.
\(\text{se-da}\) A measure of one hundred paces, equalling four hundred cubits.
\(\text{sdoogh-ta}\) Nose bag; a bag to hold the feed of animal, as a horse.
\(\text{sdume}\) Sodom; a city or country the account of whose wickedness and the consequent destruction, with the neighboring city of Gomorrah is given in Genesis 18 and 19. They are thought to have been situated in the plain north of the Dead Sea.
\(\text{sdue-ma-ya}\) Sodomite; an inhabitant of Sodom.
\(\text{sdue-ma-ue-ta}\) Sodomy; Carnal copulation in an unnatural manner.
\(\text{sa-due-qa}\) Schismatic; one who creates or takes part in schism; one who separates from an established church or religious communion on account of a difference of opinion.
\(\text{sdey-que-ta}\) Disseussion; division; separation; disagreement in opinion.
\(\text{sdey-raa-eeat}\) Orderly; in good order; according to the arrangement.
\(\text{sdey-roo-ta}\) Arrangement; act of arranging, or putting in orderly condition; disposition in suit-
in the annual revolution about the sun. the moon's diameter is 2,162 miles; mean distance from the earth, about 238,840 miles; mass, about one eightieth that of the earth, and volume, about one forty-ninth. the period of the moon's revolution about the earth with reference to the sun is about 29 and one half days: with reference to the stars, about 27 and one third days. the moon rotates while revolving, so as to present nearly always the same face to us, and shining only by light reflected from the sun. on her surface appear many depressions resembling many volcanic craters, often of great size and with lofty rugged walls, but no present volcanic action is observable. various superstitions as to the effect of the moon upon health, crops, etc. have existed in all ages.

\( \text{Lunar; of or pertaining to the moon; resembling the moon.} \)

\( \text{Crescent; the increasing moon; the moon in her first quarter; a figure of the increasing moon; the emblem of the Turkish Empire, adopted after the taking of Constantinople (Istanbul).} \)

\( \text{Moon-like; having the shape or appearance of the moon; lunar.} \)

\( \text{V.I. Long; to feel a strong desire or craving; to wish for something with eagerness or yearning.} \)

\( \text{Share; portion; a certain quantity; contribution.} \)

\( \text{Compline; the religious exercise which completes and closes the service of the day; the last prayer of the day, to be said after the sunset.} \)

\( \text{Advent; the period including the four Sundays before Christmas: (b) announcement; preaching.} \)

\( \text{Gift; present, especially one that has been brought from a journey.} \)
eagerly for.

Longing; eagerly; desirously; anxiously.

Ablution; the act of washing or cleansing; swimming.

Demolition; destruction; utter overthrow; pulling down.

Vagrancy; the state of one who wanders without a settled home.

Decline; a falling off; a gradual sinking or wasting away.

Puncture; perforation with something pointed; a scratch.

Desire; craving; strong desire; longing.

Burning; conflagration; consuming away; burning away.

Ending; limitation; conclusion; the termination.

Binding or dressing a wound; (b) bandage.

Coping; the covering course of a wall; often with a sloping top; the edge of a roof; a border.

Support; means of maintenance; succor; aid.

Bough; an arm or branch of a tree; a twig; an offshoot.

Taciturnity; habitual silence, or reserve in speaking; tranquillity.

Expectation; a looking forward to an event, as about to happen.

Intellect; intelligence; understanding; a thought; sense.

Of the sense; of or pertaining to the sense or intellect; (b) abstract.

Shaping; modifying; (b) articulation of the letters; utterance of articulate sounds.
Blindness; the state or quality of being blind.

Reliance; dependence; ground of trust; confidence.

Treatment; medical attendance; healing.

Ascenticism; self-denial and devotions; voluntary poverty.

Sympathy; feeling corresponding to that which another feels; kindness of feeling toward one who suffers.

Rudeness; being of a red color; having a healthy reddish color; flush.

Emery; a common dark granular variety of corundum, containing magnetite or hematite.

Hyacinth; a common, liliaceous plant.

Cinnabar; artificial red mercuric sulphide, used principally as a pigment.

sue-ma-que-ta) Rudeness; being of a red color; having a healthy reddish color; flush.

(soon-bud) Emery; a common dark granular variety of corundum, containing magnetite or hematite.

(sune-bule) Hyacinth; a common, liliaceous plant.

(sune-ghoo-pur) Cinnabar; artificial red mercuric sulphide, used principally as a pigment.

(soon-tukh-sis) Oration; arrangement; a methodical succession.

Valedictory oration.

Interview; a meeting face to face; a conference.

(soon-tukh-sis) Valedictory address; farewell address.

Compendious; containing the substance in a condensed manner.

Impost; that which is imposed or levied; tribute, tax or duty.

Synopsis; a general view; a summary.

(soo-nak-sis) Synaxis; a meeting for worship; a church meeting.

(soo-nak-sar-rin) Lexiconary; a book, or a list of lecions, for reading in divine services.

Sunnite; one of a sect of the Mohammedans who acknowledge the first four caliphs to be the rightful successors of Mohammed and who accept the six authentic books of tradition. The Sunnites sect is the orthodox and conservative sect and far the largest, and includes the four orthodox sects: Hanbalites, Hanafites, Malikites, Sahfiites.

(soon-nap-sis) Synopsis; a collection of parts so arranged as to exhibit the general view, of a whole; a summary or abstract.

(sune-qa-la) Synecellus; cell-mate, especially of a bishop or patriarch.

(soonq-laah-taa) Senate; an assembly of old men or elders; an assembly or council with the highest deliberative and legislative functions.

(soon-qley-taa-Senator; a member of the senate.
Need; a state requiring relief or supply; urgent want; necessity.

Feeling; a state requiring relief or supply; urgent want; necessity.

Assessor; especially a judge's assessor.

Congregation; a collection or mass of separate things.

Circumcised; having cut off the prepuce, or foreskin of.

Circumcision; the act of cutting off the prepuce, or foreskin of male, or the internal labia of females. The circumcision of males is practiced by Mohammedans and Jews. A festival commemorating the circumcision of Jesus, held on the first of January.

Wage; that which is paid for work or other services; pay.

Horse; a large domesticated mammal, used as a beast of burden, draft animal, or for riding.

Duldul.

Commendatory; a letter of commendation; letters of election of a patriarch subscribed by the electing bishops.

Horseman; cavalry; a person riding a horse.

Centaur; one of a mythical race, descendants of Ixion, dwelling in the mountains of Thessaly. They were conceived as wild and coarse, their animal nature being shown by their bodies, half man and half horse.

Dull purple (color); a color between black and purple.

Mare; the female of the horse; a she horse.

System; a mode of operation governed by general laws or rules; regular method.

Action; deed; affair; the doing of something; exercise.

Actually; actively; literally; in the literal sense.

Actual; involving or comprising action; in actual existence: literal; active, GRAM.

Papyrus; a tall sedge, native of Egypt, with a smooth triangular stem and a large compound umbel with drooping rays; red sea.

End; the utmost part; the edge; border; extreme end.

Surrendered; delivered; turned over to others.

Sophist; one of a class of teachers of rhetoric and philosophy in ancient Greece: they became prominent about the middle of 5th century B.C.

Sophistry; the arts, teachings, and practices of the Sophists; (b) wisdom.

Bidding; noisy bargaining; relentless bidding.

Emptying; evacuation; making void or vacant; discharging.

Leisure; a period of unengaged time; time free from employment or occupation.

Tablecloth; a cloth for covering a table before serving of meals.

Breath; air inhaled and exhaled in the act of respiration.

Chance; a possibility or likelihood of anything happening; something that befalls as the re-
Sult of unconsidered forces.

(suq-ya) Cupping-glass; a glass cup in which a partial vacuum is produced by heat, in the process of cupping.

(suq-yah) Capper; one who performs the cupping operation.

(suq-yah) Adornment; adorning; dressing with ornaments.

(suq-yam) Measurement; computation; (b) a settled period.

(sure-ga-da) Line; a more or less threadlike mark; a verse.

(sure-ga-da saara) Calendar; a register of the divisions of a given year, referring the days of each month to the days of the week, often also giving important astronomical data.

(sure-ghune) Exile; forced separation from one's native country; expulsion from home.

(sure-ghue-nue-ta) Exile; the act of expelling one from home or the native country.

(sure-ra-da) Terror; extreme fear; fear that agitates body and mind.

(sure-ra-ya) Syrian; an inhabitant of Syria; of or pertaining to Syria or Syrians.

(sure-ga-dava) Coats; an outer garment fitting the upper part of the body; a petticoat.

(sure-ga-ja) Premature; arriving or occurring before the proper time; born prematurely; a premature birth;
a premature infant.

(sva-ta) Savor; that property of a thing which affects the organs of taste or smell; smell; steam.

(sva-ta-na-ya) Savory; having a grateful savor; pleasing to the taste or smell.

(sue-ta-ta) Stability; firmness; constancy; strength to stand or endure without material change.

(suz) Fit; suitable by nature or by art; adapted to an end, object, or design.

(saz-gar) Reconciled; being on friendly terms again; being in accord; to be in agreement.

(saz-ghue-ry) To be reconciled; to be in accord; to come to an agreement.

(saz-ga-rue-ta) Reconciliation; restoration to harmony or friendship; agreement; accord.

(skhaa) Bathe; to bathe one's self; to take a bath; to swim.

(sakh-bue-ry) V.T.VI- sit; to go or come to see, as for friendship; a brief stay of friendship.

(sakh-bra-na) Visitor; one who makes a visit; one who comes or goes to see a person or place.

(sakh-bar-ta) Visiting; visit; the act of visiting a person or place; a short stay of friendship or business.

(sikh-vy) Swimming; moving or propelling one's self progressively in water, by strokes of the hands and feet, or fins, etc.

(sa-khue-pa) Destroyer; one who destroys, ruins, desolates, or kills.

(sa-khue-ra) Vagrant; an idle wanderer; one who has no settled habitation; a vagabond.

(sa-khue-rue-ta) Vagrancy; a wandering without a settled home; vagabondage.

(sa-khaa-vut) Liberality; the quality or state of being liberal in giving, granting, or yielding; generosity.

(skhooo-taa) Bathing; swimming; the act of washing or cleansing; ablation.

(sa-khaa-vut-too-taa) Liberalism; liberal principles and theories; abundance.

(sukh-khaa-ya) Swimmer; one who swims; a professional swimmer; bather.

(sukh-khey-kha) Transparency; having the property of transmitting rays or light so that bodies can be seen through; subtle; fine.

(sukh-khey-khoo-ta) Transparency; state of being transparent; subtlety; tenuity.

(skhey-pue-ta) Overthrow; overturn; to cause to fall or fail; destruction.

(skhip-ta) Gangrene; mortification of a part of the body caused by interference with the local nutrition.

(skha-pa) Overthrow; to throw; to thrust; to cast or pull down; to cause to fall.

(skha-ra) V.I. Peddle; to travel about with wares for sale; to beg.

(sa-khar-ta) Inclosure; that which is inclosed; a palace.

(sa-khaa-vut-too-taa) Liberalism; liberal principles and theories; abundance.
(stu-key) Virgo; the constellation Virgo in the zodiac; the virgin.

(stub-taa-raa) Stable; the horses of a certain stable collectively.

(stoo-ey-qa) Stoic; a member of the school of philosophy founded by Zeno about 308 B.C.

(stoo-taa) Baby-boy; a male infant; a small boy; a lad.

(stookh-saa) Element; one of the simple substances of which the physical world is composed; a first or main principle.

(stookh-saa-naa-ya) Elementary; of or pertaining to an element or elements; simple; uncompounded.

(stue-na) Pillar; a firm upright support, slender compared to its height, for a structure; a post.

(stoo-roos) Satyr; a sylvan demigod, represented as part man and part horse; given to riotous merriment.

(staa-yaa) Declination; the act of deviating, or turning aside; deflection.

(stey-loos) Slab; the outside piece taken from a log; a post; column.

(saa-til) Bucket; a vessel for drawing up water from a well, or for carrying, or holding water.

(staa-maa) Fall in; decay; collapse; (b) to close; lock; bind; restrain.

(saa-taa-naa) Satan; the great adversary of man; the Devil, or prince of darkness; (b) tricky; artful; a very cruel or wicked man.

(saa-taa-naa-ya) Satanic; of or pertaining to Satan; having the qualities of Satan.

(stuss-sis) Sedition; a commotion in a state not amounting to an insurrection.

(staa-paa) V.T. Scar: to mark with a scar or scars; to mar; disfigure; scratch.

(stuq-taa) Oil of myrrh.

(staa-raa) Avoid; to eject or throw out; to remove; to turn aside.

(strutt-toos) Stratum; a body of sedimentary rock formed by natural causes and consisting usually of a series of layers lying between beds of other kinds; a road.

(stur-tee-ghoos) General; a staff officer of rank higher than that of colonel; a commander.

(sturt-yoo-taa) Soldier; one who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private.

(stur-tis) Army; a collection of men armed for war, especially one organized in companies, divisions, etc., under proper officers.

(sitt-raa-naa-ya) Lateral; of or pertaining to the side; from the side.

(sutt-raa-paa) Satrap; the governor of a province in ancient Persia.

(sey-va) Aged; having lived long; old; of an advanced age.

(sai-bue-ta) Old age.

(se-bal-ga) Clover; a low herb with trifoliate leaves and flowers in dense heads.

(sib-raa) Patient; a person under medical treatment; expectant with calmness.

(sai-bur-taa) Nourishment; food; provisions; (b) patience.

(syaa-ghaa) Hedge; fence; a thicket of bushes, often thorn bushes, when planted as a boundary.

(se ghil-une) Seal; seal given by statute law; an imperial diploma; a letters patent.
(syugh-raa) Cavern; a subterranean hollow; an underground cavity.

(syugh-taa) Inclosure; that which is inclosed or placed within something; a stronghold.

(say-yid) Sayid; a descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and nephew Ali; a member of Mohammed's tribe.

(sai-da) Plaster; any material used for daubing buildings.

(sa-yoo-too-ta) Combustion; any chemical process accompanied by the evolution of the light and heat.

(sa-ue-ma) Author; one who composes or writes a book; a writer; (b) positive; affirmative, GRAM.

(sa-ue-ma-eat) Positively; in a positive manner; absolutely.

(sa-ue-mue-ta) Authorship; the quality or state of being an author; functions of an author.

(sa-ue-pue-ta) Destruction; act of destroying; bringing to naught; disappearance; vanishing.

(sa-ue-que-ta) Smelling; perceiving by the organs of smell.

(sey-taa) Span; the space between the end of the thumb and the end of the little finger when extended.

(sey-yaa) One third; (b) a measure equaling one eighth of a yard.

(sail) Deluge; an overflowing of the land by water; flux; torrent; inundation.

(sya-la) V.I. Copulate; to unite in sexual intercourse; to have coition.

(sey-la) Water-pipe; a pipe to convey water to distant places.
(sey-aah) Troop; a collection of people; a band; a company; choir.

(se-etaa) Committee; a body of persons elected or appointed to consider, investigate, or take action upon, and usually to report concerning, some matter or business.

(sya-pa) V.T. Slaughter; to kill violently and ruthlessly, or in large numbers; to destroy; annihilate.

(sai-pa) Sword; a weapon having a long and usually a sharp pointed blade with a cutting edge or edges.

(sey-pa) Brim; the edge or margin; brink; border; sea shore; lip.

(ey-que-ma) Amount; the sum total of two or more sums; the aggregate; a totality; computation; (b) era.

(sig-loos) Shekel; an ancient weight and money unit of Babylonia.

(se-qur-tin) Secretum; a patriarch's or an emperor's privy chamber.

(sayr) Tour; a short journey from place to place; a pleasure trip; a going round.

(say-raan) Excursion; a journey chiefly for recreation; a pleasure trip.

(sa-ka) Limit; that which terminates or confines; the bound; end; extreme.

(ska) To lie in wait; to wait for or to expect; to look for earnestly.

(sik-ka) Coin; a piece of metal certified by a mark or marks upon it to be of a definite intrinsic or exchange value, and issued by government authority to be used as money.

(sak-kue) Terrace; a raised level space with sloping sides usually laid with turf.

(skoo-une) Note; a brief writing intended to assist the memory or to serve as a basis for fuller statement; a gloss; enlightenment.

(skue-la) School; a place for instruction in any branch or branches of knowledge; a place of learning.

(skue-las-tey-qaa) Scholar; one who attends a school; a learned person; one versed in many branches of knowledge.

(sakh-khule-ta-na) Understanding; intelligent; prudent; capable.

(sa-khue-ra) Sty; an inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid.

(skin-ta) Knife; an instrument consisting of a thin blade, usually of steel, and having a sharp edge for cutting, fastened to a handle.

(skin-ta djer-ba) Pocket-knife a knife with blade or blades folding into the handle to fit it for being carried in the pocket.

(sakh-la) Stupid; foolish; very dull; wanting in understanding; insensible.

(sakh-la-eat) Stupidly; foolishly; like a stupid or foolish person.

(sakh-lue-ta) Stupidity; folly; the state of being foolish; want of good sense.

(ska-ma) V.T. Scheme; to plan; design; project; to form in mind; to shape.

(ska-na) V.I. Hush; to become or keep still or quiet; to be hushed.

(ska-na) V.I. Impoverish; to become poor; to be reduced to poverty.

(skan-ghin) Oxymel; a mixture of honey, wa-
ter, and acetic acid, used as an excipient.

**sa-ka-na-ya** Final; pertaining to, or occurring at, the end; last.

**ska-ra** V.T. Block; to obstruct so as to prevent passage or progress; to shut; to stop; to stop up.

**sak-rue-ny** Roughen; to make or become rough or rougher.

**sik-ra-na** Rough; having inequalities or ridges on the surface; not smooth or plain.

**sik-ra-nue-ta** Roughness; the quality or state of being rough; uneven.

**sik-ta** Peg; a projecting piece of wood or metal to hold things; a pile.

**sik-ta dpta-na** Plow-share; the share of a plow, or the part that furrows in the earth.

**sa-la** Basket; a vessel made of twigs or other flexible material, interwoven.

**sil-la** A punch or box on the face, especially on the ear.

**se-la** Sea-weed; a plant or plants growing in the sea; (b) sand.

**sla-ba** V.T. Plunder; to take the goods of by force; to pillage; to sack; to rob.

**slab-ta** Plundering; pillaging; taking the goods of by force.

**se-laah** Selah, a word of doubtful meaning supposed to signify silence or special attention, or a musical or liturgical sign of some kind.

**sal-qa** Dexterity; readiness and grace in physical activity; skill and ease in using the hands; expertness in manual acts.

**sal-qa -na** Dexterous; skillful and active with the hands; handy; quick at inventing expedients.

**sal-ta** Basket, especially a small basket; a small vessel made of twigs.

**sam khiv-ya** Gentian; a plant of the genus Gentiana. It is prized for its handsome flowers, which are usually blue, though sometimes white or yellow.

**sim-ma** Hoof; the horny substance covering the
feet of certain mammals.

(sama) String; musical string; the cord of a musical instrument, commonly of gut or wire, as of harp or violin.

(sam-ma) Poison; a substance which if received in the body in large quantity, will destroy the life or health; venom; virus.

(sma) V.I. Blind; to become blind; to lose the sight of one or both eyes.

(sa-ma) Part; share; one of the portions, equal or unequal, into which anything is divided; something less than a whole.

(sama pey-sha) Remainder; the portion of a thing remaining, after the separation or removal of a part.

(sambule-ta) Mustache; the part of the beard which grows on the upper lip.

(sambue-key) Sambuca; a triangular string instrument.

(smad-ra) Tendril; a slender, leafless, spirally coiling of climbing plants serving as a means of attachment to a supporting body; the young shoots of the vine.

(sam-mue-ny) V.T Poison; to put poison on or into; to administer poison to; to injure or kill by poison.

(smue qa) Red; the color of the blood; one of the primary colors varying from deep vermilion to pale rose.

(smue-que-ta) Redness; the quality or state of being red.

(smue-nya) Reddish; having somewhat red appearance.

(sa-maa-vur) Samovar; a metal urn used in Russia and other countries for making tea. The water is heated by charcoal placed in a pipe, which passes through the urn.

(sim-meu-ra) Sable; a carnivorous mammal belonging to the same genus as martens. It becomes about eighteen inches long, exclusive of the tail; squirrel.

(smoo-na) Myrrh; a yellowish brown aromatic gum resin, with a bitter and slightly pungent taste.

(smut-raa) Fox; a carnivorous mammal of the dog family, smaller than the wolf, with shorter legs, and more pointed muzzle, it is noted for its craftiness and destructive raids on poultry.

(sma-ya) V.I. Blind; to become blind; to lose the sight of one or both eyes.

(sim-ya) Blind; destitute of the sense of seeing; without sight.

(smey-da) Meal offering; the finest wheaten meal.

(sim-ue-ta) Blindness; the state of being blind or without sight.

(smey-ma) Poisoned; dipped in poison; contaminated with poison or poisonous matter.

(sam-ka) Prop; that on which anything rests or leans for support; a support.

(sim-kat) The name of the fifteenth letter of the Assyriac alphabet.

(sim-ma-la) Left; of or pertaining to that side of the body on which in man the muscular action of the limbs is usually weaker than on the other side.

(se-mal-ta) Ladder; an appliance of wood, metal or rope, and usually portable, joined at short intervals by rungs, on which a person may step in ascending or descending.

(sam-ma) Medicine; any substance or preparation used in treating disease; a drug; (b) poison; venom; a noxious or deadly ingredient.
(sam-ma-na-ya) Medical; of or pertaining to medicine or medical science.

(sam-min-na-na) Poisoner; one who, or that which poisons.

(sam-man-ta) Poisoning; putting poison on or into; administering poison to.

(sam-sue-ky) Loiter; to wander as an idle vagrant; to wander aimlessly.

(sams-ra) Broker; a retailer or petty dealer; a dealer in secondhand goods; (b) an agent.

(sma-qa) V.I. Redden; to become red or reddish; to take a red color; to flush.

(sma-qa) V.I. Blush; to become red, especially in the face or cheeks, from some metal shock, as a sense of shame, modesty or confusion.

(smaq-ta) Reddening; turning or becoming red or reddish; blushing.

(samt) Direction, of a place; a guiding or authoritative instruction.

(sa-na) V.I. Stand; to be at rest in an upright or firm position; to stand up.

(sna) V.T. Hate; to have a great aversion to, usually in case of persons accompanied by ill will; to dislike intensely.

(sna) V.T. Snuff; to crop the snuff of, as of a candle; to put out a candle or oil lamp.

(snig-ra) Advocate; one who pleads the cause of another, especially before a tribunal or judicial court; a defender; a counselor.

(san-ghue-ly) Saunter; to wander about idly and in a leisurely or lazy manner; to tarry; to loiter.

(sin-jey-ya) The fruit of the silver willow tree; Jujube.

(san-gak) Gravel; small stones and pebbles, often intermixed with sand.

(san-juq) Pin; a small pointed and headed piece of metal used for fastening clothes, etc. a brooch or badge.

(san-gar) Trench; a long narrow cut in the earth, especially one used to protect the soldiers under fire.

(san-nad) Document; character; record; a paper or letter that gives information or evidence.

(sna-da) V.I. Lean; to incline or bend so as to receive support; (b) to beg; to make collections for reasons other than stated, as for personal gains.

(san-da) Crutch; a staff to support the lame or infirm in walking, especially one with a crosspiece at the top to be placed under the armpit.

(san-due-qa) Trunk; a box or chest for containing clothes or other goods.

(san-due-qa dmy-"ta) Coffin; a chest or case for the reception of a corpse, commonly of wood or metal.

(san-dey-qa) Cinnabar; an artificial red mercuric sulphide, used principally as a pigment.

(san-dal) Trave; a bay made by crossbeams; a bay of joists.

(sin-dun) Anvil; a block, usually of iron and of characteristic shape, on which metal is shaped, as by hammering or by forging; anything resembling an anvil.
(sin-dun) Bubo; an inflammatory swelling of a lymphatic gland, due to the absorption of infective material, as in plague; a tumor.

(snad-ta) Leaning; inclining or bending so as to receive support; (b) supporting; bearing up; propping.

(se-node) Synod; council; a formal meeting to consult and decide on church matters.

(sa-nue-va) Sniffer; one who or that which snuffs, especially a candle or oil lamp.

(snue-ney-ta) Swallow; a small long-winged passerine bird noted for its graceful flight and regular migrations; (b) an arch or hollow; a depressed place.

(san-ya) Bush; a thick densely branched shrub or a cluster of shrubs; a shrub.

(sin-ya) Hated; detested; a person or thing towards which a great aversion is felt.

(san-ue-ta) hatred; a strong aversion or detestation coupled with ill will; a sense of settled ill will.

(san-ya-na) Hater; one who hates; one who feels hate or hatred for.

(sney-qa) Needy; being in need; distressed by want of the means of living.

(sney-que-ta) Need; a state requiring relief or supply; urgent want.

(snai-ta) Hating; feeling hate or hatred for; having great aversion to, usually accompanied by ill will; hatred.

(san-sue-ly) descend; to come down, as from a source, original, or stock; to be derived; to proceed by generation or transmission.

(sin-sil) Descendant; one who descends, as an offspring; an offspring.

(sna-qa) V.I. Need; to be in need of support.

(sun-toor) Dulcimer; an instrument having metallic wires stretched over a soundboard, with a compass of two or three octaves, it is played with two light hammers held in the hands.

(siss-sa) Vault; an arched structure, usually forming a ceiling; (b) the stars of the Milky Way.

(se-aa) V.T. Assail; to leap upon; to fall suddenly on; to assault; to attack with violence or vehemence.

(saa-ooraa) Sexton; an under officer of the church, who takes care of the church building and the vessels, and attends the officiating clergyman, rings the bell, etc.; a sacristan; church-warden; (b) efficient; effectual.

(saa-ooraa-yaa) Practical; capable of being turned to use or account; valuable in practice or action.

(se-aataa) V.T. Loathe; to dislike greatly; to have extreme disgust to.

(se-ey-too-ta) Loathing; extreme disgust; a feeling of aversion.

(se-aaraa) V.T. Inspect; to look upon; to view closely; to look after; to visit.

(su-eraa) Hair; a slender threadlike outgrowth of an animal.

(saa-reya-ta) Barley-corn; barley. it is an important article of food, and can be raised under widely varying climatic conditions.

(saa-utt) Watch; a small timepiece with a spring-driven movement, and of size to be carried in the pocket.

(spa) V.T. Ladle; to take up or transfer liquid from one vessel to another, as by a ladle; to dip with, or as with a
round the orifice of the mouth; ladle; to draw off; pour out.

(sip-pa) Lip; either of the two fleshy folds which surround the mouth in man.

(se-paa-rish) Recommend; to commend to the favorable notice of another; to commit to another's care; to consign; to register.

(spaa-dey-ta) Pillow; anything used to support the head of a person when reposing, especially a case filled with feathers or other soft material.

(sa-pue-ye) V.T. Deliver; to give or transfer; (b) betray; to give over into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; to surrender; yield.

(sa-poor-ga) Bran; the husks of wheat; broken coat of the seed of wheat or other cereal grain, separated from flour by sifting or bolting.

(sa-pue-qv) V.T. Empty; to make empty; to make void or vacant; to deprive of contents; to pour out.

(spuc-ta) Threshold; the stone or piece of timber which lies under a door; an entrance.

(sa-pai-ta) V.T. Slit; to cut; to cut lengthwise; to cut into long pieces.

(sip-ta) Slit; a long cut; an incision; cut; narrow opening resembling a cut.

(spaa-ta) V.T. Ladle; to transfer from one vessel to another, as liquid by a ladle; to gather; heap up.

(sa-paik) Fool; a person deficient in judgment; a simpleton.

(sap-pey-la) Sapphire; a pure variety of the mineral corundum, in transparent or translucent crystals, specifically the blue transparent stone, prized as a gem.

(sap-ya-na) Betrayer; one who betrays; one who delivers into the hands of an enemy by treachery or fraud, in violation of trust; a traitor.

(sap-ya-nue-ta) Tradition; that which is transmitted orally from father to son, or from ancestors to posterity.

(spey-sa) Rotten; having rotted; putrid; decayed; defective in solidity.

(sap-pey-pa) Bold; forward to meet danger; not shrinking from risk; headlong; headstrong.

(sap-pey-pa-eat) Boldly; in a bold manner; rashly; unadvisedly.

(sap-pey-pue-ta) Boldness; state or quality of being bold; intrepidity; brazenness; hardihood.

(spey-qa) Empty; containing nothing; void of contents; vacant; unoccupied.

(spey-que-ta) Emptiness; the state or quality of being empty; absence of contents; void space.

(sap-ma) Trammel; a kind of net for catching fish; a gill net; a set of nets, with the middle one fine meshed. A drag net.

(sap-pa-nue-ta) Navigation; the art of conducting ships or other vessels on the water, from one place to another, especially the method of determining a ship's position, coarse, distance passed over, on the surface of the globe, by the principles of geometry and astronomy.
(sap-pa-naya) nautical; of or pertaining to seamen, navigation or ships.

(spa-sa) V.I. Rot; to undergo a natural decomposition, whether putractive or not, induced in organic matter, by fungi, bacteria, etc.

(sip-sa) Rot; that which is rotten or rotting; that which is putrified.

(sap-sa) Cork; a tissue developed in the stems of most woody plants from cork cambium, derived from the outer layer of the cortex. In the cork oak, it is composed of the walls of dead cells filled with air, rendering it very light.

(sap-sey-ra) Sword; a weapon having a long and pointed blade with cutting edge or edges.

(sap-sa-ra) Gabble; loud and rapid talk without meaning; an empty talk; a fable; (b) a factor; broker.

(spass-ta) Rotting; undergoing a natural decomposition, whether putractive or not, induced by fungi, bacteria, etc.

(spa-pa) V.I. Smolder; to burn and smoke without flame; to take fire.

(spa-qa) V.I. Empty; to become empty, void, or vacant; discharging itself.

(sap-qa) Sufficient; adequate to wants; equal to the end proposed; enough.

(sap-qa-eat) Sufficiently; in a sufficient manner; enough.

(sap-que-ta) Sufficiency; quality or state of being sufficient; adequacy.

(sa-paq-ta) Emptying; making, or causing to become empty.

(spak-ta) Emptying; becoming empty, vacant or void; the state of a thing discharging itself.

(spar) Book; a printed narrative designed to perpetuate information or literary art; a written document.

(sa-par) Journey; travel or passage from one place to another, whether distant or near; a voyage; travel; trip.

(spa-ra) V.T. Expect; to wait for; to look for mentally; to look forward to; (b) to require; to demand.

(sip-ra) Writing; any printed paper or document; a book; a handwriting.

(sup-raa) Scribe; one who writes; a public writer; a secretary.

(sparg-la) Quince; the fruit of a malaceous tree, resembling a large yellow apple, but having many seeds in each carpel.

(sup-roo-taa) Secretaryship; the office or position of a secretary or scribe.

(sip-ra-ya) Literary; of or pertaining to writing, letters, or literature; pertaining to learning; learned.

(spar-yoo-ma) Daily paper; journal; a newspaper published daily.

(spar-yoo-ma-ta) Chronicle; a historical register of facts or events disposed in the order of time; annals.

(sa-par-chey) Traveler; one that travels or journeys, especially to distant or unfamiliar places.

(sa-par-che-ta) Traveling; journeying from place to place.

(sap-ra-na) Expectant; one that expects or waits for; expecting.

(spar-ta) Expectation; the act or state of expecting; a looking forward to an event, as about to happen.

(sip-ta) Lip; either of the two fleshy folds
which surround the orifice of the mouth in man and many of the mammals; the edge or margin of a vessel; rim; border.

(sip-ta dya-ma) Sea-shore; the coast of the sea; the land adjacent to the sea or ocean.

(sa-qa) Legging; a cover for the leg, like a long gaiter; a gaiter.

(saq-qa) Sackcloth; haircloth; a cloth such as the sacks are made of. The sackcloth spoken of in the Bible, was a coarse, dark cloth of goats' or camels' hair, used for sacks and saddle cloths, and was worn as a sign of mourning or penitence.

(saq-va) Wound; an injury to a person or animal by which the skin is divided; an ulcer.

(saq-da) V.T. Disgust; to be disgusted; to have a strong distaste in.

(saqad-ta) Disgust; aversion or repugnance produced by something loathsome; repugnance caused by anything extremely unpleasant to morals, reason, or sensibilities.

(Sqoo-bey-toor-ra) Sentry; one, especially a soldier, placed on guard; a sentinel.

(saq-que-la) Opponent; one who opposes; an adversary; antagonist.

(saq-que-la-eat) Adversely; in an adverse manner; in opposition.

(saq-que-la-ya) Adversary; opponent; one turned against another with a design to oppose him; contrary.

(saq-que-la-se-ta) Adversity; opposition; contrariety.

(sa-que-ly) Embellish; to make beautiful or elegant, as by ornaments; to decorate; to adorn; to garnish.

(squle-ya) Rhubarb; a polygonaceous plant of the genus Rheum. The roots of which are used, as a combined cathartic and astringent.

(sqool-qa) Scout; a soldier sent out in war to reconnoiter.

(sa-que-ma) Surname; a name added to the baptismal name; a nickname.

(sqoop-ta) Thunderbolt; a single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder.

(saq-que-ty) V.T. Maim; to deprive of the use of a limb or member; to make lame. To be maimed or crippled.

(squate-ya) Scythia; ancient name for parts of Europe and Asia, now in Russia.

(sqaa-ta) V.T. Squat; to sit down on the hams or heels; to keep close to the ground; to crouch.

(sqa-ta) Die; pass out. Said of dogs, and at times of humans.

(sa-qey) Butler; a man servant whose principal duty is to take charge of the wines and liquors; a servant.

(sqey-da) Disgusted; experiencing loathing or intense dislike for; weary; tired.

(sqey-ta) Squatted; resting upon hams or heels; crouched; (b) dead.

(sqey-taa-yaa) Ascetic; one who devotes himself to a solitary life.

(sqey-lue-ta) Polish; a smooth glossy surface usually produced by friction; a gloss or luster.

(sqa-la) V.T. Polish; to rub or scour to brightness; to burnish; to embellish; adorn.

(sia-la) Polishing; rubbing; burnishing; (b) embellishing; adorning.

(saq-la-nu) Embellisher; one who, or that which embellishes or makes beautiful by ornaments; ornamentation; decorator; dresser; (b) polisher; furbisher.
(siq-la-na-ya) The particles used to add elegance to the style.

(sa-qal-ta) Embellishment; act of embellishing, or state of being embellished; ornamentation; polishing.

(sqa-ma) V.T. Direct; to point or show to a person the right course or way; to adapt; to explain.

(sqam-nin) Bench; a long seat, different from a stool in length; a seat.

(sqam-ta) Direction; act of directing; guidance; explanation.

(sqaa-aah) V.I. Squat; to sit down upon the hams or heels; to crouch.

(suq-raa) Passport; permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country; a state letter of recommendation; an edict.

(saq-re-qa) Saucer, a small shallow dish, in which a cup is set on a table.

(saq-raa) Passport; permission to enter or leave a port, or to pass into or through a country; a state letter of recommendation; an edict.

(saq-re-poos) Outline; a line which marks the outer limits of an object; delineation.

(saq-qat) Maimed; deprived of the use of a limb or member; crippled; lame; defective; damaged.

(sirr) Mystery; a profound secret; something wholly unknown, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; an enigma.

(sra) Becoming or turning bad; losing its utility or importance; to putrid.

(sra-va) V.I. Deny; to declare not to be true; to refuse to acknowledge.

(sur-buz) Soldier; one who is engaged in military service as an officer or a private.

(sar-va-na) One who denies; one who refuses to admit; one who disclaims connection with.

(sar-vat) Denial; refusal to admit the truth of a statement; assertion of the untruth of a thing stated.

(sar-gad-ta) Tottering; shaking, trembling, or having lost stability, so as to threaten a fall; totterer.

(sar-ga) Saddle; a seat for a rider on the horseback; a seat, usually made of leather used in riding horses.

(sarg-da-na) Tottering; wavering; trembling, so as to threaten a fall, as an old building or tree.

(sar-ghue-dy) V.I. Totter; to shake or tremble, so as to threaten a fall; to waver; to shake; to shiver.

(sar-ghue-ny) V.T. Saddle; to put a saddle upon.

(sar-ghir-dun) Dazed; stupefied with grief or fear; confused; benumbed.

(sar-da) V.I. Sprout; to germinate; to push out; (b) to sift; to fall off.

(sar-da-sur) Bit; a tool for drilling or boring, used in a brace or drilling machine.

(sa-ra-dar) Lintel; a horizontal top-piece of a door or gate.

(sar-dar) Commander-in-chief, of an army; the general in command of an army; a governor.

(sar-had) Boundary; that which fixes a limit or marks a bound; border; coast.

(sar-hue-by) Hasten; to cause to move with swiftness; to accelerate.

(sar-hang) Lieutenant colonel; an officer in the army next in rank above major and below colonel.

(sruve-ya) Caviling; finding fault without good reason; disparagement.

(sa-rue-ghy) V.T. Saddle; to put a saddle upon; preparing a horse for a rider by putting a saddle upon
its back.

\textit{saa-roo-khaa} Rabid; noxious; vicious; ravenous; hurtful; harmful.

\textit{saa-roo-khaa-eat} Rabidly; madly; fiercely; cruelly.

\textit{saa-roo-kho-taa} Madness; condition of being mad; lunacy; ferocity.

\textit{saa-roo-khoo-taa} Madness; condition of being mad; lunacy; ferocity.

\textit{sa-ra-vand} Cove; a small creek; a small stream of water.

\textit{sa-rue-va} Sipper; one who sips, or sucks up a drink; (b) blotter.

\textit{sa-rue-pue-ta} Sipping; sucking up, as a drink; blotting.

\textit{sa-rue-qa} Comber; one who or that which combs; a comb.

\textit{sa-rue-qy} V.T. Shed; to throw off or give forth from one's self or itself.

\textit{sa-rue-que-ta} Weaver's sley or reed; a guide-way in a machine.

\textit{sa-rue-sha} Malicious; harboring ill will or enmity; proceeding from hatred.

\textit{sa-ra-kha} V.T. Mad; to be or go mad; becoming mad or rabid; (b) depravity.

\textit{sa-kheush} Intoxicated; drunk; under the influence of an intoxicating liquor or drug.

\textit{sa-ra-ta} V.T. Scratch; to draw or write hastily; to make or draw a line.

\textit{sur-ta} Scratch; a written scrawl; a scribble; a line; an incision.

\textit{sur-ta} Scratch; a break in the surface of a thing made by rasping with anything pointed or hard; a gash; a line.

\textit{sra-sa} V.T. Twist; to unite by winding on axis; axle.

\textit{sir-ya} Malicious; indulging in malice; bad; of the nature of moral evil; offensive to sensibility; hurtful.

\textit{saa-roo-khaa-eat} Rabidly; madly; fiercely; cruelly.

\textit{sa-rey-da} Riddle; a sieve with coarse meshes for separating coarser materials from finer.

\textit{sa-rey-ta} V.T: Scratching; to draw or write hastily; to make or draw a line.

\textit{sa-rey-ka} Vinegar; a sour liquid used as a condiment, or preservative.

\textit{sa-kar-da} Lieutenant; a Lieutenant-Colonel; an officer in the army, in rank above major but below a colonel.

\textit{sa-na} Pole; either extremity of an axis; extremity of the earth's axis; an flexible substance round another; to twine.

\textit{sa-noos} Fern; a plant of the order Filicales, one of the higher Cryptogams.

\textit{sra-sa} V.T. Twist; to unite by winding on axis; axle.
(sur-soo-ty) V.T. Scratch; to mark the surface of with something sharp or ragged; to scrawl; to make or draw a line.

(sar-sue-my) V.T. Stun; to make senseless or dizzy by violence; to confound one's hearing with noise; to have a headache.

(sar-sue-ry) Scream; to cry out with a shrill voice; to chir; to hiss; cricket.

(sur-sitt) V.T. Scrawl; to draw or mark awkwardly or irregularly; to write carelessly; to scratch.

(sar-sam) Stunned; having been made dizzy or senseless; giddy; having a headache; stupefied.

(sar-sam-ta) Stunning; overpowering senses; making senseless or dizzy; giving headache to.

(sa-raast) True; actual; not counterfeit, adulterated, or pretended; genuine; right; righteous.

(sa-raast-too-ta) Truth; conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which is, has been, or shall be; genuineness.

(sraa-aah) V.I. Suffocate; to become choked, stifled, or smothered; to choke.

(sur-aah) Notch; especially of a arrow; a V-shaped indentation or hollow.

(sur-oo-py) V.T. Conjugate; to inflict a verb, or give in order the forms which it assumes in its several voices, moods, tenses, numbers, and persons; to decline; to rehearse in order the changes of grammatical form of; (b) to branch out; to increase.

(sur-up-ta) Conjugation; a schematic arrangement of the inflectional forms of a verb, especially one that is complete for voice, mood, tense, number, and person; declination; inflection of a word; (b) branching out; increasing.

(sraa-etaa) Suffocation; killing by stopping respiration; hindering or preventing respiration by compression or closure; choking.

(sar-pa) Seraph; seraphim; the second order of angles.

(sra-pa) V.T. Sup; sip; to take into the mouth with the lips, as liquid; to take or drink by sips; to drink in small quantities or little by little; to suck up; to swallow; to absorb; to blot out.

(sar-push) Caldron; a large kettle or boiler, usually made of metal; the top part of a still; a lid.

(sar-pa-rast) Patron; one who supports or protects; a defender.

(sra-qa) Hackle; a comb for dressing flax, raw silk, etc.; a carding-comb; a comb.

(sar-qa-ya) Saracen; a nomad of the deserts between Syria and Arabia; an Arab; an oriental.

(sar-qa-na) Camber; one who or that which combs.

(sraq-ta) Combing; act or process of using a comb or combs; (b) linen or cotton waste; tow; refuse.

(sar-shaq) Barberry; any shrub of the genus Berberis; The oblong red berries of Berberis Vulgaris are made into a preserve, and have been used in fluxes and fevers. The bark produces a fine yellow dye.

(sa-rish-ta) Natural disposition; skill; the expert ability in putting a knowledge to use.

(sar-tib) Colonel; the commanding officer of a regiment; an officer ranking
next above a lieutenant colonel, and next below a general officer.

(sat-ta) Vine; any plant whose stem requires support, and which climbs by tendrils, or trails or creeps along the ground; a creeping plant; a grapevine.

(sit-ta) Mortar; a strong vessel, in form of an inverted bell, in which substances are pounded or rubbed with a pestle.

(sit-va) Winter; the season of the year in which the noonday sun shines most obliquely; the coldest season of the year. North of the equator, the winter is taken to include the months of December, January, and February; south of the equator, these months are summer months, as in South America, South Africa, etc.

(sa-tude-ra) Cap; a covering for the head, usually having a visor but no brim; a turban.

(sit-va-ya) Wintry; of or belonging to winter; suitable for winter; resembling winter.

(sture-ya) Destruction; ruining; tearing down; (b) slandering; calumny.

(stey-na) Pickle; any article of food which has been preserved in vinegar.

(saa-til) Bucket, especially one made of metal; a pail.

(sa-tal jam) Pneumonia; an inflammation of the lungs; catarrh; a chronic inflammation of the membrane of the nose or air passages.

(sta-ma) Steel; a variety of iron intermediate between cast and wrought iron, it is very tough, and when tempered, it is hard and elastic; iron.

(sit-tar) Shelter; that which covers or defends from injury, exposure, or the like; a trench; covert; curtain.

(sta-ra) V.T. Tear; tear down; break down; pull down; destroy; ruin.

(sat-rue-ky) V.T. Excavate; to hollow out; to form a cavity or hole in; to dig; dig in.
The sixteenth letter of the alphabet; as a numeral 70, with dal-lat prefixed the seventieth.

Invalid; not well; feeble; infirm; sickly; languid; weak; not aggressive.

A festival; a time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy; a feast.

An annual church festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ, occurring on Sunday, the second day after the Good Friday, corresponding to the Passover of the Jews; the day of this festival.

Christmas; an annual church festival, observed on December 25 in memory of the birth of Christ; the day of this festival.

Festal; of or pertaining to a holyday, or a feast; festive; joyous.

Middle-aged; being about the middle of the ordinary age of man; being between 35 and 50 years old.

Stubbing; grubbing up by the roots; rooting up.

Gaza; the chief city of the Philistines; a coast town in Syria.

Feeblemess; weakness; deficiency in physical strength; infirmity; languor.

Bramble; any plant of the genus Rubus, including raspberry, blackberry, and other varieties.

Aam; a measure of liquid, equalling about 41 gallons.

Stagnant; not easily moved; not active; torpid; dull; blunt.

Amative; full of love; amorous; a lover; (b) a professional singer.

Thicket; a dense growth of shrubbery; a thick grove or forest.

V.I. Swell; to increase in volume; to grow larger; to thicken.

Worship; courtesy paid to merit; honor; respect; adoration.

Plagiarism; the act of plagiarizing; stealing and using as one's own, as words, ideas, or expressions; literary theft.

Style; a distinctive mode of presentation in any art; manner of conduct or action.

Stylish; highly fashionable; of fashion; having style.

Act; that which is done or doing; the exercise of power; performance.

Contend; to strive in opposition or rivalry; to compete; to vie; to contest.

Combat; to struggle or contend, as with an opposing force; to fight; to contend against; to resist with force.
(e-vad dookh-raa-na) Commemorate; to call to remembrance or serve as a memorial to; to celebrate.

(e-vad dey-na) To give judgement; to hold judicial inquiry.

(e- vad knushe-y-a) Convoke; to call together; to summon to meet.

(e-vad e-da) To make, keep, or celebrate a feast.

(e-vad oh-da-na) V.T. Record; to commit to writing; to make mention.

(e-vad il-taa) To find a pretext, reason, or occasion.

(e-vad pue-na-ya) V.I. Reply; to make an answer in words or writing.

(e-vad pur-sa) V.T. Wile; to use wiles; to entice; to beguile.

(e-vad psa-qa) V.T. Sentence; to pass or pronounce judgment on.

(e-vad piss-kha) To make, keep, or celebrate the Passover.

(e-vad qude-sha) V.I. To celebrate the holy Eucharist.

(e-vad qyam-ta) To celebrate the Easter, or Easter Day.

(e-vad raa-zaa) V.I. To celebrate the Holy Mass or mystery.

(e-vad shla-ma) V.T. Reconcile; to make peace; to restore to friendship.

(e-vad shal-mue-ta) Agree; to make harmonious; to agree with.

(e-vad shal-mue-ta) V.I. Vote; to express the will or preference, by voice or by ballot; to vote for.

(avid shin-ta) Soporific; causing, or tending to cause sleep; any sleep producing substance.

(va-da) V.T. Do; to perform; to execute; to bring to an end by action; to act.

(o-doo-taa) Service; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another.

(odaa-na-cat) Slavishly; like a slave; like a person serving or suffering servitude; like a bondsman.

(eva-da-aa-na-cat) Really; indeed; in a real manner; actually; in truth.

(eu-da-na) Doer; one who does; one who performs or executes; one who is ready or wont to act.

(odaa-aa-yaa) Servile; of or pertaining to a servant, bondsman, or slave.

(e-vad ta) Doing; performing or executing; an action good or bad.

(e-vuda-baa-vur) Probably; in a probable manner; in likelihood; with an appearance of truth.

(aa-voo-daa) Doer; one who does; one who performs; a maker; creator.

(aa-voo-aa-eat) In the active case, GRAM. (b) really; in effect.

(aa-voo-doo-taa) Doing; acting or behaving in any manner; action; operation; performance; working.

(aa-voo-daa-yaa) Active; active force; having the power or quality of action.

(uboo-taa) Dense; containing much matter in a small place; thick; abounding.

(uboo too-taa) Density; quality or state of being dense; compactness.

(e-boo-raa) Ford; a place in a river or other water, where it may be passed on foot; shallow place in a deep stream or river.
(aa-voo-raa) Passer; one who passes or enters; a passer-by.

(aa-voo-roo-taa) Passing by or over; entering; going in or over a thing.

(e-voor-yaa) Passing over; transgression; a going or passing beyond some limit; an act of trespass.

(e-vaa-yaa) Tuberosity; an obtuse prominence; a swelling; thickness.

(e-vey-da) Done; made; performed; accomplished; brought to a conclusion.

(e-vey-due-ta) Doing; making; performing; creating or creation.

(e-vey-raa) Passed; in position, manner or degree beyond; past.

(aa-bai-taa) Mantle; an enveloping robe; a loose sleeveless garment worn over other garments; a cloak.

(vaa-raa) V.T. Pass; to go by, over, beyond, through, or the like; to pass from one side to the other of; to enter.

(vaa-raa b-ooy-dai-ly) Shrink; to contract into less extent; to gather together; to withdraw.

(vaa-raa b-takh-man-ta) To be pensive; to be dreamily or somewhat sadly thoughtful; to be in deep thought or meditation.

(iv-raa-yaa) Hebrew; a member of one of a group of tribes of the northern branch of Semites which includes the Israelites, Ammonites, Moabites, and Edomites. The language of the first Hebrews in Palestine was closely connected with that of the Canaanites and Phoenicians, the whole group of tongues being closely allied to the Assyrian-Babylonian languages. After the Babylonian captivity it gradually gave way to Aramaic language for common use.

(e-vur-taa) Passing; going by, beyond, through, or away; entering; coming or going in.

(e-vur-taa dlib-ba) Unconsciousness; being in a state unaccompanied by conscious; delirium; fainting.

(e-jaa-ba) V.I. Astonish; to be astonished; to be stunned; to be amazed or astounded.

(aa-je-boota) Wonder; a cause of surprise or astonishment; that which excites wonder; astonishment; a miracle; marvel; amazement.

(aa-joo-by) To be astonished; be amazed; to be astounded; to be overwhelmed; to wonder.

(uj-joo-zy) V.T. Bother; to annoy; trouble, worry; to torment.

(aa-goo-raa) Rude; lacking delicacy or refinement; ungentle; unpolished; rustic; crude; rough.

(e-ghey-noo-ta) Prostration; Lying with the body extended; lying in a humble or lowly posture; dejection.

(e-ga-la) V.I. Roll-over; to move along a surface by rotation without sliding; to roll round; to roll away.

(ig-la) Calf; the young of the bovine family of quadrupeds, especially cow; antelope.

(aa-ghil-ta) Wagon; a fourwheeled vehicle especially one used for carrying merchandise; a cart; wain.

(a-jam) Persian; one of the people of Persia; an inhabitant of Persia.

(e-ga-na) Prostrate; to lie with the body stretched out; to lower self.

(e-gan-ta) Prostration; act of prostrating; great depression; lowness; dejection.

(ug-raa) Gross; of great size; stout; heavy; thick;
bulky; massive.

(e-daa) V.T. Wrest; to pull or force away by violent twisting or wringing; to snatch; to seize; (b) to touch; come upon; pass near.

(aa-daa) V.T. Weed; to free from noxious plants; to free or clear of weeds.

(aa-daa) Island; a tract of land surrounded by water, and smaller than a continent.

(id-daa) Weeding; the act of freeing from noxious plants; (b) wild growth in the nature of wild grass, undergrowth, or the like.

(a-daa-vat) Hostility; an act of open enmity; a hostile deed; a grudge; rancor.

(a-daa-lat) Justice; the principle of rectitude and just dealing of men with each other; quality of being just.

(aa-doo-laa) Accuser; one who accuses; one who charges another, with fault or offense; a fault-finder.

(aa-doo-raa) Assistant; one that assists; a helper; one who gives support to in some effort or undertaking.

(id-ya-ya) Wanderer; one who travels over without a certain course; a sojourner; a pilgrim.

(id-ya-ue-ta) Wandering; traveling over or rambling without a certain thought; staying a while.

(e-dey-la) Culpable; deserving censure or moral blame; faulty; immoral.

(e-dey-lue-ta) Culpability; blameworthiness of any sort.

(e-deen) Eden. In the bible, the garden in which Adam and Eve first dwelt.

(e-dai-ta) Varicose veins; irregularly swollen or enlarged veins.

(id-la) Censure; the act of blaming or finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; blame; accusation.

(e-daa-naa) Time; that in which events are distinguished, with reference to before and after, beginning and end; the measurable aspect of the duration; season, especially a convenient season; fit or right time; (b) moment; a minute.

(e-daa-naq-ta) Crisis; the point of time when it is decided whether any affair or course of action must go on, or be modified or terminated; decisive moment; emergency.

(id-aa va da) V.T. Claim; to ask for, or seek to obtain, by virtue of authority, right, or supposed right; to assert as a fact or right which ought to be acknowledged or conceded.

(e-daa-raa) V.T. Help; to furnish with strength or means for the successful performance of any action or the attainment of any object; to aid; to assist.

(id-raa) Help; strength or means furnished toward promoting an object, or deliverance from difficulty or distress; aid; assistance.

(aa-dur-raa) Soapwort; a silaceous plant, it has coarse pink or white flowers.

(id-raa-ney-ta) Auxiliary; conferring aid or help; assistant; supporting.

(aa-dat) Habit; a particular aptitude or settled disposition; a concrete custom or practice; custom; the ordinary course of conduct.

(e-taa) Church; a building set apart for public Christian worship; an assembly; a congregation; a company.

(aa-dat-tey) Habitual; customary; existing as a part of habit; established by, or repeated by the force of habit; common; general.
(e-taa-naa-yaa) Ecclesiastical; of, or belonging to the church; clerical.

(e-taa-naa-yoo-taa) Ecclesiasticism; attachment to the church; ecclesiastical principles, methods, or practice.

(ah-hah!) Aha! an exclamation expressing, by different intonations, triumph, mixed with derision or irony, or simple surprise.

(uhd) Vow; a solemn promise, especially one made to god or some deity; an act by which one consecrates himself, absolutely or conditionally, to some act, service, or condition. Determination; pledge.

(e-ha-da) V.T. Remember; to have come into the mind again, as previously perceived or known; to bring to mind again; to recollect; to recall; to hold or bear in mind.

(uhd-naa-maa) Indenture; a mutual agreement in writing between two or more parties; a formal document; a written vow.

(uh-hey-na) Opportunity; a convenient time or occasion; a suitable combination of conditions.

(uh-na) Suitable; capable of suiting; proper; convenient; fitting; becoming; agreeable; opportune.

(uh-noo-taa) Suitability; suitableness; quality of being suitable; aptitude.

(uh-roo-taa) Wantonness; wandering from moral rectitude; lust.

(e-va) V.I. Howl; to utter a loud, protracted, mournful sound or cry; to wail.

(oob-ba) Bosom; the part between the arms, to which anything is pressed when embraced by them; the breast of a human being.

(oob-baa-taa) Profusion; abundance; lavish supply; exuberant plenty; density; close growth.

(oob-ya-na) Fester; a small suppurating sore; a pustule; a swelling; tumor.

(oob-ya-nue-taa) Tubercle; a morbid enlargement; a swelling; (b) tuberculosis of the lungs; consumption.

(oob-ya-ney-ta) Abscess; a circumscribed collection of pus, in any part of the body, formed by the disintegration of the tissues, usually due to injury, toxification, or infection from bacteria.

(oo-jaa-baa) Wonder a cause of surprise or astonishment; that which excites wonder; a marvel; miracle.

(ooa-da-la) Rotation; the act of turning on an axis; rotatory motion.

(ooa-da) Night-hawk; a bird of the genus Chordeiles, it secures its insect prey on the wing, and usually at twilight; an owl; an unclean bird.

(oob-daa) Flock; a lock of wool or hair; woolen or cotton refuse.

(oo-da-la) Complaint; expression of grief, censure, or resentment; reproof; blame.

(oob-da-naa) Delicacy; softness; elegance; tenderness; nicety of texture.

(oo-daa-nya) Aid; help; support; assistance; relief; benefit; advantage.

(ooh-da-na) Memory; the mental reproduction of impressions or thoughts previously entertained; remembrance; remembering.

(ooa-va-ya) Howling; uttering a long, protracted, mournful sound or cry.

(ooa-va-kha) Impediment; obstruction; that which impedes or hinders; an obstacle; difficulty; hindrance.

(a-va) Lieu; stead; place; as a substitute or equivalent; instead; instead of.
(eue-za) Energy; strength of expression; power to impress the mind and arouse the feelings; capacity of acting or producing an effect; fervor.

(eue-za-za) Fervor; heat; excessive warmth; vehemence; intensity of feeling or expression; glowing ardor.

(oo-za-ya) Fortitude; vigor; strength; firmness; impregnability; passive courage.

(ooz-la) Fawn; a buck or doe of the first year; a young deer.

(ooz-la) Hog; a domestic swine; a pig; an adult swine suitable for the market.

(ooz-na-ya) Thorn; a sharp-pointed, and leafless branch; a sharp process; a bramble; thistle.

(oo-taa-yaa) Irritation; excitement of impatience or passion; provocation; annoyance; anger.

(oo-taa-shaa) Snuffing; drawing, or inhaling, forcibly through the nose; (b) sneezing.

(oy-maa) Dress; an outer gown worn by women or children; a skirt; petticoat; a garment.

(oo-ya-pa) Swaying; inclining or swinging to one side or other; fainting.

(evey-roo-ta) Blindness, especially of the heart or mind.

(uv-vaa-laa) Unjust; characterized by injustice; contrary to justice and right; unrighteous; lawless.

(o-la) Inequity; want of equity; injustice; unfairness; wrong against man.

(oo-la) Embryo; a young organism in the early stages of development. In animals the embryotic period is regarded as beginning with the cleavage of the egg and continuing until the animal emerges from the egg membrane; a fetus.

(ool-ba-na) Defraudation; a taking by fraud or deceit; committing fraud.

(o-loo-taa) Injustice; want of justice; violation of the right of another or others; wrong; unfairness.

(oo-loo-taa) Embryotic stage. In human, the embryotic stage is considered the early stages passed within the mother's body, after the fifth week of development, the young is called fetus.

(oo-la-a) Elevation; the raising of anything from a lower place or condition to a higher; exaltation.

(ool-naa) Ulna; the inner one of the two bones of the forearm.

(o-maa) Dress; an outer gown worn by women and children.

(oom-taa) Gloom; heaviness or cloudiness of mind; dimness; darkness.

(oom-taa-naa) Gloomy; imperfectly illuminated; cloudy; affected with gloom; melancholy; dejected.

(oom-sa) Morsel; a fragment; a little piece; a bite or bit.

(oo - ma - sa) Shutting; forbidding entrance to; closing; bolting.

(oom-qa) Depth; a deep or deepest part; the innermost part of anything; deepness; quality of being deep.

(oom-raa) Habitation; dwelling place; a house; (b) life; manner of living; (c) church; a building set apart for public Christian worship.

(oon-daa-naa) Transference; removal; a removing; conveyance.

(oo - ney - taa) Anthem; a hymn sung responsively; a song or hymn of praise or gladness; a chant; res-
ponse; alternate verses sung by the choir.

(oo-sa-sa) Care; suffering of mind; worry; sorrow; grief; a burdensome sense of responsibility; trouble caused by onerous duties.

(oos-a-sa) Distraction, especially of the mind; diversion; perplexity; confusion; general disorder; worldly cares.

