

15th century Korean agricultural vocabulary

Ian Joo

July 30, 2020

Abbreviations

1	1st person	INS	instrumental
2	2nd person	INTENT	intensive
ABL	ablative	IRR	irrealis
ACC	accusative	JUS	jussive
ADJ	adjective	LOC	locative
ADV	adverb(ial)	MIR	mirative
CAUS	causative	NEG	negative
COM	comitative	NMLZ	nominalizer
CONT	continuous	NOM	nominative
CONT	continuous	ORD	ordinal
COP	copula	PASS	passive
DAT	dative	PL	plural
DECL	declarative	POT	potential
DES	desiderative	PRES	present
DET	determiner	PRF	perfect
DIM	diminutive	PST	past
EMPH	emphatic	Q	question
FOC	focus	QUOT	quotative
GEN	genitive	RET	retrospective
HON	honorific	SG	singular
HON	honorific	TOP	topic
IMP	imperative	VOC	vocative
IND	indicative	VOL	volitive
INF	infinitive		

Acknowledgments

The research leading to these results has received funding from the European Research Council (ERC) under the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme (grant agreement No 646612) granted to Martine Robbeets.

Preface

This book is a collection of agriculture-related words found in the Korean language of the 15th century, the time when the language was first written in the Hangeul alphabet invented by King Sejong in 1443. Korean records in this period are the earliest reliable written sources of the Korean language, as pre-Hangeul Korean records (written in Chinese characters) are scarce, fragmentary, and phonetically unexplained. Korean in this period is classified as the stage of Middle Korean, which lasted from the 10th to the 16th century.

The 15th century is special in the history of Korean language not only because it is the beginning period of Hangeul, but also because it is the last stage of the Middle Korean tones. By the 16th century, tone transcriptions in Middle Korean began to grow inconsistent, and by the end of the century, tones ceased to be transcribed. Thus, the 15th century is a helpful time frame if we want reliable and consistent data on Middle Korean tonology.

As Korea was an agricultural society for millennia, agriculture has been a fundamental part of the Korean culture. Since a language carries the culture of its speakers, the agricultural vocabulary in the earliest reliably written form of Korean may provide us with valuable insight to the Korean cultural history. When analyzed in comparison to the agricultural vocabulary of other languages that neighbor Korean, this data may also provide clues on who may have had contact with the Korean people and influenced (or have been influenced by) their agricultural lifestyle.

The 312 entries compiled in this monograph consist not only of terms directly related to agriculture, such as crops, farming areas, farming tools, or farming techniques, but also those that point to the common characters of an agricultural society, such as those related to husbandry, textile, cereal-based cooking, fishing, vehicles, architecture, iron manufacture, and the like. Each entry is accompanied by an interlinear-glossed example phrase from a 15th century Korean source. The sources are thematically diverse, ranging from Buddhist scripts to

medical books. As this book is, to my knowledge, the first to present a sizable corpus of interlinear-glossed Middle Korean sentences, it will also be of interest to English-speaking scholars less familiar with Middle Korean but would like to access Middle Korean texts nevertheless.

Although rather modest in size, this book contributes to a small growth of bibliography on Middle Korean for the English-speaking audience, which has been limited compared to the vast amount of Middle Korean bibliography written in Korean. It will hopefully help fulfill the needs of the non-Korean-speaking readers interested in the Middle Korean language and the historical traces it has left.

Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Selection

In this book, definition and example text are provided for Middle Korean words of the 15th century that are broadly related to agricultural life, such as those related to farming, husbandry, textile, metallurgy, and architecture. The selected words are mostly monomorphemic, and I have only selected a polymorphemic word only when a morpheme in that word is not attested as an unbound morpheme in 15th century sources. I excluded Sinitic loanwords that are immediately recognizable as loanwords and thus not sufficiently assimilated into Korean vocabulary.

1.2 Sources

The sources of the words and their examples are Korean texts from the 15th century. Table 1.1 shows the list of sources used and the genre each source belongs to.

I have given my own English definition to each Middle Korean word, with the help of existing (Middle-to-contemporary Korean) dictionaries such as Lee ◯] et al. [2015] and Park 박 et al. [2016].

Table 1.1: List of sources

Abbreviation	Title	Genre
Kumsam	Kumkangkyeong Samkahay 금강경삼가해	Buddhist
Kwukan	Kwukup Kanipang Enhay 구급간이방언해	Medical
Kwupang	Kwukupang Enhay 구급방언해	Medical
Mwongsan	Mwongsan Pepe Enhay 몽산법어언해	Buddhist
Nammyeng	Nammyengcip Enhay 남명집언해	Buddhist
Nayhwun	Nayhwun 내훈	Education
Nungem	Nungemkyeng Enhay 능엄경언해	Buddhist
Pephwa	Pephwakyeng Enhay 법화경언해	Buddhist
Samhayng	Samkang Hayngsiltwo 삼강행실도	Education
Sekpwo	Sekpwo Sangcel 석보상절	Buddhist
Twusi	Twusi Enhay 두시언해	Poetry
Welin	Welin Chenkang Ci Kwok 월인천강지곡	Poetry
Welsek	Welin Sekpwo 월인석보	Buddhist
Wenkak	Wenkakkyeng Enhay 원각경언해	Buddhist
Yengka	Sencwong Yengkacip Enhay 선종영가집언해	Buddhist
Yongka	Yongpiechenka 용비어천가	Poetry

1.3 Transcription

I used Yale romanization of Korean to transcribe Middle Korean. I marked the high tone with an acute accent (\acute{a}), the rising tone with a caron (\check{a}), and left the low tone unmarked. As the Yale romanization does not specify how some of the characters only used in Middle Korean Hangul should be transcribed, I have transcribed them as shown in Table 1.2.

ㅸ	ㅹ	ㅻ	ㅼ	ㅽ	ㅿ
<i>f</i>	<i>v</i>	<i>hh</i>	<i>yuy</i>	<i>yye</i>	<i>yyey</i>

Table 1.2: Transcription of unspecified Middle Korean Hangul characters.

The transcription is orthography-based with inter-morphemic boundaries. For example, the word ‘ \cdot 낫 \cdot 는 *násnon* ‘where [it] is growing’ is transcribed orthographically with inter-morphemic boundaries, *ná-0-s-no-n* (grow-INF-CONT-PRES-DET), the *0* meaning that the infinitive suffix is not orthographically repre-

sented. Only when it is impossible to make inter-morphemic boundaries within an orthography-based transcription have I transcribed the orthographic form within square brackets that is different from the morphemic form. For example, the word :도터라 *työthela* ‘[it] was good’ is morphemically *työh-te-la* (good-RET-DECL), where the final *h* of the root merges with the initial *t* of the retrospective suffix *te* into *th*. In this case, I transcribed this word as *työh-te-la[työthela]*.

1.4 Translation

Middle Korean sentences tend to be longer than contemporary English or Korean sentences, often continuing the utterance with conjunctions meaning ‘and’, ‘thus’, ‘then’, or ‘but’ instead of finishing the sentence and starting a new one. For this reason, I have not necessarily listed full sentences as examples but very often incomplete segments of them. In such cases, I have not translated the final conjunction’s meaning. For example, the translation of the example sentence for the entry *cás* ·꺄 ‘n. Castle’ is ‘[We will] widely spread this sutra in any village, castle, town, country, or empty forest.’ But since the original Middle Korean text ends in the conjunction *-myé* -며 ‘and’, a stricter translation would be ‘... empty forest, and ...’. I have omitted the final conjunction’s meaning in the translation, however.

1.5 Contemporary Korean descendant and equivalent

Next to the the Middle Korean entry (marked as **MK**), I listed its contemporary Korean descendant (**K Descendant**) and/or contemporary Korean semantic equivalent (**K Equivalent**), whichever is available. K Equivalent is omitted if the K Descendant is semantically equivalent to the MK entry.

Bibliography

Jinho 진호 Lee 이, Yeongseon 영선 Choi 최, Sujin 수진 Lee 이, and Hanbit 한빛 Seon 선. *15seyki kwuke hwalyonghyeng sacen* 15세기 국어 활용형 사전. (Cwu) Pakiceng 주(박이정), Seoul 서울, 2015.

Jaeyeon 재연 Park 박, Hyeonhui 현희 Lee이, Yeong 영 Kim 김, Jaehong 재홍 Lee 이, Kilyong 길용 Choi 최, Jaeyeong 재영 Jeong 정, Yunhui 윤희 Jang 장, Seonyeop 선엽 Hwang 황, Munhwan 문환 Hwang 황, Seunghye 승혜 Jeong 정, Sahoe 사회 Gu 구, Sangdeok 상덕 Lee 이, Gyuseon 규선 Kim 김, Ayeong 아영 Kim 김, Jeongnyeo 정녀 Kim 김, Sunjeom 순점 No 노, Gwangjun 광준 Park 박, Jonghu 종후 Park 박, Hajun 하준 Song 송, Gyeongmin 경민 Yu 유, Chundong 춘동 Yu 유, Anyeong 안영 Jang 장, Mingyeong 민경 Jeong 정, Eunju 은주 Jo 조, and Jeonghye 정혜 Choi 최. *Koetaysacen* 고어대사전. Seonmundaehakkyo Junghanbeonyeokmunheonyeonguso 선문대학교 중한번역문헌연구소, Asan 아산, 2016.

Chapter 2

Vocabulary

MK *ahwók* 아·혹 n. mallow *Malva verticillata* K Descendant *awuk* 아웁

아·혹을 ·부유티 소놀 노·티 :말라
ahwók-ol pwúy-utoy swon-wol nwoh-tí[nwothí] mál-la
mallow-ACC cut-but hand-ACC release-NEG do.not-IMP
'Cut the mallow, but do not let go of your hold.' (Twusi 8:32b)

MK *cás* ·жат n. castle K Equivalent *seng* 성

:아므·란 므솔·히어·나 ·자·시어·나 구을·히어·나
ǎmolá-n mozolh-í-Gená cás-í-Gená kowolh-í-Gená
any-DET village-COM-or castle-COM-or town-COM-or
나라·히어·나 :빈 수·프·리어·나 ·이 經경·을
naláh-í-Gená pwĩ-n swuphúl-í-Gená í kyeng-úl
country-COM-or empty-DET forest-COM-or this sutra-ACC
너·비 퍼·며
nep-í phye-myé
wide-ADV spread-and
'[We will] widely spread this sutra in any village, castle, town, country,
or empty forest.' (Sekpwo 9:40a)

MK *cās* :жат n. Korean pine K Descendant *ca:s* 잣:

:жат 기·름을 이·베 녀·허 모·기 ·들면
cās kilúm-ul ip-éy nyeh-é mwok-úy túl-myen
korean.pine oil-ACC mouth-LOC put.into-INF throat-LOC enter-if

·곧 :살리·라
kwót sǎl-li-lá
 soon live-POT-DECL

‘Pour korean pine oil into [the patient’s] mouth, and when it enters the throat, [the patient] will soon come into life.’ (Kwukan 1:62a)

MK *cés* ·젓 n. salted seafood **K** *Descendant* *ces* 젓

어·루 고·깃 汁·집·과 脯·봉肉·숙·과
elwú kwokí-s cíp-kwá pwú-zyúk-kwá
 well meat-GEN juice-COM dried.meat-meat-COM

·젓과 시·혹 고·기 아·니 하·니로 ·써
cés-kwá sihwók kwokí aní ha-n-í-lwó ps-é
 salted.seafood-COM or meat not much-DET-thing-INS use-INF

그 滋·중·미·밍·를 도·올·디·언·뎡
ku co-mí-lól twow-ól-t-í-entyéng
 that taste-taste-ACC help-DET.IRR-thing-COM-even.if

‘You can well use meat juice, dried meat, salted seafood, or a little bit of meat to add to the taste [of your plain meal].’ (Nayhwun 1:70a)

MK *cés-namwo* ·젓·나무 n. fir [?-tree] **K** *Descendant* *ce:n-namwu* 전·나무

·흰 조·히·와 ·젓·나·뭇 :널·로 브·터
hóy-n cyohóy-Gwá cés-namwo-s něl-lwó puth-y-é
 white-DET paper-COM ?-tree-GEN plank-INS attach-CAUS-INF

막·라
moy-lá
 bind-IMP

‘Attach white paper with fir [on your wound] and bind it together.’ (Kwupang 2:35a)

MK *cháy* ·채 n. whip **K** *Descendant* *chay* 채

너·를 秦·人·의 ·채·를 ·주·노·니 머·에
ne-lúl cin-in-úy cháy-lol cwú-n-wo-ní mengey
 2SG-ACC Qin-person-GEN whip-ACC give-PRES-VOL-thus yoke

아·랫 마·야·지·를 ·티·디 :말·라
alay-s mo-yaci-lol thí-ti mǎl-la
 under-GEN horse-DIM-ACC hit-NEG do.not-IMP

‘I give you the whip of the Qin people, but don’t whip the foal under the yoke.’ (Twusi 23:36b)

MK chól- ·출- pre. glutinous **K Descendant** chal 찰

늘 ·출·박·를 ·그·라 ·뿌·레 ·따 마·시·라
nol chól-psól-ol kól-a pskwúl-ey pthá-0 masí-la
 raw glutinous-grain-ACC grind-INF honey-LOC mix-INF drink-IMP

‘Grind raw glutinous rice, mix it into honey and drink it.’ (Kwukan 2:73a)

MK chóm-kilúm ·츰기·름 n. sesame oil [?-oil] **K Descendant** cham-kilum 참기름

브·림 맛·거·든 ·츰·기·르·미·어·나 싱·양·즙·이·어·나 이·베
polom mas-ketún chóm-kilúm-i-Gená soyangang-cúp-í-Gena ip-éy
 wind be.hit-if ?-oil-COM-or ginger-juice-COM-or mouth-LOC

브·셔 ·토·호·면 ·즉·재 ·씨·리·라
puz-é thwó-ho-myén cúkcáy skóy-li-lá

pour-and vomit-do-if immediately awaken-POT-DECL

‘If [the patient] is palsied, pour sesame oil or ginger juice into their mouth, and if they vomit, they will immediately awaken.’ (Kwukan 1:9a)

MK chóswoy ·츰쇠 n. shiso **K Equivalent** chacoki 차조기

·츰·기·르·메 ·츰·쇠·를 덤·가 두·고·셔 브·르·라
chóm-kilúm-ey chóswoy-lól tomk-á twu-kwósye polo-lá
 ?-oil-LOC shiso-ACC steep-INF leave-and.then put.on-IMP

‘Steep shiso in sesame oil, leave it [for a while] and then put it on.’ (Kwukan 6:58b)

MK chúl·k ·츰 n. kudzu **K Descendant** chilk 칩

·그·는 ·츰·근 브·르·물 머·거 보·드·랍·고
kóno-n chúl·k-un polom-ól mek-é pwotóláp-kwó
 thin-DET kudzu-TOP wind-ACC eat-INF soft-and

·곳·다·온 노·는 疊·疊·흔 :누·니
kwós-taw-ón nwo-nón thyep-thyep-ho-n nwŭn-i
 flower-be.like-DET silk.gauze-TOP layer-layer-ADJ-DET snow-NOM

가·비·야 ·온 ·닷·도·다
kapóy-ya wó-n tós-two-tá
 soft-ADV come-DET as.if-MIR-DECL

‘The thin kudzu is soft by having absorbed wind. The flowery silk gauze is like covered by layers of lightly fallen snow.’ (Twusi 11:23a)

MK *cici* :지지 n. gardenia **K Equivalent** *chi:-ca* 치:-자

:지지 ·씨를 ·긋라 ·뿌레 무·라 ·혀 우·희
cici psí-lol kól-a pskwúl-ey mol-á hyé wuh-úy
 gardenia seed-ACC grind-INF honey-LOC put.into-INF tongue up-LOC
 불·라 토·혀·면 :도·혀·리라
poll-á thwo-ho-myén työh-olí-la
 spread-INF vomit-do-if good-POT-DECL

‘Grind cape jasmine seeds and put it into honey. Spread it on [the patient’s] tongue. If [the patient] vomits, then they will get better.’ (Kwukan 2:2b)

MK *cílsam* ·질삼 n. weaving **K Descendant** *kilssam* 길쌈

·질삼·애 ·므슴·몰 專·천·一·함·히 ·혀야 노·룻·과
cílsam-áy mózomm-ól chyyen-qílq-hi hó-ya nwol-ós-kwá
 weaving-LOC mind-ACC specific-one-ADV do-INF play-NMLZ-COM
 우·수·물 ·즐기·디 아·니·혀·며 술·와
wuz-wú-m-ul cúlki-tí aní-ho-myé swul-Gwá
 laugh-VOL-NMLZ-ACC enjoy-NEG not-do-and alcohol-COM
 ·밥·과·를 ·조·히 ·혀야 손·을
páp-kwa-lól cwóh-i hó-ya swon-ól
 meal-COM-ACC clean-ADV do-and guest-ACC
 이·바·도·미 ·이·닐·온 :겨·지·빅
ipāt-wó-m-í í nil-wó-n kyě-cip-úy
 serve-VOL-NMLZ-NOM this say-VOL-DET stay-house-GEN
 功·공·이·라
kwong-í-lá
 deed-COM-DECL

‘Focusing on weaving, not enjoying playing or laughing, and serving guests well with good drinks and meals, these are the so-called deeds of a woman.’ (Nayhwun 1:15a)

MK *cítwolí* ·지도·리 n. hinge **K Descendant** *citoli* 지도리

真·眞·實·쑤·로 ·지·도·릿 조각·을 삼·가·디 아·니·혀·면
cin-ssílq-lwó cítwolí-s cwokak-úl samká-ti aní-ho-myén
 true-real-INS hinge-GEN piece-ACC be.careful.of-NEG not-do-if

災·정·害·행·르·윈 厄·익·이 ·이·를·브·터
coy-hháy-lowoy-n *óyk-í* *í-lól-puthé*
 disaster-damage-ADJ-DET bad.luck-NOM this-ACC-ABL
 비·룻·느·니
pilus-no-ní
 arise-PRES-DECL

‘Truly, if you do not mind the hinge [the important thing, i. e. words], that will be the source of all disasters and bad luck.’ (Nayhwun 1:12a)

MK cumkéy 즈·게 n. big tree

또 北·북·門·몬 밖·기 나·가·샤 말 브·려
stwo puk-mwon pask-úy *na-ká-sy-a* *mol puly-e*
 again north-gate outside-LOC exit-go-HON-INF horse handle-and
 즈·게 미·티 쉬·시·며 되·수·분 사·름
cumkéy mith-úy *swi-si-mye* *mwoyzof-on sal-om*
 big.tree below-LOC rest-HON-while serve-DET live-NMLZ
 물·리·시·고 ㅎ·오·사 기·픈 道·똥·理·링
mul-li-si-kwó *howoza kiph-un* *ttwov-li*
 go.back-CAUS-HON-and alone deep-DET way-principle
 ·스·랑·ㅎ·더·시·니
sólang-hó-té-si-ni
 thought-do-RET-HON-thus

‘Again, [the prince] exited the north gate on his horse, took a rest below a big tree, returned his servant [to his castle], and reflected the deep ways and principles [of life].’ (Sekpwo 3:19b)

MK cwiyemi 쥐·여·미 n. lees **K Descendant** cikeymi 지·계·미

쥐·여·미를 빠 汁·과 즈·식·와·를 는·호·도·소·니
cwiyemi-lol pca-0 *cup-kwa* *cuzyu-wá-lol* *nonhwó-twós-woní*
 lees-ACC press-and juice-COM residue-COM-ACC divide-MIR-thus
 도·깃 醬·은 자·바·다·가 디·여 논·느·다
twok-óy-s *cyang-ún* *cap-átaká ti-yé* *nwon-no-tá*
 jar-LOC-GEN sauce-TOP take-and drop-INF put-PRES-DECL

‘[You] press the lees to separate the juice and the residue. You take the jar and spill the sauce.’ (Twusi 22:20b)

MK cwoh 조·ㅎ n. foxtail millet *Setaria italica* **K Descendant** co 조

것바·솔 ·만흔 조·토
kes-pas-ól *mán-ho-n* *cwoh-twó[cwothwó]*
 surface-take.off-DET.IRR adequate-ADJ-DET foxtail.millet-FOC
 아·츄미 먹·디 :몰흔·얏노·라
achóm-oy *mek-tí* *mwõt-ho-yá-s-n-wo-lá*
 morning-LOC eat-NEG unable-do-INF-CONT-PRES-VOL-DECL
 ‘[I] couldn’t even eat foxtail millets [big enough] to peel for breakfast.’
 (Twusi 22:57a)

MK cwúl ·줄 n. rope, string K Descendant cwul 줄

翡翠·논 ·옷 거·론 남·기셔 :울오
píchyüy-nón *wós* *kel-wó-n* *namk-óy-sye* *wŭl-Gwo*
 kingfisher-TOP clothes hang-VOL-DET tree-LOC-ABL cry-and
 존·자리·논 고·기 낫·논 ·주레 :셋도·다
concáli-nón *kwokí nas-nón* *cwúl-ey* *syě-ys-two-tá*
 dragonfly-TOP fish fish-DET string-LOC stand-CONT-MIR-DECL
 ‘The kingfisher cries from the tree where clothes are hung, and the dragonfly is sitting on the fishing line.’ (Twusi 15:12b)

MK cyal 잘 n. sack K Descendant calwu 자루

콩·을 ·삐거·나 글·히거나 ·헝야 잘·의 녀·허
khwong-úl *ptí-kená* *kulh-í-kena* *hó-ya* *cyal-úy* *nyeh-é*
 bean-ACC steam-or boil-CAUS-or do-INF bag-LOC put.into-INF
 꺾·라곰 알픈 ·디 ·울·호디 ·츄거·든 다·시
kol-ákom *alph-on* *tóy* *wúlh-ótoy* *chó-ketún* *tasí*
 switch-EMPH sick-DET place iron-but cold-if again
 꺾·람흔·라
kol-ám-ho-lá
 switch-NMLZ-do-IMP

‘Steam or boil beans and put them into a sack. Press where it hurts with the hot sack. When the sack becomes cold, do the whole thing again.’ (Kwukan 2:27b)

MK cyéc 젖 n. breast, milk K Descendant cec 젖

:사릅 :브려 더·븐 ·저·줄 브스·니 그 남·기
säl-om *púly-e* *tef-ún* *cyéc-úl* *puz-uní* *ku* *namk-í*
 live-NMLZ manage-INF hot-DET milk-ACC pour-thus that tree-NOM

·즉자·히 이·울어·늘
cúkca-hí iwúl-Genúl
 immediate-ADV wither-thus

‘[The queen] ordered someone to pour hot milk [on the tree], and that tree soon withered.’ (Sekpwo 24:41b)

MK cyecéy 저·제 n. market **K Descendant ceca** 저자

:저고·맛 저·제·셔 상·네 ·밖·를 두·토·늑·니
cyëkwomá-s cyecéy-syé syangnyéy psól-ol tothwó-no-ní
 little-GEN market-ABL always rice-ACC quarrel-PRES-thus
 ·외로윈 자·센 ·일 門·을 단·늦·다
wóy-lwowoy-n cas-áy-n íl mwun-úl tan-n-wós-tá
 alone-ADJ-DET city-LOC-TOP early gate-ACC close-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The small market always quarrels over rice, and the lonely city closes its gate early.’ (Twusi 7:10b)

MK cyohóy 죠·히 n. paper **K Descendant congí** 종이

信·신·을 困·힌·ㅎ·야 ·부·들 저·지·고 죠·히·를
sín-úl qin-hó-yá pwút-úl cec-i-kwó cyohóy-lól
 letter-ACC cause-ADJ-INF brush-ACC wet-CAUS-and paper-ACC
 자·바 :애·드·라 일·우·우·니
cap-á äytol-á il-Gwú-wu-ní
 grab-INF do.with.effort-INF become-CAUS-VOL-thus

‘Since it is a letter, I wet my brush, take my paper, and write it down with effort.’ (Yengka 2:128a)

MK echí 어·치 n. saddlecloth **K Descendant enchi** 언치

아·히·는 ·가 고·기 잡·는 ·통·발 보·고
ahóy-non ká-0 kwokí cap-no-n thwóng-päl pwo-kwó
 child-TOP go-INF fish catch-PRES-DET tube-blind look-and
 :사·르·문 ·와 물 어·치·예 앉·늦·다
säl-óm-ón w-á mol echí-yéy ans-n-wós-ta
 live-NMLZ-TOP come-INF horse saddlecloth-LOC sit-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The child stares at the fish-catching tube. The person comes and sits on the horse’s saddlecloth.’ (Twusi 20:9b)

MK elGéy-pís 열·에·빗 n. wide-tooth comb [?-comb] **K Descendant elley-pis**
 열레·빗

오·란 열에·빳 :저·그니 혼 :나·출 ·스라 ·직
wolá-n elGey-pís cyěk-ún-i hon năch-ól sól-a cóny
 old ?-comb small-DET-thing one piece-ACC burn-INF ash
 득외어·든 ·그라 수·레 ·프리 머·그면
towoy-Getún kól-a swul-éy phúl-e mek-úmyen
 become-if grind-INF alcohol-LOC dissolve-INF eat-if
 :영·히 :도 흥·리라
yěng-hí työh-olí-la
 forever-ADV good-POT-DECL

‘If you burn a small wide-tooth comb, grind it when it turns into ashes, dissolve it into alcohol, and drink it. You will then get better for good.’ (Kwukan 2:50b)

MK *elí* 어·리 n. cage **K Descendant** *eli* 어리 n. cage for chicks and chickens **K Equivalent** *wuli* 우리

죽·사·릿 어·리·예 버·서(늘) :이·를
cwuk-săl-i-s elí-yéy pes-é-(no-l) il-ól
 die-live-NMLZ-GEN cage-LOC remove-IND-go.out-DET event-ACC
 :알·와이·다
ăl-ké-wó-ngí-tá[ălGwángitá]
 know-PRF-VOL-HON-DECL

‘I came to realize the liberation from the cage of life and death.’ (Sekpwo 11:3b)

MK *elk-* 엮- n. tie up using ropes or cords **K Descendant** *elk-* 엮-

·온가·짓 :보·빅·로 허·리·옛 ·씩·를 ·꾸·미·고
wón-kací-s pwȫpoy-lwó helí-yéy-s stúy-lol skwúmi-kwo
 all-kind-GEN treasure-INS waist-LOC-GEN belt-ACC decorate-and
 眞珠·로 불·히 ·씨·논 거·식
cin-cyu-lwó polh-óy skí-no-n kes-úy
 true-pearl-INS arm-LOC wear-PRES-DET thing-LOC
 얼·갯·도·다
elk-é-ys-two-tá
 wrap-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘All kinds of jewelry decorate [her] waistbelt, and pearls entangle [her] armlet.’ (Twusi 16:52a)

MK *ëm* :엄 n. sprout **K Descendant** *e:m* 엄:

