



Title	十八世紀末期のビルマ語 : ヨーロッパ人の記録を中心として
Author(s)	大野, 徹
Citation	大阪外国語大学学報. 1966, 16, p. 179-228
Version Type	VoR
URL	<a href="https://hdl.handle.net/11094/80263">https://hdl.handle.net/11094/80263</a>
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# 十八世紀末期のビルマ語

—ヨーロッパ人の記録を中心として—

大野 徹

၁၈-၁၇ စု နေဘက်ပိုင်း တွင် အသုံး ပြုခဲ့သော မြန်မာ ဝေါဟာရများ ။

ရေး သူ ၊ ဒိုနို တိုရို ။

ကုန်း ဘောင် ခေတ် နေဘက်ပိုင်း တွင် ပြောကြဆိုကြခဲ့သော မြန်မာ ဝေါဟာရနှင့်အသံထွက်များ သည်ကား အဘယ်ကဲ့သို့ သောအခြေအနေတွင် ရှိပေသနည်း ။ ဤစာစောင်၏ ရည်ရွယ်ချက်မှာ ၎င်း ပုဂ္ဂိုလ်အား ဖြေရှင်းရန် အဓိကထား ပါသည်။

မြန်မာစာလုံး အက္ခရာဖြင့် ရေးသားထားသော စာအုပ်စာတမ်းတို့သည် ယနေ့တိုင်အောင် မြောက်မြားစွာ ကျန်ရှိနေသေးသည့် တုဆိုလွင်များ လိမ်မည်မတုတ်။ သို့ဖြစ်၍ ၎င်းတို့ကို အထောက်အထား ပြုပါက ခေတ်ကာလအပိုင်း အခြား အသီးသီး တို့၏ ဝေါဟာရပုံသဏ္ဍာန်ကိုမူ အလွယ်တကူ နှင့် ကြည့်ရှုလေ့လာရလေသည်။ သို့ဖြစ်လင့်ကစား ၊ အသံထွက်နှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အခက်အခဲများ နှင့် ရင်ဆိုင်မည်မှာ များမလွဲပင်ဖြစ်ပါသည်။ အဘယ်ကြောင့်ဆိုသော် မြန်မာရေး အသားကိုသာ ကြည့်လျှင်ထို ခေတ်ထိုခါက မြန်မာအသံထွက်မှန်း ကိုသေချာစွာ လေ့လာရန်လုံလောက်သည့် တုဆိုနိုင်သေးသောကြောင့်တည်း ။ အခြားအခြား သောဘာသာစကားများ ဖြင့်မှတ်တမ်းတင်ကြသော စာအုပ်စာတမ်း တွင် တွေ့ရှိရသော မြန်မာ ဝေါဟာရများကို အသေးစိတ်ဆင်ခြင် ထောက်ရှုနိုင်ပါက ရည်ရွယ်ချက်အထောက်အထား သဘောတရား ရှိပါသည်။

သို့ဖြစ်၍ ဤစာစောင်ကို ရေးသား ပြုစုရန်အလောင်း မင်းတရားကြီးမှ သီပေါမင်း လက်ထက်အထိ ခေတ်ကာလအလျောက် မြန်မာပြည်မြို့၊ တော်နန်း တော်ရှိ အင်းဝ ၊ အမရပူရ ၊ မန္တလေး အသီးသီး သို့ ရောက်လာသော အင်္ဂလိပ်သံတော်ကြီးများ ရေးမှတ်ထားကြသော စာအုပ်များ နေ့စဉ်မှတ်တမ်းများ ကို သက်သေသဘောအဖြစ် အသုံးပြုပါသည်။

၁၈-၃၁ စု နေဘက်ပိုင်း ငါမြန်မာအသံထွက်တွင် ထူးခြားသောအချက်  
များ ကွဲပြားလေသည်။ ၎င်းတို့ကို ရွေးထုတ်ရလျှင် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း  
ဖြစ်ပါသည်။

၁) ရ၃၃၊ ရပင်နှစ်ခုစလုံးသည် **ra** မှတစ်ဆင့် **ya** သို့ ရွှေ့လျော်လာ  
သည်ဟုမှန်းဆရလေသည်။ ဥပမာ၊ (ကြ) နှင့် (ကျ) သည် **kia** ဟု  
အသံထွက်၍ (ခြ) နှင့် (ချ) သည်ကား **khia** ဟုအသံထွက်လေသည်။  
(ပြ) နှင့် (ပျ) မှကား **pya** သို့ ဖြစ်လာကြသည်။ (မြ) နှင့် (မျ) သည်  
လည်း **mya** ဟုအသံထွက်လေသည်။

၂) ရကောက်သည် **ra** မဟုတ်ဘဲ **ya** အသံထွက်လေသည်။

၃) ရကောက်၊ ဟထိုး သည်ကား ပဉ္စပွန်ခေတ်သံနည်းတူ **sa** ဖြစ်လာ  
လေသည်။

၄) ဟထိုး သံနှင့် ဟထိုး မပါသံ ဤကား တွင်ဘာမျှတွင်ခြားမှုမရှိဘဲ၊ စာ  
တူသံလွှဲပင်ဖြစ်လေသည်။ တနည်းအားဖြင့်ဆိုသော် အရေးအသား  
မှာအတူတူဖြစ်ကြသော်လည်း အသံထွက်၌ မူတည်ပြီး တခြားဖြစ်ဟန်  
တူလေသည်။

၅) (စ) နှင့် (ဆ) ၏အသံထွက်ကိုမူ သေချာမဆုံး ဖြတ်နိုင်သော်လည်း  
**tsha** သို့မဟုတ် **tsha** အသံထွက်ဟန်လက္ခဏာရှိလေသည်။

အထက်ပါအကြောင်းအရာများကို ချုံးကြည့်ပါက ၁၆-၃၁ စုတွင်ပြု  
စုခဲ့သည်ဟု ခန့်မှန်းရသော **Hua-i-yi-yu** (ဝ) တရုတ်-မြန်  
မာဝေါဟာရကျမ်း ခေတ်အဘိဓာန်တွင် ကွဲပြားသော မြန်မာစကား  
နှင့် ၁၈-၃၁ စု နေဘက်ပိုင်း ငါမြန်မာစကား ဤကား တွင် လေယူလေ  
သိမ်း အတော်လွန်ခြားနားသည်ကို သိရှိရလေသည်။

ဘာသာစကား ဆိုသည်မှာ မည်သည့်ဘာသာစကားမရွေး၊ ရှေးအကျ  
ဆုံး သေခေတ်မှစ၍ လက်ရှိအခြေအနေတိုင်အောင် ရွှေ့ရွှေ့မြောင်း  
ရွှေ့လာသည်ဟုဆိုလျှင်လွန်မည်မဟုတ်ပေ။

မြန်မာဘာသာကို သုတေသနပြုနေသည့် ဘာသာကျမ်းဂန်ပါ ရှေးအကျဆုံး  
လည်း မျက်မှောက်ခေတ်စကား၏အဆောက်အဦး၊ အသံထွက်နှင့်သဒ္ဒါ  
တို့ကိုသာမက၊ ရှေးကျသောစကား၏အရပ်ပုံသဏ္ဍာန်၊ ဘာသာကျမ်းဂန်  
ဇဝင်တို့ကိုပါ သုတေသနပြုရန်အရေးကြီးသည်ဟု မဆိုနိုင်ပါ။

## ま え が き

言語史の再構成を行なう場合、我々にとって最も信頼できる方法は、或る時代に記録された文献を、その当時の資料として用いる事である。

この場合、二つの点が問題になる。第一は、発音と文字体系との関係であり、第二は、記録された形と実際の姿との関係である。

或る時代の発音とそれを書き表わす文字体系とは、一定の対応関係をもっているのが普通だと考えられるから、特定の綴字形は或る特定の発音の表記を意図したものと解釈する事ができる。しかし、現実には特定の綴字形が複数の発音を示す場合もあると思われるし、また逆に、特定の発音が複数の綴字形によって表記される場合もないとは言えない。又、綴字法は、一般に安定性が高く変化に即応し難い性質をもっているのに対し、発音は常に動揺していて、時代につれて変化を示す場合が多い。従って、文献の文字体系とその時代の発音とが常に一定の対応関係をもっているとは、断定し難い面がある。

次に、今日まで残されている文献の内容を調べてみた場合<sup>註1)</sup>、我々は、ほぼ同時代に書かれた二つ（もしくはそれ以上）の文献の間に、かなりの差異を見出す事が少なくない。その理由としてはいろいろ考えられるが、最大の理由は著者自身の言語観、或いは著者のもっている言語体系の違いであろうかと思われる。

言語観の違いによって起る現象としては、例えば、著者が、古い形あるいは記録に残された形を正統形と考え、当時の話し言葉を、*langue vulgaire* とみて、その使用を極力避けた場合が考えられる。一方、同時代の他の人が、専ら話し言葉を用いて表記したとすれば、両者の間には、綴字法や語彙にとどまらず、統辞法等文法現象全体に亘って差異が表れる事になる。このような場合、古い形をなぞらえた形式の記録は、資料から除外する事が望ましい。

著者のもつ言語体系にも、いろいろな面が考えられる。著者が特定の地域の方言の持主である場合には、作品の中にその方言の影響が濃厚に表れるであろう事は、否定できない。著者が特定の社会階層の出身である場合も又、然りである。更に又、著者が従事していた職業によっても、

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註 1) ビルマ語史の資料の概要は、次の文献によって紹介されている。拙稿「ビルマ語文献解題」、アジア・アフリカ文献調査報告第75冊（言語・宗教10）1964；萩原弘明「ビルマの年代記について」、歴史教育、12の12；U Tet Htoot : The Nature of the Burmese Chronicle；Tin Ohn : Modern Historical Writing in Burmese 1724—1942；(D.G.E. Hall : Historians of South East Asia, London 1961 Part I)；Adolf Bastian : Einige Worte uber die Literatur der Birmanen. ZDMG. vol. 17 1863.

違った形が反映されているかも知れない。以上の点が考慮されない場合においても、個人の *idiolect* を無視する事はできないと思われる。

このように、或る時代に書かれた記録が、必ずしもその当時の言語の姿を忠実に反映していないのではないかという懸念は、資料調査に際し常につきまとう。殊に、音韻の再構成を意図する場合、現地文字で書かれた、所謂 *vernacular* な文献を、そのまま資料として用いるだけでは、一定以上の成果は期待できないと思われる。

そこで、筆者は、他の文字体系によって表記された形、言い換えれば、外国語によって記録された文献を資料として用いてみてはどうかと考える。勿論、この場合にも欠点がない訳ではない。例えば、(1) 現地文字によって書かれた文献に比し、語彙が少ない。(2) 発音が正確に記録されにくい。例えば、ビルマ語をローマ字、或いは漢字で表記した場合、常に統一した形が用いられているとは限らない。(3) 文例が少ない（あるいは殆どない）ため、文法構造を理解するのが容易でない等々である。

しかし、次のような利点もある。(1) 現地文字だけに頼っている限り、到底気付きそうもない発音の時代的变化をつかみ得る。(2) 当時の外国語の発音とその表記法との関係からみて、更に又、同時代の他の外国語資料と比較照合する事によって、或る程度正確な音価を推定する事ができる。(3) 各単語毎に外国語の説明を附してある事が多いため、今日の単語のどれに該当するのかが一目で判り、現代語形からの逆類推という側面的確認が可能となる。(4) 当時の形と現代形との比較対照によって、意義の変遷を辿る事も（限られた範囲においてはああるが）可能であると言ったような事が指摘できよう。

ビルマ語を、現実に、外国語（或いは外国文字）で表記した文献は、決して多いとは言えない。文字体系別に見ると、(1)華夷訳語緬甸館雑字<sup>註2)</sup>、陸次雲の八紘訳史<sup>註3)</sup>、彭崧毓の緬述等を中心とした漢字文献<sup>註4)</sup>と、(2)イタリア語<sup>註5)</sup>、英語等ヨーロッパ諸語によって表記されたローマ字文献の二種に大別できる。

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註 2) いわゆる「緬甸館訳語」にも諸種の鈔本があるが、筆者が直接調査する機会を得たのは東洋文庫本（雑字、来文）パリ本（雑字）、浅草文庫本（「西域同文表」中の緬甸館表文）の三種のみである。この他にケンブリッジ大学図書館所蔵本、大英博物館所蔵本中にも夫々、所謂「乙種本」があると報告されている。石田幹之助「女真語研究の新資料」桑原博士遷厝記念東洋史論叢(pp.1277—1290)昭和6年;その他の文献、Paul pelliot: JA. 1914. pp. 177—191; 「最近に於ける四夷館及び華夷訳語の研究」東洋学報 vol.33 No.3—4, p.145等。

註 3) 関連文献 Roy A, Miller: The Sino-Burmese Vocabulary of the I-SHIH-CHI-YU. HJAS. Vol.17 No.3—4 荻原弘明「東洋文庫本華夷訳語・緬甸館雑字についての覚書・附・訳史紀余・緬甸国書」鹿大史学 第13号 1965年

もともと、西洋古典語や、イスラム系言語（アラビア、ペルシア等）によって書かれた文献も皆無とは言えない。例えば、プトレマイオスのギリシア語地理書、ラテン語のエリュトラ海案内記、イブン・コルダドベールや、イブン・バトゥタのアラビア語地理書等<sup>註6)</sup>。しかし、これらは、旅行記又は地理書の類が多く、言語資料としての価値には疑問がある。

このような西洋古典語やイスラム系言語による記録は別としても、一般に外国人の日記、旅行記等は、当時のビルマを知るための史料として貴重な価値をもっている。例えば、訪緬の真偽を疑問視されているイタリアのマルコ・ポーロ<sup>註7)</sup>、1444年訪緬したイタリア（ベニス）の Nicolo di Conti<sup>註8)</sup>、1470年訪緬したロシアの Athanasius Nitikin<sup>註8)</sup>、1496年訪緬したイタリア（ゼノア）の Hiernomo de Santo Stefano<sup>註8)</sup>、1505年訪緬したイタリア（ボローニャ）の Ludovico di Varthema<sup>註9)</sup>、1569年訪緬したイタリア（ベニス）の Caesar Frederick<sup>註10)</sup>、1583年訪緬したイタリア（ベニス）の Gasparo Balbi<sup>註10)</sup>、1586年訪緬した英国（ロンドン）の Ralph Fitch<sup>註10)</sup>、各種の書簡類を1597年にまとめた Nicolas Pimenta<sup>註10)</sup>、山師、ホラ吹き等と言われたポルトガル