(oo-sa-qa) Embarrassment; hindering from freedom of thought; discomposure of mind; difficulty; pain.

(oos-aa-raa) One of the ten equal parts.

(o-pa) Winged creature; fowl; a bird of prey; any winged or flying object.

(oo-pa-ya) Interment; act or ceremony of depositing a dead body in the earth; burial; inhumation; enshringing; a winding-sheet.

(oop-fa) Herbage; herbaceous vegetation; green plants collectively; the succulent parts of the herbaceous plants, especially the foliage and young stems; herb; bloom; flowers.

(oop-pa-pa) Reduplication; repetition; multiplication.

(oop-pa-qa) Embrace; intimate or close encircling with the arms; a pressure to the bosom; a hug; clasp.

(oop-ra) Earth; the softer matter composing part of the surface of the globe, in distinction from the firm rock; soil.

(ooss-poor) Blossom of Cnicus, blessed thistle, or Carthamus.

(o - qib) Cunning; well instructedness; learned; skillfulness; dexterousness; sly, crafty, or artful.

(oo-qa-ba) Investigation; inquiry; the process of inquiring into or following up; searching.

(ooq - ra) Mouse; a small rodent, found in human habitations throughout most of the world.

(eue - qa - da) Writhing; wriggling; coiling; turning; twisting; the sinuous motion of a worm or serpent.

(eue - qa - la) Intricacy; perplexity; complication; a difficulty in the way.

(eue-qa-ma) Perversity; having turned away from the right; willful erring; crookedness; stratagem.

(eu-qa-na) Affliction; the state of being afflicted; state of pain, distress, or grief; the cause of continued pain of body or mind.

(euq-sa) Sting; a sharp organ of offense or defense; a goad; sharp stake.

(eo-qa-raa) Extraction; act of extracting; digging out; excavation.

(eo-raa) Particle; a minute portion of matter; a little bit; fine dust.

(e-va-raa) V.T. Blind; to make blind; to deprive of sight or discernment.

(oor-va) Raven; a glossy black corvine bird, it is similar to crow. In captivity, it sometimes learns to articulate words.

(oo-ra-da) Gnawing; biting with repeated effort as in severing with the teeth something hard or unwieldy; craunching.

(oor - za - la) Tangle; a knot united confusedly; entanglement; a connected series.

(oo-raa-taa) Eructation; wind or gas ejected from the stomach, especially through the rectum.

(oor-yan) Nude; naked; bare; devoid of covering; unclothed.

(oor-laa) Uncircumcised; not circumcised; not an Israelite; gentile; profane.

(oor-loo-taa) Uncircumcision; absence or want of circumcision; uncircumcised condition.
(oor-ney-taa) Temple; the space, on either side of the head of man.

(oor-oo-raa) Gargle; a liquid of some medicated preparation, used in gargling the mouth and throat.

(oor-aa-raa) Gargling; washing, or rinsing, as the mouth or throat, with water or medicinal preparation.

(oor-pa-la) Rolling, on the ground, as a fowl with the head cut off.

(ure-qa-la) Delay; a putting off or deferring; lingering; detention; stop.

(o-sha) Marsh; a tract of soft wet land, usually covered partly or wholly with water; a fen; a swamp.

(oosh-na) Power; physical ability; capacity for action; strength; force.

(oo-shaa-naa) Palm; a plant of the family Phoenicacae. The leaf of the palm, anciently, and still on festival occasions, in some churches, is borne or worn as a symbol of victory or rejoicing; a palm branch.

(oosh-raa) Tithe; the tenth part of anything; a tenth; a tenth part.

(e-va-ta) Bitter weeping; wailing; expressing sorrow audibly.

(oo-ta-da) Plan; a method of action or procedure; purpose; preparation.

(oo-ta-ya) Fraud; deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceitfulness; fraudulence.

(eue-ta-qa) Ageing; becoming old; growing old; showing marks of age; undergoing change with age or the lapse of time; (b) antiquity.

(eut-qin-na) Old; aged; that which has grown old; of an advanced age.

(a-ziz) Dear; loved; highly valued or esteemed; regarded fondly or with great affection; precious.

(uz-zey-zaa) Vehement; acting with great force; furious; violent.

(uz-zey-zue-ta) Vehemence; quality or state of being vehement; impetuous force; violence.

(a-zim) Superb; grand; magnificent; peerless; superior.

(e-zaa-laa) V.T. Spin; to draw out and twist into threads, either by the hand or machinery.

(iz-la) Spun; that which has been drawn or twisted into threads, either by the hand or machinery.

(uz-la-kue-shy) Spider; the insect that spins web. It has four pairs of walking legs, and the body is
divided into two main divisions separated by a narrow waist. They bear two or more pairs of spinnerets at the posterior end, for spinning threads of silk used by the spiders in making cocoons for their eggs, nests for themselves, or webs for entangling their prey.

(e-zul-taa) Spinning; drawing out and twisting into threads, either by the hand or machinery.

(e-zaq-ta) Ring; a band, usually of precious metal, worn on the finger; a signet; signet-ring.

(ezaq-ta) Loop; a fold through which anything may be passed.

(e-za-ra) V.T. Tangle; to unite together confusedly; to interlock, as threads, in a knot hard to unravel.

(uz-roo-raa) Swathing-band; a swathe used in binding or wrapping, especially an infant at birth.

(uz-raa-raa) Medlar; a small Asiatic malaceous tree. The fruit of this tree resembles a crab apple, and it is not edible until it begins to decay; the service-tree.

(uz-roo-roo-taa) Puberty; the earliest age at which a person is capable of begetting or bearing children; the marriageable age; adult.

(aa-too-yaa) V.T. Blot; to obliterate; to efface; to blot out.

(aa-too-paa) Copulative, GRAM. serving to connect; of the nature of a copula.

(e-toop-yaa) Copulation; connection of any word with that which precedes; the act of coupling or joining.

(e-taa-raa) V.I. Fume; aromatic smoke; a vaporous exhalation, and usually odoriferous; steam; smoke.
ship; state of being tried.

(uy-vaa) Cloud; a visible assemblage of particles of water or ice, formed by the condensation of vapor in the air.

(ai-baa) Shame; that which causes a sensation of guilt; a painful feeling or emotion excited by the consciousness of impropriety, or of the exposure of that which modesty prompts to conceal.

(uy-voo-ny) V.T. Cloud; to overspread with a cloud or clouds; to darken, as if enveloping with a cloud; to become cloudy.

(e-ya-da) Custom; habit; rite; a course of action characteristically repeated under like circumstances.

(e-ya-da-naa) V.T. Weed; to free from noxious plants; to clear of weeds.

(e-ya-da-na-ya) Customary; established by custom, or common usage; habitual; usual.

(ay-yuqe-ta-na) Pressing; urgent; exacting; troublesome; grievous.

(e-yoo-ta) Aldebaran; a red star of the first magnitude, in the eye of Taurus.

(ai-zan) Quite like; much like; similar to in appearance or looks.

(ai-taa) Indignation; a treating with indignity; a regarding, as not worth notice; anger mingled with contempt.

(itt-raa) Cedar gum; a white gum resin yielded by the Callitris arbobia.

(uy-yey-taa) Irritating; exciting impatience, anger, or displeasure in; provoking; causing excitement.

(uy-yey-poo-ta) Faintness; loss of strength; weariness; weakness; feebleness.

(ay-yey-que-ta) Distress; oppressed state; anguish of body or mind; stress; constraint; sadness.

(ai-ma) Mist; visible watery vapor suspended in

the atmosphere, at or near the surface of the earth; fog.

(eyn) Essence; that by which anything is what it is; a necessary constituent, or elemental substance.

(ai-na or uy-naa) Eye; the organ of sight or vision. The human eye forms a nearly spherical mass, the eyeball, contained in a bony cavity of the skull, the orbit, in which it is movable by means of six muscles. The eyeball has a tough fibrous capsule called Sclerotic, which is in front, where the light enters, and it changes to a transparent membrane, the Cornea, behind the Cornea, and within the eyeball there is an opaque muscular partition, the Iris, with a central opening, the Pupil. The Pupil can be contracted or expanded to regulate the amount of light admitted. The Sclerotic and Iris are lined internally by a very vascular pigment coat, the Choroid, and this in turn by the Retina, or the sensitive membrane whose stimulation results in the visual sensation. The Retina is connected with the brain by the Optic nerve.

(ai-na dme-y-ya) Fountain; a spring of water issuing from the earth; the source or head of a stream of water; fount; a spring of water.

(ai-na rup-pai-taa) Blinking; an involuntary wink; twinkling with the eye; winking.

(ai-nya tya-ka) V.I. Gaze; to fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagerness; (b) to aspire; to await patiently.

(uyn-taa) Flue; a compartment or inclosed passage-way for directing a current of air, or for conveying smoke to the outer air; a vent; a pipe; chimney.

(ey-qa) Narrow; of little breadth; especially in comparison with length; not wide or broad.
(e-que) Affliction; cause of continual pain of body or mind; a grievous distress; state of being afflicted; pressure.

(ey-que-ta) Narrowness; the condition or quality of being narrow, in any sense; having little breadth, in comparison with length.

(iy-ra) Vigilant; alertly watchful, as one keeping vigil; a watcher.

(e-ya-ra) Rival; a person having a common right or privilege with another; (b) vengeance.

(uk-kuss) Photographer; one who practices, or is skilled in photography.

(uk-kaa-soo-taa) Photography; the art or process of producing images on sensitized surfaces by the chemical action of light, or any form of radiant energy. The process of photography is as follows, a flexible film coated with an emulsion of silver salt, as the chloride, in gelatin. Exposure to light as in camera, causes a reduction of the silver salt, forming an image. The reduction is continued by the developer, and the image of finely divided silver becomes visible. The fixing agent removes any unchanged sensitive salt. From the negative thus obtained, in which the arrangement of light and shade is the reverse of that in original, any number of positives may be printed on sensitized surfaces of paper, etc.

(ak-sey) Inverse; opposite in order or effect to that which is under consideration or that which is usual; inverted; reversed; contrary.

(e-kaa-raa) V.T. Hinder; to keep back or behind; to check; to detain; to prevent; to obstruct; to debar.

(ul) On; over and in contact with; at the surface of, and supported by; upon; above.

(e-llaa) V.T. Elevate; to lift up; to raise; to transfer from a lower place to a higher.

(il-luj) Remedy; that which relieves a disease; that which corrects or counteracts an evil of any kind; a cure.

(ul-doo-ye) Deceive; to cause to believe what is false, or disbelieve what is true; to mislead; to cheat; to deal treacherously with; to delude.

(uld-ya-na) Cheater; one who cheats; a deceiver; one who leads into error.

(ul-dai-taa) Cheating; deceiving, so as to defraud; deluding.

(ul-had-da) Specific; anything peculiarly adapted to its purpose; especially; particularly; beyond the limit.

(il-vaa) Vision, especially one seen when half-awake; a waking vision; (b) a goat-skin; a bellows.

(aa-loo-baa) Greedy; an overreaching or grasping person; one who takes the advantage of others.

(aa-loo-boo-taa) Fraudulence; greed; avarice; voraciousness.

(e-loob-yaa) Fraud; deception practiced deliberately with a view to gaining an unfair advantage; wrong.

(aa-loo-laa) Aloe; a large genus of South African liliaceous plant, having basal leaves, and showy flowers. They yield the drug Aloes.

(aa-loo-laaita) Street; a thoroughfare in a city, town, or village.

(aa-loo-loo-taa) Adoption, GRAM. insertion of a non-radical letter.

(al-lue-aa) Tenacious; holding fast; apt to retain; inclined to retain what is in possession; tough; viscous.
(il-laa-yaa) Supreme; highest in place; highest in authority or power; dominant; overruling; exalted; above all; from above; high; heavenly.

(il-laa-yoo- taa) Highness; the state of being high; loftiness; elevation; the higher or upper place.

(ul-ley-laa) Adult; having arrived at maturity, or attained full size or strength.

(e-ley-maa) Youth; the part of life that succeeds to childhood; a young person, especially a young man.

(e-ley-moo-naa) Bachelor; a man who has not married, especially a young man.

(e-ley-moo-ta) Youthfulness; the state of being youthful, or possessing youth; the state of being not yet mature; youth.

(il-ley-taa) Upper; being farther up; higher in place, position, rank, or the like; an upper room.

(il-lil) Up; in a higher position; in a position or state thought of as higher; above.

(il-lil il-tikh) Upside-down; the uppermost part down; inverse.

(il-lil ghib) Upward; in a direction from lower to higher; toward a higher place.

(ul-laa-naa) Prelate; an ecclesiastical of superior rank or authority; a pontiff.

(aa-lum) Eternity; infinite duration; duration without beginning and without end; condition which begins at death.

(iilm) Science; knowledge; accumulated knowledge which has been formulated with reference to the discovery of general truths; knowledge classified in the search for truth.

(iilm dkya-na) Physics; that branch of science dealing with the material world; natural science; natural philosophy.

(ul-maa) People; a body of persons united by a common character, culture, or sentiment; the individuals collectively of any characteristic group; a race, tribe, or nation; (b) a generation; an age; an era.

(ilm-daer) Scientist; one learned in science, especially natural science.

(ul-maa-yaa) Worldly; of or belonging to this world or existence; in this world; not heavenly or spiritual; earthly; of the people.

(ul-meen) Eternity; character of quality of being eternal; infinite duration.

(ul-me-na-ya) Eternal; of infinite duration; everlasting; without beginning or end; continued without intermission; perpetual.

(ul-me-na-ue-ta) Eternity; the duration without beginning and without end; seeming endlessness.

(ul-mil-ta) Adverb; a secondary part of speech expressive of an attribute, modification, or circumstance attending an act, and used to qualify especially verbs, adjectives, and other adverbs.

(ul-maa-naa-ya) Worldly; of or belonging to this world; earthly.

(ul-aa-laa) Gust; a sudden squall; a sudden brief rushing or driving of wind; a whirlwind; hurricane.

(il-taa) Cause; that which occasions or effects a result; a ground of action.

(il-taa dmam-la) Theme; a subject or topic on which a person writes or speaks; a proposition for discussion or argument.

(il-too-taa) Causation; act of causing; an act or agency by which an effect is produced; relation of cause and effect.

(il-taa-naa) Causal; a causative word or form, CRAM. something implying a
cause; causative.

(i-taa-naa-eal) Causally; in a causal manner; implying a cause.

(i-taa-noo-taa) Causation; the agency by which an effect is produced.

(i-taa-naa-yaa) Causal; a causative word or form; relating to a cause or to causes.

(il-taa-naa-yoo-taa) Causality; causal quality or agency; the relation of cause or effect.

(um) With; together with; a word denoting a relation of contact or association.

(aa-maa) Uncle; a paternal uncle; the brother of one's father.

(um-maa) People; nation; (b) Cholera; a bilious disease; (c) but; unless.

(um-maa um) Along the side of; with; going or marching with.

(um-baa) Topsey-turvey; in an inverted posture; with the top or head downward; upside-down.

(e-maa-daa) To be baptized; to take baptism; (b) to plunge; to dip.

(aa-moo) Uncle; a paternal uncle; a small or young uncle.

(aa-moo-daa) One to be baptized; (b) a plunger; a diver.

(e-mood-yaa) Baptism; the act or ceremony of baptizing; the application of water as a religious ceremony.

(aa-moo-taa) Obscure; darkened; destitute of light; clouded over; gloomy.

(aa-moo-too-taa) Obscurity; the quality or state of being obscure; gloominess; darkness.

(um-mool-la) Labor; the physical or mental toil; bodily or intellectual exertion, especially when fatiguing, irksome or unavoidable.

(um-mool-ta-na) Laborious; requiring or involving labor, or much work; toilsome; tiresome.

(um-moon) Ammon, the son of Lot.

(um-moo-na-ya) Ammonite; a people, usually called 'the children of Ammon' (in the bible) located east of the river Jordan between the Jabbok and Arnon, belonging to the Aramean branch of the Semites.

(am-mue-qa) Deep; profound; extending far back from the front or outer part; not obvious.

(um-mool-te-qa) Depth; that which is deep; profoundness.

(aa-moo-raa) Dweller; an inhabitant; one who dwells or inhabits in a place; a settler; sojourner; (b) dense; thick; heavy.

(aa-moo-raa) Gomorrah; a city or country, the account of whose wickedness and consequent destruction, with the neighboring city or country of Sodom, is given in Genesis 18 and 19. They are thought to have been situated in the plain north of the Dead Sea.

(e-maa-taa) V.T. Darken; to become cloudy, obscure, or gloomy; to grow dark or darker.

(im-taa) Darkness; state or quality of being dark; absence of light; obscurity; gloom; blackness; cloudiness.

(im-taa-na-ya) Gloomy; obscure; cloudy; dark; shrouded in darkness.

(e-mey-lue-ta) Laboriousness; the state of being laborious; painful exertion.

(e-mey-ma) Bastard; begotten and born out of lawful matrimony; illegitimate; mongrel; low-bred; false; spurious.

(am-mey-qa-eal) Deeply; in a deep manner;
profundely.

(e-ma-la) V.I. Labor; to exert one's powers of body or mind, with painful or strenuous effort; to perform labor; to toil; to take trouble.

(e-maa-la) V.I. Labor; physical or mental toil; bodily or intellectual exertion, especially when fatiguing or painful; work.

(im-la) Prefect; a chief officer; the head of a congregation; an official.

(um-ma-ya) Gentile; with the Jews, one of non-Jewish faith; with the Christians, one neither a Jew nor a Christian; a pagan; a heathen; (b) one of the people; a layman; a plebeian.

(um-ma-na-ya) Endemic; belonging to a particular country or people.

(e-maa-raa) V.I. Deepen; to become deep or deeper; to become profound.

(am-que) Deep; extending far below the surface, or the outer part; profound.

(am-que-ta) Deepness; the state or quality of being deep; profundity.

(amr) Life; the character which distinguishes an animal or plant from inorganic bodies, and which is manifested by metabolism, growth, and reproduction; life-time; age; the duration of life.

(e-ma-raa) V.I. Dwell; to abide as a permanent resident; to live in a place; to inhabit; to sojourn.

(um-raa) Aunt; the sister of one's father; a paternal aunt.

(e-na) V.I. Respond; to say something in return; to reply; to answer.

(in-va) Grape; a smooth skinned juicy berry, the fruit of vine of genus Vitis.

(un-bur) Granary; a storehouse or repository for grain, especially after it is thrashed or husked; storeroom.

(e-naa-daa) V.I. Decease; to depart from this life; to die; to pass away; (b) to depart; to fail or be wanting.

(aa-noo-daa) Foreigner; a person belonging to a foreign country; an alien.

(un-va-ya) Ascetic; rigid in self-denial; characterized by severe abstinence; afflicted; poor.

(aaz-root) Sarcocolla; a gummy exudate supposed to be obtained from species of a genus of Penaeaceous shrub, found chiefly in Arabia. It possesses an aromatic odor, and a bitter, acrid taste; the Persian gum.
Response; act of responding; an answer; a responsive act or feeling; (b) anxiety; effort.

Absent; being away from home or from a place; not present; not existing; lacking; (b) departed; deceased; defunct; (c) a book of burial service for laymen.

Funeral; the rites used in the disposition of a dead human body; the ceremony of interment; burial.

Travail; toil; severe toil or exertion; a hard and painful labor; effort.

Alarmed; to become alarmed; to be excited by fear of approaching danger; to be agitated or disturbed.

Cloud; a visible assemblage of particles of water or ice, formed by the condensation of vapor in the air; a fog or mist suspended at a considerable height, in the air.

Thundercloud; a cloud charged with electricity, and producing lightning and thunder.

Cloudy; consisting of, or pertaining to, a cloud or clouds.

Mane; the long and heavy hair growing on the upper side of the neck of some quadrupedal animals; the crest of a tree.

Offset; a short prostrate lateral shoot, which takes root at the apex and develops a new individual; an offshoot; a sucker.

Ostrich; a ratite bird of the genus Struthio. The largest of existing birds.

Radical, GR-AM. a root or radical part; a basis or basic principle. Of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from root.
bladder.

(b) Braid; a plait, band, or narrow fabric, formed by intertwining or weaving together different strands.

(a) Soil; the loose surface material of the earth in which plants grow; earth; dirt; dust.

(c) Earthy; consisting of, or resembling earth; earthlike; of the soil.

(d) Earthy; consisting earth; soily; of, or like the earth.

(e) Earthiness; the nature of the earth; resembling earth.

(f) Earthy; consisting earth; soily; of, or like the earth.

(g) Earthiness; the nature of the earth; resembling earth.

(h) Earthiness; the nature of the earth; resembling earth.

(i) Compel; to drive or urge with force; to constrain; to force.

(j) Fillet; a little band, especially one intended to encircle the hair; a head-band.

(k) Oppress; to hurt by pressing; to overwhelm; to weigh heavily upon; to stop; to check.

(l) Oppressor; one who uses force or pressure; a tyrant.

(m) Stubborn; fixed, resolute, or unyielding in purpose or mental attitude; vigorous; hardy; sturdy.

(n) Checked; stopped; pressed; brought to a halt; (b) oppressed.

(o) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(p) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(q) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(r) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(s) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(t) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(u) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(v) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.

(w) Stubbornness; the state or quality of being stubborn; obstinacy.
right; crookedness; craftiness.

(e-gey-sa) Prawn; a shrimplike, decapod crustacean. They are abundant in all tropical and temperate regions, both in fresh and salt water.

(aq-gey qa) Chrysolite; a magnesium iron silicate, usually olive-green.

(aq-la) Leg; a limb of an animal used for supporting the body; foot.

(e-qa-la) Lassitude; condition of the body or mind when its voluntary functions are performed with difficulty, and only by strong exertion of will; (b) a gripping pain in the abdominal cavity.

(aql-daar) Intellectual; endowed with intellect; having the power of understanding; having capacity for the higher form of knowledge or thought; intelligent; wise; discerning and judging soundly, concerning what is true or false, proper or improper.

(aql-daaroo-taa) Intellectualty; intellectual powers; possession of intellect; Wisdom; knowledge with the capacity to make due use of it; ability to judge soundly the facts.

(e-qal-qla) Winding; a bend; a curve; being in a twisted condition; crooked.

(e-qa-ma) V.I. Pervert; to turn from the truth; to become perverted; to be diverted from the right course.

(aq-ma-naue-ta) Perversity; having turned away from the right course; perverseness; guile.

(e-qass-qa-sa) Crisp; curly; having the surface roughened into small curls, waves, or folds.

(e-qa-qa) Oblique; neither perpendicular nor horizontal; having a slanting direction or position.

(e-qaa-raa) V.T. Dig; to delve in earth, with a spade, hoe, or any sharp instrument; to open, loosen, or break up, the soil with a sharp instrument; to uproot; to tear up by the roots; to extract.

(uq-raa) Barren; incapable of producing offspring; producing no young; sterile, said of women and female animals; unproductive; not bearing fruit, vegetation, or seed.

(iq-raa) Root; the subterranean part of a plant; the portion of the plant, under the ground, bearing neither leaves nor productive organs, but provided with an apical growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption, an aerating organ, or food reservoir; (b) germination.

(iq-raa d-ar-ya) Orobanche; a large genus of root-parasitic plants of the old world. They are fleshy yellowish or whitish plants with spicate bracted flowers, and the calyx unequally toothed.

(iq-raa kah-na-ya) Peony; a plant or flower of the genus Paeonia.

(iq-raa kurk-ma) Chelidonium; a genus of Papaveraceous herbs.

(iq-raa qar-kha) Anthemis; a large genus of Old World asteraceous herbs, having pinnatifid leaves and daisylike heads, in which the disk flowers are perfect and the ray flowers pistillate or neutral.

(iq-raa shue-sha) Licorice; a fabaceous plant, with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. It has a very sweet, slightly astringent taste. The dried root of the plant is used in medicine, in bronchial affections.

(aa-qir-vaa) Scorpion; an Arachnid of warm or tropical regions. It has a narrow segmented tail, generally curled up over the back, and bearing a venomous sting at the tip, their sting is very severe, though rarely fatal to man. The scorpions are nocturnal, and prey on
insects, spiders, etc., and at times they enter the houses.

(uq-roo-ta) Barrenness; quality or state of being barren; unproductiveness; sterility.

(e-qur-sha) Restive; persistent; unwilling to go; untamed; apt to throw.

(uq-qur-taa) Barren woman; a woman who is incapable of producing offspring; an unproductive woman.

(e-qa-sha) Erection; the state of a part which has become hard and swollen by the accumulation of blood in the erectile tissue, especially of the penis.

(aar) Opprobrium; the disgrace that follows from conduct considered evil or wrong; reproach mingled with contempt; modesty; shame.

(e-ra) V.I. Curd; to become coagulated or thickened; to curdle; to change into curd.

(e-raa) V.I. Rain; to fall in drops from the clouds, as water; to drop, like water from the clouds; to fall.

(aa-raa) Space; that which has length, breadth, height, and is unlimited in extension.

(aa-raa) Multure; toll for grinding grain; (b) wasted or overflow flour in a mill.

(a-rab) Arabia; part of Northern Mesopotamia, between the Tigris and Nisibis.

(ir-ba) Sheep; a ruminant of the genus Ovis, allied to the goat. They are kept for their flesh (called mutton), wool, and skin. The ordinary varieties or domestic sheep differ conspicuously from the goats in having a stouter body, longer tail, and fine, thick, woolly coat.

(ur-boo-ty) V.I. Toss; to roll and tumble; to fling one's self about; to toss in bed; to wallow.

(a-ra-ba-ya) Arab; a Semite, of the race which from the earliest known time has occupied the Arabian peninsula; Arabian.

(ir-ba-la) Sieve; a utensil provided with meshes for separating the finer from the coarser parts of any powdered substance, as flour.

(aa-raa-baa-naa) Cart; a vehicle for carrying heavy goods; a phaeton.

(ur-da) Truffle; an edible subterranean fungi of the genus Tuber; mushroom.

(e-raa-daa) V.T. Darn; to mend, as a rent or hole, with interlacing stitches of yarn or thread; (b) to tattoo; to make patterns on the skin.

(roo-taa) Friday; the sixth day of the week, following Thursday and preceding Saturday; the eve of the Sabbath.

(roo-taa d-khash-sha) Good Friday; the Friday of holy week, kept as the anniversary of the crucifixion of Christ, and in some churches observed with fasting in memory of the Savior's suffering or passion.

(roo-taa d-nyakhta) Friday in the Easter week.

(aa-woo-ye) V.T. Patch; to provide with a patch or patches; to put a patch on; to mend or strengthen by putting on an extra piece of material.

(aar-vai-ta) Pin, of a loom which holds or supports the woven cloth.

(a-rue-qa) Fugitive; one who flees from pursuit; a run-away.

(a-rue-que-ta) Tartar; a concretion which often incrusts the teeth, consisting of salivary mucus, animal matter, and phosphate of lime; (b) ear-wax.

(e-ruqe-ya) Flight; act of fleeing; the act of running away, as to escape expected evil or danger.

(e-ruq-ee-raa) Fog; vapor condensed to fine particles of water in the lower part
of the atmosphere and disturbing its transparancy; a dark cloud.

\textit{(ar-za-la)} Hut; a rude small house, hovel, or cabin, especially one made of interwoven branches.

\textit{(e-raa-taa)} To eject gas from the bowels through the rectum; (b) to neigh.

\textit{(ur-tye-la)} Bare; naked; without clothes or covering; stripped of the usual covering; nude.

\textit{(ur-tye-taa)} Fart, vulgar noise made by ejection of gas from bowels; (b) eruction.

\textit{(ur-yaa)} Holiday; a consecrated day; a religious festival or anniversary; any day of exemption from labor or work; holy day.

\textit{(ur-yaa-naa)} Rainy; rainy weather; abounding with rain; raining; wet.

\textit{(e-rey-soo-ta)} Necessity; unavoidableness; compulsion.

\textit{(aa-raa-taa)} Patch; piece of cloth, or other suitable material sewed, or fixed on a garment to repair or strengthen it, especially on an old garment to cover a hole.

\textit{(ur-maa)} Steep; lofty; making a large angle with the plane of the horizon; elevated; (b) rugged.

\textit{(ur-naa)} Obdurate; hardened in feelings; persistent; hard-hearted; unyielding.

\textit{(ur-saa)} Bier; a portable frame; a litter; a stand on which a corpse is borne to the grave; a couch; a bed.

\textit{(ar-oo-raa)} Tempest; an extensive and violent wind; a hurricane.

\textit{(ar-pue-ly)} V.I. Flounce; to roll or spring with violence or sudden effort, as an injured animal on the ground.

\textit{(e-raa-sa)} V.I. Occur; to present itself; to happen; to take place; to come to pass.

\textit{(ur-saa)} Chance arrival; a happening; an occurrence; a coming or happening; an incident or event that happens without being expected.

\textit{(ar-raa)} Alcohol; a colorless, volatile, inflammable liquid, the product of vinous fermentation, it is contained in the fermented and distilled liquors, of which it is the intoxicating principle; whiskey.

\textit{(e-raa-qa)} V.I. Flee; to run away, as from danger or evil; to hasten off; to shun; to escape; to avoid.

\textit{(ar-que)} Flight; the act of fleeing; act of running away, as to escape danger or expected evil; hasty flight.

\textit{(ar-que-ly)} V.I. Tarry; to put off going or coming; to abide at or in a place; to retard or be retarded.

\textit{(ar-raq-chin)} Calotte; a close hat without visor or brim; a skull cap.

\textit{(ar-qa) V.I. Fleeing; flight; running away, as from danger or expected evil.

\textit{(ar-raq-ta) Fleeing; flight; running away, as from danger or expected evil.

\textit{(ar-shue-ta) Fatness; the quality or state of being fat.

\textit{(ar-ta) Rival wife; a second or rival wife in polygamy.

\textit{(e-shoom-ya) Obligation; oppression; unjust treatment; compulsion; unjust or cruel exercise of autho-
rity or power.

(a-shue-qa) Slanderer; one who utters or spreads slander; a false accuser; a tale-bearer; an informer.

(a-shue-que-ta) Slandering; defamation; calumny; false witness.

(eshooq-ya) Slander; a false tale or report maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another; misrepresentation; calumny.

(esh-ya) Whetstone; a stone, natural or artificial, for whetting edge tools, some are used dry, and others lubricated with water or oil; hone.

(ush-sha-ya) Supper; the evening meal; a meal taken at the close of the day.

(ush-shey-nue-ta) Power; capacity for performance or action; capability of producing an effect; exerted ability to act or produce effect; might; strength.

(eshey-woo-ta) Frowardness; state of being froward; unwillingness to yield or comply with what is required or is reasonable; (b) reproaching falsely.

(aa-she-rat) Semi-independent; partly free from the support of government by others.

(aa-shey-ta) Avalanche; a large mass or body of snow and ice, or of earth, rocks, etc., sliding swiftly down a mountain side, or down a precipice.

(e-sha-ma) V.T. Wrong; to do wrong to; to treat unjustly; to deprive of some right; to oppress.

(esh-a-na) V.I. Invigorate; to gain vigor; to gain strength; to prevail.

(ish-pa) Ax; a tool or instrument for felling trees, chopping and splitting wood, hewing timber, etc. The head of an ax is of steel, or of iron with steel edge. This is wielded by a wooden handle, so fixed in a socket as to be in the same plane with the blade.

(ashq) Mania; excessive or unreasonable excitement or enthusiasm; a violent desire or passion; (b) amative-ness; the faculty supposed to influence sexual desire; propensity to love; love.

(esh-qa) V.T. Charge; to accuse; to make a charge or assertion against a person; to lay the blame or responsibility for an offense at the door of; to reproach falsely; to slander; to misrepresent.

(ash-qa-na) Amative; full of love; amatory; pertaining to, or producing, sexual love; (b) maniac.

(ush-shaa-raq) Publican; a collector of tithes; an inferior officer of toll and tribute collecting office of ancients, he was often oppressive in his exactions, and was greatly detested.

(ush-shaa-raq-ta) Publican's office; the office of the collector of tithes.

(e-ta) V.T. Defraud; to deprive of some right, interest, or property, by a deceitful device; to be fraudulent.

(it-ta) Fraud; deception deliberately practiced with a view to gaining an unlawful or unfair advantage; deceit; an attempt or disposition to deceive or lead into error; a declaration which misleads another and causes him to believe what is false; knavery; villany; depravity.

(e-ta-da) V.I. Prepare; to make one's self ready; to get ready; to take the necessary previous measures; to be prepared.

(aa-tid) Future; that is or to be or come hereafter; time that is to come.

(etey-da) Prepared; made ready fit, or suitable; fitted out.
(etey-daa-eat) Readily; in a ready manner; without delay or objection; willingly; cheerfully.

(etey-doo-taa) Readiness; the state or quality of being ready; preparation; promptness; willingness; aptitude; (b) the future tense, GRAM.

(etey-daa-yaa) Of the future; belonging to the future.

(at-tey-qa) Old; having lived or existed long; not young; advanced far in years or life; having the characteristics of age; aged; ancient.

(at-tey-qa-eat) Anciently; an in ancient manner; of old.

(at-tey-que-ta) Antiquity; old age; old order; time long since passed; (b) the state or quality of being old or aged.

(ut-tey-raa) Rich; having an abundance of material possessions; supplied with land, goods, and money; opulent; wealthy.

(ut-tey-raa-eat) Richly; in a rich manner; abundantly.

(ut-tey-roo-taa) Richness; the state of being rich; wealth; opulence.

(e-ta-na-ya) Fraudulent; deceitful; knavish; villainous; dishonest.

(e-ta-qa) To grow old; to become aged or antiquated; to become out of date.

(it-qa) Antiquated; having grow old; anything old or out of date; old clothes; the old odds and ends; (b) edge; fringe.

(ut-tey-raa) Rich; having an abundance of material possessions; to become or grow wealthy; to be enriched.

(it-raa) Riches; an abundance of property; that which makes one rich; wealth; large possessions; an abundance of things which humans desire.
The seventeenth letter of the alphabet, as a numeral 80; with Dal-lat prefixed, the eightieth.

Hyena; a large and strong but cowardly nocturnal carnivorous mammal. It feeds largely on carrion, often robbing graves.

The name of the second Egyptian month.

To be or become terrorized; to have extreme fear; to have an agitated body and mind, due to fear.

V.I. Rush; to move forward with rapidity or violence; to pass by in haste; to fall down or off with violence; to drop.

Poet; an author or composer of a poem or poems; one skilled in composing poetry.

Peony; a plant or flower of the genus Paeonia. It has large, usually double flowers of various shades of red and pink, or of pure white.

Fir; a pine-need tree of genus Abies. It is of graceful shape and often of large size. Some species are valued for their timber, others for their fragrant resin.

Cool; to become less hot; to lose heat; to cool off; to lose the heat of excitement or passion; to become less ardent.

Verdigris; a green or greenish blue pig-
ginal savor.

(p-acha) To belittle or insult a person by pointing the hand, with fingers extended, towards him or her.

(paa-chaa) Trouser; one of the two coverings of the legs, worn by men or boys, extending from the waist to the knee or the ankle; pantalon.

(paa-kid) Envelope; an inclosing cover; the cover or wrapper of a document, or of a letter.

(pa-ekoon) Pachon; the ninth Egyptian month; Pakoon.

(paal) Augury; the art or practice of foretelling events by auspices or omens; divination.

(paal pta-kha) Fortune-tell; to reveal the future events in the life of another.

(paal pat-kha-na) Fortune-teller; one who professes to tell the future events in the life of another.

(paal ptakh-ta) Fortune-telling; the practice or art of professing to reveal future events in the life of another; soothsaying.

(pa-lun) Pack-saddle; a saddle made for supporting a load on a pack animal; a crude saddle.

(pa-ela-qa) Concubine; a woman who cohabits with a man without being his wife; a kept mistress.

(pa-a-mul) Trodden; having set the foot upon; having been stepped upon; to be destroyed; to perish; to spoil.

(pun-tey-kooss-tey) Pentecost; a festival of the Christian churches commemorating the descent of the Holy spirit on the apostles, which occurred on the day of Pentecost, or a solemn festival of the Jews;—so called because of its celebration on the fiftieth day after the second day of the Passover, which fell on the sixteenth of the Jewish month Nisan.

(pan-tir) Panther; leopard, especially the black variety; cougar.

(pass-ya-na) Pheasant; a large, long-tailed, brilliantly colored bird, native of Asia and the adjacent islands.

(paa-paa-raa) Remiss; not energetic, careful, or prompt in duty or business; ungraceful; awkward.

(pup-oon) Papyrus; a tall sedge, native of Egypt and adjacent countries, with a smooth triangular stem and a large compound umbel with drooping rays. It served many uses in historic times, especially as a writing material, by the ancients.

(pa-poosh-taa) Pump; a low shoe with a plain surface; a slipper.

(pe-qa) Tongue-tied; suffering from tongue-tie, or impeded motion of the tongue due to shortness of the Frænum, or to its adhesion to the gums; unable to speak freely, from any cause; dumb.

(pa-eqa) Lentil; a fabulous annual plant widely cultivated for its flat lens-shaped seeds, which are cooked like peas or beans.

(paa-raa) A coin, worth one twentieth of a penny, in United States money.

(pe-ra) Lamb; a young sheep; usually, the young of an ewe.

(pe-ra) Fruit; edible product of a perennial or woody plant, consisting of the ripened seeds and surrounding tissues; any product of plant growth useful to man or animals.

(paa-rah) Fragment; a small detached portion; a part broken off; a piece.

(par-ra-sey-ya) Confidence; the state of feel-
(paa-shaa) Pasha; an honorary title, placed after the name, given to officers of high rank in Turkey.

(p-asha) V.I. Remain; to be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a number has been cut off; to stay; to pause.

(pa-til-jun) Egg-plant; a plant of East Indian origin. It produces large, smooth, ovoid fruit dark purple when ripe.

(pga) Cajole; to deceive with delusive flattery, fair words, or other false persuasives; to deceive.

(pa-ga) Stable; a building for beasts to lodge and feed in; the contents of a stable collectively.

(pga-da) V.T. Harness; to put a harness on, as a horse; to make ready a chariot; to bridle.

(p-goo-da) Bridle; the headgear with which a horse is governed and restrained, consisting of a headstall, a bit, and reins.

(pag-aa) Gambler; one who gambles; one who makes a practice of playing or following games of chance, for the purpose of winning money or other property.

(pig-nea-da) Sport; one interested in sports; a game person.

(pig-ney-de-yaa) Sport; that which diverts, and makes mirth; amusement; pastime; a game.

(pig-aa) Meeting; coming together; falling in with; a conccrance; an interview.

(pug-raa) Body; the total organized substance of an animal or plant, whether living or dead; the trunk or the main part, as distinguished from the limbs and the head; the flesh; the carcase.

(pug-roo-py) Transcribe; to write a copy of; to copy; to write down.

(pugh-raa-naa) Carnal; of or pertaining to the body; bodily; fleshly.

(pugh-raa-naa-eat) Bodily; corporeally; in bodily form; in union with a body; according to the flesh, or the way of flesh.

(pugh-raa-noo-ta) Bodily nature; being in the flesh; the human nature of our Lord.

(pugh-raa-naa-ya) Bodily; corporeal; of the nature of, consisting of, or pertaining to, a material body; carnal; being according to the flesh; relating to the incarnation.

(pda) V.I. Stray; to deviate; to wander, as from direct course; to miss; to fall short of; to slip; to swerve.

(pid-da-gue-ga) Pedagogue; a slave who had charge of his master's sons in their youth; a tutor; a schoolmaster; a teacher.

(pa-dug-ra) Gout; a disease marked by a painful inflammation of the fibrous and ligamentous parts of the joints; a coagulation.

(pda-due-ta) Straying; deviation; a wandering from the way; variation from the common way, from an established rule, or position; error.
(pud-door-ta) Lute; a musical stringed instrument with a large pear-shaped body, and a neck with a fretted finger board, with a head having screws for tuning; flute.

(pdey-due-ta) Straying; swerving; distraction; the act of distracting the mind; diversion; perplexity.

(pda-ue-ta) Aberration; act of wandering; deviation from truth or moral rectitude, or from natural state; error; mental disorder.

(pda-na) Plow; an implement of agriculture, consisting of a share to break the ground, a beam to draw it by, and a handle to guide it. It is used for making a furrow, and turning up the earth, preparing it for sowing; a yoke.

(pda-ah) Contusion; an injury to a part of the body without breaking the skin; a break in the skull.

(pda-ra) V.T. Disperse; to drive away; to cause to break apart and go different ways; to scatter.

(pid-ta) Ephod; a garment worn by the high priest, richly embroidered in colors; a similar garment worn by priest.

(pah) Pah! an exclamation expressing contempt or disgust; pshaw.

(pha) V.I. Roam; to go from place to place without any certain purpose or direction; to rove; to wander about.

(pah-da) Ounce; a large leopard-like animal. It is about four feet long, exclusive of the tail.

(pah-hue-ry) V.I. Yawn; to open the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; to gape; to oscilate.

(pah-ha-ue-ta) Roaming; going from place to place without a certain purpose; roving; aberration; wandering; deviating; erring; going astray.

(pa-hey-ma) Intelligent; endowed with intelligence or intellect.

(pahl-vaan) Champion; one who has obtained the formally acknowledged supremacy in any branch of athletics or game of skill, and contends with any qualified challenger; one who engages in any contest.

(phahm) Wit; mind; intellect; sense; understanding; a mental faculty, or power of the mind; comprehension.

(pahn) Dried manure for stable litter, when dried and broken into small pieces.

(phra) Yawn; to open the mouth, especially involuntarily through drowsiness; dullness, or fatigue; to gape.

(poo-ey-taa) Poet; any author or composer of a poem or poems; one skilled in making poetry; an imaginative thinker or writer.

(poo-ey-too-taa) Poetry; the art or work of poets; the embodiment in appropriate language of high thought, imagination, or emotion, the language being rhythmic, usually metrical, characterized by qualities which appeal to and arouse the feelings and imagination.

(pa-vaar) Jet; a shooting forth; a sprouting; a spurt; a sudden rush or gush, as of water from a pipe, or of flame from an orifice.

(phoje) Regiment; a body of soldiers commanded by a colonel, and consisting of a number of batteries.

(pue-ga-da) Curb; a chain or strap attached to the upper part of a bit, used for restraint by drawing against the lower jaw of the horse; curbing;
restraining.  (pue-ga-kha) Obstacle; that which stands in the way, or opposes; anything that hinders progress; a hindrance.
(pue-ga-ya) Enjoyment; the action or state of enjoying anything; that which gives pleasure or keen satisfaction; gratification.
(pue-ga-ma) Sore; sensitive to pain on pressure; (b) a place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are ruptured, so as to be tender and painful.
(poog-ra-pa) Description; a writing down; an inscription; an account of anything in words; a writing.
(peu-da) Moss; a natural order of soft plants growing on the ground, rocks, or trees.
(pue-dy) Mucus; a viscid, slippery secretion in the nose, produced by mucous membranes, which it serves to moisten and protect. In catarrhal and other morbid conditions the secretion of mucus may be greatly increased.
(pude-yaq-qoon) Sub-deacon; an assistant to a deacon. In Eastern church, a minister of the highest minor orders, whose duties are to prepare the sacred vessels during the celebration of the Eucharist. In Roman Catholic church, a minister belonging to an order next below that of deacon, whose duties are to prepare the vessels and the bread and wine for Mass, to pour the water into the chalice at the Offertory, and to sing the epistle.
(poeh) Pshaw; an exclamation used as an expression of contempt, disdain, dislike, or disgust; psha; pah.
(pue-ha-ra) Yawning; opening the mouth involuntarily through drowsiness, fatique, or dullness; to gape.
(poo-zaa) Snout; the long projecting nose of a beast; the anterior prolongation of the head of various animals; proboscis.
(phoo-zool) Absurd; contrary to reason or propriety; inconsistent with the dictates of common sense.
(phue-zye-qa) Physician; a person skilled in physic, or the art of healing.
(puze-ma) Flap; anything broad and limber that hangs loose, as that of a garment; pleat; a fold, especially of cloth.
(pue-zam-ma-dy) Stilts; two poles, or pieces of wood, made with a step to raise the foot above ground in walking, it is usually steadied by the hand or arm.
(poo-zaa-nya) Snouty; ill-tempered; grumpy; sad countenanced; sullen; gloomy.
(peu-kha) Wind; the air naturally in motion with any degree of velocity; air artificially put in motion by any force or action.
(pue-kha) Cool; moderately cold; being at the temperature between warm and cold; lacking in warmth.
(pue-khune) Wheat-meal; the coarse flour of parched green corn.
(poo-khaa-la) Forgiveness; pardon; remission of a penalty; ceasing to feel resentment against, because of wrong committed.
(pue-kha-ma) Comparison; act of comparing; an examination of two or more objects with the view of discovering resemblances or differences; collation; similitude.
(pue-kha-ma-ya) Diacritical; serving to separate or distinguish; diagnostic; (b) of comparison,
[peu-kha-na] Windy; accompanied or characterized by wind; consisting of wind; airy.

[pue-kha-ra] Shredding; breaking into small fragments; breaking; smashing.

[pukhe-ra] Mess; a group or company of persons who regularly eat together; a banquet.

[poo-ta] Contemptible; deserving of scorn or disdain; worthy of contempt.

[poot-qa] Inn; a place of shelter; a public place for the lodging and entertainment of travelers or wayfarers for a compensation.

[puye] Pooh; an expression of contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance; fie; pish; pshaw; nonsense.

[pue-ya-gha] Refreshing; making fresh or fresher by wetting or cooling.

[puke] Void; containing nothing; an empty or unfilled space; vacant; empty.

[puche] Trifle; a thing of very little value or importance; paltry or trivial; absurd; nonsense.

[pue-ka] Cartridge; a case or shell of metal, or other material, holding a complete charge for a firearm, also the projectile.

[pue-chik] Void; containing nothing; empty vacant; devoid of contents.

[pue-ka-ka] Battering; beating with successive blows, and with violence; hammering; smashing; breaking.

[peke-pik-ka] Putrid; decomposed; decayed; offensively or stinkingly rotten.

[puke-ta] Hiccough; a spasmodic inspiratory movement, consisting of a sudden contraction of the diaphragm, accompanied with the closure of the glottis, the inrush of air against the closed glottis producing a peculiar sound; hiccup.

[pool] Money; metal, as gold, silver, etc. coined or stamped, and issued by the recognized authority, as a medium of exchange; (b) A Persian coin of small value; a farthing.

[pool-laa] Radish; the pungent fleshy root of a garden plant, eaten raw as a relish.

[poo-laq-te-yoon] Phylactery; a small square leathern box, containing slips of parchment on which are written passages from scripture.

[pool-gha] Divided; separated; moved apart; broken in pieces.

[pue-la-gha] Division; the act or process of dividing anything into parts, or state of being divided; distribution; separation; doubt.

[pool-ghey-ya] Divided; broken in pieces; parted; disunited; separated.

[poo-lud] Steel; a variety of iron refined and combined with carbon. It is very tough, and when tempered, it becomes hard and elastic.

[pule-ha-la] Dispersion; act of dispersing; scattering; dissipation.

[poo-loo-tey-ya] State; government, especially one not monarchical; a republic; administration.

[poo-loo-tin] Court; a collective body of persons composing the retinue of a sovereign.

[poe-loos] Pole; either extremity of an axis or sphere; an extremity of the earth's axis.

[pue-lushe] Pulp; the mass, consisting of soft, undissolved vegetable matter.

[poo-le-ney] Politics; the theory or practice of managing or directing the affairs of public policy or of political parties; the policy of scheming in private affairs; the science and art of government.
Work; exertion of strength or faculties for the accomplishment of something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end.

Radish; a pungent fleshy root of a garden vegetable.

Mullein; a plant of the genus Verbascum. It is a tall herb, having coarse leaves, and large flowers in dense spikes.

Divided; separated; broken in parts or pieces; disunited.

Divided; broken in pieces; disunited; separated.

Mouth; the opening through which an animal receives food; an opening resembling a mouth; the opening or entrance to a cavity.

Face down; reclining with the face down; the position of a person when resting on the stomach.

Face downward; the position of a person lying on the stomach.

Glutton; one who eats voraciously, or to excess; one who gluts himself; a great eater.

Candle; a slender body of tallow, wax, or other substance, containing a wick of loosely twisted threads, used to furnish light when lit.

Return; the act of returning or coming back, to or from a place or condition; restitution; (b) annihilation; destruction; extermination; extirpation.

Phoenix; a genus of pinnate-leaved palm, a native of Tropical Asia and Africa.

Annihilation; extermination; total destruction; extermination; eradication; ruination.

Fluffy; soft and downy; puffed; plump; blown; inflated.

Delicacy; a source of pleasure; luxury; something pleasant to the taste; a dainty.

Physiology; branch of biology which deals with the processes and activities of life or of living organisms; the study of the functions of the organs during life; the science that treats of the life of animals.

Crop; pouchlike enlargement of the gullet of many birds, serving as a receptacle for the food and for its maceration; the craw; the fowl's first stomach.

Physiognomy; the art of discovering the predominant temper and other mental characteristics from the outward appearance, especially from the features of the face.

Nature; that which is the source or essence of life.

Physicist; one versed in physic or medical science; a student of natural science.

Cutting; act of one that cuts; amputation; dividing into parts by cutting; abbreviation.

Portion; a part of anything; (b) a decree; decision.

Hoopoe; an Old World bird having a slender, curved bill, with hand-
some erectile semicircular crest and cinnamon-colored and black plumage, it is filthy in its food and habits.

(peu-pue-ye) V.I. Bleat; to make the noise of a sheep; to cry like a sheep or goat; to moo.

(peup-ya-na) Bleater; one that cries like a sheep; a yelper.

(peu-pai-ta) Bleating; crying like a sheep or goat; the cry of a sheep or goat.

(peue-pey-ta) Rash; an eruption on the body with little or no elevation; pustule; pimple.

(poo-saa-yaa) Deliverance; the act of freeing, or state of being freed, from danger; rescue; liberation.

(pue-qa) Nostril; an external opening of the nose, serving in air-breathing vertebrates to give passage to the air which is breathed; (b) the partition between the nostrils; the cartilage of the nose.

(pue-qa-da) Command; an order given; a mandate; commandment; a decree; order; ordinance.

(puqe-da-na) Command; a thing commanded; an order given; a decree; visitation; (b) authority; rule.

(pue-qa-kha) Counsel; interchange of opinions; advice; instruction.

(pooq-tey-qey) Boxing; the act of fighting with fists.

(puqe-ya-ra) Cap; a covering for the head, especially one with visor and without a brim.

(pue-qa-ah) Cracking; giving forth a loud, sudden sound in breaking; cracking; snapping.

(pue-qaqa) Chattering; talking idly or with undue rapidity; nonsense.

(puqe-ta) Hiccup; a spasmodic inspiratory movement, consisting of sudden contraction of the dia-

phragm, accompanied by closure of the glottis, the inrush of air against the closed glottis produces a peculiar sound.

(paa-vur) Jet; a sudden rush or gush, as of water from a pipe, or flame from an orifice; a shooting forth; a spouting.

(purr-gune) Cart; a two-wheeled vehicle for transporting bulky articles.

(purr-ga-la) Order; a command; a rule or regulation made by competent authority; a charge.

(purr-da-sha) Demonstration; an expression by outward signs; an explanation; exhibition.

(purr-ha-za) Caution; a precept against evil of any kind; a warning.

(poo-roos) Pore; a minute opening in an animal or vegetable membrane, for absorption, or transpiration.

(poor-ta) Gate; an opening for passage in an enclosing wall, especially one furnished with a door for closing it; a passage-way.

(pue-rey-ya) Sedan; a portable chair for carrying a single person, borne on two poles by two men.

(purr-ka) Crumb; a small fragment or piece, especially a very small piece of bread or other food; fragment.

(purr-cha-gy) Locks of hair, especially those worn by men.

(purr-ka-ka) Crumbling; falling into small pieces; parting into small fragments; falling apart.

(purr-ney-ta) Loaf; a regularly shaped mass of bread or cake.

(purr-na-sa’) Supply; sustenance; support; act of causing to subsist; subsistence; maintenance; act of sus-
taining or bearing.

\( \text{(pue-ra-sa)} \) Spreading; extension; act or process of spreading; expansion of parts; lateral dilatation.

\( \text{(purr-sa)} \) Opportunity; fit or convenient time; time favorable for executing a purpose; chance.

\( \text{(purr-sa-ya)} \) Nakedness, especially of the privy parts; shame.

\( \text{(purr-sa-ma)} \) Balm; a plant of the genus Melissa, widely cultivated as a garden herb; (b) balsam; balsamic resin.

\( \text{(purr-saa-aah)} \) Attenuation; thinning; rarefaction; act of attenuating or state of being attenuated.

\( \text{(purs-ta-na)} \) Astute; critically discerning; shrewd; subtle; crafty.

\( \text{(poorr-aa-naa)} \) Payment; the act of giving compensation; recompense; the thing given to discharge a debt, or in fulfilment of a promise; retribution; reward.

\( \text{(poorr-aa-noo-taa)} \) Remuneration; retribution; requital; vengeance.

\( \text{(poorr-poo-raa)} \) Purple; a color formed by a combination of the colors red and blue.

\( \text{(poor-pa-ra)} \) Convulsion; spasmodic contraction of the muscles; cramp; death struggle.

\( \text{(pur-qa-na)} \) Saving; that which saves; rescue; redemption; salvation; ransom; deliverance.

\( \text{(pue-ra-sha)} \) Distinction; the act of distinguishing a difference; separation into different parts.

\( \text{(pur-shune-ya)} \) Difference; distinction; separation; the act of distinguishing a difference or differences.

\( \text{(poor-shin-naa)} \) Paved; laid or covered with stones, brick, or other material, so as to make a convenient surface for travel.

\( \text{(pur-sha-na)} \) Separation; departure; division; (b) bread for the Eucharist; wafer.

\( \text{(poor-shun-taa)} \) Wafer; a thin cake or piece of bread stamped with a crucifix used in the Eucharist.

\( \text{(pur-ta)} \) Fury; violent anger; extreme wrath; rage; an outbreak of angry passion.

\( \text{(pur-ta) The dung of a sheep or goat; one of the small balls of dung excreted by a sheep; a pill.}\)

\( \text{(pav-var-ta)} \) Yawning; yawning; an involuntary opening of the mouth, due to drowsiness, dullness, or fatigue; gaping.

\( \text{(pur-tue-naa)} \) Tempest; an extensive violent wind, especially one attended with rain, hail, or snow; a furious storm; (b) fury; violent anger.

\( \text{(poor-taa-naa)} \) Flea; a wingless blood-sucking insect, having a hard and laterally compressed body, and great power if leaping. The larvae of the fleas are slender and legless, and are found in the dust and dirt about buildings inhabited by animals.

\( \text{(pushe) Remain; stay; do not go; stay behind; stay; wait; persist.}\)

\( \text{(push-da) Oat; the grain of a cereal grass, or the plant itself.}\)

\( \text{(pue-sha-kha) Stretching; reaching out; extending in length or breadth; distending; (b) breaking or tearing down; dislocation.}\)

\( \text{(pue-sha-ka) Doubt; uncertainty of judgment or mind; unsettled state of opinion;}\)
embarrassment.

(pue-sha-ka-ya) Subjunctive, GRAM.; designating, or pertaining to, that mood of a verb which expresses the action not as a fact, but as a conception of the mind still dependent; expressing doubt.

(pue-shang) Cartridge; a case or shell of metal, or other material, holding a complete charge for a firearm, it also contains the projectile.

(pue-sha-qa) Translation; interpretation; explanation; commentary.

(pue-sha-qa-ya) Explanatory; serving to explain; offering explanation.

(pue-sha-ra) Fusion; the act of melting or rendering fluid by heat; melting; liquefaction; dissolution; digestion.

(pue-sha-sha) Emaciation; losing flesh so as to become very lean; evaporation; daily loss.

(push-ta) Loin; the part of an animal just above the hip-bone.

(pue-ta) Scrotum; the external bag or pouch which contains testicles.

(poo-ta-ghoo-ya) Pythagorean; a follower of Pythagoras the founder of a school of philosophers.

(pue-ta-kha) Opening; the act of one that opens; making open.

(put-khy) The two supports of wood from which the beam of a loom hangs.

(pue-ta-ya) Widening; growing wide or wider; expansion; extension.

(pue-ta-la) Turning; changing a course; (b) perversity; crookedness.

(put-pa-ta) Calumny; false accusation of a crime or offense, maliciously reported, to the injury of another; slander; misrepresentation; detraction; representing incorrectly.

(put-qa) Hostelry; tavern; a place of entertainment; an inn.

(put-ta) Apron; an article of dress worn on the fore part of the body, as a covering; a Turkish towl.

(pza) V.I. Frisk; to leap, skip, or dance; to move briskly or sportively.

(piz-za) Barley water; extremely salty; containing much salt.

(pzey-za) Agile; having the faculty of quick motion in the limbs; nimble; active.

(pzey-zue-ta) Agility; quality or state of being agile; power of moving the limbs quickly and easily.

(pap-pue-zy) V.T. Squirt; to drive or eject in a stream out of a narrow pipe orifice; to spatter.

(piz-za-piz) Squirt; shooting forth; a sprouting; a gush from a small opening.

(paz-paz-ta) Squirtling; driving or ejecting in a stream out of a narrow pipe or orifice; gushing.

(paa-khoo-ly) V.T. Pardon; to absolve from the consequences of a fault or the punishment of crime; to free from penalty; to forgive.

(pikh-za) Wanton; wandering from moral rectitude; acting lewdly; perverse; deviating from rules of chastity.

(pakh-zue-ta) Wantonness; the state of wandering from moral rectitude; deviating from the rules of chastity; lewdness; lasciviousness; lustfulness.

(pakh-khey-kha) Hollow; empty; void of contents or appropriate contents; futile.

(pakh-khey-khue-ta) Emptiness, especially of mind; hollowness; futility.

(paa-khul-taa) Pardoning; pardon; act of pardoning; forgiving; releasing from penalty; absolution.
Apology; an admission to another of a wrong done him, accompanied by an expression of regret.

Compare; to represent as similar; to claim to be alike or equal; (b) to remember; to understand.

Comparison; act of comparing, or representing as like; a likening; analogy; (b) usual; similar; like.

Comparative; in a comparative manner.

Comparative; an equal; a peer; of like standing.

Snort; to force the air with violence through the nose or throat; to snore; to breath hard; (b) to be loose.

Potter; one whose occupation is to make earthen vessels.

Potsherds; a piece or fragment of a broken earthen vessel.

Pottery; the art of a potter; manufacture of earthenware.

Chasm; a deep opening made by disruption; a fissure; a gulf.

Pit; a cavity or hole in the ground natural or artificial; a fissure; a pool.

Confectionary; a sweetmeat; delicacy; dainty; (b) a place where confections are made.

Confectioner; one whose occupation it is to make or sell confections.

Flat; having an even and horizontal surface, or nearly so; level and smooth; even.

A flattened mass of dried manure, used as fuel in some Asiatic countries.

Flatly; in a flat manner; smoothly; evenly.
(putt-roo-my) Graft; to propagate by insertion in another stock; to insert a graft upon.

