22. A Dictionary of the Pahâri Dialects as spoken in the Punjab Himalayas.


INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Reference may be made to the Supplements to the Punjabi Dictionary, No. 1, by the Revd. T. Grahame Bailey, C.M.S., published by this Society.

A

A, a particle added to a verb to make the compound participle as bolîa = having said; jâïa = having gone.

A, adv. Yes. (Also aňhâń.)

A', v. Is. As: Še keti a? Where is he?

Abé, adv. Now, at this time.

Abkhorâ, n.m. (P. ábkkhorá.) A small deep pot with a rim.


Addá, n.m. A wooden frame.

A’d, n.f. (1) Moisture, wetness. (2) Half. -o-ád, m. The half.

(3) (H. yád) Remembrance. -awni, v.t. ir. To remember.

-râkhñi, v.t. re. To keep in memory.

Adhú or-á, adj.; f. -i, pl. -é. Half, semi-

Adkâñ, n.m. Elbow.

Adjí, n.f. An area equal to 4 bighâs of land.

Admeñ, adv. Mid-way.

Adr, n.m. (S. Ádara.) Homage, respect.

Adrí n.f. (S. Ádara.) Respect, honour.

Afarní, v.i. re. To swell, puff up: f. -i, pl. -é.

Áfî, pro. Self. -é. By it-, him-, or herself.

Á’g, n.f. (S. Ágni.) Fire. (Also ági.)

Ágá, n.m. Fore.

Ágânu, v.t. re. To shut in, to lock up; f. -i, pl. -é.

Agardáñ, n.m. A vessel for burning incense.

Aggal (S. Argala.) A wooden bolt for a gate or door. -nu, v.t. re. To shut in.

Aggar, n.m. (S. Ágeru, or Aguru.) A fragrant wood = (Aguilaria agallocha).

Ágé, adv. Before, a little before (this).

Ágî, adv. (1) Some time ago; (2) lately; (3) fire.

Agjhárá, jhârá, n.m. A tinder-box.
Aglá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. The former.
Agri, ágré, adv. Before this, some time ago.
Ai, v. art., second person singular of Ḥoňu, to be. See U.
Tú ĝi nokhá michh: "Thou art a wonderful man."
Aimbú, n.m. A kind of deer, said to be like a mule, found on
the Sháli hill in the Bhajji State.
Aimrá, n.f. The wild grape.
Aín, n.m. The flying-fox. (Also en, een.)
Aín, ad. Good; -hion, to be good: Aín howí yári jetú íwi guwán,
"Friend, it is well that you have come."
Aïnshu, adv. This year.
Aïnthnú, v.i. re. To twist, to strut; f. -i, pl. -é.
Aiyá, int. Oh, ah.
Aį, adv. To-day. Ajje, adv. Just to-day.
Aįku, adj.; m. -á; f. -i, pl. -é. Of to-day.
Akal, n.f. (P. aql.) Wisdom, sense. -bir, n.m. A medicine (Datis-
ca cannibíma).
Akhár, n.m. (S. Akshara). Letters, characters (pl.).
Akhí, n.f. (S Akshin.) Eyes. (Dim. Akhti, pretty little eye).
Akhíal, n. pl. See Athkái.
Akrnu, v.i. re. To be stiff, to strut; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ăįl, n.m. An esculent root, like the potato (kachálú).
Alakh-jagáwní, v.i. re. To ask for alms.
Aḿá, n.f. (S. Ambá.) Mother.
Amlal, n.m. Intoxication.
Amb, n.m. (S. Āmrá.) Mango. (Also āmb).
Ambar, adv. Up.; pre. above. (Also ambr.) S. Amvara, the
sky.
Aminchárí, n.f. A post held by the Kanwar, said to be
equivalent to Private Secy. (used in the Mancli State).
Amlu, -á, m.; -is, a; pl. Sour, acid.
Ăn, n.f. An oath, a curse.
Ăńchál, n.m. (S. Anchala, a cloth.) Corner of a cloth or scarf.
Ańchhál, n.m. Ribbon which is more than two fingers in breadth.
Ańdgal, n.m. A wasp; pl.
Ańdhá, m.; f. -i, pl. -é; adj. Blind.
Andhá = dhundh. n.f. Misrule; -máchní, -hoijání. v.i. re. & ir.
To suffer from misrule or bad government.
Andhóú, -a, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Unwashed, unclean.
Andí, n.f. See Ānni.
Ańdr, ad. (H. andar.) Inside. -o dá, adv. From inside.
Andréjá, n.m. The auspicious time at which a bride enters her
husband's home (Syn. wísñi).
Andro-dá or -ta, adv. From the inside.
Andro-khe, adv. To the inside.
Andról, n.m. See Narol.
Ańgálú, v.i. re. To be entangled, to be embroiled; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ańgant, ad. Innumerable, numerous. (Alike in all genders.)
Añguli, n.f. A finger.
Ani, n.f. (1) An edge; (2) a band of soldiers; (3) a battle.
Añ-ñiñ, adj. A little. -jyá, ad. m. A small quantity.
Añi-rákñnu, v.t. re. To keep ready. -deñ, v.t. re. To allow to bring.
Xñi, n.f.; pl. -o. Sinews.
Añkar, n.m. Revenue in kind (used in the Mandí State).
Añmuk, adj. Durable, imperishable (alike in all genders).
Aññal, n.f. (S. Anjáli.) The cavity formed by putting the palms of the hands together.
Añni, n.f. Testicles (also añdi).
Añ-ñu, v.t. re. To bring, to fetch; f. -i, pl. -é.
Añrí, n.f. A small piece of land left unploughed.
Ant, n.m. pl. -o (S. Anta). End.
Aññiñ, n.f. pl. -o. Enmity, discord.
Aññwalá, n.m. (S. Amalaka.) Emblica myrabilan (Phylanthus emblica). pl. -e.
Añpñ, -á, pro.; f. -i, pl. -é. One's own.
Añpe, pro. See Appu. (Bághal, Kuníhár and Nárágarh.) Appé kuri ghar na basdi, hóránu stikh dasdi. "The girl herself doesn't live with her husband, but she gives hints to others."
Añpú, áppi, pro. Myself, yourself, himself, herself.
Añr, n.m. (H. yár.) A friend.
Añrá, n.m. (1) A friend; (2) a kind of long saw.
Añrá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Aslant, crooked.
Añrhá, n.m. (S. Añdha.) A grain measure equal to 4 páthás.
Añri, n.f. (1) The handle of a plough; (2) adj. crooked.
Añri, n.f. (H. yári.) Friendship, acquaintance.
Añrí-kharié, adv. In trouble.
Añrj, n.m. pl. -o (P. arz.) A request.
Aññu, v.t. re. To insist; f. i. pl. -é.
Añrshu, n.m. (H. árshí.) A looking-glass.
Añré, n.m. The hill apricot (pl. no singular).
Añrúsa, n.m. A medicinal plant.
Añsáu, v. Is, or are. (From the irreg. verb honu, to be.)
Añse, v. Art (2nd pers. sing. pres. of honu, to be).
Añsé, pro. We (1st pers. pl. nominative).
Añsé, pro. 1st per. pl. We. (From Punjábí, así.)
Añsh, n.f. (S. Añhá.) Hope.
Añshi, ad. 80 ; -wání, 80th.
Añshiyá, n.m. (S. Añshiti = 80.) A fine of Rs. 80 in cash, paid to a ruler at a jíyárá.
Añshu, n.m. (S. Añshru.) Tears. Sháré muiñ sháshu sháñwe áye áshu. "Her mother-in-law died in June, she weeps for her in July" (implying inconsistency). (Also ássú.)
Añshlu, n.m. A pudding. made of rice-flour.
Aṣrā, n.m. (S. Ashrāya.) Hope. -rākhna, v.i. re. To rely on.
Astāj, n.m. (P. ustād.) Clever man. (Also stāj.)
Asthān, n.m. (S. Sthāna.) A place, especially of a deity.
Astmi, ātheň (S. Ashtami.) n.f. The eighth day of the bright or dark half of a month.
Astū, n.m. pl. Human bones sent to the Ganges, after cremation. (Also fúl.)
Athkāj, athkē, n.m. pl. The forget-me-not. (The word is only used as a plural and is also applied to the burrs which get entangled in woollen clothes.
Āṭṭhāh, ad. (S. Ashta), 8.
Āṭhwarā, n.m. (S. Ashṭavāra, 8 days.) Daily begār or corvée, in which each pargana has to supply three coolies a day for various duties to the State (Kuthār State): lit. = 8 days’ free labour in the darbār (Jubbal). In Bushahr ēthwarā.
Atkanu v.i. re. To stop, to wait, to retain; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Atkarki-jeolá, n.m. A term for exceptionally inferior land, for which cash payment was made. (Kullu, Lyall’s Sett. Rep., 1875.)
Āttā, n.m. (H. ātā.) Flour.
Aukhā, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. In trouble: also ‘difficult.’
Aukhī, n.f. Difficulty, trouble.
Aunshu, adv. See Aṁshu.
Āurā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Unfilled, half filled. (Also āru.)
Aurē-bhág, n.m. Evil fate, unluckiness.
Āuth, n.f. The right of the youngest brother to an excess share for his marriage expenses, if he be unmarried.
Xwanu, v.t. re. To come; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Awē-jānu, v.i. ir. To arrive; f. -i, pl. -ē. (Also āwnu.)
Awūh, pro. I (1st pers. sing.) (Also Aū.) It becomes muweñ with the past tense of a transitive verb. As: Muweñ bolú tū ná de, “I said, ‘you should not go.’”
Awrū, -ā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Somewhat empty, not quite full.

B
Bābā, n.m. Father, progenitor.
Bābru, n.m. A kind of cake (always used in the plural).
Bā’ch, n.f. Dampness, wet.
Bachār, n.m. (S. Vichāra.) A curse. -deñe, v.t. re. To curse.
Bachāwnu, v.t. re. To save.
Bāchchhā, n.m. (P. pīḍāhē.) A king, emperor.
Bachér, n.m. Storing curds and butter (instead of eating them) in order to make clarified butter.
Bachnō-de-ānnu, v.t. re. To conciliate, to compromise; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bachhāwnu, v.t. re. To spread or lay out (a bed).
Bachháwul, n.m. A broom. -deñu, v.i. re. To sweep.
Bachhánu, v.t. re. (H. bichhánó.) (1) To spread a bed; f. -i, pl. -é.
(2) To subscribe.
Báchhu, or -á, n.m. f. -i, pl. -é. A calf.
Bachnú, v.i. re. To escape; f. -i, pl. -é.
Badal, n.m. An answer, a reply. -deñá, v.i. ir. To reply.
Bádám, n.m. pl. (H. bádám.) Almonds.
Bádár, n.m. A kinsman. -nu, v.i. re. To act like a kinsman.
Bádáru, n.m. (1) A sept of Kanets. (2) A parganá in the Kotí State.
Bádhá, n.m. Enhancement, increase in taxes.
Bádháwnú, v.t. re. (1) To extinguish, to put out; f. -i, pl. -é.
(2) To enlarge.
Bádhí, n.m. f. -an. A carpenter.
Bádhku or -á, ad. m. f. -i, pl. -é. Without limit.
Bádomu, v.t. re. To cut; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bádlí, n.f. (H. bádal.) Clouds. Hyúñ ghalalá badlie. The snow will melt with the clouds.
Bádlú or -á, adj. m. Cloudy.
Bádrá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Larger.
Bádru or -á, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. The eldest.
Bádú, n.m. An enemy.
Báduk, n.f. (H. bandúk.) A gun or rifle.
Báfar, adj. Spare.
Báftá, n.m. (H. vástá.) Silken cloth.
Bágá, n.m. A dress of honour, a robe.
Bágná, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Another’s, of other person.
(Fr. H. bigáná.)
Bagár, n.f. Forced labour, unpaid work, corvée.
Bagarú or -í, n.m. A cooly, a porter.
Baghér, n.m. A boy, a child; pl. -ô.
Bági, n.m. pl. Lawless, disloyal. -honu, v.i. ir. To be disloyal
Bagotú, n.m. Clothing. a dress.
Bágu, n.f. (S. Váyu.) Air, the wind.
Bágti, n.f. A small plot of land.
Báhar, adv. Out or outside.
Bháhár, n.f. Enjoyment, pleasure; pl. ø.
Báhát, ad. 62. -wán, 62nd.
Báherá, n.m. Terminalia bélerica.
Báhkanú, v.i. re. (1) To become mad. (2) To stray.
Báhnu, v.i. re. To flow, to blow; f. -i, pl. -é.
Báhñu, v.t. re. To plough; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bái, n.f. (S. Váyu.) (1) The wind. (2) Bile. (3) 22.
Baičhar, n.f. An unchaste woman.
Báión, ad. 22. -wán, 22nd.
Bái, n.f. (H. byáj, interest.) Interest.
Báu-lani-ráto, v. To go by night.
Bál, n.m. An ox, a bull.
Báúti, n.f. A small kind of adze.
 Báñ, n.f. Sister.
Bānḏke-honu, v.i. ir. To be out.
Bānḏku or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. External. adv. Outside.
Bāñši, n.m., (S. Bāñśa.) (H. biñs). A bamboo.
Bāri, n.m. (S. Vairi.) An enemy.
Bāithnu, v.i. re. To sit down. (Also Bēthnu).
Bā'j, n.m. Madness. -bignā, v.i. re. To be mad.
Bājā, n.m. (H.) A musical instrument. Music.
Bājantri, n.m. pl. Musicians. (Also Bāţgaiری, and Ĥāri.)
Bajār, n.m. (P. bāzār.) Market, mart.
Bājaurā, n.m. The wheel of a stone mill.
Bajāwnu, v.t. re. (1) To cause to sound. (2) To beat, to hit.
Bāţgaiרی, n.m. pl. See Bājantri.
Bājhaîni, n.f. (H. bujheî.) A riddle, a puzzle. -bujni. v.i. re. To solve a riddle.
Bājī, n.f. An ulcer on the joints.
Bājīnē, v.t. re. (H. bajānē.) To sound (a musical instrument).
Bājīwā-hundā, ad m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Mad, insane.
Bājīwīnū, v.i. re. To be mad or insane; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bājwījāînu, v.i. ir. To become mad; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bá'k, n./ (S. Vāyka.) A speech, a sentence.
Bā'kh, n.f. Udder (of a cow).
Bakh, adj. Cut up. -karnū, v.t. re. To cut off.
Bākhal or bākkhal, n.f. Land which is not artificially irrigated.
Bākhar, ad. f. A buffalo, she-goat or cow, whose young is more than 6 months old and whose milk has become thick.
Bakhat, n.m. (P. waqta.) Time, period.
Bakher, n.f. Scattering coins over a bridegroom.
Bakherī, n.m. (H.) A dispute, tumult, complication.
Bakherī, ad. m. One who disputes.
Bakherṇu, v.t. re. To scatter.
Bakh-honu, v.i. ir. To be cut into two; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bakhiyā, n.m. Double sewing.
Bakkheli, or bakkeli, n.f. Breakfast.
Bakhyain or pakyain, n.m. (S. Vāykhýïna.) A proverb, a saying, folklore.
Bakilië, adv. As a messenger.
Bakilo, n.m. A messenger.
Bākī-muwān (a phrase). A curse.
Bāklu or -á, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Thick.
Bāknu, v.i. re. To stretch the mouth; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bākra, n.m. A he-goat; f. -i, a she-goat, pl. -ē.
Bakrâthā, n.m. See khârchá.
Bāktu, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. A kid = chhelu and chheli.
Bāl', n.m. (H. bāl.) Hair.
Bal, n.m. (S. Vala.) Strength, might, power.
Bālā shâhtu lâpā, v.i. re. To be unhappy, to pine.
Bālāk, n.m. and f. (S. Vâlaka.) A babe or infant.
Bâlchâ, n.m. A piece of rope to fasten the plough on its yoke.
Bald, n.m. (S. Barda.) Bullock, an ox. -jorne. v. To plough.
Balichh, n.m. Income tax (used in the Mandi State).
Balnu, v. To be able.
Balnu, v.f. re. To burn, to kindle, to light.
Balnu, v.i. re. To burn.
Balri, n.f. The French bean.
Balthu, n.m. A small nose-ring.
Bálú, n.m. (1) A nose-ring. (2) Sand.
Bámáñ, n.m. Clothing, a dress. (Fr. bámnu, to wear).
Bámman or Bámán, n.m. (S. Brálmana). The sacred caste of the Hindus.
Bán or bón, n.m. A forest, a jungle. (S. Vana).
Bá'n, n.m. An oak tree, or oak wood.
Báná, n.m. (H. bánná.) Boundary.
Báná, n.m. A disguise.
Bánáí, n.m. A bear, especially the black bear.
Banákri, n.f. A kind of wild creeper bearing earring-like yellowish flowers with broad leaves. (Also bnákri.)
Banár, n.m. The name of a deity, also called Mahású.
Banásat, n.m. (S. Vanaspati, a tree in general.) A female spirit which dwells in forests or high mountain slopes. Cattle are believed to be under her charge, and when they are taken to graze in the forests, she is propitiated. (Chambá).
Bápáwnu, v.t. re. (H. banáná.) To make; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bánbé, ad. 92, -wáñ, 92nd.
Báñ-bir, n.m. A tree spirit whose special influence is usually evil.
Báñchni, n.f. A reading, or recitation.
Báñchnu, v.t. re. (H. báñchná.) To read.
Bándá, n.m. (H. báñtú.) A share, a part.
Bañdú, n.m. pl. Lichen, Aaron’s beard.
Bándí, n.m. Prisoner, confinement.
Bándrú, n.m. pl. (H. band.) The fastenings of a cloak.
Bánduwé, n.m. pl. Prisoners.
Bándar, n.m. pl. (S. Vánara.) Monkeys.
Bándh-nu, v.t. re. (H. bándhuá.) To bind up.
Bándmu, v.t. re. To divide; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bángá or -u, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Crooked (also bángu).
Bán-gi, n.f. A sample, specimen.
Báñhti, n.f. See Bánth or Bánhi.
Bání, n.f. A small forest.
Bání, n.f. (S. Vápi, language.) A speech.
Bání-ní, n.m. An arm.
Báníyá, n.m. (H. bániyu.) A banker or the 3rd caste of the Hindus.
Banjar, n.m. Uncultivated land, grazing ground.
Bā'ñjh, n.f. (S. Vandhyā.) A childless woman, a barren cow.
Ban-lau, n.f. The Virginia creeper. (From ban, a forest, and lau, a creeper.)
Bān-nu, v.t. re. To fold up, to bind; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bańu a ki nāhi, (phrase.) Whether agreeable or not.
Banrāi, n.f. An oak forest.
Bāňslochan, n.m. (S. Vaṅshalochana.) A white substance, found within the cylinder of the bamboo; a kind of manna highly valued for its cooling and strengthening properties.
Bāňshṭi, n.f. A medicinal drug.
Bāñth, n.m. The servant of a chief’s kitchen.
Bāňṭhiyā, ad.m. Handsome, pretty. n.m. A young man.

Bhońru

\[
\begin{align*}
&\text{Hyūñ ghalolá bádlie, soená ghalo suháge.} \\
&\text{Thīnd ghalo bāńṭhiyā, kāńjri chheori āge.}
\end{align*}
\]

The snow will melt with clouds, and gold melts with borax.

A couplet

So a handsome youth is melted by the harlots.

Bá’nāu, v.t. re. (1) To strike, to hit. (2) To fire. (3) To plough. f. -i, pl. -é.
Bāńwīñ, n.f. (S. Vapi.) A water pool. (Also boń.)
Báoná, n.m. f. -i, pl. -é. (S. Vāmana.) A dwarf. [wind.
Báonal, n.m. A whirl-wind. -āwná, v.i. ir. To blow, of a whirl-
Bāori, n.f. (S. Vāpi.) (H. bāoli.) A water pool.
Bápū, n.m. See Bábá.

Bār, n.m. Fortification, a fence. -denā, v.i. ir. To enclose.
Bār, n.f. pl. -o. (1) A song. (Syn. hār). (2) A day.
Barā, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Great, large. n. A kind of cake.
Barākhrī, n.f. (H. bārākhrī.) The alphabet.
Barāt, n.f. (1) A wedding procession. (2) Dunning. -i-bethná v.i. re. To sit at one’s door.
Barđhū, n.f. (1) Defeat. (2) Failure. -máchnī or -parṇī, v.i. re. To be defeated, to fail.
Barđnu, v.i. re. To walk, to go on. (Bashāhr.)
Baréwe, n.m. A jack-o-lantern, will-of-the-wisp.
Barf, n.f. See Hyūñ. -parṇī. To fall, of snow.
Bargat, n.f. (H. barakat.) Prosperity, a blessing.
Bárge, n.m. Side, part. pl. -o.
Barhō, n.m. A male spirit which causes sickness (Chambā).
Bārī, n.f. A turn.
Bārī-khe, adv. For the whole life.
Barḵāwnu, v.t. re. To beat, to hit, to strike; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bārḵē, n.m. A guest, a person entitled to hospitality.
Barmā, n.m. (H.) A gimlet.
Bārne, n.f. A kind of fern.
Barō, n.m. Rations, provisions.
Barō, barú, n.m. Rations.
Báro, ad. 12; -wáñ, 12th.
Barto, n.m. A muñj, or revenue-free grant (Mandi).
Barto-jeolà, n.m. A free grant for service (Mandi).
Bárú, n.m. The name of a tune (rág) called barwá.
Bárwé, n.m. pl. Cotton seed.
Bas, n.m. (S. Vaasha.) Control.
Básána, n.f. (S. Vásaná.) Fragrance, sweet smell.
Basát, n.f. A herd or a flock. (Also Basatri.)
Baséra, n.m. A house or home.
Bashaándar, n.f. (S. Vaishwánara.) Fire.
Báshá, n.m. A small kind of hawk called bahri in the plains.
Bás or bás, n.m. See Bashulá.
Basetri, n.f. Cattle, quadrupeds.
Bá'sh, n.f. A smell.
Basha'h, n.m. (S. Vishwása.) Trust, faith, confidence.
Bashákhi, n.m. (S. Vaishákha.) The first month of the Hindu year, corresponding to April.
Báshaná, n.f. A wish, desire, inclination (S. Vásaná).
Básháñ-wáñ, n.m. A kind of swelling, a disease.
Báshá'r, n.m. turmeric. See Bibhan also.
Básharam, ad. (H. besharm.) Shameless. (Alike in all genders and numbers.)
Bashatri, n.f. Trouble, hardship, difficulty, distress.
Bash-kál, n.m. (S. Varshákála.) The monsoon, the rainy season.
Báshmati, n.f. One of the best kinds of rice.
Báshná, n.f. See Báshaná.
Báshnu, n.m. A tenant. v.i. re. (1) To settle, to live, to lodge.
(2) To rain.
Báshnu, v.i. re. To warble.
Báshťálá, n.m. The oracle delivered by the diván of a deity.
Báshťáng, n.m. See Bishtáng.
Báshúlá, n.m. An adze.
Báshúlnu, v.t. re. (1) To realize. (2) To settle, to restore order:
 f. -í, pl. -é.
Basnu, v.i. re. (See Bashnu).
Báss, n.f. (1) Smell, scent, fragrance. (2) An adze.
Bast, n.f. (S. Vastu.) A thing.
Bást, n.m. (S. Vástu, the site of a habitation.) A stone brick deposited in the foundation of a house and worshipped, and called chakka or bástu.
Bástá or -u, adj. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. (1) Uncultivated. (2) n. Fallow.
Bastr, n.m. (S. Vastra.) Cloth, dress, clothing.
Bástu, n.m. (S. Vástu.) The deity of a house, the house deity.
(Also bástu purush.)
Basulnu, v.t. re. (1) To set right. (2) To realise: f. -í, pl. -é.
Bát, n.f. (S. Vártá.) A word, a thing, a matter. -lání, v.t. re.
To converse.
Bá't or báth, n.f. A path, way, road. -lání, v.i. re. To make a way. -háńdni, v.i. re. To travel.
Batajra, n.m. A stone vessel maker, one who works in stone.
Batali, ad. 42; -waň, 42nd.
Batéri, n.m. (H.) A partridge.
Batetú, n.m. The little son of a Brahman.
Batnãnu, v.t. re. To seat, to allow to sit down.
Batolõ, n.f. Bread made of pot-herb flour.
Bāthú, n.m. (S. Vāstuka.) The pot-herb seed or plant; a kind of vegetable.
Bātná, n.m. A substance used for rubbing the pair before a marriage.
Bātī, n.f. (1) A small vessel of brass. (2) A weight of two sers. (3) A wick.
Bātnu, v.t. re. To knead; f. -i, pl. ě. (Also bātná).
Battí, ad. 32; -waň, 32nd.
Batuwá, n.m. (H.) A small purse.
Batáwnu, v.t. re. To let one know, f. i, pl. ě.
Batáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to knead.
Bātīri, n.f. A short cut. Lit. a little path.
Bān, n.m. Swimming, the act of swimming. -dene, v.i. ir. To swim.
Bauësu, n.m. A kind of loaf made with fat, and cooked in steam (used in Balsan and Pûnar).
Bāwáň, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. ě. Left. (S. váma.)
Báwná, n.m. See Báoná.
Bawne, n.f. A kind of plant which bears blue flowers.
Báwri, n.f. See Báori.
Báy, n.f. wind (or flatulence).
Bayáli, ad. 42; -waň, 42nd.
Bďár, n.m. A kinsman: kith or kin. -nu, v.i. re. To act like a kinsman.
Bdhaëwni, v.t. re. To extinguish.
Bébi, n.f. Sister. The vowel i is changed into ē in the vocative case as: Bebë tú kiňdi chíli? “O sister, where are you going to?”
Bedan, n.f. (S. Vedaná.) An ache, a pain.
Bedi, n.f. (S. Vedi.) The ground on which is lighted the sacrificial fire at weddings or other religious ceremonies.
Bednĭ, n.f. A pain.
Bednu, v.t. re. To call, to invite, to send for: f. -i, pl. ě.
Bediñwënu, v.i. re. To be spoken, to be called.
Begé, adj. m. or adv. Too much.
Begră or -u, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. ě. Very much. too much, excessive.
Beï, n.f. (S. Vipádiká.) A kibe. A sore or blister on the foot.
Bejkhřé, n.m. pl. Ugly or unclean feet.
Be’ká or -h, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. ě. Empty, or empty-handed.
Bé’l, n.m. (S. Vilwa.) The tree, or its fruit, called bel. (Aegle marmelos.)
Beorá, n.m. (S. Vyavahára.) A matter, a subject.
Beora or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (1) Reversed, upset, contrary. (2) Left.

Be\'r, n.f. Delay.

Bér, o, pl. A village, a house or home.

Be\’rā, n.m. A palace, especially the female apartments in a chief’s palace; pl. -ē.

Re\’rī, n.f. (1) Iron fetters. (2) A boat.

Beri, n.f. See bārī.

Beso, n.m. See Majnū.

Be\’tā, n.m. (H.) A son. f. -i. A girl or daughter; pl. -é. Sons.

Be\’thū, n.m. A low-caste farmer who works under a zamīndār.

Bethnī, v.i. re. (H. baithnī.) To sit down.

Bglajwun, v.t. re. To clear off; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Bhābār, n.m. The scorpion plant, from which jute is obtained.

Bhābī, n.f. Brother’s wife. Also bhāoj.

Bhādār, ad. m. (H. bahādur.) Gallant, brave.

Bhādō, n.m. (S. Bhādrapada.) The 5th month of the Hindu year, corresponding to August. (Also bhajjo.)

Bhādū, n.m. (H. bhāddū.) A white-metal vessel used for cooking pulse.

Bhāēr, n.m. Brother. f. -i, Sister; m. -ā, A polite term of address to anyone.

Bhā’g, n.m. (S. Bhāgya.) Luck, fate, fortune.

Bhā-g-khōwaṇe, v.i. re. To be ill-fated, to be unlucky.

Bhāgnī, v.i. re. To run away, to escape.

Bhāhattar, ad. 72.

Bhāī, n.m. (H. bhāī.) (S. bhrātri.) A brother.

Bhājīchāl, n.m. (S. Bhājīchālāna.) An earthquake.

Bhājīs, n.f. (H.) (S. Mahishi.) A buffalo; m. -ā, pl. -ē.

Also maṃsh.

Bhajīsh, n.m. (S. Abhyāsa.) Practice.

Bhajīshnū, v.i. re. To practise; f. i, pl. ē.

Bhāithū, n.m. An adopted brother. f. -aṇ. An adopted sister.

Bhajjo, n.m. See Bhāda. -we, adv. In August.

Bhajīnū, v.t. re. (H. bhajīnī.) To preserve, to keep in memory.

Bhajīnū, v.t. re. To deny, to disagree, to refuse; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Bhājī, n.f. Vegetable.

Bhalā, or -u, ad. m. Good; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Bhālā, n.m. (H.) A spear; pl. ē.

Bhālāwā, n.m. (H. bhālāwī.) A medicinal tree, or fruit.

Bhalk, n.f. Morning, daybreak. -ē. At daybreak.

Bhallā, n.m. A kind of cake, made of pulse flower; pl. -ē.

Bhallī, n.f. A kind of food.

Bhalnī, v.i. re. To recover from illness, to be restored to health.

Bhalnī, v.t. re. To keep in sight, to observe, to witness.

Bhalī, n.m. One who keeps anything in sight.

Bhalī, n.m. (See Baṇāī.)
Bhá' n, n.m. Small coins.
Bhándá or -u, n.m. pl. -é. A brass, copper or iron vessel.
Bhánđe-bábbar-honi, v.t. ir. To be in menses.
Bhándnu, v.t. re. To call ill names, to abuse; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bháñkhirí, n.f. Mocking bird.
Bhán-nu, v.t. re. To break; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bhánju or -á, n.m. sister’s son; nephew. f. -i. Sister’s daughter; niece; pl. -é.
Bháng, n.f. The hemp plant, or leaves, or smoking hemp.
Bhángolú, n.m. pl. Hemp-seed.
Bháñóí, n.m. (H. báknói.) Sister’s husband.
Bháoj, n.f. See Bhábi.
Bhár, n.m. A seed measure upon which was founded the ancient unit of land (Kullu).
Bhárá, n.m. (1) Hire, rent. (2) To give some corn to a calfless cow or buffalo at milking.
Bhárá, n.m. (S. Bhárá = weight.) A load, luggage; pl. -é.
Bhar or -u, adj. m.; f. i, pl. -é. Full, filled up.
Bhárá, n.f. Fare, rent. -deñá, v.i. ir. To pay the fare.
Bhári, ad. (H.) Heavy.
Bharañ, n.m. A tax levied at two annas per rupee (Kullu).
Bharnu, v.t. re. (1) To pay. (2) To fill up.
Bhart, n.m. A kind of pulse, flat and black in colour.
Bharúwañu, v.i. re. To be filled; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bhásh or bhákh, n.f. (S. Bháshá.) Language, a dialect. Pá-hári bháshbi jánai? ‘Do you know the Pahári language?’
Bhash, n.m. The lungs.
Bhasmá, n.m. (S. bhasman.) Ashes.
Bhá, n.m. (S. Bhatta.) A term for a Bráhman.
Bhá’t, n.m. (S. Bhakta) Boiled rice.
Bhatangru, n.m. one who manages corvée or begár (Kullu).
Bháti, n.f. A ceremony at which Bráhmans are fed.
Bháti, n.f. A feast given to all the kith and kin in order to regain one’s caste: one’s being out of caste by doing something wrong.
Bhat’kánu, v.i. re. To stray, to wander; f. -i, pl. -é.
Bhátte, n.m. pl. (H. bhatta.) Brinjals.
Bhátu, n.m. A Brahman’s son whose duty it is to serve a chief at the time of worship.
Bháti, n.m. A chief’s son. A polite term used in addressing any boy of good birth.
Bháun, n.m. (S. Bhavana.) A temple.
Bháunj, n.m. A thought, a supposition. Mere bháunj sé ni ávná, ‘I suppose he won’t come.’
Bháw, n.m. (H. bháw.) A rate.
Bhádá, n.m. A granary, a store-house.
Bhádri, n.m. One in charge of granary, a store-keeper.
Bhéd, n.m. f. -i, pl. -o. A sheep.
Blékhal, n.m. A kind of plant with sharp thorns; pl. -é.

Bhét, n.m. (H.) A secret.

Bhét, n.f. (1) A present offered to a deity. (2) An offering. (3) A benevolence made in cash by officials and by landholders in land to the Rana at the Diwali festival (Kutlhar). (4) An offering made on appointment to office by a mahr (Bilaspur).

Bhétá (see the preceding). A present made to a deity or ruler, -deni or charni. v.i. ir. and re. To give or offer a present.

Bheet, v.t. re. To visit, to meet, to call on; f. -i, pl. -é.

Bhétu, n.m. (H.) One who knows secrets. -karna, v.t. ir. To introduce, to acquaint.

Bhijnu, v.i. re. To be wet; f. -i, pl. -é.

Bikh, n.f. (S. Bhikshá.) Alms. -deni v.i. ir. To give alms.

Bhirnu, v.t. re. To fight, to struggle.

Bhit, n.f. (S. Bhittí.) A wall.

Bhithá or -u, ad. m f. -i, pl. -é. Inside, in.

Bhithlá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of the inside, inner.

Bhajithá, n.m. The main beam of a roof.

Bhlekhá, n.m. (H. bhulkn'lekhn'.) A mistake, an oversight.

Bhokar, n.m. Shoulder, pl. -o.

Bhog, n.m. (S.) An offer, -lāná; v.i. re. To offer cooked food to a deity.

Bhoglú, n.m. See Bihan.

Bhoji, n.m. (1) A feast. (2) Birch. -ru, n.m. Picnic. (3) -pattar, n.m. Birch-bark.

Bholá or -u, adj. m. f. i, pl. -é. Simple-minded.

Bhónír or -á, n.m. (S. bhramara.) A black bee; f. -i, pl. -é.

Bhóníru, n.m. A song, a couplet: poetry, such as:—

Kúje ru fulrú, bhoño ru bhuńchu,
Bhujn ni jámdú ni huńdú mano ru suńchú.
"The wild white rose is sucked by a black bee,
Roasted grain never grows, nor is a desired object gained."

Siti háńdolí harno, bikro de moro,
Mánú dékhe mukhté, terá latká horo.
"Deer will walk, and peafowl too,
I’ve seen a good many men, but your gait is of another kind."

Bhóníthá or -i, n. A sept of Kanets in Kaimli pargana and elsewhere in these hills; pl. -é.

Bhoshá, n.m. pl. Roasted green wheat or gram.

Bhrúngnu, v.i. re. To roar like a panther.

Bhrúshá, n.f. pl. -o. Eyebrows.

BHÚ, n.m. (H. bhún.) Fodder.
Bhubhal, n.m. A fire of hot ashes to fry potatoes in.
Bhubri, n.f. Mouth.
Bhuņ, n.f. (S. Bhūmi.) Earth, land. -su, adj. A one-storeyed house.
Bhujnu, v.t. re. To roast, to fry; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bhukh, n.f. (S. Bublukshā.) Hunger, appetite.
Bhukhie-raņu, v.i. ir. To remain hungry.
Bhūl, n.f. (H.) A mistake, forgetfulness.
Bhulkā, n.m. Vegetables. -chāņnu, v.i. re. To cook vegetables.
Bhulnu, v.t. re. To forget; -f. i, pl. -ē.
Buṇchu, ad. Sucked, or licked.
Buņdu, n.m. A fool, an ignorant man.
Bhū-ro-parāl, ad. Good for nothing.
Bhyāini, n.f. Daybreak.
Bhyāni, n.f. Daybreak. -e. At daybreak.
Bhyānsār, n.f. Morning, dawn. -i, adv. This morning.
Bhyāsā, n.m. (S. Abhyāsa.) Practice, exercise.
Bhyāsuwnu, v.i. re. To be accustomed, to be in practice; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bhyōnu, v.t. re. To make or cause to be wet; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bi, n.f. The verandah of a house. (Also tōŋ.)
Bi, ad. (S. Vinshati.) 20; -wāň, 20th.
Bi, adv. Also, too. Sé bi āvān thāiā. "He too was to come."
Bi, adv. (1) Also, even. Proverb:—
Takē ri bi, "Of six pies,
Chājau ri bi. Yet beautiful."
(2) adv. As well as.
Biāh, n.m. See Byā or Byāh.
Bichā-bichī, adv. Through or by the middle.
Bidānā, n.m. Quinces.
Bidhni, v.i. re. To be extinguished.
Bidhnu, v.i. re To be extinguished.
Bigai, n.f. A tax levied per bighā (Kuṭhār).
Bighē, adv. In the fields.
Bihan, n.m. Coriandrum sativum. (Also bāshār.)
Bij, n.m. (S. Vija). (1) Seeds. (2) (S. vajra.) Thunderbolt.
-galnu, v.i. re. To be no more.
Bijauri, n.f. (S. Vijapūra.) A kind of citron.
Bijandrī, n.f. A furrow left unsown in a field.
Bijnu, v.t. re. To sow; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Bikar, bikr, n.f. The lower part of a field.
Bikh, n.m. (S. Visha.) (1) Poison. (2) -ru or -rā, ad m.; f. -i, pl. -e. Difficult, dangerous (way).
Bikh, n.f. A step, a footstep. -denī, v.i. ir. To tread, to walk.
Bil, n.f. A hole, chasm, a crack. -pāñi, v.i. re. To crack
-patī, n.f. Leaves of the bel tree.
Bilkhnu, v.t. re. To scream, to cry.
Biná-bajau-rí, ad. f. Without wages.
Bináyak, n.m. (S. Vináyaka.) The deity Ganesh.
Bíñchi, n.f. A plant called gulmanhdi in Hindí.
Bíñchu, n.m. (S. Vrishchika, H. bíchchhu.) A scorpion.
Bíñd, n.m. A handle of a sickle or a hoe. -láná, v.i. re. To fix a handle.
Bíndá, n.m. A truss (of hay). Binuku.
Bíñdá, n.m.; pl. -é. A big grass bundle; /.-i. A small grass bundle. (Also pulá and pulí.)
Bíñdla-tárá, n.m. The morning star.
Bingu. See Bángá.
Bíní, ad. (H. biná.) Without.
Bír, n.m. (S. Víra.) (1) A hero. (2) The deity Hanumán or Bhaírav. (Also used in compounds, e.g., Banbír, Lánkrábír.)
Bíri, n.f. A green twig used for brushing the teeth. -lání, v.i. ir. To brush the teeth.
Bíríé, n. A polite term used in addressing a maiden.
Bíshi, n.f. (S. Vínshati.) A score, 20.
Bíshká or -u, ad. m.; f.-i. pl.-é. Empty. -háthe, adv. Empty-handed; f.-i, pl.-é.
Bísh-táng, n.f. (1) The remuneration of a headman at the rate of 6 pies per rupee of land revenue (Kúthár). (2) A present to an officer in cash: (all the Simla Hill States). -depi, v.i. ir. To give a present. (3) A bribe (also kó’r.)
Bíshú, n.m. (S. Víshuva.) (1) The moment of the sun’s reaching Aries. (2) A song sung by low-caste people in April.
Bíu, ad. m. Good. -honú, v.i. ir. To be convalescent.
Bíyó or -u, ad. m.; f.-i, pl.-é. Good. adv. Quite well.
Bíyó-re-mundé, ad. pl. Disciples of wise men.
Bláj, n.m. (S. Váhirája, the King Váli.) A night fair. (Also báráj or bráláj.)
Blá’k or bülák, n.m. A nose-ring.
Blái, n.m. A low caste (often called ‘mate’). (Also halmandí.)
Bláwlá, n.m. Condolence. -deñá, v.t. ir. To condole.
Blél, n.f. Evening, eve.
Blíyá, m. O my; /.-é.
Boá, n.m. Flight.
Bobó, n.f. (1) A sister or adopted sister. (2) A very polite term used in addressing a woman.
Bodrí, n.m. A kind of disease, chicken-pox. -nikalni. v.t. re. To suffer from chicken-pox.
Bohit, ad. m. (H. bahut.) Much, abundant.
Bojzá, n.m. (H. bojá.) A load.
Bo’k-bidyá, n.f. Jesting, mocking.
Boki, ad. m. and f. Talkative.
Boknu, v.t. re. To jest, to mock; f. -i, pl.-é.
Bo‘l, n.m. A high wooded place.

Bo‘l, n.m. (1) A speech, a saying. (2) An oral agreement whereby one’s daughter is betrothed to a boy; in default the sum of Rs. 20 is paid as damages.

Bol, n.m. (1) A speech. (2) The term used for paying Rs. 20 to validate a betrothal.

Bolnu, v.t. re. To speak; f. -i, pl. -é.

Boń, n.f. See Bāorī.

Bón, n.m. See Ban.

Boń-ńu, v.i. re. To flow.

Bonu, v.t. re. See Bijnu.

Bo‘tí, n.f. See Bohu.

Boti or botiyā, n.m.; f. -án. A cook.


Bóumeň, v. pl. We will, or should, sow.

Bownu, v.i. re. To roll down, to flow; f. -i, pl. -é.

Bpári, n.m. (H. byápári.) A trader, a merchant.

Brá, n.m. A weight equal to 4 thákris or 6 sirs. The area sown with one árhá is reckoned equal to a higha (Jubbal.).

Brágá, n.f. The wife of a hairagi.

Brágar, n.m. Ear-rings.

Brági, n.m. Bairági, a Vaishnava.

Brágan, n.f. A lioness or tigress.

Brágg, n.m.; f. -án (S. Vyághra.) A leopard or panther. -tu. A leopard cub.

Bráil, n.f. (S. Vidala.) A cat. (Also bráli) Dim. -tú or -ti. A kitten.

Bráss, n.m. The rhododendron.

Brát, n.f. (1) Dunning. (2) (H. bīrūt.) A wedding procession.

Bráti-bethnu, v.i. re. To dun. (Also brát-lāni.)

Bresht, n.m. (S. Vrihaspati.) Thursday.

Bthith, n.m. Flour of pot-herb grain.

Btholi, n.f. Bread made of pot-herb grain.

Buárá or bwárá, n.m. A helper; one who helps a fellow villager and gets food, but no cash, in return; pl. Buáre or bwáre-lāne, v.i. re. To engage helpers. -dewnu, v.i. re. To go to help.

Būba, n.m. The husband of one’s father’s sister. f. -i, Father’s sister, pl. -é.

Bubér-bhái, n.m. Father’s sister’s son.

Budá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A bar.

Buddh, n.m. (S. Budhia.) (1) Wednesday. (2) Wisdom.

Bug, n.m. A cover, especially for a gun, a pillow or bedding.

Bugchá or -u, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A bundle.

Buggl, n.f. Wrapping up the body in a sheet; -pani, v.i. re. To wrap up one’s body in a sheet.
Bujhn, v.t. re. (H. bühnh.) To understand, to know; , -i, pl. -é. Bujhnwáá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. One who understands or knows.

Búlák, n.m. See Blá’k.

Bulánu, v.t. re. (H. buláná.) To call, to invite.

Bunjá, ad. 52.

Bun-nu, v.t. re. (H. bunnu.) To weave; f. -i, pl. -é.

Burá or -u, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Bad, wicked, not good.

Burá-bhájaná, v.i. re. To cease unhappiness.

Burá-lángá, v.i. re. To be unhappy. -máná, v.i. re. To be displeased.

Búri-ghálni, v.t. re. To harass, to put to trouble, to plague.

Búri-honi, v.i. ir. To be in trouble.

Búri-lángí, v.i. ir. To pine in love, to feel unpleasant.

Bwál’, n.m. (H. ubál, S. Udgára.) (1) Overflowing. (2) Heat.

Bwál-jánu or dew nú, v.i. re. To overflow.

Bwálnu, v.t. re. (H. ubálná.) To boil.

Bwárá, n.m., pl. -e. See Buárá.

Byá, n.m. (S. Viváha.) Marriage. (Also byáh. -áhundá, adj. m.; f. i, hundi; pl. -éhunde. Married.

Byajj, n.m. (H. byáj.) Interest.

Byáli, n.f. Dinner. -chánni, v.i. re. To cook the dinner. -é, adv. In the evening. Byále re pahre úyá Ludro—‘Shib came in the evening.’

Byálke-bakté, adv. In the evening time.

Byálikri or byálki, n.f. The evening.

Byáli, n.f. Supper.

Byáliti, n.f. Evening.

Byánhdá, n.m. A tax levied at a chief’s wedding and on his children’s marriages. (Also Byáol or Byáoli.)

Byáol or byáoli, n.f. See Byánhdá.

Byáshi, ad. 82; -wáñ, 82nd.

Byó’, n.m. A kind of tree, the leaves of which are given to cattle as fodder.

Byórá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é; (1) Reversed, upset. (2) n.m. Detailed account. (3) ad. contrary, left (beorí).

Chá’b, n.m. A food made of rice and sugar.

Chahoknu, v.t. re. To dip.

Cháhnu, v.t. re. To chew; f. -i, pl. -é.

Cháhúttrá, n.m. A raised bank or terrace, open or covered.

Cháhúttrá-wazír or Shrí-wazír, n.m. The prime-minister, the chief minister. (The former form was used in Kullá and the latter in Bashahr.)

Chácha, n.m. Uncle. f. -i, Aunt; pl. -é.

