


Grammar and Vocabulary of the Cashmiri Language. By M. P. EDGEWORTH, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

When stationed at Lodihana in 1839, I was induced to attempt to learn the Cashmiri language, in consequence of the large Cashmiri population at that place, many of whom understand no other language, and the necessity of an interpreter in a Police office, I felt to be exceedingly objectionable. With the assistance of Meer Saifuddin, a respectable Syud of Cashmiri birth, I drew up some rudiments of the Grammar. Although these are necessarily very imperfect, and no doubt require numerous corrections, which I should have been able to give, had I been able to prosecute the study further, yet they will be interesting, as throwing some light on what appears to me a very intricate and peculiar dialect.

Alphabet and Orthography.

The Cashmiri language being a derivation of the great Sanscrit stock it has an alphabet of the Nagari form. This is only understood by the Hindoos. The translation of the New Testament published at Serampoor is in this character, and I was able to ascertain the force of most of the signs used in it; but as they do not complete the Alphabet, and I had no means of ascertaining their correctness from any Hindoo Cashmiri, I refrain from giving it.

The cerebralt. and the aspirates of the Nagari are all used, and an additional letter *a* and its aspirate *ts.* and *ts,h.* exactly the German *z* with or without an aspirate; this is represented in the Persian alphabet by . As numerous Arabic and Persian words have been introduced, the whole of that alphabet has been incorporated with that portion, equivalent to the Nagari, as in Hindostani.

The great peculiarity of the language consists in possessing three very short vowels, which my instructor denominated the *nim fathe*, *nim kasra* and *nim zamma*, and possessing respectively the forces of a very short *a*, *i*, *u*. It is impossible to give a description in writing of these very peculiar half-vowels. To represent them, I have used the above vowels with a dot, *ä*, *ï*, *ü*.

There is likewise a short *o*, "*zamma majhul*," and its corresponding half-vowel.

General Remarks.

The language resembles Hindostani in the two most troublesome parts of that language, but with increased difficulties. The genitive case agrees with the object possessed in gender, number and case having moreover different forms according as the possessing noun is itself masculine, feminine, or neuter.

In like manner the past tenses of the verb agree with the object, while the agent has a peculiar form, which I have termed the agentive case; but the verb agrees in some measure with the agent, as well as the object; at least assumes a modified form according to the person and number of the agent. The verb is in like manner subject to modifications of its termination, where the enclitic pronominal dative is used.

The verb is generally placed in the middle of the sentence as in English; but the object is indifferently placed before or after it.

In forming feminines, the letter of the masculine is generally changed thus:—

- m.*
- d—g—zorj.
 - t——ts.
 - k——ch.
 - n——nj. (the nasal *na* of the Nagri,) ñ of the Spanish.
 - l——j.

Nouns.

The genitive is formed by adding as the case may be.

	<i>m. s.</i>	<i>an.</i>	<i>m. p.</i>	<i>f. s.</i>	<i>f. p.</i>	
S. Masculine	Sand (an)	sandi	sanz (ac)	sanza	sindes*	In all but proper names.
Feminine, or	hand (a)	handi	hans (sa)	hauza		Plural in all genders and
Neuter	uk (ik)		ich (icha)			and cases.

The accusative by the addition of *as* or *is* in the singular, and *ay* in the plural, thus:

Singular.

{	Nom.	Máül, <i>a father</i>	Nichu, <i>child</i>	In proper names the genitive is formed by simply adding <i>un</i> , as
	Gen.	Málü, sand, &c.	Nichu, sand	
	Ac.	Mális	Nichavis	
	Agent.	Mail	Nichavi	

Plural.

{	Nom.	Máil	Nichavi	Nom.	Nushírwán,
	Gen.	Máilan, hand	Nichavin, hand,	Gen.	Nushirwánun
	Ac.	Máilan	Nichavin		
	Ag.	Mailaw	Nichvau,*		

Singular.

{	Nom.	Gabur, (son)
	Gen.	Gabra sand
	Ac.	Gabras,
	Ag.	Gabran,

Plural.

Nom.	Gabar,
Gen.	Gabran, hand
Ac.	Gabran,
Ag.	Gabrau,

Feminine.

Singular. {	Nom.	Máji, mother,	tsut, bread
	Gen.	Máji, Majihand,	tswachi,—hand
	Ac.	}	Máji,
	Ag.		

Plural. {	Nom.	Máji,	tswachi,	
	Gen.	Májan, hand,	tswachan, hand	
	Ac.	Májan,	tswachan,	Agentive also with <i>filled</i> —ablative.
	Ag.	Májaw,	tswachaw,	
	Ab.			

Neuter.

Nom.	Nág, had, fountain	garu, house
Gen.	Náguk, ich, ik, icha,	garuk, ich, iki icha.
Ac.	Nágas	garas
1st Abl.	Nága, nishi, &c.	
2d Ab.	Nági, khota, &c.	
Nom.	Nag,	gar
Gen.	Nágan hand, &c.	garan hand, &c.
Ac.	Nágan,	garan

* This word in the Serampur Testament is spelt nits,hu.

Personal Pronouns.