南山·애 심·곤 콩:엄·이 ·일
nam-san-áy *simk-wó-n* *khwong-ěm-í* *íl*
 south-mountain-LOC plant-VOL-DET bean-sprout-NOM early
 거·출오 靑門·에 :외 시므·던 ·싸히
kechúl-Gwo cheng-mun-éy wǒy *simu-té-n* *stáh-i*
 rough-and blue-gate-LOC cucumber plant-RET-DET land-NOM
 ·새려 어·러 ·뻗도·다
sáy-lye *el-é* *pth-é-s-two-tá*
 new-ADV freeze-INF burst-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘The bean sprouts planted at the south mountain roughened early, and the land of the Blue Gate where cucumbers used to be planted is again frozen and burst.’ (Twusi 19:40a)

MK hát-nipúl ·한니·블 n. cotton-padded blanket [cotton.padded-blanket] **K Descendant** has-ipwul 핫-이블

·한니·블로 머·리와 낫·과 몸·과
hát-nipúl-lwo *melí-Gwa* *nós-kwá* *mwom-kwá*
 cotton.padded-blanket-INS head-COM face-COM body-COM
 ·손·바를 휘두로 ·박고
swón-pál-ol *hwi-s-twul-wo* *psó-kwo*
 hand-foot-and curve-?-rotate-ADV wrap-and

‘Wrap [the patient’s] head, face, and limbs around with a cotton-padded blanket.’ (Kwukan 1:65b)

MK hát-wos ·할옷 n. cotton-padded clothes [cotton.padded-clothes] **K Descendant** has-os 핫-옷

:저근 ·할오·새 ·꽃다·온 ·프를
cyěk-un *hát-wos-áy* *kwós-tawó-n* *phúl-ul*
 small-DET cotton.padded-cloth-LOC flower-be.like-DET grass-ACC
 繡亨·얏더·니
syu-ho-yá-s-te-ní
 embroider-do-INF-CONT-RET-thus

‘Flowery grasses were embroidered on small cotton-padded clothes.’ (Twusi 8:6b)

MK hhye-1 穉-1 vt. saw **K Descendant** khi- 키-

思스明명·이 怒노·하야 ·투·부·로 訶하·아 主주·기·니
somyeng-í nwǒ-hó-ya thwóp-olwó hhye-á cwuk-í-ní
 Siming-NOM anger-ADJ-and saw-INS saw-INF die-CAUS-thus
 죽·드·록 句구·지즈·믈 伊이·베 訖그·차·디
cwuk-tólwók kwucic-um-ól ip-ey kuchí-tí
 die-until scold-NMLZ-ACC mouth-LOC stop-NEG
 아·니·하·더·라
aní-hó-te-lá
 not-do-RET-DECL

‘Siming got angry and killed [Xing] by sawing him, but [Xing] did not stop scolding [Siming] until he died.’ (Samhayng Chwungsin 15b)

MK hhye-2 訶-2 vt. spin thread off a cocoon **K Descendant** khi- 키-

·질·삼·하·며 高고·티 訶하·며 ·뵈 ·짜
cílsam-ho-myé kothí hhye-mye pwóy pcá-0
 weaving-do-and cocoon spin.thread.off-and hemp.cloth weave-INF
 ·옷·땡·글·며 水수·을 比비·즈·며 ·차·반 浬땡·구·라
wós moyngkúl-myé swuul pic-umyé chá-pan moyngkúl-á
 cloth make-and alcohol make-and tea-meal make-INF
 舅·꿍·고·를 섬겨
kkwǔv-kwo-lól semky-e
 father.in.law-mother.in.law-ACC take.care.of-INF
 專·전·一·함·호·마·로 正·정·을 ·삼·고 伊·대
cyyen-qil-h-wo-m-olwó cyéng-ul sám-kwó itáy
 only-one-do-VOL-NMLZ-INS rightfulness-ACC set-and well
 追·초·마·로 順·순·을 ·삼·느·니
cwoch-wó-m-olwó ssyun-ul sǎm-no-ni
 follow-VOL-NMLZ-INS natural.law-ACC set-PRES-thus

‘[A wife should] weave, spin thread off cocoon, weave hemp clothes, make alcohol, make food, and take care of her parents-in-law, always nicely following the right path of nature.’ (Samhayng Yelnye 2a)

MK howak 訶·악 n. the hollow of a mortar **K Descendant** hwa:k 訶·악:

訶·싸·하·라 地·땡·獄·옥·을 보·니
hon ssahól-á tit-n-on ttí-ngwók-ól pwo-ní
 one chop-INF burn-PRES-DET ground-prison-ACC see-thus

南남閻염浮뽕提땡·옛 衆·중生상·이 허와 :소·배
namyemppwuvttyey-yéy-s cyúng-soyng-í howak swöp-áy
 Jambudvipa-LOC-GEN all-life-NOM mortar.hollow inside-LOC
 이·셔 ·모·몰 ·즈·믄 무저·긔 싸·허·라 ·피·와
isy-é mwóm-ól cúmún mwucek-úy ssahól-á phí-Gwá
 stay-INF body-ACC thousand lump-LOC chop-INF blood-COM
 고·기·와 너르 :듣더니
kwokí-Gwá-y nelu tüt-te-ni
 meat-COM-NOM broad fall-RET-thus

‘When [Maudgalyayana] saw the hell of chop-and-burn, the living beings of the Jambudvipa [human world] were within the hollow of a mortar, their body chopped into pieces, their flesh and blood scattered everywhere.’ (Welsek 23:78b)

MK hwáy ·회 n. perch; torch **K Descendant** hway 회

七·칠百·백 ·히 後·훙·에·논 혼 比·뽕丘窟
chilq-póyk hóy hhwüv-éy-nón hon ppíkhwuv
 seven-hundred year after-LOC-TOP one Bhikkhu
 龍·룡樹·승 | ·라 ·호·리 說·설法·법·을
lyong-syú-i-lá h-wó-l-í syyéiq-pép-úl
 dragon-tree-COM-QUOT say-VOL-DET.IRR-person say-dharma-ACC
 잘 ·허·야 邪·쌍見·견幢·땡·을 :업·긔 허·고 正·정法·법
cal hó-yá ssya-kyén-ttwang-ól ěp-kúy ho-kwó cyéng-pép
 well do-INF wrong-view-flag-ACC not.exist-ADV do-and right-dharma
 ·회·를 혀·리·라
hwáy-lól hye-lí-lá
 torch-ACC light.up-POT-DECL

‘After seven hundred years, a Bhikkhu, the one named Nagarjuna, will preach well and eliminate the Flag of Wrong Views, lighting the torch of the True Dharma.’ (Sekpwo 23:290)

MK hwó- ·호- vt. sew or stitch several layers of cloth together sparsely **K Descendant** ho:- 호:-

齊·중衰·황·논 古·장 사·오나·온 ·되로
co-chwoy-nón kocáng sawónaw-ón pwóy-lwo
 hem-mourning.clothes-TOP most rough-DET hemp.cloth-INS

호노·니 기·슌 ·호온 ·오시·라
ho-no-ní kisúlk hwó-wo-n wós-i-lá

do-PRES-thus hem stitch-VOL-DET dress-COM-DECL

‘The Cochwoy (lit. hem-mourning-clothes) is a dress made out of the roughest hemp cloth with stitched hem.’ (Nayhwun 1:64b)

MK hwop 홉 n. a unit of measuring grains, powders, or liquids **K Descendant**
 hop 홉

시·긋·병·애 늘우웠 부·휘 다·허
si-kúy-s-pyěng-áy nol-wungweng-s pwuhwí tih-é
 time-energy-GEN-disease-LOC raw-burdock-GEN root pound-INF
 ·뽨 ·즙 닷 홉을 공심·에 머·고딧 :두
pc-wó-n cúp tas hwop-ul kwong-sim-éy mek-wótoy twǔ
 press-VOL-DET juice five hwop-ACC empty-heart-LOC eat-but two
 번·에 눈·화 머·그라
pen-éy nonhw-á mek-úla
 time-LOC divide-INF eat-IMP

‘For a seasonal disease, pound raw burdock roots, press juice out of it, and drink five hwop’s (one hwop = 180ml) of the juice on an empty stomach.’ (Kwukan 1:106a)

MK il- 일- vt. clean (grain or gold) **K Descendant** i:l- 일:-

·뻘 이·로·딧 ·므를 :져·기 기·르라
psól-ol il-wótóy múl-ul cyěk-i kil-úla
 rice-ACC clean-but water-ACC little-ADV draw-IMP

‘Wash the rice, but only draw a small amount of water.’ (Twusi 8:32b)

MK ilém 이·럼 n. ridge and furrow **K Descendant** ilang 이랑

檀木·이 :세 ·히예 ·쿠믈 ·빅 브르
kí-mwók-í sěy hóy-yey kh-wú-m-ul póy pulu
 alder-wood three year-LOC grow-VOL-NMLZ-ACC stomach full
 드·럿노·니 :시·넛:긋싯
tul-é-s-n-wo-ní sǐ-năy-s-köz-oy-s
 hear-INF-CONT-PRES-VOL-thus thread-creek-GEN-edge-LOC-GEN
 ·열 이·럼·만흔 ·긋늘·홀 ·주어
yél ilém-mán-ho-n kónolh-ól cwú-e
 ten ridge.and.furrow-as.much.as-ADJ-DET shade-ACC give-INF

보·내라
pwonáy-la
 send-IMP

‘I am heartily listening to alder trees growing for the last three years. Send more [alder trees] so that they can cast a shade that is ten furrows wide.’ (Twusi 18:22b)

MK isak 이삭 n. ear (of a grain) **K Descendant isak** 이삭

이삭 주수므·란 므·숲 :아히를
isak cwuz-wu-m-ulán mozol-s āhoy-lol
 ear pick.up-VOL-NMLZ-TOP village-GEN child-ACC
 許·호노·라
hé-hó-n-wo-lá
 permit-do-PRES-VOL-DECL

‘As for gathering the ears of grain, I allow a child in the neighborhood to do it.’ (Twusi 7:18b)

MK isúlac 이·스랏 n. Korean cherry **K Descendant isulach** 이스랏

西蜀엣 이·스라·지 ·또 :제 블그니 므·햇
syé-chyök-ay-s isúlac-í stwó cěy pulk-uní moyh-áy-s
 west-Shu-LOC-GEN cherry-NOM again self red-thus field-LOC-GEN
 :사르미 서르 ·주·니 ·대籠·애
sāl-om-i selu cwú-ni táy-lwong-áy
 live-NMLZ-NOM each.other give-thus bamboo-basket-LOC
 가득·호도·다
kotok-hó-two-tá
 full-ADJ-MIR-DECL

‘The cherries of the West Shu again turn red naturally. The field dwellers give them to each other, making the bamboo baskets full.’ (Twusi 15:23a)

MK iwúc 이·웃 n. neighbor, neighborhood **K Descendant iwus** 이웃

王翰·이 이·우제 ·와
wang-hǎn-í iwúc-ey w-á
 Wang-Han-LOC neighborhood-LOC come-INF
 卜居·호야지·라 願·호더라
pwók-ke-hó-ya-ci-lá wěn-hó-te-la
 choose-reside-do-INF-want-QUOT want-do-RET-DECL

‘Wang Han came to the neighborhood and wished to live there.’ (Twusi 19:1b)

MK iwúl- 이울- vi. wither **K Descendant iwul-** 이울-

웃드·미 漸:점漸:점 이·우리 흔 것·도
ustum-í cyëm-cyëm iwúl-e hon kes-twó
 branch-NOM gradual-gradual wither-INF one thing-FOC
 :업·괴 것드·르니·라
ěp-kúy kes-tul-uní-la
 not.exist-ADV break-fall-IND-DECL

‘The branches gradually withered, broke, and fell down until not a single one was left.’ (Twusi 23:18a)

MK kahí 가·히 n. dog **K Descendant ka:y** 개:

가·히는 일·즉·와잔 소·늘 맛·고 가마·괴는 기·세
kahí-non ilcúk w-ácan swon-ól mas-kwó kamakwóy-non kis-éy
 dog-TOP early come-? guest-ACC greet-and crow-TOP nest-LOC
 ·디는 샷·기를 救護·호·눗·다
tí-non saskí-lol kwŭ-hwŏ-hó-n-wos-tá
 fall-DET child-ACC save-protect-do-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The dog greets an old guest. The crow takes care of its child that fell down on its nest.’ (Twusi 15:12a)

MK kál- :갈- vt. plow **K Descendant ka:l-** 갈:-

밭 :갈 :싸르·미 ·싸·홀 날·어 벌·에
pat kál-0 ssäl-om-í stáh-ól nil-é pelGéy
 field plow-DET.IRR live-NMLZ-NOM land-ACC raise-INF insect
 ·나거·늘
ná-kenúl
 come.out-thus

‘The plowing person dug up the soil, making the insects come out.’ (Welsek 22:25a)

MK kalkwongí 갈공·이 n. hook **K Equivalent kalkolang-i** 갈고랑·이

:바를 갈공·예 거·로니 ·자던 ·하야로·비
päl-ol kalkwongy-éy kel-wó-ni cá-te-n háyalwopí
 blinds-ACC hook-LOC hang-VOL-thus sleep-RET-DET night.heron

:닐오
nĭl-Gwo
 rise-and

‘When [I] hung the hook on the blinds, the night heron rose.’ (Twusi 14:3a)

MK kām :감 n. persimmon **K Descendant** ka:m 감 :

果:광實·썸·란 비와 :밤·과 大·땡棗:줄·와
kwǎ-ssĭlq-lán poy-Gwa pǎm-kwá ttáy-cwǒv-Gwá
 fruit-fruit-TOP pear-COM marron-COM big-jujube-COM
 :감·만 호·고
kām-mán ho-kwó
 persimmon-only do-and

‘[When receiving guests, father] only served pears, marrons, jujubes, and persimmons as fruits.’ (Nayhwun 3:61)

MK kamá 가·마 n. cauldron **K Descendant** kama 가·마

불·근 :약대·의 고·기를 프·른 가·마에 슬·마
pulk-ún yǎktay-úy kwokí-lol phul-ún kamá-ay solm-á
 red-DET camel-GEN meat-ACC blue-DET cauldron-LOC boil-INF
 :내오 水精盤으로 ·흰 비·느를 다·마
nǎy-wo syu-cyeng-pan-olwo hóy-n pinúl-ul tam-á
 bring.out-ADV water-clear-dish-INS white-DET scale-ACC put-INF
 :네놓·다
nyěy-nwos-tá
 bring-put-DECL

‘Red camel meat is boiled in a blue cauldron and served. White fish scales are served on a crystal dish.’ (Twusi 11:17)

MK kaphól 가·풀 n. sheath **K Equivalent** khal-cip 칼·집

壯士 | 터른 옷 낚고 머·리에 :버미 터·리
cyǎng-sǒ-i tyel-un wos nip-kwó melí-yey pēm-uy thelí
 great-man-NOM short-DET dress wear-and head-LOC tiger-GEN fur
 :스고 軒檻·을 비·겨서 가·푸래 ·싸혀·니
sú-kwo hen-hām-úl piky-é-se kaphól-ay spáhye-ni
 wear-and rail-rail-ACC lean-INF-ABL sheath-LOC pull.out-thus

하·늘히 為·하야 높·놓다

hanólh-i wi-hó-ya nwop-n-wós-ta

sky-NOM for-do-INF high-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The strong man wears short clothes with tiger fur on his head. He leans on a rail and pulls [his sword] out of his sheath high up to the sky.’ (Twusi 16:54b)

MK kecek 거적 n. straw mat **K Descendant** kecek 거적

·시·우·기어·나 또 ·거저·기어·나 주·그·닐

síwúk-í-Gená stwo kécek-í-Gená cwuk-ún-í-l

blanket-COM-or also straw.mat-COM-or die-DET-person-ACC

·빠 노·호로 밉·야 평흔 싸·해 두·고

psá-0 nwoh-ólwo moy-yá phyeng-ho-n stah-áy twu-kwó

wrap.up-INF string-INS tie-INF flat-ADJ-DET ground-LOC place-and

·두 :사람·으로 마·조 안·자 기문기문니 구우·료티

twŭ sāl-om-úlwo macwó anc-á komon-komon-i kwuwul-y-ótoy

two live-NMLZ-INS face.to.face sit-INF still-still-ADV roll-CAUS-but

시·욱 :미·드시 흥·라

siwúk mǐ-tós-i ho-lá

blanket push-as.if-ADV do-IMP

‘Wrap the dead person in a blanket or a straw mat and tie it up with string. Place the person on flat ground. Let two people sit face to face and roll the person gently as if pushing a blanket.’ (Kwukan 1:87a)

MK kěl :걸 n. brook **K Equivalent** kaywul 개울

·므·리 다드·라 :거리 :이·늑·니·라

múl-í tatol-á kěl-i ĭ-nó-ni-lá

water-NOM arrive-and brook-NOM form-PRES-IND-DECL

‘The water gathers and forms a brook.’ (Kumsam 2:37a)

MK kelkəng-swóy 걸·경·쇠 n. rake [?-iron] **K Equivalent** kalkhwi 갈퀴

枷·강·와 막·대·와 걸·경·쇠·와 쇠·줄·와

ka-Gwá maktäy-Gwá kelkəngswóy-Gwá swoy-cwul-Gwá

sword-COM stick-COM rake-COM iron-cord-COM

‘[...] swords, sticks, rakes, and chains [...]’ (Yengka 2:139b)

MK keyú 거·유 n. goose **K Descendant** kewi 거위

·뵘 제 거유 ·지츠·로 알픈 싸·해 브르·면
ps-úl cey keyu cíh-olwó alph-on stah-áy polo-myén
 use-DET.IRR time goose feather-INS sick-DET land-LOC smear-if
 ·즉재 :도ㅎ·며
cúkca-y tyǒh-omyé
 immediate-ADV good-and

‘When using the [medicine], using a goose feather to spread it [on the wound] will make it better immediately.’ (Kwupang 2:13a)

MK kezGwi 것위 n. roundworm **K Descendant kewi** 거위

시·긔:병이 그·장 :덥·달어·든 것위를
si-kúy-s-pyǎng-i kocáng tǎp-tál-etún kezGwi-lol
 time-energy-GEN-diseaseNOM very hot-heat.up-if earthworm-ACC
 소곰 노하 ·므리 득외·어·든 흙 :업·게·코
swokwom nwoh-a múl-i towoy-ótún holk ěp-ké-h-kó[ěpkékhó]
 salt put-INF water-NOM become-if soil not.exist-so.that-do-and
 마시라
masi-la
 drink-IMP

‘If the seasonal disease heats up intensely, put salt on roundworms, and when they melt into water, remove earth from the water and drink it.’ (Kwukan 1:104a)

MK khóy- ·키 – vt. dig up **K Descendant kha:y-** 캐 :-

山中·에 病·ㅎ야·셔 고사릴
san-tyung-éy pyeng-hó-ya-syé kosali-l
 mountain-middle-LOC disease-ADJ-INF-ABL bracken-ACC
 ·키노·라
khóy-n-wo-lá
 dig.up-PRES-VOL-DECL

‘In the mountains, I am sick, thus I dig bracken.’ (Twusi 24:50a)

MK khwong 콩 n. bean **K Descendant khong** 콩

콩 디·투 글·힌 ·므를 머·거도
khwong dith-wú kulh-í-n múl-ul mek-é-two
 bean thick-ADV boil-CAUS-DET water-ACC eat-INF-FOC

:도 ㅎ·나라

työ̃h-oní-la

good-IND-DECL

‘Eating thickly boiled bean soup is good too.’ (Kwukan 1:17b)

MK *kic* 깃 n. collar; portion **K Descendant** *kis* 깃

우러 ·옷·기지 저·즌대

wul-e wós-kíc-i cec-úntay

weep-INF dress-collar-NOM get.wet-thus

‘[She] wept and wet her collar.’ (Nayhwun 3:21b)

MK *kicang* 기장 n. proso millet **K Descendant** *kicang* 기장

늘·근 나·해 기장·으·로 술 비·주·믈

nulk-ún nah-áy kicang-ólwó swul pic-wú-m-úl

old-DET age-LOC millet-INS alcohol brew-VOL-NMLZ-ACC

뵈·아·고

pwoyá-kwó

urge-and

‘At an old age, I urge the brewing of alcohol with millet.’ (Twusi 3:25b)

MK *kílh* ·길 ㅎ n. road, path, way **K Descendant** *kil* 길

·웁 수·시예 밭·헛 ·길히 나·니

wúl-s sozí-yey moyh-áy-s kílh-i na-ní

fence-GEN between-LOC field-LOC-GEN road-LOC appear-thus

·도·최·란 나무 ·지는 아·히를 므·더·니

twóchwoy-lán namwo cí-no-n ahóy-lol muten-í

axe-TOP wood carry-PRES-DET child-ACC calm-ADV

너·기·노·라

nekí-n-wo-lă

consider-PRES-VOL-DECL

‘As there is now a field path through a gap in the fence, I hope that the wood-carrying child will be calm with his axe [and not cut the trees of the plain].’ (Twusi 19:9b)

MK *kilúm* 기·름 n. oil, grease **K Descendant** *kilum* 기·름

입시울 부·르·고 녹·치 붓·거·든 ·소·진·을

ip-siwul polo-kwó noch-í pus-ketún swó-cǐn-úl

mouth-edge stiffen-and face-NOM swell-if pine-resin-ACC

노·교되 기·름 :저·기 ·드려 보·드라·이 ·햏야
nwok-y-ótoy kilúm cyěk-í tŭl-y-e pwotóla-í hó-ya
 melt-CAUS-but oil little-ADV enter-CAUS-INF soft-ADV do-and
 :햏 ·되 브·티라
hě-n tóy puth-í-la
 sore-DET place stick-CAUS-IMP

‘If your lips stiffen and your face swells, melt pine resin, mix it with a bit of oil to soften it, and put it on your sore.’ (Kwukan 3:5b)

MK kiluma 기르마 n. pack saddle K Descendant kilma 길마

太·탕子:중 | 車창꺠·닉이 브르·샤 健:견陟·딕이 기르마
tháy-zǝ-i chaník-i pulu-sy-á kkěntík-i kiluma
 great-son-NOM Channa-DIM call-HON-INF Kanthaka-DIM pack.saddle
 지혀 오라 ·햏시니
cih-e wo-la hó-si-ni
 make-INF come-IMP say-HON-thus

‘The prince called Channa [his servant] and told him to bring Kanthaka [his horse] with a pack saddle on it.’ (Sekpwo 3:29b)

MK kính ·긴 햏 n. string K Descendant kkun 끈

그 ·날 바·미 치·맛 ·긴햏로 목 미야
ku nál-s pam-óy chimá-s kính-olwo mwok moy-ya
 that day-GEN night-LOC skirt-GEN string-INS neck hang-and
 주·그니라
cwuk-úni-la
 die-IND-DECL

‘That night, she hung herself using her skirt belt and died.’ (Samhayng Yelnye 19b)

MK kíp :깁 n. silk gauze K Descendant ki:p 깁:

구을·햏·셔 :연·즈바·닐 조·과
kowolh-óy-syéy yět-cóf-anól cwoh-kwá[cwokhwá]
 county-LOC-ABL tell.HON-HON-thus millet-COM
 :깁·과 주·라 ·햏·시·니·라
kŭp-kwá cwu-lá hó-sí-ni-lá
 silk.gauze-COM give-IMP say-HON-IND-DECL

‘The county told [the government], and [the government] ordered to provide millet and silk gauze.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 28b)

MK kis1 깃1 n. nest K Equivalent sa:y-cip 새:-집

그려·기·논 塞·싱北·북·에 ㅅ·로·몰
kulyekí-nón sóy-púk-éy nol-wó-m-ol
 wild.goose-TOP frontier-north-LOC fly-VOL-NMLZ-ACC
 사랑·ㅎ·고 :저비·논 :넛 기·세
solang-ho-kwó cyěpi-nón nyě-s kis-éy
 thought-do-and swallow-TOP old.time-GEN nest-LOC
 도라:오·몰 ·싱각·ㅎ·눛·다
twol-a-w-ö-m-ol sóyngkak-hó-n-wos-tá
 turn-INF-come-VOL-NMLZ-ACC thought-do-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The wild goose thinks of flying to the far north, and the swallow thinks of returning to its old nest.’ (Kumsam 2:6a)

MK kis2 깃2 n. babys blanket K Equivalent photayki 포대기

子:즈·息:식 :네·흘 나·ㅎ·니 못·앞·이
cǒ-sik něyh-ól nah-oní mos-az-í
 child-offsprig four-ACC give.birth-thus most-baby-NOM
 기·세 잇·더·니
kis-éy is-té-ní
 baby.blanket-LOC be-RET-thus

‘She gave birth to four children, and the youngest baby was in swaddling clothes.’ (Samhayng Yelnye 31a)

MK kit- 깃- vt. draw (water) K Descendant ki:t- 깃:-

심·황 ·꺠로·니·를 새·배 :·눔 아·니
sim-hwang kól-wo-n-í-lol saypay nǒm aní
 ?-yellow grind-VOL-DET-thing-ACC dawn other not
 기·러·셔 문·져 기·론 우·물·므·레 ㅎ
kil-é-sye mwoncye kil-wó-n wumúl-s-mul-ey hon
 draw-INF-ABL first draw-VOL-DET well-GEN-water-LOC one
 :·돈·만 ·프·러 ·머·고·딕 꺠·장 :·똥·ㅎ·니·는
twǒn-mán phúl-e mek-wótoy kocáng tyǔng-ho-n-í-non
 twon-only dissolve-and eat-but most grave-ADJ-DET-person-TOP
 다·시 머·그·라
tasí mek-úla
 again eat-IMP

‘Grind turmeric and dissolve a twon [unit of volume] of it into water drawn from a well at dawn before anyone else drew water from there. Drink it, but the most serious patients should drink it more than once.’ (Kwukan 3:109a)

MK kiz- 𐏃- vi. be overgrown

門 앞 길·헤 ·플 기·셔·쇼물
mwun-əlp kilh-éy phúl kiz-e-sy-ó-m-ol
 door-front road-LOC grass be.overgrown-INF-CONT-VOL-NMLZ-ACC
 무던·히 너·기노·니
muten-hí nekí-n-wo-ní
 neglectful-ADV regard-PRES-VOL-thus

‘I neglect the overgrowing of grass on the road to my door.’ (Twusi 10:16a)

MK kól·꺄 n. reed K Descendant kal 갈

고·기 잡는 :사르·미
kwokí cap-no-n sāl-om-í
 fish catch-PRES-DET live-NMLZ-NOM
 꺄꺄꺄:꺄꺄 :웃고 ·섯다
kól-s-kwo-s-köz-ay wüs-kwo syé-0-s-ta
 reed-GEN-flower-GEN-edge-LOC smile-CONT stand-INF-CONT-DECL

‘The fisher is standing with a smile near the reed flowers.’ (Nammyeng 1:46a)

MK kól-·꺄- vt. grind K Descendant ka:l- 갈:-

부름 마·자 :말슴 :몬 ·헝거·든 절·로 주·거
polóm mac-á mäl-som mwöt hó-ketún ce-lló cwuk-é
 wind be.hit-and speech-? unable do-if self-ADV die-INF
 무런 누·에 널:꺄 :나·출 ·꺄·라 수·레
mol-on nwuéy nilkwüp năc-ól kól-á swul-éy
 be.dried-DET silkworm seven piece-ACC grind-INF alcohol-LOC
 ·프러 머기라
phúl-e mek-i-la
 dissolve-INF eat-CAUS-IMP