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註 4) 言語資料ではなく歴史資料としてみるならば、かなり多くの漢語文献が現存している。例えば、後漢書、旧唐書、新唐書、宋史、元史、明史、唐會要、太平寰宇記、太平御覽、聖武記、蠻書、嶺外代答、諸蕃志、文獻通考、鳥夷史略、玄奘や義浄の旅行記等。欧文の参考文献としては、Paul Pelliot: Deux itinéraires de chine en inde à la fin du VIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. BEFEO. 1904; M. Gabriel Ferrand: Le K'ouen-Louen et les anciennes navigations interocéaniques dans les Mers du Sud. JA. 1919; M.C. Imbault-Huart: La conquête de la Birmanie par les Chinois. JA. 1878; Friedrich Hirth and W.W. Rockhill: Chau-Ju-Kua, His work on the Chinese and Arab trade in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, entitled Chu-Fan Chi. St. Petersburg. 1911; 邦文の参考文献としては、石田幹之助「南海に関する支那資料」、昭和20年；高桑駒吉「大唐西域記に記せる東南印度諸国の研究」、大正15年；足立喜六「大唐西域求法高僧伝」、昭和17年；藤田豊八校注「島夷志略校注」（拠国学叢刻本重印・但し漢文）；荻原弘明「マンナン・ヤーザウィン第五部・第六部・第七部」、鹿児島大学文科報告10の7,12の9,13各号；太田常蔵「暹羅に就いての一考察」、東京学芸大学研究報告第三輯・昭和27年；等が有益。

註 5) 参考文献 B.R.Pearn : Burmese Printed Books before Judson. JBRS. vol. 30. 1940

註 6) 参考文献 G.E. Gerini: Researches on Ptolemy's Geography of Eastern Asia. London 1909; Berthelot Andre: L'asie ancienne centrale et sud-orientale d'après Ptolémée. Paris 1930; W.H. Schoff: The Periples of the Erythrean Sea, Travel and Trade in the Indian Ocean. New York 1912; J.W. McCrindle: Ancient India described in classical literature, being a collection of Greek and Latin texts. Westminster 1901; Ferrand G. : Relations de voyages et textes géographiques arabes, persans et turks relatif à l'extrême-orient VIII<sup>e</sup> au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles, traduits, revus, et annotés. Paris 1913—4; Gibb H.A.R.: Ibn Battuta, travels in Asia and Africa 1325—1354. London 1929; Hans von Mzik: Die Reise des Arabers, Ibn Batuta durch Indien und China (14 Jahrhundert). Hamburg 1911; C. Defrémery et B.R. Sanguinetti: Voyages d'Ibn Batoutah, texte arabe, accompagné, d'une traduction. Paris MDCCCLVIII; Henry Yule: Cathay and the Way Thither. vol. IV Second Series No. XLI. 1916 ; 邦文の参考文献、杉本直次郎「イスラム史料に見えたる驛、吐蕃、および南詔」、東方学会創立15周年記念東方学論集；村川堅太郎訳「エリュトラ海案内記」、昭和21年等。

の Ferdinand Mendez Pinto<sup>註11)</sup> 等を挙げる事ができる<sup>註12)</sup>。尚、これらヨーロッパ人の訪緬記録に関する参考文献としては、次のようなものがある<sup>註13)</sup>。

これらの文献には、当時のビルマの地名、人名等が幾らかずつ記録されているので、各時代の側面的言語資料としての価値がある。例えば、メンデス・ピントーによると、当時の地名として、

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註7) Henry Yule: *The Book of Ser Marco Polo, The Venetian concerning the kingdoms and marvels of the east*. London 1903. vol.II. Chapter LI-LIV; M.G. Pauthier: *Le livre de Marco Polo*. Paris MDCCCLXV. seconde partie; Ramusio Giovanni Battista: *Delle Navigazioni et Viaggi nel qualle si contengono, Il Libro di M. Marco Polo, II il Testo*. Venetia MDLXIII.

註8) いずれも、R.H. Major: *India in the fifteenth century*. Hakluyt Society London 1857.

註9) *Les voyages de Ludovico di Varthema, troisieme livre de indes*, (pp.208—229); George Percy Badger: *The Travels of Ludovico di Varthema*. London MDCCCLXIII (The third book concerning India pp.196—202).

註10) いずれも、Samuel Purchas: *Hakluytus Posthumus or Purchas his Pilgrimes*. Glasgow MCMV vol.X chapter IIII-V-VI-VII.

註11) *Peregrinacão de Fernam Mendez Pinto*. Lisboa 1614; B. Figvier: *Les voyages aventureux de Ferdinand Mendez Pinto*. Paris MDCXLV chapitres 144—170; Henry Cogan: *The voyages and Adventures of Ferdinand Mendez Pinto, the Portuguse*. London MDCCCXCI chapters XL-LII. *Fernand Mendez Pinto's Abenteuerliche Reise durch China, die Tartarei, Siam, Pegu und andere länder des östlichen Asiens*, von Ph. H. Rühl. 1868.

註12) その他、次のような資料がある。

Manuel de Faria y Sousa: *Asia Portuguesa*. Lisboa 1666—1675 Tomo III; John Stevens: *The Portugues Asia or the History of the Discovery and Conquest of India by the Portuguese*. London 1695. Tom III Part II Chapter IV, Tom III Part IV Chapter IV-V; Antonio Galvão: *Tratado dos descobrimentos antigos e modernos*. Lisboa 1731; Sonnerat M.: *Voyage aux indes orientales et a la chine*. Paris 1782, tome second livre quatrieme chapitre II.; Mansel Longworth Dames: *The Book of Duarte Barbosa*. London 1918, vol.II paragraph 103—107; Maurice Collis: *The Land of the Great Image*. London 1943.

註13) Hugh Murray: *Historical Account of Discoveries and Travels in Asia from the earliest ages to the present time*. Edinburgh 1820, vol. I-III; Henry Yule: *A Narrative of the Mission sent by the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava in 1855*. London 1858, chapter VIII; Danvers F. Charles: *The Portugues in India, being a history of the rise and decline of the Eastern Empire*. London 1894; Richard Hakluyt: *Principal Navigations, Voyages, Traffiques and Discoveries of the English Nations*. 1903; J.G. Scott: *Burma, a handbook of practical information*. London 1921 part II; J.G. Scott: *Burma from the earliest times to the present day*. London 1924 chapter VI-VII; Arthur Phayre: *History of Burma including Burma proper, Pegu, Taungu, Tenasserim and Arakan*. London 1884 chapter XXII; G.E. Harvey: *History of Burma*. London 1925, Introduction, chapter IIIb; G.E. Harvey: *Outline of Burmese History*. Calcutta 1929 chapter 4; D.G.E. Hall: *Early English Intercourse with Burma (1587—1743)*. London 1928 chapter I; D.G.E. Hall: *Burma*. London 1950 chapter VI; *The Suma Oriental of Tome Pires*. London 1944 vol. I (third book Bengal to Indo China); 萩原弘明「ビルマにおけるキリスト教伝道の初期の歴史について」、鹿児島大学文科報告第1集史学篇第4号, pp. 48—68.

Dalaa (Dalla), Digon (Dagon), Danaplu (Danobyu), Ansedaa (Henzada) Meteley (Meaday)<sup>註14)</sup>, Martaban, Bagou (Pegu), Prom, Tanguu といった地名が認められる<sup>註15)</sup>。又、バルテマによれば、Tarnassery, Pego, Aua, Tauay, Martabane, Dogon, Araqvam といった地名が記されている<sup>註16)</sup>。

## I. ヨーロッパ人による十八世紀ビルマ語の文献資料

既に述べた如く、ヨーロッパ人が初めてビルマに姿を表したのは、十五世紀の前半であった。最初の内は、イタリア人が圧倒的に多かったが、やがてポルトガル人、オランダ人、そして最後に英国人が登場するようになる<sup>註17)</sup>。

ムガル帝国が亡んで、インドが英国の植民地となってから、ビルマを訪れる英国人は飛躍的に増大した。中でも、インド総督から派遣されて、アバ、アマラプーラ、マンダレー等、ビルマの当時の王都を訪れた外交使節は、大部分が、詳細な日記、又は旅行記を書き残している<sup>註18)</sup>。

本稿は、それらの記録の内、十八世紀末期から十九世紀にかけて書かれた文献を調べ、その中に記されているビルマ語語詞の考察結果をまとめたものである。

当時、既に緬英辞書、文法書が公刊されていたが<sup>註19)</sup>、本稿では一切参照しなかった。確かに統一した形を用いている辞書や文法書は、重要な資料である。同時に混乱した不統一な形が多い旅行記や日誌も又、当時の正確な音価を推定するのに役立つ場合がある。そのような意味か

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註14) いずれも、H.Yule 「A Narrative…」p.209で指摘されている単語。

註15) Mendez Pinto 仏訳本所収, Chapitres 144—170.

註16) Varthema 仏訳本に記載されている単語

註17) Dorothy Woodman: The Making of Burma. London 1962 Part I Chapter 1. 尚、その外に、フランス人や、アルメニア人がビルマに居た事も知られている。

註18) 例えば、Capt. Michael Symes (1795), Capt. Hiram Cox (1796), John Crawford (1826), Major Henry Burney (1830), Capt. Henry Yule (1855)等。(カッコ内は、訪緬年代) この内、Symes は、1802年に再度訪緬。H.Yuleは、Major Arthux Phayreの secretaryとして随行したもの。尚、その外に、Ensign Thomas Lester (1757), Edward Fleetwood (1695) 等の日誌も知られている(未見)。

註19) 例えば、Francis Buchanan: A Comparative Vocabulary of some of the languages spoken in Burma Empire. Asiatick Researches 1798 pp. 219—240; John Towers: Observations on the Alphabetical system of the languages of Awa and Rachain. Asiatick Researches 1799 pp. 143—158; Leiden: Comparative Vocabulary of the Barma, Malayu and Thai languages. Serampore 1810; A Dictionary of the Burman Language, with Explanation in English, compiled from the Manuscripts of A.Judson, D.D. and of other Missionaries in Burmah. Calcutta 1826; Henry Yule and A.C. Burnell: Hobson-Jobson, as Glossary of Colloquial Anglo-Indian Words and Phrases. London 1903. 関連文献、西田龍雄「シナ・チベット諸語比較研究略史1」・アジア・アフリカ文献調査報告(言語・宗教7) 1964; 荻原弘明「ジャドソン氏の1826年刊緬英辞典と緬語文典について—E.P.クウィグリ氏の研究に寄せて」鹿大史学8号・1960,

ら、本稿では資料を、専ら旅行記や日誌に絞った。

本稿で用いた資料は、次の通りである。

- 1) *Reis van een Britsch Gezantschap naar het Koningrijk Ava in het jaar 1795 door Michael Symes. Amsterdam 1803.*<sup>註20)</sup>
- 2) *Relation de l'ambassade anglaise, envoyée en 1795 dans le royaume d'Ava, ou l'empire des birmans, par le major Michael Symes, traduits de l'anglais par J.Castéra. Paris 1802.*<sup>註20)</sup>
- 3) *Capt. Michael Symes: An Account of an Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava sent by the Governor-General of India in 1795. London 1800.*
- 4) *D.G.E.Hall: Michael Symes, Journal of his second Embassy to the Court of Ava in 1802. London 1955.*
- 5) *Capt. Hiram Cox: Journal of a Residence in the Burmhan Empire and more particularly at the Court of Amarapoorah. London 1821.*
- 6) *Voyage du capitaine Hiram Cox dans l'empire des Birmans, avec des notes et un essai historique sur cet empire. Paris 1825.*<sup>註21)</sup>
- 7) *John Crawford: Journal of an Embassy from the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava in the year 1827. London 1829.*
- 8) *Capt. Henry Yule: A Narrative of the Mission sent by the Governor-General of India to the Court of Ava in 1855. London 1858.*
- 9) *D.G.E.Hall: Burney's Comments on the Court of Ava 1832. BSOAS. vol. XX 1957.*
- 10) *A Description of the Burmese Empire compiled chiefly from the native documents, by Rev. Father Sangermano and translated by William Tandy. Rome 1833, Rangoon MCM-XXIV.*

以上の文献の中に記録されているビルマ語語詞は、十五、六世紀頃に書かれた文献のそれにく

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註20) いずれも、原本(英語版。1800年刊)からの翻訳。英語版とフランス語訳本の利用は、荻原弘明氏の好意による。尚、以上の外、ドイツ語訳も知られている。*Gesantschaftreise nach dem Konigreich Ava im J. 1795. Hamburg 1801.* (未見)、内容の一部は、既に1798年に公表された。*Of the City of Pegue, and the Temple of Shoemadoo Praw, by Capt. Michael Symes. Asiatick Researches. vol. 5.*

註21) 原本(英語版、1821年刊)からのフランス語訳。尚、内容の一部が、既に1798年に公表されている。*An Account of the Petroleum Wells in the Burmha Dominions, extracted from the Journal of a Voyage from Ranghong up the river Erai-wuddey to Amarapoorah, the present Capital of the Burmha Empire, by Capt. Hiram Cox. Asiatick Researches. vol. 5.*

らべると、はるかに多く、又内容も地名、人名のみに止まらず、官職名、普通のビルマ語名詞等、多方面に亘っている<sup>註22)</sup>。

各文献中に表れるビルマ語語詞を、ビルマ文字の配列順に従って語頭子音別に分類し、各単語毎にオランダ語、フランス語、英語、イタリア語に基づくローマ字綴り、及び意味の説明を附した一覧表を次章に一括掲示する。カッコでかこんだ表中のアラビア数字は、上掲各文献の番号を示す。例えば、(6)は、H.Cox の仏訳本を表わす。尚参考までに、各単語の末尾に、次の文献からの説明文をつけ加える。(11) D.G.E.Hall: Early English Intercourse with Burma. London 1928. (12) D.G.E.Hall: Burma. London 1950. (13) John F. Cady: A History of Modern Burma. Cornell Univ. Press 1958. (14) Shwe Yoe: The Burmans, His life and Notions. London 1927. (15) Francis Buchanan: On the Religion and Literature of the Burmas, Asiatick Researches 1799.

## II. ヨーロッパ人によって記録された十八・九世紀のビルマ語語詞

kazoung, (1) 30 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) kassoun.

karrians, carianer, (1) een herderlijk soort van Volk. (2) carainers, peuple pastoral et agricole. (3) carianer, a Pastoral Race of People. (5) carrians, who appear to me to be the aborigines of the country. (7) karian. (karen). (10) carian. (15) karayn.

