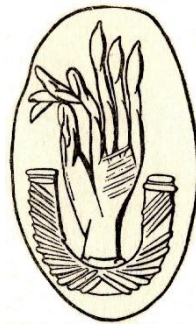


A Compendious

Sogdian Dictionary

I

Raham Asha



A Compendious Sogdian Dictionary

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Perso-Aryan Studies

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This vocabulary is based upon Sogdian material covering the period from the 1st century (A.D.) up to the 11th century. I have tried to exploit manuscript or printed sources, as well as the works of the pioneers in Sogdian studies. I must confess that, after a long period of laying aside my own researches, I have not yet completed the vocabulary. However, the enthusiasm of some scholars and students in Samarkand and Dušanbē has led me to publish the book before having put an end to it.

Raham Asha

Arrou

amurdād rōz ī amurdād mäh ī 1393 pas az yazdegird (2024)

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Abbreviations and symbols

×	corrected reading which is not attested		
*	reconstructed form		
ω	word boundary		
σ	syllable boundary		
-	a final hyphen is added to light stems		
∅	zero (ending)		
°	part of (pre)form		
<	comes from		
<>	graphemic transliteration		
//	phonological transcription		
abl.	ablative	absol.	absolute
acc.	accusative	act.	active (voice)
adj.	adjective	adv.	adverb
Akkad.	Akkadian	aor.	aorist
Arab.	Arabic	Aram.	Aramaic
Armen.	Armenian	Av.	Avesta
Bactr.	Bactrian	conj.	conjunction
Bal.	Balochi		
C	Sogdian in Christian (Syriac) script		
comp.	comparative	dat.	dative
dem.	demonstrative	du.	dual
dur.	durative	encl.	enclitic
Ex.	example(s)	f.	feminine
fut.	future	gen.	genitive
Gēl.	Gēlaki	Germ.	Germanic
Gr.	Greek	Hebr.	Hebrew
Hitt.	Hittite	imp(er)f.	imperfect
impv.	imperative	inf.	infinitive
inch.	inchoative	ind.	indicative
inj.	injunctive	instr.	instrumental
interrog.	interrogative	irr.	irrealis
intr.	intransitive	Khot.	Khotanese
Kurd.	Kurdish	Lat.	Latin
loc.	locative	m.	masculine

M	Sogdian in Manichaean script		
mid.	middle	neg.	negative
nom.	nominative	nt.	neuter
num.	numeral	numv.	numerative
obl.	oblique	OCS	Old Church Slavonic
OHG	Old High German	OPers.	Old Persian
opt.	optative	Orm.	Ormuri
Osset.	Ossetic (D Digoron, I Iron)		
Par.	Parachi	Parth.	Parthian
pass.	passive	Pašt.	Pashto
perf.	perfect	pers.	person
Pers.	Persian/ Pārsīg	Pkt.	Prakrit
pl.	plural	postp.	postposition
pot.	potential(is)	prep.	preposition
pres.	present	pret.	preterite
pr. n.	proper name	pron.	pronoun
ptc.	participle	Russ.	Russian
s.	substantive	Sangl.	Sanglechi
sg.	singular	Skt.	Sanskrit
Sogd.	Sogdian	subj.	subjunctive
Syr.	Syriac	Šuyn.	Shughni
Toch.	Tocharian (A, B)	tr.	transitive
voc.	vocative	Wax.	Wakhi
X ^v ar.	Choresmian	Yaγn.	Yaghnohi

Introduction

Sogdian language

Sogdian was a Middle Northeast Perso-Aryan language once spoken in the land of Sogdiana, first mentioned in the Avesta, *suγda-*. It was also a *lingua franca* spoken outside, especially, in Chinese Turkeṣtān (Xinjiang Region).