(putt-roo-naa) Patron; one who protects or supports; one who helps a person, cause, or the like; a defender.

(putt-roo-noo-taa) Patronage; the act or office of a patron; special support; aid given to a person.

(putt-yar-ka) Patriarch; a bishop who has oversight of the bishops of a church; the highest ecclesiastical dignity.

(putt-yar-kue-ta) Patriarchate; dignity, office, jurisdiction, or see of a patriarch.

(putt-yar-ka-ya) Patriarchal; of or pertaining to a patriarch.

(pitt-sha) Legging; a cover for the leg, like a long gaiter.

(putt-shaa) Snub-nosed; flat-nosed; having a snub or flat nose.

(pay-ya) Thigh; the part of the leg, between the knee and the trunk; the leg.

(pe-yaa-daa) On foot; footsoldier; an infantryman; one who advances on foot.

(pyaa-laa) Bowl; a concave hemispherical vessel used to hold liquids.

(pyaa-ja) To be terrorized; to be impressed with terror; to be coerced by intimidation; to fear greatly.

(pya-gha) V.I. Refresh; to become fresh again; to become cool.

(pe-gur) Figure; a written character or symbol, especially one representing a number; a numeral.

(pya-da) V.I. Tumble; to fall suddenly and violently; to fall.

(pai-da) Benefit; gain; advantage; profit; whatever promotes prosperity and personal happiness; good.

(pay-da-rey) Steadily; in a steady manner; constantly; regularly.

(pay-da-yaa) Afoot; on foot; not riding but walking; an infantryman; a footsoldier.

(pyaa-la) A kind of light four-wheeled carriage, with or without a top, having no side pieces in front of the seat; a cart.

(pay-yaa-ya) V.I. Cool; to become less hot; to loss heat; to become cooler.

(pay-yaa-kha) V.I. Appease; to be quiet or calm; to be reduced to a state of peace; to cool off; to have anger or hatred pacified.

(pay-yaa-kha) V.I. Cool; without taste; lacking salt; not salty; wanting in salt.

(pay-toon) Phaeton; a kind of light four-wheeled carriage, with or without a top, having no side pieces in front of the seat; a cart.

(pay-yun) Drunkard; one who habitually drinks intoxicating liquors immoderately; one whose habit it is to get drunk; a toper.

(pai-kaar) Duel; a combat between two persons; a combat fought in trial by wa-
ger of battle; an argument.

(pei-kurr-ya) Vicar; a substitute in office; an apostolic vicar; an ecclesiastic representing a high church dignitary and exercising jurisdiction in his name.

(Pai-ke mka) V.I. Paw; to draw the fore foot along the ground; to beat the ground with the fore hoot.

(pya-ka) Decomposition; act or process of decomposing; decay or dissolution.

(pya-as-la) Porringer; a bowl or cup from which children eat or are fed; a small bowl or deep dish.

(pei-la) Elephant; a mammal of the genus Elephas. It is the largest existing land animal. The snout is prolonged into a long muscular proboscis capable of varied movements and serves as a prehensible organ. It has very few teeth. The male develops two incisors in the upper jaw, into long tusks, which furnish most of the ivory of commerce. The molar teeth are very large, and usually but two are developed at a time on each side of each jaw, and these are replaced as they wear out. The brain is well developed, and exceeds in actual size that of man, and elephant is very intelligent, and it may live much more than a century. The period of gestation in elephant is nearly two years.

(pa-la-vy) Slippers; the light shoes which may be slipped on or off with ease.

(pay-loo-ta) Felt; a stuff made of matted fibers of wool, etc., wrought into a compact substance by rolling and pressure, without spinning or weaving; a girth.

(pei-la-ya) Elephantine; pertaining to an elephant; resembling an elephant.

(pei-la-sa) Paten; the plate of precious metal, on which the bread is consecrated and from which it is given in the Communion, or on which the Host is placed during the Mass.

(pei-la-sue-pea) Philosopher; one versed in philosophy; one who investigates in natural science.

(pei-la-sue-pue-ta) Philosophy; a systematic body of general conceptions, with the implication of their practical application.

(pei-la-sue-pa-ya) Phyloosophical; of or pertaining to philosophy; versed in the principles of philosophy; rational.

(pei-la-sue-pei-ya) Philosophy; a branch of learning which includes all the mental and moral sciences, as logic, psychology, ethics, etc.

(pil-qa) Whorl of a spindle; the wharve of a spindle.

(pei-la-ga) Stork; a large Old world wading bird, having a long, stout bill.

(pei-moo-ra) Femur; the long bone forming the skeleton of the thigh.

(pai-na) A priest's vestment, usually long and sleeveless.

(pya-no) Piano; a stringed instrument of percussion, giving its tones from steel wires which are struck by hammers operated from a keyboard.

(pin-kha) Trencher; a wooden plate or platter upon which food is cut or served; a dish.

(pe-na-chey) Cobbler; a mender of shoes and boots; a shoemaker.

(paa-yint) Pint; a measure equalling half a quart in the United States.

(pes) Bad; hurtful; inimical; offensive to sense or sensibilities.

(pya-sa) Persuade; to induce a person to believe or do something; to incline to a
sufficient motives; to convince.
(pai-sa) Fez; a form of felt cap, usually red and having a tassel worn as the national headdress by the Turks, up to the end of the first quarter of the Twentieth century.

(piss-tey-qa) Skipper; the master of a small vessel.

(pe-sirr) Seat of a pair of pants; (b) the lining of a garment.

(pyass-ta) Persuasion; the act of persuading; act of influencing the mind by arguments or reasons offered.

(pir-maa) Censer; a vessel in which incense is burned. It is usually cup-shaped, and has a cover pierced with holes, and is suspended by chains.

(pa-yish) Remain; to be left after others have been removed or destroyed.

(pe-sha) Profession; a professional call; trade; art; custom; habit.

(pya-sha) V.I. Remain; to be left after others have been removed or destroyed; to be left after a quantity has been cut off; to pause; to stay; to be delayed temporarily.

(pey-sha) Having remained; having been left after others have been removed or destroyed; left behind.

(pya-sha-lpa-ta) Float; to rest on the surface of any fluid; to be buoyed up.

(pish-vuz) Ovation; applause and admiration for a favorite or hero; a public expression of popular homage; a kind of triumph allowed to a commander for a victory.

(pish-kash) Gift; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation; a present; prize.

(pesh-lue-ta) Frying; cooking with the use of fat, other oils.

(pat-sha-na) Remainder; that which remains after the separation or removal of a part; remnant; residue; (b) durable; not perishable.

(pe-shang) Cartridge; a case or shell, usually of metal, holding a complete charge for a firearm, containing also the projectile.

(pai-sha-nue-ta) Durability; lastingness; the state of being durable.

(pyash-ta) Remaining; being left after others have moved; staying behind; the remainder; the balance.

(paiy-tukht) Capital; the chief city or town in a country or state.

(pak-ka) Mass; a quantity of matter cohering together so as to make one; a mass of excrement; (b) a buffet; blow.

(pe-cha) Tittle; a minute part; a particle; a morsel; a little bit; a jot.

(pich-ch'aa) Crevice; a narrow opening resulting from a split or crack; a cleft.

(pa-chukhe-ta) Cubit; the distance between the tip of the thumb and the first finger when extended.

(pa-chuke-ta) Brioche; a small, flattened mass of bread; a small cake.

(pa-kue-ry) V.I. Gaze; to fix the eyes in a steady and intent look; to look with eagerness; to regard; consider.

(pika-taa) Ichneumon; a carnivorous mammal of Egypt, which was highly regarded, because of the belief that it devoured crocodile's eggs.

(pas-kid) Envelope; a paper wrapper usually gummed, used for safe conveyance...
of a letter by post. 

(pak-key-hue-ta) Foolish; a foolish act or idea; weak conduct; an unprofitable undertaking.

(pchey-laa) Crooked; not straight; characterized by a crook or curve; deviating from rectitude; crook; not upright in conduct.

(pchey-loo-ta) Crookedness; the state of being crooked or curved; (b) dishonesty.

(pik-kir) Thought; mental concentration; reflection; idea.

(pik-kir vad-ta) Meditation; act of meditating; close or continued thought; mental activity.

(pka-ka) Contusion; an injury of the subcutaneous tissue, without breaking the skin.

(pach-kue-ny) To go bad, as gum; deteriorate; to become impaired in quality; to degenerate.

(pich-laa) Curvature; a curving or bending; a curve; a bend.

(pich-laa) Crook; any implement having a bent or hooked form; a curvature.

(pchaa-laa) V.I. Crook; to turn from a straight line; to bend; to curve.

(pak-pue-ky) V.I. Putrefy; to become putrid; to rot; to decay or become rotten.

(pach-pue-chy) V.I. Whisper; to speak softly, or under the breath; to utter words or sounds under whisper.

(pich-cha-pich) Whisper; a low soft sibilant utterance, which can be heard only by those near at hand.

(pach-pe-cha-na) Whisperer; one that whispers, or speaks softly.

(pach-pach-ta) Whispers; speaking softly or under the breath; uttering words or sounds in a whisper.

(phikr) Thought; mental state characterized by a process of reflection; mental concentration on ideas.

(pka-ra) Bond; that which binds, ties, or fastens; a band; an obstacle.

(pak-ra-na) Gazer; one who gazes or looks intently; a starer.

(pa-kar-ta) Gazing; fixing the eyes in a steady and intent look; staring.

(pal) Nymphaea lily; the blue water lily or its root; lotus plant.

(pla) V.T. Split, as the hair or folds in clothing, in search for vermin; to part; to separate; to cleave.

(pil-laa) Radish; the pungent fleshy root of a garden plant, eaten raw as a relish; radish plant.

(pil-la) Snap; a sudden motion or blow, with the finger sprung from the thumb, or the thumb from the finger.

(pal-la) Rung; one of the rounds of a ladder; a rung; a step of a ladder.

(pa-la) Half; one of the two equal parts into which anything may be divided, or considered as divided; (b) piece; part; portion.

(pe-laaw) Cooked rice; an Asiatic rice delicacy, prepared by boiling the rice in water until it becomes soft, then it is strained (removing all water) and placed back in the cooker to which butter is added, and allowed to simmer for a short period.

(pa-laq-qa) Bastinado; a form of punishment among the Asiatics, consisting in beating an offender on the soles of his bare feet with a cudgel or stick.

(pe-la-ta) Allegory; the representation by means of a figurative story; parable;
proverb; illustration.

(proverb) V.I. Divide; to part; to be separated; to move apart.

(pil-la) Wave; a ridge or swell on the surface of a liquid, having normally a forward motion.

(pal-ga) Half; consisting of one of two equal parts; consisting of a portion that may or may not be an exact half.

(plag-ga) Tambourine; a shallow one-headed drum with loose disks or jingles at the sides.

(plagh-gha) Phalanx; a body of infantry formed in ranks and files close and deep.

(pal-ga-ga) Half-full; half-filled; a vessel that is partly or half-filled with its contents, whether liquid or solid; by halves.

(pal-gue) Mid; denoting the middle part; being the part in the middle; half-way.

(pul-ghoo-ye) V.T. Divide; to part asunder; to sever into two or more parts; to separate into parts.

(pal-gue-ta) Partnership, especially on the basis of equality.

(pligh-ma) Phlegm; sluggishness caused by cold; cold; inflammation.

(palg-ta) Mid-lent; the fourth Sunday in Lent; the middle of the fast.

(pal-hue-dy) Rout; put to flight in disorder; to scatter; to disperse; drive away.

(plume-ya) Embroidery; needlework used to enrich textile fabrics, or other material.

(paa-loo-shaa) Fighter; one that fights; one who looks for, or loves to fight.

(pla-kha) V.I. Work; to exert one's self physically or mentally for a purpose; to toil; to labor; to operate.

(pa-la-kha) Worker; one that works; a laborer; a toiler; performer; doer.

(pal-kha-na) Worker; one that works; a laborer; a toiler; an operator.

(pil-kha-na) Work; exertion of strength or faculties for the accomplishment of something; physical or intellectual effort directed to an end; toil; labor; operation.

(plakh-ta) Working; doing work; being engaged in labor; exerting the faculties towards the accomplishment of something.

(plakh-ta d'aq-la) Diarrhea; a frequent and profuse discharge or loose fluid evacuated from the intestines; a purging or looseness of the bowels; flux.

(plaa-taa) To go out; to depart; to evacuate; to slip out of a place.

(plaa-taa) Result; that which results; the end to which any course of things leads, or which is obtained by effort; consequence; that which follows an act.

(plaa-taa mdueke-ta) Dislocate; to be out of proper place, specifically a bone; to be displaced.
(pul-toon) Overcoat; a coat worn over the other clothing; a greatcoat.

(plut-toon) Plato. a philosopher (427—347 B.C) who is reckoned the greatest thinker of all time.

(plut-tye-ya) Broadway; a wide road; a highway; a main road.

(pa-la-tin) Palace; the official residence of a sovereign.

(pul-taa-naa) Inventor; one who invents; one who contrives something new; a contriver.

(plut-taa) Going out; slipping of or away; departure.

(paa-lut-taa) Expulsion; a driving or forcing out; casting out; extermination; banishment.

(pla-ya) Searching, especially for vermin in the hair (head) or clothes.

(pley-ghue-ta) Discord; want of concord or agreement; absence of unity or harmony in sentiment or action; division; separation.

(pley-taa) Having gone out; having moved out; having departed.

(pul-ley-taa) Planet; any body, except a comet or a meteor, that revolves about the sun. Mercury and Venus are known as the inferior planets, and are nearer to the sun than is the earth. Mars, Asteroids, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, are the superior planets.

(pley-maa) Pervert; one who has turned to error; crooked; a crooked person.

(pley-moo-taa) Perversity; the state of being perverse, or having turned away from the right; willful erring; crookedness.

(pal-la-kun) Rung; one of the rounds of a ladder; a step of a ladder; a rundle; a stake.

(pil-lun) Plan; a method of action, procedure, or arrangement; a project; scheme.

(plaa-maa) V.I. Pervert; to become perverted; to go wrong; to become crooked or curved.

(plil-maa) Perversion; a turning from truth or right; crookedness.

(phe-llaan) Certain one; so and so; such a one; one or the other.

(paa-lun) Pack-saddle; a saddle made for supporting load on a pack animal.

(phe-llaan kass) Certain person; a certain one; so and so.

(paa-lis-tey-ny) Palestine; the South West part of Syria, with an area of about 11,600 square miles.

(pal-sa) False; not truly; not honest; not according with truth or reality; erroneous.

(pal-sa rue-to) Falsification; a falsifying; willful misstatement.

(plaa-aah) Shake off, especially a yoke or burden; to liberate; to set free.

(pil-aah) Occasion; a timely chance; a favorable opportunity; a juncture.

(pul-oo-ye) V.T. Divide; to sever into two or more parts; to part asunder; to separate into parts.

(pul-evaa-naa) Divider; one that divides; one who separates anything into parts; (b) divisor; the number by which the dividend is divided; factor.

(pul-ai-taa) Division; the act of dividing anything into parts, or the state of being so divided.

(pil-pil) Pepper; a hot spice made of the ground seeds; black pepper;
Red pepper; the ripe or dried fruit of any spices of Capsicum.

Balcony; a platform built out from the wall of a building.

V.I. Fight; to strive or contend for victory; to attempt to defeat, subdue, or destroy an enemy, either by blows or weapons; to battle.

Fight; a violent physical conflict for victory, between individuals or armies; a battle; war; violation.

Fighter; a combatant; a warrior; one who fights; one who tries to overcome resistance by force.

V.I. Fight; the act of one who fights; battling; warring.

Vial; a small vessel for liquids; a small glass bottle for chemicals; a vessel of holy oil.

V.I. Stammer; to make involuntary stops in uttering syllables or words; to hesitate or falter in speaking; to stutter.

V.I. Grop; to feel with the hands; to handle something, with the intention of investigating.

Stutterer; one who stutters; one who hesitates or stumbles in uttering words; one who speaks with spasmodic repetitions or pauses; a stammerer.

V.I. Turn; to take a different direction or tendency; to change one's course of action; to return; (b) to be annihilated or exterminated; to die; to be extinct.

Ossifrage; lammergeier; a young sea eagle; the osprey.
ceng sensuous impressions; fancy; imagination.

(pun-tuh-sey-ya-ya) Imaginary; of imagination; illusory.

(pun-tuss-ma) Phantom; delusion; deceit; illusion; that which has only immaterial existence.

(pna-ya) Turning; return; inclination; (b) evening; (c) to be annihilated; to perish; to be extinct.

(pney-ta) Region; one of the large districts or quarters into which any space is conceived of as divided.

(pnai-ta) Perishing; passing away; being destroyed or annihilated.

(pa-nai-ta) Annihilation; complete destruction; reduction to nothing; slaying.

(pin-chey) Pinch; as much as may be taken between a finger and the thumb, especially a powdered substance.

(pan-sil) Pencil; a slender strip of black lead, colored chalk, etc. incased in a holder, to be sharpened and used for writing or drawing.

(pan-pue-khy) V.I. Puff; puff up; to be dilated or inflated; to swell up; (b) to crumble.

(pun-poo-ly) V.I. Reel; to incline to and fro; to sway dizzily and unsteadily, on one's feet, as a giddy, or intoxicated; to stagger.

(pun-pul) Slug; any slow thing; sluggish; a slow and lazy person.

(pin-qey-ta) Volume; a written document rolled up for keeping or use; a collection of printed sheets bound together; (b) a writing-tablet.

(pin-tey) Sluttish; like a slut; indecently negligent of cleanliness; disorderly; miser.

(pan-tir) Panther; a robust and fierce variety of leopard, especially the black variety; cougar; puma.

(pas) Then; in that case; in consequence; in as much as; moreover;

(pas-sa) Fosse; a trench; a canal; a ditch; a cavity or depression; (b) the palm of the hand; sole of the foot.

(piss-sa) Lot; what comes to or befalls one by lots; an allotted portion; casting lots.

(pass-sa) Freckle; a small yellowish or brownish spot in the skin, particularly on the face or hands.

(pass-sud) Cabal; secret artifice or machination; corrupt; villainy.

(psool-une) Plantago; a large short-stemmed herb, having very small flowers in close spikes or heads.

(paa-soo-etaa) Step; an advance made by one removal of the foot; a pace; the space covered by a step in walking.

(pa-sue-qa) Paragraph; a distinct section of a chapter or writing, whether of one or many sentences, that forms a unit as dealing with a particular point of the subject.

(pa-sue-que-ta) Excision; the act of excising, or cutting out or off.

(psure-ta) Crop; a pouchlike enlargement of the gullet, in many birds, serving as a receptacle for food and for its preliminary maceration; the craw.

(pist-ghaa) Baggage; the trunks, satchels, etc., carried along on a journey; luggage.

(pase-tuq-qoos) Parrot; a bird of the order Psittaci. It is excellent mimic, and some learn to enunciate words and phrases.

(psey-loo-ta) Stone-cutting; the art or act of one who cuts stones; quar-
Tying; an excavation.

(PSIM-TIN) White-lead; a heavy white substance consisting of lead carbonate, and forming a most important pigment; ceruse.

(PAS-YAN-NA) Pheasant; a long-tailed, brilliantly colored gallinaceous bird.

(PASEY-NA) Plowshare; the part of a plow that furrows in the ground.

(PASSIS) Declaration; act of elucidating or declaring; (b) decision.

(PSEPISMA) Vote; a wish or choice of a person expressed in some authorized way, as by a ballot, etc.; a decree; an act.

(PSEYQA) Concise; condensed; brief and compact; short; abbreviated.

(PSEYQA-EAT) Briefly; briefly; in a brief manner.

(PSEYQUETA) Brevity; shortness of time; briefness.

(PSEYQA-YA) Compendious; containing the substance in a small compass; abridged; shortened.

(PSIQTA) Decision; act of deciding; determination arrived at after due consideration; judgement.

(PSALETATA) Laboring; doing heavy work not requiring special skill; physical labor; a worker.
work; toil.

(p-a-ah) Bruise, especially on the head; broken scalp or head.

(p'ara) V.I. Yawn; to open the mouth, especially involuntarily, due to drowsiness or fatigue.

(purr-poo-ry) V.I. Glitter; to sparkle with light; to shine with a showy luster; to be glossy.

(paa-paa) Papa; a child's word meaning father; (b) pope of Rome.

(paa-paa-yaa) Papal; of or pertaining to the Pope or Rome.

(paa-paa-raa) Awkward; careless in matters of duty; ungraceful; remiss.

(pup-rooz) Cigarette; a small cigar; a roll of cut tobacco, inclosed usually in paper, used for smoking.

(pup - roon) Bulrush; a large rush, growing in wet land or water.

(paa-paa-roo-taa) Awkwardness; ungracefulness in manners; wanting cleverness; unskilfulness.

(piss-sa) Column; one of two or more upright sections, as of a page, separated by a rule or blank space.

(psaa) Deliver; to set free from restraint; to set at liberty; to release.

(psaa-hat) Eloquence; the art of speaking with fluency.

(puss-grey-ba) Viceroy; the governor of a country or province who rules as the representative of his king and has power to act in his name.

(paa-soo-ly) V.T. Design; to outline, plot, or plan; to outline or pattern the main features of something to be executed; to divide; to separate.

(paa-soo-etaa) Step; an advance made by one removal of the foot; a pace; the distance passed over by a single movement of the foot in walking or running.

(psaa-khaa) V.I. Rejoice; to feel joy; to experience gladness in a high degree; have pleasurable satisfaction; to be glad, gay, or merry.

(piss - kha) Passover; an annual feast of the Jews, commemorating the sparing of the Hebrews in Egypt when God, smiting the firstborn of the Egyptians, spared the houses of the Israelites which were marked with the blood of a lamb. It is celebrated on the 14th day of the month Nisan.

(psey - da) Watercourse; a stream of water; a river or brook.

(psey-kha) Joyous; glad; joyful; cheerful; merry; happy.

(psey-khue-taa) Joyfulness; the state of being full of joy; cheerfulness; happiness; rejoicing.

(psaa-laa) V.T. Cleave; to part or divide by force; to cut through.

(piss-laa) Design; an outline or pattern of the main features of something; shape; form; fashion.

(puss-laa-naa) Designer; a creator of styles or designs; (b) a cutter.

(paa-sul-taa) Designing; drawing the preliminary outline of; (b) cutting.

(puss-poo-sy) V.I. Purr; to make a low murmuring sound; Wheeze; hiss; snore.

(piss-saa-piss) Wheezing; a making a low murmuring sound, as a cat when resting.
(piss-piss) Wheezer; one who wheezes or purrs;
(b) husher.
(pqa) V.I. Prate; chatter; to talk much and to little purpose; to babble; to talk idly.
(pqa) Frog; a tailless leaping amphibian. The ordinary frogs feed on small fish, worms, etc., and lay their eggs in water, inclosed in jellylike secretion.
(pq-da) Review; a re-examination; a looking over;
(b) a command.
(pq-da) V.T. Command; to direct authoritatively; to order; to decree; to mandate;
(b) inquire; demand.
(pq-ta) Commanding; directing authoritatively; ordering.
(pq-da) Comissary; one to whom is committed some charge, by a superior; a commissioner.
(pq-da) Commander; one who commands, or has control or authority; (b) imperative case, GRAM.
(pq-dy) V.T. Command; to direct authoritatively; to order; to charge.
(pq-da-eat) Imperatively; in an imperative manner; with command.
(pq-due-ta) Command; act of commanding; order; mandate.
(pq-de-ya) Command; commission; visitation; order; mandate.
(pq-due-ta) Commander; a female commander or superintendent.
(pqoo-lin) Peculium; the private property of a slave.
(pq-ah) Cucumber; the oblong succulent fruit cultivated as a garden vegetable.
(pq-ya) Cracker; one that cracks; a small firework.
(pq-aha) Grenade; a hollow ball filled with explosive which is designed to be thrown by hand, and is made to explode on impact.
(pq-ara) Joint; the part where two bones of an animal's body are joined, especially so as to admit motion.
(pq-qa-kha) Expedient; apt and suitable to the end in view; useful.
(pq-ka) V.I. Blossom; to put forth blossoms or flowers; to bloom; to flower.
(pq-kha) Blossom; bloom; the flower of a seed plant; the mass of bloom on a single plant; a flower.
(pq-kha-eat) Suitably; in a suitable manner; fittingly; properly.
(pq-khua-ta) Suitability; fitting; advantage; benefit.
(pq-ta) V.I. Bound; to move with a sudden leap or spring; to rebound.
(pq-ye-ta) A Mohammedan learned man, lawyer, or theologian.
(pq-ye-la) Cope, especially one worn by Eastern Church bishops.
(pq-ye-ah) Capital, of a pillar; a brazen boss or support.
(pha-qir) Fakir; a member of a sect or fraternity of Mohammedans taking a vow of poverty; a Mohammedan mendicant or ascetic.
(pqye-ta) Tadpole; an aquatic water-breathing immature amphibian. It possesses gills and a long tail.
(pqa) V.T. Crack; to burst or break with or without separation of parts; to burst open; to break asunder.
(pqa) Crack; a sharp sudden sound; the sound of anything suddenly burst or broken; the noise made by a crash; a rift.
(piq-oova) Crack; rift; fissure; cleft; a partial separation of parts, with or without a perceptible opening.
(pq-ea) V.T. Crack; to burst or break, with or without separation of parts.
(paq-pue-qy) Ebullate; to bubble up or boil; (b) to cackle; the sound made when laughing with the mouth covered; to crack.

(piq-qa-piq) Ebullition; the process of bubbling or boiling up; the noise made by boiling or bubbling liquid; (b) the noise made by laughing with the mouth covered.

(paqp-qa-na) Ebullient; Bubbling, or boiling up or over; one who laughs with the mouth covered.

(paq-paq-ta) Ebullition; the state, or process, of boiling or bubbling.

(paq-qa-qa) Babbler; garrulous; talkative; a gossiper; one who talks idly.

(paq-qa-qa-eat) Babblingly; in a babbling or talkative manner.

(paq-qa-que-ta) Chattering; uttering words indistinctly or unintelligibly; chattering; gossiping.

(paq qa-ra) Vertebra; one of the bony segments composing the spinal column or backbone.

(pqa-ra) V.I. Rage; to act insanely; to go or be mad; to be furious or rabid.

(paq-rue-ta) Rage; insanity; mania; an instance of madness; rabies; fury; frenzy; mad passion.

(paq - seen) Cloak; a loose outer garment, extending from the neck downwards, usually longer than a cape; a hood.

(paa) V.I. Abound; to be in great plenty; to be plentiful; to be very prevalent; to be fruitful; to beget; to bear.

(pa-ra) Bran; the broken coat of the seed of wheat, or other cereal grain, separated from the flour or meal by sifting or bolting; the husk of wheat or barley.
(par-gur) Compass; an instrument for describing circles, transferring measurements, etc.; a circle.

(pra-da) V.T. Flee, as sleep; to flee away; to run away; to hasten away.

(paa-raa) Odd; not paired with another; remaining over as single; uneven.

(pir-da) Grain, of corn; a seed; pip; (b) part of a broken grain of wheat.

(par-da) Curtain; a hanging screen intended to darken, conceal, or protect something; a screen; a veil; (b) a musical key; (c) a part.

(par-da) Membrane; any thin, soft and pliable sheet or layer of animal or vegetable tissue.

(par-due-da) Granule; a little grain; a small particle; a pellet.

(par-due-va) Lath; any of a number of narrow strips of wood, nailed to ceiling joists, rafters, etc., of a building to make a groundwork for slates, plastering etc.

(par-due-shy) V.T. Demonstrate; to point out; to explain; to exhibit.

(par-digh-ma) Pattern; anything formed or designed as a guide or model for making things; a model.

(par-dai-sa) Paradise; the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were first placed; the abode of sanctified souls after death; garden; park.

(pir-da-na-ya) Grained; divided into small particles or grains; having a grain; granulated.

(par-dash-ta) Explanation; pointing out; demonstration; exhibition.

(par-hue-zy) V.I. Fast; to abstain from food; to omit to take nourishment.

(par-re-sey-ya) Confidence; the state of feeling sure; boldness; freedom of speech; liberty.

(proob-ley-ma) Proposition; that which is proposed or offered; a premiss.

(pa-roo-jy) Look on; to look on intently; to gaze at; to look on at a show.

(per-rude) Urge; onward force; urging on; pressing the mind or will of.

(prue-dad-qa) Diploma; a writing or letter, usually under seal, conferring some privilege, honor, or power; a royal patent.

(prue-dey-quene) Address; the name, title, and place of residence, of the person addressed.

(pa-rue-kha) Flyer; one who or that which flies; one that uses wings.

(pa-rue-khue-ta) Flying; flight; the act or mode of flying; volitation.

(paa-roo-taa) Ferocious; fierce; cruel; (b) tearer; one that tears or rends.

(paa-roo-taa-eat) Ferociously; in a ferocious manner; fiercely.

(paa-roo-too-ta) Ferocity; savage wildness or fierceness; fury.

(proot-ya) Rupture; a breaking apart, or separation; a rent; tear.

(pa-rukhe-ta) Eczema; an inflammatory disease of the skin, characterized by the presence of redness and itching, and formation of scales.

(prukhe-ta) Veil; a fabric hung up, or spread out, to hide an object; a curtain.

(proo-loo-ghoos) Prologue; the preface or introduction to a discourse; a preface; an introduction.

(prue-na) Thong; a strap or strip of leather used as a whip or lash.

(prue-sa) Means; way; resource; contrivance; stratagem; device; that which is formed or devised by design;
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- a project; scheme.

- (proos-tag-ma) Mandate; edict; command; an order; an official charge or injunction.

- (proos-pune-dey-qune) Address; a formal communication, either written or spoken; a speech; an allocation.

- (proos-pue-rey-qa) Hymns chanted by the choir before the reception of the holy Eucharist.

- (proost-da) Door-post; the jamb or side-piece of a doorway; lintel.

- (proos-ta-na) Ingenious; possessed of genious or unusual mental power; clever; crafty.

- (pur-roo-ah) Payer; one who pays or recompenses; one who rewards.

- (paa-roo-oota) Payment; repayment; reparation; refutation.

- (pa-rue-qa) Savior; he who brings salvation to men; Jesus Christ; (b) one who saves or delivers from destruction or danger.

- (pa-rue-qy) Save; to preserve from injury, destruction, or evil of any kind; to make safe; (b) to finish; to end; to terminate.

- (pa-rue-que-ta) Saving; act of saving; preservation from danger or loss.

- (prushe) Divide; separate into smaller pieces; distinguish.

- (pa-roo-sha) Discerning; sagacious; sharp-sighted; prudent; shrewd; (b) one who separates or divides.

- (pa-roo-sha-eat) Discerningly; discriminately; distinctly; prudently.

- (pa-roo-shoo-ta) Discrimination; power or faculty of the mind by which it distinguishes one thing from another; discriminative mental vision; prudence; discrimination.

- (prushe-ya) Difference; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness; (b) separation; renunciation; excommunication.

- (paa-roosh-ta) Plate; a thin, flat piece or sheet of metal or other solid matter, especially stone.

- (pa-rushe-ta) Parting of the hair; separation; the parted or separated part of the hair.

- (paa-roo-ta) Oddity; the state or quality of being odd; singularity.

- (prute-daq-qa) Latrine; a privy, especially in a camp or hospital.

- (proot-ya) Hernia; a protrusion of an organ through some accidental opening in the walls of its natural cavity; a rupture.

- (proo-tis-sis) Proposition; that which is proposed or offered; a proposal; a statement.

- (proo-tis-mey-ya) Term; space of time; limited time; that which limits the extent of anything.

- (par-zue-ye) V.T. Shred; to cut; to hew; to cut or tear into small pieces, especially narrow and long pieces; to lop; to prune; to crumble.

- (pur-zoon) Haversack; a bag or case, usually of fabric material, in which a traveler carries provisions on a march or trip.

- (priz-la) Iron; a metallic element, malleable and ductile, strongly attracted by magnets, and readily rusted in mist air. It is the most common and useful of the metals.

- (priz-la heyd-va-ya) Steel; a variety of iron intermediate between cast iron and wrought iron, very tough, but hard and elastic when tempered.

- (pra-kha) V.I. Fly; to pass through the air with the
wings, as a bird; to flee.

(par-ra-kha) Spendthrift; one who spends money profusely; a prodigal; (b) a travelling merchant.

(pir-khy) Dried herbs, especially those used in the food seasoning.

(par-ra-khy) Poultry; the domestic fowls reared for the table, or their eggs; birds.

(par-ra-kha) Flyer; one that flies, or uses wings; a flier; one who flees.

(prakh-due-da) Bat; a nocturnal flying creature which has a soft furry body, and it feeds on insects. It is a mammal, and the only mammal capable of true flight.

(par-ra-khue-ta) Flying; the art of flying, or of one who flies; (b) prodigality.

(par-kha-nue-ta) Butterfly; a diurnal lepidopterous insect. It has a slender body, and very large, broad wings; a moth.

(par-kha lai-ly) Bat; a nocturnal flying creature with a soft, furry body, and it feeds on insects. It is a mammal, and the only mammal capable of true flight.

(prakh-ta) Flying; moving in the air with or as with wings.

(praa-taa) V.T. Rend; to tear off; to separate with force or sudden violence; to split; to burst; to make an opening into.

(pir-taa) Rent; an opening made by rending or tearing, especially in cloth; tear.

(pir-too) Spendthrift; a spender of money profusely; a prodigal; (b) a tell-tale; (c) a rent; a opening.

(prut-too-ra-ya) Praetorian; of, or pertaining to, the bodyguard of a Roman emperor; a guard.

(prut-too-rin) Praetor; a magistrate next to the consul in rank being attended by six lictors; a prefecture; (b) the governor's residence; palace.

(praa-yaa) To be plentiful; to contain or yield plenty; to be fruitful; to propagate; to increase in number.

(pra-ya) V.T. Tap; to let out or cause to flow by piercing; to pierce so as to let out or draw off; to open.

(pirr-ya) Plenty; enough and to spare; full supply; in abundance.

(priv-toon) The private property of a king or emperor.

(per-ya-doo-ta) Visiting priest, especially one representing a bishop.

(prey-due-ta) Communication; reduction to minute particles; (b) absent mindedness.

(pirr-yoo-ta) Plentifulness; the state of containing or yielding plenty; abundance; ampleness.

(pirr-ue-ta) Cradle; a bed or cot for a baby, usually swinging on pivots; a litter.

(prey-zue-ma) Girdle; that which girds or encircles; a sash; belt.

(prey-sa) Breastplate, of the high priest; (b) wafer; (c) Carpet; a heavy woven fabric, usually of wool; wrapper.

(prey-sue-ta)Expansion; the state of being expanded or spread; extension; distention.

(priss-tir) Hurricane; violent wind generally accompanied by rain, thunder, and lightning; storm.

(priss-ta) Carpet; a heavy woven or felted fabric, usually of wool, used as a floor covering; a rug.

(prey-qa) Finished; terminated; ended; comple-
ed; concluded (masculine).

(parr-rey-que-ta) Difference; dissimilarity; separation; (b) distance.

(priq-ta) Finished; terminated; ended; completed; concluded (feminine).

(prey-ra) Feeble-minded; weak in understanding or will; having a mental infirmity; half-witted.

(prey-rue-ta) Feebleness; the state of having mental infirmity; imbecility; slowness of mind.

(prey-sha) Pharisee; one of the members of a party among the ancient Jews, noted for strict observance of rites and ceremonies of the written law. Their pretensions to superior sanctity led them to separate from the other Jews. They differed from Sadducees chiefly in tradition, also in their belief in immortality of the soul, resurrection of the body, a coming Messiah, angels, etc.

(prey-sha) Different; of contrary nature or quality; partially or totally unlike; separate; distinct; distinguished.

(prey-sha - eat) Distinctly; in a distinct manner; separately; differently.

(prey-sha) Chosen; selected from a number; picked out; selected; separated.

(prey-sha - eat) Distinctly; in a distinct manner; separately; differently.

(phir-my) Understanding; discernment; comprehension; knowledge.

(pra-ma) V.T. Cut; to penetrate or divide by an edged instrument; to sever a portion from, by an edged tool; to slay; to slaughter.

(pir-ma) Cut; an opening made with an edged instrument; the effect produced by cutting; a wound.

(phir-maa) Form; the shape and structure of anything; design.

(pur-moo-ye) Understand; to apprehend the meaning of; to comprehend.

(pur-moo-na-ra) Sacristan; an officer of the church in charge of the sacristy.

(pur-ka) Crumb; a small fragment or piece, especially of bread or other food; a tittle; an atom.

(pur-chaa) Cloth; a woven fabric of wool, cotton, or hair; (b) crumb; tittle; piece.

(pra-ka) V.T. Rip; to divide or separate the parts of by cutting or tearing; to tear or cut open; to stab.

(par-kue-ka) Morsel; a little bit of food; a fragment; a little piece.

(par-chue-ny) V.T. Wedge; to cleave with a wedge; (b) to hedge; to fence; to block, especially with sticks or shoots.

(par-kue-reyt-sa) Concession; act of conceding or yielding.

(par-khu-rey-sa) Deny; to refuse; to reject; to deny.

(par-khu-rey-sa) Deny; to refuse; to reject; to deny.

(par-khu-los) Parallel; lying evenly in the same direction but never meeting.

(pur-moo -ye) Understand; to apprehend the meaning of; to comprehend.

(pur-moo-na-ra) Sacristan; an officer of the church in charge of the sacristy.
Intelligent; possessed of a high degree of intelligence or understanding; knowing.

Understanding; power to understand; the rational powers taken collectively; comprehension; discernment.

Buckle; a device for uniting two loose ends; a button.

Command; an order given; a commandment; a mandate; a commission; injunction.

Cutter; one who or that which cuts; a cutting instrument.

Cutting; the act or process of one that cuts; slaying.

France; the country of the Franks; Western Europe.

Frank; Roman; one of the Latin race; a Frenchman.

Intimation; announcing or giving notice of; declaration.

Diaphragm; the partition separating the cavity of the chest from that of abdomen.

Decrepit; broken down or worn out with age; enfeebled by the old age; feeble.

Decrepitude; infirm old age; extreme old age.

Senile; of, or pertaining to, old age or infirmities of old age.

Intemperance; state of not being temperate; severity; inclemency.

Dower; the price paid by a groom to the father of the bride; the property given by a man to his bride; (b) dowry.

Exemption; freedom from a charge or burden; privilege; the act of exempting, or state of being exempted.

V.T. Administer; to manage or conduct; to manage or superintend. To serve out.

Administrator; one who administers; a manager.

France; a republic of Western Europe.

Frenchman; an inhabitant of France.

Persia; a kingdom in Southwest Asia, area 635,135 square miles, population about 9,000,000.

Sole, of the foot; the underpart of a foot; a hoof.

V.T. Spread; to extend in breadth, or in length and breadth; to expand; to stretch out.

In Persian; in the Persian language; in Iranian.

Parasang; a Persian measure equaling between three and four miles, according to the nature of the ground; an hour's journey.

Naked; laid bare; having on no covering; nude; uncovered; exposed; unmasked.

Persian; of or pertaining to Persia, Persians, or their language.

Parasang; a Persian measure equaling between three and four miles, according to the nature of the ground.

Carpet; a heavy woven or felted fabric, used as a floor covering.

Spreading; expansion; stretching.

Fairy land; the land or abode of fairies.

V.T. Pay; to make due return to; to satisfy a
person for service rendered, property delivered, etc. to repay.

(person for service rendered, property delivered, etc. to repay.)

(pir-aa) Offshoot; a lateral shoot; a branch of the main stem; a bud; blossom.

(praa-ah) V.T. Pay; to discharge one's obligation to; to make due return to.

(pir-oon) Pharaoh; a title of the sovereign of ancient Egypt.

(praa-yaa) V.T. Pay; to discharge as a debt, duty, etc. by giving or doing what is due or required; to repay.

(praa-ya-lbaa-raa) Repay; to pay back; to refund; to make return for.

(prai-ta) Payment; paying; the act of paying; the discharge of a debt or obligation; repaying.

(pur-aa-naa) Payer; one that pays; the person by whom a bill is paid.

(pir-a-na-ya) Derivative; that which is derived; a word derived from another by a process of word development, as by adding a prefix or suffix.

(par-pa) Utensil; a vessel used in a kitchen or dairy; a pot.

(pur-poo-ty) V.T. Rend; to separate into parts with force or sudden violence; to tear asunder; to rip apart; to wear out.

(par-pue-ye) V.T. Rinse; to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing; to cleanse by water.

(par-pue-ly) V.T. Be-seech; to ask or entreat with urgency; to supplicate; to implore; to ask earnestly.

(par-pue-sy) V.T. Shatter; to scatter; to disrange; to mix or mingle; to take apart; to fall apart.

(pur-poo-ry) V.I. Glitter; to sparkle with light; to shine with a brilliant and broken light; to gleam; to glisten; to emit light.

(pur-poo-ry) V.I. Bleat; to cry like a sheep, or goat; to make the noise of a sheep.

(par-pue-ry) V.T. Spin; to cause to turn round rapidly; to whirl; to revolve.

(par-pue-ra) Purple; a color formed by a combination of colors red and blue.

(par-pue-shy) V.T. Separate; to disunite; to disconnect; to sever.

(par-p-khey-na) Purslane; an annual herb, with fleshy, succulent leaves, used as a pot herb, for salads, etc.; Portulaca.

(par-pai · ta) Rinsing; washing lightly; cleansing with water after washing; applying water.

(par-pue-ye) Rinse; to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing; to cleanse by the introduction of water.

(parp-oo-ry) V.T. Blow; to blow the nose; to send a current of air through the nose by blowing.

(par-pue-ye) V.T. Rinse; to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing; to cleanse by water.

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(par-pue-ye) Rinse; to wash lightly; to cleanse with water after washing; to cleanse by the introduction of water.

(parp-oo-ry) V.T. Blow; to blow the nose; to send a current of air through the nose by blowing.
(pur-soo-paa-eat) Personally; face to face; vis-a-vis; in person.

(pur-soo-pa-ya) Personal; of a person; relating to an individual and his private affairs; peculiar or proper to private concerns; done in person without intervention.

(pur-soo-pa-na-ue-ta) Personality; the sum of ones qualities of body, mind and character; that which makes a being a person.

(pir-sat) Opportunity; fit or convenient time; time or place favorable for executing a purpose.

(pra-qa) V.I. End; to be finished; to terminate; to be concluded; to come to the ultimate point.

(pra-qa m'ey-da) E-duce; to avoid slyly; to escape from in a covert manner; to evade.

(par-que-ta) Difference; distinction; dissimilarity; unlikeness.

(pruq - ta) Screen; anything in the nature of a partition or curtain.

(pruq-tey-qa-ya) Practical; available, or usable in practice or action; capable of being turned to use.

(praq-tir) Tax-collector; one who collects or gathers tax.

(par-qey-na) Sewer; a ditch or drain; a conduit to carry off water and certain waste matter; a moat.

(praq-qey-noo-ta) Agitator; one who agitates or stirs people; a disturber of the peace.

(pa-riq-ley-taa) Intercessor; one who interposes between parties at variance; an advocate.

(praq - ta) End; a limit or boundary of any area or territory; the extreme or last point of any material thing; the finish; conclusion; termination; the ultimate point.

(pa-raq - ta) Ending; finishing; concluding; termination; (b) saving; deliverance; protection.

(praq-ta) Tonsil; one of the two glandular bodies in the throat, between the interior and posterior pillars of the fauces.

(parsh) Pavement; that with which anything is paved; stones used for paving a roadway or floor; a covering of solid material, making a hard and convenient surface for travel.

(par-sha) Horseman; a rider on horseback; mounted man; a cavalryman.

(pra-sha) V.T. Separate; to disunite; to disconnect; to part; to divide; to set apart; (b) to distinguish; to set apart from others by visible marks.

(pra-sha) Select; to take by preference from among others; to pick out.

(par-asha) Prudent; practically wise; sagacious in adapting means to ends.

(par-shue-khy) Straddle; to part the legs wide; to stand or sit with the legs wide apart; to sit astride; to stretch or spread out.

(par-shue-ny) V.T. Paye; to lay or cover with stones, brick, or other material, so as to make convenient surface for travel.

(par-khash-ta) Straddling; parting the legs wide; sitting or standing with legs wide apart; sitting astride.

(par-sha- na) Separator; one who or that which separates or selects.

(pur-shun-taa) Paving; laying or covering with stone, brick, or other material, so as to make convenient surface for travel; to cover.

(prash-ta) Separation; the act of separating, or the state of being separated; partition; selection; disuniting; disconnecting; division.
Euphrates. A river in Asia, 1,600 miles long. It flows through Armenia, Kurdistan and Mesopotamia where it joins the river Tigris, thence as Shat el Arab, to Persian gulf.

Euphrates. (praat) V.T. Rip; to divide or separate the parts of by tearing; to tear off or out by violence; to make a rent or rents in; to rend.

Sheep; the young of an ewe.

Sawdust; dust or small fragments of wood made by the cutting of a saw; dust; small particles of matter.

Dan-duff; a scurf that forms on the head and comes off in small scales or particles.

Crumble; to break into, or cause to fall in small pieces; to break or fall into small fragments; to shred.

Crumb; a small fragment or piece, especially a small piece of bread or other food.

Shun; to escape from; to slip out of a trap; to avoid.

Wind; to turn repeatedly or completely; to twist; to whirl; to twine; turn.

Gale; a strong current of air or wind.

Scale; to separate and come off in thin layers; to become scaly or dusty.

Deposit; a pledge; something set or laid down.

Scaly; covered or abounding with scale or scales; dusty.

Flea; a wingless blood-sucking insect, having a hard, and compressed body, and extraordinary powers of leaping. They infest warm-blooded animals.

Pussy; a pet call or name for a cat; a child's name for a cat.

Fizzle; to make a hissing sound, especially when discharging gas through the rectum; (b) to dissipate; to disperse vapor.

Custom; a course of action repeated under like circumstances; a habit; a practice or usage.

Cubit; handbreadth; a linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand; the distance between the tip of the thumb and the first finger.

Stretch; to reach out; to extend; to put forth; to hand over.

Handbreadth; a linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

Tepid; moderately warm; lukewarm; neither warm nor cold.

Stretch out; to extend; to iron out the wrinkles.

Interpret; to explain or tell the meaning of; to translate into intelligible or familiar language or terms; to expound; to translate; elucidate.

Stretched; extended; ironed out; (b) simple; free from complexity.
(pa-shue-ry) V.I. Digest; to digest food, as in the stomach.

(pa-shue-ry) V.I. Ruminant; to chew the cud; to chew again what has been chewed slightly and swallowed.

(pa-shue-ra) Liquefier; one who or that which liquefies; (b) one who interprets or explains.

(pa-shue-rue-ta) Melting; dissolving; liquefaction.

(psha-kha) V.T. Tear; to separate parts of, or pull apart, by force; to rend asunder; to make a rent through; (b) to spread or stretch open.

(pshaa-taa) V.T. Outdistance; to gradually move away from, or increase the distance between self and others; to outstrip; (b) stretch out; extend; spread out.

(pish-ta-na) Extensive; expansive; long; elongated; stretched out.

(paa-shut-ta) Stretching; reaching out; extending; putting forth, as the hand.

(pshey-gha) Lame; disabled by reason of imperfect action of a limb through injury or defect.

(pshey-ghue-ta) Lamelessness; the condition of being crippled in the limb or limbs; paralysis of the hands.

(pshey-khue-ta) Pernicious; a distracted mind; distraction through difficulty or doubt.

(pshey-taa) Simple; uncompounded; not blended with something else; free from complexity or intricacy.

(pshey-taa-eat) Simply; in a simple manner; considered fin or by itself.

(pshey-too-ta) Simplicity; quality or state of being simple, unmixed, uncompounded, or not complex.

(pshit-ta) Peshitta; the Assyriac version of the scriptures or vulgate, commonly used in the Assyriac Church since early in the 5th century. The authorship and date of the Peshitta are still doubtful. It is believed (this belief is substantiated by the Assyrian writers of the period), that the translation of the New Testament was made by bishop Rab-kula or Bula, who as bishop in 411 required it to be used in place of the other Assyriac versions. The New Testament does not include the Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse as late as the 4th century. The Minor Catholic Epistles and the Apocalypse are still not included in the Assyriac Vulgate.

(pshey-ma) Sad; affected with grief or unhappiness; put down with affliction; mournful; sorrowful.

(pshey-ahh) Tepid; lukewarm; moderately warm; neither cold nor hot; (b) insipid; tasteless.

(pshey-oo-ta) Insipidity; being without taste or savor; tastelessness.

(pshey-qa) Easy; free from trouble or constraint; (b) distinct; (c) smooth; stretched; ironed out.

(pshey-qa-eat) Easily; readily; freely; distinctly.

(pshey-que-ta) Easiness; facility; readiness; plainness.

(psheet de-va) Handbreadth; a linear measure equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm; a cubit.
(pish-ka) Lot; what comes to or befalls one upon whom a choice by lot has fallen; that which is conveyed by a lot; share; part.

(pish-kue-za) Clasp; a catch; a hook for holding together two things.

(pash-kue-ny) V.I Rot; to undergo natural decomposition; to bad; (b) to die.

(pa-sha-key) Sprawl; posture or position in which the limbs are spread carelessly, while a person is sitting; (b) late grapes.

(pash-kir) Napkin; a little towel, or small cloth, used at table for wiping the fingers and lips.

(pish-kil-ta) Dung, especially when excreted in small bits; manure; the excrement of an animal.

(pash-kash) Gift; present; anything voluntarily transferred by one person to another without compensation.

(psha-ma) To become sad; to be affected with grief or unhappiness; to be downcast or sorrowful; grieve;

(paa-shum-taa) Sadness; quality or state of being sad; sorrow; grief.

(pshaan) To become lukewarm; to become tepid, or neither cold nor hot.

(pash-pue-shy) V.I. Molify; to become soft or tender; to reduce the hardness of; to dissolve; (b) to mortify.

(pish-psheu-ky) Pus-sywillow; a willowament.

(pash-pash-ta) Mollifying; becoming soft or tender; softening; the state of being over-ripe, as fruit.

(psha-qa) V.I. Straighten; to become straight or correct; to stretch; to become plain or easy.

(pash-qa-na) Translator; one that translates; one that carries over from any one form of expression into another; an interpreter; one that explains.

(pa-shaq-ta) Interpretation; translation; explanation; enlightenment; (b) stretching; straightening.

(psha-ra) V.I. Melt; to be changed from a solid to a liquid state, usually by heat; to dissolve; liquefy; (b) to be solved, as a riddle or dream.

(psha-qua) V.I. Straighten; to become straight or correct; to stretch; to become plain or easy.

(pish-tuv) Pistol; a short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand.

(pta) V.I. Widen; to grow wide or wider; broaden; to spread; to expand.

(pa-ta) Face; the front part of the head; the part of the head including eyes, cheeks, nose, mouth, forehead and chin.
(pa-ta) Page; one side of a leaf of a book letter, manuscript, paper, etc.

(pa-ta-ga) Hive; beehive; a hive for bees; anything suggestive of a beehive; a mass of waxy cells formed by bees.

(pat-ghue-my) V.T. Say; to utter in words; to express in words; to speak.

(pit-gha-ma) Phrase; a brief expression, sometimes a single word; two or more words forming an expression by themselves, and having in the sentence the force of a single part of speech; a word; a saying; text of scripture.

(pit-va) Width; extent from side to side; width.

(pit-va) Urge; pressing onward; push; (b) decree; edict; law; legal opinion.

(ptue-kha) Open; not shut; not impeding or preventing passage; wide open; unrestricted.

(ptue-khue-ta) Opening; a place or part which is open; a breach; an aperture; a gap; the state of being open.

(pa-too-ra) Table; a relatively smooth flat surface or thin slab; a tray; an altar.

(pta-kha) V.T. Open; to render open; to turn back or remove a door, covering, etc.; to become open or unshut; to unlock; unbar.

(pt-kha) Opening; a part or place which is open; a breach; an aperture; a gap.

(pat-kha-na) Opener; one who or that which opens; an aperient.

(pat-kha-na d'paal) Fortune teller; one who professes to tell future events in the life of another.

(ptakh-ta) Opening; the act of one that opens; a making or becoming open.

(pta-y) V.I. Widen; to grow wide or wider; to broaden; to expand.

(pit-ya) Wide; broad; having considerable distance between the sides.

(pa-ta-ya) Facial; of or pertaining to the face or surface.

(pit-ya-eat) Widely; in a wide manner; broadly; extensively.

(pit-ue-ta) Wideness; broadness; the state of being wide; width.

(ptey-kha) Open; not shut; not impeding or preventing passage; unfastened.

(ptey-khue-ta) Opening; a place or part which is open; a doorway; (b) variety; diversity; mixture.

(ptey-la) Turned; twisted; crooked; having revolved about; having rotated.

(ptey-la-eat) Obliquely; in an oblique manner; sidewise.

(ptue-lue-ta) Obliquity; state of being oblique; crookedness.

(ptil-ta) Wick; a cotton cord or a loosely twisted braid, which by capillary attraction draws up a steady supply of the oil in lamp.

(pa-tir) Poultice; a soft mixture of meal, usually heated and spread on a cloth to be applied to sores, inflamed parts of the body, etc. to supply warmth or moisture.

(pit-ly pit-ly) Zigzag; walking or running this way and that way, in an onward course; making short and sharp turns or angles in a course.

(pta-la) V.I. Turn; to take a different position; to be deflected; to turn round; to be twisted or turned; to twist awry; to pervert.

(pit-leu) Bowlegged; having crooked legs, especially bowed outward; (b) knock-kneed.

(ptal-ta) Turning; making a turn; twisting; perverting.
(pat-ta-na) Asp; a small venomous snake of Egypt and adjacent countries; a deaf adder.

(pit-na) Discord; want of accord; absence of unity or harmony in sentiment or action; sedition; temptation; conspiracy.

(pa-ta-na) Indecorous; violating good manners; contrary to good breeding; immodest; shameless.

(pat-sis) Phthisis; a waste away; a wasting of the tissue.

(paa-tis-qa) Fine material; fine cotton material.

(pat-pue-ty) V.I. Whisper; to speak softly, or under the breath.

(pat-pue-ty.) V.T. Shred; to tear into small pieces; to pull asunder; to pull apart, as wool.

(pta-qa) V.I. Burst; to break open, as an ulcer; to yield to force or pressure.

(pit-ra) Charity; whatever is bestowed gratuitously on the needy for their relief; alms; relief.

(pit-ta) Morsel; a bit of bread or meat; a slice of meat.
(saa-dy) The eighteenth letter of the Assyrian alphabet; the number 90.

(saa-aa) Filth; foul matter; anything that soils or defiles; dirt; impurity.

(s'aa-o-o-ta) Filthiness; state of being filthy; that which is filthy; uncleanness; foulness; impurity.

(saa-boon) Soap; a cleansing agent, made usually by the action of alkali on fat, and consisting of sodium or potassium salts of fatty acids. The cleansing power of soap is largely due to its power of emulsifying oily substances, and penetrating into oily textures, and of lubricating.

(saa-bit) Proof; any effort designed to establish a fact or truth; to prove.

(saagh) Sound; free from flaw, defect, or decay; undamaged; unimpaired; healthy.

(s'aa-daa) V.I. Hunt; to pursue game or prey; (b) to hit, especially what is aimed at; to strike.

(saa-hib-man-sab) Authority; an authoritative person; having authority; having legal or rightful power.

(s'ai-raa) Dazzled; dizzy; having in the head a sensation of whirling, with a tendency to fall.

(saa-lim) Epidemic; common to, or affecting at the same time, a large number in a community;—applied to a disease which, spreading widely, attacks many persons at the same time.

(s'aa-maa) V.I. Fast; to abstain from food; to omit to take nourishment.

(saa-ney) Profession; the occupation to which one devotes one's self; a professional; a mechanic.

(saap) Lucid; translucent; clear; (b) resplendent; lustrous; shining.

(s'aa-paa) V.I. Drain; to flow off gradually; to draw off by degrees; to be strained; to become clear.

(svaa) To be willing; be will; to wish; prefer; to be contented; be satisfied.

(svaa-oot) Sabaoth; host; an army; a large number of men gathered for war; (b) the consecrated bread or wafer of the Eucharist; (c) a lord.

(svoo-ra) Witless; destitute of wit, or understanding; wanting thought; stupid; foolish.

(svoo-ta) Matter; affair; thing; a possession; property; goods.

(svoo-ta d'eeue-ma-nue-ta) Sulphur; a nonmetallic element occurring naturally in large quantities either native or combined as in various sulphides and sulphates. It is also a constituent of proteins found in
animals and plants.

(svooo-ta d'ba-ty) Furniture; articles of convenience or decoration used to furnish a house, place of business or of accommodations.

(sub-bey-ya) Infant; a child in the first period of life; a lass; lad.

(siv-ya-na) Will; wish or desire; inclination; pleasure; delight; device.

(siv-ya-na-eat) Willingly; in a willing manner; wilfully; voluntarily.

(siv-ya-na-ue-ta) Will; desire; wish; an object of desire; inclination.

(sva-ta) V.T. Arrange; to put in proper order; to adjust; to decorate; to embellish.

(siv-ta) Decoration; act of decorating; an ornament; embellishment.

(saa-daa) V.T. Gaze; to fix the eyes upon; to gaze intently; to contemplate; to look with an evil eye.

(sub-re) The name of the eighteenth letter of Assyriac alphabet.

(saa-dy) The name of the eighteenth letter of Assyriac alphabet.

(siv-yaa) Dyed; stained; colored; having been given a new and permanent color.

(siva) V.T. Stain; to color; give a new, permanent color to, by impregnating the substance with a coloring agent; to dip; to moisten.

(svoa-ta) Dye; material used for dyeing; a dyestuff.

(siva) V.T. Dye; to stain; co color; give a new, permanent color to, by impregnating the substance with a coloring agent; to dip; to moisten.

(svai-aa) V.I. Rust; to contract rust; to grow rusty; to wear out; to become deserted.

(sudi-va) Sport; that which makes mirth; pastime; amusement; mockery.

(sa-due-va) Sport; a pleasant or jesting person; a plaything.

(sid-ya) Rust; the reddish coating formed on iron, caused by chemical attack of the moist air; (b) waste; desolation.

(sda-ya) Attention; application of the mind to any object of sense; earnest consideration; thought; intent regard.

(sdai-da) Carbuncle; any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; (b) antimony; black lead.

(sud-ue-ta) Waste; desolate; devastated; bare; lying waste; void.

(sud-aa) Fiber; a slender threadlike root, as that of a grass; rootlet.

(sud-raa) Chest; the part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax.

(sdaa) V.T. Gaze; to fix the eyes upon; to gaze intently; to contemplate; to look with an evil eye.

(sub-re) The name of the eighteenth letter of Assyriac alphabet.

(sadi-da) Carbuncle; any of several deep red minerals, as the ruby; (b) antimony; black lead.

(sid-raa) Temple; the space on either side of the head of man, back of the eye and forehead.

(s-da-qa) Alms; charity; anything freely given to relieve the poor; (b) a sacrifice.

(sid-ra) Sick headache; headache caused by drunkenness; dizziness.