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註22) 必要に応じて、次の文献も参考にした。Alexander Hamilton: A New Account of the East Indies. London 1930. vol. I-II; W.Hunter: A Concise Account of the Kingdom of Pegu. London MDCCLXXXIX; Die Voelker des Oestlichen Asien, Studien und Reisen von Dr. Adolf Bastian, Zweiter Band, Reisen in Birma in den Jahren 1861—62. Leipzig 1866; Henri Cordier: Les Français en Birmanie au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. TP. vol. I 1890, TP. vol. II 1891; Ivar Hallberg: L'extrême orient dans la littérature et la cartographie de l'occident des XIII<sup>e</sup>, XIV<sup>e</sup>, et XV<sup>e</sup> siècles. Göteborg 1906; Hanri Cordier: Bibliotheca Indo-Sinica. Leide 1908 premier partie; G.E. Harvey: British Rule in Burma 1824—1942. London; Dr. Maung Maung: Burma in the Family of Nations. Amsterdam 1958; D.P. Singhal: The Annexation of Upper Burma. Singapore 1960; W.S. Desai: A Pageant of Burmese History. Orient Longmans, 1961. Pe Maung Tin: Phonetics in a Passport. JBRS XII 杉本直次郎「東南アジア史研究」・1956 XV; 荻原弘明「鄭和航海図上の緬甸地名について一附、陀沮・プロームその他」鹿大史学第11号・1963年; 荻原弘明「緬甸の名称及びその他」鹿大史学12号 1964; 太田常蔵「朱波の名称に就いて」東京学芸大学研究報告第四集・昭和28年; 太田常蔵「鳥土の名称について」南方史研究 I・1959; 白鳥芳郎「元朝征緬録に見えたるシャン族の動向」東洋学報 vol. XXXII No.1 1954; 白鳥芳郎「元朝入緬の一考察」東洋学報 vol.31の3.4; 伊藤隆夫「ビルマ国号考—とくに緬甸について—」南方史研究 II・1960.

kakhyens, (8) or Kakoos as they call themselves, are a wild section of the great race of Singphos and inhabit hilly tracts on both banks of the Irawadi from Bamo upward. (10) cachien.

kamarot, (7) a place about seven miles distant from Rangoon.

colar, (1) of Vreemdeling, of buitenlander. (2) colar, un étranger. (3) colar, a Stranger, Foreigner. (7) kula, a Western Stranger, a term applied by the Burmans to the inhabitants of every country lying west of their own, whether European or Asiatic. (8) kala, a foreigner, means, in the first place, a native of India, and secondly, any Western foreigner, such as an Arab or European. (15) kula, an European.

kula-pyu, (7) or white strangers of the west.

kula sampa, (7) what is called by the Burmans; word which means Western Foreigner's rice.

kulaw yie-kein, (1) of genaturalisserde Arracaners genoemd.

cala niaia, (4) Mussulman Birmese subject.

kala ye, (8) or foreigners' water.

kala-woon, (8) or Superintendent of Western Foreigners. (11) colvoons, Two secretaries and their assistants, whose business it is, to take notice, and keep account of all strangers, I mean foreigners, that come to Ava: These are called Colvoons. It may be derived from the Burmese Kala (foreigner) and Wun (administrative officer).

koo, (8) cave.

ka-raigtgay, (1) de negende dag.

kaulen mengyi, (7) one of the Burman negotiators, the well-known negotiator of the abortive treaty of Patanago.

chaun, (10) animal, cf. ta-chaun, an animal.

kommodoe, commodoa-praw, (1) Tempel van. (4) commodoo praw, a Pagoda built by King Thalun. (7) kaong-m'hau-d'hau, a stupendous temple. Kaong-m'hu means, in the Burman language, "good act" or meritorious deed. (8) khoung-mhoo-dau-phya, khoung-moo-dau Pagoda near Ava.

chiaa, (10) signifies both to hear and a tiger.

keah-subbeday, (1) Donderdag. (15) kia-sa-ba-da, Thursday.

kye-sa, (7) or Landlords, the term here translated, for want of better, is the same at present in use, and means literally “eater” or “consumer” of the district, or land.

kyezoup, (1) eene verzameling van cymbaalen.

kyewoen, (1) de Commissaris.

kemmendine, (7) kyi-myen-taing near Rangoon.

kyet, (7) fowl.

kettorie-rua, (1) of het Papagaijen dorp.

kya, (7) to fall. (8) kya, dethroned. cf. Kala-kya men, the King dethroned by foreigners.

kyi-wun, (7) or Lord of the Granaries.

kyi wungyi, (7) the Commander in chief. the unsuccessful commander of the army during the great part of the war.

kiat, (1) of Tackal, omtrent honderd ponden sterling, bijna eene halve Kroon. (6) kiat, ou tacal est une piece de monnaie d'argent de la valeur de 3 francs a 3 francs 50 centimes de notre monnaie. (8) kyat, the true Burmese name for Tikal. (11) kyat, A Tical weight of uncoined silver. The Burmese name for this was Kyat: it was probably in those days equivalent to about 1¼ Rupee in value.

kiam, (10) the classical writings of the Burmese.

kieock, (1) de groote manufactuur van Birmansche afgoden. groote manufactuur van marmeren afgodsbeelden.

kyasatsa, (8) scriptures.

kyauk-sit, (7) the village of “stone-cutters”.

kyouk tshaya, (8) or rock teacher, professor.

kyauk-ta-long, (7) village “single rock”.

kyoukmau mengyi, (8) the principal Minister at Amarapoora.

keoums, kioums, (1) of Kloosters, of Kloosters van de Rhahaans, of Woning der Rhahaans, of Priesters. (2) kioum, Monastère, ou maison qu'habitent les prêtres de Gaudma. monastere de Rhahaans. (3) kioum, a Monastery, or Residence of Rhahaans or Priests. (3) keoums, or Saloons. (4) kioum, a Monastery. (5) keoums. (6) kioum, keoum, monastère de rhahaans. (10) chiaun, convents, or halls. (14) kyaung, the monasteries. Outside every village in Burma, no

matter how small, there stands a Pongyi Kyaung. Ordinarily the monastery is built of teak, though in many places, both in Mandalay and Lower Burma, brick buildings are being erected. The shape is always oblong, and the inhabited portion is raised on posts or pillars, some eight or ten feet above the ground.

kioum zeik, (1) of de Kloostertrappen. (7) kiaungzeip, correctly written Kyaongsaik, meaning "convent, landing-place" mentioned by Symes and Buchanan.

kioumdodsjie, (1) of koninglijk Klooster.

kywan, kyun, (7) or isle, island.

kuendo, keundo, (5) I or me. cf. Praw kuendo. (10) chiundo, that is, your slave.

koen-raitgnay, (1) de zevende dag.

choe ma, (10) a bitch, cf. Ce choe, a dog.

kiouk-raitgnay, (1) de zesde dag.

kayn, (1) of Bergbewooners, of Berglieden waren, of een Stam van Bergbewoners, of een soort van berglieden. (2) kaïns, race de montagnards. (3) kayn, a Race of Mountaineers. (5) caens, on the western side of the river opposite Gucaym a rugged range of hills commence, extending to the southward: the country to the westward of them, is inhabited by the people called Caens, independent of the Burmhan government. (6) caen, kain, une race de montagnards absolument distincts des Carainers. (7) kyang, This nation chiefly inhabiting Kyeng-twang-mit's banks. (10) chien.

kien-duem, (1) of de groote westlijke tak van de Ava-rivier. (4) kinduen, (5) kheoundoun, keoundowien, the river. (6) keenduem, la rivière. (7) kyen-dwen, the proper orthography is Kyang-twang, pronounced Kyendwen. (8) kyendwen.

kioup, (1) riviertje, een kleine rivier, in onderscheiding van Mioup, of rivier. (2) kioup, petite rivière. (3) kioup, a small River. (6) kioup, une petite rivière.

ga-loon, (8) or bird with a man's head. (13) galon, The galon was a fabulous bird capable of destroying the Naga (snake) foreigner.

goung, (4) a Headman. (12) gaung, headman. (14) gaungs. At the third level of local administration were circle Gaungs, strictly police officers, who, after 1861.

were paid meager salaries from land revenue funds and who reported to the district superintendent of police.

goung-boung, (8) turban, or fillet.

g'hyun sampa, (7) What is called by the Burmans; word which means Wheat-rice. The word G'hyun is from the Hindi, or mixed modern dialect of Hindostan, and not Sanscrit.

na-raitgnay, (1) de vijfde dag.

gnapie, napie, (1) een soort van sprot, of een soort van half gepekeld en half verrotte sprot, of een soort van ingelegde Birmansche sprot.(2) gnapi, espèce de sardine qu'on mange marinée. (3) gnapee, a Species of sprat which the Burmans pickle. (4) gnapee, pickled prawns. (6) gnapee, espèce de poisson saumuré que l'on mange avec le riz. (7) nga-pi, or pressed fish; a main article of the diet of the Burmans. It is various qualities and descriptions; In some, the fish is mashed or pounded and this description generally consists of prawns. In the coarser sorts, the pieces of fish are entire, half putrid, half pickled, They are all fetid and offensive to Europeans. (14) ngapi, There are few articles of food which meet with more energetic denunciation than the favourite Burman condiment, Ngapi, which means literally pressed fish. The smell of Ngapi is certainly not charming to an uneducated nose. Of Ngapi there are three main kinds—Ngapi gaung, taung-tha ngapi, and Ngapi seinsa. Each of these has its special varieties, getting their names from the township where they are prepared, or from the species of fish used in their manufacture.

nga-pi-saik, (7) a petty village, means literally "pressed fish landing-place".

nga-m'hya-nga, (7) the little fish hook.

nga-ra, (7) the Burman hell, probably a corruption of the Pali Naraka, and of the country or paradise of Nats.

nge, nga, (7) little. cf. Myit-nge, literally the "little river". (4) gnay, little. (8) nge, little.

gneah yettie, (1) 9 uuren na den middag.

gneah gnek yettie, (1) middlernagt.

gneah laghie soung yettie, (1) 3 uren in den morgenstond.

gneah tek yettie, (1) 9 uren voor den middag.

chagaing, (1) Stad de Spitsen de voornaamste stapelplaats. (4) chagain, Capital of an Upper Burma Kingdom; lasted from 1315 to 1364. (5) chegain, cheghain. The ancient city. (6) chegain, devint la capitale de l'empire. Cette ville s'appelle Chagaing (écrit Chagain). Cette ville fut aussi autrefois une residence impériale. (7) sagaing. (8) sagain. (10) chegain.

chenguza, (1) (3) chenguza, the present King's nephew. (4) chenguza, Son of Hsinbyushin. (6) schenguza.

chenguza nandoh-yeng praw, (1) de wettige Heer van het land.

chekay, chekey, (1) Beverhebber ober de troepen. een Luitenant. (2) chekey, un lieutenant. (3) chekey, a Lieutenant. (4) chekey, War-Chief; a sort of Local Commissioner of Police. (5) chekoy, in the War Department and is superior to Nakhah and Sereedoghee. (6) chekey, lieutenant ou officier militaire. (10) zicche, or military commander. (11) sitkedaw, a combined judicial and police officer; Geakeadar, the Burmese equivalent of which seems to have been "Sitkedaw". This title was given at Ava to a General. (12) sitke. Judicial business was presided over by a Sitke, who acted as principal conservator of peace. (13) sitke, a police and military officer, who also supervised at times the administration of religious affairs. (14) sikkes, chiefs in war, military officers, who formed a provincial council or court holding daily sittings and making reports to the Myowun.

chobwaas, (1) of kleine onderhoorige Prinsen, of kleine Prinsen, een Leenroerig Vorst, of leenroerige Prinsen. (2) choboua, un prince tributaire. (3) chobwa, a Tributary Prince. (5) chobwah, chobwa, or Rajah of the Shans. Petty tributary Prince. (6) chobwa, petits princes tributaires. (7) saubwa, or chief of the country. (8) tsaubwa, or Shan prince. (10) zaboas, Sciam chiefs, or petty princes of the Sciam, subject to the Burmese. (13) sawbwa, The surviving nineteenth-century Sawbwa princelings of the Shan States acknowledged tributary relationship to the Burmese Court in return for Burmese noninter-

ference in Shan affairs.

chobenaas, (1) of Schatting onderworpen Prinsen.

chokey, (1) of het wagthuis. (4) chokey, a general term applied to police or revenue station. (6) chokey, bureau d'employés.

sandala, (7) chandala, pronounced by the Burmans Sandala, or burners of the dead, united with the lepers, beggars and coffin-makers.

sunnay, (1) Saturdag. (15) thana, Saturday.

sitang, setang, (1) rivier, (3) sitang, (4) setang river.

seri, serie, (1) een klerk, of onder-secretaris. (2) seree, secrétaire ordinaire. (3) seree, a Clerk. (6) seree. (8) tsa-ye-gyi, or clerk.

sere-dodsjie, serie dodsjie, sere-dodsy, (1) of Secretaris van de Lotoe ons kennis geeven, of Secretaris van het provinciaal Gouvernement, of Secretaris van Staat. Vier opper-secretarissen. Die een groot aantal schrijvers, of onder-series onder zich hebben de voornaamste Secretaris. (2) sere-dogee, principal secrétaire. (3) seree dogee, a Principal Secretary. (4) sereedogee, seredogee, seredogee, Great Royal Writer; Principal Secretary. (5) sereedoghee, seradho-ghee, sheredoghee, sheerydoghees, sherrydoghees, sheradoghee, Writer. (6) seredogee, sereedoghee, seridoghi, secrétaire principal. (7) saye-d'haugyi, sayedaugyi, sare-d'haugyi, sare-d'haukri, commonly pronounced sa-ye-d'haugyi, which means a royal secretary of the Lutd'hau. (7) saregyi, or Principal Secretary or Secretary. (8) tsa-re-dau-gyi, tsaye-dau-gyi, or Royal Scribe, or royal clerk. (12) sayedawgyis, "great royal writers". (13) seridawgyis, A score of more expert secretaries (Seridawgyis) handled administrative details both in preliminary stages of consideration and in the final implementation of decisions or policies once determined.

soum, (1) of harp. (6) soum, ou harpe. (10) zaun, instrument a species of cymbal.

sut, (7) be wet, cf. Wet-ma-sut "the boar dry".

tsalve, tsaloe, tsaloi, (1) of streng van adeldom draagt, of ketting van adeldom, of het teeken van den adeldom. (2) tsaloe, chaîne qui distingue la noblesse. (3) tsaloe, the distinguishing chain of Nobility. (6) tsaloe, la marque de leur ordre.