Sogdian scripts

The Archaic Sogdian script was an adaptation of the Achaemenian chancery script which used distinct and separated graphemes. Two cursive scripts evolved from the Archaic script:

- i. One, the “half-cursive” script (also referred to as the formal script, or Sūtra-script)¹, in which the characters are clearly and distinctly written, and some characters are written joined together.
- ii. The other, the “cursive” script², refers to a variety of script styles in which the characters are not clearly written and it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

The foreign communities also used their own scripts (B: Buddhist Brāhmī; M: Manichaean modified Syriac; C: Christian modified Syriac). Note that the Sogdian scribes employed logograms limited to most common words.

Alphabet

In the Archaic script, a letter of a single word is unconnected from a letter preceding or following it in the same word. In the half-cursive and cursive scripts letters of a single word connect and change shape according to their position within it.

The writing systems: one, horizontally, that is, the direction is from right to left with lines that advance from top to bottom; the other, vertically, that is, the direction was from top to bottom with lines that advance from left to right.

The symbols used in Sogdian script, including both those used in the regular Sogdian vocabulary and those used in logograms, can be found in Table 1. We use both transliteration and transcription. Transliteration consists of converting the Sogdian letters into “Roman” graphemes without any regard to pronunciation, and the number of graphemes in the transliterated string is the same as the number of letters in the Sogdian

¹ . Cf. Pers. *nēmvaštaḡ-dibīrīh*

² . Cf. Pers. *vaštaḡ-dibīrīh*

string. Letters of a logogram are converted to uppercase letters. Transcription consists of writing the phonemes of a Sogdian word in “Roman” letters to show the way it is pronounced. Note that it demands high levels of phonological and morphological knowledge.

Table 1

	Separated	Connected		
		Final	medial	Initial
'	𐰇	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇
β; B	𐰇𐰆	𐰆	𐰇𐰆	𐰇𐰆𐰆
f			𐰇𐰆	𐰇𐰆
γ; G	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
(d); D	𐰇			𐰇
h	𐰇𐰆	𐰆		
w	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
z	𐰇	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇
z (ž)			𐰇	𐰇
x; H	𐰇𐰆	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇
T				𐰇
y	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇𐰆	𐰇𐰆
k	𐰇	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇
δ; L	𐰇	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇
m	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇𐰆
n	𐰇𐰆	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇
s	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
'	𐰇𐰆𐰆	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇𐰆
p	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇	𐰇
č; Š	𐰇𐰆	𐰇𐰆	𐰇	𐰇

(q)				𐌚
r	𐌚	𐌚	𐌚	𐌚
š	𐌚	𐌚	𐌚	𐌚
t	𐌚	𐌚	𐌚	𐌚
l		𐌚	𐌚	𐌚

Descriptive phonology

Vowels

Vocalic phonemes are presented thus:

		frontal	central	posterior
high	short	i		u
	long	ī		ū
mid	short	e	[ə]	o
	long	ē		ō
low	short		a	
	long			ā

/a/: <'>, <∅>

/a/ in word-initial position: <'nδm'k> /ándamē/ 'limb, member'; <'nkwšt> /ángušt/ 'finger, digit'; <'sp-y> /asp-í/ 'horse'; <'zw> /azú/ 'I'.

/a/ in word-medial position: <βγ-> /βaγ-/ 'lord, sir, milord (the polite address); god'; <γr-> /γar-/ 'mountain'; <nw''z> /navāz/ 'sailor'.

/ā/: <'>, <'>, <h>, <'kh>

/ā/ in word-initial position: <'p> /āp/ 'water; river'; <'kn> /ākan/ 'to fill'; <'γ'z> /āγāz/ 'beginning'.

/ā/ in word-medial position: <'sm'n> /asmān/ 'sky, heaven'; <'p't> /āpāt/ exclam. 'bravo!'; <δ'y> /δāy/ '(maid-)servant'; <m's'k> /māsē/ 'old man'.

/ā/ in word-final position: <'krtyh> /əkertyā/ 'action, act, deed, work, conduct, kárman'; <β'z'kh> /βāzā/ 'arm'; <xwýčkp'znyh> /x'īck-pāzanyā/ 'open-mindedness'.