(sud-raa) Chest; the part of the body inclosed by the ribs and breastbone; thorax.
(sa-da-rue-ta) Headache, especially in the temples region.

(shee-zaa) V.I. Thirst; to feel thirst; to feel an uneasy sensation of the mouth and throat for want of drink.

(suv) Influence; energy or power tending to produce effects by indirect or invisible means; a considerable power arising from station, wealth, etc.

(sih-vaa) Thirst; a sensation of dryness in the mouth and throat associated with a craving for liquids, which may be caused by circumstances, as lack of drink, fear, the secretion of mucus membrane; desire for drink.

(sa-hue-lue-ta) Neighing; uttering the cry of a horse; whinnying; braying.

(sih-yaa) Thirsty; feeling thirst; having a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink.

(sih-yoon) Zion; a hill in Jerusalem, which, after the capture of that city by Israelites, became the royal residence of David and his successors, the center of Hebrew government, worship, and national life.

(sih-yoo-na-ya) Zionist; one who favors Zionism; a Zionist.

(sih-yoo-ta) Thirstiness; the state of being thirsty; thirst.

(say-na) Basin; a hollow vessel or dish, usually circular and with sloping sides, and wider than its depth, for holding water, etc.; tub.

(s'hai-taa) Thirsting; feeling thirst, or thirsty; having a painful or distressing sensation from want of drink.

(sih-la) Neigh; the cry of a horse; whinny; the ordinary cry of a horse.

(s'har-va) Hemlock; a poisonous herb having finely cut leaves and small white flowers.

(sva) V.I. Languish; to become languid; to begin to wither; (b) to pile up; set up.

(soo-ba) Resort; rendezvous; a meeting-place; a place at which persons customarily meet.

(loo-ba) Bachelor; a man of any age who has not married.

(loo-boot) Proof; any effort or process designed to establish a fact or truth; act of testing.

(sue-da-ya) Trick; an artifice or stratagem; crafty or deceitful procedure; delusion.

(sood-raa) Shirt; a loose undergarment for the upper part of the body, commonly worn by men and boys.

(loo-da-ra) Drowsiness; heaviness; drunken stupidity; headache.

(seh-bat) Conversation; oral interchange of sentiments or observations; talk; colloquy.

(loo-vugh) Mortar; a building material made by mixing lime, cement, with sand, water, and at times other materials, and used in masonry; plastering, etc.

(loo-va-kha) Smarting; burning; sharp pain, as when niter is applied to a sore.

(loo-va-aa-raa) Strap, especially one attached to a military cap; (b) crupper.

(loo-vo-ty) V.I. Converse; to engage in familiar colloquy to speak; to talk; to utter words.

(sva-kha) Smart; sharp pain, as from a burn; (b) a scream; a cry with a shrill voice; a sharp outcry.
(soo-kha-ya) Profligacy; abandoned character or conduct; (b) anxiety.

(soo-kha-ra) Blush; a suffusion of the cheeks or face with red, as from a sense of shame, confusion, or modesty.

(sue-ya-ba) Advent of our lord; the first or expected second coming of Christ; approach; preparation.

(sue-ya,a-da) Hunting; fishing; the sport of hunting; chasing the game animals or fowls.

(sue-ya-kha) Grief; mental suffering, such as follows from affliction, bereavement, remorse, or the like; pain; distress.

(sue-ya-ra) Ornament; that which is added to embellish or adorn; a decoration.

(suo-ia-kha) Cleaving; to separate as if by cutting; splitting.

(suo-la-la) Clarifying; growing or becoming clear; undergoing clarification.

(suo-la-ama) Imagination; a conception or imaging of some event.

(suo-la-pa) Fracturing; causing a fracture or fractures; breaking.

(soo-p-ta) Wound; a breaking of the skin; a contusion, especially of the head; bruise; hurt.

(saa-vaa-naa) Ugly; offensive to the sight; contrary to beauty; frightful; (b) in-

lished as the forty week days preceding Easter, the first being Ash Wednesday. The six Sundays occurring in this period are excluded from lent because Sunday is always a feast day. In the Eastern Church, lent, is called Great Lent or the Great Fast to distinguish it from three other periods of fasting. The forty days are regarded as being kept after the example of Moses and Elijah, and above all as commemorating the fasting of Christ.

(soo-ma-ya) Of or belonging to a fast, especially Great fast or Lent.

(see-maa goo-raa) Lent; the annual season of fasting in the spring, observed by many churches as a preparation for the great feast of Easter and as a time of special penitence, and in the Western Church since the early middle ages fixed in duration at forty days, which has been estab-
fluential.

(soon-esaa-aa) Defilement; pollution; foulness; dirtiness; filth.

(soon-pa) Porch; vestibule; an inclosure between the outer and an inner door of a house.

(soon-pa-kha) Onslaught; onset; sudden onslaught; encounter; an attack.

(soon-pey) Sufi; an adherent of Sufism, or a system of Mohammedan mysticism originated in the 8th century and developed, especially in Persia, into an elaborate symbolism much used by the poets. Its purpose is to gain insight into the divine being through ecstasy and contemplation.

(soon-na) Fleece; the entire coat of wool that covers a sheep or other animals.

(soon-raa) Table-cloth; a cloth for covering a table, before the dishes are set on for meals; food placed on a spread cloth or on a table to be partaken of.

(soos) Hush; silence; to order or make calm, quiet, or still; to repress the noise or clamor of.

(soon-soo-ye) V.I. Whine; to utter a low plaintive sound, as in complaint or distress; to howl; to yelp; squeak.

(soon-saa-yaas) Whining; squeaking; howling; yelping; twittering; chirping.

(soon-sey-naa) Weed; a wild growth in the nature of rank grass.

(soon-sey-taa) Lock of hair; forelock; a lock of braided hair; (b) tendrils.

(soon-sey-taa) Gristle; cartilage; a cartilaginous part; a smooth, elastic, animal tissue.

(soon-sai-taa) Whining; howling; squeaking; making a yelping sound.

(soon-saat) Ringdove; a common dove, it is larger than the stockdove, having on each side of the neck a whitish patch and the wing edged with white; a wood-pigeon.

(soon-pa-ta) Tongs; an instrument or device for taking hold of something, as hot coal, etc. forceps.

(soon-saa) Scab; an crustation over a sore, wound, or pustule, formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part; scale.

(soon-ka) Tyre; a famous maritime city of antiquity, which was the capital city of Phœnicia.

(soon-ra) Neck; the part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk or body.

(soon-khey-ta) Cry or scream of fowls, especially eagle.

(soon-raa-yaas) Tyrian; of or pertaining to Tyre, or its people.

(soon-ka-na) Poverty; want or scarcity of the means of subsistence; need.

(soon-ma) Resolution; act or process of resolving; (b) cutting; harvesting.

(soon-raa-na) Vertigo; dizziness or swimming of the head; consternation.

(soon-raa-paa) Astringent acidity; burning sensation; (b) constipation.

(soon-sey-na) Thistle; any one of the various plants of Aster family with a prickly stem and leaves.

(soon-saa-yaas) Frost; state or temperature of the air which occasions the freezing of water; hard frost.

(soon-taa) Image; an imitation or representation of a person or persons, or things, sculptured, drawn, or otherwise made perceptible to sight; a form; figure; statue.

(sva-ta) V.T. Heed; to regard with care; to take
notice of; to give ear to.

(soe-ta) Heed; attention; notice; regard; careful observation; hearkening; (b) a word; talk; conversation.

(skha) V.I. Glow; to give forth vivid light and heat; to beat, as the rays of the sun.

(sikh-kha) Glow; a sensation of warmth; burning heat; excessive heat.

(sikh-va) Clear sky; fair weather; not cloudy; without visible clouds.

(sukh-voo-ny) To clear up, as the sky from the clouds; to become fair, as the weather.

(skha-kha) Copy; an imitation, transcript, or reproduction of an original work; codex; manuscript.

(sukh-khey-kha) Splendid; possessing splendor; shining; brilliant; clear; bright.

(sukh-khey-khou-ta) Splendor; great brightness; brilliant luster; brilliancy.

(sukh-loo-khy) Spasm; to have spasm or involuntary contraction of one or more muscles or muscular fibers; to have slight intermittent pains, especially in the arms and legs.

(sukh-lukh-taa) Spasm; an unnatural contraction of muscles, causing discomfort or sharp pains.

(skha-na) V.T. Profane; to desecrate; to pollute; to defile; make filthy; to use foul language.

(sukh-na) Prostituted; devoted to base or unworthy purposes; filthy; impure.

(sukh-noo-ta) Prostitution; the act or practice of prostituting the body; common lewdness of a woman; harlotry; immodesty; filthiness.

(sukh-soo-ye) V.T Examine; to test by any appropriate method; to subject to inquiry for the purpose of obtaining a fuller insight into; to investigate; to inquire.

(sukh-se-ya-na) Examiner; one that examines; an investigator; inquirer.

(sukh-sai-ta) Examination; act of examining; a search or investigation.

(sut-loo-ty) V.T. Fix; to set or place definitely; to fix the eyes upon; to stare or gaze upon.

(staa-maa) V.T. Fasten; to lock firmly; (b) demolish; storm; (c) accuse.

(sey-ba) Splinter; a thin piece of wood; a chip of wood; firewood.

(sai-bue-ba) Mouthpiece, especially of a reed pipe.

(sey-ba-na-ya) Lamina; a thin plate or scale; a layer; a flake; laminar.

(seed) To; a word denoting the relation of approach and arrival; at.

(sai-da) Hunting; the pursuit or chase of game or wild animals; game secured in the hunt; the prey; fishing.

(suy-ya-da) Huntsman; one who hunts, or who practices hunting; a hunter; one who hunts wild animals or fowls.

(suy-ya-doo-ta) Hunting; the pursuit of game or wild animals; huntsmanship; fishing.

(sai-dun) Sidon; an ancient seaport of Phoenicia.

(sai-da-na-ya) Sidonian; of or pertaining to Sidon; a native of Sidon.

(saa-yoo-maa) One who fasts; one who abstains from food.

(saa-yoo-taa) Listener; one who listens or pays attention; one who obeys or executes the commands of.
(sit-rugh) Lepidium latifolium; the broad-leaved cress.

(se-laah) Selah; state of quiet or tranquility; a liturgical sign denoting peace or tranquility.

(syum-ta) Fasting; going hungry; abstaining from food, especially as a religious duty.

(se-na-ya) Chinese; anative of China; a Chinese.

(se-pur) Cipher; zero; a character or symbol denoting absence of all quantity; naught; nothing.

(siss-ra) Cricket; an insect noted for the chirping notes produced by the males by rubbing together the parts of fore wings.

(suy-ya-ra) Former; one who forms or makes; fashioner; carver.

(sai-ra) Pen; an instrument for writing with ink or other fluid; pencil; (b) brush; painting brush.

(say-ya-roo-ta) Painting; the art of painting; laying on, or adorning, with paints or colors.

(sya-ta) V.T. Obey; to give ear to; to execute the commands of; to listen intently.

(sach-ma) Buckshot; a small shot, used in hunting small game.

(se-la) Pastime; that which amuses, and serves to make time pass agreeably; a sport; a game; an amusement.

(sa-la) Hide; the skin of an animal, either raw or dressed; leather.

(slaa) V.I. Descend; to pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downstairs; to incline; to slope; to decline.

(slaa-va) V.T. Crucify; to fasten to a cross; to put to death by nailing the hands and feet to a cross.

(slaa-va) Rope, especially one made of plants, or the inner barks of trees.

(sul-bue-ba) Flute; a reed flute or whistle; a wind instrument.

(sul-boon-ya) Brimstone; sulphur; (b) a torch.

(sla-da) V.T. Prop; to support, or prevent from falling by placing something under.

(sill-da) Prop; that which props or supports weight; a support; a stay.

(saa-loo-va) Crucifier; one who crucifies or puts to death on a cross.

(saa-loo-ye) V.T. Pray; to offer prayer to a divine being as a religious act; to address the supreme being with adoration; to make request with earnestness or zeal.

(sul-loo-ly) V.I. Sober; sober up; to become sober; to lose the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(sloo-laba) Castor-oil plant; Palma Christi; ricinus communis.

(sloo-loo-ta) Limpidity; characterized by clearness or transparency.

(slooe-loo-ta) Scarecrow; an object, usually suggesting a human figure, set up to frighten crows or other birds away from crops.

(sloot-ta) Prayer; act of addressing supplication to a divinity, or object of wor-
ship, especially to God.

By way of prayer; by means of prayer; through prayer.

Liturgical; of or pertaining to public prayer; of prayer.

V.T. Cleave; to divide by force; to separate, as if by cutting; to crack.

To prosper.

Pain; splitting pain; excessive pain or algia; spasm.

Ache; continued pain, especially in the bones; pain.

Descend; pass to a lower place; move downwards (imparative).

Descend; to pass from a higher to a lower place; to move downwards; to go down.

Cross; a structure, consisting of an upright supporting a horizontal beam; the ensign and chosen symbol of Christianity.

Crosswise; in the form of a cross; across.

Crucifixion; act of crucifying; the execution of Christ on the cross; death upon a cross.

Of or pertaining to a cross; of the cross.

Declination; the state of bending downward; inclination.

Sober; not so influenced by alcoholic liquors as to have one's faculties impaired; not drunk.

Clear; free from all that dims, or obscures; clean; pure; unsullied.

Soberly; in a sober manner; clearly.

Sobriety; the state of being sober; sedateness.

Clearness; quality or state of being clear; transparency.

Descendant; one who descends; one who moves from a higher to a lower place.

Descent; act of descending; change from higher to lower position; coming or going down.

Praying; offering a prayer to a divine being as a religious act; to address the supreme being with adoration.

Line; a slender and strong cord; a line for fishing or snaring birds.

Sobering; becoming sober; losing the influence of alcoholic liquors.

Image; an imitation of any person or thing, sculptured or drawn; a figure; a form; a picture.

Statue; the likeness of a living being sculptured or modeled in some solid substance.

Sagittarius; a southern constellation pictured as a centaur shooting an arrow; archer.

Coriander; an herb, the aromatic seeds of which are used in medicine as a stomachic and carminative.

Imagine; to form a mental image of; to form a notion or idea of; to produce by the imagination.

Tarantula; a large venomous spider.

Fashioning; giving shape or figure to; formation.

One who imagines or forms a mental picture of.
fa' fa' (sul-la-na sul·la-na): Leisurely; characterized by leisure; taking abundant time; not hurried.

(sil-pa) Rift; an opening made by splitting; a cleft; a fissure; a wound; a bruise.

(sla-pa) V.T. Rift; to rive; to make an opening by splitting; (b) chink; cranny.

(saa-maa) Dumb; destitute of the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds.

(sum - ba - ra) Crescent-shaped; a representation or figure of the increasing moon.

(sma-da) V.T. Bind; to make fast with a band or bind; to bind together.

(sim-da) Casket, especially one to contain bridal array, worn over full dress.

(sa-mue-da) Bone-setter; a person skilled in setting broken or dislocated bones in a body.

(sa-moo-kha) Polisher; one that polishes or refines; that which is used in polishing; a brightener.

(sum-mukhe-ta-na) Brilliant; shining; glittering; sparkling with luster.

(sum-mukhe-ta-nue-ta) Brilliance; quality or state of being brilliant; splendor; great brightness.

(sma-kha) V.I. Shine; to emit rays of light; to give light; to beam with steady radiance; to spring forth; to appear.

(sim-kha) Brilliancy; a sparkling with luster; the state of being brilliant; splendor; reliance; reflection; (b) a sprout; shoot.

(sim-kha-na) Splendid; possessing or displaying splendor; shining; brilliant.

(smey·da) Connected; bound together; united; linked together by some tie.

(smey·due-ta) Connection; the state of being connected; junction; alliance; union; close connection; coherence; familiarity.
Craftiness; exhibition of craft or skill; skillfulness; cunning; artfulness.

Skillful; possessed of, or displaying, skill; knowing and ready; discerning; shrewd; astute; cunning; crafty.

Skillfulness; cunning; slyness; astuteness; prudence.

Idol; an image, representation, or symbol of a deity or any other being or thing, made or used as an object of worship; a false god.

V.I. Stench; to savor; to smell, as a roast meat; to scorch.

Stench; a strong smell; the smell of roasting or slightly burned meat.

Craft; the art or skill; skillfulness in planning or executing; scheme; plot.

Trade; the business which a person has learned; craft; skill.

Trade; the business which a person has learned, and which he engages in, for profit.

Tradesman; a mechanic or artisan whose livelihood depends on manual labor; an artisan.

V.T. Pour; to cause to flow in a stream; to drain; to cause to ooze; to strain.

V.T. Ache; to be in continued pain, as in the bones: to have spasmodic pain; (b) to smart; burn.

V.T. Revile; to subject to abuse with speech; to disgrace; to abuse; to swear at; to curse.

Reviler; one who reviles; one who uses vile language; one who curses or swears.

Revilement; act of reviling; cursing; swearing at; insulting; dishonoring; disgracing.

V.I. Clear; to become transparent, translucent, or free from sediments, as water; to become free from clouds or fog, as the sky; to filter; strain.

Inclination; a particular disposition of mind; fancy; enjoyment; pleasure.

Sling; an instrument for throwing stones or other missiles.

V.T. Clear; to make clear; to filter; to pass through a filter, for the sake of purifying, as liquid; to drain; drain out.

To say the grace; to say a prayer before partaking in food.

Soap; a cleansing agent, made usually by action of alkali on fat.

Flute; a wind instrument consisting of a hollow cylinder with holes along its length.

Bagpipe; a musical wind instrument, consisting of a leather bag that receives the air, and three or four sounding pipes.

Pillory; a device for publicly punishing offenders, consisting of a frame of adjustable boards and having holes through which the head and hands of the offender were thrust; an iron collar.

Sudden happening; anything happening suddenly or unexpectedly.
Pure; separate from all extraneous matter; free from mixture; clear; lucid; clean; transparent.

Purely; in a pure manner; without admixture of anything inharmonious or injurious; clearly; lucidly.

Goodness; quality or state of being good; that which is good; a good deed or action.

Purity; freedom from foreign admixture; clearness; clearness; transparency.

Good; that which possesses desirable qualities; well; fine; nice.

Strainer; one who or that which strains; a utensil or device used to hold back solid pieces while a liquid passes through.

Omelet; a dish consisting chiefly of eggs beaten up with butter and cooked in a frying pan.

Straining; causing to pass through a strainer; removing by filtration or the like; clearing.

Purifying; clearing; becoming pure or clear; becoming clear from material defilement; becoming transparent.

V.T. SupPLICATE; to entreat for; to ask for earnestly and humbly; to implore; to bewail; to moan.

Dawn; early morning; the break of day; the first appearance of light in the morning.

Sparrow; a small bird of the genus Passer; a finch.

Sparrow, especially the female of the species.

Visage; the face; countenance, or look of a person; appearance; semblance; aspect.

Anxiety; painful uneasiness of mind respecting some future uncertain event; care.

Tamarind; a tropical tree, having hard yellowish wood, and red-striped yellow flowers. The fruit or pod of the tree have an acid pulp, used for preserves.

Cheek; the fleshy side of the mouth; the side of the face below the eye.

Wart; a small tumor on the skin, usually hard; (b) whitlow.

V.T. Tie; to fasten by knotting; to form a knot in; to bind; to unite firmly.

V.T. Rip; rip open; to rend asunder; to make a way through.

Kermes; the dried bodies of the females of certain scale insects. They contain coloring matter analogous to carmine, and are used in dyeing.

Drench; to cover with water or other liquid thrown or precipitated upon the object; to stain; to soak; to wet thoroughly.

Drenching; wetting thoroughly; covering with water or other liquid by throwing it on the object; soaking; staining.

Flutter; to move or flap the wings rapidly, with short flights.

Refiner; one that refines; a metal-worker.

V.T. Refine; to reduce to fine, unmixed, or pure state; to free from impurities; (b) to conjugate, as a verb.

Astringent; drawing together tissues; hot; burning; sarcastic.

Astringency; quality or state of being astringent; being
hot, as spices.

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(sroo-rey-ta) Eft; a lizard or lizardlike animal; a newt; a poisonous yellow lizard.

(sra-kha) V.T. Ignite; to take fire; to begin to burn; to crackle; to become furious.

(srey-da) Twisted; bent; crooked; changed by the act of bending.

(saa-raay) Portico; a colonnade at the entrance of a building; a vestibule.

(srey-mue-ta) Insolence; arrogant contempt; brutal impudence; violence; insult.

(srey-pue-ta) Fusion; the operation of melting; flux.

(sra-ka) V.I. Lack; to be wanting or deficient; to have need; to be short.

(saa-raa-loog) Plum; the fruit of a species of Prunus; aloe.

(sra-ma) V.T. Crop; to cut off the tops or tips of; to bite or snip off; to pluck.

(sur-aa) Udder or breast, especially when full of milk.

(sarp) Agio; a premium or percentage paid for the exchange of one currency for another.

(sraa-paa) V.T. Burn, especially the mouth with hot pepper or other astringent edibles; (b) to clear; refine.

(surr-raa-paa) Refiner; a refiner of silver; a money-changer; banker.

(sur-poo-kha) Buffet; a blow with the hand; a cuff; a fist.

(surr-rup-ta) Refinement; act of refining, refinement of metals; purging.

(srup-taa) Burning, especially of the mouth by hot pepper; astringency.

(surr-sugh) Gawky; foolish and awkward; clumsy; clownish; ungainly.

(sur-soo-ra) Cankerworm; an insect larvæ injurious to plants; caterpillar.

(sur-soo-ry) V.I. Chirp; to make a sharp sound, as that of crickets; to chirrup.

(surr-sa-ra) Register; a written account or record; a detail book.

(sra-ra) Bundle; packet; a number of things bound together; a loose package.

(sa-ta) V.I. Listen; to give close attention for the purpose of hearing; to obey.

(sut-raa) Thyme; a mint of the genus Thymus. It is a pungent aromatic, used in seasoning; Satureia Thimbra.
(qope) The nineteenth letter of Assyriac alphabet; the numeral 100, with Dal-lat prefixed the hundredth.

(qa) For; to.

(qa too - saa) For example; for instance; as a problem; as an experiment.

(qa moo) What for; for what reason; on what account; why; wherefore—used interrogatively.

(qa moo-dey) What for; why; for what cause, reason, or purpose; on what account.

(qe - dy) Glandular swellings; the swelling of the glands; swollen glands.

(qaa-dey) Cadi; an inferior magistrate or judge among the Mohammedans; usually the judge of a town or village.

(qa-dey-na) Watercourse; a stream of water; a brook or river; a small channel.

(qe-taa) Whale; an aquatic mammal, fishlike in form but it is an air-breather, and warm-blooded mammal, and suckles its young.

(qa-im) Present; present time; the time being; the present tense.

(qa - yiq) Yacht; a vessel larger than a rowboat, usually used for private pleasure.

(qa-il cham-chy) spoon-holder; a small basket used as a spoon container.

(qa-lib) Block; mould a cavity or vessel in which anything is shaped; the framework of a roof.

(qa-ley) Rug; a piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, used for floor covering, portiere, etc.

(qaa-laa-maa) Chock-full; full to the extreme limit; full to the brim or suffocation.

(q'ama) V.I. Rise; rise up; to become erect; to assume an upright position.

(qam-ma) Snaffle; a bridle bit having one or more joints at the mouthpiece; a bit; a muzzle.

(qun) Khan; lord; prince; a Tartar title of sovereignty applied to the successors of Ghinghis Khan. A title commonly applied to dignitaries, in Persia, Afghanistan, and various countries in Asia.

(qass-din) Helmet; a defensive covering for the head.

(qust- raa) Castle; a large fortified building or set of buildings; mansion.

(qaa-edu) Custom; a form or course of action repeated under like circumstances; a usage or practice; habit.

(qe-paa-taa) Census; an official enumeration of the population of a country.

(qe-pa-le-oon) Chapter; a main division of a book, treaties, or the like.
Camphor; a tough, gumlike, crystalline substance. It is obtained from the wood and bark of Cinnamonum camphora, and is used in medicine as a diaphoretic, stimulant, and sedative.

Bruise; to injure, as by a blow, without laceration; to contuse.

Wink; to close and open the eyelid quickly; to give a hint or sign by a wink, especially of one eye.

Stunt; to hinder from normal growth; to dwarf; to cramp; to check.

Courier; foot messenger; a messenger sent with haste to convey letters or dispatches, usually on public business.

Caw; the cry made by a crow or raven; the cry of a crow.

Dig; to turn up, or delve in earth, with a spade; to hollow out; to remove.

Touch; to come in contact with; to hit or strike lightly against; to hit; to knock.

Perpendicular; exactly upright or vertical; a perpendicular line.

Malign; having an evil disposition toward other; harboring violent enmity.

Collect; accumulate; to grow or increase in quantity; to run together, as liquids.

Pool; a small and rather deep body of fresh water, as one fed by a stream; (b) an enclosure; a cage; (c) a dry measure equalling nearly two quarts.

Mug; an earthenware or metallic drinking cup, with a handle.

Vault; an arched structure of masonry, usually forming a ceiling or roof; a dome; a arched place.
practice; (b) clan; a social group all the members of which are of common descent; a large tribe.

(qa-bey-la-ya) Sectarian; of or pertaining to a sect or sects; devoted to the interests of a denomination; denominational; characteristic of one attached to a sect or denomination.

(qa-bey-la-ue-ta) Sectarianism; the state of being sectarian or denominational.

(qevil-ta) Charge; an accusation of a wrong or offense; alligation; indictment.

(qbey-aa) Fixed; securely placed or fastened; settled; established; stable.

(qbey-oota) Fixedness; the state or quality of being fixed; stability.

(qvey-roo-ta) Burial; the act of burying; the depositing of a dead body in the earth, usually with attendant ceremonies.

(qib-bey-ta) Reservoir; a place where water is collected and kept for use when wanted; a pool.

(qbai-ta) Collecting, or gathering as water; massing; gathering together.

(qva-la) V.I. Complain; to make a formal accusation; to protest; to make a charge.

(qab-la) Auricle; one of the two chambers, of the heart by which the blood is received from the veins and forced into the ventricle.

(qba-la) V.T. accept; to receive with a consenting mind; to receive.

(qa-bal-ta) Receiving; taking something that has been offered, sent, or paid; reception; acceptance; (b) midwife.

(qval-ta) Complaint; expression of dissatisfaction or grief; protestation.

(qba) Fasten; to fix; to make firm; to make fast; to cause to hold together; (b) to thrust in.

(qva-qa) Raven; a glossy black corvine bird, it is similar to crow.

(qaa-bur) Blister; a small bladder-like cavity under the outer skin, containing watery matter or serum.

(qva-ra) V.T. Bury; to cover out of sight, as a corpse in a grave; to inter.

(qoe-raa) Grave; an excavation in the earth as a place of burial; a tomb; a sepulcher.

(qiv-ra-na-ya) Epitaph; an inscription on or at a tomb or a grave in commendation of the one buried there.

(qvur- taa) Burial; the act of burying or placing a corpse in a grave, usually with attendant ceremonies.

(qigb-gha-qigh) Cackle; the noise made by a hen or goose; caw; the cry of a crow.

(qugh-qoo-ghy) V.I. Cackle; to make the sharp, broken noise of a hen, goose, or crow.

(qugh-qugh-ta) Cackling; making the sharp broken noise of a hen, goose, or crow.
cackle; to giggle.

(qad-da) Log; a bulky piece of unshaped timber; a tree trunk or a large branch trimmed of offshoots and ready for sawing; timber in its natural state.

(qa-daa-ghan) Forbidden; prohibited; interdicted; excluded from by express command; opposed to.

(qa-due-mue-ta) Priority; precedence in the order of time; precedence.

(qdoo-ra) Vase; a vessel, of greater depth than width, used for ornament or for flowers; a small pot.

(qdushe, qude-shy) Holy of holies; (b) sanctuary; a consecrated place, as one devoted to the keeping of sacred things.

(qa-due-shy) V.T. Sanctify; to make sacred or holy; to set apart to holy use; to hallow.

(qid-kha) Perforation; an incision; a cut; (b) suture of the skull; bringing in contact with each other; touching.

(qda-kha) V.T.&I Contact; to bring into contact; to be in contact; to touch.

(qdey-la) Key; an instrument by means of which the bolt of a lock is shot or drawn.

(qad-dey-ma) Premier; first in position, rank, or importance; the first minister of state; chief.

(qad-dey-mute tukh-saa) Purpose; design.

(qad-dey-mute yda-ta) Foreknowledge; knowledge of a thing before it happens.

(qad-dey-mute met-va) Precedence; state of preceding in order or time; the first place at the table.

(qad-dey-mute mal-lue-ta) Prediction; act of predicting, or foretelling.

(qad-dey-mute syama) Preposition; a word generally having a fundamental meaning of position, direction, or time, used to connect a noun or a pronoun with some other word.

(qad-dey-mute oo-ta-da) Preparation; act of preparing.

(qad-dey-mue-ta) Primacy; state of being prime or first; priority; precedence; pre-eminence.

(qad-de-mey) Ancient; of or relating to the early history of the world.

(qad-dey-ma-ya) Former; preceding in order of time; antecedent; previous.

(qad-dey-sha) Holy; set apart to the service of deity; sacred; hallow; (b) saint; a person who is sanctified; a holy or godly person.

(qad-dey-sha-eat) Saintly; like a saint or holy person; with holy awe.

(qad-dey-shue-ta) Holiness; sanctity; sanctification; saintliness.

(qa-da-la) Earthen pot; a pot made of burnt or baked clay, especially a large pot.

(qda-la) Neck; the part of an animal connecting the head and the trunk or body; the part of an object corresponding to the neck of an animal.

(qda-la-na-ya) Cervical; of or pertaining to the neck.

(qdal-ta) Pass; a depression in a range by which access may be had from one side to the other; a mountain pass.

(gamm) Fore; in the part that precedes or goes first; before; in front of.

(qam adey-ya) Ago; before now; before the present day or time; previous to now; before.
(qhai-ta) Blunting; becoming blunt or dull; losing sharpness or keenness.
(qa-la) V.I. Gather; assemble; to come together; to collect.
(qahr) Stress; strain; pressure; constraining force or influence; tyranny.
(qah-raa-mun) Major-domo; a man having charge of a great household, especially of a royal establishment.
(qah-ra-na) Stressful; full of stress or strain; having constraining force or pressure.
(quv) Tinder; a material (especially treated cotton) used for kindling fire from a spark; touchwood.
(qva) V.I. Harden; to become hard or harder; to acquire solidity; to become firm.
(qub-ba) Dome; cupola; a small rounded structure built on top of a roof.
(que-ba-ba) Ague; an acute fever; a fever attended by paroxysms which occur at regular intervals.
(que-bukhe-ta) Cluster; a number of things of the same kind growing together; a bunch.
(qoo-boos) Cube; a regular solid of six equal square sides.
(qoo-boq-la-ra) Chamberlain; an attendant on a sovereign or lord in his bedchamber; chamber-servant.
(que-bey) Fen; low land overflowed, or covered wholly or partially with water; swamp; marsh; moor.
(qoobl) Face; the front part of the head; front; visage; the surface or part of anything which seems to look out, or to be directed forward.
(qoob-la) Visage; the face, or look of a person; aspect; appearance.
(qoo-ba-la) Acceptance; act of accepting; a receiving what is offered; state of being accepted; admission.
(qoob-la) Calyx; the external (usually green), part of a flower; flower-cup.
(qoo-bl-ya) Facial; of the face; frontal; in the front; (b) opposite.
(qoob-la) Countenance; the look or expression of the face; outward look; aspect; superficial appearance.
(qoob-aa) Capitol; the head or uppermost member of a column; (b) a felt cap.
(qoob-ey-ta) Hood; a flexible covering for the head and neck.
(qoo-ber-ney-ta) Pilot; one employed to steer a vessel; a helmsman.
(qoo-ber-ney-too-ta) Pilotage; the pilot’s skill; steering.
(qe-ja) Weasel; a small slender-bodied mammal, allied to the mink.
(qeu-da) Fetter; a chain or shackle for the feet; a bond; anything that restrains.
(qude-da) Haughty; disdainfully proud; supercilious; daring; frivolous.
(qude-due-ta) Boldness; daring; rashness; (b) haughtiness.
(qoo-dooq-loos) Treatise; a writing on a particular subject, in which its principles are discussed; an account; a discourse.
(qoo-dee-kass) Index; a table for facilitating reference to contents in a book; a table of contents.
(que-da-la) Necklace; a string of jewels, beads, or the like, worn around neck.
(qood-ma) Front; the fore part; the part that precedes or goes first.
(qe-da-ma) Presumption; act of venturing beyond due bonds; the act of presuming, or believing on probable evidence; conviction.
(good - my) Yesterday; the day following the present day.

(good - ma - eat) Previously; going before in time; (b) forward.

(good - ma - na - ya) Anterior; before, or toward the front; frontal.

(good - mat) Before; in front of; in the presence of; preceding in space.

(good - qa) Silk; fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvae, generally to form their cocoon.

(good - re - sha) On own; on his or her own; independently.

(gude - rat) Destiny; that to which any person or thing is destined; providence.

(good - sha) Hallowed; made holy; set apart to the service of deity; sacred.

(que - da - sha) Hallowing; sanctifying; consecration; dedication; liturgy.

(good - sha - na - ya) Sacred; holy; set apart by solemn religious ceremony.


(qav - vue - khy) V.I. Clamor; to utter loud and continued outcries; to shout; to yell.

(que - va - kha) Clamor; a loud and continued shouting; a loud burst of voice; a yell.

(que - va - ya) Continuance; remaining in a particular state or course of action; permanence; abiding.

(qav - vue - ly) V.I. Promise; to give ground for hopes or expectations; to give assurance by promise; to give reason for hope.

(qav - vue - my) V.I. Happen; to occur by chance; to come about without previous design; to take place suddenly.

(qaa - voor - maa) Stew; a slowly cooked dish of meat and vegetables, using very little water.

(que - vat) Potency; quality of possessing inherent strength or power; vigor; physical power; might.

(qoo - zaa) Pod, of cotton; a dry dehiscent seed vessel, usually composed of carpels, as a capsule.

(qoo - za) Pommel; a knob, usually used as an ornament on the hilt of a sword, etc; a stud; a jewel.

(qva - za) V.I. Leap; to spring clear off the ground with feet; to bound.

(qva - kha) Clamor; to cry out in continued voice; to shout; to yell.

(que - kha) Heap; a pile or mass; collection of things thrown together so as to form an elevation; a multitude.

(que - kha - na) Heapy; lying in heaps; having a number of heaps.

(qukhe - qa - kha) Gurgling laughter; the ripple of water flowing over small stones or pebbles.

(qav - vakh - ta) Clamoring; uttering loud and continued outcries; shouting; yelling.

(qva - taa) Dissipate; to separate into parts and disappear; to evaporate.

(qoo - taa) Vagina; in female mammals, a canal which leads from the uterus to the external orifice of the genital canal.

(qootb) Pole; one of the two ends of the axis of the earth; either extremity of an axis of a sphere.

(qoot - ba - ya) Polar; of or pertaining to one of the poles of the earth.

(qoo - toor - taa) Hump; a rounded protuberance, especially one formed by a crooked back in human beings; a mound.

(qoo - tin) Pawn; in the game of chess, the piece of least value; (b) Costus albus.
(qoo-tai-paa) Cluster; a number of things of the same kind growing together, especially grapes; a bunch.
(qoot-la-ba) Painstaking; careful in doing; being engaged in.
(qoot-ma) Footstalk; the end of the stalk nearest the fruit.
(qoo-na) populace; the common people; the multitude; the congregation; mass.
(qoo-aa) Cutting; separating from; breaking off or apart.
(qoo-taa-paa) Dejection; act of casting down or overthrowing; lowness of spirits; depression; (b) gathering; picking, as grapes.
(qoo-taa-qa) Joint; the place where two things or parts are joined or united; a tie; connection.
(qoot-ra) Hump-backed; having a humpback; a hunchbacked person.
(qoot-rin-naa) Stooping; bending forward and downward; bending; having a humpback.
(qoo-tur-taa) Hump; a protuberance or bulge on the back.
(qva-ya) Harden; to become hard or harder; acquiring solidity; (b) a loom.
(qiv-ya) Hard; not easily penetrated or separated into parts; solid; compact; firm; not easily yielding.
(qiv-ya-eat) Solidly; in a solid manner; firmly; compactly.
(qiv-ue-ta) Hardness; quality or state of being hard; solidity; firmness.
(qvey-loos) Amulet; anything containing a relic, worn as a charm; a charm.
(que-ya-ma) Sustenance; that which supports life; subsistence; support.
(que-ya-sa) Stiffness; the quality or state of being stiff; resistance to bending.
(qvai-ta) Hardening; becoming hard or harder; acquiring solidity.
(qvai-ta d'aq-la) Constipation; a state of the bowls in which the evacuations are infrequent and difficult, or the intestines become filled with hardened feces.
(que-cha) Ram; a male sheep, usually having curled, large horns.
(qoo-chaa) Thumb; the short and thick first digit of the human hand.
(qoo-chaa) Great toe; big toe; the biggest of the five digits of the foot.
(qooch-maa) Knob; a rounded protuberance or mass; a tump.
(que-la) Glue; a brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals, and it is used in uniting substances.
(que-la) Limb; any organ or member of the body, as arms, legs, etc.
(que-la) Slave; a person held in bondage to another; a male slave.
(que-la) Promise; a declaration which gives to the person to whom it is made a right to expect the performance of a specified act; a covenant.
(qoe-laay) Unsound; not healthy or whole; not solid or firm; infirm; indifferent; of slight or no value.
(que-lab) Hook; a sharp bend or curve; a piece of hard material, formed or bent into a curve; a grapple; (b) a puff, in smoking.
(qool-bugb) Bracelet; an ornament, usually worn about the wrist or arm; an armlet; armband.
(qool-buss) Sausage; a cylindrical case or skin, usually made of the intestines of
some animals. It contains meat minced and seasoned.

(qool-loogh) Service; the act of serving; the occupation of a servant; the performance of labor for the benefit of another; attendance.

(qool-loogh va-da) V.I. Serve; to be a servant; to be employed in labor for another; to attend.

(qool-loogh-kur) Servant; any person employed by another, and subject to his employer's control and direction; attendant.

(qoo-loon) Colon; the large intestine. It extends from the Cæcum to the Rectum.

(que-lue-na-ya) Colic; of or pertaining to the colon; (b) a paroxysmal pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of one of the hollow viscera.

(que-lue-ney-ya) Colony; a body of people settled in a land, but subject to the motherland; a district or country colonized.

(qool-loo-ta) Slavery; the condition of a slave; bondage.

(que-la-ya) Disparagement; diminution of esteem or standing; contempt.

(que-la-la) Swiftness; celerity; speed; fleetness; state of being swift; (b) relief.

(qool-la) Slave; a human being held in bondage to another.

(qool-loo-ta) Slavery; the state or condition of a slave; bondage.

(que-la-sa) Eulogy; a set oration in commendation of something; praise; good report; laudation; the interjection of the deacon in the liturgy.

(qoo-lass-suss) Colossæ, an ancient city of Phrigia in Asia Minor, where was an early Christian church.

(qoo-la-soos) Colossus; a statue of gigantic size, especially the Colossus of Rhodes.

(que-la-sa-ya) Colossian; of or pertaining to Colossæ, especially a member of its Christian church.

(qule-sin-na) Invalid; unsound; languid; wanting in quality.

(qoo-la-aa) Projectile; a body projected by exterior force; a slingstone.

(qule-qa-la) Censure; act of blaming or finding fault with; reproach.

(qule-qa-sha) Ringing, a bell; sounding a bell; clanging.

(que-lat) Gromwell; a horIGINous plant of the genus Lithospermum.

(qule-ta) Trip; a false step or misstep; a stumble; (b) a trap; snare.

(qoom) Arise; stand up.

(qeu-ma) Stature; the natural height of an animal body, generally used of the human body.

(qeu-ma) Might, used subordinately; would perhaps; may; probably; perhaps.

(que-mash) Fabric; the material woven or knit from fibers; manufactured cloth; a textile fabric.

(qome-ba-raa) Bomb; a spherical shell; an explosive; a grenade.

(que-ma-d'a) Comedian; an actor in comedy; a player on the stage.

(que-ma-dey-ya) Comedy; a drama of light and amusing character and having a happy ending; satire.

(que-ma-due-ta) Comedy; a drama of light and amusing rather than serious character and typically having a happy ending.

(qoom-tey) Mist; a visible watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere, near the surface of the earth; anything which dims or darkens.
(qoo-mey-ta) Comet; a heavenly body generally irregular in form, often with a long tail. The comet is commonly regarded as erratic member of solar system, and usually of very small mass.

(qoo-miss) Count; a nobleman on the continent of Europe; a chief officer.

(qoo-mey-qoos) Satirist; one who satirizes; a comedian.

(qoo-ma-la) Mold; a discoloration produced on bread when damp.

(qoo-ma-ma) Node; the point of insertion of a leaf; seedpod.

(qoo-mur) Gamble; anything involving uncertainty or gambling.

(qoom-ra) Belt; a strip of leather, cloth, or the like, used to girdle the person; a bond.

(qoo-mur-baaz) Gambler; one who gambles or takes chances.

(qoo-nah-lik) Banquet; feast; a sumptuous entertainment of eating and drinking; a complimentary feast; a party.

(qoo-na-taa) Fright; terror excited by sudden danger; fear; a sudden alarm.

(qoon-ta-ra) Javelin; a sort of light spear, to be thrown by hand; a pole.

(qone-ya) Well; a shaft sunk in the earth to reach a supply of water or other liquids; (b) lye, made of ashes and quicklime.

(qone-yoon) Hemlock; a poisonous herb having finely cut leaves and small white flowers.

(qoo-ney-qoos) Cynic; a member of a sect; (b) an Arabian tribe.

(que-ney-qa-ya) Cynic; one of a sect of ancient Greek philosophers.

(qune-chaa) Bud; the early stage of a branch, leaf, or flower.

(qone-sool) Consul; an officer commissioned by a government to reside in a foreign city to promote the interest of his country.
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\(\text{gone}-\text{soo}-\text{loo}-\text{ta}\) Consulate; the office of a consul; consulship.
\(\text{gone}-\text{sool} \ \text{kha}-\text{na}\) Consulate; the consular government; the office or residence of a consul; embassy.
\(\text{qune}-\text{qa}-\text{ya}\) Concord; agreement; harmony; a just adaptation.

\(\text{qone}-\text{sool} \ \text{kha}-\text{na}\) Consulate; the consular government; the office or residence of a consul; embassy.
\(\text{qune}-\text{qa}-\text{ya}\) Concord; agreement; harmony; a just adaptation.

\(\text{que}-\text{ah}\) Septum; the partition between the two nostrils; the bridge of the nose.
\(\text{que}-\text{pa}\) Basket; a vessel, usually with a handle, made of twigs or other flexible material, interwoven; (b) stave.
\(\text{que}-\text{pa}-\text{pa}\) Brooding; sitting on, or incubating eggs; having the mind dwell continuously or moodily.

\(\text{qupe}-\text{ra}\) Pitch; a black and viscous substance obtained from coal tar; bitumen.
\(\text{qup}-\text{la}\) Lock; a fastening in which a bolt is secured by a mechanism, and can be released only by inserting a key or combination.

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\(\text{que}-\text{ah}\) Septum; the partition between the two nostrils; the bridge of the nose.
\(\text{que}-\text{pa}\) Basket; a vessel, usually with a handle, made of twigs or other flexible material, interwoven; (b) stave.

\(\text{qupe}-\text{sa}\) Checker; a small square; a cube; a square tablet.
\(\text{qupe}-\text{sa}\) Checker; a small square; a cube; a square tablet.
446 (quv-raa) File; a hardened steel instrument having cutting ridges on its surface, used for abrading or smoothing metal and other hard substances.

446 (qure-ba) Near; at, or within a little distance; close; intimate.

446 (que-ra-va) Oblation; an offering made to God, or to a church.

446 (qure-ba-by) Near-by; close to; close at hand; in the neighborhood of.

446 (qure-ba-ue-ta) Nearness; proximity; intimacy; closeness.

446 (quoor-bun) Burnt-offering; something offered to a deity and burnt, as on an altar; an offering; a sacrifice.

446 (qure-ba-na) Eucharist; holy communion; (b) an offering; oblation to God; a sacrificial offering.

446 (qure-ba-na-ya) Eucharistic; pertaining to the Lord’s supper or eucharist.

446 (qoor-rough) Fast; swift; rapid; quick in motion; moving rapidly.

446 (quoor-ghoon) Sparrow-hawk; a small Old World hawk; a hawk.

446 (qure-da-kha) Housework; the work of a housekeeper; housekeeping.

446 (querd-kha-na) Cheat; evil-doer; hypocrite; a person who plays a part to win favor; a pretender.

446 (qure-da-ya) Kurd; a member of a race numbering about two millions, and mostly dwelling in Kurdistan, and parts of Persia. They are of moderate stature, dark, and hard-featured. Many of them are nomadic, and some are believed to be of Assyrian stock.

446 (quor-de-liss) Crocodile; a large lizard-like reptile with hard, square scales on its back and tail.

446 (qure-dal-kha) Whitlow; an inflammation of the fingers or toes; a wart.

446 (quor-da-aa) Cudgel; a short, heavy stick, used as a weapon; a club.

446 (qoor-room-saq) Cuck­old; the husband of an adulteress; a man whose wife is unfaithful.

446 (que-rushe) Piaster; a coin usually of silver and of small value, used in some countries of Asia Minor.

446 (que-rushe-ta) Cream, especially that which collects on the surface of the container; bietings.

446 (qure-rushe) Piaster; a coin usually of silver and of small value, used in some countries of Asia Minor.

446 (qoor-rush) Fast; swift; rapid; quick in motion; moving rapidly.

446 (qure-da-ya) Kurd; a member of a race numbering about two millions, and mostly dwelling in Kurdistan, and parts of Persia. They are of moderate stature, dark, and hard-featured. Many of them are nomadic, and some are believed to be of Assyrian stock.

446 (quoor-da-aa) Cudgel; a short, heavy stick, used as a weapon; a club.

446 (qoor-ta) Gulp; the sound of the spasmodic action of the throat, as when swallowing a large mouthful.

446 (quor-ta) Jacket, especially one of wool, and having wide sleeves.

446 (quor-va) Thistle; any prickly plant; thorn­bush; prickly shrub.

446 (quor-toor) Curator; a person appointed to manage the affairs of a person past the age of puberty, or while he is a minor, or a person when legally incompetent.

446 (quor-ta) Gulp; the sound in the throat caused by spasmodic action when swallowing large mouthful.

446 (quor-y) Lady; the female head of a family; a mistress; a woman of social distinction or position.

446 (quor-y-a-laiy-son) Lord have mercy; Lord be merciful.

446 (quor-y-a) Rustic; rural; of or pertaining to the country; boorish.

446 (quor-y-a) Rustic; rural; of or pertaining to the country; boorish.

446 (quor-y-a) Rustic; rural; of or pertaining to the country; boorish.

446 (quor-y-a) Rustic; rural; of or pertaining to the country; boorish.
ry and licentiousness.

(qoo-rin-ta-ya) Corinthian; of or pertaining to Corinth; a native or citizen of Corinth.

(qoo-ri-sh) Koreish; an Arab tribe, of which Mohammed was a member, which from early 5th century formed a religious hierarchy, having in charge the Caaba at Mecca, which was in pre-Mohammedan times the chief Arab shrine, the members of this tribe are esteemed highly among the Arab clans.

(qoo-re-sha-y) Koreishite; one of the tribe of Koreish.

(qoor-la) Crane; a bird of the family gruidæ, superficially resembling the heron.

(qoor-maa) Headless; anything with the head or top cut off or removed; the trunk of a body or tree; a log.

(qoor-maa) Pug-nose; a nose turning upward at the tip and usually short and thick.

(qoor-maa-taa) Frown; a wrinkling of the brow; as in displeasure, rebuke, etc.; a sour or stern look.

(qoor-ney-ta) Origanum; a genus of aromatic mints; marjoram; mint.

(qure-nin-na) Horned; having horn or horns; having a hornlike process.

(qure-na-sa) Hammer, especially a small hammer; a mallet.

(qoor-nd-aa) Perfidy; act of violating faith or allegiance; calumny; vilifany.

(qoor-naa-eta) Cape; a hooded cloak worn by women.

(qoor-ra-say-na) Nettle; a plant of the genus Urtica. It is a coarse herb, having stinging hairs.

(qoor-aa) Nose-bag; a bag to hold the feed at the nose of an animal.

(qoor-pa) Carpus; the bones of the palm of the hand; the group of bones supporting the wrist.

(qure-pa-qa) Miter; the headdress of the high priest.

(qoors) Tough; capable of resisting great strain; not easily separated; rigid; stiff; stubborn.

(qoor-sool-taa) Elbow; the joint or bend of the arm.

(qure-qa) Halter; a rope or strap for leading an animal; a ring through the nose of an animal.

(qure-que-shume) Lead; a metallic element heavy, pliable, and inelastic, having a bright, bluish color.

(qure-qa-na) Tapeworm; a long parasitic worm, often found in the intestines of man and animals.

(qure-qa-sa) Clasp; a catch holding together two objects; a buckle; (b) a ring of light.

(qure-qa-sha) Clash; a loud noise caused by collision; a rattling.

(qoor-raa) Obstinate; stubborn; not easily moved; (b) cold; (c) arrogant; (d) pug-nosed.

(qoo-ra-ra) Cooling; making cold, cool, or moderately cold.

(qoor-ra-dard) Carbarr; an inflammatory affection of any mucus membrane, resulting from a cold.

(qoor-ra-ue-ta) Obstination; unyielding disposition; coolness to reason.

(qure-sha) Intense cold; frigid; iciness; frost; (b) sand-pear; any late pear.
(gue-shune) Army; a body of men trained and equipped for war on land; an armed expedition.

(que-sha-ya) Non-aspirating, GRAM.; hardening; pronunciation of a letter without aspiration.

(qushe-ta) Rectitude; straightness; exact conformity to truth; right; justice.

(qush-ta-na-ya) Upright; morally erect; having rectitude; true; just.

(qoe-toor) Pocky; full of, or marked with, pocks; affected with pox.

(qoe-too-roo-ta) Pokiness; the state of having pock-marks; having the face marked with pocks.

(qute-tey) Box; a container having bottom and sides; a small box.

(qute-qata) Immoderate laughter; an indecent laughter or chuckle.

(qaa-zaa) Gander. (qaa-zaa) Goose; a bird intermediate between the duck and swan.

(qza-da) V.I. Gaze; to fix the eyes in steady and intent look; to view; to witness.

(qzad-ta) Gazing; looking on intently; viewing; staring; glaring.

(qa-zue-dy) V.I. Gaze; to look with eagerness, as in admiration or wonder; to view; to survey.

(qaz-zaa) Goose; a bird intermediate between the duck and swan.

(qaa-zun-chaa) Kettle; a metallic vessel for boiling liquids; a cauldron; urn.

(qakh-que-khy) Chuckle; to laugh in an immoderate manner, as expressing humor, exultation, or derision; (b) to cackle as a hen or goose.

(qikh-kha.qikh) Chuckle; act of chuckling; a broken laugh expressing humor, satisfaction, or exultation; a cackle; cackling.

(qaqh-qakh-ta) Chuckling; laughing in an immoderate manner; cackling.

(qtaa) Turn; to turn round; to revolve; to cause to go round in an orbit.

(qaa-ta) Tom-cat; a male cat; the male of the animal which has long been kept by man in a domestic state.

(qta-va) To pick an argument or quarrel; (b) to put on clothing; to dress.

(qut-tadey-qa) Sentence; a determination; condemnation.

(qit-too) Flax; a slender plant with blue flowers, from the fibers of which the linen is made; linseed; flaxseed.

(qaa-too) Cat; a carnivorous quadruped which has long been kept in a domestic state by man, as a pet.

(qut-vaa) Knitting needle; a long, thin rod, usually of steel or wood and having one or both ends pointed, used in
knitting.

( qa-a-too-la ) Killer; one that kills; one that deprives of life; a murderer; slayer; ( b ) deadly; mortal; fatal.

( qa-a-too-loo-ta ) Killing; the act of one that kills; murdering; depriving of life; putting to death; slaying; murder.

( qa-a-too-na ) Kitten; a young cat; a small, male cat.

( qa-a-toon-ta ) Kitten, especially a young female cat.

( qa-a-too-paa ) Grapegatherer; vintager; a carper.

( qtoo-ta ) Gourd; the fruit of the plant Cucurbita; ( b ) cucumber.

( qta-ya ) Rotation; any return in a series; act of turning or rotating.

( qut-tey-ghoo-rey-ya ) Category; an ultimate conception; a predicament; ( b ) a charge; accusation.

( qtigh-ra-na ) Accuser; one who accuses; a plaintiff; ( b ) an informer.

( qtigh-ra-nue-ta ) Accusation; act of accusing or being accused; complaint; charge.

( qa-a-tey-ya ) Switch; a small, flexible twig or rod; a slender stick.

( qtey-loo-ta ) Killing; slaying; murdering; ( b ) being killed or slain.

( qtey-noo-ta ) Fineness; thinness; narrowness; shortness.

( qtey-raa ) Compelled; driven or urged with force; coerced; ( b ) two-handed; as much or many as the two hands will grasp or contain, when cupped and held together.

( qtey-raa-eat ) Compellingly; in a compelling manner; compelledly; forcibly; of necessity.

( qtey-roo-ta ) Compulsion; act of compelling, or state of being compelled; ( b ) condensation; coagulation.

( qtaa-til de-va ) Wolf's bane; a plant of the genus Aconitum.

( kaa-til kal-ba ) Cynanchus erectus; cynanche; severe sore throat with threatened suffocation.

( qit-laa ) Slaughter; murder; the offense of unlawfully killing a human being.

( qtaa-laa ) V.I. kill; to commit murder or slaughter; to slay.

( qut-boo-by ) Engross; ( b ) elaborate; to work out in detail; to perfect with painstaking.

( qul-taa ) Killing; the act of one who kills; homicide; murdering; slaying.

( qtaa-ma ) V.T. Lop; to cut off; to shorten by cutting; to cut off the head and the limbs of; to trim.

( qit-maa ) Ashes; earthy or mineral parts of combustible substances, remaining after combustion.

( qtaa-naa ) V.I. Emaciate; to waste away; to grow thin; to become narrow; frail.

( qtaa sa ) Arrange; to set in order; to put in proper order.

( qtaa ) V.I.&T Break; to come apart or divide into two or more pieces; to part; to tear or cut out.

( qtaa bkhey-yul ) V.I. Decide; to determine; to form a definite opinion; to conclude; resolve.

( qtaa m'biz-za ) Wean; to cease to feed by nursing, as a child or young animal; to accustom to loss of mother's milk.

( qit-aa ) Piece; a fragment or part separated from the whole in any manner; a segment; a particle.

( qtaai-taa ) Decision; act of deciding; determination or result arrived at after due consideration; conclusion; resolution; ( b ) breaking; cutting; separating into parts.
(qit-aa-na) Intermission; interruption or break; disuse or discontinuance; cessation for a time.

(qut-goo-ty) To cut or break into pieces; to shatter; to divide.

(qt-ta-put-ty-qa-ya) Affirmative; confirmative; asserting that the fact is so; ratifying.

(qut-roo-ny) V.I. Stoop; to bend forward and downward; to assume a bent position, as a forward inclination of head and shoulders; to become curved or knotty.

(qit-ra-na) Knotty; full of knots; knotted; having many knots.

(qut-taa) Knotting; the tying of a knot or knots; tying in knots; tying.

(qut-tis-sis) Deposition; a testimony under oath; an affidavit.

(qa-ya) Rock; a large mass of stony material; a large fixed stone.

(qa-yaam) Durable; able to endure or continue in a particular state not perishable.

(qe-bure-yan) Baldachin; a canopy carried over the host.

(qe-vue-ta) Ark; the vessel in which Noah and his family were preserved during the deluge.

(qai-bat) Backbite; act of backbiting; slandering or speaking evil of one absent; censure.

(qai-bat-kar) Backbiter; one who slanders or speaks evil of one who is absent; a gossipper.

(qai-dam-ta) Morning; the first or early part of the day, usually understood as the time from midnight to noon, or from the sunrise to noon.

(qyad-ta) Burning; a consuming or being consumed by fire.

(q'ue-da) Burn; a hurt, injury, or effect caused by burning.

(qa-ue-ma) Supporter; one that supports; an upholder; a manager; superintendent; a succoror; patron; one that sustains; (b) president.
(qa-ue-mue-ta) Support; act of supporting or sustaining; assistance; aid; management; superintendence; protecting care; presidency.

(qe-van-de-noos) Peril; danger; risk; hazard; exposure to injury, loss, or destruction.

(qay-yoo-sy) V.T. Limit; to apply a limit to; to set a limit or bounds for; to assign to certain limits; to retard; to fix or constitute.

(qe-vaa-raa) Weed; wild growth in the nature of rank grass; any plant growing in cultivated ground to the injury of the crop, or disfigurement of the place; thistle.

(qiz-ghin) Steadily; in a steady manner; (b) hot; being in heat.

(qai-taa) Summer; the season of the year in which the sun shines more directly there; the warmest period of the year.

(qey-ta) Cinder.

(qai-ta-ya) Of or belonging to the summer; taking place in the summer.

(qay-tun) Gimp; a lace, or a narrow ornamental fabric of silk, woolen, or cotton, often with a wire, etc., running through it; a cord.

(qai-chey) Scissors; a cutting instrument, smaller than shears, consisting of two cutting blades with handles, movable on a pin in the center, by which they are held together shears.

(qey-lue-na) Stallion; a horse kept for breeding; a horse not castrated.

(gil-ta) Hernia, especially intestinal or scrotal; a rupture.

(qya-ma) V.I. Arise; to rise up from one's place of repose; to come up from a lower to a higher position; resurrect.

(qai-ma) Grapevine; a vine which bears grapes; a plant of the genus Vitis.

(qai-ma) Door-post; the jamb or sidepiece of a doorway.

(qyaa-mat) Resurrection; the rising again, from the dead.

(qyam-ta) Arising; rising; rising up from a sitting or lying position.

(qyam-ta d'mey-ta) Resurrection; the rising again from the dead; resumption of life by the dead.

(qa-yim-ta) Monument; a building, stone, pillar, or the like, erected to preserve the remembrance of a person, event, action, etc.; a statue; a post; an obelisk.

(qey-na) Green; of the color like that of grass when fresh and growing; (b) a song; melody; chant.

(qin-due-noos) Peril; danger; hazard; risk; jeopard; exposure to loss.

(qin-due-na-ya) Perilous; dangerous; hazardous; exposed to peril.

(qin-da-ra) Elm; a tree of genus Ulmus. The elms usually grow to be very large.

(qai-noon) Community; a body of people having common interests; communiation.

(qey-nue-ta) Greenness; having the color of grass when fresh and growing; the green grass.

(qai-na-ya) Smith; one who forges with the hammer; a worker in metals.

(qin-soon) Census; a numbering of the people and valuation of their estates, for the purpose of imposing taxes; a registration.