L'empereur seul en a vingt-quatre. on les distingue par le nombre des chaînons. (8) tsalwe, this is a badge of nobility among the Burmese over his shoulder, and is, I believe, derived from the Brahminical thread of India. (13) salwe, Rank at the court was indicated by the wearing of a golden chain (salwe), made up of multiple strands which fastened together over the left shoulder, hung across the breast and underneath the right arm. The king wore a Salwe of twenty-four twisted strands, the crown prince one of eighteen, and lesser princes chains of twelve. A Wungyi merited nine strands, and subordinate Wuns six or three. (14) salwe, the Burmese Order of Knighthood.

za, (10) signifies to be hungry.

za, (10) salt.

zan, (10) uncooked rice.

say-raitgnay, (1) de tiende dag.

siredan, (1) of oppersten Rhahaan van het land.

seredaw, siredaw, (1) of het geestlijk opperhoofd van de provincie, of opperpriester voornemens was, of opperpriester van het rijk. (2) siredaou, grand-prêtre. (3) siredaw, High Priest. (5) seraghdoh, or Poonghee bishop. (7) sare-d'hau, or the high priest. (8) tshaya-dau, Royal Teacher. This is one of the appellations of the Patriarch or Bishop of the Monks throughout the Kingdom. (10) zarado, or Grand Master of the Emperor. All the Talapoins of the whole Empire are subordinate to the Zarado. (13) sayadaw, Many of the Pongyi heads of monasteries assumed in time the title of Sayadaw (royal teacher).

seredaw poundadsjie praw, (1) of Aartspriester van het Birmansche rijk.

tshaya woon, (8) or supreme over the teachers. Doctor.

saundaung, (1) of koninglijke el. (6) saundaung, ou cubit royal vaut vingtdeux pouces.

sanda, (1) cf. Sjoe sanda praw. (7) sandau, The name of the Prome Pagoda, or the Temple of the "Royal Hair", from its being presumed to contain some hairs of Gautama's head. (8) sandau. cf. Shwe-san-dau.

sandaht, (1) of Olifantsdorp, of het olifanten dorp.

sembew-ghewn, (1) aan den oostlijken kant van de rivier. (4) sembewgewn, White Elephant island. (5) chanbew-mew, or the city of the White Elephant. (6) cham-bew-mew, la ville de l'éléphant-blanc. (7) senywa, or Elephant village. (7) s'han-baong-we, elephant boat whirlpool. (7) sembeghewun, (Sen-p'hyu-kywan, "white elephant island"). (8) semphyogyoon. (8) sembyo-koo, the white elephant cave. temple of Pagan. (8) sen-meng, Lord Elephant. (10) zempiuscien, that is to say, Lord of the White Elephant, the second brother of Anaundopra.

chajndsjiewoen, (1) of meester van de Olifanten, en de woens van de holfhouding der koningin en die van den koninglijken Prins. (2) chaingiwoun, maître des éléphants. (3) chaingewoon, Master of the Elephants.

chainguen, (1) elephant cage. (4) chainguen.

dsji, (1) of boter, of markt (gezuiverde boter). (6) ghee, beurre clarifié. (7) ghee, or clarified butter for the consumption of stranger residing at Ava and Rangoon.

jats, zat, (8) or pre-existences of Gautama, or life of Gautama. (14) zat, the term Zat or, still more so, Wuttu (i.e. a real story) is properly applied only to the religious plays, the five hundred and ten Jatakas.

zat-wun, (7) which means manager of theatricals.

za-yat, (7) or, in more correct orthography, Ja-rat: a good marble image of Gautama buildings of this description or Caravanseras. (8) zayat, a public shed or portico for the accommodation of travellers, loungers, and worshippers, found in every village, and attached to many Pagodas; or resthouse for worshippers, or monastic building or temple. (14) zayat, erected round the pagoda for the accommodation of pious people, where they can always find a quiet corner to settle in. There they sleep, or, what is better, toll their beads and meditate.

zeik, (1) beteekent eene landingplaats. (7) zeip, saik, landing-place. (8) zeikphyo, white stairs.

nyaong, (7) fig-tree, cf. Baud'hi, a Pali name of the sacred fig.  
 nyaung-ngu, (7) fig-tree promontory.  
 nyaong-sare, (7) a large village, "religious fig scribe".  
 nyaong-ben-saik, (7) holy fig-tree landing-place.  
 ta, (10) means "to hinder".  
 tagoe, (1) 29 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) tagoo,  
 tazoung moang, (1) 30 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (7) tan-soung-mong, the moon of,  
 (15) tazaungmo.  
 taboedway, (1) 29 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) ta-bu-dua,  
 taboung, (1) 30 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (7) ta-baong, the moon, (10) tabaun.  
 tamaing nuaye, (1) zondag. (15) ta-nayn-ga-nue, Sunday.  
 talainlah, (1) maandag. (15) ta-nayn-la, Monday.  
 tirroup, (1) of het eigenlijk Chineesch. (15) tarout, meant a Chinese.  
 tirroup-miuo, (1) of de Chineesche stad. (6) tirroup-miou, la ville chinoise. (7) tarup-myo,  
 or chinese town. (7) tarok-mau, or chinese point, the boundary of Pegu, on  
 the eastern bank. (8) taroup-myo, Chinese town.  
 tarrait, (1) of de Tartaarsche uitspraak.  
 tara, (10) a species of sermon, or preaching.  
 tara-yoom, (8) another pavilion of smaller size. (12) tarayon, a smaller building close to  
 the Yondaw, with two Tarathugyis in daily attendance, heard all civil suits,  
 except such as were of too great importance by reason of the sum of money  
 at stake, or because foreigners were involved. (13) tayayon, civil court. (14)  
 tayayon, the civil court, where two Tayathugyis presided.  
 ta-ra-ma-thu-gyi, (7) or Assessor of the city Court or Rong-d'hau.  
 terrezodsjie, (1) of onder-officier, en den brief van den Gouverneur-generaal meede te  
 brengen, of officiers van de justitie. (2) terrezogee, un officier d'un rang  
 inférieur. (3) terrezogee, an Officer of an inferior dignity. (8) tara-thoogyi,  
 Judges, or chief Judge of the capital. Chief Justice. (12) tarathugyis, (13)  
 tayathugyi, (14) tayathugyis, great men of the law.  
 talien, (1) een inboreling van Pegu. (de Birmans noemen de Peguaanen.). (2) talien,

indigene du Pegu. (3) talien, or Peguers, a Native of Pegue. (5) tulliens, formerly the whole of the country, southward of Prone, was inhabited by Peguers, or as called by the Burmhans, Tulliens. (7) talains, or Peguans. (15) ta-lain.

tavoy, (1) eene plaats van groot belang zijnde. (6) tavoy, la ville de ce nom, est avantageusement située sur une baie spacieuse. Tavoy est le nom d'une principauté jadis indépendante. (7) tavoy. (10) tavai, petty states of. (15) daway.

tenasserim, tanasserim, tenacerem, (6) qui signifie peuplade de Tanah, est une grande baie du royaume de Siam au sud de Martaban. (7) ta-nen-tha-ri, Tennasserim. (8) tenasserim. (10) tenasserim.

tielie, (1) een oo:logsboot. (2) tili, une chaloupe de guerre. (3) teelee, a War-boat.

taing, (7) country.

taim, (1) of el. (6) ta'im, cu cubit. (7) taing, (forty taings or about eighty miles.)

taindaung, taydanaung, (1) of korf.

toezelien, toezalien, (1) 30 dagen, de Birmansche maanden, of den veertienden van de Musulmansche maand Suffir. (15) tadalay.

taong, (7) hill.

tongho, (1) (3) tanghoo, (5) tonghoo, (6) tonghoo. (7) tongo. (10) taunu.

tongho-tekien, (1) of Prins van Tongho. (4) tongho-tickeen, tongho-teckien, tongho-ticqu-  
een, Toungoo Prince.

tit, (10) one, cf. ta-cu, one thing.

ta-chaun, (10) an animal

ta-ba, (10) one person, cf. Men Taba, that is Mandarin one person. Ponghi taba, that is, priest one person.

ta-jauch, (10) a man in general. (The singular and plural numbers have always joined to them some particle, which at the same time denotes some essential quality belonging to the thing spoken of.

te-rrait gnay, (1) of de eerste dag.

ta-long, (7) single. cf. Kyauk-ta-long, (10) talon, one, cf. U talon.

tha, (10) to rise.

thaa, (10) to preserve.

tamein, (8) or narrow petticoat of gorgeously striped silk. (14) tamein, The woman's Tamein is a simple piece of cotton or silk, almost square, four feet and a half long by about five broad, and woven in two pieces of different patterns. This is wound tightly over the bosom, and fastened with a simple twist of the ends.

tong-taong, (7) lime-hill.

taong-m'hu, (7) or executioners, or principal hangman. (14) htaunghmu, or jailer.

tie, (1) of zonnescerm van door geslagen ijzer werk, of zonnescerm ziet men op alle gewijde gebouwen. de zonnescerm op een Pagode of Tempel. (2) tee, ce qui sert de couronnement à un temple ou pagode. (3) tee, the Umbrella (of open iron work) of a Pagoda, or Temple of Worship. (7) ti, or iron umbrella, which is an exclusive ornament of the Temple and Palace. (8) htee, the umbrella, or canopy, of gilt iron filagree which crowns every pagoda. (14) hti, the gilt iron-work "umbrella", on each of whose many rings hang multitudes of gold and silver jewelled bells.

tagon, (1) nu genoemd Rangoon, de naam van den vermaarden Tempel. (6) dagoung, (8) digoun, Rangoon.

dalla, (1) provincie, gelegen aan de overzijde van de rivier tegen over Rangoen. (6) dalla, le province de, (7) dalla. (8) dala.

denirawuddy, (1) de haven van,

denoebew, (1) stad. (4) denobew. (7) donabew (danubyu). (9) dhanoobyoo.

daywoen, (1) of 's konings wapendrager, of wapendrager van den Koning. (2) daiwoun, porte armure. (3) daywoon, Armour-bearer to the King.

dwarawuddy, (1) de haven van,

dha, (1) of Bamboe, duizend dha maaken een Birmansche mijl of Dain.

dhas, (1) swords. (7) da, or sword. (8) dhas, or shords, or Burmese sword.

nachandsjies, (1) zitten in de Lotoe, die aantekening houden en verslag doen van het geen'er voorvalt. (Vier Nachandsjies).

nakhaan, (1) een Griffier of Secretaris, of nieuwsschrijver. (2) nakhaan, officier chargé de recueillir tout ce qui se dit ou se passe d'important dans les princes pour le

mander au conseil d'état. (3) nakhaan, a Register. (4) nakhaan, Listener: Receiver of Orders: Chief official of Local Secretariat. (5) nakhan, Reporter. (6) nakhan, Ce qui signifie littéralement l'oreille du roi. (7) na-kan-d'hau, the Royal Ear-Listener, or King's Listener: he that listens to the King. (8) nekhan-daus, Royal Ears. (11) nakhandaw, a list of Burmese officials to Fleetwood, comprising six: "three Ovidores" meaning "auditor" were Nakh-andaw, "Royal ear". Fleetwood explains that at Ava they "always attend the Ministers of the Runday, and are sent to the King, upon errands, as occasion obliges. It was the function of the Nakhandaw to report to the King each evening all transactions in the Hluttaw, and transmit all royal orders to that body. (12) nakandaws, "royal listeners", Of intermediate rank between the Wundauks and the Sayedawgyis were four Nakandaws, who carried messages between the King and the Hludaw. (13) nakandaw, a royal reader, the Nakandaws numbered only four or five. (14) nahkandaws, "receivers of the royal orders".

nakhaandsji, (1) of het koninglijk oor. (6) nakhaangee, l'oreille du roi.

nayyoung, (1) 29 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) na-miaung.

nat, (4) spirit. (7) nat, demi-god or inferior celestial beings: according to the Burmans, an order beings superior to mankind, or tutelary spirit, or a species of beings of another but superior state of existence to ours. (8) nats, spirits, spirates, corresponding to the Hindu Dewa, whose place they take in the Burman Buddhist system. (10) nat, who are superior to man. (14) nat, spirits of nature. General Phayre and Bishop Bigandet did not finally settle whether Nat is derived from the Sanskrit term Nath, meaning "master, husband, lord", or not. Missionaries say that it is a natural revolting of the human mind against the denial of the existence of a Supreme Being, superior to man, and controlling his destiny.

nandoz, (1) Koningin, genaamd.

nandoh praw, (1) de voornaamste Koningin van den souverain.

namdodsji praw, (1) (3) namdogee praw.

nan-ma dau phaya, (9) the Queen of the King Bagyidaw.

nan-ma-dau woon, nan-ma-dau phra woon, (8) or Comptroller of the Queen Mother's Palace, commonly known as the Dalla Woon.

ne, (7) sun. (8) na, sun.

nemiau, (7) Nemyo, descendant of the Sun.

ne-myo-men-k'haong-kyan-the, (7) the name of our conductor, the ex-Governor of Bassien.

ne dwet bhuren, (9) the King Bagyidaw.

naweng-bhuyen, (8) or King of Sunset, otherwise Jaya Sura (Sanskrit, Hero of Victory).

negrais, (1) daar het oude rijk van Pegu begint, de veiligste van de geheele baai. (6) negrais, l'île de,

nieban, (6) le plus parfait de tous les 'etats. (10) niban, which is the most perfect of all states. (14) ne'ban, What is Ne'ban? That is annihilation, you say. It is not. Ne'ban is the extinction of Kan, the soul of recurring existences, the influence of merits and demerits, exemption from which means utter cessation from existences. Ne'ban is the stifling of Seit, the fire of passions, the entire hundred and twenty volitions and desires; Ne'ban is the cessation of Utu, exemption from revolving years, from the changes of seasons, from the variations of heat and cold, darkness and light; Ne'ban is the death of Ahaya, taste, typifying all the senses; Ne'ban is, in fact, the going out of all that we know as making up a living being.

gnadoh, (1) 29 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) na-to.

gnay, (1) dag.

gne-raitgnay, (1) de tweede dag.

nit, (10) two, cf. nit-cu, two things.

pa, (7) cheek.

pa-kwet, (7) which means "the cheek branded with a circle"; Constables with long rods in their hands are denominated in the language; stationed on each side of the procession, to keep the populace in order; They are, in fact, most frequently atrocious malefactors, pardoned in consideration of their performing for life the duties of constables, gaolers, and executioners, for all these offices are

united in one person. Besides the ring on each cheek, a mark which implies the commission of a capital crime, these guardians of the peace are to be seen with such epithets as the following tattooed upon their breasts "man-killer", "robber", "thief" etc. The Pa-kwet are held to be infamous. Even in the execution of their office, they are not permitted to enter any house, nor in any case to come within the walls of the Palace. (14) pagwet, There were the Pagwet, the Letyataung, or Thaingyaing, the constables, jailers, executioners, lictors, mostly confined to the neighbourhood of the native kingdom Mandalay. They were never allowed to enter a free man's house, even in the exercise of their office; nor could they go within the walls of the palace stockade. Pagwet means a circle on the cheek, and this ring on the face implied that its bearer had been condemned for a capital crime, and was respited to become executioner. Others had devices descriptive of their offence tattooed on the chest, as Luthat (murderer), Thukho (thief), Danya (dacoit or highway robber).

pagahm, (1) was voorheen een stad van meer dan gemeene<sup>er</sup>peragt en grootte. (4) pagahm, pagham, The capital of the first Burmese Empire; lasted from 1044 to 1287. (6) pagham. (8) pagan.

pagahm-mew, (1) een stad zeven dagen reizens beneden Ummerapoera. (7) pagham-mew. pagahm-mi, (1) een Prins.

pegahm tiekien, (1) ontleend van de oude stad van dien naam. (5) packaam (pacaam) whoonghee, King of Pagaam (Pegaam), Prince of Pagaan.