/i/: <y>, <'y>

/i/ in word-initial position: <'ym> /im/ 'I am'; <'ynδ> /ind/ f. 'female attendant'; <yty> /iti/ 'to go'.

/i/ in word-medial position: <'z'yt> /āzīt/ adj. 'born', s. 'birth'; <myr-> /mir-, mər-/ 'to die'; <wysp-> /visp-/ 'all, every, each'.

/i/ in word-final position: <'ty> /əti/ 'that, so that'; <ky> /ki/ 'who; who, whose?'.

/ī/: <y>, <'y>

/ī/ in word-initial position: <'ynč> /īnj/ 'woman'; <'yzt> /īzd/ 'place, street'.

/ī/ in word-medial position: <'xšywn> /əxšīvan/ 'lament, lamentation, weeping'; <βyz'k> /βīzē/ 'seed'; <swγdyk> /suγdīk/ 'Sogdian (people)'.

/ī/ in word-final position: <'βtmy> /əftamī/ adv. 'firstly'; <βr'wyščy> /frāvəščī/ 'forgetfulness, oblivion'; <srčy> /sarcī/ 'first, foremost, supreme; chief'.

/u/: <w>, <'w>

/u/ in word-initial position: <wβyw> /uβyu/ 'and, as well as, also'; <'wš-> /uš-/ 'dawn'; <wxwšw> /uxušu/ 'six'.

/u/ in word-medial position: <δ'rwk> /dārūk/ 'wood'; <δwγt-> /duγd-/ , <δγwt-> /dəγut-/ 'daughter'; <swγδ-> /suγd-/ , <sγwδ-> /səγud-/ 'Sogdian'.

/u/ in word-final position: <wδw> /vaδu/ 'bride; wife'; <xtw> /xatu/ 'judge'; <ytkw-> /etku-/ 'bridge, ford'.

/ū/: <w>, <'w>

/ū/ in word-medial position: <'st'wnh> /əstūn/ 'column, pillar'; <βwmmh> /βūm/ 'earth, world, land'; <tn'wr> /tanūr/ 'furnace, oven'.

/ū/ in word-final position (rare): <tγw> /təγú/, <tγw> /tū/ in poetic texts 'thou, you'.

/e/: <y>, <'y>

/e/ in word-medial position: <δyx'w> /dexáw/ 'village, town, fields, land, country'; <myr-> /men-/ 'to think, consider, imagine'; <nyrk> (<nyrk'>) /nérk/ 'male'.

/ē/: <y>, <'y>, <'k>

/ē/ in word-initial position: <'ys> /ēs/ 'to come, arrive'; <'yw> /ēv/ num. 'one; a certain'; <yxn> /ēxn/ 'ice'.

’ ’ ’ ’
, ,

<'> /ā/ interj., a mode of address, expressing the vocative, wonder, grief, etc.

cf. Pers. ā ‘Ah!, als!’ It translates Syr. ā ‘O(h)!', ō ‘Oh!, woe!', āā ‘Ah!, alas!’. <'βγ> /ā-βay/ ‘Oh (my) lord’. <' čn č'f'> is for Syr. ܢܗܘܢܐܘܢ ‘out upon thee’ (C <' čn č'f' n'čr'yq' qy xšd'ry wyspw mrtxmy qw xypθ γryw s'r>). C <' gywrgys qy θbrd'ry rwxšny'q qw qwrt s'r qt wynnt>. See <'y>

<'> /ā°/ adv., prev. (imperf. /mā°/)

<*ā-, Av. ā adv. ‘hither, in this direction; up to, towards’ used as preverb (for example, in ā-kasa- ‘to look at’), Skt. ā, OPers. ā, Pers. ā°, Bactr. ā°, Khot. ā°, Osset. a°. See <'βr>, <' fryn>, <'γ(')yδ>, <'γ'z>, <'γwnt>, <'zy>, <'ny>, <'yβs>

<-> (<-kh>, <-h>) /-ā/ suffix forming feminine nouns

<*-ākā-. See <'tsy'kh>, <δ'm'>, <γrδ'kh>, <swč'kh>, <šm'r'kh>

<-> /-ā, -á/ euphonic vowel

See <'βt>, <'št>, <č'rδ'p'δ'k>, <kβt' prš>, <šwk'čšmy>

<-> (<-(')h>) /-ā/ the final chant syllable ā is added to nominal and verbal forms to balance the cadence in a verse.