	3.		
	2.	You, Túi	He, sú
1.	They, Tim		
Nom.	We, Asi	Thou, tü	
Gen.	of me, Mi* us sa*	Chág*	Tuh** Tih***
Acc.	to me, Mih us asih	Taih	Tobih tas or timar
Inflected.	me, Mi us asi	tsi	Tohi timis timay
			* Genitival terminations. m. f. s. f. p. anyu, áryi, áryny, anyéy, ánis. ** hand, hanz, handi, hanza handas. *** Also ta and tine with sínd, &c. sanz, sand, sanza.

Demonstrative and Relative Pronouns.

Nom.	Ih	yim or yima.	* The genitival terminations of the neuter are iku, íchs, íki, íchi.
Gen.	ya or yim, or am or a.—sand &c.**	yimankú.* or ami.**	
Acc.	Yamis or amis**	yat or at**	
Inflected.	Yaimis. m. Yim f. Yami	yata or ami**	** This form is used in a particular or proximate sense.

Nom.	Hú	hum, hume	} That distant
Gen.	Humis & c.	human hand.	
Acc.	Humis	human.	} See as above, without distinction of gender.
Abi.	ditto	humou.	

Nom.	m. yus e.	Who relate.	m. kus.	Who's inter.	yim or yima.	What.	Who's Plural.
Gen.	f. yasa.	yaticaka.*	f. kasa.	ka or kami-s &c.	yimán, &c.	yaticaka.*	Plural.
Acc.	yas or yamis.	yat.	ka hand, &c.	kas or kamas.		yat.	
Abt.	ditto.	yama.	kim.			yama.	
	yim.						

Adverbs of time and place derived from the above.

		<i>Of Place.</i>	<i>Of Time.</i>	<i>Of Manner.</i>
This—and what relation,	this.	at.	wiryakan.	is
That—near.	ih.	here to.	(then) tilli.	há pat or kau.
That—distant.	hu.	yáti.	(when) kella,	huta pat or kau.
Interrogation.	sú.	hátü.	or kar.	tata pat kau.
what?—	kus.	tátü.	yella.	kyut, khyá, khyetapati, kau.
Relation. what—	yus.	kátü.		yut, itu, itapaci, kau.
		yatu.		

- Why? kyázi. *f.*
 How many? kyt, kytu, kyü, kyts, kytsa. *f.*
 Yes, yinya.
 Ever, mullye, aslá.
 Till, yut táu.
 Always, hamesha, dad.

Adverbs.

much, seta yits, tsor, tseri, tsar
 little, maine—kam
 without, nibar
 within, andar
 above, hyur
 from above } heri pita
 upwards, }
 downwards bon
 below, tal
 before, bofat
 after, pat, pati
 directly, tikan, wil
 yesterday, yow
 day before } atra
 yesterday, }
 to-day, az
 to-morrow, pagah or rúts
 day after } kálkyat
 to-morrow, }
 together, sait

Conjunctions.

p. k.

Even ٻٻ ٻٻ i
 and, ta, or be
 or ya, kina ?
 though;
 although, yudunte, agarche
 since, yelli
 because, yowkani
 if, yudwai, hargahai, hargah, or ai
 added to the nominative
 but, lekin, ama
 unless, nai

m. f. m. p. f. p.

except, magari, yátü, yáts, yáti, yatsa
 then ٻٻ adi
 therefore, awai or awai khatir
 else, nata
 either,

Prepositions.

from, nishi-pita ; a after a pos.
 by, nishi
 to, not
 upon, pèt
 after, pat
 before, borit borita
 with, seit, swán
 without, ra'st
 near, nish
 in, andar

m. s. f. s. m. p. f. p.

for, kyut, kylita, kyit, kyita
 on account of, khatir, after genitive
 between, manz, manzbag
 towards, kun
 than, (com- } khota
 parison) }

except, (but) yatu, siwa, warai, rust

m. f.

equal to, yatu, or sambü, sambü asamb
 just now, àdi

also, ti
 like, } zan
 although ! }

sait, meaning with governs the accusative

sait, meaning by means of, governs the genitive or the case in aw in plural.

andra, between, governs "i" in singular, "aw" in plural.

khota, without, governs genitive, or accusative in plural, and in the neuter, the ablative in "i."

Pronouns and Pronominal Adjectives.

Some. m. kata kaiti kaityah katsan
 (several) f. katas katas kaitseh kaitbyan

Any.	m.	kunh	kafih	koutshah	kainsi
	f.		kaúh	kautshah	
Some. (few)	nom. obj.	kiuh,	keutshah, keutsau.	k	
Such. (taisa)	m. f.	titú, titsa	accus. titsi	tithis titsi	pl. titi titsaha titsan
Kaisa.	kitú or kihú kitsa or kish	kithis, kihis kitsi, kishi	kiti, kiki kitsaha kishi	kithan, kihan kitsan, kishan	
Jaisa.	yutú yitsa	yithis yitsi	yíti yitsahā	yithan yitsahan	
Aisa.	hutú hutsa	huthis hutsi	huti hutsaha	huthan hutsaban	

The termination *m.* hut, hati, *f.* hats, hatsa, is equivalent to the Persian *nák*, or English "full."