Pakan wun, (7) or Governor of Pakan.

pazen, (10) a species of deacon under Ponghi. his helper. (1) upizie, het opperhoofd of de voornaamste van het Klooster. (13) pyit-shins (or Upesins), Full Rahan members of the order below the rank of Pongyi were called the Pyit-shins, a title earned by the passing of formal examinations in the scriptures at the age of twenty or above.

patola, (1) een fraai instrument, of cyther.

pato-dau-gyi, (8) Great Royal Pagoda.

padaong, (7) (pantaong) flower-demanding.

pabe-woon, (8) master of the Ordnance: literally, Governor of the Smiths. now known as the Myadoung Mengyi. (12) pabewun, Master of the Ordnance.

parawaik, parawek, (6) eux une feuille de papier noir, fort et épais, nommé Parawaik. (8) parabeik, or black note-book. (14) para-baik, or notebooks.

palli, (1) of heilig geschrift. (6) pali, ou tente religieuse. (10) pali.

paloungs, (8) the people inhabited in the hills of the Shan states. The Paloungs are a tribe kindred to the Shans, inhabiting the hills on the border of Burma and China. The Hlapet or tea in a pickled state is brought from the Paloung country. (10) palaun. (15) palauug.

pattshaing, (8) the chief instrument in size and power called in Burmese, and which I can only name in English as a Drum-Harmonicon.

pan-ya, (8) (10) pan-ja.

piedigaut tiek, (1) of Koninglijke boekerij.

putsho, (8) or waist-cloth. (14) paso, The Paso is a long silk cloth, fifteen cubits long and about two and a half wide. It is wound round the body, kilt fashion, tucked in with a twist in front, and the portion which remains, gathered up and allowed to hang in folds from the waist, or thrown jauntily over the shoulder.

pullaway, (1) een gemeene fluit.

pe, (7) the common land measure denominated; the Pe contains 7,569 yards.

pegu, (1) bij de inboelingen genoemd Bagoe, (3) pegue, (4) pegue. (5) pegu, pegue. (6) pegu, appele par les habitans Bagou, Baigou ou Pegou. le royaume de Pegu. (7) pegu. (8) pegu. (10) pegu, or bago, the capital of Peguans Kingdom.

poe, (10) a species of mole living under ground.

pues, (8) plays. (from the MS. Journal of Mr. Oldham).

poyszah, poizat, (5) Sircar, or Shroff (native banker of money-changer) of this country. (11) pweza, or assayer, Burmese broker. (12) pwezas, who assayed all payments in silver, a purchase-tax was levied.

piasath, (1) of Keizerlijke Spits, of koninglijke spits. waardoor de woning van den monarch en de tempels onderscheiden worden. (2) la pyramide, ou aiguille qui disti-

ngue la demeure de l'empereur et les temples de la divinite. (3) *piasath*, the regal Spire that distinguishes the dwelling of the Monarch, and the Temples of the Divinity. (7) *pya-that*, The building (of the palace) is entirely of wood, with the exception of its many roofs, which are covered with plates of tin, in lieu of tiles. Over the center, is a tall and handsome spire, called by the Burmans a *Pyat-thad*, crowned by the *Ti*, or iron umbrella. (14) *pyathat*, From the raised floor thus reached, rises the building, with tier upon tier of dark massive roofs, giving the appearance of many stories when there is actually but one. This style of roofing was allowed only for religious buildings, for the royal palaces, and for the houses of a few high officials who acquired the honour by special patent. This spirelike style of roof is called *Pyathat*, and properly there are but three kinds: with three superimposed roofs called *Yama*, with five roofs called *Thuba*, and with seven, as the royal palace and the most sacred *Kyaungs*, called *Thuyama*.

*pieazoe*, (1) 30 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) *pya-zo*.

*pie*, (1) of stad *Prome*, stad *Pieaye-mew*, of *Prome*. (*Prome* word somtijds ook genoemd *Terreketterie*, of *Enkel Huid*). (4) *prome*. (5) *pyeh*, *Prone*, it is called by the natives *Pyeh*. the City of *Prone*, or *Paaimew*; once the Capital of the Burman Dominions. (6) *piaye-mieu*, la ville de *Prone* ou de *Pijeh*. Sur la carte de *Thomas Wood*, elle est appelee *Peraye-mieu*. (7) *pyi*, *pri* pronounced *Pyi*, which is the proper name of *Prome*. The name *Pron* is evidently a corruption of that applied to it by the Mohammedan residents in the country. according to Burman orthography, the correct name is *Pri*, always pronounced *Pyi*, since the Burmans, with very few exceptions, convert the consonant *r* into the consonant *y*. (8) *prome*, *prom*, where an empire under the Pali name of *Sare Khettara* (*sri kshetra*). (10) *pie*, or *Pron*.

*pie mien*, (1) Heer van *Prome*.

*pyi-woon*, (7) *Pri-woon*, that is, the *Wun* or *Myowun*, of *Pri* pronounced *Pyi*.

*pie tiekien*, (1) of *Prins van Prome*. (5) Prince of *Prone*.

*pyau-kyi*, (7) great drum.

paun, (1) vaartuig. cf. Sjoe-paun-dodsje, of het koninglijk vaartuig. (4) poung, Barge. (5) pahoun, or large family boat. (7) baong, boat. cf. S'han-baong-we, elephant boat whirlpool.

Phonghi, phonges, (1) eene minder orde van Priesters, gemeenlijk genoemd Tallapoins. (2) phonghi, prêtre d'un ordre inferieur. cf. Talapoin, précepteur. Les européens ont donné ce nom aux prêtres du Pegu et du royaume de Siam. (3) phonghi, an inferior Order of Priesthood. (5) poonghees, (6) phongis. (8) poongyi, Great Glory. A name by which the members of the monastic rule of Buddhism are commonly known in Burma. (10) ponghi, the greatest of the Tarapoins. (13) pongyis, presiding monks. (14) pongyi, the "Great Glory", who by virtue of prolonged stay—ten years is the minimum—has proved his steadfastness and unflinching self-denial.

phoun-dau-gyee phra, (9) the King Bagyidaw.

praws, (1) Tempels, eene benaming, die aan alle heilige dingen gegeven word. Praw betee-kent Heer. (Praws, of Heeren). het is ook een titel, dien een minder aan zijn meerder geest. (2) praw, un temple, un seigneur. C'est aussi un titre que l'inférieur donne à son supérieur. (3) praw, a Temple, a Pagoda, a Lord, also a title given by an Inferior to a Superior. It is likely a sovereign, and sacerdotal title. (5) pyah, or Burmhan Pagoda. (6) praw, temple. La reine et les princes portent le titre de Praw. Ce mot Praw, qui veut dire un temple, un seigneur, est aussi un titre que l'inférieur donne à son supérieur. (7) bura-tha-ken, the state of a deity, or god. (8) phya, or Pagoda. (10) pra, the Pagodas.

praw kuendo, praw keundo, (5) meant Your Humble Servant, literally means Your Lord-ship's Slave: ie. I or me.

phra, (1) is de eigen naam onder welken de Egyptenaars eerst de Zon aanbaden. (3) phra, the proper name under which Egyptians first adored the Sun. (8) phra, which occupies so prominent a place in the ceremonial and religious vocab-ulary of both the Siamese and the Burmese, Prof. H.H.Sloan favored me with a note: Phra is no doubt a corruption of the Sanskrit Prabhu, a Lord

or Master.

podoe sembuan, (1) een Koning, genaamd. (8) bodau phya, or Grandfather King. cf. Mentaragi Phra.

palloe, (1) of den kwaden geest, half beest en half mensch. (3) palloo, or the man-destroyer. (8) bilus, biloos, ogres. monsters. defined by Judson as monster which eat human flesh and possess certain superhuman powers, are generally depicted as dark-coloured and tusked calibans.

bagoe kioup, (1) of het riviertje van Pegu. (bij de imboolingen genoemd Bagoë, is het land ten zuiden van Ava.) (6) bagou, baigou ou pegou, Pegu.

bamoe, (1) eene Provincie het naast bij Yunan gelegen. (10) bamo.

baren, buren, (7) Ruler, the Burman word Baren means sovereign. (8) bhuyen, King. (9) buren. (1) buan. (3) buan. (6) buan.

bawa, (7) the sole of the foot.

bassien mien, (1) heer van Bassien. (5) bassein, basseen, bassim. (7) bassien. (10) bassino.

bandula, (7) the Burman Commander. Burmese General. (13) Maha bandula, The able Burmese military leader, was himself killed in April, 1825, while defending Danubyu.

bo-phya, (8) or Pumpkin Pagoda.

boe-mien, boo-mien, (1) van de Colars, of den Generaal van de Vreemdelingen. (2) boumien, général d'armée. (3) boomien, a General. (8) bogyee, or chief. (8) bo officer. (13) bo, the colonel. Many of the colonels (Bos) were civilian political appointees, who were qualified to ride elephants, to carry gold umbrellas and appropriately decorated Dahs and bowls, and to be escorted by retainers. The appointment of a Bo was a special royal action authenticated by the Hlutdaw; each appointee was bound by a special oath of loyalty to the King.

boedt-hoe, (1) Woensdag. (15) boud-dha-hu, Wednesday.

boundaw, (1) eene verzameling van trommels van eene langwerpige gedaante.

bonna della, (1) of Beinga Della, Koning van Pegu. (6) beinga-della, ce malheureux roi peguan.

baws, (5) or Cottages of the Poonghees. (10) baos, There is not any village, however small, which has not one or more large wooden houses which are a species of convent, by the Portuguese in India called Baos.

boa, (1) of Keizer, is een tijtel, welke de tegenwoordige Koning der Birmans heeft aangenomen. De Souverein van China word genoemd Oudie Boa, of Keizer van Oudia, of China. (6) boa, ou Empereur. Le souverain prend le titre de Boa.

magoung, (1) een man van geringen stand.

martaban, (1) eigenlijk Mondima, of Mondimaa, of Mondema. (3) martaban, (4) martabaan, martaban, la capitale d'une province de l'empire birman dans le Haut-Siam, située le long du bord oriental du golfe de Bengal. Elle forma pendant longtemps un royaume indépendant. (7) mok-ta-ma, or Martaban. (8) mouttama, Martaban. (10) martaban, petty states of.

maha-radzaweng, (8) chronicles of the Kings. (10) maharazaven, the great history of the Kings.

math, (1) vier Math eene Tackal. (6) matti, Le tical se divise en quatre Mattis.

miegheoung-yay, (1) of Krokodillen-stad.

miedaw, (1) Heer van Chagaing.

Mimasjun rua, (1) hoeren dorp. (6) mima-schun-rua, le village des filles publiques.

moe, (1) twee Moe eene Math. (6) moo, Le tacal se divise en huit moos.

monchaboe, (1) (6) monchaboo, petit village de, (7) moksobo, called by Europeans Monchabo. (8) momchabue, moutshobo, the residence of Alompra. (10) mozzobo.

moensjie, (1) een goed en bescheiden man, of Persiaanschen Secretaris, of een Musulmansche Leermeester. (2) mounschée, un lettré ou un interprète musulman. (3) moonshee, a Mussulman Professor of Letters. (5) moonshe.

moen yettie, (1) of Middag.

munnipore, (1) de hoofdstad van Cassay.

mekhara men, (8) mr Mek-ka-ya-men. (the r being slurred into y by the people of Ava). an uncle of King Tharawadi.

medaw praw, miedah praw, (1) is een Prinses van hooge waardigheid, en moeder van de eerste Koningin. De moeder van de voornaamste Koningin genaamd. Miedaw praw, die achtenswaardige dame, de Moeder van de Koningin.

mien, (1) Heer. (8) mengyi, Great Prince. a title applied to the Woongyis and the few other chief dignitaries. (8) men, Burmese title, which is applied equally to the King of England and to the Governor-General of India. (9) men, (10) men, All who are attached to the personal service of the sovereign, his water-carrier, the bearer of his betel-box, his umbrella and sword, have the title of Men or Mandarin.

men-ga-ta, (7) female governor. the Governess.

men-goon, (8) the site of the rustic palace.

menderagee praw, (4) Lord of the Great Law. (6) menderagee-praw, l'un des fils d'Alompra. (8) mentaragyi phra, the fourth son of Alompra, founded the city of Amarapoorra and him to whose Court Col. Symes was deputed in 1795, and usually spoken of by the Burmans as the Bodau Phya, or Grandfather King.

mendogee praw, (6) en mourant laissa un fils, en bas âge, nommé Momien, qui fut placé sous la tutelle de son oncle Schembuan, second fils d'Alompra. le fils aîné de l'heureux usurpateur.

miengdong, (1) de Gouverneur van Pein-Keing. (7) men-dong, Prince.

meinllanoeretha, (1) de Gouverneur van Henzawuddy. (3) main lla no rethee, Taomangee (the late Maywoon)'s successor. (4) minla norta, menla norta,

meinlaw tzezo, (1) Grootvader des onderkonings van Pegu.

men-tha-gyi, (7) which may be rendered "the Great Prince", This does not seem to be a title. (9) menza-gyee, the Queen (of the King Bagyidaw)'s brother.

menthamee. (9) princess.

mergui, (1) op de kust van Tenasserim, of Brieck. (4) mergui, merguy, a Port of Tenasserim. (6) merguy, sur la côte occidentale du royaume de Siam, est une ville commerçante avec un port, le principal du pays. (7) mergui. (10) merghi, petty states of.

molameng, (7) (8) maulmain.

maundelay, (1) of soldaaten te voet.

mya-thalwon, (8) or the Emerald Couch. the principal temple of Magwe.

myan, (7) speedy.

myan-aong, (7) village, means "speedy-victory", was formerly called Loonzay (Lwan-ze).

myamma, (1) of Birmah. (6) miamma. (7) mrama. The Burman. (10) biamma. (15) myam-ma.

meet, (4) river. (7) mit, or river. (8) myit, river.

meetgnay, (4) Little river. (7) myit-nge, literally the little river. (8) myitnge, or little river.

meenzu woonghi, (4) Cavalry Commander. (12) myin wun, Cavalry Commander.

myit-tsin-woon, myit-sing-woon, (8) a kind of high sheriff of the Irawadi, or chief magistrate of the great river. (14) myitsinwun, who had a jurisdiction over the entire river. cf. Yewun.

mye nan, (8) or Earthen palace. (as it is called from having a clay floor.)

meaday, (1) een Stad en regtsgebied. (4) meeaday. (5) meadai, medai. (7) meeaday (myede). "land within", is considered by Burman travellers to be halfway between Ava and Rangoon. (8) meaday. (8) meaday woon, major.

mieaday praw, (1) of Heer van Mieaday.

midie tekein, (1) of Prins van midie: doch der Heer Wood spelde het Miaday.

mih ling yettie, (1) 6 uren voor den middag.

miou(s), (1) of rechtsgebieden, of eene Stad, of landstreek. (2) miou, une cité, une ville, ou un district. (3) miou, a City, a Town, a District. (5) mew, city. (6) miou, mieu, mew, une ville, un district. La cité que les Birmans appellent le Miou. Ce mot s'applique tantôt à une ville, tantôt à un district. (7) myo, or town or fort. (8) myo, properly a fortified place, and hence a city or chief town of a district. (12) myo, or fortified town,

myo-sa, (7) or Lord. (8) myo-tsa, the Eater, a Prince, Princess or Court official, to whom the revenues of the district have been assigned as an appanage. (11) myo sa, Eater of the Town. ie. Governor. (13) myosas, "town eaters", Royal princes and high officials of the bureaucracy were assigned, as Myosas, the enjoyment of the government's share of the revenues collectible from designated towns or village districts scattered throughout the kingdom. These Myosas or town "eaters" normally received half of the collected revenues, but they were usually in a position to exact additional goods and services.