Chachenu, v.i. re. To cry or scream; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chádar, n.m. A sheet of cloth.
Chádr, n.f. A scarf. (H. chaddar.)
Cháer, n.f. See Chár.
Cháetu or chaethu or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (1) Desirable.
(2) Easy.
Chaftá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Thin, straight.
Chagarnu, v.t. re. See Chagrnú.
Chagrunu or chagarnu, v.t. re. To know, to come to know, to feel; f. -i, pl. -é.
Cháin, n.f. (P.) Peace, tranquillity. -parñi, v.i. re. To be in rest.
Chájr, n.m. The true or Golden Pheasant.
Chajará or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é. Good, fine.
Chá'k, n.m. (1) An ornament. (2) A miller's wheel.
Cháká, n.m. Service in cantonments. (Obs., Kullú.)
Cháká, n.m. (H.). A servant; f. -i. Service.
Chakchuñjri, n.f. A squirrel.
Cháké, n.m. pl. Roofing slates; -á, sing.
Cháke-bethnu, v.t. re. To realize a fine by sitting at one's door.
Chakhauni, n.f. A taste.
Chákhnu, v.t. re. (H. chakhná.) To taste.
Cháklí, n.f. (H. chakkí.) A handmill.
Chakká, n.m. See Bast.
Chakkar, n.m. (H.) Circle, round. -lánu, or -deñu, or -bahnú; v.i. re. To turn round.
Cháklá or -u, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A round stone.
Chakleot, n.f. The blackbird (chakliyot).
Cháknú, v.t. re. To carry, to lift up; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chakó'r, n.m. See Chákru.
Chákri, n.f. Service. -karni, v.t. ir. To serve.
Chákru, n.m. The chikor (also chakór).
Chákú, n.m. (H. chakkú.) A knife.
Chá'l, n.f. (H.) (1) Gait. (2) A custom.
Chálá, n.m. Shaking. -honá, v.i. ir. To be shaken.
Chaláná-dená, v.i. ir. To go on, to proceed.
Chállhér, n.m. Breakfast time. (Also chálhir.)
Cháli-jánu, v.i. ir. To go on. -ján-nu, v.i. re. To know how to walk.
Chálni, n.m. See Pálgári. (Básháhr.)
Chálnu, v.i. re. (H. chalñá.) To walk, to go on, to proceed; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chamár, n.m. (H.) (S. Charmakára.) f. -i. A shoemaker.
Chamáshá, n.m. (S. Cháturmása.) The monsoon, the rainy season, wet weather.
Chábá, n.m. (1) Copper. (2) A fragrant yellow flower.
Chámbá, n.m. (S. Champaka.) A tree bearing a fragrant yellow flower (Michelia champaca). Proverb:—Chámbé múlé bhekhlái jámí: "Under a fragrant flower tree there grew a thorny plant." (Used of the son of a well-to-do man who has none of his father's qualities.)
Cham-chamát, n.m. (1) Shining or blazing. (2) Flashing.
Cham-gádár, n.m. (H. changidár.) A bat.
Chamkáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to shine; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chamknu, v.i. re. (1) To shine. (2) To flash. (3) To be in full power; f. -i, pl. -é.
Champkalí, n.f. An ornament worn by women on the neck.
(It is made either of gold or of silver.)
Chámrí, n.f. The skin. -twárni, v.i. re. To whip.
Cháná', n.m. A low caste, e.g., a shoemaker.
Chá'n-chak, ad. Vain, in vain, without reason.
Chánd, n.m. (S. Chandra, P. chánd.) The moon.
Chándál, n.m. (S. Cháándála, sweeper.) A wicked man.
Chándól, n.m. A swing made of wood, to seat four.
Chandrá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Wicked, bad.
Chángá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Good, fine. (H. changá.)
Chángár, n.m. The upper storey of a house.
Chánnínu, v.t. ir. To desire, to wish; f. -i, pl. -é.
Cháni, n.f. A bit, a very small part. Mádu máñgo ádhu, Rañi ná deo cháni. “Mádu wants the half, Rañi will not give a bit.”
Cháñknu, v.t. re. See Chábnu.
Chánná, n.m. The kernel of a fruit; pl. -é.
Chánnu, v.t. re. (1) To make. (2) To cook; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chántá', ad. See chándál.
Chá'nu, v.t. re. (H. cháhna.) To want, to wish, to desire.
Cháo, n.m. See Cháw.
Chápu, v.t. re. (See Chábnu.) To chew. -é-jogu, -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Fit to chew.
Chá'r, ad. (H.) Four. Chánthá, m.; f. -i, pl. -é, fourth.
Cháru, n (H. úchár.) A kind of sauce.
Charánu, n.m. pl. (S. Charána.) Feet.
Charánu, n.m. Grazing ground.
Charánu, v.t. ir. To drive game.
Charáwnu, v.t. re. To graze; f. -i, pl. -é.
Charáí, n.f. (1) An ascent. (2) An invasion.
Charínu, v.t. re. (1) To climb up. (2) To mount, to ride;
Charínu, v.t. re. (1) To climb up. (2) To mount, to ride;
f. -i, pl. -é.
Charíru, n.m. (S. Chárya.) Wonder, surprise.
Charíru, n.m. (S. Chárya.) A Krishna Brahman, who accepts
the death-bed gifts.
Charáku, n.m. (H.) Spinning wheel. -kátýá, v.i. re. To spin.
Charánu, v.i. re. (H. charánu.) To graze; f. -i.
Charáná, n.m. Fondness, eagerness. -paráná, v.i. re. To be fond.
Charáru, ad. (S. Chárumu.) Clever, wise, active.
Chatíknu, v.i. re. To crack; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chatínu, v.t. re. (H. chatínu.) To lick; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chatráí, n.f. (S. Cháturi.) Cleverness, wisdom.
Chaubí, ad. 24; -wáñ, 24th.
Chaudash, n.f. (S. Chaturdashi.) The fourteenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Chauñ, ad. Three; chíu, chijá, or chiyá; f. -i, pl. -é.; third.

Chauñlá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A wild beast with a white tail.

Chauñr, n.m. (S. Chámará.) A chowri, the tail of the yák used to whisk off flies, etc.; also as an emblem or insignie of princely rank.

Chaurá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (H.) Wide, broad.

Chaurá, n.m. (1) A terrace, a courtyard. f. -i. (2) A yák’s tail.

Chauth, n.f. (S. Chaturthi.) The fourth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Chauñ-thi, n.f. A small hole near the hearth of a cook-room in which salt and red pepper are put.

Cháw, n.m. Pleasure, ambition. (Also Cháo.) -hoňá, v.i. ir. To be ambitious.

Chawanu, v.i. re. To absorb; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chéfár, n.m. A long shelf or plank to keep things on. (Syn. Párchih.)

Chennu, n.m. A pole with two horns.

Cheñuñ, n.m. The edible mushroom.

Chelá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A disciple, a scholar.

Chele, n.m. See Diwán, Diñwán.


Chéol, chéwí n.m. A beam of timber.

Chér, n.m. See Chaír.

Chéra, n.m. A wooden bolt.

Chét or chéch, n.m. (S. Chajtra.) The 12th month of the Hindús, corresponding to March.

Chétá, n.m. (1) Memory. (2) Treatment. -chaugshi, n.f. Careful treatment.

Chethá-chethi, n.f. Teasing, bothering.

Chethá-hundá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Spoiled.

Chétá-rákhná, v.t. re. To take care of.

Chethnu, v.t. re. To spoil, to bother, to render useless; f. -i, Chetnu, v.t. re. (1) To feel. (2) i. To be cautious; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chettá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Narrow. (Also chyetá.)

Chetuwanu, v.t. re. To recollect, to recall to memory; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chéùñ, n.m. A kind of edible toadstool, morel. Also chyáùñ.

Chewáñ, n.m. A beam, of timber. (Also dáísá.) [curd.

Chhá. n.f. Watery curd. -dhun-ni or chhoñi, v.i. re. To churn

Chhábrá or -u, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A large wide basket of bamboo, to put bread in.

Chhabtu, n.m. A grain measure, equal to 2 sers.

Chháchhá, n.m. pl. -é. A minute kind of gnat of yellow colour.

It is found in Shungri, Khadráñ, etc., in the Basháhr territory. When it bites a prick is felt and the pain increases and lasts for six months.
Chháđnu, v.t. re. To leave; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chháetú or -a, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. See Cháetu.
Chhái, n.f. See Astú.
Chhajñ, n.f. (S. Chháyá.) Shade, shadow. -parñi, v.i. re. To become shady.
Chháká, n.m. A day's labour paid with 2 sers of grain and a meal (Biláspur).
Chhakar-dádá, n.m. The great-great-grandfather.
Chhakkú, n.m. A small basket.
Chhaknu, v.t. re. To eat; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhal, n.m. Fright, terror (from an evil spirit). -chhiddar, n.m. A trick, pretension.
Chhálá, n.m. Ring (of finger.) (Also chhallá.)
Chháláká, n.m. A long wave; pl. -é.
Chháláng, n.f. A skip, or jump.
Chhallá, n.m. A ring. (Also chháp.)
Chhálí, n.f. Indian corn. (Also chhallí.)
Chhalñu or chhálwñu, v.i. re. To be frightened or terrified by an evil spirit.
Chhalñu, v.t. re. To wash, to clean. f. -i. A sieve; pl. -é.
Chhálu, n.m. A blister.
Chhálñt, ad. Selected, the best (alike in all genders and numbers).
Chhämái, n.f. Half-yearly. -mángñi, v.i. re. To ask for grain at each harvest.
Chhámbar, n.m. A kind of plant. adj. m.f. -i, pl. -é. Spotted.
Chhamchhamát, n.m. The tinkle of metal ornaments.
Chhadmó, n.m. (S. Chhadma.) Deceit.
Chháđnu, v.t. re. To release, to leave; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhá'n, n.f. A leafy roof, a cottleshed.
Chhánde, n.m. Entertaining. -rákhñu, v.t. re. To entertain. Chhánde káníc rákhñú. "What am I to entertain with?"
Chháńdé, ad. Entertaining.
Chhángá or -w. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. One who has six fingers or toes.
Chháníte, ad. By chance.
Chhán-nu, v.t. re. To shift; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chháñtnu, v.t. re. (1) To select. (2) To cut, to lop.
Chhánu, v.t. re. To roof; f. -i, pl. -é. (Also chháwrñu.)
Chháp, n.f. (1) A ring (of a finger). (2) A seal.
Chhápar, n.m. A roof; f. -i. A small roof. pl. Chhápro.
Chhápíñnu, v.t. re. (H. chhipáná.) To hide; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhápikñ, n.m. A sudden blow or stroke.
Chhápnu, v.i. re. (1) To set; f. -i, pl. -é. (2) To hide.
Chhápnu, v.t. re. (H. chhápná.) To print, to impress.
Chhá'r, n.f. Ashes. See Bhasmá.
Chhar, n.f. A basket to keep a chief's robes in.

Chharáwnu, v.t. re. To take back; to take away; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chhari, n.f. A gold or silver mounted pole kept by a gate-keeper.

Chhariyá, n.m. A gate-keeper of a chief's palace.

Chharu, v.t. re. To pound, to beat in a pestle; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chhárnu, v.t. re. To set free, to release, to leave; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chharównu, v.t. re. To take by force; f. -i, pl. -é.

Chhatar, n.m. (S. Chhatra.) A deity's silver umbrella; f. -i. An umbrella, a canopy.

Chháti, n.f. A stick.

Chháti, n.f. (S. Shashti.) The sixth day of the bright or dark half of a month. Also a ceremony observed on the sixth day after the birth of a son, when Shashti Devi is worshipped and a grand feast is given to all.

Chháti, n.f. A small stick.

Chhattá, n.m. (S. Chatra.) An umbrella; f. -i. A small umbrella; pl. -é.

Chhau, ad. (H. chha.) 6; -wáñ; m.f. -wiñ; pl. -weñ, 6th.

Chhaub, n.f. An agricultural implement (used in Basháhr).

Chháutu, n.m. A kind of implement to cut leaves and branches for cattle bedding. It is like a small hatchet.

Chháwnu, v.t. re. See Chhánu.

Chháwnu, v.t. re. (1) To cause or allow to release or leave; f. -i, (2) To take off.

Chhé, ad. See chha.

Chhechár, n.m. (S. shat, six, and upachára, a gift.) A ceremony observed at weddings in Chambá and the Simla Hill States, when the bridegroom reaches the bride's house with the wedding procession; at the gate the bride's father gives him (1) water to wash his feet, (2) a tilak of sandal. (3) a garland, (4) a robe, (5) a betelnut, and (6) an ornament, i.e., a gold ring.


Chhejá or -w, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A thin stick.

Chhé'k, n.m. A tearing. -ñu, v.t. re. (1) To tear. (2) To put out of caste.

Chhekan, n.m. A tear, separating.

Chheká, v.t. re. (1) To tear, to break. (2) To put out of caste.

To excommunicate.

Chhekuwánu, v.i. re. To be torn or separated.

Chhelá or -u, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A kid.

Chheli, n.f. A she-kid.

Chholtu, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A kid.

Chhéro, chhéw, n.m. End. -honá; v.i. ir. To be no more.

Chhéori, n.f. (1) A woman. (2) A wife (also chhewri).

Chhé'r, n.f. (1) War, a battle. (2) Sound, -u, n.m. One who stirs.
Chherá, n.m. A stirring about. -dená, v.t. re. To give a stir.
Chheráwá, n.m. (1) Irritation. (2) An invasion. (3) An invitation.
Chheráwnu, v.t. re. (1) To cause to stir; f. -i, pl. -é. (2) To cause to irritate.
Chheráwnu, v.t. re. To fight; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chheránu, v.t. re. To irritate, to annoy, to trouble.
Chheté, adv. Once on a time.
Chheti, n.f. A married woman’s private property (in Kullu). In Bashahr it is termed Istri-dhan.
Chhew, n.m. Sec Chhee.
Chhewn, v.t. re. (1) To pay off. (2) To settle; f. -i, pl. é.
Chhibar or Chhibr, n.m.; pl. -o. A sept of Kanets found in the Chhabrot paryamá and elsewhere.
Chhíchhrá, n.m. f. -i, pl. -é. A bit, pieces.
Chhiddar, n.m. (S. Chhidra.) A hole.
Chhij-bij, n.m. The balance of an account.
Chhijnu, v.t. re. To be destroyed, to be no more, to end.
Chhik, n.f. (S. Chhikwá.) A sneeze.
Chhiká, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A net made of twine, used to hang a vessel in.
Chhiknu, v.i. re. To sneeze.
Chhilnu, v.t. re. To bark, to peel; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhilnu, v.i. re. (1) To make faces. (2) To mock; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhimbá, n.m. A washerman; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhimchhi, n.f. The eve, evening. -é. In the evening.
Chhipá, n.m. A goshawk.
Chhiñchhri, n.f. A kind of wild plant.
Chhiñi, n.f. A chisel.
Chhiñ-nu, v.t. re. To lop, to cut; f. -i, pl. -ó.
Chhiñw, n.f. pl. -é. The shadow of the setting sun.
Chhir or chhirá, n. Wood, fuel.
Chhirí, n.f. A noose, a splinter. -gadni, v.i. re. To be pierced with a wooden noose or splinter.
Chhirkanu, v.t. re. (H. chhirknú.) To sprinkle.
Chhirki, n.f. Fuel or wood. (Also jhukri.)
Chhití, n.f. A drop or drops of water, etc.
Chhitá or chhitir, n.m. Old shoes.
Chhitwnu, v.i. re. To get wet; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhó, n.m pl. A spring of water. -fáñe, v.i. re. To spring from the earth (used of water in the rainy season).
Chhóoi, n.f. Soap water distilled from ashes to wash clothes. -lání, v.i. re. To distil water from ashes.
Chhóoi, n.f. Soap water, made from ashes. -lání, v.i. re. To distil water from ashes to wash clothes.
Chhokrá or -w, n.m.; pl. -é. Son, lad, boy. (H.) fem. Chhokri. A female attendant on a chief.
Chholnu, v.t. re. (1) To churn. (2) To dissolve; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhó’r t, n. f. Defilement, pollutedness.
Chhotá, or -u, ad. m.: f. -i, pl. -é. Small, short. -jáńá, v.i. ir.
   To fall short; f. -i. pl. -é.
Chhó’tá or -u, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A son, boy or lad.
Chhoti, n.f. Urine.
Chhoti-karni, v.i. re. To make water (also chhotí-bethnu).
Chhotli, ad. f. Defiled, polluted. m. -á, pl. -é. Menstruation.
Chhukrá, n.m. A musical measure.
Chhulnu, v.i. re. To jump and skip to avoid an arrow.
Chhunli, n.f. A term used for 2 bighas of land.
Chhúńwnu, v.t. re. (H. chhúná). To touch; f. -i, pl. -e.
Chhúru, ad. m. A handful.
Chhút, n.f. (1) Leisure. (2) Remission.
Chhút, n.f. Leisure. -ni-honi, v.i. ir. To have no leisure.
Chhùńwnu, v.i. re. To get rid, to escape, to be left; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chhutt, ad. See Chhánite.
Chhwaín, n.m. Leafy bedding for cattle, used to make manure.
Chhwañnu, v.t. re. (1) To spread; f. -i, pl. -é. (2) To set. (3) To roof.
Chhwańwá, n.m. The act of touching. -láná, v.i. re. To touch.
Chhwańwéň, adv. At the setting place, the west.
Charu, n.m. (H. chárá.) Fodder.
Chaurá, n.m. A courtyard.
Chi, n.f. A pine tree. (Also chiń.)
Chijá, ad. See Chaún.
Chiji, ad. See Chaun.
Chik, n.f. Mud or earth. -láńi, v.i. re. To clean the hands with mud and water after going to stool (also chik).
Chiknát, adj. Slippery, n.m. A patch of smooth mud.
Chikná, or -u, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Smooth.
Chil, n.f. A kite.
Chilim, n.f. Mouthpiece of a huqqá.
Chilk, n.f. The morning sunshine on the highest peaks. -láńi, v.i. re. To appear, of sunshine on the peaks. -láńi-jáńá, v.i. ir. To have appeared, of sunshine on the peaks.
Chilrá or chiltá, n.m.; pl. -é. A kind of bread.
Chim-áw-nu, v.t. re. To attach, to paste; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chimróńu, v.t. r. To adhere, to cling to; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chimri, n.f. The yellow wasp.
Chimtá, n.m. (H). Tongs. f. -i. A small tongs; pl. -é.
Chimńu, v.i. re. To be hurt.
Chini or chiné, n.f. A kind of corn.
Chin-nú, v.t. re. To recognise; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chinńu, v.t. re. To build, to erect; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chiṅthá, n.m. The back of the head.
Chiṅtá, n.f. (S. Chitá.) The funeral pile, for cremation. -láñi, v.i. re. To prepare a funeral pile for cremation.
Chiṅwáñ, n.m. A plant that grows near water and is used as a medicine for burns.
Chiṅwnu, v.i. re. To get burnt; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chirá, n.m. A bit, a part. v.p.t. Cut, tore; f. -i, pl. -è.
Chiran, n.m. A stick (worm).
Chirg, n.f. An ache, a pain.
Chirhwá-masán, n.m. A male spirit which swings, whence its name. It haunts cross-roads and frightens the passers-by (used in Chamba).
Chirmakan, n.m. Warbling.
Chirmaknu, v.i. re. To warble: f. -i, pl. -è.
Chis116 or -u, adj. nt.; f. -i, pl. -è. Thirsty.
Chishe-rwnu, v.i. ir. To remain thirsty.
Chit, ad. Flat. -hono, v.i. ir. To be flat. -rañu, v.i. ir. To die.
Chit, n.f. pl. -ó. An ant. (Also chiṅṅiti.)
Chiṅtā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -è. White.
Chiṅtá, n.f. (S.) A funeral pile.
Chiterá, n.m. (S. Chitrakára.) A painter, a picture-maker.
Chiterañu, v.t. ir. To remain in memory; f. -i, pl. -è.
Chithrá or -u, n.m.; pl. -é. A rag.
Chito, n.f. pl.; sing. Chit. An ant. (Also chyūñti and makori in Bâghal and Kunihar States.)
Chitrá, n.m. (1) A medicinal herb. (2) Name of a constellation.
Chitwnu, v.t. re. To remember; f. -i, pl. -è.
Chi, ad. See Chan.
Chiṅṅiti, n.f. See Chit.
Chir, n.f. Roasted rice for chewing.
Chii, n.f. A small pine tree.
Chivnu or Chiṅwnu, v.i. re. To be burnt; f. -i, pl. -è.
Chiyá, ad. See Chan.
Chiái, n.f. (H. chūlái.) A kind of greens.
Chochlá, n.m. A jest. -u, n.m. f. -i, pl. -è. A jester.
Chogá, n.m. (H.) A kind of long cloak.
Chói, n.f. A spring of water.
Chókañ, n.m. Cooked pulse or vegetables, or meat.
Chokhu, adj. m.; f. -i, pl. -è. Clean, chaste.
Choknu, v.i. re. To dip, to plunge; f. -i, pl. -è.
Chokwnu, v.i. re. To be dipped or plunged.
Cholá or -u, n.m. A dress, a cloak; pl. -é.
Choli, n.f. A female dress.
Choltá or -u, n.m. A small dress or cloak; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chólțu, n.m. A small cloak.
Chóňr, n.m. (S. Chámara.) Chowry, the tail of the Bos grunni-
dens, used to whisk off flies; also as an emblem or insigné
of princely rank.
Chóp, n.f. (1) A pole, a tent-pole. (2) The gum of a tree.
Chopar, n.m. Butter.
Choparńnu, v.t. re. To rub with butter or oil; f. -i.
Chopdar, n.m. (H.) See Chhariyá.
Chór, n.m. and f. (H.) A thief, a robber. f. -i. A theft,
thieving or robbery.
Chor, n.m. A white sorrel.
Chorá, n.m. Leaking. -lágná, v.i. re. To leak.
Chornu, v.t. re. To steal; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chornu, v.t. re. f. -i, pl. -é. To pluck.
Chornu, v.t. re. (H. torná.) To break, to crush; f. -i, pl. é.

'Tiniéň meri ñįŋli choři póái, "He has broken my stick.'

Chorwmu, v.i. re. To be concealed or stolen.
Choshná, n.m. A burn.
Choshńu, v.t. re. To burn with fire; f. -i, pl. -é.
Choshwnu, v.i. re. To be burnt; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chothrá or -u, n.m. A deep basket. f. -i. A small basket. pl. -é.

'Baskets.'

Chothrá, -u, n.m. A basket used to keep grain, etc. f. -i. A
small basket. pl. -é. Baskets.
Chotí, n.f. (1) A top, a peak. (2) A pigtail.
Chráí, n.f. (H. chaúráí.) Breadth or width.
Chraútfá, n.m.; f. -í, pl. é. The knee.
Chrássí, ad. 84.
Chréľ, n.f. A hag, a slut, the ghost of a woman who dies while
pregnant.
Chréóri, n.f. Twine, to which rhododendron flowers are attached.
It is hung on every house at the Baisíkhi Sańkránt called
Bishu.
Chrerú, n.m. pl. Birds. Chrerú báshe lági: "The birds began
to warble.'

Chrin, n.f. A bad smell
Chríá, n.m. pl. -é. A kind of insect having long hair on the
body, long in size, and with many feet.
Chrirnu, v.t. re. To stretch, to spread; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chthiknu, v.i. re. To crack, to jump; f. i, pl. -é.
Chubhńu, v.i. re. (H. chubhńi.) To pierce; f. -i, pl. -é.
Chubkuwé-náchnu, v.i. re. To dance to the tune called Chub-
kú, also idiomatically, 'to be much pleased.'
Chūg, n.f. Grain for birds. (Also chugá.)
Chugal or chugl, n.m. A small piece of charcoal or stone placed on the aperture of a pipe to prevent the tobacco from going down into the pipe.
Chugli, n.f. A complaint, slander. -pāñi, v.i. re. To backbite.
Chugl-khór, n.m. and f. (H.) A backbiter.
Chugáwnū, v.t. re. (See Charáwnū.)
Chungnū, v.t. re. (See Charńu.)
Chuírá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -ě. A sweeper.
Chuí-jāñi, v.i. ir. To miscarry.
Chuj, n.m. A young hawk.
Chuk, n.f. (1) An oat11 on the ruler. (2) A mistake.
Chuknu, v.i. re. (1) To alter an oath on the ruler. (2) To err. forget.
Chul, n.f. The lower part of a door.
Chuli, n.f. (S. Chulli.) A stove.
Chumak, n.f. A silver mouthpiece for a hubblebubble.
Chuńch, n.f. (S. Chańchu.) (H. chanch.) A beak, a bill. Also chuńj.
Chuńchu, n.m. (S. Chuchuka = nipple of the breast.) Breast.
Chuńdī, n.f. The top (of a tree). A distich goes:

"Chia chuńdıe ghugti bāshau, bino chuńdıe totā;
Kali jugo ra póhrá lágá, dādí lái-guwá potá.
" A dove is warbling on the top of a pine, and a parrot on the top of an oak;
'Tis sad of this iron age, that a grandson has taken away a grandmother;"

Chundu, n.m. A pinch. -édęñi, v.i. ir. To pinch.
Chungnū, v.t. re. To take up, to lift up; f. -i, pl. -ē, to pick.
Chungnū, v.t. re. To pick up; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Chungu or chuńgu-bir, n.m. A male spirit, under a sorcerer’s control, and employed to bring things to him. It also drinks the milk of cows and brings milk, ghi. etc., to its owner (used in Chamba and the Simla Hills, respectively).
Chún-pún, n.m. Goodness.
Chup, n.m. (H.) Silence. -kañi, v.i. re. To be silent.
Chupā or -u, ad.m.; f. i, pl. -ě. Silent, quiet, tranquil.
Chupe-rańu, v.i. ir. To keep quiet, to be silent.
Churā, n.m. Powder, dust, saw-dust.
Churī, n.f. Bangles made of lac or glass.
Churk-churk-lāñi or kañi, v.t. re. To chew anything.
Churnū, v.t. re. To crush; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Churnū, v.i. re. To leak; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Churwnu, v.i. re. To be crushed; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Chushnu, v.t. re. To suck, to absorb; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Chút, n.f. (1) Breakage. (2) The act of breaking, or decrease.
(3) Deficiency.
Chutiya, ad. m. and f. pl. -ę. Fool, ignorant.
Chuńnu, v.i. re. To be broken. ūti-jāñu, v.i. re. To be broken.
Chutpaná, n.m. Folly.
Chwánni, n.f. (H. chawanni.) The coin of four annas.
Chyáuň, n.m. See Chéuň.
Chyáwan, n.m. (Fr. chî, pine, and ban, forest.) A pineforest.
Chyéttá, ad. m. See Chéttá.

D

Dó or -u, masc. affix, f. -i, pl. -é. In, into, within; examples:—

Indá dud ni áňthi. "There is no milk in it."
Loyridi chish ni rauwi. "There is no water in the jug."
Tindé michh bi rau? "Do men live in them?"
Tindu kun thu? "Who was in that (house)?"

Dé, n.f. A jump, a spring, a bound.
Dáb, n.m. Pressure. -ádená, v.i. ir. To press.
Dábá, n.m. A round wooden box; f. -i. A small round box; pl. -é.
Dábá, n.m. Plaster (medical). -ádená or -lána, v.i. re. To apply a plaster.

Dábaw, n.m. Pressure. -ádená, v.t. re. To press.
Dábáwnu, v.t. re. To press down; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dábnu, v.i. re. To be pressed; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dáb, n.f. A small pond or tank; f. -i. A very small pond.
Dá' ch or Drá't, n.m. A large sickle; f. -i. A small sickle. -ru or -tu or -ti. A small sickle to cut grass.
Dádá, n.m. Grandfather; pl. -é, f. -i. Grandmother.
Dadháná, n.m. The melon fruit, tarbúj in Hindi.
Dadiyá. A term of address; f. -i. O my friend.
Daf, n.m. A kettledrum. -ru, n.m. A kind of small kettledrum.

Dáti. A small recess in a wall. (Syn. Tirá or Tiri.)
Dá'g, n.f. A witch. -lágni, v.i. re. To be influenced by a witch.
Dá'g, n.m. Cremation. (2) A spot. -ádené, v.t. ir. To cremate.
Dagá, n.m. (P.) Pretence, a trick. -ádená, v.t. re. To play a trick.

Dágándrá, n.m. A kind of disease in which an itching sensation is felt on the body. -lána, v.i. re. To suffer from that disease.

Dágéti, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. The children of a Dági.
Daghélú, n.m. Heels.
Dágí, n.m. and f. A low-caste people who render menial services. (Also kóli and dághi.)

Dágle, ad. Bitter.

A Proverb—

Hat mérie Bághbale,
Jethi bán bút hi dágle.

"What is to be said of Bághal State,
Where even the wild plants are bitter!"
Dágnu, v.i. re. To fire. (2) To burn with fire; f. -ī, pl. -ē.
Dagrásá, n.m. (H. garásá.) A kind of instrument used to cut plants, etc., as fodder for cattle.
Dagyáli, n.f. The 14th and 30th, i.e., the Chaudas and Amávas of the dark half of Bhádo are termed "Dagyáli," on which days the Dags are believed to assemble at the Karol mountain in Baghát territory.
Dáh, n.m. (S. Dáha—combustion.) A burning. -láná, v.i. ir. To cremate.
Dáh, n.m. Envy.
Dain or daini, n.f. A den, a large hole in a rock.
Dáin, n.f. See Dagn.
Dáin, n.m. (S. dadhin, H. dahi.) Curds; curdled sour milk.
Dálithi, n.f. Chin.
Daiyá, int. O God! O my God!
Dā’j, n.m. (H. dahirz.) The articles of a dowry.
Dák or Dáki, n.f. Vomit. -áwñi or -lágni, v.i. re. To vomit.
Dā’k, n.f. (H.) The mail.
Dá’kdhār, n.m. (E. doctor). A doctor.
Dākenni, n.f. A kind of small fox. (Also ḍakánni.)
Dá’kghar, n.m. (H.) Post office.
Dakh, n.m. (P. dakh.) Interference. -dená, v.i. ir. To interfere.
Dáki, n.f. Vomit, vomiting. -áwñi, v.i. re. To vomit.
Dákiyá, n.m. (H.) A postman.
Dákkh, n.f. (S. Drákshá.) Grapes. pl. -o. -láni, v.i. re. To plant grapes.
Daklin, n.m. (S. Dakshina.) The south.
Dáklñu, v.i. re. To vomit.
Dáklñ, n.f. (H. dálñ.) Pulse (cooked or uncooked.)
Dá’l, n.m. A tree. f. -ī. A small tree or plant; pl. -ō.
Dálñá, n.m. Cooked corn for cattle.
Daláshá, n.m. (H. dilásá.) Condolence, encouragement. -dená, v.i. ir. To console, to encourage.
Dáláwnu, v.t. re. To cause to grind coarsely; f. -ī, pl. -ē.
Délti, n.f. Meat, flesh.
Dalñu, v.t. re. (H. dálná.) To split, to grind coarsely; f. -ī, pl. -ē.
Dálñu, v.t. re. To break, to cut in two; f. -ī, pl. -ē.
Dáltá, n.m. An esculent root like the potato.
Dáltá, n.m. f. -ī, pl. -ē. A small tree. (2) A kind of tree.
Dálti, n.f. Torch-wood.
Dám, n.m. A burn. -dená, v.i. re. To burn.
Dám, n.m. A box made of bamboo and covered with leather, used for travelling (Basháhr).
Dámáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to burn; f. -ī, pl. -ē.
Dámñu, v.t. re. To burn; f. -ī, pl. -ē.
Dáń, n.m. A long stick used to pluck walnuts.

Dáñ, n.m. (S. Dána.) A donation, a gift. -dená, v.i. ir. To make a gift. -láná, v.i. ir. To get a gift. -karñá, v.t. re. To offer a gift.

Dáná, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é. Wise, clever, expert.

Dáná, n.m. A pimple, seed, corn, grain; pl. -é.

Dáńd, n.m. pl. or sing. (S. danta.) Tooth or teeth. -chorné, v.i. re. To break one's teeth.

Dáńd, n.m. (S. Dánda.) A fine, penalty, punishment.

Dáńdá, n.m. (1) A pole. (2) A bachelor.

Dáńdí, n.f. (1) A small palanquin. (2) Earrings.

Dáńdnu, v.t. re. To fine, to punish, to impose a penalty.

Dáña, n.m. A small weapon like an axe.

Dáńgú, n.m. A gatekeeper. (Used in Mañdí State.)

Dáńgrá, n.m. See Dáńgrá.

Dáño, n.m. (S. Dánava.) A demon, a ghost.

Dá'nu, v.t. re. To bend down; f. -i, pl. -é.

Dánu, v.t. re. To stretch, to spread; f. i, pl. -é.

Dáńwáñ, n.m. A sinew, pl. -én.

Dáńwthe, n.m. pl. See Chílrá.

Dáó or daw, n.f. A chance.

Dápet, n.m. A blow.

Dar, n.f. (H.) Fear, fright. -lágñi, v.i. re. To fear.

Dá'r, n.m. (S. Dáru = wood.) Timber.

Dá'r, n.f. A flock of birds, such as wild pigeons.

Dá'r, n.m. Grinding the teeth. -dukhne, v.i. re. To feel toothache.

Daráíñ, n.m. An inflated skin used for crossing a river (Also Saná.)

Daráwná, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Fearful.

Dáráwnu, v.t. re. (H. daráná.) To cause to fear, to put in fear; f. -i, pl. -é.

Darí, n.f. (H.) A durree.

Dári, n.f. (H.) The beard.

Dáriyá, m. f. -é. O my dear.

Darínu, v.i re. To crack; f. -i, pl. -é.

Darínu, v.t. re. To take away. (Used in Balsán.)

Dárpók, ad. (H.) Coward (alike in all genders.)

Dáru, n.m. (H.) Gunpowder.

Darú, n.m. and f. One who fears.

Darú, n.m. Pomegranate fruit. -ó. n.m. The pomegranate tree.

Dáryaw or dráw, n.m. A river. (H.)

Dáshá, n.m. A long beam. (Also chewil.)

Dash, ad. (S. Dashá.) Ten. -wán, ad. The tenth.


Dashmi, n.f. (S. Dashami). The tenth day of the bright or dark half of a month.
Dashmi, n.f. (S. Dashimi.)  The tenth of the light or dark half a month.

Daslňu, v.t. re. To point out, to let know; f. -i, pl. -é.

Dasshi, n.f. A Frill, a fringe.

Dásšíni, n.f. (S. Devashayini.) A term for the Ekádáshi or 11th of the bright half of Ashárh month.

Dát, n.m. A threatening or warning.

Đátňu, v.t. re. To threaten, to warn; f. -i, pl. -é.

Đaudá, n.m. A water place made for putting children to sleep in shade in summer so that a trickle of water gently falls on their heads (also dódá).

Đaunjé, n.m. pl. A kind of food.

Đaur, n.f. (H.) A run.

Đaur, n.m. (H. Dar.) Fear, terror. lágná, v.i. re. To fear.

Kyaiň đaur ni. "There is no fear."

Đauráwnu, v.t. re. To cause to run; f. -i, pl. -é.

Đaurunu, v.i. re. To run, to walk with hasty steps; f. -i, pl. -é.

Dayá, n.f. (S.) Benevolence, tenderness.

Dáyi, n.f. See Dái.

De, A particle. See Dá.

Debi, n.f. (S. Deví.) A goddess.

Debri, n.f. A small temple.

Debtá, n.m. (H.) See Deo.

Debu, n.m. and f. A giver, a donor.

Dédh, ad. See Dér.

Dé'g, n.m. A cauldron, a boiler.

Dé'gháľnu, v.t. re. To give away; f. i, pl. -é.

Dei-jáňu, v.t. ir. To give away; f. -i, pl. -e.

Dekhdé-ákhi-kharńi, v.i. re. To tire the eyes with looking.

Dekhí-a, dekhí-ro, c.p. Having seen.

Dé'ň, n.m. (S. Riňa.) A debt. -dáří. n.f. A debt.

Denu, v.t. ir. (H. dená.) To give, bestow upon; f. -i, pl. -é.

Denu, v.i. re. See Dewnu.

Deó, n.m. (S. Devá.) A deity, a village god. -lu or -lá. ad. m. f. -lí, pl. -lé. Pertaining to a deity.

Deoli, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Relating to a deity.

Deoru or -á, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A small temple of a deity.

Déothá, n.m. (From Déo, a deity, and páthá, a grain measure.) A term for the grain given to a village deity. Two páthás per liň of land (8 biqhas) is given for the village deity.

Deothan, n.f. (S. Devothapini.) A festival observed on the 11th of the bright half of Kártik.

Déoti, n.f. A goddess.

Dér, ad. (H.) One and a half. (Also dúdňh or dúč.)

Derá or -u. (H.) (1) A lodging, a dwelling. (2) A small tent.

Désř, n.m. (S. Desha.) A country.

Deshkt or deshkat, n.f. Banishment, deportation. -deńi, v.i. ir. To exile, to banish, to deport.
Desô, n.m. (S. Desha, a country.) A country, a place, a room.
Deshrî, ad. Of one’s own country, a native.
Dess, n.m. (S. Divasa.) A day. -rû, n.m. pl. Short days.
-âré, n. pl. Long days.
Dëur, n.m. Husband’s brother.
Dëwnu, v.i. re. To go.
Dëwijânû, v.i. re. To go away.
Dgândrá, n.m. See Dagândrá.
Dhâ, n.f. A sad or mourning keen. -deñë, v.i. ir. To keen at anyone’s death.
Dhab, n.m. Manner.
Dhabâwnu, v.t. re. To cause to settle; f. -i, pl. é.
Dhablû, n.m. f. -i. A white blanket; f. -i. A small blanket.
Dhabñû, v.t. re. To settle, to be all right; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dhabñu, v.t. re. To mix water in watery curds.
Dhaféř, n.m. pl. (H. theppar.) A blow. -bâñé, v.t. ir. To give a blow. (Also drañfar.)
Dhágá, n.m. pl. -é. Thread.
Dhágule, n.m. pl. Bracelets.
Dhain or dhaini, n.f. A daughter.
Dhajá, n.f. (S. Dhwajâ.) A flag.
Dhâ’k, n.m. A rock, a precipice (also dhâ’k). -ru, n.f. A small precipice.
Dhakh, ad. A little quantity.
Dhákâ, n.m. (H. dhakká.) Jolt, push, shove. -dená, v.t. ir. To push, to shove.
Dháká, n.m. A cover, a lid. -dená, v.i. re. To cover.
Dhakam-dhâká, n.m. A violent shove or jolt.
Dhâkañ, n.m. (H.) A cover, a lid, a pot-lid.
Dhakh, ad. A little, a small quantity.
Dhakiyânû, v.t. re. To cause to jolt; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dhakñû, v.t. re. To cover; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dhâkri, n.f. A small precipice.
Dhâkru, n.m. See Dhâkri.
Dhâkulî, n.f. A drum like an hour glass.
Dhâkuri, n.f. A small ridge.
Dhâkû, n.m. and f. pl. Monkeys. (So called because they live among precipices.)
Dhâ’l, n.f. Abortion. -jâñi, v.i. ir. To produce abortion.
Dhâlá, n.m. A peak, the top of a hill.
Dhalde-áwnu, v.i. re. To decay; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dhalñû, v.i. re. (1) To set in. (2) To be melted; f. -i, pl. -é.
Dhûñu, v.t. re. To cause to melt.
Dhalñu, v.i. re. (1.) To be poured down. (2.) To fall down.
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Dhá'm, n.f. A grand feast in which rice and meat are distributed.  -deni, v.t. re.  (1) To give a grand feast.  (2) To applaud.

Dhamáká n.m. A loud sound.
Dhamká, n.m. (1) A sound.  (2) A fright.
Dhamkáw, n.m. Threatening.  -dená, v.t. ír. To threaten.
Dhamkáwnu, v.t. re. To threaten; f. -í, pl. -é.
Dhamk, n.f. A threat or threatening.
Dhan, n.m. (S. Dhána.) Riches, wealth.
Dhá'n, n.m. pl. (S. Dhánya.) (1) Rice seed.  (2) Paddy.  
-bone, v.i. ír. To sow rice.
Dhan-báchri, n.f. pl. Winged ants.  Their wings grow in the rice-sowing season (March), hence the name.
Dhand6,7~.nz. (H.) Work, an engagement.  -karna, e.i. ir. To do (I work.
-Dhan6, v.t. re. To be engaged.
IbhAfig, n.f. (S. Dansha.) A gadfly.
Dhfig, n.m. (H.) A manner or mode.  -iáná, v.i. re. To devise a plan; f. -í, pl. -é.
Dhafigyá, ad.m. Cunning, deep.
Dhania, n.m. See Bihan.
Dháňkh, n.m. See Dháb.
Dháňkhar, n.m. A wilderness.
Dháši, n.f. A grain measure equal to 2 seers and 6 chhitaks (2 páthás make 1 dhánsi): used in Kullú.
Dhanáthi, n.f. Wool-carding bow.
Dhanu, n.m. (S. Dhanusha.) The weapon, bow.
Dhar, n.m. (H.) A body without its head.
Dhárá, n.m. (H.) A robbery.  -pará, v.i. re. To rob.
Dharam, n.m. (S. Dhára.) Virtue, goodness, duty.
Dhárapú, n.m. An assistant clerk (used in Manádi State).
Dharmaurá, n.m. (S. Dharmaghaṭa.) An earthen pot filled with water, and a little milk, hung on a tree or house for 10 days after a death.  It has a small hole at the bottom through which the water drips and is refilled every morning.
Dhárnu, v.t. re. To put, to keep, place; f. -í, pl. -é.
Dharor or dhór.  (H. dhórhar.) A pledge.
Dhárádhár, ad. By way of the ridge.
Dháráthá, n.m.; f. -í, pl. -é. A small ridge.
Dhárti, n.f. See Dháráthá.
Dharti, n.f. (S. Dharitri.) The earth.
Dhashnu, v.i. re. To plunge in.
Dhasralá, n.m. A loud noise or sound.
Dhat, n.f. (H.) Passion.
Dhátu or dháthu, n.m  A kerchief worn on the head by females.  (Madhán, Theog, Balsan, Kumhársain, Basháhr and Kullú.)
Dhulá or -u; f. -í, pl. -é. See Chité (H.).
Dháun-ű, v.t. re. To earn; f. -í, pl. -é.
Dhauṃsā, n.m. A large kettledrum which is sounded on horseback on the marriage of a chief (also dhōṅsā).

Dhauṃthī, n.f. A small bow, used to card wool.

Dhauri, n.f. The hide of an ox or buffalo.

Dhauwanu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to earn.

Dhāwā, n.m. (H.) An invasion.

Dhekā, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. A fool.

Dhelā, n.m. (H.) Half-a-pice; f. -i. Half-a-rupee; eight annas.

Dhe'n, n.f. (S. Dhenu.) (1) A cow. (2) A donation.

Dhēotā, n.m. A maternal grandson; f. -i. A maternal grand-daughter.

Dhēr, n. A heap, a mass. -lāgnu, v.i. re. To be heaped.

Dherā, adv. (S. Dhairyā.) Wait a little.

Dhi, n.f. (Punjābī.) A daughter.

Dhij, n.f. (S. Dhairyā.) Belief, confidence. -dharnū, v.i. re.

To have patience, or reliance.

Dhijāwnu, v.t. re. To make believe; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Dhijnū, v.t. re. To believe, to trust; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Dhikki, n.f. The hiccough. -lāgni, v.i. re. To hiccough.

Dhimā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Mild, tender.

Dhindhrā, n.m. pl. -ē. A kind of food made of esculent leaves mixed with gram flour and cooked in vapour or ghi.


Dhiṅgā-dhiṅgiyē, adv. Forcibly.

Dhindrā, n.m. pl. -ē. A kind of food made of esculent leaves mixed with gram flour and cooked in vapour or ghi.


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Dhóti, n.f. (H.) A piece of cloth worn between legs.
Dhów. Sec Dhóh.
Dhówá, n.m. A place, a room.
Dhówánu, v.t. re. To cause to carry; f. -í, pl. -é.
Dhrágul, n.f. (Fr. dhúr, a ridge, and bágur, the air.) The air that blows on a ridge.
Dhrárí, n.f. A wild plant which bears white flowers and produces a cotton-like substance, which when dry is used for tinder.
Dhui, n.f. The female organ.
Dhunshlu or -á, ad.m.; f. -í, pl. -é. (S. dhúsara.) Grey (in colour).
Dhúl, n.f. (H.) Dust.
Dhúmdhám, n.m. (H.) Pomp.
Dhumru or -á, ad.m.; f. -í, pl. -é. See Dhunshlu.
Dhunáwnu, v.t. re To cause to shiver.
Dhuñ-fri, n.f. A kind of plant used as a vegetable.
Dhuñ-nu, v.i. and t. re. (1) To shiver. (2) To churn.
Dhuñ-wáñ, n.m. (S. Dhúma.) Smoke.
Dhúp, n.f. (H.) Incense.
Dhúr, n.f. (1) The uppermost part of a roof. (2) A peak. (3) Direction.
Dhúr, n.m. pl. The four quarters or directions. Chau dhúrê.
“In the four directions.”
Dhuri or dhuru, adv. All over the country.
Dhurpat, n.m. A plank used for teaching letters, written with red powder, to boys.
Dhushli, n.f. Mismanagement.
Dhúw, n.f. See Dhui.
Dhúwáñ, n.m. Smoke. -lagná, v.i. re. To feel smoke.
Dhúwlá, n.m. A kind of tax, levied at one rupee per landholder (used in Kotí).
Dhúwáli, n.f. (1) A descent, down-hill. (2) A tax. Cf. dhwálá.)
Dhúwá’r, n.m. (H. udhár.) A borrowing. -deñu, v.t. re. To make a loan. -lenu, v.t. ir. To borrow.
Dhúwáwi, n.f. A milkmaid.
Dhyán, n.m. (S. Dhyana.) Meditation. -láñu, v.i. re. To meditate.
Dhyá’ñ, n.f. See Dhuín.
Dhyárá, n.m. pl. -é. The day. -í, n.f. Daily rations.
Dhyári-dhyári, adv. Every day.
Díáli, n.f. (S. Dípávali.) The Díváli festival.
Dib, n.m. (S. Divya = Divine.) An oath. -deñu, v.i. re. To give an oath. -lenu, v.i. ir. To take an oath.
Díbr, n.m. A pond. -í, n.f. A small tank.
Dibrú, n.m. -í, n.f. A small vessel used to cook in.
Díhnu, v.i. re. To snow. (Also dínhnu.)
Dik, n.m. (P.) Trouble.
Dikú, n.m. Snowfall. -lágnu, v.i. re. To fall, of snow.

Diku lágá Jáhruwé,
Jhoṭá kátá Baḍárūwé.

"It began to snow at Jáhrú,¹
And a male buffalo was sacrificed by the Baḍárú² people."

Dil, n.m. (P.) The heart, mind. -deṇu, v.i. ir. To give heart.
-láṇu, v.i. ir. To be attentive. -dekhnu, v.i. re. To examine one's heart. -o du honu, v.i. ir. To be in good heart.

Dilri, ad. f. A cow or buffalo having horns which point downwards.

Dím, n.m. A temple of a deity. -rī. n.f. A temple.

Ding, n.m. A stick, a bar. -é, adv. With a stick.

Dingli, n.f. A small stick. (Also dingtā.)

Diṅwáñ, n.m. The man who speaks on behalf of a deity.

Diṅwáñ or dewa.

Diṅwāṇ, n.m. Snowfall.

Diṅ-uk, n.m. pl. (H. dimak.) White-ants.

Diṅ-wiṅ, n.f. The wife of a diṅwāñ.

Disḥnu, v.t. re. (S. Drishir.) See Dışḥnu

Ditá or -u, m.; f. -i, pl. -é. v.p.t. Gave. (See Dęṇu.) (Also dittā.)

Diuṅ-nu, v.i. re. To snow.

Diuti, n.f. -tū, n.m. A small earthen lamp.

Diuṭ, n.m. (H. diwat.) A lamp or lamp-stand.

Diṅlī, n.f. A firefly. (Also dyuwli.)

Diṅwā, n.m. (S. Dīpa.) (H.) A lamp (of earth).

Diṅwān, n.m. See Diṅwāñ.

Diṅwī, n.f. A small lamp lighted with clarified butter at a religious ceremony.

Diṅwē, n.m. (H. diwat.) A lamp-stand.

Diṅgā, ad. m. A pine or cedar tree having two long branches:
-f. -i, pl. é.

Diṅā, n.m. (P. gālichā.) A rug, a carpet.

Diṅchā, n.m. A torch (of torch-wood).

Dṇāu, n.m. A kind of wild cat.

Dō, ad. (H.) Two.

Dōbā, n.m. Destruction, ruining.

Dobnu, v.t. re. To destroy.

Dobrū or -ā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of twofold.


Dōdā, n.m. A soap-nut. -e-rā-dá', n.m. The soap-nut tree.

Dōfā, n.m. (See Dhofā.)

Doh. (S. Droha.) Enmity.

¹ Jáhrú is the name of a place in Simla.
² Baḍárú is a sept of Kanets in Koti State.
Dohá, n.m. (H.) (1) A couplet. (2) A poetry.
Dohái, n.f. (H. duhái.) Exclamation.
Dóhar, n.f. A sheet of cloth.
Dohí, n.m. (S. drohín.) Enmity (used in Kuthár).
Dohrá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Double.
Dohri, n.f. A blanket.
Dohri-purni, v. -i. re. To cross or penetrate.
Dohru, n.m. A large blanket.
Dókh, n.m. (See Dósh.)
Dó'lı, n.m. (H.) Swinging.
Dó'lı, n.m. (H.) A bucket. Dólaj or dolé. With a bucket.
Dólá, n.m. A kind of palanquin for a bride; f. -i, A small palanquin.
Dôri, n.f. An ornament, a garland.
Doñ-né, n.m. pl. A kind of food.
Doñ-ru, n.m. (S. Damaru.) A small drum of the hour-glass shape.
Dôrî or dôrti, n.m. or f. A small field.
Dôru, n.m. (1) A field. (2) An ornament of women.
Dô'ti, n.f. A very small plot of land.

Báro háth dô'ti—Tháro háth moi.
“A little field 6 yards long, and a smoothing plough
9 yards wide.”