Verbs.

The substantive and auxiliary verb "to be," "to be to," *i. e.* to (have, with dative and indicative.)

1. *Present Indefinite.*

1	♂ ♀	chhus, <i>am</i>	chhi	chhum	chhu
		chhes	chhe	chhem	chhe
2	♂ ♀	chhukh	chhiwa	chhwi	chhowa
		chhekh	chhewa	chhi	chhewa
3	♂ ♀	chhú	chhi	chhus	chhukh
		chhé	chhi	chhis	chhekh

2. *Past Indefinite.*

1	♂ ♀	ásus, <i>was</i>	ás	ásum	ásü
		Ases	ásé	ásem	ásí
2	♂ ♀	asukh	áséwa	áswi	ásuwa
		ásekh	áséwa	ásí	áséwa
3	♂ ♀	ásüs	ás	ásus	ásukh
		ásás	ásasan	áses	ásékh

3. *Aorist, or Future, May or will be.*

1	ásása	ásásaw
2	ásásakh	ásásyú
3	ásási	ásásan

4. *Present Definite, am*

ásán chhus, &c. ásanchhum, &c.

5. *Perfect, have been*

ásán ásus, &c. ásán ásum, &c.

6. *Imperfect, was-being*

a'smut-chhus, &c. a'smut chhum

7. *Pluperfect*, had been.

a'smut a'sus a'smut a'sum

8. *Conditional Past*, might have been.

ásmut ása, &c.

V. A. *Intransitive*, bihun, to sit; wathun, to stand up; pyun, to fall.

Imperative.

s.	{	2. bih, sit	wath	pi
		3. bihin, let him sit	wathin	piyin
pl.	{	2. bihyü	wathyü	piyü
		3. bihin	wathin'	piyin

Aorist, or Future.

s.	{	1. biha	watha	pima
		2. bihakh	wathakh	pikh
		3. bihi	wathi	piya
pl.	{	1. bihow	wathow	pimow
		2. bihyü	wathyü'	piyu
		3. bihan	wathau	piyan'

Present.

withan, chus piyán' chhus
 _____ chhukh
 _____ chhu, &c. &c.

Imperfect.

Bihan ásus
 _____ ásuKh
 _____ áus, &c.
 _____ asa
 _____ asakh
 _____ asi, &c.

Feminine. } Masculine. }	Bythus	wuthus	pyos
	byuthukh	wuthukh	pyokh
	bihuth byúth	woth	pyou
	bethi	wuthi	
	bethwa	wuthiwa	
	bethi	wuthi	
	bethis	wutsus	
	bethikh	wutsekh	
	beth	wuts	
	becha	wutsa	
	bechawa	wutsewa	
	becha	wutsa	

Perfect.

Pluperfect.

m. s. 1.	byuthmat chhus	asus	wuthmit
f. s. 1.	bethmits chhes		watsmits
m. p. 1.	bethmit chhi		withimit
f. p. 1.	bechamtsa chhe		watsimatsa
	behawun		bihunwal

I Mood.—Tenses, with Objective Inflections like the Future.

	1	2	
	kar,	karan	
	karin	karinas	
	kar yun	kar yun	
	in	inas	
<i>Masculine and Feminine.</i>			
	1—kar-a	kar-au	
	2—akh	sh-au	
	3—i	is	
	1—ow	owu	
	2—yu	yun	
	3—au	auas	
<i>Feminine.</i>			
	1—kar-akh	kar-akh	
	2—sh-akh	sh-akh	
	3—i	ikh	
	1—ow	owkh	
	2—yu	yukh	
	3—au	auakh	

	1—kar-akh	kar-akh	
	2—sh-akh	sh-akh	
	3—i	ikh	
	1—ow	owkh	
	2—yu	yukh	
	3—au	auakh	
<i>Feminine.</i>			
	1—kar-akh	kar-akh	
	2—sh-akh	sh-akh	
	3—i	ikh	
	1—ow	owkh	
	2—yu	yukh	
	3—au	auakh	

	1—kar-akh	kar-akh	
	2—sh-akh	sh-akh	
	3—i	ikh	
	1—ow	owkh	
	2—yu	yukh	
	3—au	auakh	
<i>Feminine.</i>			
	1—kar-akh	kar-akh	
	2—sh-akh	sh-akh	
	3—i	ikh	
	1—ow	owkh	
	2—yu	yukh	
	3—au	auakh	

Active Transitive Verb—karun, To do.

	3	4	5	6	7
	karakh	anixe	aninawa		
	—urakh	—	—		
	—yukh	—	—		
		animai			

I.—Imperative—do.

II.—Aorist or Future. Will or may do.

	kar-akh	kar-at	kar-awa
	—sh-akh	—	—
	—ikh	t'	—iwa
	—owkh	—owt	—owa
	—yukh	—	—
	—auakh	—au	—auawa

III.—Present. Am doing.

	chhusakh	chhusat	chhusawa
	chhusakh	—	—
	chhukh	chhwi	chhúwa
	chhikh	chhit	chhewa
	chhawakh	—	—
	chhikh	chhwi	chh'íwa
	chhesakh	—	—
	chhehakh	—	—
	chhekh	—	—
	chhekh	—	—
	chhewakh	—	—
	chhekh	—	—

The same as I. With *asi* added.
chu-asi.