(14) myosa, the prince or princess, or other great personage who “ate” the province. The “town-eater” almost never went to his district, so that it was entirely at the mercy of the Myowun, and might be squeezed by him as much as he thought proper and judicious.

miou-serie, (1) of onder-secretaris, of een Secretaris van een provincie. (2) sere-miou, secretaire d'une province. (3) scree miou, a Provincial Secretary. (4) seree meou, seeree miow, (5) mewjerry, mewgerry, mewsheree. (6) mewjerry. (7) myosare, or Town-Secretary. (14) myosayes, secretaries, or town-clerks, Capt. Hiram Cox persisted in calling the town-clerks Mew-jerrys.

myodau, (7) or Royal City.

mioudodsjie, (1) of afgezonden gouverneur, of den persoon.

myo-lat-wun, (7) or “Governor of Vacant Governments”: rather a lucrative office.

miou-dsjie, (1) of opperhoofd van eene kleine stad of landstreek, of hoofdmannen, of opperste van het dorp. (2) miougee, chef d'un district ou d'une ville. (3) miou gee, Chief of a District or Town. (4) miouzugee, The most important Local Officer below Provincial Government, Office by hereditary succession. (5) mewthaghee, mewdaghee, Zemindar of the town. (6) mewthagee, zemindar de la ville (7) myosugi, or head man of the town and district. (8) myo-thogyee, or Mayor of the place, or town magistrate, and may be the deputy of the Myo-woon. (10) midighi, Grandee of the city. Smaller cities have a chief, who is styled Miodighi. (12) myothugyi, the regimental commander, The Myothugyi exercised a sort of feudal lordship over the members of his regiment, collecting their revenue and settling their disputes. The Myothugyi was the backbone of the social administration in Upper Burma. (13) myothugyi, the hereditary township chief. In Upper Burma the Myothugi was normally the head of a regimental Asu and functioned as a government official directly under the royal Myowun. He took responsibility for settling disputes among his followers and ensured the performance of their duties, whether civilian or military, in the several types of regimental Asu. In warfare the Myothugyi normally commanded his own unit. The Myothugyi also played a

prominent role socially. He helped stage local festivals, boat races, and religious celebrations. (14) myothugyi, Under each governor of a province were a number of governors of the separate towns under his jurisdiction. These were called Myook when the appointment was temporary, or only for life, and Myothugyi when it was hereditary, as was most frequently the case.

myo-ok, (8) a subordinate town-magistrate, under the Myo-thoo-gyee. (13) myooks, The administrative system as developed in Lower Burma below the posts held by Europeans operated at four levels. At the top were the Myooks of the townships, usually men of social influence and character, appointed at first solely on the recommendation of the commissioners themselves or other high officials. (14) myook, governors of the separate towns. cf. Myothugyi.

maywoen, (1) of onderkoning van eene provincie, of Gouverneur. (De vier Maywoens) (2) maywoun, vice-roi d'une province. (3) maywoon, Viceroy of a Province. (4) maywoon, a provincial governor's title: viceroy, or governor. (5) mew whoon. (6) mayhoun, maywhoun. Ce titre correspond a celui de vice-roi d'une province. Dans le vocabulaire birman on lit Maywoun. (7) myo-wun, or Governor of a Burman district. (8) myo-woon, the Governor or Lord lieutenant of the district. Governors of the city of whom there are two at Amarapoora. (11) myowun, Town Governor. It was not customary for a Burmese city to have two Myowuns, though at a later date under the Alaungpaya dynasty Ava, when still capital of Burma, had two such officials. Fleetwood describes the Mrowhon (Myowun, ie. Governor of the city) as "Governor of the Military Affairs". (12) myowun, A Myowun was on duty the Yondaw all night. (13) myowuns, the provincial governors. Local governmental affairs at the capital city, including both administration and courts, were handled by four Myowuns (city Wuns, or governors) each of whom exercised jurisdiction over a separate district of the city and adjacent areas extending outward over a tenmile radius. The Myowun was regularly assisted by a tax collector and granary supervisor and by a police and military officer. (14) myowuns, city burdens. The Yondaw, the criminal court, where the Myowuns, usually

two in number, sat daily. (15) myowun, or Governor of the province.

mioup, (1) of rivier. (2) mioup, une rivière. (3) mioup, a river.

myak nandoh, (1) tweede Vrouw van den Souverein, of de tweede Koningin, genaamd.

mhan byoung bo, (8) telescope officer.

m'hu, (7) chief, cf. Shwe-da-m'hu, Taong-m'hu.

m'hya, (7) cf. Nga-m'hya, the fish hook.

yoedia, (1) hoofstad of Groot-Tai, Klein-Tai: Yoodra eigenlijk Siam. door de Pinto Oedia  
geheten. (7) yo-da-ya, or Siamese. (11) Siam, often called Judea or Odia by  
the European writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. (15) yoo-  
da-ya.

yau, (8) the Yaus are a tribe speaking a peculiar dialect of Burmese, who inhabit the skirts  
of the Aracan mountains, westward of Pagan. (10) jo.

ta-jauch, (1) a man in general is called.

ra-se, (7) a saint or hermit.

razawayn, (1) of historie van hunne Koningin. (3) razawayn, (3) Historic Record of his  
Reign. (4) razaswayn, Historical chronicle. (8) yadza-weng, or Royal Chronicle,  
cf. Maharadza-weng. (10) razaven, the history of the Kings.

ramania, (4) Classical name for the Mon country of Lower Burma. (8) yamaniya, Ramaniya.

rhahaans, (1) of Phongis, of Priesters, of Hooge Priester van het land, of hoofd van alle  
de Birmansche Priesters. (2) rhahaan, prêtre de Gaudma. (3) rhahaan, a  
Priest. (6) rhahaan, rhahan, les prêtres birmans. (7) rahans, or priests, or  
Pun-gyis. The two names by which the Burman priests are commonly kno-  
wn. (10) rahan, which means holy men. The Talapoins in the Pali language.  
(13) rahan, a full-fledged monk. (Pali for "holy man").

rangoen, (1) of Dzangoen, de overwinning voleindigd. (3) yangoon, or Rangoon. (4) rang-  
oon. (5) rangoon. (6) rangoun, principal port de l'empire. (7) rangoon. (8)  
rangoon.

raitgnay, (1) dag.

rok-the-wun, (7) which means chief of the Puppet-shows.

rhoem, (1) of rechtplaats zat, of het Hof, is gelijklijk ook een blijk van waardigheid. een

openbaare plaats, een hof van Justitie. (2) rhoom, salle publique, cour de justice. (3) rhoom, a Public Hall, the Court of Justice. (4) rhoom, yoom, youm, a Hall where official business was conducted. (5) yongdho, The Yongdho, vulgarly called Rondye, or Rhone, is a tribunal, and literally means, in the Burmhan language, the place of truth. (5) rhome, roundih, (6) rhoun, un hôtel-de-ville. (6) rhoom, la place dans laquelle les tribunaux, les membres du gouvernement de la province, et tous les officiers municipaux ont coutume de s'assemble pour s'occuper des affaires publiques, est appelee Rhoom. (7) rung, or open hall. (7) rong-d'hau, or the city court. (7) rung-d'hau, or Hall of Justice. (8) yoom-dau, or Royal Court-House. (the Rounday of old writers). (8) yoom, or court-house. (8) yoom-dau, or Royal Court House for the city. (10) ion, (by the Portuguese of India, Rondai) or Rondai of the provincial cities. This is composed of the Governor, a Commissioner of the Customs, one or two Auditors and clerks or Secretaries. (11) yondaw. (According to Fleetwood.) Runday or Town Hall, a place where those that are of the Government, are obliged everyday to meet, as well to hear Complaints and administer Justice, as to despatch all other publick affairs. Probably a corruption of the Burmese Yondaw (Yon = court, Daw = honorific affix). It is noteworthy that the existence of two distinct governmental bodies the Runday and the Privy Council. These were respectively the Hluttaw, the Supreme Court of the realm, competent to deal with all causes, both executive and judicial, and the Byedaik, a sort of Council of the Household, composed mainly of Atwinwuns, and possessing special confidence of the King. The two ministers described to Fleetwood by the interpreter, Ne-measeasee was a member of the Runday, and is called in the diary, "Principal Minister", without control and is the mouth of the Court, while Serejeakeodang was a member of the Byedaik. Court, which, in their language is called the Rounday. (12) yondaw, The Yondaw, presided over by the Myowuns, dealt with criminal cases. Cases of treason might be investigated there by a higher official such as a Wundauk or even a Wungyi. The Yon-

daw was also a sort of town hall. Royal orders affecting the city were published there. (14) yondaw, the criminal court, where the Myowuns sat daily.

re-myak-gyi, (7) or the "lake abounding with grass".

re, (7) water. (8) ye, or water.

re-thaben, (7) or the water festival.

raijwoen, raywoen. (1) of Gouverneur van de Stad. een officier van rang, of gouverneur.

(2) raywoun, un officier de distinction, un gouverneur de ville. (3) raywoon, an Officer of Distinction, Governor of a Town. (4) raywoon, Acting as Deputy to the Myowun. (5) rayhoon. (6) rayhoun, Ce mot, dans le vocabulaire birman déjà cite, est écrit Raywoun. Il signifie un gouverneur de ville. un officier de distinction. (7) rewun, This officer is the deputy of the Myowun or Governor. Literally, "Water Chief". (10) ieun, or Inspector of the Waters, who ranks next to the governor. (14) yewnn, or Myitsinwun, who had a jurisdiction over the entire river.

rauk, (7) arriving.

rua, (1) dorp. (2) roua, village. (3) rua, a Village. (7) ywa, village. (8) yuwa, town. (10) io, village. (13) ywa, village.

yaja-mat, (8) or King's Fence.

yandaboe, (1) stad. (7) yandabo, (Ran-ta-po). (8) yan-da-bo, the turning-point of the British army in 1826.

yaynangheoum, (1) petroleum-Kreek, (5) raynangoon, It is pronounced by the natives Yananghoong. (6) yananghoong, Raynanghoong. (7) ye-nan-gyaung, The village of Re-nan-k'hyaung usually pronounced Ye-nan-gyaung. This compound word means literally "odorous water rivulet", but Re-nan is the term applied to the Petroleum or earth oil. (8) ye-nan-gyoung, Fetid-water-rivulet, from the petroleum which is so called in Burmese.

yettie, (1) of de Dag. (6) yettee, Le jour de vingt-quatre heures commence à midi: Il est divisé en huit portions ou Yettees de trois heures chaque.

yie-kain, (1) De inboelingen van Arrakan noemen hun land eigenlijk Yie-kein; grenst aan

de zuidoostlijke provincie van Britisch indie.

iodighi, (10) Grandee of the Village. Smaller villages have a chief, who is styled Iodighi.

(13) ywathugyis, Nineteenth-century records from Upper Burma reveal occasional instances of independent village administrations smaller than the township, under Ywathugyis. (14) ywathugyi, Each of circles or of villages had its own Ywathugyi, who in turn had under him sundry Gaungs to look after each his specially allotted number of houses.

yuwa-theit-gyee, (8) new-town magna.

ywe-dau-yoo-taga, (8) or the Royal gate of the chosen.

sjeaseddain-raitgnay, (1) de agtste dag.

shan, (1) of Yoedra. (10) sciam.

shiko, (7) or Burman obeisance or Burman homage, or the act of submission and homage.

The act of raising the joined hands to the forehead, and bowing the head to the ground, is called, in the Burman language, Shiko.

a-shay, (1) de oostlijke. (7) she, east. (8) she, eastern. The east being always considered the front by the Burmans, in so much that She signifies front as well as East.

she-ne, (7) or Barrister of the same court.

shembuan, (1) (3) sembuan. (6) schembuan. (9) shen buren.

shembuan mia shean minderadsji praw, (1) de vierde zoon van den overladen Alompra.

sembuan praw, (3) The present King's two brothers.

sjoe, (1) of Sjuoe, in de Birmansche taal, beteekent Gouden. (3) shoe, The Burman word for Golden. (7) shue, Gold.

shwe-ku, (7) or the golden gourd, a small temple. (8) shwe-koo, the Golden Cave. temple of Pagan. (14) shwegu, between Mandalay and Bhamaw.

shwe-kywan, (7) golden isle. long island.

shwe-kyet-ret, (7) "where the golden fowl scratches". a rocky promontory. (14) shwe gyet-yet, A little below Mandalay on the river, near the Ava road, there is a huge, castellated pagoda, the Shwe Gyet-yet, The pagoda standing out boldly on a greak rock over the river. To the east is a representation of a fowl in stone.

sjoe-kiaung, (1) of de gouden Stroom genoemd werd.

sjoe sanda praw, (1) een grooten tempel, genaamd. (8) shwe-san-dau, a large and lofty pagoda of the Rangoon and Prome type.

schoe-zigoun, (6) (14) shwezigon.

shwe taong. (7) golden hill

schoe-dagaa, (1) voor de Poort genoemd.

sjoe-dagon, sjoedagoung, shoe dagon, (1) of de Gouden Dagon. De groote Tempel. (6) schoe-dagon, ou dagoung, la pagoda de Dagon. (8) shwe-dagon, the great temple of Rangoon.

shwe-da-m'hu, (7) which literally means "chief of the Golden Sword". He commands that portion of the Kings Guard which is armed with swords. The commandant of the guard of swordsmen, or Chief of the Guard of the Swordsmen.

sjoe-paundodsjie, (1) of het Koninglijk vaartuig.

shwe-bawa-d'hau-auk, (7) literally "under the sole of the Golden foot Royal". The Royal Presence.

sjoe-madoe, (1) of de groote tempel te Pegu. Madoe is eene verbastering van Mahadeva of Deo. (3) shoemadoo praw, (6) shoemadoo, le temple de.

sjoe-lien-kiop, (1) of de stroom van goudzand, genoemd word.

sjoe-lie-rua, (1) of Gouden Boot dorp.

lahzan, (1) wassende maan.

lahbie, (1) de vijftiende dag.

lahbie-goeterraitgnay, (1) of de eerste dag van de afgaande maand.

lat, (7) vacant.