Dô'tu, n.m. A small field. (Also dô'ti, n.f.)
Dottái, adv. To-morrow. Se áwná á dottái, “He is to come to-morrow.”
Dotté, adv. To-morrow.
Dôphr, n.m. (S. Dwi-prahara, midday.) Midday. hoñá, v. i. ir.
To become midday.
Dráni, n.f. The wife of one’s husband’s younger brother. (Also dreñi.)
Drá’t, n.m. A long kind of sickle used to cut thorns. -i, n.f.
A sickle used to cut grass. (Syn. Dá’ch.) (The vowel a is prolated.)
Dráti, n.f. See Dách.
Dréní, n.f. See Dráni.
Drés, n.f. A chintz.
Drótu, n.m. Earrings.
Drub, n.f. (See Júb.)
Drubdá, n.f. (S. Dwividhá.) Doubt.
Dseñu or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. That which is not level.
Dsúñi, n.f. (S. Deva-shayání.) A festival observed on the 11th of the bright half of Ashár.
Dúñlu, v.t. re. See Duváñlu.
Dúñhá, n.m. A milking pot.
Dúñj, n.f. (S. Dwitiyá.) The second day of the bright or dark half of a month. Bhái- n.f. A festival which takes place on the second of the bright half of Kártik. One’s sister
is visited and food taken from her hands; she is rewarded according to one's means.

Dujá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Second.

Dujrié, adv. Secondly.

Dukh, n.m. (S. Duhkha.) Trouble. -hoṇu, v.i. re. To be troubled.

Dukháwṇu, v.t. re. To put to trouble.

Dukhi or dukhiá, ad. Troubled.

Dukhná, n.m. pl. -é. An ulcer, a blister, a hurt.

Dukhnu, n.m. (1) A blister, an ulcer. (2) v.i. re. To feel pain.

Duḷchá, n.m. A torch of torchwood. -karná, v.i. re. To light a torch.

Dúm, n.m. The name of a village deity.

Duṃrá, n.m.; f. -í, pl. é. A low caste.

Duṇḍás, n.m. A dead fetus.

Duṇgu, or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Deep.

Duṇkar, n.m. A precipice.

Duṅku or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Doubled; -karṇu. v.t. ir. To make two-fold.

Duṇu or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Doubled, twofold.

Duṇu, n.m. A kind of wild onion.

Duṇpattá, n.m. (H.) A sheet of cloth.

Dúpo‘hr, n.f. (S. Dwiprahara.) Midday.

Dúr, ad. See Dér.

Dúr, ad. Far away. n.m. Distance.

Durba, n.m. A grain measure. 100 khársílas make one durba.

Durbhág, n.m. (S. Durbhúgya.) Misfortune, complaint.

-deṇá, v. To complain.

Durkaṇu, v.i. re. To run on; f. -i, pl. -é.

Durr, phrase. A cross word, to say "be off."

Dushellá, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Sloping.

Düsillá, n.m. Two ears of wheat or barley or maize in one. supposed to be an ill omen.

Duwalu, v.t. re. To enter.

Dwádash, n.f. (S. Dwádashi.) The twelfth day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Dwáṇnī, n.f. (H. dowanní.) The coin of 2 annas.

Dwá‘r, n.m. A cave.

Dwā‘r, n.m. (S. Dwára.) Doors.


Dyálá, n.m. A play in which fire is burnt.

Dyálí, n.f. See Díáli.

Dyánu, v.t. re. To cause to give.

Dyáwař, n.m. dyáwaří, f. He or she whose mother is the nurse to a chief.

Dyář, n.m. Cedar tree.

Dyúwli, n.f. The fire-fly.
É. A termination to nouns and pronouns which denotes the plural; as: *Ejlá = this, Ejlé = these.* A vocative particle used in addressing anyone; as: *Éji oré hándo, O Sir.* come here.

Ébé, *adv.* Now. *Ébé ká kari.* What’s to be done now?

Ébú, *adv.* Just now. *Sé dewá ébú.* He has gone just now.

Éjá or -u, *pro. m.s.; f. -i.* This. *pl. -é.* These.

Éjí, *phrase.* O Sir, O Madam.

Éjlá or -u, *pro. m.s.; f. -i.* This one. *pl. -é.* These ones.


Ékhó, *pro.* Some.

Éki. See Ék. *Éki jane eti khedai.* "Send one man here."

Éki, *ad.* Only one.

Éki-bári, *ad.* Once. *adv.* At one time.

Én, *n.m.* See Ain.


Érká or -u, *n.m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* This side.

Éru, *ad.* See Ishu. (Balsan and Madhán.)

Es, *pro. m. and f.* (1) Him or her. (2) To this. (Also eskhe.)

Ési, *adv.* By this way.

Ésrú or -á, *pro. m.; f. -í.* Of this. *pl. -é.* Of these.

Étai, *adv.* See Ethi.

Éthi or -á, *adv.* Here, at this place.

Éti or -á, *adv.* Here, at this place.


F

Fábnu, *v.t. re.* (1) To get. (2) To meet: *f. -í, pl. -é.*

Fáddi, *ad.* The last.

Fádi, *n.m.* One whose turn is last in a walnut-game.

Fáfrá, *n.m.* A kind of coarse corn.

Fá'g, *n.m.* The Holi festival of the Hindús.

Fággan, *n.m.* (S. Phálguna.) The 10th Hindú month, corresponding to February.

Fái, *n.f.* (H. phánsi.) A hang.

Fair, *n.f.* (E. fire.) The sound of a gun. -karñi. To fire.

Fáiwtá, *n.m.; f. -í, pl. -é.* A kind of jackal.

Fáká *n.m.* A mouthful of roasted grain. -é márne, *v.t. re.* To chuck roasted grains.

Fakhír, *n.m.* (H. fákir.) A mendicant.

Fáki, *n.f.* Complaint.

Fál, *n.m.* (1) A fruit. (2) The result. (S. fala.)

Fál, fáli, *n.m. and f.* Vomit. -áwná or -awní. *v.i. re.* To vomit.
Fála, n.m. A plank; f. -i. A small plank, pl. -é.
Fálá, n.m. A sheer (of a plough).
Fálí, n.f. (1) A bean. (2) A small board.
Falátá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A small plank.
Fan, n.m. (H.) The extended hood of a cobra.
Faná’r, n.m. A cobra.
Fánd, n.f. Subscription. -pání, v.i. re. To subscribe.
Fándá, n.m. (H.) A noose, a snare.
Fándkí, n.f. A present of edibles.
Fándnu, v.t. re. To divide, to distribute; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fáng, n.m. A slit; pl. -ó.
Fang-farálí, a. Cunning, deep.
Fángi, n.m. The sound of a bird’s flight.
Farangí, n.m. A European.
Faráwnu, v.t. re. To cause to slit; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fard, n.f. (H.) A list.
Fardú, n.m. A hare.
Fari, n.f. The lungs.
Fark, n.m. (P. farq.) Difference. -pánu, v.i. re. To make a difference. -deonu, v.i. re. To differ. -hópu, v.i. ir. To be different. -lágnu, v.i. re. To seem different.
Farká, n.m. The lap. -pána, v.t. re. To receive in one’s lap.
(Also farkú.)
Farkáwnu, v.t. re. To cast, to throw; f. -i, pl. é. Syn. sheńnu.
Farknu, v.i. re. To throb; f. -i, pl. -é.
Farkuwé, adv. In the lap.
Farnái, n.f. A large saw.
Färnu, v.t. re. (H.) To tear, to slit, to break.
Farrátá, n.m. A sound of flying.
Farrú, n.m. A hare.
Faruwá, n.m. A mattock, a hoe.
Fasháwnu, v.t. re. (1) To cause to entangle; f. -i, pl. -é. (2) To put to trouble.
Fashnu, v.i. re. To entangle, to ensnare, to entrap; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fat, n.m. The act of cutting off with a sword.
Fá’t, n.m. The width of a river.
Fátáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to break; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fat-bái, n.m. One who slays a goat or sheep.
Faté-bád, n./. Prosperity.
Fátínu, v.t. re. To seize, to put to trouble; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fá’thi or pháthi, n.f. (1) A term used for a group of from 1 to 20 hamlets (used in Kullu). (2) -hundi, ad. f. Broken.
Fántu, v.t. re. To break; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fá\'tu, \(n.m\). A small bundle of wool or cotton.
Fátu or -á, \(n.m\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). Broken, torn.
Fa\'trá\'lá, \(n.m\). A loud sound.
Fá\'wrá, \(n.m\). See Fáruwá.
Fe\'frá, \(n.m\). (H.) The lungs.
Fe\'gú, \(n.m\). A fig-tree. (Also phegú.)
Fe\'grá, \(n.m\). A fig-fruit. (Also phegrá.)
Fé\'r, \(n.m\). A distance.
Fe\'rá, \(n.m\). Rounding.
Fe\'rá, \(n.m\). A bad turn, a swindle.
Fe\'rá\'wánu, \(v.t\) \(ir\). To cause or allow to walk.
Fe\'ru, \(v.t.\) \(re\). (1) To return. (2) To send for a walk; \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\).
Fe\'tu or -á, \(ad. m\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). Flat. -parnú, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To be flat.
-pánú, \(v.t.\) \(re\). To make flat.
Fé\'ú, \(n.m\). Burning charcoal. (Also jew\'ú.)
Fé\'wátá, \(n.m\). A kind of jackal.
Fé\'wtú, \(n.m\). A burning charcoal. Agirá fétú de\'ná ji; "Please give me a burning charcoal."
Fikár, \(n.f.\) (H. fqr.) Care, anxiety. -parní, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To be anxious.
-lágñi, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To feel anxiety. -rákhñi or karní, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To be careful.
Fíl, \(n.m\). (1) A snail. (2) -á, \(n.m\). A kind of plant.
Filá, \(n.m\). A snail; \(pl. -é\).
Fi\'mfrí, \(n.f\). A butterfly.
Fi\'n, \(n.f.\) (S. ahifena.) Opium.
Fi\'ni, \(ad. m.\) and \(f.\) sing. and plural. One who takes opium.
Fi\'mshú, \(n.m\). A small ulcer.
Fi\'nchá\'wánu, \(v.t.\) \(re\). To cause to rub or press.
Fi\'nch\'nu, \(v.t.\) \(re\). To rub, to press; \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\).
Fi\'nch\'wánu, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To be pinched; \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\).
Fi\'nglá or -u, \(ad. m.\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). One who walks crookedly.
Fi\'n, \(n.f.\). The heel.
Fi\'rang, \(n.m.\) Venereal disease, a chancre.
Fi\'rá\'wánu, \(v.t.\) \(re\). (1) To turn up. (2) To cause to return.
Fi\'rg, \(n.f.\) Chancre. -awáñi or lágñi, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To suffer from chancre.
Fi\'ri, \(con.\) Again. \(adv.\) Afterwards. (Also fírë.)
Fírkan, \(n.m.\) Turning round; \(f. -i\).
Fírknú, \(v.\) To come back.
Fírnu, \(v.t.\) \(and\) \(i.\) \(re\). (1) To return. (2) To whirl, \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\).
(3) To wander, \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\).
Fírwáñi, \(ad. m.\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). Returnable.
Fi\'sálnú, \(v.i.\) \(re\). To slip.
Fi\'shálnú, \(v.i.\) \(re\). (See Fi\'sálnu.)
Fi\'t\'temu, \(a.\) phrase. A curse for a wicked deed.
Fi\'t\'em\'il, phrase. A curse for the wicked manner of doing something.
Fi\'fá or -u, \(ad. m.\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). Having no strength.
Fi\'ká or -u, \(ad. m.\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). Empty.
Fi\'rá or -u, \(n.m.\); \(f. -i\), \(pl. -é\). An ulcer, a blister (H.).
Foráwnu, v.t. re. To cause to break; f. -i, pl. é.
Forónu, v.t. re. (H.) To break, f. -i, pl. é.
Fó'ti, n.f. (1) A kind of melon. (2) Dissension. -páni, v.i. re.
To sow dissension.
Fóz, n.f. (P. fauz.) An army.
Fréj, frejó, adv. The day before yesterday.
Frusht, n.f. (U. fursat.) Leisure.
Fukáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to burn or to cremate; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fuknáwâlâ, n.m. A blow-pipe; a bamboo cylinder used to blow up fire.
Fuknú, v.t. re. To burn, to cremate; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fukr, n.f. Blowing up the fire. -dení or lâni, v.i. ir. To blow up the fire.
Fúl, n.m. (H.) (1) A flower. (2) Bones taken to the Ganges.
(Syn. Asthu.)
Fulá, n.m. A cataract, an eye disease.
Fuláwnu, v.t. re. To cause to bloom; f. -i, pl. é.
Fúlli, n.f. See Fulá.
Fuli-karṇu, v.i. re. To allow to bloom; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fulnú, v.i. re. (1) To bloom. (2) To be aged; f. -i, pl. -é.
Fulrú, n.m. (1) A floweret. (2) The flower of a fruit.
Fungshí, n.f. An ulcer, a blister.
Fúru, n.m. The tail of a turban.
Fusá n.m. See Dhúwá.
Fusi, n.f. See Dhui.
Fút, n.f. Disunion, dissension.
Futáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to differ in opinion.
Futnú, v.t. re. (1) To break. (2) To burst; f. -i, pl. é.

G

Gaa, n.m. A kind of big lizard. (2) Sowing of vegetable -lâne, v.i. re. To sow vegetables.
Gá'bh, n.m. Pregnancy.
Gabru, n.m. A young man, pl. -o.
Gábú, n.m. A lamb.
Gachhyáwnu, v.t. re. To string.
Gáchí, n.f. The waist. -bánní, v.i. re. To tie up the waist, gird one's loins.
Gáchiyé (phrase). With a girdle, girt.
Gachhórnú, v.t. re. To agitate; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gádâr, n.m. A kind of marriage observed by low-caste people.
Gadáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to fight; f. -i, pl. é.
Gáddi, n.f. A load of hay or leaves for cattle.
Gádhâ, n.m. (H. gadhá.) An ass. a donkey.
Gadhâlânû, v.t. re. To melt on a fire; f. -i, pl. é.
Gadi, n.f. A load of grass; also Gâdkâ; f. -i, pl. é.
Gádi, n.f. (H. gaddî.) (1) Throne. -denî, v.i. ir. To instal.
(2) A shepherd.
Gadijânu, v.i. ir. To be fought; f. -i, pl. é.
Gádnû, v.t. re. To throw in.
Gâdnû, v.t. re. (1) To quarrel. (2) To fight; f. -i, pl. é.
To kill.
Gâdri, n.f. pl. A kind of worm that lives in multitudes in a damp place.
Gaff, ad. (H.) See Bâklá. -u, n.m. A bribe.
Gâgar or gâgr. n.f. (H.) A metal water-vessel.
Gâhân, or gâ'n, n.m. A harrow, with 8 or 10 teeth, drawn by oxen, used for loosening the soil round young corn. (Dandrâlâ in Kângrá.)
Gâhlu or -å, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ê. Muddy, dirty.
Gâhlu gâhlu bahijâ,
Nimlû nimlû rahi já.
"Dirty water flows away.
Clear water remains."

Gâin, gâini, n.m. and f. The sky. -rá-golâ, n.m. A thunder-bolt. -rá-ýá-golâ, n.m. Like a thunder-bolt.
Gaj, n.m. (H.) A ramrod.
Gâjnû, v.t. re. To sound.
Gâ'k, n.m. (S. Grâhaka, H. gâhak.) A purchaser.
Gâl, n.m. (H.) (1) The cheek. (2) n.f. An ill name, a curse.
Gâlâ, n.m. (S. Gala, H. galo.) The throat.
Galgal, n.m. A kind of long citron.
Gâláwnû, v.t. re. (1) To cause to melt. (2) To cook well.
Gâli, n.f. Ill names. -denî, v.t. re. To call ill names. -e-
bhângnu, v.t. re. To curse.
Gâlim, n.m. (P. ganim.) An enemy.
Gâliyâ, ad. m. Idle, unfit.
Gâlnû, v.i. re. (1) To melt. (2) To be dissolved; f. -i, pl. -ê. (3)
To be destroyed.
Gâlnû, v.t. re. To cause to melt or destroy; f. -i, pl. -ê.
Gâlti, n.f. (P. galti.) A mistake.
Gâlû, ad. See Gâhlû.
Gam, n.m. (P. gam.) Patience, grief, sorrow. -khânu, v.i.
re. To have patience.
Gampawnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to bear or have patience.
-ê, v.t. -e.
Gampnû, v.t. re. (1) To bear, to undergo. (2) v.t. re. To have patience. f. -i, pl. -ê. Gampáwnû. Casual v.
re. To be patient.
Gân, n.m. (1) A swarm. (2) The name of a village deity.
Gâ'nâ, n.m.; pl. ë. (H. gahnâ.) An ornament. -tu, n.m. A small ornament or ornaments.
Ganáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to reckon. (2) To cause to count; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gáñich, n.f. Dishonour, disrespect.
Gáñd, n.m. Anus. (Also gáñđi.) Gáñdi-jánu, v.t. ir. To let him go.
Gándh, n.f. A bad smell.
Gándhi, n.m. (H. gandhi.) A perfumer.
Gáne, n.m. pl. (1) Sugarcane, ad. pl. Thick.
Gánes, n.m. (S. Gaṇeśha.) The deity called Gaṇesh.
Gángá, n.f. (S. Gaṅgá.) The river Ganges.
Gán-i-karu, v.t. ir. To count, to enumerate.
Ganj, n.m. (H.) (1) A mass, a heap. (2) A grain market.
Ganj, n.f. Michaelmas daisy.
Gánná or-u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Thick, coarse.
Gánu, v.t. re. To count, to reckon; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gant, n.f. The next world.
Gáñth, n.f. A knot. -parṇı, v.i. re. (1) To be entangled. (2) To be hard.
Gáñtháwnu, v.t. re. To cause to repair; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gáñthnu, v.t. re. To mend, to repair; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gánu, v.t. re. (H. gáná.) To sing; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gánu, v.t. re. To do farmyard work.
Gáñ-uñká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é. Before, in front. Se gañ-uñká devi guwá. "He has gone before.'
Gáñw, n.m. (S. Gráma, H. gáñw.) A village, a town.
Gáñwrá, n.m. See Gáoñrā.
Gáñwúñ, n.m. The future, the time to come. -ká or ku, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Before, in front.
Gáñwrá, n.m. A hamlet.
Gáoñr̥ā, n.m. A hamlet, a small village. (Also gáñwrá.)
Gap, n.f. Gossip. -máñi, v.i. re. To talk a great deal, to run on.
Gapōriá, ad. m. Talkative.
Gappi, ad. m. One who gossips.
Gári, n.m. (S. Angára.) Burning charcoal.
Gára, n.m. (H.) Kneaded clay, mortar.
Gara, n.m.; pl. -é. Maize plants heaped at one place to dry.
-láná, v.i. re. To heap the maize plants.
Garam, ad. (H.) Warm, hot. -karṇu, v.t. ir. To make warm.
Gáráwnu, v.t. re. (See Gudáwnu.)
Gard, n.f. (H.) Dust.
Gardan, n.f. (H.) The neck. (Also gelñi.)
Garh, n.m. A fort. -i, n.f. A fortress. -iá-negi, n.m. One in command of a hill fort (Kullu).
Gari, n.f. Cocoa.
Garj, n.f. (P. garaz.) Need, necessity. -parṇi, v.t. re. To be in need of or to be needy.
Garji-jánu, v.i. ir. To roar; f. -i, pl. -é.
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Garjnu, v.i. re. To roar.
Garká, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Heavy, weighty. (Syn. Garú, Garuwá.)

Garká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Heavy, weighty. (Also garu.)
Gark-jánu, v.t. re. To waste; f. -i, pl. -é.
Garmi, n.f. (H.) Heat, warmness.
Garkh, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Heavy, weighty. (Syn. Oari, Garuwa.)
Gark-jhnu, v.t. re. To waste; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gáruwa, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Heavy, weighty. (Also garrr.)

Gaynu, v.t. re. See Gadnu.
Gayuwh, n.m. (H.) A water-jar.
Gaywi, v.t. re. A small water-pot.

Gas, n.m. (S. Grha.) A mouthful, a morsel. Syn. Grá, Gráh, or Gráss.
Gasb61, n.f. (S. akhsllabela.) The air-creeper.

Gap, a.m. (H. garwwli.) A deity's waterpot.

Garu, ad. m. See Garki. (Alike in number and gender.)

Gárbli, n.m. (S. Garbha.) Pregnancy. Proverb:

Sargd rmL gn(rbh6 ru kun jâno?
"Who knows of rain and birth?"

Gatbhuk, n.m. (H.) Swallowing.
Gateru, n.m. A ghost. (Bhajjí.)

Gati, n.f. A small stone, found among grain. -chungni, v.i. re.
To pick stones from grain. -ba'ñáwni, v.t. re. To beat severely. -satláni, v.i. re. To have the last duties performed.

Garbh, n.m. (S. Garbha.) Pregnancy. Proverb:

Gáti, n.f. A heavenly nymph.

To have the last duties performed.

Gatáku, n.m. (H.) Swallowing.
Gateru, n.m. A ghost. (Bhajjí.)

Gáti, n.f. A small stone, found among grain. -chungni, v.i. re.
To pick stones from grain. -ba'ñáwni, v.t. re. (1) To throw small stones at. (2) -máshikarni, v. To make a union.

Gauj, n.m. A yard.

Gaulá, n.m. The road by which the cattle leave the houses to go out for grazing. It is a big road in front of a village and runs between fences.

Gáuñ, ad. Forward.
Gauñt, or gaančh, n.m. (S. Gomútra.) Cow-urine.
Gauñch. See Gauñt.

Gáw, n.f. A cow. -rá, n.f. A weakly cow. (Also gorú.)
Gechá or ñ-, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. That which is sown early.

Gelá, n.m. A large trunk, a log; f. -i. A small trunk; pl. -é.

Gelñi, n.f. The neck.

Gelrá, n.m. The throat or windpipe.

Geendá, n.m. A kind of flower. Marigold.

Gerdá, n.m. Giddiness.

Gerú, n.m. (H.) (1) Red ochre. -wá, (2) ad. Of ochre colour.

Gethá, n.m.; n.f. -i, pl. -é. A hearth, a fire-pot.

Gethí, n.f. The fireplace, the hearth. -de-pánu, v.t.re. To burn.

Getrá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. See Gechá.

Geúñ, n.m. (S. Godhúma, H. gehúñ.) Wheat. (Also giúñ.)
Geūñwān, ad. m.; -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Of the wheat colour.
Ghā, n.m. (S. Ghāsa, H. ghās.) Grass.
Ghāghri, n.f. (H. ghaghrā.) A gown.
Ghāi, n.m. A grass-cutter. -āñ-mi, v.t. re. To put to trouble.
-karni, v.i. ir. To act prudently. -āwñi, v.i. re. To be in trouble.
Ghaiñi, n.f. Grass lands.
Ghaiñu, v.t. re. To dissolve. f. -i, v.i. re. To be loyal; pl. -é.
Ghāmṛnu, v.i. re. To be unhappy.
Ghā'n, n.f. So much grain as can be roasted in a vessel.
Ghanā, n.m. A small wall. -denā, v.i. ir. To build a wall.
Ghanāli, n.f. See kacháwli (used in Bilāspur and Kāngrā).
Ghāndi, n.f. (H. ghandi.) A bell.
Ghāndū, n.m. The throat.
Ghaṅgheri, n.f. A kind of vegetable.
Ghā'nu, v.t. re. To kill, to slay, to put to death; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ghāntā, n.m. (H. ghantā.) A large bell. -denā, v.i. re. To give nothing.
Ghaprálá, n.m. A plunging sound.
Ghā'r, n.m. (See Ghaur.)
Ghā'ri, n.m.; f. -i. A precipice.
Gharā, n.m. (S. Ghaṭa.) An earthen water-pot.
Ghārā, n.m. A waterfall.
Ghaṛāwnu, v.t. re. To cause to manufacture; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gharči, n.f. Property, an estate.
Gharé, n.m. pl. Curves.
Gharī, n.f. See Gharči. Proverb: Gharī ro muñhṭā āmpnāi dashi: "One has to show his own estate and face."
Ghāri, n.f. A precipice. -parñu, v.i. re. To fall from a precipice.
Gharī-ro-khānu, v.t. re. To harass, to greatly trouble; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gharñu, v.t. re. To mend, to make, to manufacture; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ghartu, n.m. A small dwelling. (From H. ghar; a house.)
Ghartu, n.m. A family or its member (used in Bāshāhr).
Gharu, ad. Homely, household, relating to a house.
Ghāru, n.m. A term for the men on corvée work.
Ghasāwnu, v.t. re. To cause to be worn off.
Ghasér, n.f. A kind of play.
Ghasi-jānu, v.i.ir. To be worn off.
Ghāsni, n.f. See Ghāśni.
Ghasnu, v.i. re. To wear off; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ghasá, n.m. A beating, crushing. -denā, v.t. re. To beat.
Ghāt, n.f. Revenge.
Ghā't, n.m. A quay.
Ghātā, n.m. (H.) Decrease, decay, loss.
Ghaţānu or ghaţāwnu, v.t. re. (H. ghaţānā.) To deduct; f. -i.
Ghatṇu, v.i. re. (H. ghaţnā.) To be less; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghátū, ad. Intending to revenge. (Alike in both genders.)
Ghaṭrū, n.m. See Ghaṭ or Ghaṭu.
Ghaun, n.m. Kneading.
Ghaunu, v.t. re. To knead; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghaur, n.m. (H. ghar.) Home, house, a dwelling.
Ghaur, n.m. A heap, a mass. -lāgne, v.i. re. To be in heaps.
Ghaunt, n.m. A stone-mill. -pishnu, v. t. re. To grind in a stone mill.
Ghaw, n.m. (H.) A hurt, a blister.
Gheignā, n.m. One who collects clarified butter as the revenue for grass lands. (Also ghyāngnā.)
Gheʾp, n.m. Goitre or bronchocele. -i, n.m. and f. One who has the goitre. (Also ghepu.)
Ghēr, n.m. Circumference.
Gherā, n.m. (1) See Gher. (2) Surrounding.
Gherā-ferā, n.m. A visit.
Gherāwnu, v.t. re. To cause to surround; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghēr-fér, n.m. A response. -deṇu, v.i. re. To respond.
Gherṇu, v.t. re. To surround; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghesā, n.m. A fall, a bruise, a crush.
Ghesāwnu, v.t. re. To cause to bruise or crush; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghesṇu, v.t. re. To crush, to bruise; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghetā, n.m. A coarse neck.
Ghēur, n.m. (H. ghevar.) A kind of sweetmeat.
Ghiāri, ghyāri, n.f. An earthen pot for clarified butter.
Ghiārtu, ghyārtu, n.m. A small earthen pot for clarified butter.
Ghiych-pich, n.f. A great crowd. -hoṇi or -machni, v.i. re. To be much crowded. -kaṛṇi, v.i. ir. To crowd. -haṭāwni, v.i. re. To disperse a crowd.
Ghin, n.f. Compassion, tenderness.
Ghinu, v.t. re. To buy, to purchase; f. -i, pl. -ē. (Bashāhr.)
Ghiṇḍāwnu, v.t. re. To cause to spoil; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghiṇḍnu, v.t. re. To spoil, to make useless; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghirā, n.m. (H. ghi-gharā.) A vessel of clarified butter.
Ghirī-āwnu, v.i. re. To be surrounded with; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghirī-jāṇu, v.i. re. To be surrounded; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghirnu, v.i. re. To be surrounded; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghirī-firi-ro, ad. In a wandering manner.
Ghisāwnu, v.t. re. See Ghasāwnu.
Ghisnu, v.i. re. To slip down; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ghiu, n.m. (H. ghi.) Clarified butter.
Ghiyā-tori, n.f. A kind of vegetable.
Ghmāw, n.m. (H. ghumāw.) A winding path.
Ghmēr, n.m. Giddiness.

Ghochi-márru, v.t. re. To give trouble; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghochnu, v.t. re. To trouble, to stir about; f. -í, pl. -é.

Gho'l, n.m. A kind of wild goat. -añ, n.f. Wild she-goat. -tá or -tu. A wild kid; -ti, f.

Ghol-mathó'1, n.m. The act of mismanaging.

Gholá, n.f. Again and again.

Ghochnu, v.t. re. To give trouble; f. -i, p1. -6.

Ghol, n.m.

Ghol-mári1, n.b. The act of mismanaging.

Gholá, n.m.

Ghochnu, v.t. re. To trouble, to stir about; f. -i, p1. -6.

Gholy, n.m. A pony (Basháhr).

Ghórá, n.m. A horse. f. -i. A mare. -ú, n.m. A pony.

Ghórlú, n.m. See Ghóltó.

Ghrá'ru, n.m. pl. Snoring. -dené, v.i. ir. To snore.

Ghrášhni, n.f. (S. Grihapravesha.) The ceremony of entering a new house.

Gháw'rú, n.m. See gráw'rú.

Ghrá't, n.m. (H. ghatá.) A water mill to grind grain.

Ghrátiyá, n.m. One who has a water mill.

Ghrául, n.m. A kind of bell (like a dish) used in Hindu temples.

Ghráun, n.f. A tune played at a village deity's dance.

Ghráunô or ghraun-láni, v.i. re. To play the tune called Ghráun.

Ghugí, or Ghuggi. See Ghugti.

Ghugnu, v.i. re. To bark of a dog.

Ghugti, n.f. A dove. -láni, v.i. re. To play.

Ghúl, n.f. A small shed in a farmyard to keep grain in when it rains.

Ghuláwnu, v.t. re. To cause to fight or wrestle; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghulnu, v.i. re. To fight, to wrestle; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghúm, n.m. A long way.

Ghumghumándi, ad. f. Fragrant.

Ghumáw, n.m. Turning.

Ghumáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to turn.

Ghumnu, v.i. re. To turn back; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghun, n.m. An insect that destroys timber.

Ghúd, n.m. A veil. -kárnu, v.i. re. To put on a veil.

Ghuíghrú, n.m. pl. Small bells used by dancers.

Ghurkáw, n.m. The act of threatening, a threat.

Ghurkáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to threaten; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghurki, n.f. (H. ghurki.) A threat.

Ghurknu, v.t. re. (H. ghurknú.) To threaten; f. -í, pl. é

Ghúri-Ró, adv. Strongly.

Ghrunnu, v.t. re. To gird up; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghusáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to enter; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghusernu, v.t. re. To throw in; f. -í, pl. -é.

Ghushu, n.m. A kind of game in which there are two parties of men: each party taking in their hands small bundles of straw alight on both sides, throw them at the other party. This takes place on certain days of October.

Ghusnu, v.i. re. To enter, to be admitted; f. -í, pl. -é.
Ghusrnu, v.i. re. See the preceding.
Ghút, n.f. The act of swallowing.
Ghutáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to swallow up.
Ghuțnu, v.t. re. To swallow up; f. -i, pl. è.
Ghwárnu, v.t. re. To open, to uncover, to remove a lid; f. -i, pl. è.

Ghyângná, n.m. See Ghêngná.
Ghyânná, n.m. A fireplace.
Ghyári, n.f. An earthen pot; used to divide clarified butter.
Ghyú, n.m. See Ghiú.
Gi, n.f. Gums of the teeth.
Gí, n.f. A kind of tune. -lání, v.i. re. To play a particular tune. (Also -bájñi or -bajáwni.)
Gíawan, n.m. A kind of tax (used in Kuthár State).
Gich-pich, n.f. See Ghich-pich.
Gijáwnu, v.t. re. To cause to accustom.
Gijnu, v.i. re. To accustom, to practise; f. -i, pl. è.
Gil, n.f. A term for the 16 days, the last week of Ashár and 1st week of Sáwan, respectively. Trees planted during this fortnight flourish and flower well.
Gilá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. è. Wet. -karnu, v.t. ir. To wet.
-honu, v.i. ir. To be wet.
Gillar, n.m. See Ghép.
Gíñ-úñ, n. (S. Godhúma, P. gandam.) Wheat.
Gináwnu, v.t. re. See Gânáwnu.
Gindá, n.m. A tom-cat.
Gindu, n.m. (S. Kanduka or Genduka). A play-ball. -khelñu, v.i. re. To play with a ball.
Gin-nu, v.t. re. See Gân-nu.
Giñt, n.f. An account. (From Hindi gíntí.)
Gir-a-giri, n.f. A hue and cry. -máchñi v.i re. To be great noisy.
Giráwnu, v.t. re. To spoil, to throw away. (From Hindi gírâiñi.)
Girdé-girnu, v.i. re. To turn round; f. -i, pl. è.
Giri-firi-áwnu, v.i. re. To take a walk; f. -i, pl. -è.
Giri-jánu, v.i. ir. To fall down; f. -i, pl. -è.
Girk-jánu, v.i. ir. To be wasted, to be given away for nothing.
Gînu, v.i. re. (1) To fall, to slip down; f. -i, pl. è. (2) To turn.
Gláb, n.m. (H. guláb.) A rose. -ñ adj. Rosy.
Gláf, n.m. (H. gitáf.) A cover (of a pillow or quilt, etc.).
Glain, n.m. A kind of pine tree.
Glál, n.m. (H. gûlál.) (1) Red powder. (2) The China root, madder (majith).
Glá'm, n.f. (H. làgám.) A bridle.
Glás, or Gláss, n.m. (H. gilás.) A cup, a tumbler.
Gláú, n.m. A spider.
Glistá, n.m. (P. bálisht.) A span.
Góbar, n.m. (H.) or gobr. (1) Cow-dung. (2) Manure.
Gobrái, n.f. The act of manuring the land. -láni, v.i. re. To manure land.
Gobraush, n.f. A heap of manure.
Gobrilá, n.m. An insect found in manure, a chafer.
Gochhá, n.m. (H. angochhá.) A towel.
Gó'd, n.m. The lap. -laná, v.t. ir. To adopt a son.
Godí, n.f. The lap. -laná, v.t. ir. To take in the lap.
Gódi, n.f. A kind of wild edible root.
Gokhrú, n.m. (1) A kind of ear-rings. (2) A kind of medicine.
Golá, n.m. Thunderbolt.
Gólakh, n.m. (1) A fund. (2) The fund out of which alms were given (used in Mandí).
Goli, n.m. pl. (1) Apes. (2) A bullet. -báñni, v.i. re. To shoot a bullet
Góñ, n.m. Desire, wish, pleasure. -dekhná, v.i. re. To go one’s own way.
Gónica or Gońt, n.m. (S. gomútra.) Cow’s urine.
Gônicaáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to make water (used of cattle only).
Gônica, v.i. re. To make water (used of cattle only).
Gônicaáralá, n.m. The naming ceremony of a child.
Gó’r, n.m. A lizard (goh is a kind of big lizard, also found in the Simla Hills).
Goru, n.m. Cattle.
Goshthá, n.m. A cake of dry cow-dung.
Gót, n.m. (S. gotra.) Parentage, lineage; stock (of a family).
Gotá, n.m. (H.) A dip, a dive. -kháná, v.i. re. To miss, to err.
-márná, v.i. re. To take a dive, to dive.
Gótá, n.m. (H.) Lace. -láná, v.i. re. To lace.
Gothú, n.m. A wild animal.
Gőti, n.f. Odd. -noti, n.f. Odd and even, a kind of game.
Gotchú, v.t. re. To bar, to prevent from going; f. -i, pl. -é.
Grá or gráh, n.m. A morsel, a mouthful. -laná, v.i. re. To take a morsel. (S. grása.)
Gráchá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. See Getá.
Grá’nú, v.t. re. (1) To collect revenue. (2) To realize; f. -i, pl. -é.
Grás, n.m. See Grá.
Gráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to weed; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gráono, n.m. See Gáñw (used in Kullu and elsewhere).
Gráwrú, n.m. A little bird. (Alike in singular and plural.)
Gréut, n.m. A long way, turning here and there.
Gréwau, v.t. re. To turn back; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gráiwáñ, n.m. A tune played to make a deity dance. -láni, v.i. re. To play the deity’s dancing tune.
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Grhajwá, v.t. re. To cause or allow a village deity to move or dance.
Gríb, ad. (H. gari.) Poor, helpless.
Gríkñu, v.i. re. To roar (of thunder). Also gariñkñu.
(From Sanskrit Graha.)
Gróñ or grauñ, n.m. (S. grahana.) An eclipse. -lágñu, v.i. re. To appear, of an eclipse. -dekhña, v.i. re. To witness an eclipse.

Gú, n.m. (S.) Excrement. (Also khé.)
Gubr or Gubr, n.m. See Gobar or gobr.
Gubráí, n.f. See Gobráí.
Gubrîlá, n.m. See Gobrilá.
Guñlù or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Sweet, tasty.
Gufá, n.f. (S.) A cave or grotto scooped out of solid rock.
Gújá or gújjá, n.m. See Khísá.
Gújrâñ, n.f. Livelihood.
Gújrâwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to pass; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gújrñu, v.i. re. To pass away, to die; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gúl or Kúl, n.f. A small channel.
Gulá, n.m. A comb of Indian corn (makki or chhalli).
Gulchhu, n.m. The flesh of the buttocks.
Gule, n.m. pl. Grain (used in BashAhr State).
Gum-honu, v.i. ir. To disappear; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gun, n.m. (S. guña.) Obligation. -mán-ñá, v.i. re. To be obliged.

Guná, n.m. (P. gunáh.) A crime, a fault, a mistake.
Gunñáwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to knead or braid.
Gunñdnu, v.t. re. (1) To knead. (2) To braid; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gunjó, n.m. pl. Moustache.
Gùn lágná, v.i. re. To be indebted.
Gùññth, n.m. pl. -o. Pony.
Gúr, n.m. (H.) Brown sugar.
Gúrî, n.f. A knot, knob.
Gusá, n.m. (P. gussah.) Anger, indignation. -karná, v.i. ir. To become angry or indifferent.

Gùthá, n.m. (S. angushtha, the thumb.) (H. angútha.) The thumb. -dashñá, v.i. re. To deny. -láná, v.i. re. To put the thumb, e.g., on a, deed. -i, n.f. A finger.
Gùthrá, n.m. See Guthá. -i, n.f. A finger.
Gùwá or Gowá, v. The past tense of the verb jáñu, to go, went.

Gwá, n.m. (H. gawáh.) (1) A witness, also (2) evidence.
Gwáchi-jáñu, v.i. ir. To be lost; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gwáchnu, v.t. re. To lose. v.i. re. To be lost; f. -i, pl. -é.
Gwáí, n.f. (H. gawâhi.) (1) Evidence. (2) A witness. -dênî, v.i. ir. To give evidence.
Gwâlî, n.f. (1) A shepherdess. (2) A kind of insect, green in colour and long in size, like a grasshopper. Gwâ'ri, ad. Uncivilized, ignorant, a fool. (H. gañwâr.)

H

Há-chhá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (H. achchhá.) Good. Adv. Well.

Háchhe, n.m. pl. A kind of thorny plant that bears edible berries.

Hâ'd or hádki, n.m. or f. (H. haddî.) A bone.


Há'd, n.m. pl. Bones.

Hadd, n.f. A limit, boundary. -hoñi, v.i. ir. To get beyond all bounds.

Hádi, n.f. Conversation. -lání, v.i. re. To converse.

Hádri-lání, v.t. re. To converse.

Háe, int. Oh, alas, ah!

Hagáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to go to stool; f. -i, pl. -é.

Hagni, n.f. Anus.

Hagnu, v.i. re. (H. hagná.) To go to stool.

Hân, n.f. (pronounced hel.) A hard task, to be done with the help of many persons. -deni, v.i. ir. To work collectively.

Hajño. A form of address to a relative, meaning, ‘O my dear.’

Hajñâ or hajñé. A form of address: ‘O you.’

Hájar, ad. (P. házir.) Present.

Hâ'k, n.f. A halloo. -deni, v.t. ir. To halloo.

Hakáwnu, v.t. re. (H. hakáná.) To cause or allow to drive; f. -i.

Háknu, v.t. re. To drive away; f. -i, pl. -é.

Haláwnu, v.t. re. To shake (H. hildáná); f. -i, pl. -é.

Hal-bái, n.m. One who ploughs, a ploughman.

Haljé, n.f. (H. haldî.) Turmeric.

Halkáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to shake; f. -i, pl. -é.

Halká or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (H. halká.) Light, not weighty.

Hállâ, n.m. (H.) A noise, a hue and cry. -páná, v.i. re. To make a noise. [sáin.]

Halmandi, n.m. See Blajir. (Used in Basháh and Kumhâr.
Hâlu or hâlu, v.i. re. To shake, to tremble.

Hâlo, n.m. A kind of greens called in Hindî, chamchúr.

Hâlshe or -i, n.f. The long piece of wood in a plough.

Hâltu, n.m. A kind of small plough.

Hâlwâ, n.m. (H. haluwâ.) A kind of cake.

Hámbai, adv. ‘Yes,’ or ‘very well.’

Hámeñ, pro. pl. We. -ñë, f.

Hamyá, n.f. Enmity, opposition. -karni, v.i. ir. To oppose.

Háñi, adv. Yes. -ná, adv. Yes or no. -karni, v.i. ir. To say yes
Háná, n.m. (S. háni.) Loss, injury. -jáñá, v.i. ir. To sustain a loss.
Hánchi-ná balu (phrase). I cannot walk.
Handól, n.m. See Chandól.
Hanjár, n.m. (H. hazár.) A thousand.
Hañs, n.m. (S. Hansa.) A goose.
Hánsílí, n.f. (P. hásil.) Revenue or tax. (Used in Kullú.)
Har, n.m. A flood. -áwná, v.i. re. To wash off.
Há’r, n.f. (S. Hára.) (1) Abduction. (2) A garland.
Hár-karn, n.m. The sum paid, in addition to the marriage expenses, by a man who abducts another man’s wife, to her husband. (Used in the Dhámi State.)
Há’r’é, adv. Kindly. -karne, v.i. ir. To entreat.
Hará or -u, ad. m. ; f. -i, pl. -é. (H.) Green.
Hárá, n.m. (1) A small field. (2) A trial. -karná, v.t. ir. To try.
Haráwñu, v.t. re. (H. harwáná.) To cause or allow to defeat.
Haráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to flow away; f. -i, pl. -é.
Hargat, n.f. (A. harkat.) Injury, loss, fault. -karní, v.i. ir.
To make a mistake.
Hari-jánu, v.i. ir. To be washed off; f. -i, pl. -é.
Hariyágá, n.m. An allowance for the Rájá’s kitchen. (Used in Mandi.)
Harjá, n.m. (P. harz.) Mischief, injury. -hoñá, v.i. ir. To be lost.
Harñ, n.m. (S. Harina.) A buck. f. -i. A doe.
Hárru, v.t. re. To fail; f. -i, pl. -é. (H. hárñá.)
Hárru, v.t. re. To try, to examine, to scrutinise; f. -i, pl. -é.
Har or har-ri. A medicinal fruit. Yellow or Chebulic myrobolan (Terminalia chebula): seven varieties of this are distinguished. (From Sanskrit haritaki.)
Har-ri, n.f. The wooden pipe of a huqqa.
Haryáwul, n.m. (H. hariáwal.) Meadows.
Hasáwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to laugh; f. -i, pl. -é.
-karní, v.i. ir. To laugh at.
Hási-khélí-ro láñé, v.t. re. pl. To beguile the time with pleasure.
Hashí, n.f. An ornament worn on the neck by women.
Hashu, v.i. re. To smile, to laugh. (From Hindi hañsná.)
Hatáwñu, v.t. re. (H. hatáná.) To cause or allow to prevent.
Hatáwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to return: to prohibit.
Háth or háthí, n.m. (S. hasta.) A hand.
Hath, n.m. (S. hatha.) Insistence. -karná, v.i. re. To insist.
Hathángé, n.m. pl. Commutation for begár or corvée (Biláspír).
Háthár, ad. f. A cow or she-buffalo, which only allows one person to milk her.
Hathaurá, n.m. (H.) A hammer.
Hañhi, ad. Obstinate.
Hátho-joriro, c.p. With joined hands.
Háthru, n.m. pl. Hands. (H. háth.)
Hatnu, v.i. re. To turn back; f. -i, pl. -é.
Hatnu, v.i. re. (1) To return, to come back. (2) To be off.
Hatfól, v.f. She will turn back.
Hátth, n.m. See Háth.
Hátiri, n.f. (H. hátri.) A shop. -karni, v.i. ir. To open a shop.
Haul, n.m. (S. Hala.) A plough. -bánu, v.i. re. To plough.
Hauńslá, n.m. (H. hausilá.) Ambition, desire, capacity.
Háwá, n.f. (H.) The air, wind.
Házri, n.m. (P.) An attendant. -ká, n.m. A term for a free grant in lieu of service (used in Mandi).
Heqá, n.m. Carefulness.
Hekrí, n.f. (H.) Boasting, insistence. -karni, v.i. ir. To insist.
Hé'1, n.f. A sacrifice of a goat or sheep. -deńi, v.i. ir. To offer a goat sacrifice.
Helá, n.m. A special begár or corvée leviable for repairs to roads or buildings, and on special occasions, such as a wedding or death in the chief’s family.
Heli, n.f. Wisdom, activity.
Herá, n.m. Game, shikár, hunting. -láná or -karná, v.i. re. and ir. To go on a shooting excursion. -i. n.m. A shikári, a shooter.
Hé'r-fér, n.m. An answer, a reply. -deńi, v.i. ir. To reply.
Hernu, v.t. re. To work; f. -i, pl. -é.
Heru, adv. Perhaps. -lá, v. Look here!
Hesr-láná, v.i. re. To chant a song in union (by all persons carrying a heavy load, or moving a heavy mass) in order to keep time.
Hessá, n.m. The cry of a number of persons at work on one Hé’t, n.m. (S. Hita.) Affection. -láná, v.i. re. To be affectionate.
Hethé, adv. Down. -páná, v.i. re. To spread a bed (used in Bhajjí State).
Hethi, adv. By the lower way (used in the Bhajjí State).
Hethla, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Lower.
Hiáli, n.f. Supper (used in Keońthal).
Hichháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to promise or agree.
Hichhnu, v.t. re. To promise, to agree; f. -i, pl. -é.
Hichki, n.f. (H.) See Dhiki.
Hij or bijo or hijau, adv. Yesterday, the past day.
Hij-bhyánsri, adv. Yesterday morning. (Also hij-o-bhyánsri.)
Hij-byále or hijo-byále. Last evening, yesterday evening.
Hijku or á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Yesterday’s, of yesterday.
Hik, n.f. The liver, the chest or throat.
Hilan or hillan, n.m. See Bhajhchal (used in Biláspúr and Kángrá).
Himat, n.f. (P. himmat.) Courage. -háṛi, v.i. re. To dishearten.

Hínãñe, n.m. pl. The legs of a quadruped.

Híng, n.f. (S. Hingu.) See Suñdhá.

Hiní, ad. f. Decaying, decreasing.

Hin-né, n.m. pl. See Hindné.

Hír, n.m. pl. A kind of wild fruit.

Hiyáw, n.m. (H.) Courage. -áwná, v.i re. To be courageous.

Hýé-lánu, v.t. re. To embrace; f. -i, pl. -é.

Hochhá, ad. m ; f. -i, pl. -é. Short. -jáñá, v.i. ir. To fall short.

Hoi-jánu, v.i. ir. To happen, to become; f. -i, pl. -é.

Hoklà or -u, ad. m.; f. i, pl. -é. Lisping.

Holi, n.f. (S. Holiká.) The Holi festival. -kheñi, v.i. re. To enjoy the Holi festival.

Holi, v. ‘(She) may be.’

Homiñ, humení, v.f.t. lst p. pl. We will be. In f. Homíñ, humíñ.

Høñi, n.f. The act of taking place. As Høni hoi-láni. ‘‘That which is to happen will happen.’’

Hønu, v.i. ir. To be, to become, to take place; f. -i, pl. -é.

Hór, pro. Other. -ié. By the others.