‘If [the patient] is palsied and unable to speak, grind seven pieces of silk-worms that went dead and dry, dissolve them into alcohol, and feed it [to the patient].’ (Kwukan 1:17a)

MK kómol · 𐄀 𐄁 𐄂 n. draught **K Descendant kamwul** 가물

:시·미 기·픈 ·므·른 ·꺄·믄·래 아·니 그출·씩
söym-i kiph-ún múl-ún kómol-áy aní kuch-ulssóy
 spring-NOM deep-DET water-TOP drought-LOC not stop-thus
 :내·히 이·러 바·르·래 ·가·노·니
năyh-i il-é palól-áy ká-no-ní
 creek-NOM become-INF sea-LOC go-PRES-thus

‘Water from a deep spring does not run out in a drought and becomes a creek that flows to the sea.’ (Yongka 2)

MK kowolh 𐄀 𐄁 𐄂 n. county **K Descendant koul** 고을

나·그내 ㅼ·테 다른 𐄀 𐄁 𐄂 𐄃 𐄄 ·가·노·니
nakúnay ptut-éy tal-on kowolh-ólwo ká-n-wo-ní
 traveler affection-LOC other-DET villae-INS go-PRES-VOL-thus

‘Following his affection, the traveler heads to a different village.’ (Twusi 21:18b)

MK kowoy 𐄀 𐄁 n. summer pants **K Descendant kouy** 고의

·어·미 나흔 𐄀 𐄁 𐄂 𐄃 靑·청州줄스
émí nah-on kowöy-0-Gwó chyéngcyuv-s
 mother weave-DET pants-COM-and Qingzhou-GEN
 ㅼ·적삼·이로·다
pwoy-cyéksam-i-lwo-tá
 hemp.cloth-jacket-COM-MIR-DECL

‘It is the pants weaved by a mother, the summer jacket made out of hemp cloth from Qingzhou.’ (Kumsam 2:61a)

MK kozol-agí 𐄀 𐄁 𐄂 𐄃 n. awn [?-DIM] **K Descendant kasilayngi** 가시랭이

방·햇·고 :디여 디·히·니 ·비·치 ·히·오
panghá-s-kwó tǐ-ye tih-oní pích-i hóy-Gwo
 mortar-GEN-pestle drop-INF pound-thus light-NOM white-and
 𐄀 𐄁 𐄂 𐄃 𐄄 𐄅 𐄆 𐄇 ㅼ·리·니 ·벳·나·치
kozol-akí-lól tel-é polí-ni pyé-s-näch-i
 ?-DIM-ACC take.off-INF throw.away-thus rice-GEN-grain-NOM

붉·도다
pulk-twó-ta
 red-MIR-DECL

‘As I pound the mortar with the mill, the light brightens, and as I throw away the awns, the rice grains redden.’ (Twusi 7:18b)

MK *kozolh* 𑏓𑏂𑏃𑏄 n. autumn K Descendant *kaul* 가을

·구루·미 간·고 𑏓·르·미 𑏓·고 하·늘·히 뷔·여
kwúlwum-í kat-kwó kolóm-i molk-kwó hanólh-i pwi-yé
 cloud-NOM lift-and river-NOM clear-and sky-NOM empty-INF
 흰·ㅎ·니 불·근 ·돌·와 ·꺇·고·지 ·흔
hwen-ho-ní polk-ón tól-Gwa kól-s-kwoc-í hón
 bright-ADJ-thus bright-DET moon-COM reed-GEN-flower-NOM one
 양·즈·얏 𑏓𑏂·히·로·다
yang-có-áy-s kozólh-í-lwo-tá
 form-DIM-LOC-GEN autumn-COM-MIR-DECL

‘The clouds have lifted, the river is clean, the sky is clear and bright, so the moon and the reed flowers look autumnal alike.’ (Kumsam 4:29a)

MK *kulh-* 𑏓𑏂- vi. boil K Descendant *kkulh* 𑏓𑏂-

디·흔 ·뽁 𑏓·의 ·알·만 ·뭉·꺇·니
tih-on pswúk tolk-úy ál-man mwúngkúy-n-i
 pound-DET mugwort chicken-GEN egg-as.much.as mass-DET-thing
 :세·흘 ·물 𑏓 𑏓·되·예 𑏓·꺇·혀 :두 ·되·만
sěyh-úl múl tas twóy-yey kulh-y-é twǔ twóy-mán
 three-ACC water five twoy-LOC boil-CAUS-INF two twoy-as.much.as
 커·든 𑏓·득 𑏓·꺇·라
kh-etün muntúk mek-úla
 grow-if immediately eat-IMP

‘Mass pound mugwort into balls as big as chicken eggs and boil three of them in five twoy’s [1 twoy ≈ 1.8 liters] of water, and when it boils down to two twoy’s, eat it immediately.’ (Kwukan 1:56a)

MK *kulús* 𑏓·꺇·꺇 n. bowl, dish K Descendant *kulus* 𑏓·꺇·꺇

아·뵈 일·후·미 :돌·이·러·니 죽·드·록 :돌·꺇·르·슬
apóy ilhwúm-í twöl-í-le-ní cwuk-tólwók twöl-kulús-úl
 father name-NOM stone-COM-RET-thus die-until stone-bowl-ACC

·쁘·디 아·니·호·며 :돌·홀 :뽏·디 아·니·터·라
psú-tí aní-ho-myé twölh-ól pölp-tí aní-h-te-lá[aníthelá]

use-NEG not-do-and stone-ACC step-NEG not-do-RET-DECL

‘Because his father’s name was Twol [‘stone’], he did not use stone bowls or step on stones until death.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 28a)

MK kúmúl 그·물 n. net **K Descendant kumwul** 그물

물·잇 有·을·精·정·을 魔·망·그·므·레 :내·야
mulGuys ngwǔv-ccyeng-úl ma kúmúl-éy nǎ-y-yá

all exist-sense-ACC Mara net-LOC come.out-CAUS-INF

‘[I will] pull all sentient beings away from Mara’s [demon’s] web.’ (Sekpwo 9:8a)

MK kwiGí 귀·이 n. trough **K Equivalent kwuyu** 구유

소·곰 글·힌 :므·를 그·장 ·쁘·게 :호·야
swokwom kulh-í-n múl-ul kocáng pcó-key hó-ya

salt boil-CAUS-DET water-ACC very salty-ADV make-and

귀·이에 붓·고 :덥·게 :호·야 덤·가·시·라

kwiGí-yey pus-kwó tǎp-kéy hó-ya tomk-á-si-lá

trough-LOC pour-and hot-ADV make-INF soak-INF-CONT-IMP

‘Boil salted water until it becomes very salty, pour it into a trough so that it becomes hot, and soak [yourself] in it for a while.’ (Kwukan 2:55a)

MK kwĩ-míl :귀·밀 n. oats [?-wheat] **K Equivalent kwi:li** 귀·리

馬·망·麥·믹·은 :귀·밀·이·라

mǎ-móyk-ún kwĩ-míl-í-lá

horse-wheat-TOP ?-wheat-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] mǎ-móyk [‘lit. horse wheat’] refers to oats.’ (Welsek 21:198a)

MK kwoc 꽃 n. flower **K Descendant kkoch** 꽃

江·강·北·북·엔 텡·지 득·외·오
kang-púk-éy-n thoyngcóy towoy-Gwó

river-north-LOC-TOP trifoliate.orange become-and

江·강·南·남·엔 橘·귤·이 득·외·나 ·봄

kang-nam-áy-n kyúlq-í towoy-ná pwóm

river-south-LOC-TOP tangerine-LOC become-but spring

상·네 行행홀·씨 일·후미 한
syangnyéy hhing-ho-lss-í ilh-wú-m-i han
 always conduct-do-NMLZ-NOM call-VOL-NMLZ-NOM one
 善:선根근 심·구미·라
ssyěŋ-kon simk-wú-m-i-lá
 virtue-root plant-VOL-NMLZ-COM-DECL

‘Not killing lives, not fooling others, not looking down on others, not slandering others, not cursing others, not riding (animals), not beating (animals), not eating their meat, but continuously conducting beneficial acts, that is called planting a root of virtue.’ (Kumkang 36a)

MK kwokoyyang 고기양 n. pith K Descendant kokayngi 고갱이

·팓 누·른 고기양·이어·나 ·염곶
phá-s nwul-ún kwokoyyang-í-Gená yémkyo-s
 scallion-GEN yellow-DET pith-COM-or chinese.onion-GEN
 누·른 고기양·이어·나 남진은 ·왼녘
nwul-un kwokoyyang-í-Gená namcin-on wí-n-nyek
 yellow-DET pith-COM-or man-TOP wrong-DET-side
 ·곶구무 :겨·집·은 ·올흔녘 ·곶곶·긔
kwó-s-kwumwu kyěcíp-ón ólh-on-nyek kwó-s-kwumk-úy
 nose-GEN-hole woman-TOP right-DET-side nose-GEN-hole-LOC
 :네다·숫 :촌·만 기·피 빨·어 누네
něy-tasós chwõn-mán kiph-í pstil-é nwun-ey
 four-five inch-ony deep-ADV pierce-and eye-LOC
 피나·게 흥·면 ·즉재 :살리라
phi-na-kéy ho-myén cúkca-y sǎl-li-la
 blood-come.out-ADV do-if immediate-ADV live-POT-DECL

‘Take the yellow pith of scallion or that of chinese onion, pierce it four to five inches deep into the left nostril of a man or the right nostril of a woman so that their eyes will bleed, and then they will immediately come to life.’ (Kwukan 42a)

MK kwol 골 n. semisolid, grease, ointment K Equivalent ye:n-ko 연 :-고

가·마 밋 마·춤 아·랫 흙 :두 량·을
kamá mit mach-wó-m aláy-s holk twũ liang-ól
 cauldron under fit-VOL-NMLZ below-GEN soil two nyang-ACC

꺠·라 :도흔 초·애 믈·라 골 밍·꺠라
kol-á tyõh-on chwo-áy mol-á kwol moyngkól-a
 grind-INF good-DET vinegar-LOC mix-INF ointment make-INF

‘Grind two nyang’s [1 nyang ≈ 37.5g] of soil taken right under a cauldron, mix it into good vinegar, and make ointment out of it.’ (Kwukan 3:31b)

MK kwõl :꺠 n. street, alley **K Descendant** ko:l 꺠:

믈·숲 :꺠리·며 東·동·산·이·며 ·조·히 ·꾸·며
mozol-s kwõl-imyé twong-san-imyé cwõh-í skwúmy-é
 village-GEN street-and east-mountain-and clean-ADV decorate-INF
 ·더·러·분 거·슬 :뵈·디 :말·라 ·ᄒ·시·니·라
télef-un kes-úl pwõ-y-tí mǎl-lá hó-sí-ni-lá
 dirty-DET thing-ACC see-CAUS-NEG do.not-IMP say-HON-IND-DECL

‘[The king] said, “Decorate well the streets and the hills of the village, do not let [the prince] see dirty things.”’ (Sekpwo 3:16b)

MK kwothí 꺠·티 n. cocoon **K Descendant** kochi 꺠치

·더 :시·룬 化·황·出·출·ᄒ·디·뵈 꺠·티
tyé sil-ón huá-chwúlq-ho-tífi kwothí
 that thread-TOP change-come.out-do-EMPH cocoon
 :ᄒ·현 거·시 아·니·라
hhyě-n kes-í aní-lá
 spin.thread.off-DET thing-COM not-DECL

‘That thread has appeared by itself, and isn’t spun off from cocoon.’ (Welsek 2:42b)

MK kwõy :꺠 n. cat **K Descendant** koyangi 꺠양이

:꺠 물·여 :ᄒ·현 ·ᄒ·ᄒ·영·싱 ·꺠·룬
kwõy mul-y-é hě-n tóy yengsoyng kól-wo-n
 cat bite-PASS-and be.wounded-DET place mint grind-VOL-DET
 ·즙·을 부·르·라
cúp-ul poló-lá
 juice-ACC spread-IMP

‘On a wound caused by a cat bite, grind mint and spread the juice on it.’ (Kwukan 75a)

MK kwuf- 굽- vt. roast **K Descendant kwu:p-** 굽:-

내 .어·미 .헝·던 :이·룬 오·직 고·기·와
na-y émí hó-té-n il-ón wocik kwokí-Gwá
 1SG-GEN mother do-RET-DET act-TOP only fish-COM
 자래·를 .즐·겨 머·그·며 샷·기·를 :만히
cyalay-lól cúlky-é mek-úmyé saskí-lól mǎnh-i
 softshell.turtle-ACC enjoy-and eat-INF young-ACC many-ADV
 머·구·떡 붓·그·며 구·버 쟁·곳 떡·더·니
mek-wú-tóy pwosk-úmyé kwuf-é cyenskós mek-té-ní
 eat-VOL-but fry-and roast-INF as.much.as.possible eat-RET-thus
 數·승·를 :혜·면 千·천·萬·면·이
swú-lul hyě-myén chyen-mén-í
 number-ACC count-if thousand-ten.thousand-NOM
 고·박·니·이·다
kwop-óni-ngi-tá
 multiply-IND-HON-DECL

‘The only [bad] thing that my mother did was that she enjoyed eating fish and softshell turtles, especially their youngs, fried or roasted, and if we count the number, it would be tens of thousands of them.’ (Welsek 53b)

MK kwuk 국 n. soup **K Descendant kwuk** 국

안·쥬·란 脯·봉·肉·숙·과 .젓·과
an-cyú-lán pwũ-zyúk-kwá cés-kwá
 following-alcohol-TOP dried.meat-meat-COM salted.fish-COM
 녹·물·국·만 헝·고
nomol-kwuk-mán ho-kwó
 vegetable-soup-only do-and

‘[When receiving guests, father] only served dried meat, salted fish, and vegetable soup as side dishes for alcohol.’ (Nayhwun 3:61a)

MK kwúki 구기 n. ladle **K Descendant kwuki** 구기

.구·기·를 시·서 .새 수·를 :열·오
kwúki-lól sis-é sáy swul-úl yěl-Gwó
 ladle-ACC wash-INF new alcohol-ACC open-and

‘[I] wash the ladle and open a new batch of alcohol.’ (Twusi 3:30b)

MK kwulek 구럭 n. basket; mesh bag **K Descendant kwulek** 구럭

벽·매 거·렛는 구러·겻 果實·을
polom-áy kel-é-ys-non *kwulek-éy-s* *kwă-síl-úl*
 wall-LOC hang-INF-CONT-DET basket-LOC-GEN fruit-fruit-ACC
 옮·겨 오·고
wolm-ky-é *wo-kwó*
 move-CAUS-INF come-and

'I bring the fruits from the basket hung on the wall.' (Twusi 22:11a)

MK kwulGéy 굴·에 n. bridle K Descendant kwulley 굴레

金 굴·에 ·신 무른 ·흰 :눈
kum kwulGéy skí-n *mol-on* *hóy-n* *nwŭn*
 gold bridle fasten-DET horse-TOP white-DET snow
 ·근·흔 터·리·니·라
kót-h-on *thel-í-ni-lá*
 resemble-ADJ-DET hair-COM-IND-DECL

'The horse with a golden bridle has fur like white snow.' (Twusi 11:39a)

MK kwulí 구·리 n. copper K Descendant kwuli 구리

마·늘·흔 :나·출 거·플·밧·기·고 구·라
manól hon năch-ól *kephul pas-ki-kwo* *kol-a*
 garlic one piece-ACC skin take.off-CAUS-and grind-INF
 뽀·뽀 즈·을 병·흔 :사·르·믈
pc-wo-n *cup-ul* *pyeng-ho-n* *săl-om-ol*
 compress-VOL-DET juice-ACC disease-ADJ-DET live-NMLZ-ACC
 젓·바·누·어 머·리·를 드·리·디·게 흥·고 구·리 ·저·로
cyecpa-nwu-e meli-lol *tuliti-key* *ho-kwó kwulí* *cyé-lwo*
 ?-lie-INF head-ACC cast-so.that do-and copper chopstick-INS
 :저·고·매 디·거 ·긧·굼·긧 ·쳐·:디·오 썰·리
cyëkomay *tik-e* *kwó-s-kwumk-úy* *chéti-Gwo* *spollí*
 small.amount dip-INF nose-GEN-hole-LOC drop.in-and fast-ADV
 부·러 머·릿 ·골·슈·에 ·들·에 흥·라
pwul-é *melí-s* *kwólsyú-ey* *túl-Gey* *ho-la*
 blow-and head-GEN marrow-LOC enter-adv do-IMP

'Peel the skin off a piece of garlic. Grind it and extract juice out of it. Lay the patient straight down the surface and put his head down. Dip a small amount [of garlic juice] with a copper chopstick. Drop [the juice] into

[the patient's] nostril. Blow [into the nostril] rapidly so that [the juice] reaches the head marrow.' (Kwukan 2:2a)

MK kwúp ·굽 n. hoof K Descendant kwup 굽

밧모·기	더르·고	·구비	노파	·쇠를
<i>pa-s-mwok-í</i>	<i>tyelo-kwó</i>	<i>kwúp-i</i>	<i>nwoph-a</i>	<i>swóy-lul</i>
foot-GEN-neck-NOM short-and hoof-NOM high-and metal-ACC				
·뽏는	·듯	·호·니		
<i>pǒlp-no-n</i>	<i>tós-ho-ní</i>			
step-PRES-DET alike-ADJ-thus				

'[The horse's] ankles are short and its hoofs are high, as if it were stepping on metal.' (Twusi 17:30a)

MK kyé ·겨 n. bran K Descendant kye 겨

亂世·예	百姓·의	것		
<i>lǎn-syěy-yéy</i>	<i>póyk-syěng-úy</i>	<i>kes</i>		
chaotic-world-LOC hundred-last.name-GEN thing				
바·도·믈	썰·리	·호·누·니		
<i>pat-wó-m-ol</i>	<i>spol-lí</i>	<i>hó-nó-ní</i>		
receive-VOL-NMLZ-ACC haste-ADV do-PRES-thus				
黎民·이	·겨·와	스라·기도	훤히	·몬
<i>lye-min-í</i>	<i>kyé-Gwá</i>	<i>solakí-two</i>	<i>hwen-hi</i>	<i>mwöt</i>
numerous-citizen-NOM bran-COM broken.rice-FOC wide-ADV unable				
·어더	먹·눯·다			
<i>ět-e</i>	<i>mek-n-wos-tá</i>			
gain-INF eat-PRES-MIR-DECL				

'In this chaotic world, [the politicians] hastily take away the goods of the people, and the people cannot even find brans or broken rice to eat often.' (Twusi 16:71b)

MK kyet- 결 - vt. weave, braid, interlace K Descendant kye:t- 결 :-

叉·手·:·술·는	쑤·가·락·을	서·르
<i>cha-syǔv-nón</i>	<i>swon-s-kalak-ól</i>	<i>selu</i>
intersect-hand-TOP hand-GEN-string-ACC mutually		
겨·를·시·라		
<i>kyel-ól-s-í-lá</i>		
weave-DET.IRR-thing-COM-DECL		

‘[The Chinese word] cha-syŭv means to intersect your fingers.’ (Kumsam 1:8a)

MK lakwí 라·귀 n. donkey K Descendant nakwi 나귀

모·슴·미	:덥다·라	경·값·병		·허거·든		
<i>mozom-i</i>	<i>těp-tal-á</i>	<i>kyeng-kán-s-pyěng</i>		<i>hó-ketún</i>		
heart-NOM	hot-heat.up-and	shock-epilepsy-GEN-disease		do-if		
가·믄	라·귀	·저줄	·밥	우·희		
<i>kem-ún</i>	<i>lakwí</i>	<i>cyéc-ol</i>	<i>páp</i>	<i>wuh-úy</i>		
black-DET	donkey	milk-ACC	cooked.grain	above-LOC		
데·여		:서	홉·곰	머·고되	허·루	:두
<i>te-y-éy</i>		<i>sě</i>	<i>hwop-kwóm</i>	<i>mek-wótoy</i>	<i>holo</i>	<i>twú</i>
heat.up-CAUS-and	three	hwop-each	eat-but	one.day	two	
번·곰	허·라					
<i>pěn-kwóm</i>	<i>ho-lá</i>					
time-each	do-IMP					

‘If your heart heats up and you suffer from an epilepsy, heat up the milk of a black donkey, pour it on cooked grain, and eat it three hwop’s [one hwop ~ 180ml] each time, twice every day.’ (Kwukan 1:95a)

MK machí 마·치 n. hammer K Descendant machi 마치

구·도미		·온	적	불·온	金금
<i>kwut-wó-m-i</i>		<i>wón</i>	<i>cek</i>	<i>pwul-y-ón</i>	<i>kum</i>
firm-VOL-NMLZ-NOM		hundred	time	be.soaked-CAUS-DET	gold
·곧	허·니	구·든	마·치·와	믹온	·블로
<i>kót-ho-ní</i>		<i>kwut-ún</i>	<i>machí-Gwá</i>	<i>moyw-on</i>	<i>púl-lwo</i>
resemble-ADJ-thus	firm-DET	hammer-COM	fierce-DET	fire-INS	
·속절	:업시	서르	試·싱驗·엄·허도·다		
<i>syókcel</i>	<i>ěps-i</i>	<i>selu</i>	<i>sí-ěm-hó-two-tá</i>		
?	not.exist-ADV	each.other	try-test-do-MIR-DECL		

‘The firmness [of Buddha’s true teaching] is like that of gold smelted a hundred times, hard hammer and fierce flame both testing it in vain.’ (Nammyeng 1:21b)

MK mál ·말 n. a bowl for measuring grains, liquid, or powder; a unit of measuring grains, liquid, or powder K Descendant mal 말

·우·리 지·빅 醬·장 혼 독·과 ·쌀 혼 ·말 닷 ·되
wúli cip-úy cyáng hon twok-kwá psól hon mál tas twóy
 1PL house-LOC sauce one jar-and grain one mal five twoy
 잇·느·니
is-no-ní
 exist-PRES-DECL

‘Our house has a jar of sauce and one mal and five twoy’s [1 twoy ≈ 1.8 liters] of grain.’ (Samhayng Yelnye 28a)

MK málh :말ㅎ n. stake **K Descendant** malttwuk 말뚝

나·귀 띠 ·말히·라
nakwí moy-l málh-i-lá
 donkey tie-DET.IRR stake-COM-QUOT

‘[This] is a stake to tie a donkey.’ (Mwongsan 14b)

MK manól 마·눌 n. garlic **K Descendant** manul 마늘

:꺠·근 마·누를 베·혀 ·편 밍·그로·되
kwũlk-ún manól-ol peyh-y-é phyén moyngkól-wotóy
 thick-DET garlic-ACC cut-CAUS-INF piece make-but

‘Cut a thick clove of garlic into slices.’ (Kwukan 3:46b)

MK math 말 n. yard **K Descendant** matang 마당

마·틀 다·오매 굶·긋 개야·밀 :어·엿·비
math-ól ta-wó-may kwumk-úy-s kayyamí-l ýespí
 yard-ACC harden-VOL-thus hole-LOC-GEN ant-ACC pitiful-ADV
 녀·기·고
neki-kwo
 regard-and

‘While hardening the yard [by stamping on it], I have pity for the ants within the holes.’ (Twusi 7:18b)

MK máy ·매 n. millstone **K Descendant** may 매

:세·흔 罪·罾器·킹·옛 막·다·히·와 :매·와 ·빅·얌·과
sěyh-ón ccöy-khúy-yéy-s maktahí-Gwá măy-Gwá póyyam-kwá
 three-TOP sin-tool-LOC-GEN stick-COM hawk-COM snake-COM
 ·일·히·와 가·히·와 방·하·와 ·매·와 ·톱·과
ilhi-Gwá kahí-Gwá panghá-Gwá máy-Gwá thwóp-kwá
 wolf-COM dog-COM mill-COM millstone-COM saw-COM

·슬·와 작도·와 鑊·확湯탕·과 【鑊·확·은
skúl-Gwá cyaktwo-Gwá hhwák-thang-kwá hhwák-ón
 chisel-COM straw.cutter-COM cauldron-hot.water-COM cauldron-TOP
 손가·마 ·근·흔 거·시·라】
swot-kamá kót-ho-n kes-í-lá
 cauldron-iron.pot resemble-ADJ-DET thing-COM-DECL
 鐵·텃·그·물·와 鐵·텃노과 鐵·텃나·귀·와
tthyélg-kúmúl-Gwá thyélg-nwoh-kwa[nwokhwa] tthyélg-nakwí-Gwá
 iron-web-COM iron-string-COM iron-donkey-COM
 鐵·텃·물·와
tthyélg-mol-Gwá
 iron-horse-COM

‘In the third [hell], as tools for [punishing] sins, [there were] sticks, hawks, snakes, wolves, dogs, mills, saws, chisels, straw cutters, hhwák-thang (hhwák refers to a cauldron [and thang hot water]), iron webs, iron strings, iron donkeys, iron horses ...’ (Welsek 21:45a)

MK mǎy :매 n. hawk, falcon **K Descendant** ma:y 매:

·구루·메 두위잇는 :매 든외·야 브르·는
kwúlwum-éy twuwi-is-no-n mǎy towoy-yá pulu-no-n
 cloud-LOC behind-be-PRES-DET hawk become-INF call-PRES-DET
 소·리 들·고 즘승 向·ㅎ음 썰·리
swolí tut-kwó cumsung hyǎng-hó-yo-m spól-lí
 sound hear-and beast towards-do-VOL-NMLZ fast-ADV
 ·ㅎ·몰 :말라
ho-m-ol mǎl-la
 do-NMLZ-ACC do.not-IMP

‘Do not be the falcon flipping in clouds, quickly flying towards the beast when someone calls.’ (Twusi 22:51b)

MK mec 몇 n. crab apple **K Equivalent** nungkum 능금

머·지 여럿거·늘 ·어·미 디·키·라 현대
mec-í yel-e-ys-kenúl émi tikhúy-lá ho-ntay
 crab.apple-NOM bear-INF-CONT-thus mother protect-IMP say-thus
 부·름 ·비 ·텃 저·기·면 남·굴 :안고
polom pí thí-lq cek-í-myén namk-ól ǎn-kwo
 wind rain strike-DET.IRR time-COM-if tree-ACC hug-and

:우더·라
wǔ-te-lá
 cry-RET-DECL

‘When the crab apples are ripe and his mother tells him to protect them, he hugged the tree and cried whenever there were wind and rain.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 17a)

MK *mék* 먹 n. ink stick **K Descendant** *mek* 먹

:잠간	닐·오·든	·이·러커·니·와
<i>cǎm-s-kan</i>	<i>nil-wó-m-ón</i>	<i>iléh-keníwá[ilékheníwá]</i>
temporary-GEN-between	say-VOL-NMLZ-TOP	like.this-let.alone
字·중細·생·히	닐·옴·딘·댄	쥬·히·와
<i>ccó-syéy-hí</i>	<i>nil-wó-lq-tí-ntáyn</i>	<i>cyohóy-Gwá</i>
word-thin-ADV	say-VOL-DET.IRR-thing-if	paper-COM
·먹·과·로	能능·히	다 니르·디
<i>mék-kwá-lwó</i>	<i>nung-hí</i>	<i>ta nilu-tí</i>
ink.stick-COM-INS	able-ADV	all say-NEG
		unable-do-POT-DECL