IV.—*Imperfect*. Was doing.

karān' ásus ásus-au ásus-akh ásus-at ásus-awa &c. &c.

V.—*Imperfect*. Might be doing.

karān' asa kuan'-asau &c. &c.

VI.—*Respectful Imperative*. Please to do.

2 karta kartan
 3 karitan karitanas
 2 karyú karyün
 3 karitan karitanas

Infinitive.

m. s. karun m. p. karani f. s. karany f. p. karaniya

Present Participle.

m. s. koronwátul, declined like maül
 or korowunnü
 f. korowaj korowajay
 pl. kor-onwajimiye
 iwainiya

Perfect Participle.

kerit, indeclinable.

General Observations on the Verbs.

The negative is formed by adding *na* in all tenses except the common imperative; and in compound tenses it is added to the auxiliary, not the participle, for the auxiliary and participle may be separated and dislocated at pleasure, *chhus na korán* or *korán chhus na*. The interrogative is formed by adding a *fatha* to a silent consonant or a dissimilar vowel. If the vowel be *fatha* it is lengthened into *ā*, the expletive *ma* is sometimes used, if negative interrogative *nā* is used instead of *na*.

In the imperative *m* or *ma* is prefixed instead of *n* affixed, except in the imperative in *n*, when *na* is used as usual.

Intransitive verbs agree with their nominative in number, person, and gender.

Transitive verbs agree with their object and nominative in gender, number and person, with their agent in number and person, but not in gender in the past tenses, i. e. of the second mode as,

A man called a woman
Mahnivi manjin zanána

A man called a man
Mahnavi mangan mahnyu

A woman called a woman
Zanáni manjin zanána

A woman called a man
Zanáni mangan mahnyu

The passive is formed by declining *Yun*, to come, with the passive participle in "*mut*."

The causal verb is formed by adding "*náwun*" to the root, as *shernu*, to adorn; *shernáwun*, "cause to adorn."

Form of Verbs of Quality. As Prasna, to be white.

	<i>Imperfect.</i>	<i>Aorist.</i>	<i>Past. Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Participle, (sifat.)</i>
1. Pran	prana	pran	yús	iyas	m. s. pranyo' muti, pl. miti
2. Pranin	— akh	—	yukh	iyakh	f. s. — miti, pl. mataa
3. Pranin	— i	—	y6	iyi	or pranyimiti
1. Pranyu	— au	—	yai	iyia	<i>Second Participle or Adjective.</i>
2. Pranyu	— yu	—	yawa	iyiwa	m. s. pranu
3. Pranyu	— an	—	yai	iyia	f. s. prany

Substantive derived thence, pranyer whiteness.
Transitive Verb ditto, panyarawan to whiten.

Similar to this are the following:—

<i>Infinitive.</i>	<i>Participle.</i>	<i>Mas.</i>		<i>Fem.</i>		<i>Substantive.</i>	<i>Transitive Verb.</i>	<i>English.</i>
		<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>p.</i>			
anun	anyomut	anú	- i	anyi-ya		anyar	anyarawun	be blind
ats, hun	ats,hyomut	ats,hu	- i	ats,h-ye		ats,har	ats,harawun	be lazy, sus
badun	badyomut	bađu	- i	bad-baji		bajar	badrawun	be large
budun	budyomut	budu	- i	bud-buji		bajar	budrawun	be old
chhunun	chhunyomut	chhunu	- i	ny-nyia		chhunar	chhunarawun	be Jess
chhetun	chhetyomut	chhetu	- i	chhets-a		chhetsir	chhetsarawun	be white
darun	daryomut	darü	- i	dar'dare		darir	dararawun	stammer
durun	duryomut	duru	- i	dur'dura		durir	durarawun	be far

Infinitive.	Participle.	Mes.	Fem.	Substantive.	Transitive verb.	English.
chalūn	hal-yomūt	gatu	gāt gacha	gāchar	gachrawun	straight
kalun	kalyomūt	halu	hāj-haja	hajar	halrawun	crooked
kānun	kānyomūt	hihu or hyl	hih-i	hihar	kajrawun	like
kochnun	krehyomūt	kalā	kāj-a	kajar	kajrawun	dumb
lidrun	lōkyomūt	kānu	kāny-ya	kanyar	kanyarawun	one-eyed
lōkun	lōkyomūt	krehnu	ny - ya	kbhnyar	krehyarawun	black
matun	matyomūt	lidru	...-rih	lidrir	lidrawun	yellow
mithun	mithyomūt	luku	luh - i	lōchar	lukrawun	small
nanun	nanyomūt	matu	mats - a	matsar	matsarawun	mad
nānun	nānyomūt	myuth, metts	mitts, michli	michhar	mithrawun	sweet
nānun	nānyomūt	nanu	ny, nyige	nanyar	nanyarawun	evident
nānun	nānyomūt	nyul, neli	nej, neja	nejar	nijrawun	blush
sanun	sanyomūt	munu	ry ryia	nunyar	nunyarawun	salt
sidun	sidyomūt	sanu	ry ryia	sanyar	sanyarawun	attractive
tithun	tithyomūt	sidu	siz - a	sizar	sizarawun	straight
thun	thyomūt	theadu	theg - a	thazar	thazarawun	tall
tsukun	tsukyomūt	tithu	titts, ticka	tichar	tithrawun	bitter
ts. bethun	ts. bethyomūt	tsuku	tsuk - a	tsukar	tsukarawun	acid
wozlun	wozalyomūt	tsotu	tshot, tshochi	tshochar	tshochrawun	short
zethun	zethyomūt	wozalu	wozaj, wuzaj-a	wozjar	wozjarawun	red
		zyutts, zeth	zeth, zechhi	zechhar	zithrawun	long
nyakan	nyakyomat	niki	nioth	nichha	nikrawan	be little or thin
vyethun	vyethyomūt	vyethi	vyich	vyichhi	vyethrawan	