(qin-riss) Cardoon; a large thistle-like plant related to the artichoke.
(qay-yuss) Measure; unit of measurement; the dimensions of anything determined by measuring.

(qai-sa) Wood; the hard fibrous substance which makes up the greater part of the stems and branches of trees or shrubs beneath the bark.

(qai-sa d'ey-da) Cane; a walking stick; a staff.

(qai-sue-na) Stick; a shoot or slender branch separated from a tree or shrub.

(qey-soos) Ivy; a climbing shrub with evergreen ovate or angled leaves, small yellowish flowers, and black berries.

(qai-sue-ra) Arsenic; one of the elements, a solid, brittle substance occurring free and also in the minerals; orpiment.

(qai-sue-ta) Spasm; an involuntary contraction of one or more muscles of the body.

(qai-sa-ya) Wooden; made or consisting of wood; pertaining to wood.

(qai-sa-na) Woody; containing wood; abounding with wood or woods.

(qa-sa-nue-ta) Woodyness; the state of being woody; woodiness.

(qay-ya-pa) Caiaphas; a high priest of the Jews from 18-36 A.D., who presided at the trial of Jesus.

(qey-qaj) Oblique; having a slanting direction or position; inclined; neither perpendicular nor horizontal; diverging from straight line.

(qey-vey) Bee-eater; a brightly colored, slender-billed Old World bird, having a swallowlike flight and insectivorous habits. It is the member of the family Meropidae.

(qiq-lue-sa-ya) Rotatory; going in a circle or series; circular.

(qiq-lue-sa-ue-ta) Rotation; circumvolution; a roundabout course or procedure.

(qe-qal-ta) Dung-hill; a hill or heap of dung; a dust-heap.

(qiq-na) Share-beam; the part of the plow to which the share is attached.

(qir) Lord; one who has power and authority; master; ruler; governor.

(qeer) Tar; a thick usually black, viscous liquid, obtained by distillation of wood, coal, other organic materials.

(qa-yrat) Zeal; ardor in the pursuit of anything; ardent interest.

(qey-sha) Cool; moderately cold; being between warm and cold; not ardent, warm or passionate.

(qya-sha) V.I. Cool; to become cool or cold; to become less hot.

(qya-ta) V.I. Touch; to be in contact; to be in a state of junction; to feel.

(qay-ta-ra) Harp; an instrument of strings generally set in an open frame and plucked with the fingers; a guitar.

(q'chaa) V.I. Break; to part; to come apart or divide into two or more pieces; cut.

(qaa-chugh) Fugitive; resorting to flight; fleeing from pursuit or danger; (b) brigand; bandit.

(q'chaa-paa) Cut off; break off; to cut or break the head, of anything off; to wring off; to pluck.

(quch qoo-chy) To cut or break into pieces; to
separate in parts.

Voice; the sound uttered by living beings; sound uttered by the human beings in speech, song, etc.

Parch; to become dry by means of heat; to become scorched, roasted or fried.

Counterfeit; that which is made in imitation of something, with a view to deceive by passing the false for the true.

Mold; a cavity, in which anything is shaped, and from which it takes its form; a form; block; matrix; a pattern.

Convert; to be converted; to undergo a change, especially morally; to be transformed; to become a counterfeit; to turn from the right course.

Flounce; to throw the body and limbs one way and the other; to roll over.

Conversion; the state of being converted; a change from one state, form, or religion to another; change.

Cage; birdcage; an inclosure of openwork, in wood, used for confining birds.

Bolt; a sliding catch, or fastening, as of a door or gate.

Dim; not distinct; wanting clearness; dim colored; dark.

Avaricious; greedy of gain; miserly; niggardly; stingy.

Avarice; excessive desire of gain; niggardliness.

Parch; to burn the surface of; to scorch; to roast over the fire, as dry grains; to fry.

Light; having little weight; not heavy; (b) swift; rapid.

Lighten; to make light or lighter; to make less heavy.

Lightly; with little weight; with little force; swiftly.

Lightness; state or quality of being light, or not heavy; (b) swiftness; agility.

Peel; to strip off the skin, bark, or rind of; to strip by tearing off the skin; to shell.

Squint-eyed; having eyes that squint; looking askance; cross-eyed.

Squinting looking obliquely; looking with eyes partly closed.

Flattened loaf of bread; a small flat, round loaf of bread, especially one made of millet flour.

Over-shoe; a shoe that is worn over another for protection or extra warmth; a galosh.

Scorcher; a vessel in which anything may be scorched, parched, or roasted; a roaster.

Shield; anything used, or serving as defense or protection; a broad piece of defensive armor, carried on the arm or held in the hand by a handle.

Grum; a thick, viscid fluid, as a clot of blood; a curd.

Curdle; to change into a curd; to coagulate; to thicken.

Rug; a piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly used as a floor covering; a carpet.

Tin; a chemical element obtained by smelting casseterite as a crystalline metal.

Scorch; to be burnt on the surface; to be or become parched; to be dried up; to become roasted or fried.
(qil-ya) Scorched; parched; roasted; fried; dried up by means of fire or heat.

(qal-ya) Roasted meat, usually cut into pieces, and preserved, for future use.

(qal-ya daash) Alkali; the soluble part of the ash of certain plants; soda ash.

(qley-da) Key; an instrument by which the bolt of lock is shot or drawn.

(qal-yoon) Kalyan; a Persian pipe, for smoking through water, similar to Indian Hookah; a waterpipe.

(qa-lai-cha) Cot; cottage; a small house or hut; a pen; coop.

(qal-ley-la) Light; swift; rapid; (b) having little, or comparatively little weight; not heavy.

(qal-ley-la-eat) Swiftly; rapidly; hastily; lightly; easily.

(qal-ley-lue-ta) Swiftness; hastiness; rapidity; lightness.

(qley-ma) Climate; the average condition of a place in relation to its atmosphere, as temperature, moisture, etc.; clime; a region of the earth.

(qley-sa) Honored; regarded or treated with honor, esteem or respect; revered; adored; praised.

(qley-pa) Peeled; skinned; (b) converted; a convert; a person won over to a creed or religious system, other than his own.

(qley - qey) Clique; a group of persons united for some common purpose.

(qle-rey-qa) Clergyman; a clerk in holy orders; an ordained minister.

(qley rey-qey) Clergy; a body of men set apart, by due ordination, to the service of God, in the Christian church.

(qil-lai-ta) Alcove; a recessed portion of a room, or a small room opening into a larger one; a cell; a cot; a monk's cell, used of the Patriarch's residence.

(qa-lai -ta) Parching; becoming roasted over the fire; scorching; becoming dry.

(qa-lai -ta) Parching; roasting over the fire, as dry grain; burning the surface of; frying; scorching.

(qal-chigh) Awn; one of the barbed appendages, known collectively as the beard, which terminates the scales of the spiklet in barley, oats, wheat, and other grasses.

(qalkey-doon) Chalcedon; an ancient city of Bithynia, opposite Byzantium (now Istambool) in which the ecumenical council was held in 451 A.D. The Chalcedonian council was the fourth ecumenical council. It condemned the Monophysite doctrine and affirmed the doctrine of the inseparable and indivisible union, without confusion or conversion, of two perfect and complete natures, the human and divine, in the one person of Christ.

(qal-key-due-na-ya) Chalcedonian; a Carthaginian.

(qla-la) V.T. Lighten; to make light; (b) to belittle; to speak of in a contemptuous way; to slight.

(qal-lal-ta) Belittling; making little, or to appear so; speaking of in a contemptuous way; slighting.

(qal-ma) Louse; a wingless, usually flattened insect, parasitic on warm-blooded animals.

(qa-la -ma) Pen; any instrument for writing with ink; a piece of chalk.

(qa-la -ma d'ke-pa) Chalk; chalklike ma-
terial used in the form of crayon for drawing; blackboard chalk.

(qal-ma' d'qai-sa) Bedbug; a wingless and bloodsucking insect, sometimes infesting houses, especially beds.

(qalam-da'an) Pen-case; a case in which pens and pencils are kept or carried.

(qul-mookh) Kalmuck; a member of a Buddhist Mongol tribe, originally of Suncharia, where most of them returned in the 18th century after two centuries' sojourn on the lower Volga, in Russia.

(qul-maa-qul) Tumult; the commotion of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices.

(qala-na) Bracelet; an ornamental band or chain, worn about the wrist.

(qal-na) Having voice; having a strong or resounding voice.

(qal-nar) Mohammedan monk; (b) calendar.

(qal-na-ya) Vocal; of or pertaining to voice; (b) resounding.

(qal-na-ue-ta) Vocalization; forming into voice; the quality of a vowel.

(qal-liss) V.T. Laud; to give praise; to applaud; to extol.

(qal-aa) Sling; an instrument, for throwing stones or other missiles, consisting of a short piece of material, with two strings fastened to its ends.

(qal-aa) Fort; a strong or fortified place, especially one occupied only by troops.

(qal-aa-ban-due-ta) Siege; encirclement of a fortified place by an army for the purpose of compelling its surrender.

(qal-pa) V.I. Peel; to lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin. (b) to become a convert.

(qal-pa) Peel; the skin or rind of a fruit; shell; husk; bark.

(qal-pa d'nu-nea) Scale; a small, flattened plate forming part of the external body covering of the fish.

(qal-la-pez-ta) Scab; an incrustation over a sore, wound, etc., formed by the drying up of the discharge from the diseased part; scurf.

(qal-pa-na) Scaly; covered or abounding with scales; having scales.

(qal-pa) Peel; the skin or rind of a fruit; bark; shell; husk; (b) scab.

(qal-pa) Peeling; the losing of the skin, bark, or rind; coming off, as the skin.

(qal-liss) Inferior; of less merit; of poorer quality; not up to the standard; bad.

(qal-sue-ny) Become inferior; to become of poorer quality; to lose its high standard; to turn bad; (b) to languish; fade out.

(qal-qa) Squint; to look askance; to show the white of the eyes when staring; to stare.

(qal-que-ly) Lighten; to relieve of a burden in part; to make or become less heavy.

(qal-que-ly) V.T. Crack; to crack open; to crack and remove the shell or outer covering of.

(qal-qal-ta) Diminishing; making smaller or less in any manner; making light or lighter.

(qal-sha) V.I. Surge; to swell; to rise high and roll, said of the sea; to increase
in volume or bulk.

(qa-lat) Error; mistake; a stupid mistake; a blunder.

(qal-ta) Basket; a vessel made of twigs or other flexible material, interwoven; a large basket.

(qam) Sorrow; care; uneasiness of mind due to the loss of any good.

(qamm) Did.

(qammm) Why; for what reason, cause, or purpose; on what account; wherefore; whatfore.

(qma) V.I. Scorch; to be burnt superficially; to be or become parched or singed.

(qa-ma) V.I. Arise; to rise up from a reposing position; to stand up.

(qa-mah) Cutlass; a short, heavy, curving sword, used as a weapon of war.

(qa-moo) What for? for what reason, cause, or purpose? why?

(qa-mue-da) Comedian; an actor in comedy; a stage player; an actor.


(qa-mue-khy) V.T. Pommel; to beat soundly with a pommel or with the fists; to trounce.

(qmoool-ta) Biscuit; a kind of unraised bread, formed into flat cakes, and baked hard.

(qam-kha) Flour; the fine meal of ground wheat or any other grain; the fine, soft powder of any substance.

(qma-kha) V.T. Pommel; to beat soundly with a pommel or with fists; to crush; to squeeze.

(qmaa-taa) V.T. Twine; to twist together; to form by twisting of threads; to twist; to squeeze; to contract; to shrivel; (b) to fabricate; to devise falsely.

(qim-taa) Twist; that which is formed by twining, twisting, or winding together parts; a wrinkle.

(qmut-taa) Twisting; twining; winding together; squeezing; fabrication; inventing falsely.

(qam-mey-na) Stove; an apparatus, for generating heat for warming; fire-place.

(qa-mis-ta) Chemise; an undergarment; a shirt.

(qmey-aa) Charm; anything worn for its supposed efficacy in averting ill; an amulet.

(qma-cha) V.T. Pinch; to squeeze between the end of a finger and the thumb.

(qim-cha) Pinch; close compression between the thumb and finger; a nip; (b) as much as may be taken between the finger and thumb, said of powdered matter.

(qam-chey) Whip; an instrument consisting of a lash attached to a handle, used in whipping or lashing; a lash; scourge.

(qmuch-ta) Pinching; pressing; compressing; nipping; gripping.

(qma-la) V.I. Mold; to grow musty; to become moldy; to be covered or filled with mold.

(qam-la) Moldy; containing mold; overgrown with mold; musty; fusty.

(qma) V.I. Scorch; to be burnt on the surface; to be or become parched or singed; (b) to tie or bind.

(qam-poon) Campus; an open space or field, used for exercises; a plain.

(qum-pun-ya) Company; state of being a compan-
ion; act of accompanying; escort; companion.

(qum-sa) Locust; a certain species of grasshoppers, having migratory habits, often traveling in vast swarms which destroy vegetation of the visited places.

(qam-que-my) V.I. Rumble; to make a low, heavy, rolling sound; to sound continuously; to thunder; to sound as the effect of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; producing thunder.

(qum-qum-ta) Rumbling; making a low, heavy, continuous rolling sound; thundering.

(qin-na) Nest; the bed or recepticle prepared by a fowl for holding its eggs, and for hatching and rearing its young; a brood; rookery.

(qna) V.T. Earn; to merit or deserve, as by service; to gain; to obtain; to get; attain.

(qin-na) Kernel; the inner portion of a seed; endocarp of walnut, etc.

(qna-va) V.T. Ambush; to attack unexpectedly from a hidden place.

(qand) Sugar; a sweet substance, white when pure, occurring in many plant juices, sugar cane, and beets.

(qun-doo-khy) Swaddle; to wrap tightly with clothes; to swathe; to wrap after the manner of a bandage, as an infant at birth.

(qan-dey-la) Chandelier; a candlestick, lamp stand, or the like, having several branches, especially one hanging from the ceiling.

(qun-dukh-ta) Swaddling; wrapping round an infant; band or cloth; swathing; wrapping with a swathe.

(qin-naa-hat) Frugal; not wasteful or lavish; frugality; careful in management of resources; economical; sparing; thrifty; saving.
suspicion. (qin-tai-paa) Cluster; a number of things, as fruits of the same king, growing together.

(qun-tey-ra) Quintal; a denomination of weight; hundredweight.

(qint-roon) Center; the middle point or place; the middle point of a circle.

(qint-roo-na) Centurion; a military officer who commanded a hundred men; a captain of a century.

(qint-roo-noo-ta) Centurionship; the office of a centurion.

(qan-na-ya) Possessor; owner; one who possesses; one who occupies or holds; (b) possessive, GRAM.

(qan-na-ue-ta) Possessions; earnings; purchase; ownership.

(qney-ta) Fearful; timid; wanting in courage; being in fear.

(qney-too-ta) Timidity; state of being timid or fearful.

(qin-ya-na) Cattle; a quadruped of the bovine family; possessions; chattels; goods.

(qin-ya-na kue-ma) Beef; an animal of the genus Bos, as cow, bull, ox, etc.

(qnai-ta) Earning; gaining; possessing; (b) a puppet; a female idol.

(qan-ky) Apse; a projecting part of a church; the chancel of a church.

(qan-ka-ya) Sacristan; an officer of the church in charge of the sacristy.

(qna-ma) V.T. Personify; to regard or represent as a person; to be the personification of.

(qna-na) Poll-tax; a tax levied per head or person; tribute paid by a male person over a given age.

(qin-pa) Hemp; a tall Asiatic herb widely cultivated for its tough fiber, which is used for making cloth and cordage. Its flowers and leaves, yield bhang and hashish, used in medicine. Its seeds are used as food, especially for cage birds.

(qun-qoo-ny) Chant; to utter with a melodious voice; to sing; to hum.

(qin-qil-la) Lattice; a kind of framework of wood, made by crossing laths so as to form a network.

(qin-shal-ma) Libra; a southern zodiacal constellation between Virgo and Scorpio, represented on charts by a pair of scales.

(qe-nish-ta) Earring; an ornament consisting of a ring passed through the lobe of the ear, with or without a pendant.

(qin-ta) Kernel; the inner portion of a seed; the cleft of a nut.

(qun-too-ry) V.I. Stoop; to bend downward and forward; to bend down.

(qass-da) Helmet; a defensive covering for the head.

(qass-da-na) Scabby; affected with scabs; diseased with scab, or mange; (b) hairless.

(qass-sue-ba) Callous; horny skin; withered skin; a wart.

(qiss-too-na-ra) Executioner; one who executes a judgment; a gaoler.

(quss-toor) Secretary; one who is intrusted with secrets; a confidant.

(qust-raa) Castle; a large fortified building or set of buildings; a fortress; a stronghold.

(qust-ris) Quarter-master; an officer
whose duty is to assign lodgings, provide food, clothing, and supplies for soldiers; (b) a lord chamberlain.

(qass-ya) Cassia bark; the bark of the lauraceous tree, Cinnamomum cassia.

(qiss-mat) Fortune; the arrival of something in an unexpected manner; chance; luck; hap; destiny; fate.

(qism-ta) Apologue; a story of fictitious happenings or events intended to convey some moral truth; riddle; a moral fable.

(qass-pa-ya) Caspian; of or pertaining to the Caspian Sea.

(qasp-yoon) Caspian Sea; an inland salt lake between Europe and Asia, 760 miles long, and 270 miles wide, it has an area of 169,381 square miles, and it is about 85 feet below the sea level.

(qe-sur) Caesar; the title given to the Roman emperor, as being the successor of Augustus Caesar.

(qiss-sir) Barren; unproductive; unfruitful; sterile.

(qiss-ra) Pumice; hardened volcanic glass froth, it is much used for smoothing and polishing; pumice stone.

(qe-sur-ya) Caesarea; an ancient place in Palestine, 55 miles N.W. of Jerusalem.

(qa-ya) Flotsam; loose substance or cargo of a wrecked ship, floating on the water; a heap of rubbish.

(qaez-za) Ass-load; as much as an ass can carry; (b) a measure equalling about 48 bushels.
Capitol; the temple of Jupiter at Rome on the Capitoline hill.

Tavernkeeper; a petty tradesman; huckster.

Adulteration; making impure by an admixture of a foreign or a baser substance; huckstering.

Grabber; one who or that which grabs; a catcher; gatherer; collector.

Concise; brief and compact; cut short; succinct; condensed.

Grabbing; taking or holding by a sudden motion or grasp; catching; clutching; seizing.

Lock; a fastening in which a bolt is secured by a mechanism and can be released only by inserting and turning a key.

V.T. Hug; to press closely within the arms; to clasp to the bosom; (b) to strip; to lay bare.

Bosom; the part between the arms of a human being, to which anything is pressed when embraced by them; (b) a caravan of travelers.

Retreat; a place of seclusion or privacy; an inner chamber; (b) a fillet; turban.

Chapter; a main division of a book, as of bible.

Chapter; a main division of a book, treaties, or the like.

Leek; a liliaceous plant distinguished from the onion by its broad succulent leaves, which are eaten as a relish.

Cage; an enclosure of openwork, in wood or metal, used for confining birds, etc.

V.T. Cage; to shut up or confine, as in a cage; to restrain; to hold in check; to hold back; (b) to contract, as the muscles.

Ham; the inner bend of the knee-joint; haunch.

Skull; the bony case or framework which incloses and protects the brain and chief sense organs.

V.I. Brood; to sit on and cover eggs; to incubate; to cluck.

V.I. Cluck; to make the noise of a brooding hen; (b) to brood.

Caper; a low prickly shrub cultivated for its flower buds, etc.

Booth; a shed built of slight materials for temporary use.

Pouch; a small receptacle; a purse; pocket book.

Forehead; the part of the face above the eyes; brow.

V.T.&I. Break; to come apart or divide into two or more parts; to cut or break off.

Butcher; one who slaughters animals, or dresses their flesh, for market.

Intent; directed with keen or eager attention; purposely; intentionally; with design.

Messenger; one who bears a message or does an errand.

Fable; a narration intended to enforce a useful truth; tale.

Diviner; one who foretells by divination; a soothsayer; a bard.

Divination; a foreseeing of future events; soothsaying.

Norm; a rule or authoritative stan-
standard; a contract.

(qsaa-ya) V.T. Break; to separate into parts as a result of stress or strain; to strain apart by any force.

(quss-ya) Morsel; a little bite or bit of food, especially bread; crust of bread.

(qsey-pa) Eggshell; the hard exterior covering of an egg; an empty eggshell.

(qsai-ta) Breaking; separating into parts as a result of stress.

(quss-la) Straw; a stalk or stem of grain as of rye, wheat, oats, barley, etc.

(qsa-ma) V.T. Divine; to make known, as by divination; to disclose; to foresec.

(qis-sim-ta) Divination; foretelling future events; (b) puzzle.

(qsaa) V.T. Rout; to break the ranks of; to shatter; to part.

(qsa-pa) Grudge; sullen malice; cherished enmity or dislike; jealousy.

(qsa-sa) Agreement; a concurrence in an engagement; a contract; (b) bargain.

(quss-qoo-sy) Break; to break into small or smaller pieces; to pulverize.

(quss-sa-ra) Fuller; one whose occupation is to full cloth.

(qssa-ta) Breaking, especially of bread; separating into parts.

(qa-qa) Pelican; a very large bird of the genus Pelecanus. It has very large bill, and distensible pouch, in which the food is carried.

(qaq-qa) Fruit, a word denoting fruit, used by small children.
(qar-boo-ney-ya) Carbon; an elementary substance forming a constituent of coal; coal.

(qra-ba-ya) Military; of or pertaining to soldiers, arms, or war; belonging to the affairs of war.

(qar-ra-bey-na) Carbine; a short, light rifle, used chiefly by cavalry.

(qa-ra-baa-ligh) Tumult; a commotion of a multitude, usually with great uproar and confusion of voices; confusion.

(qar-banta) Approach; act of approaching; coming or going near to, in place, time, or character; nearing.

(qrab-ta-na) Warrior; a man engaged or experienced in war; warlike; soldier.

(qar-gha) Crow; a large, usually glossy black bird of the genus Corvus; rook.

(qir-d.a) Ricinus communis; a genus of euphorbiaceous plants.

(qar-da) Tick; a parasite which attaches itself to animals and suck their blood.

(qar-due-khy) V.T. Buffet; to strike with the hand, especially on the head; to cuff; to strike with the flat of the hand, especially on the head; to knock on the head; (b) to arrest the growth of; (c) to subjugate.

(qar-due-shy) V.I. Clatter; to make a rattling sound by striking hard bodies together; to rattle.

(qar-da-khue-ta) Handicraft; a trade requiring skill of hand; manual occupation or skill.

(qar-dey-la) Cunning; crafty; faculty of using stratagem to accomplish a purpose; skillful.

(qar-da-la) Pot, especially one used in cooking meat offered in sacrifice; a large pot.

(qa-rah-che) Gypsy; one of a Caucasian race, originally coming from India, now scattered over many countries of Asia and Europe. They lead a vagabond life, and many maintain their tribal organization.

(qaa-roo-vaa) Cock; the male of the common domestic fowl; a rooster.

(qaa-roo-vaal) Sty; an inflamed swelling on the edge of the eyelid.

(qa-ra-vool) Sentinel; one who watches or guards; a guard.

(qaa-roo-taa) Cartilage; an elastic tissue composing part of the skeleton of young vertebrates, becoming bone in older vertebrates; (b) chisel.

(qaa-roo-ya) Reader; a reader in the church; a reciter; vocative, GRAM.

(qur-vey-ta) Lectern; a reading desk, from which the scripture lessons are chanted or read, in some churches.

(qaa-roo-cha) Gristle; a cartilage; a cartilaginous part; (b) tendon.

(qa-roo-ma) Winner; one who wins or gains; (b) a person whose eyebrows meet.

(qroost-la) Crystal; a nearly transparent, colorless quartz; rock crystal.

(qaa-roo-saa) Besom; a broom made of twigs; a wooden rake; a spike.

(qur-roo-sy) V.I. Wedge; to be squeezed or forced like a wedge.

(qroo-ra) Phial; a glass vessel or bottle; a small glass vial.

(qa-ra-vush) Female servant; a female person employed by other persons and subject to their directions and control.

(qrushe-ta) Beestings; biestings; the first milk given by a cow, sheep, goat, etc.
after calving; cream, especially rich cream.

(wax) Wax; a substance secreted by bees, by special glands, and used by them, after mastication, for constructing the honeycomb.

(que-ta) To become bald; (b) to turn gray; (c) to become bare or faded; (d) a cleft in the head or scalp.

(qee-kha) To become bald; (b) to turn gray; (c) to be­come bare or faded; (d) a cleft in the head or scalp.

(qra-ka) To become bald; (b) to turn gray; (c) to be­come bare or faded; (d) a cleft in the head or scalp.

To become bald; (b) to turn gray; (c) to be­come bare or faded; (d) a cleft in the head or scalp.

(qra-ta) V.T. Bite; cutting or lacerating with the teeth; nibbling; gnawing.

(qra-ya) V.T. Call; to summon with a call; (b) to read.

(qiir-tey-sa) Paper; a sheet of paper; pamphlet; (b) diploma.

(qira-taa) Bitten; ent, lacerated, or wounded with the teeth; to gnaw.

(qir-ta) Rolling; to wrap round on itself; to roll up, as the sleeves.

(qiri-tey-sa) Paper; a sheet of paper; pamphlet; (b) diploma.

(qir-ta-la) Pannier; a large basket, usually carried on the back of a person.

(qir-tum-ta) Mist; visible watery vapor sus­pended at, or near the surface of the earth.
(qur-ya-na) Reader; caller; one who reads or calls; one authorized to read the lessons in a place of worship.

(qir-ya-na) Lesson; reader; portion of scripture read in divine service; a reading assigned to a pupil to be studied.

(qur-rey-ra) Cold; below the normal temperature, taking the sensations of the body as standard; not heated.

(qur-rey-roo-ta) Coldness; the state of being below the normal temperature; chilliness; severe cold.

(qaa-ta-ya) Beam; one of the large horizontal timbers supporting the roof of a building; (b) a kind of locust.

(qraa-ta) Village; an aggregation of houses in the country, less in number than in a town.

(qrai-ta) Reading; the act of one who reads; (b) calling; vocation; invitation; an invitation.

(qraa-maa) Envelop; to surround entirely; to encircle; (b) to overlay; to inlay; encrust.

(qraa-maa) V.I. Win; to be victor; to triumph; to prevail; to gain.

(qa-ra-ma) Buffet; a blow with the hand, especially on the head.

(qir-maa) Pistol; a short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand; a revolver.

(gar-mue-khy) V.T. & I. Buffet; to strike with the hand or fist, especially on the head.

(qur-moo-ty) To have colic or pain in the abdomen, due to spasm or obstruction of the hollow viscera.

(qur-moo-chy) V.T. & I. Wrinkle; to contract into furrows; to be marked with wrinkles; to contract.

(qur-mut-taa) Colic; a pain in the abdomen, due to spasm, obstruction, or distention of some parts of the hollow viscera.

(qar-mey-da) Tile; a thin piece of baked clay used for covering floors, etc.; brick.

(qir-miz) Scarlet; a deep bright red color, tinged with yellow; a vivid red color.

(qur-much-taa) Wrinkling; contracting into furrows and prominences; becoming marked with wrinkles.

(qur-maa-naa) Winner; one who wins or gains; a victor; conqueror.

(qrum-taa) Winning; the act of one that wins; becoming a victor; (b) encircling; overlaying.

(qar-nue-zy) V.I. Shrivel; to draw, or be drawn, into wrinkles; to shrink; to contract into less extent; to cringe; to stoop; to bend for-
ward and downward. (qar-nue-zy) V.I. Cringe; draw one's self together in fear or servility; to bend with humility. (qir-nue-zy) Tight; stingy; close; very close and covetous; meanly avaricious; miser or miserly.

(qur-nay-nkhey-ra) Rhinoceros; a large, powerful, herbivorous, thick-skinned mammal, usually having one, at times two, heavy upper-right horns on the snout.

(qir-ney-ta) Corner; an angle; the point where two lines or sides meet; an angular part.

(qar-na-na) Horned; furnished with a horn or horns; having a horn.

(qar-na-na-ya) Horny; of, or made of, horn, or a hornlike substance.

(qa-ran-pool) Carnation; a natural color of the human flesh; (b) a clove pink plant.

(qa-ran-too) Contour; the outline of a body or figure; form; shadow; image of a body in the darkness.

(qra-sa) To become dry, coarse, or rugged; to have an uneven surface.

(qar-sa) Rugged; rough; hard; dry; severe; (b) active violence.

(qar-ra-sa) Chariot; a two-wheeled vehicle used for persons.

(qur-ra-sa) Obstinate; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn; hard; dry; severe; rough-tempered; harsh.

(qur-ra-soo-ta) Buffeting; striking with the hand or fist, especially on the head.

(qur-pue-sha) Trash; that which is worthless; paltry household stuff.

(qarp-shue-sha-ya) Broker; a dealer in secondhand goods; a petty dealer; a peddler.

(qar-pash-ta) Aggregating; collection into a mass or sum; an aggregate gathering; amassing.

(qrip-ta) Lamp; a vessel used to produce artificial light; a torch.

(qur-saa) Slander; defamation; a false tale maliciously uttered and tending to injure the reputation of another.

(qraa-saa) V.T. Sweep away, especially by a besom or broom of twigs.
A peculiar spasmodic twitching; shrinking back. Chilblain; an inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of hands or feet to cold and attended by itching or pain; hoarfrost.

Hoarfrost; the congealed white particles formed on objects when exposed to cold air.

Arrange; to dispose in the manner best suited for the purpose; to prepare; to make ready; to put in order.

Expense; that which is expended or laid out; cost; charge.

Croak; to make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to rumble; to grumble.

Butt; to strike with the head; to go or drive headfirst; (b) to grow old.

Boat, especially one carried on a ship; any light boat.

Croak; to make a low, hoarse noise in the throat, as a frog; to rumble; to grumble; to caw.

Clash; to produce a noise, by striking against something; to rattle; to rustle.

Arrangement; setting in order; preparation.

Circus; a level space surrounded by seats, used for the exhibition of feats of acrobatic performances; a circle.

Box hook; a piece of metal bent into a curve, used for holding or sus-
on, the surface of liquids; the incrustation formed on the surface of wine, vinegar, or pickles.

(qrash-shai-ney) Crash; a loud, sudden, confused sound, as of many things falling and breaking at once.

(qrash-ta) Beestings; the first milk after calving; rich cream.

(qra-ta) V.T. Defraud; to obtain by a deceitful device; to cheat.

(qar-ta) Cold, especially severe cold; frigid; very cold.

(qar-tue-ly) V.T. Tangle; to unite confusedly; to snarl, so as to make difficult to unravel.

(qar-tal-ta) Entangling; twisting or intermixing in such a manner as not to be easily separated; tangling; uniting confusedly.

(qsha) Thicken; to become dense; harden; to become hard or harder.

(qa-sha) Elder; an aged person; an older man; a person who, on account of his age occupies the office of a judge; (b) a presbyter.

(qshy qda-la) Stiff-necked; stubborn; inflexibly obstinate.

(qash-due-ry) V.T. Dare; to have courage for; to venture to do; to be bold.

(qash-dir-ra-na) Daring; darer; one who dares or ventures to do or undertake; a dare-devil.

(qash-dar-ta) Dare; act of daring or defying; boldness; bravery.

(qash-sha-taa) Archer; one skilled in the use of bow and arrow; a Bowman.

(qsha-ya) Thicken; to become dense or denser; to harden; to grow old.
(note; the letter 'j' in the Assyrian word, is to be pronounced as it is pronounced in the French language, also in the two words that are following).

(qaj-que-ji) V.l. Pour; to fall abundantly, as the rain; Pelt; strike; beat.

(qaj-qaj-ta) Pouring; falling abundantly, as the rain; pelting; beating.

(qish-ta) Bow; anything in the form of a simple curve; a bend; (b) a weapon made of elastic wood, or other material, with a cord to connect the two ends when bent, which propels an arrow.

(qish-tay ma·ran) Rainbow; the many colored arc or bow formed opposite the sun by the reflection of the sun's rays in drops of rain, spray, mists, etc.

(qish-ta-na-ya) Arched; made as an arch or curve; bowed.

(qat) At all; ever; at any time; in any case; (b) not at all; never.

(qat) Fold; a part laid over on another part, especially of any flexible substance.

(qa-ta) Withstand; to resist or stand against, either with physical or moral force; to remain fixed.

(qat-ta) Handle; that part of a vessel or instrument, etc, which is held in the hand when used.

(qa-tah or qa-teuh) To her.

(qa-tih or qa-tue) To him.

(qa-tukhe) To you; for you (singular).

(qa-teu-khune) To you; for you (plural).

(qa-tue-lue-qa) Catalogue; a general enumeration of items; a list.

(qa-teu-ley-qa) Catholic; general; universal; (b) Catholicos; primate.

(qat-teu-ley-que-ta) Primacy; the office of a Catholicos.

(qat-teu-ley-qa-ya) Catholic; a person who belongs to the universal Christian church; a Roman Catholic.

(qat-teu-ley-qa-ue-ta) Catholicism; the faith, practice, or system of the Catholic church; Catholicity.

(qat-tikh) Curd; coagulated part of milk, as distinguished from the watery part, or whey; cheese.

(qa-tey) To me; for me.

(qa-tae) To them; for them.

(qtis-ma) Session; a sitting, or being seated; hymns chanted while seated; one of the twenty sections of the psalms.

(qaa-tir-taa) Mule; a hybrid between the horse and the ass; the offspring of an ass and a mare.

(qat-tye-tue-ta) Contemplation; attention; act of the mind in considering with attention; continued attention to a particular subject.

(qa-takh) To you; for you (feminine).

(qat-lue-qy) To convert to Catholicism; to make a Catholic.

(qa-tan) To us; for us.

(qit-py) Whey; the watery part, of milk, separated from coagulable part, or curd, especially when making cheese.

(qut-ta-rt) Rock; a large concreted mass of stony
material or mass; (b) clean; pure; (c) a great candlestick.

(qit-raa) Knot; an interlacement of the parts of one or more slender and flexible bodies, forming a lump or knot; a bond; tie.

(qit-raa d'qai-sa) Knot; an irregular lump formed at the point of insertion of a branch in the tree trunk.

(qut-rey-na) Degrade; to lower in rank; to reduce from a higher to a lower rank; to depose.

(qut-rey-na) Duct; a tube by which a fluid is conducted or conveyed; water-pipe.

(qta-ta) Conduit; an artificial channel, for conveying water or fluid; a moat.

(qat-tit-magl) Firefly; a nocturnal winged light-producing insect.
The twentieth letter of the Assyriac alphabet; the numeral 200.

V.T. Darn; to mend, as a hole, with interlacing stitches of yarn or thread, by means of a needle.

Repose; comfortable; at ease; enjoying contentment or freedom from care; tranquil.

Nursling; one that is nursed; a child considered with reference to its nurse; a foster-sen.

Arrangement; order; proper order; system; a plan, scheme, or method by which ideas or things may be interrelated.

Mystery; a rite to which only the privileged worshipers were admitted, and under obligation of secrecy. The rite had the purpose of imparting precepts, which were supposed to impart a belief in the future life, this was practiced in the ancient times. (b) secret; something wholly unknown, and therefore exciting curiosity or wonder; (c) a symbol.

Contented; easy in mind; satisfied; well pleased; gratified.

Contentment; satisfaction; the state of being well-pleased.

Mystically; in a mystical manner; secretly; symbolically.

Mystical; of or pertaining to an ancient mystery; symbolical; (b) sacramental; liturgical.

Mysticism; mystic character; the doctrine that the ultimate nature of the divine essence may be known in an immediate insight, differing from ordinary sensation.

Advice; counsel; an opinion given, as worthy to be followed.

Counsellor; one who counsels or advises.

V.I. Grow; to gain or increase in height; to become high or higher.

Aright; rightly; correctly; in a right way or form.

Flock; a collection or assemblage of birds; a swarm.

V.I. Roost; to sit, rest, or sleep, as fowls on a pole; to perch; to flutter.

Lung; one of the saccular organs which form the special respiratory organ of air-breathing vertebrates. In man the lungs are of flattened shape, suspended freely in the thorax, being attached only at the root, or where the air tube, and the pulmonary arteries and veins enter. Each lung has a broad base resting on the diaphragm.

Lunged; having lungs; pulmonate; furnished with lungs or lunglike organs.
Mr. a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of a man or young man, whether married or unmarried.

Great; distinguished by rank, power, or moral character; mighty; superior; (b) much; more.

Chiliarch; the commander of a thousand men.

Steward; the head manager in the administration of a household.

Chief Justice;

Polypary; the tissue in which the polyps are embedded.

Centurion; the commander or military officer of a hundred men.

Captain of the host; commander; the leader of an army; a military governor.

Chief priest; high priest.

Head eunuch; the leader of the faithful.

Braggart; boastful; arrogant.

Archdeacon.

Quarter-master.

Chief baker.

Magna-nimous; dictated by or exhibiting nobleness of soul; great of mind; honorable; noble.

Decurion; a leader, or representative of a company of ten.

Magnificent; great in deed, or exalted in place; brilliant.

Chief presbyter.

Chief butler, or cupbearer.

Great; large in dimension; of much size; big; grand; (b) noble; of high rank.

Much; great in size quantity, or duration; many; more.

Often; many times; frequently; in many instances; not seldom.

Increase; to multiply; to be increased; to grow in number or extent.

Clamor; loud and continued shouting; confusion; confused cries.

Myriad; the number ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things.

Master; lord; a male person having another person, or persons subject to his will; one who uses or controls at will.

Master; my master; my lord; my superior.

Square; a figure having four equal sides and four right angles.

Greatness; grandeur; the state of being large in dimensions; (b) importance; majesty; greatness in rank or degree.

Myriad; the number ten thousand; ten thousand persons or things.

Of, or relating to myriads; involving ten thousand.

Putrefy; to become putrid; to rot; to decay; to mold.

Usurer; one who charges an exorbitant interest on money loaned.

Interest; the sum or unit paid by borrower for the use of what is borrowed, especially money.
(rib-ya-na-ya) Bearing interest; subject for interest; money loaned for the purpose of collecting interest.

(rvey-aa) Tabor; a small drum, hanging from the neck of a person, and played on both sides; (b) early rain; spring rain.

(rvey-aa-eat) Fourfold; consisting of four parts or things; four times as many; quadruple.

(rvey-uy ill-ey) Quadrilateral; a plane figure of four sides and four angles, but not necessarily square.

(rvey-uy hig-ya-ny) Tetrasyllabic; having four syllables.

(rvey-uy righ-ly) Quadrupeds; the animals having four feet.

(rvey-aa-ya) Fourth; next in order after the third; (b) of the early or spring rain.

(rveys-ya) Ternion; a set of four parts or persons; fourfold.

(rba-la) V.I. Swell; to dilate or extend the dimensions by expansion or by matter added within.

(rub-bun) Our lord; our master, used as a title for monks and abbots.

(rub-bun-ta) Our lady; our mistress, used as a title for a nun.

(rvaa) V.I. Recline; to incline or lean; to lie down; to stretch the body horizontally. (b) Fourcornered.

(rib-aa) Quadrantal; a liquid measure of about nine gallons.

(rvaa-sa) The vowel Rvasa or R'wasa.

(ruba-ta) Mistress; lady; a great lady; a woman having power or authority; (b) Miss; a title of courtesy prefixed to the name of an unmarried girl or woman.

(rga) V.I. Moisten; soften; to become tender; to become tired or fatigued.

(re-ga) Desire; longing; a longing for an anticipated object; lust; appetite.

(re-ga) Servant; any person employed by another direction and control, and subject to his employer's.

(ra-jab) Rajab; the third lunar month of the Arabs, considered holy.

(rij-ba) Insect; any of the numerous small invertebrate animals, having a segmented body.

(rga-da) V.I. Tremble; to shake involuntarily, as with cold, fear, excitement, etc.; to shiver; shudder; quiver.

(rgad-ta) Trembling; being agitated with quick, short, continued motions; shuddering; quivering; shivering; shaking involuntarily.

(ra-ghue-da) Quaker; one that quakes; one that shakes from any cause.

(rghue-da) Tremble; an involuntary shaking, quivering, or quaking.

(rghuze-ya) Anger; strong passion of displeasure or antagonism excited by a real or supposed injury to one's self or others; wrath; irritation.

(raa-ghoo-la) Valley; an elongated depression between bluffs, ranges of hills, or mountains, usually having an outlet; a narrow valley of a rivulet.

(ra-joo-ma) One that stones; one who throws stones at person or persons.

(rjoom-ya) Stoning; the act of pelting with stones, or throwing stones at.

(ra-ghue-sha) Sensitive; having sense or feeling; endowed with sense; moved by the senses; sentient.

(ra-ghue-shue-ta) Sense; the faculty possessed by animals, of receiving
mental impressions through the action of certain organs of the body; perception.

Sensitive; having quick sensibility; easily and acutely affected; (b) sentiment.

Sensitiveness; state of being sensitive; understanding; intelligence.

Fatigued; being weary from labor or exertion; exhausted; tired.

Desire; a longing for a wished-for object; appetite; lust.

Anger; wrath; indignation; resentment; enmity.

Stoned; pelted with stones; pelted to death with stones.

Sensibility; sense perception; mental receptivity.

Foot; that part of an animal upon which it rests when standing, or upon which it moves.

Footstool; a low stool to support the feet, when not standing.

Foot-soldier; an infantryman; a soldier equipped for service on foot.

Infantryman; an armed soldier; a soldier armed and equipped for service on foot.

V.T. Stone; to pelt with stones; to throw stones at.

Stoning; pelt ing with stones; throwing stones at.

V.I. Numb; becoming enfeebled in the power of sensation and motion.

V.I. Shiver; tremble; shudder; quake.

V.T. Sense; to perceive by the senses; to feel; (b) to be conscious; aware.

Sensation; a feeling produced either by an external object, or by a change in the internal state of the body; sense.

Servant; a female servant employed by another person or persons, and subject to her employer's directions and control; a maid.

Covetous; desirous; eager to obtain; very desirous; eager.

V.T. Rid; to remove, as peril; to free; to rescue; to deliver.

V.I. Flow; to move; to proceed; to go forward; to move along.

V.T. Approve; to be pleased with; to regard as good; to commend; to think well of; to admire.

Persecutor; one that persecutes; one who pursues in a manner to injure or grieve; one who chases.

Persecution; the act of persecuting; the infliction of loss or death for belief.

Persecution; the act of pursuing or chasing; infliction of pain or death, for adherence to a creed. (b) Banishment; exile.

Flow; motion of liquids; running water; a current; a stream of water or other fluid; (b) approved; liked.

Bridal veil; a square veil of transparent stuff, worn by a bride during the wedding ceremonies; bridal outer garment.
(rad-ue-ta) Culture; the training of the moral and intellectual nature; good breeding; discipline.

(Sdav-ta) Suffering persecution; being persecuted; persecution.

(rdai-ta) Approval; approval; sanction; admiration; satisfaction; being pleased with.

(rda -na) V.T. Spin; to spin into threads, as cotton and other fibrous materials.

(rda-pa) V.T. Urge; to urge on; to drive on; to force onward; to press hard upon.

(rhaa) V.T. Look; to look at; to gaze at; to direct the eyes with a certain manner, as in order to perceive or note.

(rha-va) V.T. Speak; to utter articulately and with modulation of the voice; to express orally; (b) to be disquieted or agitated; (c) to hasten.

(rah-vue-ta) Trepidation; a vibratory oscillation; a trembling; agitation.

(rhay-ta) Speaking; (b) consternation; commotion; (c) haste; speed.

(ra-hoo-taa) Runner; one that runs; a racer; (b) a flash of lightning.

(rho-ma) Roman Empire; the empire of ancient Rome, which first came under imperial rule in 29 B.C., when Augustus Caesar became absolute ruler; Rome.

(rhoe-ma) Flux; a flowing or fluid discharge from the bowels; diarrhea.

(rhoos-ya) Roman; a citizen of Rome; of or pertaining to, Rome or Roman people.

(rha-ta) V.I. Run; to move rapidly by springing steps; to move swiftly.

(ruh-ha-ta) Runner; one that runs; a racer; a courier; (b) a letter-carrier.

(rh-taa) Running; the act of one who runs; moving rapidly by springing steps; racing.

(ruh-ta) Career; general course of action, as of a person; a water-stream; water-course; running water.

(ruh-ta-na) Laborer; one who labors; one who does physical labor.

(rhit-ra) Orator; pleader; a public speaker; one who delivers an oration.

(rhit -ra-eat) Eloquently; in an eloquent manner; with the power of self expression.

(rhit-roo-ta) Eloquence; the art of speaking with fluency and elegance; rhetoric; oratory.

(rhit-ra-ya) Rhetorical; of, or pertaining to rhetoric; oratorical; eloquent.

(rhey-vue-ta) Trepidation; a vibratory oscillation; velocity; perturbation; disturbance.

(rha-la) V.I. Putrify; to become putrid; to rot; to decay offensively.

(rih-la) Putrefaction; act or process of putrefying; fermentative decomposition; festering; rotting.

(rraa-haa-tey) Funnel; a widemouthed vessel, shaped like a cone, used for pouring liquids into narrow-mouthed vessels.

(roe-ba) Row; a noisy or turbulent quarrel; the confused noise of a crowd; clamor.

(roe-ba-la) Swelling; a protuberance; a prominence; (b) tumor.

(rue-ban-da) Muffler; anything used in muffling; a covering for the face and neck.

(roob-aa) Quarter; one of four equal parts into
which anything is divided.

(roo-va-saa) Repression; pressing or crushing out; checking; restraining.

(roo-ga) Largess; liberality; generosity; a liberal gift; donation.

(rueg-ra-ga) Eagerness; cheerful readiness or promptness; (b) enjoyment.

(roe-da) Rose; any flower of the genus Rosa; the plant of genus Rosa.

(rood-yoos) Radius; the preaxial one of the two bones of the forearm.

(roe-da-na) Earthquake; a shaking or trembling of the ground produced by explosions or slidings beneath the surface.

(roo-va-za) Exultation; great rejoicing; merrymaking.

(roo-va-kha) Solace; alleviation of grief or anxiety; ease.

(roo-va-ta) Vibration; trembling or wavering motion or sound.

(rva-za) V.I. Exult; to be in high spirits; to rejoice in triumph; to rejoice greatly.

(roo-zaa-naa-ya) Exultant; exulting; characterized by exultation.

(rooz-naa-maa) Daily paper; a newspaper published daily.

(roo-khaa) Breath; air inhaled or exhaled in respiration; the breath of life; (b) spirit; ghost.

(rvaa-khaa) Expand; to be or become enlarged; to broaden. (b) Rwa-kha; the vowel Rwa-kha.

(roe-kha) Interstice; a space; a space between the things closely set.

(roo-khaa) Rheumatism; a painful disease of the muscles and joints often accompanied by swelling and stiffness.

(roe-khaa d’d’qade-sha) Holy Ghost; Holy Spirit.

(rva-kha-ney) Expanse; that which is expanded or spread out; a wide extent; the open spaces; (b) out of difficulty or distress.

(roo-kha-na-ya) Spiritual; of, or pertaining to spirit; not material; (b) rheumatic.

(roo-kha-na-ue-ta) Spirituality; the state of being spiritual; incorporeality.

(roo-kha-pa) Brooding; cherishing with care; hovering over.

(rookh-sut) Permission; license; right; authority; leave.

(rukhe-qa) Afar; from a great distance; from far away.

(rookh-ra-kha) A ring made in the water by a thrown stone.

(rute) Nude; unclothed; naked; bare; having no covering on.

(rva-ta) Vibrate; vacillate; to be tremulous; to move one way and the other.

(rue-tik-ka) Nude; bare; naked; unclothed; being without covering; (b) ragged; wearing ragged clothes.

(roof-ta-na) Murmuring; expression of dissatisfaction; complaint.

(ra-va-ya) Drunken; overcome by strong drink; intoxicated; (b) drunkard; one who is drunk through liquor.

(ra-va-yoo-ta) Drunkenness; state of being drunk with alcoholic liquor; one whose habit it is to get drunk; intoxication.

(rvey-kha) Expansive; of much expanse; wide-extending; spacious.

(rvey-khoo-ta) Expansion; expanse; extended surface; amleness; open
country; vastness.

(rue-kav mil-ly) Composition; combination of words to form sentences or compound words.

(rue-ka-va) Compounding; uniting in a compound; construction; composition; fabrication; (b) a recipe.

(rue-ka-kha) Aspiration; pronunciation of aspirate sound; (b) an emmollient; a poultice; (c) harrowing; softening.

(roe-ma) Height; the condition of being high; elevated point.

(room - khaa) Spear; a weapon with long shaft and sharp head, used by thrusting or throwing; a lance.

(room-mun-taa) Pomegranate; an angular fruit, about the size of an orange, it has a hard rind and many seeds in a crimson pulp of agreeable flavor.

(room-taa) Hill; a natural elevation of land, of local area.

(rune-ghin-na) Colored; having a color; having been given a color.

(rooss-na-ya) Russian; of, or pertaining to Russia; an inhabitant of Russia.

(ruse-tam-baaz) Rope dancer; one who dances, walks, or performs acrobatic feats, on a rope extended through the air at some height.

(roo-aa) Garrulity; idle talk; nonsense; talking much about trivial things; (b) froth; foam.

(roo-oo-ta) Opinion; that which is opined; a settled judgment in regard to any point.

(roo-aa- ma) Indignation; resentment; feeling excited by that which is base or disgraceful; murmuring; disagreement; discord.

(woo-eraa-aa) Contusion; disorganizing a part; breaking open.

(woo-pha) Avens; a rosaceous plant of the genus Geum.

(woo-pey) Rupee; an Indian silver coin, having the value of about 32 cents.

(wooroor-yan) Nude; naked; bare.

(woor-shaa) Shoulder; the articulation connecting the human arm to the body

(woor-taa) Shoulder blade; scapula; the girdle of the shoulder.

(woor-taa) Shovel; a broad scoop, having a hollow blade, with a handle, used for lifting and throwing earth, snow, coal, etc.

(woor-ta) Oar; an implement for propelling or steering a boat, being a slender piece of wood, and working as a lever.

(rue-ky) Saliva; the fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; spittle; sputum.

(ruqe-ta) Sputum; that which is expectorated; spittle; a salivary discharge.

(roo-ra) Marrow; the soft tissue which fills the cavities of most bones; fat.

(roe-ba) Great; large in dimensions; of much or great size.

(roo-sha-ma) Flag; a light, flexible cloth usually oblong and bearing a device to indicate nationality, party, etc.; a standard; banner.

(woor-ma) Mark; a distinguishing sign or token; that by which anything is made known; an indication.

(woor-maa-eat) Officially; in an official manner; derived from the pro-
477 per office or officer.

(roosh-ma-na-ya) Written; committed to in writing; put down in writing.

(roe-sha-na) Skylight; a window in the roof for admitting light from above.

(roosh-aa) Impiety; irreverence; ungodliness; an impious act.

(roo-ta-aa) Ravage; violent destruction; devastation; havoc.

(riz-za) Rice; a well-known cereal grass cultivated in warm climates for its grain. It grows chiefly on low, moist land, which may be overflowed.

(raa-zey) Willing; inclined or favorably disposed in mind; desirous; ready.

(raz-ya) Latch; that which fastens or holds; a latchet; a catch which holds a door when closed.

(riz-zaa-yaa) Will; wish or desire; what is wished or desired; the power of the mind by which one chooses or determines.

(raa-zey-yoo-ta) Willingness; the state of being favorably inclined in mind; readiness; contentment.

(raz-zil) Ignominious; incurring disgrace; shameful; dishonorable; vile.

(raz-zey-lue-ta) Ignominious; disgrace or dishonor; infamy; shame; vileness.

(rza-pa) Drizzle; to rain slightly or gently in small drops; to sprinkle.

(ra-khoo-taa) Runner; one that runs; the runner of a race.

(ra-khoo-ma) Paramour; one who loves illicitly; one taking the place, without the rights, of a husband; a lover; (b) a beloved; sweetheart; a friend.

(ra-khoo-ma-eat) Lovingly; with love or goodwill.

(ra-khoo-moo-ta) Love; ardent affection; feeling of strong personal attachment; strong liking.

(ra-khoom-ta) Paramour; mistress; a woman taking the place, without the rights, of a wife.

(ra-khoom-ta-na) Loving; feeling love; affectionate.

(ra-khoopoo-ta) Incubation; the process of incubating, as eggs; brooding.

(ra-khue-qa) Evader; one who evades, or keeps at a distance.

(ra-khoopoo-ta) Evasion; act of eluding or avoiding, particularly a pressure; (b) repelling.

(rkhoq - ya) Evasion; escape; eluding or avoiding pressure; moving to a distance from; (b) renunciation.

(ra-khoo-sha) Reptile; an animal that moves or crawls on its belly, as snakes, lizards, and the like; creepers; the creeping animal.

(ra-khoo-shue-ta) Creeping; moving or pulling along the along the ground, as reptiles.

(rkhaa-taa) V.I. Run; to move rapidly by springing steps.

(rikh-taa) Run; a rapid movement with springing steps.

(rukh-kaa-taa) Runner; one that runs, as a racer; a racer.

(rkhut-taa) Running; the act of one that runs; racing.

(rakh-ya) Mill; a building provided with machinery for grinding grain into flour.

(rakh-kha-ya) Miller; one who operates a mill, especially a flour mill.

(rkhey-mue-ta) Affection; a settled goodwill; kind feeling; love; tender attachment.
(rkhe-qa) Far; distant
in any direction; remote;
not near; distant.

(rkhe-que-ta) Remote-
teness; being re-
moved, or situated, at a dis-
tance; being far away.

(rakh-ma) Uterus; a wo-
man's privy parts; (b)
testicles.

(rokha-ma) To have mer-
cy; to show pity; to be
moved with compassion.

(rakh -my) Mercy; com-
passionate treatment of
an offender or adversary; love;
delight in.

(rakh-nue-ta) Amity;
friendship; alliance;
benevolence.

(rakh-mey) My friend.

(rakh-ma-ya) Friendly;
having the disposition of
a friend; appropriate to friend-
ship; kindly.

(rakh-ma-na) Merciful;
having mercy; disposed
to pity; tender-hearted.

(rakh-ma-na-eat) Mer-
cifully; in a merciful
manner; with pity or com-
passionately,

(rakh-ma-nue-ta) Mer-
cifullness; being mer-
ciful; tender-heartedness.

(rikh-mat na-shue-
ta) Philanthropy;
love to mankind; benevolence
toward the human race; uni-
versal good will.

(rikh-ta) Friendship;
friendly relations; at-
tachment between persons; af-
fection arising from mutual es-
teeum; love; kindness.

(rakhm-ta-nue-ta) Com-
mission; pity; com-
passion.

(rkha-pa) V.I. Brood; to
sit on and cover eggs, as
a fowl; to hover over.

(rkha-qa) V.I. To move
far or farther from; to in-
crease the distance between
self and other, or other places;
to abide far; to avoid, evade,
or dodge; to abstain.
(rit-la) Pound; a unit of weight, commonly equaling 12 or 16 ounces; a measure of liquids equalling one pint.

(rit-na) Gainsay; a subject of dispute; act of gainsaying; contradiction; speaking against; a scruple.

(rit-sha) Filth; foul matter; anything that soils or defiles disgustingly.

(rai-ha) Aroma; the principle of substances consisting their fragrance; spice; odor; smell.

(rai-ha-na) Smelly; odorous, especially unpleasantly; (b) Fragrant; affecting the olfactory nerves agreeably; emitting an agreeable perfume; sweet of smell.

(rai-seh) Slobber; letting saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; slobber.

(rai-sha) Captain; a chief or headman; one who has authority over others; a leader.

(rai-pa) Flock; a natural assemblage of gregarious birds, as a flock of wild ducks.

(rai-ma) Buffalo; a water buffalo used as a draft animal in some of the warm countries of eastern continent; (b) a unicorn.

(rya-ma) To grow high, higher, or tall; to become exalted.

(ryam-ta) Becoming tall or high; growing tall or taller; self-elevation.

(ra-ry) Saliva; the fluid secreted by the glands discharging into the mouth; mucus; watery phlegm.

(rai-ra-na) Slobbery; letting saliva fall or dribble from the mouth; slobber.

(reesh) Head; the upper division of the human body, containing the brain, inclosed in the skull, the chief sense organs (the eyes, ears, and nose), and mouth; the seat of the intellect; one who stands in relation to others, as the head does to the other members of the body; a director; a leader or ruler; the end of anything regarded as the upper end; a poll; a single person or thing; summit; point; tip; top; (b) the
beginning; chief part; heading; treaties.

Patrach; pope; a bishop.

President, leader, or ruler of a country; the founder of a race.

Chiliarch; the captain of a thousand.

Abbot; archimandrite.

Magistrate.

Corner-stone; chief corner-stone.

Commannder-in-chief.

Archetyp; the original pattern or model of a work, or the model from which a thing is made or formed.

First-born.

Chief-Priest; high-priest.

Centurian.

President; one who presides; one who is elected or appointed to preside, or control the proceedings of the others.

Archangel.

Archdeacon.

Architect; master-builder.

Architecture; the art or science of building, especially of houses, churches, bridges, etc.

Chief lawyer; the head of the law.

Protomartyr; the martyr in any cause, applied especially to Stephen, the first Christian martyr.

First-fruits.

Nipple; the protuberance of a breast, upon which the ducts open, in the female; pap; teat.

Head.

The pendent fleshy lobe in the middle of the posterior border of the soft palate.

President; one who presides; one who is elected or appointed to preside, or control the proceedings of the others.

Tetrarch; a governor of the fourth part of a province, as in the Roman empire.

Especially; specifically; particular; distinguished among others of the same class or kind.

Primacy; being most high; chief supreme.

Wart; a small tumor on the skin, usually hard, formed by the enlargement of its vascular pапilæ and thickening of the epidermis which covers them.

Principal; the head; highest in rank, authority, character, importance or degree; of first rank.

Principal; state of being principal; supreme station or power; first rank.

Origin; first existence or beginning; first beginning; (b) chief part.

Capital; a stock of accumulated wealth; the principal sum.

Prefect; a high official or magistrate placed at the head of a particular command, charge, or department; a ruler; noble; prince.
primacy; magistracy; supervision; rulership.
(re-e-sha-naya) Chief; the head or leader of any body of men; principal.
(rish-ta) Head; each one among a number; an individual; a bulk; lump; (b) a female chief.

(rka-va) V.I. Ride; to be carried on the back of an animal; to be borne in a vehicle; to mount; to bestride; (b) to put together; to construct; (c) to compose; arrange; compound; (d) to invent, as a story.
(rka-kha) Soften; to become soft or softer; to become less hard; tender.
(rk-kha) Tender; easily cut or masticated, said of meat; not firm, hard, or tough; soft; lean piece of meat.
(rakh-la) Herb-gatherer; a dealer in medicinal herbs; (b) a huckster.
(rakh-lue-ta) Pharmacy; a medicinal preparation; a remedy; the act of using drugs or remedies; (b) a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed.
(rakh-la-ya) Pharmacist; one skilled in pharmacy; a druggist; a pharmaceutical chemist.