‘Even speaking of it briefly is like this, and if I had to say all of it, I would not be able to do so with [my] ink and paper.’ (Mwongsan 66b)

MK *melhém* 멀·힘 n. stable **K Equivalent** *makwukan* 마구간

簪纓·호	:사르·미	모·든·니
<i>com-yeng-ho-n</i>	<i>sǎl-om-í</i>	<i>mwot-oní</i>
hairpin-hat.string-do-DET	live-NMLZ-NOM	gather-thus
멀·허·멧	마·리	우르·고
<i>melhém-éy-s</i>	<i>mol-í</i>	<i>wul-ukwó</i>
stable-LOC-GEN	horse-NOM	cry-and

‘People with hairpin and hat string gather, making the horse in the stable cry.’ (Twusi 11:37b)

MK *mengéy* 머·에 n. yoke **K Descendant** *mengéy* 멩에

董·동·탁·탁·이	그	각·시	머·리·를	술·윗	머·에·예
<i>twǒng-twák-í</i>	<i>ku</i>	<i>kaksí</i>	<i>melí-lól</i>	<i>sulGwí-s</i>	<i>mengéy-yéy</i>
Dong-Zhuo-NOM	that	wife	head-ACC	wagon-GEN	yoke-LOC
막·오	·매·로	사·기	·티·거·늘		
<i>moy-Gwó</i>	<i>máy-lwó</i>	<i>sak-í</i>	<i>thí-kenúl</i>		
tie-and	rod-INS	fade-ADV	hit-thus		

‘Dong Zhuo tied the head of that wife [of Huangfu Gui] to the yoke of a wagon and beat her to exhaustion with a rod.’ (Samhayng Yelnye 9b)

MK méythúli ·메·트리 n. hemp shoes **K Descendant** mi:thwuli 미:투리

·메·트리 바·당을 ·브레 :뵈·여 뿌·츠·면
méythúli-s patang-ul púl-ey pcwöy-yé pswuch-úmyén
 hemp.shoe-GEN bottom-ACC fire-LOC expose.to-INF rub-if
 ·즉재 :도·호·리라
cúkca-y tyȫh-olí-la
 immediate-ADV good-POT-DECL

‘If you warm the bottom of hemp shoes by the fire and rub it [on your wound], then you will get better instantly.’ (Kwukan 6:61a)

MK mílh ·밀·호 n. wheat **K Descendant** mil 밀

·어·즈리·오·며·덥다·라 자·디 :몰·호·거·든 ·밀·호·로
écúlew-ómyé tép-tal-á ca-tí mwöt-ho-ketún mílh-ulwó
 dizzy-and hot-heat.up-INF sleep-NEG unable-do-if wheat-INS
 ·밥 지·셔 머·그·라
páp ciz-é mek-ula
 cooked.grain make-INF eat-IMP

‘If you feel dizzy, feel heated, and cannot sleep, cook some wheat and eat it.’ (Kwukan 1:113a)

MK minalí 미나·리 n. water dropwort *Oenanthe javanica* **K Descendant** minali 미나리

미나·리 ·낫·논 ·뵈·트 흘·근
minalí ná-0-s-no-n tóy-s holc-ón
 water.dropwort grow-INF-CONT-PRES-DET place-GEN soil-TOP
 :저·비·의 :부·리·예 조·차·오·고
cyěpi-úy pwŭli-yéy cwoch-á-wo-kwó
 swallow-GEN beak-LOC follow-INF-come-and

‘The soil from where water dropworts grow follows a swallow on its beak.’ (Twusi 3:27b)

MK mol 몰 n. horse **K Descendant** mal 말

:종·으·란 ·흰 ·바·불 주·고 몰·란
cyöng-ulán hóy-n páp-ol cwu-kwó mol-lán
 servant-TOP white-DET cooked.grain-ACC give-and horse-TOP

·프른 ·소를 ·호리라
phúl-un skwól-ol hó-li-la
 blue.green-DET fodder-ACC do-POT-DECL

‘[I] will give cooked white grain (=cooked rice) to the servant and feed green fodder to the horse.’ (Twusi 8:23b)

MK molGoz- 물 鬘 - vt. cut (cloth, etc) **K Descendant** mal- 말-

雲霧·를 물 鬘·다 ·화 :님굄 ·오슬 밍·그라
wun-mwǔ-lúl molGoz-á hw-á nǐmkum-s wós-ol mongkól-a
 cloud-fog-ACC cut-INF sew-INF king-GEN dress-ACC make-INF

‘The clouds and fog are cut and sewn into the king’s clothes.’ (Twusi 25:48)

MK molóm 무·림 n. manor; supervisor of a tenant farm **K Descendant** malum 마림

무·르무·란 사·오나·복니를 가·지·며 닐·오·디 저·믄
molóm-olán sawónaf-ón-i-lol kací-myé nil-wótóy cyem-ún
 manor-TOP harsh-DET-thing-ACC get-and say-but young-DET
 제브·터 ·헝던 거·시라 :도·히 너·기·노·라
cey-puthé hó-te-n kes-íla tyõh-í nekí-n-wo-lá
 time-ABL do-RET-DET thing-thus good-ADV regard-PRES-VOL-DECL

‘[He] took the harsh manors [and gave the good ones to his younger brother], saying that he prefers them because he had them since young age.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 7b)

MK móy- ·미 - vt. weed **K Descendant** ma:y- 매 :-

·아옥 바·티 거·출시 ·내 ·미오·져
áwok path-í kechúl-soy ná-y móy-Gwocyé
 mallow field-NOM rough-thus 1SG-NOM weed-DES

·헝노·라
hó-n-wo-lá
 do-PRES-VOL-DECL

‘Since the mallow field is rough, I shall weed it.’ (Twusi 10:31a)

MK móyh ·미 ㅎ n. field **K Equivalent** tu:l 들 :

그·숲 :미히 ·나·날 거·츠니 ·춘 그·르문
kozol-s mõyh-i ná-nál kechú-ni chó-n kolóm-ón
 autumn-GEN field-NOM PL~day rough-thus cold-DET river-TOP

프·룬 :뵤 거·시 :뫼눗·다
phulú-n pwĩ-n kes-í mwĩ-n-wos-tá
 blue.green-DET empty-DET thing-NOM move-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The autumnal field roughens day by day, and the cold river flows like a blue vacuum.’ (Twusi 10:31a)

MK mozolh 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 n. village **K Descendant** mauI 마을

𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 :뫼·면 乞·궡食·씩 𠵼·디 어·렵·고 ·하
mozolh-í mǎl-myén khúlq-ssík-ho-tí elyép-kwó há
 village-NOM far-if beg-eat-do-NMLZ difficult-and too
 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 ·조티 :뫼 𠵼·리·니 ·이
kaskaf-ómyén cwóh-ti[cwóthi] mwöt-ho-lí-ní í
 near-if clean-NEG unable-do-POT-thus this
 東동山山·이 궡·씩·히 ·맛갑·다
twong-san-í ssím-hí máskap-tá
 east-mountain-NOM very-ADV appropriate-DECL

‘If the village is two far away [from our temple], it will make it hard [for us] to seek alms. If it is too close, then [our temple] will not be clean. Thus, this mountain is the right place [to build our temple].’ (Sekpwo 6:23a)

MK mwochol-akí 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 n. quail [?-DIM] **K Descendant** meychulaki 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼

𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 ·뫼룬 ·뫼 𠵼 ·오스
mwochol-akí tól-wo-n tós-ho-n wós-on
 ?-DIM attach-VOL-DET be.like-ADJ-DET clothes-TOP
 寸寸·히 ·했도·다
chwon-chwon-hí hw-á-ys-two-tá
 inch-inch-ADV sew.together-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘The dress, appearing as if it had a quail attached on it, is sown stitch by stitch.’ (Twusi 3:15b)

MK mwosi 𠵼 𠵼 n. ramie fabric **K Descendant** mosi 𠵼 𠵼

𠵼 𠵼 𠵼 :모·딘 ·독 마·자 ·뵤 궡 𠵼 ·뫼
kwakol-on mwötí-n twók mac-á póy colo-no-n tós
 sudden-DET bad-DET poison be.hit-INF stomach cut-PRES-DET as.if

알·파 견·딕디 :몰거든 모시·뢰나 ·삼·으뢰·나
alph-á kyentóy-ti mwöt-ketun mwosi-lwó-yná sám-úlwo-yná
 painful-INF endure-NEG unable-if ramie.fabric-INS-or hemp-INS-or
 ·열 솜가락 ·그틀 띠·오 침·으로 빨·어 :모·딘
yél swon-s-kalak kúth-ul moy-Gwó chim-úlwo pstil-é mwötí-n
 ten hand-GEN-strip end-ACC tie-and needle-INS prick-INF bad-DET
 ·피를 :두·서 번·을 ·처·디·라
phí-lol twüzé pen-úl chétí-lá
 blood-ACC two.three time-ACC drop-IMP

‘If you are suddenly affected by a bad poison, and it hurts so much that you cannot bear it, use ramie cloth or hemp to tie up the tips of your ten fingers, prick them with a needle, and let out the bad blood two or three times.’ (Kwukan 2:47a)

MK mwót ·몰 n. nail **K Descendant mos 못**

·모들 ·스라 붉거·든 ·피 ·나논 굶·긱
mwót-ol sól-a pulk-ketún phí ná-n-on kwumk-úy
 nail-ACC burn-INF red-if blood come.out-PRES-DET hole-LOC
 고·즈면 굶·느·니라
kwoc-ómyen kus-nó-ní-la
 stick-if stop-PRES-IND-DECL

‘Burn a nail, and when it reddens, stick it into the bleeding hole, which will make [the bleeding] stop.’ (Kwukan 2:119b)

MK mwuk 목 n. thread piece

·뵤 ·뵤 :사르·미 :시를 다·스릴
pwóy pcó-l sāl-om-í sıl-ol tasóli-l
 hemp.cloth weave-DET live-NMLZ-NOM thread-ACC manage-DET.IRR
 ·제 버·리는 무·기 잇거·든 ·또
céy polí-n-on mwuk-í is-ketún stwó
 time discard-PRES-DET thread.piece-NOM exist-if again
 닳·여 뵤·이사 諸경王王妃평·와
niz-y-é pcoy-í-sy-a cye-ngwang-phi-Gwá
 link-CAUS-INF weave-CAUS-HON-INF all-king-queen-COM
 公公主:중·와·를 ·주시·고
kwong-cyü-Gwá-lól cwú-si-kwó
 prince-lord-COM-ACC give-HON-and

‘When the person who weaves the hemp cloth and takes care of the thread threw away the leftover thread pieces, [the empress] ordered them to weave them together and gave them to many queens and princesses.’ (Nayhwun 51b)

MK mwuzwu 무수 n. daikon **K Descendant** mwuwu 무우

겨:숯 무수:는 ·밥과 半:이니
kyezŭ-s mwuzwu-nún páp-kwa pǎn-í-ni
 winter-GEN daikon-TOP cooked.grain-COM half-COM-thus

‘A winter daikon is worth half a meal.’ (Twusi 16:70a)

MK nǎch :낫 n. grain, piece **K Descendant** nath 낫

과:구리 기:춤 기:치거:든 벉 혼 :나:출 :쉰
kwakol-í kich-wú-m kichí-ketún poy hon nǎch-ól swǐn
 sudden-ADV cough-VOL-NMLZ cough-if pear one piece-ACC fifty
 굽:글 :뽳고 구무:마다 고:쵸 혼 :낫:곰
kwumk-úl ptŭlp-kwo kwumwu-mǎtá kwochyó hon nás-kwóm
 hole-ACC pierce hole-each pepperone one piece-each
 녀:코 ·밀:글:으로 무:라 ·빠
nyeh-kwó[nyekhwó] mǐl-s-kol-ulo mol-á psá-0
 insert-INF wheat-GEN-powder-INS roll.up-INF wrap.up-INF
 노:올:압:직:예 구:어 닉:거:든 :내:야 시:겨
nwówóláp-coy-yey kwu-é nik-ketún nǎy-yá sik-y-é
 ?-ash-LOC roast-INF be.cooked-if take.out-and cool-CAUS-INF
 고:쵸 :앗고 머:그라
kwochyó ás-kwo mek-úla
 pepper remove-INF eat-IMP

‘If [the patient] suddenly coughs, pierce fifty holes onto a pear, insert a grain of pepper into each hole, wrap it up with flour, and roast it on hot ash. When it is cooked, take it out, cool it down, remove the pepper, and eat it.’ (Kwukan 2:13a)

MK naksk- 낫- vt. fish **K Descendant** nakk- 낫-

·이:제 낫:가 ·벉:예 구:득:기 ·헝:야
í-cey naksk-á póy-yey kotok-í hó-ya
 this-time fish-INF boat-LOC plenty-ADV do-INF

도·라·가도·다
twol-á-ká-two-tá
 turn-INF-go-MIR-DECL

‘Now, [Buddha] fishes [the moonlight], loads plenty of it on his boat, and returns.’ (Kumsam 5:26b)

MK namwo 나무 n. tree, wood **K Descendant namwu** 나무

·이제 ㅎ오·샤 무·덥 ·서리·옛 나무 아래
i-cey howozá mwutém-s séli-yéy-s namwo aláy
 this-time alone grave-GEN between-LOC-GEN tree below
 이·셔·도 두·리부·미 :업소·니
isy-é-twó twulíf-wu-m-í ěps-wo-ní
 stay-INF-also fear-VOL-NMLZ-NOM not.exist-VOL-thus

‘Now, even when I am under a tree between graves, I am not afraid.’ (Welsek 7:5b)

MK năt :날 n. grain **K Descendant na:t** 날:

太·탕子:중 | 나라 두:겨샤·몬
tháy-cǒ-i nalá twu-kyě-sya-m-ón
 great-son-NOM country keep-stay.HON-HON-NMLZ-TOP
 百·빅姓·성·을 브·테·오 百·빅姓·성
póyk-syéng-úl puth-é-y-Gwó póyk-syéng
 hundred-surname-ACC attach-INF-COM-and hundred-surname
 이·쇼·몬 飲:음食·씩·을 브·테·오 飲:음食·씩
isy-ó-m-ón qǔm-ssík-ól puth-é-y-Gwó qǔm-ssík
 exist-VOL-NMLZ-TOP drink-eat-ACC attach-INF-COM-and drink-eat
 이·쇼·몬 밭 가·라 :날 심·고·물
isy-ó-m-ón pat kal-á năt simk-wó-m-ól
 exist-VOL-NMLZ-TOP field plow-INF grain plant-VOL-NMLZ-ACC
 브·터·샤 목:수·물
puth-é-zá mwok-swǔm-úl
 attach-INF-only throat-breath-ACC
 가·젯·늑·니·이다
kacy-é-ys-no-ní-ngi-tá
 have-INF-CONT-PRES-IND-COM.HON-DECL

‘Prince, your possession of this country is dependant on its people, whose lives depend on the food, and the food only exists because [the people]

plow the fields and plant grains to survive.’ (Welsek 22:25b)

MK *năyh* :내 ㅎ n. creek **K Descendant** *na:y* 내 :

여·덥 道:똥士:쫓 | ·막다·히 답·고
yetúlp ttwöv-ssö-i máktahí tip-kwó
 eight way-scholar-NOM stick walk.with.a.stick-and
 :되·토 나·막·며 :내·토 :걸·나
mwöyh-twó[mwöythwó] namó-myé năyh-twó[năythwó] kětn-á
 mountain-FOC climb.over-and creek-FOC cross-INF
 葉·섭波방國·국·에 ·가
syéppa-kwik-éy ká-0
 Yawa.Dvipa-country-LOC go-INF

‘Eight gurus, walking with a stick, climbed over a mountain, crossed over a creek, and went to the Yava Dvipa country.’ (Welsek 20:64b)

MK *nechwúl* 너·출 n. bine, vine, tendril, runner **K Descendant** *nenchwul* 년출

문·득 보·니 바·훗 뼈·데 프·른 너·추·레
muntúk pwo-ní pahwóy-s pskím-éy phul-ún nechwúl-éy
 suddenly see-thus rock-GEN crack-LOC blue.green-DET tendril-LOC
 :두 :외 여·렛거·늘 가·져다·가 머·기·니
twũ wĩ yel-é-ys-kenúl kacy-é-taká mek-i-ní
 two cucumber bear-INF-CONT-thus take-INF-and eat-CAUS-thus
 ·병이 ·즉자히 :도 ㅎ니·라
ppyéng-i cúkca-hi työħ-oni-lá
 disease-NOM immediate-ADV good-IND-DECL

‘[He] suddenly found under the crack of a rock two cucumbers born on green tendrils, so [he] took them and fed it [to his mother], and [her] disease was immediately cured.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 30b)

MK *nechwúl-* 너·출 - vi. have long bines **K Equivalent** *nenchwul-ci-* 년출-지-

거·춘 階砌·엔 草茅 |
kec-ún kye-chyěy-éy-n chyó-mwo-i
 rough-DET stair-stone.step-LOC-TOP grass-cogongrass-NOM
 너·추·렛도·다
nechwúl-é-s-two-tá
 have.long.bines-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘On the rough stone step in front of a grave, grass and cogongrass stretch their tendrils.’ (Twusi 14:9b)

MK něl :널 n. board, plank **K Descendant** ne:l 널 :

:말 이·솨·과 :말
mǎl isy-ó-m-kwá mǎl
 speech exist-VOL-NMLZ-COM speech
 :업솨·괘 :둘히 :다 :널 :멘
ěps-wo-m-kwá-y twŭlh-i tă něl měy-n
 not.exist-VOL-NMLZ-COM-NOM two-NOM all plank wear-DET
 :사르·미로·다
sǎl-om-í-lwo-tá
 live-NMLZ-COM-MIR-DECL

‘Speech and speechlessness are both [like] a person wearing a plank [death-row convict].’ (Kumsam 4:36a)

MK ně- :니- pre. rice **K Descendant** i:- 이:-

:니·밖 른 가·르미 흐르느 :듯 호·고
nŭ-psól-on kilúm-i hulu-no-n tŏs-ho-kwó
 rice-grain-TOP grease-NOM flow-PRES-DET as.if-ADJ-and
 ·조·밖 른 ·히니
cwó-psól-on hŏy-ni
 foxtail.millet-grain-DET white-thus

‘The rice is [greasy] as if it is dripping with oil, and the foxtail millet is white.’ (Twusi 3:61b)

MK nik- 닉- vi. ripen; be cooked **K Descendant** ik- 익-

빅 혼 :나출 ·솨 :앗·고 ·수유·와 ·꿀·와·를
poy hon nǎch-ol swóp ǎs-kwó swíu-Gwá pskwŭl-Gwa-lól
 pear one piece-ACC inside remove-and milkfat-COM honey-COM-ACC
 녀허 밧글·으로 무·라 ·빠
nyeh-e mil-s-kol-ulo mol-á psá-0
 insert-INF wheat-GEN-powder-INS roll.up-INF wrap.up-INF
 닉·게 구·어 며·그라
nik-kéy kwu-é mek-úla
 be.cooked-ADV roast-INF eat.IMP

‘Remove the inside of a pear and fill it with milkfat and honey. Roll it up with flour, roast it, and eat it when it is done.’ (Kwukan 2:20b)

MK níki 니·기- vt. knead **K Descendant** iki- 이·기-

·또 모싯 불·휘를 ·조히 시·서 다·호되
stwó mwosi-s pwulhwí-lol cwóh-i sis-é tihwó-toy
 also ramie-GEN root-ACC clean-ADV wash-and pound-but
 니·균 흙 ·긋티 ·헉·야
niky-ú-n holk kót-hi hó-yá
 knead-VOL-DET soil resemble-ADV do-INF

‘Also, wash ramie roots clean and pound them to become like kneaded soil.’ (Kwupang 1:47)

MK nipúl 니·블 n. blanket K Descendant ipwul 이블

·더러·온 ·옷과 니·블와·를 ·안·홀 :뵈디
tělew-ón wós-kwa nipúl-Gwa-lól ánh-ól pwǒ-y-ti
 dirty-DET dress-COM blanket-COM-ACC inside-ACC see-CAUS-NEG
 :말·며
mäl-myé
 do.not-and

‘One should not show the inside of a dirty dress or blanket [to one’s parents or parents-in-law].’ (Nayhwun 1:50a)

MK nol1 늘 1 n. raw stuff K Equivalent nal-kes 날-것

床·애 올·이니 半·만 늘·와
sang-áy wol-i-ni pǎn-mán nol-Gwá
 table-LOC ascend-CAUS-thus half-only raw.stuff-COM
 니·그니·왜로소·니
nik-ún-i-Gwá-y-lwos-woní
 ripe-DET-thing-COM-COM-MIR-thus

‘When put on the table, half [of the cocklebur fruits] are raw ones and only the other half are ripe.’ (Twusi 16:71b)

MK nol2 늘 2 pre. raw K Descendant nal 날

머·리 알푼거든 늘 뎃무수 좃두·드려 ·뵈
melí alpho-ketun nol tays-mwuzwu cus-twutúly-e pc-wó-n
 head hurt-if raw ?-daikon ?-pound-INF press-VOL-DET
 즈·을 ·분즈·룻·대로 고·해 ·드리·불면 ·즉재
cup-úl pwút-colóstáy-lwo kwoh-áy túli-pwül-měň cúkca-y
 juice-ACC brush-stick-INS nose-LOC enter-blow-if immediate-ADV

:도 ㅎ·리라

työ̃h-olí-la

good-POT-DECL

‘If the [patient’s] head hurts, mash raw daikon and press out the juice. Blow the juice into the [patient’s] nose using the stick of a brush. [The patient] will immediately get better.’ (Kwukan 2:3a)

MK nol-Gáy 놀·애 n. straw thatch [spin.into.yarn-NMLZ] **K Equivalent** ieng 이엥

두·푼

놀·애

·어·즈러·이

·뜯드·르·며

*twuph-wú-n**nolGáy**écúle-i**ptúttul-úmyé*

cover-VOL-DET straw.thatch disordered-ADV fall.down-and

‘The stratch thatch piled [on the house] falls down into a mess.’ (Pepghwa 2:104a)

MK nólh1 ·놀 ㅎ 1 n. blade **K Descendant** nal 날

般般若:샹·늘히·오

金金剛강·불나·오리·니

*panzyǎ nólh-i-Gwó**kum-kang púl-s-nawól-i-ni*

wisdom blade-COM-and metal-firm fire-GEN-sway-COM-thus

굳·고

미·아

亂·관相·샹스

수·프를

能능·히

*kwut-kwó moy-á**lwán-syáng-s**swuphúl-ul nung-hí*

firm-and fierce-IMP chaos-image-GEN bush-ACC able-ADV

·스놏·다

só-n-wos-tá

burn-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The blade of wisdom, the flame of diamond, firm and fierce, it can indeed burn the bush of chaotic images.’ (Nammyeng 2:3b)

MK nólh2 ·놀 ㅎ 2 n. warp **K Descendant** nal 날

經경·은·늘·히·라

kyeng-ún nólh-i-lá

warp-TOP warp-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] kyeng refers to warp.’ (Nungem 7:59)

MK nolo ㄴㄹ n. (river) port, dock **K Descendant** nalwu 나루

南녱

저·젯

ㄴㄹ머·리예셔

·빅

*nam-nyek**cyec-éy-s**nolo-s-melí-yey-sye**póy*

south-direction market-LOC-GEN port-GEN-head-LOC-ABL ship

풀리 잇건마 른 ·곧 ·사
ph-oll-i is-ke-nmalón kwót sá-0
 sell-DET.IRR-person exist-PST-although right.away buy-INF
 ·웁:긔식 띠:올 :도니 :업세:라
wúl-s-köz-oy moy-ól twǒn-i ěps-seylá
 fence-GEN-edge-LOC tie-DET.IRR money-NOM not.exist-MIR.DECL

‘Although there are boat sellers by the end of the port at the southern market, there’s no money to buy one right away and moor it near the fence.’ (Twusi 10:4b)

MK nomolh 누 물 히 n. wild vegetables **K Descendant** namwul 나물

하루 ·쌀 :두 호·벼로·써 죽을 ·땡·글오
holo psól twǔ hwop-ólwopsé cyuk-ul móyngkól-Gwo
 one.day grain two Hwop-INS porridge-ACC make-and
 소곰·과 누물:힐 먹·디 아·니·히터:라
swokwom-kwá nomolh-ǒl mek-tí aní-hó-te-lá
 salt-COM vegetable-ACC eat-NEG not-do-RET-DECL

‘Everyday, he just cooked a porridge with two hwop’s of grain [1 hwop ≈ 180 ml] and did not eat any salt or vegetable [to mourn his mother’s death].’ (Twusi 10:4a)

MK nwo 노 n. silk gauze **K Equivalent** ki:p 깁:

노·보션 사:논 :겨지·븐 불·근 蓮·이
nwo-pwósyen sin-ón kyě-cip-ún pulk-ún lyen-í
 silk.gauze-sock wear-DET stay-house-NOM red-DET lotus-NOM
 :고온 뜻고
kwǒw-on tos-kwo
 pretty-DET as.if-and

‘The girl in silk gauze socks is fair like a red lotus.’ (Twusi 11:39a)

MK nwoh 노 히 n. string, cord, twine **K Descendant** no 노

금금 노·히·로 ·길·힐 ·느리·고
kum nwoh-ólwó kílh-úl núl-i-kwó
 gold twine-INS road-ACC extend-CAUS-and

‘[In the land of Buddha,] golden twines are cast on the streets.’ (Sekpwo 9:10b)

MK nwón ·논 n. paddy **K Descendant** non 논

:길·며 델·오·몬 世·생間간스 ·노·니
kil-myé tyel-wó-m-ón *syéy-kan-s* *nwón-í*
 long-and short-VOL-NMLZ-TOP world-between-GEN paddy-NOM
 ·물 잇는 ·짜·히 노·푸·며 낮가·보·물
múl is-n-on *stáh-óy nwoph-ómyé noskaf-wóm-ól*
 water exist-PRES-DET land-GEN high-and low-NMLZ-ACC
 조·차 다루·듯 흥·니·라
cwoch-á talo-tós ho-ní-lá
 follow-INF different-as.if do-IND-DECL

‘The length of [monk robes] is made to differ as the paddies in the world also differ as regards to the height of the watery land.’ (Welsek 25:21b)

MK *nwulúk* 누·룩 n. yeast, leaven, malt **K Descendant** *nwulwuk* 누룩

·또 기장·밭·와 누·르·글 ·구티 눈·화
stwó kicang-psól-Gwá *nwulúk-úl kót-hi* *nonhw-á*
 also proso.millet-grain-COM malt-ACC same-ADV divide-INF
 各·각各·각 볏·고·디 :검게 흥·고 디·허 細·생末·말
kák-kák pwosk-wótoy kēm-key ho-kwó tih-é séy-málq
 each-each fry-but black-ADV do-and pound-INF fine-powder
 ·흥·야 들·기 ·알 ·흰 ·물로 ·프리
hó-yá tolk-óy ál hóy-n múl-lwo phúl-e
 do-and chicken-GEN egg white-DET water-INS dissolve-INF
 버르·라
polo-lá
 smear-IMP