laepac, (1) of gepekeld, of ingelegde theebladen. (7) lapet, or Burman tea. This article is dressed with sesamum, oil and garlic, and its taste in this state is not unlike that of olives. This is the produce of the Burman territories, growing on the hills north of Ava. It appears to be a true but coarse tea (Thea), with very large leaves. (8) hlapet, or pickled tea, made up with a little oil, salt and garlick, or assafoetida, is eaten in small quantities by the Burmese after dinner. (14) le'hpel, pickled tea, It is almost exclusively produced in Taun-

gbaing, in the Shan country, by a hill tribe called Rumai, better known by the Burmese name of Palaungs. The Burmese mix with it salt, garlic, and assafoetida, douse it in oil, and add a few grains of millet seed. The leaves forming the basis are the leaves of an actual tree as distinguished from the bushes of China and Assam.

letzoun-serie, (1) of Registermeester van de geschenken. (7) let-saung, gifts, the appellative for a present or gift of any kind.

let-mah-tse-doung, (8) the hills of unwashed hands.

letya bogye, (8) or right-hand chief, Captain.

ln-that, (7) or man-killer.

lungce, lunghee, (5) The Lungce goes round the loins two or three times, and is then brought between the legs, with one end hanging down, in front. (6) lungce, une pièce d'étoffe de coton ou de soie qui après avoir fait deux ou trois fois le tour des reins.

lethakong, (7) fine-breeze hill.

lay-raitgnay, (1) de vierde dag. (7) le, four.

lay yettie, (1) 6 unren na den middag.

le-so-wun, (7) or Governor of the Four Jurisdiction.

logho, (6) l'univers, term signifiant destruction et reproduction successive. (10) logha, the world is called. a word which signified alternate destruction and reproduction.

liededsji, lededsjie, (1) hoofd- of stuurman van eene boot. Die her opperhoofd of de Kapitein is. (2) lidegi, patron d'une chaloupe. (3) leedegee, Chief or Steersman of a Boat. (5) laidaigee, the Cockswain or Owner of the boat.

lotoe, (1) of den grooten raad, of groote kamer van raadpleging, of groote raadkamer, of keizerlijke raadkamer, of groote raad- en gehoorkamer, of de zaal, waarin de groote raad van de natie vergadert. (2) lotou, salle où s'assemble le conseil d'état. (3) lotoo, the Hall where the Grand Council of the Nation Assemble. (4) shoe latoo, the Golden Lotoo, The supreme council of ministers at the Court of Ava; Golden place of Release. (5) looto, or Public Court of the Whoonghees. (6) louto, looto, la salle où s'assemble le conseil-d'état ou la

grand salle d'audience. Le vocabulaire birman dit Lotou. (7) lut-dau, lut-d'hau, l'hut-d'hau, literally, the Royal Hall or Chamber, but properly the name of the principal council of Ministers, or Public Department. This word is correctly written L'hwat, but is pronounced as I have given it in the text. (8) hlwot-dau, which is the Cabinet and High Court of the Realm, or Royal Council, or Royal Council House, where the Ministers daily assemble. (10) lutto, the first and most respectable of the Tribunals, composed of four Presidents called Vunghi, and four assistants, and a great chancery. (11) Hluttaw, the Supreme Court of the Realm, competent to deal with all causes, both executive and judicious. It would seem that Hluttaw had the higher authority, but probably the Byedaik was a more potent factor in shaping the royal decisions. (12) hludaw, The Hludaw was the supreme court of appeal from the provincial courts and from the two courts at the capital, the Yondaw and the Tarayon. (13) hludaw, the executive council, literally "place of release". Four of the Wungyis were in regular attendance at the Royal Council Hall, where the executive council held daily public sessions extending from noon to three or four o'clock. The Hludaw may have had its origin in the early 1200's. The Hludaw in eighteenth-century Burma was competent to decide all matters of state, whether legislative, executive, or judicial, subject to the King's approval in matters of great moment: The whole Hludaw also functioned as a court of law hearing public petitions of grievance in the first instance and also acting as the supreme arbiter for appeals from provincial courts in both civil and criminal cases. (14) hludaw, The supreme court in Burma was the Hludaw constituted of four Wungyis.

looto seree, (5)

wagoung, (1) 29 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (15) wag-goun.

wazoe, (1) 30 dagen de Birmansche maanden. (15) wagoo.

wet, (7) boar.

a-we, (7) distance.

woen, (1) bereekent lasten en het bijgevoegd woord Drager, of eersten amptenaar, of staa-

tsdienaar. (5) whoon, a term applied to the household establishment of the King and Royal family. For instance, the Heir-Apparent's first Whoon is considered as his prime minister. The second Whoonghee who is also Generalissimo. The somba (or third) Whoonghee. Counsellors or Whoons. (8) woon, a governor, or minister, has literally the signification of burthen. (10) vun, the title of president, or Men, that is Mandarin.

woendsjies, wondsji, (1) of oppersten staatsraad, of eerste staatsdienaars. als bestaande uit vier hoofdleden, of een eerste Raadsheer van Staat. (2) woungée, ministre, ou conseiller d'état. (3) woongée, First Counsellor of State. (4) woongée, (5) whoonghee, First Minister. (6) whoonghee, whoongée, ministre ou conseiller d'état. (6) whoungée, whounghee, Ceux qui marchent immédiatement après les princes de la famille impériale sont les Whoungées, principaux ministres de l'état, ou conseiller d'état. Ils sont quatre et constituent le grand conseil de la nation. (7) wungyi, or Councillor of State, or Secretary of State. Literally, Bearer of the "Great Burthen". (8) woon-gyis, or chief ministers, literally Great Woon, assisted by as many Woondouks and by a Tsaye-dau-gyi. (10) vunghi, four presidents, chosen by the sovereign from the oldest and most experienced Mandarins, of four assistants. (11) wungyi, a Minister of the highest rank with a seat in the Hluttaw, in charge of one of the departments of State. (12) wungyis, "bearers of the great burden". The Wungyis, the highest officials of the realm, composed the Hludaw. They were normally four in number, but in later days sometimes six. Referred to by the title Mingyi, each was a sort of Secretary of State and had his own individual seal. Together they controlled every department of government. The Wungyis were assisted by a number of Wundauks. (13) wungyis, "great Wuns". The Wungyis accepted individual responsibility for administering various functional duties of government which fell within their respective fields of competence, such as military ordinance, army administration, river control, foreign relations, legal matters, or taxation. Each Wungyi was assisted by a Wundauk. (14) wungyis, the chief ministers of state, "gr-

eat burden" who held their meetings in a hall within the palace. Each wungyi had its Wundauk as an assistant to sit with him in court.

woendoks, (1) vier officiers genaamd, de Woendsjies 'toegevoegd. (vier jongere leden), of een tweede Raadsheer van Staat, of jonge Staatsraad. (2) woundock, conseiller d'état du second rang. (3) woondock, Second Counsellor of State. (4) woondock, (5) woondock, or Lieutenant Cavalry. (6) woundock, conseiller d'état du second ordre. quatre autres officiers. (7) wundauk, (wundok), from Wun, a Burden, and tauk, a prop: which may be rendered, in English, assistant, or deputy: the Wun-tauk being, in fact, a deputy to the Wungyi, equal to that of an Atwen-wun. (The letter t is here euphonicly pronounced d, as in many other cases.) (8) woondouk, a minister of the second order, literally Prop of the Woon. In the Hlwot-dau, there are four Woon-gyis, assisted by as many Woondouks. (12) wundauks, "props", one of whom would be in attendance at the Hlutdaw all night to receive royal orders. Wundauks were often employed on business of greater importance, or were sent as envoys on special missions. (13) wundauk, Dauk meant "prop" or "support", usually a younger man of ability and promise appointed with the approval of the Hlutdaw as a whole. The Wundauks supervised the daily agenda of the Hlutdaw, participated actively in its discussions, and submitted opinions for consideration by the Wungyis; but they did not participate in the formal decisions of the Hlutdaw. (14) wundauk, "prop of the burden". These Wundauks formed the third rank of ministers, under the four Atwinwuns.

sabiet, (1) een blaauwe verlakte doos. die de Priesters dragen.

sarawadi, (7) Province of, (8) tharawadee, King. (9) tharawadi men, tharawadi kodau, the King Bagyidaw's brother.

sahlaydan, (7) (thale-tan) either sandy or pomegranate row.

seiai, (5) skins. (Seiai mew, or the City of Skins).

sandaing guite, (1) 29 dagen, de Birmansche maanden. (4) sandanguite, (6) sadeenguit, Le septième mois nommé. (7) tha-ten-kywat, the moon October. (15) sa-deen-giut.

sidsjammie, (1) de geest. (3) sigamee, or the spirit that presides over the elements.

sito-myan-wun, (7) or the Master of the King's stud.

son, (10) three.

soung-raitgnay, (1) de derde dag.

soung yettie, (1) 3 uren na den middag.

sandohgaans, (1) regelen alle plegtigheden, geleiden vreemdelingen van rang in de Koninklijke tegen woordigheid. (Vier Sandohgaans). een meester der plegtigheden, of Ceremoniemeester, of leezer. (2) sandohgaan, *maitre des cérémonies*. (3) sandohgaan, Master of the Ceremonies. (5) sandogan, sandoghan. (6) sandoghan, *maitre des cérémonies*. (7) than-d'hau-gan, "the Royal voice receiver", or Reporter of the Palace, read the lists with an audible voice sitting in front of the throne, but at a considerable distance. (8) than-dau-gan, or Receiver of the Royal Voice. All the readings, read aloud by a Than-dau-gan, were intoned in a high recitative, strongly resembling that used in the English cathedral service.

sandozains, sandozien, (1) of lezers, een amptenaar. wiens werk is om alle openbaare stukken voor te lezen. (2) sandozain, officier dont l'emploi est de lire les documents publics au conseil d'état. (3) sandozien, an Officer whose business is to read public documents. (4) sandozan, a Herald, (Reader of Public papers). (7) than-d'hau-sen, which means "voice royal descend". They are Secretaris to the Privy Council, of which the Atwen-wuns are members. Secretary of the Palace. (12) thandawzins, "heralds". The most important duty of the Thandawzins was to read aloud official letters and petitions at royal audiences. They also took royal messages to the Hlutdaw. (13) thandawsin, Royal Writer. The Palace Thandawsins numbered around thirty.

sandowy, sandorvay, (1) vier onderscheiden provincien uitmaken en het geheele Arracansche rijk in zich bevatten.

sua, (10) to go. cf. Sua si, I go: Sua bi, I went: Sua mi, I will go: Sua to, the imperative go: Sua bi la, Is he gone?: Sua lien, by going.

zoup-keah, (1) vrijdag. (15) thouk-kia, Friday.

zəhoə, (1) Ceylon. (De Birmans noemen Ceylon, Zehoe). (4) zehoo, The Burmese word for Ceylon.

thaben, (7) or the festival.

terriato, (1) of het mango (dorp). (7) tharet, mango.

terreketterie, (1) Prome word somtijds ook genoemd. (5) theraikittra, Inland from Prone, about five miles, the ruins of the ancient city. It was of a circular form and its wall of masonry, traced of which may yet be seen. (6) therai-kittra, les ruines de l'ancienne cité. (7) sa-re-k'het-ta-ra, The ancient town of Prome was name Sa-re-k'het-ta-ra, which, I presume, is a Pali or Sanskrit word. (10) sarekittra, Kingdom of.

thaluayn, (1) of Thanluayn, de groote arm van de Irrawaddy. (6) thaluan. (7) saluen, or than-luen river.

than-d'hau-than. (7)

than-ta-man, (7) one commissioned with State Business. Commissioner.

tiekien, (1) een Prins. (2) tekien, un prince. (3) teekien, a Prince. (7) thaken. (10) sachen. theit, (8) new.

thein, (8) or chapel for the consecration of the priesthood. (14) thein, a consecrated hall, built of teak, with open sides and the sacred three, five, or seven overlapping and diminishing roofs. a building for the performance of various rites and ceremonies, more particularly for the examination and ordination of Yahans.

thoo-gyee, (8) Great Man. The head-man of a small circle of villages.

haung, (1) of oud. (Avahaung, of Awa-haung, het oude Ava, of oud Ava te verplaatsen. (6) haung-awa,

hiem, (1) de pijp van een bekken.

henra, (1) of beschermende gans.

henza, (1) het zinnebeeld van de Birmansche natie, of Birmansche gans. (2) henza, espèce d'oise, symbole de la nation birmane et de la nation peguane. (3) henza, a Goose, the Symbol of the Birman Nation. (7) henza, The Sanscrit word Hansa, pronounced Henza, the Indian Goose or ruddy Goose. (8) henza, Col. Burney calls it a Peacock. Mr. Howard explains the Henza, Sanskrit

“Hansa”, to be “the Brahminee goose”.

henzawuddy, (1) de sjanscrit-benaming die de Birmans aan de provincie van Pegu geven. (3) Henzawuddy. (4) ansaoti, the Province of Hanthawaddy. (6) hunzawaddy, henzaouddy. (5) hunzawuddy. (6) hunzawaddy. (7) hen-za-wadi, or Pegu. (8) hentha-wadee, Pegu. Henza gives name to Henwadee, the name of the province of Pegu. (10) hansavedi, or Pegu.

akaok-taong, (7) or the Hill of Customs.

ackawoen, (1) of Sjawbunder, of opziener van de haven. In de Birmansche taal word hij genoemd Ackawoen. (2) Schaubonder, intendant d'un port. (3) Shawbunder, an Intendant of the Port. (4) ackawoon, Collector of Customs. (Shawbunder). (5) Shabunder, a situation similar to that of Master-Attendant in our harbours. (7) akau-wun, or Collector of Customs. (8) Shabunder, Superintendent of the Port. The epithet is Persian. (8) akouk-woon, or Collector of Customs. (10) Sciabandar, who has the inspection of the shipping and the exaction of port dues. (11) akaukwun, or Collector of Customs. (12) akaukwun, Collector of Customs, formed the council of the Myowun, sitting at the Yondaw, or provincial headquarters, for public business of all kinds. (13) akaukwun, or shipping inspector and customs officer, and the Shahbunder or port intendant, ordinarily a foreigner who dealt directly with overseas traders. Shahbunder meant “lord of the haven”. (14) akaukwun, or collector of customs.

akunwun, (7) or Collector of land revenue, or Collector of land tax. (11) akunwun, or Collector of land revenue. (12) akunwun, Collector of Taxes. (13) akunwun, a tax collector and granary supervisor. (14) akunwun, or revenue superintendent. (15) akunwun, or collector of the land tax.

ackedoe, (1) een' officier. (5) akedho, or Whoon to the Second Queen.