(raf-key-va) Stirrup; the ring fastened to a saddle to support a rider's foot.

(ra-key -hka) Soft; not hard; easily yielding to pressure; not firm in resisting; tender; gentle.
(rkeykhata) Softened; having become soft or softer; having become tender or gentle.
(ra-key-kha-eat) Softly; in a soft manner; gently; tenderly.

(ra-key-khue-ta) Softness; tenderness; gentleness; lowness of voice.
rkikhata) Aspirated; with an aspirate or breathing; an aspirated letter.
rcheuy-na) Viscous; adhesive or sticky; having ropy or glutinous consistency; decayed; rotted; overspread; (b) inclined; bending.

(rakhrove-ta) Softly; in a soft manner; gently; tenderly.

(rakh-key-kha) Softened; becoming soft or softer; becoming less hard; tender.

(rakh-key-khu) Herb-gatherer; a dealer in medicinal herbs; (b) a huckster.

(rakh-lue-ta) Pharmacy; a medicinal preparation; a remedy; the act of using drugs or remedies; (b) a place where medicines are compounded or dispensed.

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(rkeykhata) Softened; having become soft or softer; having become tender or gentle.
(ra-key-kha-eat) Softly; in a soft manner; gently; tenderly.
(rak-sha) Horse; a large mammal domesticated by man since prehistoric period and used as a beast of burden, or for riding.

(raksh-ta) Mare; the female of the horse.

(rik-ta) Noodle; a thin strip of dough, flattened and cut into small pieces.

(raam gvey-ny) Supercilious; being lofty with pride; haughtily contemptuous; an eyebrow.

(raa-maa) High; reaching upward from any given point, line or plane; tall; exalted; on a higher level.

(rma) V.T. Cast; to project by force; to pitch; toss; to put, place, or pour.

(rmaa) V.I. Enlarge, said of mammals nearing their period of delivery; having the mammary or milk gland enlarged as in cow, when about to calve; the appearance of a mammal in her later stage of pregnancy.

(raa-maa-eat) Highly; in a high manner; sublimely; proudly; haughtily.

(ra-ma-daan) Ramadan; in the Mohammedan year, the ninth month, which is also the month of fasting for Mohammedans, from dawn to sunset, strict fasting is practiced on each day of the month.

(ra-moo-ya) Syringe; a small hand pump for throwing or injecting a stream of liquid; an injector.

(rim-moon-ta) Pomegranate; an angular fruit, resembling an orange in size and shape. It has a hard rind and many seeds in a crimson pulp of acid flavor, it is eaten uncooked, and also made into a beverage. The rind is used in medicine and tanning.

(raa-moo-ta) Height; the condition of being high; elevated point or position; altitude; elevation; elation; pride; haughtiness; loftiness.

(rma-za) V.I. Beckon: to make a sign to another, by a motion of the hand, by nodding, winking, and the like, as a summons, signal, hint, or intimation; gesture.

(rim-za) Sign; a signaling gesture; a sign made to another by a motion of the hand, by nodding, winking, or the like, as a summons or hint; a gesture; symbol; suggestion; remark; signal.

(rim-za-na-eat) Signally; by way of a sign or hint; symbolically; suggestively; remarkably.

(rim za-na-ya) Symbolical; exhibiting or expressing by signs; allusive; (b) demonstrative, GRAM.; indicative.

(rmuz-ta) Beckoning; making a signal to another or others, by a motion of the head, hand, by winking, etc.; signaling; remarking.

(rum-khoo-ny) V.T. Spear; to pierce or strike with a spear.

(rmey-sa) Sober; temperate or moderate in action or thought; exercising cool reason; sagacious; placid.

(rmey-sa-eat) Soberly; in a sober manner; sagaciously; placidly.

(rmey-soo-ta) Sobriety; moderation; reasonableness; composure; cool reasoning.

(ram-ka) Herd, especially of swine, camels, etc.; a collection of animals; a troop.

(ram-ma-ka) Herdsman; one who tends a herd or herds.

(riml-daar) Sorcerer; one who practices sorcery; an enchanter; a magician.

(Sorcery; a foreseeing or foretelling of future events by the aid of evil spirits; divination; black magic; necromancy; witchcraft; enchantment;
magic.

(raa-maa-naa) Haughty; disdainfully or contemptuously proud; arrogant; supercilious; lofty; high.

(raa-maa-noo-ta) Haughtiness; quality of being haughty; arrogance; disdainful pride; loftiness.

(rma-sa) V.I. Sober; to become sober; sedate; to moderate; temperate.

(rim-sa) White secretion in the corners of the eyes.

(rma-sha) To become evening.

(rum-sha) Evening; the latter part and close of the day and early part of darkness or night; eventide.

(rum-sha-ya) Of the evening; pertaining to the evening; taking place in the evening or every evening.

(rum-ta) Pool; a small body of standing or stagnant water; a pond.

(rum-taa) Hill; a natural elevation of land of local area and defined outline; a high place; height.

(rna) V.I. Reflect; to turn back the thoughts upon anything; to think; to contemplate; to meditate; heed; attend to.

(rang) Color; a property of visible phenomena depending upon the effect of light of different wave lengths on the retina; the appearance that a body presents to an eye, at a certain time.

(ran-ghy ran-ghy) Multicolored; having many, or several, colors; particolored.

(ran-ghue-ny) V.T. Color; to change or alter the tint of, by dyeing, staining, or painting; to tinge; to give a color or colors to.

(ran-ga-na) Colored; having color; having color in the complexion.

(rind) Swift; moving with celerity; fleet; rapid; agile; fast on the feet.

(ran-da) Plane; a tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood.

(ran-due-ny) V.T. Plane; to make smooth or even, with a plane.

(rin-due-ta) Swiftness; state of being swift; agility; power of moving the limbs quickly and easily; nimbleness; celerity.

(riss-va-oo-ta) Disgrace; condition of being out of favor; loss of regard or respect; state of being dishonored or covered with shame; (V.T.) to put out of favor; to bring reproach upon.

(riss-va-yoo-ta) Disgrace; condition of being out of favor; loss of favor, regard, or respect; state of being covered with shame; disesteem; disfavor.

(riss-va-chey) Dishgraceful; bringing or involving disgrace; shameful; causing shame.

(rsey-sa) Drizzle; fine rain; gentle showers; a sprinkling; small drops of rain; mist-like rain.

(rsa-ma) V.I. Drizzle; to rain slightly in very small drops; to drop gently; to fall in drops.

(rass-ma) Dewdrop; a drop of dew; dew; the moisture condensed upon the surface of cool bodies, particularly at night; moisture.

(rass-mey) Officially; in an official manner; derived from the proper office or officer; communicated by virtue of authority.

(r’sa-sa) Ceremonial sprinkling; lustration; a purificatory ceremony, performed as a means of removing
bloodguiltiness, on the occasion of a birth, marriage, or death.

Cattle; live animals, held as property or raised for some use, including all domestic quadrupeds, as sheep, goats, swine, etc.; livestock.

Right-handed; using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left.

V.I. Graze; to eat growing grass, or herbage; to feed on grass, as cattle; (b) to rule; govern, as bishops, pastors, rulers.

Soften; to become soft, tender, flexible, or pliable.

Tender; easily impressed or cut; not firm, hard, or tough; soft.

Tenderness; state of being tender; softness; suppleness; freshness.

Cowardly; wanting courage; basely timid; spiritless; (b) pith of a palm-tree.

Unsteady; not steady; unstable; not firm or constant; weak.

Quiveringly; tremblingly; moving with a slight and tremulous motion.

Passionate; easily moved, excited, or agitated; quivering with emotion; (b) lament.

V.I. Graze; to feed on growing herbage; to eat grass.

Pasture; grass land for cattle; grazing ground; pasturage.

(ri-sa) Cattle; live animals, held as property or raised for some use, including all domestic quadrupeds, as sheep, goats, swine, etc.; livestock.

(ri-sa-ta-ya) Right-handed; using the right hand habitually, or more easily than the left.

V.I. Graze; to eat growing grass, or herbage; to feed on grass, as cattle; (b) to rule; govern, as bishops, pastors, rulers.

Soften; to become soft, tender, flexible, or pliable.

Tender; easily impressed or cut; not firm, hard, or tough; soft.

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V.I. Graze; to feed on growing herbage; to eat grass.

Pasture; grass land for cattle; grazing ground; pasturage.

Shepherd; a man employed as a tender, keeper, and guardian of sheep, especially a flock grazing at large; (b) one charged with religious guidance, of others, as a priest; a pastor.

Shepherding; tending, feeding, and guarding sheep; (b) pastoral care.

Pastoral; of or pertaining to the shepherds; of the nature of a shepherd; (b) relating to the pastor of a church.

Agitation; a moving with violence, or with irregular action; disturbance of tranquility; trepidation.

Mind; the subject of consciousness; that which perceives, feels, wills, or thinks; intellect; conscience; (b) opinion; doctrine; maxim; a vote.

From the mind; coming from the mind or soul.

Mental; of or pertaining to mind; intellectual; intelligent.

Shattered; broken into pieces, as by a collision; dashed into fragments; broken.

Shattering; breaking into fragments or small pieces; (b) collision.

Awake; not sleeping or lethargic; in a state of vigilance; roused from sleep; conscious.

Subject; one who is subject to a monarch and is governed by his law; (b) one that is placed under the authority of an absolute ruler; (c) a citizen.

Proboscis; the trunk of an elephant; the snout of animals, when it is conspicuously long and flexible.
Subject (ra-eyat-tue-ta) Subjection; the state of being subject, or under the power, control, and government of another; (b) citizenship; state of being a citizen.

Oscillate (ri'al-a) V.I. Oscillate; to move or swing backward and forward; to vibrate; to reel; to quiver; to be swayed.

Oscillation (ri'ela) Oscillation; act of oscillating; a swinging or moving backward and forward; vibration; quaking; trembling; (b) a terror; (c) earthquake.

Tremor (ril-ta) Tremor; a trembling, shivering, or shaking; a quivering or vibratory motion; oscillation.

Quiveringly (ril-ta-na-eat) Quiveringly; with oscillation; tremblingly; shiveringly.

Thunder (raa-ma) V.I. Thunder; to sound or roar as the effect of a discharge of atmospheric electricity; to give forth a sound likened to thunder; to resound; to ring.

Thunder (ru-ema) Thunder; the sound which follows a flash of lightning, due to the sudden expansion of the air in the path of the discharge; thundering; resonanousness.

Disperse (raa-sa) V.T. Disperse; to cause to break apart and go different ways; to scatter.

Crash (raa-aa) Crash; a loud and confusing sound, as of many things breaking at once; a breaking to pieces by violent collision; a violent blow.

Griddle-cake (raa-epa) Griddle-cake; a thin and flat cake, baked on a griddle; a flat cake or loaf of bread.

Gargling (raa-pa) Gargling; washing or rinsing of the mouth and throat.

Awaken (raa-sha) V.I. Awaken; to rouse from sleep, or a state likened to sleep, as torpor; to awake; wake.

Rend (raa-sha) V.T. Rend; to bruise; shatter; to trample, as a wild animal.

Foam (raa-ta) V.I. Foam; to form foam, or be filled with foam; to be foamy.

Shelf (rap-pa) Shelf; a flat ledge or board, attached to, or set horizontally into a wall, used for holding things; (b) a nest; a brood; (c) flight of birds.

Flutter (rapa) Flutter; quick and irregular motion; a move or flap of the wings; twitch.

Loosen (rapa) V.I. Loosen; to become loose, or looser; to become less tight; to become soft, friable, or unstable.

Palpitation (rapa-da) Palpitation; pulsation; throbbing; a gentle motion.

Supple (rup-poo-kha) Supple; pliant; flexible; easily bent; (b) flabby.

Throw (rup-poo-ye) V.T. Throw; to fling or hurl, with a certain whirling motion of the arm; to cast.

Divorce (rup-poo-ye) Divorce; a legal dissolution of the marriage relation, by competent authority.

Renounce (rup-poo-ye eya-ta) V.T. Renounce; to give up, or abandon; to announce one's abandonment of the ownership of.

Flutter (rup-poo-py) V.I. Flutter; to move or flap the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights, as an eagle.

Impulse (raa-poo-too-ta) Impulse; a natural tendency; incentive; force communicated suddenly.

Surge (rup-poo-py) V.I. Surge; to swell; to rise high and roll; to rise up.

Loose (rip-yaa) Loose; having freedom of movement; being locally fixed, or restrained; not tight, fixed, rigid, or firm; soft; sluggish.

Loosen (rip-ya) V.I. Loosen; to become loose; to become less tight; soften.

Loosely (rip-ya-eat) Loosely; in a loose manner; without
firmness, fixity, or cohesion.

(rip-yoo-ta) Looseness; state of being loose; laxity; softness; weakness; want of cohesion.

(rpai-ta) Loosening; becoming loose, or looser; becoming lax, weak, or soft.

(rup-pai-ta) Throwing; flinging, casting, or hurling, with a certain whirling motion of the arm.

(rup-pa-na) Thrower; one that throws, one that hurl, casts, or flings.

(r'pa - sa) V.I. Kick; to strike out with the foot; to beat the ground in dancing; to stamp with the foot.

(rup - sa) Kick; a blow with the foot or feet; a stroke or thrust with the foot.

(rpa-pa) Second; the sixtieth part of a minute of time; (b) twinkling of the eye; (c) a twitch; jerk; quivering.

(rpa-pez-ta) Twitch; a pull with a jerk; a short, sudden, quick pull; (b) an itch.

(rup-roo-py) Flutter; to move or flap the wings rapidly without flying, or in a short flight; flap.

(rup re-pa-na) Flutterer; one who, or that which flutters; a flapper.

(rup-rup-ta) Fluttering; moving or flapping the wings rapidly, without flying, or with short flights; flapping.

(rpa - ta) V.I. Throb; to pulsate; to vibrate; to beat, as a normal human heart; to palpitate; (b) wriggle; glide.

(rpa-ta) Moment; a minute portion of time; an instant.

(rpa ta-ya) Momentary; continuing only a moment; lasting a very short time.

(raph - taar) Behavior; good behavior; correct deportment; manner of behaving, in relation to others.

(ruph-ta-roo-ta) Behavior; act or manner of behaving, either absolutely or in relation to others; indulgence; accord.

(ra-szass) Lead; a metallic element, heavy and pliable, having a bright, bluish color.

(rsa da) Patch; a piece of cloth, or other suitable material, sewed, or fixed on a garment to repair or strengthen it, especially on an old garment.

(rsey-noo-ta) Scurf; thin dry scales or scabs on the scalp; dandruff.

(rsey-poo-ta) Close ness; nearness to one another; density; thickness.

(rsey-soo-ta) Sprain; a violent overstrain or wrenching; a bruise.

(riss-na) Rill; a very small brook; a rivulet; (b) an oozing drop.

(r'sa-na) V.I. Ooze; to pass through small openings, as liquids; to exude; to flow slowly through interstices; to trickle.

(rsa - pa) V.I. Crowd; to press together; to set closely; to ram in; to make compact or solid.

(rsa-sa) Bruise; a superficial injury, caused by collision with some other body; contusion; (b) sprain; strain.

(russ roo-sy) Shiver; to tremble; to vibrate; to quiver; to shake.

(raq) Obstinate; not yielding to reason, arguments, or other means; stubborn.

(raq) Stiff; not easily bent, not flexible or pliant; hard; solid.

(ra-qa) V.T. Spit; to eject from the mouth, as saliva, or other matter; to expectorate;
to eject saliva.

\( \text{raq qa} \) Tortoise; a turtle; a reptile of the group Chelonidae; water turtle.

\( \text{raq-ba} \) Canteen; a leather vessel or flask of small capacity, used for carrying water or other liquid by soldiers, travlers, etc.

\( \text{raq-da} \) V.I. Dance; to move the body and feet rhythmically, commonly to the sound of music; to move nimbly and merrily.

\( \text{raq-qa-da} \) Dancer; one who dances (masculine); a male dancer, or professional performer of dances.

\( \text{raq-da} \) Dance; a leaping, or stepping, accompanied by turnings and movements of the body and limbs in unison with music or rhythmic beats, performed as the manifestation of emotions, or as an amusement; pantomimic dancing; a revel.

\( \text{rqad-ta} \) Dancing; the act of one who dances; revelling; jerking.

\( \text{ra-qad-ta} \) Dancer; a female dancer; a female professional performer of dances.

\( \text{ra-que-da} \) Dancer; one attached to the art of dancing; a lover of dance.

\( \text{ra-que-due-ta} \) Dancing; the desire or willingness to dance.

\( \text{raq-que-ta} \) Stiffness; state of being stiff; resistance to bending under stress; (b) vileness; contemptibility.

\( \text{rqe-aq} \) Flooring; floor; platform; material used for floors; (b) pavement.

\( \text{ra-pa} \) V.T. Floor; to cover with a floor; to furnish with flooring.

\( \text{ra-rue-qa} \) V.I. Spread; to extend in breadth, or length and breadth; to cause to extend over a surface; (b) to press down; to make firm.

\( \text{ra-aa} \) V.I. Spread; extension; expansion; covering a large or larger surface.

\( \text{ra-pa} \) Flooring; floor; platform; material used for floors; (b) pavement.

\( \text{ra-que-ta} \) Thinness; quality or state of being thin; being of little thickness.

\( \text{ra-qey-que-ta} \) Thinness; quality or state of being thin; being of little thickness.

\( \text{riq-na} \) Plane; carpenter's plane; a tool for smoothing boards or other surfaces of wood.

\( \text{raaa} \) V.I. Spread; to extend in breadth, or length and breadth; to cause to extend over a surface; (b) to press down; to make firm.

\( \text{ra-aa} \) Spreading; extension; expansion; covering a large or larger surface.

\( \text{ra-pa} \) Flooring; floor; platform; material used for floors; (b) pavement.

\( \text{ra-que-ta} \) Thinness; quality or state of being thin; being of little thickness.

\( \text{ra-ea-ya} \) Firmament; the arch of the sky; the expanse of the heavens; a sphere of the heavens; sky; the upper atmosphere, especially when regarded meteorologically.

\( \text{raq-qa} \) Thin; being of relatively little depth or extent from one surface to its opposite; slim; slender; not thick; shallow.
(rshoom-yä) Mark; a fixed object serving to indicate a memorial, or to serve as a guide; a sign; token.

(ra-shue-pa) Crawler; one that crawls, as a reptile; a reptile.

(ra-shue-pue-ta) Crawling; the act of one that crawls, as a reptile.

(rsha-aa) To become wicked; to do wickedness; to act impiously.

(rsha-pa) V.I. Crawl; to move slowly by drawing the body along the ground; to creep.

(rash-sha-pa) Crawler; one that crawls, as a reptile; creeper; a reptile.

(rash-par) Tiller; one who tills land; a plowman; husbandman; farmer; one who cultivates a portion of land; agriculturist.

(rsha-qä) V.I. Cast; hurl; throw; project; to hurl to a distance; (b) a bow-shot.

(rish-sha) Sapling; an uprooted young tree, to be transplanted; a plant.

(rsha-qä) V.I. Cast; hurl; throw; project; to hurl to a distance; (b) a bow-shot.

(rish-ya-na) Censure; act of blaming or finding fault with, or condemning as wrong; accusation.

(rush-shey-aa) Wicked; evil in principle or practice; contrary to the moral or divine law; addicted to vice or sin; immoral; impious; criminal. (b) Lawless.

(rush-shey-aa-em) Wickedly; in a wicked manner; impiously; immorally.

(rush-shey-oo-ta) Wickedness; impiety; departure from the rules of divine or moral laws; evil disposition; depravity; immorality; (b) superstition.

(rash-kha) V.I. Seethe; to become weak or weaker; to be feeble or palsied; to be tremulous with age; to be flabby, disabled, or weakened.

(rash-ma) Signing, with the sign of the cross; (b) to grave; engrave; to inscribe, on the rock; (c) to mark; to set down; to note; to draw; delineate; to represent; to indicate; to denote; foreshadow.

(rshoom-yä) Mark; a fixed object serving to indicate a memorial, or to serve as a guide; a sign; token.

(ra-shoe-pa) Crawler; one that crawls, as a reptile; a reptile.

(ra-shoe-pue-ta) Crawling; the act of one that crawls, as a reptile.

(rshoom-yä) Mark; a fixed object serving to indicate a memorial, or to serve as a guide; a sign; token.
(rit-ya) Admonition; gentle or friendly reproof or warning; counseling against a fault or error; warning.

(rite-tue-ta) Trembling; being agitated with quick, short, continued vibratory motions; to shake involuntarily, as with fear; shuddering; quivering.

(rta-ma) V.T. Whisper; to utter in a low tone; to speak very softly or indistinctly; to murmur gently; (b) Pronounce; to utter articulately; to utter, as words.

(rtaa) V.I. Droop; to hang bending downward; to hang down, as a plant; to hang loose.

(rta-aa) Shock; a violent shaking; a sudden agitation; (b) violence of the wind.

(rta-qa) V.I. Puncture; to be pierced with a pointed instrument; to make a puncture in; to prick.

(rat-rue-ty) V.I. Trembling; to shake involuntarily, as with fear; to shiver; to shake; to totter.

(rat-rat-ta) Trembling; being agitated with continued vibratory motions; quaking; shivering; shaking.
The twenty first letter of the Assyriac alphabet; the numeral 300.

Come; (the word is used locally only, as by mountaineer tribesmen).

Bravo; well done; excellent; (b) gifts in money given a musician or entertainer by those that are being entertained.

Apprentice; one who serves another person for a certain time, with a view to learn an art or trade.

Cheerful; full of cheer; having or showing good spirits or joy; joyful; happy; pleasant.

Demon; a supernatural being or power, being between men and deities; an evil spirit; devil.

Demoniac; influenced by a demon; possessed by an evil spirit; (b) crazy; disordered in intellect; demented; mentally deranged.

Demonology; diabolical cunning; devilishness; (b) insanity; craziness.

Shah; the title of the supreme ruler, or king of Persia.

Ram; a male sheep, especially one with great horns; (b) royal falcon.

Prince, especially the son of a king; a member of a royal family; the son of a sovereign; a crown prince.

Princehood; the state, rank, or characteristics of a prince.

Princess; the daughter of a king or queen; a female member of a royal family.

Emperor; the supreme monarch of an empire; a king of kings.

Inquirer; one who inquires; a questioner; an investigator; asker; one who asks; a petitioner.

Inquiry; a seeking for information by asking questions; interrogation; a question or questioning.

Assail; to leap upon; assault; attack; to molest; (b) to swarm around; to throng together round.

Lenticula stagnina; marsh lentils.

Requested; inquired; asked; interrogated; (b) supposed; reputed.

Supposedly; in a supposed manner; accepted as true; reputedly; putatively; (b) inquiringly; interrogatively.

Tense; act of laying claim; act of offering to others something false; presentation of what is deceptive.

Subside; to tend downward; to become lower; to deflate.
(shaal) Shawl; a square or oblong fabric, used by women, as a loose covering for the neck and shoulders, especially in Persia and India.

(sh'a la) V.T. Ask; to interrogate or inquire of or concerning; to put a question to or about; to question; to request; to entreat; to beg.

(shi-el-ta) Request; that which is asked for; (b) act of asking for something; expression of desire; entreaty.

(sham) Syria; an autonomous country, east of the Mediterranean sea, with an area of 114,530 square miles; Damascus.

(sh'a-ma) To be unlucky; unfortunate, or ill-fated; (b) to faint.

(sha-ma-ya) Syrian; Damascus; a native or inhabitant of Syria or Damascus.

(sh'a-pa) V.I. Rub; to move something with pressure over the surface of; to rub off; to polish; to grind off; file off. (sha-pa) V.I. Crawl; to move slowly by drawing the body along the ground; (b) a crawling locust.

(sh'a-qa) To be amorous; to be inclined to love; to be in love.

(sha-ra) Chain, especially an ankle-chain; a bangle; (b) silk; silken; piece of silk.

(sha-re shue-ry) False motives; looking for, or creating a pretext for offensive purposes.

(sha-reen) Song of songs.

(shab) Alum; a white transparent salt-like substance, it has an astringent taste, and is used in medicine and industry.

(sh'va) V.T. Capture; to take captive; to seize by force; to bring into captivity; (b) to depopulate; lay waste.

(sh'va) Sheba; Sabaea; an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia, of about the 5th century.

(sh'vav nah-ra) Pond-weed; a large genus of plants patamogeton.

(sh'va - va) Neighbor; a person who lives near another; one whose residence is not far off.

(shva-vue-na) Nigella sativa; a genus of erect annual herbs, with fennel flowers, their seeds are used as condiments.

(sh'va-vue-ta) Neighborhood; the disposition befitting neighbors; neighborhood; (b) the state of being or dwelling near; (c) a place near or in the vicinity; nearness.

(shuv-hoo ry) V.T. Arrogate; to assume an undue or arrogant air; to make undue claims from baseless pretensions; to boast, especially vaingloriously.

(shuv - ra - eat) Arrogant; in an arrogant manner; in a manner of making exorbitant claims of rank or estimation; boastfully.

(shuv - ra - na) Arrogant; having the disposition to make exorbitant claims; giving one's self an undue degree of importance; boastful; vainglorious; haughty.

(shuv - ra - na - eat) Vaingloriously; arrogantly; boastfully.

(shuv-ra-noo-ta) Arrogance; the act of making undue claims in an overbearing manner; vainglory; boastfulness.

(shuv-hur-ta) Vainglory; excessive vanity over one's own attainments; arrogance; boastfulness.

(sha-bue-khy) Glorify; to make glorious by ascribing glory to; to render homage to; to adore; to praise; to extol; to laud.

(shub - boo - ta) Metal plate; a thin plate of metal.
Seven weeks, or a division of the ecclesiastical year.

Leave; allow or cause to remain; let be without interference; let; (usually used as a command).

Besides; over and above; other than what has been mentioned; in addition; except.

Shoot; a stem newly developed from a bud; a sprig: sucker.

Forgiveness; disposition to pardon; willingness to forgive; liberation.

Pastoral staff; a stick carried by a clergy as an ensign of his office or authority.

Childish; having the capacity of a child; simple; simpleton; plain; innocent.

V.I. Glorify; to ascribe glory to; to render homage to; to adore; to extoll; to praise.

Glorification; glorifying; giving praise, as of God: praising.

February; the second month in the year. It commonly has 28 days, but in leap year, every four years 29 days.

V.I. Float; to move quietly and gently on the water; to drift along; to fly loose.

Tribe; a group comprising a series of families, clans, or generations, usually descending from the same ancestors; a race; (b) rod.

Sabæan; of, or pertaining to Saba or Sheba, an ancient kingdom of southern Arabia.

Captive; a prisoner taken by force; (b) captives; captivity; (c) depopulation; devastation.

Spark; a small particle of fire or ignited substance emitted by a body in combustion; a ray.

Flute; a wind instrument of a pipe, with holes along its length, stopped and opened by the fingers.

Sparkling; emitting sparks; flashing; glittering.

Gloriously; with glory; splendidly; excellently; nobly.

Path; a trodden way; a track made by foot travel; a narrow way; pathway; trace; road.

The number seven; the sum six and one.

Left; abandoned; deserted; given up; forsaken.

Abandonment; act of abandoning, or state of being abandoned; total desertion; relinquishment.

Captivity; state of being captive or a prisoner; a body of captives; captives collectively; (b) booty; prey.

Net; a fabric of twine, thread, or the like, woven into meshes, and used for different purposes.

Direct; to show the right course or way; to show the path; to guide.

Director; one that directs; one who regulates or guides; one who shows the right course or path.

Gleaning; that which is collected by gleaning; the gathering of what is left by reapers; ears of corn.

Blade, especially of wheat; the
leaf of an herb; an ear of wheat.

(švaa) Seven; one more than six (feminine).

(shuv-aa) Seven; one more than six (masculine).

(shav-ey) Seventy; the sum of seven tens; ten times seven.

(shvaa-ma) Seven hundred; the sum of seven times a hundred.

(shvaa-sur) Seventeen; ten and seven added; the number greater by one than sixteen.

(shva-sa) V.T. Confuse; throw into disorder; to mix indiscriminately.

(shva-qa) V.T. Leave; to allow or cause to remain; to let undone; (b) to go away; abandon; desert; (c) to forgive; pardon.

(sehu-qa) Pool, of water; channel; (b) a rush; on-slaught; (c) leaving; abandonment; desertion.

(sehu-qa-na) Deserter; one that deserts or abandons; one who leaves.

(shvaa-qa) Leaning; the act of one who leaves; allowing or causing to remain; (b) desertion; abandonment; forgiveness.

(shvaa-ra) To be childish; to act with simplicity, or like an infant; to behave childishy.

(shuv-ra) Infant; a child in the first period of life; a babe; a child under five years of age; (b) infantile; childish.

(shuv-ya-ra) Peganum harmala; a rue used for wick; a wick.

(shuv-ryo-qa) Infancy; the state or period of being an infant; childhood; youth; the first part of life.

(shuv-ya-na-qa) Infantile; of, or pertaining to infancy, or an infant; childish.

(seh-bir-ka) Hoop; a strip of metal or wood bent in a circular form, and united at the ends, used for different purposes; a ring; retaining band; circlet; (b) Ferrule; a ring of metal put round an object, to strengthen it, or prevent splitting; (c) Bracelet; an ornamental band, or ring, usually worn about the wrist or arm, and chiefly by women.

(shvish) Shoot; twig; sucker; vine-shoot; a small branch of a plant.

(shib-bit) Dill; a herb, the seeds of which are carminative and stimulant, which are also used in cooking and pickling; anise; fennel.

(shab-ta) Saturday; the seventh and last day of the week; sabbath.

(shab-qa) Week; a period of seven days, usually reckoned from one Sunday to the next.

(shab-ya) Weekly; coming, happening, or done once a week.

(shab-bat-ta-qa) Sabbatarian; one who regards and keeps the seventh day of the week as holy, in conformity with the letter of the fourth commandment.

(shab-ta-na-qa) Sabbathial; happening, or done on the Sabbath.

(shgha) V.I. Strew; deviate; to wander, as from a direct course; to swerve; to err.

(shagh-da) Almond; the nutlike stone of the drupaceous fruit of almond tree.

(shig-da) Protuberance; anything swelled or pushed beyond the surrounding surface; prominence; swelling.

(shghule-qa) Absorption; entire occupation of mind; pre-occupation.

(shghume-qa) Subtlety; cunning; sliness; craftiness; artfulness.

(shaghe-sha) Disturber; one that disturbs; a troubler; one who interferes
with in the enjoyment of a
right; (b) troublesome.

(sha-ghue-shue-ta) Disturbance; confusion of the mind; agitation of the feelings; turbulence; disorderliness; unsteadiness.

(sh'ghushe-ya) Disturbance; an interruption of a state of peace. commotion; tumult; violent agitation.

(sha-ghushe-ta-na) Turbulent; aroused to violent commotion; violently agitated; tumultuous; disturbing; disposed to disorder; seditious.

(sa-ghushe-ta-nue-ta) Turbulence; a disturbed state; disorder; tumult; disturbance.

(shigh-sha) Error; belief in what is untrue; a moral offense; fault; (b) misleading.

(shghesh-ta) Disturbance; turbulance; commotion; tumult.

(shigh-sha-na) Disturb; to throw into disorder or confusion; to derange; to unsettle; to ruffle; to discompose; (b) to shake; to move.

(shaghsha-na) Disturber; one that disturbs; a confuser; a trouble; (b) shaker.

(shghash-ta) Disturbing; throwing into disorder or confusion; interrupting; ruffling; disturbance.

(sha-due-ya) Hackle; a comb for dressing flax, raw silk; hemp, etc.; (b) hurler; thrower; a chucker.

(sha-due-ly) To become fiendish; to become diabolically wicked or cruel; to be like a fiend; excessively cruel; (b) to become crazy or insane; (c) madden; to make mad; to drive to madness; to enrage to craze.

(shaa-doo-ry) V.T. Send; to cause to go in any manner; to direct to go; to dispatch; to cause to be carried.
(shad-da-ya) Hackler; one who or that which hackles; (b) thrower; hurler.

(shad-ya-na d'kta-na) Cotton hackler; one who, or that which hackles cotton; a cotton cleaner; cotton gin.

(shdai-ta) hackling; beating; combing or dressing cotton, flax, raw silk, etc. (b) a missile; slingstone; dart.

(shid-kha) Proposal, of marriage; act of proposing; presentation; (b) gifts before marriage.

(shda-la) V.I. Entice; to draw on by exciting hope or desire; to allure; to sooth; to cajole.

(shad-da-la) Enticer; one who, or that which entices; an allurer; seducer.

(shid-la) Enticement; that which entices, or by which one is enticed; allurement; seduction; beguiling.

(shad-la-na) Enticer; one who, or that which entices; an allurer; beguiler.

(sha-dal-ta) Enticement; that which entices, or by which one is enticed; allurement; beguiling.

(shad-da-na) Bloodstone; a stone consisting of green chalcidony sprinkled with red jasper; haematite.

(shud-raa) Ventricle; one of the four chambers of the heart, it receives the blood from an auricle, and which in turn sends it into arteries.

(shud-raa-naa) Sender; one that sends; one that causes to go in any manner.

(shaa-dur-ta) Sending; the act of one who sends; causing to go, or to be borne; dispatching.

(shid-ta) Office; special duty or charge; position; a position of trust or authority.

(sh'ha) V.I. Abate; to decrease; to become less in strength; to relax; (b) to grow cool; to get low or lower, as a flame.

(shah-va) Falcon; a hawk with long wings, and which has a distinct notch on the edge of the upper jaw, where it begins to bend down. The hawks plunge down on their prey from above.

(shaan ban-dar) Consul: commercial magistrate; a minor official of one country residing in some foreign country to care for the commercial interests of its citizens.

(shah-vue-ty) V.T. Covet: to wish for with eagerness; to desire possession of; to long for unlawfully.

(sha-hoo-ry) V.I. watch; to be vigilant; to be on one's guard or on the lookout.

(shah-vat-ta) Covetousness; being covetous; very desirous; eagerness to obtain; excessive eagerness to obtain and possess; avariciousness; lust.

(shah-vit-ta-na) Covetous; very desirous; excessively eager to obtain and possess; lustful.

(shaa-he) Halfpenny; a Persian coin worth half a penny in value.

(sh'ha ya) V.T. Vacate; to make vacant; to leave empty; to make lonely.

(shah-ue-ta) Vacancy; state of being vacant; emptiness; freedom from occupation; a vacant space.

(sh'ha-ra) V.I. Watch; to keep vigil; to be attentive or vigilant; to be awake; to continue without sleep.

(shah-ra) Fat; the fatty part of the animal's flesh; the part of an animal flesh,
which consists of greasy or oily matter.

*Vigil; watchful attention; watch; act of keeping awake when sleep is customary or needed; watching; (b) the watch kept on the night before a feast; (c) watching by the dead; a wake.*

*Vigilant; alertly watchful, as one keeping vigil; observing vigil.*

*Festival; a time of feasting or celebration; an anniversary day of joy, civil or religious; a feast.*

*Vigil; act of keeping awake, when sleep is customary; wakefulness; sleeplessness; watching; wakeful attention.*

*Vigilance; watchfulness in respect of danger or hazard; caution.*

*Even; to be or become even or equal; become level or smooth; to be sufficient; to deserve.*

*Co-worker; a fellow workman.*

*Co-heir, or heirs; a joint heir, or heirs; fellow heir or heirs.*

*Concentric; that which has common center with something else.*

*Homonymous; having the same name or designation.*

*Contemporary; occurring or existing an the same time; (b) of the same generation or race.*

*Adjoining; joining- to; cotiguous; adjacent.*

*Tenth Arabian, Persian, and some other countries month.*

*Question; interrogation; inquiry; debate; (b) petition; prayer; (c) cress-examination; quizzing; (d) interrogation, GRAM.*

*Interrogative; expressed in the form of a question; denoting a question.*

*Blight; injury to plants resulting from sultry heat; sultriness; parching heat; (b) cough; an effort of the lungs attended with noise, to expel irritating matter.*

*Whooping cough; an infectious disease, usually of children, characterized by a violent, convulsive cough, returning by fits, followed by a sonorous inspiration. Hooping cough.*

*Pride; state of being proud; inordinate self-esteem; an unreasonable conceit of superiority; pomp; boast; ostentation.*

*Praise; act of praising; commendation for worth or excellence; honor rendered because of excellence; glory; splendor; (b) a hymn of praise; Gloria Patri; doxology.*

*Anthem; a prose composition, usually from psalms, set to sacred music; a song of praise or gladness; a hymn.*

*Sultry; very hot, burning, and oppressive; very close and op-
pressive, as air; sultry wind.

(eshoo-va) Seventh; being one of seven equal parts into which a whole thing may be divided.

(eshoo-ga-na) Release; to give remission for, as for sins, from debt, etc.; to let loose.

(eshu-gha-va) Mutual; reciprocally giving and receiving; interchanged.

(eshoo-ghool) Plumb line; a line or cord having at one end a weight of brass or lead, used to determine vertically; a plummet.

(eshughe-nay rue-ka-va) Metamorphosis; change of form; transformation of any kind; a marked change in the form or structure of an animal in the course of development; change of form.

(eshughe-na-ya) Alteration; a modification or change made in altering anything; variation; transformation; change.

(eshughe-na-ya d'heun-na) Confusion; mental confusion; aberration.

(eshue-ga-ra) Vileness; state of being vile; lowness meanness; worthlessness; being morally contaminated.

(eshue-ga-sha) Disturbance; tumult; uproar; (b) blandishment; allurement.

(eshue-da) Lynx; a wild cat, having long legs, and short stubby tail.

(eshu-da) Clamor; a great outcry; loud and continued shouting.

(eshue-da-la) Wheeling; enticing by soft words or the like; cajole; flattering; baiting; a false compliment.

(eshoo-da-a-ra) Dispatching; sending off or away; sending off as a messenger.

(eshood-ra) Sent; dispatched; sent away as a messenger; commissioned, or caused to go.

(shude-dat) Impetus; a rush upon; a fall upon; momentum; impulse; stimulus; strength; force.

(shue - ha - ya) Calming; making calm; rendering still or quiet; cooling; causing to relax; abating.

(sh'voo-da-ha) Feature; a prominent or important thing; a principal part; outline.

(sh'voo-da-ya) Declaration; act of elucidating; interpretation; making known.

(sh'voo-da-aa) Signification; a making known by signs or other means; that meaning which a sign or token is intended to convey; indication; a mark; sign; (b) predicate, GRAM.

(sha-wood-aa) Symptom; a perceptible change in the body or its functions, which indicates disease; a sign; token.

(sh'vood-aa) Diagnosis; the art of recognizing the presence of disease from its signs or symptoms; scientific determination of any kind.

(shue-va-kha) Germination; beginning of vegetation or growth; (b) origin.

(shvue - kha - da) Solitude; the state of being alone; loneliness; solitariness; seclusion; isolation.

(shue-va-ya) Paving; act or process of laying a pavement; a pavement; the material used for a pavement.

(shve-ve-ya) Reel; a revolvable device on
which yarn or thread is wound into skeins as it comes from the spindle, etc.

Dance; the leaping or stepping, accompanied by turnings and movements of the body and limbs, usually in unison with music or rhythmic beats; act of dancing.

Dancer; one who dances; a professional performer of dances.

Advance; a moving forward; state of being advanced; progression physically, mentally, or morally; progress.

Deliverance; freeing from restraint; redemption; (b) a ransom.

Germinate; to begin to grow or develop; to sprout; spring up; to flourish.

Flavor; that quality of anything which affects the taste; (b) evil flavor; bad taste.

Bribe; a favor bestowed, with a view to pervert the judgment of a person; blood-money; a forced contribution.

Perversity; perverseness; perverse folly; deflowering.

Change; any variation or alteration; a passing from one state or form to another; a substitution of one thing in the place of another; transformation.

Making dusky or swarthy; (b) being black with sin; (c) disorder.

Abscess; a circumscribed collection of pus, in any part of the body; an ulcer.

Cancer; any malignant growth; (b) elephantiasis.

Fomentation; application of warm substance to the body for the purpose of easing pain.

Ulcerous; affected with an ulcer or ulcers; having abcessed.

Blackening; making or causing to become black; (b) blackness; foulness.

Forced labor; compulsory service, at times without compensation.

Blackbird; a small bird, the male of which are largely or entirely black, it is a singing bird; starling; lark.

Rust; the reddish coating formed on iron when chemically attacked by moist air; the coating produced on metals by corrosion; verdigris; (b) tartar.

Pickled beets or other edible greens.

Rusty; covered or affected with rust; foul; unclean.

Neglect; to treat with little or no respect; to slight.

Lash; the flexible part of a whip, or the cord with which a blow is given; a scourge; a whip.

Extend; to stretch or draw out; to lay out at full length.

Hilt; a handle, especially of a sword, dagger, or the like.

Equal; one not superior or inferior to another; a like number or proportion; equivalent.

Equally; in an equal manner or degree; in equal proportions; (b) at the same time.
Consubstantiality; the state of being of the same kind or nature; having the same substance or essence.

Equinox; the time when the sun's center, in crossing the equator, coincides with either of the equinoctial points, which takes place on about March 21 and September 22, and on each equinox day and night everywhere are of equal length.

Co-essentiality; the state of having one essence or being.

Co-habitation; inhabiting or living in company, or in the same place.

Equipoise; equality of the weight or force; equilibrium; the state in which two ends of a thing are balanced, hence equal; balance.

Unanimity; state of being unanimous, or of one mind; agreeing in opinion.

Autumnal equinox.

Concert; accordance in a scheme; harmony.

Concourse; flocking together of people; any running or moving together.

Equality; the condition of being equal; equivalence; equity; (b) Plane; a level surface.

Dignity; state or quality of being worthy or honorable; worth; nobleness; excellence.

Equinoctial; pertaining to an equinox, or to the time of equal day and night, or to the regions of the equinoctial line.

Springing; act or process of one that springs; growth; that which springs up; vital force.

Artemisia; a large genus of plants. They are strongly scented herbs, and some are used as healing herbs.

Pacification; act of pacifying, or state of being pacified, or appeased; reconciliation.

Ruler; a straight or curved piece of wood, metal, etc., with a smooth edge, used for guiding a pen or pencil in drawing, especially lines.

Rubbing; the act of chafing, polishing, or the like; friction.

Simultaneously; in a simultaneous manner; existing, happening, or done at the same time; contemporarily; together.

Reduction; act of reducing; diminution; decrease, especially in price; lessening.

Mattress; a bed stuffed with hair, moss, or other suitable material; a bed.

Cord; a small rope, of several strands, twisted or woven together, especially one used as a measuring-line; a small rope.

Near-sighted; not able to see far; short-sighted; dim-sighted.

Legacy; a gift of property by will, especially of money or other personal property; a bequest; grace; gift.

Abuse; insult; dishonor; improper treatment or use; application to a bad purpose; disgrace.

Abusive; prone to maltreat by insulting words; disgraceful; insulting.
Sediment (shookh - ta) - the matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; settlings; lees; dregs; (b) secretions; (c) feces.

Sedimentary (shookh - ta - na) - of, pertaining to, or containing sediments; (b) feculent.

Job (shoo-la) - an occasional piece of work; a definite work undertaken in gross; (b) an affair; business.

Fat (shule-ghid-da) - especially fowl fat; fat of birds; secretion of the eye.

Inflammation; setting on fire; conflagration; heat.

Blowing; action denoted by blow; the noise caused by the forcible ejection of air.

Revel; a riotous or noisy festivity; disorder; rebellion; strife.

Reveling; rebelling; revolting; squabbling; strife.

Stripped; having taken off the covering, or clothes of; having been undressed wholly or partly; robbed; made naked.

Demotion; reduction to a lower grade; degradation.

Naked; having on no clothes or covering; nude; bare; uncovered; stripped of covering.

Nakedness; state of being naked; nakedness of that which should be covered; bareness.

Agile; apt or ready to move; nimble; active; riotous; indulging in revelry.
(shule-qa) Boiled; subjected to boiling; dressed or cooked by boiling; parboiled.

(shule-sha-la) Ambition; desire for honor; a progressive desire.

(shue-ma) Stricken; smitten; wounded; affected by disability; pain-stricken; (b) unfortunate; unlucky.

(shume-ma-ha) Surname; a name or appellation added to the baptismal name; name; title; fame.

(shume-ma-ha-eat) Nominally; in a nominal manner; in the nature of a noun or name; existing in name only; not real or actual.

(shume-ha-ya) Nominal; of, or pertaining to the nature of a noun or name; existing in name only; merely named without reference to the actual conditions; appellative; (b) nominative, GRAM.

(shume-mey-ta') Dorsal; (b) the upper part of the body.

(shume-la-ya) Consecration; the official setting apart; ordination to a sacred office; perfection; completion; compliment; accomplishment; conclusion; finality; fulfilment; termination, GRAM.

(shume-la-ya-na) Consecratory; serving to consecrate; dedicatory; (b) efficient; complimentary.

(shume-na) Fat; abounding with fat; characterized by fatness; plump; (b) the best part.

(shume-na d'uraa) Fat of the land.

(shume-na d'moomora) Stacte; one of sweet spices used by the ancients to prepare incense; a form of myrrh.

(shue-ma-na) Fatty; containing fat; having the qualities of fat; (b) obesity.

(shume-nih d'khul-va) Cream; the rich, oily, and yellowish part of milk, which gradually rises and collects on the surface.

(shue-ma-ra) Anise; a plant of Egypt, cultivated in other countries, for its carminative and aromatic seeds.

(shue-ma-ra) Inhibition; restraint; embargo; prohibition; (b) reservation; (c) unfaithfulness; (d) pouring out; spilling.

(shume-ta) Sore; a place in an animal body where the skin and flesh are bruised; a swelling; scurvy spot; a scar.

(shue-na-da) Torment; that which gives pain, vexation, misery, or the like, either physical or mental.

(shue-na-ya) Transition; passing from one place to another; change; changing; migration; removal; departure.

(shue-na-qaa) Suffering; the bearing of pain, inconvenience, or loss; punishment; torture.

(shune-shil-va) Drooping; hanging or bending downward; sinking down, as a plant or an animal; bent down.

(shoo-aa) Rock; a large concreted mass of stony material.

(shoo-evda) Subject; under the power or domination of another; one owing allegiance to a particular sovereign or state.

(shoo-eva-da) Subjection; act of subjecting or subduing; oppression; servitude.

(shoo-aya) Rocky; consisting of rocks; abounding in rocks; stony.

(shoo-ey-ta) Talk; subject of discourse; theme for conversation; chatter.

(shoo-ela) Handful; as much or many as the hand will grasp or contain; (b) the hollow of the hand; metacarpal area of the hand.
(shoo-elaa-ya) Magnificent; exalted in place; characterized by admirable or splendid achievements; pride.

(shoo-ul-ta) Glue; a brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, hoofs, etc., of animals. It is used for uniting substances.

(shoo-aa-aa) Smoothing; making smooth; making even on the surface; making glossy.

(shoo-pa) Friction; act of rubbing one body against another; attrition; (b) chafing; scraping; inflammation.

(shoo-pa) Site; the place where anything is, or is to be, fixed; a local position; a place; stead; footprint.

(shupe-ya) Lubricant; that which lubricates; a lubricator.

(shue-pa-ya) Massage; a method of medical treatment by rubbing or kneading the body.

(shue-pey-na) File; a tool of hard steel with small grooves on the surface, used for abrading or smoothing metal, and other hard substances.

(shue-pa-la) Paralysis; abolition of the function, whether complete or partial; the loss of the power of voluntary motion; exhaustion; collapse; utter weariness.

(shupe-na) Polish; anything used to produce a gloss; polishing oil.

(shupe-na) Harrowed; having been broken or torn with a harrow; having drawn harrow over; even; level; smooth.

(shupe-ney-na) Turtle-dove; an Old World wild dove of Tortur genus. It is mostly cinnamon brown, and it is noted for its plaintive cooing and affectionate disposition.

(shoo-pa-aa) Pouring; causing or allowing to flow; shedding.

(shue-pa-pa) Canopy; a shelter shed; a covering; veil.

(shoop-ra) Beauty; the qualities which are most pleasing to the eye; an assemblage of graces or properties which command the approbation of the senses; fairness; grace.

(shoo-pur-dey-qa) Flatterer; one that treats with praise or blandishments; a fawner.

(shue-par-dey-que-ta) Flattery; act or practice of flattering; act of pleasing by artful commendation or compliments; blandishment; adulation.

(shoop-ra-na) Flattering; treating with praise or blandishments; obsequious; a vain person.

(shoop-ra-na-eat) Obsequiously; complaisantly; devotedly; cringingly.

(shoop-ra-nue-ta) Adulation; servile flattery; praise beyond what is merited; flattery.

(shoop-ra-na-ya) Obsequious; devoted; complaisant; servilely attentive.

(shoo-sa-ra) Mugwort; a plant related to wormwood, and possessing tonic properties.

(shue-qa) Market; the region in which a commodity is sold; a bazaar; square; an open marketing place.

(shue-qa) Luster; fact or quality of shining with reflected light; shine; sheen; gloss; brightness; brilliancy of reflected light.

(shuqe-que) Hollow; having an empty space or cavity, within a solid substance; excavated in the interior; not solid.

(shuqe-que-ta) Hollow; an unfilled space within anything; a hole;
a cavity; a pit; a groove.

(shue-qa-ya) Sutler; a small trader; a petty trader; a huckster.

(shue-qa-na) Lustrous; having luster, sheen or brilliancy; shining; luminous; brilliant; illustrious.

(shue-qa-pa) Dash; a violent or crushing beating or striking, buffeting.

(shooq-ra) False; not true; not honest; incorrect; wrong; erring.

(shore) Brackish; saltish; salty in a moderate degree, as water or food; containing excessive salt; briny.

(shva-ra) V.I. Leap; to spring clear off the ground with the feet; to jump; to vault; to bound.

(shva-ra) V.I. Dance; to dance or move nimbly about, or up and down; to leap or jump in dancing.

(shue-ra) Wall, especially a city wall; a bulwark; a defence; a wall surrounding a populated place.

(shue-ra kai-py) Leap-frog; a play in which one participant stoops down and another leaps over him, while placing his hands on the shoulders of the former.

(shue-ra-ba) Propagation; a multiplication by generation or successive production; (b) planting.

(shure-qa-la) Slip; an inadvertent fault; an error; blunder.

(shoor-zaa) Alarm; a warning sound to arouse attention; trepidation; a shock.

(shoor-taa) Watchman; especially a city watchman; a guard; (b) peas; oats; pulse.

(shoo-raa-yaa) Beginning; an initial point of time or space; the first part or initial stage of anything; source; origin; a first act, effort, or state.

(shoor-ya) Begun; having done the first part of an action; started; commenced.

(shue-rey-qa) Sun-beam; a beam or ray of the sun; flashing beams of fire-light.

(shoe-ra-kut) Salt marsh; salt land; a land subject to overflow by salt water; barren land; a land incapable of production; sterile land.

(shure-la) Cataract; a disease of the eye in which the crystalline lens becomes opaque, and the vision impaired; white spots on the eye; a white film.

(shure-ma) Rectum; the terminal part of the intestines; the part of the large intestines, from the sigmoid flexure to the anus.

(shure-na) Weasel; a small slender-bodied carnivorous mammal of the genus Putorius, allied to the minks, it is very active, bold, and blood-thirsty.

(shu-ra-na) Leaper; one who leaps; a jumper; (b) dancer.

(shure-na-qa) Calyx; the outer series of floral leaves; the external part of a flower; a pod; cod; (b) casing; sheath.

(shoor-aa) Slip; act of slipping; slide; (b) an error; a blunder; a fault.

(shoor-aa d'le-sha-na) Slip, of the tongue; something not meant to be said.

(shoor-a-ta) Quivering; shaking or moving with slight motion; palpitation.

(shoor-sey-na) Medlar; a small Asiatic tree, the fruit of which resembles a crab apple, and is edible when it begins to decay, only.

(shoor-qa-ta) Access; free access; accessibility; admittance; permission; a coming to admission; (b) grape-gleaning.
(shoo-ra-ra) Ratification; confirmation; sanction; approval; (b) support; strength; (c) emphasis, GRAM.; corroboration; affirmation.

(shoo-ra-ya) Affirmative; confirmatory; ratifying; emphasizing.

(shoo-rur-ta) Reflection; mental consideration of some suggested idea; deliberation; (b) ratification.

(shore-shoe-ra) Waterfall; a fall or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; a cascade; a cataract.

(shoor-shit-taa) Drooping; inclining downwards; sinking or hanging down; declining.

(shure-sha-ya) Ease; relaxation; release from effort; (b) becoming easy or smooth; (c) tiring; fatiguing; (d) flux; looseness of the bowls.

(shoor-shey-ya) At ease; being at ease, or free from pain or annoyance; (b) Tired; fatigued; exhausted.

(shoor-ta) Navel; a depression or mark in the middle of the abdomen, marking the point of attachment of the umbilical cord.

(shvar-ta) Leaping; act of springing clear off the ground with the feet; jumping; (b) dancing.

(shoor-ta-kha) Superabundance; being very abundant or exuberant; opulence; numerosness.

(shoe-ra-tun) Spout; that through which anything spouts; a discharging lip; a conductor through which a liquid, or powdered solid matter, is conveyed from one place to another, as one conducting water from the roof of a building.

(shush) Rigid; stiff; unyielding; firm; hard grim; inactive; confused; in disorder.

(shue-sha) Glass; an amorphous substance, usually transparent, consisting ordinarily of a mixture of silicates. Most glass is made by fusing together some form of silica with potash, lime or lead oxide. It is resistant to acids except hydrofluoric. Colors are imparted to glass by addition to it, when melted, of certain metallic oxides.

(shva-sha) Disorder; want of order; confusion; irregularity; inactivity.

(shue-sha) Licorice; a bulbaceous plant with pinnate leaves and spikes of blue flowers. The root of the plant is used in medicine in bronchial affections. It has a sweet, slightly astringent, and at times nauseating taste.

(shushe-bey-na) Best man; the principal groomsmen at a wedding; groomsmen; bridegroom's tender or friend; a godfather; sponsor.

(shushe-bey-nue-ta) Sponsorship; the relationship of a groomsmen or bridesmaid to a groom or bride respectively; the office of a godparent.

(shushe-bin-ta) Bridesmaid; a maid or woman who attends on a bride at her wedding; (b) godmother; a woman sponsor for a child in baptism.

(shoo-sha-taa) Progress; a moving or going forward; a proceeding onward, as from one point or degree to one further advanced; advance; growth.

(shue-sha-ya) Muleteer; one who drives mules; (b) a caravan attendant.

(shue-shey-ta) Cotton flower.

(shue-shal-ta) Tapeworm; a cestode worm,
parasitic when adult in the intestines of man and various animals.

(shushe-ma) Sesame; an East Indian annual plant, it has small, flattish seeds, which yield an oil and are used as food.

(shush-mir) Crocodile; a large, thick-skinned, long-tailed, water reptile, their eggs are laid in the sand and are hatched by the sun's heat.

(shoosh-ma-na) Ant; a small social insect living in communities, burrowed in the ground or wood, and make chambers in which they store their food and raise their young. The males have wings, and are short-lived. Many of the ants have remarkable habits, such as making slaves of other species, cultivating fungi for food, having workers, and at times soldiers which usually are undeveloped females. In their organization of communities they are excelled by man only.

(shushe-ma-nai-ta) Amomum granum paradisi; an aromatic shrub from which spices used in embalming were prepared by ancients.

(shu-shan) Lily; any plant, flower, or bulb belonging to the genus Lilium. They have been in cultivation since the earliest times. The flowers have a wide range of color.

(shue-sha-na) Glassy; containing glass; having glassy matter.

(shue-ship-pa) Napkin; a little towel, or small cloth, especially one used at table; (b) chalice veil.

(shue-ta-sa) Elementary; consisting of a single element; simple.

(shue-ta-sa) Foundation; that upon which anything is founded; groundwork; basis.

(shue-ta-pa) Partaking; taking part or share, in common with others; participating; sharing; associating self with others in a common objective.

(shue-ta-pa) Partaker; one who partakes; a sharer; participator; a partner; an associate; a colleague.

(shue-ta-pue-ta) Participation; partaking; partnership; association; fellowship; (b) communion.

(shue-ta-pa-ya) Participant; one that participates, or takes part in social affairs; sociable; mixer; a person disposed to associate and talk with others.

(shue-ta-qa) Silence; taciturnity; habitual silence, or reserve in speaking; cessation; remaining silent.

(shue-ta-ta) Sixth; being one of the six equal parts into which any whole is divided.

(shute-ta) Endways; on the end; straight up; (b) a short stick, pointed at one end.

(sha-kha) V.T. Sick; to assault; to attack; to harass; to charge.

(shka) V.I. Waste; waste away; diminish; to melt away.

(shkha-da) V.I. Bribe; to corrupt with a gift; to influence corruptly by a bribe; (b) to give as a gift or present.

(shikh-da) Tid'ing; all account of what has taken place; a piece of news; good tidings; (b) a gift; present.

(shkhune-ya) Warmth; gentle heat; quality or state of being warm.

(sha-khue-qa) Weariness; tiresome; annoying.

(sha-khoo-ra) Rough; having projections on the surface; not smooth or plain; stony.
(sha-khoo-ry) Blacken; to make black or dark; to darken; to make sooty.

(shkha-ta) V.T. Damage; to cause damage to; to harm; to violate; to impair.

(shukh-too-ta) Damaging; causing damage; harming; violating, especially a woman.

(shukh-ta-noo-ta) Abomination; excessive hatred or disgust.

(shkh-ya) Wasting away; being wasted away; (b) consumption.

(shkh-ma) To become dusky or swarthy; to become black with sin; (b) to become rude, simple, common or ordinary; (c) to profane, foul, defame or sully.

(shkham-ta) Defilement; pollution; making unclean or profane; making dusky or swarthy.

(shkham-ta) First hairs on a young man's face at puberty; swar thirstiness; duskiness.

(shkh-na) V.I. Warm; to become warm, or moderately heated; to warm one's self; (b) to become ardent, animated, or interested.

(shikh-na) Abscess; ulcer; a circumscribed collection of pus in any part of the body; a carbuncle.

(shkhan-ta) Warming; becoming warm, or moderately heated; growing warm, or warmer.

(shkha-pa) Beestings; the first milk after parturbation; a flow of milk.

(shkha-qa,) V.I. Shatter; to break into pieces; to shred; pound.

(shkha-ra) V.I. Blacken; to grow black or dark; to become black, dark or sooty.

(shukh-ra) Pannier; a basket; a large basket for carrying provisions.

(shikh-ra) Soot; a black substance formed by combustion, rising in fine particles; burnt crusts of bread.
(shukh-roo-ny) V.T. Blacken; to make black or dark; to darken.

(shukh-roo-ra) Blackbird; a small bird so called because the males are almost entirely black.

(shukh-roo-ta) Forced labor; compulsory labor, or service; labor enjoined by authority.

(shukh-run-ta) Blackening; making black, or dark; darkening; making sooty.

(shkhur-qin-na) The last child born to a woman.

(shkha-ta) Armpit; the hollow, or pit, beneath the junction of the arm and shoulder; armhole.