‘Also, fry the same amount of proso millet and malt separately until they blacken, pound them into fine powder, mix them with the white of chicken egg, and spread it [on the wound].’ (Kwupang 2:10a)

MK *nwupí* 누·비 n. quilt, quilted work **K Descendant** *nwupi* 누비

흔 :웁 ·구름 누·비 ·이 生淸涯행로·다
hon wól-s kwúlwum nwupí í soyng-ngay-lwo-tá
 one ply-GEN cloud quilt this life-boundary-MIR-DECL

‘This life is a string of quilt clothes made from clouds.’ (Nammyeng 1:49a)

MK *nwupí-* 누·비- vt. quilt **K Descendant** *nwupi-* 누비-

·옷과 치마·왜 ·짜·디거·든 바·늘애 :실
wós-kwa chima-Gwá-y státi-ketún panól-ay sıl
 dress-COM skirt-COM-NOM burst-if needle-LOC thread
 소·아 :깁누·뷰믈
swo-á kíp-nwupy-ú-m-ol
 put.through-INF sew-quint-VOL-NMLZ-ACC
 請·청·홀디·니
chyěng-hó-l-t-i-ní
 request-do-DET-thing-COM-thus

‘If your dress or skirt unravels, you are requested to thread a needle and sew it.’ (Nayhwun 1:50b)

MK *nwuwéy* 누·웨 n. silkworm **K** *Descendant* *nwuey* 누에

너 成·성·도·똥·흔 後·훙 | ·면 ·더 :시·리
ne ssyeng-ttwöv-ho-n hhwűv-i-myén tyé sıl-í
 you achieve-way-do-DET after-COM-if that thread-NOM
 諸·정·國·궤·에 절·로 나·리·니 누·웨
cye-kwik-éy ce-llwó na-lí-ní nwuwéy
 all-country-LOC self-INS come.out-POT-thus silkworm
 주·균 거·시 아·니리·라
cwuk-y-ú-n kes-í aní-li-lá
 die-CAUS-VOL-DET thing-COM not-POT-DECL

‘After you are enlightened, that thread will spring naturally from all the countries, and not be something from killed silkworms.’ (Welsek 25:43b)

MK *nyelúm* 녀·름 n. harvest **K** *Descendant* *yelum* 여름 n. summer **K** *Equivalent* *swu-hwak* 수·확

沙·상·門·문·은 누·믹 지·순 녀·르·믈
samwon-ón nom-óy ciz-wú-n nyelúm-úl
 Sramana-TOP other.person-GEN make-VOL-DET crop-ACC
 먹·누·니·이다
mek-no-ní-ngi-tá
 eat-PRES-DECL-HON-DECL

‘The Sramana [= the mendicants, the ascetics] eat what is harvested by others.’ (Sekpwo 24:22a)

MK *pák* ·박 n. gourd **K** *Descendant* *pak* 박

能·능·히 든 果:광子:증 가·져 네·의 ·쁜
nung-hí to-n kwǎ-cǎ kacy-é ne-y-úy ps-ún
 able-ADV sweet-DET fruit-DIM have-INF 2SG-GEN-GEN bitter-DET
 ·바글 밧·고도·다
pák-ol paskwó-two-tá
 gourd-ACC trade-MIR-DECL

‘[Buddha] can trade your bitter gourd for [his] sweet cookie.’ (Kumsam 2:50a)

MK pakwoní 바고·니 n. basket K Descendant pakwuni 바구니

·낮·맛 스·디·예 바고·니·를 ·소·드·니 ·시·스·며
nás-mas sozí-yey pakwoní-lol swót-óni sí-s-ómye
 day-during between-LOC basket-ACC spill-thus wash-and
 갓·곤 거·시 서·르 두·벗·도·다
kask-wó-n kes-í selu twuph-é-s-two-tá
 peel-VOL-DET thing-NOM mutually cover-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘At noon, [the servant child] spilled from the basket [the gathered cockleburrs], which were mixed with washed ones and peeled ones.’ (Twusi 16:71b)

MK pǎl :발 n. blinds K Descendant pa:l 발:

:바·를 거·두·니 오·직 ·흰 ·므·리·오
pǎl-ól ketwú-ní wocík hóy-n múl-i-Gwó
 blinds-ACC draw.aside-thus only white-DET water-COM-and
 几·를 비·겨·쇼·니 쏘 프·른
kwěy-lól piky-é-sy-ó-ní stwo phul-ún
 desk-ACC lean.on-INF-CONT-VOL-thus again blue.green-DET
 :되·히·로·다
mwöyh-í-lwo-tá
 mountain-COM-MIR-DECL

‘I open the blinds and only [see] clear water. I lean on the desk and again, only [see] green mountains.’ (Twusi 3:44a)

MK pǎm :밤 n. chestnut K Descendant pa:m 밤:

:밤·을 시·버 부·르·면 :도·ㅎ·리·라
pǎm-úl sip-é polo-myén tyõh-olí-lá
 chestnut-ACC chew-INF spread.on-if good-POT-DECL

‘Chewing a chestnut and then spreading it [onto where you are bit by a tiger] will make it better.’ (Kwukan 6:31a)

MK panghá 방·하 n. mill **K Descendant panga 방아**

닐·웨짜·히는 王·왕·이 罪·죄 지·즌 각·시·를 그
nilGwéy-ccahí-non ngwang-í ccwöy ciz-ún kaksí-lól ku
 7.days-ORD-TOP king-NOM sin make-DET woman-ACC that
 :모던 ·노·믹그에 보·내·야 방·하·애 디·허
mwöti-n nwóm-óy-kungey pwonáy-yá panghá-áy tih-é
 evil-DET man-LOC-DAT send-INF mill-LOC pound-INF
 주·기·더·니
cwuk-í-te-ní
 die-CAUS-RET-thus

‘On the seventh day, the king sent a sinned woman to the evil man, and [let him] kill her by pounding her with a mill.’ (Sekpwo 24:15a)

MK panghá-s-kwó 방·햇·고 n. pestle [mill-GEN-pestle] **K Descendant panga-s-kongi 방앗공이**

南·國·에서 ·치·운 방·햇·곳 소·리 고·르·니
nam-kwík-éy-sye chíw-un panghá-s-kwó-s swolí kolo-ní
 south-country-LOC-ABL cold-DET mill-GEN-pestle sound regular-thus

‘From the southern country, the cold beat of a pestle is regular.’ (Twusi 22:28a)

MK panwól 바·늘 n. needle **K Descendant panul 바늘**

그·위·는 바·늘·도 容·용·納·납 :·못·거·니·와 아·름·더·는
kuwi-nón panól-twó yong-náp mwöt-kéniwá alómtyé-non
 official-TOP needle-also allow-receive unable-but personal-TOP
 車·경·馬·망·를 通·통·허·느·니·라
ke-má-lol thwong-hó-no-ní-la
 vehicle-horse-ACC pass.through-do-PRES-IND-DECL

‘At an official level, [one] cannot receive even a needle [as a bribe], but at a personal level, [even] vehicles and horses can be given and taken.’ (Kumsam 4:33b)

MK páp ·밥 n. cooked grain; meal **K Descendant** pap 밥

·발 누·른 둥·은 ·빅:호풍:병·을
pál nwul-ún tolk-ún póyk-hwǒ-phwung-s-pyǝng-úl
 foot yellow-DET chicken-TOP white-tiger-wind-GEN-disease-ACC
 고·티누·니 알푼 ·딕 ·밥·을 ·실오
kwothí-no-ní alph-on tóy páp-úl skól-Gwo
 cure-PRES-thus sick-DET place cooked.grain-ACC spread-and
 둥·을 가져다가 그 ·밥을 먹·게 흥·며
tolk-úl kacy-é-taká ku páp-úl mek-kéy ho-myé
 chicken-ACC take-INF-and that steamed.cereal-ACC eat-ADV do-and
 ·쏘 둥·을 아나 알푼 ·딕 :눌름·도
stwó tolk-úl an-a alph-on tóy nwǔl-lum-twó
 also chicken-ACC hug-INF sick-DET place press-NMLZ-FOC
 :도 흥·니라
tyǝh-oní-la
 good-IND-DECL

‘A chicken with yellow feet cures the disease of White Tiger Palsy. Spread cooked grain on where it hurts and let the chicken eat it. Or you can also hug the chicken and use it to press where it hurts.’ (Kwukan 1:92a)

MK path 밭 n. field (for cultivation) **K Descendant** path 밭

:뭇 바·틴 보·리 두·들기 :업도·다
mwǔy-s path-úy-n pwolí twutúlk-i ěp-two-tá
 mountain-GEN field-LOC-TOP barley ridge-NOM not.exist-MIR-DECL
 ‘On the mountain fields, there are no ridges for barley.’ (Twusi 14:3b)

MK pawotál 바오·달 n. barracks **K Equivalent** kwun-yeng 군·영

꺄영·은 바오·다리오
yyeng-ún pawotál-í-Gwó
 barracks-TOP barracks-COM-and
 ‘[The Chinese word] yyeng refers to barracks.’ (Welsek 15:73a)

MK pcó- ·짜- vt. weave **K Descendant** cca- 짜-

后:황 | :아래 元원 世·성祖:종사 后:황·의 놀·근
hhwǔv-i ālay ngwen syéycwǔ-s hhwǔv-úy nol-k-ún
 empress-NOM before Yuan Shizu-GEN empress-GEN old-DET

버·숫 毒·독·을 고·튜디 茱·蓂·萸·를
pesús twók-ól kwothy-útoy swiyu-lól
 mushroom poison-ACC fix-in.order.to cornelian.cherry-ACC
 달·혀 더·우·닐 먹·고 吐·통·혀·면
talh-y-é tew-ún-i-l mek-kwó thwó-ho-myén
 boil.down-CAUS-INF hot-DET-thing-ACC eat-and vomit-do-if
 :뎡·혀·리·라
työhh-oli-lá
 good-POT-DECL

‘In order to heal mushroom poisoning, it would be good to boil down cornelian cherry, drink it while it’s hot, and vomit.’ (Kwupang 2:48b)

MK phá ·파 n. scallion K Descendant pha 파

·파 혼 :좁을 디혀 즘흙 곧·게 혀·고
phá hon cwǔm-ul tih-e cu-n-holk kot-kéy ho-kwó
 scallion one fist-ACC pound-INF muddy-DET-soil similar-ADV do-and
 ‘Pound a fistful of scallion so that it becomes like mud.’ (Kwukan 6:60a)

MK phi ·피 n. barnyard millet K Descendant phi 피

·더 기·장·이 離·離·離·혀·얏·거·늘 ·더
tyé kicang-i lili-hó-ya-ys-kenúl tyé
 that proso.millet-NOM abundant-ADJ-INF-CONT-although that
 ·피·는 궂 나·뵈·다
phí-non kos na-n-wos-tá
 barnyard.millet-TOP just.now sprout-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘Although that proso millet is now abundant, that barnyard millet has just sprouted.’ (Nammyeng 2:17b)

MK phóch ·팻 n. adzuki K Descendant phath 팻

블·근 ·팻·출 초·애 므·라 ㅼ·룬 :후·에
pulk-ún phóch-ol chwo-áy mol-á pol-on hwǔ-éy
 red-DET adzuki-ACC vinegar-LOC dip-and smear-DET after-LOC
 ·박 ·나·프로 ㅼ 므·라
pák níph-úlwo psa-0 moy-lá
 gourd leaf-INS wrap-INF tie-IMP

‘Mix red adzuki with vinegar and smear it [on your wound]. After that, wrap it with a gourd leaf.’ (Kwukan 6:22b)

‘The sand fortress refers to the northern frontier, a sandy land without grass, the country of the Tatars.’ (Kumsam 3:48a)

MK pilúm 비·름 n. pigweed, amaranth *Amaranthus tricolor* K Descendant pilum 비름

락·헛 비·르문 네 온 ·딕를
moyh-áy-s pilúm-on ne-y wo-n tóy-lol
 field-LOC-GEN pigweed-TOP 2SG-NOM come-DET place-ACC
 모·르리·로소·니 모·다 나미 實·로
moló-li-lwós-woní mwot-á na-m-i ssílq-lwó
 not.know-POT-MIR-thus gather-INF come.out-NMLZ-NOM real-INS
 잉어·기로·다
ingekuy-lwo-tá
 here-MIR-DECL

‘Pigweed, I could have not known where you have been, but you were in fact growing here all together.’ (Twusi 16:66a)

MK pis 빗 n. comb K Descendant pis 빗

쇠비·름·을 비·세 무·더잇는
swoy-pilúm-úl pis-éy mwut-é-is-no-n
 cow-pigweed-ACC comb-LOC be.smeared.to-INF-CONT-PRES-DET
 머·릿 ·떡 섞·거 디·허 ·빠 락·라
melí-s ptóy sesk-é tih-é psá-0 moy-lá
 head-GEN dirt mix-INF pound-INF wrap-INF bind-IMP

‘Mix purslane with the hair dirt on a comb, pound it, and wrap it up around [the boil].’ (Kwukan 3:13a)

MK pis- 빗- vt. comb K Descendant pis- 빗-

·또 머·리 비·슨 비·셋 ·떡로 ·빠 두·면
stwó melí pis-ún pis-éy-s ptóy-lwo psá-0 twu-myén
 also hair comb-DET comb-LOC-GEN dirt-INS wrap-INF leave-if
 :돌·늑니·라
työť-nó-ni-lá
 good-PRES-IND-DECL

‘Also, if you wrap [around the wound] with the dirt left on a comb used to comb hair, it will get better.’ (Kwupang 2:75b)

MK poy 배 n. pear K Descendant pay 배

다·시 :오·매 빛 ·니·피 불·그·니
tasí w-ǒ-m-áy poy-s níph-i pulk-úní
 again come-VOL-NMLZ-LOC pear-GEN leaf-NOM red-thus
 :네·를·브·터 ·댓 수·프·리 프·르·도·다
nyě-lól-puthé táy-s swuphúl-í phúlú-two-tá
 old-ACC-ABL bamboo-GEN forest-NOM green-MIR-DECL

‘[I] have come again [to the hotel] and [see that] the pear [tree] leaves are red, and the bamboo forest has been always green.’ (Twusi 3:36a)

MK póy ·빅 n. boat K Descendant pay 배

그저·그 빅·옛 :사·름·돌·히 각·각·각·각
ku-cek-úy poy-yéy-s sǎl-om-tólh-i kák-kák
 that-time-LOC ship-LOC-GEN live-NMLZ-PL-NOM each-each
 ·섬·기·는 거·슬 일·크·로·되 效·험·驗·엄·이
syémkí-no-n kes-ul ilkhol-wótóy hhyov-em-í
 worship-PRES-DET thing-ACC call-but effect-test-NOM
 업·거·늘
ep-kenul
 not.exst-thus

‘Then, each person on the ship called for the thing they worshipped [to save them], but there was no effect.’ (Welsek 22:32b)

MK poych 빛 n. oar K Equivalent no 노

부·림 :부·는 ·물·겨·리 나·조·히
polom pwǔ-no-n múl-s-kyél-i nacwoh-óy
 wind blow-PRES-DET water-GEN-wave-NOM evening-LOC
 어·려·우·니 빅·출 빅·리·고 :누 짓 門·을
elyéw-uní poych-ól polí-kwo nw-ǐ ci-s mwon-ul
 difficult-thus oar-ACC discard-and who-GEN house-GEN door-ACC
 向·후·야 가·려·노
hyǎng-hó-ya ka-lye-nyo
 towards-do-and go-INTENT-Q

‘The wind is blowing, [making] the waves difficult to cross during the evening. Putting the oar away, to whose house will [I] go?’ (Twusi 10:44b)

MK psí ·씨 n. seed K Descendant ssi 씨

혼 ·씨 南南北·북·이 다르·나 南南北·북·에 혼
hon psí nam-púk-í talo-ná nam-púk-éy hon
 one seed south-north-NOM different-but south-north-LOC one
 가·짓 고·지나라
kací-s kwoc-í-ni-la
 kind-GEN flower-COM-IND-DECL

‘A seed may differ in the north and in the south [in terms of what kind of fruit it bears], but it becomes a single type of flower both in the north and the south.’ (Kumsam 2:44a)

MK pskúl ·뿔 n. chisel **K** Descendant kkul 끝

시·혹 ·살미·티 ·뼈·에 ·드리 나·디
sihwók sál-mith-í spyé-éy túl-e na-tí
 or arrow-under-NOM bone-LOC enter-INF come.out-NEG
 아니커·든 ·또 ·일·로 뿌·츠·며 시·혹
ani-h-ketún[anikhetún] stwó í-llwó pswúch-umyé sihwók
 not-do-if again this-INS rub-and or
 집·게로 ·싸혀·내며 시·혹
cip-kéy-lwo spá-hy-e-nă-y-mye sihwók
 pick-NMLZ-INS pull.out-CAUS-INF-come.out-CAUS-and or
 ·뿔·로 조·샤·넌 後·황·에 소곰·므를
pskúl-lwó cwoz-á-nă-y-n hhwüv-éy swokwom-múl-ul
 chisel-INS chisel-INF-come.out-INS-DET after-LOC salt-water-ACC
 ·쓰거나 소곰·므를 머·기·면 ·즉재
psú-kená swokwom-mul-úl mek-í-myén cúkca-y
 use-or salt-water-ACC eat-CAUS-if immediate-ADV
 ·끼·누·니라
skí-nó-ni-lá
 awaken-PRES-IND-DECL

‘If an arrowhead is stuck into the bone and cannot be pulled out, rub this [medicine] onto [the wound], or pull [the arrowhead] out with tweezers, or chisel it. After that, use salted water, or feed it [to the patient], and then they will immediately awaken.’ (Kwupang 2:32a)

MK pskulí- 卮·리 – vt. pack **K** Descendant kkwuli- 꾸리 –

不·불·壞·壞 色·식·身·신·을 香·향·水·水·싱·예 씻·스·바
pwúlq-hhwáy sóyk-sin-ól hyang-syŷy-yéy sis-sof-á
 not-perish color-body-ACC fragrant-water-LOC wash-HON-INF

兜·들·羅·랑·綿·면·에· 싸·리·수·바 白·백·氈·땀·으·로
twuvla-myen-éy pskúli-zof-á ppóyk-ttyép-úlwó
 Tula-cotton-LOC pack-HON-INF white-fine.woolen.cloth-INS
 ·싸·수·바 金·금·棺·관·애 도로 녀·쓰·부·니
psó-zof-á kum-kwan-áy twolwo nyes-sof-óní
 wrap-HON-INF old-coffin-LOC again insert-HON-thus

‘[The crowd] washed the unperishable material body [of Buddha], packed him in Tula cotton, wrapped him in white fine woolen cloth, and then put him in the gold coffin again.’ (Sekpwo 23:37b)

MK pskwúl ·꿀 n. honey **K Descendant** kkwul 꿀

소·고·물 :저·고·매 디·허 부·샤
swokwom-ól cyëkwomá-y tih-é poz-á
 salt-ACC small.amount-ADV pound-INF crush-INF
 달·힌 ·뿌·레 무·라 덩 지·셔
talh-í-n pskwúl-ey mol-á teng ciz-é
 boil.down-CAUS-DET honey-LOC mix-INF lump make-INF
 항·문·에 녀·흐·면 저·근 무·를 즉·재
hang-mwun-éy nyeh-umyén cyek-un mol-ól cukca-y
 anus-gate-LOC insert-if small-DET water-ACC immediate-ADV
 보·리·라
pwo-lí-lá
 see-POT-DECL

‘Pound a small amount of salt into pieces and mix it into boiled honey. Make a lump out of it and insert it into the [patient’s] anus. Then [the patient] will soon urinate.’ (Kwukan 3:80a)

MK psól ·쌀 n. grain **K Descendant** ssal 쌀

흔 :날 ·쌀·을 :좌·샤 ·솔·히
hon năth psól-ól cwă-sy-á sólh-í
 one piece grain-ACC eat.HON-HON-INF flesh-NOM
 여·위·신·들 金·금·食·色·잇·든 가·식·시·리·여
yewí-si-ntól kum-sóyk-ístón kasóy-si-lí-yé
 become.thin-HON-even.if gold-color-EMPH change-HON-POT-Q

‘Even if [the Prince Buddha] ate just a single grain and lost his flesh, how would his golden light ever change?’ (Welkwok 23a)

MK pswúk ·뽕 n. mugwort **K Descendant** sswuk 쑥

·위·얏 가·온디 ·뽁 ·서리·예 ·떠·땃·니
wiGán-s kawóntoy pswúk séli-yéy ptéty-é-ys-no-ní
 hill-GEN middle mugwort between-LOC fall-INF-CONT-PRES-thus
 ‘[The lettuce] is stuck between mugworts on the hill.’ (Twusi 16:67a)

MK ptéy ·땀 n. raft K Descendant ttey 떼

數 :업슨 涪江·옛 ·땀여 :우눈
syŭ ěps-un pwu-kang-áy-s ptéy-ye wŭ-no-n
 number not.exist-DET Fu-river-LOC-GEN raft-VOC cry-PRES-DET
 桴·치 모·다 發行 亨는 저·기로·다
poych-í mwotá pál-hoyng-ho-no-n cek-í-lwo-tá
 oar-NOM all emit-go-do-PRES-DET time-COM-MIR-DECL
 ‘Oh the countless rafts of the Fu river, it is time for all crying oars to depart.’ (Twusi 8:60a)

MK ptí- ·띠- vt. steam K Descendant cci- 찌-

닷 ·뒓 ·밥·쌀 아·래 노·하 :뿌디
tas twóy-s páp-psól aláy nwoh-á pty-ŭtoy
 five twoy-GEN cooked.grain-grain under put-INF steam-but
 ‘Put [the medicine] under five twoy’s [1 twoy = 1.8L] of grain for cooking [in the cauldron] and steam it.’ (Kwupang 2:59a)

MK ptúlh ·뽕 n. yard K Descendant ttul 뜰

:아마커·나 ·뽕 알·핏 복성화 오·얏
ámakhená ptúl-s alph-óy-s pwoksyeng-hwa woyas
 anyway yard-GEN front-LOC-GEN peach-flower plum
 나무·드·려 :문노·라 꽃 ·프며 꽃
namwo-tol-yé mwŭt-n-wo-lá kwos phú-mye kwos
 tree-PL-VOC ask-PRES-VOL-DECL flower bloom-and flower
 ·듀·든 어느 :사름 為·윙·亨·노
ty-u-m-on enú sál-om wí-hó-no-nyó
 wither-VOL-NMLZ-TOP which live-NMLZ for-do-PRES-Q
 ‘Anyway, I ask you, the peach and plum trees in front of the yard, whom do your flowers bloom and wither for?’ (Nammyeng 1:57b)

MK puzek 브·석 n. kitchen K Descendant pwuekh 부엌

·대롱 싸·온딕 녀코 :밀로 ·이플 막·고
táylwong skawóntoy nyeh-kwo[nyekhwo] mīl-lwo íph-ul mak-kwó
 tube middle insert-and wax-INS beak-ACC block-and
 ·옷보·호로 뽀·리여 ·드·리더·라
wōs-pwoh-ólwo pskulí-ye túl-í-te-lá
 cloth-wrapping.cloth-INS pack-INF move.in-CAUS-RET-DECL

‘[The prince] privately ordered others to take fleshy meat, dried meat, and salted seafood, put them into a bamboo tube, close the tube’s mouth with wax, pack it in wrapping cloth, and bring it [into the palace].’ (Nayhwun 1:67b)

MK pwoh2 보 호 2 n. crossbeam **K Descendant** po 보

王왕ᄃ ·꾸·메 집 보·히 것거·늘
ngwang-k skwúm-éy cip pwoh-í kesk-enúl
 king-GEN dream-LOC house beam-NOM break-thus

‘In the king’s dream, the beam of the house broke.’ (Sekpwo 24:6)

MK pwoksyeng 복성 n. peach **K Descendant** pokswunga 복승아

·대를 심·구니 프·른 ·비치 서르 더으·고
táy-lol simk-wú-ni phul-ún pích-i selu teu-kwó
 bamboo-ACC plant-VOL-thus green-DET light-NOM mutually add-and
 복성·을 심·구니 고·지
pwoksyeng-úl simk-wú-ni kwoc-í
 peach-ACC plant-VOL-thus flower-NOM
 爛熳·ᄃ·옛도·다
länmǎn-hó-yá-ys-two-tá
 bright.colored-ADJ-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘I planted bamboos, and they shine greener together. I planted peaches, and the [peach] flowers are bright in color.’ (Twusi 10:14a)

MK pwoli 보리 n. barley **K Descendant** poli 보리

집 西스녀·긋 보·드라운 쑥·니픈
cip sye-s-nyek-úy-s pwotólaw-ón spwong-níph-un
 house west-GEN-direction-LOC-GEN soft-DET mulberry-leaf-TOP
 어·루 자·바 ·뿌리·오 그·림 우·힛 ·그·늘
elwu cap-á ptó-li-Gwo kolóm wuh-úy-s kóno-n
 possibly take-INF pick-POT-and river above-TOP-GEN thin-DET

보리·논 ·또 ·가·누·도·다
pwoli-nón stwó kónó-two-tá
 barley-TOP again thin-MIR-DECL

‘The soft mulberry leaves at the west of the house are well to be picked, and the thin barley by the river is thin indeed.’ (Twusi 10:8b)

MK *pwontwokí* 본도·기 n. pupa K **Descendant** *penteyki* 번데기

·헛다·가·누·엿 본도·기·를 머·그·면 ·이 毒·독氣·킹
hótaka nwuéy-s pwontwokí-lól mek-úmyén í twók-khuy
 if silkworm-GEN pupa-ACC eat-if this poison-energy
 ·또 發·병·헛·야 고·티디 :몬·헛·누·니
stwó pélq-hó-yá kwothí-di mwöt-hó-no-ní
 again emit-do-INF fix-NEG unble-do-PRES-thus

‘If [the patient] eats silkworm pupae, then the poison will reoccur and not be curable.’ (Kwupang 2:72b)

MK *pwosk-* 볍- vt. stir fry K **Descendant** *pokk-* 볍-

·파 :서 斤·근·과 소·곰 혼 斤·근·을 섞·거 므르
phá sě kun-kwá swokwom hon kun-úl sesk-é mulu
 scallion three kun-COM salt one kun-ACC mix-INF soft
 다·허 보·싸 :덥·게 ·헛·야 :기·브·로 뽁·료·뒤
tih-é pwosk-á tēp-kéy hó-yá kǐp-ulwó pskuly-ótóy
 pound-INF stir.fry-INF hot-ADV do-INF silk.gauze-INS pack-but

‘Mix three kun’s [1 kun = 600g] of scallion and one kun of salt, pound them soft, fry them hot, and then pack them in silk gauze.’ (Kwupang 1:68a)