Hor, con. (1) And. (2) ad. Else. ‘‘Hor ká bólni? ’’ What else do you say?’’ (3) ad. More. ‘‘Tán hor bi chayíñ? ’’ Do you want more?’’

Hoth or hotth, n.m. (S. Ostha.) pl. Lips.

Huká, n.m. (P. huqqah.) The hubble-bubble, the tobacco pipe.

-píná, v.i. ir. To smoke. -bharná, v.i. re. To put fire on the tobacco.

Húm, n.m. (S. Homa.) Burnt offering. the casting of clarified butter, dried fruit, etc., into the sacred fire, as an offering to the gods, accompanied with prayers or invocations, according to the object of the sacrifice. -bajáwná, v.i. re. To sound a certain tune. -karná, v.i. ir. To feed the sacred flames with clarified butter, etc.

Huñdí, n.f. (H.) The amount of revenue. -deñi, v.i. ir. To pay revenue or taxes. -gráñi, v.i. re. To collect revenue.

Huñgrnu, v.i. re. To low like a cow; f. -i, pl. -é.

Húr, n.m. A bolt above a door.

Hurnu, v.t. re. To shut in; f. -i, pl. -é.

Húrò, n.m. Roaring or thundering.

Huwránu, v.t. re. See Huwránu.

Hwárvnu, huwránu, v.t. re. To unload, to put down one’s load to a rest; f. -i, pl. -é (Also hwárñá.)

Hyáo, hyáw, n.m. Courage.

Hyúñ, n.m. (S. Hima.) Snow. -khan. n.f. The eternal snow, a glacier. -ghalnu, v.i. re. To melt, of snow. (Proverb.)

Hyúñ ghaloló báddí, soená ghalo suhañá, Thíñá ghalo, báuntíya, kánjri rándí áìir.
"The snow will melt with clouds, and gold with borax,
So is a youth, O young man, before a harlot."

Hyùñd, n.m. The winter season.

I

Ichhyá, n.f. (S. Ichchhá.) Desire, wish. -karni, v.i. ir. To wish.
Iji, n.f. Mother. Ijiyé, tū kā karaí? "O mother, what are you doing?"
Ikki, ad. Twenty-one. (H. ikkis.)
Iktalí, ad. Forty-one. (H. ikchális.)
Ilam, n.m. (P. ilm.) Knowledge, cultivation of the mind.
In, n.m. See ain.
Indar, n.m. (S. Indra.) Also Indr. The deity of rain, the deity
presiding over Swarga or the Hindu paradise, the deity of the
atmosphere and rain. -ní basháá. It does not rain.
-basháá bháájá. The sky refused to rain.
Iné, pro. pl. Agent case. 'By these.'
Iňkh, n.f. (S. Ikshu, H. Ikh.) Sugarcane. (Kamándi in Kángrá.)
Inó, pro. pl. To these. (Also iyoñ.)
Inóñ, pro. To these.
Inu, adv. So. ad. Such. (Used in Bashááhr.)
Inré, n.m. pl. A kind of salty pudding made of the pulse called
kólth (Dolichos biflorus).
In-re, pro. pl. Of these.
Irái, iré, n.f. A kind of plant of which baskets are made.
Ishá or -u, adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. So, such. Ishu kishu japay.
"Why do you say so?" Ishá bhalá ádmi. "Such a good
man." Ishi báto ná lai. "Don't say such things."
Ishe ghaur baná. "Build such houses."
Ishar, n.m. (S. Ishwara.) Heavenly Father, God, the Creator.
Ishká or -u, adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. To this side. (Erká in Bal-
san, Jubbal and Púnar.)
Ishur, n.m. (S. Ishwara.) God.

J

Ja, v. Go.
Jaa, adv. When.
Jaa din a háñgé,
Tuná máro dáñgáe.
'When times are not good,
Then every one can give trouble.'
VII, No. 5. Diclionur!~

[61x585]N.S.

Jabá, n.m. (H.) An answer, a reply, response. -nu, v.t. re.
To refuse, to deny; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jabáj, adv. Whenever. (H. jabkabhi.)

Jab-kabáj, adv. Whenever (you please).

 Já-ch, n.f. A trial, estimate, examination.

Jáchá, v.t. re. To try, to estimate, to examine; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jág, n.m. (S. Yajna.) A sacrifice. -dená, v.i. re.
To perform a sacrifice, a religious ceremony.

Já-g, n.f. Awaking. -áwá, v.i. re. To awake; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jágá, n.f. (H. jagah.) A place, a room.


Jagar, jagr. (1) n.m. A small wall. (2) ad. m. and f. Mute or dumb.
-deñi, v.i. ir. To build a wall.

Jágarn, n.m. (S. Jagarana.) Keeping ceremonial vigil the whole night.

Jágáwnú, v.t. re. To cause or allow to wake; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jagát, n.f. (P. zaqit.) Tax, octroi.

Jag-júp, n.m. A picture of the deity Ganesh carved in stone or wood and set up in the house-door when ready. (Used in Kángrá).

Jágnu, v.i. re. To get up, to awake; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jágrá, n.m. (S. Jágaraná.) A religious ceremony observed throughout the Hill States. The principal rite is to invite the village deity to one’s own house for worship, and give a grand feast after performing húm. -dená, v.i. ir. To offer a jágrá.

Jágrúl, n.f. A subscription for a jágrá. -deñi, v.i. ir. To subscribe for a jágrá.

Jágulí, n.f. A catching in the throat from eating uncooked zimiqand, or ghutiyáiní. -lágni, v.i. re. To suffer from eating uncooked zimiqand, etc.

Jajdíyá-bolní, v.i. re. To pay one’s respects to a chief.

Jáiká, n.f. Victory. As: Joiká devá mahárájeá, rachchhá de balé howé. ‘Victory to thee. O village deity, protect us by all the means in thy power.’

Jajnj, ad. A fool, ignorant.

Jakáwnú, v.t. re. To cause or allow to be rubbed.

Jáknu, v.t. re. To rub, to thicken; f. -í, pl. é.

Jakñu, v.t. re. To arrest; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jal, n.m. (S. Jala.) Water. (Syn. Chís)

Jaláb, n.m. pl. Purgation. -lágné, v.i. re. To purge.

Jalá-hundá, ad. m.; f.f. pl. é. Hot-tempered.

Jaláwnú, v.t. re. To cause or allow to burn; f. -í, pl. -é.

Jal-jogán, n.f. The nymph, residing near a water fountain, who is believed to cast spells over women and children and has to be propitiated with sacrifice. (Chambá). (Syn. Jal-mátrí.)
Jal-mátri, n.f. See the preceding.

Jalnu, v.i. re. To burn; f. -i. pl. -é. (H. jalná.)


Jamá't, n.f. (H.) A gang of mendicants, especially Vaishnavas.

Jamáwnu, v.t. re. (1) To cause or allow to grow. (2) To cause or allow to become sour, of milk; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jamkrá, ad. m.; f. -i. pl. -é. Born in one’s own State or territory.

Jámnu, v.i. re. (1) To grow. (2) To become sour, of milk; f. -i. pl. -é.

Jámnu, v.i. re. To be born; f. -i, pl. -é.


Já'n, n.f. A huge stone.

Janá, n.f. A person.

Janás, n.f. Wife, woman (used in Bilásápúr and Kángrá).

Jañ-uñ, adv. As long as. Jañ-uñ sè ni áyá, táñ-uñ áñ ni ñeñádá: ‘As long as he has not come, so long I won’t go.’

Janáwnu, v.t. re. To acquaint, to introduce; f. -i. pl. -é.

Jandá, n.m. A lock. -deñá, v.i. ir. To lock up.

Janét, n.f. (H.) A wedding procession.

Janeú, n.m. (S. Yajnopavita.) The sacred thread. -hoñu, v.i. ir. To celebrate the sacred thread ceremony.

Jáñi, con. Perhaps (lit. God knows).

Jánjá, n.m. Abstinence, sobriety, the act of putting out of Jánjá, v.t. re. To put aside, to excommunicate, to put out of caste; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jamnántro, n.m. (S. Jamnántara.) The next world.

Jamnástmi, n.f. (S. Jamnáshamí.) The birthday of Krishna, which falls annually on the 8th of the dark half of Bhádo, and men and women all fast on that day and perform the pújá of Sri-Krishna. It is a great feast among all the hill-men, cooked food as prásád being exchanged among relatives.

Jamnmun, v.i. re. (H. janamná.) To bring forth; f. -i. pl. -é.

Jáñ-ñu, v.t. re. (H. ján-ná). To know, to recognize; f. -i. pl. -é.

Jáñu, n.m. (S. Jáñu). Knee.

Jáñu, v.i. re. To be born; f. -i. pl. -é.

Japáñwun, v.t. re. To cause or allow to speak; f. -i, pl. -é.

Japáñ, pre. par. Speaking; f. -i, pl. -é.

Japnu, v.t. re (H. japná). To speak, to converse; to talk. f. -i. pl. -é.

Japór, ad. m. Foolish, ignorant.

Deshi ká jáño jápór.

Kishe kariu khái khór.
"The men of the plains are fools,
They know not how the walnut is eaten."

Japu-hundu, *pas. par.* Spoken; f. -i, pl. -é
Jár, *n.m.* A grinder tooth.
Jár or zár, *n.m.* A term for the Tibetans, whose religion is Buddhism.
Jár, *n.m.* (S. Jwara) Fever. -áwná, *v.i.* ir. To suffer from fever.
Jash, *n.m.* (S. Yashas) Glory. -honá, *v.i.* ir. To be glorious
-kamáwna, *v.i.* re. To gain glory.
Jasra or -u, *pro. m.; f. -i, pl. -é.* Whose.
Ját, *n.f.* (1) Caste. (2) A fair. (From Sanskrit yátrá.) -o-khe-
jańu, *v.i.* ir. To go to a fair.
Játálí, *n.m.* A messenger, a watchman (used in Kullú).
Jať, *n.m.* (H.) The Jats of the plains.
Jalu, *n.m. pl.* Twins. -jáne, *v.i.* re. To bring forth twins.
Jaur, *n.f.* (H. jar.) Root.
Jáwá, *n.m.* A kind of wild tree.
Jáz or Záz, *n.f.* (H. dáz.) Ringworm.
Je, *con.* If. As: Je án degándá. "If I had gone."
Jéc, *n.f.* (H.) Pocket. (Syn Gújá, Khisá.)
Jebú, *adv.* As soon as. (Also jebi.)
Jebí, *adv.* See the preceding.
Jék, *n.m.* A kind of tree.
Jéñshi, *adv.* On which day.
Jeolá, *n.m.* A term used in Kullú for 12 bhárs in area of land,
half of which was held rent free in lieu of service, which was called harto-jeolá.
Jéroí, *n.f.* A rope, twine.
Jéftá, *n.m.* A kind of thin rope.
Jé-r, *n.f.* The womb of cattle.
Jérá, *ad.* See Jishu. (Used in Bángal, Kumihá, Biláspúr and Nálágarh.)
Jé-tra, *adv.* See Jishu. (Balsan and Madhán.)
Jes, *pro.* See Jas. (Used in Basháhr and Kumhársgán.)
Jes-kés, *pro.* See Jas-kas.
Jét, *n.f.* Mouth. -bákní, *v.i.* re. To open the mouth.
Jethá or -u, *ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é.* Elder or eldest.
Jethái, *adv.* Wherever.
Jetháni, *n.f.* The wife of the husband's elder brother.
Jethia, *adv.* Whence.
Jethiyá, *n.m.* Husband's elder brother.
Jethúl, *n.f.* A term used for an extra share of a field given to the eldest brother.
Jetí, adv. See Jethi.
Jetínu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. As much as (H. jítná).
Jewrí, n.f. See Jeóri.
Jewtá, n.m. A small rope.
Jewtí, n.f. Twine.
Jgůlándá, pre. par. Watching; f. -í, pl. -é.
Jgůlání, v.t. re. To watch, to guard.
Jgůláníhu or -á, m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Watched.
Jhabbal, n.m. A jumper, an iron instrument used for mining.
Jháfán, n.m. A kind of palanquin. (Also japhán.)
Jhág, n.m. Foam. -áñá; v.i. re. To foam.
Jhá'k, n.f. Care. -hóni or -rákhñi, v.i. ir. and re. To be careful. -raúñi, v.i. ir. To be anxious about.
Jhákhr, n.m. A shrub.
Jhá', n.m. A water-fall.
Jhalará, n.m. Swindling. -déná, v.i. ir. To swindle.
Jháll, n.m. pl. Thorny shrubs. -fúkñé, v.i. re. To burn thorns.
Jhallá, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Mad, insane.
Jhamak, n.f. Itch. -lágni; v.i. re. To feel an itching.
Jhamáká, n.m. A sudden light, lightning.
Jhámman, n.m. The cover of a doli or palanquin. (Also japhán.)
Jhanáokhá, n.m. Moonlight.
Jhánwáñ, n.m. (1) Light. (2) The filth of iron used to wash the feet, etc., also used to wash an elephant.
Jhándá, n.m. A flag; f. -í. A small flag. (Also jhaündá.)
Jhańgáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to kill; f. -í, pl. -é.
Jhángnú, v.t. re. To kill, to put to death; f. -í, pl. -é.
Jhángsh, n.m. The snake-plant. (Its root when dried and pounded is made into a powder and is a great remedy for cattle-itch. A small quantity is given with kneaded flour to the animal to eat.)
Jhánj, n.f. Cymbals, made of bell metal and used in pairs. (H. jhánjh.)
Jhánjró, n.f. pl. Hair of the private parts (H.).
Jhapetá, n.m. Struggle, strife, a quarrel.
Jhár, n.m. pl. Continued rain. -lágni, v.i. re. To rain continuously. (Also jhari, n.f.)
Jhárá, Agjhárá, n.m. A tinder-box.
Jharáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to drop; f. -í, pl. -é.
Jhárfa, n.m. Care, anxiety. -mán-ná, v.i. re. To be in the care of.
Jhári, n.f. A chief's water vessel or water jar.
Jhári, n.f. Continued rain. steady rain, or drizzle. -lágni, v.i. re. To rain continually.
Jharnu, v.i. re. To drop, to fall down (fruits, etc.); f. -í, pl. -é.
Jhátáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to call; f. -í, pl. -é.
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Jhatű, v.t. re. To call, to summon, to halloo; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jhátu, n.m. An illegitimate son (Basháhr).


Jhē’l, n.m. The act of undergoing.
Jhelāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to undergo.
Jheldá or -u, m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Undergoing, bearing.

Jhē’lkhāna, n.m. (H.) The jail.
Jhelnu, v.t. re. To undergo, to hear.

Jhelāwnu, v.i. re. To be undergone, to be borne; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhiiiga, n.f. A kind of fish.

Jhii-jan, n.f. A good kind of rice.

Jhiānhū, v.t. To call, to summon, to halloo; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhelānu, v.t. re. To drag on; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jhirāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to drag; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhirīk or jhirīki, n.f. Scolding, threatening. -deni, v.t. re. To scold, threaten. -khāni, v.i. re. To get a scolding.

Jhirākwu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to scold; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhirnu, v.t. re. To undergo, to hear.

Jhirāknu, v.1. re. To scold, to threaten; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhirānu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to scold; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhirānu, v.i. re. To throw fuel on the fire. (H. jhokna.)

Jhālā, n.m. (H.) A wallet. -bhārnā, v.i. re. To fill a wallet.

Jhohi, n.f. A small wallet. -lāni, v.i. ir. To become a mendicant.

Jhō’l, n.f. See Jhāul.

Jholā, n.m. (H.) A wallet. -bhārnā, v.i. re. To fill a wallet.

Jhohi, n.f. A small wallet. -lāni, v.i. ir. To become a mendicant.

Jhō’l, n.m. A root, origin, foundation.

Jhukhrā, n.m. Timber, a large piece of wood.


Jhukhāru, v.i. re. To swing round.

Jhulā, n.m. A swinging bridge.

Jhulāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to swing; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhulādā, pre. par. Swinging.

Jhulkāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to shake.

Jhulkā, pre. par. Shaking, quaking, trembling; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhulknu, v.i. re. To shake, quaké, tremble; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhulkudu, pas. par. Shaken; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jhulnu, v.i. re. To swing round.

Jhūn, n.f. A covering, made of a blanket, used to protect one from rain.

Jhumidi, v.i. ir. To hang.

Jhumku, n.m. pl. A kind of earrings. -lāne, v.i. re. To wear earrings.

Jhumnu, v.i. re. (1) To hang down. (2) To dose, to slumber.
Jhumr, n.m. (H.) An ornament worn on the head.
Jhuňfri, n.f. (H. jhopr.) A cottage.
Jhuňgá, n.m. (1) Property. (2) Estate.
Jhuňfri, n.f. A kind of wild plant.
Jhuňáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to drink.
Jhuňnu, v.t. re. To drink, to quench; f. -i, pl. -é. (Basháähr).
Jhuňth, n.m. (H. jhúth.) Untruth, fabrication, lie.
Jhwá’r, n.m. (1) A present. (2) Salutation.
Jhwárnu, v.t. re. See Jhánu.
Jiu-de-rakhnu, v.t. re. To keep in mind, to love; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jitá, n.f. (P. zidd.) Opposition, persistence. -karni, v.i. ir.
To persist.
Jidwá-huňdá, pas. par. Persisted; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jidwaňu, v.i. re. To persist, to oppose.
Jik, v.t. re. To press down; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jiku-huňdu, pas. par. Pressed down; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jimá-huňdá, pas. par. Eaten; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jimáwdá, pre. par. Feeding; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jimáwnu, v.t. re. To feed; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jimdá, pre. par. Eating, taking food; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jimnu, v.t. re. To take food. (H. jimná.)
Jimpar, n.m. (S. Yamapura.) Death, demise.
Jimdá, -u, pro. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. In which.
Jimdrí, n.f. (H. jindgi.) Life, existence, the course or period of life.
Jimdři, n.f. (P. zindagi.) Short life.
Jimé, pro. By whom.
Jimé, pro. Who or by whom.
Jimó, pro. To whom.
Jishká or -u, adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Wherever.
Jishu or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. As. (H. jaisá.)
Jitáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to win; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jitdá, pre. par. Winning; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jitía or jìtiró, c.p. Having won.
Jitnu, v.t. re. To win, to overcome, to conquer; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jitú, n.m. Conqueror.
Jitu-huňdu, pas. par. Won, conquered; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jiń, n.m. (S. jiva.) The soul, life, disposition (Also jyń.)
Jińo or jyůń (S. Yama.) (1) Death. (2) The deity of death.
Jińdá or jyúndá, ad. m. Living; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jińwu, v.i. re. To live, to pass one’s life; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jiwáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to live; f. -i, pl. -é.
Jiwe-jái-jánu, v.i. ir. To perish, to be bereft of life; f. -i.

Jiwiró, c.p. Having lived.


Jmhyálí, n.f. (1) Chin. (2) The lower part of the mouth.

Jó or Ju, pro. Who, which, or that. *As: Ju kál áwu-thu, sé hun thu?* **Who was the man, who came yesterday?**

Jó, n.m. See Jau.

Jóch, n.f. A rope to fasten the yoke to the plough. (Also jót.)


Jóra or Jóra, c.p. Having added.

Jórfu, n.m. Might or power, strength.

Jó'r, n.m. (1) Joining, junction. (2) Total. -deñá, v.i. ir.

To add. -páñá, v.t. re. To add (a piece).

Jorá. n.m. (1) A pair. (2) A pair of shoes. -márná, v.t. re.

To beat with shoes. (Syn. Pání.)

Joráwnu, v.t. re. See Jráwnu.

Jordá, pre. par. Joining; f. -i, pl. -é.

Joria or Jóriro, c.p. Having joined, having added.

Jornu, v.t. re. To join, to add; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jor-nu, v.t. re. (H. jorna.) To join, to unite by repairs.


Jót, n.f. (1) See Jóch. (2) Flame of a lamp. (3) A hill peak.

Jotáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to plough; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jotdá, pre. par. Ploughing; f. -i, pl. -é.

Joti, n.f. (S. Jyotish) Light (of the sun or a lamp).

Jotía or Jotiró, c.p. Having ploughed.

Jotnu, v.t. re. To plough; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jotu-huíndu, pas. par. Ploughed; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jpór, n.m. A fool. (Also japór.)

Jrañth, n.m. A kind of wild pear.

Jráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to join; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jróli, n.f. See Jaróli.

Ju, pro. See Jo.

Ju, re. pro. Who or which. (Agentive Juniéñ).

Jú, n.f. Louse. -wó, pl. Lice. -parñí, v.i. re. To suffer from lice.

Júb, n.f. (S. Dúrvá) Bent grass (Panicum dactylon) said to mean lit. 'That which hurts sin.' -0-ri-dáli, n.f. A plant of bent grass. -támní, v.i. re. To grow, of bent grass.

Jubar or Jubr, n.m. Meadow, a level space with grass on it.

-bahnu, v.i. re. To make a new field, to cultivate waste land.

Jubr, n.m. See Jubar.

Jubrí or jubití, n.f. A small meadow.

Jubtí, n.f. See Jubrí.

Judh, n.m. (S. Yuddha) War, a fight.

Judh-mámlá, n.m. Fighting.

Jugálé, n.m. pl. Watchmen.
Jugtié, adv. Carefully, attentively.

Jugut, n.f. (1) Fitness, good accommodation. (2) Connection.

Juhár or jhwár, n.m. (1) A present. (2) The present in cash made to a chief at an audience, or greeting.

Juhárnu, v.t. re. To offer one’s humble respects, to salute; f. -i, pl. -é. (Also jhwárnu.)

Juh, n.m. (S. Yuḍḍha, a fight.) Fighting, war. -lánà, v.i. re. To fight. -lágná, v.i. re. To begin fighting.

Juhóda, pre. par. Fighting; f. -i, pl. -é.

Juhun, v.t. re. To fight; f. -i, pl. -é.

Juhía or juhírío, c.p. Having fought.

Juhú-huñdu, past par. Fought; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jukhám, n.m. (P. zuqám.) Cold and cough. -hoñá, v.i. ir. To suffer from cold and cough. (Also -auñá.)

Julfá or julfíyá, n.m. One who has curls.

Julfó, n.m. pl. (P. zulf.) Curls.

Jummo, n.m. (P. zimáh.) Responsibility. -karñu, v.i. ir. To be responsible.

Júñ, n.m. Yoke.

Jun or juncié, rel. pro. Who or by whom. (The latter form is agentive.)

Jún, n.m. (S. Droṇa.) A grain measure equal to 16 páṭhás or 4 arhás.

Júñ, n.f. Moonlight or the moon. -lágni, v.i. re. To shine (of the moon).


Jundku, n.m. See Juṭi.

Júní, n.f. Revenue in kind. (Also kárá-júní.)

Juníeñ, re. pro. (Agentive.) By whom or by which.

Jurí-jánú, v.t. ir. To be engaged (in battle).

Jurí-páñí, v.i. re. To set against, to set by the ears.

Juth, n.f. Uncleanliness, pollution.

Juthá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Polluted by tasting.

Juthan, n.f. Pollution by tasting.

Jutháñyá, n.m. (S. Dwisthániya.) The second son of a chief. (Also dutháñyi.)

Jutháda, pre. par. Cleaning the hands and mouth after taking food.

Juthía or juthírío, c.p. Having cleaned the hands and mouth.

Juthun, v.i. re. To clean the hands and mouth after taking food.

Juthu, ad. Polluted by tasting; f. -i, pl. -é.

Jutdá, pre. par. Being engaged in any work; f. -i, pl. -é.

Juti, n.f. Braided hair of a maiden.

Jutía or Jutírío, c.p. Having been engaged.

Jutí, v.i. re. To be engaged, to be at work; f. i, pl. -é.

Jutú-huñdu, pas. par. Engaged.

Juwrá, n.m. A broom (used in Bhajji).


Jwáiñ, n.m. (S. Jámatrí.) Son-in-law.
K


Kaa! or kau? adv. How many?


Kabá’t, n.f. (P. qabáhat.) Inconvenience. objection. -honi, v.i. ir. To be inconvenient.

Kabré? adv. At what time?

Ká’ch, n.m. (H.) (1) Glass. (2) A necklace of beads.

Káchu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Unripe, not well cooked, only half cooked.

Káchh, n.m. The armpit. (S. kaksha.)

Káchhri, n.f. A rope to bind a load. -lápi, v.i. re. To bind a load to carry it away.

Kádásh, n.f. (S. Ekdáshí.) The eleventh day of the bright or dark half of a month.


Kádi-jáñ, adv. Long ago.

Kádi-ní, adv. Never.

Kádká, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Long ago. (Also kádkú.)

Káffal or káffal, n.m. pl. A kind of wild tree or its fruits.

-pákñé, v.i. re. To ripen. of wild fruits.

Káffan, n.m. Coffin, shroud: f. -í. A coffin.

Káfní, n.f. See Káfan.

Kága, n.m. (P. kigaz.) Paper.


Káhlú-bír, n.m. A spirit who lives on the mountains and whose anger causes landslips. It must be appeased with sacrifice (Chambá).

Káj, ad. (H.) Too many, a great many.

Kájí, n.f. (1) Moss. (2) Desire.


v.i. re. To become uneasy.

Kájí-ní, n.f. (H. káhíni, a story.) A riddle.
Kain lā́u bjhā́j-nī liú, bujh bajhā́iya birā,  
Eksā́ ñā́liyē chaun āñ ālā́ge, ārī, jwī́n, jīrā.

"I tell you a riddle or a puzzle, O understanding hero:—
There are three fruits on a tree, asafetida, lovage and cummin."  
(The reply is 'a large spoon.')

Kā́ĩ, n.m. See Jū́n.
Kā́ĩ or Kyḗ, ad. Something. -nī, ad. Nothing.
Kā́iṇāl, n.f. The green pigeon.
Kā́iṇchī, n.f. (H.) (1) Scissors. (2) The slope of a roof.
Kā́ińth, n.m. A kind of wild pear; c.f. Jrańth.
Kā́i, kā́i, kyá́i, n.f. The neck. Balī Rā́je kā́iń dā́i:
"Balī Rā́jā bent his neck.''
Kā́it, kā́ith or kā́iyath, n.m. (S. kýastha). An accountant,  
a writer. (Bashá́hr, Kumhársain, Mandī and Suket.) In  
the Simla Hill States he is called Bagshí or Bagsí.
Kā́ith, n.m. See Kā́it.
Kā́ítī, n.f. Moss, lichen.
Kā́j, n.m. (S. Káryya.) Work, business.
Kā́jo? adv. What for? (Káńgrá, Biláspur and Nálágārh.) (In  
the Simla Hills kwé or kwai is used.)
Kakh, n.m. A straw. Proverb:—  
Bhā́rī mú́th lā́kko rī,  
Khólī kakkha rī.

"A closed fist will hold a million,  
An open one will not hold a straw.''
(Meaning that honour is the best thing, and disgrace a  
thing worth nothing.)
Kakkar, n.m. A tree which yields valuable timber.
Kákkár, n.m. The barking deer.
Kákri, n.f. (S. Karkatī) (1) A cucumber. (2) The lungs. -rá́  
rog, n.m. Lung disease.
Kā́ku, n.m. A polite term used in addressing a boy.
Kā́l or kā́l, adv. Yesterday. -byále, adv. Yesterday evening.  
-bhyáńśrī, adv. Yesterday morning.
Kāl, n.f. (S. Kalahi.) Dispute, quarrel, struggle. -honí, v.i. ir.  
To be disputed, to struggle.
Kā́l! n.m. (S. Akálā, and Kála.) (1) The time of death. (2)  
Famine. -pārña, v.i. ir. To be a famine year.
Kā́l, kálo, n.m. (S. Kálā, time.) Death, demise.
Kā́lā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Black. (H.)
Kalam, n.f. (H.) A pen. -bānáwni, v.i. re. To mend a pen.
Kā́lān or kā́lāné, n.f. A variety of coarse rice sown on dry land.
Kalā́ or kalā́w, n.m. A kind of pea. cf. Klā́w (Bashá́hr).
Kalewá, n.m. Breakfast. -kārnī, v.i. ir. To take breakfast.
Kalgi, n.f. (H.) An ornament worn on a turban.
Kalí-marcho-re dánē, n.m. pl. Black pepper seeds.
Kā́ļjá, n.m. (H. kā́ļjá.) Liver. (Also kā́ļjū.)
Kā́kā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Saltish, too salty.
Kálú-bír, n.m. See Káhlú-bír.
Kám, n.m. (S. Káma.) Work, business. -káj, n.m. Domestic duties. -kar, n.m. Office or household duties.
Kam, ad. (H.) Less, -honú, v.i. ir. To be less. -karńu, v.t. ir.
To make less. -í, n.f. Deficiency.
Kámá, n.m. A servant. (Kángrá, Bíláspúr and Nálágarh.)
Kámái, n.f. (H.) (1) Earnings, wages. (2) Fate, fortune.
Kamál, n.m. A kind of grass.
Kámándi, n.f. See Íňkh. (Kángrá.)
Kámáwída, pre. par. Earning; f. -í, pl. -é.
Kamáwnu, v.t. re. To earn.
Kamáwu-huńdu or -a, pas. par. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Earned.
Kámdár, m.n. An official. -í, n.f. Officialdom. Generally used to denote the officials of a parganá. Each parganá has five officials: the mahta or mahtá, karúk or kráuk, siáná, ghéńghná, and piádá. The mahtá corresponds to a náib taláshldár and decides petty cases. The kráuk collects the cash revenue and hands it over to the mahtá for payment into the State treasury. He has also to manage the corvée in his parganá. The siáná examines the revenue accounts to see if any land-revenue remains unrealized. The ghéńghná’s duty is to realize the clarified butter levied on certain grass lands. The piádá’s is to carry out the orders of the mahtá, kráuk and siáná. (Also kárdár.)
Kámdári, n.f. See Kámdár.
Kámdhenu, n.f. (S.) The cow of plenty; also used for any cow that never calves yet always gives milk.
Kamfláj, n.m. A kind of basket used to keep wool in for spinning.
Kamáltú, n.m. dim. A small long basket to keep wool in.
Kámí, n.f. (H.) Decrease, deficiency. -kármí, v.i. ir. To decrease. -honí, v.i. ir. To be decreased.
Kámmal, n.m. (H. kambal.) A blanket. (S. Kamvala.)
Kamr, n.f. (H. kamar.) The waist. -báń-ńi, v.i. re. (1) To gird up one’s loins. (2) To be ready.
Kamwáńu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to earn; f. -í, pl. -é.
Ká’n, n.m. pl. (S. Karńa, H. kín.) Ears, the organs of hearing.
Káná, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. é. (H.) One-eyed. (Also káńu.)
Kaná, -ńi, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. The youngest.
Kamńit, u.m. See Kanet.
Káńak, n.f. (H.) Wheat. (Syn. Geńñ or Gińñ.)
Kanáli, n.f. A large wooden vessel used for kneading flour, etc.
Kanáwará, n.m. An inhabitant of Kanáwar; f. -í, pl. -é.
Kanbál, n.m. The ceremony of boring a child’s ears.
Kanbáli, n.f. (H.) An earring. (Also kantáli.)
Kanbichá, n.m. A heavy earring worn in the middle of the ear.
Kāñchhá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i. pl. -é. (S. Kanishtha.) Younger or youngest.

Kāñchhū, n.f. The right of the youngest brother to get a room over and above his share as one of the brothers.

Kāñdá, n.m. (H. kántá,) (1) A thorn. -chubhīná, v.i. re. To pierce with a thorn. (2) A ridge.

Kānda, pre. par. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Groaning.

Kānde-lāgni, v.i. re. To begin to groan; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kāñdēi, n.f. (S. Kāntakāriká,) A medicinal plant, a sort of prickly nightshade (Solanum jacquini.)

Kandyáí, n. f. A kind of thorny herb used in medicine.

Kanērū, kanhērū. n.m. An iron tip for an arrow.

Kanēt, n.m.; -an, n. f. The term for the fourth class of the Hindús in the Simla Hills. The Kanets are divided into several hundred septs, some of which are descended from the original inhabitants of these hills known as maúis. A proverb runs: Kāneto rí má ek, bāw ṭhārī. "A Kanet has one mother and eighteen fathers."

Kāṅgāno, n.m. pl. Bracelets. (S. Kaṅkāna.)

Kāṅgū, n.m. A small comb. (Fr. H. kaṅgū.)

Kanhāitnī, v.t. re. To gather, to collect; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kanhōr, n.m. Chestnut. Wild chestnut. (In Bashāhr they make flour of wild chestnuts by keeping them for some time in running water.


Kanıa or kanirō, c.p. Having groaned.

Kanıé ! pro. With which? adv. Why?

Kanı-joga? phrase. For what purpose. what for?

Kanı, n.f. Lingering, delay. -lānī, v.i. re. To linger.

Kankōri, n.f. A Brahman girl given in marriage to a Brahman and dowered by a chief’s wife.

Kānn, n.m. (S. skandha.) Shoulder. -o-pánde, adv. On the shoulders.

Kānna, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. See Kānchhá.

Kan-wu, v.i. re. To groan; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kānri, n.f. See Kairi.

Kānīsā, n.m. (S. Kāṇsyā.) Bell-metal, white metal.

Kanși, n.f. A blacksmith’s tool.

Kantālī, n.f. See Kanbāli.

Kantāwnu, v.t. rc. To cause or allow to groan; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kantāwnu, v.t. re. To trouble; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kanthá, n.m. (H.) A big necklace.


Kanthi, n.f. A necklace of tulsi (worn by males).

Kānu, ad. m. See Kānā.

Kānu, n.m. pl. Husks of rice.

Kanagdū, n.m. A disliked man an enemy, a foe.
Kanyai or knyai, n.m. Noise. -pâñâ or -lânâ, v.i. re. To make a noise.

Kapat, n.m. (H.) Deceit. -í, ad. Deceitful.

Kapti, ad. (S. Kapatín.) Deceitful.


Jai jai-kár. A blessing used in greeting a god or deity.

Kârâ, n.m. Revenue, taxes. -bhârâ, r.i. re. To pay taxes.

Karam, n.m. (S. Karma.) Work, duty. Kriyâ- n.m. (1) The last duties performed after cremation. (2) An act.

Karattan, n.m. (H.) Bitterness.

Kâráwnu, v.t. To cause or allow to do or make; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kârbâr, n.m. (H.) Business. -kárâ, v.i. ir. To be engaged.

Kârbâri, n.m. One who manages, a manager.

Kârkhá, n.m. A large spoon used in cooked pulse. f. -i. A spoon. -u, n.m. A small spoon.


Kârháwnu, v.t. re. To cause to borrow.

Kârhnu, v.t. re. (1) To boil. (2) To take out.

Kârj, n.m. (P. qarz, a debt.) (1) A debt. (2) Revenue.

Proverb: Kârjô rî jîmil ãttâñde, pâñî rûn ãhnâ sôrît fâbo. "Land on payment of taxes and a cold bath can be had everywhere."

Kârkâhnâ, n.m. (H.) Workshop.

Kârnâl, n.m. A long kind of musical instrument made of brass -bâñî, v.i. re. To blow the kârnâl. -chî, n.m. One who blows the kârnâl.


Kârtâ, n.m. Household work.

Kârû ñ v. May I do?

Kâruwî-rotí, n.f. See Kaurî-rotí.

Kârûwû or -â, ad m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Bitter, distasteful.

Kas ? pro. Whom? "Kas bôlai?" Whom do you say?

Kash or kauj, n.m. (1) An oath, an ordeal. (2) Contamination. -chârnâ, v.i. re. To be contaminated with verdigris.

Kashâtu, n.m. A species of rice, red in colour. (Also Kâshâtu.)

Kashi, n.f. A hoe. -lânî, v.i. re. To work with a hoe.

Kâshi, n.f. (1) Pasture. (2) Branches of forest trees cut as fodder for goats, etc. -chân-ni, v.i. re. To make pasture for cattle. -khe-dewûn, v.i. re. To go to bring leaves for cattle.

Kash-kârnâ or -lânâ or -thâwâñ, v.i. re. To take an oath.

Kashokrá, n.m. An agreement by which one party who agrees to the other’s taking an oath has to pay a rupee to the ruler.

pâñâ, v.i. re. To pay a rupee to the ruler for the other party’s agreeing to undergo an ordeal.
Kashmiri, u.m. *Burris barbra*. A thorny shrub bearing long sharp thorns and black berries which ripen in June. The root, which is like turmeric in colour, is boiled and slices are used as poultices for diseases of the eye. Rasaut in Hindi.

Kashnu, v.t. re. (H. kasrā.) To tighten, to bind, to tie.

Kamr-kashni, v.i. re. To be ready; to gird up one's loins.

Kashrā or -u, pro. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. See Kasrā.

Kashri, n.f. The act of presenting butter to a village deity. The people store clarified butter in the name of village deity, and when the *ghi* (clay receptacle for *ghi*) is full, offer it first to the deity and then use it.

Kashti, n.m. Kashti, n.f. (S. Kashta.) Trouble, pain.

Knnr-kash! or -u, pro. or m. or n.; f. -i, pi. -ē. See Kasrā.

Kashtā or -u, pro. or m.; f. -i, pi. -ē. See Kasrā.

Kaslr or kassr. Illness, sickness.

Kathi or kthi, n.f. The act of spinning.

Kathā, n.f. (S.) A story or history such as the Rámāyana or Mahābhārata. A tax was formerly levied on this in Kullū. -bāñchni, v.i. re. To relate a story.

Kathēru, n.m. pl. A kind of hill peaches that ripen in October.

Katā, adj. Seeral. (Also ktān.)

Katarṇu, v.t. re. (H. katarnā.) To clip, to cut with scissors.

Katāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cut or fell; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Kastu, n.m. pl. To cause or allow to spin; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Kēti, n.m. (S. Kārtika.) The seventh Hindi month corresponding to October. -ē, adv. In October.


Kau? pro. See Kaa.

Kauṇī, n.f. (S. Kaṅgu.) A kind of grain (*Panicum Italicum*); several varieties are cultivated and used as food by the poor.

Kauñī, n.m. (S. Kamala.) (1) A lotus. (2) A cup.
Kāūn-nī, n.f. (S. Kaṅgu.) A sort of panic.
Kāūthī, n.f. (S. Shyamaka.) A kind of grain (Panicum frumentaceum, etc.). Also shāūrk.
Kaurī-roṭī, n.f. A tax levied on the death of a chief at one rupee per house, payable on the 5th, 7th, or 9th day after his demise. The money raised is spent on the performance of the rites called kriyā-karm.
Kauwā, u.m. (S. Kāka.) A sort of panic.
Kāyā-dhārni, v.i. re. To assume a human form.
Kāyath, n.m. See Kāit.
Kāziyā, n.m. (P. gaziāk.) A quarrel, a dispute, strife. -karna, v.i. re. To dispute. -honā, v.i. ir. To be disputed.
Kbakht, u.m. (H. kamvaqt.) Unfortunate, unlucky; -i, n.f. Misfortune.
Kbāt, n.f. (P. kabāhat.) Inconvenience, objection. -honī, v.i. ir. To be inconvenient. -karṇī, v.i. ir. To make inconvenient.
Also Kabāt or Kfāt.
Kchāētu or kchāēthu, ad. m.; f. -ī, pl. -ē. Undesired, not easy.
Also kachāētu or kchāēthu.
Kchāi, n.f. Weakness, immaturity. (H. kachchāi.)
Kchajā, -u, ad. m.; f. -ī, pl. -ē. Of no use, bad, wicked.
Kchaju, ā, m.; f. -ī, pl. -ē. (1) Not good, i.e., bad. (2) Good for nothing.
Kchāl, n.f. (H. kuchāl.) A bad custom.
Kchāli or kchāwī, n.f. (An esculent root also called ghūīyān.)
Kchāwī, n.f. See Kchālī.
Kchhūnī, n.f. A squint. -deṇī, or -māṛṇī, v.i. re. To see with one eye.
Kdāuru, u.m. A wild plant like mistletoe, but with red berries.
Kdāṅgā or -u, ad. m.; f. -ī, pl. -ē. Not well-shaped, ugly.
Kdīmī, ad. m.; and f. pl. (P. qadīmī.) Eternal, perpetual, firm.
Kdīth or kديثā, n.m. The flour of the black grain called kōdā.
Kdōl, ad. m. Of an ugly shape.
Kdolī, n.m. Bread made of kōdā.
Kdoshlé, n.m. pl. Loaves made of kōdā.
Ke, con. Or, or, either. (Also ki.)
Kebri? adv. See Kabāi? (Bashāhr and Kotgarh.)
Keī, keti? or keṭhi? adv. Where? At what place?
Kele, n.m. pl. (S. kadāli.) Plantains. -jāṇe, v.i. re. To cultivate plantains. -khāne, v.i. re. To eat plantains.
Kelo, n.f. A species of cedar. (Pinus devadaru.)
Keltī, keḷwī, n.f. A small cedar tree.
Kelwī, n.f. See the preceding.
Kēn, kyeṇ, pro. Anything.
Keśhīi? adv. On which day?
Kem, adv. See Kishu (Bashāhr and Kotgarh.)
Kēn-yaṇ, pro. Something or anything.
Kerá! adv. See Kishu (Bághal, Kunhiár and Bhajjí).


Ké'ru! adv. See Kishu? (Balsan and Madhán.)

Késh, n.m.; pl. (S. Kesha.) Hair.

Kesi adv. Which way?

Kesr, n.m. (S. kesara.) Saffron.

Kethí! adv. See Keí?

Keti! adv. See Keí?

Ketnu! or -á! ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. How much?

Ketú, n.m. A kind of wild plant.

Kewú, n.m. See Kaláw (used Kotí, Keoñthal and Baghát).

KFát, n.f. See Kبات.

Kfé'r, n.m. Difficulty, hardship, trouble. Proverb: Jaa paro kfé'r, taa ná pání lé'r; jaa á ghé'r, taa ná pání bé'r. ‘When there is trouble, one ought not to weep; when there is an opportunity, there should be no delay.’ (poor.

Kgal, ad. (H. káygl.) Poor, helpless. -honú, v.i. ir. To be

Khabal, khábbal, n.f. A net, snare, noose. -o de lágnu, v.i. re.

To be caught in a snare.

Khabr, n.f. (P. khabbr.) News, tidings. -dení, v.i. ir. To give

news. -honí, v.i. ir. To be known. -karní, v.i. ir. To in-

form. -lání, v.t. ir. To take care.

Khá'ch, n.m. See Khát.

Khachái, n.f. The act of digging.

Khácháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to dig or excavate.

Kháchádá or -u, pre. par. f. -i, pl. -é. Digging.

Kháchia or kháchiró, c.p. Having dug.

Kháchnu, v.t. re. To dig, to excavate; f. -í, pl. -é.

Kháchir, n.f. (H. khachchar.) A mule. pl. -i.

Kháchu! v. May I dig!

Kháchu-hündu or -á, pas. par. Dug. f. -í, pl. -é.

Khád, n.m. A ditch. (Also khádd.)

Khá'd, n.m. (H.) Manure.

Khád, n.f. A small river.

Khádd, n.f. See Khád.

Khá'drá, n.m. pl. -é. A kind of coarse grass.

Khádú or kháddú, n.m. (H.) A ram. (Syn. bhér.)

Khafki, n.f. (P. khafqi.) Displeasure. -honí, v.i. ir. To be dis-

pleased. -karní, v.i. ir. To be displeased. -khání, v.i. re.

To bear one’s displeasure. -parni, v.t. re. To be dis-

pleased.


To be rusty. -lági-jání, v.i. ir. To be rusty.

Khái, n.f. (1) Embezzlement, misappropriation of money.

-lángni or -lání, v.t. re. To embezzle. (2) A pit, a ditch.

-kátí, or -khodni, v.i. re. To dig a ditch or pit.

Kháiñch, n.f. (H.) Pulling, the act of pulling. -ńu, v.t. re. To

pull, to draw. -átán, n.f. A struggle, contention, the act

of pulling. -átán-lángni, v.i. re. To struggle.
Kaiñcháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to pull; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kaiñchnu, v.t. re. See Kaiñch.

Khair, n.f. (P. khairir.) Welfare. -honí, v.i. ir. To be good.

-manáwní, v.t. re. To wish well.

Khair, n.m. (S. khadira.) A tree, the resin of which is used in medicine. (Terra japonica or catechu: Mimosa catechenu.)

Khairu, n.m. A kind of gruel made from sour cheese by boiling rice in it. (Also kíajwitu.)

Khairu or -a, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Brown (in colour).

Kháj, n.f. (S. khajú.) Cutaneous eruption, itch, scab, etc.

-honí, v.i. ir. To suffer from itch. -lágni, v.i. re. To have the itch. -khurkni, v.i. re. To scab off the itching part.

-khurk-de-lágnu, v.i. re. To begin to itch.

Khajánci, n.m. (H.) A treasurer. -giri, n.f. The work of a cashier. -giri-karní, v.i. ir. To work as a cashier.

Khajbli, n.f. Haste. -lágni or honí, v.i. To be hasty.

Kháji, n.f. Itch, scab.

Khákh, n.m. Cheek, pl. -o.

Khá, khául, n.m. The substance that remains after extracting oil from oil seeds.

Khá'l, n.f. (H.) A hide, skin. -karní, v.i. re. To skin. (Also khálá.)

Khá'l, n.m. A tank, a pond. Dim. -tá, n.m. A small pond.

Kháljá, n.m. A kind of resin, frankincense.

Khálra, n.m. See Khál.

Khálri, n.f. (1) A small skin bag. (2) A skin, a hide; m. -á, pl. -é.

Khálta, n.m. See Khálra. (Also kháltu.)

Kháltá, n.m. A small pond.

Kháltu, n.m. See Kháltá.

Kham, n.m. Crookedness.

Khámbá, n.m. (H. khambá.) A beam of timber, a pier.

Khámpá, n.m. An inhabitant of Ladákh.

Khán, n.f. (S. khání.) A mine.

Kháni, n.f. The act of digging or excavating. -lágni, v.i. re.

To begin digging.

Khanáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to dig; f. -i, pl. -é.

Khaníd, n.f. (H.) Sugar. Proverb: Khaníd manídá ekái bhaiw: 'Sugar and black grain at one rate.'

Khand, n.f. Discord, enmity. -karní, v.i. ir. To make discord.

-kholní, v.i. re. To become agreeable, to be on good terms.

-paní, v.i. re. To be adverse to or against. -parní, v.i. re.

To become hostile. -honí, v.i. ir. To be at enmity.

K-hání, n.f. (1) A story. (2) Betrothal. -honí, v.i. ir. To be betrothed.

Khánjri, n.f. (H. khanjari.) A tambourine. -bájnáwní, v.i. re.

To play on a tambourine. -mární, v.i. re. To cover a tambourine with leather.
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Khaná or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Lit. ‘That which bites.’

Vicious, fierce, like a lion, bear or leopard. -mrig, n.m. A lion, bear or leopard.


Kháίná, n.f. (H.) Cough. -hóni, v.i. ir. To suffer from cough.

Khání, n.f. (S. Khánda.) A bit, a piece.

Khár, kha-r, n.m. Grass, hay. -luṇu, v.i. re. To cut grass.

-o-khe-dewnu, v.i. re. To go to cut grass. Mere kharo khé dewnu a’, ‘I have to go for grass.’

Kháír, v.f. pl. khári. A grain measure equal to 20 júnás or dro-nas (16 páthás make one jún.)

Kharch, n.m. (H.) Expense. -hónu, v.i. ir. To be expended.

-karná, v.t. ir. To disburse, to expend.

Kháícha, n.m. A thick blanket made of goat’s hair. (Syn. bakráthá.)

Khárí, n.f. pl. See Khá’r.

Kharinu, n.m. A tester of grain. (Mándí.)

Khark, kharkí, n.f. A kind of tree, the leaves of which are as a fodder for cattle.

Kharkí, n.f. See Khark.

Khárnú, v.i. re. (1) To be tired. (2) To stand; f. -i, pl. -é.