We find it in Parthian poems too. See <mwrt'>, <pwtyk'h>

<(')β>, (<'βy> /əβ°, β(ə)°/ adv., prev.-prep. ‘to, towards, over to’ (imperf. <β'> /βā°/)

<*abi (*ab^{hi} <*h₂mb^hi), Av. aiβi, aoi, avi/ G aibī, OPers. abiy, Skt. abhí, Pers. ab°, ā°, Parth. aβ°, Bact. αβ°, αβα°, αβο°, Khot. by°, bā°, Yaγn. vi°. See <βtrng>, <βyr: βyrt>, <βyδ'n>, <βywn>, <βtrynč: βtryt->, <by'm>, <βy'r'k>

C <'b>

From Syr. ܐܒܐ ‘(the month) Ab’.

<'b> see <'p>

<'β[>

So 12600II r1

<'β'> title, pr.n. m. ‘father, 'Abbā’

Aram. 'b', Syr. ܒܘܪܐ, Arab. ب.

<'β'> see <βw->

<'b'nč> see <'p'nč>

<'β'rβ> /āβarβ/ 'drawing (hook)'

<*ā-barba- 'leading thing' to draw a being onwards'. It corresponds with Skt. añkuśá- 'hook', translates Chin. 鈎 /gōu/. <'βr'xs'k 'β'rβ> 'hook of desire': 欲鈎 (<rtyšn pyrnmstr č'wn 'β'rxs'k 'β'rβ s'r xršt>).

<'β'rxs'k> see <'βrxs'k>

<'β'tyr> see <βtyr>

<'β's> see <nyw'β's>

<'β'st'k> (<'β'stk>) /āβastē/ adj. (perfect ptc.) 'connected, attached, tied'

<γrδ'kh 'β'stk>. See <'nβ'st'k>

<'β'yč> see <'βyč>

<'β'yr> (<'βyr>) /āβir/ intr. 'to be brought'

<*ā-bərīa-. <m'βyr> /māβir/ imperf. 3sg. (<MN δp'x kw 'nwtč m'βyr>), also <'β(')yr> /āβir/ imperf. 3sg. (<rtβγ MN xwβ w' nkw prm'nh 'βyr > 'and, sir, it was delivered such an order from the sovereign'. <rty 'βyr MN 'xsyknδh čtβ' rnymkw pδnyh H' MRH>. <rty šn βwδ'nt'kw sm'δn 'ph 'β'yr>. <rtβγ [] n' mkw 'βyr>). <'βyr'nt> /āβirand/ imperf. 3pl. (<rty 'yt čymyδ wyt'kt kyZY MN mδmyh 'βyr'nt 15 wyt'k kw kwmyh s'r pr 'rspn prm'nh rzyzyzn'kt>). See <'βr>

<'βč'mpδ> see <'βč'npδ>

<'βč'npδ> (<'βčnpδ>, <'βč(')mpδ>, <βč(')npδ>, M <'fčmbδ>, <'fčmpδ>, C <'fčmbδ>, <'fčmpδ>, <'fčmd>) /əfcaimbaδ/ f. 'world'