MK *pwosyen* 보·션 n. Korean socks K **Descendant** *pesen* 버·션

·우리·뉘·은 :자·물 便·安·히 ·헛·야
wúli hyeng-ón cǎ-m-ol phyen-an-hí hó-yá
 1PL older.brother-TOP sleep-NMLZ-ACC ease-comfort-ADV do-INF
 보·야·헛·로 무·루·플 ·펼·다·가 ·보·션
pwoyahólwo mwulwuph-úl phy-é-ys-taká pwósyen
 until.now knee-ACC stretch-INF-CONT-PRF sock
 :엿·스·며 頭·巾 ·엿·시 새·뱃 ·히·예
ěps-umyé twu-ken yéps-i saypay-s hóy-yey
 not.exist-and head-scarf not.exist-ADV dawn-GEN sun-LOC

·나셔 :뵘눗·다
ná-sy-e pǒlp-nos-tá
 go.out-HON-INF step-MIR-DECL

‘Our older brother has slept in comfort and stretched his knees, but now he goes out to step on the morning sunlight with no socks and no hood.’
 (Twusi 8:27b)

MK pwóy·뵘 n. hemp cloth **K Descendant** pey 베틀

鳥·돌窠穰 | 오·셋 ·뵘 터러·글
tyǒvkhwa-i wos-áy-s pwóy-s thelek-úl
 Niao-ke-NOM dress-LOC-GEN hemp.cloth-GEN thread-ACC
 지·버 부·러뵘·리신·대 會·횡通通·이
cip-é pwul-é-polí-si-ntáy hhwóythong-í
 pick.up-INF blow-INF-COMPL-HON-when Huitong-NOM
 ·즉재 :아니
cúkca-y ě-ni
 immediate-ADV know-thus

‘When Niao-ke took a hemp thread from his clothes and blew it [to Huitong], Huitong was immediately enlightened.’ (Nammyeng 1:13b)

MK pwozó 보·수 n. kimchi bowl **K Descendant** posiki 보시기

물·근 기름 혼 보·수를 먹·고 기름으로
molk-ón kilúm hon pwozó-lol mek-kwó kilúm-ulwo
 clear-DET oil one kimchi.bowl-ACC eat-and oil-INS
 :현 ·딴 시·소미 可·장
hě-n tóy sis-wó-m-i kocáng
 be.wounded-DET place wash-VOL-NMLZ-NOM very
 :도호·나라
tyǒh-oní-la
 good-IND-DECL

‘It is very good to drink one kimchi-bowl of clear oil and wash the wound with oil.’ (Kwukan 6:32)

MK pwüchóy 부·취 n. Asian chives *Allium tuberosum* **K Descendant** pwu:chwu 부:추

과·리 죽거·든 부·취 죽두·드려 ·뵘
kwakolí cwuk-ketún pwüchí cus-twutúly-e pc-wó-n
 suddenly die-if asian.chive mash-pound-INF press-VOL-DET

·즙을 ·긋굶·긋 브스·라
cúp-ul kwó-s-kwumk-úy puz-ulá
 juice-ACC nose-GEN-hole-LOC pour-IMP

‘If [the patient] suddenly falls into coma, mash Asian chives, press juice out of it, and pour it into [the patient’s] nose.’ (Kwukan 1:44b)

MK pwulmwu 불무 n. bellows **K Descendant** phulmwu 풀무

닐·오·디 微·명·묘·물·흔 理·링
nil-wó-tóy mi-myóv-ho-n lǐ
 say-VOL-thus tiny-mysterious-ADJ-DET principle

버·렛·논 萬·면·像·쌍·과
pel-e-ys-no-n mén-ssyǎng-kwá
 open-INF-CONT-PRES-DET ten.thousad-image-COM

·더·러·움·과 ·조·흙·괏
téléw-u-m-kwá cwóh-wó-m-kwá-s
 dirty-VOL-NMLZ-COM clean-VOL-NMLZ-COM-GEN

事·宗·法·법·을 노·겨 혼 ·마·신 法·법·을
ssó-pép-úl nwok-y-é hon más-í-n pép-úl
 event-dharma-ACC melt-CAUS-INF one taste-COM-DET dharma-ACC

밍·긋·로·미 불무·로
moyngkól-wo-m-í pwulmwu-lwó
 make-VOL-NMLZ-NOM bellows-INS

千·천·萬·면·金·금·스 그·릇·像·쌍·을 노·겨
chyen-mén-kum-s kulús ssyáng-ol nwok-y-é
 thousand-ten.thousand-gold-GEN plate image-ACC melt-CAUS-INF

혼 ·마·신 金·금·밍·긋·롬·과 ·긋·고
hon más-í-n kum moyngkól-wo-m-kwá kót-kwó
 one taste-COM-DET gold make-VOL-NMLZ-COM same-and

‘As I say, the delicate principle melts all the thousands of images, dirtiness, cleanness, and phenomena that are spread all over, together into a dharma of a single essence, just as bellows melt thousands of forms of golden plates into the single essence of gold.’ (Wenkak sang 1:2:17b)

MK pwulwu 부루 n. lettuce **K Descendant** pwulwu 부루

·헛·다·가·:저·기 브·슨 氣·퀵·분·분·이 잇·거·든
hótaká cyěk-i puz-un khúy-pwun-í is-ketún
 if little-ADV swell-DET energy-portion-NOM exist-if

白·백礬·뽕·과 소곰·과 漿장水·싱·와 부룻
ppóyk-ppén-kwá swokwom-kwá cyang-syŷy-Gwá pwulwu-s
 white-alum-COM salt-COM soup-water-COM lettuce-GEN
 불·회·를 세다·숫 소·소믈 글·혀
pwulhwóy-lól sě-tasós swos-wó-m-ol kulh-y-é
 root-ACC three-five soar-VOL-NMLZ-ACC boil-CAUS-INF
 시·스·면 즉재 늦·느·니·라
sis-úmyén cúkca-y nos-no-ní-lá
 wash-if immediate-ADV heal-PRES-IND-DECL

‘If [the patient] feels like some part of their body is swollen, boil hard alum, salt, rice-boiled water, and lettuce roots three to five times, wash [the patient with it], and [the patient] will immediately be healed.’ (Kwupang 2:75a)

MK pwusk1 𪛗1 n. seed K Equivalent ssi 씨

釋·석·은 ·어·딜·씨·니 釋·석·種·중·은 ·어·딘
syék-ón éti-l-ss-í-ní syék-cyǒng-ón éti-n
 Syaka-TOP wise-DET.IRR-thing-COM-thus Syaka-seed-TOP wise-DET
 붓·기·라 ·흥·논 :마리·라
pwusk-í-lá ho-n-wo-n mǎl-i-lá
 seed-COM-QUOT say-PRES-VOL-DET speech-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese term] *syék* means wise [in Sanskrit]. Thuse, [the Chinese term] *syék-cyǒng* means a wise seed.’ (Welsek 2:7a)

MK pwusk2 𪛗2 n. moxibustion K Equivalent ttum 뜸

:두 ·발 엄·지가락 ·툽 :뒤 털 난
twŷ pál emcí-kalak thwóp twǐ thel na-n
 two foot biggest.finger.or.toe-strip nail behind hair grow-DET
 ·싸·힐 ·열·네 붓·곰 ·쭈·디 :도·티
stáh-ol yél-něy pwusk-wom stwú-toy tyǒh-tí[tyǒthí]
 place-ACC ten-four moxibustion-apiece cauterize-but good-NEG
 아·니·커·든 다시·열·네 붓·글 ·쓰·라
aní-h-ketún[aníkhetún] tasí yél-něy pwusk-úl stú-la
 not-do-if again ten-four moxibustion-ACC cauterize-IMP

‘Cauterize with moxa the hairy part behind the two biggest toes fourteen times each, but if it doesn’t heal the patient, do it again fourteen times.’ (Kwukan 1:50a)

MK pwút ·분 n. brush K Descendant pwus 붓

아·히 노·룻·ᄃ·야 草:출木·목이어·나 ·부·디어·나
ahóy nwolós-hó-yá chwöv-mwók-i-Gená pwút-í-Gená
 child role-do-INF grass-wood-COM-or brush-COM-or
 손토·보·뢰어·나 佛·뵤像·쌍·을
swon-thwop-wólwó-y-Gená ppwúlq-ssyáng-ól
 hand-nail-INS-or Buddha-image-ACC
 ·그리:습더·나·도 :다·ᄃ·마 佛·뵤道:똥·를
kúli-zǒp-te-n-í-twó tă hómá ppwúlq-ttwöv-lól
 draw-HON-RET-DET-person-FOC all already Buddha-way-ACC
 일·우·며
ilwú-myé
 achieve-and

‘All of those who have drawn Buddha’s image using vegetation, brush, or fingernails like a child have also achieved Buddha’s way already.’ (Yengka 2:108b)

MK pyé ·벼 n. rice plant K Descendant pye 벼

·벼를 ·뵤니 雲水 | :뵤오 :내히
pyé-lol pwí-ni wun-syú-i pwí-Gwo nǎyh-i
 rice.plant-ACC cut-thus cloud-water-NOM empty-and river-NOM
 平ᄃ·니 :돌門·을 對·ᄃ·옛도·다
phyeng-ho-ní twöl-mwun-úl tǒy-hó-yá-ys-two-tá
 flat-ADJ-thus stone-door-ACC face-do-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘After cutting the rice plants, the clouds and the water are clear. The river lays flat, facing the stone gate.’ (Twusi 7:38b)

MK pyéli ·벼리 n. rope reeved through the upper stitches of a net K Descendant pyeli 벼리

綱강·은 ·그·몯 ·벼리·라
kang-ún kúmúl-s pyéli-lá
 web.rope-TOP web-GEN web.rope-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] kang refers to the rope reeved through the upper stitches of a net.’ (Wenkak Sang 1:2:13b)

MK sáks ·샷 n. sprout K Descendant ssak 싹

그·러나 그 智·딩 아·로·문
kul-é-na ku tí al-wó-m-ón
 so-INF-but that wisdom know-VOL-NMLZ-TOP
 覺·각性·성·을 브·터 :나·미 ·물·와
kák-syéng-úl puth-é nǎ-m-í múl-Gwá
 awakening-nature-ACC attach-INF come.out-NMLZ-NOM water-COM
 흙·기 穀·곡食·씩·들·흙 저·저
holk-óy kwók-ssík-tólh-ól cec-y-é
 soil-LOC grain-eat-PL-ACC wet-CAUS-INF
 :내요·매 ·샷·과 ·샷·괘
nǎ-y-o-m-áy sásk-kwá sásk-kwá-y
 come.out-CAUS-VOL-NMLZ-LOC sprout-COM sprout-COM-NOM
 ·씨·를 브·터 나·고 ·물·와 흙·글 븐·디
psí-lól puth-é na-kwó múl-Gwá holk-ól put-tí
 seed-ACC attach-INF come.out-and water-COM soil-ACC attach-NEG
 아·니·흙 ·곧·ㅎ·니
aní-h-wó-m kót-ho-ní
 not-do-VOL-NMLZ same-ADJ-thus

‘But knowing that wisdom comes from the Buddha-nature, similar to how when water and soil wet the grains and grow [sprouts], the sprouts come not from the water and the soil but from the seeds.’ (Wenkak Sang 1:2:14b)

MK sálp ·삽 n. shovel, spade **K Descendant** sap 삽

즈른 :솔웃·으로 ·짜 딜·오·미 무·틴
cumun swölGwos-ólwo stá til-wó-m-í mutúy-n
 thousand awl-INS ground stab-VOL-NMLZ-NOM blunt-DET
 ·살부·로 한 번 :눌로·미 ·곧·디
sálp-olwó hon pen nwüll-wo-m-í kót-ti
 shovel-INS one time press-VOL-NMLZ-NOM resemble-NEG
 :못·ㅎ·니라
mwöt-ho-ní-la
 unable-do-IND-DECL

‘Stabbing the earth with thousand awls is less than digging it once with a blunt shovel.’ (Kumsam 4:49b)

MK sam- 삽- vt. make (sandals), weave (hemp, etc) **K Descendant** sa:m- 삼:-

·이 寶:불疊·덥華황·논 사·마 巾근·이 이·러
í pwǒ-ttyép-hhwa-nón sam-á kun-í il-é
 this treasure-layer-flower-TOP weave-INF towel-NOM become-INF
 ‘This [towel called] Treasure Layer Flower is a towel woven [out of thread].’
 (Nungem 5:20b)

MK sám ·삼 n. hemp K Descendant sam 삼

꺅거·식게 타·이·닐 돕·의 쑥
kwi-s-kes-úykey ti-í-n-í-l tolk-úy stwong
 ghost-GEN-thing-DAT hit-PASS-DET-being-ACC chicken-GEN feces
 흰 덩 :대·초만 흥·니와 ·삼 혼
hoy-n toy täy-chwó-man ho-n-í-Gwa sám hon
 white-DET part big-jujube-only do-DET-being-COM hemp one
 ·줌과를 술 널굽 ·되예 글혀 서
cwúm-kwa-lol swul nilkwup twóy-yey kulh-y-e se
 handful-COM-ACC alcohol seven twoy-LOC boil-CAUS-INF three
 되만 카·든 더·우닐 머그면 아·니
twoy-man h-ketún[khetún] tewú-n-i-l mek-umyen aní
 twoy-only do-if hot-DET-being-ACC eat-if not
 한 스시에 썸 ·나·니
ha-n sosi-yey stom ná-no-ní
 big-DET gap-LOC sweat come.out-PRES-DECL

‘If someone is hit by a ghost, get a jujube’s amount of the white part of chicken feces and a handful of hemp, boil them in seven twoy’s of alcohol [1 twoy = 1.8 liters] until it boils down to three twoy’s. If the patient drinks it while it is hot, they will begin sweating in no time.’ (Kwukan 1:58a)

MK sáy :새 n. thatch K Descendant say 새

:새 :니온 庵암子:중 | :네롤브·터
sáy nǐ-yo-n am-cǒ-i nyě-lol-puthé
 thatch roof.with-VOL-DET cover-DIM-NOM old-ACC-ABL
 白·백雲운스 :소·비로·다
ppóyk-ngwun-s swǒp-í-lwo-tá
 white-cloud-GEN inside-COM-MIR-DECL

‘The thatch-roofed hermitage has been long within white clouds.’ (Namyeng 1:72b)

MK *sém* ·섬 n. doorstone K Descendant *sem* 섬

唐塲堯을와 虞翁舜·순·괘 :새로 :니시·고
ttang-yov-Gwa ngwu-syún-kwá-y säy-lwo nǐ-si-kwó
 Tang-Yao-COM Yu-Shun-COM-NOM thatch-INS cover.roof-HON-and
 흙 ·섬 ·히시·며
holk sém hó-si-myé
 soil stair do-HON-and

‘The Emperor Yao of Tang and the Emperor Shun of Yu used thatch to cover their roofs and used soil to make their stairs.’ (Nayhwun 2b:57a)

MK *sep* 섬 n. brushwood K Descendant *seph* 섯

마을·히 섬나무 싸·하 ·블 디르고 將將士·씩
kowolh-óy sep-namo ssah-á púl tilu-kwo cyang-ssǒ
 village-LOC brushwood-wood pile-INF fire ignite-and general-soldier
 :더·블오 블 알피 활 머·겨 ·셔·아
těpúl-Gwo pul alph-uy hwal mek-y-é syé-á
 together-ADV fire front-LOC bow eat-CAUS-INF stand-INF
 기·드·리더·니
kitúlí-te-ní
 wait-RET-thus

‘He piled up brushwood in the village, set them on fire, stood in front of the fire with the soldiers, fixed arrows in their bows, and waited.’ (Samhyang Chwungsin 28a)

MK *sí* ·시 n. weft K Descendant *ssi* 씨

緯·잉·絲·승·논 ·시·시리·라
ngwí-so-non sí-síl-i-lá
 weft-thread-TOP weft-thread-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] ngwíso refers to weft.’ (Welsek 25:43a)

MK *síl* ·실 n. thread K Descendant *si:l* 실 :

:아·되·나 病·병·이·며 厄·혁·이 이·셔
ámwoy-ná ppyéng-ímyé qóyk-í isy-é
 who-or disease-and misfortune-NOM exist-INF
 버·서·나·고·져 흥 :사·르·문 ·이
pes-é-na-kwócyé ho-lq sǎl-om-ón i
 take.off-INF-go.out-INTENT do-DET.IRR live-NMLZ-TOP this

심·갯더·니

simk-é-ys-te-ní

plant-INF-CONT-RET-thus

‘[He] had planted five to six li’s [1 li ≈ 400m] of pine trees and nut pine trees.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 18a)

MK sit- 싣- vt. load K Descendant si:t- 싣 :-

·이 :보·빅 ·하 貴·굉·헝·야 閻·猨·浮·瞞·提·騰·入 中·똥·에
í pwǒpóy há kwí-hó-yá yemppwuvttiyey-s tyung-éy
 this treasure much precious-ADJ-INF Jambudvīpa-GEN middle-LOC

마·즌 ·갑·시 :업스·니 :해 ·므거·빅
mac-ón káps-í ěps-uní hǎ-y múkef-í
 match-DET price-NOM not.exist-thus much-ADV heavy-ADV

:싣·디 :말·라 ·빅 ·즈·무리·라
sīt-tí mǎl-lá póy cómo-li-lá
 load-NEG do.not-IMP ship sink-POT-DECL

‘This treasure is so precious that there will be nothing in Jambudvīpa that matches its price, so don’t load too much of it, otherwise your ship will sink.’ (Welsek 22:38b)

MK siwúk 시·욱 n. carpet K Equivalent ta:m-yo 담 :-요

호·밧 머·리로 ·벼개 :삼·고 細·생·草·출·로
hwomóy-s meli-lwó pyé-kay sǎm-kwó syéy-chwǒv-lwó
 hoe-GEN head-INS use.as.pillow-NMLZ use.as-and fine-grass-INS

시·욱 :삼·노·니
siwúk sǎm-n-wo-ní

carpet use.as-PRES-VOL-thus

‘[I] use the head of a hoe as my pillow and use fine grass as my carpet.’ (Yengka 2:106a)

MK siwúl 시·울 n. string (of an instrument) K Equivalent hyen 현

몹·고 노·푼 金·莖·엣 이·스리·오
molk-kwó nwoph-óm-on kum-koyng-áy-s isúl-i-Gwó
 clear-and high-NMLZ-TOP gold-column-LOC-GEN dew-COM-and

正·直·호·문 붉·근 :실
cyěng-tík-h-wó-m-on pulk-ún sīl
 correct-straight-ADJ-VOL-NMLZ-TOP red-DET string

시·울 ·곤도·다
siwúl *kót-two-tá*
 instrument.string similar-MIR-DECL

‘[His] clarity and highness is like the dew [on the dew-collecting plate on top of a] golden column, and [his] rightfulness like the red strings [of a zither].’ (Twusi 22:54b)

MK *skwalí* ㅉ·리 n. winter cherry **K Descendant** *kkwa:li* ㅉ·리

ㅉ·릿 거플·을 ·믈 :저·기
skwalí-s *kephul-úl múl cĕk-i*
 ground.cherry-GEN peel-ACC water small.amount-ADV
 조·쳐 믈·득 머·그라
cwoch-y-é *muntúk mek-úla*
 accompany-CAUS-INF right.away eat-IMP

‘Eat the peel of ground cherry fast with a small amount of water.’ (Kwukan 7:34b)

MK *skweng* ㅉ n. pheasant **K Descendant** *kkweng* ㅉ

鷓·장·鳩·공·는 남·남·方·방·이 잇·는 :새·니
cyákwo-nón nam-pang-óy is-no-n sǎy-0-ni
 patridge-TOP south-direction-LOC exist-PRES-DET bird-COM-thus
 보·미 :우·느·니 제 양·직 ㅉ
pwom-óy wŭ-no-ní ce-y yangcó-y skweng
 spring-LOC cry-PRES-thus self-GEN appearance-NOM pheasant
 ·곤·ㅎ·니·라
kót-ho-ní-la
 similar-ADJ-IND-DECL

‘A patridge is a bird in the south, who cries during the spring and looks like a pheasant.’ (Nammyeng 1:7a)

MK *skwó-* ·소- vt. twist (rope, etc) **K Descendant** *kkota* ㅉ다

여·덥 거·릿·길·헤 黃·황·金·금·으·로 노·흘 ·소·아
yetúlp kelí-s-kilh-éy hhwang-kum-úlwó nwoh-ól skwó-á
 eight street-GEN-road-LOC yellow-gold-INS string-ACC twist-INF
 그 :꺾·새 ·느·리·고
ku kōz-áy núl-i-kwó
 that edge-LOC stretch-CAUS-and

‘[They] twine strings out of gold and stretch them by the roadsides of eight streets.’ (Welsek 12:8b)

MK *skwól* ·*꿀* n. fodder **K Descendant** *kkol* *꿀*

안한·爨·락國·귀·이 바·미 逃·똥·亡·망·호·야 든·다·가 그
qanlákkwik-i *pam-óy* *ttwov-mang-hó-yá* *tot-taká* *ku*
 Qanlakkwik-NOM night-LOC escape-flee-do-INF run-while that
 짓 ·*꿀* ·*뵈* :*쥬*·*을* *맞나·니*
ci-s *skwól* *pwí-lq* *cyöng-ól* *masna-ní*
 house-GEN fodder cut-DET.IRR servant-ACC meet-thus

‘That night, while Qanlakkwik was running away, he ran into the fodder-cutting servant of that house.’ (Welsek 8:98b)

MK *sóch* ·*쑥* n. straw rope **K Equivalent** *saykki* *새끼*

·*스*·*초*·*로* :*두* ·*소*·*늘* *미*·*야* ·*와* 長·*당*·*者*·*장* | :*손*·*딕*
sóch-olwó *twǔ swón-ól* *moy-yá w-á* *tyǎng-cyǎ-iswöntóy*
 straw.rope-INS two hand-ACC tie-INF come-INF long-person-DAT
닐·*어*·*늘*
nil-Genúl
 tell-thus

‘[The servant] tied the hands [of Qanlakkwik] with straw rope and [took him] to the rich man, telling him [that Qanlakkwik tried to run away from the rich man].’ (Welsek 8:98b)

MK *solakí* *스라기* n. broken rice **K Descendant** *ssalaki* *싸라기*

·*나*·*는* *도*·*투*·*랏* 羹·*애* *스*·*라*·*기*·*도* *섞*·*디*
ná-non *twothóla-s* *koyng-áy* *solakí-two* *ses-tí*
 1SG-TOP goosefoot-GEN soup-LOC broken.rice-FOC mix-NEG
 아·*니*·*호*·*야*·*도* 便·*안*·*히* *너*·*기*·*노*·*니*
aní-hó-ya-two *pyen-an-hí* *nekí-n-wo-ní*
 not-do-INF-FOC easy-comfortable-ADV consider-PRES-VOL-thus

‘I am comfortable with not even adding broken rice into [my] goosefoot soup.’ (Twusi 3:15b)

MK *solkwó* *솔고* n. apricot **K Descendant** *salkwu* *살구*

과·*기*·*리* *부*·*릅* *마*·*자* *머*·*리*·*와* *놋*·*과* *붓*·*거*·*든* *솔*·*고*
kwakolí *polom* *mac-á* *meli-Gwa* *nos-kwa* *pwus-ketún* *solkwó*
 suddenly wind be.hit-INF head-COM face-COM swell-if apricot

씨를 ·곱·기티 디·히 브·티라
psi-lol kwóp-kót-hi tih-é puth-í-la
 seed-ACC mucus.crust-same-ADV pound-INF be.attached-CAUS-IMP

‘If [the patient] is suddenly palsied and their head and face swell up, pound apricot seeds finely like mucus crusts and attach them [onto the patient’s face].’ (Kwukan 1:30b)

MK spwong 썩 n. mulberry **K Descendant** ppong 뽕

·저근 瘍창·은 오·직 쫘거·츠로 ·박·면
cěk-un chang-ún wocík spwong-s-kech-úlwo psó-myén
 small-DET wound-TOP only mulberry.tree-GEN-bark-INS wrap-if
 ·곧 :돋·니
kwót työt-no-ní
 soon good-PRES-thus

‘For a small wound, just wrapping it around with mulberry tree bark would heal it soon.’ (Kwukup 2:82a)

MK sswú- ·쭈- vt. cook (porridge, paste, etc) **K Descendant** sswu- 쭈-

그 저·기 흔 長·땡者·당·이 ·쌈·리 ·쇠
ku cek-úy hon ttyáng-tyǎng-óy stól-í syǒ-y
 that time-LOC one long-person-GEN daughter-NOM cow-GEN
 ·저·츠로 粥·죽 ·쭈·어 樹·瓮神·을 이바·도·리
céc-ulwo cyúk sswú-é ssyú-ssin-ól ipatwó-l(y)é
 milk-INS porridge make.porridge-INF tree-god-ACC offer-INTENT
 하니
ho-ni
 do-thus

‘That time, a daughter of a rich man was going to offer the tree god the porridge she made with cow milk.’ (Sekpwo 3:40a)

MK sték ·떡 n. steamed cake **K Descendant** ttek 떡

·떡 ·버·히 ·주·믄 상·네
sték péh-y-é cwú-0-m-un syangnyé
 cake be.cut-CAUS-INF give-VOL-NMLZ-TOP always
 사랑·하·논 ·배·니·라
solang-hó-n-wo-n pá-y-ni-lá
 love-do-PRES-VOL-DET thing-COM-IND-DECL

‘Cutting some cake and giving it [to my servant] is because I always love him.’ (Twusi 25:8a)

MK stih- 찌ᄂᆞᆫ - vt. pound (grains, etc) **K Descendant** ccih- 찜 -

·염교 씨·허 ·뽀 ·즙을 머·기라
yémkyo stih-é pc-wó-n cúp-ul mek-í-la
 scallion pound-INF press-VOL-DET juice-ACC eat-CAUS-IMP

‘Pound scallion, press the juice out of it, and feed it [to the patient].’
 (Kwukan 1:17a)

MK súkofol ·스ᄂᆞᆫ n. countryside **K Descendant** sikol 시골

·스ᄂᆞᆫ 軍馬·를 이·길·씩 흥·뵤·ᄂᆞᆫ
súkofol-s kwun-mǎ-lól ikí-lssóy hofoza
 countryside-GEN army-horse-ACC defeat-thus alone
 ᄂᆞᆫ·리·조·치·샤 ·모·딘 도·주·ᄂᆞᆫ
mul-í-cwoch-i-sy-á mwōti-n twocok-ól
 retreat-ADV-chase-PASS-HON-INF evil-DET thief-ACC
 자·부·시·니·이·다
cap-osí-ni-ngi-tá
 catch-HON-IND-HON-DECL

‘[The Taejo of Joseon tricked the thieves into believing that they] defeated his warhorses from the countryside, forcing him to retreat by chasing him, but he caught the evil thieves [in the end].’ (Yongka 35)

MK sulh 슬ᄂᆞᆫ n. spear; a wheel-shaped weapon **K Equivalent** chang 창

戈·光·ᄂᆞᆫ 슬·히·라
kwa-nón sulh-í-la
 dagger.axe-TOP spear-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] kwa refers to a spear.’ (Kumsam 1:33b)