				<i>Irregular Intransitive Verbs.</i>		<i>Defective Verbs.</i>		
	Go.	Come.	Die.	Go out.	Be sick.	Remain.	Be able.	Behove.
1	gats, h	ih	mar	nér	los	roz	tagyas	pezyas.
2	gats, hyu	iyu	maryu	néryu			tagyi	pezyi.
				<i>Aorist.</i>				
1	gataha	yama	marà	néra	losa, &c.	roza, &c.	tagyan	pezyem.
2	akh	akh	— akh				tagyakh	pezyakh.
3	i	piya.	— i				tagyiwa	pezyasa.
1	ow	yimau	— ow				tagi	pepazi.
2	yu	yu	— yu					
3	au	au	— au					
				<i>Present, &c.</i>				
	gatsan	yéan	maran	nerai.				
				<i>Past Indefinite.</i>				
2	gós	ás	rudus	drais	lustus	rudus	tagus or tog	
3	gokh	ákh	rudukh	draukh	lustukh	rudukh	togwi	
1	gai	ái	rud	dras	lust	rud	togum	
2	gawa	áva	rudi	drai	luid	rudi	togukh	
3	gai	ái	rudiwa	drawá	lustiwa	rudiwa	togiwa	
			myét	drai	lusti	rudi	togwe	

Infinitive. *Aorist.*
 Déhsār, To see. Desha.
Imperfect. *Participle.*
 Caut, Deshan.

Masculine. *Feminine.*
 Dyútham. Déthim.
 ——— ut. Déthit.
 Dyúth. Déttis.

Participle.

Dyúthmut. Déthmits.
 Dyúthmiti. Déthmitsi.

A.

Anun, *v. a.* to bring. Apuz, *s. m.* a lie.
 Anun, *v. n.* be blind. Apuzyar, *adj.* false.
 Atsun, *v. inf.* go in. Ashü, *s. m.* tear.
 tsáu Achhü, *s. f.* eye
 tsái Achur, *f. m.* word.
 Alun, *v. n.* to nod head. Agur, uncut (wood.)
 Alráwan, *v. a.* to make nod. Anč (pronounced ðn) blind.
 Asun, *v. n.* to laugh. Ainy, *fem.*
 Anachiwa, } musk rat.
 gagür, }
 Agun, *s. f.* fire, (especially for
 cooking, while Nár is any fire.)
 Athá, loose, also hands.
 Ant, }
 Anchi, *pl.* } stone (of fruit.)
 Adij, }
 Adja, } *s. f.* bone.
 Adyul, large bone.
 Alü, plough.

AI.

Ail, *s. f.* cardamum.
 Athij, *s. f.* paste.
 Aïr, hunting.

B.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| Behun, <i>v. a.</i> to sit. | Batu, cooked rice. |
| Bazun, to hear or understand. | Baya, female. |
| Bázu, regular. | Buth, <i>s. m.</i> face. |
| Bagrun, <i>v. a.</i> to share. | Báts, <i>s. m. p.</i> people. |
| áwan, <i>v. a.</i> to divide. | Bachhera, fool. |
| Bawun, <i>v. a.</i> to explain. | Bungir, <i>s. f.</i> "churi," bracelet. |
| Buzun, to fry. | Bunj, <i>s. f.</i> plane tree. |
| | Bai, brother. |
| | ikakin, brother's wife. |
| | putr, brother's son. |
| | waza, brother's daughter. |
| | Bagú, <i>s. m.</i> share. |
| | Benji, <i>s. f.</i> sister. |
| | Braür or byaur, } cat. |
| | Bráir, } |

CH.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| Chyun, to drink. | Chapat, <i>pl. ts. s. f.</i> slap. |
| Chapan, to hide (in a place) or
taipun (from a person.) | |

CHH.

- Chhewun, be drunk.
Chhevyar, (as pranun).
Chhahun, *v. a.* to tease.