Khári, n.f. A grain measure equal to 20 kháris.

Kharu or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é. Good, well. -hónu, v.i. ir. To be good. -karnu, v.t. ir. To scrutinize; f. -i, pl. -é.

Kharuwnu, v.i. re. To stand up. Meré ni kharuwó: ‘I cannot stand up.’

Khasam, n.m. (H.) Husband, master. -khiáni, n.f. A widow.

Khash, Khauṣh, n.m. A grade or sub-caste of Kanets found in the Simla hills. (The latter form is used in Kotkáí and Jubbal.)

Khát, n.m. A pit. -khođnu, v.i. re. To dig a pit. (Also khách, or kháti.) [cremated.

Khát, n.m. The frame on which a dead body is carried to be Khátan, n.m. Means, livelihood.

Khátí, n.f. See Khát.

Khatká, n.m. (1) A knock. (2) A doubt, uncertainty. -hóná, v.i. ir. To be knocked. -láná. To knock, to doubt.

Khatkáwnu, khtkáwnu v.t. re. To cause or allow to knock.

Khatknu, v.t. re. (1) To knock. (2) To be doubtful; f. -i, pl. é.

Khatmal, n.m. (H.) See Mánguni.

Khátu, v.i. re. To dig, to excavate; f. -i, pl. -é.

Khatnu, v.t. re. To earn, to gain, to work. Khátá, pre. par Working. Khátu-huṇḍu, pas. par. Earned or gained
Khatia or khatiró, c.p. Having earned, gained or worked.
Proverb: Khatá paisá Ráje rá, jadá belá jiwñ rác: ‘The money earned is for the Rájá, and a son is born for the lord of death.’

Khátñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to earn; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khátñu, v.t. re. To amass, to gather; f. -í, pl. -é.

Kháti-twájá, n.f. (P. kháti-tawazah.) Hospitality, a warm reception. -honi, v.i. ir. To be received with great kindness. -káni or -láni, v.t. ir. and re. To offer one’s reception.

K-hatr, ad. 71. -wán, m. -wín, f. -wéñ, pl. Seventy-first.
Khátu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. (H. khatía.) Acid, sour.
Khaíhriá, n.m. (H. kharahrá.) A currycomb. -láñá, v.t. re. To currycomb.
Khan, n.m. See Káhá.
Kháljá, n.m. See Kháljá.
Khán, n.m. See Khár.
Kharu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. (1) Clean. (2) Hairless.
Khaúsh, n.m. See Khash.
Khéwni, n.f. (Fr. kháníto: to eat.) An oath or a curse. Tesái mání khe kéhwní diti: ‘She cursed me.’
Kbbár, n.m. (P. akbbár.) Newspaper.
Kbání, n.f. See Khobání.
Kheññu, v.t. re. To drive off, to hunt; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khé, n.f. Excrement, ordure. -kháni, v.i. re. To curse. Also an affix added to nouns, as: Táñ-khe: for you. Teso-khé, for her. Hámó-khe, for us.
Khéch, khét, n.m. (H. khét.) A field, land.
Khechí or kheti, n.f. Cultivation. -káni, v.i. ir. To cultivate.
Khedáwu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to drive or hunt; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khedí-deñu, v.t. ir. To cause or allow to drive or hunt.
Khedu, v.t. re. To drive. to hunt; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khe, n.f. See Khé.
Khél, n.f. A sept, a clan.
Kheí, n.m. (H.) (1) A play. (2) A fair at which archery is practised.
Khélñi, n.m. (H.) One who plays, a player.
Kheñú, v.i. re. To play, to sport.
Khelwár, n.m. A playing thing.
Khép, n.f. Cargo, assortment.

Kheshiri, n.f. A piece of cloth worn between the legs. (H. lán-
Khé’t, n.m. (H.) See Khéch, kheti, n.f. See Khechi.
Kheti-bári, n.f. (H.) Cultivation.
Khetri, n.f. An allotment of land made to a mahr. (Biláspur.)
Khetru, n.m. See Bethñu. (Basháhr, Jubbal, Kumhársán.)
Khichri, khichñu, n.m. and f. (H.) A dish of pulse and rice boiled together. -honi or -hónu, v.i. ir. To be mixed together.
Khij, khiz, u. f. Displeasure, indignation, anger. - hoñi, v. i. ir.
  To be angry or displeased. - karñi, v. i. ir. To become angry. - saumñi, v. i. re. To incur anyone’s indignation or displeasure.

Khijnu, v. t. and i. re. (1) To be angry, to be displeased. (2) To become weak.

Khil, n. f.; pl. - o. Swollen parched rice or grain. - bhujñi, v. i. re. To parch swollen grain.

Khilari, n. m. See Khelari.

Khindawnu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to spill; f. -i, pl. - è.

Khinddá, prep. par. Spilling.

Khinda or khindiró, c. p. Having spilt or scattered.

Khindi-jáñu, v. i. ir. To be spilt or scattered; f. -i, pl. - è.

Khindu, v. t. re. To spill, to scatter; f. -i, pl. - è.


Khindá or - ðu, n. m.; f. -i, pl. - è. A small quilt.

Khindhùdu or - a, pas. parv. Spilt, scattered; f. -i, pl. - è.

Khiifehá, n. m. (P. kakhwÁití.) A kind of laced silk cloth (made in Benares).

Khigná, n. m. A hoe.


Khírá, n. m. (H.) See Kákri.

Khír-khírá-wé, adv. aloud. - háñu, v. i. re. To laugh aloud.


Khisá, n. m. See Gújá.

Khíz, n. f. See Khij.

Khijná, n. m. (P. khañáñah.) Treasure, riches, wealth.

Khílá, n. f. A nurse.

Khilaín, n. m. A farmyard. (Also khlíwÁra.)

Khíánu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to melt; f. -i, pl. - è.

Khalwá, n. m. One who looks after a chief’s son.

KhílwÁra, n. m. See Khilaín.

Khmár, n. m. See Kmhár.

Khobáni, n. f. Apricot.


Khoh, n. f. (P.) A big pit.

Khojí, n. m. Trace. - jáná, v. t. re. To trace; f. -i, pl. - è.

Khojnu, v. t. re. To trace, to seek, to search; f. -i, pl. - è.


Kholnu, v. t. re. To open, to release, to set free; f. -i, pl. - è.


Khoñu, v. t. re. (H. khoñú.) To spoil, to make unfit; f. -i, pl. - è.
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Khopa. n.m. See Gari.

Kho'ri, n.m. pl. Walnuts. -ru-dal, n.m. A walnut tree. -khelne, v.i. re. To play with walnuts. -jharne, v.i. re. To pluck walnuts.

Khopa or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -e. Lame. -honu, v.i. ir. To become lame. -karña, v.t. ir. To make one lame.

Khoo't, n.m. Defect, imperfection, fault. -lagná, v.i. re. To be afflicted with an imperfection (from a deity). -ląná, v.i. re. To blame. -thä'nā, v.i. re. To set one free from an imperfection.

Khotá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -e. (H.) Wicked, imperfect, faulty.

Khotá, n.m. (H.) An ass.

Khot, n.m. A pit, a hole. -parña, v.i. re. To look like a hole. -pánā, v.i. re. To make a hole.

Khoti, n.f. A hole, for playing a game with walnuts. -khelni, v.i. re. To play at throwing walnuts into a hole.

Khoúwañu, v.i. re. To be spoilt, to be unfit; f. -i, pl. -e.

Khová, n.m. (H.) (1) The substance obtained by boiling milk.

(2) v.p. Spoiled, made unfit.

Khovánu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to spoil; f. -i, pl. -e.

Khóví-janu, v.i. ir. To be spoiled; f. -i, pl. -e.

Khrab, ad. (P. kharáb.) Bad, wicked.

Khrábá, n.m. (P. kharábá) Ruin, destruction.

Khrábí, n.f. (P. kharábí) Difficulty. -honi, v.i. ir. To be difficult.

Khrád, n.m. (H. kharád.) A lathe. -u-dá-lañá, v.t. re. To sharpen by turning on a lathe.

Khrádi, n.m. A turner on a lathe.

Khrádnu, v.t. re. (H. kharádná.) To turn on a lathe.

Khráin, n.f. A festival observed by the Kanets in Mágh. It is a ceremony just like a jāgrá, the only difference being that in a jāgrá the village deity remains for a night at the house of the person who invites it, whereas in the khrain the deity returns the same day to its temple.

Khránnu, v.t. re. To dig, to excavate; f. -i, pl. -e.

Khréban, n.f. A sling used for throwing small stones to frighten monkeys off the crops. -báñi or bálñi, v.i. re. To sling a stone.

Khrichnu, v.t. re. To erase, to excoriate.

Khríd, n.f. (P. kharid.) Buying, a purchase.

Khrídár, n.m. (P. kharid-dár.) A purchaser, one who buys.

Khríd-denu, v.i. ir. To have purchased; f. -i, pl. -e.

Khrídu, v.t. re. (P. kharidá.) To purchase, buy.

Khríñth, khryúñth, n.m. The uppermost storey of a house.

Khúd or kudder, n.m. A roof of mud, the mud roof (of a house).

Khus, ad (P. khud.) Self. Se khud holo thá: "He himself
Khudd, n.m. See Khúd.
Khuláwnu, v.t. re. See Kholáwnu.
Khuli-jánu, v.i. ir. To get opened; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khulnu, v.i. re. To be opened; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khulu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Loosened, not tight.
Khúndá, n.m. A wooden peg to fasten cattle to.
Khúndi, n.f. A stick for playing ball.
Khúndu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Blunt.
To suffer from cough.
Khúngnu, v.i. re. To cough.
Khur, n.m. (H.) Hoof.
Khurchnu, v.i. re. To scratch, to erase; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khurknu, v.i. re. To itch; f. -í, pl. -é.
Khuti, n.f. pl. and sing. Legs. -lañi, v.i. ir. To hold one's legs.
Khutru, n.m. pl. Feet.
Khufru, n.m. pl. Small feet.
Khwás, n.f. A concubine. -rákhñi, v.i. re. To have a concubine.
Khwé'r, n.m. Offering butter to a godling.
Khyál, n.m. (P. khíil.) A thought. -karná, v.t. ir. To think.
Khyáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to eat; f. -í, pl. -é.
Ki, con. Either: as Ki sè delá ki sè dele: 'Either he or they will go.'
Kijnu, v.i. re. To rot. -u-húndu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é.
Rotten.
Kil, n.f. A long kind of basket. (Also kíllá.)
Kil, n.f. (H.) A nail.
Kilái? adv. Why? (Basháhr.) Tú kílái áwu? 'Why did you come?'
Kílñu, v.t. re. To stake, to pin; f. -í, pl. -é.
Kiltá, n.m. A long kind of basket for carrying load.
Kimu, n.m. Mulberry. -rá-dál, n.m. A mulberry tree.
Kindá? Kindu? adv. m.; f. -í, pl. -é? Where?
Kínu? adv. How? (Basháhr.)
Kíń-yiń, pro. See Kéń-yiń, v.p t. f. Did.
Kishu? adv. (1) How? (2) ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é? What kind of?
Kiská? or -u? adv. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. To which side?
Kjewnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to rot; f. -í, pl. -é.
Kjyúñtu, n.m. See Khajírú.
Klájnu, v.t. re. To blacken; f. -í, pl. -é.
Kmhár, n.m. (S. Kumbhákára.) A potter.
Kmárg, n.m. (S. Kumárga.) A wrongful act. -karná, v.i. ir.
To act wrongly.
Knyai, n.m. A hue and cry, a noise. -páñá, v.i. re. To make a noise.
Kochí, n.f. The name of a dialect spoken in Basháhr. As: Inu kínu chapro? 'How do you say so?'
Kodá, n.m. (S. Kodrava.) A species of grain eaten by the poorer people. (*Paspalum kora *)

Kodú, n.m. The navel.

Koklá, n.f. (S. Kokila.) The blackbird.

Kó', n.m. pl. A kind of pulse, or bean. (*Dolichos catjang.*)

Kolan, n.f. A low-caste woman, or the wife of a Koli.

Koli, n.m. A low-caste man. cf. Dágí of Basháhr.

Kóli, n.m. pl. A kind of hill pulse. (*Dolichos biflorus.*)

Koltháni, n.m. (Fr. kolth and páñi.) A kind of soup made of kolth by boiling, useful for a cold and cough.

Kolth, n.m. The son of a Koli; -ti, f. The daughter of a Koli.

Kón or kún, n.m. pl. Weevils. -lágí, v.i. re. To be eaten by weevils.

Kona, n.m. (H. kona.) A corner.

Kóní, kuúnd n.m. A big silver cylinder used to carry the village deity in when taking him to some other village.

Kóp, n.m. (S. Kopa.) Anger, indignation. -karña, v.i. ir. To be angry.

Kór, n.f. A bribe. *Muwe kí kor kháía?* "Have I accepted a bribe?" -deñí, v.i. re. To give a bribe. -kháñi or -lání, v.i. re. and ir. To accept a bribe. á. n. m. One who accepts a bribe. (Syn. *báshúíng.*)

Korá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Plain, unused.

Kórí, n.f. (S. Kushtha.) Leprosy. -lágí, v.i. re. To suffer from leprosy.

Kórí, n.m. and f. A leper, one who suffers from leprosy.

Kóri-paríti, n.f. One-sided love, unrequited affection.

Kót, n.m. (1) A fortress. (2) A coat.

Kothá, n.m. A granary. (Basháhr.)

Kollá, n.f. (1) A bungalow. (2) A granary into which revenue in kind was paid. (Kullú, Suket, Cumhársain and Maní.) (3) A group of hamlets, called *bhoj* in Sirmúr and Bharauli.

Kothiálá, n.m. (H. kothiála.) (1) A treasurer, called Búdári in the Simlá hills. (2) A storekeeper. (Maní, Suket, and Basháhr.)

Koñnu, v.t. re. To dig, to excavate; f. -í, pl. é.

Kpúr, n.m. (S. Karpúra.) Camphor.

Krái, n.f. (1) Hardship. (2) An iron cooking vessel.

Kráh, n.m. (H. karáh.) A large iron vessel for cooking.

Král, n.m. A kind of tree, the flowers of which are used as a vegetable. A species of ebony, (*Bauhinia variegata.*) Kóvidára in Sánskrit and Kachnár in Hindi.

Kránjá, n.m.; pl. -é. The cone of Indian corn or maize, as well as its straw.

Krár, n.m. (P. qarár.) An agreement. -karná, v.i. ir. To agree.

Krárú, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é. Hard or strict.

Krát'í, n.m. A kind of bird with a long tail like a jay.

Krátá, n.m. (Fr. kukri, maize, and á́tú, flour.) Maize-flour.
Krāuk, n.m. See kāmdār.
Kreñyin, n.f. A kind of bird like the mainá.
Khrōnu, v.t. re. To boil (of milk, curry, etc.).
Krīgar, n.m. (H. kārīgar.) A workman, an artist.
Krīgīr, n.f. (H. kārīgarī.) Workmanship, skill, artistic work.
Krōch, n.m. A sharp stone fit to pierce. -lāgnā, v.i. re. To be pierced with a sharp stone.
Krōdh, n.m. (S. Krodha, anger.) Anger, indignation. -upśnā
 v.i. re. To be enraged, to be indignant or angry. -karnā
 v.i. ir. To be angry.
Krūkhā or -u. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. ē. Rough.
Krūndā, n.m. pl. ē. A kind of shrub bearing black berries.
Krūndu. n.m. See Kruṇḍā.
Ksāi, n.m. (H. kasāi.) A butcher.
Kśāṭu, n.m. See Kashāṭu.
Kśāw, n.m. Tightness. -nu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to tie.
Kshokrā, n.m. The payment of one rupee on agreeing to undertake the oath called dib. -pānā, v.i. re. To pay the sum of one rupee on agreement to take an oath.
Ktān, ad. pro. See Katān.
Kthār, kathār or kuthār, n.m. A grain box.
Kthīrī, n.f. (Fr. H. kāth-ki kīrī.) A kind of long worm, green in colour, with many eyes on its back, found in green plants.
Kthisht. ad. Polluted, unclean. -hōnu, v.i. ir. To be polluted.
Ktīrā, n.m. pl. ē. Scissors; f. -i. A small kind of scissors. (Also ktiṛtū or -ti.)
Ktnoshṭu, n.m. A stand for the spindle (tāklū).
Ktrāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cut (with scissors).
Kū, n.m. (S. Kūpa, a well.) A well, a pit. Proverb:—
Mākhe khānī kū,
Tiṇdā*pāi tū.
"A well was dug for me,
But you are cast into it."
(Used when a complainant is found guilty.)
Kuā, n.m. (S. kūa.) A well (of water). (Also khuā.)
Kūb, n.m. A hump, crookedness.
Kubrā or -u. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. ē. Humpbacked.
Kudāl, n.m. A large hoe. -i, n.f. A hoe.
Kuṭnu, n.m. A small pond.
Kujō, n.f. A kind of white wild rose.
Kūkṛ, n.m. (S. Kukkura.) A dog. -i, n.f. A bitch.
Kukṛā, n.m. A cock pheasant. -i, n.f. A hen pheasant.
Kukṛī, n.f. Maize. Indian corn. (Also chhālī.)
Kūḷ, n.f. (S. Kulyā.) A stream, a canal or channel.
Kumal, kumli, n.m. and pl. Sprouts. (S. Kudmala, a new bud.)
Kumbr, A kind of grass bearing some pin-like thorns. (Also
Kumli, n.f. See Kumal.
Kumr, n.m. See Kumbr.
Kúñ, n.m. pl. See Kón.
Kúñ? pro. Who? Kúñie? By whom?
Kuñdí, n.m. (S. Kuñda.) A pool, a deep hole in a stream.
Kuñdalí, n.f. (S.) A horoscope.
Kúñie? pro. See Kúñ.
Kuñ-íñ, kuñ-yiñ, n.m. pl. Tribes. Tháro-, a term for the Koṭí State. 'The 18 tribes.'
Kunká, n.m. A grain or seed.
Kuñká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Single, one-sided.
Kunú, n.m. A heap of rice at harvest. -láñá, v.i. re. To heap up the rice harvest.
Kuñ-yiñ, n.m. See Kuñ-íñ.
Kúrî, n.f. A girl, a daughter. (Biláspúr, Kángrá. Kunihár and Bághal.)
Kur-r, n.m. A timber log placed over the joint of the roof of a village deity’s temple. -charhná or -lágná or -láñá, v.i. re. To place a timber log over a temple. This is a grand ceremony, at which a great many sacrifices are performed and a grand feast is offered to all who are present.
Kút, n.m. Revenue.
Kuthár, n.m. See Kthár.
Kuñnu, v.t. re. (H. kútná.) To pound; f. -i, pl. -é.
Kwái? kwé? adv. Why?
Kwáli, n.f. Up-hill, an ascent.
Kwáshnu, v.t. re. To excite, to move; f. -i, pl. -é.
Kwé? adv. See Kwái?
Kyáñi, pro. See Keñ-yiñ.
Kyári, n.f. See Kári.
Kzái, ad. Quarrelsome.

L

Lá, an affix added to a verb in the future tense, as: Sc délá, "He will go."
Ládku, n.m. A ball of woollen thread for making woollen cloth.
Láeká, n.m. (P. ílaqah.) Territory.
Lagan-ferái, n.m. A wedding ceremony.
Lágáwnu, v.t. re. (H. lagáná.) To apply, to rub; f. -i, pl. -é.
Lágni-paránu, v.t. re. To begin, to take in hand, to commence.
Lágni-bán-ní, n.f. A kind of oath, taken not to proceed one against another.
Lágni, v.t. re. (1) To begin. (2) To bother.
Lágú, n.m. An enemy. -honú, v.i. ir. To be hostile to or against.
Láirá, n.m. The produce of the first year's cultivation. Cf. Modá, used in Mahlóg State.
Lā'j, n.f. (S. Lajjá.) Shame. -áwni, v.i. re. To be ashamed.
-lágñi or -karni, v.i. ir. To be ashamed.
Lajá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Loose.
Lakhnu, v.t. re. (1) To mark, to observe. (2) To cross, to ford (a river).
Laklauili, n.f. See Lukti.
Lakrāigná, n.m. (Fr. lakr, wood, ugháwnu, to collect). A tax levied on the death of a chief at the rate of 8 annas per house. (Bashhr State.)
Lámba, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (1) Long, having length. (2) n.m. A láma. (3) A snake.
Lámar, n.m. Cooked food for cattle. -deñá, v.t. ir. To give cooked grain as food to cattle.
Lambknu, v.t. re. To approach near; f. -i, pl. -é.
Lámbú, n.m. The long leaf of an esculent root or potato.
Lamchátá, n.m. A prophet of lower grade, who passes on oracles received through a deity’s inspired representative to the worshippers, if many of the latter are of low castes: (Oldham’s “Sun and Serpent”).
Láñká, n.f. (S. Lañká.) Ceylon or Rávan’s abode.
Lánkurā-bír, n.m. A deity residing with Bhimá-kálí of Saráhan, in the Bashhr State. He is equivalent to Bhaírab.
Lántri-rá-kámo, n.m. A disgraceful act.
Lañu, v.t. ir. To take. p.t. Lowá, luwá.
Lānu, v.t. re. To put on, to wear; f. -i, pl. -é.
Láñwáñ, ad. m.; -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Helpless, poor.
Lapét, n.m. A circle. -nu, v.i. re. To fold up; f. -i, pl. -é.
Lapóghar, ad. A fool, unwise.
Lárá, n.m. A bridegroom.
Larawnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to fight; f. -i, pl. -é.
Lári, n.f. A bride. Also used for a Ráipú’t’s wife.
Látká, n.m. Fashion, mode.
Laú, n.f. A creeper, a creeping plant in general.
Láümeñ, v. pl. We will fix or attach.
Lébú, n.m. One who takes. (Syn. Leú.)
Lédar, n.f. A festival observed on the 1st of Ashárh month.
Lekhá, n.m. (H.) An account. -karná, v.i ir. To count. -nírauná, v.i. ir. To be innumerable or countless.
Lé’n, n.m. (H.) Credit. -deñ, n.m. A transaction.
Lép, n.m. (H.) External application of a medicine.
Lé’r, n.f. (H.) A cry. -paññi or -deñi, v.i. re. and ir. To cry, to weep.
Lét, n.f. (H.) Lying down. -láñi or -nu, v.i. re. To lie down.
Leú, n.m. and f. A taker, one who takes.
Lháwnu, v.t. re. To shake. Mán ná lháwwi: “Don’t shake me.”

Lhéf, n.f. (H. lháf.) A quilt.

Lhusháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to plunder; f. -í, pl. -é.
Lhushnu, v.t. re. To rob, to plunder; f. -í, pl. -é.

Lí, lih, n.f. A term for an area of land equal to 8 bighás.

Lí, aff. A feminine future affix, as: Se déwli, “She will go.”

Líkhát, n.f. A writing. (Also the tax levied at one rupee per house in Köti State as a charge for writing accounts.)

Líkháwañ, n.m. (H.) The act of writing.

Líkhí-kamáíé, adv. By accident. Proverb:—

Líkhí-kamáíé lágú ðhóí, Jetné uñhá ubhá tétñé lágú hór.

“By an accident a rolling stone hit me,
As I got up, there came down another to hit me.”

Líkhnu, v.t. re. (H. likhná.) To write; f. -í, pl. -é.

Líkhó, n.f. pl. The louse’s eggs. -parñi, v.i. re. To suffer from louse’s eggs.

Líñdá or -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. An animal that has lost its tail, tailless.

Liñgurí, n.f. An edible fern.

Lípáí, n.f. The act of plastering.

Lípnu, v.t. re. (H. lípáná.) To plaster, to clean; f. -í. pl. -é.

Lír, n.f. (1) A piece of cloth. (2) A rag.


Lmári, n.f. (E. almíra.) An almira or cupboard.

Lóbh, n.m. (S. Lobha.) Fondness. -lágñá, v.i. re. To be fond.

Lohá, n.m. (H.) Iron.

Lohál, n.m. An agricultural instrument.

Lohú, n.m. (H.) Blood.

Lokhr, n.m. pl. Agricultural instruments, such as the plough-share, etc. -láná, v.i. re. To cohabit. -lánë, v.t. re. To sharpen agricultural instruments.

Loñg, n.m. pl. (1) Cloves (Myristica cariophyllata). (2) A nose stud.

Lor, n.f. The male pudenda.

Loñá, n.m. (H.) A water jug. -lúñ, n.m. An oath in which the parties put some salt in a water-jug, and solemnly promise not to abandon their plan: if anyone works against it he will be destroyed like the salt in the water.

Loñá-loñí, n.f. The act of pulling each other. -hoñí, v.i. ir. To be dragged one by another.

Lotrí, n.f. A small water-jug.


Luthnu, v.t. re. To pull, to drag; f. -í, pl. -é.

Luch-bareli, n.f. The plant called Lady’s bedstraw.

Luchhnu, v.t. re. To pull off; f. -í, pl. -é.
Lugrú, n.m. The ceremony observed at the time of a child's eating grain for the first time. (Basháhr).
Lujbud, ad. m. and f. Pendulous and shaking. A Riddle:—

Poró āwu kuktu lujbudé kán,
Māñ ná khāi kuktuwā āñ terá jajmán.

"There came a dog with hanging, quivering ears,
Don't bite me, O pup, I am your customer."

(Reply: 'The forget-me-not.')

Lukáwnu, v.t. re. (H. lukánā.) To conceal, to hide; f. -i, pl. -é.
Luknu, v.i. re. To hide, to be concealed; f. -i, pl. -é.
Luku-luku, adv. Secretly.
Luktí, n.f. Fickleness, unsteadiness, inconstancy. -lágñi, v.i. re. To be inconstant. (Syn. laklauli.)

Lūn, n.m. (S. Lavana.) Salt.
Lufd, n.m. A wicked man. -nu, v.i. ir. To be against.
Lūng, n.f. Sprouts; pl. -ó.
Luňkr, n.m. See Loŋ.

Luŋk or -á, ad.m.; f. i. pl. -é. Salty.
Luŋ-nu, v.t. re. To cut, to lop; f. -i. pl. -é.
Luwá, v.p.t. Took. (Also lowá.)

Lwád, n.f. (H. aulád.) Offspring. -honí, v.i. ir. To be blessed with offspring. (Syn. ágat.)
Lwainé, n.f. pl. A kind of grass that grows with wheat.
Lwál, n.m. (H. uchhál.) A jump. -deñá, v.i. ir. To jump over.

M

Má, n.f. Mother. [Also an affix added to a verb in the future tense for the first person singular. As: Añ karu-má. "I will do." Háméñ karu-mé. "We will do." Hámi karu-mi. We (women) will do.]
Mábáo, mábáww, n.m. Parents.
Máchhi, n.m. A man, a person. (Also Michh.)
Machán, n.m. A small hut erected on a tree to watch crops. (Kangra and Hill States of Simla)

Mácheh, ad. f. A woman or any female animal whose offspring never lives long. (From Sanskrit Mritavatsá.)
Máchhí, n.f. A fish. -gháñi, v.i. re. To fish.
Máchni, v.i. re. f. To sound or resound.
Mádákri, n.f. The head of a sheep or goat.
Máfi, n.f. A free grant of land.
Magh, n.m. pl. The long pepper.
Magheñiyín, n.f. See Mugoh. (Kullu.)
Magnar or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Dear, costly, of high price.
Magr, n.m. pl. A term for the fortnight, the last week of Póh and the first week of Mágh. It is supposed to be the time of intense cold and heavy snowfall.
Máh, másh. n.m. pl. Black pulse.
Maháraj, mahárájeá, n.m. (S.) O great king. A term of address to a Hill Chief.
Mahr, n.m. A collector of revenue. (Biláspur.)
Mahrai, n.f. A headman's circle. (Mahlog.)
Májrá, n.m. (1) Love. (2) Eagerness.
Májá, n.m. Pleasure, comfort. -áwñá, v. i. re. To be pleased.
Majáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cleanse; f. -í, pl. -é.
Maje-rá, -ru, ad m. f. -ri, pl. -re. Fine, pretty.
Majíre, n.m. pl. (1) Stripes or a rim. (2) A kind of musical bells.
Majkáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to rend or tear; f. -í, pl. -é
Majknu, masknu, v.t. re. To crush; f. -í, pl. -é.
Májná, v.t. re. To cleanse, to clean; f. -í, pl. -é.
Majnú, n.m. A willow tree. Syn. besó.
Mákhán, n.m. See Chópar.
Makahní, n.m. Jest. -káná, v.i. rc. To make a jest.
Mákhi (S. Makshiká.) n.f. pl. Flies. (H. Makkhi.)
Mákhir, mkhir, n.m. Honey.
Mákhítá, n.m. See Má'ín.
Málai, n.f. Origin or foundation
Málak, n.m. (H.) Husband, owner master, possessor.
Málé, n.m. Fighting. -áwñá, v.t. re. To fight.
Málék, málékán, n.m. A curse on one's mother, abuse of one's mother.
Málpunyá, n.f. A festival that takes place at the full moon of September. Cows are worshipped and fed. In the night the fair called Bláj takes place, at Kótí.
Málpúrá, n.m. A kind of sweet bread; pl. -é.
Málvá, n.m.: pl. -é. The wild pigeon.
Mám, mámá, n.m. Maternal uncle. (The former form is used in Basháhir); f. -í. Maternal aunt.
Mámlá, n.m. Revenue, ground-rent, tax.
Mán, n.m. (S. Manas.) The mind.
Máñ, pro. Me or to me.
Má'ín, n.m. Complaint. (Syn. Mákhí.)
Manál, n.m. The wild pheasant.
Maná-maní-ihurnu, v.i. re. To pine in love.
Maná-maní-ruñí, v.t. ir. To disappoint.
Manáwnu, v.t. re. (H. manáná.) To conciliate; f. -í, pl. -é.
Mándal, n.m. (S.) A temple. (2) A place painted for a religious ceremony.
Mañgal, n.m. (S. Mangala.) (1) The planet Mars. (2) Tuesday. (3) -á mukhí n.m. pl. A term for the musicians called Túri.
Mañgálí, n.f. A dish.
Mañgáwnu, v.t. re. To send for; f. -í, pl. -é.
Mángí, n.f. An earthen pot of middle size used to keep milk or clarified butter.
Maṅgni, māṅguni; n.f. pl. Bugs.
Māṅgnu, v.t. re. (H. māṅṅā.) To ask for, to beg; f.-i, pl.-é.
Maṅgheru, ad. See Magheru.
Maṇi, n.f. The mulberry fruit.
Māṇj, pre. Between. -parnu; v.i. re. To go between.
Māṇjā, n.m. (H.) A cot.
Māṇjawnu, v.t. re. See Mājawnu.
Māṇjiē, phrase. In the middle or centre.
Māṇjnu, v.t. re. See Mājnu.
Māṇjirī, n.f. A mat.
Māṇjītu, n.m. A small mat.
Māṇu, n.m. A man. (Kāṅgrā.) Proverb. Māṇu māṇu āṅtrā, Koī hirā, koī kāṅkrā. "Men are of different kinds, some are stones and some diamonds."
Manru, n.m. The mind.
Māoḷā, māwḷā, n.m. The mother’s parents’ home.
Mapāsh, n.f. (H. nāpā.) Survey. -lāṇi, v.i. ir. To survey.
Mapāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to measure; f.-i, pl.-é.
Māṃpnu or mēpnu, v.t. re. To measure, to survey; f.-i, pl.-é.
Marā-huṇḍā, pre. par. Dead; f.-i, pl.-é.
Marāk, n.m. One who beats, a beater.
Marāwī-jāṇu, v.i. ir. To be beaten; f.-i, pl.-é.
Marāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to beat; f.-i, pl.-é.
Marg, n.m. The death ceremony. -lāṇā, v.i. re. To perform the last duties.
Marj, n.m. (P. marz.) Illness, sickness, disease.
Marlā, a phrase. ‘O you who are to die,’ term of abuse or endearment; f.-i, pl.-é.
Marm, n.m. (S. Marm.) Secret.
Marmeli, n.f. A plant bearing leaves like those of spinach.
Marn, n.m. (H. maran.) Death. -hoṇā, v.i. ir. To die. -lāṇā, v.i. re. To perform the last offices.
Mārni, v.t. re. To cohabit.
Māṛṇu, v.t. re. (H. mārṇā.) To beat, to hit.
Mārnu, v.i. re. To die; f.-i, pl.-é.
Morṇṇu, v.t. re. To twist, to writhe, to contort; f.-i, pl.-é.
Māṛu or -ā, ad. m; f.-i, pl.-é. Feeble, weak, having no strength.
Marū, ad. Dying.
Mās, n.m. (S. Māsā.) Flesh.
Maser-bāine, n.f. The daughter of one’s mother’s sister.
Maser-bhāine, n.m. The son of one’s mother’s sister.
Mashārā, n.m. A small broom used to plaster the floor with.
(Also Mashārā.)
Masknu, v.t. re. To crush; f.-i, pl.-é.
Mast, ad. (1) Abundant. (Bashāhr.) (2) (H.) Mad (as an elephant.)
Masúr, n.m. pl. (S. Masúriká.) A sort of pulse or lentil. (Er-
vum hirsutum, and Cicer lens.)
Matél, n.f. A council convened to change a mautá. -lágni, v.i. re. To be against a mautá.
Máthá, n.m. The forehead. -tekná, v.i. re. To bow down, to salute.
Mathéi, n.f. (H. mithái.) Sweetmeat.
Máthrá, v. ad. m. -f. -i, pl. -é. Younger, smaller.
Máthu or -á, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Small, little.
Máti, n.f. (H. maṭṭi.) Earth, clay.
Matolṭi, n.f. A swallow.
Matú, n.m. The husband of one’s mother’s sister.
Mauśi, n.f. Mother’s sister. Proverb: Sākho ri maulśi, Squde ri karéri. “Mother’s sister by relationship, but very keen at a bargain.”
Mauná, n.m. A free grant, a jāgir.
Máu, n.m. A bee. (Alike in sing. and pl.)
Mauhrú, n.m. A kind of oak, the holly oak.
Maulí, n.f. A kind of coloured thread used at marriages, etc.
Mauúsá, n.m. The husband of one’s mother’s sister.
Mauhusí, n.f. Mother’s sister. Proverb: Sākho ri maulśi, Squde ri karéri. “Mother’s sister by relationship, but very keen at a bargain.”
Maujabó, n.f. A kind of pulse or lentil. (Er-
vum hirsutum, and Cicer lens.)
Matél, n.f. A council convened to change a mautá. -lágni, v.i. re. To be against a mautá.
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Mauná, n.m. Wrist.
Mautā, n.m. see; Kāmdār.
Mauto, n.f. (H. maut.) Death.
Máwí, n.m. A term for the original inhabitants, whose des-
cendants are still found in the Simla hills, i.q., movanna.
Meghulá, n.m. (S. Megha.) A cloud.
Mehrái, n.f. A headman’s circle. (Mahlóg.)
Mekh, n.m. (S. Mesha, a ram.) (1) A ram. (2) The zodiacal
sign of Aries.
Mekkh, n.f. A nail (of iron or wood.) -máṛṇi, v.i. re. To object.
Mél, n.m. (H.) Junction, union. -honá, v.i. ir. To be on
friendly terms. -kāṛṇá, v.i. ir. To get on good terms
with.
Meló, n.f. pl. Meetings. Khokhrí-ri-melo. Fighting with
swords.
Meṁhñá, n.m. An ironical speech. -dená, v.i. ir. To speak
ironically. -sun-ná, v.i. re. To hear taunting words.
Meṁhneri, n.f. A taunting speech.
Mép, n.m. Measurement.
Mepáwnu, v.t. re. See Mapáwnu.
Mepnú, v.t. re. See Mápnu.
Méṛ, n.m. The roofing of a house. -dená, v.i. ir. To roof.
Meru or -á, pro. m. f. -i, pl. é. My, mine, of me.
Metáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to spoil.
Metnú, v.t. re. To spoil, to make useless; f. -i, pl. -é.
Mewá, n.m. pl. (H.) Fruits.
Mhaïñš, n.f. (S. Mahishi.) A she-buffalo. & n.m. A male buffalo. (Syn. jhotā).
Mhájan, n.m. (S. Mahájana.) A shop-keeper.
Mhañgu, ad. See Mahañgu.
Mhāru or -ā. pro. m. f. i. pl. -é. My, mine, of me.
Mháthrá, -u. ad. m.; f.-i, pl.-e. Small, little, young.
Mhím, n.f. A war, battle. (P. muhim.)
Mhin, ad. (H. mahin.) Thin.
Mhínā, n.m. (H. mahinda.) A month, the twelfth part of a year.
Mhítну, mitну, v.t. re. To meet; f.-i, pl.-é.
Mhőjí, n.f. (S. Amla-ioniká.) Wood sorrel (oxalis corniculata).
Mhóru or mahru, n.m. The holly tree.
Mhroí, n.f. A kind of dove.
Mhút.n.m. (S. Muhúrta.) An auspicious time, a lucky time.
Mhwerá,-u, n.m. The image of a deity. Dim. mhwertu, n.m. A small image.
Míān, miyān, n.m. A word used in addressing a chief's brother or kith and kin. (From P. miáñ.)
Micháwni, v.t. re. To cause or allow to shut the eyes.
Michh, n.m. See Máchh.
Michni, v.i. re. To shut the eyes.
Miláwni, v.t. re. To cause or allow to join; f. -i, pl.-é.
Milní, n.f. A ceremony observed at a wedding.
Milну, v.t. re. (1) To meet. (2) To visit. (3) To call upon.
Mináwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to pinch or rub; f. -i, pl.-é.
Miṅgni, n.f. pl. The ordure of a sheep or goat or wild goat.
Minká, n.m. A frog or toad, (S. Mandúka.)
Min-nu, v.t. re. To pinch, to rub; f. -i, pl.-é.
Min-nu, v.t. re. To measure; f. -i, pl.-é. A verb most commonly used in measuring clarified butter in a pot equal to one seer and six chitāks in weight.
Miṅtu, n.m.; f.-i, pl.-é. A lamb.
Minuwañ-ser, n.m. A measure of clarified butter equal to 11
Mirch, n.f. pl.-o. Red pepper, the chilli.
Miri, ad. The first to play.
Mirну, v.i. re. To begin, used in a game played with walnuts.
Misá. n.m. Mixed corn, the poor man's food.
Misháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to mix together.
Misну, v.t. re. To mix together; f.-i, pl.-é.
Missá, n.m. Flour of mixed corn or grain.
Mithá, n.m. (H. methi.) A kind of vegetable.
Mithá,-u. ad. m.; f.-i, pl.-é. Sweet.
Mitну, v.t. re. See Mhitну.
Mlái, c.p. f. Asking the price of; m. -yá. pl.-é.
Mńichhá, n.f. (from man, mind and ichchhá, desire.) Desire, wish.
Moál, n.f. A curse on, or abuse of, one's mother. (Also mrdál.)
Modá, n.m. The produce of the cultivation of the first year. (Mahlog.)
Moï, n.f. A kind of plough to smooth land after sowing.

-depî, v.i. ir. To smooth the land with a plough.

Mokhâwônu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to suffer; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Mokhônu, v.i. re. (1) To suffer. (2) To undergo, to bear; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Mokhî-nî, vi. re. To suffer, to undergo, to bear; m. -a.

Mâkôhônu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to twist; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Mâkônu, v.t. re. To twist; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Môkô, n.m. (S. Môxvô.) A peacock.

Motô, n.m. The way in which a thing should be folded, -nu, v.t. To fold up.

Mörâchô, n.m. (1) Intrenchment. An advance guard. (2) A band.

Môrmôthô, n.m. A bundle of peacock's tail-feathers, set in a gold or silver handle, to whisk off the flies, as an emblem or insignie of princely rank.

Moshâwônu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to wipe; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Moshônu, v.t. re. To wipe; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Mrâk, n.m. See Mrák.

Mrâri, n.f. A wild hawk. (Also mrerrî.)

Mrekôwônu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to twist; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Mrekônu, v.t. re. To twist; f. -î, pl. -ô.

Mrig, n.m. (S. Mrîg, a deer.) A wild animal such as a leopard, bear, barking deer, etc.

Mrig-satâi, n.f. A term for the fortnight, from 22nd of Jêth to 8th of Hár. It is believed that rain in this fortnight is not beneficial, but that sunshine in it is of great benefit to the crops.

Mrig-shir, n.m. Name of a nachhattar or constellation.

Mrîn, n.f. A bad smell, such as arises from cremating a dead body.

Mthâînî, n.f. A cremation ground. (Every village has its own cremating ground.)

Mûch, n.m. (S. Mûtra, urine.) Urine.

Muchâwônu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to make water; f. -î, pl. -ô.


Muchônu, v.i. re. To make water.

Muchôho, n.m. pl. See Guñjo.

Mudô, n.m. A term for the right to a woman.

Mudôkôhar, n.m. (1) The head. (2) The skull. (Also muñô-kôhar.)

Muhôlâ, n.m. Bombardment. -chhârî, v.i. re. To bombard.

Mûî, ad. f. Dead.

Mujrâ, n.m. An audience. -karô, v.i. ir. To obtain an audience.
Mukān, n.m. The appointed day on which all the relations come to the house where a death has taken place, to pay a sum of money called kauri-roti.

Mukāwnu, v.t. re. To finish; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Mukhāli, n.f. The act of washing the mouth, hands and feet. -karnī, v.i. ir. To wash the mouth, hands and feet.

Mukhiyā, mukhiā, n.m. The headman of a village. (Bashāhr.)

Muknu, v.t. re. To be no more, to finish, to be ended; f. -i, pl. -ē.

Muktū, ad. Abundant, too much, sufficient.

Mūl, n.m. (S. Mūla, origin.) (1) Origin. (2) Also the name of a nachattar or constellation.

Mūle, pre. Under.

Mūlere, ad. Original.

Mūlī, n.f. (H.) A radish.

Mūluk, n.m. (H. mulk.) A country. -kiyā, n.m. A country-man.

Mūm, n.m. (H. mom.) Wax. -jāmā, n.m. Wax-cloth.

Mūṇḍ, n.m. (S Muṇḍa, head.) The head. -nānu, v.i. re. To bathe after menses.

Mūṇḍā, ad.m. f. -i, pl. -ē. Upset, reversed, contrary. -karnā, v.i. ir. To upset, to turn back.

Mūṇḍār, n.m. pl. The act of prohibiting any impious act at a fair called Blā'j (Bali-rāj). -bāndhne, v.i. re. (1) To order not to do a sinful act at the Blā'j fair. (2) To offer protection. -kholne, v.i. re. To set free.

Mundé-nagāre-dewnu, v.i. re. To be totally defeated.

Mundī, muṇḍī, n.f. A ring (of a finger).

Mundokhar, n.m. See Mudokhar.

Mundri, n.f. Ring (of a finger).

Mundro-bān-ṇē, v.i. re. See Mundar.

Mūṅg, muṅgī, n.m. and f. A sort of kidney-bean (Phaseolus mungo). A kind of green pulse generally given to the sick.

Munī, n.f. See Mūṅg.

Munnī, n.f. A girl or daughter. (Bilāspūr and Kāngrā.)

Munnū, n.m. A boy. (Bilāspūr and Kāngrā.)

Murārā, n.m. Half-burnt fuel.

Mūrī, n.f. Roasted grain for chewing. -chaṇ-ṇī, v.i. re. To prepare roasted grain, to roast grain.

Murkh, n.m. and f. (S. Mūrkha, illiterate.) An illiterate man, a fool.

Murkū, n.m. A kind of small earring. -i. n.f. A small nooering.

Murli, n.f. (S. Muralī.) A flute, a pipe (of music).

Murt, n.f. (S. Mūrti, an image.) (1) An image, an idol. (2) A picture.

Mushā, n.m. (S. Mūshaka.) A mouse or rat; f. -i.

Mushl, n.m. (S. Mushala.) A pestle, a club, a mace.

Mushl-dhār-barkhā, n.f. Heavy rain. Raining cats and dogs.
Mushlí, n.f. A small pestle or club.
Mushtaṇḍā, ad. m. Young, of sound health; ad. f. -i. Young (woman).
Mushtu, n.m. The male young of a mouse; f. -ṭi.
Muthá or -u, n.m. A handful.
Mwál, n.f. See Mo ál.
Mweh rá or -u, n.m. The image of a village deity. (Also Mhw-e-rá.)