MK swóh ·소ᄂᆞᆫ n. mould **K Equivalent** kephwu-cip 거푸·집

範·ᄂᆞᆫ·은 ·쇠·디·기·옛 소·히·오
ppěm-ún swóy-tǐ-ki-yéy-s swoh-i-Gwó
 mould-TOP iron-cast-NMLZ-LOC-GEN mould-COM-and

‘[The Chinese word] ppěm means a mould for casting iron.’ (Welsek 14:54b)

MK swokwom 소ᄂᆞᆫ n. salt **K Descendant** sokum 소ᄂᆞᆫ

촌 ·긁운 수외 ·드리 ·빅 알프거·든 소곰
cho-n kúywun sowoy túl-e póy alph-uketún swokwom
 cold-DET feeling very come.in-INF stomach hurt-if salt
 ·큰 혼 :춤·을 ·물 조·쳐 :만·히 머·그라
kh-ún hon cwũm-úl múl cwochy-é mǎnh-í mek-úla
 big-DET one handful-ACC water accompany-INF much-ADV eat-IMP

‘If you feel extremely cold and your stomach hurts, take a big handful of salt, mix it into water and drink lots of it.’ (Kwukan 1:32a)

MK swöl :솔 n. brush **K Descendant so:l 솔**:

馬:망寶:불·논 므·리·니 ·비·치 불가
mǎ-pwöv-nón mol-í-ní pích-í polk-a
 horse-treasure-TOP horse-COM-thus light-NOM bright-INF
 푸라·코 :갈기·예 구·스·리
pholah-kwó[pholákhwó] kálki-yéy kwusúl-í
 blue.green-and mane-LOC bead-NOM
 :빼·옛거·든 :솔로 빗·기·면 놀·근
pskěy-y-é-ys-ketún swöl-lwó pis-kí-myén nolk-ón
 put.through-INF-PASS-CONT-if brush-INS comb-CAUS-if old-TOP
 구·스·른 떠·러디·고 ·즉자·히 ·새 구·스·리
kwusúl-ún ptél-é-ti-kwó cúkca-hí sáy kusúl-í
 bead-TOP tremble-INF-fall-and immediate-ADV new bead-NOM
 나·며
na-myé
 move.out-and

‘Mǎ-Pwöv is a horse. Its color is bright blue. When beads are pierced in its mane, if you comb it with a brush, old beads will fall off, and new beads will come out.’ (Welsek 1:27b)

MK swóla ·소라 n. saucer that serves as a jar lid or a dish **K Descendant solay 소래**

·또 ·파 ·흰 민 ·열 줄·기·를 거·웃
stwó pha hóy-n mit yél cwulki-lól kewús
 again scallion white-DET bottom ten stem-ACC beard
 조·쳐 구·리 ·소라·애 ·므레 글·혀
cwoch-y-é kwulí swóla-áy múl-ey kulh-y-é
 follow-CAUS-INF bronze saucer-LOC water-LOC boil-CAUS-INF

시·그·며 더·우·미 맛·게 ·ᄃ·야 產:산生싱흔
sik-úmyé tew-ú-m-í *mas-kéy hó-yá sǎn-soyng-ho-n*
 cool-and hot-VOL-NMLZ-NOM fit-ADV do-INF produce-life-do-DET
 :겨지·블 ·그 우·희 안·쳐 氣·퀵분·을
kyě-cip-úl kú wuh-úy anc-hy-é khúy-pwun-ól
 stay-house-ACC that top-LOC sit-CAUS-INF energy-portion-ACC
 :쇠:면 아니한 더·데 ㄴ·리·ㄴ니·라
swǒ-y-myěn ani-ha-n tet-éy nolí-nó-ni-lá
 expose-CAUS-if not-big-DET time-LOC come.down-PRES-IND-DECL
 ‘Also, boil ten white stems of scallion with their root in a bronze saucer. When it is not too cold and not too hot, seat a woman who gave birth on top of it and expose her to the energy. [Her placenta] will come out shortly.’ (Kwukup 2:91)

MK swǒlGwos :솔웃 n. awl **K Descendant** so:ngkos 송:곳

·속절:업시 것·근 :솔웃 자·바 녀·트며
syókcel-ěps-i kesk-ún swǒlGwos cap-á nyeth-úmye
 ?-not.exist-ADV break-DET awl grip-INF shallow-and
 기·푸물 자·히·뻬·다
kiph-wú-m-ol cahí-pcó-no-tá
 deep-VOL-NMLZ-ACC measure-?-PRES-DECL
 ‘[One] futilely takes a broken awl to measure depth.’ (Nammyeng 2:20b)

MK swoth 솔 n. cauldron **K Descendant** soth 솔

主將·이 소·틋 ·마솔
cyú-cyang-í swoth-óy-s más-ol
 main-commander-NOM cauldron-LOC-GEN taste-ACC
 調和ᄃ·라 도·라니·거시·든 ·나는 도·라
tyo-hwa-ho-lá twol-á-ni-késitún ná-non twol-á
 adjust.harmony-ADJ-PURP retrun-INF-go-if.HON 1SG-TOP return-INF
 :네 :사던 ·싸흘 무·러 :가리·라
nyě sǎ-te-n stáh-ol mwul-é kǎ-li-lá
 old live-RET-DET land-ACC ask-INF go-POT-DECL
 ‘If the supreme commander goes back to adjust the taste in the cauldron [= to rule the country], I will ask my way back to the land where I used to live.’ (Twusi 10:30a)

MK swowom 소옴 n. cotton **K Descendant** swo:m 솜:

閔:민損:손·이 다슴어·미 損:손·이·를 미·여 제
mǐn-swǒn-óy tasom-emí swǒn-i-lól muy-yéy ce-y
 Min-Swon-GEN step-mother Swon-DIM-ACC hate-INF self-GEN
 아·들·란 소음 ·두·어 주고 閔:민損:손이·란
atól-lán swowom twú-é cwu-kwó mǐn-swǒn-ilán
 son-TOP cotton leave-INF give-and Min-Swon-TOP
 ·글·품 ·두·어 ·주어·늘
kól-ph-wú-m twú-é cwú-Genúl
 reed-bloom-VOL-NMLZ leave-INF give-thus

‘Min Swon’s stepmother hated Swon, so she gave her son cotton while giving Swon reed flowers [to protect himself against cold].’ (Samhayng Hyoca 1:1a)

MK swóy ·쇠 n. iron K Descendant soy 쇠

·쇠 우르·니 서·리엿 ·뿔소리 슝·차
swóy wul-uní selí-yey-s pwúp-swolí somoch-á
 iron ring-thus frost-LOC-GEN drum-sound go.through-INF
 ·오·낫·다
wó-n-wos-tá
 come-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The iron [of the bell] rings, the drum sound on the frost comes into [my heart].’ (Twusi 14:25a)

MK swúl ·술 n. spoon K Descendant swul 술

稻米·를 ·맛보·니 :누니 ·수레
twǒ-mǐ-lól mäs-pwo-ní nwŭn-i swúl-ey
 rice.plant-grain-ACC taste-see-thus snow-NOM spoon-LOC
 두위·티는 ·듯도·다
twuwithí-no-n tós-two-tá
 turn.around-PRES-DET as.if-MIR-DECL

‘When [I] taste rice, [it is so cold that] it is as if my spoon is piled with snow.’ (Twusi 10:43b)

MK swulGwí 술·위 n. wagon K Descendant swuley 수레

鞞橋陳여如 :유무·에 삼·三·뽕·分·이 슬·후·샤 술·위
kkyovttinzye yŭmwu-éy sam-ppwún-i sulh-osy-á swulGwí
 Kondanna news-LOC three-person-NOM grieve-HON-INF wagon

우·희 :천 시·러 보·내시·니
wuh-úy chyěŋ sil-é pwonáy-si-ní
 top-LOC goods load-INF send-HON-thus

‘Hearing from Kondanna, the three people were sad, so they loaded wagons with goods and sent them [to Buddha].’ (Welkwok 22b)

MK swulí-s-nal 수·릿날 n. Dano festival [Dano-GEN-day] **K Descendant swulí-s-nal 수릿-날**

갓·위 다·섯 :낫·과 수·릿·날 자·분 .발 불·근
kezGwí tasós nās-kwá swulí-s-nál cap-ón pál pulk-ún
 earthworm five piece-COM Dano-GEN-day catch-DET foot red-DET

지네 혼 낫·과를 섯거 므르 디·허
ciney hon nas-kwá-lol sesk-e mulu tih-é
 centipede one piece-COM-ACC mix-INF soft pound-INF

물·인 디 브티라
mul-í-n toy puth-i-la
 bite-PASS-DET place stick-CAUS-IMP

‘Mix five earthworms with five centipedes with red feet caught during Dano festival, pound them soft, and paste it onto the bitten wound.’ (Kwukan 6:53a)

MK swusk 숯 n. charcoal **K Descendant swuch 숯**

바·누리어·나 모디어·나 낙·시어·나 :몰라
panól-i-Gená mwot-i-Gená naks-íGena mwöll-a
 needle-COM-or nail-COM-or fishing.hook-COM-or not.know-INF

숯·겨든 숯·글 그·누·리 .그라 혼 :돈을
somsky-étun swusk-úl konol-í kól-a hon twön-ul
 swallow-if charcoal-ACC fine-ADV grind-INF one Twon-ACC

춌 므레 프리 므득 머그면
cho-n mul-ey phul-e muntuk mek-umyen
 cold-DET water-LOC dissolve-INF immediately eat-if

즈션·히 .큰 물 볼 .제 .씩·여
co-zyen-hí kh-ún mol pwo-l céy psó-yy-é
 self-so-ADV big-DET horse see-DET.IRR time wrap-PASS-INF

나라라
na-li-la
 come.out-POT-DECL

‘If you have unintentionally swallowed a needle, a nail, or a fishing hook, finely grind charcoal, dissolve one Twon [= 3.75g] of it into cold water, and immediately drink it. Then, when you defecate, it will naturally come out wrapped [within the feces].’ (Kwukan 14a)

MK swuul 수을 n. alcohol K Descendant swul 술

든	굵기·셔	스미	나아	우므리
<i>tu-n</i>	<i>kwumk-uy-syé</i>	<i>som-i</i>	<i>na-a</i>	<i>wumul-i</i>
enter-DET	hole-LOC-ABL	spring-NOM	come.out-INF	well-NOM
드외니	마시	든	수을	곧더니
<i>towoy-ni</i>	<i>mas-i</i>	<i>to-n</i>	<i>swuul</i>	<i>kot-te-ni</i>
become-thus	taste-NOM	sweet-DET	alcohol	be.like-RET-thus
머그면	病·병이	다	:도터라	
<i>mek-umyen</i>	<i>ppyéng-i</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>työth-te-la</i>	<i>[työthela]</i>
eat-if	illness-NOM	all	good-RET-DECL	

‘From the hole created by the arrow sprang water and become a well. It tasted like sweet alcohol and cured all illness.’ (Sekpwo 3:14b)

MK syé·셔 n. rafter K Descendant sekkalay 서까래

·또	西方變相·을	·그리·니	짜·해서	
<i>stwó</i>	<i>sye-pang-pyëñ-syang-ól</i>	<i>kúli-ni</i>	<i>stah-áysye</i>	
again	west-direction-change-image-ACC	draw-thus	ground-ABL	
·퍼	·나	집	웃	·셔를
<i>ph-é</i>	<i>ná-0</i>	<i>cip</i>	<i>wu-s</i>	<i>syé-lol</i>
stretch.out-INF	move.out-INF	house	top-GEN	rafter-ACC
더·위잡·게	·헛얏도·다			
<i>tewí-cap-kéy</i>	<i>hó-ya-s-two-tá</i>			
grasp-hold-ADV	do-INF-PST-MIR-DECL			

‘Also, he painted the image of the Western Paradise, which stretches from the ground up until it grasps the rafters at the top of the house.’ (Twusi 16:28b)

MK syéks·시켰 n. rein K Equivalent koppi 고삐

·네	:사람	드·리·샤	·석·슬	·치자부·시·니
<i>nëy</i>	<i>säl-om</i>	<i>tolí-sy-á</i>	<i>syéks-úl</i>	<i>chí-cap-osí-ni</i>
four	live-NMLZ	take.with-HON-INF	rein-ACC	draw-hold-HON-thus

‘He took four people with him and held up the rein [to go to the battle-field].’ (Yongka 58)

MK syém ·섬 n. a straw bowl contain grains, etc; a unit of measuring grains, powders, or liquids **K Descendant sem 섬**

그 ·저긔 世·쟁尊존·이 大·땡悲빙力·륙·으·로
ku cék-uy syéy-cwon-í ttáy-pi-lúk-úlwó
 that time-LOC world-noble-NOM great-compassion-power-INS
 金金剛강 ·모·뵐 붓·아 솜·상利·링·를 밍·꺠·르시·니 여·듭
kum-kang mwóm-ól poz-á syáli-lól moyngkól-ósi-ní yetúlp
 metal-firm body-ACC crush-INF Sarira-ACC make-HON-thus eight
 ·섬 ·너 ·마리·러시·니
syém ně mál-i-lé-si-ní
 sem four mal-COM-RET-HON-thus

‘Then, Lord Buddha, by his Power of Great Compassion, crushed his diamond corpse into eight sem’s and four mal’s of sarira [crystal beads].’ (Sekpwo 23:50b)

MK syó ·쇼 n. cow **K Descendant so 소**

:쌍象·과 ·쇼·와 양羊·과 ·궁廐·마馬 | 샷·기
ssyǎng-kwá syó-Gwá yang-kwá kwúv-mǎ-i saskí
 elephant-COM cow-COM sheep-COM stable-horse-NOM offspring
 나ᄃ·며 :건蹇·똥特·이·도 ·쏘 나·니이·다
nah-omyé kěnttúk-í-twó stwó na-ní-ngi-tá
 give.birth-and Kanthaka-DIM-FOC also be.born-IND-HON-DECL

‘The elephants, the cows, the sheep, and the horses of the stable gave birth, and [the horse] Kanthaka was also born.’ (Welkwok 9b)

MK tahí- 다·히 – vt. slaughter

·어딘 :사르·미 :해 고·기 다·히며 고·기
éti-n sǎl-om-í hǎ-y kwokí tahí-mye kwokí
 wise live-NMLZ-NOM many-ADV meat slaughter-and fish
 낫는 ·딕 ·수뵐·늑·니
nas-no-n tóy swúm-e-ys-no-ní
 fish-PRES-DET place hide-INF-CONT-PRES-thus

‘Many wise people are hiding in places where they slaughter animals and catch fish.’ (Twusi 10:11a)

MK talak 다락 n. tower **K Descendant talak 다락**

樓·를·는 다라·기·라
lwuv-nún talak-í-lá
 tower tower-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] *lwuv* refers to a tower.’ (Sekpwo 6:2b)

MK *tálkwó-cil-hó-* ·달·고질·ᄃᆞᆫ - vi. ram earth [rammer-act-do] K Descendant
 talkwu-cil 달구-질

孟·鳴子·중	저·머	:겨실	제
<i>móyng-cǒ-i</i>	<i>cyem-é</i>	<i>kyě-si-l</i>	<i>cey</i>
Meng-master-NOM	young-INF	stay-HON-DET.IRR	time
노·룻노·리를	무·덤	·서리·옛	
<i>nwol-ós-nwol-í-lol</i>	<i>mwut-ém</i>	<i>séli-yéy-s</i>	
play-NMLZ-play-NMLZ-ACC	bury-NMLZ	between-LOC-GEN	
:이를	·ᄃᆞᆫ	봄·뇌·야	·달·고질·ᄃᆞᆫ
<i>il-ol</i>	<i>hó-ya</i>	<i>pwomnwoy-yá</i>	<i>tálkwó-cil-hó-ya</i>
activity-ACC	do-INF	jump-INF	rammer-act-do-INF
문·는	:양	·ᄃᆞᆫ 신·대	
<i>mwut-nó-n</i>	<i>yǎng</i>	<i>hó-si-ntáy</i>	
bury-PRES-DET	apperance	do-HON-thus	

‘When Mencius was young, he used to play by jumping and ramming the earth between graves as if he was burying someone.’ (Nayhwun 3:13b)

MK *tám* ·담 n. wall K Descendant tam 담

횃·도로	·손	다·맨	오·직
<i>hwoys-twol-wo</i>	<i>s-wó-n</i>	<i>tam-áy-n</i>	<i>wocík</i>
swirl-rotate-ADV	pile-VOL-DET	wall-LOC-TOP	only
섭·과	가·식·나·모·왜·로·다		
<i>sep-kwá</i>	<i>kasóy-namwo-Gwá-y-lwo-tá</i>		
brushwood-COM	thorn-tree-COM-COM-MIR-DECL		

‘The wall built in a circle is only full of brushwood and thornbush.’ (Twusi 8:62b)

MK *tapwóc* 다·붓 n. mugwort K Descendant tapwuk-sswuk 다·복·쭉

서·리·와	:눈·괘	누·눈	다·보·재
<i>séli-Gwǎ</i>	<i>nwŭn-kwá-y</i>	<i>no-no-n</i>	<i>tapwóc-ay</i>
frost-COM	snow-COM-NOM	fly-PRES-DET	mugwort-LOC

꺅독·호도·다

kotok-hó-two-tá

full-ADJ-MIR-DECL

‘The flying mugwort [= disheveled hair] is full of frost and snow [= white hair].’ (Twusi 21:1b)

MK tays-mwuzwu 꺅무수 n. daikon [?-daikon] **K Equivalent** mwuwu 무우

더·윗

벗롬 마·자

:말슴

:못호·며

신·씩

tew-í-s

polom mac-á

mălsom mwöt-ho-myé zinskúy

hot-NMLZ-GEN wind be.hit-INF speech unable-do-and consiousness

·츄리·디

:못·호거·든

꺅무수

·삐를

꺅·장

꺅·꺅·리

chóli-tí

mwöt-hó-ketún tays-mwuzwu

psí-lol

kocáng kónol-í

regain-NEG unable-do-if ?-daikon seed-ACC very thin-ADV

·꺅라

꺅

꺅·론

·므레

·프러

kól-a

kos

kil-wó-n

múl-ey

phúl-e

grind-INF just.now draw-VOL-DET water-LOC dissolve-INF

머·그면

꺅·장

꺅호리라

mek-úmyen kocáng tyoh-oli-la

eat-if very good-POT-DECL

‘If one is unable to speak or regain consiousness, grind daikon seeds very finely, dissolve it into fresh water drawn from a well. If they drink it, they will get much better.’ (Kwukan 1:36b)

MK tek 덕 n. shelf placed between tree branches; a platform sit on while fishing in the middle of a water

棚·빙·은 더·기라

ppoyng-ón tek-í-la

shelf-TOP shelf-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] ppoyng means a shelf.’ (Kumsam 2:25b)

MK téng ·뎡 n. palanquin **K Descendant** teng 뎡 n. palanquin for princesses **K Equivalent** ka:ma 가:마

皇·황甫:보規꺅

죽거·늘

:꺅지·비

:꺅·꺅

hhwángpwǒ-kyuy cwuk-kenúl kyě-cip-í

cyěm-kwó

Hwangfu-Gui die-thus stay-house-NOM young-and

:꺅뎡·니

相·상꺅·꺅

董·동꺅·꺅·이

·뎡

kwǒp-te-ní

syáng-kwík

twǒng-twák-í

téng

pretty-RET-thus minister-country Dong-Zhuo-NOM palanquin

一·일百·백·과 말 ·스·므 匹·필·로 聘·평·하·니
il-póyk-kwá mol súmú phil-lwó phyéng-ho-ní
 one-hundred-COM horse twenty CLF-ins invite-do-thus

‘When Hwangfu Gui died, his wife was young and pretty. So the minister Dong Zhuo invited her with a hundred palanquins and twenty horses.’
 (Samhayng Yelnye 9a)

MK teték 더·덕 n. lance asiabell Codonopsis lanceolata **K Descendant tetek** 더덕

더·덕을 다·허 브·티라
teté-k-ul tih-é puth-í-la
 lance.asiabell-ACC pound-INF be.attached-CAUS-IMP

‘Pound lance asiabell and paste it [on the abscess].’ (Kwukan 3:30b)

MK théh ·터·ㅎ n. site, lot **K Descendant the** 터

솜·상·衛·幄·國·국·애 도·라·와 精·정·솜·상
syángwí-kwik-áy twol-á-w-á cyeng-syá
 Sravasti-country-LOC rotate-INF-come-INF spirit-house

지·숲 ·터·흘 :어·드·니
ciz-wú-lq théh-úl ət-uní
 build-VOL-DET.IRR site-ACC gain-thus

‘[Sudatta] came back to the country of Sravasti and looked for a site to build a temple on.’ (Sekpwo 6:23b)

MK thwóp ·톱 n. saw **K Descendant thop** 톱

오·란 ·토·블 블·게 ·스·라 수·레
wolá-n thwóp-ol pulk-éy sól-a swul-éy
 old-DET saw-ACC red-ADV burn-INF alcohol-LOC
 ·드리·터 더·우·닐 머·그·라
túl-i-thy-e tewu-n-í-l mek-úla
 enter-CAUS-EMPH-INF hot-DET-thing-ACC eat-IMP

‘Burn an old saw red, put it into alcohol, and drink [the alcohol] while it’s hot.’ (Kwukan 6:20b)

MK thwóski ·툷·기 n. rabbit **K Descendant thokki** 토끼

·놀·난 :매·논 ·웁 :긔·셋 ·툷·기·를 ·티·디
nólna-n mǎy-nón wúl-s kōz-áy-s thwóski-lól thí-ti
 quick-DET hawk-TOP fence-GEN edge-LOC-GEN rabbit-ACC hit-NEG

·쫓 ·벗·디프·로 ·지 ·스·라 ·새 나·근
stwó pyé-s-típh-ulwó *cóy sól-á* *sáy nik-ún*
 also rice.plant-GEN-straw-INS ash burn-INF new ripen-DET
 수룔 직가·이 조·쳐 소곰 녀·허
swul-ól *coykang-í cwoch-y-é* *swokwom nyeh-é*
 alcohol-ACC lees-NOM follow-CAUS-INF salt insert-INF
 ·짓·믈 글·혀 섯·거 알푼 짜·해
cóy-s-múl *kulh-y-é* *sesk-é alph-on stah-áy*
 ash-GEN-water boil-CAUS-INF mix-INF hurt-DET land-LOC
 저·지·면 ·즉재 :도·허리·라
cec-í-myén cúkcay *työh-óli-lá*
 wet-CAUS-if immediately good-POT-DECL

‘Also, if you burn rice straw into ashes, put it into newly brewed alcohol with lees and salt, boil and mix it, and wet where it hurts with it, you will get immediately better.’ (Kwupang 2:34b)

MK tit- 딛- vt. stoke K Equivalent tta:y- 때:-

:모던 ·노·미 그 比·뽕丘쿨·를 자·바 기·름 브슨
mwöti-n nwóm-í *ku ppíkhwuv-lúl cap-á* *kilúm puz-ún*
 evil-DET man-NOM that Bhikkhu-ACC take-INF oil pour-DET
 가·마·애 녀·코 ·브·를 오·래 딛다가
kamá-áy *nyeh-kwó[nyekhwó]* *púl-úl* *woláy* *tit-taká*
 cauldron-LOC insert-and fire-ACC long.time stoke-while
 돕게·를 여·러 보·니 그 比·뽕丘쿨 |
twup-key-lúl *yel-é* *pwo-ní* *ku ppíkhwuv-i*
 cover-NMLZ-ACC open-INF see-thus that Bhikku-NOM
 蓮련스곳 우·희 안·자잇거·늘
lyen-s-kwos *wuh-úy anc-á-is-kenúl*
 lotus-GEN-flower top-LOC sit-INF-CONT-thus

‘The evil man put that Bhikku into a cauldron filled with oil and stoked the fire for a long time. When he opened the cover, he saw that the Bhikku was sitting on a lotus flower.’ (Sekpwo 24:16a)

MK tólay ·드래 n. Korean wild chive *Allium monanthum* K Descendant tallay 달래

·드래·를 녀출 조·쳐 좃디·허
tólay-lól *nechwul cwoch-y-é* *cus-tih-é*
 Korean.wild.chive-ACC vine follow-CAUS-INF badly-pound-INF

·쁜 ·즙·을 머·그라
pc-ún cúp-úl mek-úla
 press-DET juie-ACC eat-IMP

‘Pound Korean wild chive hard with its vine and drink the juice pressed out of it.’ (Kwukan 3:109)

MK *tolk* 닭 *둡* n. chicken **K** *Descendant* *talk* 닭

·또 강아·지와 둡·과·를 아·나 가슴 우·희
stwó ka-ngací-Gwá tolk-kwá-lól an-á kasom wuh-úy
 also dog-DIM-COM chicken-COM-ACC hug-INF chest top-LOC
 다혀 熨·흉·하·라
tah-y-e qwúlq-ho-lá
 touch-CAUS-INF poultice-do-IMP

‘Also, hug a puppy and a chicken onto your chest as poultice.’ (Kwukup 1:10a)

MK *toyng-chim* 팅침 n. broad-stitching [?-needle]

十·씩誦·송·애 모·로·매 물·러 ·호·고
ssíp-ssyóng-áy mwolwómáy mul-lé hwó-kwó
 ten-chant-LOC ought.to take.back-INF sew.together-and
 【팅침·이·라】 바르 ·호·디 :말·라
toyng-chim-í-lá palo hwó-tí māl-lá
 ?-needle-COM-DECL straight sew.together-NEG do.not-IMP
 【hingchim·이·라】
hoynng-chim-í-lá
 ?-needle-COM-DECL

‘The Ten Recitation Vinaya [says,] [a monk] ought to sew [one’s clothes] together by the way of taking back (i. e. broad-stitch), and not weave it straightly (i. e. backstitch).’ (Welsek 25:25b)

MK *tulkwul* 들굴 n. bunch (of flowers, etc); raft **K** *Equivalent* *tletki* 떨기

이·슬 저·즌 藤蘿入 架子·를 스랑·호·고 ·늑
isúl cec-ún tung-la-s kǎ-có-lól solang-ho-kwó nóy
 dew wet-DET wisteria-vine-GEN rack-DIM-ACC thought-do-and mist
 씨·엿는 桂樹入 들구·를
ski-yé-s-no-n kyě-syú-s tulkwul-úl
 hang-INF-CONT-PRES-DET laurel-tree-GEN bunch-ACC

·스·치·노·라

súchí-n-wo-lá

imagine-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘I think of the dew-wet wisteria trellis and imagine the bunch of laurels in midst of a mist.’ (Twusi 19:9a)

MK tulúh 드·르·ㅎ n. field K Descendant tu:l 들 :