(shikh-ta) Dirt; any foul or filthy substance; whatever, adhering to anything, renders it foul or unclean; filth; (b) rust.

(shikh-ta mkha) Blight; a disease or injury of plants resulting in withering, or cessation of growth. It may be due to the attack of insects or unfavorable climatic conditions.

(shitt-kha) V.T. Dirty; to foul; to make dirty, or filthy; to soil; pollute.

(shikh-ta-na) Dirty; defiled with dirt; not clean or pure; filthy; containing dirt.

(shikh-ta-nue-ta) Dirtiness; the state of being dirty; filthiness; foulness.

(shitt-ya) V.I. Wrong; to go wrong; to misbehave; to do what is not proper, or right.

(shotta) V.I. Collapse; to fall together; to cave in; to fall into a wrecked, flattened, or disorganized state.

(shut-ya) Brink; the edge, margin, or border of a steep place; a bank, shore, or edge, as of a river, brook, etc.; border.

(srtock-kha) Ground fig; wild fig; an uncultivated fig; (b) wolf's milk.

(shaa-too-ra) Frivolous; of little weight or importance; not worth notice; vapid; stupid; silly; trivial.

(shaa-too-ra-eat) Frivolously; in a frivolous manner; triflingly; slightly.

(shaa-too-roo-ta) Frivolity; condition or state of being frivolous; habit of trifling; random talk; humbug; mental confusion.

(shitt-kha) Slope; an oblique direction; an incline; a slant; (b) an open space; an expanse.

(shitt-yaa) Cave-in; a place where a thing has caved in; caved in; collapsed; leaning; stooping.

(shut-yoo-ta) Misconduct; wrong or improper conduct; bad behavior; senselessness; folly.

(shtey-kha) Spread; distributed over a surface; laid over the ground; (b) Flat; plane; level; a flat surface.

(shtey-khoo-ta) Extent; expansion; the state of being spread over a great surface.

(shaa-tip-ta) Ointment box; incense boat; a small tapering vase of glass or alabaster; alabaster.

(shata-ta) Caving in; collapsing; falling down in a flattened, wrecked, or disorganized position.
(shut-loo-aa) Polo mallet.

(shta-pa) V.T. Flay; to skin; to strip off the skin or surface of; to pluck; to cleave asunder; to cut obliquely.

(shtur d'za-hanta) Deed of sale; bill of sale.

(shtur d'kheu-ba) Promissory note; a bond; bill.

(shita-rra) Handwriting; inscription; a deed; a sealed instrument in writing on paper, duly executed and delivered, containing some contract or transfer.

(shitt-ra-na) Handsome; agreeable to the eye; having a pleasing appearance; comely; beautiful; good looking.

(shitt-runj) Chess; a game of skill played on a chessboard with chessmen, the players moving alternately until the attacked king of one cannot escape.

(shey-ba-na) Lap; the loose and lower part of a garment, that may be folded over or made into a groove; a lappet; a fold of a garment used as a receptacle.

(shew-moo-ru) Weaver's beam, to which the woof is attached.

(shigh-ry) Gum; gums; the dense tissues which cover the necks of teeth, and alveolar parts of the jaw.

(shyag-ta) Soapy water; suds; (b) ablution; washing; rinsing.

(shy-va) Sprig; a small shoot or twig; a young person.

(sha-ue-kha) Insipid; flat; without taste or savor; (b) liquid.

(sha-yoo-ta) Scorer; one who scorcs; a mock-er; one who expresses extreme contempt; a despiser.

(sh'ule) Sheol; the underworld; the obode of the dead, considered to be a subterranean region of thick blackness, return from which is impossible; the place of departed spirits; hades; grave.

(shey-van) Ovation; an enthusiastic demonstration of public esteem.

(sha-ue-pue-ta) Rubbing; rubbing off; polishing; filing.

(sh'yoo-ta) Complexion; the color or hue of the skin, especially of the face; natural color; appearance.

(shiz-qa) Zizyphus; a large genus of spiny shrubs having triple veined leaves and small flowers with a two-celled ovary.

(sheikh) Sheik; the head of an Arab family, clan, or tribe; an Arab chief; an Arabic title of respect.

(shey-kha) water-pit; a ditch; a trench made in the earth by digging.

(shya-kha) Liquefaction; act or process of making or becoming liquid.

(she-khoor) Sahor; the Black river; the river Nile.

(shai-kha-ny) A Near-east dance in which the participants join hands, consists of leaping, or stepping, accompanied by turnings and movements of the body and limbs and in unison with music, singing, or rhythmic beats, performed as an amusement.

(shai-kha-na) Savage; untamed; wild; characterized by cruelty; fierce; ferocious; brutal.

(shai-kha-nue-ta) Savagery; state of being savage; savage disposition of action; wildness; ferocity.

(she-khar-ta) Hollow; an unfilled space within anything; a cavity; a hole; (b) armpit; armhole.
(shai-ta) Sty; an inflamed swelling or boil on the edge of the eyelid; a sty in the eye.

(shay-too-ta) Contempt; contemptibility; scorn; desecration.

(shya-ka) V.I. Deflate; to be reduced from an inflated state, by the release of contents; to subside.

(shy-la) Seam; the fold or line formed by sewing together two pieces of cloth.

(shy-la) Red calico; a red, coarse, cotton cloth, a product of India and the East.

(shyaa) V.T. Daub; to cover, coat, or smear with soft, adhesive matter, as plaster, slime, mud, etc.; plastering; (b) to seal; to stick or adhere to.

(shy-ah) Shiah; the followers of Ali.

(shy-oo-ta) Headlong; headlong hurry; rashness; doing a thing without deliberation; temerity.

(shya-pa) V.I. Rub; to move along surface of body, especially with pressure; to grate; to polish; to grind; to file.

(shy-pa) Doorpost; the jamb or sidepiece of a doorway; (b) thong, of a whip; (c) filed down; worn out.

(shai-pa) Liniment; a semiliquid preparation applied to the skin by friction, especially one used as a sedative or a stimulant; an ointment; a salve.

(shay-ya-pa) Caulker; one who smears with a pitch; (b) one who, or that which rubs, grinds, or files down.

(shyap-ta) Rubbing; polishing; grinding; (b) filing down.

(shyap-ta) Rubbing; polishing; grinding; (b) filing down.

(shaye-poor) Bugle; a wind instrument. shorter than the trumpet, curved and at times keyed; a horn; trump.

(shyap-ta) Rubbing; polishing; grinding; (b) filing down.

(sher) Enamel; a vitreous composition, usually opaque, applied by fusion to the surface of metal, glass, or pottery for ornament or protection.

(shier) Lion, corresponding to 'head' in English, in tossing a coin; the side of the coin bearing the effigy or prin-
cipal figure.

(sheer yan khat) Head or tail; a phrase used in throwing a coin to decide a choice, or stake.

(shery-ra) Must; the pressed juice of grapes, or other fruit, before fermentation; juice; sap.

(shay-ra) Unmasticated; not ground or chewed, as with the teeth and prepared for swallowing and digestion; unchewed; unbroken.

(shyaa-raa) V.T. Kindle; to set on fire or set fire to; to cause to begin burning; to ignite; to light.

(shery-ry mkha) V.T. Fiatter; to gratify the vanity of by artful commendation or attentions; to blandish; to cajole.

(shee-rin) The song of songs.

(she-re-ney-ye) Bonbons; sugar confectionery; candy; any dainty.

(shery-ra-na) Musty; wet, damp, or smeared with must or fruit juice; juicy; sticky.

(shyar-ta) Caravan; a company of travelers, organized and equipped for long journey.

(shyur-ta) Kindling; the act of causing to burn; causing to ignite; setting on fire or setting fire to.

(shish) Spit; a pointed rod, usually of iron, used for holding meat while being roasted over a fire; a skewer.

(shish-sha) Marble; limestone capable of taking a polish, and is used for fine architectural work.

(shish-shil-ta) Chain; a series of links or rings, fitted into one another, and are used for various purposes.

(shish-ma) Sesame; an East Indian annual plant, its seeds are small, obovate, and flat, they yield oil and are used as food.

(shish-na) Butomus; a kind of water plant of the family Butomaceae, they have linear triquetrous leaves and pink flowers.

(shish-ta) Flagon; a vessel having a handle and a spout, used as a liquid container; a large bulging bottle; an alabaster vase.

(shery-ta) Mound; an artificial elevation of earth; a raised bank; a grave.

(shery-ta-na-ya) Pristine; belonging to the earliest period; primaeval; antique.

(shery-ta-na-ue-ta) Antiquity; ancient times; times long since past; former ages; great age.

(shik) Doubt; a fluctuation of mind arising from defect of evidence; uncertainty of mind; suspense; misgiving.

(shak-ka) Ram; he-goat; the male of the goat, which unlike the female, has a distinct beard; a ram of about three years of age.

(shka) Accuse; to charge with a fault, or offense; to blame; to censure.

(shka-va) V.I. Lie; to assume a position of rest, extended on the ground, bed, etc.; to take a rest.

(shik-va) Louse.

(shik-va-na) Ant; an insect of the family Formicidæ, they live in communities, and usually in the ground or wood, the males usually have wings and are short-lived.

(shak-kue-ky) Loosen; to free from the attachments; to quake; move; (b) to offend; (c) to distrust.

(shkue-ry) Ceiling; the lining or covering of a room; the overhead part of a room.
(sha-koo-ry) V.T. Praise; to express approbation of; to laud; to extol; to glorify by homage, especially in song; to commend.

(shak-kue-shy) V.I. Totter; to shake, tremble, or lose stability, so as to threaten a fall; (b) to loosen; to make loose or unsteady.

(shik - kue - ta) Doubt; uncertainty of judgment or mind; fluctuation of mind due to defect of knowledge or evidence; uncertainty.

(shak-kue-tue-ta) Sediment; settlings; the matter which settles to the bottom from a liquid; (b) subsidence.

(shcha-kha) Find; to meet with accidentally; to come upon by seeking; (b) to be found; to be met with.

(shchak-ta) Basting; the state of being found or discovered; (c) an invention.

(shkey-vue-ta) Coma; a state of insensibility from which it is impossible to arouse a person; falling asleep; falling dead.

(shchey-khue-ta) Finding; discovery; (b) the state of being found or discovered.

(shkhim-ta) Reliquary; a casket or small chest, for holding relics, usually of a religious nature.

(shkey-na-ya) Perpetual; never-ceasing; continuing for an unlimited time; constantly abiding.

(shkin-ta) Resting place; a habitation; tabernacle; a temple; (b) a shrine.

(shkey-ry) Freckles; the small brownish or yellowish spots in the skin, particularly on the face, neck, and the hands.

(shkey - ra - eat) Disgracefully; in a disgraceful manner; shamefully; dishonorably.
many plant juices, and forming an important article of human food. The chief sources of sugar are sugar cane and sugar beet.

(shak-rue-na) Henbane; a fetid herb of the Old World, it has clammy-pubescent dentate leaves and yellowish brown flowers. It is a deadly poison, and has properties similar to belladonna.

(shuk-ra-na) Praiser; one who praises; a lauder; an eulogist; one who honors by worship.

(shkar-ta) Plot; a garden plot; a piece of ground ready for sowing.

(shaa-kur-ta) Praising; the act of one who praises; lauding; honoring; complement.

(shak-shue-ky) Totter; to shake; to make or become loose or shaky; waver; (b) to weave loosely.

(shka-ta) V.I. Sink; to settle to the bottom, as dregs; (b) to settle down; to rest; to cease.

(shla) V.I. Cease; to come to an end; to leave off; to desist; to become still.

(shil-la) Lame; physically disabled or weakened in any way; infirm; feeble; helpless; paralyzed.

(sha-ly biss-ra) Flesh-hook.

(sha-ly nue-ny) Fish-snatcher; cormorant; pelican.

(shil-la-eat) Lamely; in a lame manner; infirmly; weakly.

(shal-bo-ty) Switch; to strike with a switch; to whip; to stike.

(shla-ga) V.T. Pluck; to pull or pick off or out; to pick; to cull; to extract.

(shil-ghim-ma) Turnip; the thick edible root of brossiaceous plant.

(shal-ga-na) Plucker; one who, or that which, plucks, or pulls off or out.

(shlag-ta) Plucking; pulling off or out; the act of one who plucks.

(shlad-da) Corpse; the dead body of a human being; carcass; body; (b) trunk; the main or larger portion.

(shal-ha-vey-ta) Flame; a body of burning gas or vapor. A flame usually is the result of chemical combination with atmospheric oxygen; a blaze.

(shal-va) Cessation; ceasing or discontinuance, as of action, whether temporary or final; an intermission.

(shal-va-eat) Intermitently; in an intermittent manner; coming and going at intervals.

(sha-lue-khy) V.T.&I Strip; to divest of covering, clothing, or the like; to skin; to peel; to take off clothes or covering.

(sha-lue-kha) V.T. Rob; to take something away from by force; to strip or deprive by stealing.

(sha-lue-kha) Sender; one that sends; one who causes to go in any manner.

(shil-lukhe-ta) Bark; the tough external covering of a woody stem or root; skin; peel; rind; the outer covering of plant.

(shil-lukhe-ta d'khue-va) Slough; the cast-off skin of a serpent.

(shal-lee-lu) V.I. Cease; to come to an end; to stop; to leave off; to be or become quiet.

(sha-lue-ma) Finite; definite; fixed; capable of being finished.
(sha-lue-ky) Parboil; to boil; to cook in a fluid, especially water.

(sha-lue-ky) V.T. Scald; to burn with hot liquid or steam; to injure by contact with any hot fluid.

(shal-vur) Breeches; a pair of riding trousers; a pair of trousers tied at the ankles; pantaloon.

(shil-lur) Rye; a hardy cereal grain closely related to wheat. Rye is less nutritious than wheat, but superior to barley.

(shil-ue-ta) Lameness; state of being lame; being physically disabled in any way; having an injured limb.

(shil-kha) Swarm; a large number of insects, when in motion; a great number of small animals; a herd; crowd; a collection of living-beings.

(shla-ka) V.I. Peel; to lose the skin, bark, or rind; to come off, as the skin; to lose the outer covering.

(shlakh-lue-kha) Ligusticum; the lovage of laserpitium.

(shal-ke-na) Robber; one who robs; one who commits the crime of robbery; (b) one who undresses or peels; a peeler; Barker.

(shala-lakh-ta) Robbing; taking what belongs to others by force or violence; (b) undressing; peeling; barking; flaying; stripping.

(shlakh-ta) Peeling; peeling off; coming off, as skin; losing the skin, bark, or rind; becoming scaly and falling off.

(shlaa-ta) To gain power or rule; to have the mastery or reign.

(shul-too-ye) To use power; to become violent, due to power or authority; to become riotous; to run wild or loose; act like mad person.

(shul-tai-ta) Using power or authority; becoming restless, violent, or riotous; running wild.

(shla-ya) V.I. Cease; to desist; to become quiet or silent; to come to an end; to stop; to leave off.

(shil-ya) Quiet; in a state of rest or calm; without motion or agitation; free from noise or disturbance; silent; still; hushed.

(shil-ya-eat) Quietly; in a quiet manner; calmly; silently; noiselessly.

(shil-ue-ta) Quitness; stillness; calmness; silence.

(shley-kha) Apostle; one sent forth on a mission; one of the twelve disciples of Christ, who were sent forth to preach the gospel; a missionary; an emissary; a messenger.

(shley-khue-ta) Apostolate; apostleship; the office of an apostle; (b) an embassy; a message; (c) shoots; suckers.

(shley-kha-ya) Apostolic; of or pertaining to an apostle, or the apostles, or their spirit; according to the doctrines of apostles.

(shley-kha-ue-ta) Apostolicity; apostolic state or quality.

(shul-le-ta) Taskmaster; one who imposes a task; one whose duty is to assign tasks; an overseer; an officer; an office holder; a leader; ruler; an authoritative person; a person with power.

(shul-tai-ta) Rule; a governing direction; act of ruling; administration of law; government; authority; leadership.

(shul-ley-ta) Independence; state of being independent; freedom from dependence; self-subsistence; self-mastery.
(shul-ley-toot bya-ta-eat) Independently; in an independent manner; of own free-will; not dependently.

(shul-ley-tun khaila) Captain; chief or headman; one who leads or has authority over others; a leader.

(shal-ya-ya) Hermit; a person who retires from society and lives in solitude; a recluse; (b) a dweller.

(shal-ley-la) Peach.

(shle-moon) Solomon; the Son of David and king of Israel in the 10th century B.C., noted for his superior wisdom and magnificent reign.

(shil-ling) Shilling; a silver coin and money of Great Britain, equal to about 24 cents in United States money.

(shley-pa) Dislocated; out of its proper place; pulled out; drawn out; (b) a fodder-bag; a corn sack.

(shley-ta) Caul; membrane covering the fetus at its birth; egg-skin.

(shil-lil) Rye; a grain closely related to wheat.

(shla-la) Cord; a small rope of several strands twisted together.

(shil-la-la) Skein; a quantity of yarn, put up after it is taken from the reel.

(shal-ma) Whole; entire; containing the total number or amount; complete.

(shla-ma) Peace; a state of tranquillity; freedom from disturbance or agitation; calm; safety; welfare; (b) a greeting; salutation; invocation of peace.

(shla-ma) V.I. Conclude; to come to a termination or end; to close; to terminate; to be finished; (b) to agree; to approve; (c) to follow; to be a follower; to yield; to surrender; to salute; give peace.

(shla-ma leukh) Salutation; hello; greet-
ings; that which is uttered in saluting; a liturgical greeting.

(shal-ma-eat) Unanimously; in an unanimous manner; in the manner of being one in opinion; entirely; fully; totally.

(shal-mue ta) Unanimity; (b) Concord; agreement; common consent; (c) full age; (d) convention.

(shal-mue ta na-ya) Conventional; formed by agreement or compact; stipulated; contractual.

(shlam-lma) Whole; entire; comprising all the parts; perfect.

(sha-lip sa-sa) Pincers; an instrument having two grasping jaws working on a pivot, used for gripping things.

(shil-pa) Blade; the cutting part of an instrument, as the blade of a knife.

(shla-pa) Dislocate; displacement; to be out of its proper place.

(shal-pukhe-ta) Bladder; urinary or renal bladder; any membraneous sack in animals that serves as a receptacle of fluid.

(shlap-ka) Cap; a covering for the head, usually with a visor and without a brim.

(shlip-ta) Blade; the cutting part of an instrument.

(shlap-ta) Dislocation; displacement; being out of its proper place; being removed from the proper location.

(shla-qa) Scald; to be burned or cooked with, or in hot liquid or steam; to be cooked by boiling.

(shal-qa) Vaccine; the virus of cowpox; used in vaccination; any substance of preventive inoculation.

(shal-que) Pox; any of various diseases characterized by pustules, or eruptions, as smallpox; chicken pox, etc.

(shal-que khvur-ta) Smallpox; a conta-
ous febrile disease, characterized by vomiting, lumbar pains, and a peculiar pustular eruption. The eruption is at first a collection of papules which develop into vesicles and then pustules, and finally thick crusts which slough, which at times leave a pit or pock.

Measles; a contagious febrile disorder, commencing with catarrhal symptoms, as coryza, cough, etc., and the appearance on the third day of an eruption of distinct red circular spots, which are slightly raised, and after the fourth day of eruption they gradually decline; rubella.

Vaccinate; to inoculate with a vaccine, especially with cowpox vaccine, to prevent or mitigate an attack of smallpox.

Scalder; one who or that which scalds; a seether.

Scalding; the condition of being burned by steam or hot liquid; the state of being cooked by the boiling process.

Scalder; one that succeeds or follows; one who takes the place which another has left; (b) officer; one charged with a duty; one who holds a position of authority.

Sleet; driving rain mixed with snow or icy particles; icy rain.

Gerund; a kind of verbal noun which expresses in noun form, uncompleted action of the verb.

Name; the title by which any person or thing is known; appellation; noun.
(sha-mukhe-ta) Crown; the topmost part of the skull or head.

(shaa-moo-taa) Breakable; capable of being broken; susceptible to break; fragile.

(sha-moo-na) A very small coin, equalling a fourth part of a farthing; (b) a weight equalling one and half grains.

(shmoo-na) Depression; state of being below the normal in mental vitality; sadness; worry.

(shaa-moo-aa) Hearer; one having a good sense of hearing; (b) listener; attentive; hearkener; (c) a pupil.

(shmoo-taa) Rumor; a flying or popular report; the common talk; tidings; a report; hearsay.

(sha-mue-shy) Administer; minister; to dispense or perform, as a rite.

(sham-khue-ny) To be, or make musty, shabby, or dirty.

(sha-makh-ta) Temple; the space on either side of the head of man.

(shma-ta) V.T.&I. Break; to come apart or divide into two or more pieces, usually with violence; to strain apart by any force; to fracture; (b) to draw out; tear out; pluck out.

(shim-ta) Break; fracture; an act of breaking or fracturing; rupture; breakage; an opening.

(shum-ta-na) Breaker; one who or that which breaks; (b) breakable.

(shmut-ta) Breaking; breakage; act or result of breaking; a break.

(shmay bai-ta) Ceiling; the lining or covering of a room.

(shmay poom-ma) Palate; the roof of the mouth.

(sha-ma-ya) Damascene; a native or inhabitant of Damascus; a Syrian.

(shmay - ya) Heaven; the expanse of space surrounding the earth; the place where the sun, stars, and other heavenly bodies appear; (b) the dwelling place of the deity; the place of the blessed dead.

(shmev-to) Broken; separated into parts or pieces; fractured.

(shmey-too-ta) Brokenness; the state of being broken; (b) being unsheathed, plucked out, or unshod.

(sham - mey - la) Bedeguar; a kind of white thorn or thistle.

(sham-mey-na) Fertile; producing in abundance; fruitful; productive.

(shmay-ya-na) Heavenly; of or pertaining to the heaven; celestial.

(sham - mey - nue - ta) Fertility; state or quality of being fertile; fruitfulness; productiveness; fecundity; richness; fatness.

(shmay-ya-na-ya) Heavenly; of or pertaining to, or dwelling in, the heaven of God and angels; celestial.

(shmay-ya-na-ue-ta) Heavenlyness; the state of being heavenly.

(sha-mey-ra) Adamant; a stone imagined to be of impenetrable hardness.

(sham mey-ra-ya) Adamantine; made of, or having the qualities of, adamant; impregnate; hard.

(sha-mey-ta) Crown, of the head; the uppermost part of the skull.

(shim-kha) Wild garlic; small garlic bulbs; bulbous roots; (b) onions.

(shim-khy) The offensive odor, due to perspiration, of the armpits; the unpleasant odor of a perspired person.
Turban; a sash, scarf, or shawl, usually of cotton or linen, wound about a headdress, or cap.

Fern; a plant of the order Filicales, it is one of the higher cryptogams.

V.I. Fatten; to grow fat or corpulent; to grow plump; to fill out; to be fertile; to become productive.

(shma-ya) V.T. Hear; to perceive by the ear; to apprehend by the ear; (b) to give audience to; to listen to; to heed; (c) to obey; to hearken to; to accept the advice of.

Wax; a substance secreted by bees by special glands on the underside of the abdomen. It is dull yellow in color, and solid, but plastic when warm.

Mole; a pigmented spot, or mark on the skin; birthmark.

Simon.

Petrine; a follower of St. Peter; (b) of the tribe of Simon.

V.T. Hear; to perceive by the ear; to apprehend by the ear.

Hearing; the act or power of perceiving sound; audition; auditory sensation; the sense of hearing.

One who hears, or is capable of hearing; an auditor.

Waxy; containing wax; abounding in wax.

Auditory; of or pertaining to hearing or the sense of hearing; audible.

Fennel; a perennial plant with yellow flowers and finely divided leaves.

Soot; a black substance formed by combustion, rising in small particles and adhering to the sides of the smoke conveyor; thick smoke.

V.T. Dispatch; to send off or away; to send forth; to discharge.

Samaritan; of or pertaining to Samaria in Palestine, which became independent after the capture of Gilead and Galilee by the Assyrians, 734 B.C. by whom Samaria itself was later taken. The inhabitants of Samaria comprised of descendents of Babylonians, Israelites, Arabs, and Elamites, they were settled in Samaria by its Assyrian conquerors.

Samaritanism; half-heathen form of worship.

Samaria; an ancient province, a kingdom in Palestine, between Jordan river and the Mediterranean sea, its capital was the holy city of Samaritans. Samaria first became politically independent in 734 B.C. when the Assyrians captured Gilead and Galilee, but later Samaria also was taken by Assyrians.

Nyctopia; a condition of the eyes in which a person can see well during the day, or in a strong light, but sees poorly at night, or on dark days; night blindness.

Sooty; soiled or smutted with soot; containing of, or covered with soot.

V.T. Serve; to labor in behalf of; to service for; to minister to; to wait upon; to attend to.

Servant; a person employed by another and who is subject to his employer's direction; minister; (b) a deacon.
Sun; the luminous heavenly body around which the earth, and other planets of the solar system revolve, and the light of which constitutes the day. The Sun is a member of the solar system and holds the planets in their orbits, and from it they receive light and heat. The mean distance of the sun from the earth is about 93,100,000 miles, its diameter 866,300 miles, and it is 334,500 times larger than the earth. The Sun is regarded as being of matter not much different than that of the earth. Its period of rotation is about 25 days at the equator.

Fir; a pineaceous tree of the genus Abies, it is of graceful shape. The fir is valued for its timber and its fragrant resin.

Swoon; to feel faint; to sink into a faint; to droop; to hang bending downward; to hang down from physical inanity or want of nourishment. It passes through a crevice or a small window.

Deaconate; deaconry; the office of a deacon; service of a deacon in the liturgy.

Moonlight; the light of the moon at night.

Solar; of, or pertaining to, the sun; produced by the action of the sun. Sunny; exposed to the rays of the sun; having sunrays.

Juniper; an evergreen shrub, it has blue, berrylike fruit which has a warm pungent taste and is used in flavoring liquors.
(shan-nue kha) Insipid; without taste or savor; vapid; tasteless.

(sha-nue-ye) V.T. Transfer; to convey from one place to another; to remove, or cause to another person or place; to depart from one place to another.

(shan-nue-ny) To be or become peaceful; to be tranquil; to be or make tame; to settle down.

(sha-za) V.I. Swerve; to stray; to turn aside; to go out of a straight course or line; to depart or wander from what is established by duty, custom, law, or the like; to deviate.

(shin-za) Failure; want of success; the state of having failed; a failing; a slight fault; a swerving.

(shan-ya) Frantic; delirious; mentally deranged; violently or ravingly mad; frenzied; raving.

(shin-ya) Unconscious; not conscious; in a state not accompanied by conscious experience; delirious; having fainted.

(shan-ya) V.I. To be or become unconscious; to sink into unconsciousness; to be delirious; to be in frenzy; to be frantic; to faint.

(sha-ya na) Dentist; one whose profession it is to treat diseases of the teeth, and to make and insert artificial teeth; a dental surgeon.

(shan-ye-ta) Frantically; in a frantic manner; insanely; foolishly; in a delirious manner.

(shan-ue-ta) Franticness; insanity; madness; senseless rage; delirium; (b) unconsciousness.

(sha-na-ue-ta) Dentistry; the art or profession of a dentist; dental surgery.

(shan-ya-na) Frantic; violently or ravingly mad; mentally deranged; insane; delirious; being in frenzy; (b) transitive.

(shney-na) Sharp-pointed; having a sharp point; a pointed weapon; sharp.

(shan-ya-ney-ta) Transitive, GRAM.; passing over to an object; expressing an action not limited to the subject.

(sha-nai-ta) Transference; act of transferring; moving from one place to another; changing a position.

(shna-ta) Becoming unconscious; losing consciousness; fainting; (b) Becoming frantic; insanity.

(shan-nan-ta) Becoming peaceful; being tranquil; becoming tame; settling down.

(shan-ta) Spike; an ear of grain or corn; bulb; a bulb, or quarter of a garlic root; (b) a sharp point; a spearhead.

(shna-q) V.T. Punish; to impose punishment upon; to afflict with pain; to torment; to torture; to abuse; (b) consumption; phthisis.

(shin-ta) Sleep; a natural and normal suspension of consciousness and will; a heavy slumber during which a complete cessation of conscious life takes place; a nap.

(shin-ta kree-ta) Nap; a short sleep; a doze.

(shan-ta) Tree-moss; any moss or lichen inhabiting trees; lichen.

(shee-ta) Year; the time or period taken by the earth in making its revolution around the sun, whose length is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes, 45.51 seconds.

(shee-ta ma-ra) anno Domini; in the year of our Lord, i. e. Jesus
Christ.

(shee-ta-ya) Yearly; annually; once a year; occurring every year.

Annual circuit.

(sh'aa) V.T. Daub; to cover or smear with adhesive matter, as plaster, slime, mud, etc.; to plaster; to smooth; to stick to; to adhere to.

(sha-aa) Hour; sixty minutes of time; twenty-fourth part of a day; moment; time; season.

(sh'aa) V.T. Stop; to close, as a cavity or hole, by filling or obstructing; to fill up, as a crack; to plug.

(sha-baan) The name of the eighth Arab, and other Near East countries month.

(shu-oo-dy) Oppress; to burden with abuse of power; to treat with unjust rigor; to strike; beat.

(sha-o0-ta) Aquatic animal, having fins, as fish; fish.

(sh'oo la) Cough; a sudden, noisy, violent expulsion of air from the lungs.

(shu-oo-ma) Loathsome; disgusting; detestable; having an unpleasant flavor.

(sh'oo-ta) Wax; a substance secreted by bees, and used by them for constructing the honeycomb.

(sha-00-ta) Spectator; one who looks on; one witnessing an exhibit.

(sh'ata) V.I. Float; to rest upon the surface of a fluid; to swim.

(shu-etaa) A newly hatched reptile; a small or young snake.

(shu-etaa-na) Finny; possessing fins; having fins or webs; webbed.

(shi-eya) Game; sport of any kind; an amusement; a show; a play; (b) jesting; mockery.

(shi-eya d'mil-ly) N. Play; the representation or exhibition of some action or story; the performance of a comedy, tragedy, or other dramatic piece; a dramatic composition.

(shi-eya d'rim-zaa) Pantomime; a dramatic performance by actors, using only, or chiefly, dumb show; significant facial expression or gesticulation.

(sh'a-yoo-ta) Show; a spectacle; an exhibition; that which is shown as an amusement; a game.

(sh'ey- na) Mire; wet, spongy earth; bog; (b) plaster; paste.

(shu-ey-aa) Weed; wild growth in the nature of grass; wild grass.

(shu-ey-oo-ta) Glossiness; the state of being smooth and shining; smoothness; (b) daubing.

(sh'ai-ta) Stopping, as a crack or hole with plaster or other material; (b) sticking; adhering; adherence.

(sh'ai-ta dqa-la) Hoarseness; the condition of having a harsh, rough, grating voice, as when affected with cold; loss of voice.

(sh'ala) V.I. Cough; to expel air, or obstructing matter, from the lungs or air passages, in a noisy and violent manner.

(sh'aa-aa) Beardless; without a beard; having no hair on the face; smooth-faced.

(shur) Poem; a composition in verse, characterized by imagination and poetic diction.

(shu-era) Down; a soft hairy outgrowth, as that which first appears on the human face; soft hair.
Poet; an author or composer of a poem or poems; one skilled in writing poetry.

V.I. Shake; to be agitated with a vibratory motion; to tremble; to shiver; to quake.

Shaker; one who or that which shakes, quackes, or rocks.

Shaking; act of one who shakes; result of shaking; a vacillating or wavering motion; rocking.

Game; any systematic action carried on for sport or amusement; a play; spectacle.

Joke; something said or done to excite a laugh; something witty or sportive; (b) laughing-stock; object of mockery.

V.T. Rub; to move softly, back and forth, over a surface with friction, as the hand over the body; to subject a body to the action of something moving; (b) to crawl.

V.I. Clear; to become clear; to become free from foul matter; to become simple, plain, or clean.

Anything flattened by rubbing or filing; flat; rubbed down; (b) coffin; a case; trunk.

Nostril.

Transfix; to pierce through, as with a pointed weapon; to pierce.

Transfixing; piercing through with a pointed weapon; piercing.

Jasper; green chalcidony of bright-colored variety.

Dart; a weapon intended to be thrown by hand; a spit; broach.

V.T. Shed; to pour; to spill; to let fall; to drop.

Shedding; pouring or spilling out; emptying out.

Squirt; an instrument, as a syringe, for squirting water or any other liquid.

Skirt; the lower and hanging part of a coat, dress, or like garment; front flap of a coat-tail; (b) outskirt; outer margin.

V.T. Harrow; to draw a harrow over land; to break or tear, as with a harrow; to rake.

Quibble; to shift or turn from the point in question; to evade; to equivocate.

Crawler; one who or that which crawls.

Crawling; the act of moving slowly by drawing the body along the ground; creeping.

Compliant; disposed to please; obliging; compliant; flatterer.

Obsequiousness; servile attention; complaisance; compliance; adulation; flattery.

Sincerely; with sincerity; in a sincere manner; clearly; purely; unmixedly; unadulteratedly; with reality; in a straightforward manner; simply.
Clearness; limpidity; transparency; serenity; sincerity.

Paralyzed; affected or stricken with paralysis, or palsy; (b) feeble; wretched; mean; low.

Paralysis; abolition of function, whether complete or partial; loss of power of the voluntary motion, or of the sensation, in any part of the body; feebleness of the limbs; (b) lowliness; wretchedness; cowardice.

Abundant; fully sufficient; bountiful; plentiful.

Abundantly; in an abundant manner; plentifully; liberally; bountifully.

Liberality; generosity; state of being liberal in granting, or giving.

Abundance; ample sufficiency; profusion; plenitude.

Unguent; a salve or lubricant for sores, burns, or the like; an ointment; an oil.

Devout; given to devotion; devoted to religious feelings; pious; reverent.

Well-born; born of a family of good, noble, or high standing.

Beautiful; having qualities which constitute beauty; handsome; lovely; fair; pretty.

Aptitude; natural or acquired capacity for a particular purpose; skill; a practical ability; dexterity.

Manliness; having qualities becoming to a man; manlike; virility; developed manhood.

Moderation; keeping within due bonds; orderliness.

Comeliness; state or quality of being pleasing or agreeable to the eye; being fair to look upon; goodly appearance.

Cheerfulness; pleasantness; good pleasure; gratification; happiness.

Beauty; loveliness; goodliness; (b) pleasure.

V.I. Shed; to pour or be poured or spilled; to empty out; to burst forth; to overflow.

Shedding; pouring or being poured or spilled; dropping or falling; flowing; transfusion.

Shedding; spilling; pouring; causing to flow.

Feeble; deficient in physical strength; infirm; weak; (b) paralyzed; (c) mean; low; wretched; (d) cowardly.

Feebleness; weariness; exhaustion; (b) paralysis; (c) cowardice.

V.I. To become paralyzed; to lose the power of voluntary motion, in any part of the body, especially the limbs; (b) to be or become feeble, or weary; to give way.

Basely; in a base manner; with despicable meanness; dishonorably; shamefully.

Acorn; the nut, or fruit, of the oak.

V.I. To weep with a convulsive catching of the breath; to supplicate; to ask for earnestly and humbly; to implore; to entreat as a supplicant.
(shap-lue-ta) Feebleness, of the limbs; debility; weakness; (b) paralysis; partial or complete loss of voluntary motion of the limbs; (c) lowliness; baseness; cowardice.

(shap-lip-pa-na) Sobber; one that sobs; one who weeps with a convulsive catching of the breath; supplicator; one who asks for earnestly and humbly; one who entreats for.

(shap-lap-ta) Sobbing; supplication; humble and earnest entreaty; asking for earnestly and humbly; wailing; fretting.

(shap-lap-ta) Paralysis; the loss of the power of voluntary motion, or of sensation, in any part of the body; palsy; (b) debility; feebleness.

(shap-na) Harrow; an implement of agriculture, set with teeth, which is drawn over plowed land to level it and break the clods, or to cover seed.

(shap-pan-ta) Harrowing; drawing a harrow over; breaking, tearing, or leveling, the land with a harrow.

(shap-pan-ta d’khub-raa) Quibbling; evading the point in question by artifice; shifting or turning from the point in question.

(shap-aa) V.I. Overflow; to run or flow over the bounds, as water; to pour forth; to rise, as a river; to abound.

(shpa-pa) V.I. Rub; to move along the surface of a body with pressure; (b) to crawl; creep.

(shop-qa) Luster.

(shap-pa-qat) Grace; the divine favor toward man; the mercy of god, as distinguished from his justice; divine love, or pardon.

(shup-ra) Dawn; early dawn; twilight before the dawn; the first glimmer of light in the morning.

(shupa-ra) V.T. Flatter; to treat with praise or blandishment; to please with favorable, but sometimes deceitful, representations; to please by complimentary speech; to be complaisant.

(shup-raa) Kitchen knife; a large knife used in cutting meat, bread, etc.; carving knife; any large knife.

(shap-ra-na) Flatterer; one who treats with praise or blandishment; one who encourages or pleases with favorable representations.

(shap-rue-ny) V.T. & I. beautify; to make, or become beautiful; to add beauty to; to make more beautiful.

(shpar-ta) Flattery; insincere compliment; act of artful commendation.

(shap-shue-py) V.I. Creep; to move along the ground, or any other surface, as a worm; to shuffle, as the feet on the ground; to drag; to guide.

(shup-paa-shup) Splash; the noise made by striking upon or in a liquid; splashing.

(ship-pa-ship) Shuffling; shuffling manner; moving with a shuffle, or dragging gait; the sound made by dragging the feet along the ground.

(shap-shap-ta) Creeping; moving along, as a worm; shuffling; moving in a dragging gait; (b) rubbing; moving the hand over the surface of; feeling; groping.

(shap-tey-ya) Watermelon; the large oblong or roundish fruit, which usually has green striped rind, and a red or yellowish pulp with a sweet watery juice.

(shaq) Erect; upright; not leaning or bent; not prone; (b) firm; solid; hard.

(sha-qa) Leg; the limb of an animal used for supporting the body; sometimes, that part of the leg between the knee and the foot; fore-leg; shin bone.
(shaq - qa) Slap; a blow struck with an open hand; a blow from open hand.

(shqa) V.I. Run fast; to flee; to pass away swiftly; to hasten off, as from danger; (b) to water; to give water to.

(shiq - qa) Sarcophagus; a coffin or chest-shaped tomb; a stone coffin; a mound of earth.

(sha - qy) Butler; a man-servant who is in charge of wines and liquors; a cupbearer; headservant.

(shaq - ja - qa) Rattle; an instrument with which rattling sound is made; a toy that rattles when shaken.

(shaq - que - traq) Undaunted; bold; fearless; (b) openly; not sneakily.

(shqoo - h - ra) Envious; jealousely pained by the good fortune of another; spiteful; avaricious.

(shaq - qoo - la) Taker; bearer; partaker; (b) a pair of thongs.

(shqool - ta) Transport; any vessel used in transportation; conveyance; (b) baggage; (c) elevation.

(shaq - que - ta) Erectness; the state of being erect, or upright; (b) compactness; firmness.

(sha - que - ta) Brook; a stream of water smaller than a river; (b) watering; irrigation; giving water to.

(shqa - ta) Super; great diminution or suspension of sensibility; amazement.

(shaq - qey) Wild; turbulent; tempestuous; violent; stormy; savage; cruel.

(shaq - qey) Desperate; without hope; given to despair; miserable; unbearable; wretched.

(shaq - qa - ue - ta) Irrigation; act of irrigating; watering; the supplying of water to land by canals, ditches, etc.; wetting or moistening.

(shaqey - lue - ta) Derivation; the process of deriving or drawing from a source; a deduction.

(shqey - pa) Cliff; precipice; a very steep place, as the face of a cliff; an abrupt declivity; a steep rock.

(shqey - pue - ta) Emaciation; act of emaciating; wasting away; pallor.

(shqey - pa - ya) Arduous; steep and lofty; hard to climb; attended with great labor; (b) abstruse.

(shqey - que - ta) Nausea; any sickness of the stomach with a desire to vomit; (b) dizziness; (c) fell.

(shqey - ta) Remedy; a corrective; counteractive; a purge; draught.

(sha - qey - ta) Brook; a stream of water smaller than a river.

(shqa - la) V.T. Take; get; lift up; to lay hold of; to grasp; to seize; take by force.

(shiq - la) Receipt; that which is received; that which comes in; a writing acknowledging the taking of goods or money delivered or paid.

(shaq - lue - qy) V.I. Smart; to feel a lively, pungent local pain; to burn; to feel a stinging sharp sensation.

(shaq - la - na) Taker; one who takes; one who lays hold of; one who gains control of in any way.

(shqal - ta) Taking; laying hold of; grasping; gaining control of in any way.

(shiq - ma) Sycamore tree and fruit; a moraceous tree of Egypt and Asia Minor, which is useful as shade tree, the fruit is inferior to the fig, but is sweet and edible; (b) unripe grape.

(shqa - pa) V.T. Batter; to beat repeatedly; to bruise; to dash against the ground; (b) to buffet; to slap; to knock.

(shaq - pa) Impact; forcible contact; collision; an im-
pinging; a striking together.

(shaq-pey-ta) Hoopoo; an Old World bird having a slender decurved bill, a handsome erectile semicircular crest, and cinnamon-colored plumage. It is filthy in its food and habits.

(shaq-qa) Lane; a narrow passage which is not traveled much; an alley.

(shaq-que-na) Slype; a narrow passage, in a church; a gangway.

(shaq-ra) V.T. Deceive; to assert falsely; to lie; to lead into error; to mislead.

(shaq-qa-raa) Deceiver; one who asserts falsely; a liar; one who lies; a person who knowingly utters falsehood; a cheat; an imposter; a perfidious person; a hypocrite.

(shaq-rue-qy) V.T. & I. Hollow; to make, or to become, hollow; to eat the inside of; (b) to excavate.

(shaq-qa-roo-ta) Falsehood; state of being false; want of truth; falsehood; lie; perjury; deception.

(shaq-rut kee-pa) Lizard; a four-legged reptile, usually small or of moderate size, and having a long body and ending in a tapering tail, and covered with tuberculated or scaly skin.

(shaq-shue-qy) V.I. Rattle; to make a quick succession of sharp noises, as by collision of hard bodies; to clatter.

(shaq-qa-shaq) Rattle; a rapid succession of sharp, clattering sounds as those made by repeated collision of hard bodies; clatter; popping; any popping, sharp, quick sound, or sounds.

(shaq-shiq-qa-na) Rattle; an instrument with which a rattling sound is made; rattler; clatterer; one who, or that which rattles or clatters; a toy that rattles when shaken.

(shaq-shaq-ta) Rattling; making a rattling sound; causing a quick succession of rattling noises, as by collision of hard bodies; clattering; popping; making a pop, or sharp, quick sound.

(shar) Etc.

(shar) To be strong; to get well; (b) to stand firm.

(shar-ry) Dung; manure; the excrement of an animal, especially of bovine family.

(shra) Untie; unbind; unfasten; to loosen, as something knotted; to disengage the parts of; (b) to absolve; to loose from consecration; (c) to revoke; (d) to dwell; to reside.

(sha-ry shue-ry) False motives; pretense; deception by showing what is unreal and concealing what is real; alibi; pretext; holding out to others something false or feigned; presentation of what is deceptive or hypocritical.

(ja-ry) Alas; an exclamation expressive of sorrow, pity, or apprehension of evil; woe; pity; shame.

(shar-ry) Fight; method of fighting; an engagement; a battle; a combat; a brawl; war; a contest.

(shir-raa-shir) Pouring; the sound made by pouring or falling water.

(shir-ba) Generation; act or process of producing offspring; genealogy; (b) history; story; deed; action; (c) matter; affair.

(shar-ba) Generation; act or process of producing offspring; genealogy; (b) history; story; deed; action; (c) matter; affair.

(shar-qa-sha) Simoom; a hot, dry, violent wind laden with dust, generated by the heat of sandy plains; a sultry wind.

(shir-va) Stew; a dish of meat or egg and vegetables prepared by stewing; soup.
(shur-boo-ty) V.T. Switch; to strike with a switch; to whip.

(shar-bue-na) Trifle; a thing of very little value or importance; a paltry or trivial affair; a minor matter.

(shar-bue-qey-ta) Noose; a loop with a running knot; a snare; loop.

(shar-va) Recent; of late occurrence; not of remote date; new.

(shar-va-eat) Recently; of late; lately; newly; not remotely.

(shar-rue-dy) V.T & I. Agitate; to stir up; to disturb or excite; to perturb; to arouse.

(shar-rue-zy) V.T. Acquaint; to make to know; to make familiar with; to give experimental knowledge of; to familiarize.

(sha-roo-ye) V.I. Begin; to enter upon or commence some course or operation; to set about some action; to start; to commence.

(shur-va-ya) Novice; a beginner; postulant; (b) early; fresh; new; initial.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.

(shur-vai-na) Cypress; a tree, the species of which are ornamental in cultivation because of their dark green evergreen foliage, etc.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.

(shur-va-ya) Novice; a beginner; postulant; (b) early; fresh; new; initial.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.

(shur-va-ya) Novice; a beginner; postulant; (b) early; fresh; new; initial.

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(shur-va-ya) Novice; a beginner; postulant; (b) early; fresh; new; initial.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.

(shur-va-ya) Novice; a beginner; postulant; (b) early; fresh; new; initial.

(shur-va-yoo-ta) Novice; commencement.
(sha-ruqe-ta) Whistle; any instrument that produces a shrill sound like a whistle; a reed; a pipe.

(sha-roo-ta) Repast; a meal eaten between the regular dinner and suppers, usually about 3 p.m. a feast; meal.

(sha-ra-za) Familiar; having an intimate knowledge of; closely acquainted or intimate; acquainted.

(sha-rakha) To become lewd; to be wanton or wicked.

(shar-kha) Calf; the young of the cow, or of the bovine family of quadrupeds.

(shar-rikhta) Heifer; the female young of a cow; a young cow; a cow that has not had a calf.

(shart) Term; condition; that which limits the extent of anything; a time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon; proviso; stipulation.

(shur-taa) Sentinel; a watchman; guard, especially one who guards a building.

(shar-ta) V.I. Slide; to pass smoothly or gradually; to move gently; to glide; to slip; to slip out of place.

(shur-too-khy) V.I. Sprawl; to spread the limbs carelessly in a recumbent position; to lie with the body and limbs stretched out ungracefully.

(shray) V.T. Release; to let go or give up; to discharge or relinquish a right to.

(shray dey-que-ta) Relief; act of relieving; removal of any evil by which some ease is obtained; aid in form of money or necessities for needy persons.

(shray deu-shy) Abdication; formally giving up or relinquishing; relinquishing or renouncing a throne, high office, or dignity.

(shraya) Untie; unbind; unfasten; release; to let loose.

(shraya) V.I. Dwell; reside; to lodge; to pitch a camp; to encamp.

(shraya) V.T. Solve; to resolve; unfold; explain; to loosen; make free.

(sharyat) Term; condition; that which limits the extent of anything; a time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon; proviso; stipulation.

(shurta) Sentinel; a watchman; guard, especially one who guards a building.

(shraya) V.I. Dwell; reside; to lodge; to pitch a camp; to encamp.

(shraya) V.T. Solve; to resolve; unfold; explain; to loosen; make free.

(sharyat) Term; condition; that which limits the extent of anything; a time or date fixed, appointed, or agreed upon; proviso; stipulation.
(shrey-ma) Split nosed; having a split nose, or the nose split.

(shir-ya-na) Corselet; a cuirass; breastplate; (b) joint; articulation; (c) nerve; membrane; (d) artery; vein.

(shar-ya-na) Absolution; an absolving or setting free from guilt, sin, or penalty; forgiveness of an offence; the remission of sin in the sacrament of penance given to the penitent by the priest by virtue of authority derived from Christ. In the Eastern Church, the formula is ‘May Christ absolve thee’ and in the Western Church ‘I absolve thee’.

(sha-ree-at) Judicature; state, function, or profession of those employed in the administration of justice; the action of judging.

(sha - reef) One who is descended from Mohammed through his daughter Fatima and son-in-law Ali.

(shrey-qa) Hollowed; having made a cavity or empty space within a body or substance; excavated in the interior; sucked; sipped.

(shrey-que-ta) Hollowness; emptiness; a space or cavity within a solid substance.

(shur-ey-ra) True; loyal; faithful; steady in adhering to friends, promises, or the like; honest; upright; just; actual; not counterfeit.

(shur-ey-ra-eat) Truly; in a true manner; verily; firmly; steadfastly; indeed.

(shur-rey-roo-ta) Truth; quality or state of being true; fidelity; constancy; steadfastness; reality.

(sha-rey-ta) Article; a distinct portion of a literary work, or any other writing consisting of two or more particulars, or treating of various topics; a clause; (b) laxity; lasciviousness; a (c) a joint; an articulation.

(sha-rey-ta d’kar-sa) Diarrhea; a morbidly frequent and profuse discharge of loose or fluid evacuations from the intestines; flux; a looseness of the bowels.

(shrai-ta) Lodging; residing; taking residence; abiding; (b) unbinding; unknotting; loosening.

(sha-rai-ta) N. Beginning; act of doing that which begins anything; commencement of an action; starting.

(shra-ka) V.I. Share; to have part; to partake; to receive a portion; (b) to remain; to be reduced to; to turn out; to result into.

(shar-ka) Remnant; that which remains of a thing or number, after a part is removed; remains; the rest; the others; etcetera.

(shar-ka wshar-ka) Etcetera; and other things; and others; and so on; and so forth;—used to point out that other things which could be mentioned are to be understood.

(shar-ka-na) Partaker; one who partakes; a sharer; a participator; a partner; an associate.

(shar-rak-ta) Partaking; taking a part; sharing; a partnership.

(shar-man-da,) Abashed; put to shame; disconcerted; discomfitted.

(shir-sa) Germ; the germ cells considered collectively; a micro-organism; a microbe; a disease germ; any of the pathogenic bacteria; a colony of bacteria.

(shur-ey) Jurisprudence; knowledge of or skill in law; the science of law.

(shra) V.I. Slip; to slide; to move smoothly; to glide; to slip away; to lose one’s foot-
ing or hold by sliding.

Slide; that on which anything moves by sliding; a slippery place; (b) a slip; lapse; fault; (c) dislocation; slipping out of the joint.

Plague; an acute malignant contagious disease that often prevails in central Asia; a plague spot.

Law; rules or mode of conduct made obligatory by some sanction which is imposed and enforced for their violation by a controlling authority.

Lawyer; a practitioner of law; an attorney; advocate.

V.I. To be dislocated; to get out of place, as a bone out of joint.

Scarf; bonnet; a covering for the head, in the form of a broad band of fabric, worn by women out of doors.

To crack or open in slits; to crack; to split; to break.

Burst; to break open; to yield to force or pressure, especially to pressure from within.

Creep; to move along with the body prone and close to the ground.

Vermin; creeping things; noxious small animals collectively.

V.T. Hollow; to make hollow; to sip out the inside of, as of a raw egg; to excavate the interior of; (b) to whistle; to hiss.

Popping; a pop, or sharp, quick sound; a cracking sound.

Candid; free from undue bias; disposed to think and judge according to truth and justice, or without partiality or prejudice; straightforward; undaunted; frank.

Pop; to make a pop, or sharp, quick sound; to crack; crackle; to snap.

V.I. Smack; to make an articulate sound by a quick compression and separation of lips; to make a sharp noise when kissing; to buss.

Popping; crackling; making sharp, sudden noise or noises, rapidly and frequently repeated; cracking; making a loud or sharp sound, as in breaking.

Sipper; one who sips; one who makes hollow by sipping.

Truth; conformity to fact or reality; exact accordance with that which has been, is, or shall be; (b) to become strong or firm.

Vote; the formal expression of a wish, desire, or choice, in regard to any measure proposed, especially where the person voting has an interest in common with others; suffrage.

Root; to fix the root; to enter the earth, as roots; to take root and begin to grow; to become firmly fixed or established.

Root; a portion of the plant body provided with apical growing point and functioning as an organ of absorption. a food reservoir, or a means of support.

Droop; to hang bending downward; to sink or hang down; to
decline; to slip out of place; to slide; glide.

(shar-shue-ye) V.I. Tire; to become weary; to have the strength fail or decrease; to be tired.

(sha-ra-shure) Sleet; driving icy particle or snow, often with rain.

(shur-shoo-ry) V.I. Pour; to fall continuously and abundantly, as a water-fall or rain; to flow in a stream; sprout.

(shur-shoe-ra) Water-fall; a fall, or very steep descent, of the water of a stream; a cascade; a cataract.

(shir-shay bar-qa) Thunderbolt; a single discharge of lightning with the accompanying thunder.

(shir-sha-na-ya) Radical, of or pertaining to the root; proceeding directly from the root; principal; original; fundamental.

(shir-ra-shir) Pouring; the sound of falling or pouring liquids.

(shur-shir-na) Pourer; one who, or that which pours; a spout.

(shur-shur-ta) Pouring; the act of one who pours, especially liquids or fine matter.

(shir-taar-vy) Wishy-washy; weak, thin, and impure drinks; dish-water.

(shar-tue-ly) Flounce; to throw the limbs and body one way and the other; to flounder; to roll; roll over.

(shar-tey) Conditional; made or granted on certain terms; pertaining to a condition or conditions.

(sha-sha) Raft; float; a collection of timber or other material fastened together, either for support or for their conveyance; (b) a cotton jacket; (c) wood-worm; maggot.

(shash-kha-na) A rifle or gun with a magazine holding six cartridges.

(she-shil-ta d’kha-sa) Spinal column; the articulated series of small bones or vertebrae which forms the supporting axis of the body and a protection for the spinal cord, extending from the hind end of the skull to the end of the tail; the backbone.

(shish-na-shoor) Tortoise.

(shta or shit-ta) Six; the number one more than five; twice three.

(shta) V.I. Drink; to swallow anything liquid; to imbibe; to partake of liquid; (b) to take intoxicating liquors, especially to excess.

(shat-eue-sy) V.T. Establish; to originate and secure the permanent existence of; to found; to institute; to create and regulate; to settle; to base.

(shat-sa-na) Founder; one who founds or establishes; an originator; creator.

(shat-tas-ta) Founding; laying the basis of; establishing; grounding.

(shits-ta) Foundation; that upon which anything is founded; that on which anything stands, and by which it is supported; establishment; a base; base of a wall.

(sha-tue-ya) Drinker; one who drinks; one who drinks alcoholic liquors to excess; a drunkard.

(sha-tue-ly) V.T. Plant; to put in the ground and cover the root of, as a young
tree or any green plant; to transplant.
(shtuqe) Interj. Silence; be silent; keep silence; shut up.

(shit-ya) Warp; threads which are extended lengthwise in the loom, and crossed by the woof; thread.

(shit-ya) Drunk; intoxicated with strong drink; under the influence of an alcoholic liquor; (b) drenched or saturated with moisture or liquid.

(shtya) V.I. Drink; to swallow anything liquid; to imbibe.

(shat-ya-na) Drinker; one who drinks, especially one who drinks spirituous liquors to excess; a habitual drinker or drunkard.

(shtey-qa) Silent; making no utterance; indisposed to talk; mute; taciturn; making no sound or noise; saying nothing.

(shtey-qa-eat) Silently; in a silent manner; mutely; quietly.

(shtey-que-ta) Silence; state of keeping or being silent; forbearance from speech or other noise; muteness; quietness; secrecy; failure to make something known; (b) absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness.

(shtai-ta) Drinking; the act of one who drinks; (b) habitual drinking of spirituous liquors; a habitual user of alcoholic drinks.

(shtai-ta) Beverage; liquid for drinking; drink; a drink artificially prepared of an agreeable flavor; a drink of a mild sort, that is essentially sweetened water flavored with fruit juice; a flavored drink containing no alcohol.

(shte-ta-eat) Sixthly.

(shte-ta-ya) Sixth; first after the fifth; next in order after the fifth; (b) being one of six equal parts into which any whole is divided; (c) sextuple; of, or consisting of six.

(hextag) Hexagon; a plane of six angles and therefore six sides.

(shate-tay ghip-py) Six-winged; having six wings or projections.

(shate-tay piss-sy) Hexaplar; an edition or work in six texts or versions in parallel columns.

(shte-ta-ue-ta) Number six; anything consisting of six parts.

(shata-la) V.T. Plant; to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree or a green plant; to transplant; to lay down; to set; insert.

(shit-la) Plant; a young tree, shrub, or herb, planted or ready to plant; a slip, cutting, or sapling; (b) a vegetable, as distinguished from an animal; (c) planting; laying out.

(sha-tal-ta) Planting; a setting in the ground for cultivation, as plants; the act of one who plants; act or art of planting; plantation; transplanted.

(shil-ta) Plantation; a group, usually large, of plants or trees planted and under cultivation; a grove of planted trees; a nursery garden; a grove.

(shit-in-ya) Play; brisk and vigorous physical action or exercise; a game.

(shata-esurr) Sixteen; the number greater by a unit than fifteen; the sum of ten and six.

(shata-qa) V.I. Silence; to keep silence; to be silent;
to keep quiet; to be still; to hold peace, or his peace.

(shit qa) Silence; state of being silent; keeping silence; muteness; forbearance from speech or other noise; (b) privation of motion; apoplexy.

(shit qa na) Mute; uttering no sound; silent; not speaking; speechless.

(sha tar) Tent; a portable lodge of flexible material, as canvass, cloth, etc., stretched and sustained by poles, used as shelter.

(shit runj) Chess; a game of pure skill played on a chessboard with chessmen, the players move alternately until the king of one is so attacked that he cannot escape.
(tav) The twenty second and last letter of the alphabet; the numeral 400, with dal-lat prefixed, the 400th.

(taab) Resistance; power or capacity to resist; the opposition offered by a body or substance to pressure; vigor; strength; vitality.

(taa-vaa) Pan; a metal dish or vessel used for frying food in.

(te-ba-ya) Theban; a dweller in the Thebes; a hermit of the Theban desert.

(te-vil) Universe; all created things viewed as constituting one system or whole; the whole body of things; (b) the habitable earth; the earth; the world; all mankind in general.

(te-ve-la-ya) Universal; of, or pertaining to the universe; pertaining to all or to the whole; unlimited; (b) ecumenical; (c) a Father present at the Council of Nicaea.

(te-vil-ta) University; an institution for teaching and study in the higher branches of learning, and having special departments as theology, law, medicine, dentistry, and the arts; (b) universe; the earth.

(taaj) Crown; an imperial headress worn by monarchs; a wreath or garland worn on the head, as a mark of honorable distinction.

(te-ghoor-ta) Commerce; business inter-course; the buying and selling of commodities on a large scale between different places; extended trade or traffic; business; endeavor; pursuit; (b) diligence; carefulness.

(te-ghoor-ta-na-ya) Commercial; of, or pertaining to, commerce; mercantile; engaged in trade.

(te-grume-ta) Skele-ton; the bones of a human being or other vertebrate collectively; the bony framework of an animal which supports the soft tissues and protects the internal organs.

(te-grit) Tagrit; Tekrit; a city on the Tigris river, between Mosul and Bagdad.

(te-da) Spring; the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and grow.