N
Ná, adv. (1) No. -hān. adv. Yes or no. (2) Neither. (3) Nor.
As: Tinie hān ná kyeṇ ní dittı. "He did not say yes or no." Ná se thí tiṇḍí, ná se thá. "Neither she nor he was there."
Nabár, nbár. (S. Nivára.) n.m. Corn that grows without cultivation.
Nachhattri, ad. Fortunate, born at a lucky time.
Náḍā -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. é. Difficult. -lágni. v.i. re. To be unhappy.
Nadi, n.f. (S.) A river.
Nadr, n.f. (P. nazr, sight.) Sight. -parṇu; v.t. re. To see, to appear; v.i. re. To be seen.
Náḍu-lágni, v.i. re. To pine in love, to be unhappy.
Náḍu-máñau, v.i. re. To be displeased.
Nag, n.m. (H.) A jewel fit to be fixed in a ring.
Nág, n.m. (S. Nágá, a cobra.) (1) A serpent. (2) The name of a village deity.
Nagál, n.m.; Nagálí, n.f. A kind of thin bamboo used in making baskets, etc.
Nagálí, n.f. (1) A kind of thin bamboo. (2) A basket-maker.
Nágán, n.f. (1) A female snake. (2) The name of a deity.
Nagandé, n.m. pl. The sewings which make a quilt, -deṇé; v.i. ir. To quilt.
Nagárá, n.m. A kettledrum. pl. -é. Kettledrums. (P. naq-qiráh.)
Nagárchí, n.m. One who beats a kettledrum.
Nagárkháná, n.m. A place where a band plays.
Nagauri, n.f. A kind of poisonous drug.
Naháну, nhánu; v.i. re. To bathe. (H. naháná.)
Nahorá, n.m. (H. nihora.) A humble request.
Nahwánu, nhwánu; v.t. re. To cause or allow to bathe.
Náí, náwi, n.m. A barber.
Náí, náu, n.f. A river.
Naičhá, n.m. (P.) A part of the hubble bubble.
Naitá, n.m. A rivulet.
Naité, adv. By way of the river.
Náiti, n.f. (1) A rivulet. (2) adv. By way of the rivulet.
Naj, naj, n.m. (H. anāy.) Food or grain.
Najān, ad. Ignorant, unwise. (Also njān).
Najr, n.f. (nazr) A present. -deñi. v.i. ir. To offer a present.
Na'k, n.m. (S. Nāsikā.) The nose.
Nakal, n.f. (P. naqal.) (1) Copy. (2) A pastime.
Nakammā, ad. Good for nothing.
Nakhār, n.m. Soap.
Nakhirā, n.m. (P.) Artifice, waggery.
Naktā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. One having no nose.
Nakthró, n.f. Bleeding from the nostrils. -chhunī, v.i. re. To bleed from the nostrils.
Nál, n.m. (1) A pipe. (2) A small river.
Nāl, n.m. The joint of the waist.
Nālā, n.m. A waterfall.
Nalāek, ad. (P. nālāiq.) Ignorant, unwise.
Nal-bāi, n.f. A kind of disease. (Fr. nal, sinews, and bāi, wind.)
Nāli, n.f. The bone of the leg.
Nāli, n.f. A small rivulet.
Nālshī, n.f. (P. nālīsh.) Complaint. -yē, phrase, by way of complaint.
Nālū, n.m. A spring. -we-lānā, v.t. re. To put a child to sleep under a small thread of water. It is a custom among the hill people to put children in summer under a water-shoot.
Nālū-muṣā, n.m. A mongoose.
Namālā, n.m. A request to a village deity. -karna; v.t. ir. To ask a deity about one's troubles, etc. -deñā; v.i. ir. To decide verbally, by a village deity. (Also nmālā.)
Namawlā or nmawlā, ad. Motherless.
Nān, nānā, n.m. Maternal grandfather. (The former form is used in Basháhhr.)
Nanad, n.f. The husband's sister. (S. Nānāndā.)
Nānchāwnū, v.t. re. To cause or allow to dance; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Nānchnū, v.i. re. To dance; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Nāndoi, n.m. The husband of a husband's sister.
Nāngū, -ā. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Naked.
Nānī, n.f. Maternal grandmother.
Nānkā, n.m. The mother's home.
Nānsāl, n.m. See Nānkā.
Nānī, n.m. (H. nām.) A name.
Nānwkwāwnū, v.t. re. To cause or allow to name.
Nānwkwnū, v.t. re. To name, to enlist.
Nāp, n.f. Measurement.
Nāpāwnū, v.t. re. (1) To cause or allow to measure. (2) To cause or allow to bend.
Nāpnū, v.i. re. To bend, to be humble; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Nāpnū, v.t. re. To measure; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Nār, ad. m. (1) Male. (2) Brave.
Nārā, n.m. Trouser string.
Naráīn, n.m. (S. Náráyaṇa.) The god Vishnu.
Naráṭ, nraṭ, n.m. Mistletoe, holly.
Naráṭé, n.m. pl. (S. Navarátrí, nine nights.) A term used for the nine days of Chéṭ and Asój, in which the grand worship of Devi (goddess) is performed.
Nard, n.f. A ball used in chaupar (dicing.)
Naréṭtu, n.m. A small pipe for smoking: dim.: of narel.
Nargas, n.m. A kind of water lily.
NarBttB, n.m. pl. (S. NsvarBtri, nine nights.) A term used for the nine days of Chéṭ and Asój, in which the grand worship of Devi (goddess) is performed.
Nard, n.f. A ball used in chaupar (dicing.)
Naréṭtu, n.m. A small pipe for smoking: dim.: of narel.
Nargas, n.m. A kind of water lily.
Nári, n.f. (S.) The wrist or pulse. Nári dá rau. "Be conscious." Tesrí nári chhuţigoi, "He has no pulse," i.e., he is dead.
Nári, n.f. A kind of red leather made of goat's skin.
Nári, n.f. A pipe for smoking.
Nárjá, n.m. A kind of scales peculiar to the hill people.
Nark, n.m. (S. Naraka, hell.) (1) Hell. (2) Ordure.
Narméņ, n.f. Cotton.
Nánné, n.m. By God.
Narol, nrol, n.m. Veil, the pardá system.
Narloýá, uroliéýá, ad. One who wears a veil, one who lives in pardá.
Nar-rá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Hard.
Narth, n.m. (S. Anartha, nonsensical.) Violence, oppression.
-honá; v.i. ir. To be unusual.
Nás, náswár, n.f. and m. Snuff. -laní, v.i. ir. To take snuff.
Ná’s, n.m. A beam of timber.
Nasáf, nasáf, n.m. (P. insáf, justice.) Justice.
Nash, naush, n.m. pl. (S. Nakha.) The nails.
Násh, n.m. (S. Násha.) Destruction, ruin.
Nasháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to escape; f. -i, pl. -é.
Nashnu, v.i. rc. To go away. (Basháhr.)
Násh-pañu, v.t. re. To ruin, to destroy.
Nasht, n.m. (S. Nashta.) Destruction.
Nasúr, nsúr, n.m. (H. nasúr.) A fistula, ulcer or sore.
Nátá, n.m. Relation.
Nátáchári, n.f. (H. nátáchári.) Relationship.
Natháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to escape; f. -i, pl. -é.
Nathnu, v.i. rc. To run away, to escape. Generally used when a ruler's subject goes to another territory.
Náu, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. New.
Náu, ad. (1) Nine. (2) A River.
Nauhtá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of nine hands, in measure.
Náuj, n.m. Sec Naj.
Náumi, n.f. The ninth day of Chéṭ and Asój on which general worship of Devi (goddess) is performed. It is considered a feast day.
Náun, n.m. A place for water.
Náungi, n.f. Sec Chópar.
Naur, n.f. (H. nahár.) A canal or channel.
Naush, n.m. pl. See Nash.
Nautóś, n.m. Newly cultivated land.
Nawá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. New. (Also náwu.)
Nawi, ad. f. See Nawá.
Náwi, n.m. See Nái.
Náyan, n.f. A barber’s wife. (Also nái.)
Nbar, n.m. (S. Nivára.) Rice or other grain growing wild or uncultivated.
Nberá, n.m. Destruction. -honá, v.i. ir. To be ruined.
Néhhána, -u. ad. m. -f. -i, pl. -é. Unsifted.
Néhháníéñ, adv. Without sifting.
Néfá, n.m. The upper part of the trousers in which the string is fastened.
Negan, n.f. The wife of a Negí.
Negí, n.m. The commandant of a kothí in Kullu and Mañdí. An officer in charge of a jail in the Simla Hills. In Kaná-war, a gentleman or well-to-do man.
Néhá, n.m. The spring harvest.
Néchá, n.m. See Níchá.
Néhtu, n.m. (S. Neha.) Love.
Néjá, n.m. A spear.
Néorá, n.m. Cooked flesh.
Neré, ad. Near. (Also niuré.)
Nernu, nhernu, n.m. A small implement used to cut the nails.
Neshné-láná, v.t. re. To ask, to inquire.
Neshnú, v.t. re. To ask.
Néwul, n.m. A hot place. (Also Néol.)
Níhánu, v.i. re. See Nabánu.
Níhernu, n.m. See Nernu.
Níhoknu, v.t. re. To hit, to strike; f. -i, pl. -é.
Níhránu, v.i. re. To humble.
Níhráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to humble.
Níhwárí, n.f. A healthy complexion. -girní, v.i. re. To be convalescent.
Níhwári, n.f. Breakfast.
Níhyajkrh, n.m. (S. Andha-paksha.) A dark fortnight.
Níhyálnu, v.t. re. To wait for; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ní, adv. Not. As: Mán ni chañyín. ‘I don’t want.’
Ní-ánthi, phrase. Isn’t.
Ních, n.m. (S. Nicha.) A low-caste man.
Ní-cháñyín, phrase. I don’t want.
Níchhá or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Clean, fine.
Níchhnu or -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Neat, unpolluted. Háchhá-
ad. m. Pure, clean, purified physically or morally.
Nígrí-jánu, v.i. ir. To perish; f. -i, pl. -é.
Nígrínu, v.i. re. To die. to perish; f. -i, pl. -é.
Níhán, n.m. A carpenter’s tool.
Níhánu, v.t. re. See Níhyálnu.
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Nihchá, n.m. (S. Nishchaya.) Patience, belief. -rákhná; v.i. re. To have patience. -rauná, v.i. ir. To be assured.

Nihchá, n.m. Leisure. (Also néhchá.) -hoňá, v.i. ir. To be at leisure.

Nij, n.j. (S. Nidrá.) Sleep. -áwni, v.i. re. To be asleep.

Níl, n.m. The inner part of the blue or other pine.

Nímr, n.m. An oath, an ordeal. -karná or -thwáná, v.i. ir. and re. To take an oath. -deňá, v.t. ir. To offer an oath.

Ním or nimb, n.m. (S. Nimba.) A kind of tree. (Melia azadirachta).

Nimbú, n.m. (S. Nimba.) The citron fruit or tree.

Nimlu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. (S. Nirmala.) Clear. Proverb. Gáňlu gáňlu bahi já, nimlu nimlu raňi já. “During the monsoon, foul or turbid water flows away, but the clear or transparent remains,” i.e., bad times will pass away and happy days return.

Niňđnu, v.t. re. To weed.

Ninrá, n.m. The tree-frog.

Nír, n.m. (S. Nira, water.) Tears.


Nisrnú, v.i. re. To come into ear, of grain.


Nitrnu, v.i. re. To dry by letting water run or drip off.

Nírűé, ad. Near, nigh.

Nmáná, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Anxious, full of care.

Nmáné-sheňnú, v.t. re. To cast into anxiety; f. -í, pl. -é.

Nofá, n.m. (P. nofa.) Interest, gain. -hoňá, v.i. ir. To have an interest in.


Nokhu or -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Extraordinary, wonderful.

Nrágul, n.f. (Fr. nál, a ravine, and bágur, the air.) The air that blows from a ravine.

Nráj, ad. (P. naráz.) Displeased, angry. -hoňu, v.i. ir. To be displeased or angry.

Nrájí, n.j. Displeasure, anger. -hońi or -karni. To proceed against.

Nrát, n.m. See Narat. Syn. bándá or bánde.

Nrogá, u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Convalescent. (Fr. S. Nóroga.)

Nryórnu, v.t. re. To overtake; f. -í, pl. -é.

Nryórwnu, v.i. re. To be overtaken; f. -í, pl. -é.

Nwál, n.j. The thread used in making a palang.

Nwálá, n.m. A morsel. -lańá, v.i. ir. To take a morsel.

Nwán, n.m. Measurement. -lańá, v.i. ir. To take a measurement.

Nyáw, n.m. (S. Nyaya.) Justice.

Nyáw-nasáf, n.m. Redress for a crime.
Nyó, n.m. See Nyáw.
Nyóhdá, n.m. (S. Nimantrana). Invitation. -deňá. v.i. ir.
To invite.

O

O, int. The sign of the vocative case. As: O re lá. "O you."
Obrá, n.m. A cattle-shed; the hill people generally keep their
cattle in the lower storey, hence this word is always applied
to the lower storey where the cattle are kept. -kárhňá, v.i. re. To carry out manure from the cattle-shed.
Obrí, n.f. A small cattle-shed.
Obrťu, n.m. A smaller cattle-shed.
Ód, n.f. Moisture, dampness.
Ódá, -u, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Damp, wet, moist.
Ódá, n.m. (1) A basket. (2) A boundary stone in a field.
Ódá, n.m. The tooth between the front teeth and the grinders.
Ódá-báňdá, n.m. Partition. -hoňá, v.i. ir. To be separated
off with one's own share in one's father's property.
Ódkaň, n.m. The frame of wood on which a carpenter works.
Óduwá, n.m. The lower corner of a field.
Óduwé, adv. At the corner.
Óďy, n.m. The wedge of a plough.
Óglá, n.m. A kind of grain grown in the hills; called kotú in
the plains.
Oh, ohú; int. Ah, alas!
Óďj, n.m. Excuse, pretence. -láná, v.i re. To pretend.
Ójr, n.m. The stomach.
Ójrú, n.m. pl. Curls.
Ókhá!, ukhal, n.m. A mortar.
Óďl, n.m. Land-slip. -parňá, v.i. re. To slip.
Ólá, n.m. pl. -é. Hail.
Ólan, n.m. Soup or cooked pulse or other vegetables with
which to take bread or rice.
Ólé, n.m. pl. (H.) Hail. -parňé, v.i. re. To have a shower
of hail. Syn. sharú.
Ólé, adv. On the other side.
Ólivá, n.m. A piece of twine used to hold up a pot, etc. with.
láňá, v.i. re. To tie twine to a pot, etc., -baňáwná, v.i.
re. To make twine for an earthen pot, etc.
Oprá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Unacquainted, unknown, a foreigner.
Opré-rá láj, n.m. The treatment or cure of magical attacks.
Óř, n.m. A carpenter. (Basháhr.) In the Simla Hills he is
called Bádhí.
Orá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Here, at this place, hither.
Óřé, adv. For pleasure.
Ó-ře-lá, phrase. O you!
Otháwmu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to wear (as a quilt).
Oṛhni, n.f. A woman’s scarf.
Oṛhṇu, v.t. re. To wear, to put on; f. -i, pl. -é.
Oṛká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. To this side.
Or-ṛ, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Near, nigh, this side.
Ō’s, n.f. Dew. -pāṇi, v.i. re. To fall, of dew.

P
Páčh, n.m. (S. Patra.) A leaf. -ṇu, v.t. re. To shave with an adz.
Páčhar, n.m.; n.f. Backbiting, injuring one’s interests.
Páchar, n.f. (H. pachchar.) A wedge.
Páčhāwṇu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to digest; f. -i, pl. -é.
Páčheṇṇu, v.t. re. To smash against; f. -i, pl. -é.
Páčḥh, n.m. A cut in a limb or body. -deṇá, v.i. ir. To inflict a cut on a limb.
Páčḥhē or -ā, adv.; f. -i, pl. -é. Backwards.
Páčḥhē-fa, adv. Afterwards.
Páchhtt, -i, n.m. and f. Late in ripening, of the harvest.
Páčhí, adv. By the back way.
Páčhκā, adv. Behind, backwards; u.m., f. -i, pl. -é.
Páčhlá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Former, previous, of late.
Pάch, adv. Twenty-five.
Pάch-roi-ṛunu, v.i. ir. To try with utmost care.
Pάchká, n.m. A hold, a grasp. -pāṇá, v.i. re. To have a hold of.
-Pačh-nu, v.t. re. To lay hands on.
Pάčhnu, v.t. re. To be digested; f. -i, pl. -é.
Pάčhṇu, v.i. re. To be engaged attentively.
Pάčhntu, v.t. re. To work with an adze.
Pad, n.m. One only. In calculation when only one remains it is called pad and is esteemed very lucky.
Pádá, n.m. The buttocks.
Pádhá, n.m. A learned Bráhman who discharges religious duties. -ni, n.f. The wife of a Pádhá.
Páelāge, n.m. A term used for saluting a Bráhman by the three castes, viz., Rájput, Baniyá and Kanet. And among Kanets the saluting term is pāopoṇde or pāiri-pé. Lit.: ‘I bow down to your feet.’
Páetá, n.m. (S. Prasthána.) Preparations for a journey.
Páetńa, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Polluted, unclean, left off.
Pág, n.j. A turban. (H. pagrí.)
Págié, págiyé, n.m. pl. Those who wear turbans.
Págiyá, n.m. Verandah.
Págřá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Perceptible, present. -é-hoṇu, v.i. ir. To be present or perceptible. -kāṇá, v.t. ir.
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To make present or perceptible. -é-bolnu, v.t. re. To declare, to admit of no other evidence than actual presence. (Fr. S. Pratyaksha, presence.) -é-japnu, v.t. re. To speak openly.

Pagri, n.f. A turban. -band, n.m. A chief’s official.

Pahi, n.f. Spleen

Paiñá, n.m. pl. -é. A road or way.

Paiñá-de-lánu, v.t. re. To lead on the right path; f. -i, pl. -é.

Paiñáhat, ad. 65. -wañ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Sixty-fifth.

Paiñé, n.m. pl. Steps.

Paiñtáli, ad. 45. -wañ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Forty-fifth.

Paiñiti, ad. 35. -wañ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Thirty-fifth.

Pajr, n.m. pl. Feet.

Pajnú, -á, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Sharp.

Pairogen, n.m. See Páeláge.

Pajtan, n.m. A term for a tax at one rupee per year. (Kullú).

Pajá, n.m. A kind of hill cherry.

Pajáh, ad. 50. -wañ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Fiftieth.

Pajánu, v.i. re. To burn, to kindle; f. -í, pl. -é.

Pajámá, n.m. (H. pújámá.) Trousers. (Also pújamá.)

Pajattar, ad. 75. -wañ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Seventy-fifth.

Pajnú, v.i. re. To grow; f. -í, pl. -é.

Pakanish, n.f. Firmness, durability. -karní, v.i. ir. To strengthen.

Pakáwnu, v.t. re. (H. pakáwná.) To cook, to boil; f. -í, pl. -é.

Pakh, n.m. (S. Paksha, the dark or bright fortnight.) A fortnight.

Pákhá, n.m. (H. pañkhá.) A fan. -báñá, v.i. re. To fan.

Pakhérá, n.m. pl. Birds in general.

Pákhí, n.m. A kind of large white woollen blanket.

Pákhla, -ú, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. A stranger, a foreigner.

Pákkh, n.m. (S. Pankha.) A feather, a wing. (Also pañkhh.)

Páknú, v.i. re. To be cooked, to ripen; f. -í, pl. -é.

Pákráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to arrest or hold; f. -í, pl. -é.

Pákrnú, v.t. re. (H. pakáwná.) To hold or arrest; f. -í, pl. -é.

Pakyén, n.m. pl. (H. pakwán.) Rich cakes, etc.

Pála, n.m. (H. palla.) Corner of a scarf.

Pálá, n.m. Frost. -parná, v.i. re. To be frosty.

Pálá, n.m. pl. -é. A measure of clarified butter equal to about 2 or 2½ chittáks.

Pála, n.m. See Añchhal.

Páláh, n.m. Waved leaf of the fig-tree (Ficus infectoria.) The sacred fig.

Pálaí, n.f. Wages for keeping cattle.

Páláwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cherish; f. -í, pl. -é.

Páláhá, n.m. A grain measure equal to one ser and 3 chitaks, Indian measure.

Páli, n.f. A turn. (H. bári.)

Pálí, n.f. A small vessel of iron for pouring out oil.
Pānu, v.t. re. (H. pālnā.) To cherish, to support; f. -i, pl. -é.
Pālsar, pālsārā, n.m. An official in charge of a granary or fortress. (Suket, Kullu and Kumārsain.)
Pāltru, n.m. One whose turn it is to work or guard.
Pālū, n.m. pl. The grey hairs of old age. -lāgne, v.i. re. To become old.
Pāṇ, n.f. Sharpening. -deṇi, v.i. ir. To sharpen.
Pānch, n.m. pl. Arbitrators.
Pānchhi, n.m. pl. Birds in general. (Also pakhārzi.)
Pānchhmi, n.f. (S. Panchamī.) The fifth day of the bright or dark half of a month.
Pāṇḍā, n.m. A Brāhman who receives a donation at an eclipse.
Pāṇḍā, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Across.
Pāṇḍā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Upon, up. Proverb: —Ju nhānde muchau, muchhoṇ pāṇḍē japau juth, tesu kā pākri? “How can he, who makes water in his bath, or tells a lie, face to face, be caught?” Meaning, how can he be punished?
Pāṇḍ, prep. Above, upon.
Pāṇḍkā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Across there.
Pāṇḍlā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of above, upper.
Pāṇḍlā, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of across, trans-river or ridge.
Pandrá-hazār, n.m. A term for the Kœñthāl State, as its net revenue at one time was only Rs. 15,000.
Pandrō, ad. 15. -wān, m. -wiṇ, f. -weṇ, pl. Fifteenth.
Pandrū, n.m. A festival observed on the 15th of the month of Poh. (Jubbal, Kotgarh and Kotkhai).
Pā'ng, n.f. Mud of the foul water kept in a field for sowing rice during the rainy season.
Pāṅgā, n.m. (H. pāṇga.) A branch, a bough.
Pānhair, n.m. The water-place of a village.
Pānhyaṅrī, n.m. See Panhyajaran.
Pāṇ, n.f. A shoe or shoes.
Pāni, n.m. See Panhyajaran.
Pānj, ad. (H. pīnch.) 5. -wān, f. -wiṇ, m. -weṇ, pl. The fifth.
Pānjag, n.m. pl. (S. Panchaka.) The nakshatras called Dhanīthā, Shatkliṅkā, Pārvaṅhādrapadā, Uttarabhādrapadā and Revāti.
Pānjā-jins, n.m. The right of the State to buy up grain at harvest at fixed rates. (Kuthār.)
Pānjālī, n.m. One who collected supplies, milk, curds, wood, etc., for the royal kitchen. (Kullu.)
Pānjīri, n.f. A medicinal cake given to a woman who has been delivered of a child.
Páñkh, n.m. pl. See Pákkh.
Pañkhri, n.f. An army, especially infantry.
Pañkháru, n.m. See Páñcháli.
Pañmésur, n.m. (S. Paramésvarā.) God. (Also parmésur.)
Panth, n.m. (S. Pathin, a road.) A heap of stones kept at a
cross-road and considered the deity of the way. Everyone
passing by has to put a stone on it.
Pántú, n.m. pl. Children’s shoes.
Pánu, v.t. re. To throw in.
Páñw, n.m. Foot.
Páñwá, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. A guest. Also pânduná. (S. Prágh-
Panyají, n.f. See Páñhyairí.
Páp, n.m. (S. Pápa, sin.) (1) Sin. (2) A deceased ancestor,
who is supposed to cause injury if not worshipped.
-púñá, v.i. re. To worship the deceased with cakes, etc.
Pápi, ad. (S. Pápin.) Sinful.
Pár, adv. Across.
Parainá, n.m. (S. Parinayana.) A form of marriage observed
among Kanets. (See Ruti-manái.)
Paraináthú, n.m. A nuptial ceremony observed on a smaller scale
than a parainá.
Parál, n.m. (S. Pállá). Rice-straw. (Also prá'í.)
Paráli-lané, v.t. ir. pl. To beseech, to implore. Tineñ deo
paralíné lác.'” They began to beseech the village deities;
-f. -í, -á, sing.
Paránu, v.t. re. To beseech, to implore; f. -í, pl. -é.
Parár, prár, adv. The year before last.
Parát, prát, n.m. A large dish. (H.)
Paréwi, n.f. (S. Pratipadá.) The first day of the bright or
dark half of a month.
Pári, adv. Beyond.
Parí-go-ágá-lá, v. Would have fallen.
Pariti, n.f. (S. Priti, love.) (1) Friendship, love. (2) The
state of being in good terms.
Parj, n.f. The name of a tune or rágñi.
Parj, n.f. A bow string. -chutñi, v.i. re. To break the string
of a bow. -lání, v.i. re. To put a string to a bow.
Parjá, n.f. Subjects.
Parmán, n.m. (S. Pramána. a proof.) Acceptable.
Parmésur, n.m. See Paramésur.
Paró, n.m. Grain lent on interest.
Partishá, n.f. (S. Pratishthá, consecration.) A ceremony ob-
served on entering a new house or temple.
Páru, n.m. An earthen pot.
Páshá, n.m. A die.
Pashaññu, v. i. re. To speak in a dream.
Pashé, adv. Aside. -lágñi, v.i. re. (1) To be unsuccessful.
(2) To miss.
Pāshī, n.f. (1) Hanging. (2) In any calculation if two remain as the balance it is considered unlucky, and this balance is called Pāshī.

Pashkri, n.f. The sides of the human body.

Pashnū, v.t. re. (H. parosnā.) To serve a meal, to place food before guests.

Pashū, n.m. pl. (S. Pashu, an animal.) Cattle.

Pāsli, n.f. (H. pasli.) Ribs.

Pasm, n.f. Tibetan goat's wool: of two kinds, white, and khudrang or natural colour.

Pasmínā, n.m. A shawl, white or of natural colour.

Pā’t, n.m. (S. Pāta.) Silk.

Patānā or ptānā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Barefoot.

Patāndā, ptāndā, n.m. pl. -é. A kind of bread made of wheat flour and eaten with clarified butter and sugar. Especially prepared on some feast day.

Patāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to root up; f. -i, pl. -é.

Patẹnu, v.t. re. To conciliate.

Patewnu, v.i. re. To be conciliated; f. -i, pl. -é.

Páthá, n.m. A grain measure varying from 2 to 3 seer.

Pathiárū, n.f. A receiver, equivalent to tahwildār. (Fr. Páthá).

Páti, páchi, n.f. (H. patti.) A leaf.

Páti, n.f. A small board, to write on.

Patiānu, v.i. re. To be conciliated; f. -i, pl. -é.

Patiāwnu, v.i. re. To cause or allow to conciliate; f. -i, pl. -é.

Patiñnu, v.i. re. To be assured; f. -i, pl. -é.

Patenku, ptiknu, v.i. re. To jump, to crack.

Patir, n.m. pl. A kind of food made of the leaves of an esculent root.

Patle-firnu, v.i. re. To be thin or weak; f. -i, pl. -é.

Patnu, v.t. re. To root up; f. -i, pl. -é.

Páṭṭhá, ad. m. Young (man).

Páṭṭhi, ad. f. Young (woman).

Pāṭṭu, n.m. A white blanket. -buṇ-ná, v.i. re. To weave a blanket.

Pátā, n.m. A messenger, one who carries a letter.

Pátuwá, n.m. A messenger.

Pataṃnu, v.i. re. See Patiānu.

Patyāri, n.f. A small basket to put ornaments in. (Also called suhāg patyāri.)

Patyāwnu, v.t. re. See Patiāwnu.

Pau, n.m. (S. Prapā.) A place where water is distributed.

-Pánā, v.i. re. To establish a water supply.

Pauhar, pōhar, n.m. pl. (S. Prahara.) Time, career, period, adv. -e. In the time.

Pauj, pauli, n.f. A ruler's gateway.

Paun, n.f. (S. Pavana, the air.) Wind storm. -lägni, v.i. re. To blow of wind. Or to be affected by a wind.
Pau' r, u.f. Likeness. ad., Like. Mere tau tesri paur as. "My case is like his."

Pāw, n.m. (H.) One fourth.
Pohānwē, ad. 95. -wān, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Ninety-fifth.
Pohāsī, ad. 85. -wān, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Eighty-fifth.
Pohāwṇu, v.t. re. See Pachāwṇu.
Pohetā, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Late-sown.
Pohonōdka, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. The last.
Pohrūwāṇu, v.i. re. To be torn with nails.
Pohrūwṇu, v.t. re. To tear with claws (of a beast.) Brāguī
tesnu mūnḥ pchorūvi pāu thu. "The leopard had torn his own face with his nails."
Pohonjā, ad. 55. -wān, m. -win, f. -weñ, pl. Fifty-fifth.
Pochāwṇu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to ruin.
Pochhi, n.f., A large kind of basket to keep grain in.
Pochhi, n.m. A small basket for keeping grain.
Pochnu, v.t. re. To ruin, destroy; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Pōekā, pyōkā, n.m. A wife's paternal home.
Pē'r, n.m. A tree in general.
Pē't, n.m. (H.) Stomach, belly.
Peṭkū, n.m. Any esculent root, such as the potato.
Phim, n.m. See Fim.
Phīnī, n.f. Ankle.
Phīnphrī, n.f. Butterfly.
Pīch, n.m. Juice of rice, water of boiled rice.
Pīchh, n.m. See Pich.
Pīghlāwṇu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to melt; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Pīghānu, v.i. re. To melt; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Pīḷāwṇu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to squeeze; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Pīnu, v.t. re. To squeeze, to wring, to exact; f. -i.
Pīnē, n.f. A kind of wild plant, bearing yellow flowers.
Pīng, n.f. Swinging.
Pīngāwṇu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to swing; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Pīngnu, v.i. re. To swing.
Pīn̄nu, v.t. re. To grind, to make into flour; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Pīni, n.f. An egg; pl. -i.
Pīnjrā, n.m. A cage for a bird.
Pīnjrā, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Yellow, pale.
Pīńī, n.f. A fragrant drug used as a medicine.
Pīṇtā, n.m. A stone for grinding anything. (Baṭṭá in Hindī.)
Pīplī, n.f. Chilli.
Pīplū, n.m. A kind of grass, resembling the chilli. whence its name.
Pīroṇḍā, n.m. A silk cord used to bind a woman's hair. (Also prāṇḍā.)
Pīr, n.m. Pain, an ache. pl.-o.
Pirprū, -ā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Bitter to the taste.
Pīrthī, n.f. (S. Prithivi.) The earth, the world, creation.
Pīshāī, n.f. Wages for grinding.
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Pishánu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to grind; f. -i, pl. -é.

Písí-ghálu, v.t. re. To grind down; f. -i, pl. -é.

Pisñé-deña, v.t. ir. To allow to grind; f. -i, pl. -é.

Pishu, n.m. (H.) Fleas. (Alike in the singular and plural.)

Pissan, n.m. That which is to be ground.

Pité, ad. Near, nigh.

Píth, píthi, n.f. (S. Prishtha.) The back.

Pithá, -u, n.m. Flour.

Pithi-dé, adv. On the back.

Pitl, n.m. (S. Pittala.) Brass.

Pínnnu, -a, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Broad, wide. (Also pyúñnu.)

Pjá, ad. See Pajáh.

Pjhattar, ad. 75. -wáñ, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Seventy-fifth.

Pjhúriyá, n.m. The nightingale, of two colours—black and yellow.

Pjláwnu, v.t. re. To burn or to cause or allow to burn; f. -i, pl. -é.

Pkaish, n.f. See Pakaish.

Pláh, n.m. The sacred fig-tree (Ficus religiosa). (S. Plaksha.) Also paláh.

Plásh, n.m. A kind of pheasant.

Plewnu, v.t. re. To sharpen; f. -i, pl. -é.

Póhar, n.m. See Pauhar.

Pókáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to eat; f. -i, pl. -é.

Póknú, v.t. re. To eat; f. -i, pl. -é.

Polá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Hollow.

Pó’r, adv. Last year.

Porá, adv. Away.

Poré-bháiýu, v.i. rc. To cease, to stop; f. -i, pl. -é.

Poré-múweñ-tusé, phrase. Be off you, get out.

Póri, adv. By that way.

Póriyá, adv. At that place, there.

Pórká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of last year; adv. To that side.

Pórlá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. The other one.

Por-rá, u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Thither, that side.

Porshu, adv. (1) The day before yesterday. (2) The day after to-morrow.

Poshu, adv. Yesterday, or the day after to-morrow.

Pothar, n.m. The male organ.

Pothí, n.f. (1) A book. (2) A manuscript.

Pothnu, v.i. re. To spoil; f. -i, pl. -é.

Práðhí, ad. (S. Aparádhin.) Cruel, criminal.

Praich, n.m. Grain offered to a deity. -dená, v.i. ir. To give grain to a village deity. By custom the grain of each harvest is first offered to a deity.

Praíná, n.m. See Prainá.

Praintu, n.m. See Prainítu.
Prá', n.m. See Pará.
Prá'n, n.m. pl. (S. Prána, the life.) Life, existence. -chorné; v.i. re. To work hard. -udné; v.i. re. To die, to breathe one's last. -dewné, v.i. re. To die. -ní-rauné, v.i. ir. To become weak, to lose strength, to grow old.
Práñá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Old, second-hand. (H. puríná.)
Prándá, n.m. A coloured thread to bind the braided hair of a maid. Also piroñá.
Práoná, n.m. See Práwná.
Práoni, práwñi, n./. Hurry, haste. -láñi, v. i. re. To make haste.
Práonthá, n.m. Bread cooked with butter or ghí.
Prá'r, adv. The year before last.
Práti, n.f. See Paráti.
Práthi, adv. From the beginning.
Práthiti, n.f. A line of men engaged in weeding a field.
Práu, n.m. See Pau.
Prául, paul, n.m. The gateway of a ruler or chief.
Práuli, pauli, n.f. See Prául.
Práwná, n.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (S. Prághúrña.) A guest.
Práyá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (H. paráyd.) Others.
Prét, n.m. (S. Preta.) A ghost, a goblin.
Prithi, n.f. See Pirthi.
Prí-úñi, n.f. A sieve. Proverb: Priúñi du pún ñi raunúdu. 'Water cannot be held in a sieve.'
Próht, n.m. (S. Purohita.) A priest.
Prónu, v.t. re. To thread, to string; f. -i, pl. -é.
Psái, n.f. See Pishái.
Pshák, n.f. (H. Poshák.) Clothes.
Psháurí, n.m. A loose shirt like that worn by the Pesháwár people.
Ptálí, ad. See Patálí.
Ptáná, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Bare-footed.
Ptáñá, n.m. See Patáñá.
Ptáránu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to abuse; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ptári-panu, v.t. ir. To get abused; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ptánu, v.t. re. To abuse, to disgrace; f. -i, pl. -é.
Púchh, n.f. Asking.
Puchhánu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to ask; f. -i, pl. -é.
Puchh-de-láñu, v.t. re. To begin to ask; f. -i, pl. -é.
Puchhi-dénu, v.t. ir. To allow to ask; f. -i, pl. -é.
Puchhí-déná, v.t. ir. To (let) him ask; f. -i, pl. -é.
Puchhne-láñá, v.t. re. To inquire; f. -i, pl. -é.
Puchh-páchh, n.f. Investigation, an enquiry.
Pugánu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to suffice; f. -i, pl. -é.
Pugnu, v.i. re. To suffice, to be sufficient; f. -i, pl. -é.
Pujáwnu, v.t. re. (1) To cause or allow to arrive, to escort. (2) To cause or allow to worship; f. -i, pl. -é.
Pujhúriyá, n.m. See Pjúriyá.
Pujú, v.t. and i. re. (1) To arrive. (2) To worship; f. -i, pl. -é.
Púl, n.m. (H. pul.) A bridge.
Pulá, n.m. A bundle of grass. (Also pulótu or -tá.)
Pulé, n.m. pl. A kind of jute shoes made in Kulú and Suket.
Púli, n.f. A small bundle of grass, or fuel. (Also pulóti.)
Púltá, see pula.
Púltí, n.f. See Púli.
Púltá, n.m. See Púli.
Pun, n.m. (S. Punya.) Goodness, charity, a donation. dená, v.t. ir. To give alms. -karná, v. t. ir. To perform a charitable duty.
Púni, n.f. Rolls of cotton prepared for spinning.
Púniyar, púniyará, n.m. and f. (S. Puchchha.) A tail.
Púniáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to arrive; f. -i, pl. -é.
Púnián, v.t. re. To wipe; f. -i, pl. -é.
Púniýtá, púniyítí, n.m. and f. A small tail.
Punyá, n.f. (S. Púrnamási.) The full moon. (Also púnó.)
Púr, púrá, ad. Complete; f. -i, pl. -é.
Púráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to complete; f. -i, pl. -é.
Púrbáñg, n.m. (S. Púrváñga.) The preliminary ritual at a wedding or the sacred thread ceremony.
Púrbó-khe, adv. To the eastward.
Púré, n.m. pl. Puddings.
Púře, ad. m. pl. Complete.
Púrí, n.f. (H.) A kind of bread cooked in clarified butter.
Purnu, v.t. re. To make up; f. -i, pl. -é.
Puthá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Reversed, turned back.
Puth-káñsadá, n.m. A plant (Achyranthes aspera).
Pwájá, n.m. The outturn of a harvest.
Pwáo, pwáw, n.m. (S. Upáyá.) Treatment, remedy. -karná, v.t. ir. To remedy.
Pwáry-deáwnu, v.i. re. To be senseless for a day and then
Pyaháir, n.m. Green grass for cattle.
Pyaj, n.m. (H. pyáj.) Onion.
Pyár, n.m. (H.) Love.
Pyáss, n.f. (H. piás.) Thirst.
Pyáwi, n.f. A nurse.
Pyáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to suck; f. -i, pl. -é.
Pyóká, n.m. See Peoká.
Pyúñlá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Yellow, pale.
Pyúñtrú, n.m. A small bird, of yellow colour.
Ráchchh, n.m. A handloom.
Ráchchhýá, n.f. (S. Rakshá, protection.) Protection. -karní, v. i. To protect. -rauní, v. i. To be protected.
Ráesi, rársi, n.f. The state.
Rágárá, rgárá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Sunny. Yrárá yé a bári rgári jágá. "Friend, this is a very sunny place."
Rahi-goí-a-hádo-máso-ri mútho, phrase: You have become very weak.
Ráí, n.m. The fir tree. (Also rau.)
Ra-i-jánu, v. i. To remain. Sé ra-i-guwa tethiyá. He remained there.
Ráin, n.f. A term for a wife who has been brought in marriage.
Rajáwnu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to content; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rajnu, v. i. re. To content, to be satisfied; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rajyównu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to content or satisfy; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rákás, n.m. (S. Rákshasa.) A demon, a goblin. -an, n.f. A female demon.
Rakhauri, n.f. (H. rákhirí.) A silken or cotton thread to be tied on the wrist at the full moon in Sáwan.
Rakháwnu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to put or place; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rákhnu, v. t. re. To put, to place, to keep; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rájáwnu, rláwnu, v. t. re. (H. ráláná.) To mix together; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rálc-rízkai, adv. By chance.
Ráli, ad. Red, crimson.
Ráji-jánu, v. i. ir. To be mixed together; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rálí, v. i. re. To be mixed together; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rálínu, v. t. re. To mix together; f. -i, pl. -é.
Rálówá, ad. Mixed.
Rámcáñgi, n.f. A term for a kind of long Indian gun.
Rámramáj, n.f. Salutation, greeting.
Rán, n.f. The thigh.
Ránáik, n.m. pl. The officials of a Ráná (chief.) [widow.
Ráñd, n.f. pl. -o. A widow. -hoñí, v. i. ir. To become a Rángana, rwángana, n.m. pl. A kind of pulse.
Rann, ad. m. Barren, uncultivated. Tesrá khéch rann raiguwá. "His field remained uncultivated." (Also ran.)
Rálát, n. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Belonging to a chief.
Rárot, n.m. A term for a Rájpút.
Rapaññ, adv. Entirely. (Also rpaññ.)
Rář, n.m. Roasting anything in clarified butter. -nu or -de- ñu, v. t. re. To roast in butter.
Rář, n.f. Struggle, strife. -hoñí, v. i. ir. To struggle. -karní, v. i. ir. To strive. To struggle.
Rañwu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to roast in butter; f. -i, pl. -é.

Ráñu, v.t. re. To roast in butter; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rañu, v.i. re. To be displeased, to be angry. Sé guwá máñ-fa rāri. 'He is displeased with me.'

Rársi, n.f. A state. (Also rāesī).

Ras, n.m. (S. Rasa.) Juice.

Rasawu, v.t. re. To praise, to speak in favour of; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rasāwú, v.i. re. To be praised, to boast; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rasó, rsó, n.f. (H. rasoī.) Cook-room, victuals, food. banāwni; v.t. To cook. -honī. v.i. ir. To be cooking. -lañī, v.i. ir. To take food.

Rasti, n.f. Twine.

Rât, râch, n.f. (S. Râtri.) Night.

Râtâ, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Red, crimson. (S. Rakta.)

Rath, n.m. (S. Rathā, a chariot.) A peculiar kind of doli in which a village deity is made to dance.

Râthi, n.m. A term for a lower class Râjpūt (Kâṅgrā and Simla Hills).

Râthu, n.m. The name of a sept of Kanets.

Rathyolī, n.m. A tune used when the village deity dances in a rath.

Râti, n.f. A piece of iron.

Râtrā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. (1) Reddish. (2) A species of rice.

Rau, con. And. Proverb: Chhêwri rau màū sukhai nī rauṇdé, 'Women and bees never live in a good place.'

Rau, n.m. See Rai.

Raub, n.m. An agricultural implement. (Basháhr.)

Raun, n.m. A courtyard before a palace.

Raunu, v.i. ir. To live, to remain; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rbânu, v.t. re. (1) To look after; f. -i, pl. -é. (2) To beguile.

Rbâwnu, v.i. re. To be looked after; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rblâwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to look after; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rē, poss : affix, pl. See Rā.

Rēb, n.f. A kind of cut, of trousers.

Reli-pjāmā, n.m. A kind of trousers.

Rela, n.m. Sweeper.

Reká, -u, pro.; f. -i, pl. -é. The other.

Rēkh, n.f. (S. Rekhā.) A line. -deñī. To draw a line.

Rektaj, adv. At another place.

Relā, n.m. A log of timber.

Relâwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to push on; f. -i, pl. -é.

Reli or relī, n.f. A small piece of a log.

Reñu, v.t. re. To push on; f. -i, pl. -é.

Rēl-pēl-māchāp, v.i. re. To be crowded.

Rē't, n.m. A saw in general.

Réta, n.m. Sand.
Retāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to saw; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Ret, n./f. A small saw.
Reltā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Sandy.
Retwānu, v.t. re. To saw; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Reūnā, m. A kind of tree the wood of which is used to make sticks, etc.
Rgānu, v.t. re. (H. raṅgānā.) To dye, to colour; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rgārā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. See Ragārā.
Rgāwnu, v.i. re. To be coloured; f. i, pl. -ē.
Rhāchnu, v.t. re. To lose or to be lost; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rhāmī, ad. (H. harāmî.) Unlawful.
Rhāwnu, v.i. re. To be agreed, to consent; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rhāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to work; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rhchāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to lose; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rhyaṅwu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to be agreed; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rhyaṅwu, v.i. re. To be agreed, to arrive at; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rhyaṅli, n./f. A fair at which the people practise archery, held in the monsoon. (Madhān, Theog, Balsan and Jubbal.)
Rī, poss: affix. See Rā.
Rīchh or rikh, n.m. (S. Riksha.) A bear. (The latter form is used in Bashāhr.)
Rigrū, n.m. An attendant, a servant, a peon.
Rījh, n./f. A pleasant thing. -karnī, v.t. ir. To be pleased with.
Rijhāwnu, v.t. re. To please; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rijhūn, v.i. re. (1) To be satisfied, to be pleased; f. -i, pl. -ē.
(2) v.t. re. To be cooked.
Rijhyāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cook; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rijkō, n.m. (P. rizq.) Livelihood.
Rīkh, n.m. See Rīchh.
Rikhi, n.m. (S. Rishi.) A sage, a saint.
Rīn, n.m. (S. Rīna.) A debt, a loan. -denū, v.t. ir. To give a loan. -grāhnu, v.i. re. To realize a debt.
Rīrāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to slip; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rīrgāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to roam; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rīrkūnu, v.i. re. To roam to and fro; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rīrkū, ad. Rolling.
Rīrū, v.i. re. To stumble, to slip; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rīt, n./f. (S. Ritu.) Season.
Rīt, n./f. (S. Riti, the way.) A custom, manners. -lani, v.i. ir. To accept the expenses of one’s marriage, and abandon one’s wife to another. -honī, v.i. ir. To pay off the marriage expenses of one’s wife. -harnī, v.i. re. To act according to custom.
Rīlyownu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cook or boil.
Rīvownu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to satisfy; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Rkhrunyā, n./f. (Fr. Rakhrī, a thread, and punyā, full moon.)
A festival held on the full moon in Sāwan at which the twice-born castes don a new sacred thread after consecra-
ting it by Vedic hymns, and a thread (called *rakshá, rákhi* or *rákhrí*) is tied by a Bráhman round every one’s wrist to protect him for a year. Gifts are made to Bráhmans and rich food is cooked and eaten with friends and relatives.

**Róg, n.m.** (S. Roga.) *Disease.* -áwnu, *v.i. re.* To appear, of a disease. -hoñu, *v.i. ir.* To be diseased, to be ill.

**Roglá, -u, ad. m.: f. -í, pl. -é.** Sick, ill, having a disease.

**Rój, n.m.** (P. roz.) *Day.* -roj. *adv.* Every day.

**Rojí, n.f.** *Livelhood.*

**Rók, n.f.** (1) *Prevention.* (2) *Cash.*

**Rokáwnu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Roki-denu, v.t. ir.** To bar, to prevent, to stand in the way; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Roknu, v.t. re.** To bar, to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Roknu-denu, v.t. ir.** To begin to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Roknu, v.t. re.** To bar, to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Rósh, n.m.** (S. Rosha.) *Anger, indignation.* -áwna, *v.i. re.* To be angry. -hoñu, *v.i. ir.* To cause or allow to be displeased.

**Rosháwnu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to displease; *f. -í, -é.*

**Roshuwnu, v.t. re.** To be angry, to be displeased; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Rót, n.m.** A cake for a deity. *-prajch* n.m. A present of cooked and uncooked food to a village deity.

**Rowú, ad.** One who weeps.

**Rpátt, adv.** Entirely. (Also *rapát!*)

**Rsáwnu, v.t. re.** See Rasáwnu.

**Rsó, n.f.** See Rasó.

**Rsótar, n.m.** A chief’s cook.

**Rú, poss.: affix m.** See Rá.

**Rúbárári, n.f.** Pleading. -karñi, *v.i. ir.* To plead. -hoñi, *v.i. ir.* To be pleaded.

**Rudhnu, v.t. re.** (S. Ruddha.) To detain; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Ruí, n.f.** See Rúñ.

**Ruk, n.m.** Side. -deklñuá, *v.i. re.* To betray one’s intention. -pältñuá, *v.i. re.* To be against.

**Rukáwnu, v.t. re.** To cause or allow to prevent; *f. -í, pl. -é.*

**Rükñi, n.m.** A tree. (S. Bhúruha.)

**Rukhá, -u, ad. m.: f. -í, pl. -é.** Rough, unproductive. (Also *lukhá*.)

**Rukhání, n.f.** A kind of chisel.

**Rukhrá, n.m.** A small tree. [pl. -é.]

**Ruknu, v.t. re.** (H. rukná.) To stop, to be detained; *f. -í,*
Rulāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to roam; f. -í, pl. -é.
Ruli-jānu, v.i. ir. To be roaming; f. -í, pl. -é.
Rulnu, v.i. re. (1) To roam to and fro. (2) To be left without a guardian.
Rum, n.m. (1) The act of planting. (2) Hair on the body.
Rumāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to plant; f. -í, pl. -é.
Rumnu, v.t. re. To plant; f. -í, pl. -é.
Rupoiyá, n.m. (H. rupayá.) A rupee.
Rúñ, n.f. Cotton.
Ruďá, -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Weeping, bewailing.
Ruň-de-lágnu, v.i. re. To weep, to bewail; f. -í, pl. -é.
Runu, v.i. re. See Ronu.
Rúpmáňjaní, n.f. A kind of tree which bears bright red flowers in the monsoon.
Rushāwnu, v.t. re. See Roshāwnu.
Rushí-jánu, v.i. ir. To be displeased or angry.
Rushnu, v.i. re. To be angry or displeased; f. -í, pl. -é.
Ruthnu, v.i. re. See Rushnu; f. -í, pl. -é.
Ruti-manáí, n.f. A kind of marriage ceremony; 4 or 5 men go from the bridegroom’s to the bride’s house, dress her, put a cap on her head and bring her home to the bridegroom.
(Ránígará.) Rit in the Simlán Hills. (Syn. Príná.)
Ruwání, ad. f. (1) Pleasant. (2) n.f. Summer.

Sabalá or -u, ad. m., f. -í, pl. -é. In favour. -girnu or -firnu, v.i. re. To be favourable; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sabhá, n.f. (S.) An assembly, a court.
Sabháw, n.m. (S. Swabháva, disposition.) Temper, disposition.
Sach, n.m. (S. Satya.) Truth. -á or -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. True, truthful.
Sadá, adv. (S.) Always, ever.
Sdáka, -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Original, constant.
Sáér, sáér sájí, n.f. The first day of the month of Asoj.
Sahattar, ad. 70. -wáň, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. Seventieth.
Sái, ad. Right. -láni, v.t. re. To trace one’s whereabouts.
Sajńtnú, v.t. re. To make fit; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sájan, n.m. (S. Sajjana.) A term for a husband. (Also sájn.)
Sájí, n.f. The actual passage of the sun from one sign of the zodiac into another.
Sájnu v.t. re. To skin a sacrificed goat or sheep.
Sakérá, n.m. Readiness. -honá, v.i. ir. To be ready.
Sákh, n.m. Relation. (Also shákh.)
Sálâg-misrí, n.f. A kind of herb used as a medicine.
Samá, n.m. (S. Samaya.) Time, a career, period, age. Ebe samá burá lági-guwá, “It’s now an iron age.”

Samáná, n.m. Supply, forces.

Samánu, v.i. re. To die; f. -í, pl. -é.

Sambhál, n.f. A present of edibles to a relative. -lańí, v.i. ir. To take care.

Sambhálínu, v.t. re. To put in a safe place; f. -í, pl. -é.

Sambhálínu, v.i. re. To be careful; f. -í, pl. -é.

Sambháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to put in a safe place.

Samhlínu, v.t. re. To receive or accept; f. -í, pl. -é.

Sambhánwunu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to receive; f. -í, pl. -é.

Samétá, n.m. An agricultural implement.

Sameáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to gather or collect; f. -í, pl. -é.

Sameńnu, v.t. re. To gather, to collect; f. -í, pl. -é.

Samónu, v.i. re. To mix cold water in too hot water to make it fit to touch for bathing.

Samptó, n.f. (S. Sampatti.) Prosperity.