From (Gershevitch) *frasčambambad <*fra-sčambana-pada- 'place of support', or, from (Humbach) *hapta 'seven' and *žanpaδ <Skt. janapada- 'nation, inhabited country', cf. Av. fra-skamba- m. 'supporting beam; porch, hall', fra-scimbana- nt. 'beam'. (Sims-Williams: a corruption of Skt. jambudvīpa-). It corresponds with Skt. loká- m., Parth. šahr, and translates Chin. 世 /shi/. <y'n'kh 'βč'npδh> 'this world'. M <w' m'n' 'fčmbδδ> 'this world'. <RBkw rwxšn' βč'npδ> 'great luminous world'. <čtβ'r 'βč'npδ> 'four worlds' is for Chin. 四天下 /si tiān-xià/ 'four worlds; four quarters of the world' (<rty my KZNH 'γδ'kw βwy ZY 'zw ZKw 'nytčh čtβ'r 'βč'npδ dry šk'np pnc' 'z'wn w'tδ'r sy'kh β'n>. <rty pr čtβ'r 'βč'npδ 'čw tmt' 'st'nt' t'm'yk' w'tδ'r rtšn s't wynt>). <'βč'npδy> /əfcaimbaδi/

world' corresponds to Skt. lokêśvara- 'the lord of the world' (cf. Chin. 饒王佛). <rty nwkr wyδ'γty ZK
'βč'npδy xwyštr k'w p'zn xwt'w pwtstβ KZNH 'NY'W>: 爾時世尊告心王菩薩. <č'wn βγ'nyk 'sprγm'k
prw βčnpδy xwyštr š's'nt 'PZY ZKw zywrth w'y'nt rty šw k'w pwty s'r β'mh fr''γrβ'nt>: 持諸天華奉散
世尊 脫身瓔珞以奉上佛. <šm'xw kw βč'npδy xwyštr s'r 'nδ'yšny myδ 'yšδ' č'nw xw ''tr pr'n'k kw
xwyr rwxšny'k s'r 'nδ'yšny>. <pr'ywyδ zmnw fč'npδy xwyštr prw šl'wk m'δ w'β>

<'βčp'ntw>

Berl. O 1927.2

<'βčr> /āβcar/ 'materials, means'

From Parth. ābžār, Pers. abzār. M <'rtyy hwnx ''βčr kw syxw'y y kw βyr ...>.

<'βčyδ: 'βčyδt> tr. 'to pour'

<'βčyδt> past inf.

<rtšw pr'm'y ZKw rwyn 'nδwt ZY ZKwh ''ph čwpr 'βčyδt> 'and he ordered to rub in the oil and to
pour the water over (her)'.>

<'βδ'y m>* /əfδēm/ adj.

<*fra-dajma-.

<'βδ'y mytyh> (<βδ'y mytyh>, <fδ'y mytyh>) /əfδēm dyā/ f. 'transformation,
metamorphosis, magic'

Bactr.M <frlymyg>. It translates Chin. 化 /huà/ (Skt. nirmāṇa- nt. 'measuring', B 'transformation').
<brwy 't 'βδ'y mytyh> 'illusion and magic': 幻化. <prw 'βδ'y mytyh ''z ytk> 'born by transformation' is for
Chin. 化生 /huà shēng/ (Skt. aupa-pāduka- adj.), and refers to one of the four forms of birth (四生, catur-
yoni-). <xwβny ZY fδ'y mytyh>. See <brwy>

<'βδ'y p>* (C <frθyp>) /əfδīp/ intr. 'to shine, radiate, flash', tr. 'to shine, lighten,
flash'

*fra-dīp-ia-, Skt. dīp(ya-) 'to blaze, shine, be luminous', dīpta-, dīpa- m. 'light, lamp', ā-dīp(aya-) 'to
kindle, set on fire, illuminate', Pers. āyīb-: āyīft 'to catch fire, burst into flame' <*ā-dīp-ia-, or *abi-dīp-ia-
, āyibišn 'conflagration'. It translates Syr. ܐܘܝܝܒܐ 'to blaze, shine (like fire)', ܐܘܝܝܒܐ 'to shine, flash, lighten'. See
<ftyp>

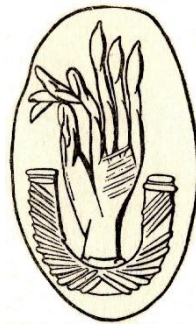
<'βδ'y p> (<'βδ'y p'>) /əfδīp/ 'radiance, brilliance'