(tad-da-na-ya) Vernal; of or pertaining to spring; appearing or occurring in the spring; (b) belonging to youth.

(te-oo-loo-ghey-ya) Theology; the science of God or religion; the science which treats of the existence, and attributes of God, and his laws; divinity.

(te-oo-loo-ghey-ya-ya) Theologian; a person well versed in theology, especially Christian theology; (b) an apostle.

(tue-ma) Thomas.
(t’oo-ma) Didymus; two-fold; twin; growing in pairs.

(t-eue-rue-ta) Metaphysics; that division of philosophy which includes the science of being, or theory of knowledge; the branch of knowledge dealing with the nature.

(t-eue-re-tye-qey) Speculation; pondering a subject in its different aspects and relations; act of speculating, by engaging in a business out of ordinary; (b) research; careful inquiry or examination in seeking facts or principles; (c) contemplation; investigation.

(t-eue-re-tye-qa-ya) Theoretical; pertaining to theory; depending on, or confined to theory or speculation; speculative.

(t-eue-rey-ya) Theory; philosophic speculation; general or abstract principles of any body of facts real or assumed; a concept; an idea.

(t-eue-rey-ma) Theorem; that which is considered as a principle or law; a rule.

(ta-zey) Harrier; one of a breed of hounds, resembling the fox hound, used for hunting hares; hound; grayhound.

(te-utt-roon) Theater; an edifice adapted to any exhibition before an assembly; (b) a sphere of operation; a show; play.

(te-it-roo-ta) Turbidity; being in a state of obscurity; uncertainty; impurity; mixedness.

(te-it-ra-ya) Turbid; having the lees or sediment disturbed; not clear; muddy; disturbed; thick; mixed with foreign bodies.

(t’a-ka) V.T. Plant; to set firmly; to fix, as the eyes upon an object; to fasten the eyes upon; to look intently; to gaze.

(t’a-ka) V.T. Plant; to set in the ground for growth, as a young tree, or vegetable with roots.

(t’a-ka) V.T. Soil; to make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; to defile; to dirty; to contaminate.

(t’ak-ta) Planting; the act of one who plants or sets in the ground for growth; (b) fixing or fastening the eyes upon an object; soiling.

(t’a-ma) V.T. Pair; to arrange in a pair or couple; to form pairs of; to be coupled; or paired.

(ta-ma) Double; twofold; increased by its equivalent; twin.

(ta-mue-ta) Twinship; the state of being twin or twins; being double or a pair.

(te-na) Fig; the oblong or nearly globose fruit of the fig tree.

(te-na pak-kih-ta) Sycamore; a miraculous tree of Asia minor, its fruit is edible and sweet, but inferior to common fig.

(taar) String of a musical instrument; (b) guitar; a stringed musical instrument plucked by the hand.

(t’a-ra) V.T. Contemplate; to view or consider with continued attention; to regard thoughtfully; to meditate on; to study; to come to one’s senses; (b) to suggest; to intimate.

(ta-roo-ta) Discipline; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training in accordance with established rules; system of education.

(te-ra-ya) Conscientious; influenced by conscience;
governed by a strict regard to the dictates of conscience.

(taa-rikh) History; a narrative of events connected with a real or imaginary object; a systematic written account of events usually connected with an explanation of their causes; a tale; a story; (b) a date.

(tir-ta) Conscience; a faculty, power, or principle conceived to decide as to the moral quality of one's own thoughts or acts, enjoining what is good; Consciousness; mind.

(taa-ta) Comb; crest.

(taa-tur) Tatar; tartar; a member of any numerous mixed tribes or hordes, mostly Mongolic or Turk, inhabiting parts of Russia and of central and eastern Asia.

(taa-boor) Battalion; a body of troops in battle array; the main body of an army.

(ta-boot) Bier; an empty bier; a portable frame; litter.

(tab-bukh-ta) Basin; a hollow vessel, usually round and with sloping sides, and wider than its depth, used for holding liquids or soft and dough-like matter.

(tvey-ha) Vile; worthless; low; cheap; base; of small account; abandoned.

(tvey-ra) Broken; fractured; sundered; strangled apart; rent; cut; wounded; separated into parts.

(tvey-rue-ta) Wound; a hurt or injury caused by violence; an injury by which the skin is divided.

(tver-ta) Carcass; a dead human body; a corpse; (b) an eruption on the body; a rash.

(tiv-la) Saxifrage; a plant of the genus Saxifraga; meadow saxifrage; hartwort.

(tab-lue-by) Ornate; to adorn; to decorate; to do elegantly; to finish satisfactorily.

(tiv-na) Chaff; the husks or glumes of grains and grasses separated from the seed by threshing and winnowing.

(tva-na) V.I. Numb; to become numb; to lose the power of sensation and motion; becoming senseless; going to sleep.

(tub-e) Temper; disposition or frame of mind; temperament.

(tbaa) V.I. Adhere; to follow; to become a follower of; to adhere to; to hold, be attached, or devoted to.

(tbaa or tva) V.I. Seek; to make search or inquiry; (b) to demand; to ask.

(tbaa-aa) Demand; act of demanding; an asking authority; inquiring.

(tub-aa) Requisition; act of requiring or requesting; a demand made as by authority; an exaction; (b) vengeance; punishment; (c) an adherent; a follower.

(tib-aa) Demon, especially a female demon who strangled women and children.

(tbai-taa) Adherence; steady attachment; be an ardent follower of.

(tub-a-na) Adherent; one who follows a leader, profession, or party; a follower.

(tbaa-eta-na-ya) Litigious; contentious; inclined to judicial contest.

(ta-ba-qa) Story floor; the habitable space between two floors.

(ta-ba-qa) Layer; stratum; one thickness laid over or
under another; a sheet.

(tva-ra) V.T.&I. Break; to separate into parts or fragments as a result of concussion or stress; to come apart into two or more pieces, usually with violence; to fracture.

(tiv-ra) Break; fracture; rupture; effect of breaking; (b) fragment; piece.

(tvar-ta) Breaking; separating into parts; (b) routing; defeating.

(tiv-ta) Excrement; the waste matter discharged from the body through the alimentary canal; dung.

(tag-hue-ry) V.I. Provide; supply; to look out for; to provide with; (b) to lead; to guide; to advise; to counsel.

(tagb-ra-na) Leader; one that leads; a guide; a director; one that provides.

(tag-bar-ta) Leading; guiding; controlling; directing; serving to lead; (b) the act of one who provides.

(taa-jir) Merchant; any one making a business of buying and selling commodities; one who traffics on a large scale, especially with foreign countries; a storekeeper or shopkeeper.

(t'ga-ra) V.I. Trade; to carry on commerce; to engage in business; to buy and sell; to traffic as a business.

(tug-ga-ra) Trader; one who traffics on a large scale especially with foreign countries; one making a business of buying and selling commodities; a trader; a trafficker.

(tig-ra) Strife; act of striving; earnest endeavor; contention; contest of emulation; exertion or contention for superiority.

(tug-ga-ra-eat) Commercially; in a commercial manner or way.

(tug-ga-roo-ta) Commerce; business intercourse; buying and selling of commodities on a large scale; extended trade or traffic.

(tug-ga-ra-ya) Commercial; of, or pertaining to, commerce; relating to commerce; of the nature of commerce or trade.

(taj-re-ba) Experiment; a trial or special observation made to confirm or disprove something doubtful; a trial.

(tda) Breast; pap; nipple; mammilla; teat; one of the protuberant glands in which milk is secreted by the female.

(tad-da) Tender grass; sprouting or young grass or herbs in general; (b) bake; the stick of a paper kite.

(tad-bue-ry) V.T. Provide; to look out for in advance; to supply; (b) to counsel; to give advice to; (c) to direct; (d) to govern.

(tad-bir) Counsel; advice; instruction, especially that given as the result of consultation; deliberate purpose; secret opinion.

(tad-har) Pine; any tree of genus pinus, of which there are many species.

(tad'-da-na-ya,) Vernal; of or pertaining to the spring; appearing or occurring in the spring.

(ta-da-rak). Purveyance; act of providing for in advance; preparation; provisions; act of providing or procuring provisions.
(t'ha) V.T. Defer; to put off; to postpone to a future time; to delay; to withhold; to retard; to waste time; (b) to be delirious; (c) to be pleasant.

(t'hoo-ma) Chaos; the void and formless infinite; the confused, unorganized state of things; complete confusion or disorder.

(t'hoo-mue-ta) Profundity; depth; that which is deep, or profound.

(t'hoo-ma-ya) Profound; reaching to a great depth; very deep; abysmal.

(t'hey-ra) Marvel; that which causes wonder or astonishment; a wonder; a miracle.

(t'hey-ra-eat) Marvelously; in a marvelous manner; miraculously.

(t'hey-roo-ta) Marvelousness; exciting marvel; the state of being marvelous; state of causing wonder.

(tah-la-la) Derision; act of deriding, or state of being derided; mockery; laughingstock.

(tah-la-lue-ta) Derision; act of deriding; scornful treatment which holds one up to ridicule; mockery.

(t'ha-ma) Deepen; to be or become deep, or deeper; to become profound.

(ta-har) Kind; a natural quality, character, or state; sort; style.

(t'ha-ra) V.I. Marvel; to be struck with surprise; to wonder; to be astonished.

(tih-ra) Miracle; a wonder or wonderful thing; a marvel; an event in the physical world beyond the ordinary course of things.

(ta-ha-ry ta-ha-ry) Various kinds; of different sorts or species.

(t'va) V.T. Regret; to be sorry; to experience regret on account of; to feel remorse, or compunction.

(ta-va) Frying pan; a metal dish, commonly broad and shallow, in which food is fried, and usually used without a cover.

(tuve) Repent; come or return again; do penance; (b) sit; sit down.

(teu-va) Ebb; ebb-tide; reflux; flowing back of the tide; return of the tidal wave toward the sea.

(tue-va) Vomit; that which is vomited; matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

(teu-ba) Repentance; act of repenting; sorrow for what one has done; the state of one who regrets.

(teu-ba-kar) Repentant; penitent; sorry for one's actions, especially one's sins; one sorrowful because of his transgressions.

(tue-lib-ba) Tidy; arranged in good order; orderly.

(tue-va-ra) Breaking; separating into parts, especially with violence.

(tav-vab-ta) Repenting; feeling penitence, contrition, or regret, for what one has done; repentence.

(tooj) Bronze; an alloy of copper and tin, it is hard and sonorous, and is used for statues, bells, etc.

(teu-ga-nue-ta) Anxiety; painful uneasiness of mind respecting an anticipated ill.

(teu-dey-ta) Religion; faith; a confession of faith; acknowledgement; (b) thanksgiving.

(teu-dey-ta-na-ya) Religious; possessing, or conforming to, religion; belonging to a religious order; (b) expressive of thanksgiving.

(too-da-ra) Bugloss; a plant of the genus an-
chusa; oxtongue. 538
(tooh!) Be gone; go away; beat it; (b) pooh! pshaw! an expression of contempt, disdain, or impatient intolerance.

(tooh-vueh) Chaos.

too (tua-ha) To be alarmed, startled, or astounded; to be troubled.

too (tue-ha-ya) Delay; a putting off or deferring; detention; tardiness; (b) marvel.

(tueh-ta) Prodigy; anything so extraordinary as to excite wonder; a marvel. (b) A confusing or stunning noise; (c) consternation.

too (tue-vue-by) V.I. Repent; to feel penitence, contrition, or regret, for what one has done.

(too-voo-ly) Becoming wormy; being penetrated by worms; to contain worms.

(too-vil-aa) Wormed; penetrated or infested by worms; worm-eaten.

(toze) Dust; fine, dry particles of earth or other matter so minute that they may be raised and wafted by the wind.

(tva-za) Leap; act of leaping; a jump, spring, or bound; (b) exult.

(t'va-kha) V.I. Moan; to make a low prolonged sound of grief or pain, whether articulate or not; to sigh.

(teukh-da) Dry rubbish; waste or rejected matter; debris; trash.

(tue-kha-la) Despair; loss of hope; complete despondency.

(teu-khil-ta) Despondency; state of being despondent; loss of hope and cessation of effort; despair.

(tue-kha-ma) Limit; that which terminates; that which confines, or restrains; a set limit of time; (b) resolution; determination; (c) a definition.

(tookh-ma) Species; a group of individuals having common attributes, and designated by a common name; kind; sort; origin.

(tookh-mue-ta) Termination; act of terminating, setting bounds, or limiting; act of ending or concluding; that which ends, limits, or bounds.

(tookh-mug) Mallet; a small maul with a short handle, especially used in driving a tool.

(toe-khur ta) Tardiness; state of being tardy; delay.

(tvakh ta) Bemoaning; expressing deep grief for by moaning; bewailing; regret; sorrow.

(tukh-ta-ya) Condensation; affability toward inferiors; courtesy.

(tvey-hue-ta) Consternation; great terror; perturbation.

(tva-ue-ta) Compunction; uneasiness proceeding from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; the sting of conscience; remorse; regret.

(tav-vey-rue-ta) Amazement; state of being amazed; overwhelming wonder, as from surprise, sudden fear, or admiration; confusion; embarrassment.

(tva-kha) V.I. Injure; to shut in; to keep within; to contain; to restrain; to keep within the bounds.

(tue kha) Harm; injury; hurt; damage; (b) fraud; a trick.

(tuekhl-na) Trust; reliance on the integrity, justice, friendship, etc., of another; confidence; faith; hope.
Molten; being in a state of fusion; made by melting and casting the substance or metal of which the thing is formed; cast iron.

Harmful; injurious; full of harm or injury; hurtful.

Coercion; application to another of either physical or moral force, so as to induce him to do against his will something he would not otherwise have done; reining in; (b) reproof.

Generation; descent; origin; race; stock; kindred; genealogy; (b) the act or process of producing offspring.

Generations.

Canteen; a leather vessel or flask of small capacity, used for carrying water or other liquid; a sheep-skin jug.

Tearing down; breaking down; rending.

Pup; puppy; a young dog; the young of canine family; a cub.

Training; act or process of instructing, drilling, or exercising; instruction of catechumens; discipline.

Scoff; a derisive or mocking expression of scorn; ridicule.

Worm; a small, long, slender, creeping or crawling animal, usually soft-bodied, naked, and limbless.

Wormy; containing or abounding with worms.

Vermicular; resembling a worm in form or motion; vermi-
the taste; biting.

(tun-e-duh-tee) Vehemence; fierceness; (b) astringency; poignancy.

(tu-nay) Saying; that which is said; a declaration; a statement; (b) a proverb.

(tue-nail) Tunnel; a subterranean passageway; an adit.

(teus-pay-na) Augmentation; enlargement by addition or extension; increase; surplus.

(teu-sip-ta) Increase; an addition; growth; a supplement; an appendix.

(too-la) Vengeance; punishment; inflicted in return for an injury or offense; revenge; unrestrained revenge.

(too-ma) Collar; a ring for the neck; any band around the neck; (b) pillory; (c) a buckle.

(tue-qa-da) Light and smooth-grained wood, used in making spindles.

(tue-qa-ma) Musket.

(tue-pang) Musket.

(tue-pang-d'chaq-ma) Flint-lock.

(tue-pang-d'sach-my) Fowling piece or gun.

(tue-pang-d'ptil-ta) Matchlock.

(tue-pang-sue-za) Needlegun.

(tue-pang-shas-khaa-na) Rifle, especially one holding six cartridges.

(tue-pang-chey) Gunner; one who works a gun; rifleman; fusilier.

(teu-qa) Collar; a ring for the neck; any band around the neck; (b) pillory; (c) a buckle.

(tue-qa-da) Light and smooth-grained wood, used in making spindles.

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(tue-pang-shas-khaa-na) Rifle, especially one holding six cartridges.

(tue-pang-chey) Gunner; one who works a gun; rifleman; fusilier.
(tva-ra) V.I. Daze; to be or become dazed, stupefied, benumbed, amazed, or confounded.

(tue-ra) Twig; a small shoot or branch; (b) a swelling; plague-spot.

(ta-va-ra) Bar; a piece of wood or metal, long in its proportion to its breadth and thickness, especially one used in adjusting millstones.

(teu-ra) Ox; the domestic bovine, especially the adult male; bull; (b) a sign of the zodiac, Taurus, the bull.

(tore-baa) Bag; a sack or pouch, used for holding anything.

(toor-ja-ma) Interpretation; an allegory; commentary; translation.

(too-rey) Loofah; a plant of the genus Luffa. The fibrous interior of the fruit of this plant is used as a sponge.

(teu-ray hind) Zebu; a bovine mammal, domesticated in India, China, etc.

(tore-rey-qa) Antidote; whatever tends to prevent mischievous effect.

(turk) Boor; a stupid person; any person lacking in understanding; turk.

(tuer-key) Turkey; a country in the southeast of Europe and southwest of Asia.

(ture-ka-ya) Turk; a native or inhabitant of Turkey.

(turk-mun) Turkoman; a member of any group of tribes dwelling between the Caspian Sea and the Sea of Aral and the Amu River.

(too-rinj) Citron; the fruit of Citrus Medica; lime; lemon; citrus fruit.

(teu-ra-na-ya) Bovine; of or pertaining to the genus Bos; relating to or resembling, the ox; oxlike; (b) savage; (c) stupid; lacking in understanding.

(ture-sa-ya) Nourishment; that which nourishes; nutriment; sustenance; victuals; provisions; support; food; that which feeds.

(turesey-ya) Nourished; furnished with nutriment, or sustenance; fed.

(toor-aa) Breach; rift; a gap; an opening in anything made by breaking or parting; any breach of continuity.

(too-ra-sa) Correction; act of correcting; act of making right that which was wrong; rectification; arrangement; right action; direction; reformation; making.

(toor-saa) Made; artificially produced; corrected; arranged; done; made right; prepared.

(toorsh) Sour; having an acid or tart taste, like vinegar or juices of unripe fruits; acid; tart.

(toor -shey -ye) Sour pickles; any article of food that has been preserved in vinegar.

(ture-shin-na) Pale; not ruddy or fresh of color; wanting in color or depth of color; dusky white; ashen; pallid; wan.

(ta - vir - ta) Cow; the mature female of the domestic cattle of the genus Bos.

(ture-tib-ba) Adapted; made suitable: fitted; adjusted; well-groomed; well-arranged; well-kept; orderly.

(tushe) Opposite; face-to-face; to bring face-to-face; to cause to meet; to entangle; to cause to adhere to.

(tva-sha) V.T. Wander; to roam or stroll through; to rove; to stray.

(teu-sha) Wandering; rambling here and there without any certain course or with no definite object in the
mind or view; (b) trackless waste; pathless desert.

(toosh-aa) Ninth; ninth part; one of the nine equal parts into which a thing is, or may be divided.

(tva-ta) Compunction; an uneasiness which proceeds from a sense of guilt or consciousness of causing pain; remorse; regret.

(tue-ta) Mulberry; the berrylike fruit of a tree of genus Morus; sycamore.

(tue-ta d'pran-ga-ye) Strawberry; the juicy red fruit of the plant of genus Fragaria.

(teu-ta-va) Settler; one who settles, becomes fixed, or established, especially in a new region; (b) a sojourner; stranger; pilgrim.

(teu-ta-vue-ta) Settling; the act of one that settles; dwelling in a strange country; (b) pilgrim- age; sojourning.

(tue-tune) Tobacco; the leaves of a plant of the genus Nicotiana, which are prepared by drying, and used either for smoking or chewing, or as snuff.

(too-te qushe) Parrot; a tropical bird, able to imitate the human voice.

(tute-ya) Collyrium; a medicated application for the eyes; any application for beautifying the eyes; copperas; antimony.

(tue-tak-ta) Fife; a small shrill pipe, resembling flute.

(teu-ta-ra) Superfluity; fullness; (b) remainder; the rest; leavings.

(ta-za) Fresh; newly produced or made; not stored for any or long period; having the original qualities not en-}

 dangered.

(tzaar) Tzar; Czar; the title of the former emperors of Russia when monarchy; king.

(ta-za-dan) Anew; over again; afresh; in a new or fresh form

(ta-zue-ta) Freshness; the state of being fresh; newness.

(tzey-za) Vexed; agitated; disturbed; angry; full of trouble or vexation; boiling hot; indignant.

(taz-zey-za-eat) Angri- ly; in an angry manner; in an indignant or enraged manner; vexedly.

(taz-zey-zue-ta) Anger; vexation; vehemence; fervor; raging heat.

(taz-ka-ra) Billet; a written order or ticket; a pass; a note; a short letter.

(taz-mir) Water-pepper- mint; water-mint.

(tkha-ba) Enfeeble; to be or become feeble; to weaken; to sucomb; to give way; to be low.

(tikh-khube) Confine; a boundary or limit viewed as extreme inclosure of anything; border.

(ta-khoo-ba) Infirm; feeble; weak; helpless; of low degree; wretched.

(ta-khoo-ba-eat) In- firmly; weakly; feebly; helplessly.

(ta-khoo-bue-ta) In- firmity; impotence; weakness; feebleness; incompetence; wretchedness.

(takh-vey-ta) Sem- blance; appearance; a showing forth; manifestation; (b) a token; an example; speci-
men; (c) an argument. 

(tkhoo-ma) Limit; boundary; confine; a set time; (b) a precept; regulation; limitation; extreme; definition; (c) term; that which limits the extent of anything. 

(tkhoot) Under; below or beneath; at a point or position lower than; underneath; below, so as to be covered. 

(tkhoo-ta tkhoot) Ever under; ever shaded or covered; never openly or on the surface. 

(takh-cha) Recess, in a wall used as a seat; a seat at, or near a door. 

(takh-la) Lepidium sativum; the common garden pepper cress. 

(takh-lue-pa) Substitute; one acting for, or taking the place of, another; an alternate; a deputy; a vice-gerent; (b) an exchange; the thing exchanged or given in return. 

(takh-lue-py) V.T. Substitute; to exchange; to put in the place of another person or thing; to act as a substitute. 

(takh-lue-pue-ta) Substitution; act of substituting, or state of being substituted; the office of one acting for another; (b) exchanging; changing. 

(takh-loo-sa) Prey; anything taken by violence; spoil; booty; plunder. 

(takh-loo-saa dmaqd-sha) Sacrilege; sin or crime of profaning or violating sacred things. 

(takh-lip) Malm; a rich soil containing chalk; a mixture of clay and chalk. 

(tkha-ma) V.T. Limit; to set a limit; to border; to keep within bounds; to confine; to restrict. 

(takh-mue-ny) V.I. Meditate; to keep the mind in a state of contemplation; to dwell in thought; to do deep thinking; to reflect; to think; to consider. 

(takh-man-ta) Meditation; act of meditating; thought; dwelling in thought; thinking; deep thinking; reflection; consideration. 

(takh-miss-ta) Modesty; freedom from exaggeration; absence of arrogance or presumption; bashfulness; reverence; honor. 

(takh-nan-ta) Intercession; a fervent prayer; supplication. 

(takh-pey-ta) Disguise; a dress or covering put on for concealment; a mask; a veil; an outer covering. 

(takh-sha) Badger; a carnivorous animal of the genus Meles, it is a burrowing quadruped. 

(takht) Throne; a chair of state; a royal seat; the seat of a prince, bishop, or other dignitary. 

(takht) Below; under. 

(takh-ta) Board; a piece of timber sawed thin, relatively broad, and of considerable length compared with its thickness; a plank. 

(takht-ra-vaan) Sedan-chair; a portable chair for carrying a single person, usually borne on poles by two men; a sedan.
(tut-tey-ra) Turbid; perturbid; having the sediment disturbed; clouded; not clear; muddy.

(tut-tey-roo-ta) Turbidity; state or quality of being turbid; muddiness; cloudiness.

(tut-loo-shy) Contaminant; to soil by contact; to defile or pollute.

(tut-ley-la) Rafters; the sloping timbers of a roof; a panelled ceiling; roof.

(tit-raa) Dreg; defiling matter contained in a liquid; lees; sediment; refuse.

(taay) Peer; one of the same rank; an equal; a match.

(tay-ya-va) Penitent; one who repents of sin; one sorrowful because of his transgression; (b) backslider; apostate; (c) one who can be moved by entreaty; relenting.

(tay-ya-va-eat) Penitently; in a penitent manner.

(tya-vue-ta) Penitence; state of being penitent; sorrow for sins or faults; repentence; (b) conversion; (c) backsliding.

(tec) Vomiting; the act of one who vomits; ejection from the stomach through the mouth.

(tya-vue-ta-na-ya) Penitential; behavior of a penitent.

(tay-ta) Vomit; that which is vomited; matter ejected from the stomach through the mouth.

(tyoo-va-ya) Nauseous; causing nausea; feeling nauseous; sickening.

(tyoon) Sulphur; a non-metallic element occurring naturally in large quantities; brimstone.

(teez) Aqua fortis; nitric acid; (b) acrid; sharp or bitter to the taste.

(tey-ya) Blade; the cutting part of an instrument; (b) a leaf of a plant.

(tey-yun) Kettle; a large metallic vessel for boiling liquids; cauldron.

(tey-yun-cha) Cauldron; kettle; a metallic vessel smaller than a kettle, used for cooking or boiling.

(tya-ka ai-ny) V.I. Stare; to gaze or look fixedly, as through fear, wonder, surprise, etc.

(tya-ka) V.T. Soil; to make dirty or unclean on the surface; to foul; to pollute; (b) parapet; battlements; paling.

(tail) Telegram; a message by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

(tail-grum) Telegram; a message by telegraph; a telegraphic dispatch.

(tail-graph) Telegraph; an apparatus for communication at a distance by means of prearranged signals.

(tai-le-phone) Telephone; an instrument for reproducing sounds, especially articulate speech, at a distance.

(tya-ma) V.T. Finish; to bring to an end; to arrive at the end of; conclude; exhaust.

(teye-mna) South; the point directly opposed the north; the direction to the right of a person facing east.

(teye-mna-ya) Southern; of, pertaining to, or situated in the south; proceeding from or toward the south.
(tyam-ta) Finish; conclusion; end; the final stage; (b) finishing; ending.

(tya-ny) Urine.

(tey-qa) Receptacle; that which is used for receiving something; a case.

(tay-yur) Whole; complete; perfect; not lacking any of the parts.

(tey-ra) Aisle; an aisle-like passage or space; a nave; (b) surface of the sea.

(tye-ka) Morsel; a little piece of meat; a morsel; a morsel of food; a little piece; fragment.

(tak-ya) Cushion; a case stuffed with some soft material, and used to sit upon; (b) an asylum; a convent.

(tkhey-va-eat) Urgently; in urgent manner; pressingly; hastily; vehemently.

(tkhey-vue-ta) Urgency; pressure, as of necessity; persistence; vehemence.

(tkhey-la) Trustful; reliable; faithful; trustworthy; steadfast.

(tkhey-la-eat) Trustfully; confidentially; assuredly; faithfully.

(tkhey-lue-ta) Trustfulness; trustworthiness; reliance; assurance.

(tkhey-sha) Perturbed; agitated; disturbed; vexed; troubled.

(tkhey-shue-ta) Perturbation; a perturbing or state of being perturbed; agitation of mind; disturbance.

(ta-ka) Stem; the main body of a plant; the part of a plant which supports leaves or flowers; stalk; vine.

(tkha-la) V.T. Trust; to place confidence in; to rely on; to repose faith in.

(tikh-la) Trust; assured reliance on the integrity of another; faith; confidence.

(tak-la) Would-that; an expression of desire or wish; I wish; let us hope.

(tak-liph) Trouble; uneasiness; that which causes disturbance, annoyance, etc.

(tikh-ta) Dark-blue; a dark-blue color; purple; a color formed by the combination of red and blue.

(tkha-sa) V.T. Thrust; to push or drive with force; to shove.

(tkha-sa) V.T. Restrains; to hold back; to stop; (b) to strike.

(takh-sey-ta) Vesture; covering; a garment; (b) an awning.
(takh-rey-sa) Satiety; fullness beyond desire; fullness of gratification.
(taksh-pa-na) Suppliant; one who supplicates; a humble petitioner.
(taksh-pa-na-eat) Suppliantly; in a suppliant manner; beseechingly.
(tak-ship-ta) Supplication; humble and earnest entreaty; humble petition; intercession; request.
(tak-ship-ta-na-ya) Supplicatory; asking for earnestly and humbly.
(tik-ta) Drawstring; a string, as a ribbon, tape, or rope run through a casing of hem, for the purpose of drawing up, tightening, or narrowing the opening; a lace.
(tak-tue-sha) Strife; contention for superiority; contest; conflict; battle.
(tla) V.T.&.I Hang; to suspend, or be suspended from a point above without support from below; to suspend.
(tla) V.I. Depend; to rely for support; to be dependent; hang in suspense.
(ta-la) Trap; a device that shuts suddenly, used for taking game or other animals; snare; gin.
(te-la) Mound; an artificial hill or elevation of earth; a raised bank; pile of earth.
(tal-bue-na) Pickle; any article of food that has been preserved in vinegar.
(tal-vue-ta) Conversation; any informal or familiar talk.
(tal-vish-ta) Apparel; external clothing; vesture; garments; armor.
(tal-ga) Snow; the white or transparent flakes of ice, congealed in the air from particles of water, and falling to the earth. The whiteness of the snow is due to the reflection of light from their many facets. Snow may be converted to ice by strong and continued pressure, as in glaciers.
(tal-ghee-ta) Chilblain; a sore, or inflammatory swelling, produced by exposure of the feet or hands to the cold, and attended by itching.
(tlue-va) Suspension; hanging; (b) clusters of grapes, or other fruits, suspending by a string, in a cellar and preserved for use in the winter months.
(ta-lue-ya) Hanger; one who or that which hangs; hangman; one who hangs another, especially a public executioner.
(tlule-ta) Steep; a precipitous place; a small hill or mound.
(tluqe) Vanish; go away; be gone; loss yourself; be lost; disappear from sight.
(tulkh) Pungent; causing a sharp sensation, as of the taste; brackish.
(tla-kha) V.T. Demolish; to throw, tear, or pull down; to raze; to wreck; rend; (b) to fall apart.
(til-kha) Hernia; a protrusion of an organ or part, through some opening in the walls of its natural cavity; rupture.
(tal-kha-na) Wrecker; one who, or that which wrecks or tears down; demolisher; tearer.
(tilh-ta) Demolishing; wrecking; tearing down; rending; destroying.
(till-ya) Suspended; pendant; hanging while attached to something above; suspending; depending.
(till-ya uIl) Dependent; that which depends; dependency; one who depends; conditional.
(tley-kha) Wrecked; demolished; torn down;
ruined; being in ruins.

(tal-ley-la) Wet; consisting of, or covered with water or other liquids; soaked with moisture; not dry.

(tal-ley-lue-ta) Wetness; quality or state of being wet; consisting water.

(tal-ley-ma) Shell; a hard outside covering of an animal; shell-fish.

(tal-ya-na) Hanger; one who hangs or suspends; suspender; hangman.

(tal-ley-sa) Bag; a sack or pouch used for holding anything.

(tal-ley-pa) Eyelid; the cover of the eye, with which an animal covers or uncovers the eyeball.

(tley-qa) Lost; parted with; gone out of one's possession; (b) being unable to find the way; (c) ruined.

(tlai-ta) Hanging; suspending; the act of one who hangs or suspends; (b) a prayer said with uplifted voice.

(tlai-ta-ull) Depending; depending upon; relying upon; trusting.

(tle-ta-eat) Thirdly; triply; being three-fold; thrice.

(tle-tay piss-sy) Tripartite; made between three parties; divided into three parts.

(tl-e-tay qua-ma) a person in the third part or division of life.

(tle-ta-ya) Third; next after the second; coming after two others; (b) triple; treble; threefold.

(tle-ta-ue-ta) Trinity; the union of three persons (the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost) in one Godhead, so that the all three are one God as to substance, but three persons as to individuality; any union of three in one; a triad.

Holy Trinity.

(tal-ma) Jug, especially a large earthen jug, with a narrow mouth and handle on one side, for carrying water.

(talm-da-yal) Disciplinarian; one who disciplines; one who enforces a rigid discipline; a trainer.

(tal-mad-ta) Discipline; the treatment suited to a disciple; development of the faculties by instruction and exercise; training.

(tal-mue-dy) V.T. Discipline; educate; train; to develop by instruction and exercise; to drill.

(tal-mue-sa) Sore-eyed; having sore eye or eyes.

(tal-mey-da) Disciple; one who receives instructions from an other; a scholar; learner; a follower who believes in the truth of doctrine of his teacher; a pupil.

(tal-mey-due-ta) Discipleship; the state of being a disciple; pupillage; (b) teaching; education.

(tal-mid-ta) Disciple; a female disciple or pupil.

(ta-lim-ta) Jug; a deep vessel of coarse earthenware, with a narrow mouth and handle on one side; a pitcher.

(tul-oosh-ta) Mange; a contagious skin disease affecting man and domestic animals; a scab; (b) birds' druing.

(tla-qa) Becoming or being lost; disappearing; vanishing.

(tal-qa-na) Loser; one that loses; one who suffers a loss.

(tlaq-ta) Getting lost; becoming lost; losing the direction.

(ta-laq-ta) Losing; the act of one who loses;
suffering the loss of; (b) loss; unintentional parting with something of value.

(tlaq-taull) Perplexity; confusion; distraction through doubt or difficulty; bewilderment; complication; doubt.

(tlaat) F. Three; the number greater by one unit than two.

(tlaa-ta) M. Three; the number greater by one unit than two.

(tlaat-bshab-ba) Tuesday; the third day of the week, following Monday.

(tla-ty) Thirty; the sum of three tens; twenty and ten.

(tlat-ma) Three hundred; three times one hundred.

(til-taa-esur) Thirteen; ten and three; one more than twelve.

(tum-maa) Yonder; at or in that place, (indicating a distance within view).

(ta-ma) There; in, or at that place; in or at a place other than where the speaker is.

(tum-boor) Tambour; a snare drum, with two heads of stretched skin.

(tma-ha) V.I. Numb; to benumbed, torpid, or insensible; to be rigid.

(tim-ha) Numbness; the state of being deprived of the power of sensation; torpor; insensibility; (b) reverence.

(ta-mooz) July; the seventh month of the year, having 31 days.

(tam-mue-zy) V.T. Clean; to render clean; to free from dirt or whatever is foul; to cleanse; to remove dirt from; to purify.
perfect; whole; all.
(taa-mum-taa) Fulfillment; act of fulfilling completion; finishing; accomplishment; ending.

(tum-mun) There; in or at that place; at that point; (b) Yonder; being at a distance within view.

(tma-ne) F. Eight; the number greater by one unit than seven.
(tma-ney) Eighty; the number equal to the sum of eight tens.
(tman-ya) M. Eight; the number greater by one unit than seven.
(tma-ne-esurr) Eighteen; the number greater by a unit than seventeen.
(tam-soo-ta) Putrefaction; process of putrefying; decay; rottenness.

(tam-mar hin-dey) Tamarind; a tropical tree, and the fruit of this tree which has an acid pulp, used for preserves, and also made into a laxative drink.
(tim-ra) Eyelid; the cover of the eye; the portion of the movable skin with which the eyeball is covered or uncovered at will; eyelash.
(tmar-ta) Date-palm; the palm or tree bearing dates; the date.
(taa-maa-shaa) Spectacle; a remarkable or noteworthy sight.
(taa-maa-shaa-chey) Spectator; one who beholds or looks on; one witnessing any exhibition.

(tum-too-my) V.T. Snuffle; to speak nasally; to speak through the nose; to mutter; to murmur.
(tim-tim) Sniffler; one who speaks through his nose; a mutterer; murmurer.

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allel ropes, one at each end.

(tan-due-ly) V.I. Dangle; to hang loosely with a swinging or jerking motion; to hang; to suspend.

(tand-la-na) Dangler; one who, or that which, dangles.

(tan-dal-ta) Dangling; hanging loosely with a swinging motion.

(tan-haa) Solitary; being by one’s self; having no companion present; lonely.

(ta-nue-vue-ta) Torpidity; state of being torpid; sluggishness; numbness.

(ta-nue-khy) V.I. Sigh; to make a single audible respiration as the expression of grief or sorrow; to groan.

(tun-vuy) Agreement; a contract; harmony of action, opinion, or character.

(ta-nue-ya) Repeater; one that repeats; one that says or utters again.

(ta-nue-ye) V.T. Say; to utter in words; to express in words, either orally or in writing; to tell.

(tan-nue-ma) Cannabis sativa; hemp; a ‘all Asiatic herb, which is widely cultivated for its tough fiber, and its seeds.

(ta-nue-ra) Baking pit; a pit in the floor of a house (common in Persia), in which bread is baked or cooking done; a funace; oven.

(tan-zil) Discount; deduction made from a gross sum on any account; abatement.

(tan-kha-na) Sigher; one that sighs; one that makes a single audible respiration as the involuntary expression of grief, sorrow, or the like.

(ta-nakh-ta) Sigh; act of sighing; a deep and prolonged audible inspiration of air, in expression of some emotion or feeling.

(tin-ya) Repetition; the act of repeating in order to learn; rehearsal.

(tin-ya d’mil-ly) Recital; act of reciting; repetition of the words of a document’ rehearsal; reading.

(ta-ne-ka) Tin; a silvery white, soft, malleable and fusible metal; (b) a tea-urn made of tin.

(tin-ya-na) Iteration; recital; performance a second time; repetition.

(tan-ney-na) Dragon; a fabulous animal, generally represented as a winged serpent or lizard; (b) the constellation Draco.

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(tan-ney-na) Dragon; a fabulous animal, generally represented as a winged serpent or lizard; (b) the constellation Draco.
nasal sound, especially in complaint; to moan with a childish noise.

(tan-tue ny) V.T. Smoke; to apply smoke to; to subject to the action of smoke; (b) to reproach with bitter, sarcastic, and insulting language.

(tan tue-sy) V.I. Drizzle; to rain slightly in very small drops.

(tun-too-sy) V.I. Whine; sob; to murmur in a mean or childish manner; to show distress by a plaintive nasal cry.

(tan-tue-ry) V.T. Jerk; to give a quick and suddenly arrested pull, or twist, to; to tug at; to shake about.

(tan-tue-shy) V.I. Tug; to pull with great effort; to snatch; to drag.

(tan-ta-na) Pomp; a show of magnificence; brilliant display; a procession marked by magnificent display; pageant.

(tan-tass-ta) Drizzle; drizzling; raining gently in small drops; fine rain.

(tas-bey-ye) Rosary; a string of beads as used in many Oriental countries to assist in counting.

(tass-lue-my) V.T. Surrender; to yield to the power of another; to give up the possession of; to yield.

(te-sal-loo-ney-qa) Thessalonica; a city of Macedonia, now called Saloniki, in Greece.

(te-sal-lue-ne-qa-ya) Thessalonian; a native or inhabitant of Thessalonica.

(tass-lue qa) Sample; a pattern; example; a part of anything shown as the evidence of quality of the whole.

(tass-lue-ta) Refuse; worthless matter; that which is rejected as useless; (b) abomination.

(tass-tim) One that surrenders; a prisoner; one who yields to the power of another.

(tass-ma) Belt; a broadish strip of leather, used to girdle the person; a strap.

(tass-ma d'mug-rai-ta) Strop; a strap for sharpening a razor.

(ta-edil) Proportionate taxation; adjusted taxation, according to a proportion.

(tu-ede-ra) Assistance; aid; help; service rendered; succor.

(t’ool-ma) Drilled; instructed thoroughly in the methods of any art; trained.

(t’oo-la-ma) Drill; diligent and strict instruction and exercise in the methods of any occupation; training.

(ta-oo-sha) Toiler; one that toils; one that exerts strength with pain and fatigue, with continued effort.

(ta-zey) Mourning; act of sorrowing or expressing grief, especially for a person’s death; lamentation.

(ta-zey-ya) Condolence; sympathetic sorrow; expression of sympathy with another in sorrow or grief.

(t’ey-shoo-ta) Lassitude; weariness; debility; languor.

(taa-laa) Fox; a carnivorous mammal of the dog family, it inhabits burrows, and is noted for its craftiness and destructive raids on poultry.

(taa-loo-my) V.T. Drill; to instruct thoroughly in the methods of any art; to train; to instruct; educate; (b) to punish.

(taa-loo-ta) Foxiness; slyness; shrewdness; wiliness; cunning; skillfulness; (b) fox mange.
(taa-laa-ya) Foxy; like, or pertaining to, the fox; foxlike; (b) wily; cunning.
(taa-lim) Training; act or process of instructing or drilling; education.
(taa-ley-ta) Vixen; a she-fox; the female of the fox family.
(taa-lum-ta) Training; the act or process of instructing; drilling; (b) punishing; punishment.
(taa-lun) Prey, anything taken by violence, as from an enemy; spoil; booty.
(tun-ny) Taunts; upbraiding language; bitter or sarcastic reproach; insulting remarks.
(t'a-sa) V.I. Lame; to go or become lame; to become physically disabled in any way; (b) to stumble.
(t'a-ra) V.I. Awake; to come out of a sleeplike state; to come to.
(ta'erif) Description; a sketch or account of anything in words.
(t'a-sha) V.I. Toil; to exert strength with pain and fatigue, especially of the body; to labor; to be wearied.
(tup) Timbrel; a small hand drum or tambourine.
(tap-pa) Stream; a current or course of water, flowing on the earth (smaller than a river).
(tpa) To set on; put on.
(tpa) V.I. Wrestle; to contend by grappling with, and striving to throw down, an opponent.
(tpa bey) V.T. Banter; to address with jest or ridicule; to address playful good-natured ridicule to.
(ta-pah) Summit, the top; the highest point; the utmost elevation.
(tpa-voot) Difference; that by which one thing differs from another; distinction.
(ta-pue-khy) V.T. Spill to cause or allow to flow out and be lost or wasted; to pour; pour out.
(ta-pue-ta) Sneezer; one that sneezes; one that makes spasmodic expiration; a habitual sneezer.
(tpa-kha) V.I. Spill; to fall or run out or over and be lost or wasted; to pour; pour out.
(tap-kha-na) Spiller; one who, or that which, spills.
(tap-ya-~a) Contagious; communicable by contact; catching.
(tpa-kha) V.I. Spill; to fall or run out or over and usually be lost or wasted; to pour; pour out.
(tpa-kh-~a) V.T. Spilling; causing or allowing to fall or run out or over, usually with the result of losing or wasting; pouring out.
(tiph-la) Infant; a child in the first period of life; a babe.
(tiph-lue-ta) Infancy; the state or period of being an infant; the first part of life; childhood.
(tiph-la-ya) Childish; befitting, or resembling, a child; like an infant.
(tpa-na) V.T. Mold; to become, or cause to be moldy; to be covered or filled with mold.

(tip-na) Mold; a growth or discoloration produced on organic matter, especially when damp or decaying; mildew.

(tap-ne-ka) Prototype; a model after which anything may be copied; exemplar; idea; figure.

(tap-ne-ka ya) Typical; of the nature of a type; representing something by a model or form; (b) primary.

(tap-ney-qa) Luxury; anything which pleases the sense, and is also difficult to obtain; (b) good cheer.

(taa-pun-chaa) Pistol; a short firearm intended to be aimed and fired from one hand.

(tpan-ta) Molding; becoming, or causing to be, moldy.

(taph-sil) Detail; a narrative which relates minute points; an account that dwells on particulars.

(tpa - qa) V.T. Meet; to come upon or across; to come up to from different direction; to come face to face with; to come in contact with.

(tap-que) Hap; that which happens, or comes suddenly; per chance; by a chance.

(tpaq-ta) Meeting; act of persons or things that meet; a coming together; a public gathering.

(tpa-sha) V.T. Nudge; to touch or push gently, in order to call attention; to tap.

(teu-sha) Wedge; a piece of wood, metal, etc., tapering to a thin edge, used in splitting wood, or other solid matter; puncheon; peg.

(tpa-ta) V.I. Sneeze; to make a sudden, audible expiration of breath, which is usually a reflex act due to irritation of nasal branches of the cranial nerves.

(tpat-ta) Sneezing; the act of one who sneezes; sneeze.

(tup-too-qa) V.I. Patter; to strike with a quick succession of pats or sounds; to stamp; to strike.

(taph-tue-shy) Search; to look over or through, for the purpose of finding something; to seek; to inquire.

(tip-tik) Feathers; the horny, epidermal outgrowths covering the birds; (b) wool of Angora goat.

(tup-paa-tup) Patter; a quick succession of sounds; patterings; stamping.

(tup-tup-ta) Patter; a quick succession of pats; patting.

(taph-tash-ta) Searching; looking over or through, for the purpose of finding something; seeking; inquiring; exploration.

(tpat-ta) Sneezing; the act of one who sneezes; sneeze.

(taq-qa) Necklace.

(ta-qa) Fold; a part laid over on another part; a layer; a thickness.

(ta-que-la) Weigher; one that weighs; one who teste weights; a balancer.

(taque-la) Tax; a charge, especially in money, imposed by authority upon persons or property for public purposes; impost.

(tque-la) Weight; the quantity of heaviness; the weight of matter as estimated by a balance with ref-
ference to a standard unit.

(taqey-la) Exact; marked by accuracy; according to the standard; (b) weighed.

(taqey-la-eat) Exactly; precisely according to a rule, standard, or fact.

(taqey-na) Stable; firmly set or established; fixed; steadfast; steady.

(taqey-nue-ta) Stability; state of being stable or firm; steadfastness; fixedness; firmness.

(taqey-pue-ta) Force; vigor; strength; ability to endure; intensity.

(taq-la) V.T. Weigh; to examine by the balance; to ascertain the weight or heaviness of; to ponder in the mind.

(taqa-la) Board, especially one in a spinning wheel.

(taq-lue-qy) V.T. Juggle; to toss up; to cause to rise and fall; to weigh.

(taq-laq-ta) Juggling; the act of one who juggles; tossing; weighing in the hand.

Mountain spikenard.

(taqal-ta) Weighing; examining by balance; ascertaining the weight of; pondering in the mind.

(taq-na) V.T. Stabilize; to make stable or firm; to set firmly; to establish; settle.

(taq-na) Stable; firmly established; steady in purpose; firm; reliable.

(taqn-da-ue-ta) Decrepitude; infirm old age; senile weakness.

(taq-nue-qy) Neatify; to make neat; to make orderly and clean; to tidy; to stabilize; to establish.

(taq-nue-ta) Stability; state of being stable, or firm; steadfastness; (b) integrity; honesty.
ciners to destruction by their singing; sea-monster.

(treu-she-ba) Monday; the second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

(tur-joo-my) V.T. Interpret; to explain or tell the meaning of; to translate; to explain; to elucidate; (b) to act as interpreter.

(tur-jim) V.T. Interpret; to translate into intelligible language or terms; to act as interpreter.

(turj-man) Interpreter; one that interprets or expounds; a person who translates orally for parties conversing in different languages.

(ta-rag-ta) Abandonment; total desertion; relinquishment.

(tra-da) V.T. Shred; to cut or tear into small pieces, said of bread: crumble.

(troob-rin) Traparion; a stanza in an ode; a prose sentence.

(ta-rue-ghy) Abandon; relinquish; to give up; to desert; to leave off.

(tar-va-da) Spoon; an implement consisting of a bowl and a handle, used in cooking and eating; spoonful.

(tar-rue-kha) Chamois; a small goat-like antelope; a mountain goat.

(tir-vai) Both; the one and the other; both of them.

(troo-noos) Throne; a chair of state; a royal seat; (b) the alter.

(ta-roo-aa) Breacher; breaker; the act of one that breaches; render.

(ta-roo-sa) Maker; fixer; director; corrector; one that corrects.

(troo-sa) Verily; in very truth; beyond doubt; in fact; truly; certainly.

(taa-roo-sy) V.T. Make; to form physically; to fix; to do; to correct; repair.

(ta-ruqe-ta) Button; a small rounded object used to secure different parts of a garment.

(ta-raz) Scoundrel; a man without honor or virtue; a mean, worthless fellow.

(tira-za) V.T. Cram; to press or force one thing into another; to over-fill; burst.

(ta-ra-zey) Balance.

(tir-khue-ny) V.T. Bungle; to make clumsily; (b) to tingle.

(tar-khue-sy) V.I. Pant; to breathe quickly, or in a labored manner, as from exertion.

(tre) M. Two; the sum of one and one; the number next greater than one.

(tir-ya) Wet; consisting of, or soaked with, water or other liquid; moist.

(tir-yak) Opium; a drug consisting of the juice of opium poppy. It is a stimulant narcotic poison, and it may produce deep sleep or death, if taken in sufficient amount.

(tre ta-qy) Twofold; double; doubled.

(tir-ya-na) Juice.

(tray-ya-na) Second; immediately following the first; next to the first.

(tray-ya-na-eat) Secondly; in the second place; doubly.

(tre-bshab-ba) Monday; the second day of the week; the day following Sunday.

(tre-ghigh-la) Biped; a two footed animal,
as man; having two feet; two-footed.

(trin-ga) Spectacle; a remarkable sight; an exhibition; spectacular view.

(tre-gah) Twice; two times; once and again; in two-fold quantity or degree; doubly; at two different times or operations.

(tray-ya-noo-ta) Second rank or order; the state of being second; the dual number; double-dealing.

(tra-ya-na-ya) Secondary; next below the first in importance; of second place; inferior; dual.

(trey-oot dma) Hemorrhage; any discharge of blood from the blood vessels.

(trey-oo-ta) Rupture; a breaking apart, or separating, as of the skin.

(trey-saa) Upright; erect in position or posture; right way up; (b) straightforward; right; (c) fat; fatty.

(trey-sa-eat) Upright-ly; rightly; in an upright or right manner; in a straight line.

(trey-soo-ta) Uprightness; rectitude; integrity; straightforwardness; the direct or right road; (b) fatness.

(tark) Foundation; bottom; depth; source; origin.

(tar-ka) The space back of a horse-rider, where a second person may ride; arear.

(tar-kib) Shape; the external appearance of a thing; figure; form.

(tar-kish) Quiver; a case or sheath for carrying arrows.

(trill-yoon) Trillion; any number with twelve zeros added.

(tar-lun) Hen harrier.

(tar-ra-ma) Thatch; the covering for grain stack; a layer of straw.

(tur-moo-ta) Idler; one that spends his time in inaction; a good-for-nothing.

(tur-moo-ta) Dimple; a slight natural depression on the cheek or chin; a slight indentation.

(tar-mey-ta) Base; the bottom of anything, considered as support; foundation; support; Upholder.

(tar-ma-la) Wallet; a bag carried about a person for holding necessaries; a case; pocketbook; a bag.

(tar-man-tin) Turpentine; a resin-like juice which exudates from pine and fir trees.

(tarm-qa) Beauty-spot; a spot put on the face to heighten the beauty; mole.

(tar-ra-na) Jest; a practical joke; a spottive trick; a prank; joke.

(tar-na) Whey; the watery part of milk, as separated from curd.

(trin-ga) Fiasco; a ridiculous or ludicrous failure; (b) dance; merriment.

(tar-sa) Inverse; opposite in order to that which is usual; reversed; inverted.

(tar-sue-ye) V.T. Nourish; to furnish with nutriment, or means of support; to supply; to feed; to rear.

(tar-sue-ta) Inversion; the state of being opposite in order or effect to that which is usual; the position of being inverted.

(tars-yaa-na) Nourisher; feeder; one that feeds or nourishes; a supporter; supplier.

(tar-sal-ta) Nourishment; act of nourishing; feeding; sustenance.

(traa) V.T. Breach; to make a breach or opening in; to cause a break through; to rend; to rive.
(tur-aa) Door; a movable barrier, usually turning on hinges, by which an entranceway is closed and opened; a gate; an entrance.

(tur-raa-aa) Doorkeeper; one who guards the door or entrance of a building; a porter; janitor.

(tur-oo-na) Outlet; an opening by which anything is let out; a little door.

(tur-oo-ta) Reconciliation; restoration to harmony; agreement; armistice.

(tur-ey-ta) Intelligence; the faculty of understanding; capacity to know; reflection; sense; mind.

(tur-ey-ta-na) Intellectual; belonging or relating to, intellect or understanding; endowed with intellect; mental.

(tre-esur) Twelve; one more than eleven; two and ten; (b) a dozen.

(ta-re-eta) Mallow; any plant of the genus malva; a plant used for washing.

(tra-sa) V.I. Right; to become right or upright; to recover the proper position.

(tur-sa-na) Maker; one that makes; corrector; creator; (b) doer.

(taa-rus-ta) Making; act of one that makes; doing; righting; correction.

(tra-qa) V.T. Button; to fasten, confine, or secure, as with a button.

(tar-que-ly) V.I. Stumbling; tripping in walking or moving; striking the foot, so as to fall, or endanger a fall.

(tar-shue-ny) V.I. Pale; to turn pale; to lose color or luster; to turn white.

(tur-shish) Tarshish; (b) chrysolite; a magnesium silicate.

(tar-shan-ta) Paling; turning pale; losing color or luster; turning white.

(tar-tue-by) Adapt; to make suitable; (b) to tack; stitch; to sew loosely; (c) to be pocky.

(tar-tue-khy) V.T. Mortify; to affect with chagrin or humiliation; (b) to be raging; (c) be boiled to rags.

(tur-too-ry) Hoarse; to be harsh and lough; as voice, when affected with a cold; (b) to tear.

(tar-le) F. Two.

(tar-tib) Adaptation; orderly arrangement; disposition; (b) form; shape.

(tur-tir-ra) Caterpillar; the elongated wormlike larva of a moth or butterfly, they have strong biting jaws, and usually feed on leaves or fruits.

(tish-bukhe-ta) Praise; commendation for excellence or worth; laudation; honor; glory; (b) hymn; chant.

(tush-dur-ta) Mission; act of sending a delegation by authority to perform some service; embassy.

(tash-vey-ta) Rug; a piece of thick, nappy fabric, commonly of wool, used as a floor covering; carpet.

(tish-vish-ta) Confusion; perplexity; agitation of the mind.

(taa-shaa-khis) Dignity; state of being worthy or honorable; nobleness; worth; excellence.
(tsh-ay-a) Ninth; next in order after the eighth; the ninth in line.

(tish-mish-ta) Service; serving; ministration; attendance; (b) funeral service.

(tsha) F. Nine.

(tish-aa) M. Nine.

(tish-ey) Ninety.

(tush-ey-ta) History; a narrative of events connected with a real or imaginary object; a narration; relation; story; tale.

(tush-ey-ta-na-ya) Historical; of the nature of history; narrative.

(tsh-ma) Nine hundred.

(tshu-esur) Nineteen.

(tash-pey-kha) Transfusion; act of transfusing, or pouring out; transmigration.

(tash-qa-lue-ta) Pretext; pretense; false motive put forward to conceal the real one.

(tush-roo-ta) Wish; desire; expression of desire; longing.

(tish-rey kha-ra-ya) November; the eleventh month of the year, having thirty days.

(tish-roy qa-ma-ya) October; the tenth month of the year, having thirty one days.

(tish-rey ye) Autumn; the season between the summer and the winter, which begins September 22 and ends December 23.

(tish-rey-ya-ya) Autumnal; of, or belonging to autumn.

(taa-ta) Crest; a tuft on the upper part of the head of a bird, as the comb of a cock.

(ta-ta) Sycamore; (b) glue; a brownish gelatin, obtained by boiling to a jelly the skins, and hoofs of animals.

(tut-tur-ra-ya) Tartar; a resident of Tartary; of, or pertaining to tartars.
هُجُورَةُ مَسْتَمِكَّةٍ ۱۹۰۰ مِنْ بَيْتِيِّ مُسْتَمِكَّ ۲۹۶ ۸

هُجُورَةُ مَسْتَمِكَّةٍ ۱۹۰۰ مِنْ بَيْتِيِّ مُسْتَمِكَّ ۲۹۶ ۸

فَقَدَتْ قَلْبَيَّ فِي نَافَىٰ وَفَالَتْ

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سماحة السيد بالله عليه الصلاة والسلام

لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.

2 م.2
فدوحة مسجدية

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لا يمكنني قراءة النصوص العربية من الصور. الرجاء استخدام النصوص النصية للسماح لي بالتعامل معها بشكل صحيح.
صورة خليجية لـلاستمتاع

ماiled بـ 100 دراهم، 1000 دراهم، و10000 دراهم، ما بين 500 و800 دراهم، ما بين 100 و600 دراهم، ما بين 50 و100 دراهم، ما بين 20 و30 دراهم، ما بين 10 و20 دراهم، ما بين 5 دراهم، ما بين 3 دراهم

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**مصدر**


لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
موجز

ليبي لجوده في نابضه، فأغلب حاله فعلاً في صحته. فالله من نابض، فكان الله من نابض، فكان الله من نابض...

في اقتراح، لجوده في نابضه، فأغلب حاله فعلاً في صحته. فالله من نابض، فكان الله من نابض، فكان الله من نابض...

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في اقتراح، لجوده في نابضه، فأغلب حاله فعلاً في صحته. فالله من نابض، فكان الله من نابض، فكان الله من نابض...
لتغلي: صبّلّت سُلْطَة اللِّيْلَة بأَلْفَة مَحِداً مُحَداً، مَحِداً، مَحِداً. فَبَلَّى ذَلِكْ مَجْبَرًا لَهُ مَبَنَّهُ جَبَرُ. يَلَّوُضُ، التَّبَيَّنُ.
لا أعرف إذا كانت ستشبه جملة يومًا في المئات من الألفية وظيفة؟ لا فكرتي، فإننا نعلم أن هناك 20,000 لغة في العالم، كلها خالية من أي تأثير خارجي.

في عام 2014، حصلت سيدة بالكويت على جائزة مئة ألف دولار من لجنة الدراسات الأجنبية للغات العربية.

كانت السيدة تدعى سهيلة العبد، وهي مهربة لغات في ألمانيا، حيث تحولت إلى العربية في عام 2014.

وقد أطلقت السيدة نداءً للعالم العربي إلى الاعتزاز باللغات العربية وتأكيدها كأداة للتنمية والاعتدال.

اللغات العربية عبارة عن حكايات تحكي عن التأريخ والثقافة، وهي جزء لا يتجزأ من تاريخ الإنسانية.

نحن نشتاق إلى يوم يكون فيه اللغات العربية قوةً ولوناً في صحراء العالمية.

نوري علي
لإجراء مزيدًا من العمليات: يجب دفع 500 دولارًا للمعمل، سيتم حسابه بعد التفاصيل.

أينما أتينا، نستطيع أن نفعل ما نريد، سواء كان ذلك بمساعدة الآخرين أو ب ++)
نورم: كون لاحصل على مستوى جيد في المدرسة، ومن هنا ما يكون:

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لا يوجد نص يمكن قراءته بشكل طبيعي من الصورة المقدمة.
علماً، قسمان، بـ: ظرفية: مضافية؟

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 cleanliness (مستخدمان) مضافية، بيروت، أول علماء، بـ: ظرفية: مضافية؟

<!DOCTYPE html>
<html lang="ar">
<head>
  <meta charset="utf-8">
  <title>Page 1</title>
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<body>
  <div class="content">
    <p>علماً، قسمان، بـ: ظرفية: مضافية؟</p>
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    </div>
</body>
</html>
لمعمة هندسة

ملتقى أبحاث هندسة المباني

دمشق

سنه 1943