D.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Dawun, } to run. | Dádu, <i>s. m.</i> pain. |
| Dorun, } | Dányu, rice, growing. |
| Deshun, to see. | Duni, whip. |
| Dyutar, <i>p.</i> | Diuth, } sight. |
| Detin, imperative caret. | Dreuth, } |
| Dyutmut. | Dolá, oblique. |
| Detmits. | Dwod, <i>s. m.</i> milk. |
| Dawun, <i>v. a.</i> to cause; to give. | Dand, <i>s. m.</i> bull. |
| Dazan, <i>v. n.</i> to burn, or be burnt. | Dallun, <i>v. n.</i> pass, to pass by, to
pass from. |
| Dyun, to give, shut, tie. | Dollmut, to blow. |
| | Dalán, <i>v. a.</i> transitive of the above. |
| | Dálmut. |
| | Dajmits. |

GI

- Gonzurun, *v. r.* to think, count.
 Grezun, to roar, (tiger, river.)
 Garun, to cut, (as a carpenter,)
 make (as an ironsmith.)
 Gewun, *v. n.* to sing.
 Gyo, *m. and f.* the same.
 Gotsur, *s. f.* small mouse.
 Garu *s. m.* house.
 Gurü, *s. m.* horse.
 Gad, *s. f.* fish.
 Gádáháuz, fisherman.
 Gub, *s. f.* sheep;
adj. also pregnant.
 Gagür, *s. m.* }
 ir, *s. f.* } rat.
 Gwadü, *s. m.* by, below the knee,
 stem of a tree.
 Gáthu, wisdom.
 ul, *m.* }
 ij, *f.* } *adj.* wise.

H.

- Harahar, dispute.
 Hít, pretence.
 Háts, *s. f.* false accusation.
 Hún, *s. m.* }
 Húry, *s. f.* } dog.
 inf. Háin.
 Hórun, *v. a.* to repay.
 Halun, (in sco)
 Halyómut.
 Hárun, to lose in play.
 Hyun, to take.
 Hyikun, to be able.
 Háwun, *v. a.* to show.
 Hana, *v. f.* a little not used with
 grains or as a diminutive for
 hana, a small horse.
 Hí, jasmine.
 Hí-asmán, lilac.
 Harana, antelope
 Hángaul, deer.
 Háuz, boatman; not inflected, in
 the agentive case.
 Hichhun, *v. a.* learn.
 Hichhnáwan, *v. a.* teach.
 Hand, *s. m.* rap.
 Hah, *s. f.* mother-in-law.
 Hár, *s. f.* corymb.
 — *s. m.* necklace.
 Höl, hil, *m.* }
 Haj, haji, *f.* } crooked.

H.

- Hol, *s. m.* waist.
 Hārij, *s. f.* bow.
 Hōḡ, *s. f.* subergastation.

K.

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| Karam, to do. | Kath, <i>s. f.</i> word. |
| Kreshun, to desire. | Káum, kami, <i>s. f.</i> business. |
| Krushmut. | Krek, cry, lament. |
| Krushmits. | Kallá, <i>m.</i> head. |
| Krehnun, to be black. | Kath, <i>s. m.</i> beam, gallows. |
| Khasun, to mount. | Kautúr, cock sparrow. |
| Kunun, to sell. | Kastúr, <i>s. m.</i> nightingale. |
| Kobun, (in <i>seo</i>) be hump-backed. | <i>s. f.</i> musk. |
| Katurun, to cut in two. | Kéns, younger in age. |
| Kadun, to draw. | Kulü, <i>s. m.</i> tree. |
| | Kuj, <i>s. f.</i> plant. |
| | Kol, <i>s. f.</i> small river. |
| | Kub, <i>s. m.</i> hump-backed. |
| | Kobyar. |
| | Kuthü, <i>s. m.</i> room. |
| | Kath, <i>s. m.</i> sheep, ram. |
| | Kaú, <i>s. m.</i> arrow. |
| | Kor or khwar, foot. |
| | Kutú, <i>s.</i> knee. |
| | Kokúr, <i>s. m.</i> } cock and hen. |
| | — ir, <i>s. f.</i> } |
| | Kaúr, <i>s. m.</i> neck. |

KH.

- | | |
|--|---|
| Khyun, to eat. | Khanda wao — shálbáf. |
| Khasún, | Kachul, <i>s. m.</i> } goat, vulgar.
Kat, <i>s. f.</i> } |
| khout, } to mount, (used
kháits, } with teak to form) | |
| Khotsun, <i>v. s.</i> or <i>v. t.</i> fear. | Khon, or khonwath, elbow. |
| Kharun, <i>v. á.</i> causal of Khasún, | |
| Khanum, to engrave to dig. | |

H.