*fra-dīp-a-, Pers. āyīb 'flame'. It translates Chin. 光 /guāng/ 'light, ray, brightness; glory'. <ZK
wyč'wyt''w'k 'myh p'zny 'βδ'y p'> 'intelligence (is) the radiance in the mind': 慧名心光. <ZK pw ''y'm

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II

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p

<p^o> (<'p>)/p^o, əp^o/ adv. 'away from', used as a preverb (imperf. <p'> /pā^o/) a preposition, or a privative prefix

*apa, Av. apa/ G apā adv., prev. 'away, from', OPers. apa^o prev. (apa-gaudaya-), Skt. ápa adv. 'away, off', apa 'without', Pers. ab^o, af^o, Khot. pa^o 'without, -less', Bactr. αβ(i)^o, Yaγn. p^o, cf. Gr. ἀπό prep., ἄπο adv., Lat. ab, af^o. See <'pγ' rš> (<'p' xrš>), <'pz' m: 'pz' m' t>, <pδ' ty>, <pγ(')wnt>, <pn' yš>, <prxy>, <ps' w: ps' wt>, <pswč> (<'p' swč>), <pδ' ty>, <'p' krtyh>

<p^o> (<'p^o>)/ (ə)p^o, pə^o/ prev.-prep. 'towards, at, near, to' (imperf. <p'> /pā^o/)

*upa, Av. upa (upa.dvara-)/ G upā, OPers. upā, Skt. úpa, Pers. ab^o. See <pw>, <pδ' wm>, <pδβ(')yr> (<'p' δβ' r>), <pšpr-> (<'p' špr>), <pšt' w' n> (<'pšt' w(')n>), <'pz' t> (M <'pz' t>)

<p'> /pa^o, pə^o/ privative prefix

See <p^o>, <'p' krtyh>, <'p' pδy>

<p'> /pā/ 'for'

pāt < pārt* < pārti (pārti). <p' 'ynny jwndyy γryw mrδ' spndy z' wr>. M <'tyy pr šklwnyy zβ' k kw 'p' rykt pš' kt s' r fir' m' y kt šm' x 'skyy s' r n' tkwšδ' p' šm' x s' n xčy>. C <p' tyγ' yš m' x byy> 'for thou art our god': 𐬨𐬀𐬎𐬌 𐬀𐬎𐬎𐬀. See <'p' rwty>, <'p' t>

<p' č> /pāc/ pr.n.

<nwnč ZK p' č BRY> UI 265

<p' č^o> see <'p' t^o>

<p' č' γny> see <'p' tč' γny>

<p' č' m> /pācγām/ adj. 'unreliable, false'

*pāti-gāma-. <p' č' m prβ' yr>. <ptškw' tδ' r' m np' xšty 'zw yw p' č' m n' m š' nty rwč zβ' ky>. See <'p' rtyk>

<p' č' γny> see <'p' tč' γny>

<p' č' krt> /pāc'kərt/ adv. 'in place (of), in lieu of'

*pāti-kṛta-. <p' č' krt 'wšt> 'to take the place of' (<myš' ndyy γwšytt kyy wβ' nd m' x xwyštrtyy šxww p' č' krt 'wšt' ndk' m>. M <'zw čw fryt' t ny jytwδ' rm jyšt' wč p' č' krt w' š' wrnyy nwwrn' ky' 'spwrny' kyy kmbwnyy βwrt' rmyky' y twndy' γrβ' ky' 'y mndyrβ' ky' p' č' krt w' š' t>). See <pčwrv>

<p'čr't> (C <p'črt>) /pācrāt, pácrat/ m. 'bounty, reward'

*pāti-rāta-. It translates Syr. ܠܘܬܐ 'goodness, benefit, reward'. M <'styy kyy 'tfyy p'čr't t'wyt' kwyny>. <]čy xwny r't p'čr'ty (obl.) pt(č)[xšy >. See <pw p'čr't>

<p'δ> (C <p'd>) /pād/ 'foot, leg'