attawoen, attewoen, (1) geheime raad. Den attawoen mag men Geheimen raad noemen of Ministers van binnenlandsche zaaken. (Vier Attawoens). (2) attawoun, conseiller privé. (3) attawoon, a Privy Counsellor. (4) attawoons, Ministers of the Interior: Privy Councillors. (6) attawhoon, ou ministre de l'intérieur. (7)

atwenwun, or Privy-Counsellor, from Atwen, interior, and Wun, a burden. (8) atwen woons, Ministers of the Interior Council, or Privy-Councillors, or Household Councillors. There are four of these. They are inferior in rank to the Woongyis, but between them and the Woondouks, precedence is litigated. (10) attovun, next to the four Vunghi of the Lutto, or Grandees of the Interior (Grandi di Dentro), who are also four in number. They have the superintendence of the Royal Palace, and are the Privy Counsellors of the Emperor. (11) atwinwun, ie. Minister of the Household. An official of lower rank than a Wungyi. (12) atwinwuns, "Wuns of the Interior". The Atwinwuns are best described as privy councillors. Their number varied from four in the eighteenth century to eight towards the end of the monarchy. They occupied the Byedaik in the palace. Though of lower rank than the Wungyis, they tended to exercise greater influence through their closer proximity to the royal person. (13) atwinwuns, "interior burden-bearers". The administration of the palace proper was vested in the Atwinwuns, from four to eight in number, who presided over the Byedaik or palace secretariat. The Atwinwuns exercised direct control over a specialized group of royal retainers. In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the Atwinwuns also functioned as privy councilors to the King. Each Atwinwun was attended by a secretary or Thandawsin. (14) atwinwuns, "inner burdens". the four Atwinwuns, who were a kind of household ministers, or privy councillors, and sat in a special court, called Byadeit, also in the palace.

anoupectou miou(meou), (1) of groote westlijke gebergten waren.

anou kioup, (1) of de westlijke rivier.

anouk-yoom, (8) a court called the western, where are investigated all cases occurring among the women of the Palace by a special officer called the Anouk-woon. (12) anauk-yon, "Western Court". Cases arising within the Palace walls were normally dealt with by the Atwinwuns sitting in the Anauk-yon.

apporaza, (6) frère du roi de Pegu. (14) Still the stately old king, Upa-Raza, had greater cause of complaint when he appeared in another book as "Upper Roger".

a-beit-theit, (8) literally a pouring out of water on a solemn occasion.

ameindozaan, amiendozaan, (1) die voor de Lotoe pleiten, (een Birmansche rechtsgeleerde).

(2) amindozaan, avocat, ou homme de loi. (3) ameendozaan, a Birman Lawyer.

amin-d'hau-re, (7) or Barriester of the Lut-d'hau.

arrakan, (1) Yie-kein. (4) arracan. (5) arrakan. (6) arakan, ville capitale de royaume de même nom, est située sur une rivière qui se jette dans le golfe du Bengale.

(7) arracan. (8) arakan. (10) aracan. (13) arakan.

are-dau-baing, (7) State Messenger: Envoy.

a-rwat-wun, (7) which may be translated "governor of the incurables".

ashay kioup, (1) of de oostlijke rivier.

alompra, (1) een Birman van lage geboorte, toen bekend bij den gemeenen naam van Audzie. (3) Alompraw, (4) alompra. (5) alam-praw, the founder of the present dynasty. (6) alompra. birman sans naissance, que l'on connaissait sous l'humble nom de aumdzea, ou le Chasseur. (7) alompra. (8) alompra. (10) alompra.

allegiun, (1) middle island. (4) allegiun. (7) ala-kyun, or middle island. (8) ale-gyoon, middle island.

ava, (1) het koninkrijk, of eigenlijk het Birmansche rijk, of Aungswa. De naam van de oude hoofstad der Birman, of Birmah, Miamma. (3) Ava, (4) ava. (5) ava. (6) ava, ou Aingswa. Ville de l'empire birman. (7) ava. (8) ava. (10) ava.

a-we-rauk, (7) or examiner: literally "from a distance arriving". The office of this person is to examine petitions, and persons coming from distant parts.

assaywoen, (1) of algemeene betaalmeeester, een amptenaar van groot aanzien. Betaalmeeester Generaal. (2) assaiwoun, trésorier-général. (3) assaywoon, Paymaster-General. (12) asewun, Paymaster-General.

athong-sare, (7) or Comptroller of expenses.

auk, (7) under.

aong, (7) victory.

ainggah, (1) Dingsdag. (15) ayn-ga, Tuesday.

irrawaddy, irrawaddij, (1) de naam van de groote rivier van Ava. (4) irrawaddy, irrewaddy, errawuddy, (5) erawuddy, erawuddie, called by the natives the Great River.

(6) iraouaddy, erawaddy, arabatty. (7) irawadi, (irawati). (8) irawadi.

ummerapoera, (1) de naam, die men aan de nieuwe stad gegeven heeft. (3) ummerapoora, (4) ummerapoora, ammerapoora, Bodawpaya's Capital; founded in 1783. (5) amarapoorah. (6) ummerapoura, oummerapour, amarapoorah. La capitale actuelle de l'empire birman. (7) amarapura. (10) amarapura, Badonsachen's new metropolis, that is, city of security and peace.

upizie, (1) het opperhoofd of de voornaamste van het Klooster. (10) pazen, a species of deacon under Ponghi, his helper. (13) upesins, or pyit-shins, a title earned by the passing of formal examinations in the scriptures at the age of twenty or above.

u talon, (10) that is, egg one round.

oudeboa, (1) of Keizer.

onirouperie, (1) of Registermeester der vreemdelingen.

ode-rua, orde-rua, (1) of het dorp der potten.

ok-so, (7) to rule.

engy praw, (1) of Koninglijke Prins de hoofdstad.

engy mien, (1) of Kroonprins, worden verscheiden tijtels gegeven, als Engy Praw, Engy Mien en Engy Tiekien. (7) ing-she-men, The proper title of the Heir-Apparent of the Burman Empire: which literally means "Lord of the East House". (8) ein-she-men, or Heir-Apparent. The peculiar appellation of the declared heir to the Burmese throne. The title of the Crown-Prince, Ein-she-men, signifies "Lord of the Eastern Palace". (13) einshe.min, the crown prince, or "Lord of the Eastern House".

ingy tiekien, (1) of waarschijnlijke erfgenaam van de Kroon. Prins Royal, of oudsten Prins, of Kroonprins, of Koninglijke Prins. (2) engee tekien, prince royal. (3) engy teekien, the Prince Royal. (4) engy-teckien, engy-teekeing, engy teekien, enghee tekien, Lord of the Eastern House. (5) enga tekaing, engai tekaing, or Heir-Apparent whom the King had sent to the charge of the Government of the city during his absence. (6) engee-tekien, prince royal. Le fils aîné de l'empereur est nommé Engy Teckien, Engee Teckien, ou Engy Praw.

engy woon, (1) Chief Minister of the Engy Teekien, or Prince Royal. (4) engy woon, Bearer of the burden of the Eastern House. (5) enga tekaing's woon, or Prime-minister.

eim, (10) a house. cf. eim i, of a house: eim a, to a house: eim go, the accusative: eim ga, the ablative: eim do, houses: eim do i, of the houses: etc.

### III. 十八世紀末期のビルマ語音価

以上の語彙を基に、十八世紀末期から十九世紀にかけてのビルマ語音価の再構成を図る<sup>註23)</sup>。

ビルマ語の音節構造から見て、(1) 語頭子音、(2) 母音、又は母音と語末子音との連結形の二部に分け、夫々の言語に基いた綴りを掲示する。各行の最初の形は、現代語正書法のローマ字転写形を、又、右端の形は再構成された推定音を示す。

#### (1) 語頭子音

転写形	オランダ語綴り	フランス語綴り	英語綴り	イタリー語綴り	推定音
k-	k-, c-,	c-, k-,	c-, k-,	c-, ch-, k-,	k-
kr- ky-}	ke-, ki-, kie-,	ki-, ke-,	ki-, ke-, ky-,	chi-, ki-,	kj-
kh-,	k-,	k-,	k-, kh-, k'h-,	c-, ch-, k-,	kh-
khr- khy-}	ki-,		ke-, khe-, ky-, cae-, ki-, kay-,	chi-,	khj-
g-			g-,		g-
ng-	gn-, n-,	gn-,	gn-, ng-,		ŋ-
c-	ch-, ts-, s-,	ch-, ts-, s-, sch-,	ch-, ts-, s-,	z-, s-, ch-,	ts-
ch-	ch-, s-,	ch-, s-,	ch-, s-, s'h-	z-,	tsh-
j-	z-, dsj-,	gh-,	z-, j-,	z-,	dz-
ny-			ny-,	gn-,	nj-
t-	t-,	t-,	t-,	t-,	t-
th-	t-,	t-,	ht-, t-,	th-,	th-
d-	d-, dh-,	d-,	d-, dh-,	d-,	d-
n-	n-, gn-,	n-,	n-,	n-,	n-
hn-	gn-,		hn-,	n-,	hn-
p-	p-,	p-,	p-,	p-,	p-
pr- py-}	pi-,	pi-,	py-, pee-,	pi-,	pj-

註 23) 本稿で用いる「音価」とは、現代語の「音韻」に対立する概念である。文献に記録されている形を基にして、当時の音価を推定するので、当時の「音韻」とは、必ずしも一致しない事があるかも知れない。

ph-	p-, ph-,	p-, ph-,	p-, ph-,	p-,	ph-
b-	b-,	b-,	b-,	b-,	b-
m-	m-,	m-,	m-,	m-,	m-
hm-		mh-,	m'h-,		hm-
mr- } my- }	mi-, my-,	mi-, me-,	mee-, me-, mi-, my-,	mi-,	mj-
y-,	y-,		y-,	j-,	j-
r-,	r-, rh-, y-, dz,	r-, rh-, y-,	r-, rh-, y-,	r-, io-, ie-,	j-
hr-	sj, sh-,	sch-,	sh-,	sci-,	š-
l-	l-,	l-,	l-, hl-,	l-,	l-
hl-	l-,	l-,	l-, hl-, l'h-,	l-,	hl-
w-	w-,	w-, wh-,	w-, wh-,	v-,	w-
s-	s-, z-, t-, th-,	s-, t-, th-,	s-, z-, t-, th-,	s-,	θ-
h-	h-,	h-,	h-, ʒ-,	h-, ʒ-	h-

(2) 母音、又は母音と語末子音との連結形

母音、又は母音と語末子音との結合形に関しては、各語共きわめて多彩な表記法をもっている。従って、正確な音価を決定する事が容易でない。そこで、各語共、同一表記法が二度以上用いられている場合をとりあげる事にした。頻度数の高い形ほど、信頼できると思われるからである。

転写形	オランダ語綴り	フランス語綴り	英語綴り	イタリア語綴り	推定音
-a	-a, -aa, -aw,	-a, -aw,	-a, -ah, -aw,	-a, -aa,	-a
-i	-ie, -i, -y,	-i, -ee,	-i, -ee, -y,	-i,	-i
-u	-oe,	-oo, -u, -ou,	-u, -oo, -o,	-u,	-u
-ë	-ay, -e, -ie,	-e, -ee, -ai,	-ay, -y, -e, -ee, -ai,	-e,	-ei
-ö	-oe, -ou, -o,	-ou,	-ou, -o, -ew, -eu,	-o,	-ou
-e	-ay,	-ey, -ay, -e, -ai,	-ay, -ey, -e,	-e, -ai,	-e
-o	-oh, -oe, -aw,	-o,	-o, -oo, -au,	-o,	-o
-wa	-waa, -ua, -oa,	-oua, -ua, -oa	-wa, -wah,	-ua, -oa,	-wa
-we	-way, -oi, -oe,	-oy, -oe,	-oy, -we, -ue,	-oe,	-we
-ak	-ait, -et,		-et,		-et
-wak			-wet,		-wet
-ang	-ien, -ain,	-ien, -ain, -en,	-en, -een, -aing,	-en,	-en
-wang	-uem,	-uem,	-uen, -wen,		-wen
-at	-ath,	-at,	-at,		-at

-wat		-uit,	-u <sup>1</sup> , -ot, -wot,	-ut,	-ut
-ap	-at,	-at,	-at,		-at
-wap				-ut,	-ut
-an	-an, -aan,	-aan, -an,	-an,	-an	-an
-wan	(woen,) -un, -oen, -ewn,	(whoun,) (woun, houn,)	(woon, whoon,) -un, -oon, (wun,)	-un, vun,	-un
-am	-aan, -ahm,	-an, -aan,	-an, -aan, -am, -aam,	-am,	-an
-it	-eik, -iet,		-eit, -eik,	-eit,	-ei?
-ip			-aik, -eip,	-ei-	-ei?
-in	-ien, -ein,	-in, -im,	-een, -in, -ein,		-ein
-im	-en,	-en,	-en, -ein,	-eim,	-ein
-ut	-oedt,		-out, -ok,	-ut,	-ut
-up	-oup,	-oup,	-oup, -ok,	-op,	-up
-un	-on, -oun, -oung, -oeng,	-on, -oun,	-oon, ong,	-on,	-un
-um	-oem,	-oun, -oum,	-oom, -ong,	-on,	-un
-ok	-ok, -ouk, -eock,	-ock,	-ock, -auk, -aok, -ouk,	-auk, auch,	-ok
-ong	-oum, -om, -aung,	-oum,	-on, -oun, -oum, -om, -aong, -oung,	-aun,	-on
-ök	-iek,	-aik, -ek,	-eik,	-aich,	-aik
-öng	-aing, -aim, -ein, -ien,	-ien, -ain,	-ain, aing,	-ain,	-ain
-ac	-e, -eik,	-e,	-e, -eet, -it, -eit,	-it, -ic-,	{ -i? -e
-añ	-en,	-en, -ein,	-e, -eh,	-i, -in,	{ -i -e -en

以上の推定音は、前述の如く、決定的なものではない。これらの音は、同時代の他の資料、例えば辞書や文法書等と比較照合する事によって、より正確な形に修正される必要があろう。本稿は、その予備段階としての資料を提供したにすぎない。

最後に、本稿をまとめるに当り、文献について種々便宜をお図りいただいた鹿児島大学助教授荻原弘明、本学教授服部正一、東洋文庫中島正之の諸先生、並びに本学図書館、京都大学文学部書庫、東洋文庫、天理大学図書館等の御好意に対し、謝意を表したい。



(追記) 本稿の校正段階において、広島大学名誉教授杉本直治郎博士より次の諸論文の抜刷をいただいた。脚註で掲げたビルマ史の参考文献に加える。杉本直治郎：「魏略」に見えたる「盤越国」、東方学第29輯・昭和40年；杉本直治郎：「ビルマにおけるバガン朝の興起と中国および占城の資料」、石田博士頌寿記念東洋史論叢・昭和40年；杉本直治郎：「西南異方志」と「南中八郡志」—魏晉時代の驛国資料として—、東洋学報第47巻第3号；杉本直治郎：郭義恭の「廣志」—南北朝代の驛国資料として—、東洋史研究第23巻第3号