Layun, layu, to beat, (<i>lay on</i>).	M Lat. <i>f. a.</i> a time, pl. <i>lata</i> .
laya, regular.	Lór <i>s. f.</i> stick.
Lagun, <i>f. p.</i> lajis, imp. lag, attach.	Led, <i>adj.</i> cowardly, indeclinable.
gyin, lagmút, lajmitz, lagna.	Lár <i>s. f.</i> house.
Larun, laryau, yaye, run after.	Lar, <i>s. f.</i> fighting, <i>thead.</i>
Lábun, to find.	Loh, <i>s. f.</i> caracal.
Ladun, to send (a thing).	Liul, <i>s. m.</i> large earthen pot.
Ladmut, to put (a thing), into	Leji, <i>s. f.</i> small ditto.
(Lazmits, to hang), up or put a	Lang, <i>s. m.</i> thigh, large brand.
thing up or build, &c.	
Likhun,	
or Lékhun, Lakhmut, } to write.	
hichh'mits,	
Ledun', <i>v.</i> (in sco.) be cowardly.	
Lasun, <i>v. a.</i> to live.	
	M.
Mangun, to demand, <i>s. f. g.</i>	Maránwatul, sweeper.
changed to j., maugmút,	Maúl, father.
maujmits	Maij, mother.
Mathun, to rub, <i>f. mots.</i>	Múth, mut, forgetful.
Mashun, to forget.	Mandáct, modesty.
Muthmút.	Mal, <i>s. m.</i> (Arabic), property.
Mathmits.	<i>s. f.</i> necklace.
Mashráwan, to forget.	Mok,hta, <i>s. m.</i> pearl.
	Mauchh, <i>a. m.</i> honey.
	—— tilo, <i>s. f.</i> honey bee.
	Minyamar <i>s. f.</i> hind, (form of
	Hangal.)
	Musht, <i>s. f.</i> blow.
	Moth, <i>s. f.</i> handful.
	aply apl., chi, handle.
	Mudr, sweet.
	Mur, <i>s. f.</i> owl-house.
	Mar, <i>seai.</i>
	Mast, <i>s. m.</i> hair of the head.
	Mäts, arm.

N.

- Nag, *s. f.* *estw* (to wear) *estw*
 Nag, *s. f.* *lead*
 Nerun, *v. int.* to argue, to quarrel, irregular
past, drao and impi *past, niri*
put, pethydrámut, nemwun,
past participle, nirit.
 Nyún, to bring, as *yun, nyn, nuj,*
s. f. p. nyumut.
 Nawun, be born, be near,
v. (in esco.) Ho.
 Nawráwan, to make new.
v. a. invent (a story.)
 Nahun, *v. a.* } to obliterate.
 Nashun, } (obsolete.)
 Nyikun, to become thin (in sco.)
 Nishwan, }
 Nal tsunun, to wear.
 Nichu, child.
 Nauga. }
 Nithnan. } naked.
 Nath-nati, *s. f.* trembling.
 Naw, nivi, new.
 Navyar, newness.
 Nakh, *s. m.* shoulder,
 Nakha. }
 _____ tal. } near.
 Nai, *conj.* if not.
 Nyatr, marriage.
 Nyúk. }
 Niki. } thin.
 Nich. }
 Nichha. }
 Nichhar, thinness.

O.

- Onguj, *s. f.* finger.
 Ongul, *s. m.* finger's breadth.

P.

- Pushurun, *v. r.* to make over.
 Parun, *v. a.* to read,
 Pyun, fall.
 Pyau, } pyai.
 Peyi, } (as gatsun.)
 Páwan, to throw, (find sometimes.)
 Parzanun, }
 or } recognise.
 Parzanáwun, }
 Pránun, *v. a.* (in esco) be old.
 Pazi, a defective verb, signifying or
 to be made, be sure, of
 relationship of one wife to
 proper.
 Paz, *s. m.* truth, pazi, *f.*
 Puzyár-ing, true.
 Pish, flea.
 Periga, *s. f.* arzun, chíias, millet.
 Poribar, *s. f.* shaw.
 Put, *s. m.*
 Pett, *s. f.* phank,
 an, *m.* leaf, thread.
 Pán, self.
 Patsh, trust, belief.
 Parzán, acquaintance.
 Posh, to unite, to mix, to
 mingle together.

P.

Prarun, *v.* (in sco.) to wait for.
 Presun, *v.* to bring forth, object.
 Pyayi.

Práji, *s. f.* straw.
 Pránun, old.
 Páth durib, manner.
 Pútsahas, form.
 Prat, every, (as every day) prat.
 Parbat, *s. m.* hill.
 Padü, *s. m.* sole or print of foot.
 Páz, hawk in *agentive case*, paz' not pazan.

PH.

Phérun, *v. n.* return.
 phyor.
 phyir.
 Phirun, *v. a.* turn.
 Phalun, to grow old, *f.* phaji, also to assess; phylana, clothes.
 Phalwun, *h* in *fem.* transition of the above.
 Phulun, to flower.
 Phulanawan, transitive.

Phamb, *s. m.* cotton or shawl wool.
 Pharas, *s. m.* poplar.
 Phyur, *s. m. pl.* phiri, dress branch of flowers.
 Phyük, *s. m.* shoulder.

R.

Ráwun, *v. n.* to lose, lost to.
 Rawrawun, *v. a.* to lose.
 Riwwun, *v. n.* to success, especially in *kishtawár ryü*.
 Ruchhun, to keep.
 Rachhit thawan, to take care of.
 Ranun, to cook.
 Sozan, to send a man.
 Saman, samyou, to assemble to samyaiyü, to unite, resemble.

Rats, *s. f.* night.
 Rus, *s. m.*
 — kat, *inf. ch. f.* deer.
 Rátnahún, wolf.
 Rúd, *s. m.* rain.
 Rwah, *s. m.* fault.
 Rét, *s. m.* month.
 S.
 Swan, *s. m.* gold a second.
 relationship of one wife to another, *amabdk*.