*pāda-. <p'δt> /pād-t/ pl., <pδ-> /paδ-/ 'foot (of mountain), leg', Av. pad- m. 'foot' <*pad- (*ped-), pādəm acc.sg. <*pādam (*pod-m), pāda nom.du. <*pādā (*pod-eh₁), pāda- m. 'step', Skt. pād- m., pādām acc.sg., pādā nom.du., pāda- m., OPers. pāda- m., X^var. <p'δ> f., Parth. pād, Pers. pāy, pāyag, Khot. pāa-, Osset. fad, Šuyn. pōδ, Yidya palo 'foot', Sangl. pūδ (Išk. pū), Yaγn. pāda (pōda) 'foot, leg' <*pāda-ka-, cf. Lat. pēs, pedis 'foot'. It translates Chin. 脚 /jiǎo/, 足 /zú/. <'NwZK p'δ> 'at (your) feet'. <p'δy> (<p'δ'y>, C <p'dy>) /pādī/ obl.sg. 'on foot, standing, upright'. <z'm p'δy> 'standing respectfully'. <rty kō 'x'yr't 'WZY p'δy 'skw't> 'if he should walk or remain standing': 若行若止. <rty r'm nt p'δy wyčsm'y wyn'y>: 恒見立像. <rty xwnx mrtxm'k ZKZY ZKwh 'nyw mrtxm'k pt'yčs'r p'δy przr δ'rt> 'the man who keeps other men standing before him excessively': 今身喜立他人者. C <'t č'nw p'dy sqwynt>: ܘܠܘܬܐ ܕܘܢܐܘܪܘܬܐ. <p'δy pwt'y ptkr'y> 'the standing Buddha image' is for 立像. <'wyn pyrnmcýk p'δy ptkr'y pwt'yšt 'wyh βšp'ry č'δr> 'under the sole of the image Buddhas standing' is for 前立像足下 (<rty w'n'w wn't KZNH ZY 'wyn pyrnmcýk p'δy ptkr'y pwt'yšt 'wyh βšp'ry č'δr wpδy 'sprym'y rwδ't>). <rty xyδ wyspw ptkr'y pwt'yšt s't 'nxz'nt k'm 'ywγwnčyδ p'δy 'wšt'nt 'YKZY pyrnmcstr p'δy wm't'nt> 'then all the image Buddhas will rise (and) so stand up as they stood previously'. <p'δt> /pād't/ dir.pl. (<'xw p'δt 'sk'ys'r> 'the feet upwards'. <ZY šy p'δt 'sty m'yδ č'nkwy ZY ZKn 'stwrpδ'k>). <ZKw p'δt pk'npt> 'it deflects the feet'. <rty p'δ'k 'sty>. <wnyh p'δy> 'at the foot of a tree'. <γrβw ptkwn sry č'δr s'r 'xw p'δt 'sk'ys'r> 'many upside-down, the head downwards (and) the feet upwards'. <'sty ky' čtβ'r čtβ'r 'sty ky' 'št' 'št' ZY 'sty ky' δs' δs' ZY šn 'δw' p'δt 'sty>. <šn'k p'δ m's' βnty xwštrty xypδ 'ym>. <'PZYmn ZK YWM prtr't 'YKZYβn xwty wyn'n δrw'k 'ynčyw 'PZYtn 'NwZK p'δ nm'čyw βr'y mn 'YKZY ZKyHMw>. <ZK p'δ čnn 'x'yr>. <ZY pr čšmy wyn γwšy ptywš zβ'ky w'β δsty' βry'z p'δy 'γmp>. C <p'dy č'dr> /<p'dy č's'r> 'at the foot of' (<šyrng'ry p'dy č'dr>. <wyny srpywn p'dy č's'r (ܘܠܘܬܐ ܕܘܢܐܘܪܘܬܐ)>. C <p'dy wy'qy> 'on the spot'. <p'δy x->, <p'δy 'skw-> (C <p'dy swq->) 'to stand' is for Syr. ܘܠܘܬܐ (<p'd.y sq.wynt>: ܘܠܘܬܐ ܕܘܢܐܘܪܘܬܐ). <p'δy 'wst> (C <p'dy 'wsty>) /pādī ōst/ 'to set up, erect, establish, peg' is for Syr. ܘܠܘܬܐ 'to raise up, make to stand' (<rtyšw wδ'yδ p'δy 'wsty kw ZY ZKh np'wny 'ph 'sty>). <p'δy 'wšt> (C <p'dy 'wšt>) 'to stand (on one's feet)' is for Chin. 立 /li/ 'to stand', Syr. ܘܠܘܬܐ (<rtywr p'δ'y 'wšt> 'he stands there'. M <p'δy 'ndwxčn'k 'wšt'č> 'stood still anxiously'. <... pt'yčy/ pt'yčs'r p'δy w'št> 'he stood in front of ...'. <rty ZKh 'BY' šβ'y xwt'w pt'yčs'r 'z'rt'kw p'δy w'št>. <rty šy nβ'nt p'δy w'št'nt>. <'wyn xwt'w pt'yč p'δy w'št>. C <č'nw tyty p'dy w'št xšywny pyrnmc s'r>: ܘܠܘܬܐ ܕܘܢܐܘܪܘܬܐ, see <'wštyty>, <'wšty'mnty>. <p'δy (k)wn-> (C <p'dy. wn->) 'to set up, establish'. See <δ'rwkp'δ>, <sk'nt p'δ>