Samunnd, n.m. (S. Samudra.) The sea, ocean.

Sá’n, n.f. Symbol, sign. Proverb: Chatré ditti sá’n, Murkhé chaki já’n. “A wise man made a sign, and a foolish man took a stone.”

Sán, n.m. Obligation. -mán-ná, v.i. re. To be obliged.

Sanái, n.f. A damp place.

Sanái, n.f. A musical pipe. -bájni, v.i. re. To sound the pipe.

Sańdzi, n.f. Evening, sunset.

Sané, pre. With. Sané jóré tú bhithrá kwai áyá? “Why did you come in with the shoes?”

Sanehá, n.m. A message, a word. -dená, v.i. ir. To send a message.

Sanewnu, v.i. re. (1) To resemble; f. -í, pl. -é., v.t. re. (2) To build a house like a deity’s temple or the palace of a chief. This is a kind of sacrilege and the house thus built cannot be occupied by its owner, and he who constructs such an imitation is severely punished.

Sańg, n.m. Companionship.

Sańgi, sańgü, n.m. A companion, a comrade.

Sańgü, n.m. See Sańgi. (Basháhr.)

Sańhasar, ad. (S. Sahasra.) 1000. (Also sańsar.)


Sánjnu, v.t. re. To collect, to amass; f. -í, pl. -é.

Sańjová, n.m. Armour. -láná, v.i. re. To put on armour.

Sank, n.f. A sign. -deni, v.i. ir. To give a sign (by eye or hand).

Sańsar, ad. See Sahańsar.

Sańšári, n.f. (S. Sańšára, H. sańśir.) The world.

Sáńthá, n.m. A deed of grant.

Sár, n.f. Manner.
Sarbárambh, n.m. (S.) A rite observed a week before a marriage or sacred thread ceremony.
Sardá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Enough, abundant.
Sardhá, n.f. (S. Shraddhá, faith.) (1) Wish, desire. (2) Faith, belief.
Sarg, n.m. (S. Swarga.) The sky, firmament, the ether.
Sarp, n.m. (S. Sarpa.) A snake.
Sartáj, n.m. A kind of flower; -ří, n.f. A kind of single flower.
Sárté, adv. Everywhere.
Sá’s, n.f. Mother-in-law. (Also Shá’s.)
Sáshan, n.f. A free grant.
Satáhát, ad. 67. -wáñ, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. Sixty-seventh.
Satánvé, stánvé, ad. 97.
Sáthí, ad. (1) Together, with. (2) n.m. A companion, a comrade.
Sáthrá, n.m. Bedding. -páná, v.i. re. To spread a bed.
Satmi, n.f. (S. Saptamí.) The seventh day of the bright or dark half of a month. (Also sáteň.)
Satró, ad. 17. -wáñ, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. Seventeenth.
Sátt, ad. (S. Sapta.) 7. -wáñ, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. Seventh.
Sátú, n.m. Roasted flour.
Sáu, ad. (S. Shata.) 100.
Sáuj, n.m. (S. Ashwina.) The sixth Hindú month corresponding to September.
Sa-uň -wáñ, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Level.
Saurú, n.m. Father-in-law. (Also Shaurá.)
Sawáň karná, v.t. ir. (1) To make level. (2) To remit; f. -i, pl. -é.

1 Schéraň, n.m. The act of purification, purity.
Scheráwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to purify; f. -i, pl. -é.
Scherqu, v.t. re. To purify, to make pure; f. -i, pl. -é.
Sdhúli, n.f. A kind of wild plant used for making mats. (Also shdhúli.)
Sé, pro. m. and f. He or she or they. Sé kindá dewá? "Where is he gone?" Sé kí karó? "What is she doing?" Sé kun thié? "Who were they?"
Sefo, n.f. Foam.
Séi, ad. The same.
Sejá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. That one.
Sejlá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of that or of this. (Also sejá.)
Sé’k, n.m. Heat (of fire.) -lágná, v.i. re. To feel heat (of fire).
Sekáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to heat; f. -i, pl. -é.
Sek-dé-lágnu, v.i. re. To begin to bask; f. -i, pl. -é.
Sék-láñá, v.i. re. To bask in the sun or before a fire; f. -i, -é.

1 ‘Sch’ is not equal to sh, but sch=š.
Sekí-lanú, v.i. ir. To put before fire or the sun; f. -í, pl. -é.
Seknu, v.i. re. To bask or to make warm; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sém, n.f. A kind of bean used as a vegetable.
Sená, n.f. (S.) An army, a flock, a herd.
Séo, n.m. Apple.
Séok, n.m. One who manages the corvée or begár. (Kullú.)
(Also séwak, fr. S. Sevaka, a servant)
Sér, n.m. A measure of grain equal to 6 chiţtáks of a pakká sér.
Sétkháná, n.m. A chief’s latrine.
Sewá, n.f. (S.) Service.
Séwak, n.m. See Séok.
Sgáí, n.f. (H. sagái.) Betrothal. -hoñi. v.i. ir. To betroth.
Sghetáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to put together; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sghetnu, v.t. re. To put together, to amass, to heap; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sghétównu, v.i. re. To be amassed; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sgóh, n.m. pl. A term for the 16 days, the last week of Sáwan and the first of Bhádo. During this period rain is said to be very lucky and sunshine very undesirable. Sgóh bashdé cháñgé hó. “It is good to have rain during the Sgóh.”
Sgotrí, n.m. (1) Strength. (2) Life. (3) Length. (Also sgotrí, m.)
Shha’, n.m. Strength. Ebé sháa ní ruwá. “I have no strength now.” (Syn. sháh.)
Sháchnu, v.t. re. To seize; f. -í, pl. -é.
Shadáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to call, or invite; f. -í, -é.
Shádi-denu, v.t. ir. To allow to call; f. -í, pl. -é.
Shádi-ró-ánnu, v.t. re. To be invited; f. -í, pl. -é.
Shádmu, v.t. re. To call, to invite, to send for; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sháerá, n.m. A kind of plant, bearing purple flowerets that bloom in October and November.
Sháh, n.m. (1) Breath. (2) Strength. (3) Life.
Sháh, sháhtú, n.m. Strength (of man.) -fá’ná, v.i. re. To become strong. -ní-rauñá, v.i. ir. To become old.
Sháhí, sháí, n.m. A porcupine.
Sháltú, n.m. Breathing or the breath.
Shálu-uná, v.i. ir. To kill, to take life.
Shaif, ad. Right.
Sháie, adv. Certainly, no doubt.
Sháil, n.f. A wooden bolt (chítkhaní in Hindi).
Shálu, n.m. pl. A kind of plant which produces black thorns, but no fruit.
Shair, n.f. A precipice, a rocky place.
Sháií, n.f. Strength, force.
Shájié, adr. Loudly, aloud.
Sháká, -u, ad. m. ; f. -í, pl. -é. Own, related, uterine.
Shákh, n.m. (1) Relation, alliance. (2) A branch. -o, pl. crops.
Shákra, n.m. Bark (of a tree).
Shálá, n.m. Brother-in-law.
Shálá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Cold, chilly.
Sháláwnu, v.t. re. To make cool; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sháláwnu, v.t. re. See Sháláwnu.
Sháli, n./f. Sister-in-law.
Shálk, n./f. A heavy shower (of rain). Proverb:—

*Bádlí pákí bhaškô,
Páni ri lági sháškô.*

"When the clouds are red at morn,
Then there will be a heavy shower of rain."

Shálání, n./f. pl. Pain, aches. -páñi, v.i. re. To feel pain.
Shálnu, v.i. re. To become cold.
Sháló, n.m. pl. Locusts.
Sháláwnu, v.i. re. To be cool or cold.
Shámánu, sámánu, v.i. re. To die.
Sháná, n.m. A kind of grass that grows in fields in the rains.
(Also shání.)

Shánán, n.m. (S. Shánána.) Bathing, a bath.
Shánchar, n.m. (S. Sháncshchara.) Saturn or Saturday.
Sháñ l ad. Barren of a (cow or buffalo).
Shándnu, v.i. re. To fatigue.
Shándnú, v.i. re. To attach, a ploughshare.
Sháñgal, n./f. The chain of a door. (S. Shríñkhalá.)
Sháñgi, n./f. The throat.
Shánni, n./f. A small room in a house to keep sheep in.
Shánt, n./f. (S. Shántí, peace.) A religious observance in
honour of a deity.

Shápr, n.m. A rock.
Sharáin, n./f. (H. sharm.) Shame. -áñi, v.i. re. To be
ashamed.

Shará, n.m. A kind of tax.
Shárí, Hári, n.m. (S. ASharha.) The third Hindú month, corres-
ponding to June.
Shárhi, n./f. The autumnal harvest.
Shárín, shrínn, n./f. The smell of anything rotting.
Shátú, n.m. pl. Hail. -páñé, v.i. re. To fall, of hail.
Shá’s, n./f. See Sá’s.
Shashá, n.m. A hare. (Syn. far-rú.)
Shasháwnu, v.i. re. To cause or allow to rub oil or butter on
the body.
Shashánu, v.i. re. To rub oil or butter on the body.
Shasháwnu, v.i. re. To be rubbed.
Shá’tá, n.m.; f. -í, pl. -é. bark (of a tree).
Shá é, n.m. pl. The straw of the crop called kodá, or kauñí, used
as fodder for cattle.
Shá h, ad. 60. -wáñ, ad. m f.; -wiñ, pl. -weñ. The sixtieth.
Shá i, n./f. Shingle, a piece of wood. Shá i, 1 l. Shingles.
Shá káwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow o escape; f. -í, pl. -é.
Shaṭkṇu, v.i. re. To escape, to run away; f.-i, pl.-6.
Shāt, adv Soon, instantly, immediately. -chāré. adv. At once.
Sháú, n.m. A porcupine. (Also shái.)
Shank, shauká, n.f. A rival.
Shaukān, n.f. A rival wife.
Shaul, n.m. A term for land that may be under direct cultivation by a chief. Syn. bāshā.
Shaulāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to shear wool (of sheep.)
Shauṅu, v.t. re. To shear wool (of sheep); f.-i, pl.-6.
Shaurá, n.m. See Saurá.
Shdū i, n.f. See Schūli.
Shehri, n.m. (H.) A garland to be worn at a wedding.
Shekhi, n.f. (H.) Boasting. -mārṇi, v.i. re. To boast of.
Shēkr, shekra, n.m. Bark or shell.
Shekra, n.m. See Shēkr.
Shēl, n.m. Fibre used to make ropes. It is produced from the bark of a tree called byōli which is also used to feed cattle.
Shēli, shelti. The root of an esculent plant called kachālū.
Shér, sheri, n.t. A long field, generally of rice.
Sherō, n.f. (S. Sharshapa.) A kind of mustard, (Sinapis dichotoma.)
Sherșhō, n.m. pl. See Sheró.
Shetāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to throw away; f.-i, pl.-6.
Shetnu, v.t. re. To cast away; f.-i, pl.-6.
She'ūwnu, v.i. re. To be cast away; f.-i, pl.-6.
Shiāl, shyāl, n.m. (S. Shrigāla.) A jackal.
Shighrā, -u, adv. m.; f.-i, pl.-6. (S. Shighra.) Soon, immediately.
Shikh-deni, v.t. ir. To give good advice, to instruct, to bring up.
Shikr, n.m. A small bird of prey.
Shil, n.f. A stone to grind on.
Shīl, n.f. A large stone.
Shilā, -u, ad. m.; f.-i, pl.-6. Not sunny. A place where the sun shines but for a short time.
Shīm, n.m. Mucus.
Shimāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to give off mucus; f.-i, pl.-6.
Shimnu, v.i. re. To excrete mucus.
Shīṅg, n.m. (S. Shriṅga.) A horn. -o. pl. Horns.
Shīṅshāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to smell; f.-i, pl.-6.
Shīṅghnu, v.t. re. To smell; f.-i, pl.-6.
Shir, n.m. (S.) Head. -nāmā, n.m. Heading.
Shirī, n.f. (1) The head of a sacrificed goat or sheep. (2) A
queen. *Sáré paháró rí shirí*. "The queen of all the hills."

Shish, *n.m.* (H.) See Shir.

Shkón, *n.m.* The act of drying in the sun.

Shkonu, *v.t. re.* To dry (grain in the sun).

Shkothá, *skothá, n.m.* A gift of grain given to menials for their services at each harvest.

Shlákrá, *n.m.* A kind of green wood-pecker.

Shlaunj, *n.m.* A kind of intestinal worm for which sweet medicine is the best remedy.

Shél, *n.f.* Peace of mind. *-parňi, v.i. re.* To be pleased or content.

Shlotrí, *n.m.* (S. Shálihotrin.) One versed in the treatment of horses.

Shná't, *n.m.* A beam or timber in a room for keeping sheep.

Shnáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause to hear, or listen; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Shobal, *n.m.* A sharp point (of anything).

Shobotá, *shobhá or -u, ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* Handsome, pretty.

Shobhta, *shobta, ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* Pretty, fine, of good quality.

Shó'g *n.m.* Mourning, sadness. *-kholná, v.i. re.* A ceremony in which a goat is sacrificed to remove mourning. *-mán-ná, v.i. re.* To observe the mourning ceremony.

Shoja, *n.m.* (S. Shotha.) Swelling. *-áná or -honá, v.i. re.* and *ir.* To swell.

Shokrú, *n.m.* The wild carrot.

Shosháwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to suck; *f. -i, pl. -é.*


Shoshwnu, *v.i. re.* To suck; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Shoshuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be sucked; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Shó't, *n.f.* A small quantity of tobacco, to be smoked at one time.

Shótá, *n.m.* A sharp piece of wood. *-lágná, v.i. re.* To be pierced with a sharp bit of wood.

Shotáwnu, *v.t. re.* To cause or allow to smoke; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Shotnú, *v.t. re.* To smoke. (Basháhr.)

Shotuwnu, *v.i. re.* To be smoked.

Shrá or shráh, *n.f.* Headache. *-lágni, v.i. re.* To feel headache.

Shrá'd, *n.m.* (S. Shráddha.) A religious ceremony in which food is offered in the names of ancestors.

Shríknu, *v.i. re.* To open the mouth. *Porá shrik.* "Get out."

Shuchá or -u, *ad. m.*; *f. -i, pl. -é.* Pure, unpolluted, clean.

Shudhi, *n.f.* (S. Shuddhi, purity.) Purity, cleanliness, purification.

Shujáwnu, *v.t. re.* To show, to cause to witness; *f. -i, pl. -é.*

Shujnu, *shujhnu, v.t. re.* (1) To see, to witness. (2) To swell.
Shukr, n.m. (S. Shukra.) Friday.
Shúl, n.f. An ache or pain in the stomach or ribs.
Shuňďñá, n.m. Assafetida. -hoi-jáňá, v.i. ir. To get rid of mourning.
Shuŋgr, n.m. (S. Shúkara.) A hog, a boar.
Shuňňáwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to sweep; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shuňňhn, n.f. A broom. -deni, v.i. ir. To sweep.
Shuňňñu, v.t. re. To sweep; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shuňňhñu, v.i. re. To be swept; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shuňňta, n.m. A broom.
Shuň-ñu, v.t. re. To hear, to listen; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shuňá, n.m. A pig; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shuňňh, n.f. (S. Shuňńhi.) Dried ginger.
Shuňňñu, v.i. re. To be swept; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shuňňnu, v.t. re. To be heard; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shurma, ad. (H.) Valiant, brave.
Shwáľá, n.m. A great cry. -dená, v.i. ir. To cry out loud.
Shwár, n.m. (H. sawár.) A rider, a horseman.
Shwáři, n.f. (H. sawáří.) Conveyance.
Shwáři, n.f. A small plot of land in front of a house, used for cultivating vegetables, etc.
Shwárnu, v.t. re. To ride; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shwárwñu, v.i. re. To be ridden; f. -i, pl. -é.
Shyaí, n.m. (S. Shrigála.) A jackal.
S-hyáru, n.m. A kind of tree.
S-hyájí, n.f. A contemporary (of equal age).
S-hyájí-rá, ad. m.; -ri, f. -re, pl. Of equal age.
Siáňu-de-bakhté, adv. In old age.
Síl, n.f. A kind of bread; -o. pl.
Síldhí-bináyak, n.m. (S. Siddhivináyaka.) The deity Gañesh.
Simirñu, v.t. re. To bear in mind; f. -i, pl. -é.
Simirñu, v.t. re. (S. Smaraña.) To remember, to keep in mind.
Síńch, n.f. Sprinkling.
Síńcháwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to irrigate; f. -i, pl. -é.
Síńchñu, v.t. re. To irrigate, to sprinkle; f. -i, pl. -é.
Síńchñwñu, v.i. re. To be irrigated or sprinkled; f. -i, pl. -é.
Síńj, n.f. The joint of a metal vessel.
Síńjáwñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to repair or irrigate.
Síńjñu, v.t. re. (1) To repair. (2) To irrigate or sprinkle.
Síńjwñu, v.i. re. To be repaired or irrigated; f. -i, pl. -é.
Síńñu, n.f. See Síńñu.
Síńwáñu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to sew; f. -i, pl. -é.
Síńwñ, síńwñí, n.f. A needle.
Síńwní, n.f. See Síńwn.
Síńwñu, v.t. re. To sew; f. -i, pl. -é.
Síńwññu, v.i. re. To be sewn; f. -i, pl. -é.

1 S-h: both these letters are separately pronounced, hence the dash.
Siō, n.f. A boundary. -lāni, v.i. re. To divide by setting up boundary stones.
Sīt, n.f. The upper part of a field.
Sīūnd, n.f. A line made by combing the hair on the head.
Siunī, n.f. See Siūnī or Siūnī.
Sīrnū, v.t. re. To make wet, to moisten; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Sīrō, n.f. The impurity in a woman's delivering a child.
Amongst the kith and kin up to seven generations this impurity lasts for ten days. -hoṇī, v.i. ir. To become impure for ten days on the birth of a child (Also sūtak.)
Skerū, v.t. re. To repair, to mend; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Skoṭhā, n.m. See Shkoṭhā.
Sōch, n.m. (S. Shocha) Thinking or a thought. -pārṇā, v.i. re. To be thoughtful.
Sōchāwnū, v.t. re. To cause or allow to think; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Sōchnū, v.t. re. To think, to consider; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Sōchūwnū, v.i. re. To be thought or considered; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Sōnā, n.m. (H. sonā, S. Suvarṇa.) Gold. -ē-ṛā, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Golden.
Sohā, n.m. A kind of plant, used as a vegetable.
Solā, n.m. (1) A ceremony performed 16 days after a death.
(2) A small grain measure = 5 chitaks.
Solō, ad. 16. -wāũ, m. -wīn, f. -weṅ, pl. The sixteenth.
Sōñf, n.f. (H.) Anise seed.
Sōñwār, swānīr or swār, n.m. (H. sombār, S. Somavāra) Monday.
Sōṭhā, n.m. A term used for the compensation paid for a wife on her going to another man on payment of the marriage expenses, of which one rupee is first paid as earnest money.
Snār, n.m. (S. Swarna-kārā and H. sunār.) A goldsmith.
Spānli, n.f. The slough or skin of a snake.
Spāńli, n.f. (H. supārī.) Nut.
Srāfawūnū, v.t. To cause or allow to scrutinise; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Srāfūnū, v.t. re. To scrutinise or examine, to inspect, to try.
Srāfūwnū, v.i. re. To be examined or scrutinised; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Srāhunū, v.t. re. To praise; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Srāhūnū, v.i. re. To be praised; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Srāitē, n.m. pl. A kind of wild edible root.
Srōl, n.m. A term for a chief's servants, who are authorised to enter the female apartments. [ments.
Sroliyā, n.m. One who is authorised to enter the female apart-
Stāj, n.m. See Asṭāj.
Suā, u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Red, crimson.
Sugr, ad. Wise, handsome, good.
Suhēt, n.f. The sight of one who is disliked. Proverb:—
Dukhnē chōt, kanauḍūde suhēt. "A painful limb is often hurt again and he who is disliked is often seen.
Súí, n.m. A tailor. (Bashábr.)
Súí-huñdí, ad. f. One who has been delivered of a child or
Súítá, n.m. A customary present of clarified butter and wheat
flour to a woman who has given birth to a child.
Sujháwnu, v.i. re. (1) To foretell. (2) To show; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sujhnu, v.t. re. To see, to witness, to notice; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sujhúwnu, v.i. re. To be seen; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sujnu, v.i. re. (1) To swell; f. -í, pl. -é. (2) To be successful in
an ordeal.
Suikhá, n.f. A desire,
Sukhnnu, v. t. re. To like, to appreciate; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sukhpáí, n.m. A palanquin, of a chief.
Sukonu, v.t. re. See Shkonu.
Súl, n.m. pl. (1) Wisdom. (2) An ache in the belly or ribs.
-Só-rá, -ru. ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Of good quality.
Súlé, adv. Slowly. Súlé kwañi jadpá? “Why don’t you
speak slowly?”
Sunu, suúwnu, v.i. re. To bring forth; f. -í, pl. -é.
Supná, n.m. (S. Swapna, H. supná.) A dream. -dkhá, v.i.
re. To dream.
Sur, n.m. (S. Sura.) The deity.
Surg, n.f. (1) (H. surang.) A tunnel; (2) n.m. Paradise. (From
S. Swarga.)
Sútak, n.m. See Skór.
Sutáwnu, v.t. re. To send to sleep; f. -í, pl. -é.
Suthán, n.f. Trousers.
Sutnu, v.i. re. To sleep; f. -í, pl. -é.
Sutuwnu, v.i. re. To be asleep.
Súwnu, v.i. re. See Sunu.
Swád, ad. (S. Swádhu.) Tasteful, sweet. -honu, v.i. ir. To be
tasteful. -cháñnu, v.i. re. To cook tastefully.
Swált, n.f. Ashes.
Swár, n.m. See Soñwár.
Swárñu, v.t. re. To shave.
Swárwwnu, v.i. re. To be shaved.

T

Taa, adv. Then, at that time.
Tabákhu, n.m. (H. lamákhú.) Tobacco. -piání, v.i. re. To
smoke.
Tabé, adv. Then.
Tádi, adv. At that time.
Tádká, -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. The then, of that time.
Tádnu, v.i. re. To stretch, to spread; f. -í, pl. -é. Proverb:
Jethu khatán hó, tetvi táñi, “one ought to stretch one’s
feet out in proportion to one’s quilt (one ought to spend
according to one’s means).
Tāgā, n.m. (1) Thread. (Fr. H. Dhágā.) (2) The sacred thread.
Tāgat, n.f. (P. tāgat.) Strength, might, power. -nī-raṇī, v.i. ir. To become weak.
Taggar, n.m. (S. Tagaru.) A plant the root of which is used as a medicine (Tabernaemontana coronarìa).
Tahaîr, tehāîr or tyahāîr, n.m. (H. tyohrir.) A feast day.
Tāi, adv. Then. (Bashbhr.)
Tāi, n.f. A large iron vessel for cooking mālpūrās. -lāṇi, v.i. re. To cook a rich cake or mālpūrā.
Tājlā, -u, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Sunny. (Syn. ragārā.)
Tālmāi, n.f. A kind of fig tree with a large fruit.
Tājño, adv. On that day. (From S. Taddīvasa.)
Tājthā, tājthu, n.m. A kind of flat spoon used to turn bread, etc.
Takā, takkā, n.m. pl. -ē. (1) An obsolete term for a rupee. (2) One anna. (3) Six pies.
Takāwul, n.f. A term for the money presented to a village deity.
Tāk'ū, n.m. A small wooden spindle used for spinning wool.
Tākāltu, n.m. A small wooden spindle used for spinning pāsm.
Tākānu, v.i. re. (1) To wait for; f. -i, pl. -ē. (2) To see.
Tākū, n.m. A kind of wild tree.
Tāl, n.m. (H.) A pond, a lake or tank. -o. pl.
Tālā, n.m. (H.) An evasion, putting aside. -kānā, v.i. ir. To put aside.
Talab, n.f. (1) Food for a chief. (2) Salary.
Talāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to roast in clarified butter.
Ta álwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to put aside or evade.
Tāllī, n.f. (H tallī.) A bit of cloth. -lāṇi, v.i. re. To repair.
Tāluna, v.t. re. To roast in clarified butter; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tālnu, v.t. re. To clean grain, etc.; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāl'nu, v.i. re. To be put aside, to evade; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tā'ri, tā-ri, n.f. A kind of esculent root, called ratāli in the plains.
Tamāchā, n.m. A slap. -bāhṇa, v.i. re. To slap or to strike with the open hand.
Tamak, n.f. A large kettledrum, such as is seen at the Sipi Fair. 
Tāmaṭ, n.m. A grain measure. (Also tāmaṭ.)
Tāmsū, n.m. A vessel. (Bashāhr.)
Tān, pro. Thee. Aī tān ghā'ādemā: I'll give thee the grass. 
Tānā, n.m. A loom.
Tānā, n.m. An ironical speech.
Tānāw, n.m. The act of entangling. -dē-fas̄hṇu, v.i. re. To fall into a difficulty.
Tānāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to stretch; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tānāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to entangle; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tān-khe, pro. To you or to thee.
Tān-ņu, v.t. re. To spread, to stretch; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tān-ņu, v.i. re. To get entangled; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tān-ō-man-o-ńā, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Welcome, agreeable, desirable.
Tān-ńū, adv. So long, or until. See Jān-ńū.
Tān-yiņ, ad. More. Tān tān-yiņ bi chaņyīņ? Do you want more?
Tān-yiņyīņ, con. Again.
Tāo, taw, (1) n.m. Burning. (2) A sheet.
Tāo-ńā, taw-nā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Of hot temper.
Tāp, n.m. (S. Tāpa.) (1) Heat. (2) Fever. -āwñā or charñā, v.i. re. and ir. To suffer from fever.
Tap, n.m. (S. Tapas, penance.) Majestic influence, pl. -o.
Tapat, n.f. (S. Tapet.) Heat.
Tapāw-nu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to escape; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tapī-jāńu, v.i. ir. To be angry; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāp-nu, v.t. re. To overcome, to surmount, to conquer; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāp-nu, v.i. re. To bask; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāpon-ńu, v.t. re. To make warm, to heat in the fire; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāpōw-ńu, v.i. re. To be heated; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāprī, n.f. A hut, a small dwelling.
Tāpuw-nu, v.i. re. To be surmounted; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāpuw-nu, v.i. re. To be burnt; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tar, taur, n.m. A place where a river is crossed in a boat.
Tarajī, n.f. A poll-tax on chamārs. (Kuthār.)
Tarāw-nu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to cross (a river).
Tānu, v.i. re. To be crossed; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tārn-ńu, v.t. re. (1) To cause or allow to cross. (2) To do one's best.
Tar-pagār, n. A constable. (Once used in Kullū.)
Tar-ti, n.f. See Tār-ti.
Tāshkāw-nu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to move; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tāshk-ńu, v.i. re. To be off, to go away, to move; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tātā or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Dumb, mute.
Tātā, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Hot, heated.
Tātī-lāgñi, v. i. re. To be in trouble.
Tāun-ńi, n.f. Summer, the hot weather.
Taur, n.m. See Tār.
Taur, n.f. A plant, whose leaves are used for making leaf dishes. Its bark is used to make ropes.
Tāw, n.m. See Tāo.
Tāw, n.m. See Tāo.
Tāw, n.m. See Tāo.
Tāw, n.m. See Tāo.
Tāw-ńu, n.f. Bough of a tree.
Tāw-ńu, (1) con. Again. (2) prep. For, for the sake of.
Tegā, n.m. A kind of sword.
Tehār, n.m. See Tehār.
Tē, ad. 23. -wān, m. -wīn, f. -wēn, pl. The twenty-third.
Téřk, n.f. Firmness. -rauní, v.i. ir. To be firm.

Téká, n.m. A prop, a support, a stay. -deňá, v.i. ir. To sup-
port.

Tékánu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to prop or support;
  f. -i, pl. -é.

Tékñ, v.i. re. To support, to prop; f. -i, pl. -é.

Tél, n.m. (H.) Oil. -árú, n.m. An oil pot.

Té'tl, n.f. Sweat. -parñí, v.i. re. To perspire.

Telárú, n.m. See Tél.

Telo-ru-lotkí, n.m. An oil pot.

Telr, n.m. A young one (of a bird). pl. Telrú.

Telrú, n.m. pl. See Telr.

Tém, n.m. (E.) Time.

Tenu, adv. See Tishu. (Basháhr.)

Téñší', adv. On that day.

Terá, adv. See Tishu. (Bághal, Nálágárh, Biláspúr and
  Kunihár.)

Terá, -u, pro. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Thy, thine.

Térásh, n.f. (S. Trayódashí.) The thirteenth day of the bright
  or dark half of a month.

Teró, ad. 13. -wán, m. -wiñ, f. -wen, pl. The thirteenth.

Té’ru, ad. See Tishu. (Bálsan and Madhán.)

Tes, pro. Him, to him.

Tesé, pro. f. agentive. By her.

Tesó, pro. f. Her, to her.

Tesórú, -u, pro m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Her, of her.

Tesru, -á, pro. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. His, of him.

Tétáli, ad. 43. -wán, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. The forty-third.

Teté, adv. There. -dewá, phrase. Let him go.

Téthi, adv. There.

Tethiyá, adv. At the very spot.

Tétí, ad. 33. -wán, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. The thirty-third.

Teti, adv. See Tethi. (Bhájjí.)

Tetnu, -á, adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. So much.

Tgádá, n.m. (P. tádízá.) (1) Dunning. (2) A term used for
  the clothes given to a tailor to sew. -karná, v.i. ir. To
  dun.

Thá’á, n.m. pl. -é. (1) A kind of grasshopper. (2) A boundary
  pillar.

Thagrá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Wise, clever. -hoñu, v.i. ir.
  To be wise.

Tháhat, ad. 68. -wán, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. Sixty-eighth.

Thahattar, ad. 78. -wán, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. The seventy-
  eighth.

Tháhri-ñánu, v.i. ir. To cease raining.

Tháhru, v.i. re. (1) To cease, to stop raining. (2) To be ill.

Thái, ad. 28. -wán, m. -wiñ, f. -weñ, pl. The twenty-eighth.
1 T-hair, n.m. See Tahair.
1 T-hairal, n.f. A customary cash payment made on certain feast days to a daughter, or sister.
1 T-hairthá, n.m. A customary gift, given to menials such as the náí, chamár, dhobi, etc., on feast days.

Tháká-huňá, -u, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Ill, indisposed, sick.
Thakái, n.f. Fatigue.
Thakáwnu, v.t. re. To tire; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thákár, n.m. The title of a petty Hill chief.
Tháknu, v.i. re. To become ill, to fall sick; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thaknu, v.i. re. To fatigue; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thakráí, n.f. A term for the petty Hill States, governed by Thákars.

Thákri, n.f. A grain measure equal to one sér pakkía.

ThakBwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to prohibit by an oath.
Thábhnú, v.t. re. To hold, to catch; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thabhnu, v.t. re. To be held; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thám, n.f. An oath of prohibition. -dení, v.i. ir. To prohibit by an oath.
Thálá, n.m. (H. thalá.) Bottom. Proverb: Chíso dá páthar pályá taa thyále khe déwau. “If a stone is cast into the water it goes down to the bottom.”

Tháláwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to prohibit by an oath.
Thálánu, v.t. re. To prohibit by an oath; f. -í, pl. -é.
Tháláwnu, v.i. re. To be prohibited by an oath; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thambhá, n.m. (H. kambhá.) A beam of timber.
Thambháo, thambháw, n.m. Ceasing, the act of being quiet.

Thambháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to hold; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thambhánu, v.t. re. To hold, to catch; f. -í, pl. -é.
Thambhuwnu, v.t. re. To be held; f. -í, pl. -é.

Thámo, n.m. pl. Beams of timber.
Thána, n.m. (H. thána.) Police post.
Tháñád, n.f. Cold. -honi, v.i. ir. To become cold.
Tháñáda, ad. m.; f. -í, pl. -é. Cold.

Thanak, n.f. A tap, a shooting. Proverb—Snáro ri thanak thanak, Lhúa ro ri ekka. “The goldsmith’s many taps are equal to an ironsmith’s single blow.
Tháni, n.f. (S. Sthána.) The front place of a house.

Thanirá, thnirá, n.m. A disease under the navel.
Thápwe, ad. 98. -wáň, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. The ninety-eighth.

Tháňwá, n.m. A basin for water round the root of a tree.
Thapër, n.m. A slap. -dená, v.t. ir. To slap.

T-hárá, u, pro. m.; f. i, pl. -é. Your or yours.

T-th: both letters are distinctly pronounced.
Thari, n.f. A handle of wood, of a sickle, etc.
Thárnu, v.t. re. To bury; f. -i, pl. -é.
Tháro, ad. 18. -wáñ, m. -wín, f. -weñ, pl. The eighteenth.
Thátáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to settle; f. -i, pl. -é.
Thátí, v.t. re. To settle, to set right, to amend; f. -i, pl. -é.
Tháwúnu, v.i. re. To be settled; f. -i, pl. -é.
Thaurnu, v.i. re. To become ill; f. -i, pl. -é.
Thecha-théchi, n.f. Beating down. -hoñi, v.i. ir. To be beaten.
Thecháwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to beat or strike.
Thechnu, v.t. re. To beat, to strike, to hit; f. -i, pl. -é.
Theche, v.i. re. To be beaten.
Thechuwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to beat or strike.
Thechhnu, v.t. re. To beat, to strike, to hit; f. -i, pl. -é.
Thechhnu, v.i. re. To be beaten.
Thechhnu, v.i. ir. To be beaten.
Thechhnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to beat or strike.
Thechhnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to beat or strike.
Thechhnu, v.i. re. To be beaten; f. -i, pl. -é.
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Thechhnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to beat or strike.
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Théc-thechi, n.f. Beating down. -hoñi, v.i. ir. To be beaten.
Thék, n.f. Prohibition, restriction. -parñi, v.i. re. To be prohibited.
Thék, n.f. Prohibition, restriction. -parñi, v.i. re. To be prohibited.
Thék, n.f. Prohibition, restriction. -parñi, v.i. re. To be prohibited.
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Thék, n.f. Prohibition, restriction. -parñi, v.i. re. To be prohibited.
Thék, n.f. Prohibition, restriction. -parñi, v.i. re. To be prohibited.

Thihib, n.m. (S. Shúrána.) A plant, (Bignonia Indica.)

Thuknu, v.i. re. To spit. (H.)

Thummé, n.f. A kind of tree.

Thúthá, n.m. The water in a cow’s footprint.

Tháwárá, n.m. A corvéé of 8 days free work in a State. (Simla Hill States.)

Thwárú, n.m. A man who has to work on corvéé for 8 days.

Tij, n.f. (S. Tritiyá.) The third day of the bright or dark half of a month.

Tiká, n.m. The heir apparent of a chief.

Tiká-láná, v.t. re. To mark any one’s forehead with sandal and pay him some cash. This custom is observed at a wedding or investiture with the sacred thread.

Tikáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to stay; f. -i, pl. -é.

Tiknu, v.i. re. (1) To stay. (2) n.nz. A mark on the forehead of a beast.

Til, n.m. pl. Sesamum seeds.

Tiláru, tiláru, n.m. An earthen pot to keep oil in.

Tilówá, n.m. pl. A kind of sweetmeat made of sesamum.

Timbraí, timraí, n.f. A thorny shrub, called téjbal in Hindí.

Tíi-dá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. In it or in that.

Tíiábá, n.m. The fruit of the opium plant. (Also tiåíku.)

Tiné, pro. m. and f. They or by them. (Agentive.)

Tiné, pro. He or by him. (Agentive.) Tiné bo. “He said.”

Tinó, pro. m. and f. Them. -khé. For them or to them; -rá or-ru, m. -ri. f. -re. pl. Of them or their. -fa. From them. -dá or -du, m. -di, f. -de, pl. In them.

Titu, ad. See Tišu. (Basháhr.)

Tip, n.f. A small horoscope. (Also tiprá, n.m.)

Tipá, n.m. A drop. -lágná, v.i. re. To leak.

Tipe-tánne, v.i. re. pl. To repair a roof, to prevent leaking.

Tiprá, n.m. See Tip.

Tir, n.f. (1) A peak of a hill. (2) A rim.

Tir, n.f. (1) A crack. -áwni, v.i. re. To crack. (2) n.f. The Indian fruit called phút.

Tiri, adv. By way of the hill.

Tiri, n.f. A narrow window.

Titu, v.i. re. To swim.

Tirth, n.m. (S. Tirtha.) A sacred place, a holy shrine.

Tishá, tisá, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Such, so.

Tishká, -u, adv. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. To that side.

Tishkan, n.f. The act of slipping or tumbling.

Tishkáwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to slip or tumble; f. -i.

Tishknu, v.i. re. To tumble, to slip; f. -i, pl. -é.

Tishu, tisu, ad. So, such.

Tit, n.m. pl. -o. (S. Atithi, a guest.) A mendicant, a devotee.

Tittr, n.m. (H. titar.) A partridge.
Tittr-bittr, -hoňu, v.i. īr. To be dispersed.
Tīuri, n./. A stern look. -badalnī, v.i. re. To be angry or displeased.
Tlāru, n.m. See Talāru.
Tlāwnu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to weigh; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tmāchā, n.m. See Tamāchā.
Tmāru or -ā. pro. m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Your or yours.
Tmāshā, n.m. A pastime.
Tmhārā, -u, pro.m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Your or yours. Syn. thārā.
Tōdī, n.f. (1) A small corner of a field. (2) Name of a tune.
Tō'k, n./. A pain (in the belly or waist). -lāgni, v.i. re. To suffer from pain. (Also -āwnī.)
Tōkā, n.m. A taunt. -deňa, v.i. īr. To speak ironically.
Tōkni, n./. A brass pot for water or cooking purposes.
Tōku, v.t. re. (1) To look at with an evil eye, to accost, to hinder, to stop. (2) A small brass vessel.
Tōkrā, n.m. A basket.
Tōkru, n.m. A grain receiver in a store-house. (Kullū.)
Tōkwuṇu, v.i. re. To be hindered or stopped.
Tōl, n.m. (H.) The act of weighing.
Tōla, n.m. (H) Twelve māsās make one tola. v.p.t. weighed. From Tōluṇu, to weigh.)
Tōlwuṇu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to weigh; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tōlmōl-kārā, v.t. īr. To settle the price after weighing.
Tōluṇu, v.t. re. To weigh in the scales; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tōluwṇu, v.i. re. (1) To be weighed; f. -i, pl. -ē. (2) To become uppermost.
Tōmat, n.f. (P. tuhmat.) False accusation, calumny.
Tōmat-lani, v.t. re. To accuse falsely.
Tōmrā, n.m. See Tumrā.
Tōnu, v.t. re. To seek by hand or touch; f. -i, pl. -ē.
Tōnwuṇa, -u, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -ē. Deaf. -hoňa, v.i. īr. To be deaf.
Tōp, n.m. A hat.
Tōpi, n.f. (1) A cap. (2) A gun-cap.
Tōrī, n./. A long kind of pumpkin.
Tōtlā, ad.m.: f. -i, pl. -ē. Lisping.
Trāha tar, ad. 73. -wān, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. The seventy-third.
Trāj, n.m. (P. ih'arāz.) Objection. -hoňa, v.i. īr. To be objected. -kārnā, v.i. re. To object.
Trājū, n.m. Scales.
Trāk, n.m. A swimmer. (H. tairāk.)
Trākri, tākri, n./. A weighing machine.
Trāl, trār, n.f. (H. talačī.) A sword.
Trānwē, ad. 93. -wān, m. -wiň, f. -weň, pl. The ninety-third.
Trár, n./. See Trāl, pl. Trārī.
Trás, n.m. (S. Trās.) Fear, terror. -hoňa, v.i. īr. To be
afraid. -lágñe, v. i. re. To pine in trouble. -káñé, v. i. ir. To be in trouble.

Tráñu, v. t. re. To cause or allow to ford; f. -i, pl. -é.

Tréñáñ, ad. 63. -wáñ, m. -weñ, pl. -wín, f. The sixty-third.

Treñá, n.f. Three kánis make one treñá. (Kullú.)

Trúñá, ad. 53. -wáñ, m. -wín, f. -weñ, pl. The fifty-third.

Tú, pro. Thou.

Túí, pro. Thou, thyself.

Tujó, pro. Thee or to thee. (Kángrá.) (Also tujó.)

Tukúná, v. t. re. (1) To bite. (2) To cut. (Kángrá.)

Tukúná, n.m. (H.) A bit, a piece.

Tulá-dán, n.m. (S.) A gift of gold, valuables, grain, etc., of the donor's weight.

Túñu, v. i. re. To slumber, to dose; f. -í, pl. -é.

Tuméñ, pro. Ye, you. Syn. tushé or tuse.

Tumrá, n.m. (S. Tumbí.) The pumpkin used as a vegetable.

Tumrí, n.f. The gourd, used as a vegetable.

Túná, -u, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. One who has no hands.

Túrí, n.m. pl. Musicians. Syn. bájí, mánýlámnukhi.

Turáñ, n.m. The act of seasoning cooked pulse.

Turúñu, v. t. re. To season or give relish to cooked pulse; f. -i, pl. -é.

Turní, n.f. pl. Wives of musicians.

Turt-furt, adv. Instantly.

Tusé-tushe, pro. See Tuméñ.

Túñ, n.f. The act of falling short. -paríñ, v. i. re. To fall short.

Túñá-huñdá, -u, p. par. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Broken. (Also chútá huñdá.)

Túñu, v. t. re. See Chúñu.

Tuweñ, pro. Thou or by thee. (Agentive.)

Tuwñu, v. i. re. To be ready; f. -í, pl. -é. Sét ká mardá tuwñá? "Is he ready to die?"

Twáñá, -u, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Supine. Sleeping on the back. (S. Uttána.)

Twár, n.m. (1) Sunday. (H. aínțwár.) (2) Incarnation. -láná, v. i. ir. To be incarnated.

Tyáñir, n.m. See Tahgír.

Tyálá, n.m. pl. -é. A stove or oven made of stones. -láná, v. i. re. To make an oven of stones.

Tyár, ad. (H. tayjá.) Ready. -hóná, v. i. ir. To be ready.

Tyári, n. f. (H. tayjá.) Readiness. -hóni, v. i. ir. To be ready. -káñi, v. i. ir. To make ready.
U

U., v. Am and are, first person singular and plural of the irregular verb Honu, to be. Al, (art) is its second person singular.

Ubhá, -u, ad.m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Up. -é-honu, v.i. ir. To be up.
Uch, ad. Of high caste.
Uchá, ad. (H. učhá.) Lofty, high; f. -i, pl. -é.
Uchhab; n.m. (S. Utsava.) A festival, a jubilee.
Uchkhé, adv. Of pleasure, in jest.
Uchhá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Higher, loftier.
Udáṇu, v.t. re. (H. udáṇá.) To cause or allow to fly; f. -i, pl. -é.
Udnu, v.i. re. (H. urná.) To fly; ad. Flying.
Ughiru, v.i. re. To be opened; f. -i, pl. -é.
Uj, n.m. (H. úd.) A beaver.
Ujánu, v.t. re. To ruin, to destroy; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ujkaṇu, v.t. re. To startle; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ujku, v.i. re. To be startled; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ujr, n.m. Objection. -karná, v.i. ir. To object.
Ujr, ad. Uncultivated, unsown.
Ujánu, v.t. re. To cause or allow to ruin; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ujru, v.i. re. To be ruined; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ukhal, n.m. See Okhal.
Ukhárnu, v.t. re. (H. ukhárna.) To root up; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ukhri-jánu, v.i. ir. To get rooted up; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ukhru, v.i. re. To be rooted up; f. -i, pl. -é.
Ulú, n.m. (H. ullá) An owl.
Umí, n.f. Wheat, roasted as a food. -bhujni, v.i. re. To roast wheat.

Um, n.f. (umar.) Age. -bitni, v.i. re. To pass, a period.
Umro-khé, adv. For life.
Un, n.f. Wool. -kátni, v.i. re. To spin wool.
Undá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Down.
Undká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Downwards.
Undlá, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of below, lower.
Uní, ad. Of wool.
Upái, upáw, n.f. and m. Treatment, a remedy. -karná, v.i. ir. To treat.
Upán-ri, v.t. re. To create.
Upáw, n.m. See Upái.
Upr, ad. Up. -ból-karná, v.i. ir. To make one prosperous.
Urñ, ad. m. (S. Anrini.) Free from obligation. -honu, v.i. ir. To be free from obligation.
Urñ-karná, v.i. ir. To set free from one’s obligation.
Ut, n.m. (H. úná.) A camel.
Ut, ad. Ignorant, foolish.
Utarnu, v.i. re. To descend, to come down; f. -i, pl. -é.
Uté, adv. Down. (Balsan, Jubbal, Púnar, and Ránwín.)
Uté. -bilé. adv. Downwards. (Balsan, Jubbal, Púnar Ránwín.)
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Utká, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Upset, reverse.
Utlu, -á, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Not very deep.

Proverb: —Haláí utlu, Móié gádu.
"Not very deep with a plough,
But very deep with a smoothing plough.

(To express inconsistency.)

Uwábái, n.f. Nonsense. -honí, v.i. ir. To become nonsense.

W

Wáńdá, or -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Hither, this side.
Wáńdká, -u. ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. To this side.
Wáńdla, -u, ad. m.; f. -i, pl. -é. Of this side.
Wáńg, n.f. A plant (Achyranthes aspera). Its ashes are used in washing linen.
Wáńjnu, v.t. re. To mutter charms and wave a plant over a patient to cure him.
Wáńis, wáńsi, n.f. (S. Amávásyá.) The day of conjunction or new moon.
Wáńsi, n.f. (S. Amávásyá.) See the preceding.
Wár, adv. This side. -pár. adv. To this and that side.
Wár, n.m. A fence. -deńá, v.i. re. To fence, to enclose.
Wárdá, n.m. or wáร-rá, n.m. A custom of waving some money over the head of a chief and giving it to his servants. This custom is generally observed when two chiefs meet together.
Wáńnu, v.t. re. To enclose, to fence; f. -i, pl. -é.
Wárshí, n.f. Hereditary estate.
Wáńuwu, v.i. re. To be fenced or enclosed; f. -i, pl. -é.
Wása, n.m. A sleeping room. -é-khé-deńu, v.i. re. To go to sleep.
Wáśní, n.f. (1) The ceremony observed on a bride's entering her husband's house. (S. Vadhupravésha.) (2) The consecration of a house. (S. Grihapratisthá.)
Wáz, n.f. (H. awáz.) Sound. -honí, v.i. ir. To sound.
Wazir, n.m. (P.) A minister, a prime-minister. -an. n.f. The wife of a minister.
Wazír, n.m. A wazir or collector of revenue subordinate to the shri wazir or chautará wazir or chief minister. (Kullú and n.f. Basháhr). Ministry.

Y

Yár, n.m. A friend. -honá, v.i. ir. To be friendly. Syn. A'r.
Z

Zaiṇḍ, *ad. m.* and *f.* Dumb, foolish, ignorant.
Zakát, *n.f.* (P. zaqát.) An octroi tax. (Kuthár and Basháhr.)
Zarbó, *n.m.* *pl.* (P. zarb.). Trouble, pain.
Zwád, *n.m.* Existence, living. (Fr. Ziṇḍagí).
APPENDIX.

(1) FOLK-LORE.