S

- Shubun, to be fit, proper or sa- ther, or becoming.
 Súwun, *v. a.* to sew.
 Samatsár, participial acting. from Saman, meaning united.
 Suit, *s. m.* wax (more generally used.)
 Sáh, lion.
 Siming, lioness.
 Swar, *v. a.* slow music.
 Sangur, *s. m.* mountain.

SH.

- Shungun, Shong, Shurúg, Shwinj, Shwinja, to sleep.
 Shála, *s. m.* Pan. italicum, millet.
 Shur, *s. m.* a child of either sex.
 Shichh, information.
 Shál, jackall.

T.

- Tráun, *v. a.* to leave off.
 Tráwanáwan, to make, to leave off.
 Trawit tsunun, to throw away.
 Tamul, *s. m.* rice uncooked or tuna, when used with phalle.
 Tarukh, *s. m.* star.
 Tílr, *s. f.* bee, wasp.
 Táuth, *adj.* Taithi, *m.* love, friendship.
 Taith, Tachha, *f.*
 Tyuth, tuh, bitter.
 Tinj, *s. f.* string, (to tie, dyún,) to give.
 Tál, *s. f.* talyun, *s. m.* top of head.
s. m. gum of mouth.

TH.

- Thawun, to place.
 Thurun, to make, form.
 Thári, *s. f.* bush, bushy plant.
 Thar, *s. f.* back.
 Thiya, in presence of, evidently.

T.

- Tikun, to run; *s. haste*.
 Tikyou, tikyye, *v.*

TH.

Thahrūn, *v. n.* to stop.
 Thahrawan, *v. s. f.* to stop.

TS.

Tsadun, *to call*, regular.
 Tsanun, *to cast, regular, strike; like*
 anun.
 Tsalun, }
 tsalmut. } runaway, go away.
 tsajmits. }
 Tsanun, *v. a.* bring in.
 Tsetun, *v. a.* to tear, interrupt, to
 borrow, settle, &c. &c. تقطع
 Tshenun, *v. i.* to be torn,
 Tsissun, *to hide*, تغطى
 Tsokun, *v. (sco.)* be acid.

Tsapa, *silence*.
 Tsandar, *s. m.* new moon.
 Tsetas, *remembrance*, used with
 yun and pyun, *to recollect*;
 tháwan, *to remember*.
 Tsoor, *mtsar, m. f.* more, tsetun, *f.*
 hen sparrow.
 Tsak, *s. f.* anger, used with k, hasun
 and yun.
 Tsep, *verb neu.* hiding from a person.
 Tsai, *properly, shade*.
 Tsäud, *blow*.
 Tshawul, } *s. m.* } goat.
 ———uj, } *s. f.* }
 Tsér *s. m.* lateness, or *s. f.* apricot.
 Tsór, *four*.
 Tsuk, *acid*.
 Tswakyar, *acidity*.

U.

Uphun, *to fly*.

V.

Viyinj, *s. f.* fairy.

W.

Wathun, }
 ——— wuthmut, } to stand up.
 ——— witsmits, }
 Wasan, }
 ——— wathmut, } to come
 ——— wathmats, } down.

Wothirun, *to clean*,
 Watharun, *to spread*.

Wuzmal, *s. f.* lightning. جوارش
 Wushka, *s. f.* barley.
 Wodinya, } *indeclinable, stand-*
 or } *ing.*
 Wotadinya, }
 Wathmn, *carpet*.
 Wari, *s. m.* inflected }
 Wahras or Warahas. } year.

- Wodun, v. n.** weep.
Wānna, to weave.
Wāwan, to sow.
Wūḍun, to fly.
Wushūn, to become warm.
Wyethun, to become fat. (in acc.)
Wyethāwan, to fatten.
Walan, to cover (as with clothes.)
Wāyun, to plough.
- Waius, s. f.** ages, years (only to a number.)
Wazum, adj. loan, agreeing with the substance lent, used with *dyun, hyun, or tsatun.*
Wachh, s. m. breast.
Wād, s. f. head (to)
Vyuth, } fat.
Vyith, s. f. } fat.
Vyechhis, f. p. } fat.
Vyechar, fatness.
Wal, m. hair.

Y.

- Yetsun, v. a. r.** wish.
Yer, s. m. wool.
Yachh, adj. indeclinable, bad, ugly
Yed, s. f. belly.
Yél, overcoming.

Z.

- Zūn, s. f.** moon.
Zū, s. m. life.
Zūhar, length.
Zūyuth, m. elder (brother.)
Zithi or zith, f.
Ziche.
Zārpār, excuses.
- Zanīm, v. n.** to know.
Zenun, v. n. to win.
Zyonā.
Zenyi.
Zethun, v. i. ch. to become, or be long.
Zechhar, length.
Zichhar, elderness, being elder.
Zal, s. m. not.
Zalūn, v. a. to burn.
Zalūn, to have a certain disease in the breast? (a cough?)
Zūm, (probable zū and yū), to be churned; to be curdled.
Zacrūn, v. n. to begot, curdle.
Zacrūn, regular.
Zang, s. f. leg (the whole.)