經·경·卷·권 잇·는

kyeng-kwén is-no-n

Sutra-book exist-PRES-DET land-TOP east-mountain-COM-or

수·프·리·어·나 나·모 ·미·티·어·나 :·쥬·의 坊·방·이·어·나

swuphúl-í-Gená namwo míth-í-Géná cyǔng-úy pang-í-Gená

forest-COM-or tree bottom-COM-or monk-GEN house-COM-or

쇼·히 지·비·어·나 殿·면·당·땅·이·어·나

syoh-óy cip-í-Gená ttyén-ttang-í-Gená

laity-GEN house-COM-or display-chamber-COM-or

뫼·고·리·어·나

mwoy-s-kwöl-í-Gená

·뵤

pwí-n

드·르·히·어·나 이·어·기 :·다

tulúh-í-Gená ingekúy tá

mountain-GEN-valley-COM-or empty-DET field-COM-or here all

탑·탑 일·어 供·공·養·양·ㅎ·야·샤

tháp ilG-é kwong-yáng-hó-ya-zá

ㅎ·리·니

ho-lí-ní

tower build-INF offering-support-do-INF-EMPH do-POT-thus

‘Wherever [this] Sutra exists, be it a garden, a forest, a temple, a laypeople’s house, a hall, a valley, or an empty field, you should build a tower there and present offerings.’ (Sekpwo 19:43a)

MK twöchwoy :도·최 n. axe K Equivalent to:kki 도 :끼

오·직 ·갈·괘

wocík kálh-kwa[kálkhwa]

only knife-COM

:도·최·예

twöchwoy-yéy hel-y-é

axe-LOC

혈·여

hel-y-é

be.hurt-CAUS-INF

·피

phí

blood

·나

ná-0

긋·디

kus-tí

아·니·커·든

aní-h-ketún[aníkhetún]

not-do-if

·이·를

i-lól

this-ACC

·뽈·디·니

ps-wú-l-t-í-ní

use-VOL-DET.IRR-thing-COM-thus

‘Only use this [therapy] when you are cut by a knife or an axe and do not

stop bleeding.’ (Kwupang 1:82b)

MK twok 독 n. jar **K Descendant** tok 독

:버미 고·기·란 도·기 다·마 :내·해 문·고
pěm-uy kwokí-lán twok-óy tam-á năyh-áy mwut-kwó
 tiger-GEN meat-TOP jar-LOC fill-INF creek-LOC bury-and

‘[He] filled the jar with tiger meat and buried it by the creek.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 32a)

MK twolác 도랏 n. balloon flower *Plantycodon grandiflorus* **K Descendant** tolac 도랏

문·득 :웃·괴 ·드리 :말 :못 ·헝거·든
muntúk wǒskúy túl-e mǎl mwöt hó-ketún
 suddenly fright.seizure enter-INF speech unable do-if

도·랏 ·그론 그르 혼 량·과 :샤향
twolás kól-wo-n kolo hon lyang-kwá syǎhyang-s
 balloon.flower grind-VOL-DET powder one lyang-COM musk-GEN

그르 :두 :돈 :반·을 다시 ·그라 고·르·게 ·헝·야 :두
kolo twǔ twön pǎn-úl tasí kól-a kwoló-kéy hó-yá twǔ
 powder two twon half-ACC again grind-INF even-ADV do-INF two

:돈·곰 두·손 ·프레 ·프리 머·그라
twön-kwóm tos-on múl-ey phúl-e mek-úla
 twon-apiece warm-DET water-LOC dissolve-INF eat-IMP

‘When you have a seizure caused by fright and are unable to speak, re-grind evenly one lyang [1 lyang ≈ 37g] of ground balloon flower and two and a half twon [1 twon ≈ 3.75g] of musk powder, dissolve two twon’s apiece into warm water, and drink it.’ (Kwukan 1:51b)

MK twolongtháy 도롱·태 n. Eurasian sparrowhawk **K Equivalent** sa:y-may 새 :-매

머·리 두르혀·면 도롱·태 新新羅랑·를 :디·나리·라
melí twulu-hye-myén twolwongtháy sinla-lól tǐná-li-lá
 head twist-pull-if sparrowhawk Silla-ACC cross-POT-DECL

‘If you turn your head, [you will see] the sparrowhawk cross Silla.’ (Nammyeng 1:5b)

MK twomá 도·마 n. cutting board **K Descendant** toma 도마

도·마애 올·이니 누·른 柑子 |
twomá-ay wol-í-ni nwul-ún kam-có-i
 cutting.board-LOC rise-CAUS-thus yellow-DET mandarin-DIM-NOM
 ·므겁·고
múkep-kwó
 heavy-and

‘The mandarin feels heavy when I place it on the cutting board.’ (Twusi 10:38a)

MK twõn :돈 n. money; a currency unit; a unit of measuring jewellery or drugstuff **K Descendant to:n 돈**:

薄·백·拘·궁·羅·랑 尊·존·者·장 | 清·청·白·백·亨·샤 昏
ppákkwula cwon-cyǎ-i chyeng-ppóyk-hó-sy-á hon
 Vakkula venerable-person-NOM clear-white-ADJ-HON-INF one
 :돈·도 아·니 바·다·시·누·다
twõn-twó aní pat-ósi-no-tá
 money-FOC not receive-HON-PRES-DECL

‘The venerable Vakkula is so incorruptible that he does not accept one [piece of] money.’ (Sekpwo 24:40a)

MK twosk1 𪛗1 n. mat made of rush or cyperus exaltatus **K Descendant tos-cali** 𪛗자리

ᄒ·마 네 ·값·과 바·래 𪛗·를 끼·름
homá ne-y káps-kwá pal-áy pol-ol kkilúm
 already 2SG-GEN price-COM foot-LOC paste-DET.IRR oil
 조·쳐 더·으·며 飲·음·食·씩·을 브·르·게 足·족·게
cwoch-y-é te-umyé qǔm-ssík-úl pulu-kéy cyók-kéy
 follow-CAUS-INF add-and drink-eat-ACC full-ADV enough-ADV
 ᄒ·며 ·사·는 𪛗·글 𪛗·거·이 :답·게
ho-myé skó-nó-n twosk-ól twutke-í tǽp-kéy
 do-and spread-PRES-DET mat-ACC thick-ADV hot-ADV
 ·ᄒ·노·라
hó-n-wo-lá
 do-PRES-VOL-DECL

‘I already give you salary, plus the oil to paste on your feet, and provide thick, warm mat to spread out [in your room].’ (Pephwa 2:242b)

MK twosk2 𪛗2 n. sail **K Descendant toch** 𪛗

·개엿 ·빳 돛·기 새배 ·처섬
káy-yey-s *póy-s* *twosk-í* *saypay chézem*
 mudflat-LOC-GEN ship-GEN sail-NOM dawn first
 ·나·가·노·니
ná-ká-no-ní
 move.out-go-PRES-thus

‘The sail of the boat at the mudflat departs first early in the morning.’
 (Twusi 11:41b)

MK twöskuy :돛·긔 n. axe **K Descendant** to:kki 도:끼

:돛·긔·로 불·홀 베·티·니
twöskúy-lwó polh-ól *pey-thí-ní*
 axe-INS arm-ACC cut-EMPH-thus

‘[She] cut her arm with an axe.’ (Samhayng Yelnye 16a)

MK twoth 돌 n. pig **K Descendant** twa:yci 돼:지

:되 아·비·논 :굵·근 도·티 갓·혜·오
twöy *apí-non* *kwülk-ún* *twoth-óy* *kas-hwě-y-Gwó*
 barbarian father-TOP thick-DET pig-GEN leather-shoe-COM-and
 :되 아·히·논 프·른 :뫼·쇠
twöy *ahí-non* *phul-ún* *mwöy-s-syó-y*
 barbarian child-TOP blue.green-DET mountain-GEN-cow-GEN
 갓·오·시·로·다
kas-wós-i-lwo-tá
 leather-dress-COM-MIR-DECL

‘The barbarian father is [wearing] thick shoes made out of pig leather,
 and the barbarian child is [wearing] clothes made out of buffalo leather.’
 (Twusi 22:38a)

MK twothóyólas 도·틱·으랏 n. goosefoot **K Equivalent** myengacwu 명아주

子:자路·로 | 艱간難난·헝·야 도·틱·으랏·과 ·팻·닙과:썸
cälwó-i *kannan-hó-yá* *twothóyólas-kwá* *phwós-níp-kwa-spwŭn*
 Zilu-NOM poor-ADJ-INF goosefoot-COM adzuk-leaf-COM-only
 헝야 밥 먹·터·니 어버·시 為·위 헝·야 百·빅 里·리
ho-ya *pap* *mek-té-ní* *epezí* *wí-ho-yá* *póyk* *lǐ*
 do-INF meal eat-RET-thus father for-do-INF hundred Li

밧·긔 ·가·아 ·쌀 지여 ·오더·라
pask-úy ká-á psól ci-ye wó-te-lá
 away-LOC go-INF rice cook-INF come-RET-DECL

‘Zilu [a disciple of Confucius] was poor and ate his meals with goosefoot and adzuki leaves, but he went a hundred li’s [1 li = 400m] away and came back with cooked rice for his father.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 2a)

MK twóy ·되 n. a bowl used measure liquid, grains, or powders; a unit of volume
K Descendant toy 되:

전국 닷 ·되와 오슈유 혼 ·되를 ·물
cyen-kwuk tas twóy-Gwa wo-syuyu hon twöy-lol múl
 whole-soup five twoy-COM Wu-cornelian.cherry one twoy-ACC water
 날·굽 ·되예 글·혀 :서 ·되 득외어·든
nilkwúp twóy-yey kulh-y-é sě twóy towoy-Getún
 seven twoy-LOC boil-CAUS-INF three twoy become-if
 :점:점 머·그라
cyěm-cyěm mek-úla
 gradually-gradually eat-IMP

‘Boil five twoy’s [1 twoy = 1.8L] of undiluted soup and one twoy of evodia fruit in seven twoy’s of water, and when it boil downs to three twoy’s, eat it little by little.’ (Kwukan 1:15b)

MK twóy- 되 - vt. measure K Descendant to:y- 되 -

마·조 ·줄·을 자·바 정精·샤솨 ·터·흘
mac-wó cwúl-úl cap-á cyeng-syá théh-úl
 correspond-ADV rope-ACC hold-INF spirit-house site-ACC
 ·되더·니
twóy-te-ní
 measure-RET-thus

‘[They] stood face-to-face, holding the rope, and measured the site for the temple.’ (Welkwok 61b)

MK twöy :되 n. barbarian **K Descendant to:y 되:**

:되 :겨지·븐 :말 흥·락 도로 :울오
twöy kyě-cip-ún mǎl ho-lák twolwo wŭl-Gwo
 barbarian stay-house-TOP speech do-about.to again weep-and

:되 아·히는 든·니며 ·또 놀·애
twöy ahóy-non ton-ní-mye stwó nwol-Gáy
 barbarian child-TOP run-go-and again play-NMLZ
 브르·눅다
pulu-n-wós-ta
 sing-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The barbarian girl wanted to say something, but is weeping again. The barbarian child, running around, is singing again.’ (Twusi 11:44b)

MK *twutuléy* 두드:레 n. shackle **K Equivalent** *chakko* 차꼬

·이런 ·드:로 動:똥 여·희·오 靜:평
í-le-n tó-lwó ttwǒng yehúy-Gwó ccyǎng
 this-such.as-DET thing-INS movement depart-and stillness
 求꼐·린 ·갈·홀 믹·오 두드레
kkwuv-ho-l-í-n kálh-ól muy-Gwó twuteley
 seek-do-DET.IRR-person-TOP knife-ACC hate-and shackles
 사랑·호미·오
solang-h-wó-m-i-Gwó
 love-do-VOL-NMLZ-COM-and

‘Thus, those who leave the movement and seek the stillness are those who hate swords and love shackles.’ (Yengka 2:121a)

MK *twutúlk* 두·똥 n. ridge between fields **K Descendant** *twutwuk* 두똥

너·름 지슬 :이런 믇술:마다 셜·리 흥·고
nyelúm ciz-ul il-on mozol-măta spoll-í ho-kwó
 farming make-DET.IRR work-TOP village-each fast-ADV do-and
 뻘 흐르:는 ·므른 두·똥:마다 깊·도다
pwom-s hulu-no-n múl-un twutúlk-măta kip-twó-ta
 spring-GEN flow-PRES-DET water-TOP ridge-each deep-MIR-DECL

‘Each village hasten with their farming, and each ridge is deep with the flowing water of spring.’ (Twusi 10:13a)

MK *tyétwolí* ·터도·리 n. domestic pidgeon **K Equivalent** *cip-pitwulki* 집비둘기

궂·갑·은 ·터도·리·라
káp-ón tyétwolí-0-lá
 pigeon-TOP pigeon-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] *kap* refers to a pigeon.’ (Welsek 25:54b)

MK ustum 옷듬 n. stump, stem, branch **K Descendant** uttum 으뜸 n. top, primary **K Equivalent** kulwu 그루

그 나뭇 ·비·치 ·즉자·히 白·백·鶴·학·구·티
ku namwo-s pích-í cúkca-hí ppóyk-hhák-kót-hí
 that tree-GEN color-NOM immediate-ADV white-crane-similar-ADV
 득·외·오 ·가지·와 ·납·과 꽃·과
towoy-Gwó káci-Gwá níp-kwá kwos-kwá
 become-and branch-COM leaf-COM flower-COM
 여·름·괘 뼈·러디·며 거프·리 ·떠디·며
yel-úm-kwá-y ptel-éti-myé kephul-í pth-éti-myé
 be.born-NMLZ-COM-NOM fall-PASS-and bark-NOM burst-PASS-and
 옷드·미 漸·점·漸·점 이·우리 헛·것·도
ustum-í cyěm-cyěm iwúl-e hon kes-twó
 stem-NOM gradually-gradually wither-INF one thing-FOC
 :업·기 것드·르니·라
ěp-kúy kes-tul-úni-lá
 not.exist-ADV break-fall-IND-DECL

‘The color of those trees suddely turned [white] like a crane. Their branches, leaves, flowers, and fruits fell off, their bark burst open, and their stem slowly withered until all of them broke and fell down and none was left.’ (Sekpwo 23:18a)

MK wohóyyang 오·히양 n. stable **K Descendant** o:yyang 외양

太·탕子·중 | 象·쌍 잇는 오·히야·애
tháy-cǒ-i ssyáng is-no-n wohóyyang-áy
 great-son-NOM elephant exist-PRES-DET stable-LOC
 득·려·가 혼 象·쌍·을 가·저가·라 혼·대
toly-é-ká-0 hon ssyǎng-ól kacy-é-ka-lá ho-ntáy
 accompany-INF-go-INF one elephant-ACC have-INF-go-IMP say-thus

‘The prince took [them] to the stable where the elephants are, and told [them] to take one elephant.’ (Welsek 20:65a)

MK wöl :을 n. ply **K Descendant** o:l 을

·이 疊·땀·華·황·巾·근·은 몬져 實·쌩·로 혼
í ttyép-hhwa-kun-ún mwoncyé ssílq-lwó hon
 this layer-flower-towel-TOP previously truth-INS one

:오·리어·늘

wól-i-Genúl

strand-COM-thus

‘This Layered-Flowers Towel was really a strand of thread in the beginning.’ (Nungem 5:20b)

MK wólhi ·올히 n. duck **K Descendant** o:li 오:리

닐·온 ·빳 거·유·를 사기다·가 :이디

nil-wó-n pá-s keyú-lól saki-taká ĭ-ti

say-VOL-DET event-GEN goose-ACC carve-while become-NEG

:못·하·야·도 ·오·히·려 ·올·히··근·다

mwõt-ho-ya-twó wóhilyé wólhi kót-tá

unable-do-INF-FOC rather duck similar-DECL

·호·미·라

h-wó-m-i-lá

say-VOL-NMLZ-COM-DECL

‘As they say, even if you fail to carve a goose, it can still look like a duck.’ (Nayhwun 1:38b)

MK wolk-uy 올꺀 n. trap, snare [bind-NMLZ] **K Equivalent** olkami 올가미

슌슌·흔 ·놀·난 :사·르·문 바·르

solpsolp-ho-n nólna-n sǎl-om-ón palo

bright-ADJ-DET smart-DET live-NMLZ-TOP straight

드·위·터 趙·똥·州·중·의 올·꺀·를 자·바·든

tuwi-thy-é ttyöv-cyuv-úy wolk-uy-lól cap-átón

turn.over-EMPH-INF Zhao-Zhou-GEN bind-NMLZ-ACC catch-if

내 :마·를 도로 가·져·오·라

na-y mǎl-ól twolwo kacý-é-wo-lá

1SG-GEN speech-ACC back take-INF-come-IMP

‘Whoever is bright and smart, turn right around, and when you catch the trap of Zhao Zou, bring my words back.’ (Mwongsan 12a)

MK wonwó 오·노 n. nock **K Equivalent** onuy 오·늑

括·꺀·은 ·샷 오·늑·라

kwálq-ón sál-s wonwó-y-lá

nock-TOP arrow-GEN nock-COM-DECL

‘[The Chinese word] kwalq refers to the nock of an arrow.’ (Nungem 9:20a)

MK wos 옷 n. lacquer tree; sap of a lacquer tree **K Descendant** och 옷

네 아자·비는 어·느 말·미로 머·리터·리
ne-y acapí-nun enú malmóy-lwo melí-thel-i
 2SG-GEN uncle-TOP which reason-INS head-hair-NOM
 옷 ·긱터리·오
wos kót-ho-li-Gwó
 lacquer.tree.sap similar-ADJ-POT-Q

‘Why is your uncle’s hair like the sap of a lacquer tree?’ (Twusi 8:31b)

MK wöy :외 n. cucumber **K Descendant** oi 오이

·어·미 목 ·믄룬 病·뻥 ·헝야·셔 겨·스·레
émí mwok mól-on ppyéng hó-ya-syé kyezúl-éy
 mother throat dry-DET disease do-INF-ABL winter-LOC
 :외·를 머·거 지·라 ·헝거·늘
wöy-lól mek-é ci-lá hó-kenúl
 cucumber-ACC eat-INF wish-DECL say-thus

‘Mother got a disease that made her thirsty, so she said in winter that she wants to eat cucumber.’ (Samhayng Hyoca 30a)

MK woyác 오·얏 n. plum **K Descendant** oyas 오얏

복상·훼 블·그며 오·야지 ·히며 薔薇·밍
poksyanghwǎ-y pulk-úmye woyác-i hóy-mye ccyangmi
 peach-NOM red-and plum-NOM white-and rose
 :감·볼·고·믈 東·동·군·군·드·려 무·르니 :제
kǎm-polk-wó-m-ol twong-kwun-tolyé mwul-úni cǎ-y
 black-red-VOL-NMLZ-ACC east-lord-DAT ask-thus self-NOM
 :아·디 :믈·헝·노·다
ǎ-ti mwöt-hó-no-tá
 know-NEG unable-do-PRES-DECL

‘When asked why the peaches are red, plums are white, and roses are dark red, the Lord of the East [= spring season] does not know himself.’ (Kumsam 1:23b)

MK wukhéy 우·케 n. non-glutinous rice **K Descendant** wukhey 우·케 n. rice being dried for pounding **K Equivalent** i-pssal 입·쌀

우·케·논 하·늬 부·르·매
wukhéy-non hanól-s polom-áy
 non.glutinous.rice-TOP sky-GEN wind-LOC

나·갯도·다

nik-é-ys-two-tá

ripe-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘The non-glutinous rice is ripe by the wind from the sky.’ (Twusi 7:16a)

MK wúlh ·울ㅎ n. fence **K** Descendant wul 울

설핀

울·혜

미·햇

너·추리

syelphoy-n wulh-éy moyh-áy-s nechwúl-i

loose-DET fence-LOC field-LOC-GEN creeper-NOM

들·옛도·다

tol-y-é-s-two-tá

hang-PASS-INF-CONT-MIR-DECL

‘On the loose fence are hung creepers from the field.’ (Twusi 10:38a)

MK wúlh- ·울ㅎ - vi. fence

:히여·곰

·드믄

·울흘

울·후미

도르·혀

höyyekwóm túmun wúlh-ul wulh-wú-m-i tolohyé

cause sparse-DET hedge-ACC fence-VOL-NMLZ-NOM rather

甚·히

眞實ㅎ·니라

ssím-hí

cin-síl-ho-ní-la

severe-ADV true-true-ADJ-IND-DECL

‘Causing [me] to fence a sparse hedge [from her] would rather seem severely serious [to her].’ (Twusi 7:22b)

MK wulmöy 울·미 n. wisteria; wisteria fruit **K** Equivalent tung 등

葛·값·은

·출기·오

藤·똥·은

울·미·니

·다

kálq-ón chúl-k-i-Gwó ttwung-ón wulmöy-(i)-ní tá

kudzu-TOP kudzu-COM-and wisteria-TOP wisteria-COM-thus all

너·추·는

거·시·니

教·골·法·법

nechwú-n-ón

kes-i-ní

kyóv-pép

be.long.vine-PRES-DET thing-COM-tus teach-Dharma

너·추로·물

가·줄·비·니라

nechwúl-wo-m-ól

kacólpí-ni-lá

be.long.vine-VOL-NMLZ-ACC liken-IND-DECL

‘[The Chinese words] kálq refers to kudzu, and ttwung to wisteria. They are both long vines, thus used as a metaphor to express how dogmas are like long vines.’ (Kumsam 1:3b)

MK wŭm :움 n. sprout K Descendant wu:m 움:

무수·미 ·어·즈러·오며 답답거·든 :니싯 :움·과
mozom-í ézúlew-ómye taptap-ketún nizi-s wŭm-kwá
 heart-NOM dizzy-and heavy-if safflower-GEN sprout-COM
 불·휘·와·를 좇두·드려 ·뿐 ·즙을 머·그며
pwulhwí-Gwá-lól cus-twutúly-e pc-wó-n cúp-ul mek-úmye
 root-COM-ACC ?-pound-INF press-VOL-DET juice-ACC eat-and
 ·또 ·므레 달혀 머·그라
stwó mŭl-ey talh-y-é mek-úla
 again water-LOC boil.down-CAUS-INF eat-IMP

‘If your heart feels dizzy and heavy, pound safflower sprouts and seeds, press them into juice, drink it, and also boil it down and drink it.’ (Kwukan 1:113a)

MK wumúl 우·물 n. well K Descendant wumwul 우물

:두 앞·이 :겨집도 각각·각각 저·믄
twŭ az-óy kyě-cip-two kak-kak cyem-ŭn
 two younger.brother-GEN stay-house-FOC each-each young-DET
 子·조息·식 :안·고 종고마·와 남남·노
cŏ-sík ǎn-kwó cyong-kwoma-Gwá nam-nyek
 child-offspring hug-and servant-concubine-COM south-direction
 우·므레 ·드·리 즈그니·라
wumúl-ey túl-é cuk-uni-lá
 well-LOC enter-INF die-IND-DECL

‘The wives of the two younger brothers also carried their children, fell into the well in the south with the servant concubines, and died.’ (Samhayng Chwungsin 29b)

MK wuweng 우윙 n. burdock K Descendant wueng 우엥

늘 ·뿐 우윙 ·삐와 줄·기와 ·닙·과를
nol ps-ún wuweng psí-Gwa cwulki-Gwa níp-kwá-lol
 raw bitter-DET burdock seed-COM stem-COM leaf-COM-ACC
 ·그라 목 우·희 브르·며 혼 줄·깃 ·그틀
kól-a mwok wuh-úy polo-myé hon cwulki-s kúth-ul
 grind-INF neck top-LOC spread-and one stem-GEN end-ACC

두·드려 목 안·해 녀흐·면 :도흐·리라
twutúly-e mwok anh-áy nyeh-umyén työhh-olí-la
 tap-INF throat inside-LOC insert-if good-POT-DECL

‘If you grind the seeds, stems, and leaves of raw, bitter burdock, spread it onto your neck, and put it into your throat by tapping on the end of one stem, then you will get better.’ (Kwukan 2:72b)

MK yěl- 열- vi. (fruit) be born **K Descendant ye:l-** 열:-

時甞節·점 아·닌 곳·도 ·프·며 여·름·도
ssi-cyélg aní-n kwos-twó phú-myé yel-úm-twó
 time-season not-DET flower-also bloom-and be.born-NMLZ-also
 여·러 닉·더·라
yel-é nik-té-lá
 be.born-INF ripen-RET-DECL

‘Flowers bloomed and fruits were born and ripened out of season.’ (Sekpwo 11:2b)

MK yelh 열ㅎ n. hemp **K Equivalent sam** 삼

시·혹 時甞·예 흐르 혼 열·과 혼 ·밀·홀
sihwók ssi-yéy holo hon yelh-kwá[yelkhwá] hon milh-ól
 if.ever time-LOC one.day one hemp-COM one wheat-ACC
 며·거·도 그 열구·리 ·숨지·리·니
mek-é-twó ku elkwul-í sólg-ci-lí-ní
 eat-INF-FOC that form-NOM flesh-fatten-POT-thus

‘Even when [it] sometimes eat one [grain of] hemp and one [grain of] wheat per day, its body will fatten.’ (Nungem 9:106a)

MK yém ·염 n. goat **K Descendant yemso** 염소

:심·흔 ·치위·예 :나·를 프·른 ·염·의
sím-ho-n chíw-i-yéy ná-lol phul-un yém-úy
 harsh-ADJ-DET cold-NMLZ-LOC 1SG-ACC blue.green-DET goat-GEN
 갓·오·슬 ·주·누·다
kas-wós-ol cwú-no-tá
 leather-dress-ACC give-PRES-DET

‘In a severe cold weather, you give me blue goatskin clothes.’ (Twusi 19:26b)

MK yemkúl- 염·글- vi. ripen **K Equivalent yemwul-** 여물-

‘If you rub mint [onto where you are stung by a bee], then you will soon get better.’ (Kwukan 6:65b)

MK yés·옛 n. taffy **K Descendant** yes 옛

·나는 오·직·여슬 며·구며 孫·손·子·증·를
ná-non wocík yés-ul mek-wú-me swon-cǒ-lól
 1SG-TOP only taffy-ACC eat-VOL-and descendent-son-ACC
 놀·이고 다시 政·정·事·쑹·를 參·참·預·영·티
nwol-í-kwo tasi cyéng-sso-lól cham-yé-h-ti[chamyéthi]
 play-CAUS-and again politic-affair-ACC participate-take.part-do-NEG
 아·니·호·리·라
aní-h-wó-li-lá
 not-do-VOL-POT-DECL

‘[From now on], I will only eat taffies and play with my grandchildren, and not take part in political affairs again.’ (Nayhwun 2a:55a)

MK yesk- 엮- vt. weave, plait **K Descendant** yekk- 엮-

簫·송·는 효·근·대·를 엮·거 :부·는
syov-nón hyok-ón táy-lól yesk-é pwǔ-nún
 xiao-TOP small-DET bamboo-ACC weave-INF blow-DET
 거·시·라
kes-í-lá
 thing-COM-DECL

‘A xiao is [a Chinese flute] that you blow through small bamboos weaved together.’ (Sekpwo 13:53)

MK yeúy 여·의 n. stamen and pistil **K Equivalent** kkoch-swul 꽃·술

꽃 여·의·는 :버리 입·거·우·제
kwos yeúy-nón pǎl-oy ip-kewúc-éy
 flower stamen.and.pistil-TOP bee-GEN mouth-hair-LOC
 오·르·눓·다
wolo-n-wós-tá
 climb-PRES-MIR-DECL

‘The stamens and pistils of the flower climb up the bee’s beard.’ (Twusi 3:27b)