<p'δ> (<p'δδ>, C <p'θ>) /pāθ/ m. 'arrow'

<ḤRZYm L' 'k' w' prtrk' n sp' nčyh w' γwnk p' γt' kw p' dy wm' t' 'YKZY t' βk s' r> AL 3.20-21.

<ḤRZYm 'ny' γwn' k t' βk s' r p' dy wm' t> AL 3.30-31

<p' dy> see <p' δ>

C <p' dy 'wšty' mnty> /pāḏē oštayāmandē/ 'standing'

It translates Syr. ܩܘܡܘܢܐ. C <p' dy 'wšty' mnty qy wyžpγwny xty' q w' dy pynms'>.

<p' dyk> /pāḏīk/ 'related to foot'

*pādiia-ka-, Pers. پاييك (پايك) 'leathern shoe, slipper'.

<p' dyk 'nkwšth> /pāḏīk anbušt/ 'toe'

It is for 足指. <p' zn prw p' dyk 'nkwšth čwpr βynt' t>. See <p' δ 'nkwšth>

<p' γ' wk> // adj.

It translates Chin. 妙 /miào/ 'subtle, fine; wonderful'. <ZKw p' γ' wk wnxr> is for Skt. ānandaṃ śabdaṃ (<'PZY 'xwšmy xwnx 'kyty ZKw p' γ' wk wnxr L' pty... pts' ynt' nt>: 六者有妙瓔珞以爲服飾). See <p' γwčh>

<p' γ' wnt> see <pγwnt>

<p' γr> see <pγr->

<p' γt' k> adj.

<ḤRZYm L' 'k' w' prtrk' n sp' nčyh w' γwnk p' γt' kw p' dy (pydy?) wm' t' 'YKZY t' βk s' r> AL 3.20-21

<p' γwčh> // adj.

It translates Chin. 綺 /qǐ/ 'beautiful, gorgeous'. See <p' γ' wk>

<p' γwčh w' xš' y> // adj. 'using ornate words', m. 'ornate speech, fine phrases, flattery'

It translates Chin. 綺語 /qǐ yǔ/. <rty xwnx ZKZY p' γwčh w' xš' y βwt> : 綺語之罪 'the sin of embellishing one's words'.

<p' γwyδ> see <pγwyδ>

<p' γyǰ> see <pγyz>

<-p' k> (<-p(')y>) /-pē/ suffix '-guardian, -guard, -keeper'

See <βwδstnpy>, <pyδp' k>, <wmndpy>