The fourteenth day of the dark half of the month of Bhádó and the next day of conjunction are called “Dagyálf kí rát.” It is a general belief in the hills that on these two days dág, or witches, who know magic, wander by night and devour any beautiful thing that comes before their sight. To avert this danger, the Díñwañ or a Bráhman gives the people either some rice or some mustard seed, pronouncing the following chant or mañtar:—

Rakkh Rám, rakkh déb, rakkh shish, rakkh Mhésh, rakkh pañ, rakkh páñi, rakkh dayá, rakkh chhabháy, rakkh rakkh banáshtete, rakkh dewá, Klāinuwañ, terí rkhaúrí, dewá Sípá, dewá Shrálíyá, dewá Korganá, dewá Dháñdiyá, debié, jáñ-uñ ná süké sát samuúñ, táñ-uñ ná chúkáí merí rkhaúrí, Brahmání muñdró, háré dwáre, rachhá karaj, jímí bhúmi rachhá karaj, kheché khlañé rachhá karaj, pashú basetri, rachhá karaj, máú dhíñé rachhá karaj, bále bholé rí rachhá karaj, ñhaur ñháí di rachhá karaj, sarb rachhá karaj, dégí bhútó khe lohé rá bár báñaj, váññi chaudáshí lohé rá bár báñaj, dégí bhútó sátwe ptálai gálañ, rakkh dewá Sípá Kláinuwañ, Shrálíyá, Dháñdiyá, Korganá, debié, sarb rachhá karaj.

Translation.

Protect O Rám, protect O God, protect O Vishnú, protect O Shib, protect O wind, protect O waters, protect O tenderness, protect from fear, protect, protect O all you the plants, protect, protect O deity Kláinu, you are the protector, O Síp deity, O Shrálí deity, O Korgan deity, O goddess, protect, as long as the water of the seven oceans is not dried, so long the protection uttered by me will not fail, the protection of Brahmá may protect house, door, land, earth, the crops, the farmyard, the cattle and their herds, the bees, the milk-store, the simple-minded children, the rooms and the places, this protection may prepare an iron cage for the bitches and ghosts, and for this conjunction day and for the fourteenth day of dark Bhádó, an iron fence may be prepared and the bitches and ghosts may be sent down in it to the seventh lower regions to be destroyed there, protect O Shrálí deity, O Kláinu deity, O Síp deity, O Dháñdi deity, O Korgan deity, O Goddess, protect all things well.
The Tale of a Jackal and a Tiger.

O re Chán-mán-nie,
Ká boló ji maháráj?
Sáto sio rój kháú thié,
Eki sié ká kari áj?
'O you Chán-mán-ní!' 
'What do you say, my Lord?'
'We used to breakfast on seven tigers,
What are we to do to-day with only one?'

The tale runs thus:—In a forest there lived a pair of jackals. One day a tiger happened to arrive near their den. Seeing the danger approach, the jackal exclaimed to his wife:—
"O you Chán-mán-ní!"
The wife replied, "What do you say, my Lord?"
The jackal said: "We were breakfasting every day on seven tigers, what shall we do to-day with only one?"
Thereupon the tiger being greatly afraid of the jackals, ran for his life.

(2) Proverbs.

(1) Appé kuri ghar ná hashdí,
Horánú sikh dashdí.
"The girl does not live at her husband's,
But she gives hints to other women."
(To show negligence on one's own part.)

(2) Ārá, bijá lará,
Ārá, jáū ná kindé.
"Friend, you fought very well!"
"Friend, I couldn't escape!"

The story goes that once a musician (túrī) used to go every evening to the temple at Koti village. One evening when returning to his home, a bear caught him. As he was a strong man, he struck the beast a blow with his pole on its nose, and it ran away. A man who happened to witness the fight said "Friend, you fought very well." He replied, "Friend, I couldn't escape."
(Used when one is compelled to do anything by force.)

(3) Dhanu rai jā tau parj taňyiň bi lágo.
"If the bow is all right, the string can be strung again."
(Used when one's offspring or wife is dead.)

(4) Taň ná chetá ñññá,
Jáň shir ná lagní káññá.
"A blind man will not know,
Till his head hits against the wall."
(A Káñgré proverb.)
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"Neither dry in June nor green in July."
(Used when a thing is in the same manner as before.)

"To that which may be opened by a nail, no tooth should be applied."
(A thing which can be easily done, should not be done with much pains.)

"A guest's excuse, And a feast of sweetmeat (perá)."
(When a guest comes to one's house the whole family gets a good dinner.)

"Tasteful food and a bad speech Are never out of the memory."

"Fine cloth never goes out of the shop (for sale)."
(A well-to-do man is liked and visited by everybody.)

"What do the Pahári fools know As to how the fruit of the krundá plant is to be eaten? What do the fools of the plains know As to how walnuts should be eaten?"
(A jest between a man from the plains and a hillman).

"In eating they will eat, but how will they swallow?"
(Said when one is unable to swallow anything on account of a sore throat.)

"If you were to listen to me, You would not have done it in that manner."

[13] Dháro re ghau't a, Je pishóle ná tau dhishóle tau.
"These stone-mills are on a ridge, Though unfit to grind, they can be seen from afar."
(14) Bilkhi ru ghyû a bāi,
Mān bhāī sukiēi.

" 'Tis Bilkhi's butter,
I like the bread without it."

(15) Je ág ná jānai thi,
Taú tarwā bi ná jānai thi?

"If you did not know how to kindle the fire,
Then did you also not know how to bring the pan?"

(16) Aj nipūṭi kāl nipūṭi,
Kēsār jūlā sādā nipūṭi.

"To-day and to-morrow she is without a son,
She is without a son even when the saffron blooms.''
(Used as of a childless woman, to show impossibility.)

(17) Tāte khe karchhī,
Shale khe háth.

"A spoon for the hot,
And the hand for the cold."

(18) Je dēo-juţa ṭuṅdā,
Taú mano ri bujhdā.

"If I were like a deity,
I would know everyone's mind."

(19) Jāsrā báo si hō,
Śē bāj ḍukkie kwai khā?

"He, whose father is a lion, why -
Will he eat without flesh?"
(One who has good supporters will always be successful).

(20) Ju merī maiwō nilā,
Śē mān bī dhāchōlā.

"He, who takes away my mother,
Will have to support me too.''
(Used of a widow's child when its mother takes another husband, and meaning that he who ploughs the land will have to pay the taxes.)

(21) Galau taṇyē Gāngā,
Tēthia porki jimpṛ.

"When bathing, up to one's throat it is the Ganges,
But above the throat it is death itself."
(One cannot do what is beyond his power.)

(22) Je panmesur dekha ni,
Taú kādurī fa taun pachhyānu a.

"Even if no one has seen God,
He can still be recognized by His nature."
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(23) Sambie dwār, basharmo ru múñh, kuchh ni huṇḍu.

“A lower door and the face of a shameless man are good for nothing.”

(24) Kargāṇū 1 bāṇḍi Rāje rā, Kāṭī-ro marō máwī.

“The Rājā’s village of Kargāṇū was divided, And the Māwis died after fighting for it.”
(Used when any one interferes in another’s case.)

(25) Binā japne fa hāsnu, E bī fjiterdi kām a.

“To laugh without speaking Is a disgraceful act.”

(26) Es hāsye fa ronū bhalū.

“Better weeping than such a laughter.”

(27) Dūd khāu kwaiṁ ni jāndā, Braīl ghāu jānau sabai.

“No one knows that the milk was eaten. But every one knows that the cat has been killed.”

(28) Je máñ lāgi a tāti tāu kyaiṁ ni karuwa, Luṅḏ márī ishéī.

“If I am in trouble, nothing can be done, But wicked people are so punished (as I).”

(29) Chhewṛi ru sāth, bhedō ri basāt, Kuchh ni huṇḍī.”

“The company of a woman and a flock of sheep Are good for nothing.”

(30) Binā lūno ru ēlaṇ, binā chhewṛi ru ghaur bi, Kuchh ni huṇḍu.

“Cooked pulse or vegetables without salt, and a house without a woman, are good for nothing.”

(31) Shāṇḍ muṇḍau garaṇ, Dūhne bāhne rīraṇ.

“The barren cow butts, While the milch-cow and oxen fall down dead.”
(Used when a valuable thing is lost while an unfruitful thing remains.)

1 A village in Sirmūr state on the banks of the Giri river.
(32) *Je mwéhrú japaú,*  
*Táu díňwáñ khái púchhi*  
"If the idol were to speak,  
Then why should the díňwáñ be asked?"

(33) *Túrí ri dái hor bhédó ri bhai,*  
*Kádi ní jáñdi.*  
"The begging of musicians, and the bleating of a sheep,  
Never cease."

(34) *Sháñá mháĩ́nš napar bhälti bi,*  
*Kuchh ní huňá́.  
"A barren buffalo and an uneducated brúhman  
Are both good for nothing."

(35) *Mere táu túrí rá báńáí gwiwá,*  
*Je deňá́ní kıyái táu orá táu ckhár.*  
"My case is like the bear’s that met a musician, who  
was caught by him, and said to him:—  
‘If you will not give me anything then please leave  
me.’"

(Used when one wants to get rid of a danger at any  
co$t$.)

(36) *Mere táu Páwlú ri kárñái hoi,*  
*Ju láiro bí múńí táu ckháiro bí.*  
"My case has become like the vessel of Páwlú,  
Which was lost after being used only once."

(Used when one has lost a thing after using it once  
only.)

(37) *Jaa parau káľ kábaríyá,*  
*Táa Pájaú Aínú rau Sáriyá.*  
"When there is a famine year,  
Then there are good crops in Aínú and Sáriyá."

(Villages of Koți State.)

(38) *Shýáli pái mundró,*  
*Mándré báńá siddh.*  
"He became a mendicant at Shýáli village,  
And then became a miracle-monger at Mándr."

(Villages in Bhajjí State.)

(Used to ridicule a mendicant.)

(39) *Titáu ru shu-ní táu,*  
*Tumreí turmpé bįį.*  
"If we were to listen the mendicant,  
Then we ought merely to sow the gourd-fruit."

(The gourd-fruit is used for a water-pot by Oriental mendicants.)
(40) Liṅdē bāldau,
   Ṭhāro byādhi.
   "To an ox without a tail
   There are 18 diseases."
(Used when one is constantly in trouble.)

(41) Dhāno re gāoṁ,
   Prālo fa jāṇu a.
   "The villages in which rice grows
   Are known by its straw."

(42) Dōe re mūndo di pājīau,
   Taṅ āge āpni bāhojwi.
   "If fire burns on the head of both,
   Then one ought first to extinguish one's own."
(To denote one's bad luck.)

(43) Daṅki je shari,
   Taṅ shāgo fa ni pāri.
   "If flesh is rot,
   Then it is better than a vegetable."

(44) Fātu thā',
   Pātē brōbar.
   "A broken dish is equal to a pāthā."
(A great thing if worn out is superior to a small thing,
or great men even in misery have lofty thoughts).

(45) Chau thiṅdē derā,
   Ekṣai chhewriṅ basēra.
   "The place where four men live is a lodging house,
   The place where a woman lives is a home."
(It shows that a house without a woman is nothing).

(46) Dhāro pāṅde sātu kūṅ pūno?
   "Who will make roasted flour float on a ridge?"

(47) Jaa parō kṣē' r, taṅ nā pānī lē' r;
    Jaa ā gē' r, taṅ nā lānī hi' r.
   "When there is any difficulty, one ought not to cry;
   When there's an opportunity, there should be no delay."

(48) Jaa din ā bāṅgē,
    Taṅ ūṅdā máro āṅgē.
    "When days are unlucky,
    Even a handless man will fight with a stick."

(49) Maṅgal dewā mine,
    Sāt patāl guwē sinē.
    "When Mars goes into Pisces,
    The seven lower regions become wet."
(Much rain is to be expected on Mars going into Pisces.)
(50) Jaa thi navé neché,
Bámano kháú thi shero re kheché;
Jaa houī buṣhé práñé:
Báman khá’ máů shero re dáné.

“When I was a young maid,
I enjoyed Bráhmans in a mustard field;
Now that I am an old woman:
Bráhmans console me with mustard seed.’’

(It means that when she was young, Bráhmans used to
prefer requests to her; but when she became old, she was obliged
to beg of Bráhmans.)

(51) Hyúň ghalo-lá báddlé soená ghalo suhágé,
Thiňă ghalo báników, kánjri ráñđi ágé.

“The snow will melt with clouds, and gold with borax,
And so will a handsome young man with a harlot.’’

(52) Doň bi lágá páńi bi lágá,
Sio brágo rá byáh bi lágá.

“The sun is shining and the rain a-falling,
The tiger and the leopard’s wedding is being celebrate-
ed.’’ (Of an extraordinary thing.)

(53) Také ri, bi,
Chaja ri bi.

“Costing six pies,
And yet of good quality!’’

(A thing bought for six pies cannot be of good quality.)

(54) Sá kho ri mauńsi,
Saúdé ri karāiri.

“The mother’s sister in relation,
But very strict in a bargain.’’

(55) Dukhńé chót,
Kanáudé suhēt.

“A hurtful limb is often hurt,
And he is often seen, who is disliked.’’

(56) Shińgó ja chhárñé poré,
Punjro de deńé pacháké.

“It is unwise to let go the horns
And catch hold of the tail (of a bull).’’

(57) Karjo ri jimi, tháńđe páńi rá nháñ, jeth kethi píbo.

“Land on tax, and a bath of cold water, can be ob-
tained everywhere.’’
(58) *Rāṇa śaṅkā hor mhaṅsā arṇū,
Jaa biṅgō taa kishū karnū.*

"When a widow, an ox, and a wild buffalo
Are in a rage, what's to be done then?"
(It means that these three are uncontrollable.)

(59) *Jethaī ġholī,
Tethaī pyāṅli.*

"Wherever mixed with water,
There's the golden colour.''
(It means that a diligent man will gain everywhere.)

(60) *Réog bi chhwānā,
Taa Ṭāṅḍā bi nāchā.*

"When the sun set from Réog peak,
Then Ṭāṅḍā began his dance.''
(Of an unsuitable time in any business.)

(61) *Budh bāṇiāṅ Shukr kānā,
Shaṅchar bolo āṅ pari nḥānā.*

"'Wednesday is a usurer, and Friday has only one eye,
But Saturn says he must bathe.'"
(There is no hope of rain on Wednesday or Friday, but
Saturday must bring rain.)

(62) *Luku luku pashnu,
Taa pṛāṅne āgē ānū."

"She prepares a dish privately,
Then puts it before a guest.''

(63) *Khāṅi pīṅi Shilruē,
Bhukhe marī Kāṇḍī; Chāw tamāshā Dhanonē:
Gothi láyi Dhāniē.*

"Shilruē is good for eating and drinking,
There is hunger in Kāṇḍī;
Dhanon contains pleasure and pastimes:
Complaints are made in Dhāniē.''
(The lands in Shilruē and Dhanon are very fertile, and
those of Kāṇḍī and Dhāniē are good for nothing. These four
villages are in Koti State.)

(64) *Dhaki mūth lákhō ri,
Khulī mūth kakhō ri.*

"A closed fist may hold a million,
And an open one, a straw.''

¹ Ṭāṅḍā was a zamindār of Bhajji, and Réog is the name of a peak.
(65)  Jaa ukhlo du múnd chhárunu,
Taa chóto ke ká ḍarṇu?

"When one puts one's head in a mortar,
What's the fear of hurt?"

(66)  Bálí pákí bhaló,
Páñi ri lági shaló;
Bálí pákí byálai,
Páñi ná nhyálai.

"When clouds become red at morn,
Then there will be a heavy shower of rain;
When clouds become red in the evening,
Then you need not wait for rain."

(67)  Ju nhándé muchau,
Múñhoñ pánñé japau jhút,
Tesru ká pákri?

"How can he who makes water in his bath,
And tells a lie face to face, be detected?"

(68)  Ná pét shashné deú,
Ná poré nashné deú.

"I'll neither let you massage my belly,
Nor allow you to go away."

(The saying of a pregnant woman to her nurse. Used when one rejects each alternative.)

(69)  Jishé gurú,
Tishé chelé.

"As is the spiritual guide,
So are his disciples."

(70)  Jetnu khátan hó,
Tetñi bándí.

"One ought to stretch (one's legs),
According to one's means."

(71)  Jishá dísh,
Tishá bhésh.

"As may be the country,
So should be the fashion (of one's dress)."

(In a warm country cotton clothing, and in a cold country woollen, is suitable.)

(72)  Látú ghá'ni múchhli,
Múñhéñ bhajnu Ráñ.

"He kills fish with his feet,
And performs Divine Service with his mouth."

(Used when one differs in words and deeds.)
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(73) Āgle re lá’ t ká a ?
    Ju púchhlé ri fíni.
    "The former’s feet are not so ugly
    As the latter’s ankles."
    (Used when both of two things are defective.)

(74) Sabí já bhálí chup.
    "Silence is better than all (things)."
    (The silent man keeps aloof from all squabbles.)

(75) Kodá bi khīṇá,
    Taá pádá bi jórá.
    "He has not only scattered the grain,
    But has also hurt his buttocks."
    (Used when one commits two mistakes at a time.)

(76) Halai utíu,
    Móté gáíú.
    "Not very deep with a plough,
    But very deep with a smoothing-plough."
    (Used to express inconsistent things.)

(77) Sári rátí gáu bajáu,
    Bhyáñí khe duñís jáu.
    "The whole night was spent in singing to music,
    There was a dead foetus at daybreak."
    (After working hard, the result was fruitless.)

(78) Múñhoñ dekhi ro tíká láñá.
    "The gift called tíká should be according to one’s dignity."

(79) Chhóte muñhííu,
    Báré jábán.
    "The mouth small,
    But the reply great."
    (One ought to speak according to one’s ability.)

(80) Mán khe khaní kú,
    Tiñdá páí tú.
    "A well was dug for me,
    But you are cast in it."
    (Used when a complainant is found to be guilty.)

(81) Shátho ri díñglí,
    Eki rá bhárá.
    "Sixty persons’ sticks
    Make a man’s load."
    (Trifling things, when gathered together, are of great use.)
(82) Jáñ-uñ āppí ni maři,
Táñ-uñ surgé ni tari.

"So long as one is not dead,
One can't go to heaven."
(One's business should be done by oneself.)

(83) Páp kapút aṇéi khá.

"Sin and a wicked son will injure one's own interests."

(84) Jas ri Sáwané játó,
Tes fa' harui dhishó.

"He, whose eyes go in July,
Sees green everywhere."

(85) Shářé múiñ shášhu,
Sáwané áyé áshu.

"Her mother-in-law died in June,
But she weeps for her in July."
(Of an improper time for a business.)

(86) Khá' pia' astáj,
Gunjó bharí jápóro rí.

"A clever man eats and drinks,
But a fool's moustache is detected."
(Used when the culprit escapes, while an innocent man is punished.)

(87) Snáro ri thanak thanak,
Lháro ri ekkai.

"The goldsmith's many taps
Are equal to an ironsmith's single stroke."
(Many small things are equal to one large one.)

(88) Saú múšhé kháía, bru'ili Gáŋgá-khé chálí.

"Having devoured a hundred mice,
The cat goes to the sacred place (Ganges)."
(Used when a sinful man does a virtuous act.)

(89) Merí shashuwo píth,
Teré shashuwo háth.

"My back may be oiled,
As well as your hands."
(Used when both parties are interested in a transaction.)

(90) Likhé kamáič lágu dhól,
Jetné uthé ubhé tetne lágu hór.

"By an accident a rolling stone struck me,
As I got up there came down another to hit me."
(Used when one gets many troubles at a time.)
(91) Ek shāṅkh,
       Dujá khíró rá bhará.

   "In the first place, a conch-shell;
   Secondly, full of rice boiled in milk."
(Used when one is interested in both ways.)

(92) Lid kháni tá háthi ri,
       Janiē péi tau bharuwo.

   "If dung is to be eaten, then eat that of an elephant,
   Wherewith the belly may be filled."

(93) Juthu khánu tau,
       Míthé re lobhai.

   "Refuse food is eaten
   For the sake of its sweetness."

(94) Bethá náwi,
       Kukró shauló.

   "An idle barber
   Shaves a dog."
(Something is better than nothing.)

(95) Swádó fá tüweṅ khoú,
       Bádó fá múweṅ khoú.

   "You've spoiled the taste,
   I'll spoil the blame."
(Used when a thing is spoiled in two way

(96) Thodé rá khél,
       Piplí rá masálá,
       Kuchh ní huṇḍá.

   "The practice of archery,
   And the spice of red pepper,
   Are no good at all."
(Used when a nuisance of any thing occurs.)

(97) Chámbé múłé,
       Bhekhái jámi.

   "Under a fragrant tree
   There grew a thorny plant."
(Used when a well-to-do man has an ignorant son.)

(98) Luṇḍó jāpdé,
       Kukró muchdé,
       Brī'r ní paydí.

   "A debauchee in speaking,
   And a dog in making water.
   Make no delay."
(99) Kaũde re múňh,
Agni painé hó.
"The point of a thorn
Is itself sharp."

(100) Rání khe nāngi kun boló?
"Who can say that the queen has no robes?"

(101) Jetí kukrá ní huũdá,
Teti ká rát ní bhyaĩwó.
"Where there is no cock,
Does not the day break there?"
(Used when a thing can be done without one's help.)

(102) Fá' bůrī rá bí saráňrá.
"A shrewd stroke of an enemy's is worthy of praise."

(103) Chuli fa' niklá,
Bháti dá pará.
"Came out of a stove,
Fell into a large oven."
(Out of the frying-pan, etc.)

(104) Parái píthi de nagáre.
"Kettledrums on another's back."
(Used when one is suffering and another happy.)

(105) Ná ghaũni dewá,
Ná rákshai chhalá.
"I neither went to the grinding stone (in a river),
Nor was I terrified there by a ghost."
(Used when one is safe from a danger.)

(106) Khashó lági táti, chál bháta rátí;
Khashó hówá rám, bháto rá ní kyěň kám.
"When a Khash was in need, he said: 'Go on, Bráhman, by night.'
When the Khash got well, he said 'There is no use in a Brahman.'"
(The Khash sept of Kanets is of selfish character.)

(107) Bol kétí thía?
Bolo Dilli.
Bolo ká karáí thía?
Bolo bhár jhoká thía.
"'Say, where have you been?'
He replied that he was at Delhi.
'What were you doing there?'
He replied that he was making a fire for parching grain."
(Of negligence in a man.)
(108) Jetnu gharó fa’ panhair hó,  
Tetnáí panhair fa’ ghar hó.  
"As far as is the water-place from the house,  
So far is the house from the water-place.’’  
(It shows the equality of two things.)

(109) Manté re théen’ re inré.,  
"The food at an officer’s house is tasteful.’’  
(It shows superiority.)

(110) Jasrá báó si,  
Sé kwai ñaró ?  
"He, whose father is a lion,  
Why should he fear ?’’  
(A lion’s young one has no fear.)

(111) Sáppó-re khár-khe, díñguli-rá ñaúr.  
"He who was bitten by a snake, fears even a stick.’’

(112) Bólaw keti théá? Bolau surgé,  
Ká karai théá? Ûllí laú-thá.  
‘‘Where have you been?—’I was in paradise.’  
‘What were you doing there?’—’I was mending my clothes.’’  
(To denote ignorance.)

(113) Élau kiltá é laú shári,  
Merí ján dé árá chhári.  
‘‘Take this basket and take these apricots,  
But be pleased, my friend, to spare my life.’’  
(One who is in great distress.)

(114) Meréa jhuiñ cá, kaniéñg jahá, dúñ kádi bhik bi ná deú-thi?  
Bolau, ráñdié, séi faal laú lágé.  
‘‘O my beloved property, how did you burn? I never  
used to give even alms. They replied, ‘O widow!  
that is the reason for burning your property.’’  
(Tit for tat.)

(115) Teré baldó-re taú lúmbé shiúq a’  
Ráñd bi inièñ i kíñyiñ u.  
‘‘Oh! your ox has long horns.’  
‘Yes. but I was widowed by them.’’  
(A good thing which causes injury.)

(116) Dárié, háthí-re dáñd a’ é,  
Dekhné-re horó, cháññé-re horó.  
‘‘Oh my dear! These are the elephant’s teeth,  
One lot to be looked at and the others to chew with.’’  
(One whose words differ from his deeds.)
(117) Reké-ri játó tau thaguwé chañyiň, 
Jaa játó dpréi tau ká kari?

'One ought to take warning, from seeing another's 
eyes hurt, 
What's to be done when one's own are injured?'
(Of precautions against danger.)

(118) Priunó-rá bhári kanáu ná thañau, 
Ghato-rá bhári dewau lámí térâu.

'One who has his sieve full will not groan, 
But he who has to go to the mill will weep over his 
heavy load.'
(When one is happy and another not.)

(119) Gharchi rau mãñhtá dpréi dashná hó.

'One has to show one's own property and one's own 
face.'

(120) Dekh rándo-ra chálá, 
Shir mãnjá mãñh kálá.

'See the widow's trick, 
Bare head and black face.'

(121) Háñd-dé kanáu chhwáyá, 
Bethi-ró ni chhwáyá chañyiň.

'It does not matter if the sun sets on its way, 
But it ought not to set while sitting still.'
(One ought not to be idle.)

(122) Shil-báñki góriyá, pauñ-báñki ghotiyá, 
Marjá-d-báñká mard, düd-báñki gau.

'She who is chaste is pretty, that is a horse which is 
swift, 
He is a man whose conduct is good, and a good cow 
is that which gives much milk.'
(Handsome is that handsome does.)

(123) Meri ghin ná karáu tau meré skáñd karáu.

'If you do not love me, I give you an oath.'
(Love requires no oath.)

(124) Láía-ri ghin rau láiari dári ni húndi.

'One-sided love and a ragged beard are good for nothing.'
(Unrequited love is a disgrace.)

(125) Ká káku ká kákuru pét, 
Sári háñd-áyá Mándi rau Sukét.

'What a little thing a tinder box is! 
Yet it has been all through Mandi and Suket.'
(Of one who does a lot of work.)
(126) *Chisodâ páthar páyá, taà thûlé-khe ðewau.*

"If a stone is thrown into the water it sinks to the bottom."

(A weighty word attracts attention.)

(127) *Bashkâl kitnâi bashau pláh-dê chaunî pách.*

"It does not matter whether there is a heavy monsoon or a light one, the tree (*Butea frondosa*) always has no more than three leaves."

(One who is just the same whether in comfort or adversity.

(128) *Ek akkh tiûdi bi dwânj.*

"He has only one eye, and in that too there is pain."

(Trouble upon trouble.)

Note.—Most of these were furnished by Babu Shib Datt Mahtâ and Tarî Datt Parâhit of Koî State.

**Pahari Riddles.**

(1) *Châr chiri charmakan-láqi,*

*Dó khoâri dó nûnchau-láqi.*

"Four birds began to sing,
Two stand and two dance."

*Reply:* a cow's udder.

(2) *Upr bê'î bhûîn thàºwlá,*

*Má gorî put sàñwlá.*

"A creeper above and a basin below,
The mother white and the son black."

*Reply:* Mugoh (an edible root.)

(3) *Porî ðwíráîl,*

*Tàû-khe lyáî kôlthû-ri ñiûl.*

"There came a widow,
And she brought you a bundle of pulse."

*Reply:* a snail.

(4) *Lau jhiû ñashkar chálau,*

*Néol ghûmáu, parbat hálau.*

"If the creeper is pulled an army seems to be marching,
The lowland rises up and the hill shakes."

*Reply:* a hand-loom.

(5) *Dùñgi dàbr ðaniyar karau,*

*Mànkû mâmà báuwé tarau.*

"A deep pond resounds,
And uncle Mânkû swims."

*Reply:* a frog.
(6) \[\text{Wār chhālākā pār chhālākā,}\]
\[\text{Māṅjh nālē jāmṭu pākā.}\]
"One wave hither and another thither,
In the centre of a ravine a citron is ripe."

\textit{Reply:} the churning of curd.\(^1\)

(7) \[\text{Poró áwi rūi,}\]
\[\text{Mūṅd goi pchrūi.}\]
"There came the cotton,
And hurt the head with its nails."

\textit{Reply:} a comb.

(8) \[\text{Nhyārī nālī sī garlānā,}\]
\[\text{Pāṅj jānē ḍēwē pākṛō dūē ānā.}\]
"In a dark ravine a lion roared,
Five men went to catch him but two brought him out."

\textit{Reply:} mucus.

(9) \[\text{Poro áwu kūktu lujbuḍ kān,}\]
\[\text{Māṅ nā khāi kūktuwa āṅ terā jajmān.}\]
"There came a pup with quivering ears,
Don’t bite me, O pup, I am your customer."

\textit{Reply:} Forget-me-not.

(10) \[\text{Bjhyainī lāw bjhaiṅi lāw bujḥ bujhaiyā-birā,}\]
\[\text{Eksaī ḍaiṅe chaun ṭal lāgē, hīṅ, jwaiṅ raṅ jīrā.}\]
"O you, that understand a puzzle, I tell you a riddle,
On one plant there are three fruits, viz., as assafoetida, carroway and cummin."

\textit{Reply:} a large kitchen spoon.

(11) \[\text{Harr karau jhart karau chuṅj karau chash,}\]
\[\text{Chāṛ sapāī taa chāḷau jaa kamṛ karau kash.}\]
"They quiver and shake with a bird-like noise,
The four peons will go on when they have girt up
their loins."

\textit{Reply:} a palanquin or a spinning wheel (charkhā).

(12) \[\text{Bhitī-dā ṭakā, sabī-rā sakā.}\]
"It sits on the wall,
And is friend of all."

\textit{Reply:} a lamp.

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\(^1\) It should be noted that the hillmen churn the curd in an earthen pot, shaking it by one hand hither and thither until the butter is gathered like a ball.
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[N.S.]

(13)  Poró áwá chélu chámbá,
A'pi hóchhká dárkú lámbá.

"One is come there,
He himself is small but has a long beard."

Reply: an ear of barley.

Note.—Most of these were furnished by Mahtá Káshi Rám of Shírú village of Koṭí Sta’a.

(14)  Káterié kátu ná, ná dhobíe dhou,
Ból merié pyárié, sári prithi khe chołu hou.

"Neither has a spinner spun it, nor has a washer washed it,
Say, my dear, what is it that makes a cloak for the whole world?"

Reply: the snow.

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THE SONG OF THE BLA’J FAIR SUNG IN BLA’J.

Pahlá náñw Náráyano rá, juníech dhartí puáni,
Jaláthálí hói pírthilí, debi Mansá rákhi jagálí.
Mánu ná holé kweñ ríkhí, ekñi Náráyan rájá holá,
Siddh gurú rí jhoñi ja, dhái dáná sheró rá jhará.

5.  Dhái dáná sheró rá, mháré shwáríé bijau,
Bíjí bájí ró sheró, jámade lá-gé,
Jámí ró sheró, goñ-ne láyé,
Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,
Páki láñi ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.

10. Gáhi máñdi ró, kyá howá puájá?
Dhái dáná bijau rá, chhurú howá puájí.
Chhurú bharí sheró rá, mháré bijau shwáré,
Bíjí ró sheró, jámade lágé,
Jámí ró sheró, godané láyé.

15. Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,
Páki láñi ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.
Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá howá puájá?
Chhurú bharí bijau rá, páthá howá puájá.
Páthá bharí sheró rá, mháré bijau shwáré,

20. Bíjí ró sheró, jámade lágé,
Jámí ró sheró, goñané láyé,
Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,
Páki láñi ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.
Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá howá puájá?

25. Páthá bharí sheró rá, júñ howá puájá.
Júñ bharí sherórá, mháré bijau shwáré,
Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,
Jámi ró sheró, gódané lágé,
Godí ró sheró, pákadé lágé,

30. Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.
Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá houá pwájá?
Jún bharí bíjaú ra, khár houá pwájá.
Khár bharí sheró rí, mháré bíjaú Balgé sheri,
Bijí ró sheró, jámadé lágé,

35. Jámi ró sheró, gódané láyé,
Godí ró sheró, pákadé láyé,
Páki lúni ró sheró, kunuweñ láyé.
Gáhi máñdi ró sheró, kyá houá pwájá?
Khár bharí bíjaú ra hoí kharshó púrá.

40. Khárshé shérshé bháiyó, mháré muñdar bánó,
Siddh guruwé muñdar báná,
Byáló ke pahré áyá ldró, byáló ke pahré, áyá Ldró,
Jimí samánó, báné mudró,
Chand ró surjó, báné mudró,

45. Táré re mañdaló, báné mudró,
Bású re nágó, báné mudró,
Sáte samudré, báné mudró,
Chauró rau dhúró, báné mudró,
Rishi rau múñi, báné mudró,

50. Kótí rí paúli, báné mudró,
Ráná Rahbir Chandó, báné mudró,
Tiké dothánýiñyeñ, báné mudró,
Beré rau báné, báné mudró,
Deó Kjlñú, báné mudró,

55. Deó Sharáli, báné mudró,
Deó rau Sípó, báné mudró,
Deó rau Dháñdí, báné mudró,
Deó Korganó, báné mudró,
Deó rau débi, báné mudró,

60. Cháklú ri chhauri, báné mudró,
Es Barlájó, báné mudró,
Manó dí upjé débi Mansá,
Tú há debé ruwé jagáti,
Sát kalash, Náráyané dítte, rákhané khé,

65. ' Inó debé, rákhái bhádré,'
Báro barshó khé, suté Náráyan jaló-biché,
' Tú debé, ruwé jagáti,
Nau mhíné kalashó rákhé bhádré,
Mhíné daswéñ jñáné láné,'

70. Ek kalásh forá débié, Brahmá paídá houó;
' Táñ to bolú Brahmeýáñ, mérá deñá byáhyú kati.'
' Charjó ná boláj, mátá debé,
Tú sát jugó rí, dharmó rí mátá.'
Kródh upjá débi dá, karó Brahme rá bhásma tálo.

75. Dújá kalásh forá débié, Vishńú paídá kíñyá.
'Tāṁ bi bolā Vishnuwał, merā denā byāhrū kari.'
'Charj na bolai' māṭā debiē, sāto jugō rī dharmō rī māṭā,
Krōdā ju ugmāṅ debī dā, karau Vishnu rā bhasma tālō.
Chiyā kalāsh forā debiē, Mahādev paidā howā,
80. 'Tāṁ hi tō bolā Mahādevā, merā denā byāhrū kari.'
'Dharmō de māṭā debiē, dō bhāī jhāṅgē māṭā debiē,
Tīṇō dē tō jyūndē kari.'
Amrit chhita bāyā debiē, Brahmapa Vishnu kharē kiṅyē.
Brahmeṅ rau Vishnuweṅ debī āgē arjō kiṅyī;
85. 'Byāhrū karumē hatī rō, māhrē lanē ādmī puwānī.
Thārō hāthō rā kiṅyā ādmī, tinō ja dhartī nā chālī,
Śavā hāthō rā kiṅyā ādmī, tinō ja dhartī nā chālī.
Dujē satē lūwē ādmī puwānī.
Chāndī soenā rā kiṅyā ādmī, nāhi karō huṅwārō kārō,
90. Kāṁśe tāmē rā kiṅyā ādmī, nāhi karō huṅwārō kārō.
Kāṁdev rā kiṅyā ādmī, se bharō huṅwārō kārō,
Huṅkārō rē jāmai putrō, āgē howā Nīrāṅkārō,
Nīrāṅkārō rē howā putrō, āgē howā Hari Chand rājā.
Hari Chand rājē rē bakhētē, sukhai basō parjā sărī.
95. Hari Chand rājē rē pohrē, brāg holā bākri rā jagālā.
Hari Chand rājē rē pohrē, billī holī dhiṅchē rī jagālī.
Hari Chand rājē rē pohrē, mūsā holā naujō rā bhārī.
Hari Chandō rē pohrē, gothū holā paūlī rā jagālā,
Hari Chandō rē jāmā putar, āgē howā Balī Chand Rājā.
100. Balī Chand Rāje rē bakhētē, bāri holī dhaṅgā lāgī:
'Parē ānau paṅdatō, mahlo rā muhūrat dekho.'
Bāro odi rāje paūlī, bāro rākhe pohrū jagālē.
Pāthē chīnē rājē mahlō, lohē rē cheolō banāwē,
Kāṁśe tāmē rē kiṅyēṅ jāṅtē, chāndī rē chhato charhāwē.
105. Sōnē rē kalshō kur-rō charhāwē, khoṣē ānau Nārdō1
shādī rō.
Chau dhuṅe nyōndā deṇa, rikhī muṇi sabī bulāwnē,
Bulāwnē deotē horō charō dhāmō,2 ' hōri khe denā Nārdā
nyōndā,
Dekhai Nārāyanā Rājā suṇō.' Bāṃņō rā bhekō kiṅyā
Nārāyānē,
Ai-guwal Balī Chandō rē duwārē paūlī rē jhoṭē baṅhār
bāṃnThe.
110. Nā an khāṅad na pāṇī pindā. 'Kārjō sidhārē merā
bāṃnā.
Dān deimā muṅhọ rā māṅgā.' Dāno rē lūwe dharmō
bāṃnē.
Lohē rī bāli samidhā, pāṇī rā diwātā jālā,
Kārjō sidhārī rō bāmṇ, dāno māṅgādā lāgā.

1 Nārdō, the Divine sage Nārada.
2 Jagānāth-puri, Setbandh Rāmeshwar, Dwarka, and Badrināth are
called the Chār dhāms.
270  Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. [May, 1911.

'Maṅgi'1 ló Bāmāṇā ré dān, maṅgi ló Bāmāṇā ré dān,

115. Jó tut maṅgai se parman, jó tut maṅgai se parman.'
Poriyā: 'kā Rājea terē taunā jyā?'
'Tautā bolsā nā Bāmāṇā! ē punyā rā chandō.'
Poriyā: 'kā Rājea terē jyotā jyā?'
'Jyotā bolsā nā Bāmāṇā, ē Bāsū rā nágō.

120. Maṅgi ló bāmāṇā ré dān, maṅgi bastō nāthīṅkār.'
Mahlō dá: 'kā Rājea terē, sōnē rā jyā chothrū?'
'Chothrū bolsā nā Bāmāṇā, ē a'mahlo rā chhaṭā.'
'Kārjō sidhārā Rājea terā, dāno ke badhwī guwā.
Dhāi bikh māṅ dharti deṇī. Bhūlā Bāmāṇ, maṅgi nā jānā,

125. Chāndī sōnā Bāmāṇ dān, ghorā bāgā Bāmāṇ dān, Kharshē deṇā tāṅ bāduwe, Balgō rī sēr.'
Ek bikh deú ṛādē saṅsārā, dujī bikh deú ṛā sāre saṅsārē, ṛādē bikhō ke theyā nā thāī, Bali Rājē karniā dāī.
Gādā sātuwe ptālē. Bali Rājā arjo karō: 'nāṅwā nā merā gālē;

130. Dō dē Rājea māṅ wāṅsī, dō dē parēwī,'
'Etnā dān Rājea mēre, dittā ni jándā,
Ek deúmā tāṅ wāṅsī, ṛek deúmā parēwī.'
'Awēli Diyāli rē kabai?' 'Kāli rē wāṅsī āmī.'
'Kaniē kaniē rē lōbhē?' 'Chhewri chhotu rē lōbhē.'

135. 'Awēli Diyāli rē kabai?' 'Khrō mūrī rē lōbhē.
Chajari chhewri rē lōbhē, chajari jābrū rē lōbhē.'

This ends the Blaj Fair Song.

After this song, they sing a brief account of the Rāmāyan, the adventures of Rājā Rām Chank in the Pahārī language.

Then dramatic performances are displayed. First of all a gang of Bārāgīs (Vaiśnavas) enter with their preceptor. His disciples serve him respectfully, but with comic sentences, which make the audience laugh. Then other pieces, such as a banker's or other person's drama, are performed during the whole night, and the people all disperse at daybreak. After taking some refreshment they again gather by the evening, when archery is practised, and the man who shoots under the knees of a running man, is praised. Turn and turn about they play with bows and arrows. This practice is called Khē'ī.

There is a proverb—

Dhanū ra khē'ī, pipīl ra masālā, kuchh ni huṇḍā.

'The practice of archery, and spice of the chilli, are no good.'

Translation of the Blaj'j Song.

The first is the name of the Almighty God, who has created the earth.

1 Rāg Shyāmkalyān, tāl chhukpā, sung with music and dance.
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[N.S.]

The whole earth was drowned in the water, Mansá Deví 1 was kept as a guard.

There were no men, no sages, only the Supreme God was king.

From Siddh-guru’s 2 wallet, there fell down two and a half grains of mustard.

5. The two and a half grains of mustard we should sow in a small field,

Having been sown the grain began to grow,

When grown up, the mustard plants were weeded.

Being well weeded, they began to ripen,

Being ripe and cut, they were heaped at one place.

10. What was the produce after cleaning them in the farmyard?

The seed was two and a half grains, the produce one of mustard. 3

1. chhurú. 4

One chhurú of grain we should sow in a small field,

Having been sown, it began to grow,

Being grown up, the mustard plants were weeded,

15. Being well weeded, they began to ripen,

Being ripe and cut, they were heaped at one place.

What was the produce after winnowing them from the straw?

Of one chhurú of seed, the produce was one pāthá. 4

One pāthá of mustard seed, we should sow in a field.

20. Having been sown, it began to grow up,

Being grown up, the field was weeded,

Being well weeded, it began to ripen,

Being ripe and cut, it was heaped at one place.

What was the produce after winnowing it from the straw?

25. The seed was one pāthá, and the produce one jūn. 5

Now one jūn of the seed, we should sow in a field,

Being well sown, it began to grow,

Being well grown up, the field was weeded,

Being weeded, it began to ripe up,

30. Being ripe and cut, it was heaped at one place.

What was the produce after winnowing it from the straw?

Of the one jūn of seed, the produce was one khár. 4

One khár of seed we should sow in the large field of Balg. 7

Being sown, it began to grow up,

1 Mansá Deví is the name of a goddess, who sprang from God’s mind.
2 Siddh guru was a devotee.
3 Chhurú is = 1½ tola.
4 Pāthá is a grain measure equal to three seers.
5 Jūn, a grain measure equal to forty-eight seers.
6 Khár, equal to 20 jūns.
7 A village on the boundary of Balsan and Ghūnd States.
35. Being grown up, the field was weeded,  
Being well weeded, the plants began to ripen,  
Being ripe and cut, it was heaped at one place.  
What was the produce after winnowing it from the straw?  
The seed being one khār, the produce was one khārsh.1

40. O brothers, with one khārsh of mustard we must ask protection.  
The Siddh-gurū offered protection,  
And by evening time there appeared Shib (Ludar),  
Who said: "The earth and the sky are hereby protected,  
The sun and moon are hereby protected,  
The region of constellations is hereby protected,  
The nāg Bāsuki is hereby protected,  
The seven seas are hereby protected,  
The courtyard and the four quarters are hereby protected,  
The saints and sages are hereby protected,  
The gate of the Kotī State is hereby protected,  
The Rānā Raghubir Chand is hereby protected,  
The Heir Apparent and his brother are hereby protected,  
The palace and the boundary are hereby protected,  
The village deity Klainū is hereby protected,  
The deity Shrālī (Jungā) is hereby protected,  
The deity Sip is hereby protected,  
The deity Dhāndi is hereby protected,  
The deity Kōrgan is hereby protected,  
Gods and goddesses are hereby protected,  
60. The courtyard of Chāktū 2 is hereby protected,  
And lastly this Blā'j Fair is hereby protected."  
Mansā Devi sprang from God’s mind,  
And God told her to guard the earth,  
God gave her seven earthen pots to keep, saying:—  
65. "O goddess, keep them in the store-house."  
God slept for twelve years in the ocean, and said:—  
"O goddess, thou should’st guard them carefully,  
Keep them for nine months in the store-house,  
On the tenth month they must be broken."  
70. One pot was broken by the goddess, and there appeared Brahmā:

1 A khārsh is equal to 20 khārs.
2 Chāktū is a place about two miles from Kiār, where the Blā'j Fair takes place on the full moon of Kārtik.
I tell thee, O Brahmá, be pleased to solemnize my wedding.

"O mother goddess, say not such a strange thing, Thou art my virtuous mother of the seven ages," said Brahmá.

The goddess being very angry, burnt him to ashes.

The second pot was broken by the goddess, and there appeared Vishnú:

"I tell thee, O Vishnú, pray perform my wedding," said the goddess.

"O goddess, say not such a strange thing, thou art my seven ages' virtuous mother, answered Vishnú,

The goddess being very indignant, burnt Vishnú to ashes.

The third pot was broken by her, and there appeared Mahádeb (Shib):

"I tell thee, O Mahádeb, be pleased to arrange for my wedding," said the goddess.

"Promise me, O goddess, thou that hast killed my two elder brothers,"

Be pleased to restore them to life.

The goddess threw a drop of nectar, straightway arose Brahmá and Vishnú.

Brahmá and Vishnú besought the goddess:

"We will perform thy wedding after we have created men."

A man twenty-seven feet in height was created, but he did not suit the earth,

A man of two feet was created, but he did not suit the earth.

The next time they again created a man.

A man was created of gold and silver, but he did not suit the earth.

A man of bell-metal and copper was created, but he did not suit the earth.

A man of Cupid was created, who answered and was called Húňkár,

Húňkár got a son, who was termed Niraňkár.

Niraňkár got a son, who was called Harí Chand.

In the reign of Harí Chand all his subjects were very happy.

In his time, the leopard used to graze goats,

In his time the cat was the keeper of the milk-store,

In his time the mouse became the keeper of the grain-store,

And, in his reign, the civet was perhaps the door-keeper.

Harí Chand got a son, whose name was Rájá Bali Chand.
100. In the reign of Bali Chand, the earth was dazzling. Bali Chand said:

"Ask learned pandits to find a lucky time to build a palace,"

Twelve gates were erected, and twelve persons appointed gatekeepers.
The palace was built of stone, and beams of iron fitted.
Its planks were of copper and bell-metal, and its roof was made of silver,

105. Its uppermost roof was made of gold. Then he bade call Nárad,

Invitations were sent to the four quarters, saints and sages were summoned.
All the deities of the four dháms were invited. Then he said: "O Nárad, invite all,
But take care that Vishnu may not hear." Vishnu, assuming the form of a dwarf,
Arrives at the door of Bali Chand, and seats himself at the gate.

110. He neither takes food nor drinks water. Bali Chand saith, "O Bráhman, please accomplish my sacrifice;
I will give you whatsoever you may ask for." The dwarf bound him by an oath.
He fed the sacred flame with iron fuel, and lighted a lamp with water, [gift. Thus accomplishing the sacrifice, he asked for the
And Bali Chand said: "O Bráhman, ask for the gift, ask for the gift,

115. Whatsoever you ask for is acceptable to me.''
The dwarf inquired: "O Rájá, what is that thing like a pan?"
The Rájá replies: "O Bráhman, call it not a pan, 'tis the full moon."
The dwarf inquires: "O Rájá, what is that like a rope there?"
The Rájá replies: "O Bráhman, call it not a rope, it is the Básukinág.

120. O Bráhman, ask for a gift, there is no refusing anything you may ask for.''
The dwarf inquires again: "O Rájá, what's that on the roof like a golden basket?"
The Rájá replies: "O Bráhman, call it not a basket, 'tis the golden roof.''
The dwarf said: "I have accomplished your sacrifice, but you are changed.
Bestow on me two and a half paces of land." Said Bali Chand: "You are misled, and do not know how to ask,
Gold, silver, horse and robes are gifts for a Bráhman. I would have given you the fertile land in Balg, where-
in grows a *khársh* of grain.''
In one step he covered half the earth and in another the whole world,
But there being no room for the half step, Rájá Balí Chand bent down his neck for it,
He was cast down into the seventh lower region. Rájá Bali besought Vishnu, saying: "Do not abolish my name.

Give me two days of conjunction and two days of the new moon," asked Rájá Balí Chand.
"O Rájá Balí Chand, I cannot give you so much, but I'll allow you one day of conjunction and one day of the new moon," added Vishnu.
Balí Chand exclaimed: "O Diwálí, when will you come?" She said, "in October."
"With what greedy desire?" "Of maidens and children."

"O Diwálí, when will you come?" "with the desire of walnuts and roasted grain,
And with the desire of beautiful women and handsome youths."
So much is the Blá'j Song.

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1 Roasted grain and walnuts are divided among friends and relations at the fair.